



# English **Result**

Pre-intermediate Workbook

Joe McKenna



OXFORD

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**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# How to talk about names

g possessive 's v family; parts of names

# 1A

## A Vocabulary family

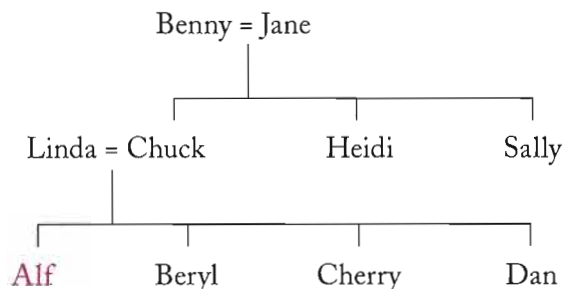
- 1 Find all the family words in the pyramid and write them below.

fa  
therda  
ughterhu  
sbandsisteru  
nclegrandmothe  
rcousingrandfatherau  
ntbrotherwifesonmother

uncle

## B Grammar possessive 's

- 2 Underline the correct word in the sentences.



- 1 Alf's grandmother's / grandmothers' name is Jane.
- 2 His sister's / sisters' names are Beryl and Cherry.
- 3 His father's / fathers' name is Chuck.
- 4 His aunt's / aunts' names are Heidi and Sally.
- 5 His brother's / brothers' name is Dan.
- 6 His grandfather's / grandfathers' name is Benny.

## C Vocabulary parts of names

- 3 Read about John Wayne and complete the sentences with these words.

first name middle name nickname  
surname stage name

### John Wayne

was a famous American actor who acted in more than 80 films between 1926 and 1976. But John Wayne wasn't his real name. It was his stage name – the name he used in his career in the cinema. His real name was Marion Robert Morrison. Marion was his first name and Morrison his surname, the same as his father. His parents changed his middle name to Michael when his brother Robert was born. Wayne also had a nickname: 'the Duke'. His neighbours used this name when he was a small boy, and all his life he preferred the nickname to his real name.



- 1 John Wayne was his stage name.
- 2 Marion was his \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Morrison was his \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Michael was his \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The Duke was his \_\_\_\_\_.

### And you? Answer the questions.

- 1 How many names have you got?
- 2 Who chose your name(s)?
- 3 Do you like your name(s)?
- 4 Imagine you have two children – a boy and a girl. Write three names you like and three you don't like.

How well can you talk about names now?

Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.7 and tick ✓ the line again.

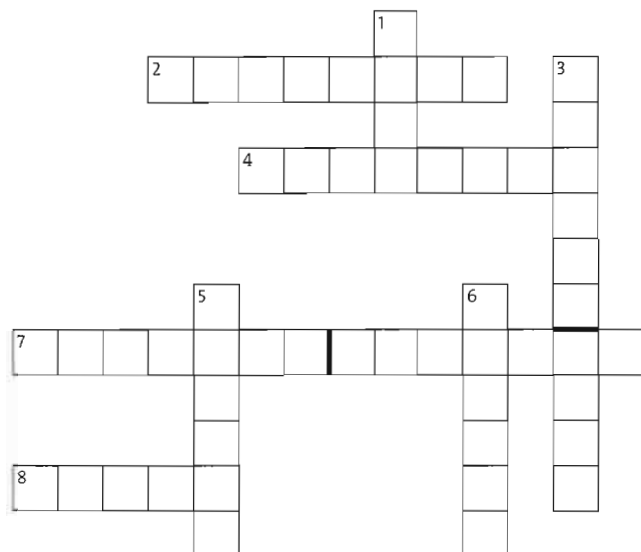
# How to give and understand personal details

G present simple -s or -es ending V documents and personal details P when is -s an extra syllable?



## A Vocabulary documents and personal details

1 Complete the crossword.



### Across

- 2 A little book you need when you travel to a different country.
- 4 To post something, put a stamp on this, and write the name and address on the front.
- 7 A document that shows that you can drive.
- 8 You wear it on your jacket. It says you are part of a special group.

### Down

- 1 A small piece of paper with a message.
- 3 A piece of plastic you can use if you don't have cash.
- 5 You need this when you travel by bus, train, or plane.
- 6 The traditional way of writing to people on paper.

2 Complete the form with the correct details.

Wilfred Winterbottom was born in Chester, England 71 years ago. He's retired now and he spends all his time travelling. He travels to places that you and I can't visit because we don't have the time or the money. He travels so much that he doesn't have a normal home. He doesn't have a phone either because he normally communicates by letter. It's easy to see why he isn't married and has no children. 'I never had time to meet the right person – and I never stay in the same place anyway!' he says. He collects hats from all the places he visits, and he learns a new language every year.



Surname: Winterbottom

First name: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Marital status: \_\_\_\_\_

Job: \_\_\_\_\_

Interests: \_\_\_\_\_

## B Grammar present simple -s or -es ending

3 Add -s or -es to the verbs in the text.

Tom Klutz is an artist. Well, he <sup>1</sup>think s he's an artist. He <sup>2</sup>go \_\_\_\_\_ to art school in the morning, when he <sup>3</sup>remember \_\_\_\_\_ to. He <sup>4</sup>miss \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of classes because he <sup>5</sup>sleep \_\_\_\_\_ late. He <sup>6</sup>sleep \_\_\_\_\_ late because he <sup>7</sup>talk \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>8</sup>drink \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>9</sup>dance \_\_\_\_\_ until late. He also <sup>10</sup>watch \_\_\_\_\_ art documentaries and <sup>11</sup>make \_\_\_\_\_ notes and plans for the future. You're probably thinking: when <sup>12</sup>do \_\_\_\_\_ he actually paint? He <sup>13</sup>say \_\_\_\_\_ he <sup>14</sup>paint \_\_\_\_\_ when he <sup>15</sup>feel \_\_\_\_\_ like it. We didn't ask him to explain.

## C Pronunciation when is -s an extra syllable?

4 Do these pairs of sentences have the same or different numbers of syllables? Write *S* for *same* or *D* for *different*.

- 1 I eat and drink. She eats and drinks. S
- 2 You teach and watch. She teaches and watches. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We sit and think. He sits and thinks. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They paint and draw. He paints and draws. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I push and close. She pushes and closes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 We play and sing. He plays and sings. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 You kiss and dance. She kisses and dances. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 They wash and finish. He washes and finishes. \_\_\_\_\_

5 **1B.1▶** Listen and check.

6 In the second sentences, underline the verbs where -s is an extra syllable.

7 Listen again and repeat.

How well can you give and understand personal details now?  
Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.9 and tick ✓ the line again.

# How to ask questions about people

**G** *be* and *do* in questions   **V** question pronouns   **P** rhythm in *Wh-* questions



## A Vocabulary question pronouns

- 1 Complete the policeman's questions with these words.  
**what who how where**



- 1 What is your name?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ are you from?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ do you do?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ were you last night?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ were you with?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ often do you go there?
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ did you go after that?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ time did you arrive home?

- 2 Match the questions in exercise 1 with the answers.

- a ☐ I'm a teacher.
- b ☒ Maria Turner.
- c ☐ London.
- d ☐ Some friends.
- e ☐ Once or twice a month.
- f ☐ At the Jazz Bar.
- g ☐ Sometime after midnight.
- h ☐ To my friend's flat.

## B Grammar *be* and *do* in questions

- 3 Put the verb(s) in brackets in the sentences.
- 1 Where are my glasses? On your head! (**are**)
  - 2 What he doing? He reading. (**'s, 's**)
  - 3 What he do? He a taxi driver. (**does, 's**)
  - 4 Where you live? Near the station. (**do**)
  - 5 Why you crying? Because I very unhappy! (**are, 'm**)
  - 6 How this work? Push the red button. (**does**)
  - 7 When you finish school? Six years ago. (**did**)
  - 8 Who you talk to on the phone? My sister. (**did**)
  - 9 Why Tony get divorced? I know! (**did, don't**)
  - 10 What Ibiza like? It wonderful! (**was, was**)

## C Pronunciation rhythm in *Wh-* questions

- 4 **1C.1P** Read and listen.

|       |     |      |        |
|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Why   | is  | he   | late?  |
| Where | is  | he   | now?   |
| What  | did | he   | do?    |
| What  | did | he   | say?   |
| When  | did | he   | leave? |
| Who   | was | he   | with?  |
| What  | was | she  | like?  |
| Where | did | they | go?    |

- 5 Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

**And you?** Imagine you went out last night. Answer the questions from exercise 1.

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



# How to talk about vocabulary

g grammar in the dictionary v definition words p pronunciation in the dictionary



## A Grammar in the dictionary

1 Match the underlined words with the definitions.

- 1 ☒ Have you got any matches?
  - 2 ☐ What kind of leaf is that?
  - 3 ☐ Do you eat meat?
  - 4 ☐ He bought a newspaper.
  - 5 ☐ That's a nice ring!
  - 6 ☐ A new white dress.
  - 7 ☐ Turn right!
  - 8 ☐ They left at 9.30.
  - 9 ☐ He stood up very slowly.
  - 10 ☐ I think he's a very strange person.
- a An adjective. The opposite of 'black'.  
 b A plural noun. We use these to make fire.  
 c A noun. Married people often have one on their finger.  
 d A past tense verb. It means the same as 'go away'.  
 e An adverb. The opposite of 'fast'.  
 f A noun. A kind of food which comes from animals.  
 g A past tense verb. To take something for money.  
 h An adjective. The opposite of 'normal'.  
 i An adverb. It tells you which way to go.  
 j A noun. You can see this on trees and plants.

## B Vocabulary definition words

2 Complete the definitions with these words.

kind means opposite past sounds

- 1 Son sounds the same as sun.
  - 2 Right is the \_\_\_\_\_ of left.
  - 3 Bought is the \_\_\_\_\_ of buy.
  - 4 Small \_\_\_\_\_ the same as little.
  - 5 Arrived is the \_\_\_\_\_ of left.
  - 6 Chicken is a \_\_\_\_\_ of meat.
  - 7 Right \_\_\_\_\_ the same as write.
  - 8 Went is the \_\_\_\_\_ of go.
  - 9 Big is the \_\_\_\_\_ of small.
- 3 Write definitions for the underlined words. Use the words in brackets.
- 1 Can I see your passport? (sounds)  
*See sounds the same as sea*
  - 2 This shop is closed. Please ring again later. (means)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 He's got long hair and glasses. (opposite)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 She wrote him a long letter. (past)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 I'll have the salmon, please. (kind)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6 Nice to meet you. (sounds)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## C Pronunciation in the dictionary

4 Match the words that sound the same. Check the pronunciation in your dictionary.

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> quay | a flour /'flaʊə/ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> eight           | b key /ki:/      |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> blue            | c nose /nəʊz/    |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> knows           | d wear /weə/     |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> flower          | e bored /bɔ:d/   |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> wood            | f ate /et/       |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> guessed         | g blew /blu:/    |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> where           | h would /wʊd/    |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> board           | i guest /gest/   |

5 **1D.1** Listen and check.

6 Listen again and repeat.





# Unit 1 Skills Practice

## A Read for key words

- 1 Read the text and complete the sentences with these names.

Sulaemi Eddy ~~Suryono~~ Indrawan Gunawan  
Indrawati Paulus Susi

In Java, there's no tradition of surnames or family names. Javanese people in general have only one name, for example Suryono or Gunawan. The ending often shows gender, so Indrawan is used for a man, and Indrawati for a woman.

Most names come from the Javanese language, but there are other kinds of name, too. Many names come from Arabic, so you often find people with two names, like Zainil Arifin or Sulaemi Ma'ruf. There are also Christian names from colonial times, and they are often in Latin – Paulus, for example.

Finally, it's becoming more common now to use a western first name together with a traditional Javanese name, for example Eddy Hermanto or Susi Pramono. When you speak to Javanese or other Indonesians, it's important to ask which name they prefer to use.

- 1 Suryono and \_\_\_\_\_ are typical Javanese names.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is a female name, and \_\_\_\_\_ is a male name.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is a name that comes from Arabic.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is a Christian name.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are names that are becoming more popular.
- 2 It is a good idea to start a vocabulary notebook for recording new words. Write the word, the part of speech, and an example sentence. Choose four words from the Java text to start your notebook.

| word      | part of speech | example sentence   |
|-----------|----------------|--|
| tradition | noun           | In Poland, it's a tradition to give Christmas presents on Christmas Eve. |
|           |                |  |
|           |                |  |
|           |                |  |

## B Listen and understand

- 3 **15.1▶** A man and a woman meet on the train. Listen to their conversation. Write *M* for man and *W* for woman.



- 1 Who is going to Sheffield? M, W
- 2 Who doesn't live in Sheffield? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who is an artist? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Who is going to a meeting in Sheffield? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Who is a police officer? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Listen and put the phrases in the order you hear them.
  - a ☒ And you?
  - b ☐ Oh!
  - c ☐ Me?
  - d ☐ Not exactly.
  - e ☐ That's interesting!
  - f ☐ Oh really?
  - g ☐ I see.
  - h ☐ Is that right?
- 5 Listen again and complete the sentences.
 

B I'm going there, too.

A Do you \_\_\_\_\_ there?

B No, I'm just visiting. I've got some \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A Oh really? \_\_\_\_\_ do you do?

B I'm an artist.

A That's interesting! \_\_\_\_\_ you paint pictures of \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Check the audio script on >> p.91.



## C Read personal information

- 7 Read the text quickly and match the headings with the paragraphs.

My studies   My job   My family   My free time

1 \_\_\_\_\_

I have five brothers and sisters, and I'm number two. When we were young, it was fun living with a lot of people, but sometimes it could be a problem. I often lost my things, and I always had to wait for my turn to use the bathroom. But the house was always full, and there was always lots to do.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

In general, I enjoy my work. I'm an assistant in a theatre, so I usually work in the evenings, and especially at weekends. I meet a lot of interesting people – and I don't have to pay for tickets! But my girlfriend would like us to go out more together at weekends.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

I go to language classes in the morning. Many of the other students work in the evenings, so we have a lot in common. I study English because I want to travel and talk to people.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

I read a lot and I also play the guitar. At the weekend, I meet some friends and we go cycling together. If the weather's bad, we go and play music or watch a film at a friend's house. I don't play sports and I don't like football very much.

- 8 Which words helped you in exercise 7? Underline them in the text.

- 9 Read the text again more carefully. Write *true* or *false*.

- 1 He's the oldest of his brothers and sisters. False
- 2 He works at weekends. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He and his girlfriend often go out at weekends. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He studies English in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 He likes cycling on his own. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He enjoys watching football. \_\_\_\_\_



## D Write about a person you met recently

- 10 Complete the text with these phrases.

come to class   the other day   reads it too  
every year   for work



I met an interesting person in class 1 \_\_\_\_\_.  
I mean, I knew her name, but we never had a conversation before. Her name's Sonia. She's French, like all of us, but her mother's Russian. I didn't know that! So she speaks Russian, and 2 \_\_\_\_\_, but she doesn't write it very well. She's studying English because she needs it 3 \_\_\_\_\_. She also plays the violin in an orchestra and travels round Europe 4 \_\_\_\_\_. That's why sometimes she doesn't 5 \_\_\_\_\_. You never know who you're going to meet!

- 11 Read the text and correct six more spelling mistakes.

The other day, I was talking to Jean-Jacques. He's the same age as me, but he's got a <sup>job</sup>~~job~~. He works in a factori in a different part of town. He says the job isn't very interesting, but he gets eneuf money to pay for a small car. He loves taking photographs and he knows a lot about it. He spends a lot of his free time visiting new places and taking pictures. Maybe he can help me with my knew digital camra.

- 12 Write five or six sentences about someone you met recently. Check your spelling when you finish.

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Now try the Self check on >> p.76.

# How to ask for tourist information

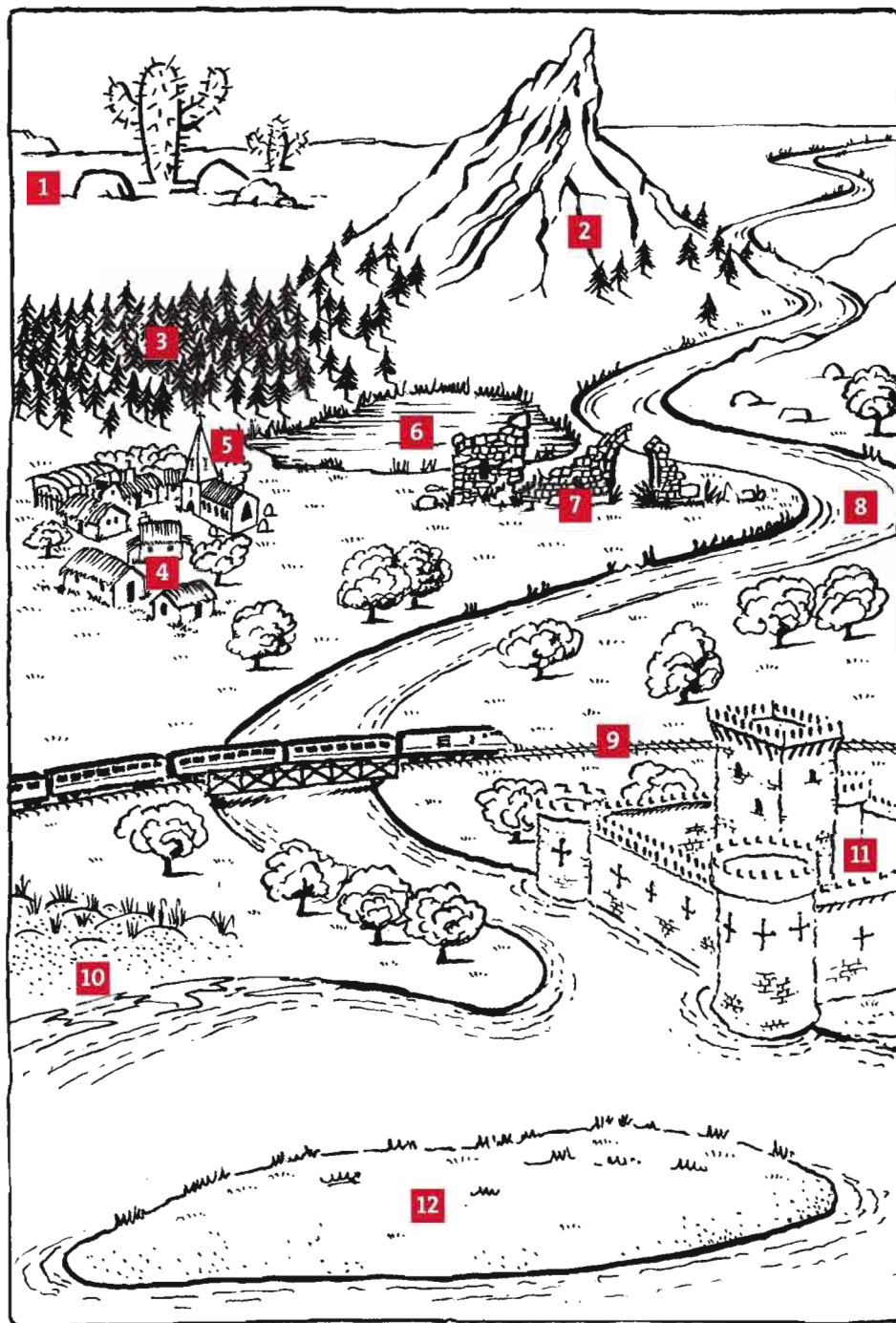
v tourist attractions p rhythm in How questions

# 2A

## A Vocabulary tourist attractions

1 Write the names of the places.

- |          |     |      |
|----------|-----|------|
| 1 desert | 5 c | 9 r  |
| 2 m      | 6 l | 10 b |
| 3 f      | 7 r | 11 c |
| 4 v      | 8 r | 12 i |



## B Pronunciation rhythm in How questions

2 Complete the questions with these words.

old much long high far

**Timbuktu**  
kms

1 How \_\_\_\_\_ is it?



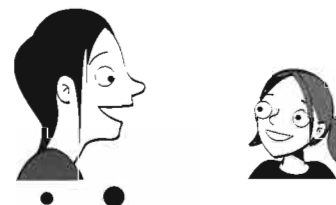
2 How \_\_\_\_\_ is it?



3 How \_\_\_\_\_ is it?



4 How \_\_\_\_\_ are they?



5 How \_\_\_\_\_ are you?

3 **2A.1** Listen and check.

4 Listen again and repeat the questions.



# How to describe places

G adjective order V fact and opinion adjectives P stress-timed rhythm

# 2B

## A Vocabulary fact and opinion adjectives

1 Put these adjectives in the correct box.

lovely quiet green pretty beautiful old white  
warm little interesting grey high new nice blue

| opinion | fact |
|---------|------|
| lovely  |      |

2 Complete the sentences with opposite adjectives from exercise 1.

- It's a really beautiful (ugly) city.
- London is quite \_\_\_\_\_ (cool) in July.
- The church was lovely and \_\_\_\_\_ (noisy).
- New York has lots of \_\_\_\_\_ (low) buildings.
- This is probably the most \_\_\_\_\_ (boring) part of the country.
- There's a \_\_\_\_\_ (horrible) little café in the town.

## B Grammar adjective order

Put the phrases in order.

The North of Spain

- little pretty villages  
pretty little villages
- colourful forests fine
- mountains cloud-covered beautiful
- old churches interesting
- rivers lovely cool



The West of Scotland

6 lighthouses white pretty

7 islands green lovely

8 clean beaches nice

9 towns little fine

10 ruins old interesting



## C Pronunciation stress-timed rhythm

4 **2B.1** Listen to the rhythm in the phrases. Write a, b, or c.

a = ● ● ●  
b = ● ● ●  
c = ● ● ●

- ☒ lovely quiet beaches
- ☐ wonderful tropical rainforests
- ☐ cool clear lakes
- ☐ pretty mountain railways
- ☐ nice old towns
- ☐ noisy little markets

5 Listen again and repeat.

**And you?** Translate the phrases in exercise 3. Is the word order the same in your language?

|    |
|----|
| 1  |
| 2  |
| 3  |
| 4  |
| 5  |
| 6  |
| 7  |
| 8  |
| 9  |
| 10 |

How well can you describe places now?

Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.19 and tick ✓ the line again.



# How to compare the weather in different places



G comparative and superlative adjectives V weather P -er and -est endings

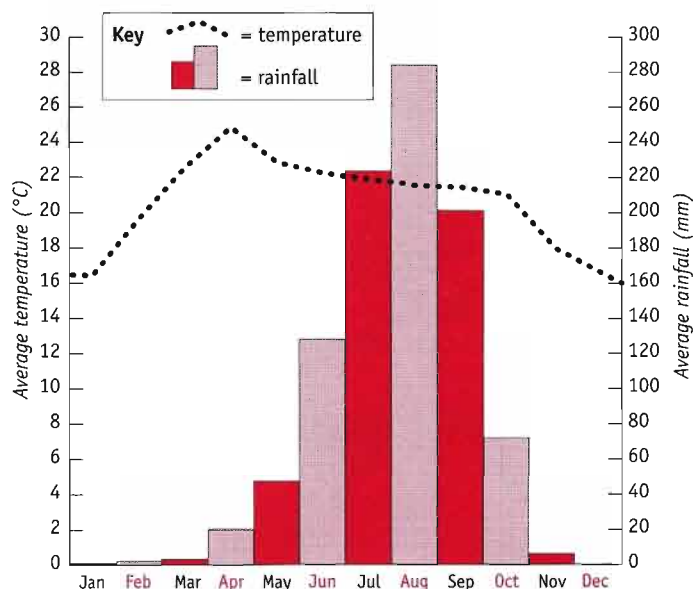
## A Vocabulary weather

1 Find ten weather words in the puzzle.

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

2 Complete the sentences with these weather words.

high light rain lowest hottest wettest heavy



- 1 April is the hottest month.
- 2 It doesn't rain in December.
- 3 The lowest temperatures are from November to January.
- 4 August is the wettest month.
- 5 From November to March there is only light rainfall.
- 6 The average temperatures aren't very high.
- 7 There is heavy rainfall from July to September.

## B Grammar comparative and superlative adjectives

3 Complete the sentences using the information in the chart.

|                          | Beijing<br>(China) | Bergen<br>(Norway) | Buenos Aires<br>(Argentina) |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| June                     |                    |                    |                             |
| Average temperature (°C) | 24.4               | 16                 | 10.4                        |
| Average rainfall (mm)    | 76                 | 126                | 64                          |

- 1 Beijing is 14° hotter than Buenos Aires. (hot)
- 2 Buenos Aires is the coldest city in June. (cool)
- 3 Buenos Aires is the coldest city in June. (hot)
- 4 Bergen is colder than Beijing. (warm)
- 5 Beijing is wetter than Buenos Aires. (wet)
- 6 Buenos Aires has the lightest rainfall in June. (heavy)
- 7 Buenos Aires has the lightest rainfall in June. (light)
- 8 Beijing has the highest temperature in June. (high)

## C Pronunciation -er and -est endings

4 **2C.1▶** Listen and underline the words you hear.

- 1 warm / warmer / warmest
- 2 heavy / heavier / heaviest
- 3 high / higher / highest
- 4 uncomfortable / more uncomfortable / most uncomfortable
- 5 wet / wetter / wettest
- 6 good / better / best

5 Listen again and repeat the phrases.

**And you?** Write about the weather where you live.

In December, it's cold and we often have snow.  
In January, it's cold.  
In March, it's cold.  
In May, it's cold.  
In July, it's cold.  
In September, it's cold.  
In November, it's cold.

How well can you compare the weather in different places now?  
Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.21 and tick ✓ the line again.

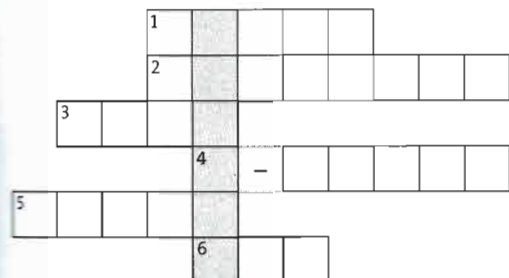
# How to talk about personal things

g past simple v souvenirs, countries, and regions



## A Vocabulary souvenirs, countries, and regions

1 Complete the puzzle. What is the word in grey?



2 Match these countries with the descriptions.

Austria China Egypt Greece Panama Peru Tunisia

1 In Central America. It's between Costa Rica and Colombia.  
Panama

2 In South America. It's west of Bolivia and Brazil.  
Peru

3 In North Africa. It's south of Italy.  
Egypt

4 In north-east Africa. It's near Jordan.  
Sudan

5 In Asia. It's between India and Japan.  
China

6 In central Europe. It's south of Germany.  
Austria

7 In southern Europe. It's between Italy and Turkey.  
Greece

## B Grammar past simple

3 Complete the text with the past simple form of these verbs.

buy get not go love not have leave bring take

One of my favourite souvenirs is a key ring. It's metal and it's quite heavy. I <sup>1</sup> got it when I was on holiday in Japan. It's from the town of Matsumoto, and it's got a picture of the castle on the front and the mountains on the back. Unfortunately, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountains, because I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ time. I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the key ring in a souvenir shop, and <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it home with me. I really <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Japan, and was sorry when I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Every time I use my key ring, or look at the photos I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, I remember my wonderful holiday.



4 Put the questions in order.

1 rug where that you get did  
Where did you get that rug ?

2 it buy where she did ?

3 Morocco go when she to did ?

4 there she it did like ?

5 travel how she did ?

6 desert visit she the did ?

5 Match the questions in exercise 4 with the answers.

- a ☒ About three years ago.
- b ☐ By train, ferry, and bus.
- c ☐ It was a present from my sister.
- d ☐ No, because she didn't have time.
- e ☐ She said it was great.
- f ☐ In Morocco.



# Unit 2 Skills Practice

## A Listen for key information

- 25.1▶ Listen to two people talking about the weather in Mexico. Who are they?  
a a professor and a student  
b a tourist and a travel agent
- Now listen again and underline the correct answer.



- The dry season is **November–June / June–November**.
- The capital is cooler in the **morning / afternoon**.
- Temperatures on the coast are **higher / lower** than inland.
- Temperatures at the ruins are **higher / lower** than on the coast.
- In Yucatan, rainfall is **higher / lower** than in the capital.
- Listen again and put these key phrases in the order you hear them.
  - ☐ much more rain
  - ☒ two different seasons
  - ☐ the best time to travel
  - ☐ from June to November
  - ☐ the wettest months

## B Read for key words

- Match the headings with the paragraphs.

Back to nature   Explore the past   On your own two feet   Sun, sea, and sand

## Visit Mexico!

**THERE ARE SO MANY KINDS OF ACTIVITIES FOR TOURISTS VISITING MEXICO. IT ALL DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU LIKE DOING.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_ Why not relax on some of the best beaches in the world? Cancun and Acapulco offer beautiful tropical beaches which are visited by thousands of tourists every year. Foreign visitors love the warm, sunny weather and brilliant blue skies.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ Maybe you prefer a more active holiday, for example walking in the mountains of the Sierra Madre. The weather there is cooler, and the views are **spectacular**. You can also visit Indian villages which have not changed much since the Spanish arrived in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. If you feel really **energetic**, you can climb a big, snow-capped volcano. At 5,452 metres above sea level, Popocatepetl is the highest mountain in Mexico, and forms part of the Izt-Popo National Park.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ Are you tired of cities and traffic? There are almost one hundred national parks in Mexico, from hot deserts in the north, to cool rainforests in the mountains, and tropical forests in the east. You can see hundreds of amazing plants and animals in their natural habitats.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ Do you like learning when you're on holiday? Mexico is well-known for its rich Aztec and Maya history. There are many important ancient ruins, for example Teotihuacán and Chichén Itzá, with their impressive **temples** where people went to pray. There are also many fine national and regional museums to visit.

**SO YOU SEE, THERE IS SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE IN MEXICO!**

- Write one example of these from the text.

1 a beach \_\_\_\_\_ 3 a national park \_\_\_\_\_  
2 a mountain \_\_\_\_\_ 4 ancient ruins \_\_\_\_\_

- You can find out how to pronounce new words by looking in your dictionary. For example, this mark (') comes before the stressed syllable. Use your dictionary to find the meaning and pronunciation of the **highlighted** words in the text.

**century** /sɛntʃəri/ n (pl **centuries**) 1 siglo  
2 (cricquet) cien carreras

Diccionario Oxford Pocket para estudiantes de inglés



## C Read for detail

- 7 Read the text and complete the table.

### CLASSIC TRAIN JOURNEYS: THE COPPER CANYON EXPRESS



One of the most exciting train journeys in the world is the Copper Canyon Express in Mexico. The train travels from the state capital of Chihuahua inland, through the western Sierra Madre mountains, and down to the town of Los Mochis on the Pacific coast. It's a scenic trip you'll never forget.

Let me give you some facts and figures about this railway line. It took 63 years to build, is 941 km long, and has a total of 410 bridges. That means approximately one bridge every two kilometres! And at its highest point, the train travels at 2,450 metres above sea level.

The whole trip takes about 16 hours, but most people stay overnight in one of the towns along the way. Many travellers stay in Posada Barrancas to enjoy the spectacular views of the canyon.

The train service runs all year round, both in the dry season and in the wet season. If you're travelling between November and February, you might find snow. Between March and June, it's hot and dry and there are often forest fires. Perhaps the best time to make the trip is in September, near the end of the wet season. The temperatures are warmer, the scenery is greener, and you can hear the rivers and see the waterfalls.

#### → COPPER CANYON EXPRESS ←

Started 1861 – finished <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Length <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ km

Bridges <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Maximum height above sea level <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ m

Journey time <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Best time to go <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

- 8 Choose five words you do not know in the text and guess their meanings. Try these strategies to help you.

- Decide if it is a verb, noun, adjective, etc.
- Think about similar words in your language.
- Look at the other words in the sentence.

- 9 Now check the words in your dictionary. Which strategy helped the most?

## D Write about a place you would like to visit

- 10 Complete the text with these phrases.

very cold outdoor holiday long holidays  
spectacular scenery

One of the places I would most like to visit is New Zealand, especially the South Island. I think it would be wonderful for an <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. There are snow-covered mountains, beautiful rainforests, amazing hiking routes, and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Do you remember the films of *The Lord of the Rings*? They used many locations in New Zealand.

New Zealand would be a good place to visit because I can practise my English there. Also, I live in Sweden, where it's <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in winter. I always have <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas, so I can visit New Zealand when it's summer there.

