



WITH KEY

Landmark

Intermediate Workbook

Simon Haines & Barbara Stewart

OXFORD

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The twelve units in this Workbook will help you

- consolidate your grammar
- increase your vocabulary
- use functional language appropriately
- develop your reading skills.

Each unit has four parts.

Grammar

The grammar section contains a variety of exercises which will give you extra practice of the grammar in the Student's Book.

Vocabulary

The vocabulary section contains exercises which revise and extend the topic vocabulary in the Student's Book. In some units there are exercises on topic-related idioms. There are also exercises **NV** which introduce and practise new vocabulary related to the general topic area.

Language in action

The exercises in this section give extra practice in the functional language which you have studied in the Student's Book.

Read for pleasure

This section contains a variety of authentic texts, from poems and newspaper articles to extracts from novels and quotations. The main aim of this section is for you to read and enjoy the texts.

How to use this workbook: a step by step guide

This Workbook can be used alongside the Student's Book as a source of supplementary classroom material. It can also be used for self-study. All the activities have been designed so that they can be used by people working on their own.

Grammar

The exercises in this section give you extra practice of the grammar in the Student's Book. We suggest that you do the exercises here after you have studied the grammar point in class. In some of the exercises there are personal questions. As these answers are personal to you, they will help you remember the grammar you have studied. Don't forget to refer to the **Language commentary** in the Student's Book.

Study tip

- Don't try to do all the grammar exercises at once. Limit yourself to one section at a time.
- Check your answers to each exercise in a section before you go on to the next exercise.
- Do the grammar sections in different ways. If you feel confident about a language point, you could use the grammar exercises as a test to see how much you know. Then if you make mistakes you can re-read the **Language commentary** in the Student's Book. If you feel less confident about a language point, you could look at the **Language commentary** before you do the exercises.
- Don't work through the exercises in order. The grammar exercises always come first in each unit, but it is a good idea to mix the type of exercises you do. Do a grammar exercise followed by a vocabulary exercise.
- Answer the personal questions in as much detail as you can. If you like, do them a few days after the other exercise and compare answers with a partner.

Vocabulary

The exercises in this section recycle and extend the topic vocabulary you have studied in the Student's Book and introduce and practise new vocabulary.

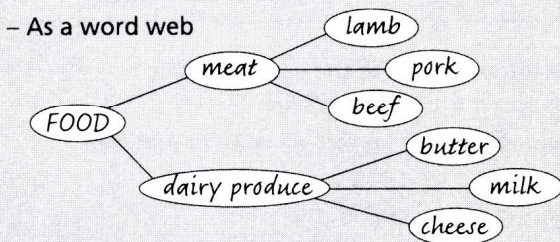
We suggest that you do the topic vocabulary exercises after you have studied the topic vocabulary in class. The exercises which check the vocabulary in the Student's Book always come first in the section and have a page reference for the Student's Book. These revision exercises are followed by exercises on **new** vocabulary **NV**. The new vocabulary is related to the topic vocabulary in the unit and builds on what you have already studied. We suggest that you always do these exercises in the order in which they appear. This is because the first exercises present the

new vocabulary and the later exercises practise it. Use a dictionary to check meanings where necessary, and always check your answers before you do the next sections.

Some units also contain exercises on idioms. They can be done at any time.

Study tip

- Don't always do the topic vocabulary exercises immediately after you have studied the vocabulary in class. Test yourself a few days later or write the answers in pencil on a separate piece of paper and test yourself again in a few weeks' time.
- Write vocabulary in a separate notebook from your grammar notes. Organize your vocabulary in an appropriate way and add any new vocabulary from the Workbook to your lists.
- There are many different ways of organizing and recording vocabulary which you could try.
 - By topic *Food: meat, vegetables, fish*
groups *Ways of cooking: steam, boil, barbecue*
synonyms *prepare = get ready*
opposites *heat (vb) < > cool*



- With the word in English in one column and the translation next to it.
- On index cards with the word on one side and translation, pronunciation and example sentences on the other.

<i>steam</i> (n/vb)	/sti:m/ vapor, cocinar al vapor noun: The kitchen was full of steam. verb: Steam the fish for about ten minutes.
------------------------	---

- Review your vocabulary regularly. Find the method which is best for you.
 - Write new words on a piece of paper and stick them where you will see them (in the house, car, office ...)
 - Make a tape of the new words with their meaning and test yourself while you are driving, jogging, etc.
 - Store your vocabulary on index cards in a box and test yourself every day. When you know a word, put the card to the back. Keep the words you don't know at the front until you can remember them.
 - Test a classmate by e-mail.

Remember, three new words a day is more than 1,000 words a year!

Language in action

The exercises here give you extra practice in the functional language in the Student's Book. Do these exercises after you have studied the functional language in class. Look at the lists of expressions you noted in class before you do the exercises.

Study tip

- Make a note of the functional language in a separate section of your notebook from your grammar notes.
- Test yourself regularly.
- If you think you need more practice, work with a friend. You could write short dialogues and make your own gap-fill exercises; you could practise using the language in as many different situations as you can.

Read for pleasure

This section contains a variety of authentic texts which we hope you will find interesting and enjoy reading. They are taken from lots of different sources: internet sites, travel books, short stories and newspapers. Some of them have a similar topic to the rest of the unit, others include examples of grammar points. The main aim is for you to read and enjoy the texts.

The questions which accompany the texts sometimes check general comprehension but often simply ask for your reaction to what you have read. If you have time and would like to look at the texts in more detail, you could follow these tips.

Study tip

- Read the texts the first time for general comprehension. Try to guess the meaning of any words you don't know from their context.
- Limit the number of words you look up in a dictionary. Don't look up every word you don't know. Look up words whose meanings you can't guess and which you think are important. We also recommend that you buy an English-English dictionary.
- Make a note of any useful vocabulary in your vocabulary notebook and revise it regularly

Idioms list

At the back of the book there is a complete list of the idioms that appear in the Vocabulary sections. Use this to check meanings and to find other examples of the idioms used in context. Don't try to use these idioms too often in your own speaking and writing; it is more important that you understand what they mean than that you use them.

Finally, we hope that you will enjoy using this Workbook!

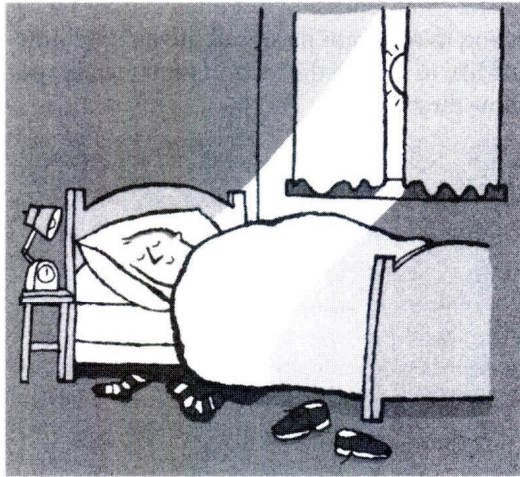
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Grammar

1 Present simple and frequency expressions

1 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form and add the frequency expressions in the correct place.

- 1 Kate
(on Saturdays/go swimming)
- 2 Naomi and Vanessa
..... with her. (sometimes/go)
- 3 They
at the swimming pool by 9.30 a.m. (usually/be)
- 4 Andy
early enough to go with them.
(hardly ever/get up)



- 5 He
in bed until midday. (often/stay)
- 6 He
still in bed when Kate comes back.
(occasionally/be)
- 7 Andy
(twice a week/play squash)
- 8 Unfortunately he isn't very fit, so he
.....
(never/win)

2 Read this information about a day in the life of a politician.



Time	Action	How often?
6.30 a.m.	<i>get up / have shower</i>	every day
7.30 a.m.	Chauffeur <i>arrive</i> with car	always
8.00 a.m.	<i>have breakfast meeting with colleagues</i>	often
9.15 a.m.	<i>read reports and letters / make phone calls</i>	always
1.00 p.m.	<i>give speech at lunch for business groups</i>	sometimes
3.00 p.m.	<i>do radio interview</i>	occasionally
7.00 p.m.	<i>have dinner with diplomats</i>	frequently
11.00 p.m.	<i>get home / work on next day's business</i>	always
1.00 a.m.	<i>go to bed</i>	usually

a Using the information and the verbs in *italics*, make sentences about the politician's life.

- 1 6.30 a.m. *Every day he gets up at 6.30 a.m. and has a shower.*
- 2 7.30 a.m.
- 3 8.00 a.m.
- 4 9.15 a.m.
- 5 1.00 p.m.
- 6 3.00 p.m.
- 7 7.00 p.m.
- 8 11.00 p.m.
- 9 1.00 a.m.

b Now write questions about the politician using these prompts.

- 1 What time/wake up?
What time does he wake up?
- 2 Go to work/train?
Does he go to work by train?

- 3 When/get up?
.....
- 4 Have coffee/breakfast?
.....
- 5 How/go to work?
.....
- 6 Where/work?
.....
- 7 Have lunch/restaurant?
.....
- 8 What time/leave work?
.....
- 9 What/do/evening?
.....
- 10 When/go to bed?
.....

c Now answer questions 1–10 about yourself. Use these words in your answers.

always usually never occasionally often sometimes

- 1 *I usually wake up at 7 o'clock.*
.....
- 2
.....
- 3
.....
- 4
.....
- 5
.....
- 6
.....
- 7
.....
- 8
.....
- 9
.....
- 10
.....

2 Present perfect simple

1 a Write questions you could ask someone about their experiences. Use the prompts below.

- 1 play basketball
Have you ever played basketball?
.....
- 2 talk to a famous person
.....
- 3 win a lot of money
.....
- 4 repair a car
.....
- 5 swim more than 1,000m
.....
- 6 see yourself on TV
.....
- 7 live abroad
.....

b Now give your own short answers to questions 1–7 above.

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

2 Write *Wh-* questions you could ask someone about their experiences. Use the prompts below.

- 1 How many schools/be to?
How many schools have you been to?
.....
- 2 How many countries/visit?
.....
- 3 Where/go on holiday?
.....
- 4 How many jobs/have?
.....
- 5 What/do today?
.....
- 6 Who/speak to today?
.....
- 7 Where/go this week?
.....
- 8 How many books/read this year?
.....

3 Rewrite these sentences so that they refer to things that people have or have not already done. Use the Present perfect simple.

- 1 I'm going to ring my friend.
I've rung my friend.
.....
- 2 I'm going shopping.
.....
- 3 He isn't taking any photos.
.....
- 4 We're buying presents.
.....
- 5 They're selling their car.
.....
- 6 I'm not leaving home.
.....
- 7 Are you having lunch?
.....
- 8 He'll arrive home.
.....

4 Complete the text with words and phrases from the list.

already just since I was a child so far still twice yet

I've wanted to travel¹. I'd like to visit every country in the world at least once.

I've² been to eleven countries: I've actually lived in Italy and Germany, and I've had holidays in Spain, Portugal, Austria, Russia, Greece and Turkey. And I've been to France³: once in 1995 and once last year.

I haven't been to Sweden or Norway⁴, and I⁵ haven't visited Belgium or Holland, although they are not very far away.

.....⁶, outside Europe, I've only been to Brazil and India, but I intend to visit other continents. Actually, I've made a start - I've⁷ applied for a job in Japan.



5 Write a few lines about countries or places you have and haven't visited. Use the text in 4 as a model.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Comparison of adjectives

1 a Compare the four cars from these points of view.

- age – old, new
- size – big, small
- price – expensive, cheap
- fuel consumption – economical

CARS FOR SALE



RENAULT 5
1990 • 20 km/litre • £400



FORD MONDEO
1995 • 15 km/litre • £2000



VW GOLF
1997 • 10 km/litre • £3000



ROLLS ROYCE
1999 • 5 km/litre • £80,000

- 1 Renault/economical/Rolls Royce
The Renault is more economical than the Rolls Royce
- 2 VW Golf/expensive/Renault
.....
- 3 Rolls Royce/new/Ford
.....
- 4 Renault/small/Ford
.....
- 5 Ford/big/VW Golf
.....
- 6 Rolls Royce/small/VW Golf
.....
- 7 Rolls Royce/economical/Ford
.....
- 8 Renault/cheap/Ford
.....

b Write sentences using superlative adjectives.

- 1 new *The newest car is the Rolls Royce.*
- 2 old
- 3 cheap
- 4 economical
- 5 small
- 6 big
- 7 expensive

2 Choose the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets to complete sentences 1–6.

- 1 Television programmes are never very good at Christmas, but this year they were even than usual, in fact they were probably they have ever been. (bad)
- 2 In December 1998 it rained every day. Experts say it was December for 80 years. (wet)
- 3 Many people think the Sydney Opera House is modern building in the world. (beautiful)
- 4 The strong pound means that British imports are a lot than they have ever been. (expensive)
- 5 I'm definitely going on a diet – I'm 10 kilos than I should be. (heavy)
- 6 She felt terrible all last week, but she seems much this morning. (good)

Vocabulary

Holidays (Student's Book p.11)

- 1 Read the definitions and write in the missing holiday words.

Holiday words

Definitions

- 1 the remains of old buildings
- 2 you do this on a board on the sea
- 3 beaches are often made of this; children build castles with it
- 4 it has two wheels and a saddle
- 5 the best place to be when you are on a seaside holiday
- 6 food to catch a fish
- 7 it has four legs and a saddle
- 8 you can catch these in the sea or rivers/you can use a rod or a net
- 9 you use a paddle to make this move through the water
- 10 glasses for swimmers
- 11 lying in hot sunshine to make your skin darker






2 Make lists of three activities you can do in each of these places:

- 1 on the beach and in the sea
.....
- 2 in the town
.....
- 3 in the country
.....