- 11 Think about a place you would like to visit. What adjectives can you use to describe the scenery, weather, etc.?

Example wonderful old castles

- 12 Write about a place you would like to visit. Describe the place and explain why you want to go there.

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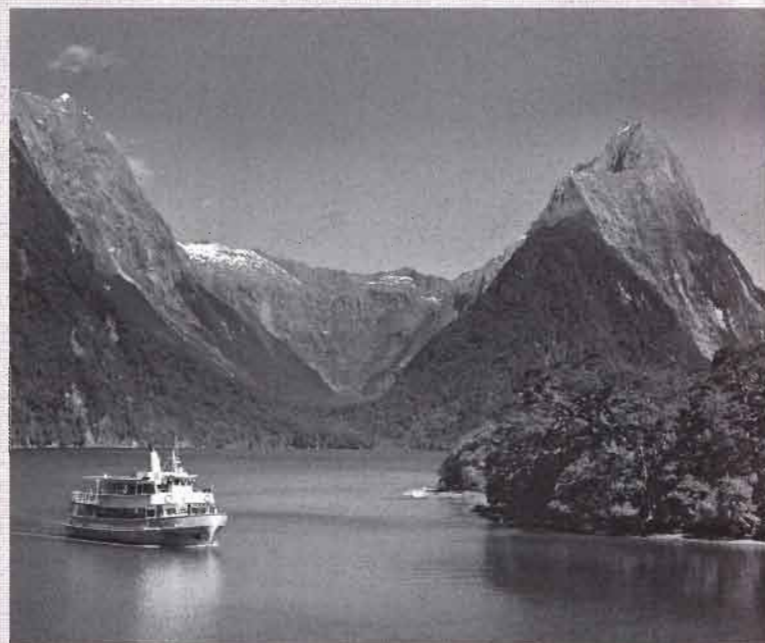
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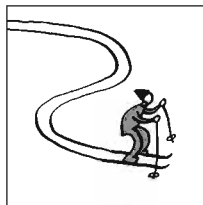
# How to talk about likes and dislikes

G like doing; would like to do V adventure sports P consonant clusters



## A Vocabulary adventure sports

1 Complete the names of the sports.



1 skiing \_\_\_\_\_



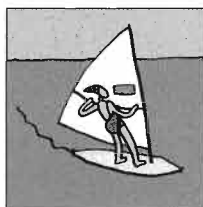
2 w \_\_\_\_\_



3 s \_\_\_\_\_



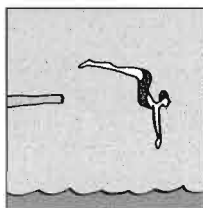
4 s \_\_\_\_\_



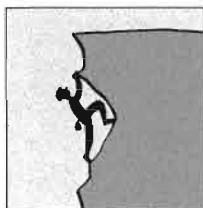
5 w \_\_\_\_\_



6 s \_\_\_\_\_



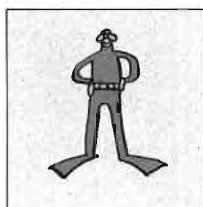
7 d \_\_\_\_\_



8 c \_\_\_\_\_



9 r \_\_\_\_\_  
s \_\_\_\_\_



10 s \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## B Grammar like doing; would like to do

2 Underline the correct answer.

- 1 I can't drive, but I would like learn / to learn.
- 2 We like swim / swimming in the pool at midnight!
- 3 What do you like do / doing on holiday?
- 4 She says she wouldn't like trying / to try snowboarding.
- 5 I'd like find / to find a solution to the problem.
- 6 My children don't like sleep / sleeping in the dark.
- 7 Would you like going / to go away for the weekend?
- 8 He doesn't like do / doing the housework.

3 Underline the correct words.

**Julie** I like most water sports, so <sup>1</sup> I like swimming / I'd like to swim and I also <sup>2</sup> like surfing / would like to surf. I'm a really good surfer. <sup>3</sup> I love trying / I'd love to try scuba-diving too, because it looks like a lot of fun!



**Rob** I prefer windsurfing and waterskiing. They're much more exciting. When I'm on holiday, I <sup>4</sup> love going / would love to go waterskiing every day. If it's windy, then <sup>5</sup> I like going / I'd like to go windsurfing. There isn't any scuba-diving at our beach, but <sup>6</sup> I love trying / I'd love to try it some time.

**Ellie** I don't live near the water, so my sports are mountain sports. <sup>7</sup> I love climbing / I'd love to climb. We go climbing twice a month and spend the weekend outdoors. In winter <sup>8</sup> I like skiing / I'd like to ski, because there's a lot of snow. I'm getting better every year. My brother says I should go ice-climbing with him, and <sup>9</sup> I like trying / I'd like to try it.



## C Pronunciation consonant clusters

4 Underline the words beginning with sn-, sp-, sk-, st-, and sm-.

- 1 I saw a snake in the street.
- 2 There's a spider on the stairs.
- 3 My skateboard's at school.
- 4 Steve is standing at the bus stop.
- 5 The small boy is smiling.

5 **3A.1▶** Listen and copy the pronunciation.

**And you? Write:**

two activities you like doing.

two activities you'd like to try.

two activities you wouldn't like to try.

**How well can you talk about likes and dislikes now?**  
Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.27 and tick ✓ the line again.

# How to talk about your abilities

G ability V abilities P stressing the negative



## A Vocabulary abilities

1 Complete the sentences with these verbs.

do use read make play read ride use

- 1 I can read Chinese and Arabic, but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ your handwriting!
- 2 My sisters \_\_\_\_\_ basketball very well and they also \_\_\_\_\_ their own clothes.
- 3 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a sewing machine? Wow! I wish I could.
- 4 Which is easier to \_\_\_\_\_: a horse or a camel?
- 5 I often \_\_\_\_\_ crosswords, but my wife prefers sudokus.
- 6 Can you help me? I don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ this camera.

## B Grammar ability

2 Complete the answers with *can*, *can't*, *could*, or *couldn't*, and these verbs.

cook do find hear play remember sing stop

- 1 A How fast can you type?  
B I can do 70 words a minute.
- 2 A Why were you so late this morning?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ my keys and I missed the bus.
- 3 A Did you enjoy the show?  
B Absolutely! I \_\_\_\_\_ laughing!
- 4 A Are you good at sports?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ basketball quite well, but I'm not a very good swimmer.
- 5 A Why didn't you finish the exam?  
B Because I \_\_\_\_\_ the answers.
- 6 A What about housework?  
B Cleaning is not a problem, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 A Why did you wake up early?  
B Because I \_\_\_\_\_ people downstairs.
- 8 A Are these your opera prizes?  
B Yes - I \_\_\_\_\_ quite well when I was younger.

3 Order the words to make sentences and questions.



- 1 music was read she five when could  
My sister could read music when she was five.
- 2 when jigsaws he was do two  
He could \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 you musical a play instrument  
Can \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 can't out get I bed of mornings  
On Monday \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 bike I six a couldn't ride  
When I was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 map couldn't I read because the  
I got lost \_\_\_\_\_.

## C Pronunciation stressing the negative

4 Complete the rhyme with these words.

straight eight five drive eight straight

He could dive at five.  
He could skate at \_\_\_\_\_.  
But he wasn't able to \_\_\_\_\_.  
And he couldn't swim \_\_\_\_\_.  
Now he can drive, at twenty-\_\_\_\_\_.  
But he still can't swim \_\_\_\_\_.

- 5 **3B.1▶** Listen and check.
- 6 Listen again and copy the pronunciation. Practise stressing the negative.



# How to suggest what to do

# 3C

g could (possibility) v making suggestions p intonation in suggestions

## A Vocabulary making suggestions

1 Put the suggestions in order.

- 1 for shall out a we walk go  
Shall we go out for a walk \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 chess a about game how of  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 in a for pool let's the swim go  
\_\_\_\_\_!
- 4 game play could we a video  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 drink a about to how pub for going the  
\_\_\_\_\_?

2 Match the answers with the suggestions in exercise 1.

- a ☐ No, thanks! I don't want to see another TV screen!
- b ☐ But it's only eleven o'clock in the morning!
- c ☒ It's too hot outside.
- d ☐ No, I lost three games the last time we played!
- e ☐ OK! Let's get some towels.

## B Pronunciation intonation in suggestions

3 3C.1▶ Listen to the suggestions in exercise 1. Practise saying the suggestions, and copy the intonation.

## C Grammar could (possibility)

4 Read the story. Look at the examples of *could* and *couldn't*. Write S for suggestion or A for ability.

### The Birthday Present

It was my son's birthday and I was worried about it. He was just 13 and I <sup>1</sup>*couldn't decide* what to buy him. I asked the girl in the shop for help. 'You <sup>2</sup>*could buy* him some music,' she said. But I <sup>3</sup>*couldn't do* that because I didn't know what music he liked. The shop assistant said, 'You <sup>4</sup>*could try* this book – it sells very well.' 'OK, I'll take it,' I said. When I gave him the book, he <sup>5</sup>*couldn't wait* to open it, and the smile on his face was real. Finally, I <sup>6</sup>*could relax*.

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 A | 3 | 5 |
| 2   | 4 | 6 |

5 Complete the conversation with *could* and these verbs.

walk run call go back stop

A Oh no! What do we do now?

B We <sup>1</sup>*could call* for help.

A No, we can't. My phone's at home.

B Oh. Well, we <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to the next town.

A It's 40 km! That's too far to walk!

B We <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ another car and ask for help.

A The last car went past an hour ago!

B OK. We <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to that garage we saw on the way here.

A I didn't see a garage!

B There's one about 20 minutes in that direction.

A You <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ there and get help.

B Run? I don't think so!



How well can you suggest what to do now?

Go back to the Student's Book >> p.31 and tick ✓ the line again.

# How to talk about what's going to happen

going to (prediction) v types of stories; films P the letter r



## A Vocabulary types of stories; films

1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Bruce Willis often appears in action films.
- 2 A love story is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The historical film *Cleopatra* is an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Shakespeare and Ibsen wrote a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Emile Zola wrote many famous \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 A good \_\_\_\_\_ should make you laugh.
- 7 *Frankenstein* is a classic \_\_\_\_\_ movie.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ films are often set in space.

## B Grammar going to (prediction)

2 Write what is going to happen. Use the verbs in brackets.



- 1 He's going to walk into the lamp post (he/ walk)
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (it/ rain)
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (the shops/ close)
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (she/ buy)

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *going to* and the verbs in brackets.

- A 1 Are you going to make (make) a film with the actor Gary Newman?
- B I don't know. We 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about the possibility this summer.
- A Some people say you two 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married.
- B Let me say very clearly we 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) married. Gary is a fantastic person to work with, but he 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) my husband!
- A 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (your next film/ be) another romance?
- B Ah, that's a secret! I 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (not answer) that question. You'll have to wait and see.
- A 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (your sister/ work) with you?
- B Er, yes, she'll probably be in my next film.

## C Pronunciation the letter r

4 Look at the description of a film from a TV magazine. Underline the letter *r* when it is NOT pronounced in British English.

### RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK

The Americans want Doctor Jones to find the famous treasure before it is too late.

*Starring*  
HARRISON FORD  
KAREN ALLEN  
PAUL FREEMAN

- 5 **3D.1** Listen and check.
- 6 Check the audio script on >> p.91.
- 7 Listen again and repeat.

**And you?** Write the name of a film you like.

action film

comedy

epic

romance

science fiction



## Unit 3 Skills Practice

### A Read for key information

- What do you know about skating? Guess the correct answers.
  - Ice skates are about **100/1,000/5,000** years old.
  - It was the **English/French/Dutch** who first used skates like the ones we use today.
  - Modern ice skates became popular worldwide in the **17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup>** century.
  - Modern roller skates date from the **18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup>** century.
  - The first rollerblades were **easy/difficult** to use.
- Read the text and check your answers.



**Ice skates** The idea of skating on ice is older than you think. A 5,000-year-old pair of skates, made from animal bones, has been found in Switzerland. The kind of ice skates we use today first appeared in Holland in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The Dutch used skates on the **frozen** canals in winter. They were much faster than walking in the snow. The design of ice skates continued to improve, especially with the use of metal blades. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century people all over the world enjoyed ice skating.



**Roller skates** The idea for roller skates appeared in Holland in the 1700s, in the summertime when there was no more ice. The English, French and Germans tried to make good, **safe** skates, but it wasn't until 1863 that an American invented skates with four wheels, two at the front and two at the back. They also had a **brake** at the front, to make it easier to stop. These were the first skates that made it possible to turn left or right.

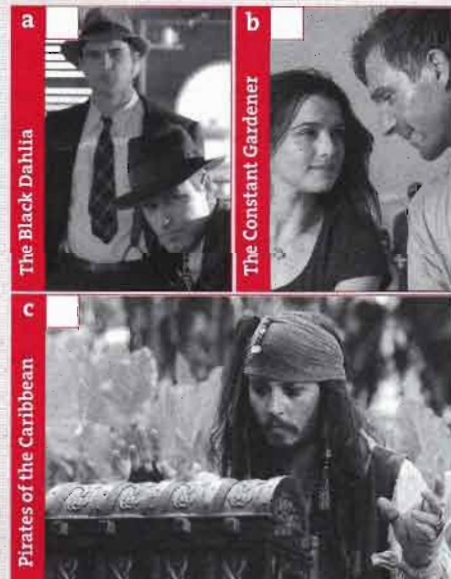


**Rollerblades** The first time someone put wheels one behind the other on the bottom of shoes was in 1823. The only problem was that skaters couldn't turn left or right – they could only skate in a straight line. 160 years later, an American businessman developed the same idea with different **materials**, and modern Rollerblades were here. The other **characteristic** of Rollerblades is that the brake is at the back of the skate, and not at the front.

- Match the **highlighted** words with their meanings.
  - a typical part of something *characteristic*
  - the part of a roller skate used to stop it \_\_\_\_\_
  - the opposite of *dangerous* \_\_\_\_\_
  - the metal parts underneath ice skates \_\_\_\_\_
  - when something has become ice \_\_\_\_\_
  - wood, metal, glass, or plastic, for example \_\_\_\_\_

### B Read for general meaning

- Match the films and the texts.



**1** This is the second spectacular adventure with Captain Jack Sparrow and his men. This time, Jack has to escape from the horrible Davy Jones, and find the key to the captain's chest. This will solve all his problems, or so he thinks ... It's a fantastic film for all the family, but especially for the kids.

**2** Based on a true story, this is a detective film set in Los Angeles in the 1940s. A young woman is found dead and two policemen investigate the crime. One of them dies, leaving the other to solve the crime himself. The film has some great photography, but in the end is nothing special.

**3** An older man, Justin, and a younger woman, Tessa, meet at a university lecture, and fall in love. He is a quiet man, with a love of gardening, while she is much more outgoing. They get married and move to Kenya, where one day Tessa is killed. Justin decides to investigate the murder, with extremely dangerous results. One moment we get action and the next romance – the result is a thrilling story from start to finish.

- Look at the **highlighted** words in the texts. Try to guess their meanings from the context. When you think you know, check in your dictionary.



## C Listen to identify specific information

- 6 35.1▶ Listen to three people talking about a film. Match the speaker with the opinion.



- 1 ☐ Speaker 1  
2 ☐ Speaker 2  
3 ☐ Speaker 3

- a very good film  
b not a bad film  
c not interesting

- 7 Listen again carefully. Match the speakers with the phrases.

- a ☐ the photography was great  
b ☐ a lot of action  
c ☐ it started off really well  
d ☐ it looks absolutely amazing  
e ☐ it was all right  
f ☐ it just got boring

## D Write an answer to an invitation

- 8 Read the invitation and complete the notes.

Hi Tony,  
Are you busy on Friday night?  
We're going to have a pizza party with some friends from our Italian class. And we're going to watch a video as well – the new Oliver Stone film. I know you love his films! The party starts at 8 o'clock at my house. Why don't you come round?

Jenny

To \_\_\_\_\_  
From \_\_\_\_\_  
Activity \_\_\_\_\_  
Time & place \_\_\_\_\_

- 9 Read Tony's answer to the invitation and complete the notes.

Hi Jenny,  
Thanks very much for the invitation. I'd really love to go to the party. The problem is, my cousin's getting married on Friday in Liverpool, and I promised to go to the wedding. Maybe we could watch the film some other time? Have a good time together!

Tony

To \_\_\_\_\_  
From \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes or no \_\_\_\_\_  
If no, reason \_\_\_\_\_  
Make another suggestion \_\_\_\_\_

- 10 Read the invitation and write your answer. Do not forget to include all the necessary information. Look at Tony's message in exercise 9 to help you.

Hi!

What are you doing at the weekend? Louise and I are going to try skating at the new ice rink in town. Do you want to come with us? We're meeting at the post office at 10.30 on Saturday morning. Send me an email, OK?

Brian

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Now try the Self check on >> p.78.

# How to ask for things in a hotel

G can / could (requests) V hotel words and phrases P guessing words from phonemic transcription

# 4A

## A Vocabulary hotel words and phrases

1 Find 14 things in a hotel and write them below.



- |           |    |
|-----------|----|
| 1 ashtray | 8  |
| 2         | 9  |
| 3         | 10 |
| 4         | 11 |
| 5         | 12 |
| 6         | 13 |
| 7         | 14 |

2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

- We don't smoke, so we don't need the ashtray.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't work. Maybe it needs new batteries.
- I need to wash my hair. Can you get me some \_\_\_\_\_?
- There's a problem with the hot water \_\_\_\_\_. Could you have a look at it, please?
- My room's not warm enough. I'd like an extra \_\_\_\_\_, please.
- I'm sorry, but I get a sore neck if the \_\_\_\_\_ is too soft. Could you change it for me?
- I'd love a nice hot bath, but there isn't a clean \_\_\_\_\_.
- Would you like a drink from the \_\_\_\_\_?

## B Grammar can / could (requests)

3 Put the questions in order.

- shampoo of give another me could bottle you  
\_\_\_\_\_ Could you give me another bottle of shampoo \_\_\_\_\_?
- call o'clock have I for an alarm could eight  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
- me you taxi a order for could  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
- towels I some have could clean  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
- someone heating the send you check could to  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4 Complete the requests with the best word: can or could.

- You want the nurse to bring you some water.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Could you bring me some water, please?
- You want your best friend to close the door.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you close the door, please?
- You want your 60-year-old neighbour to water the plants when you're away on a three-week holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you water the plants, please?
- You need change from an adult near the phone.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you give me change, please?
- You want your wife to pass you the newspaper.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you pass the paper, please?

## C Pronunciation guessing words from phonemic transcription

5 Write the words.

- /ə'la:m kɔ:l/ alarm call
- /'aʊtsaɪd lɑ:m/ \_\_\_\_\_
- /kʌp əv 'kɒfi/ \_\_\_\_\_
- /'sekənd flɔ:/ \_\_\_\_\_
- /'dʌbl ru:m/ \_\_\_\_\_
- /'rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ \_\_\_\_\_
- /'kredit kɑ:d/ \_\_\_\_\_
- /ru:m 'sɜ:vɪs/ \_\_\_\_\_

6 4A.1▶ Listen and check.



# How to say what's happened

present perfect for recent events    accidents at home    short form of have

# 4B

## A Vocabulary accidents at home

1 Complete the phrases with these verbs.

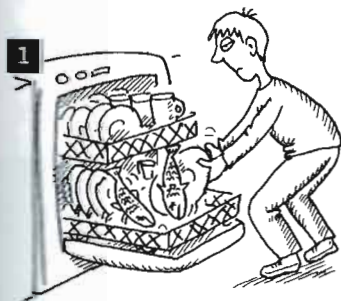
break burn cut drop fall put

- 1 fall off the shelf / out of the fridge / on the floor
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the toast / your finger / your shirt / your arm / the meat
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ my finger / your hand
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a window / a plate / a bottle / some glasses
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ an egg / food on the floor / a wet glass
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ salt in the coffee / sugar in the salad / wine in the freezer

## B Grammar present perfect for recent events

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a verb from exercise 1. Use the present perfect.

- 1 He's put the fish in the dishwasher.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken.
- 3 The plates \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in the salad.
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ his finger.
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ a bottle of wine on the floor.
- 7 The apples \_\_\_\_\_ out of the fridge.



3 Put the words in order.

- 1 A Your fingers are red!  
B toaster I've on them the burnt  
I've burnt them on the toaster
- 2 A What's wrong?  
B dropped I've my foot on cup tea of a
- 3 A Are the sandwiches ready?  
B table yes I've the on put them
- 4 A What was that noise?  
B Sorry! glass your broken I've
- 5 A Why is John shouting?  
B bath soap dropped the he's in the
- 6 A Where are the cakes?  
B Oops! them eaten we've

## C Pronunciation short form of have

4 4B.1 Listen and underline the words you hear.

- 1 He broke / He's broken a glass.
- 2 I burnt / I've burnt my trousers.
- 3 You put / You've put the tea in the coffee pot!
- 4 She dropped / She's dropped her spoon in the soup!
- 5 He put / He's put butter in his tea!

5 Listen again and repeat.

# How to say what you've done

# 4C

G present perfect + - ? V things around the house P when to stress have

## A Vocabulary things around the house

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

gas heating table pillow  
blanket sofa

- 1 It's freezing! Can you turn up the heating?
- 2 If you're cold, I can put another blanket on the bed.
- 3 Come on everybody! Dinner is on the table.
- 4 I can't wait to go to bed and put my head on the pillow!
- 5 It's not cooking, Mum. You have to turn up the gas.
- 6 Come on. Let's sit on the sofa and watch TV.

2 Put the words in order to complete the sentences.

- 1 Wash your face in the washbasin (sabashwin).
- 2 Turn on the tap (pat) to get water.
- 3 Use the spoon (spoa) to get clean.
- 4 To wash your hair, use the shampoo (ompasho) in the bathtub (orwesh).
- 5 Use a knife (ifnek) to cut the food on your plate (atlep).
- 6 Use a fork (frko) to put the food in your mouth.
- 7 When you have soup, use a spoon (oonsp).
- 8 Cups (scup) are for tea and coffee; saucers (lsasges) are for milk and juice.
- 9 When you've finished, put the dirty things in the dishwasher (snik).

## B Grammar present perfect + - ?

3 Write what the cleaning lady has done (✓) and what she hasn't done (X).

- 1 She's made the beds (make the beds) ✓
- 2 She's done the washing (do the washing) ✓
- 3 She's put the washing out to dry (put the washing out to dry) X
- 4 She's fed the fish (feed the fish) X
- 5 She's cleaned the floor (clean the floor) ✓

4 Write the questions and answers.

- 1 Has she bought the bread? No, she hasn't. (buy the bread) X
- 2 Has she cleaned the bathroom? Yes, she has. (clean the bathroom) ✓
- 3 Has she ironed the clothes? Yes, she has. (iron the clothes) ✓
- 4 Has she taken the dog out? No, she hasn't. (take the dog out) X
- 5 Has she cooked the dinner? Yes, she has. (cook the dinner) X



## C Pronunciation when to stress have

5 4C.1 Listen and underline when have is stressed.

"Have you cleaned your room?  
Have you brushed your teeth?  
Have you washed your face?  
Have you drunk your tea?  
Have you checked your bag?"

I've cleaned my room  
I've brushed my teeth  
But I haven't washed my face  
And I haven't drunk my tea  
And I haven't checked my bag  
- because it's Sunday today!

6 Check the audio script on >> p.91.

7 Listen again and repeat. Copy the stress.

How well can you say what you've done now?  
Go back to the Student's Book >> p.41 and tick ✓ the line again.



# How to talk about experiences

# 4D

present perfect with ever; past simple

## A Grammar present perfect with ever; past simple

- 1 The table shows how many students have (✓) or have not (x) done the actions. Look at the chart and write the questions.

|                        | ✓  | x  |
|------------------------|----|----|
| 1 see a volcano        | 1  | 11 |
| 2 meet a famous person | 5  | 7  |
| 3 sing karaoke         | 6  | 6  |
| 4 visit the capital    | 11 | 1  |
| 5 write a love letter  | 8  | 4  |
| 6 ride a horse         | 3  | 9  |

- 1 Have you ever seen a volcano ?  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

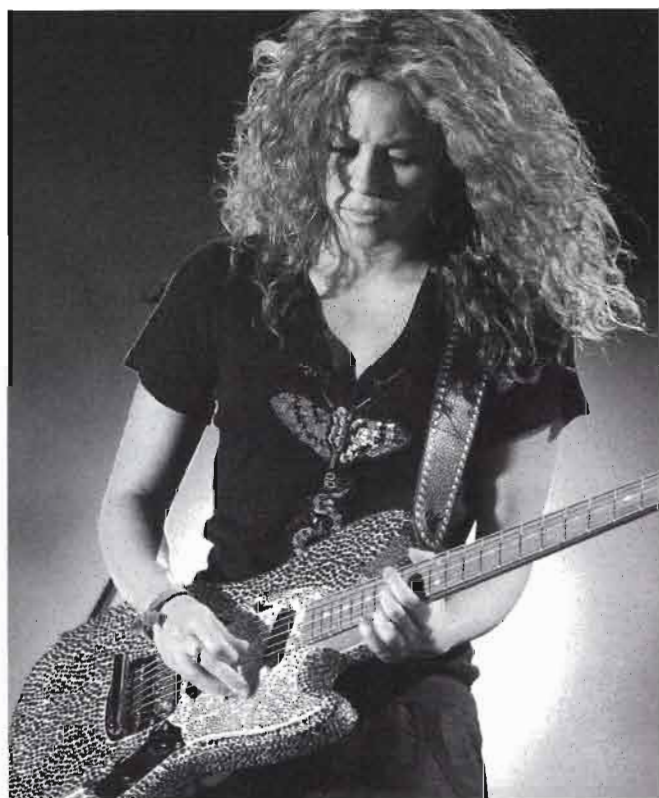
- 2 Write three positive and three negative sentences about the chart in exercise 1.

- 1 One student has seen a volcano .  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_



- 3 Underline the correct words in the conversation.

- A 1Have you ever been / Did you ever go to a classical music concert?  
 B No, I 2haven't / didn't. But 3I've been / I went to a pop concert.  
 A Really? When 4has that been / was that?  
 B Last summer.  
 A And who 5has played / played at the concert?  
 B Shakira.  
 A Who's that? 6I've never heard / I didn't hear of her.  
 B She's Colombian, and she sings in English and Spanish.  
 A So what 7was the concert like / has the concert been like?  
 B The music 8was / has been fine, but I couldn't hear her voice very well.



**And you?** Answer the questions in exercise 1.

Yes, I have. I saw a volcano in Sicily.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_

How well can you talk about experiences now?  
 Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.43 and tick ✓ the line again.



# Unit 4 Skills Practice

## A Read a formal letter

1 Read the letter to reserve a hotel room. Which two pieces of information in the list below are NOT included?

- ☐ your name
- ☐ your address
- ☐ your age
- ☐ the date
- ☐ number of people
- ☐ number of days / nights
- ☐ name of hotel
- ☐ price of the room

45 Stoke Road  
Birmingham

15 June 2008

Oxford Spires Hotel  
Abingdon Road  
Oxford

Dear Sir / Madam,

I would like to reserve a room in your hotel, for two adults, three children, a cat and a dog. We would like to stay for three nights, arriving on Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> of July and leaving on Saturday 7<sup>th</sup>. If possible, we would also like a private bathroom.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

George Bracknell

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 How many people is the room for? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many nights do they want to stay? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who wrote the letter? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 When did he write it? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Where is the hotel? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Find a word or phrase in the letter with the same meaning.

- 1. hello \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. goodbye \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. please write back \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. only for the guests in **this** room \_\_\_\_\_

4 Look at the position of the addresses, the date, and the writer's name. Are formal letters organized in the same way in your country? How are they different?

## B Listen for detail

5 **4S.1▶** Listen to a husband and wife talking. What is the situation?

- a ☐ They're going on holiday.
- b ☐ They've just come back from holiday.
- c ☐ They're moving to a new house.

6 Tick ✓ or cross X what the man has or hasn't done.

- 1 *turn off the gas* ✓
- 2 *water the plants* \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 *cancel the newspaper* \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 *leave a phone number with the neighbour* \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 *take the cat to neighbour's house* \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 *close windows and curtains* \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 *check the car battery* \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 *lock the door* \_\_\_\_\_

7 Listen again and complete the sentences and questions.

- 1 And the plants? H ave \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_  
th \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2 ... all the windows and curtains? Y \_\_\_\_\_, w \_\_\_\_\_  
h \_\_\_\_\_. I ch \_\_\_\_\_ th \_\_\_\_\_ half an  
hour ago.
- 3 I haven't checked it either. I' \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_  
th \_\_\_\_\_ wh \_\_\_\_\_ we get petrol.

8 Check the audio script on >> p.91.



## C Read for key ideas

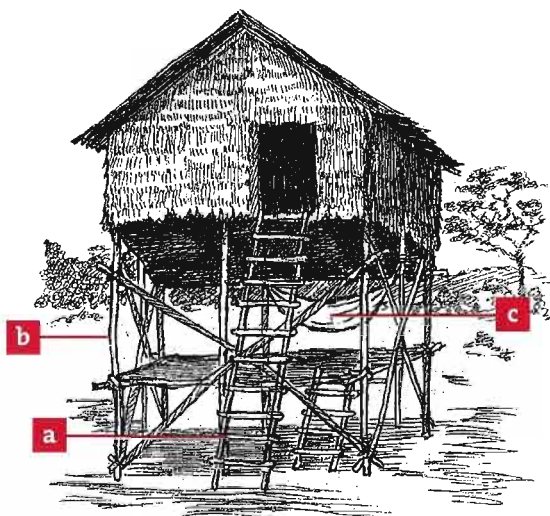
9 Read the text quickly and tick ✓ the best title.

- a ☐ So Many Different Houses!  
b ☐ Life in Cambodia  
c ☐ A Cambodian House

Not everybody lives in a house with an upstairs and a downstairs. Not everybody lives in a flat with a lift, either. Traditional homes all over the world can be very different, depending on the local climate.

In Cambodia, traditional houses in the countryside are on **stilts**. The houses can be six metres above the ground. There are three reasons for this. First, there is very heavy rain in the wet season, and the river level rises several metres. So it's easier to stay dry in a house off the ground. Second, if your house is on stilts, it's more difficult for snakes and other animals to get inside. And the third reason is that it's very hot in the dry season, so people spend a lot of time in the shade under the house.

During the day they use a **hammock** for sleeping or just relaxing. The room upstairs is used at night for sleeping. There are no beds because people sleep on the floor. And to get in and out of a house six metres above the ground, they use a **ladder**, which they can move whenever necessary.



10 Find the highlighted words in the picture.

- ☐ stilts    ☐ hammock    ☐ ladder

11 Read the text again more carefully and write *true* or *false*.

- 1 Traditional houses are all the same. *False*  
2 Traditional Cambodian houses are on the ground. \_\_\_\_\_  
3 They use stilts to keep the house dry. \_\_\_\_\_  
4 It's easy for animals to get into a house on stilts. \_\_\_\_\_  
5 A house on stilts gives people shade. \_\_\_\_\_  
6 People sleep on the ground. \_\_\_\_\_

12 A good dictionary gives you extra information about words. For example, the key symbol below tells you that this is one of the 2,000 most useful words to learn.

**climate** /'klaɪmət/ *noun*  
the normal weather conditions of a place:  
*Coffee will not grow in a cold climate.*

*Oxford Essential Dictionary*

13 Choose three new words from the text in exercise 9 to check in your dictionary. What extra information does it give?

## D Write a thank you message

14 Complete the email with these phrases.

really kind    I'm so sorry    thanks    a great time    next time

Hi Val

1 \_\_\_\_\_ so much for letting me stay at your place last night. It was 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of you, and I had 3 \_\_\_\_\_. And 4 \_\_\_\_\_ about spilling coffee on the carpet! I feel awful about it.

I left the keys under the plant pot at the back of the house. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ you're in Oxford, you have to stay at my flat. I'll cook, and you can drink my coffee!

Take care. I'll be in touch soon.

Maxine ☺

15 Imagine you stayed at a friend's house last night. Think about these questions.

- Did you have a good time?  
Did you break/spill/drop/burn something?  
Is there anything else you need to tell your friend?

16 Write a message to your friend to say 'thank you'.

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Now try the Self check on >> p.79.