The senses NV

- 1 Which of the five senses do you associate with these words? Put the words in the appropriate columns. Some words can be associated with more than one sense. Check any words you don't know in your dictionary.

sour blind bright coffee cold deaf fizzy gas light music noise
perfume rough salt smoke sticky sweet view warm whisper

 sight	 hearing	 taste	 smell	 touch

- 2 Complete these sentences with an appropriate word from the list above.

- There's a fantastic of the town from the top of that hill.
- Can I wash my hands? I've been eating chocolate and now they're
- There's a terrible smell of in here. Has someone left the cooker on?
- I like fruit juice but I can't stand drinks like cola. They give me indigestion.
- What's that you're wearing? It smells lovely.
- Some people like eating lemons, but they're too for me.
- My grandfather has been for several years. You have to speak to him in a very loud voice.
- Did you shave this morning? Your face feels very
- Don't I can't hear what you're saying.

Place idioms NV

- 1 Match these place expressions with their meanings (a-e).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> over the hill | a free for customers |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> right up your street | b in the same difficult situation |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> on the house | c past your best/no longer young |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> off the beaten track | d exactly right for you/what you enjoy doing |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> in the same boat | e isolated and remote/difficult to find |

- 2 Complete these sentences with an appropriate expression from 1 above.

- I'm sure you'd enjoy the new Brad Pitt film. It's
- Our house is I'll send you a map to help you find it.
- You've always been a good customer, so tonight the drinks are
- These days many athletes are by the age of 30.
- When the factory closed down, we were all Everyone lost their job.



Language in action

Asking and answering personal questions

- 1 Complete the questions with one of these question words.

Who What When Where How much
How many Why How

- 1 's your birthday?
- 2 's your job?
- 3 do you work?
- 4 do you travel to work?
- 5 does it cost?
- 6 people do you work with?
- 7 is your boss?
- 8 do you like your job?
- 9 do you earn?

- 2 Find the correct short answers to the questions in 1. There are two more answers than you need.

- a ☐ £7.50 a week.
- b ☐ 16th October.
- c ☐ She's called Stephanie. We get on very well.
- d ☐ The money's good and my colleagues are very friendly.
- e ☐ 16th October 1978.
- f ☐ I'm sorry but that's my business. I wouldn't ask about your salary.
- g ☐ About twenty altogether.
- h ☐ On the outskirts of Manchester.
- i ☐ I'm a photographer.
- j ☐ No, I don't.
- k ☐ By bus.






- 3 Complete these conversations with an appropriate verb.

- 1 A you married?
B Yes, I
- 2 A you like your job?
B No, I The pay's terrible and I have to work long hours.
- 3 A you seen my glasses?
B No, I'm afraid I When did you last have them?
- 4 A you watch the tennis on TV last night?
B Yes, I It was a great match, wasn't it?

Read for pleasure

- 1 Here are some extracts from an article which suggests that writing poetry can be a better cure for depression than drugs. When you have read the extracts, you could write a poem of your own in one of the ways the writer suggests.

Forget Prozac, write a poem instead

-  Write a short poem of no more than 12 lines about a negative emotion, such as sadness or fear, using the last two lines of the poem to change that emotion into something positive.
-  Select an everyday object, such as a key or an onion, and write about the associations you have with that object.
-  Describe your perfect day, from the moment you wake to when you go to bed.
-  Think of a word that describes what is great about you, then write down all the words that you associate with this word. Put all these words together to form a poem.
-  Complete the following sentences describing how it feels to be one of these things:
I am a river and ... I am a bird and ... I am a stone and ...

- 2 Here are two poems written by primary school children. Which one do you prefer?

DREAMS

Dreams are majestic things,
They float around in the night
Searching for a sleeping child.
They fly around the sky so high
And hum so softly as they fly.
They blow through windows like a breeze
And give you lots of pleasant dreams

Georgina O'Mahony (aged 9)



IN THE INFANT CLASSROOM

Wall to wall, the tables are small.
Wall to wall, the chairs are small.
Wall to wall, the boys are small.
In the infant classroom.
Wall to wall, the children are small.
Only the teacher is tall
In the infant classroom.

Sarah Cronin (aged 6)

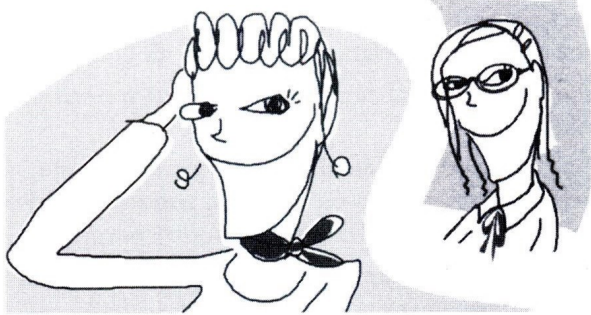


2

Grammar

1 used to

- 1 Replace the Past simple verbs in these sentences with *used to*, where possible.



- 1 Martha wore glasses when we were at school together so I didn't recognize her without them.

.....

- 2 When I was young I wanted to be a firefighter.

.....

- 3 Thirty years ago factory workers worked longer hours than they do now.

.....

- 4 I didn't like Miguel very much but I've changed my mind about him. He's nice.

.....

- 5 In my first job I was late for work every day. I got into trouble several times.

.....

- 6 I can't believe how much Peter has changed. He never remembered my birthday before.

.....

Time for a change

LIZA COOKE works for VSO, a voluntary charity organization. For the last three years she has taught English in a primary school in a small village in Nigeria. Before that she lived with her parents in a semi-detached house in Croydon, and worked in an office in north London. Her life changed dramatically after she decided to join VSO as a volunteer worker.



- 2 a Read the short text above about Liza Cooke.

- b Complete the gaps in Liza's account of how her life has changed using *used to* and one of these verbs.

be travel go out hate have take put work

I¹ to work every day by train. The journey² between forty minutes and an hour. Now it only takes me a few minutes.

I³ in a large office with about thirty other people. Now I teach classes of up to fifty children. I still work indoors – well, more or less. The classroom has walls but no windows! I⁴ my office job. It was so boring. But teaching is so different – I really enjoy it.

Of course, working in an office and living at home meant that I⁵ a lot of free time. I⁶ every night of the week and enjoy myself. I never stayed at home. Now I find I have hardly any free time, but I don't mind. I seem to spend most of my free time doing chores like washing. When I lived at home I⁷ my dirty clothes in the laundry basket for mum to wash. Now I have to wash everything by hand myself.

I think this job has changed me a lot as a person. I⁸ very selfish. I never thought about anybody else.

2 Past simple

1 Put the verbs in brackets in the Past simple.

Last year I¹ (spend) Christmas in Sri Lanka. I² (go) with a friend. The flight³ (take) thirteen hours. When we⁴ (leave) London the weather⁵ (not be) very nice, but when we⁶ (arrive) in Sri Lanka, it⁷ (be) sunny and warm.

I⁸ (not enjoy) the flight. I⁹ (watch) films some of the time, and some of the time I¹⁰ (sleep). But I¹¹ (not sleep) well. Thirteen hours later the plane¹² (land) at Colombo airport.

We¹³ (get) a shock on our arrival in the capital. There¹⁴ (be) Christmas decorations everywhere. We had hoped to escape Christmas by going away. No such luck!

Sue

2 Use these prompts to ask Sue about her letter.

- Where/spend/Christmas/last/year?
Where did you spend Christmas last year?
- Who/go/holiday/with?
- What/weather/like/London/when/leave?
- Enjoy/flight?
- What/do/during/flight?
- When/plane/land/Colombo airport?
- Why/get/shock?

c Read Liza's answers then write in the questions using the verbs in brackets.

- Where did you use to work? (work)
In an office in north London.
- to work? (travel)
By train.
-? (take)
Between 40 minutes and an hour.
- at home in the evenings? (stay)
No, never. I always went out.
- with your dirty clothes? (do)
Put them in the laundry basket for Mum to wash.

3 Write four true sentences about yourself with *used to* and *didn't use to*. Choose from these verbs.

be enjoy get up go out have like
live play study wear work

-
-
-
-

3 Present perfect or Past simple?

1 Choose the correct alternative in *italics*.

- 1 What time *did you get* / *have you got* home?
- 2 We *spoke* / *have spoken* to Tom already.
- 3 *Did you have* / *Have you had* lunch yet?
- 4 He *lived* / *has lived* in this town since he was ten.
- 5 I *studied* / *have studied* German for ten years then I stopped. But I *started* / *have started* again last month.
- 6 I *had* / *have had* too many cigarettes. My throat's sore.
- 7 Ruth loves travelling. She *visited* / *has visited* over twenty countries.
- 8 She *went* / *has been* to Brazil before she got married.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, Present perfect or Past simple.

- 1 A you ever (ride) a horse?
B No, I But I (ride) an elephant once.
A What (be) it like?
B Very uncomfortable!
- 2 A You look brown!
B I just (come back) from the Canary Islands. you (go) on holiday yet?
A No, I can't afford one this year.
- 3 A How long you (live) here?
B Four years.
A Where you (live) before that?
B Berlin.
- 4 A What time you (get) home?
B About 3 a.m. After we (leave) you, we (go) to a club.
- 5 A What's wrong?
B I've got a headache. I (had) it all day!
A you (take) anything for it?
B Yes. I (take) a couple of aspirins.
- 6 A you (watch) the six o'clock news?
B No, I I was watching something on another channel.

3 Answer these questions about yourself.

- 1 What's the most interesting country you've ever visited?
.....
- 2 When did you go there?
.....

3 What was interesting about it?

.....
.....

4 What's the farthest place you've ever travelled to?

.....
.....

5 How long did it take to get there?

.....
.....

4 Adjective order

1 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

- 1 A woman (young, tall)
A tall young woman.
- 2 a bag (plastic, green, large)
- 3 a car (red, smart)
- 4 a box (wooden, Japanese, small)
- 5 a town (Dutch, old, lovely)
- 6 hair (blonde, long, beautiful)
- 7 trousers (cotton, dark-brown)
- 8 a sofa (blue, comfortable, leather)
- 9 a skirt (white, linen, short)
- 10 a camera (Japanese, reliable)
- 11 a vase (porcelain, horrible, blue and white)

2 Complete these sentences about yourself. Use two or three adjectives before the noun.

- 1 Describe your house or flat.
I live in a
- 2 Describe your shoes or boots.
I'm wearing
- 3 Describe your sweater or shirt.
I'm wearing a
- 4 Describe your camera or watch.
It's a

Vocabulary

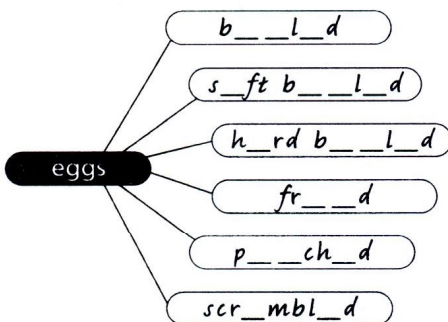
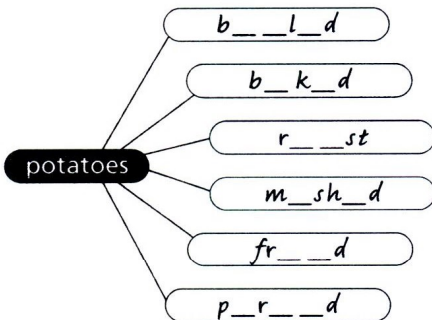
Food and cooking (Student's Book p.21)

- 1 Put these letters in the correct order to make words which describe different ways of cooking. Begin with the letter in bold.

Definitions

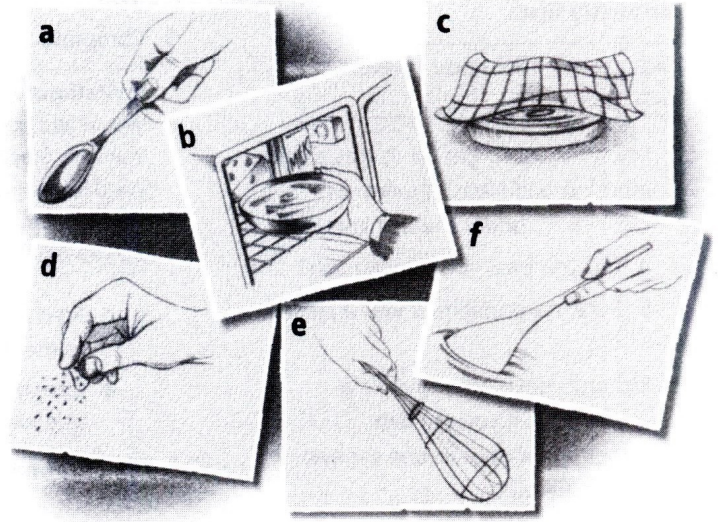
- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|
| 1 K A B E | ..... | cook bread, cakes, etc. in an oven |
| 2 M E A T S | ..... | cook sth in hot vapour |
| 3 L R G I L | ..... | cook sth under direct heat |
| 4 I L O B | ..... | cook in very hot liquid |
| 5 C U R B E E B A | ..... | cook over an open fire |
| 6 R Y F | ..... | cook in hot fat or oil |
| 7 R S T I - Y R F | ..... | cook in very hot oil for a short time stirring continuously |
| 8 T A O R S | ..... | cook meat, etc. using dry heat in an oven |

- 2 Write in the missing vowels to complete the adjectives, which describe different ways of cooking and preparing potatoes and eggs.



- 3 NV Match these verbs to the pictures.

beat chill cover spoon sprinkle stir



- 4 Complete this recipe for chocolate mousse with one of the verbs from 3 above or one of the verbs below.

add break leave remove

CHOCOLATE MOUSSE

SERVES 2 PEOPLE

110g plain chocolate

2 eggs

1 tablespoon rum or brandy

2 teaspoons whipped cream

Grated chocolate

- the chocolate into small squares and put in a basin over a pan of water. The water must be hot but not boiling too fast.
- the chocolate with a wooden spoon until it melts.
- When it is smooth and liquid, it from the heat.
- Beat the egg yolks, them to the melted chocolate and beat well.
- the mixture to cool for about 15 minutes.
- the egg whites until they make soft peaks. Then stir them gently into the chocolate mixture.
- the mixture into two lemonade glasses.
- with foil or cling film and in the fridge for two hours.
- Before serving, spoon some ice cream on the top and with grated chocolate.

Food idioms NV

Complete the idioms in *italics* with one of the words below. Check any words you don't know in your dictionary first.

cake cucumber horse sieve
toast fish

- 1 I didn't want to get up. It was a cold morning and I was *as warm as* under the blankets.
- 2 A Did you pass your driving test?
B Sure, no problem. It was *a piece of*
- 3 Richard's got *a memory like a* If you tell him something it goes in one ear and out of the other.
- 4 Everyone except James panicked when they saw the flames. He was *as cool as a*
- 5 Although Emma *eats like a*, she is very thin.
- 6 When Pauline went to university at the age of sixty, she felt *like a* *out of water*. All the other students were in their teens and twenties.

Language in action

Invitations

- 1 Complete the dialogues below with an invitation or a response from the list.

Invitations

Would you like to ...
You will come, won't you?
We'd like to invite you ...
Do you want to ...
Do you fancy ...

Responses

Yeah, great.
I'd love to but ...
I'd like that.
Oh, I'm really sorry but ...
Next week's a bit difficult.

- 1 A Juan and I are getting married on 26th June. *We'd like to invite you* ... to the reception afterwards at the Grand Hotel.
B Congratulations! The 26th? I'll be on holiday that week.
- 2 A Some of us are going to the beach on Saturday. coming?
B What time?



- 3 A I'm having a barbecue on Sunday.
B Thanks.
- 4 A come round to my place on Friday night? We could listen to music or watch a video.
B I've already arranged to go out with Samantha on Friday.
- 5 A go out for dinner one day next week?
B

- 2 Choose the correct alternative in *italics*.

- 1 Melanie? I've got tickets for the opera on Saturday. *Do/ Would* you like to come?
- 2 Jane and I are going roller-skating on Friday. Do you *fancy/ like* coming?
- 3 I've decided to have a fancy dress party on Christmas Day. You *do/ will* come, *don't/ won't* you?
- 4 Karen and I *would invite/ would like to invite* you and Sophie to dinner a week on Friday.

Read for pleasure

Read this article about how the Chinese celebrate New Year, and answer the questions.

1 Which things are different from how you celebrate New Year?

2 Would you like to celebrate New Year in this way?

CHINESE NEW YEAR

The Chinese New Year takes place sometime between January 21 and February 20. Like most other traditional Chinese festivals its date depends on the Chinese lunar calendar, and changes from year to year.

In China, the New Year is very much seen as a time of new beginnings. For this reason, people believe that all debts should be paid and arguments resolved before the festivities even begin.

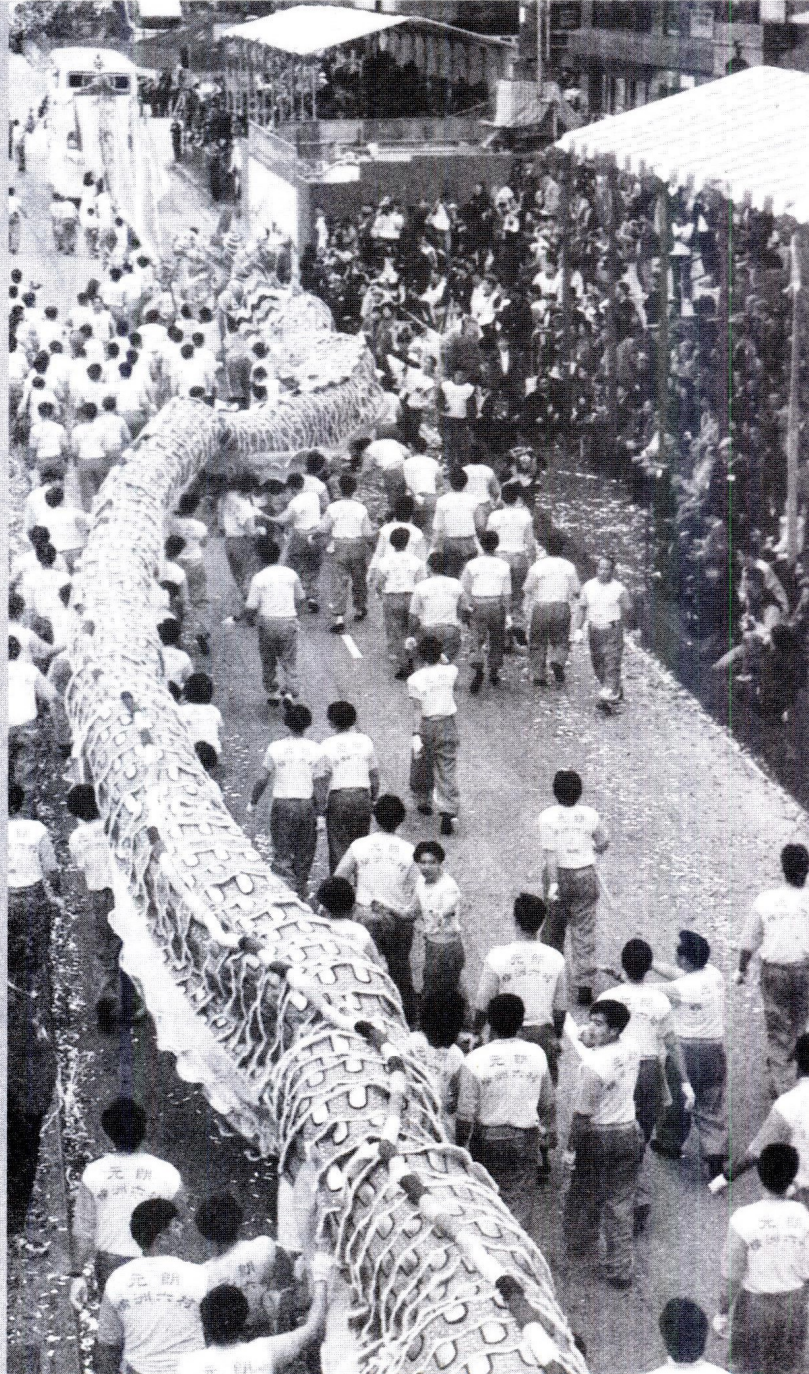
Houses are also cleaned from top to bottom with particular attention being paid to the kitchen. People believe that the kitchen god sends in a report to the 'higher authorities' on the family's behaviour over the past year. They want to encourage him to say nice things about them.

At this time of year there are also thought to be a lot of evil spirits around, so people set off firecrackers and paste large pictures of fierce-looking gods on doors and gates to frighten them off.

Before New Year's Eve people make their homes attractive by decorating them with flowers and plants, and hanging brightly-coloured decorations. Then on the evening itself all the family members gather at home to enjoy a special dinner, and see the New Year in together. Children are encouraged to stay awake until after midnight – the superstition is that if they go to sleep early they will have a short life.

On New Year's Day all the members of the family take a bath and put on new clothes. Everyone greets each other with the words 'Gong Xi Fa Cai', which means 'May prosperity be with you'.

Children are given gifts of money called 'lucky money' in red and gold envelopes. These are sometimes put underneath their pillow the night before. After enjoying the festive food, people visit their relatives and friends to wish them a happy and prosperous New Year.



3

Grammar

1 Present continuous

1 Complete these sentences about what is happening in the picture. Use the Present continuous form of verbs from the list.

carry cry drink argue have sleep smoke wait



1 Two women
.....
a conversation.

2 The little boy
.....
because he has lost his parents.

3 The man in the shorts
.....
tea and
.....
a cigarette.

4 Two men
.....

5 Some people
.....
for the telephone.

6 Most of the people
.....
shopping bags.

7 A man
.....
on a seat.

2 Choose the correct alternative in *italics*, Present simple or Present continuous.

- Usually *I leave* / *I am leaving* work at 6 o'clock in the evening, but this week *I work* / *I'm working* late.
- I nearly always drive* / *I'm nearly always driving* to my office, but today *I walk* / *I'm walking* because I couldn't start my car.
- Have you noticed, something strange *happens* / *is happening* to the weather – winters *get* / *are getting* milder and milder and spring *starts* / *is starting* earlier and earlier?

- I read* / *I'm reading* two or three detective stories a week. At the moment, *I read* / *I'm reading* the latest novel by P. D. James.
- A You've been in the bathroom a long time. What *do you do* / *are you doing*?
B *I wash* / *I'm washing* my hair. I'll be out in a minute.
- A Would you like a glass of wine?
B No thanks – *I don't drink* / *I'm not drinking* when I'm driving.

- 3 Make a list of three activities that you do regularly, then say what you are doing in connection with those activities at the moment.

Regular activities	At the moment
<i>I play football.</i>	<i>I'm training for an important match.</i>
.....
.....
.....

2 Present perfect simple and continuous

- 1 Read these short texts and choose the correct alternative in *italics*. Sometimes both forms are possible.

- a James *has played* / *has been playing*¹ games on his computer all day. He started at 8 o'clock this morning and he *hasn't even stopped* / *hasn't even been stopping*² for lunch. Unfortunately *he's had* / *he's been having*³ more headaches recently and *he's lost* / *he's been losing*⁴ his temper more often.
- b My grandparents *have lived* / *have been living*¹ in the same house since 1956. During that time, *they've built* / *they've been building*² a large extension, and *they've decorated* / *they've been decorating*³ the outside of the house three times. In December my grandfather started redecorating the downstairs rooms. So far *he's finished* / *he's been finishing*⁴ the sitting room and the dining room. Unfortunately the kitchen's more complicated – *he's worked* / *he's been working*⁵ on it for three weeks already.
- c *I've played* / *I've been playing*¹ the piano since I was five. I played my first international concert when I was eight, and since then *I've been* / *I've been going*² all over Europe. But strangely enough, *I've never played* / *I've never been playing*³ in France.
- d *It's rained* / *It's been raining*¹ all week. The river *has overflowed* / *has been overflowing*² three times now since Sunday. Each time, *it's flooded* / *it's been flooding*³ the town centre and *made* / *been making*⁴ more people homeless.

- 2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, Present perfect simple or Present perfect continuous.

- 1 A Would you like a cigarette?
B No thanks. I (stop) smoking. I (not have) a cigarette for six weeks.

- 2 A Hello.
B Is that you Simon?
A Yes.
B Where (you/be)?
I (try) to phone you all morning.
- 3 A What's the problem?
B Manfred (lose) one of his contact lenses. He (look for) it all day.
- 4 A You (read) that book for weeks. (you/not finish) it yet?
B No, it's very long. So far I (read) about 500 pages.
- 5 A How long (you/learn) to ski?
B It's almost three years now. But in that time, I (break) my leg twice and my arm three times.

- 3 Eight of the verbs referring to past time in this letter are wrong. Identify the mistakes and write the correct form below. All the correct verbs are in the Past simple, Present perfect simple or the Present perfect continuous.

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

Dear Emily,

Thanks for your letter which has come on Monday. It has been wonderful to hear about everything you've been doing. I'm really sorry that I haven't been writing to you for such a long time, but I was really busy for the last few months.

I've started my new job at the beginning of September and since then I worked non-stop. Three weeks ago I've been to Athens, and since then, I've flown to Istanbul, Madrid and Rome. I had no free time at all. But I shouldn't complain – it's been very exciting and completely different from life as a student.

I'll write again as soon as I can.

Love

Sophie

- 4 These notes describe Suzanna's life from 1986 to the present. Complete sentences 1–8 by using the information below and the verbs in brackets. Put the verbs into an appropriate form, Past simple, Present perfect simple or Present perfect continuous. Sometimes more than one form is possible.

Homes	Manchester	1986—1990
	Washington (USA)	1990—1997
	London	1997—now
Jobs	Journalist	1986—1999
	Editor	1999—now
Relationships	Married to Hudson	1986—1995
	Divorced	1995
	Going out with Jerry	1998—now
Summer holidays	Scotland	1986–1987
	Italy	1988–1995
	Spain	1996—now

- From 1990–1997 she in Washington. (live)
- Since 1996 she to Spain. (go on holiday)
- In 1995 she and Hudson (get divorced)
- Since 1998 she with Jerry. (go out)
- Between 1986 and 1999 she as a journalist. (work)
- Since 1986 she in three places. (live)
- In 1986 and 1987 she Scotland. (visit)
- She as an editor since 1999. (work)

3 Time and place expressions

- 1 Complete this story with appropriate words or expressions from the lists.

Time at that time by now immediately late one night
Place along the motorway at the side of the road behind her
down the road home outside her friend's house
to her car to her friend's house

- 2 In six of these sentences the adverbs are in the wrong place. Rewrite the sentences, putting the adverbs in the correct place.

- It was snowing and the roads were slippery – that's why we were slowly driving.
.....
- Carefully listen! I'm not going to tell you again.
.....
- The nurse asked the visitors to talk quietly because the patients were sleeping.
.....
- I can't read your letter. I wish neatly you'd write
.....
- Motorists dangerously who drive should be fined and banned for six months.
.....
- The politely student asked the teacher if she could open the window.
.....
- 'I've got some bad news,' he said seriously. 'There's been an accident.'
.....
- I bought her a card and posted immediately it. It's her birthday tomorrow.
.....

.....¹, a woman was driving home². She was feeling relaxed because there wasn't much traffic around³. But then she noticed something that looked like a little child lying⁴. She stopped, got out of the car, and ran to see if she could help.

When she got closer she saw that it was just a large life-like doll, so she went back⁵. As she got in, a dark car going quite slowly flashed its headlights at her. She thought she was in danger so she decided to hurry⁶⁷.