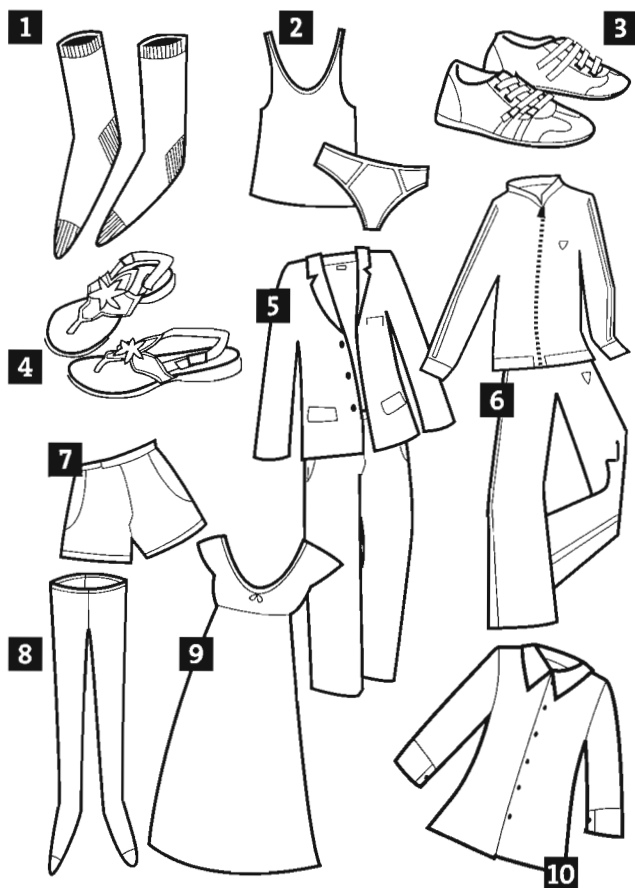
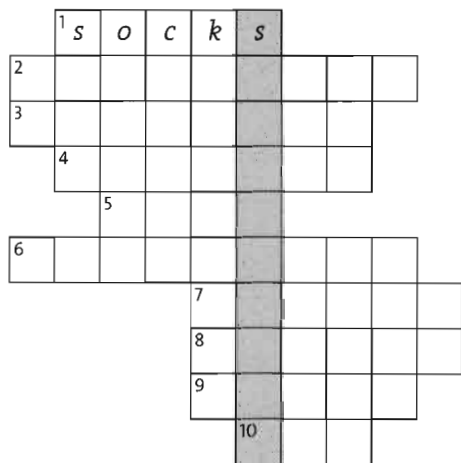
# How to talk about clothes

G adverbs of degree V clothes P intonation in opinions

5A

## A Vocabulary clothes

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle.  
What is the word in grey?



## B Grammar adverbs of degree

- 2 Put the sentences in order.



- 1 got he's very jacket a smart  
He's got a very smart jacket
- 2 enough tie long isn't his  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 long is too his shirt  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 shoes big his quite are  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 bit a short are trousers his  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 really jacket the him suits  
\_\_\_\_\_

## C Pronunciation intonation in opinions

- 3 **5A.1** Listen and write P for positive or N for negative.

- 1 ☐ His jacket's really smart.  
2 ☐ Her jeans are a bit tight.  
3 ☐ His trousers are quite short.  
4 ☐ Her top is very nice.  
5 ☐ That colour looks really good.  
6 ☐ Her shoes are a little small.

- 4 Listen again and copy the intonation.

**And you? Write:**

- 1 what you're wearing today.  
2 what you wore for a recent important occasion.  
3 what your best friend is wearing today.  
4 what your teacher wore yesterday.



# How to make promises and offers

**G** will for promises and offers   **V** favours   **P** stress in sentences with *will*, *won't* and *shall*



## A Vocabulary favours

1 Match the sentences 1–7 with the responses a–g.



- 1 ☒ Wow! Is that the new TV?
- 2 ☐ It's much colder now than when I arrived!
- 3 ☐ This is a present for a friend.
- 4 ☐ Sign these papers here, please.
- 5 ☐ Here's money for your train fare.
- 6 ☐ All these bags have to go into the flat.
- 7 ☐ I've got no money for the taxi!

- a Could I borrow your pen?
- b No problem! I'll hold the door open for you!
- c Thanks – I'll pay you back on Monday.
- d Don't worry! We'll pay for it.
- e That's right. Can you help me carry it in?
- f That's fine, sir. We'll wrap it for you.
- g Shall I lend you a scarf?

2 Complete the sentences with these verbs.

borrow carry hold lend pay  
pay back wear wrap

- 1 If you buy the food, I'll pay for the drinks.
- 2 Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ your mother's birthday present!
- 3 I need to open the car. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the baby for me?
- 4 He's going to a wedding, but he doesn't know what to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I've left my wallet at home! Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me £20?
- 6 If the book is too expensive, you can \_\_\_\_\_ one from the library.
- 7 I'll lend you the money if you \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ by Friday.
- 8 This box is too heavy! I need someone to help me \_\_\_\_\_ it upstairs.

## B Grammar will for promises and offers

3 Put the answers in order.

- 1 A You're going away for three weeks!  
B you I'll day an send every email  
I'll send you an email every day
- 2 A Sorry, I have to make an urgent call.  
B bar wait you we'll the in for
- 3 A I don't feel very well.  
B of get I'll water you glass a
- 4 A I need to go to Berlin next month.  
B you room reserve I for a shall
- 5 A I don't want people to know I'm here!  
B tell I anyone won't
- 6 A I really don't know what to buy!  
B choose staff help you to our will
- 7 A We arrive at 7.45.  
B station up you we'll at pick the
- 8 A I just need to look in this shop.  
B But the bus leaves in twenty minutes!  
A five be I than minutes more won't

## C Pronunciation stress in sentences with will, won't and shall

4 **5B.1▶** Listen and read the sentences.

- 1 I'll **think** about it.
- 2 We **won't** be late.
- 3 I'll **see** you soon.
- 4 Shall I **pay** for it?
- 5 I'll **ask** him now.
- 6 You **won't** be sorry.

5 Listen again and copy the stress. Notice that *won't* is stressed, but *will* and *shall* are not.

# How to ask for things in shops

g phrasal verbs with on and off v shopping phrases p sounds spelt with ea

# 5C

## A Vocabulary shopping phrases

- 1 Complete the conversations with these phrases.  
is fine much better quite big take them do you take  
~~I'm looking for~~ try them on how much are they



- A 1 *I'm looking for* some new shoes.  
B Smart or casual?  
A Smart, please.  
B What size 2 \_\_\_\_\_?  
A A size 42.  
B You'll find them on the left.  
A Thank you.  
\*\*\*  
B Do they fit you, sir?  
A Well, they're 3 \_\_\_\_\_.  
B Ah. Here's a smaller size.  
A Thanks. I'll 4 \_\_\_\_\_.  
B What do you think, sir?  
A Yes, these are 5 \_\_\_\_\_, 6 \_\_\_\_\_?  
B They're €120.  
A Oh! Do you have anything cheaper?  
B Well, there's a sale section just behind you.  
\*\*\*  
B Did you find anything, sir?  
A Yes, thank you. This pair 7 \_\_\_\_\_.  
I'll 8 \_\_\_\_\_, please.

## B Grammar phrasal verbs with on and off

- 2 ~~Cross out~~ the incorrect sentence.  
1 Try this blue jacket on. / Try on this blue jacket. / ~~Try on it.~~  
2 On your shoes put. / Put them on. / Put on your shoes.  
3 Turn the hot water on. / Turn it on. / Turn the hot on water.  
4 Take off your boots. / Take off them. / Take your boots off.  
5 Turn the engine off. / Turn off it. / Turn off the engine.  
3 Complete the sentences with on or off. Sometimes there are two possible answers.  
1 A What's wrong with the tap?  
B I can't turn it. (off) *I can't turn it off.*  
2 I'd like to try this dress, please. (on) \_\_\_\_\_.  
3 A It's too hot in here!  
B I think I'll take my coat. (off) \_\_\_\_\_.  
4 Could you turn the lights, please? (on) \_\_\_\_\_.  
5 A You'll need a jacket – it's only 5°C outside!  
B I'll put it later. (on) \_\_\_\_\_.

## C Pronunciation sounds spelt with ea

- 4 Complete the table with the underlined words.

|                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Beans</u> please!    | <u>nearest</u> and <u>dearest</u>     |
| wet <u>weather</u>      | What does this <u>mean</u> ?          |
| My <u>dream</u> team!   | apples and <u>pears</u>               |
| <u>bread</u> and butter | <u>Great</u> clothes to <u>wear</u> ! |
| A late <u>breakfast</u> | A weekend <u>break</u>                |

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| /i:/ leave |  |
| /eə/ bear  |  |
| /e/ head   |  |
| /ɪə/ hear  |  |
| /eɪ/ steak |  |

- 5 **5C.1▶** Listen and check.  
6 Listen again and repeat the words.  
7 Add another word to each section of the table.



# How to talk about rules (1)

Ⓔ must, mustn't Ⓕ must, mustn't



## A Grammar *must, mustn't*

1 Complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't*.

### BROKEN BRIDGE YOUTH HOSTEL

#### House Rules

- 1 You must register when you arrive.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ wear dirty boots inside the hostel.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ make your own bed.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke anywhere inside the building.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ keep your room tidy.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ leave dirty dishes in the kitchen.
- 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ turn lights out by 11 p.m.



2 Write sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.



- 1 You mustn't walk on the grass. walk / grass
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ swim / river
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ park / this area
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ leave / dog outside
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ put rubbish / bins
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ make a noise
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ play football here
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ switch off / mobile phones

## B Pronunciation *must, mustn't*

3 5D.1▶ Listen and repeat the rhyme.

"You must clean the house  
You must tidy your room  
You must ask me first  
You must come back soon"

"You mustn't wear this  
You mustn't eat that  
You mustn't be late  
You mustn't get fat"

I must be eighteen  
To escape all that!

4 Listen again. Underline where you hear the *t* in *must* and *mustn't*. Practise saying the rhyme.

**And you?** Write the rules in your home / school / work.

You must ...

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

You mustn't ...

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

How well can you talk about rules now?

Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.53 and tick ✓ the line again.



# Unit 5 Skills Practice

## A Read and answer a questionnaire

- 1 Read the questions and underline the answer which is true for you.

- 1 **How many pairs of jeans have you got?**  
a fewer than 4   b 4   c more than 4
- 2 **How often do you buy new clothes?**  
a only in the sales   b every month   c every week
- 3 **How often do you read fashion magazines?**  
a once or twice a year   b once a month   c once a week
- 4 **How many pairs of shoes have you got?**  
a fewer than 6   b 7-12   c more than 12
- 5 **On average, how much do you spend on clothes every month?**  
a less than €50   b €50-100   c more than €100
- 6 **Who chooses your clothes?**  
a your mother   b your partner   c yourself
- 7 **How often do you go to the hairdresser's?**  
a 3-4 times a year   b every month   c every week
- 8 **What kind of presents do you like to receive?**  
a books   b music   c clothes
- 9 **Do you like watching fashion news on TV?**  
a not at all   b a bit   c very much
- 10 **The names on clothes are \_\_\_\_\_ to you.**  
a not important   b quite important   c very important

- 2 Read the key and check your results. Do you agree?

**Key:** a = 1 point; b = 2 points; c = 3 points

**25-30 points:** You are very fashionable and you enjoy looking good. Clothes and appearance are very important for you.

**15-24 points:** The way you look is important for you, but it's not everything. You spend time and money on your appearance, but you have other interests as well.

**10-14 points:** You're not really interested in clothes or fashion, are you? You have other interests which are much more important.

## B Listen for advice

- 3 **55.1▶** Listen to Gina asking Masako for advice on living in Japan. Tick ✓ the topics they talk about.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> being polite      | <input type="checkbox"/> finding a boyfriend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wearing shoes     | <input type="checkbox"/> learning Japanese   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blowing your nose | <input type="checkbox"/> public baths        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> getting angry     | <input type="checkbox"/> using chopsticks    |

- 4 Tick ✓ the pictures that show good advice, and cross X the ones that show bad advice.



- 5 Listen again carefully and put the questions in order.

- ☐ What's that?
- ☐ Why not?
- ☒ What else is important?
- ☐ Oh, really?
- ☐ Anything else?
- ☐ What's the other thing?



## C Read tourist tips

- 6 Read the text quickly and match the headings with the paragraphs.

Cafés Fast food Off-licences and supermarkets

Pubs and bars Restaurants



## Eating and drinking in the UK

1 \_\_\_\_\_ There's a great **variety** in the UK, from traditional fish restaurants to Italian, Chinese, Indian, and even Thai. You can also find many excellent vegetarian restaurants, which often do not serve alcohol. If you want alcohol with your meal, you must go to a **licensed** restaurant. Opening times and prices can be very different, so it's a good idea to ask a friend or check in the newspaper before going out. If you prefer to eat at home but don't want to cook, many restaurants offer a **takeaway** service. You can order by phone and pick up the food later.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ Most towns have lots of fish and chips restaurants, as well as places serving pizza, hamburgers, kebabs, etc. Small sandwich and salad bars are also popular in the bigger cities. You can choose the kind of bread and **fillings** you prefer.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ These usually sell hot and cold drinks, but not alcohol. They also sell sandwiches, cakes, biscuits, and crisps. They're a good place to stop for a cup of coffee when you're out shopping.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ You can always get alcoholic drinks, of course, but they often sell hot drinks and meals, too. Remember that in some pubs, children under 16 mustn't go in.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ If you want to drink at home, you can buy all kinds of drink in supermarkets, and alcoholic drinks in shops called **off-licences**.



- 7 Read the text again more carefully. Write *true* or *false*.

- 1 Vegetarian restaurants never have alcohol. *False*
- 2 Restaurants all open at the same time. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Salad bars are the same as pubs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Lots of pubs are not open to children. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 You can't get food in pubs. \_\_\_\_\_

- 8 Match the **highlighted** words with their meanings.

- 1 cooked meals that you buy to eat at home \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 the things you have inside a sandwich \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 different kinds or examples of something \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 special shops that sell only alcohol for drinking at home \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a restaurant that serves alcohol \_\_\_\_\_

- 9 Add the words in exercise 8 to your vocabulary notebook. Every week, test yourself on words in your notebook. Look at the translation, then say the word in English.

- 10 Write two things from the text which are the same in your country and two things which are different.

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## D Write tips for eating and drinking

- 11 Make notes in the table about eating and drinking in your town.

|              |
|--------------|
| Restaurants  |
| Fast food    |
| Cafés        |
| Bars         |
| Supermarkets |

- 12 Now write tips for eating and drinking in your country. Write two or three sentences for each heading in exercise 11.

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# How to talk on the phone

# 6A

v telephone phrases P stress in corrections

## A Vocabulary telephone phrases

1 Match 1-9 with a-i.



- 1 ☒ C Don't hang up.
  - 2 ☐ I'll call back later.
  - 3 ☐ He's busy at the moment.
  - 4 ☐ Would you like to leave a message?
  - 5 ☐ Hold the line.
  - 6 ☐ I got cut off.
  - 7 ☐ I'll put you through.
  - 8 ☐ Can I speak to Ms Jones?
  - 9 ☐ Sorry, wrong number.
- a He's on the phone to someone else at the moment.  
 b Please wait.  
 c ~~Don't put the phone down.~~  
 d I'll connect you now.  
 e I'll phone again later.  
 f You didn't dial the right number.  
 g Would you like me to tell her something?  
 h The phone went dead.  
 i Is Ms Jones available?

2 Put the conversation in order.

- A ☒ 1 Churchill Hotel. Can I help you?  
 A ☐ Angela?  
 A ☐ Would you like to leave a message?  
 A ☐ I'm sorry, the line's busy at the moment. Can you hold the line?  
 A ☐ Yes, of course. Just a moment. I'll put you through.
- B ☐ Thank you.  
 B ☐ No, thanks. I'll call back later.  
 B ☐ Can I speak to Mr Jones in Room 104, please?  
 B ☐ Yes, that's right. Thank you.  
 B ☐ Well, could you tell him Angela called?

3 Who says these telephone phrases? Write P (person) or M (machine).

- 1 ☒ P Hello, Roger Lewis speaking.
- 2 ☐ I'm sorry, we are now closed. Please call again during office hours.
- 3 ☐ Hold the line for a moment. I'll see if she's in.
- 4 ☐ To leave a message, speak after the tone.
- 5 ☐ Press one to talk to an operator.
- 6 ☐ Sorry, but he's out at the moment.
- 7 ☐ Hi, this is James. I'm not here, so leave a message.
- 8 ☐ Sorry, you've got the wrong number.

## B Pronunciation stress in corrections

4 6A.1 Listen and correct the sentences.

- 1 Right, that's nine o'clock on ~~Tuesday~~ morning.  
Thursday
- 2 Did you say 6S8? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Thank you, Mr Midway. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Did you say the third floor? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 OK, we'll see you Monday, then. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 So, you arrive on the sixth. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Did you say seven pounds fifty? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Listen again and repeat the corrections. Practise saying the sentences with the correct stress.

**And you?** Translate the telephone phrases 1-9 in exercise 1.

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



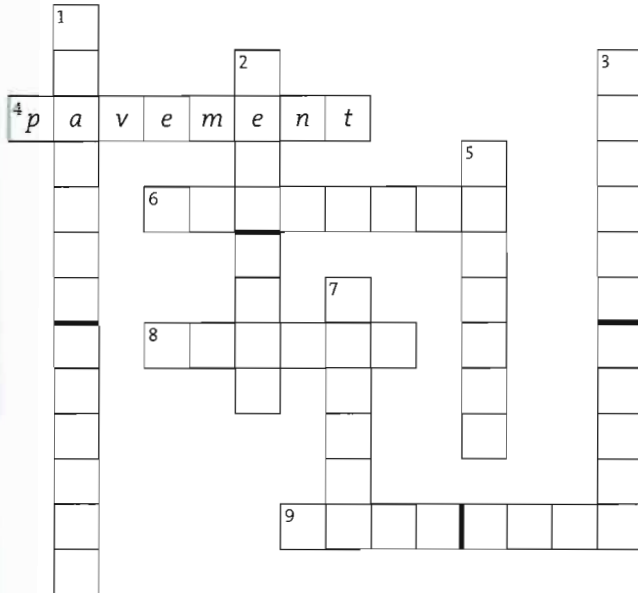
# How to talk about obligations

6 have to, don't have to, mustn't v on the road p have to



## A Vocabulary on the road

1 Complete the crossword.



### Across

- 4 pedestrians have to walk on this  
6 a wide road where vehicles can travel fast  
8 you have to wear this on your head when you ride a motorbike  
9 the rubber part of a wheel without enough air in it

### Down

- 1 when they are red, you have to stop  
2 you have to wear this in a car to keep you safe in an accident  
3 a piece of metal on the front and back of your car with numbers and letters on it  
5 a person who rides a bicycle  
7 you have to put this liquid in your car to make it go

2 Complete the text with these phrases.

rules of the road the engine driving test petrol station  
driving licence traffic police officer speed limit

Three weeks ago, I passed my <sup>1</sup> driving test. The next day, the problems started. First, I couldn't start <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and had to walk to the nearest <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for help. I was going to be late for work, so I didn't keep to the <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Then I heard the sound of a siren behind me – it was a <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. He stopped me and gave me a lecture about the <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I suppose I was lucky I didn't lose my <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

## B Grammar have to, don't have to, mustn't

3 Complete the rules for hiring a car with *have to*, *don't have to*, or *mustn't*.

- 1 You have to show your driving licence.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ drive without a seat belt.
- 3 If you get a parking ticket, you \_\_\_\_\_ pay it yourself. We will not pay it for you.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ let anyone else drive the car.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ sign the car hire papers. No signature – no car.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ pay in cash, but we prefer it if you do.
- 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ return the car full of petrol – not almost full, but full.
- 8 You \_\_\_\_\_ wash the car, but we'll be very happy if you do.

## C Pronunciation have to

4 **6B.1** Listen and tick ✓ the sentence you hear.

- 1 a ☒ We have to bottle the wine.  
b ☐ We have two bottles of wine.
- 2 a ☐ We have to colour the drawing.  
b ☐ We have two colour drawings.
- 3 a ☐ We have to lock the doors.  
b ☐ We have two locks on the doors.
- 4 a ☐ We have to show tickets.  
b ☐ We have two show tickets.
- 5 a ☐ We have to fine fast drivers.  
b ☐ We have two fine fast drivers.

5 Check the audio script on >> p.92.

6 **6B.2** Listen and repeat the phrases. Notice the different pronunciation of *have to* /hæf tə/ and *have two* /hæv tu:/.

### And you? Write rules for driving in your country.

Example You have to drive on the right.

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

How well can you talk about obligations now?

Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.59 and tick ✓ the line again.

# How to tell a story

6C

g past of irregular verbs v bank and post office p -ought / -aught = /ɔ:t/

## A Grammar past of irregular verbs

- 1 Complete the table with the past simple of these verbs.

send open work get have  
ask look play run call see  
drive write change find close

| Regular | Irregular |
|---------|-----------|
| opened  | sent      |
|         |           |
|         |           |
|         |           |
|         |           |
|         |           |
|         |           |
|         |           |
|         |           |

- 2 Complete the story with the past simple of these verbs.

buy go leave tell take put  
catch find steal break come

A woman <sup>1</sup> went shopping one day and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a laptop. She then <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the laptop in the car and walked to the chemist's, but she <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her purse in the car. A thief <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the car window and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the car, the purse, the laptop – everything. When the woman <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ back and couldn't find her car, she called the police and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them what had happened. The police officers looked around and <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the purse, but it was empty. So she thanked the police and <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi home. On the way home, her taxi crashed into a car at the traffic lights – but not just any car, her car! In the end, she <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the thief herself!

## B Vocabulary bank and post office

- 3 Complete the words with a, e, i, o, or u.

- What's your account number?
- How would you like the c\_sh?
- Where's the nearest c\_sh m\_ch\_n\_, please?
- Have you got a cr\_d\_t c\_rd?
- What's your p\_st c\_d\_?
- The c\_sh\_r is over there on the right.
- Please write your address on the back of the \_nv\_l\_p\_.
- I'd like to buy tr\_v\_ll\_r's ch\_q\_s for €500, please.



## C Pronunciation -ought / -aught = /ɔ:t/

- 4 Underline the words with the /ɔ:t/ sound.

If taught comes from teach  
Why doesn't bought come from beach?  
And if thought comes from think  
Why doesn't brought come from brink?

There's no answer to that, my friend  
But you'll learn them all in the end  
Bought and brought, taught and thought  
For now, just don't get caught!

- 5 **6C.1▶** Listen and check.  
6 Listen again and practise saying the rhyme.

### And you? What did you do last week?

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| I bought | _____ |
| I told   | _____ |
| I found  | _____ |
| I wrote  | _____ |
| I lost   | _____ |
| I saw    | _____ |
| I left   | _____ |
| I went   | _____ |



# How to say what was happening

G past continuous P is / are or was / were



## A Grammar past continuous

1 What were the children doing when their parents came into the living room? Put the sentences in order.

- 1 football playing Kevin and Anna were  
*Kevin and Anna were playing football*
- 2 TV Bill and Ben playing games on  
computer were
- 3 sofa jumping the were on Lucy and Paul
- 4 wall the was picture on drawing Frank a
- 5 cat was Micky after the running
- 6 was Carol chocolate eating



2 Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or past continuous.

Tara <sup>1</sup> *went* (go) into a shop to look for some clothes. While she <sup>2</sup> (look), she <sup>3</sup> (meet) Monica, a friend from school who <sup>4</sup> (visit) the city. They <sup>5</sup> (sit) in a café when they <sup>6</sup> (see) something really amazing. Three policemen on horses <sup>7</sup> (ride) fast down the street and two men <sup>8</sup> (run) in front of them. Suddenly one of the men <sup>9</sup> (fall) and one of the policemen <sup>10</sup> (stop). He <sup>11</sup> (get) off the horse and <sup>12</sup> (walk) up to the man on the ground. But the man <sup>13</sup> (jump) up, <sup>14</sup> (get) on the horse and <sup>15</sup> (ride) off in the opposite direction! You don't see something like that every day!

## B Pronunciation is / are or was / were

3 6D.1 Listen and underline the word you hear.

- 1 The train is / was leaving.
- 2 The trains are / were leaving.
- 3 The man is / was running.
- 4 The men are / were running.
- 5 The plane is / was landing.
- 6 The planes are / were landing.

4 Listen again and copy the pronunciation.

### And you? What were you doing ...

- 1 at nine o'clock last night?
- 2 yesterday morning?
- 3 last weekend?
- 4 on January 1st, 2000?
- 5 on February 14th, 2006?
- 6 on December 31st, 2004?
- 7 five minutes ago?



# Unit 6 Skills Practice

## A Read and answer a quiz

1 How much do you know about cars? Guess the correct answers.

- Which of these companies does NOT make cars?  
Honda Toyota Sony Suzuki Nissan
- Which country makes the most cars every year?  
USA Japan France Germany
- When was the first car built?  
1885 1896 1906 1916
- What was the world's most expensive car in 2006?  
a Rolls Royce a Ferrari a Lamborghini a Bugatti
- How many cars does the world produce every year?  
20 million 40 million 60 million
- What is the maximum speed limit in the UK?  
60 mph 65 mph 70 mph 75 mph
- Who was the Formula One world racing champion in 2005 and 2006?  
Alonso MacRae Raikonen Schumacher
- In which country do people NOT drive on the left?  
India Indonesia Iran Japan UK



2 Read and check your answers.

- Sony makes audio-visual equipment and accessories.
- Japan, with 8.6 million cars in 2005. Germany was next with 5.1 million.
- Karl Benz built a petrol-driven car in 1885 and set up a factory in 1888. Daimler and Maybach, also in Germany, invented the motorbike in 1885, put an engine in a horse carriage in 1886, and finally built a complete car in 1889.
- A Bugatti Veyron cost €1 million. Next was a Pagani Zonda at €670,000. None of the others was in the top ten.
- About 40 million.
- 70 mph (=110 kph). German motorways have a recommended speed of 130 kph, but no maximum speed.
- Alonso. But Schumacher holds the record: he won seven times between 1994 and 2004.
- Iran. About 34% of the world's population drives on the left.

3 A good dictionary often gives extra information about words. For example, this entry tells you about the grammar of the word.

**equipment** *ˈkwɪpmənt/* noun (no plural)  
special things that you need for doing something: *sports equipment*

### GRAMMAR

**Equipment** does not have a plural. If you are talking about one item, you say 'a piece of equipment'.

Oxford Essential Dictionary

4 Look up the **highlighted** words in exercise 2 in your dictionary. What extra information does it give?

## B Read a crime story

5 Read the story quickly and choose the best title.

- ☐ The Detective  
☐ A Love Story  
☐ The Poison Woman

Have you ever heard the story of the Black Widow? It all happened in the United States in the 1960s. Several men in different parts of the country died suddenly. They were in their 40s and had no history of bad health. But they had three things in common: one, they were very rich; two, they had no family, and three, they were all married to much younger women. Doctors thought the deaths were caused by a very rare sickness – but if the sickness was so rare, why were there three cases in just six years?

A detective became curious, and started collecting information on the deaths. He discovered from photographs that the wife in each case was the same woman. She made friends with the men, married them, and then murdered them for their money. She used poison every time. In one case she put the poison in her husband's toothpaste. In the end, the woman was caught by the police, and she went to prison.

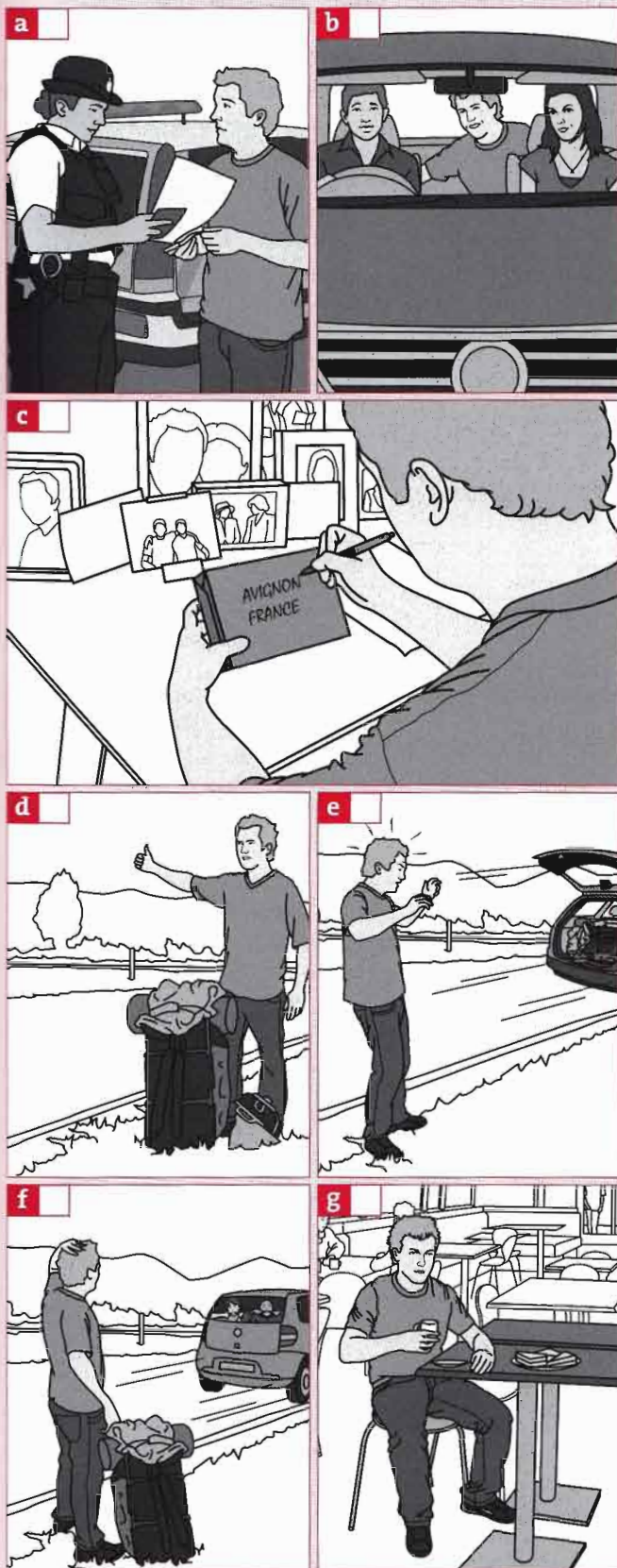
6 Read the text again more carefully and write *true* or *false*.

- Three healthy men died. True
- Doctors believed they all had the same sickness. \_\_\_\_\_
- They were all rich and married. \_\_\_\_\_
- They lived in the same town. \_\_\_\_\_
- They all died at the same time. \_\_\_\_\_
- They all married the same woman. \_\_\_\_\_



## C Listen for general meaning

- 7 **65.1** Look at the pictures. What do you think happens in the story? Listen and number the pictures in order.



- 8 The listener uses questions to show her interest in the story. Listen again and put the questions in order.
- a ☐ Did you lose everything?
  - b ☒ 1 What happened?
  - c ☐ With your bag inside?
  - d ☐ What did they want?
  - e ☐ And stopped?
  - f ☐ So how did you finish the day?
  - g ☐ So what did you do next?
- 9 Check the audio script on >> p.92.

## D Write a story

- 10 Complete the story with these phrases.  
for a year    in the 1940s    one day    two weeks later

This story happened to my grandparents <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ when they were living on a farm. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, a young man named Jim arrived at the farm. He was looking for a job. So he stayed, and worked on the farm <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Then he just disappeared one day. He didn't even say goodbye. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, the police arrived. They were looking for an escaped prisoner. They showed my grandparents a photograph of Jim. My grandfather was surprised, but I think he was pleased Jim didn't get caught.

- 11 Think of a story about someone you know. Make some notes first.

When and where did it happen?

What happened?

What was the result?

- 12 Write the story.

This story happened ...

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Now try the Self check on >> p.81.



# How to have a conversation about work



v using a dictionary; job conditions p contrastive stress

## A Vocabulary using a dictionary; job conditions

1 Match 1–8 with a–h.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> two-year | a salary              |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> sales               | b working hours       |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> competitive         | c <del>contract</del> |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> travel              | d provided            |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> uniform             | e driving licence     |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> flexible            | f staff               |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> two years'          | g expenses            |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> clean               | h experience          |

2 Complete the sentences with some of the phrases in exercise 1.

- We can offer you a two-year contract at first.
- Don't worry about hotel bills – all \_\_\_\_\_ are paid by the company.
- It's a very \_\_\_\_\_ – not many companies pay more than us.
- You won't get your own clothes dirty – there's a \_\_\_\_\_.
- We expect you to have a \_\_\_\_\_ if you use a company car.
- We also offer \_\_\_\_\_. You can either work eight to four, or nine to five.