The dark car stayed close⁸. It flashed its lights repeatedly at her. There was no one at her home, so she decided to go⁹.¹⁰ the car was trying to overtake her, and the dark figure in the driving seat was waving his hands around aggressively. Finally, she stopped the car¹¹ and got out. The driver of the other car ran up to her and said, 'Wait. I was trying to warn you! When you stopped on the motorway, someone got in the back of your car.' Then they heard a noise and, as they looked round, they saw a thin man running off¹².

Vocabulary

Jobs and work (Student's Book p.31)

- 1 Find twelve words to do with work in the wordsearch. Words can run forward, diagonally, up, or down.

Wordsearch

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

- 2 Complete these conversations with words from the wordsearch.

- A What do you do for a?
B I'm a People bring me their sick animals.
- A How much do you?
B About \$4,000 a month.
- A What's your annual?
B \$48,000.
- A Is that a new suit?
B Yes, it is. I'm going for an for a new
- A Who do you?
(2 words)
B A Japanese bank in New York.
A Are they good?
B Yes, they're excellent.
- A Did you get the from your job?
B No, I didn't, I decided to The were very low.
A Don't worry. There are lots more jobs you can for.

- 3 a **NV** Add one of these suffixes to make job words. Check words that end in *-ist* in your dictionary.

-er -or -ist -ian

Jobs	Associated words
1 build.....
2 act.....
3 optic.....
4 farm.....
5 reception.....
6 photograph.....
7 university profess.....
8 art.....
9 electric.....
10 psycholog.....

- b The words in this list are associated with the jobs above. Write two words next to each job. Check any words you don't know.

animals behaviour brain brick brush camera eye gallery
glasses hotel house lecture lens play plug student
telephone theatre tractor wire

Figures **NV**

- 1 Match the figures on the left with the correct phrases on the right.

Figures

- ☐ 26
- ☐ 740
- ☐ 3,209
- ☐ 59,017
- ☐ 4,543,786
- ☐ 27p
- ☐ £50
- ☐ \$60
- ☐ Tel no. 675644
- ☐ 187970
- ☐ 17.9%
- ☐ 1999
- ☐ 17 May

Phrases

- fifty-nine thousand and seventeen
- twenty-seven pence
- six seven five six double four
- nineteen ninety-nine
- twenty-six
- the seventeenth of May
- one eight seven, nine seven oh
- seventeen point nine per cent
- four million, five hundred and forty-three thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six
- seven hundred and forty
- fifty pounds
- sixty dollars
- three thousand, two hundred and nine

- 2 Complete the sentences by writing words for the numbers in brackets. Use the examples in 1 to help you.

- Yesterday was really hot. At midday it was (39) degrees.
- We live in a village with a population of just (680)
- (7,504) people have visited the exhibition.
- (92,000) spectators saw Brazil beat France.
- Nearly (2,000,000) people travel on London underground trains every day.

3 Now complete these sentences.

- 1 A bottle of cola from the machine costs (65p)
.....
- 2 I found a (£10)
note in the middle of the road.
- 3 The cheapest flight was (\$8,000)
.....
- 4 Give me a ring. My phone number's (673519)
.....
- 5 Send her a fax. Her number's (572235)
.....
- 6 The interest rate's going up to (7.5%)
.....
- 7 My mother was born in (1948)
.....
- 8 Her birthday's on (6 June)
.....

4 Answer these questions with a number phrase written in words.

- 1 How many people are there in your close family?
.....
- 2 How many inhabitants are there in your village, town or city?
.....
- 3 What is the population of your country? (approximately)
.....
- 4 What is your best friend's telephone number?
.....
- 5 In what year was your grandfather born?
.....
- 6 What date is your birthday?
.....
- 7 What is the average weekly wage in your country – in your currency?
.....
- 8 What is the interest rate at the moment in your country?
.....

Idioms to do with time

1 Match these time expressions in *italics* with their meanings (a–f).



- 1 ☐ We got to the airport three hours early, so *to kill time* we went to the cinema.
 - 2 ☐ Don't spend all your money – *save some for a rainy day*.
 - 3 ☐ It was a great party – we didn't get home until *the small hours*.
 - 4 ☐ Don't ask me to do anything difficult – I'm having *an off day*.
 - 5 ☐ They decided to pick him for the team *at the eleventh hour*.
 - 6 ☐ It's only a short journey. We'll be there *in no time*.
- a very late at night, sometime after midnight
b at the last moment before it's too late
c keep something for a difficult time in the future
d very soon / very quickly
e a day when nothing goes right
f do something to make the time pass quickly

2 Now complete these conversations with an appropriate time expression from 1–6 above.

- 1 A What's the matter with you? You've done nothing right today.
B Sorry.
- 2 A Did you like the new high-speed train?
B Yes, it was fantastic. We got here
- 3 A You look really tired. Are you working hard at the moment?
B Yes. We had a meeting last night which went on until
- 4 A I can't believe you're watching that terrible TV programme.
B I'm not really watching it – I'm just until I go out.
- 5 A Is your factory going to close? Do you know yet?
B No, everything's fine. It was about to close, but another company bought it.

Language in action

Agreeing and disagreeing

1 Agree with these statements using *so* or *neither*.

1 I think people work too hard nowadays.

2 I'm not going to retire early.

3 I was pleased that Susan got the job.

4 I thought Peter would get the sack.

5 I wasn't surprised to hear that Joe was leaving.

6 I don't want to work after I'm sixty.

7 I'm bored with my job.

8 I didn't think Sally would be promoted.

2 Now disagree with statements 1–8 above, using an appropriate auxiliary verb.

I don't like modern music. *I do.*

I was disappointed with the film. *I wasn't.*

1 5

2 6

3 7

4 8

3 Choose the correct response in *italics* to A's statements.

1 A Most politicians are dishonest.

B *I don't agree. / I'm not.*

2 A I'm fed up with politicians who break their promises.

B *That's true. / So am I.*

3 A Voting in elections is a waste of time.

B *So do I. / You're right there.*

4 A I always vote for the same political party.

B *So do I. / Neither do I.*

5 A People shouldn't be allowed to vote until they are 21.

B *I agree. / So am I.*

6 A I'm going to vote for the Green Party.

B *I'm not. / I don't agree.*

Read for pleasure

Read these things that people have said about money and wealth. Tick (✓) the ones you like, and cross (X) the ones you dislike.

Things people have said about MONEY

☞ *A poor person who is unhappy is in a better position than a rich person who is unhappy. Because the poor person has hope. He thinks money would help.*

JEAN KERR American dramatist

☞ *Money can't buy you friends, but you can get a better class of enemy.*

SPIKE MILLIGAN humorist

☞ *A bank is a place that will lend you money if you can prove that you don't need it.*

BOB HOPE actor

☞ *I don't get out of bed for less than \$10,000 a day.*

LINDA EVANGELISTA

☞ *Anyone who has ever struggled with poverty knows how extremely expensive it is to be poor.*

JAMES BALDWIN American novelist

☞ *The love of money is the root of all evil.*

THE BIBLE

☞ *Lack of money is the root of all evil.*

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW writer

☞ *I don't know how much money I've got ... I did ask the accountant how much it came to. I wrote it down on a bit of paper. But I've lost the bit of paper.*

JOHN LEN

British musician

☞ *If you can't actually count your money, you are not really a rich man.*

J. PAUL GETTY

American oil magnate

☞ *They gave me star treatment because I was making a lot of money. But I was just as good when I was poor.*

BOB MARLEY Jamaican singer

☞ *The rich hate signing cheques. Hence the success of credit cards.*

GRAHAM GREENE British novelist

☞ *Wealth is like sea water; the more we drink, the thirstier we become.*

ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER

German philosopher

☞ *Who Wants to be a Millionaire? I don't.*

COLE PORTER American songwriter

4

Grammar

1 Past simple and Past continuous

1 Choose the correct alternative in *italics*.

DOUBLE DISASTER



Ralph *was driving / drove*¹ home from the office when he *was having / had*² the accident. He *wasn't concentrating / didn't concentrate*³ and *was crashing / crashed*⁴ into a car which was parked at the side of the road. Fortunately, he *was wearing / wore*⁵ his seat belt so he wasn't badly hurt. He *was using / used*⁶ his mobile phone to call an ambulance. The ambulance *was arriving / arrived*⁷ ten minutes later. Unfortunately, as the ambulance *was taking / took*⁸ him to the nearest hospital, it *was breaking down / broke down*⁹. Then, one of the drivers *was cutting / cut*¹⁰ his hand while he *was trying / tried*¹¹ to repair it. When the ambulance *was finally arriving / finally arrived*¹² at the hospital, it had two patients on board, not one.

2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, Past simple or Past continuous.

Happy ever after



This month's winning entry comes from Maria Lopez of Santa Barbara, California.

I *was studying*.....¹ (study) at Washington State University when I met Roberto. We were both in our final year. I² (be) at a party given by one of Roberto's friends, Buddy. He³ (introduce) me to Roberto and things just went from there. We⁴ (discover) that we⁵ (share) an interest in old American movies. It was love at first sight for me but I wasn't sure if Roberto felt the same way.

He⁶ (ask) me to go out with him the next day. We⁷ (go) to the movies to see *Casablanca*. As he⁸ (drive) me home afterwards, he⁹ (ask) me to marry him. I¹⁰ (say) Yes. My parents were against it. They said we¹¹ (not know) each other well enough, but today, twenty years on, we are still together.

Send your *Happy Ever After* stories to *True Love*, Box 700, Alton Towers, New York. Every story published will receive a year's free subscription to *True Love* magazine plus a romantic dinner for two.

3 Write questions about the text using the words given. You will need to use the Past simple or Past continuous.

- 1 Who/Maria/meet
Who did Maria meet..... when she was at university?
- 2 Where/she/study
..... when she met Roberto?
- 3 How/she/know
..... Buddy?
- 4 Where/Maria and Roberto/go
..... the next day?
- 5 When/Roberto/ask
..... Maria to marry him?
- 6 Why/be/Maria's parents
..... against them getting married?

2 Past perfect

Complete these sentences with an appropriate verb from this list in the Past perfect. Use the negative form in sentences 2, 4 and 6.

be drive eat forget leave see try turn on

- Suzanne was angry because David her birthday.
- The flat was very cold when they returned. Steve the central heating.
- When I looked in my briefcase I realized that I the report at home.
- Emily was hungry because she anything since breakfast.
- Paul kept looking at Edward. He was wondering where he him before.
- Nicholas didn't know which way to go because he there before.
- We only five kilometres when we ran out of petrol.
- It was the first time I Thai food and I enjoyed it very much.

Past simple and Past perfect

Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense, Past simple or Past perfect. At least one verb in each sentence is in the Past perfect.

- Pedro (not be) hungry because he (have) a huge lunch.
- When Alice (taste) the soup, she (realize) that she (forget) to add salt.
- I (just / get) into the bath when the phone (ring).
- 'I (not know) you (work) in Turkey,' she (say). 'When were you there?'
- The party (finish) when we (arrive). Everyone (go) home.
- The customer (telephone) to say that he (not receive) his order.
- Emma (feel) tired because she (not have) much sleep the night before.
- As soon as he (start) speaking, I (realize) that I (meet) him before.

3 Past tenses

- 1 Match the sentence beginnings (1–7) with the best endings (a–g).

- ☐ She married him although she
 - ☐ It started to rain before we
 - ☐ I was pouring myself another coffee when I
 - ☐ He had written six novels before he
 - ☐ She drank some milk after she
 - ☐ I got angry when I realized he
 - ☐ He tore up the letter after he
- a wrote his autobiography.
b spilt some on the floor.
c had read it.
d hadn't known him very long.
e was lying.
f finished her sandwich.
g got to the beach.

- 2 Put the words in *italics* in the correct order.



- Chris Where were you going when the police stopped you?
Nigel To Newcastle.
Chris *stop / they / you / why / did?* 1
- Nigel Because I was driving too fast and I wasn't wearing my seatbelt.
Chris *ever / police / stopped / had / the / before / you?* 2
- Nigel No, this was the first time.
Chris *nervous / you / when / did / feel / they / car / their / got out of?* 3
- Nigel Yes, I was extremely nervous.
Chris *ask / they / you / to / did / do / what?* 4
- Nigel I had to blow into a bag.
Chris *anything / had / to / had / drink / you?* 5
- Nigel No, I never drink and drive.
Chris So what happened?
Nigel Nothing. They just gave me a warning.

4 Time clauses and sequencers

1 Complete this text using the time words below.

after as soon as before when while

BEST CHOICE HOLIDAYS

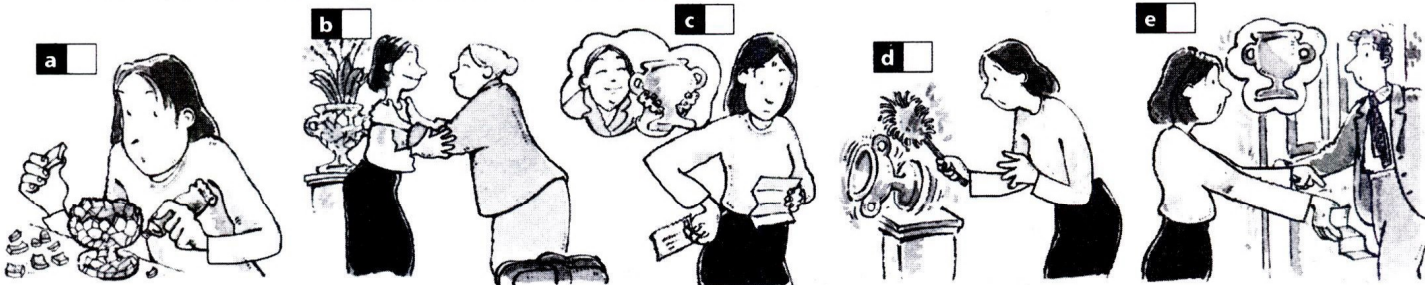
- Book your holiday¹ you've decided where to go, especially if your destination is a popular choice.
- Remember that² you make your reservation you will need to pay a 10% deposit. The balance, that is the total cost of the holiday less the deposit, must be paid 30 days³ you travel.