3 Complete the dictionary definitions with the correct words.

- /ə'piərəns/ **noun** [U] the way that sb / sth looks or seems: A *different hairstyle can completely change your appearance.*
- 'kɒntrækt/ **noun** an official piece of paper that says that somebody agrees to do something: *The company has signed the \_\_\_\_\_ to build the new road.*
- /stɑ:f/ **noun** (plural) the people who work in a place: *The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ were very friendly.*
- 'kwɒlɪfaɪd/ **adjective** having passed the exams or done the training necessary to do a particular job: *She's a \_\_\_\_\_ nurse.*
- /ɪk'spiəriəns/ **noun** (no plural) knowing about something because you have seen it or done it: *She has four years' teaching \_\_\_\_\_.*
- 'fleksəbl/ **adjective** able to change easily: *We can start earlier if you like – I can be \_\_\_\_\_.*
- 'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ **noun** the special clothes that everyone in the same job, school, etc. wears: *Police officers wear a blue \_\_\_\_\_.*
- 'laɪsns/ **noun** an official piece of paper that shows you are allowed to do or have something: *Can I see your driving \_\_\_\_\_?*

## B Pronunciation contrastive stress

4 7A.1▶ Listen and write S for *serve* questions and R for *return* questions.

Serve

● ● ● ●  
What do you do?

Return

● ● ● ●  
What do you do?

- ☒ Where do you live?
- ☐ What are you doing here?
- ☐ When did you arrive?
- ☐ What have you bought?
- ☐ What did you say?
- ☐ Where did you go?

5 Listen again and copy the stress.

**And you?** Translate six expressions from exercise 1. Are any of the words the same or similar in your language?

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |



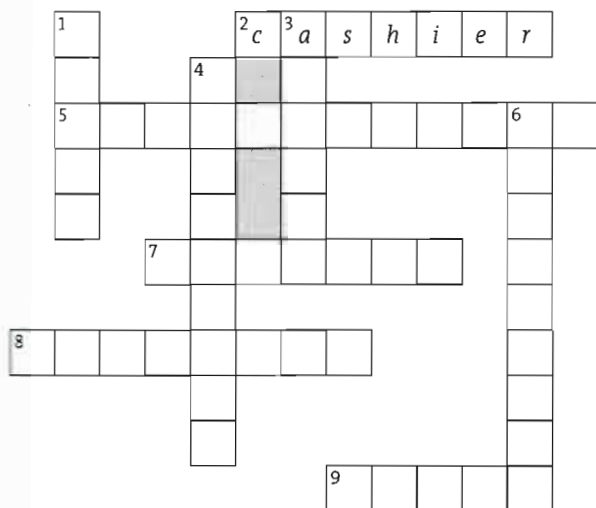
# How to explain what you mean

g defining relative clauses v jobs, workplaces and tools



## A Vocabulary jobs, workplaces and tools

- 1 Who says this? Read the sentences and complete the crossword.



### Across

- 2 'Would you like your money in tens or twenties?'  
5 'You're in room 213, sir.'  
7 'Open wide.'  
8 'I'm afraid you need a new engine.'  
9 'We'll be coming in to land in about twenty minutes.'

### Down

- 1 'Stay still while I put on this bandage.'  
3 'This one is oil on canvas.'  
4 'I'm sorry but she's in a meeting at the moment.'  
6 'Eureka!'

- 2 Match the jobs in exercise 1 with the workplaces.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 bank       | <u>cashier</u> |
| 2 cockpit    | _____          |
| 3 garage     | _____          |
| 4 hospital   | _____          |
| 5 hotel      | _____          |
| 6 laboratory | _____          |
| 7 office     | _____          |
| 8 studio     | _____          |
| 9 surgery    | _____          |

## B Grammar defining relative clauses

- 3 Asking for the word when you know the meaning. Complete the questions with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

- What do you call a person who looks after your teeth?
- What do you call the place \_\_\_\_\_ people go to borrow books?
- What do you call the black thing \_\_\_\_\_ teachers write on?
- What do you call the place \_\_\_\_\_ pilots sit?
- What do you call someone \_\_\_\_\_ gives you money in a bank?
- What do you call the thing \_\_\_\_\_ takes photos?

- 4 Answer the questions in exercise 3.

- A dentist
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Asking for the meaning when you know the word. Answer the questions. Use *who*, *which*, or *where*.

- What's a nurse? It's a person who works in a hospital.
- What's a bank? \_\_\_\_\_
- What's a tractor? \_\_\_\_\_
- What's a mechanic? \_\_\_\_\_
- What's a laboratory? \_\_\_\_\_
- What's a computer? \_\_\_\_\_

### And you? Write definitions for the jobs of your friends and family. Use your dictionary.

*My sister is an optician. An optician is a person who tests people's eyes.*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## How to talk about rules (2)

G can / can't (permission) P short and long O /ɒ/ and /əʊ/

### A Grammar can / can't (permission)

- 1 Complete the rules for visiting a museum with *can* or *can't* and these verbs.

| can                     | can't                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ask write<br>press talk | climb drop<br>take touch |



- 1 You can ask questions. ✓
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ photos. ✗
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ the buttons on the displays. ✓
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ on the dinosaurs. ✗
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ the mummies. ✗
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ quietly. ✓
- 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ notes. ✓
- 8 You \_\_\_\_\_ litter. ✗

- 2 Put the conversation in order.

- A 1 Can I go out with my friends?  
 A ☐ At about eleven o'clock if I walk.  
 A ☐ Can I go out when it's finished?  
 A ☐ No, I haven't.  
 A ☐ I can't afford a taxi.  
 B ☐ Then you can't go out.  
 B ☐ All right! I'll pay for the taxi.  
 B 2 Have you finished your homework?  
 B ☐ That depends. What time will you be back?  
 B ☐ Can't you get a taxi?

- 3 Look at these examples of *can* and *can't* from exercise 2. Write P for Permission or A for Ability.

- 1 ☐ Can I go out with my friends?
- 2 ☐ Can I go out when it's finished?
- 3 ☐ I can't afford a taxi.
- 4 ☐ Then you can't go out.
- 5 ☐ Can't you get a taxi?

### B Pronunciation short and long O /ɒ/ and /əʊ/

- 4 Look at the examples. Write A (/ɒ/) or B (/əʊ/) next to the phrases.

- 1 B No mobile phones!
- 2 ☐ Not a lot of coffee.
- 3 ☐ Tom has gone to the office.
- 4 ☐ Are you going home alone?
- 5 ☐ What a lot of chocolate!
- 6 ☐ No smoking in *my* home!
- 7 ☐ I hope the hotel's OK.
- 8 ☐ We've got a lot of hot cakes.

- 5 **7C.1** Listen and check. Copy the pronunciation.

**And you?** What are the rules in your home / at work / at school? Write four things you *can* do and four things you *can't*.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8



# How to describe a typical day

because, so grouping words



## A Grammar *because, so*

1 Underline the correct words.

- 1 The boy was sick because / so he ate too much.
- 2 He woke up his parents because / so they didn't get enough sleep.
- 3 His father had to stay at home because / so the boy was sick.
- 4 His mother slept late because / so she was late for work.
- 5 She got home late because / so she had to work longer hours.
- 6 His parents couldn't go out because / so he was still sick.
- 7 His mother was very tired because / so she got a bit angry.
- 8 His father was bored because / so he stayed at home all day.

2 Match 1-6 with a-f.

- 1 ☒ I go to work because ...
- 2 ☐ I go to work, so ...
- 3 ☐ I went to the football match because ...
- 4 ☐ I went to the football match, so ...
- 5 ☐ I'm having a party on Saturday because ...
- 6 ☐ I'm having a party on Saturday, so ...
- a I can buy the things I want.
- b it's my birthday.
- c ~~I need the money.~~
- d I have to tell all my friends.
- e my team were playing at home.
- f I saw that fantastic goal!



## B Pronunciation *grouping words*

3 **7D.1▶** Listen and tick ✓ the sentence you hear.

- 1 a ☒ He got up late this morning. He missed the bus.  
b ☐ He got up late. This morning, he missed the bus.
- 2 a ☐ She started work at ten. She had a break.  
b ☐ She started work. At ten, she had a break.
- 3 a ☐ The door opened suddenly. A man came in.  
b ☐ The door opened. Suddenly, a man came in.
- 4 a ☐ I was tired. After dinner, I went to bed.  
b ☐ I was tired after dinner. I went to bed.
- 5 a ☐ I was reading. Quietly, the cat jumped on to the sofa.  
b ☐ I was reading quietly. The cat jumped on to the sofa.
- 6 a ☐ I'm going home after class. I'll call you.  
b ☐ I'm going home. After class, I'll call you.

4 Check the audio script on >> p.92.

5 Listen again and repeat. Be careful to pause after the full stop.

**And you?** Choose the word which best fits each sentence for you. Then complete the sentences.

- 1 I haven't got much *money / time* because ...
- 2 I haven't got much *money / time*, so ...
- 3 I got up *early / late* this morning because ...
- 4 I got up *early / late* this morning, so ...
- 5 My *best friend / father / mother* helps me a lot because ...
- 6 My *best friend / father / mother* helps me a lot, so ...
- 7 I don't know how to *cook / swim / drive / speak Japanese* because ...
- 8 I don't know how to *cook / swim / drive / speak Japanese*, so ...

How well can you describe a typical day now?

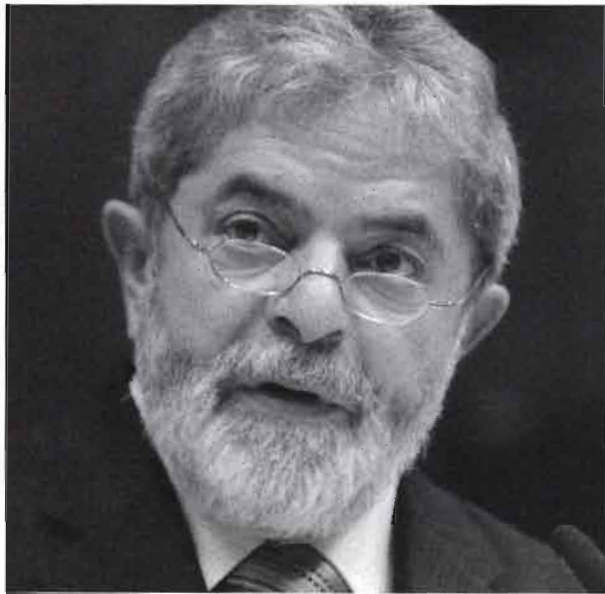
Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.73 and tick ✓ the line again.



# Unit 7 Skills Practice

## A Read to check information

- Look at the photo and think about these questions.
  - Do you know this man?
  - Where do you think he's from?
  - What do you think he does?
- Read the text quickly and check your answers.



### ■ da Silva, Luiz Inácio Lula

- Lula was born on 27 October 1945, in Caetés, in the state of Pernambuco, in Brazil. His parents were poor, **illiterate** farm workers, and had eight children. His first wife died in childbirth. He remarried in 1974 and has four children.
- Lula started primary school, but didn't finish. He started work when he was twelve as a street **vendor** in São Paulo. Two years later, he became a factory worker. When he was older, he finally completed a secondary school education and received a diploma, but did not go to university.
- In about 1964, he became interested in **trade union** activities. He was now a metalworker in a car factory. He spent more and more time as a trade unionist, and helped to create the PT (Workers' Party) in 1980. In 1982, he entered politics and became a popular politician. His party helped write the new Brazilian constitution after the 1986 elections. Lula was a **candidate** for president several times, and he finally won the election in 2002. In 2006, he was re-elected for another four years as president.

- This text is probably from ...
  - ☐ a newspaper
  - ☐ a letter
  - ☐ an encyclopedia
- Match the paragraph with the information it describes.
  - ☐ Lula's career
  - ☐ Lula's family
  - ☐ Lula's education
- Read the text again more carefully. Write *true* or *false*.
  - Lula has six brothers and sisters. *False*
  - He has been married twice. \_\_\_\_\_
  - He worked in a factory when he was twelve. \_\_\_\_\_
  - He went to university in São Paulo. \_\_\_\_\_
  - He created the PT when he was 35. \_\_\_\_\_
  - He became a politician in 1982. \_\_\_\_\_
  - He became president the first time he tried. \_\_\_\_\_
- Guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words. Check the meaning and pronunciation in your dictionary.

## B Listen for detail

- 75.1▶** Listen to a man describing a job. Which picture is he talking about?



- Listen again and tick ✓ the jobs he mentions.
 

|                                      |                                   |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> teacher     | <input type="checkbox"/> cashier  | <input type="checkbox"/> cleaner  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> policeman   | <input type="checkbox"/> designer | <input type="checkbox"/> gardener |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nurse       | <input type="checkbox"/> driver   | <input type="checkbox"/> mechanic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> electrician | <input type="checkbox"/> cook     | <input type="checkbox"/> engineer |
- Check the audio script on >> p.92.



## C Read for detail

- 10 Read the fisherman's diary and answer the questions.  
Write M for Monday, T for Tuesday, or W for Wednesday.

### Monday 12th

Wind from south-west. Average temperature 18°C.

We sailed 300 kms. We took the **nets** in early this morning and they were nearly full. There were 300 kgs of fish. Two of the men checked and repaired the **nets**. The other two prepared and froze the fish. The **weather forecast** says there will be a **storm** tomorrow. Ron sent a message to his wife. She's been ill recently, and they have a six-month-old baby.

### Tuesday 13th

Wind changed – now from north-east. Average temperature 9°C.

It started raining at about eleven a.m. The wind became stronger, and then the storm started. It became difficult to control the boat. All the **crew** were inside. They couldn't relax, so they were watching the **nets**. The storm got really violent in the afternoon. We had to cut the **nets** because there was a serious risk of the boat **sinking**. Some of the supplies fell off the boat and it was impossible to get them back. We lost radio contact because the weather was so bad.

### Wednesday 14th

Wind from south. Average temperature 12°C.

We checked our position at 6.30 a.m. During the night, the boat moved 190 km north-west in the storm. We tried to make radio contact again, but couldn't. Tom checked the equipment to see if there was any damage. He finally repaired it at about 2 p.m. At 5 p.m. we saw a small boat in the distance. There were two people in it, a father and his son. Their engine was full of water because of the storm, and they didn't know where they were. We took them with us and sailed back to port. We bought new nets and more supplies. Tomorrow we go west to look for more fish.



- 1 Which day was the warmest? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 When was the weather the worst? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 When did they find two people in a boat? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What day did they lose their supplies? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What day did they repair the radio? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 When did they have to cut the nets? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Which was the only day they caught fish? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Which day did they sail three hundred kilometres? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 When did they go back to port? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 When did one of the crew send a message? \_\_\_\_\_

- 11 Find these phrases in the text. Who or what do the pronouns in red refer to?

- 1 ... and **they** were nearly full. the nets
- 2 and **they** have a six-month-old baby. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **They** couldn't relax \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 ... impossible to get **them** back. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 He finally repaired **it** at about 2 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 We took **them** with us ... \_\_\_\_\_

- 12 Match the **highlighted** words with the definitions.

- 1 (n) we use these to catch fish \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 (n) the people who work together on a boat \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (n) very bad weather with strong winds and rain \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 (vb) when a boat disappears under the sea \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 (n) a report about the weather in the future \_\_\_\_\_

## D Write a student diary entry

- 13 Complete the text with these opinion phrases.

I don't think the worst thing I don't like  
the best activity wasn't so difficult

Today's class was fun, but I had a few problems.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ was the listening exercise because I didn't have enough time to understand the dialogue. Can we do more work on this in the laboratory? The reading exercise 2 \_\_\_\_\_, but it was a bit long for me. Also, I prefer to use class time to talk to my partner. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ we spend enough time speaking in class, and for me personally, I need more correction. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ today was writing together in small groups. Only one person had to write, so the rest of us had time to think, and talk, and find ideas. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ writing alone at home. It's more interesting together in class.

- 14 Put the opinion phrases from the text in order.

- 1 **few had I problems a**
- 2 **enough didn't I time have**
- 3 **do this? more Can on we work**
- 4 **for me a was it long bit**
- 5 **more need I**
- 6 **more It's interesting**

- 15 Now write a diary entry for a class you can remember. Use some of the phrases in exercise 14 and write at least eight sentences.

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# How to apologize

g possessive pronouns v apology phrases p apology phrases



## A Grammar possessive pronouns

- 1 Make the sentences shorter using these possessive pronouns.

yours ours mine his hers theirs

- 1 Their camera is much better than our camera!  
*Their camera is much better than ours* !
- 2 His CD player doesn't work, so he borrowed my CD player.  
\_\_\_\_\_ !
- 3 My laptop's a lot faster than your laptop!  
\_\_\_\_\_ !
- 4 When my TV doesn't work, I watch their TV.  
\_\_\_\_\_ !
- 5 She's using his car because her car is in the garage.  
\_\_\_\_\_ !
- 6 Your computer games aren't as good as his computer games.  
\_\_\_\_\_ !

- 2 Underline the correct possessive pronouns.



Teacher What are you two doing?

Girl He says this is <sup>1</sup>his /yours/, but it's not!  
It's <sup>2</sup>hers /mine!

Boy It isn't <sup>3</sup>his /yours! It's <sup>4</sup>ours /mine! I got it for my birthday!

G It's not <sup>5</sup>yours /mine! My mother bought this for me last week. He only wants it because it's better than <sup>6</sup>his /mine!

B That's not true! It's <sup>7</sup>yours /mine! It's got my name on it!

G No, it hasn't!

B Yes, it has!

T All right! That's enough! Give it to me, and I'll find out whose it is.

## B Vocabulary apology phrases

- 3 Match 1–5 with a–f.

1 ☒ That's

2 ☐ Don't

3 ☐ No

4 ☐ Never

5 ☐ I'm really

a mind.

b problem.

c OK.

d very sorry.

e all right.

f worry about it.

- 4 Put the conversation in order.

A ☐ Thanks.

A ☒ Er, John, is this your CD?

A ☐ My brother stood on it by accident. I'm really sorry.

A ☐ Look, I'll get you another one, OK?

A ☐ Yes, it was great. But I think I've broken it.

B ☐ Oh no! What happened?

B ☐ Yeah, OK. No problem.

B ☐ Yes it is! Did you like it?

B ☐ That was a present from Cathy.

## C Pronunciation apology phrases

- 5 Complete the conversation with these words.

sure mind OK me so sorry worry thanks

A I did it! It was <sup>1</sup>me ! I'm really <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ !

B Don't <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ !

A I'm <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ sorry!

B That's <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ ! Never <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ !

A Are you <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ ? <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ !

- 6 **8A.1▶** Listen and check.

- 7 Listen again and practise the pronunciation.



# How to describe things

g present passive v shape and material p passive or active?



## A Grammar present passive

1 Write A for active and P for passive sentences.

- 1 ☐ The boats go out early in the morning.
- 2 ☐ Fishermen catch the fish in the sea.
- 3 ☐ The fish are taken to the market.
- 4 ☐ People buy the fish.
- 5 ☐ The fish are cleaned and cooked.
- 6 ☐ Families eat the fish for dinner.
- 7 ☐ The dirty dishes are left for the morning.

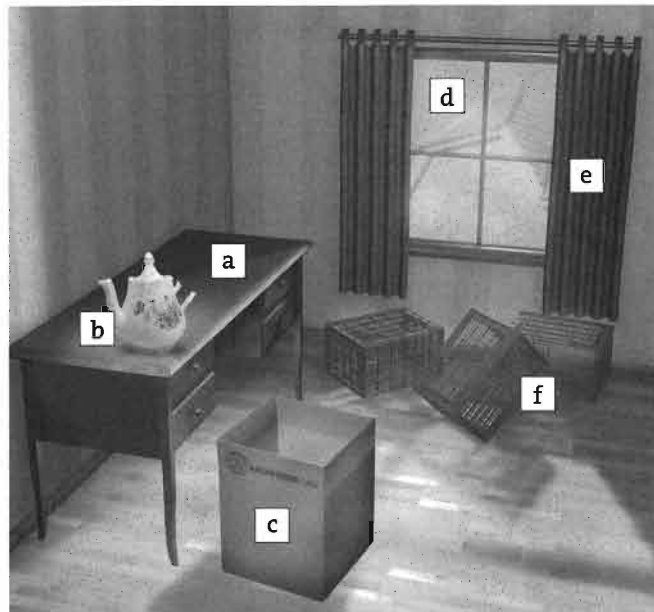
2 Change the active sentences to passive.

- 1 Someone picks the strawberries.  
*The strawberries are picked* \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 A person takes the strawberries to the factory.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A machine washes the strawberries.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 A person cooks the strawberries with sugar and lemon juice.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Somebody leaves the jam to cool.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Someone sends the jam to the shops.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 A person sells the jam.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 People eat the jam on toast for tea.  
\_\_\_\_\_.



## B Vocabulary shape and material

3 Match the objects and the descriptions.



- 1 ☐ It's big and square, and it's made of cardboard.
- 2 ☐ It's a big, square thing, made of metal, with four pieces of glass in it.
- 3 ☐ It's a long, flat thing, made of wood, with four legs.
- 4 ☐ It's round and made of china, and it's got a broken handle.
- 5 ☐ They're made of plastic. There are three of them.
- 6 ☐ They're long, flat, and made of cloth. There are two of them.

4 Match the words with the pictures in exercise 3.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> cardboard box  | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> desk   |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> plastic crates | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> teapot |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> curtains       | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> window |

## C Pronunciation passive or active?

5 **8B.1▶** Listen and underline the words you hear.

- 1 It / It's painted beautifully.
- 2 They / They're washed in water.
- 3 She / She's called Alice.
- 4 They / They're cooked well.
- 5 It / It's cleaned badly.
- 6 I / I'm watched all night.

6 Check the audio script on >> p.93.

7 Listen again and copy the pronunciation.

How well can you describe things now?

Go back to the Student's Book >> p.79 and tick ✓ the line again.

# How to make predictions

G will (predictions) P 'll

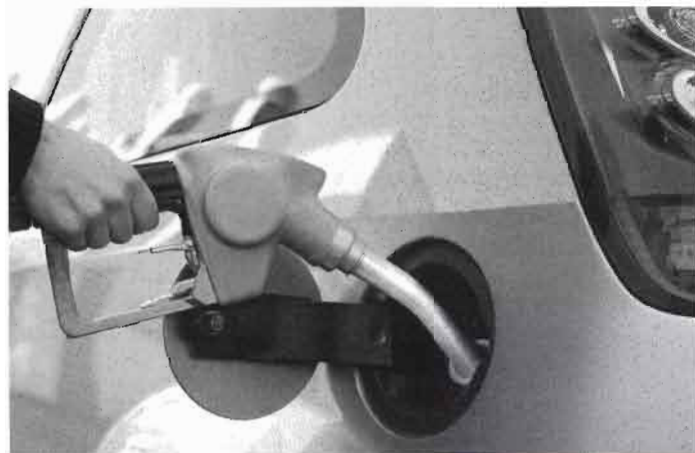


## A Grammar will (predictions)

- 1 Look at the information in the chart. Underline will or won't to complete the sentences.

|   | THIS YEAR     | NEXT YEAR     |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1 price of petrol                             | €1.10 / litre | €2.00 / litre |
| 2 minimum salary                              | €5,000 / year | €5,000 / year |
| 3 number of schools                           | 95,000        | 95,000        |
| 4 number of unemployed people                 | 4,800,000     | 4,300,000     |
| 5 number of people over 65                    | 14 million    | 17 million    |
| 6 number of tourists                          | 21 million    | 22 million    |
| 7 value of things we sell to other countries  | €1.5 billion  | €1.3 billion  |
| 8 value of things we buy from other countries | €2 billion    | €2 billion    |

- The price of petrol will / won't go up.
  - The minimum salary will / won't stay the same.
  - The number of schools will / won't change.
  - There will / won't be fewer unemployed people.
- 2 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and the verbs in brackets.
- There will be many more old people (be)
  - More tourists will visit the country. (visit)
  - Our country will sell less to other countries. (sell)
  - We will buy more from other countries. (buy)



- 3 Put the sentences in order.



She Are you worried about next year?

He Of course I am.

She Why?

He <sup>1</sup>it'll year a be think difficult I

She Why?

He <sup>2</sup>job you'll new in be a because

She And?

He <sup>3</sup>exams pass I maybe my won't

She Don't be silly. Of course you'll pass them!

He <sup>4</sup>flat be buy we a able to will but

She I'm not sure about that – I hope we can borrow money from the bank.

He <sup>5</sup>bank us money won't maybe lend the any

She Oh, don't be such a pessimist!

## B Pronunciation 'll

- 4 **8C.1▶** Listen and underline the words you hear.

- I'll / it'll be late!
- You'll / We'll talk later.
- He'll / She'll arrive at nine.
- You'll / They'll ask at the hotel.
- He'll / We'll tell you the answer!
- I / I'll write to him.
- We / We'll catch the train.
- You / You'll ask the questions.
- I / I'll take the money.
- They / They'll send the news.

- 5 Check the audio script on >> p.93.  
6 Listen again and repeat.



# How to talk about results of future actions

G 1st conditional V email P intonation of conditionals



## A Vocabulary email

1 Read the first text and complete the second.

### How to get your email

- ▶ go to web page
- ▶ **click on** mail icon
- ▶ type in your details
- ▶ double-click on Go **button**
- ▶ read subjects and senders in the **window**
- ▶ check for junk mail, especially junk mail with **attachments**
- ▶ select all junk mail
- ▶ click **Delete**
- ▶ click on the **message** you want to read

### How to send an email with an attachment

- ▶ type in your <sup>1</sup>m \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ <sup>2</sup>c \_\_\_\_\_ the Attachment button
- ▶ read the instructions in the <sup>3</sup>w \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ find the <sup>4</sup>a \_\_\_\_\_ you want to send
- ▶ click on the Attach <sup>5</sup>b \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ check the details in the <sup>6</sup>w \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ if you find an error, <sup>7</sup>d \_\_\_\_\_ and do again
- ▶ click on the Send button



## B Grammar 1st conditional

2 Match the conditions and the results.

- 1 ☒ If you read the letter, ...
- 2 ☐ If you do the washing up, ...
- 3 ☐ If you put on your glasses, ...
- 4 ☐ You'll feel better in the morning ...
- 5 ☐ You'll be able to write better ...
- 6 ☐ You'll need an umbrella ...

- a you'll see much better.
- b ~~you'll find the answer.~~
- c I'll do the cleaning.
- d if you don't want to get wet.
- e if you read more.
- f if you get a good night's sleep.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It will be more expensive if I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive).
- 2 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) there, I'll have to stop and rest.
- 3 If I go by bus, it \_\_\_\_\_ (take) 24 hours.
- 4 It \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) very comfortable if I take the bus.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (save) a lot of money if I take the bus.
- 6 If I take the plane, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have to go) to Paris.

## C Pronunciation intonation of conditionals

4 **8D.1▶** Listen and repeat.

- 1 If I go by bus, it'll take 24 hours.
- 2 If I go by train, I'll be able to study on the way.
- 3 If I drive there, I'll have to stop and rest.
- 4 If I take the plane, I'll have to go to Paris first.
- 5 If I can find a flight on the Internet, it'll be cheaper.

5 Listen again and notice the intonation of the sentences.

### And you? Write possible results.

- 1 If it rains tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 If I get up late on Friday, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 If my team loses the match, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 If the price of petrol goes up again, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 If I forget my boyfriend's / girlfriend's birthday, \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 If the airport's closed next week, \_\_\_\_\_



# Unit 8 Skills Practice

## A Read for detail

- Think before you read.
  - What's your sign of the zodiac?
  - Do you often read horoscopes?
  - Do you believe what they say?
- Read the predictions and answer the questions. Write C for Capricorn, A for Aquarius, or P for Pisces.

Who ...

- should go out and have fun? A
- will have problems at work? \_\_\_\_\_
- is thinking of a new relationship? \_\_\_\_\_
- has some letters to write? \_\_\_\_\_
- might be lucky? \_\_\_\_\_
- must be careful with money? \_\_\_\_\_
- may go on a trip at the weekend? \_\_\_\_\_
- mustn't lose touch with friends? \_\_\_\_\_
- must be careful when speaking to other people? \_\_\_\_\_
- won't have to worry about money? \_\_\_\_\_



### Capricorn (Dec 23 – Jan 20)

A secret love looks interesting, but be careful! Your family will need you this week, and they'll want your time, not your money. Answer the letters you've kept in a drawer, and you'll be a happier person. If you spend too much this week, you'll have money problems at the end of the month.



### Aquarius (Jan 21 – Feb 19)

Life has been a little boring recently. Nothing very interesting has happened. It's time to go out with friends and forget recent events. Exercise or fitness classes will wake you up! But be careful what you say. People around you are looking for trouble, so if you have to talk, just talk to the cat. If you're feeling lucky, why not buy a lottery ticket? You might have some good fortune.

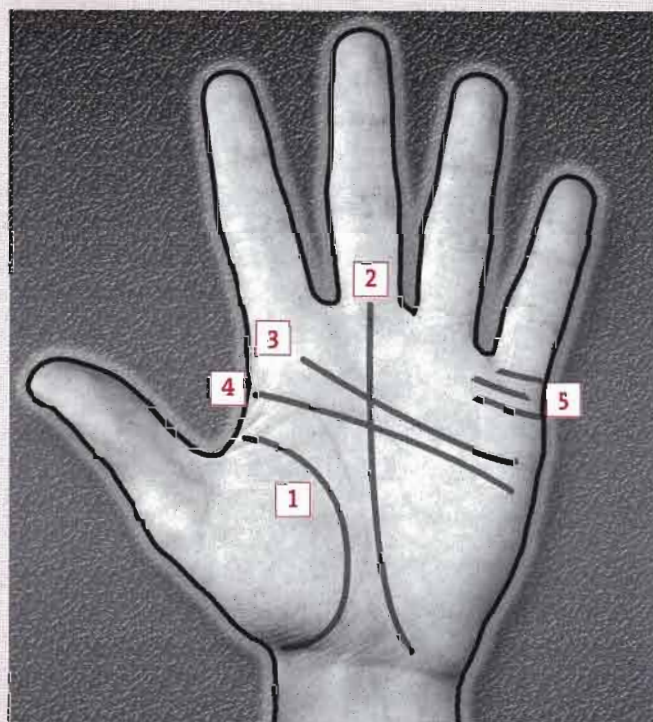


### Pisces (Feb 20 – Mar 20)

It's going to be a difficult week at work. You'll just have to keep smiling. If you travel at the weekend, you'll have a great trip. Why not take a friend with you? It's a good time to see old friends again. You'll lose those friends if you don't keep in touch. Money's not a problem this week. Buy yourself something new!

## B Listen for key information

- Think before you listen. How would you describe yourself? Tick ✓ the boxes.
  - ☐ I'm healthy.
  - ☐ I'm romantic.
  - ☐ I'm unemotional.
  - ☐ It's easy for me to make decisions.
  - ☐ It's difficult for me to make decisions.
  - ☐ I've got a good memory.
  - ☐ I've got a terrible memory.
  - ☐ There's a special person in my life.
- 85.1▶ Listen and match the names with the palm lines.
  - ☐ head ☐ heart ☐ fate ☐ life ☐ marriage



- Listen again and underline the correct answers.
  - A strong, clear Life line tells us we will have a long / healthy life.
  - A weak Fate line suggests the person will die young / doesn't really know what they want in life.
  - A straight Heart line says that a person will be romantic / unemotional.
  - A long, clear Head line tells us a person remembers / doesn't remember things very well.
- Now look at your left hand. Use the picture and the audio script on >> p.93 to help you, and compare with your answers to exercise 3.



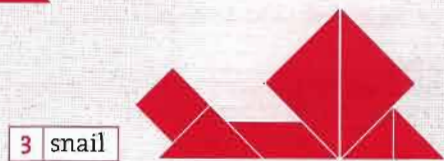
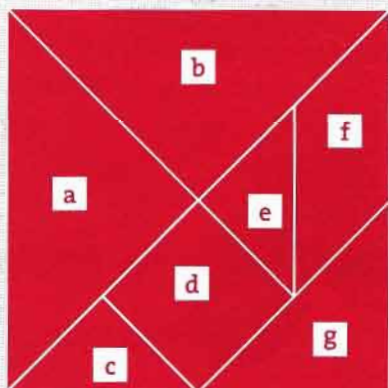
## C Read and understand a puzzle

7 Read the text and write *true* or *false*.

The tangram is a Chinese shape puzzle. Nobody really knows when it was invented or who invented it. And nobody is very sure where the word 'tangram' comes from. The puzzle first appeared in Europe and America in the early 1800s, and millions of people have enjoyed playing it since then. The puzzle has seven pieces, called 'tans', which are always the same. The idea of the game is to use the shapes to make pictures. The fun part is to see how many interesting shapes you can create. The rules of the game are quite simple:

- ◆ You must always use all seven pieces.
- ◆ You must put them flat on the table (not standing).
- ◆ The pieces must all touch each other.
- ◆ You can turn them round or turn them over.
- ◆ You can't put part of one piece on top of another.

- 1 The tangram is a European game.
- 2 The puzzle has only seven pieces.
- 3 Tangrams are used for fun.
- 4 There are four simple rules.



8 Read the instructions for one of the three tangram shapes in the picture. Tick ✓ the correct picture.

- 1 Start with d. Put it in the middle, with one corner at the bottom.
- 2 Place g below d, with the middle of the long side touching d.
- 3 Put f in the space on the right, between d and g.
- 4 Put c and e together, to make the same shape as f.
- 5 Put c and e in the space on the left, between d and g.
- 6 Turn a until it looks like an 'L'. Put it above c and e.
- 7 Put b above f, so the long side of b is opposite the long side of a.

## D Write a description of an important personal object

9 Read the text and underline the correct words.

This object is a kind of china cup. Well, it's a bit bigger than most cups. It's round, of course, with a good handle, <sup>1</sup>and/so it's painted on the outside in different bright colours. It's white on the inside <sup>2</sup>because/and I want to see what I'm drinking. <sup>3</sup>Also/So, it's got my son's name on the bottom. I use the cup nearly every day.

I've had the cup for about twelve years. It was a present one year for Father's Day. My son's name is on the bottom <sup>4</sup>because/so he made it for me at school. He's finished school now, <sup>5</sup>and/because he's left home, too <sup>6</sup>also/because he's working in a different town. Cups from the shops aren't the same. This one was made personally for me!

10 Think of something you have that is important to you. Make notes in the table.

What is it?

Write some phrases to describe it.

Where is it from?

Why is it important to you?

11 Write your description.

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Now try the Self check on >> p.83.

# How to talk about food

g countable / uncountable v prepared food p linking consonant-vowel

9A

## A Grammar countable / uncountable

1 Read the conversation. Complete the table with the phrases in red.

A What do you want for lunch today?

B Well, I had ~~a boiled egg~~ yesterday, so today I think I'll have **some scrambled egg** with **some sliced bread** and butter. What about you?

A I had two **fried eggs** for breakfast. Maybe I'll have **a baked potato** with **some grated cheese**.

B Yeah, that looks quite tasty. There's also **some grilled fish** – that would go well with **some mashed potato**.

A Yeah, good idea. And I think I'll add **some boiled peas**.

| Countable    | Uncountable |
|--------------|-------------|
| a boiled egg |             |
|              |             |
|              |             |
|              |             |
|              |             |
|              |             |
|              |             |
|              |             |
|              |             |

2 Put the words in order.

1 **black cup a coffee of**  
**a cup of black coffee**

2 **of plate grilled a fish**

3 **oil four of spoons olive**

4 **glass a of water cold**

5 **brown 500 of rice grams**

6 **slices bread of wholemeal two**



## B Vocabulary prepared food

3 Match the verbs with the pictures.

1 ☒ bake

2 ☐ boil

3 ☐ freeze

4 ☐ fry

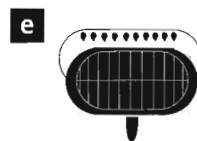
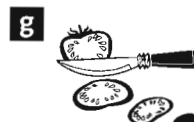
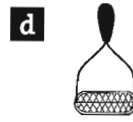
5 ☐ grate

6 ☐ grill

7 ☐ mash

8 ☐ roast

9 ☐ slice



4 Cross out the verb you cannot use with the foods.

1 apple **baked, sliced, scrambled**

2 bread **boiled, frozen, sliced**

3 fish **baked, fried, scrambled**

4 cheese **grated, sliced, boiled**

5 rice **boiled, sliced, fried**

6 pasta **baked, mashed, boiled**

7 egg **boiled, roasted, scrambled**

## C Pronunciation linking consonant-vowel

5 9A.1 Listen and write the correct phrases.

1 **some grati dapple**

some \_\_\_\_\_

2 **some fre shoranges**

some \_\_\_\_\_

3 **some fri donions**

some \_\_\_\_\_

4 **some boil deggs**

some \_\_\_\_\_

5 **so moli voil**

some \_\_\_\_\_

6 Listen again and repeat.

How well can you talk about food now?

Go back to the Student's Book >> p.87 and tick ✓ the line again.



# How to explain how to cook something

G quantifiers V cooking; sequencers



## A Vocabulary cooking; sequencers

1 Find twelve verbs for cooking in the puzzle.

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

2 Complete the recipe with these verbs.

boil chop serve fry peel pour stir wash

### Potato omelette

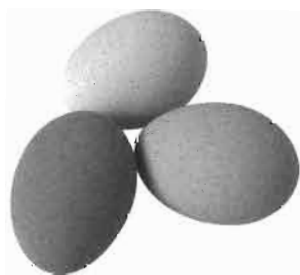
#### INGREDIENTS:

three eggs

two large potatoes

oil

salt and pepper

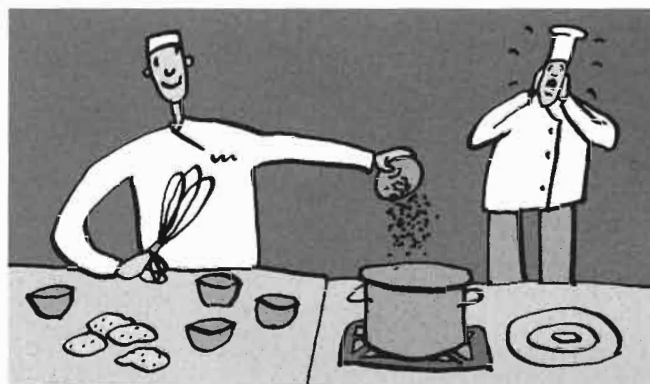


First, <sup>1</sup> peel the potatoes and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them in cold water. Next, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them into small pieces and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them in water until they are soft. Then <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ out the water. After that, add the eggs, salt, and pepper to the potatoes and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Now, put some oil into a frying pan and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ everything until cooked. Finally, cut the omelette into six pieces and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with mayonnaise or ketchup.

## B Grammar quantifiers

3 Complete the conversation with these quantifiers.

a few a little a lot none



Trainee Shall I put the pepper in now?

Chef Yes, but just <sup>1</sup> a little! Remember, there isn't much pepper in this recipe!

T OK. What about some water? This looks a bit dry.

C Yes, we need <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of water – about 5 litres.

T Right! Anything else?

C Yes, salt. But only use <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. About twenty grams is fine.

T Right!

C Oh, and don't forget the potatoes. We only need <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Use three or four. But wash them first!

T Sorry!

C And the last thing is the lemon juice. How much juice is there in the fridge?

T <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_! We used it all yesterday.

C Well, go to the shops and buy <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lemons.

T How many?

C Three will be fine.

4 Order the words to make sentences and questions.

1 milk little I a like tea my in

I like a little milk in my tea

2 sugar take how do much you

3 potatoes he's for washed few a dinner

4 sausages we barbecue lot need of for a the

5 this how onions do in many you want

6 pour can on a oil my you little salad

How well can you explain how to cook something now?  
Go back to the Student's Book >> p.89 and tick ✓ the line again.

# How to give lifestyle advice

9C

G should V verb phrases with make, do, have P should, shouldn't

## A Grammar should

- 1 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.



- 1 You should get a haircut.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ have a shave.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ wash your car.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ wear dirty old clothes.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ buy some new clothes.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ play your radio so loud.
- 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ control your children.
- 8 You \_\_\_\_\_ move to another town!

## B Vocabulary verb phrases with make, do, have

- 2 Complete the diary for yesterday with the correct form of *make*, *do*, or *have*.

Thursday June 23rd

- 9.30 I <sup>1</sup> had a shower.  
 10.00 I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the bed and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the cleaning.  
 10.30 I sat down and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of water.  
 11.00 I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call and went to the gym.  
 In the gym, I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some exercise for an hour.  
 12.30 I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ another shower.  
 13.00 I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping.  
 16.00 I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a sleep because I felt tired.  
 17.00 The cat <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a mess, so I had to clean the patio.  
 19.00 I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my homework because I've got my English class in the morning.

## C Pronunciation should, shouldn't

- 3 **9C.1▶** Listen and underline the words you hear.
- 1 You should / shouldn't go and talk to them.
  - 2 You should / shouldn't get angry.
  - 3 You should / shouldn't spend all your money.
  - 4 You should / shouldn't eat too much.
  - 5 You should / shouldn't think about the future.
  - 6 You should / shouldn't worry about the past.
- 4 Check the audio script on >> p.93.
- 5 In which sentence do you hear the *t* in *shouldn't* /ʃʊdn(t)?
- 6 Listen again and practise saying the sentences.

**And you?** Give advice for your family.

My father ...

My mother ...

My brother / sister ...

My cousin ...

My aunt ...

My uncle ...

My husband / wife ...

My son / daughter ...



# How to talk about table manners

g should and must



## A Grammar should and must

1 Cross out the verb which is NOT correct.

- 1 You ~~should~~/~~shouldn't~~/~~must~~ say 'please' when you ask for something.
- 2 Visitors in a hospital ~~must~~/~~shouldn't~~/~~mustn't~~ make a lot of noise.
- 3 You ~~mustn't~~/~~shouldn't~~/~~must~~ smoke on the train.
- 4 It's raining now, so you ~~must~~/~~mustn't~~/~~should~~ take an umbrella.
- 5 If you want to lose weight, you ~~shouldn't~~/~~should~~/~~mustn't~~ eat so much chocolate.
- 6 People ~~mustn't~~/~~must~~/~~should~~ control their dogs in the street.

2 Match the sentences and their meanings.

- 1 ☐ You should use your hands to break bread.
  - 2 ☐ You shouldn't cut your bread with a knife.
  - 3 ☐ You must eat with your fingers if the locals do.
  - 4 ☐ You mustn't touch the food with your left hand.
- a Do this. It's very bad manners not to.  
b It's polite to do this.  
c Don't do this. It's very bad manners.  
d It isn't polite to do this.

3 Write sentences with *must*, *mustn't*, *should*, or *shouldn't*.

- 1 speak with your mouth full (it isn't polite)  
*You shouldn't speak with your mouth full*
- 2 eat at the table (it's very bad manners not to)
- 3 talk quietly during a meal (it's polite)
- 4 drink from a soup bowl (it isn't polite)
- 5 put your elbows on the table (it isn't polite)
- 6 wait until everyone has finished before leaving the table (it's very bad manners not to)
- 7 finish all the food on your plate (it's polite)
- 8 put the knife in your mouth (it's very bad manners)
- 9 say 'thank you' to the cook (it's polite)



**And you?** Complete the sentences. In my family, ...

- you can \_\_\_\_\_
- you should \_\_\_\_\_
- you shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_
- you must \_\_\_\_\_
- you mustn't \_\_\_\_\_
- you have to \_\_\_\_\_
- you don't have to \_\_\_\_\_



# Unit 9 Skills Practice

## A Read and understand a recipe

- 1 Read the ingredients for the Spanish dish 'gazpacho'. It is a cold soup made from vegetables. Are any of the words the same in your language?

**Gazpacho** – 1 clove of garlic  
50 grams dry bread  
100 ml olive oil  
500 grams fresh tomatoes  
500 ml water  
some salt and vinegar

- 2 Read the instructions and put the pictures in order.
  - 1 First of all, put the tomatoes in the blender and make juice.
  - 2 Next, add the dry bread. Leave for ten minutes.
  - 3 Then, add the garlic, oil, salt, and vinegar.
  - 4 After that, blend everything together.
  - 5 Check the taste. Add more salt and vinegar if necessary.
  - 6 Now add the water.
  - 7 Finally, serve cold with ice cubes.



## B Read restaurant reviews

- 3 Read the reviews quickly and write *true* or *false*.

- 1 The Parkers drink a lot of beer. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Helen Turner went to the restaurant with her family. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Smith and Wilson are smokers. \_\_\_\_\_

### A

We visited The Lake Café on a Friday evening. A friend of mine recommended it. We thought the atmosphere was nice – comfortable, quiet, the kind of place where you can enjoy your conversation. The food was good, but the service was very slow. We had to send the main course back because it was cold. The selection of wines was also a bit limited – we expected a bigger choice. Parking is definitely a problem. There's only space for ten cars outside, and it's in a busy street near the town centre. The prices are reasonable, but we thought the desserts were a bit small.

JOHN & ISABEL PARKER

### B

We had lunch at The Lake Café last Saturday. It was very busy, and we were lucky to get a table. We liked the food a lot. There's a good choice on the menu (and my husband's a vegetarian) and the portions are generous. We also liked the beers. They serve a lot of local beers, and they serve them cold, which is great in the hot summer weather. The service wasn't too bad. They brought the children's meals first, but ours took a bit longer. I didn't like the quality of the children's meals very much. It looked like frozen food from the supermarket. The other thing I didn't like much was the atmosphere. It's a bit dark, and too quiet for a restaurant. I think they should have music or TV to make the place more natural. But I must say the prices are great.

HELEN TURNER

### C

We stopped at The Lake Café for dinner on Thursday after some late shopping, but we wouldn't recommend it, really. I didn't like the food at all. The portions were all right, but it just didn't taste very good. We asked for a non-smokers' table and they put us next to the smoking area, so that didn't help. The atmosphere was good, though. No loud music or TV, so you can hear each other properly. Oh yes, and I think they could clean the toilets more often. Also the prices are too high for the kind of food they serve. We wouldn't give this place any Michelin stars!

BRIAN SMITH & TOM WILSON



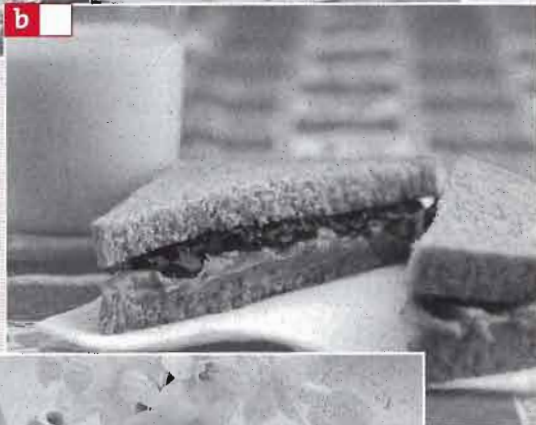
4 Read the reviews again more carefully and answer the questions.

- 1 Who enjoyed the atmosphere? A and \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Who thought the desserts should be bigger? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who wasn't happy about the prices? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Who didn't like the lighting? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Who doesn't say anything about the drinks? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Who didn't like the service? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Who was unhappy with the children's food? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Who thought there should be better parking facilities? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Which review is the most negative? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Choose five words from the text to check in your dictionary. Write the meaning and pronunciation in your vocabulary notebook.

## C Listen for personal preferences

6 **95.1▶** Listen to three people talking about the kind of food they prefer. Match the speakers with the pictures.



7 Listen again and complete the table with these phrases.

fruit and a yogurt two-course meal three-course meal  
glass of hot milk a light breakfast toast or cereals  
Italian, Turkish sausage and egg rice or pasta

|           | Janet                         | Henry | Olga |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------|------|
| breakfast | <sup>1</sup> toast or cereals | 4     | 7    |
| lunch     | 2                             | 5     | 8    |
| supper    | 3                             | 6     | 9    |

## D Write about your favourite dish

8 Complete the text with *also*, *and*, or *as well*.

One of my favourite dishes is Russian salad. My grandmother always made it for me when I was a child. You can change some of the ingredients, but we normally use potatoes, peas, tuna fish, a hard-boiled egg, sweetcorn <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ grated carrot. You <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ need mayonnaise for the sauce.

First, cut the potatoes into cubes, boil them <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ leave them to cool. Cut the egg into small pieces. Mix everything together in a bowl, then add the mayonnaise <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Serve the salad cold, decorated with pieces of baked red pepper. If you like, you can <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ use black olives.

9 Make notes for your favourite dish.

Name of dish

Why I like it

Ingredients

How to make it

10 Now write about your favourite dish.

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Now try the Self check on >> p.84.

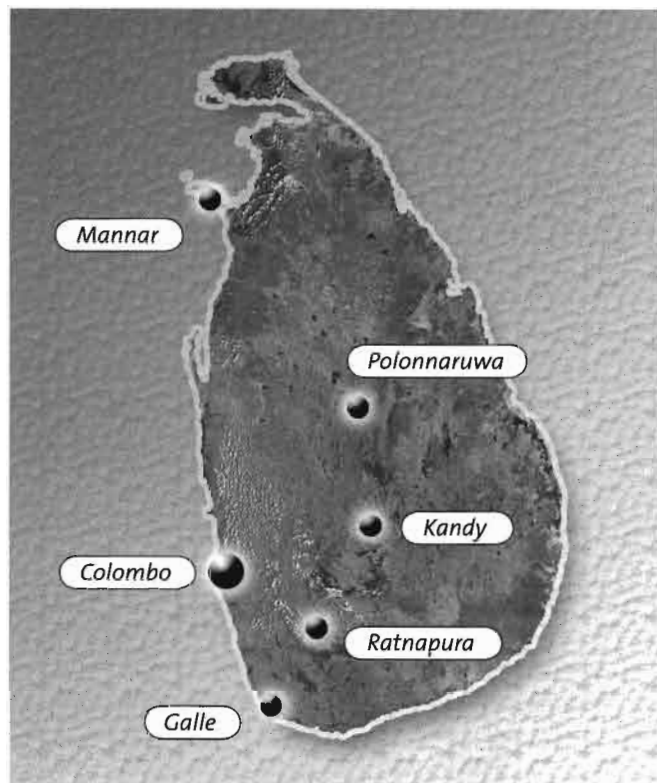


## How to say where places are

v places; journey times

### A Vocabulary places; journey times

1 Complete the sentences about Sri Lanka with *in* or *on*.



- Sri Lanka is an island *in* the Indian Ocean.
- Colombo, the capital, is \_\_\_\_\_ the west coast.
- Kandy, the old capital, is \_\_\_\_\_ a lake \_\_\_\_\_ the centre of the island.
- Galle is a well-known beach town \_\_\_\_\_ the south.
- You can see the famous rock Buddhas \_\_\_\_\_ the centre, near Polonnaruwa.
- Why not visit the rock palace of Sigiriya \_\_\_\_\_ the northern forests?
- If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ the coast is too hot, you could stay \_\_\_\_\_ the town of Nuwara Eliya \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains.
- You can buy lots of gems \_\_\_\_\_ Ratnapura, a town \_\_\_\_\_ the river Kalu Ganga.
- Anuradhapura, \_\_\_\_\_ the north-central district, is a UNESCO site.
- If you want to cross to India, you can take the ferry \_\_\_\_\_ Mannar Island.

2 Look at the pictures and complete the phrases.



- a five \_\_\_\_\_ -minute \_\_\_\_\_ walk \_\_\_\_\_
- f \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ tr \_\_\_\_\_
- a s \_\_\_\_\_ -m \_\_\_\_\_ fl \_\_\_\_\_
- a t \_\_\_\_\_ -d \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ j \_\_\_\_\_
- a h \_\_\_\_\_ -h \_\_\_\_\_ dr \_\_\_\_\_
- a t \_\_\_\_\_ -m \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ r \_\_\_\_\_
- t \_\_\_\_\_ m \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_
- th \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_  
b \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_

3 Match the cities with their pronunciation.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bordeaux | a /'edɪnbərə/ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cologne             | b /'venɪs/    |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Edinburgh           | c /bɔ:'dɔ:/   |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Geneva              | d /dʒə'ni:və/ |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Lisbon              | e /kə'læʊn/   |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Venice              | f /'lɪsbən/   |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Vienna              | g /'wɔ:so:/   |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Warsaw              | h /vi:'enə/   |

4 **10A.1▶** Listen and check.



# How to talk about stages of a journey

g present perfect with *yet, just* and *already* v air travel p *yet* /j/ or *jet* /dʒ/

# 10B

## A Vocabulary air travel

1 Put the letters in order to complete the phrases.



- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1 <u>arrive</u> at the airport.             | (evirra)    |
| 2 _____ your bags.                          | (hekcc ni)  |
| 3 go through _____ control                  | (stoppars)  |
| 4 visit the _____ shop                      | (ytud efer) |
| 5 go to the _____ gate                      | (perturdae) |
| 6 _____ the plane                           | (dobar)     |
| 7 relax while the plane _____               | (steak fof) |
| 8 look out of the window as the plane _____ | (snald)     |
| 9 _____ your bags                           | (clectol)   |
| 10 go through _____                         | (stumcos)   |

2 Complete the text with some of the phrases from exercise 1.

Don't talk to me about airport security! I mean, we travelled back on the tenth, you know, when it all happened. When our taxi arrived at the airport, there were police everywhere. It took us more than two hours to 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the bags. And they asked so many questions at 3 \_\_\_\_\_ control! We didn't have time to stop at the 4 \_\_\_\_\_ shop, and we had to run to the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ gate. But that was a false alarm. They made us wait 90 minutes before we could 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the plane. When the plane finally 7 \_\_\_\_\_, we were three hours late! 'We hope you enjoyed your flight today!' they said. They were joking! I couldn't begin to relax until we went through 8 \_\_\_\_\_ and took a taxi into town.

## B Grammar present perfect with *yet, just* and *already*

3 Match the questions 1–8 and answers a–h.

- 1 ☒ Have you written to your mother recently?
- 2 ☐ What's your new book like?
- 3 ☐ Have you finished your homework yet?
- 4 ☐ When are you going to buy some new clothes?
- 5 ☐ Have you passed your driving test yet?
- 6 ☐ Is your father at home?
- 7 ☐ Have you called your grandmother yet?
- 8 ☐ You look a bit tired today!

- a Yes, they've already sent me my driving licence.
- b Yes, I've spoken to her already.
- c I don't know. I haven't read it yet.
- d I haven't got enough money yet.
- e Yes, I know. I've just woken up!
- f ~~I've just sent her a letter.~~
- g No, he's just gone out.
- h I've already done two exercises.

4 Write present perfect sentences and questions.

- 1 you / have lunch / yet  
*Have you had lunch yet* \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 I / just / speak / Jon  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Peter / not / call / yet  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I / already / make / bed  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Sheila / just / make / tea  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 You / already / break / two plates today  
\_\_\_\_\_!
- 7 just / start / rain  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 you / tidy / room / yet  
\_\_\_\_\_?

## C Pronunciation *yet* /j/ or *jet* /dʒ/

5 **10B.1** Listen and underline where you hear the sounds /j/ or /dʒ/.

- 1 You told me the young man died six years later!
- 2 George has got a job as a journalist.
- 3 Join our cruise in June, July, or August!
- 4 Have you tried that yellow fruit yet?
- 5 Have they seen Bridget Jones' Diary?
- 6 Scotland Yard say they found the yacht yesterday.

6 Check the audio script on >> p.93.

7 Listen again and repeat.

# How to keep a conversation going

g present perfect with *for* and *since* p How long have you ... questions and answers

# 10c

## A Grammar present perfect with *for* and *since*

1 Complete the sentences about Sonia with *for* or *since*.

- She's lived in London *since* 1985.
- She's known her best friend \_\_\_\_\_ she was 19.
- She's had the same car \_\_\_\_\_ 18 years.
- She's had her flat \_\_\_\_\_ 1998.
- She's had her dog \_\_\_\_\_ about seven years.
- She's been a mother \_\_\_\_\_ five years.

1970 born in Liverpool  
1985 moved to London  
1988 got a job in an office  
1989 met her best friend  
1990 bought a car  
1995 met her boyfriend  
1998 bought a flat  
2000 got married  
2001 got a dog and a cat  
2003 had a baby  
2005 became a vegetarian  
2007 joined a sports club  
2008 TODAY



2 Complete the sentences about Sonia. Use the present perfect and these verbs.

*work have know be (x2) not eat*

- She *'s worked* \_\_\_\_\_ in an office since 1988.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ her husband for thirteen years.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ married since she was 30.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ a cat since 2001.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ meat since 2005.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ a member of a sports club for a year.

## B Pronunciation How long have you ... questions and answers

3 Match the questions 1–6 and answers a–f.

- ☒ How long have you had your watch?
- ☐ How long have you known your friend?
- ☐ How long have you been at school?
- ☐ How long have you lived in town?
- ☐ How long have you played a sport?
- ☐ How long have you kept a diary?

- Since 1996. We moved here from the country.
- For a long time. But don't ask – you can't read it!
- ~~Since Christmas. My wife gave it to me.~~
- For two years. But I'm not very good.
- Since I was five. But I'm leaving next year.
- For years. We met at school.

4 **10C.1** Listen and check.

5 Listen again and repeat. Copy the intonation of the questions.

### And you? Answer the questions.

- Are you a student?  
How long have you been a student?
- Do you have any pets?  
How long have you had them?
- Who are your best friends?  
How long have you known them?
- Are you married?  
How long have you been married?
- Where do you live?  
How long have you lived there?
- Have you got a driving licence?  
How long have you had it?



# How to describe a route

**G** used to   **V** prepositions of direction   **P** used = /ju:zd/ or /ju:st/

# 10D

## A Vocabulary prepositions of direction

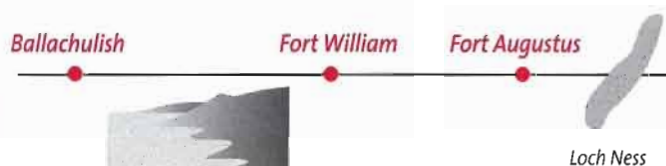
1 Look at the route plan and put the sentences in order.



- ☐ Next you cross the wild country of Rannoch Moor, before going through dramatic Glen Coe to the sea at Ballachulish.
- ☐ Go through the town of Crianlarich and then follow the road north.
- ☐ Drive north from Glasgow, along the western side of Loch Lomond.

2 Complete the directions with these words.

along   end   reach   until   takes



After Ballachulish, go north <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the coast  
<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you come to Fort William, where many people stop to visit the town. Continue on the A82, and you'll <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Fort Augustus, a small town at the south <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of Loch Ness. The whole journey <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about three hours.

## B Grammar used to

3 Complete the sentences about travelling before there were cars and planes. Use *used to* and these verbs.

travel   walk   go   send   stay   be

- Most people *used to walk* \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere they went.
- Public transport \_\_\_\_\_ much better.
- People \_\_\_\_\_ important news by horse.
- People \_\_\_\_\_ more by boat.
- Only rich people \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.
- People \_\_\_\_\_ at home much more.

4 Rewrite the sentences with *used to*.

- I lived in America when I was a child.  
*I used to live in America when I was a child* \_\_\_\_\_.
- My dad wore a tie in his last job.  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- As a teenager, I went to a lot of parties.  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- I shopped at the old market before they built the supermarket.  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- We bought CDs every weekend in our teenage years.  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- I slept until ten o'clock every morning at university.  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

## C Pronunciation used = /ju:zd/ or /ju:st/

5 **10D.1** Read and listen to the sentences.

- ☒ He used a false name.
- ☐ She used a computer to do her homework.
- ☐ We often used to go to the beach.
- ☐ My grandparents used to visit us every summer.
- ☐ She used her imagination and solved the problem.
- ☐ I used to love going to concerts.

6 When is the pronunciation A /ju:zd/ and when is it B /ju:st/? Complete the boxes in 5. Write A or B.

7 Listen again and copy the pronunciation.

### And you? Complete the sentences.

- When I was a small child, I used to ...  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- When I was a teenager, I used to ...  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- When we went on family holidays, we used to ...  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- In winter, my family used to ...  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- At school, my friends and I used to ...  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

How well can you describe a route now?

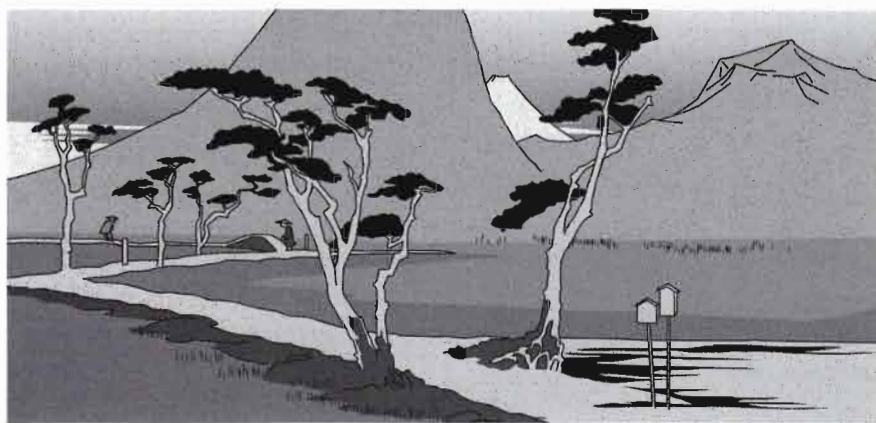
Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.103 and tick ✓ the line again.



# Unit 10 Skills Practice

## A Read for detail

1 Read the text and complete the notes.



The Tokaido (the Eastern Coast Road) is one of Japan's great traditional routes. It connected the old capital of Kyoto to the modern capital of Tokyo. For over 250 years it was the most important route in the country.

The Tokaido was about 500 kms long and the complete journey by horse took about twelve days. There were 53 post stations along the way, where people could change horses and rest. Not everyone travelled by horse, of course. In fact, most ordinary people travelled on foot. Because the route was quite safe, it became very popular. Other services soon appeared along the route: tea houses, souvenir shops, and public baths for tired travellers.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, important artists made drawings of famous places along the Tokaido. The drawings became popular souvenirs, similar to modern postcards. There was even a comic book about the adventures of two young troublemakers who made the complete journey along the Tokaido.

In 1889, the first Tokyo–Kyoto railway was opened. It closely followed the route of the original Tokaido, and the complete journey took only twenty hours. Modern trains do the trip in about two and a half hours. However, much of the old route still exists, and you can still walk along sections of it – if you have the time!

| Tokaido                             | FACT FILE |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>ROUTE:</b>                       |           |
| from <sup>1</sup> <u>Kyoto</u>      |           |
| to <sup>2</sup> _____               |           |
| <b>TOTAL DISTANCE:</b>              |           |
| <sup>3</sup> _____                  |           |
| <b>JOURNEY TIMES:</b>               |           |
| by horse <sup>4</sup> _____         |           |
| by first trains <sup>5</sup> _____  |           |
| by modern trains <sup>6</sup> _____ |           |

2 Find these words in the text and match them with their meanings.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> route        | a a person who makes problems for other people |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> journey      | b travelling from one place to another         |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> ordinary     | c pictures made by pens or pencils             |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> drawings     | d a way from one place to another              |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> troublemaker | e not special or unusual                       |

## B Read for detail

3 Read the text quickly and tick ✓ the best title.

- ☐ Flying Is Fun  
☐ Cheapest Isn't Always Best  
☐ An Exciting Flight

Flying is a wonderful way to travel, until it starts going wrong. There's one flight I had a long time ago that I remember very well.

I was travelling home from India. It was the cheapest flight I could find, because I didn't have much money. We had to make several stops on the way, and one of them was in Beirut. There was nothing special about that, except that the plane broke down. They told us that we would have to wait some time for another plane to arrive. They didn't tell us just how long we would have to wait! Twelve hours in the airport! The temperatures were very high, the passengers were very tired, and children were crying all the time. And the only thing to do was watch the people in the airport.

Well, we finally got another plane, but we arrived in Prague so late that we missed all the connecting flights. So we had to spend a night in a hotel an hour's drive from the airport. Then we had a long wait again the next day to board another flight back home to Amsterdam.