- If you require a visa, we may be able to arrange it for you⁴ you wait.
- Remember that for some countries you will need to have injections⁵ you leave.
- Check that your passport is valid at least one month⁶ you go too.
-⁷ you've done all that you can relax and leave the rest to us.

2 Choose the correct alternative in *italics*.

- 1 *In the end* / *First*, crack two eggs into a bowl. *Then* / *Later* add a pinch of salt and some black pepper.
- 2 I played tennis for an hour yesterday. I felt quite tired *after that* / *finally*.
- 3 We waited for Mizuho for half an hour. *In the end* / *Afterwards* we got fed up and left without her.
- 4 When Mizuho *finally* / *in the end* arrived there was no one there.
- 5 The meal was delicious. The first course was soup followed by fish or chicken. *Afterwards* / *In the end* there was a choice of dessert.
- 6 'What's happening?' Julian asked. 'I'll tell you *then* / *later*,' Rita replied.

3 a Put these pictures in what you think is the correct order.



b Complete the story with one of these words or phrases. Check your answers with your ideas in 3a, making any necessary changes to the order of the pictures.

as soon as before first finally in the end then when while

.....¹ Sophie opened the letter she frowned. Jon's mother had invited herself to stay.
² Jon got back from work that night she told him. 'We must remember to put out that awful vase she bought us³ she gets here,' she added.
 The day she was due to arrive, Sophie cleaned the house. Unfortunately,⁴ she was dusting the furniture, she knocked over the vase. It broke into several pieces.⁵ Sophie saw what she had done she almost cried. Instead, she controlled herself.⁶ she picked up the pieces,⁷ she carefully glued them together.⁸, when the glue was dry she filled the vase with flowers.
⁹, it was all a waste of time. Jon's mother arrived, looked at the vase and said, 'Sophie! Lovely to see you! Where did you get that vase? It's horrible! I thought you had better taste than that!'

Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs (Student's Book p.41)

- 1 Complete these sentences with a phrasal verb from the list in an appropriate form.

drop off get away nod off pick up see off
stop over take off touch down

- Although the plane on time, it arrived ten minutes late.
- My grandfather often in the middle of a film and then wants to know what happened.
- It was a long flight and we were pleased when we finally
- Shall we go to the cinema this evening? I can you from work and we can go straight there.
- I'd love to for a few days. I really need a break.
- Can you me at the traffic lights? I can walk the rest of the way.
- A lot of people in Singapore or Hong Kong when they fly to Australia.
- My sister came to the station to me I felt excited but sad to be leaving.

- 2 Answer these questions about yourself.

- 1 When was the last time you got away for a few days? Where did you go?

.....
.....
.....

- 2 Do you ever nod off at the cinema, while travelling or while watching TV? Why do you nod off?

.....
.....
.....

Planes and flying (Student's Book p.41)

Read the clues and complete these words about planes and flying.

Planes and flying

16

1 F _ _ _

2 _ L _ _

3 A _ _ L _

4 J _ _ - L _

5 S _ H _ D _ _ D

6 _ U _ _ _ S

7 _ _ G _ _ G _

8 C _ _ _ P _ T

9 C _ N _ E _ _ _

10 _ E _ T _ _ L _

11 _ _ N G _

12 H _ _ _

13 A _ R L _ _

14 R _ _ _ Y

15 T _ _ _

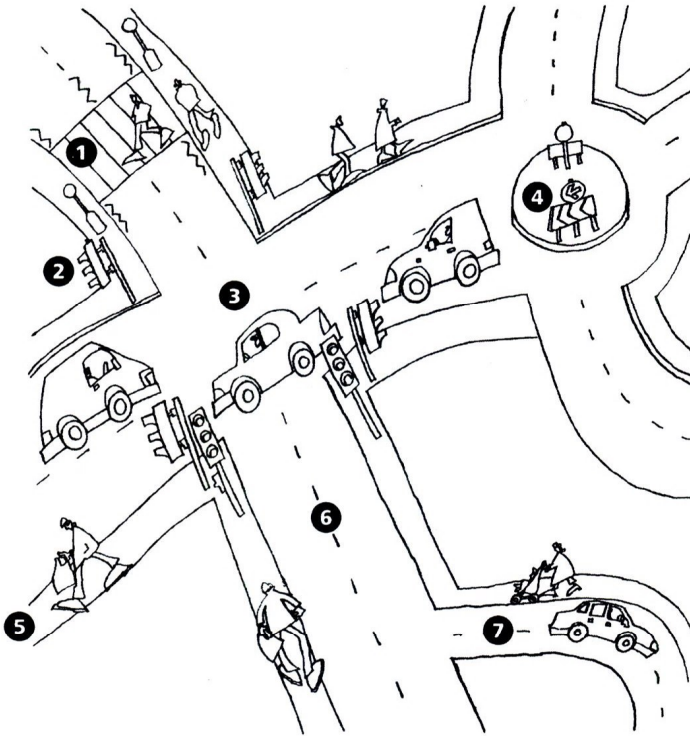
CLUES

- past tense of *fly*
- past participle of *fly*
- passage in a plane
- feeling of tiredness after a long flight to a place where the time is different from the place you left
- a regular flight
- you may need to declare some goods like medicine and tobacco here
- another word for *luggage*
- part of the plane where the pilot sits
- plane which takes you on the next part of your journey
- you must fasten this during take-off and landing
- the two side parts of the plane which help it fly
- part of the plane where luggage is kept
- company that provides regular flights
- the plane moves along this during take-off and landing
- move slowly along 14
- another name for 'steward' or 'stewardess'

Roads and railways NV

1 a Match the words below to numbers 1–7 in the picture.

junction main road minor road pavement
pedestrian crossing roundabout traffic lights

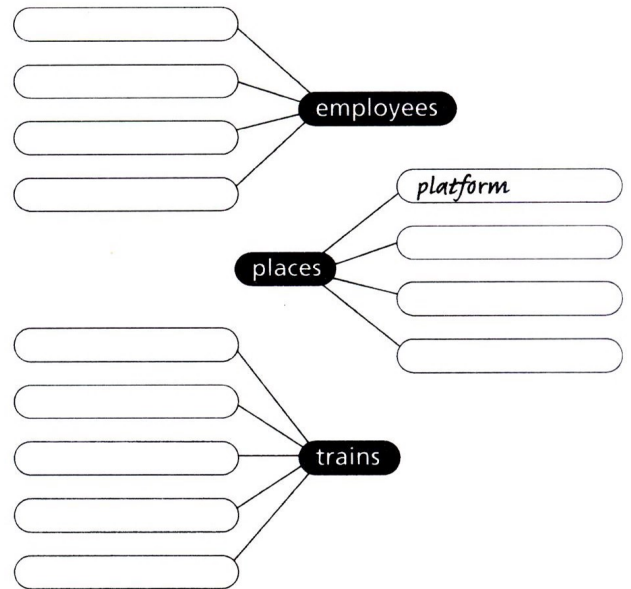


b Complete the sentences with one of the words from the list above.

- You shouldn't ride your bicycle on the It is for pedestrians only.
- The only safe place to cross the road is at a
- Sam lives above a florist's shop on a busy She says the noise of the traffic doesn't bother her.
- When you get to the, take the third exit.
- Pedestrian crossings are often situated at
- If you go on the it will take longer, but it's a much prettier route.
- The accident happened at the of North Street and East Street. The car was hit by a lorry which was turning right into East Street.

2 a Write these words in the correct place on the word webs. Check any words you don't know in your dictionary.

aisle buffet car buffet car attendant carriage cleaner
driver left luggage luggage rack platform
restaurant car ticket inspector ticket office waiting room



b Complete these sentences with an appropriate word from 2a above.

- The train now approaching 5 is the 15.30 train for Brussels.
- We had three hours to wait before our train left, so we put our cases in and went for a walk around the town.
- 'Tickets please,' the announced as he entered our
- 'Could you put my case up on the for me please?'
- As soon as we arrived at the station, we went to the to buy our tickets.
- The train was delayed by thirty minutes, so I went and read my newspaper in the

3 Answer these questions about yourself.

- Do you enjoy travelling by train? What do/don't you like about it?
.....
- Briefly describe the best or worst train journey you have ever been on. Where was it from/to? What was good/bad about it?
.....

Language in action

Requests

1 Match requests 1–5 with answers a–e.

- 1 ☐ Would you mind explaining that again?
- 2 ☐ Could you possibly speak up a bit?
- 3 ☐ I wonder if you could help me with my luggage?
- 4 ☐ Can you lend me some money till tomorrow?
- 5 ☐ Can't you finish the letter now?

- a No problem. Where would you like me to put it?
- b I'm afraid not. The computer has crashed.
- c No, of course not. What don't you understand?
- d Certainly. Can you hear me now?
- e I'm afraid not. I'm broke.

2 Look at the cartoons and complete the sentences with an appropriate request using one of these verbs.

come back give hold on hurry up turn off

- 1 I if you the central heating? It's very hot in here!



- 2 Could one hundred in tens and fifty in fives, please?



- 3 Can Mr. Davis? I'll see if Mr Smith is in.



- 4 Would in an hour? We're closing for lunch now.



- 5 Can't? We're going to be late!



Read for pleasure

The following text extracts describe the same train journey but from the point of view of two different passengers.

- 1 Find two differences between the passengers.

- 2 Which description do you prefer and why?

ON THE TRAIN TO DUBLIN Isabel had sat by the window and watched the country unrolling before her in the morning light like a canvas of mountains, lakes, rivers and fields. Everything delighted her, the little stations with single lines of men and women on the platforms, the suitcases on the luggage rack overhead, the men with their newspapers, the women who talked as they knitted, the boy in black trousers and white shirt who pushed a trolley down the aisle of the carriage and asked did she want tea or coffee. It seemed a never-ending journey but she never wanted to arrive. She wanted it to go on and on, whooshing into tunnels and out again, racing on past fields where men stopped to look and sometimes wave. She waved back against the glass.

A BOY YOUNGER THAN ME pushed a trolley down the aisle – a trail of toilet-goers behind him. His face was covered in spots. He sold me a plastic beef and cheese sandwich and I gave him a twenty. The plastic sandwiches came with plastic fruitcake and lukewarm watery tea.

The first woman tried to get past but the boy would not let her. No one would pass until he reached the end of the carriage. It was his everyday power, his moment in his cheap white shirt when he moved the trolley another few metres down the train, stopped again and took the next order. I wondered if it was how he measured his days because the journey meant nothing to him. He never arrived but went there and back across the landscape like a hare flashing over the fields. I was exactly like him I thought. Until today. Today I am desperate to arrive.

From *Four Letters of Love* by Niall Williams

5

Grammar

1 will

1 Put the words in these sentences in the correct order to make predictions about life in fifty years' time. Begin with the word or words in **bold**.

- 1 ☐ get / **Most** / married / people / won't
.....
- 2 ☐ be / happier / **People** / they / than / are / now / will
.....
- 3 ☐ people / from / will / work / home / **Most**
.....
- 4 ☐ won't / **There** / be / enough / for / food / everyone
.....
- 5 ☐ only / child / one / **Couples** / have / will
.....
- 6 ☐ will / **The rich** / richer / be / and / will / the poor / poorer / be
.....

2 Tick (✓) the predictions which you agree with, and rewrite the sentences you don't agree with so that they are true for you.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 will, going to, Present continuous

1 Choose the appropriate form in *italics*.

- 1 We'll go / We're going to the cinema tomorrow. I've already bought the tickets.
- 2 I don't think I'll be / I'm going to be late home. The meeting usually finishes about 3 p.m.
- 3 I expect they'll go / they're going to Mallorca for their holidays again this year.
- 4 Will life be / Is life going to be better in the future? What do you think?
- 5 We're going to go away / We're going away for a couple of days next week.
- 6 What will you do / are you doing tomorrow evening?

2 Complete this letter with *will*, *going to* or the Present continuous form of the verb in brackets. If two forms are possible, write both.

Dear Sally,

How are you? I've got a lot of news to tell you. The most important is that Richard and I¹ (get married) in June.

The ceremony² (not be) in England though. We've decided to get married in the Caribbean. Our parents³ (fly out) with us but as most people can't afford to come, we⁴ (probably / have) a special reception when we get back. I hope you⁵ (able to) come to that.

After the wedding, we⁶ (live) with Richard's parents until our new house is finished. I'm sure we⁷ (get on) OK together. They're very nice.

Did I tell you I⁸ (give up) work? I finish next Friday. I expect I⁹ (have) a lot more free time then so please come and visit.

Hope to hear from you soon,

Love

Barbara

3 will: other uses

Complete these sentences with *will* and one of the verbs from the list below.

be finish go have phone
remember speak stay

- 1 I you every night at ten o'clock. I promise.
- 2 When it's finished, it the tallest building in the world.
- 3 You look tired. Why don't you sit down. I the ironing.
- 4 I to feed the cat while you're away. Don't worry!
- 5 'I think there's someone at the door.' 'OK. I
- 6 That cake was delicious! I think I another piece.
- 7 The President to the nation at 9 p.m.
- 8 I feel really tired. I think I in bed a bit longer.

4 going to: predictions

Write a sentence with *going to* for the following situations. Use the verb or verbs in brackets.

- 1 (sneeze)

The woman

- 2 (snow)

It

- 3 (scream)

The child

- 4 (hit)

He

- 5 (run out)

They

- 6 (drop / fall)

She



5 will or going to?

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the most appropriate future form, *will* or *going to*.