I was very happy to get into the terminal building and phone home. But I wasn't so happy when I opened my suitcase at home – all the presents I brought back from India were gone. Somebody somewhere opened the bags and stole the presents. I think that was the worst part of the whole experience.

4 Put the place names in order.

- ☐ Amsterdam      ☐ Beirut  
☐ Prague          ☐ India

5 Write *true* or *false*.

- 1 The plane broke down in Prague. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 The weather in Beirut was very hot. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 The passenger had to spend a whole day in Beirut. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 The passenger lost things from her bags. \_\_\_\_\_



## C Listen to a holiday experience

- 6 **105.1▶** Listen to a woman talking about her trip to South Africa and put these place names in order.

- ☐ Gold Reef City
- ☐ Soweto
- ☐ Pilanesberg
- ☐ Muldersdrift
- ☐ Apartheid Museum

- 7 Match the phrases with the places in exercise 6.

- a really interesting \_\_\_\_\_
- b just like on TV \_\_\_\_\_
- c isn't much cheaper \_\_\_\_\_
- d a really exciting place \_\_\_\_\_
- e we took a lot of photos \_\_\_\_\_

- 8 Put the first speaker's questions in order.

- a ☐ Did you bring any gold back with you?
- b ☐ And where else did you go?
- c ☐ Did you see any animals?
- d ☐ Where did you stay?
- e ☐ What was that like?



## D Write a travel diary

- 9 Complete the text with these phrases.

we didn't visit it   we haven't been there yet   we've already seen  
we've just come back   we've also

This is our first day in Edinburgh. It's very windy, but it hasn't rained very much. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the castle, and Lina thinks it's better from the outside than the inside. It's also a bit expensive, and you can't visit all of it. But the views of the city are wonderful. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ walked along the Royal Mile. It's a street which goes from the castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The palace was closed, so <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but we did some shopping on the Mile. It's full of souvenir shops, and they're not too expensive. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to get changed and go out for supper. Tonight we're going to a traditional dance party, and tomorrow we're going to have a picnic in the Botanical Gardens. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and Lina really wants to go.

- 10 Answer the questions about the text.

- 1 What city are they visiting? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What is the weather like? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What two places have they already visited? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What do they like about the city? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What don't they like about it? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What are they going to do tomorrow? \_\_\_\_\_

- 11 Now imagine you are on holiday. Complete the notes in the table.

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| Name of the city         |
| What's it like?          |
| I've already visited ... |
| I like ...               |
| I don't like ...         |
| I'm going to visit ...   |

- 12 Write about your first day in your travel diary.

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- 13 Check your writing. Have you used the words *already*, *just*, or *yet*?



# How to describe symptoms

v symptoms of illness

# 11A

## A Vocabulary symptoms of illness

1 Put the letters in order and complete the sentences.



- 1 A man felt sick so he went to the doctor's. (otdorc's)
- 2 He told the doctor his \_\_\_\_\_. (moptssmy)
- 3 He said he had a bad \_\_\_\_\_. (gouch)
- 4 He said he had a \_\_\_\_\_. (chasmot each)
- 5 He said he had a \_\_\_\_\_. (rose hattor)
- 6 He said he had \_\_\_\_\_. (chabcake)
- 7 He said he had a \_\_\_\_\_. (adhhecae)
- 8 The doctor took his \_\_\_\_\_. (retmtprauee)
- 9 He gave him an \_\_\_\_\_. (sapiinir)

2 Match the words 1-6 and their meanings a-f.

- 1 ☒ another word for 'pill'
- 2 ☐ when a woman is expecting a baby
- 3 ☐ the feeling when pain goes away
- 4 ☐ the correct quantity of medicine to take
- 5 ☐ the paper you give to the chemist for your medicine
- 6 ☐ the medicine is good before this time

- a prescription
- b dose
- c tablet
- d pregnancy
- e expiry date
- f relief

3 Put the sentences in order.

- 1 feel you do how \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 matter the what's \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 it you for have anything taken \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 well soon get \_\_\_\_\_!
- 5 better you lot a look \_\_\_\_\_!

4 Complete the conversation with the sentences from exercise 3.

A Hello, Fran! You don't look too good.

1 \_\_\_\_\_?

B You're right. I feel awful. I didn't sleep well last night and I've got a terrible headache.

A Oh dear! 2 \_\_\_\_\_?

B I took some pills this morning, but I don't notice any difference.

A Well, try some of this. My grandmother recommends it.

B Mmm, it's got a funny taste!

Ten minutes later

A 3 \_\_\_\_\_?

B I feel nice and warm inside! What is that?

A I don't really know. Well, I think

4 \_\_\_\_\_! Take some home with you. Take a big cup of it after meals.

B I will. And thanks!

A OK! And 5 \_\_\_\_\_!





# How to say how people appear

G action or state verbs P unstressed words

# 11B

## A Grammar action or state verbs

1 Underline the correct words.

'He <sup>1</sup>stands/is standing next to a desk. Yes, that's it. And he <sup>2</sup>writes/is writing on a piece of paper. I <sup>3</sup>don't know/am not knowing what is on the paper – I can't read it! Oh, just a minute. He <sup>4</sup>seems/is seeming to be angry. Yes, now he <sup>5</sup>looks/is looking to the left. I <sup>6</sup>think/am thinking there's someone in the next room. Yes, he <sup>7</sup>moves/is moving his arm. Maybe he <sup>8</sup>wants/is wanting something. Oh, and now he <sup>9</sup>watches/is watching TV. It's 9 p.m. <sup>10</sup>Do you remember/Are you remembering what programme is on at 9 p.m.?'



2 Complete the dialogue. Use the present simple or present continuous.

A Who's that man over there?

B Where?

A The one in the blue suit. He <sup>1</sup>'s sitting (sit) near the window.

B Oh yes. Erm, I <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (think) he works in the sales department, but I <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (not remember) his name.

A He <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (seem) to be waiting for someone.

B What makes you say that?

A Because he <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (look) at his watch.

B Hmm. Talking of the time, I have to leave –

I <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to be home late. Anyway, didn't you have a meeting today or something?

A My goodness! You're right. I need to see somebody called Winkelstein. He <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) a trip to Japan, and <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (want) some help.

B Winkelstein? That's his name!

A Whose name?

B The man over there at the window! Hey – it must be you he <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for!

A Oh no!

B Run, John, run! I'll see you later!

## B Pronunciation unstressed words

3 **11B.1** The red words are stressed. Listen and notice how the other (unstressed) words sound.

She's looking at the man's face in the mirror

He's looking at the traffic in front of him

Then he sees her in the mirror and smiles

She smiles at him too

The light changes to green

And they drive off in different directions

4 Listen again and practise saying the lines. Copy the pronunciation of the unstressed words.

How well can you say how people appear now?

Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.109 and tick ✓ the line again.

# How to give your ideas

**G** verb + infinitive (with to)   **V** verbs for giving ideas   **P** stress in two-syllable verbs and nouns

# 11c

## A Vocabulary verbs for giving ideas

- 1 Underline the correct verb.



- 1 'I've got the passport and tickets. Let's go!'  
She's ~~forgotten~~ / tried / decided to travel abroad.
- 2 'What's the matter with this car? It won't start!'  
He promised / agreed / tried to start the car.
- 3 'I think it's better to leave early.'  
I pretend / prefer / refuse to leave early.
- 4 'Don't worry - I'll wait for you.'  
She tried / forgot / promised to wait.
- 5 'I'm not going to leave!'  
He tried / forgot / refused to leave.
- 6 'All right. Let's talk about it.'  
She agreed / hoped / planned to talk.
- 7 'Ohh, I feel terrible. I think I'm going to die.'  
He pretended / refused / agreed to be sick.
- 8 'I didn't take the letter with me - I didn't remember!'  
She tried / forgot / preferred to post the letter.
- 9 'How much does that cost?'  
He agreed / wanted / planned to know the price.

## B Grammar verb + infinitive (with to)

- 2 Put the second sentences in order.
  - 1 Oh no! I've left my umbrella at home!  
umbrella forgot she her take to  
She forgot to take her umbrella
  - 2 OK, I'll come and visit you at the weekend.  
the promised me weekend visit he to at
  - 3 Can I go home early today?  
home wants early he go today to
  - 4 Yes, that's it! I'm going to move to Paris.  
Paris move she to to decided
  - 5 Six o'clock is a better time for me to arrive.  
prefers o'clock arrive six to at he
- 3 Rewrite the sentences. Use infinitives.
  - 1 I'm sorry, but I can't take your money.  
She refused to take his money
  - 2 All right, let's meet at the station.  
We agreed \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 We've booked a holiday flight for April.  
They're planning \_\_\_\_\_ in April.
  - 4 I've studied really hard for this exam!  
She's hoping \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 There's a problem with the door! I can't open it!  
He tried \_\_\_\_\_

## C Pronunciation stress in two-syllable verbs and nouns

- 4 **11c.1** Listen and underline the word with different stress.
 

|             |               |         |
|-------------|---------------|---------|
| 1 agree     | <u>reason</u> | pretend |
| 2 feelings  | suggest       | topic   |
| 3 lifestyle | singer        | decide  |
| 4 become    | refuse        | finger  |
| 5 passport  | exam          | prefer  |
| 6 compare   | problem       | promise |
| 7 forget    | answer        | career  |
- 5 Listen again and practise saying the words.



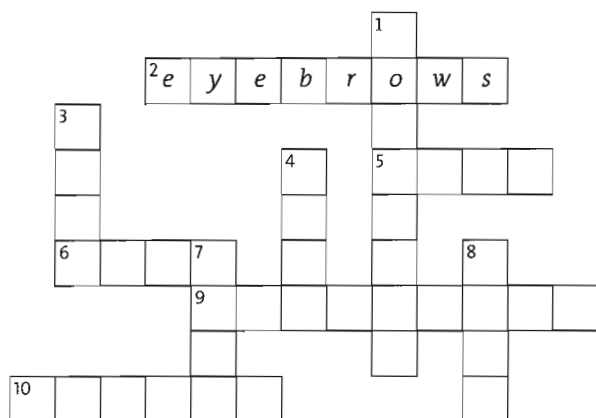
# How to say how something was done

g past passive v the face

# 11D

## A Vocabulary the face

1 Complete the crossword.



### Across

- 2 This is the name for the hair just above your eyes.  
5 You've got two, and you use them for listening.  
6 This covers your whole body.  
9 These fine hairs protect your eyes from dust.  
10 These turn red when you're very warm.

### Down

- 1 This is the highest part of your face.  
3 You've got two, and you use them for kissing.  
4 You've got one, and it's in the middle of your face.  
7 This connects your head to your shoulders.  
8 This is the lowest part of your face.

3 Complete the text with the verbs in the past simple passive.

## THE STONE OF DESTINY

The Stone of Destiny <sup>1</sup> was used (use) for centuries to crown the kings of Scotland. In 1296, the stone <sup>2</sup> was taken (take) to London by the English army, and it <sup>3</sup> was put (put) under the English king's throne. The stone <sup>4</sup> was kept (keep) there for 700 years. But one day in 1950, the stone <sup>5</sup> was stolen (steal). It <sup>6</sup> was not found (not find) until four months later. The thieves <sup>7</sup> were not arrested (not arrest) because they <sup>8</sup> had never discovered (never discover). The stone broke in two pieces and so it <sup>9</sup> was repaired (repair) before going back to London. Finally in 1996, the stone <sup>10</sup> was returned (return) to Scotland. And you can see it today in Edinburgh Castle.

## B Grammar past passive

2 Underline the correct words in the text.

The Taj Mahal <sup>1</sup> built / was built by the Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. Construction work began in 1632, and the monument <sup>2</sup> completed / was completed in 1648. The Taj Mahal <sup>3</sup> did not design / was not designed by one person alone: a team of 30 to 40 people from several different countries <sup>4</sup> worked / were worked on the project over a long period of time. The physical work <sup>5</sup> did / was done by about twenty thousand workers, who <sup>6</sup> hired / were hired in northern India. Special materials <sup>7</sup> brought / were brought from all over India, and even from abroad. The monument's famous white marble blocks <sup>8</sup> transported / were transported by elephants.



How well can you say how something was done now?  
Go back to the **Student's Book** >> p.113 and tick ✓ the line again.



# 11

## Unit 11 Skills Practice

### A Read instructions

1 Read the text quickly. Who are these instructions mainly for?

- a ☐ doctors
- b ☐ nurses
- c ☐ chemists
- d ☐ patients

- a keep your medicines in wet places, like the kitchen or bathroom.
- b tell the doctor, nurse, or chemist if you are allergic to any kind of medicine.
- c keep your medicines locked away and out of reach of children.
- d tell your doctor if your medicines give you any problems.
- e take anyone else's medicines, or give yours to anyone.
- f read the label and follow the instructions so you don't take the wrong dose.
- g stop taking your medicine or change the dose on your own.
- h check the expiry date on your medicines, and take out-of-date medicines back to the chemist's.
- i put your medicine in different containers because somebody could take the wrong medicine by mistake.
- j skip doses. Ask the doctor what to do if you forget a dose.
- k keep all medicines in a cool, dry, dark place – for example, in a cupboard.
- l take medicines with alcoholic drinks.

2 Read the text more carefully. Decide if the instructions are things you should do (Do), or shouldn't do (Don't).

- ✓ Do ... ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
- ✗ Don't ... ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3 Look at the highlighted phrases in the text. Read the sentences around them and match them with their meanings.

- 1 alone / without help \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 in a place that you close with a key \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 without planning to do it \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 too far away to touch \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 too old to be useful \_\_\_\_\_

### B Read for general meaning

4 Match the notes with the people who wrote them.

- 1 ☐ girlfriend 2 ☐ mother 3 ☐ travel agent 4 ☐ flatmate 5 ☐ doctor

a

#### West Side Health Clinic

27, Skid Row, York

Your next appointment: Wed. 24th May.

*If you are unable to attend, please notify the clinic as soon as possible.*

b

Dinner Wednesday?  
How about that  
romantic Italian place?  
xxx

c

*Tom, your father's got a meeting in York today. He was thinking of having lunch with you. Will you be free at lunchtime? It would be a good idea for you to have a proper meal. I still think you were too thin the last time you came home. Love,*

d

Easy Trips PLC, 14 Swindon Place.

Tel 020 946 5027

Dear Mr Davis,

Please find enclosed your train tickets. Kindly check details of dates and times. If you have any queries, please call us at the above telephone number.

Yours sincerely

e

Tom,

*Can you do me a favour? I'm going home for the weekend, and I don't want to take the cat with me. Can you feed her for me? There's a tin of cat food in the cupboard under the sink.*

*Buy you a beer when I get back!*

5 Match the highlighted words and phrases with their meanings.

- 1 help me \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 questions \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 good, healthy \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 tell, inform \_\_\_\_\_



## C Listen for key words

- 6 Read the key words for four news reports. What do you think happened?

|                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>a</b>                             | <b>b</b>                             |
| paintings<br>museum<br>police        | president<br>hospital<br>doctors     |
| <b>c</b>                             | <b>d</b>                             |
| car<br>accident<br>lorry<br>motorway | prison<br>Oscar<br>paparazzi<br>nose |

- 7 **115.1▶** Listen and check. Match the reports and the key words.
- 8 Listen again and answer the questions.
- How many times has the president been in hospital?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - How many paintings were stolen?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - How many paparazzi were there?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - How many people were in the car?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Check the audio script on >> p.94.



## D Write an accident report

- 10 Complete the text with these words.

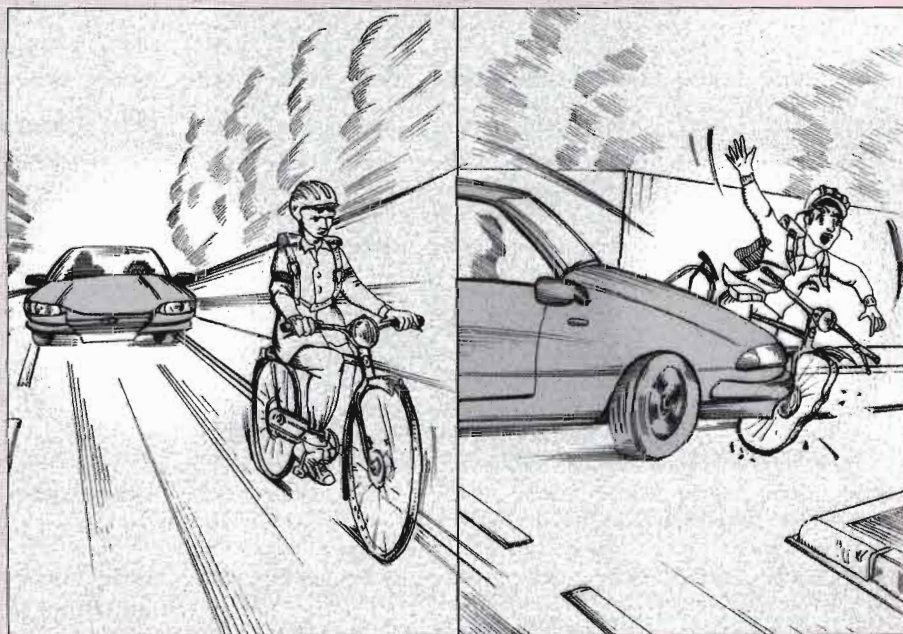
cars date and time drivers accident place clearly finally

1 \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> January, 11.15 a.m.  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Market St.  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ red Honda Civic ZAP 1T; blue Ford Focus, AFO 3DT.  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr J. Harris; Mr S. Parker.

Details of <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

I was waiting at the traffic lights when a car came from behind and hit mine! I looked in the mirror and saw the driver talking on his mobile phone. That is illegal in this country! <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, he wasn't paying attention. I got out of the car to talk to the other driver, but he refused to listen. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I called the police. The back of my car is badly damaged and I had to go to the doctor about my neck. The doctor thinks I'll have to stay at home for about a month.

- 11 Write an accident report about the pictures. Imagine you are the cyclist. Try to include some of the words in exercise 10.




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Now try the Self check on >> p.86.



# How to ask people to do things

g gerund or infinitive v polite requests P polite requests

# 12A

## A Grammar gerund or infinitive

- Underline the correct words.
  - She ran because she didn't want arriving / to arrive late.
  - That's OK. I don't mind waiting / to wait.
  - I'm very happy that you agreed coming / to come.
  - Do you enjoy to listen / listening to classical music?
  - I'd like going / to go, but I really have to study.
  - Tom refuses playing / to play with the other children.
  - She promised sending / to send me the book.
  - If you can't talk now, I don't mind to call / calling back.
- Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs.  
be buy catch eat have to sit ~~stand~~ travel watch



- I hate standing in long queues at the airport.
- I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ things at duty-free shops.
- I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ go through the security checks.
- I refuse \_\_\_\_\_ meals in the airport because they're very expensive!
- I didn't really want \_\_\_\_\_ by plane, but I promised \_\_\_\_\_ at my niece's wedding.
- I love \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds below us.
- I decided \_\_\_\_\_ near the front this time because I need \_\_\_\_\_ a connecting flight in only 40 minutes.

## B Vocabulary polite requests

- Put the requests in order.
  - would this to way you come like  
Would you like to come this way?
  - number giving would me mind you  
phone your \_\_\_\_\_?
  - my with you bags help could me  
\_\_\_\_\_?
  - name sign to you like would your  
\_\_\_\_\_?
  - would back you minutes mind five  
calling in \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a you me taxi call for could  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- Match the answers with the questions in exercise 3.
  - ☐ Yes, of course. Let me carry them.
  - ☐ All right. It's 647 9364.
  - ☐ No problem - I'll try later.
  - ☒ Yes, of course. Where are we going?
  - ☐ OK. Where do I sign?
  - ☐ Yes, sir. To the airport?

## C Pronunciation polite requests

- 12A.1** Listen and repeat the requests in exercise 3. Copy the intonation.

**And you?** Complete the sentences.

- I love \_\_\_\_\_.
- I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_.
- I hate \_\_\_\_\_.
- I would love \_\_\_\_\_.
- I need \_\_\_\_\_.
- I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.



# How to describe a festival

g indefinite pronouns / adverbs v festivals and celebrations p stress in words ending -tion

# 12B

## A Grammar indefinite pronouns / adverbs

1 Match the sentences 1–8 and the responses a–h.

- 1 ☒ There's someone at the door!
- 2 ☐ Is there no one I can talk to?
- 3 ☐ Does anyone have the time?
- 4 ☐ Have you seen John anywhere?
- 5 ☐ So where is Timbuktu?
- 6 ☐ I've got something in my eye.
- 7 ☐ Will everyone please stop talking?
- 8 ☐ Is there anything I can do to help?

- a Isn't he in his room?
- b Could you set the table?
- c Why? What's the matter?
- d ~~Well, go and answer it!~~
- e Yes, it looks like a hair.
- f Talk to me – I'm listening!
- g Somewhere in Africa.
- h It's half past three.

2 Underline the correct words in the conversation on a school trip.

Teacher Has <sup>1</sup>anyone / anything / anywhere seen Thomas? I can't find him <sup>2</sup>anyone / anything / anywhere!

Children There's <sup>3</sup>someone / anyone / no one on the bus, sir!

Teacher Yes, that's him! Tell him to get off the bus.  
<sup>4</sup>No one / Someone / Everyone gets on the bus until we're all ready. Now, has <sup>5</sup>no one / someone / everyone put their bags in the bus?

Children Not yet, sir!

Teacher Come on then! I want <sup>6</sup>someone / anyone / everyone ready in ten minutes! Charles! Did you say <sup>7</sup>something / nothing / everything?

Tom Just a question, sir. Clara says we're going to stop <sup>8</sup>somewhere / nowhere / anywhere for lunch. Is that right?

Teacher No, it's not right. There's <sup>9</sup>somewhere / nowhere / anywhere interesting to stop, so you'll have lunch on the bus. I told you to bring sandwiches!

Sophie Mark says he hasn't got <sup>10</sup>something / nothing / anything to eat, sir.

Teacher Well, you'll have to share with him, then.

Sophie What?

## B Vocabulary festivals and celebrations

3 Match these words with the meanings.

a ceremony a competition  
a colourful celebration traditional costumes

- 1 a formal event with special actions – a wedding, for example \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 the special clothes of a country \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a kind of game where the winner gets a prize \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a kind of big, noisy party with lots of bright, interesting things to see \_\_\_\_\_



## C Pronunciation stress in words ending -tion

4 Underline the word with a different number of syllables.

- |                |                 |               |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 tradition    | position        | station       |
| 2 information  | imagination     | destination   |
| 3 presentation | congratulations | pronunciation |
| 4 celebration  | location        | competition   |
| 5 connection   | direction       | invitation    |

5 **12B.1** Listen and check.

6 Listen again and repeat. Practise the stress.

### And you? Answer the questions.

- 1 Name three tropical countries.
- 2 Do you enjoy any sports competitions? Which ones?
- 3 What traditional costumes does your country have?
- 4 Do you know anyone who's been on a camel ride?
- 5 Have you ever seen an elephant? Where?
- 6 Are there any lively celebrations in your town? When?

# How to accept and refuse invitations

# 12c

g future forms v going out phrases p yes or yes, but intonation

## A Grammar future forms

- Underline the correct words.
  - A Would you like to order?  
B Yes! I think I'll have / I'm having the fish.
  - A What will you do / are you doing tonight?  
B I haven't got anything planned.
  - A This bag is so heavy.  
B Give it to me. I'll carry / I'm carrying it.
  - A Have you got any plans for the weekend?  
B Yes, we'll go / we're going camping.
  - A See you on Monday!  
B No - I'll fly / I'm flying to Holland on Monday!
  - A What's that you're eating?  
B Snails. Try them - you're going to / you'll like them!
  - A Oh, please come tonight!  
B OK, I'll come / I'm going to come.
  - A Where are you going on holiday?  
B I don't know yet. I'm deciding / I'm going to decide next month.
- Put the conversation in order.
 

A 1 Are you busy this weekend?  
A Will you phone me when you get to the top?  
A Fun? Isn't it a bit dangerous?  
A Have you done it before?  
B Oh, stop worrying. I promise I'll be careful.  
B I'm not going to take my phone! It could get broken!  
B Yes, I am, actually. I'm going rock climbing.  
B No, but I think it'll be fun.



## B Vocabulary going out phrases

- Put the letters in order and complete the invitations and responses.
  - ☐ Are you doing anything tomorrow? (**ynnaight**)
  - ☐ Do you            going out for a meal? (**cynaf**)
  - ☐ How            going camping for the weekend? (**otuba**)
  - ☐            you like to watch the football tonight? (**dulow**)
  - ☐ Are you            this weekend? Do you want to go skiing? (**ybsu**)
- Match the invitations 1-5 and responses a-e in exercise 3.
  - I'd            not. They say there'll be rain - and anyway I haven't got a tent. (**rhreat**)
  - much, really. Why? (**gonthin**)
  - I'd            not to. I don't have enough money for the hotel. (**refper**)
  - some other time! I've got an exam tomorrow morning. (**ameby**)
  - Yes, I'd love a Chinese!           's meet at your flat at 7.30. (**elt**)

## C Pronunciation yes or yes, but intonation

- 12C.1** Listen and tick ✓ the ending you expect to hear.
  - That's very kind of you ...  
☐ but I'm afraid I can't.  
☐ Thanks!
  - I think that's great ...  
☐ but sorry, I can't.  
☐ I'll see you tonight.
  - That's a lovely idea ...  
☐ but I've already got plans. Sorry.  
☐ Where shall we meet?
  - Oh I'd love to ...  
☐ but really, I can't.  
☐ What time shall we meet?
  - I think that's a great idea ...  
☐ but I haven't got time. Sorry!  
☐ I'd love to!
- 12C.2** Listen and check.
- Listen again and practise the different intonation.

How well can you accept and refuse invitations now?  
Go back to the Student's Book >> p.121 and tick ✓ the line again.



# How to talk about imagined situations

g 2nd conditional

# 12D

## A Grammar 2nd conditional

1 Match 1-8 with a-h.



- 1 ☒ If I knew French, ...
- 2 ☐ If I could go back to school, ...
- 3 ☐ If our children were older, ...
- 4 ☐ If houses were cheaper, ...
- 5 ☐ If I had three months' holiday every year, ...
- 6 ☐ If she was rich, ...
- 7 ☐ If we had his photograph, ...
- 8 ☐ If they lived closer, ...

- a we could help the children buy their first one.
- b she would buy a Ferrari.
- c I'd study biology.
- d we'd remember him better.
- e ~~I'd move to Paris.~~
- f they could go on holiday with their friends.
- g I'd spend two of them travelling.
- h we'd visit them more often.

Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If we recycled more paper, we would save more trees. (recycle, save)
- 2 If we \_\_\_\_\_ less pollution, people \_\_\_\_\_ longer. (make, live)
- 3 If we \_\_\_\_\_ our rubbish in the bin, the streets \_\_\_\_\_ cleaner. (put, be)
- 4 If people \_\_\_\_\_ more natural food, they \_\_\_\_\_ healthier. (eat, be)
- 5 If everybody \_\_\_\_\_ some lights, we \_\_\_\_\_ less energy. (turn off, use)
- 6 If we all \_\_\_\_\_ public transport, we \_\_\_\_\_ to work faster. (use, get)

3 Put the sentences in order.

- 1 would I world visit in every the country  
If I could, I would visit every country in the world
- 2 would car rich you buy a I new  
If I were \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 go machine the to would I future  
If I had a time \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 me her marry I say would to 'yes'  
If she asked \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I animal would be whale blue a  
If I were an \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 me tell he would me loved  
If he really \_\_\_\_\_

**And you?** Complete the sentences.

- 1 If people read more books, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 If we all spoke the same language, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 If we all drove more carefully, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 My job would be easier if \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Children would be happier if \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 My town would be a better place if \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 12 Skills Practice

## A Read a festival leaflet

- 1 Read the text quickly. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

How do I get there? What happens at the festival?  
Where can I stay? Where can I get tickets?  
What is the Edinburgh Festival? When is it on?

1 \_\_\_\_\_?

**THE EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL** was set up in 1947, just after the Second World War. The idea was – and still is – to bring together different countries in a celebration of their cultures. It's probably the only place where you can see Japanese theatre, African dancing, Peruvian music, Italian opera, and British military bands in the same week!

2 \_\_\_\_\_?

**THE OFFICIAL FESTIVAL** offers opera, concerts, theatre, and dance performances by international companies. These companies are specially invited by the festival organizers.

**THE 'ALTERNATIVE' FESTIVAL** (The Fringe) provides literally hundreds of performances of all kinds of music, dance, theatre, comedy, etc. both indoors and outdoors, depending on weather conditions. Anyone can take part in the Fringe Festival.

3 \_\_\_\_\_?

**THE FESTIVAL** is celebrated every year during the last three weeks of August. It closes with an open-air fireworks concert in the castle gardens.

4 \_\_\_\_\_?

**BY AIR:** Edinburgh has an international airport with direct flights from many European capitals. There are also hourly flights from London and connections from other UK airports.

**BY TRAIN:** from London King's Cross to Edinburgh Waverley. Also from Glasgow.

**BY CAR:** Take the A1/M1 north from London. It takes between five and six hours.

5 \_\_\_\_\_?

**THE CITY OF EDINBURGH** offers everything from five-star hotels to youth hostels and campsites. The most important thing is to book early because the festival period is the busiest time of the year in the city.

6 \_\_\_\_\_?

**ONLINE:** [www.eif.co.uk](http://www.eif.co.uk) and [www.edfringe.com](http://www.edfringe.com)

**BY PHONE:** (0044) 131 473 2000

**BY FAX:** (0044) 131 473 2003

**IN PERSON:** The Hub, Castlehill, Edinburgh EH1 2NE

- 2 Read the text more carefully. Write *true* or *false*.

- 1 The Edinburgh International Festival is only for music. False
- 2 The Festival is over 50 years old. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The Festival takes place in the spring. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Anyone can take part in the Official Festival. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The Festival ends with a fireworks concert. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 To get there, you can only fly via London. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 There is no cheap accommodation. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 You have to go to Edinburgh to buy tickets. \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Find words in the text with these meanings.

- 1 (para 1) to start an organization \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 (para 2) shows in front of an audience \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (para 3) things that explode in the sky \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 (para 4) something that happens every sixty minutes \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Now check in your dictionary. Add the words to your vocabulary notebook. Don't forget to test yourself on the words from earlier units.

## B Read bills and tickets

- 5 Complete the diary with the missing information.

orchestra dance show visit art gallery  
dinner see a film

### THURSDAY 16

p.m. 1 \_\_\_\_\_

### FRIDAY 17

3.00 2 \_\_\_\_\_

7.30 3 \_\_\_\_\_

### SATURDAY 18

1.00 4 \_\_\_\_\_

6.00 5 \_\_\_\_\_

## USHER HALL EDINBURGH

*Top Class Productions presents*

### Beethoven's Ninth Symphony

Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra

Fri. 17 August 2007 – 7.30 p.m.

Seat No. K46

PLEASE NO MOBILE PHONES



## EDINBURGH FILM THEATRE

Film Festival Cycle

### Not One Less

dir Zhang Yimou

Fri. 17<sup>th</sup> August 3 p.m.

Seat No. C-14 £6.50

## Phuket Thai Restaurant

PHUKET THAI RESTAURANT

64 Queen St. Edinburgh

\*\*\*\*\*  
Total ..... £31.00

VAT incl.

18.8.06 – 13.00

\*\*\*\*\*

We hope you enjoyed your meal

## KIWI CULT PRODUCTIONS

Maori Dance Group  
Citizen's Theatre,  
Edinburgh

Sat. 18<sup>th</sup> Aug. 6 p.m.  
Seat No. F-18  
£8.00

RSA

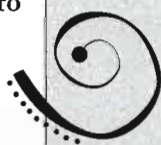
EXHIBITION

ART  
GALLERY

The Colours of Joan Miró

August 16<sup>th</sup> 2007

Admission £12



### 6 Find abbreviations for these words.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 Friday _____   | 4 Street _____   |
| 2 Saturday _____ | 5 number _____   |
| 3 August _____   | 6 included _____ |

## C Listen for general meaning

### 7 125.1▶ Listen to the conversation. What are the women discussing?

- a ☐ two men they like  
b ☐ two men they don't like  
c ☐ two men they don't know

### 8 Listen again carefully and write the names Linda, Sasha, Marco, or Rudiger.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ likes Marco.  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ prefers Rudiger.  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ has got blue eyes.  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ is too quiet.  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ has got a lovely smile.  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ is going out with Linda for a drink.

### 9 Check your answers in the audio script on >> p.94.

## D Write a letter to a friend

### 10 Complete the letter with these phrases.

and things like that anyway hi, how are you?  
you're OK see you you'd love it here it's like

Dear Sasha,

1 *Hi, how are you?* I hope 2 \_\_\_\_\_ and  
still enjoying the wonderful British weather. Or maybe  
you'd prefer to be back in freezing Kiev!

3 \_\_\_\_\_, here we are in Erfurt, in the heart  
of Germany. This place is amazing! 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
travelling back 500 years. There's an old bridge with  
houses on it, in the middle of the medieval town. And  
a big Gothic cathedral where they have lots of different  
festivals 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

Rudiger's family are very nice, but I get on better with  
his university friends. There are Erasmus students  
here from all over Europe, and the atmosphere is great!  
6 \_\_\_\_\_!

Why don't you get Marco to take you on a trip to Italy?

7 \_\_\_\_\_ when I get back,

Love,

Linda.

### 11 Think of a place you have visited. Make notes in the table.

Name of the place

What is special about it? What is it famous for?

What would your friend like / not like about this place?

Make a suggestion to your friend

### 12 Now write your own letter. Use your notes from exercise 11.

### 13 Check your letter. Has it got any of the phrases from the letter in exercise 10?

Now try the Self check on >> p.87.



# Unit 1 Self check

# 1

## Grammar

1 Tick ✓ or correct the sentences in the dialogues.

- 1 A What do you doing now?  
B I playing a computer game.
- 2 A How is your boss like?  
B I not know her. She's new.
- 3 A Where does she come from?  
B She come from Switzerland.

2 Underline the correct words to complete the text.

In Spanish-speaking <sup>1</sup>country / countries / country's, most <sup>2</sup>children / childrens / children's use the surnames of both their <sup>3</sup>parent's / parents / parents'. For example, Gabriel García Márquez's <sup>4</sup>father / father's / fathers' surname was García. His <sup>5</sup>mother / mothers / mother's surname was Márquez.

## Vocabulary

3 Match the opposites.

- |                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> father  | a sister   |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> brother | b aunt     |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> husband | c mother   |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> uncle   | d daughter |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> son     | e wife     |

4 Decide if the underlined word is a noun or a verb.

- 1 Luke is going to the match tomorrow.
- 2 The train leaves at ten to five.
- 3 Carla loves going to the park in winter.
- 4 Everyone thinks he is an excellent cook.
- 5 Tina books the hotels when we go on holiday.

## Pronunciation

5 Complete the table with these words.

teaches goes dances kisses makes pushes plays washes likes

| ● | ●●      |
|---|---------|
|   | teaches |
|   |         |

Check your answers on >> p.88.

## What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Revise grammar / vocabulary / pronunciation and try again.
- c Ask another student / my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

Student's Book Review >> p.15 Grammar Bank >> p.136

Workbook >> pp.4-7 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

Workbook >> p.8 exercise 1

Workbook >> p.9 exercise 7

How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I read again
- ☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

Workbook >> p.8 audio script **1S.1**

How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I listen again
- ☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

Workbook >> p.9 exercise 12

How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help
- ☐ on my own
- ☐ with some mistakes
- ☐ with no mistakes

What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Ask my teacher for help.
- c Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

Student's Book >> pp.6-14

Workbook >> pp.8-9

MultiRom Listening section

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 2 Self check

# 2

## Grammar

- Match the questions and answers. There are two extra sentences.
  - ☐ Where did you get that T-shirt? a She gave English classes.
  - ☐ Where did she get it? b I did get it.
  - ☐ What did she do? c My sister gave it to me.
  - ☐ Did she enjoy it? d She sold it in a market.
  - Yes, she did.
  - Panama. She worked there.
- Put the words in brackets in the correct place.
  - I want to go on a nice holiday to Chile. (long)
  - There are some old forests and amazing waterfalls. (lovely)
  - They also have lots of pretty villages. (little)
  - And I want to go swimming in their blue lakes. (beautiful)

## Vocabulary

- Underline the best word.
  - We're going on a day journey / trip to Snowdon.
  - The train fare / cost is £20.
  - Where is the tourist / tourism information office?
  - How much are the round / around trip tickets?
  - Can I have a one distance / way ticket, please?
- Complete the sentences with these words.  
snow heat storm snowy stormy hot
  - I put the air conditioning on because I'm very \_\_\_\_\_.
  - There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the mountains – it was perfect for skiing!
  - In summer it's 35° in the city. I hate it because I don't like the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The weekend was very \_\_\_\_\_. We had wind and rain all the time.
  - We have lovely \_\_\_\_\_ weather in winter. Everything is white.
  - The weatherman said there will be a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

## Pronunciation

- Say the phrases aloud. Complete the table.
 

|                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 lovely quiet beaches  | 4 beautiful colourful villages |
| 2 fine old trees        | 5 nice blue lakes              |
| 3 pretty little islands | 6 interesting African animals  |

|       |           |                 |
|-------|-----------|-----------------|
| ● ● ● | ● ● ● ● ● | ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● |
|       |           |                 |

Check your answers on >> p.88.

## What are you going to do now?

- Nothing. I'm happy.
- Revise grammar / vocabulary / pronunciation and try again.
- Ask another student / my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

Student's Book Review >> p.25 Grammar Bank >> p.137  
Workbook >> pp.10–13 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

Workbook >> p.14 exercise 4

Workbook >> p.15 exercise 7

## How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I read again  
☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

Workbook >> p.14 audio script 2S.1▶

## How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I listen again  
☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

Workbook >> p.15 exercise 12

## How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help  
☐ on my own  
☐ with some mistakes  
☐ with no mistakes

## What are you going to do now?

- Nothing. I'm happy.
- Ask my teacher for help.
- Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

Student's Book >> pp.16–24

Workbook >> pp.14–15

MultiRom Listening section

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 3 Self check

# 3

## Grammar

- 1 Underline the correct words to complete the email.

Hi Lukas

They say the weather <sup>1</sup>can/is going to be good on Saturday. Anni and I are thinking of going rock climbing in Snowdonia. <sup>2</sup>Can/Could you climb (or <sup>3</sup>do/would you like to try)? The bus leaves at 9.30. We <sup>4</sup>could meet/meet for a quick breakfast at The Coffee Pot at 9.00. Phone or send me a quick email, OK?  
Sofia

- 2 Match 1–5 with a–e.

- 1 ☐ We can't get to the airport on time, so
  - 2 ☐ It's raining hard, so
  - 3 ☐ They haven't prepared for the exam, so
  - 4 ☐ We're playing really well today and
  - 5 ☐ We've missed the bus and
- a they're going to get wet.
  - b they're going to fail.
  - c we're not going to get to work on time.
  - d we're going to miss our flight.
  - e we're going to win the match.

## Vocabulary

- 3 Complete the sentences with these words.

does makes plays speaks rides uses

- 1 My dad always \_\_\_\_\_ golf on Saturdays.
- 2 Jo \_\_\_\_\_ crossword puzzles on the train to work.
- 3 My wife \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches for the children's lunch.
- 4 Sally usually \_\_\_\_\_ her bike to school.
- 5 She \_\_\_\_\_ a computer a lot at work.
- 6 Jack \_\_\_\_\_ Arabic, but he can't read it.

- 4 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 I love s \_\_\_\_\_. I'm not afraid to jump out of a plane.
- 2 They spent all Sunday s \_\_\_\_\_ at the ice rink.
- 3 I'd love to s \_\_\_\_\_ on some really big waves, like in Hawaii.
- 4 He'd like to c \_\_\_\_\_ the highest mountain on every continent.
- 5 Tony is a real d \_\_\_\_\_. He loves to do dangerous things.
- 6 We saw some amazing fish when we went s \_\_\_\_\_-d \_\_\_\_\_.

## Pronunciation

- 5 Which letters *r* are not pronounced in British English? Underline them.  
thriller director store horror actress story actor

Check your answers on >> p.88.

### What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Revise grammar/vocabulary/pronunciation and try again.
- c Ask another student/my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

Student's Book Review >> p.35 Grammar Bank >> p.138

Workbook >> pp.16–19 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

Workbook >> p.20 exercise 2

Workbook >> p.20 exercise 4

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I read again  
☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

Workbook >> p.21 audio script 35.1▶

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I listen again  
☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

Workbook >> p.21 exercise 10

### How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help  
☐ on my own  
☐ with some mistakes  
☐ with no mistakes

### What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Ask my teacher for help.
- c Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

Student's Book >> pp.26–34

Workbook >> pp.20–21

MultiRom Listening section

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 4 Self check

# 4

## Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the cat? (feed)
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ the dog for a walk. (take)
- 3 Lucia \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom. (not clean)
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ everything away in the kitchen. (put)
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping today? (do)
- 6 Dad \_\_\_\_\_ the plants. (water)
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ some friends to come here tomorrow. (invite)

2 Write sentences.

- 1 Berndt / break / his leg yesterday / and now / he / be / in hospital.
- 2 Kirsi / have / flu / twice this year.
- 3 we / not / watch / TV last night.
- 4 you / ever / buy / something on the Internet?
- 5 Roger / do / a lot of work / last week.

## Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 You wash your hair with s \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 In a hotel room, drinks are in the m \_\_\_\_\_ -b \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 If it is cold, you can put an extra b \_\_\_\_\_ on your bed.
- 4 When you sleep, you put your head on a p \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Water comes out of a t \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 You use a t \_\_\_\_\_ to dry yourself.

4 Complete the sentences with these words.

put fallen broken cut burnt

- 1 Oh no! I've \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses!
- 2 Yuk! I've \_\_\_\_\_ salt in my coffee.
- 3 Oops! The plates have \_\_\_\_\_ out of the cupboard.
- 4 Ouch! I've \_\_\_\_\_ my finger. Look at all the blood!
- 5 Uh oh! I think I've \_\_\_\_\_ the toast. Can you smell it?

## Pronunciation

5 Write the words.

- 1 /ʃæm'pu:/ shampoo
- 2 /flɔ:/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 /'taʊəl/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 /'pɪləʊ/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 /'blæŋkjɪt/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 /səʊp/ \_\_\_\_\_

Check your answers on >> p.88.

## What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Revise grammar / vocabulary / pronunciation and try again.
- c Ask another student / my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

Student's Book Review >> p.45 Grammar Bank >> p.139

Workbook >> pp.22-25 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

Workbook >> p.26 exercise 1

Workbook >> p.27 exercise 9

How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I read again
- ☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

Workbook >> p.26 audio script 4S.1▶

How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I listen again
- ☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

Workbook >> p.27 exercise 16

How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help
- ☐ on my own
- ☐ with some mistakes
- ☐ with no mistakes

What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Ask my teacher for help.
- c Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

Student's Book >> pp.36-44

Workbook >> pp.26-27

MultiRom Listening section

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 5 Self check

# 5

## Grammar

- 1 Tick ✓ the correct sentence.
  - a ☐ We don't need the heating. Turn it off.
  - b ☐ We don't need the heating. Turn off it.
- 2 a ☐ My feet hurt. I'm going to put off my shoes.  
b ☐ My feet hurt. I'm going to take off my shoes.
- 3 a ☐ I want to buy this shirt, but I'll put it on first.  
b ☐ I want to buy this shirt, but I'll try it on first.
- 4 a ☐ We need the lights. I'll put on them.  
b ☐ We need the lights. I'll put them on.

- 2 Complete the text with these words.  
**mustn't don't offer must offers**

### Advice for giving gifts in China

Chinese people usually refuse a gift three times, so <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the gift again and again. If somebody <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you a gift, you <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ do the same. You <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ give clocks because they are connected with dying. Wrap your gift, but <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ wrap it in white, black or blue: use red.

## Vocabulary

- 3 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.
  - 1 She was wearing a long black d \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 When I go jogging I wear a t \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 In the summer my girlfriend wears s \_\_\_\_\_ on her feet.
  - 4 I bought an expensive s \_\_\_\_\_ to wear at my brother's wedding.
  - 5 I can't go shopping for shoes today because I've got holes in my s \_\_\_\_\_!
- 4 Order the words to make sentences and questions.
  - 1 like you these do ones ?
  - 2 are they much how ?
  - 3 a small bit they're .
  - 4 a jeans looking of for I'm pair .
  - 5 how like would pay you to ?

## Pronunciation

- 5 Complete the table with these words.  
**neat break bread near clean head great jeans hear**

| /i:/ | /e/ | /ei/ | /iə/ |
|------|-----|------|------|
|      |     |      |      |

Check your answers on >> p.88.

### What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Revise grammar / vocabulary / pronunciation and try again.
- c Ask another student / my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

**Student's Book Review** >> p.55 **Grammar Bank** >> p.140  
**Workbook** >> pp.28-31 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

**Workbook** >> p.32 exercise 1  
**Workbook** >> p.33 exercise 6

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I read again  
☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

**Workbook** >> p.32 audio script **5S.1▶**

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I listen again  
☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

**Workbook** >> p.33 exercise 12

### How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help  
☐ on my own  
☐ with some mistakes  
☐ with no mistakes

### What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Ask my teacher for help.
- c Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

**Student's Book** >> pp.46-54  
**Workbook** >> pp.32-33  
**MultiRom Listening section**  
[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 6 Self check

# 6

## Grammar

1 Underline the correct words.

- 1 You have to / don't have to pass a driving test before you can drive on your own.
- 2 You don't have to / mustn't use a mobile phone when you're driving.
- 3 You have to / don't have to stop at a red light when you're driving.
- 4 You don't have to / mustn't wear shorts in the car.
- 5 You don't have to / mustn't drink and drive.

2 Complete the text with these words.

**hurt told was passing was wearing ran was driving turned**

Well, I <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ home and I was on Wellington Road. I <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the sports centre when a young man <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in front of me, and well, I <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to the left and crashed into a traffic light. I <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the police immediately. I <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a seat belt, but I <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ my neck.

## Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences to make telephone phrases.

- 1 Please \_\_\_\_\_ the line.
- 2 I'll put you \_\_\_\_\_ to an operator.
- 3 To speak to an operator, please \_\_\_\_\_ two.
- 4 Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ a message?
- 5 Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ number!
- 6 I called a moment ago, but I got cut \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Tick ✓ or correct the sentences.

- 1 You have to stop at the pedestrian cross.
- 2 I've got a flat wheel.
- 3 We have to wait for the traffic lights.
- 4 You can drive much faster on the motorway.
- 5 Put your belt seat on!

## Pronunciation

5 Complete the table with these words.

**bought broke brought caught drove got lost saw wrote**

| /ɔ:/ | other sounds |
|------|--------------|
|      |              |

Check your answers on >> p.89.

## What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Revise grammar / vocabulary / pronunciation and try again.
- c Ask another student / my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

**Student's Book** Review >> p.65 **Grammar Bank** >> p.141

**Workbook** >> pp.34-37 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

**Workbook** >> p.38 exercise 1

**Workbook** >> p.38 exercise 5

**How confident are you?**

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I read again
- ☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

**Workbook** >> p.39 audio script **6S.1▶**

**How confident are you?**

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I listen again
- ☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

**Workbook** >> p.39 exercise 12

**How confident are you?**

I can write ...

- ☐ with help
- ☐ on my own
- ☐ with some mistakes
- ☐ with no mistakes

**What are you going to do now?**

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Ask my teacher for help.
- c Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

**Student's Book** >> pp.56-64

**Workbook** >> pp.38-39

**MultiRom** Listening section

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 7 Self check

# 7

## Grammar

- 1 Tick ✓ or correct the sentences.
  - 1 A mechanic is someone fixes cars.
  - 2 A surgery is a place who you see the doctor.
  - 3 What do you call a place where borrow money?
  - 4 What do you call someone who works in a bank?
  - 5 A pilot is someone who fly planes.
- 2 Underline the correct words.
  - 1 He wears a turban **because** / **so** the desert sun's very hot.
  - 2 They don't get many visitors **because** / **so** they're excited.
  - 3 The news is good **because** / **so** they're happy.
  - 4 Sometimes his bike breaks down **because** / **so** he has to push it.
  - 5 I told him to come home **because** / **so** I need to see him.

## Vocabulary

- 3 Complete the sentences with these words.  
uniform contract valid flexible competitive experience
  - 1 To work as a bus driver you need a \_\_\_\_\_ driving licence.
  - 2 This job has \_\_\_\_\_ hours because you start and finish work at different times.
  - 3 You have to wear a \_\_\_\_\_ to work in this shop.
  - 4 This job has a \_\_\_\_\_ salary. It pays good money.
  - 5 We are looking for a manager with five years' \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6 You are working here for twelve months so we'll give you a one-year \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.
  - 1 A r\_\_\_\_\_ works in a hotel.
  - 2 An artist works in a s\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 A s\_\_\_\_\_ answers the phone in an office.
  - 4 A c\_\_\_\_\_ works in a bank.
  - 5 A n\_\_\_\_\_ helps doctors and looks after sick people.
  - 6 A scientist works in a l\_\_\_\_\_.

## Pronunciation

- 5 Complete the table with these words.  
own long want won't boss show not gone note no

| /ɒ/ | /ɔ:/ |
|-----|------|
|     |      |

Check your answers on >> p.89.

### What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Revise grammar / vocabulary / pronunciation and try again.
- c Ask another student / my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

Student's Book Review >> p.75 Grammar Bank >> p.142  
Workbook >> pp.40-43 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

Workbook >> p.44 exercise 2

Workbook >> p.45 exercise 10

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I read again
- ☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

Workbook >> p.44 audio script **7S.1**

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I listen again
- ☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

Workbook >> p.45 exercise 15

### How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help
- ☐ on my own
- ☐ with some mistakes
- ☐ with no mistakes

### What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Ask my teacher for help.
- c Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

Student's Book >> pp.66-74

Workbook >> pp.44-45

MultiRom Listening section

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 8 Self check

# 8

## Grammar

- 1 Tick ✓ the correct sentence.
- 1 a ☐ Where is her laptop?  
b ☐ Where is hers laptop?
  - 2 a ☐ It's not your book. It's our.  
b ☐ It's not your book. It's ours.
  - 3 a ☐ This isn't mine. I think it's your's.  
b ☐ This isn't mine. I think it's yours.
  - 4 a ☐ Their car was red.  
b ☐ There car was red.
- 2 Correct the sentences. The mistake is underlined.
- 1 My mum wont shout at me any more.
  - 2 In the future, pets will able to talk to us.
  - 3 Everyone will carries a mobile phone.
  - 4 Will go you to the party tonight?

## Vocabulary

- 3 Complete the sentences with suitable words.
- 1 A drinks can is made of m\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 He's a carpenter so he works with w\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 A window is made of g\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4 Be careful with those tea cups. They're c\_\_\_\_\_, so they could break.
  - 5 A baby bottle is made of p\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Complete the text with these words.  
**contacts email virus subject attachment**
- I opened an email this morning. I didn't know who sent it and the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ was just 'Good News!'. It had an 2 \_\_\_\_\_ called 'Message from a friend'. I opened it without thinking and it was a 3 \_\_\_\_\_. I think it went into my address book and sent an 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to all my 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Pronunciation

- 5 Match 1-5 with a-e.
- |                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> you'll  | a /ʃi:l/ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> they'll | b /aɪl/  |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> it'll   | c /ju:l/ |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> she'll  | d /ɪtl/  |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> I'll    | e /ðeɪl/ |

Check your answers on >> p.89.

### What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Revise grammar/vocabulary/pronunciation and try again.
- c Ask another student/my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

**Student's Book Review** >> p.85 **Grammar Bank** >> p.143

**Workbook** >> pp.46-49 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

**Workbook** >> p.50 exercise 2

**Workbook** >> p.51 exercise 7

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I read again  
☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

**Workbook** >> p.50 audio script **85.1▶**

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I listen again  
☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

**Workbook** >> p.51 exercise 11

### How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help  
☐ on my own  
☐ with some mistakes  
☐ with no mistakes

### What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Ask my teacher for help.
- c Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

**Student's Book** >> pp.76-84

**Workbook** >> pp.50-51

**MultiRom Listening section**

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 9 Self check

# 9

## Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

a few a little none a lot isn't much aren't many

- 1 There \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in this coffee. I like it sweeter.
- 2 Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ milk in my tea?
- 3 There \_\_\_\_\_ olives in the salad. Can I have some more?
- 4 We've got \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes in the fridge – two or three.
- 5 He's getting fat because he eats \_\_\_\_\_ of crisps.
- 6 'Is there any meat in this?' 'No, there's \_\_\_\_\_.'

2 Underline the correct words.

If you go to Cabo Verde, you <sup>1</sup>**should to / should** try the seafood. But you

<sup>2</sup>**should / shouldn't** drink water from the tap because you could get ill.

You <sup>3</sup>**should / mustn't** buy bottled water instead. The traditional drink is *grogue*. This is an alcoholic drink and it's very strong, so you <sup>4</sup>**musn't / mustn't** drink a lot.

## Vocabulary

3 Correct the spelling of one word in each sentence.

- 1 It's best to rost the meat for two hours.
- 2 Daria normally eats scrambled eggs for breakfast.
- 3 We need some gratted cheese on the potatoes.
- 4 Don't put the salad on the babecue!
- 5 Gril the fish for ten minutes.

4 Tick ✓ or correct the sentences.

- 1 We have to make the washing up.
- 2 I'm tired. Let's have a break.
- 3 I hate making exercise. I'd rather watch TV.
- 4 If you do an effort, you'll pass the exam.
- 5 They made a mess when they worked in the garage.

## Pronunciation

5 Tick ✓ the sentences where you can hear the /t/ in *shouldn't*.

- 1 You shouldn't work too hard.
- 2 You shouldn't eat a lot of sweets.
- 3 You shouldn't put sugar on your breakfast cereal.
- 4 You shouldn't stay out late every night.
- 5 You shouldn't open that box of chocolates!

Check your answers on >> p.89.

**What are you going to do now?**

- a. Nothing. I'm happy.
- b. Revise grammar/vocabulary/pronunciation and try again.
- c. Ask another student/my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

**Student's Book Review** >> p.95 **Grammar Bank** >> p.144

**Workbook** >> pp.52–55 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

**Workbook** >> p.56 exercise 2

**Workbook** >> p.56 exercise 3

**How confident are you?**

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I read again
- ☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

**Workbook** >> p.57 audio script **9S.1▶**

**How confident are you?**

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I listen again
- ☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

**Workbook** >> p.57 exercise 10

**How confident are you?**

I can write ...

- ☐ with help
- ☐ on my own
- ☐ with some mistakes
- ☐ with no mistakes

**What are you going to do now?**

- a. Nothing. I'm happy.
- b. Ask my teacher for help.
- c. Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

**Student's Book** >> pp.86–94

**Workbook** >> pp.56–57

**MultiRom Listening section**

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 10 Self check

# 10

## Grammar

1 Underline the correct words.

When I was in Turkey, I <sup>1</sup>took/have taken a ferry across to Rhodes. I <sup>2</sup>stayed/have stayed there for a week and then I <sup>3</sup>flew/have flown home. I <sup>4</sup>was/have been back for three weeks now. It <sup>5</sup>was/has been cold and wet since I got home and I <sup>6</sup>lost/have lost my suntan already.

2 Tick ✓ or correct the sentences.

- 1 My grandma was from Mallorca, so we use to go there a lot.
- 2 She used to live in a small house on the beach.
- 3 We used to go to Ibiza once, in 1986.
- 4 The plane was expensive, so we used to going by car.
- 5 I used to like swimming in the sea.

## Vocabulary

3 Correct the sentences. The mistake is underlined.

- 1 Fowey is a thirty-minutes drive from the beaches in Newquay.
- 2 Fowey is at Cornwall's south coast.
- 3 I live in a village in a small island.
- 4 Zermatt is a town at the Alps.
- 5 The beach is a short journey on feet.
- 6 Central station is only a short ride bus from here.

4 Complete the sentences with these words.

check customs duty departure control board

- 1 Ben changed some money before he went through passport \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I'm going to buy a watch in the \_\_\_\_\_-free shop.
- 3 All passengers please go to \_\_\_\_\_ gate 17.
- 4 You have two big suitcases and you need to \_\_\_\_\_ them in.
- 5 The first people to \_\_\_\_\_ the plane are families with small children.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ can look in your bag to see if you are carrying anything illegal.

## Pronunciation

5 Decide how *used* is pronounced. Write A for /ju:zd/ or B for /ju:st/.

- 1 ☐ I used your telephone this morning.
- 2 ☐ We used to live in Stockholm.
- 3 ☐ They used a different computer program.
- 4 ☐ He said he used to be a musician.

Check your answers on >> p.89.

What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Revise grammar/vocabulary/pronunciation and try again.
- c Ask another student/my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

Student's Book Review >> p.105 Grammar Bank >> p.145

Workbook >> pp.58-61 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

Workbook >> p.62 exercise 1

Workbook >> p.62 exercise 3

How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I read again
- ☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

Workbook >> p.63 audio script 10S.1▶

How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words
- ☐ with help
- ☐ when I listen again
- ☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

Workbook >> p.63 exercise 12

How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help
- ☐ on my own
- ☐ with some mistakes
- ☐ with no mistakes

What are you going to do now?

- a Nothing. I'm happy.
- b Ask my teacher for help.
- c Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

Student's Book >> pp.96-104

Workbook >> pp.62-63

MultiRom Listening section

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 11 Self check

# 11

## Grammar

- Underline the correct words.
  - That man over there is looking / looks at me.
  - Everyone is seeming / seems tired today.
  - I'm not understanding / I don't understand this exercise.
  - I think everyone has enjoyed your presentation. They are all smiling / all smile.
  - I'm not liking / I don't like opera.
  - John has come to see you. He is standing / stands outside.
- Tick ✓ or correct the sentences.
  - His hair was shaved off the top of his head.
  - Veins and spots were paint on his skin.
  - The shape of his nose was change.
  - Contact lenses was put in his eyes.
  - The film was given an Oscar for best make-up.

## Vocabulary

- Correct the spelling of the words in the sentences.
  - I feel terrible. I've got a temprature.
  - He has a really bad cought.
  - He can't eat because he has a soar throat.
  - Lars went to the dentist with teethache.
  - Katja has been in bed with a feber.
  - I got backake because I worked on the computer too long.
- Complete the sentences with suitable words.
  - He was wearing a tie around his n\_\_\_\_\_.
  - In lots of countries, friends kiss each other on the c\_\_\_\_\_.
  - Wear a hat, or you'll get cold e\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A baby's s\_\_\_\_\_ is so soft!
  - Careful! The coffee's hot. You'll burn your l\_\_\_\_\_.

## Pronunciation

- Read the sentences aloud. Complete the table with the underlined words.
  - We have a problem with the computer.
  - Work together and compare your answers.
  - I've cut my finger.
  - Don't forget your passport!
  - They pretend to like her singing.

|    |    |
|----|----|
| •• | •• |
|    |    |

Check your answers on >> p.90.

### What are you going to do now?

- Nothing. I'm happy.
- Revise grammar / vocabulary / pronunciation and try again.
- Ask another student / my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

Student's Book Review >> p.115 Grammar Bank >> p.146  
 Workbook >> pp.64-67 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

Workbook >> p.68 exercise 1

Workbook >> p.68 exercise 4

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I read again  
☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

Workbook >> p.69 audio script 11S.1

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I listen again  
☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

Workbook >> p.69 exercise 11

### How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help  
☐ on my own  
☐ with some mistakes  
☐ with no mistakes

### What are you going to do now?

- Nothing. I'm happy.
- Ask my teacher for help.
- Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

Student's Book >> pp.106-114

Workbook >> pp.68-69

MultiRom Listening section

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Unit 12 Self check

# 12

## Grammar

- Match 1-4 with a-d.
 

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> I'll show you                     | a if I had time.                   |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> I'd go to Gotland with you        | b in Stockholm next month.         |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> If you have time to buy a cheese, | c my favourite places in the city. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> I'm going to be                   | d get one for me.                  |
- Order the words to make sentences.
 

|                  |         |        |      |      |          |          |       |
|------------------|---------|--------|------|------|----------|----------|-------|
| 1 If I had       | Chinese | would  | I    | more | learn    | time     | .     |
| 2 If I lived     | beach   | the    | near | go   | I        | swimming | would |
| 3 If we all rode | cleaner | air    | the  | be   | bicycles | would    | .     |
| 4 If I was       | would   | rich   | I    | job  | my       | leave    | .     |
| 5 If I could     | be      | choose | a    | any  | vet      | I        | job   |
|                  |         |        |      |      |          | would    | .     |

## Vocabulary

- Correct the sentences. The mistake is underlined.
  - Would you mind to give me a hand?
  - Could you showing me how this works?
  - Would you like come in?
  - Would you minding answer a few questions?
  - Sorry to keep you wait.
- Complete the sentences with these words.  
costumes colourful procession competition festival
  - The person who makes the best ice statue wins the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The ceremony includes a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ where people walk through the town.
  - The Inca wear traditional \_\_\_\_\_ for the ceremony.
  - Carnival is a major \_\_\_\_\_ in this country.
  - The summer beach party is a really \_\_\_\_\_ event.

## Pronunciation

- Underline the stressed syllable.  
 competition  
 action  
 tradition  
 procession  
 pronunciation  
 celebration  
 station  
 information  
 congratulations

Check your answers on >> p.90.

### What are you going to do now?

- Nothing. I'm happy.
- Revise grammar/vocabulary/pronunciation and try again.
- Ask another student/my teacher for help.

To revise go to ...

Student's Book Review >> p.125 Grammar Bank >> p.147

Workbook >> pp.70-73 [www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)

## Reading

Read these texts again.

Workbook >> p.74 exercise 1

Workbook >> pp.74-75 exercise 5

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I read again  
☐ everything

## Listening

Listen to this audio again.

Workbook >> p.75 audio script 12S.1▶

### How confident are you?

I can understand ...

- ☐ some words  
☐ with help  
☐ when I listen again  
☐ everything

## Writing

Do this writing exercise again.

Workbook >> p.75 exercise 12

### How confident are you?

I can write ...

- ☐ with help  
☐ on my own  
☐ with some mistakes  
☐ with no mistakes

### What are you going to do now?

- Nothing. I'm happy.
- Ask my teacher for help.
- Practise my reading / listening / writing.

To practise go to ...

Student's Book >> pp.116-124

Workbook >> pp.74-75

MultiRom Listening section

[www.oup.com/elt/result](http://www.oup.com/elt/result)



# Self checks answer key

## Unit 1

### Grammar

- 1 1 A What **are** you doing now?  
B I **am** playing a computer game.  
2 A **What** is your boss like?  
B I **don't** know her. She's new.  
3 A ✓  
B She **comes** from Switzerland.
- 2 1 countries  
2 children  
3 parents  
4 father's  
5 mother's

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 c  
2 a  
3 e  
4 b  
5 d
- 4 1 noun  
2 verb  
3 noun  
4 noun  
5 verb

### Pronunciation

- 5 ● goes, makes, plays, likes  
●● teaches, dances, kisses, pushes, washes

## Unit 2

### Grammar

- 1 1 c  
2 f  
3 a  
4 e
- 2 1 I want to go on a nice long holiday to Chile.  
2 There are some lovely old forests and amazing waterfalls.  
3 They also have lots of pretty little villages.  
4 And I want to go swimming in their beautiful blue lakes.

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 trip  
2 fare  
3 tourist  
4 round  
5 way
- 4 1 hot  
2 snow  
3 heat  
4 stormy  
5 snowy  
6 storm

### Pronunciation

- 5 ● ● ●  
fine old trees  
nice blue lakes
- ● ● ● ●  
lovely quiet beaches  
pretty little islands
- ● ● ● ● ● ●  
beautiful colourful villages  
interesting African animals

## Unit 3

### Grammar

- 1 1 is going to  
2 Can  
3 would  
4 could meet
- 2 1 d  
2 a  
3 b  
4 e  
5 c

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 plays  
2 does  
3 makes  
4 rides  
5 uses  
6 speaks
- 4 1 skydiving  
2 skating  
3 surf  
4 climb  
5 daredevil  
6 scuba-diving

### Pronunciation

- 5 thriller  
director  
store  
horror  
actress  
story  
actor

## Unit 4

### Grammar

- 1 1 Have; fed  
2 have taken  
3 hasn't cleaned  
4 have put  
5 Have; done  
6 has watered  
7 have invited

- 2 1 Berndt broke his leg yesterday, and now he is in hospital.  
2 Kirsí has had flu twice this year.  
3 We didn't watch TV last night.  
4 Have you ever bought something on the Internet?  
5 Roger did a lot of work last week.