- 1 Christmas Day (be) on a Saturday next year.
- 2 Look at Ralph. The other runners are a long way behind. He (win) the race!
- 3 Let me give you a hand. I (peel) the potatoes.
- 4 I'm going home. It's obvious that Tom and Debbie (start) arguing any minute now.
- 5 I (love) you forever.
- 6 Bye! I (see) you tomorrow.
- 7 This time next year there (be) a solar eclipse.
- 8 Judith is pregnant. She (have) twins.
- 9 I think Jaime (play) tennis. He's just left the house carrying his racquet.
- 10 I (not be) late. Don't worry!

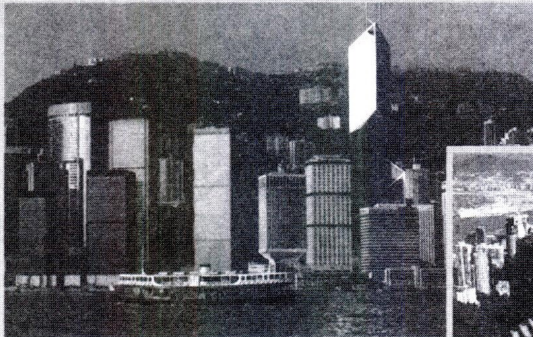
2 Answer these questions about yourself.

- 1 What are your own personal plans for the future?
- 2 What do you think life will be like in 50 years' time?
- 3 What are you going to do when you finish this exercise?

6 Definite and indefinite articles

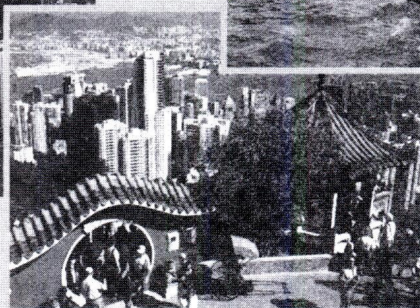
Complete the gaps in this brochure with *a*, *an*, *the* or *0* (no article).

A DAY IN HONG KONG – WHAT TO DO AND SEE.



1 Victoria Peak

2 Victoria Peak is a favourite attraction to both 3 visitors and 4 locals, and it is 5 best place to view 6 city and 7 harbour. 8 tram ride to 9 top of 10 peak takes eight minutes. At 11 top there is 12 observation deck, 13 shops and 14 restaurants.

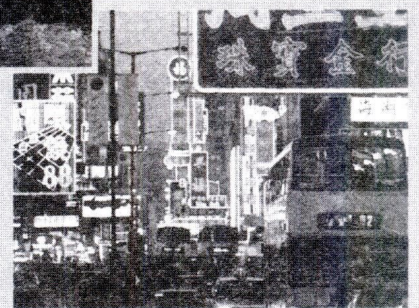


Victoria Park

Victoria Park is 15 most popular park in Hong Kong. Here there are 16 swimming pools, 17 tennis courts and 18 outside cafés. Early in 19 morning you can watch 20 local people practising t'ai chi.



Aberdeen Harbour
Take 21 boat trip to Jumbo – one of 22 largest floating restaurants in 23 world – in 24 middle of Aberdeen Harbour.



Shopping

If you are 25 shopaholic, you will love Hong Kong. Shopping is one of 26 most popular pastimes here. You can buy everything from 27 new watch to 28 latest electronic equipment.

Vocabulary

Places (Student's Book p.51)

1 Read the definitions and put the letters in these words in the correct order. Begin with the letter in **bold**.

	Definitions
1 H ORRAUB	area of water protected from the sea by land or walls; ships shelter here
2 M EARTS	small river
3 F IFCL	steep side of rock, often on the coast
4 T HAP	way made for or by people walking
5 B LE P EB	small round stone
6 P OLO	small area of still water
7 R EDLOUB	large rock with a smooth surface
8 T ROP	town or city by the sea or on a river with a harbour

2 Read the clues below and complete the crossword.

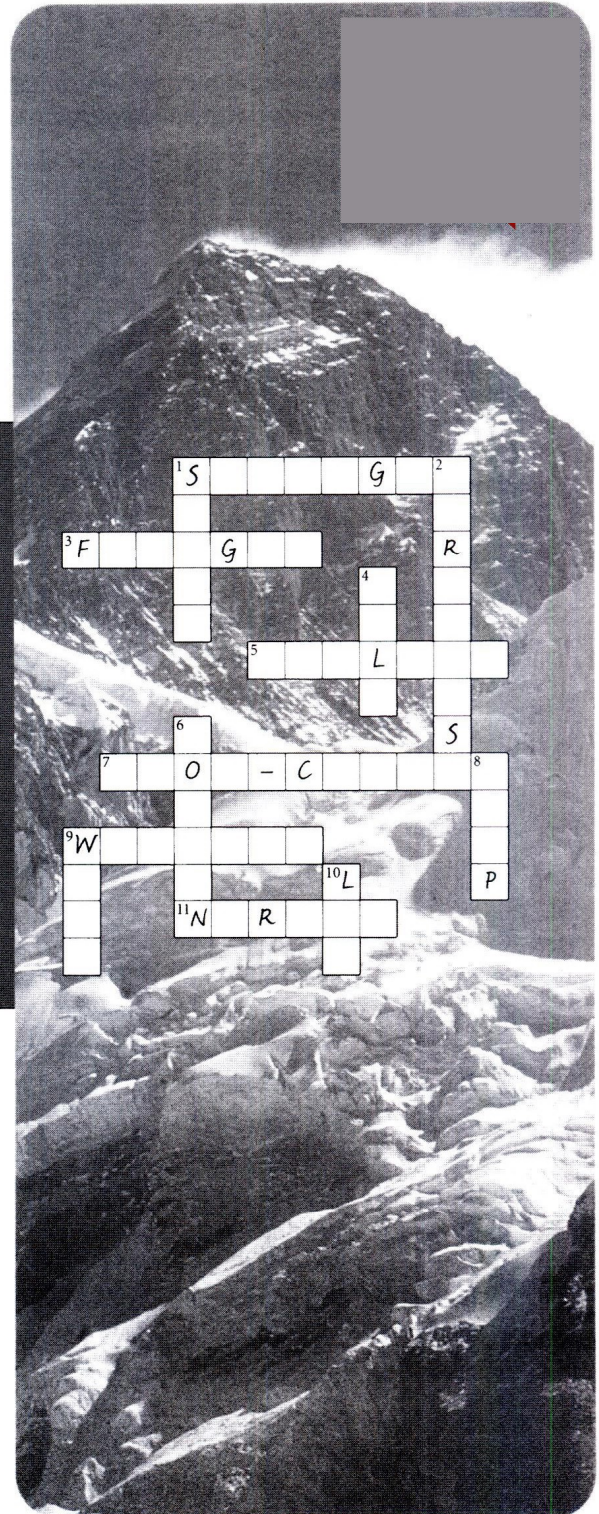
Clues

Across

- 1 A road which doesn't have any bends is ...
- 3 See 4 below.
- 5 You can easily walk across a river if the water is ...
- 7 Mountains covered in snow are ...
- 9 A road with a lot of bends is ...
- 11 The streets in the old part of a town are usually like this.

Down

- 1 Adjective used to describe a beach. The opposite of *pebbly*.
- 2 A deep blue-green colour.
- 4 and 3 across. A beach with a border of palm trees is ...
- 6 The colour of sand on a beach.
- 8 If a river is ... you can't walk across it, but you can swim across it.
- 9 Another word for broad.
- 10 Opposite of *high*.



Prepositions: *in, on, off* (Student's Book p.51)

1 Complete these sentences with *in, on* or *off*.

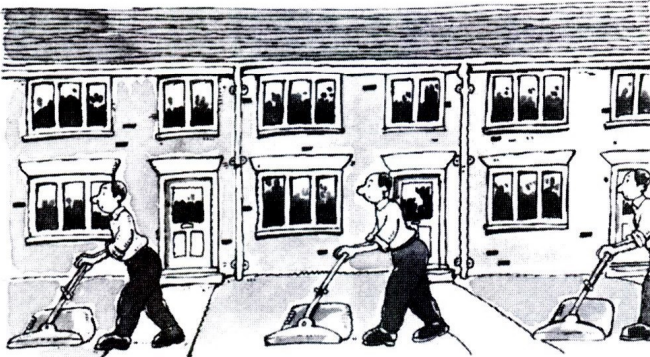
- 1 The island of Taiwan is the Pacific ocean the west coast of China. The capital, Taipei, is the north of the island.
- 2 Mount Everest is the Himalayas Nepal.
- 3 The capital of Portugal, Lisbon, is the River Tagus.
- 4 The town of Ostend is the Belgian coast.
- 5 The island of Elba is the Mediterranean Sea, just the west coast of Italy.
- 6 The port of Marseilles is the south of France.

2 Write where three places are in your country.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Towns NV

1 Read these words and definitions then complete the gaps in the sentences below with an appropriate word.



Definitions

- district = an area of a town
 (housing) estate = area of houses planned and built at the same time
 outskirts = parts of a town or city which are farthest from the centre
 shopping centre = area of shops covered by a roof
 shopping precinct = special area for shops, where cars are not allowed

- 1 I live on the of Leeds. It is quite a long way from the town centre but the countryside around is lovely.
- 2 They are going to build a new on the land, providing houses for three hundred families.
- 3 Most towns and cities nowadays have a It makes shopping much more pleasant as you don't have to worry about traffic.
- 4 Your postal code identifies the you live in.
- 5 The biggest advantage of a is that if it rains you don't get wet.

2 Write two sentences about where you live and its shopping facilities.

-
-
-

Language in action

Opinions

1 Put the words in these questions in the correct order. Begin with the word in bold.

- 1 idea/Australia/you/good/think/emigrate/**Do**/to/a/to/it's?
- 2 hair/of/you/Paula's/think/do/**What**?
- 3 an/have/opinion/you/**Do**/about/boxing?
- 4 of/film/your/**What**/the/opinion/is?

2 Match these answers to the questions above.

- a ☐ I don't think women should do it.
- b ☐ It's hard to say. I liked the photography.
- c ☐ I'd say it's a brilliant idea.
- d ☐ I'm not sure. I think I prefer it longer.

3 Complete the dialogues below with one of these phrases. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

I don't think ... I'm not sure.
 It's difficult to say. I think ... I'd say ...

- 1 A Do you think it's a good idea for children under 16 to work part-time?
 B it can be useful experience.
- 2 A Do you think it's a good idea to get Karen a new watch for her birthday?
 B Maybe. But would she wear it?
- 3 A What's your opinion of the government's decision to raise taxes?
 B it's a ridiculous idea. We're paying enough already.
- 4 A What do you think of the Internet?
 B Some of the information on it is useful but there is a lot of rubbish too.
- 5 A Do you have an opinion about women drivers?
 B they are better or worse than men.

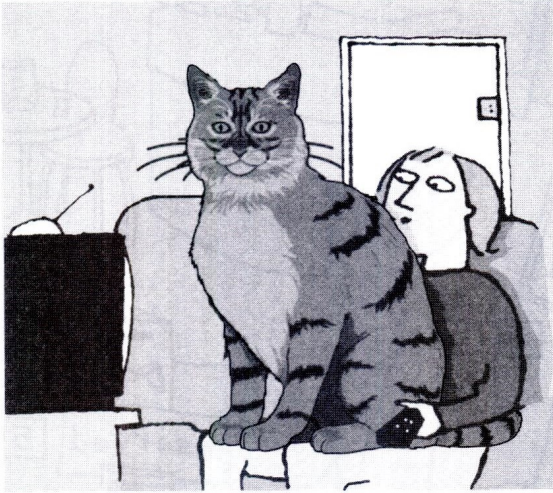
4 Answer the following questions.

- 1 What do you think of parents giving their children unusual names?

.....

.....

.....



- 2 Do you think it's a good idea to have a large cat if you live in a flat?

.....

.....

.....

- 3 What did you think of the last book you read?

.....

.....

.....

- 4 Do you have an opinion on blood sports like hunting?

.....

.....

.....

Read for pleasure

Read this excerpt from the book *Terra Incognita – Travels in Antarctica* by Sara Wheeler and answer the questions.

- How does the writer feel about travelling?
- Are you like Sara Wheeler, or are you more like the people who prefer to 'stay within hearing distance of the bells of the local church'?

When I was in Antarctica I met a scientist who had been working there. He was trying to get home for Christmas but the incoming plane had been delayed for the past two days. All he could do was stay close to his suitcases like a wasp around a jar of jam. He had been travelling for thirty years.

'I want to sit at home and think about it now,' he said. 'I want to ask myself why I went to all those places.'

I too often ask myself why. Was travel a journey of discovery for me or was it an escape route? I had never understood the appeal of staying within hearing distance of the bells of the local church – *campanilismo* they call it in Italy. Travelling gave me a new identity away from that place called home. But as everyone who has done it has discovered, you can run away as far as you like but you'll never get away from yourself.

I began travelling at the age of sixteen when I took a train to Paris with a friend. On the last day of the camping holiday in Paris I woke up in our small tent and I didn't feel sorry that it was over. I felt as if it had only just begun.

Seventeen years later, when I reached the South Pole, I had got as far geographically as anyone can go on this earth. Looking back it seemed like a natural conclusion to all the places that had preceded it. I thought about all the miles I had travelled since Paris. There were none I wished I hadn't travelled.

From *Terra Incognita – Travels in Antarctica* by Sara Wheeler

6

Grammar

1 Permission and obligation (1)

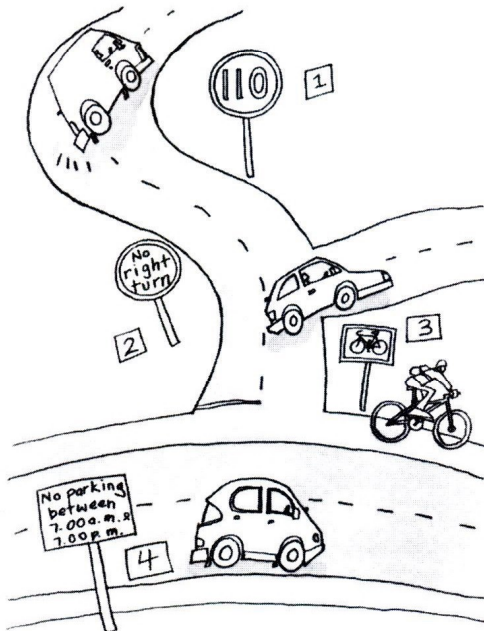
can / can't, must / mustn't

1 What do the signs in the picture mean? Complete sentences 1–6 with *can*, *can't*, *must* or *mustn't*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 We bring the cat in here.
- 2 We pay in cash. We pay by cheque or credit card.
- 3 Look. We smoke over there.
- 4 Unfortunately, we sit where we like. The sign says we wait here until someone tells us where to sit.
- 5 We sit here. It's reserved.



2 Now write two sentences for each of these signs.



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

must / mustn't, don't have to

1 Complete these conversations with *must*, *mustn't* or *don't have to*.

- 1 A You go to bed early tonight.
You look really tired.
B Don't worry – it's Sunday tomorrow, so I
..... get up early. I can stay in bed all
day if I feel like it.



- 2 A I take something for my
headache.
B Try these tablets. But be careful. They're very strong;
whatever you do, you take more
than two at a time.
- 3 A When do you get back from your holiday?
B Next Wednesday, but fortunately, I
..... go back to work until the
following Monday.
- 4 A What does 90 mean on that sign?
B It means you drive faster than 90
kph. Of course you drive as fast
as that if you don't want to.

2 Write three sentences about yourself in each of these situations. Use *must*, *mustn't* and *don't have to*.

1 at school, college or work

.....
.....
.....

2 at home

.....
.....
.....

3 at the weekend

.....
.....
.....

2 Permission and obligation (2)

1 Choose the correct alternative in *italics*.

When my grandfather was young, children *must not/ did not have to*¹ stay at school until the age of 16. They *could/ couldn't*² leave when they were 14. My grandfather had no choice. He *had to/ didn't have to*³ go out and work to earn money for his family. At the end of the week he *could/ had to*⁴ give his wages to his mother. She then gave him a small amount of pocket money which he *had to/ could*⁵ spend on anything he liked. When he was 18 he went for military service. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, he failed the medical examination, so he *had to/ didn't have to*⁶ do military service. My grandfather was really disappointed because this meant he *didn't have to/ couldn't*⁷ fight for his country. Instead of being a soldier, like all his friends, he *had to/ could*⁸ drive an ambulance.

2 Rewrite these sentences about night club rules using *could*, *couldn't* or *had to*.

- 1 When the cafe first opened, it was compulsory for everyone to wear smart clothes.
When the cafe first opened everyone had to wear smart clothes.
- 2 No one was allowed to wear jeans.
.....
- 3 Only girls were allowed to wear earrings.
.....
- 4 It was compulsory for men to wear ties.
.....
- 5 They weren't even allowed to take them off in the summer.
.....
- 6 It was against the rules to take food or drinks into the cafe.
.....
- 7 People paid a lot of money for drinks at the cafe. They had no choice.
.....
- 8 It was against the rules for people under 18 to smoke.
.....

3 Read these statements about someone's childhood.

a Turn them into questions.

- 1 I could go to bed late at weekends.
Could you go to bed late at weekends?
- 2 I had to go shopping for my mother.
- 3 I had to do the washing up every day.
- 4 I had to help my brother with his homework.
- 5 I could stay the night at my friend's house.
- 6 I could go into town with my friends.

b Now answer questions 1–6 yourself.

- 1 Could you go to bed late at weekends?
No, I couldn't. I had to go to bed at 9 o'clock.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

4 Rewrite these sentences so that they refer to the future. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 He can't borrow his sister's car. (next week)
He won't be able to borrow his sister's car next week.
- 2 I don't have to wear a uniform for school. (next year)
- 3 She can stay out till midnight. (tomorrow evening)
- 4 All students must take an oral test. (next week)
- 5 He can't buy cigarettes. (until he's 16)
- 6 He has to work very hard. (at the weekend)

3 Indefinite pronouns

1 Complete this conversation with one of the words from the list.

anything something someone somewhere
no one everything anyone

- Emily What was that noise?
Martina I didn't hear¹. Can you still hear it?
Emily No, not now. But I definitely heard².
Martina What sort of a noise was it?
Emily A window breaking –³ like that.
Martina Perhaps⁴ is trying to get into the flat – a burglar maybe. Where did the noise come from?
Emily I'm not sure –⁵ over there, I think.
Martina You mean the bathroom?
Emily It could be the bathroom. Perhaps⁶ has broken into the bathroom to have a shower. I'll go and have a look.

Two minutes later.

- Martina Well, is⁷ in there having a shower?
Emily No, there's⁸ in there.⁹ is quite normal. Hang on – I'll try looking in the kitchen.

Two minutes later.

- Martina Well?
Emily No, there's¹⁰ there either. But there is¹¹.
Martina What do you mean?
Emily There's a large bird. It's trying to get out.

2 Answer the questions, using negative verbs.

- 1 Where have you been?
I haven't been anywhere.
- 2 Who have you been talking to?
- 3 What have you got in your hand?
- 4 Where's John been?
- 5 What do you want to do?

Vocabulary

Love and marriage (Student's Book p.61)

- 1 Read these definitions and find the words in the wordsearch.

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

Word search

Definitions

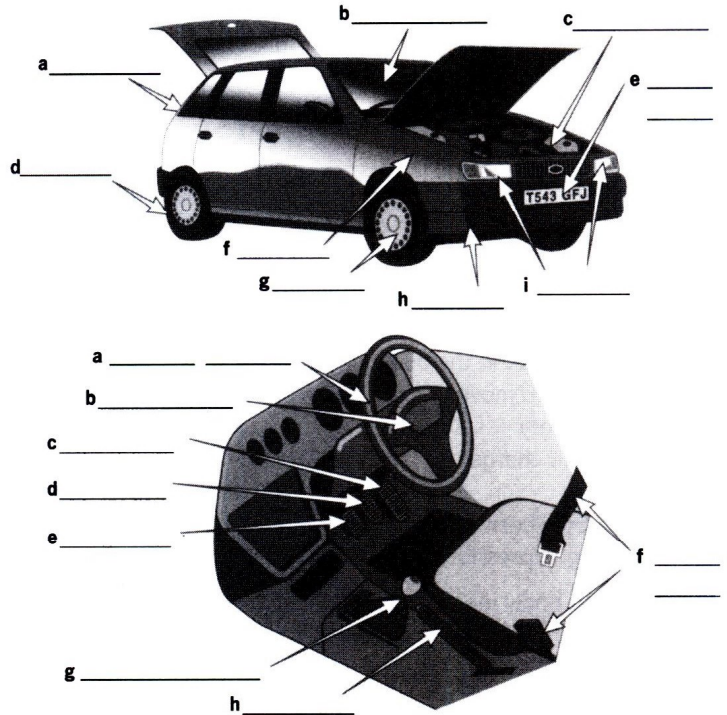
- 1 to break up or separate: up.
- 2 a man whose wife is dead
- 3 general word for a husband or wife
- 4 words which describe a relative of your wife or husband (2 words)
- 5 legally separated / unmarried
- 6 a man who is engaged to be married
- 7 the occasion or ceremony when people get married
- 8 a man on his wedding day

Cars and driving NV

- 1 Label these car diagrams with the correct words from the lists. Check any words you don't know in your dictionary.

Outside boot engine wing headlights bumper
wheel tyre number plate windscreen

Inside steering wheel horn gearstick handbrake
accelerator brake clutch seatbelt



- 2 Complete these conversations with words from the wordsearch.

- 1 A Do you get on well with your husband's mother?
B Yes, she's OK, but she's a typical mother-.....
- 2 A My brother and his wife have up.
B Oh no. Are they going to get?
A No, I think it's just temporary.
- 3 A Neil and I got engaged at the weekend.
B Congratulations! So, now Neil's your, not your boyfriend?
A That's right.
B When's the?
A We haven't decided yet – probably next spring.
- 4 A Juan's a His wife died a year ago.
B I don't think he'll get married again.
A Nor do I, but I've heard that he and his new are planning to live together.
- 5 A I love weddings.
B So do I. The bit I like best is when the sings for the bride.

- 2 Complete these texts with words from the diagrams.

- a I got in my car, fastened my¹ and put the key in the ignition. When I turned the key, there was a noise but the² didn't start. Perhaps there was no power left in the battery. I phoned the garage and waited.
- b I was behind a very slow bus. I decided to try to pass it, so I indicated and put my foot on the¹. I was alongside the bus when I saw a car coming towards me. I knew I couldn't get past the bus, so I put my foot on the² to slow down. The driver of the other car sounded his³ and flashed his⁴ at me as he went past.
- c I was nearly home when the car moved suddenly to the left. I tried turning the¹ to the right, but it was impossible. I stopped to have a look. There was no air in the front² – it was completely flat. Luckily, there was a spare³ in the⁴, so I put it on and drove home.

3 Match these motoring expressions with their meanings (a–e).

- 1 ☐ The President is popular because people want a strong man *in the driving seat*.
- 2 ☐ I hope my children manage to *steer clear of* drugs.
- 3 ☐ I really enjoy *life in the fast lane*. It can be stressful, but it's very exciting.
- 4 ☐ It has taken him a long time to reach this position, but now at last he's *on the road to* success.
- 5 ☐ My sister's very bright. She started school when she was only four and already she's *overtaken* most of the other children in her class.

- a keep well away from
b moving towards/in the direction of
c do better than/move in front of
d being very busy
e in control/in charge

4 Now complete these sentences with the motoring expressions in 3.

- 1 I was quite badly injured in the accident but now, after two weeks in hospital, I'm recovery.
- 2 My parents have always lived a quiet life. They can't understand how young people can live
- 3 I'm sure the school will change when the new head teacher is
- 4 It's only June and sales of new cars have already sales for the whole of last year.
- 5 My doctor thinks I may be allergic to eggs – so I've got to them.

Language in action

Permission

1 Read these short conversations and complete them with expressions from list A or B.

A	B
Any chance of ...	I suppose not
Could I ...	I'm afraid not
Do you mind if ...	No problem
Is it OK ...	No way
Do you think I could possibly ...	Of course

- 1 A if I phone my mum to tell her I'm going to be late?
B You know where it is, don't you?
- 2 A stay the night? My car won't start.
B The bed's already made up.
- 3 A take the afternoon off, Mr Bookbinder?
B Phil. This is the busiest week of the year – we need you here.
- 4 A I'm going camping with a couple of friends at the weekend, Dad. borrowing your bike?
B – I'm using it myself.
- 5 A I have a few friends round tomorrow evening?
B as long as you don't make too much noise. I've got a lot of work to catch up on at the moment.

2 Follow the instructions and write the conversations. Use expressions from the lists in 1 above.

A Asking for permission

- 1 You want to borrow a friend's CD collection for your party.
.....
- 2 You want to take a morning off work to go to the dentist.
.....
- 3 You want to change TV channels to watch your favourite programme.
.....
- 4 You want to send a short e-mail to a friend in the USA.
.....
- 5 You want to smoke in your friend's house. (Your friend does not smoke.)
.....

B Giving or refusing permission

- You aren't happy about lending your CDs. They're worth a lot of money.
.....
- You are quite happy for A to take a morning off work. They can work late one evening next week.
.....
- You refuse to let A change channels. You are watching an exciting film.
.....
- You have no objection to A sending the e-mail as long as they are not at the computer for a long time.
.....
- You don't smoke, but you don't mind A smoking one cigarette in your house.
.....

Read for pleasure

Read this extract from *The Iron Man*, a popular children's story by a famous modern British poet. Is the Iron Man large or small? As you read make a note of the words and phrases which tell you how big he is.

The Iron Man came to the top of the cliff. How far had he walked? Nobody knows. Where had he come from? Nobody knows. How was he made? Nobody knows.

Taller than a house, the Iron Man stood at the top of the cliff, on the very brink, in the darkness.

The wind sang through his iron fingers. His great iron head, shaped like a dustbin but as big as a bedroom, slowly turned to the right, slowly turned to the left. His iron ears turned, this way, that way. He was hearing the sea. His eyes, like headlamps, glowed white, then red, then infrared, searching the sea. Never before had the Iron Man seen the sea.

He swayed in the strong wind that pressed against his back. He swayed forward, on the brink of the high cliff.

And his right foot, his enormous iron right foot, lifted up, out, into space, and the Iron Man stepped forward, off the cliff, into nothingness.

CRRRAAAASSSSSH!
Down the cliff the Iron Man came toppling, head over heels.
CRASH!
CRASH!
CRASH!

From rock to rock, snag to snag, tumbling slowly. And as he crashed and crashed and crashed

His iron legs fell off.

His iron arms broke off, and the hands broke off the arms.

His great iron ears fell off and his eyes fell out.

His great iron head fell off.

All the separate pieces tumbled, scattered, crashing, bumping, clanging, down on to the rocky beach far below.

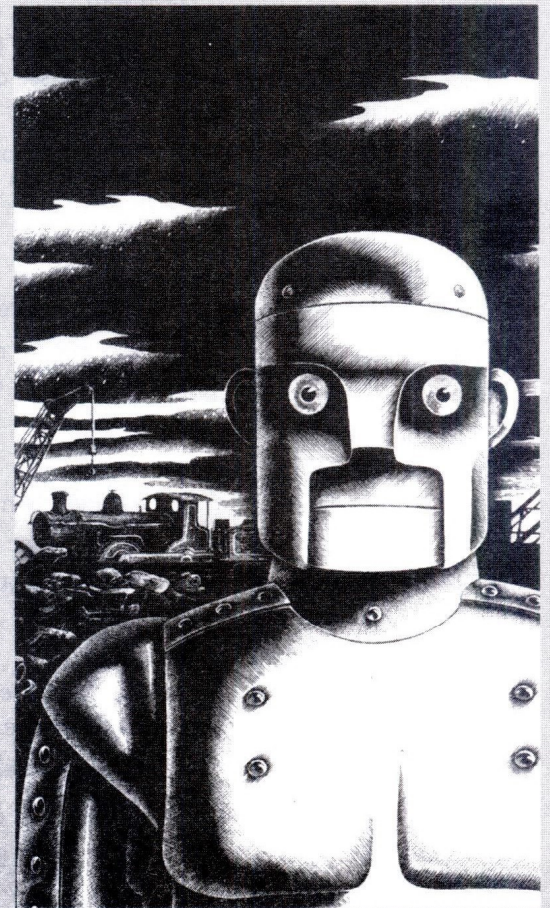
A few rocks tumbled with him.