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 shampoo  
2 mini-bar  
3 blanket  
4 pillow  
5 tap  
6 towel
- 4 1 broken  
2 put  
3 fallen  
4 cut  
5 burnt

### Pronunciation

- 5 1 shampoo  
2 floor  
3 towel  
4 pillow  
5 blanket  
6 soap

## Unit 5

### Grammar

- 1 1 a  
2 b  
3 b  
4 b
- 2 1 offer  
2 offers  
3 must  
4 mustn't  
5 don't

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 dress  
2 tracksuit  
3 sandals  
4 suit  
5 socks
- 4 1 Do you like these ones?  
2 How much are they?  
3 They're a bit small.  
4 I'm looking for a pair of jeans.  
5 How would you like to pay?

### Pronunciation

- 5 /i:/ neat, clean, jeans  
/e/ bread, head  
/eɪ/ break, great  
/ɪə/ near, hear



## Unit 6

### Grammar

- 1 1 have to  
2 mustn't  
3 have to  
4 don't have to  
5 mustn't
- 2 1 was driving  
2 was passing  
3 ran  
4 turned  
5 told  
6 was wearing  
7 hurt

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 hold  
2 through  
3 press  
4 leave  
5 wrong  
6 off
- 4 1 You have to stop at the pedestrian **crossing**.  
2 I've got a flat **tyre**.  
3 ✓  
4 ✓  
5 Put your **seat belt** on!

### Pronunciation

- 5 /ɔ:/ bought, brought, caught, saw  
other sounds broke, drove, got, lost, wrote

## Unit 7

### Grammar

- 1 1 A mechanic is someone **who** fixes cars.  
2 A surgery is a place **where** you see the doctor.  
3 What do you call a place where **you** borrow money?  
4 ✓  
5 A pilot is someone who **flies** planes.
- 2 1 because  
2 so  
3 so  
4 so  
5 because

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 valid  
2 flexible  
3 uniform  
4 competitive  
5 experience  
6 contract

- 4 1 receptionist  
2 studio  
3 secretary  
4 cashier  
5 nurse  
6 laboratory

### Pronunciation

- 5 /ɒ/ long, want, boss, not, gone  
/əʊ/ own, won't, show, note, no

## Unit 8

### Grammar

- 1 1 a  
2 b  
3 b  
4 a
- 2 1 won't shout  
2 will be able to talk  
3 will carry  
4 Will you go

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 metal  
2 wood  
3 glass  
4 china  
5 plastic
- 4 1 subject  
2 attachment  
3 virus  
4 email  
5 contacts

### Pronunciation

- 5 1 c  
2 e  
3 d  
4 a  
5 b

## Unit 9

### Grammar

- 1 1 isn't much  
2 a little  
3 aren't many  
4 a few  
5 a lot  
6 none
- 2 1 should  
2 shouldn't  
3 should  
4 mustn't

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 roast  
2 scrambled  
3 grated  
4 barbecue  
5 Grill
- 4 1 We have to **do** the washing up.  
2 ✓  
3 I hate **doing** exercise. I'd rather watch TV.  
4 If you **make** an effort, you'll pass the exam.  
5 ✓

### Pronunciation

- 5 1 x  
2 ✓  
3 x  
4 x  
5 ✓

## Unit 10

### Grammar

- 1 1 took  
2 stayed  
3 flew  
4 have been  
5 has been  
6 have lost
- 2 1 My grandma was from Mallorca, so we **used** to go there a lot.  
2 ✓  
3 We **went** to Ibiza once, in 1986.  
4 The plane was expensive, so we used to **go** by car.  
5 ✓

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 a thirty-minute drive  
2 on Cornwall's south coast  
3 on a small island  
4 in the Alps  
5 on foot  
6 a short bus ride
- 4 1 control  
2 duty  
3 departure  
4 check  
5 board  
6 Customs

### Pronunciation

- 5 1 A  
2 B  
3 A  
4 B

# Self checks **answer key**

## Unit 11

### Grammar

- 1 1 is looking  
2 seems  
3 I don't understand  
4 are all smiling  
5 I don't like  
6 is standing
- 2 1 ✓  
2 Veins and spots were **painted** on his skin.  
3 The shape of his nose was **changed**.  
4 Contact lenses **were** put in his eyes.  
5 ✓

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 temperature  
2 cough  
3 sore  
4 toothache  
5 fever  
6 backache
- 4 1 neck  
2 cheek  
3 ears  
4 skin  
5 lips

### Pronunciation

- 5 ●● problem, finger  
●● compare, forget, pretend

## Unit 12

### Grammar

- 1 1 c  
2 a  
3 d  
4 b
- 2 1 If I had more time, I would learn Chinese.  
2 If I lived near the beach, I would go swimming.  
3 If we all rode bicycles, the air would be cleaner.  
4 If I was rich, I would leave my job.  
5 If I could choose any job, I would be a vet.

### Vocabulary

- 3 1 you mind giving  
2 Could you show  
3 you like to come  
4 you mind answering  
5 keep you waiting
- 4 1 competition  
2 procession  
3 costumes  
4 festival  
5 colourful

### Pronunciation

- 5 competition  
action  
tradition  
procession  
pronunciation  
celebration  
station  
information  
congratulations



# Audio scripts

## 1

### 1B.1

- 1 I eat and drink.  
She eats and drinks.
- 2 You teach and watch.  
She teaches and watches.
- 3 We sit and think.  
He sits and thinks.
- 4 They paint and draw.  
He paints and draws.
- 5 I push and close.  
She pushes and closes.
- 6 We play and sing.  
He plays and sings.
- 7 You kiss and dance.  
She kisses and dances.
- 8 They wash and finish.  
He washes and finishes.

### 1C.1

Why is he late?  
Where is he now?  
What did he do?  
What did he say?  
When did he leave?  
Who was he with?  
What was she like?  
Where did they go?

### 1D.1

- 1 b /ki:/
- 2 f /eɪt/
- 3 g /blu:/
- 4 c /nəʊz/
- 5 a /'flaʊə/
- 6 h /wʊd/
- 7 i /gest/
- 8 d /weə/
- 9 e /bɔːd/

### 1S.1

- A Excuse me, is this seat free?  
B Yes, it is.  
A Thank you.  
B Are you travelling far?  
A I'm going to Sheffield. **And you?**  
B I'm going there, too.  
A Do you live there?  
B No, I'm just visiting. I've got some work there.  
A **Oh really?** What do you do?  
B I'm an artist.  
A **That's interesting!** Do you paint pictures of people?  
B No, no. I just make copies.  
A **Oh!**  
B I make very good copies, you know. Credit cards, banknotes, passports. All kinds of documents, really.  
A **Is that right?**  
B Yes, that's right. Anyway, how about you? Why are you going to Sheffield?  
A **Me?** Oh, I have a meeting there tomorrow.  
B **I see.** A business meeting, is it?  
A Well, you could say that.  
B Ah, you're a businesswoman, then!

- A **Not exactly.** I'm a police officer, and I think you should come to the station with me!  
B Oh no!

## 2

### 2A.1

- 1 How **far** is it?
- 2 How **high** is it?
- 3 How **long** is it?
- 4 How **much** are they?
- 5 How **old** are you?

### 2B.1

- 1 lovely quiet beaches
- 2 wonderful tropical rainforests
- 3 cool clear lakes
- 4 pretty mountain railways
- 5 nice old towns
- 6 noisy little markets

### 2C.1

- 1 a warm day
- 2 the heaviest rainfall
- 3 higher temperatures
- 4 the most uncomfortable weather
- 5 a wetter week
- 6 the best place

### 2S.1

- A Good morning. Can I help you?  
B Yes, I'd like some information about the climate in Mexico.  
A Any special part of the country?  
B Well, I'd like to visit the capital, Mexico City, and then later the Yucatan area.  
A Aha. Well, in general Mexico has **two different seasons**, one wet and one dry.  
B Which months are they?  
A The dry season is from late November to early June. That's when most people visit the country.  
B November to June – OK.  
A And the wet season is the other six months, **from June to November**.  
B Fine. What's it like in the capital?  
A Well, it's usually cool at night and in the morning, but it gets warmer in the afternoons.  
B And the rain?  
A June to September are **the wettest months**.  
B OK. And how about in Yucatan?  
A Well, that's very different. It's generally hotter and wetter there.  
B Oh, I see. What kind of temperatures are we talking about?  
A About 25°C on the coast, but between 35 and 40°C inland.  
B So if I want to visit the Maya ruins at Chichén Itzá?

- A It's much hotter there, yes.

B And rain?

A Well, there's **much more rain** in Yucatan than in the capital. European travellers usually find it very uncomfortable.

B Right, thank you. So you think **the best time to travel** is between November and June?

A That's right.

B Well, thank you very much.

A You're very welcome.

## 3

### 3A.1

- 1 I saw a snake in the street.
- 2 There's a spider on the stairs.
- 3 My skateboard's at school.
- 4 Steve is standing at the bus stop.
- 5 The small boy is smiling.

### 3B.1

He could dive at five  
He could skate at eight  
But he **wasn't** able to drive  
And he **couldn't** swim straight

Now he can drive, at twenty-eight  
But he still **can't** swim straight

### 3C.1

- 1 Shall we go out for a walk?
- 2 How about a game of chess?
- 3 Let's go for a swim in the pool!
- 4 We could play a video game.
- 5 How about going to the pub for a drink?

### 3D.1

Raiders of the Lost Ark  
The Americans want Doctor Jones to find the famous treasure **before** it is too late.  
Starring Harrison Ford, Karen Allen, and Paul Freeman

### 3S.1

- 1 I was looking forward to this film, so I was really disappointed. It's nowhere near as good as some of the best science-fiction films, like *2001: A Space Odyssey*. There is a **lot of action**, but the story gets really confusing. By the end I didn't know what was happening. Actually, **it just got boring**. My advice is go and see something else!
- 2 This is one of the best films I've seen in a long time! I really like some of the director's previous films, like *The Beach* and *28 Days Later*. *Sunshine* is even better than those. **It looks absolutely amazing** – the special effects are incredible. For me, the film's got everything.

- 3 Yeah, *Sunshine* wasn't bad. There were parts that I liked. **The photography was great**, and the music made it much more exciting. The actors also did quite a good job, especially Cillian Murphy, who plays Capa. **It started off really well**, but by the end it was just silly. **It was all right**, I suppose.

## 4

### 4A.1

- 1 alarm call
- 2 outside line
- 3 cup of coffee
- 4 second floor
- 5 double room
- 6 receptionist
- 7 credit card
- 8 room service

### 4B.1

- 1 He's broken a glass.
- 2 I burnt my trousers.
- 3 You've put the tea in the coffee pot!
- 4 She's dropped her spoon in the soup!
- 5 He put butter in his tea!

### 4C.1

"Have you cleaned your room?  
Have you brushed your teeth?  
Have you washed your face?  
Have you drunk your tea?  
Have you checked your bag?"

I've cleaned my room  
I've brushed my teeth  
But I **haven't** washed my face  
And I **haven't** drunk my tea  
And I **haven't** checked my bag  
– because it's Sunday today!

### 4S.1

- A OK, darling? Have you finished?  
B Yes, I think so. The bags and suitcases are in the car. We're going to have a wonderful holiday, you know!  
A Yeah, I really need this holiday.  
B Now, let me just check everything. Erm, have you turned off the gas?  
A The gas? Yes, I've done that.  
B And the plants? **Have you watered them?**  
A Yes, I did that this morning. How about the newspaper? Have you cancelled it?  
B Oh no! I forgot. I'll phone them in a minute. Right – what else?  
A Have you left a phone number with the neighbours?  
B Yes, I did that last night. What about the cat? Have you taken her to the neighbours?  
A Oops, no, I haven't. I'll do that now, while you phone the newsagent's.

- B Yes, well, just a minute. Have we closed all the windows and curtains?
- A Yes, we have. I checked that half an hour ago.**
- B Great! Ah, the car battery. You haven't checked that, have you?
- A No! That's your job!
- B Well, I haven't checked it, either. **I'll do that when we get petrol.**
- A Right. Well, I'll go and take the cat next door. Erm, George? Have you got the keys?
- B The keys? I've locked the door. But, erm, the keys ...
- A George!
- B Yes, darling?
- A You haven't locked the keys in the car again – have you?
- B Oops!
- A Oh, George!

## 5

- 5A.1**
- 1 His jacket's really smart.
  - 2 Her jeans are a bit tight.
  - 3 His trousers are quite short.
  - 4 Her top is very nice.
  - 5 That colour looks really good.
  - 6 Her shoes are a little small.

- 5B.1**
- 1 I'll **think** about it.
  - 2 We **won't** be late.
  - 3 I'll **see** you **soon**.
  - 4 Shall I **pay** for it?
  - 5 I'll **ask** him **now**.
  - 6 You **won't** be **sorry**.

- 5C.1**
- /i:/ leave, Beans please!, dream team, mean
- /eə/ bear, pears, wear
- /e/ head, weather, bread, breakfast
- /ɪə/ hear, nearest, dearest
- /eɪ/ steak, Great, break

- 5D.1**
- "You must clean the house  
You must tidy your room  
You must ask me first  
You must come back soon"
- "You mustn't wear this  
You mustn't eat that  
You mustn't be late  
You mustn't get fat"
- I must be eighteen  
To escape all that!

- 5S.1**
- Gina** OK, Masako. So what do I need to know about living in Japan?
- Masako** Well, there are several things you need to know, but the most important is probably just to be polite. You know, say excuse me, please, thank you – that kind of thing.
- G** Will you teach me the words?
- M** Sure, we can do that later on.
- G** Great. **What else is important?**
- M** Erm, I think the most common thing is not to wear shoes on tatami floors.

- G** Tatami? **What's that?**
- M** It's the traditional material for floors. You must never stand on them with your shoes on. You must always take your shoes off first. You can leave them near the door.
- G** Ah, OK.
- M** Another thing is never to blow your nose in public. People think it's rude.
- G** Oh really? I'll try to remember that!
- M** Right, and another one is about public baths. The rules are always the same. You mustn't use soap in the big bath.
- G** OK, no soap in the big bath.
- M** If you don't remember, just watch what other people do, and you do the same!
- G** Right. **Anything else?**
- M** Um, yes. Two more things. First, try not to get angry – or try not to show it, anyway. Just smile all the time, and you'll be OK.
- G** Oh. That might be difficult sometimes! **What's the other thing?**
- M** The other thing is when you use chopsticks. Leave them flat on the plate or the table when you finish eating. Don't stick them into the food.
- G** Why not?
- M** Well, people think of that as a sign of death.
- G** Oh my goodness! I think I'll write that one down.

## 6

- 6A.1**
- 1 A Right, that's nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.  
B No, **Thursday** morning!
  - 2 A Did you say 6S8?  
B No, I said six – s – h!
  - 3 A Thank you Mr Midway.  
B Sorry, it's **Medway**.
  - 4 A Did you say the third floor?  
B No, the **first** floor!
  - 5 A OK, we'll see you Monday, then.  
B No, **Sunday**!
  - 6 A So, you arrive on the sixth.  
B No, the **fifth**!
  - 7 A Did you say seven pounds fifty?  
B No, seven pounds **fifteen**!

- 6B.1**
- 1 We have to bottle the wine.
  - 2 We have two colour drawings.
  - 3 We have two locks on the doors.
  - 4 We have to show tickets.
  - 5 We have two fine fast drivers.

- 6B.2**
- 1 a We have to bottle the wine.  
b We have two bottles of wine.
  - 2 a We have to colour the drawing.  
b We have two colour drawings.
  - 3 a We have to lock the doors.  
b We have two locks on the doors.

- 4 a We have to show tickets.  
b We have two show tickets.
- 5 a We have to fine fast drivers.  
b We have two fine fast drivers.

- 6C.1**
- If taught comes from teach  
Why doesn't bought come from beach?  
And if thought comes from think  
Why doesn't brought come from brink?
- There's no answer to that, my friend  
But you'll learn them all in the end  
Bought and brought, taught and thought  
For now, just don't get caught!

- 6D.1**
- 1 The train is leaving.
  - 2 The trains were leaving.
  - 3 The man was running.
  - 4 The men are running.
  - 5 The plane is landing.
  - 6 The planes were landing.

- 6S.1**
- A Have I ever told you the story of when I went hitch-hiking in France?
- B No, I don't think so. **What happened?**
- A Well, I was going north, out of Marseille. There I was, waiting at the side of the road, and this car slowed down.
- B **And stopped?**
- A Not exactly. Just as I walked up to the car, it drove off again fast, and these two boys in the back seat laughed at me through the window.

- B Oh no!
- A Yeah, well, that happened sometimes. But that was nothing compared to what happened next.
- B Oh yeah?
- A Later, another car stopped. The driver said he was going to Avignon, which was just perfect. He told me to put my backpack in the boot because there wasn't much room inside – so I did. And then, the car just took off!

- B **With your bag inside?**
- A Yes! I couldn't believe it!
- B **So what did you do next?**
- A I sat down and cried. I was so upset.
- B **Did you lose everything?**
- A No. I was lucky. I was also carrying a small bag with my money, keys and passport, so it wasn't a total disaster. Anyway, the next thing was, this police car stopped.

- B **What did they want?**
- A They wanted to check my ID – you know, my passport and things. So I told them what happened, and they drove me to the next town. And there I got a coffee and a sandwich.
- B That was lucky! **So how did you finish the day?**

- A Well, another car stopped. It was a young couple, also going to Avignon. And when I told them the story, they took me to their home in town and gave me a change of clothes for the rest of the trip.
- B That was very kind of them!
- A They were just wonderful. I felt much better after that.
- B So you finally got to Avignon on the same day.
- A Yes, I did. And later, when I got home again, I sent them a present to say thanks for all their help. It made all the difference, you know.
- B Yes, I can just imagine.

## 7

- 7A.1**
- 1 Where do you live?
  - 2 What are you doing here?
  - 3 When did you arrive?
  - 4 What have you bought?
  - 5 What did you say?
  - 6 Where did you go?

- 7C.1**
- 1 No mobile phones!
  - 2 Not a lot of coffee.
  - 3 Tom has gone to the office.
  - 4 Are you going home alone?
  - 5 What a lot of chocolate!
  - 6 No smoking in **my** home!
  - 7 I hope the hotel's OK.
  - 8 We've got a lot of hot cakes.

- 7D.1**
- 1 He got up late this morning. He missed the bus.
  - 2 She started work. At ten, she had a break.
  - 3 The door opened suddenly. A man came in.
  - 4 I was tired after dinner. I went to bed.
  - 5 I was reading. Quietly, the cat jumped on to the sofa.
  - 6 I'm going home. After class, I'll call you.

- 7S.1**
- Some people say it's not a job at all because you don't get paid. But of course it is a job – in fact it's probably the most difficult job there is. It starts the moment you have a baby, and it never stops. Sometimes you're a teacher because you show your children how to do things, and answer all their questions. Sometimes you're a policeman, because children need to know the rules. Sometimes you're a nurse, when they hurt themselves. And then there are all the other jobs: cashier for the money, driver for school, cook, cleaner and gardener at home – it never stops! So if you think about it, my normal job – the one I get paid for, and I'm an engineer – is the easiest thing in the world, because I do the same thing every day!



# 8

## 8A.1

- A I did it! It was me! I'm really sorry!  
 B Don't worry!  
 A I'm so sorry!  
 B That's OK! Never mind!  
 A Are you sure? Thanks!

## 8B.1

- 1 It's painted beautifully.  
 2 They washed in water.  
 3 She called Alice.  
 4 They're cooked well.  
 5 It's cleaned badly.  
 6 I watched all night.

## 8C.1

- 1 It'll be late!  
 2 We'll talk later.  
 3 He'll arrive at nine.  
 4 They'll ask at the hotel.  
 5 He'll tell you the answer!  
 6 I write to him.  
 7 We'll catch the train.  
 8 You ask the questions.  
 9 I'll take the money.  
 10 They'll send the news.

## 8D.1

- 1 If I go by bus, it'll take 24 hours.  
 2 If I go by train, I'll be able to study on the way.  
 3 If I drive there, I'll have to stop and rest.  
 4 If I take the plane, I'll have to go to Paris first.  
 5 If I can find a flight on the Internet, it'll be cheaper.

## 8S.1

- A Can you read the future in your hands? We asked an expert to tell us about palm-reading.  
 B Well, if you look at the drawing, you can see the lines on the palm. There are five of them, and number one is the Life line.  
 A The Life line?  
 B That's right. And that tells you about your health.  
 A Oh! I thought that was for how long you'll live. You know, long line, long life?  
 B Yes, a lot of people think so, but in fact the Life line shows your physical health. So a strong, clear line shows a fit, healthy person.  
 A And a weak, unclear line says you're unhealthy?  
 B Correct!  
 A What about number two?  
 B Number two is the Fate line. Again, that doesn't mean that if the line is short, you will die young. A strong, clear Fate line tells us that the person knows what they want, and they work hard to get it.  
 A So what does a weak Fate line mean?  
 B Well, usually this suggests a person who often changes their ideas because they're not sure about what they want.  
 A Ah. And number three?  
 B Number three is the Heart line.

Here's where you find love and emotions. If you have a straight Heart line, you'll be a rather cold person. If a person has a curved Heart line, they'll be much more romantic.

- A That's very interesting! I think I'll check my girlfriend's hand this evening!  
 B Now, number four is the Head line, and that tells us about the way you think. If it's a long, clear line, you'll have a good memory and be able to think clearly.  
 A And number five, those short lines below the little finger?  
 B Well, these lines are related to marriage and children. Some people say no lines, no marriage. Other people say that two lines mean two children, three lines three children, and so on. But the general opinion is that these lines show some kind of important relationship, maybe a close friend, someone in the family, maybe even an animal, like a pet!  
 A Well, I'm sure that's got more than one of us thinking! Thanks very much.  
 B You're welcome.

# 9

## 9A.1

- 1 some grated apple  
 2 some fresh oranges  
 3 some fried onions  
 4 some boiled eggs  
 5 some olive oil

## 9C.1

- 1 You should go and talk to them.  
 2 You shouldn't get angry.  
 3 You shouldn't spend all your money.  
 4 You shouldn't eat too much.  
 5 You should think about the future.  
 6 You shouldn't worry about the past.

## 9S.1

- 1  
**Interviewer** So, Janet, what kind of food do you prefer?  
**Janet** Well, I'm not a very good cook, so I keep my meals simple. So I usually have toast or cereals for breakfast, with tea or coffee.  
 I And what about lunch?  
 J Yes, lunch is my main meal of the day. I have a two-course meal, usually soup or salad and a main course – often fish.  
 I What about supper?  
 J Oh, usually a couple of sandwiches and a glass of hot milk.  
 I Any special reason for the hot milk?  
 J Yes, it helps me relax and get ready for a good sleep.

## 2

**Interviewer** Right, Henry, how about you?

**Henry** OK, well my day begins with breakfast, and breakfast for me is sausage and egg, bacon and beans – a proper cooked breakfast. Plus a pot of tea, and bread and butter. Aah! The only way to start the day!

**I** Mmm. Do you cook that yourself?

**H** No, usually my wife does the cooking.

**I** And lunch?

**H** Well, I travel a lot for work, so I usually have lunch out.

**I** In a restaurant?

**H** Oh yes – a proper meal, a three-course meal with dessert. I'm very fond of desserts, you know, especially cakes.

**I** So what do you have in the evening?

**H** We normally order takeaway. You know, Indian, Chinese, Italian, Turkish ...

**I** You do eat well, don't you?

**H** Well, yes, I do enjoy my food!

## 3

**Interviewer** And you, Olga? What kind of food do you prefer?

**Olga** Well, I have to be careful with my food – I've got a heart condition. So I try to keep to a healthy diet.

**I** So breakfast for example would be ...?

**O** A light breakfast. Fruit juice, decaffeinated coffee, perhaps a croissant.

**I** I see. And what about lunch?

**O** That's my main meal of the day. I'm not a fan of meat or fish, so vegetarian food, really. Rice or pasta, and fresh vegetables.

**I** Right. Dessert?

**O** No, not very often, although I do enjoy a good cheese with a glass of wine.

**I** Hmm. Do you cook supper too?

**O** No, I never cook in the evenings. I usually have a light supper – some fruit and a yogurt. If I eat too much in the evening, I don't sleep very well at night.

# 10

## 10A.1

- 1 c Bordeaux  
 2 e Cologne  
 3 a Edinburgh  
 4 d Geneva  
 5 f Lisbon  
 6 b Venice  
 7 h Vienna  
 8 g Warsaw

## 10B.1

- 1 You told me the young man died six years later!

2 George has got a job as a journalist.

3 Join our cruise in June, July or August!

4 Have you tried that yellow fruit yet?

5 Have they seen Bridget Jones' Diary?

6 Scotland Yard say they found the yacht yesterday.

## 10C.1

- 1 **A** How long have you had your watch?  
**B** Since Christmas. My wife gave it to me.  
 2 **A** How long have you known your friend?  
**B** For years. We met at school.  
 3 **A** How long have you been at school?  
**B** Since I was five. But I'm leaving next year.  
 4 **A** How long have you lived in town?  
**B** Since 1996. We moved here from the country.  
 5 **A** How long have you played a sport?  
**B** For two years. But I'm not very good.  
 6 **A** How long have you kept a diary?  
**B** For a long time. But don't ask – you can't read it!

## 10D.1

- 1 He used a false name.  
 2 She used a computer to do her homework.  
 3 We often used to go to the beach.  
 4 My grandparents used to visit us every summer.  
 5 She used her imagination and solved the problem.  
 6 I used to love going to concerts.

## 10S.1

- A** So, did you have a good holiday?  
**B** Ah, it was one of the most amazing experiences I've ever had!  
**A** Come on then! **Where did you stay?** What did you see?  
**B** Well, we stayed in Johannesburg for ten days, and the first thing we did was visit the Apartheid Museum.  
**A** Oh yeah? **What was that like?**  
**B** It was really interesting. I mean, everybody's heard of apartheid, but I never knew that much about it before.  
**A** **And where else did you go?**  
**B** Well, we took a day trip to Soweto – you know, where all the protests started. That was a real surprise. It's a really exciting place now. And we saw Nelson Mandela's home there.  
**A** Wow!  
**B** Yeah. Then we went to see some tribal dancing at a safari lodge in Muldersdrift, and we took a lot of photos. And we travelled to other places outside the city, like Gold Reef City to the south.

- A** What's that?  
**B** It's like an old mining town.  
 You can actually go inside the mine on this little train.  
**A** Did you bring any gold back with you?  
**B** Ha! You're joking! You can't bring that through customs! Anyway, it isn't much cheaper than it is here. And then another day we visited a National Park in the north-west. Er, Pilanesberg I think was the name. It's beautiful, just like on TV.  
**A** Did you see any animals?  
**B** Yes, we saw lions, elephants, giraffes – oh, all kinds of things!  
**A** What a great holiday!  
**B** Yeah, it was. Anyway, where did you go on holiday?  
**A** Me? I went to the beach and lay in the sun all day.  
**B** Oh, how boring!

## 11

**11B.1**  
 She's **looking** at the **man's face** in the **mirror**  
 He's **looking** at the **traffic** in **front** of him  
 Then he **sees** her in the **mirror** and **smiles**  
 She **smiles** at him **too**  
 The **light changes** to **green**  
 And they **drive off** in **different directions**

### 11C.1

- |             |         |         |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1 agree     | reason  | pretend |
| 2 feelings  | suggest | topic   |
| 3 lifestyle | singer  | decide  |
| 4 become    | refuse  | finger  |
| 5 passport  | exam    | prefer  |
| 6 compare   | problem | promise |
| 7 forget    | answer  | career  |

### 11S.1

- The president was taken to hospital this morning with a high fever and a sore throat. Doctors say it is too early for them to give a clear diagnosis. They'll be doing tests during the day and more information will be given when it's available. This is the fourth time in six months that the president has had to go to hospital.
- Three paintings were stolen from a city centre museum yesterday evening. Police think the thieves entered the museum as visitors and stayed behind when the doors were closed. The paintings, a Goya, a Vermeer and a Rembrandt, are worth millions, but would be difficult to sell because they are very famous. Police are looking at video camera recordings from the museum.
- A photographer is in prison this morning following an incident at the Oscar ceremony in Los

Angeles last night. American teen actress Sally Sharp was hit in the face with a camera after being surrounded by hundreds of paparazzi. The photographer, who says it was an accident, will probably be released later today. Sharp suffered a broken nose.

- A family of four lost their lives in a tragic car accident yesterday evening. The parents and two teenage children were travelling in a car which crashed into a lorry on the motorway. The lorry driver was seriously hurt, and is recovering in hospital.

## 12

### 12A.1

- Would you like to come this way?
- Would you mind giving me your phone number?
- Could you help me with my bags?
- Would you like to sign your name?
- Would you mind calling back in five minutes?
- Could you call a taxi for me?

### 12B.1

- tradition  
position  
station
- information  
imagination  
destination
- presentation  
congratulations  
pronunciation
- celebration  
location  
competition
- connection  
direction  
invitation

### 12C.1

- That's very kind of you ...
- That sounds great ...
- That's a lovely idea ...
- Oh I'd love to ...
- I think that's a great idea ...

### 12C.2

- That's very kind of you, but I'm afraid I can't.
- That sounds great. I'll see you tonight.
- That's a lovely idea, but I've already got plans. Sorry.
- Oh I'd love to! What time shall we meet?
- I think that's a great idea, but I haven't got time. Sorry!

### 12S.1

- Linda** OK, Sasha, what do you think of Marco?  
**Sasha** Marco? Hmm. He's all right, I suppose.  
**L** All right? I saw the way you were looking at him the other day. You couldn't take your eyes off him!

- S** Well, actually Linda, I think he's nice. He's got lovely blue eyes. What do you think of him?  
**L** He's OK, but he's too quiet for me. I prefer somebody a bit livelier than him. Like Rudiger, for example.  
**S** Oh, Rudiger! So what would you do if he asked you out?  
**L** I'd probably say 'yes'. He's got a lovely smile – and he doesn't talk about football all day long.  
**S** Well, I saw Rudiger yesterday. Why don't you ask him out?  
**L** I don't have to. He asked me out this morning, and I said 'yes'. We're going out for a drink tomorrow night.  
**S** And you didn't tell me!  
**L** Well, I've just told you, haven't I?



# Pronunciation

| verb   | past simple   | past participle  |
|--------|---------------|------------------|
| be     | was           | been             |
|        | were          |                  |
| break  | broke         | broken           |
| buy    | bought /bɔ:t/ | bought /bɔ:t/    |
| can    | could /kud/   | been able to     |
| come   | came          | come             |
| cut    | cut           | cut              |
| do     | did           | done             |
| draw   | drew          | drawn            |
| drink  | drank         | drunk            |
| drive  | drove         | driven /'drɪvən/ |
| eat    | ate           | eaten            |
| find   | found         | found            |
| forget | forgot        | forgotten        |
| get    | got           | got              |
| give   | gave          | given            |
| go     | went          | gone             |
|        |               | been             |
| have   | had           | had              |
| hear   | heard /hɜ:d/  | heard /hɜ:d/     |
| know   | knew /nju:/   | known            |
| learn  | learnt        | learnt           |
|        | learned       | learned          |
| leave  | left          | left             |
| lose   | lost          | lost             |

| verb       | past simple    | past participle  |
|------------|----------------|------------------|
| make       | made           | made             |
| meet       | met            | met              |
| put        | put /pʊt/      | put /pʊt/        |
| read       | read /red/     | read /red/       |
| ring       | rang           | rung             |
| run        | ran            | run              |
| say        | said /sed/     | said /sed/       |
| see        | saw /sɔ:/      | seen             |
| sell       | sold           | sold             |
| send       | sent           | sent             |
| sing       | sang           | sung             |
| sit        | sat            | sat              |
| sleep      | slept          | slept            |
| speak      | spoke          | spoken           |
| spend      | spent          | spent            |
| stand      | stood /stʊd/   | stood /stʊd/     |
| swim       | swam           | swum             |
| take       | took /tʊk/     | taken            |
| tell       | told           | told             |
| think      | thought /θɔ:t/ | thought /θɔ:t/   |
| understand | understood     | understood       |
| wake up    | woke up        | woken up         |
| wear       | wore           | worn             |
| write      | wrote          | written /'rɪtən/ |

◀◀ Look at the verb column. Cover the past simple and past participle columns and test yourself.

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