Then

Silence.

Only the sound of the sea, chewing away at the edge of the rocky beach, where the bits and pieces of the Iron Man lay scattered far and wide, silent and unmoving.

From *The Iron Man* by Ted Hughes.



7

Grammar

1 can, could

1 Complete this shop conversation with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.



Assistant¹ I help you?
 Customer Yes, I'm looking for a black leather jacket like this, but I² see one in my size.
 Assistant There³ be some more upstairs. I'll see if I⁴ find one in your size.
 Ten minutes later.
 Assistant No, I'm afraid there aren't any more left.
 Customer⁵ you order one for me?
 Assistant Yes, of course, but I⁶ tell you exactly how long it will take.
 Customer It doesn't matter. Perhaps you⁷ let me know when it's here?
 Assistant OK.⁸ you give me your address and phone number?
 Customer My address is no problem, but I⁹ give you my phone number – I haven't got a telephone.
 Assistant¹⁰ I ring you at work?
 Customer That's no good – I don't work.
 Assistant Well, you¹¹ give us a ring in a few day's time.
 Customer That sounds fine – I'll do that.

2 What do *can*, *can't*, and *could* mean in the conversation in 1? Choose the right function or meaning for each use.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 offer/permission | 7 request/suggestion |
| 2 possibility/ability | 8 ability/request |
| 3 possibility/suggestion | 9 possibility/ability |
| 4 ability/offer | 10 ability/permission |
| 5 ability/request | 11 suggestion/possibility |
| 6 possibility/permission | |

3 Which of the things in this list can **you** do? Tick (✓) or cross (✗) each ability. For activities you have ticked, write the age at which you could do this. Finally write a sentence for each activity.

Ability	✓/✗	Age	Sentence
1 Ride a horse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8	I could ride a horse when I was 8.
2 Speak Russian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	–	I can't speak Russian.
3 Use a computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Whistle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Ride a bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Play the piano	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Drive a car	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Cook a meal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Play the guitar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Ski	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



4 Match these questions with the appropriate replies (a–h).

- 1 ☐ Can I take your order?
 - 2 ☐ Can you give me a lift to the station, Dad?
 - 3 ☐ Can I help you?
 - 4 ☐ Where can he be?
 - 5 ☐ I've locked my keys in my car. What can I do?
 - 6 ☐ Why can't I stay up late tonight?
 - 7 ☐ Can you swim?
 - 8 ☐ Are you hungry?
- a Don't worry, I'm sure he'll be here soon.
 - b Yes, but not very well.
 - c No, I'm sorry, I can't – the car's in the garage today.
 - d Because you're tired and you've got to go to school tomorrow.
 - e Yes, I am. I haven't eaten anything since breakfast.
 - f No, thanks. I'm just looking.
 - g Yes, please. I'd like mussels in white sauce and a green salad, please.
 - h You could break a window.

2 **can, could, may, might**

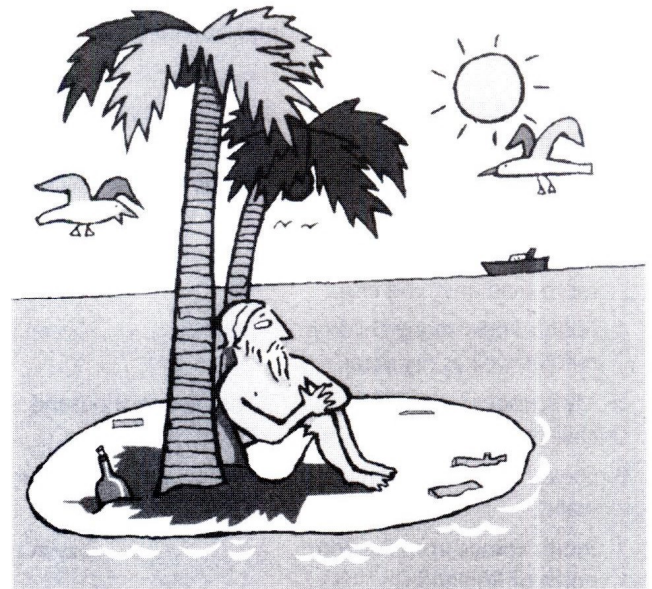
1 Complete these questions and answers with *can, could, may* or *might*. Write all possible answers.

- 1 A What are you doing at the weekend?
B I haven't decided yet. I go to Megumi's party.
- 2 A I ask you a favour?
B Of course.
A you lend me £20 till the weekend?
- 3 A I haven't seen Hugo recently. Have you?
B No, but don't worry, he be away on business.
- 4 A What are you going into town for?
B I thought I buy a new computer.
- 5 A There's nothing on TV tonight. What shall we do?
B We go to the theatre – or meet some friends for a drink.
- 6 A Polly's not looking very well, is she?
B I think she have flu.
- 7 A You are coming round to see me this evening, aren't you?
B I not, actually – I'm feeling really tired. I come tomorrow evening instead?

2 Match the sentence beginnings (1–5) with the correct endings (a–e), then choose the correct modal verb in *italics*.

- 1 ☐ I don't know where Jo is. He *may/can*
 - 2 ☐ I'm fed up with the weather here, so I *can/might*
 - 3 ☐ If you want to do something to help, you *could/may*
 - 4 ☐ We'd better clean the place up. They *can/could*
 - 5 ☐ It's a well-known fact that overwork *can/could*
- a arrive at any minute.
 - b lead to stress and exhaustion.
 - c clean the car.
 - d be at work.
 - e look for a job in Australia.

3 Look at the illustration and answer these questions.



1 What could the man do to get off the island? Write sentences, using *could*.

He could climb a tree and wave to the ship.

.....

.....

.....

2 Now imagine yourself in this situation. What would you do? Write sentences using *might*.

I might cut a tree down and make it into a boat.

.....

.....

.....

3 Relative clauses

1 Identify the relative clauses in these sentences. Are these clauses defining (they contain essential information) or non-defining (they contain non-essential information)? Write E (= essential) or N (= non-essential) next to each sentence. Add commas to any sentences which contain non-defining relative clauses.

- 1 ☐ A lot of people who live in cities are lonely.
- 2 ☐ Aren't they the people who have just moved into the new flat?
- 3 ☐ The cinema which can seat 1,000 people was built in the 1930s.
- 4 ☐ I've nearly finished the book which you lent me last week.

2 Complete these sentences with *who*, *which* or *that*. Sometimes two words are possible. Add commas if necessary.

- 1 My friend Simon lives in Washington works for the American government.
- 2 Everyone drives dangerously should lose their licence.
- 3 Workaholics are people enjoy work more than anything else.
- 4 I don't know many children can read as well as my sister.
- 5 My school has over a thousand children was built in 1979.
- 6 Look! There's the man stole your wallet.
- 7 Judith comes from Preston is in the north of England.
- 8 The car has been outside our house for the last five days belongs to my brother.

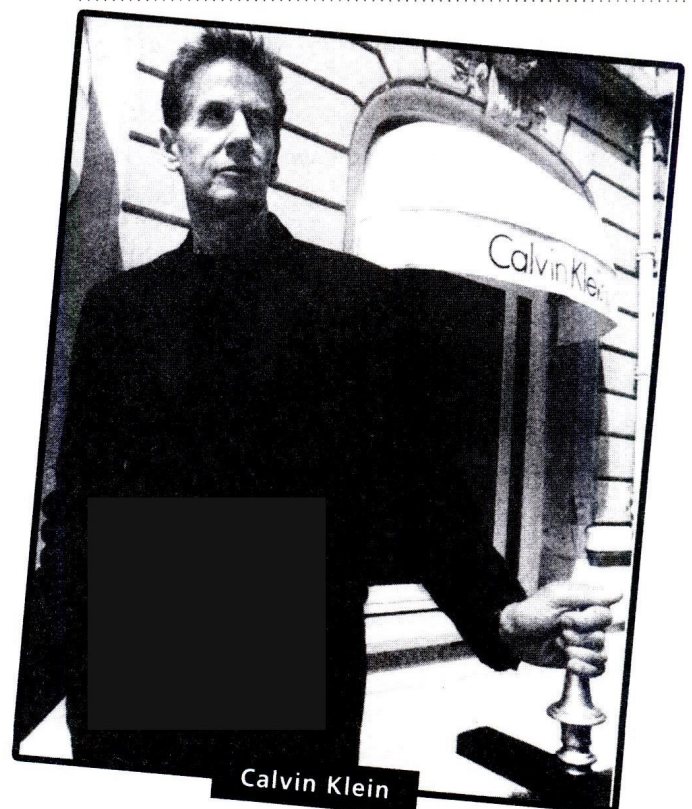
3 Use relative clauses to combine into one sentence the information in these pairs of sentences.

- 1 • Christian Dior was famous for the 'New Look'.
• Dior was born in 1905.
Christian Dior, who was born in 1905, was famous for the 'New Look'.
- 2 • Calvin Klein is an American designer.
• He is the son of a New York grocer.
- 3 • Giorgio Armani is an Italian designer.
• He was formerly a medical student.

- 4 • He set up his business in 1975.
• His fashion business now has a turnover of more than \$350 million.
- 5 • The man was called Yves Saint Laurent.
• The man became Christian Dior's top designer at the age of 21.
- 6 • The famous Italian travels around in a bullet-proof car.
• He has white hair and wears casual clothes.
- 7 • Vivienne Westwood is now a middle-aged designer.
• She made baggy style popular.

4 Finish these sentences with your own definitions.

- 1 A good book is a book which *you can't stop reading / you can't put down.*
- 2 A perfect holiday is a holiday which
- 3 My ideal house is



Vocabulary

Body language; extreme adjectives

(Student's Book p.71)

- Which is the odd word in these sets? The odd words fit into the sentences which follow.
 - laugh / giggle / smile*
(*smile – you don't make a noise when you smile*)
The photographer asked the wedding guests to *smile*.
 - freezing / clever / starving*
My parents think I'm quite, but I nearly failed my final exams.
 - angry / hungry / brilliant*
My younger sister is absolutely at maths.
She passed the university entrance exam when she was only 15.
 - blush / frown / scowl*
My little brother used to be so shy that whenever a teacher spoke to him heed.
 - yawn / cry / wink*
You haven't stoppeding all evening. You must be really tired.
 - laugh / frown / smile*
Don't It makes you look so serious – everyone thinks you're angry.
- NV** Make WARM into COLD into COOL, changing one letter at a time. There are clues to help you.

W A R M

1

2

3

C O L D

4

5

6

7

C O O L

Clues

1 a long thin creature (like a little snake) which lives in soil

2 a group of sounds or letters which have a meaning

3 a kind of string

4 keep something using your hands or arms / opposite of drop

5 part of a coat you wear on your head

6 something to hang a coat or hat on

7 prepare food by heating

Prepositions NV

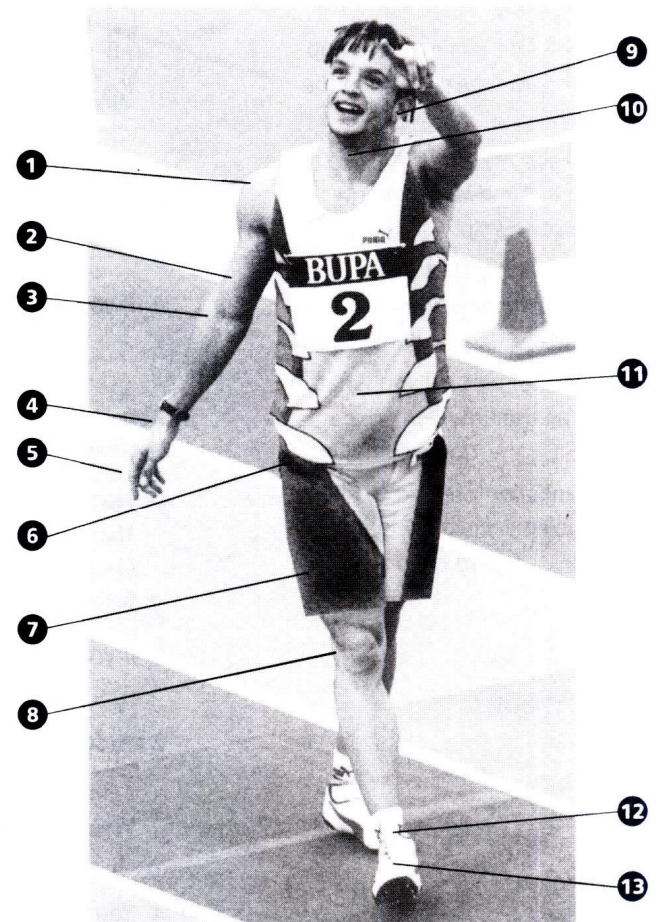
Complete these sentences with one of the prepositions from the list.

about at from of to

- A You aren't laughing me, are you?
B No, I've been listening a new comedy programme on the radio.
- He thought I was making fun him.
- I've been having strange dreams all week. Last night I dreamt a giant banana.
- I haven't heard Jo recently. I hope she's OK.

Idioms with parts of the body NV

- Look at the numbered body parts 1–13. Match the numbers with the correct words in the list below. Check any words you don't know in your dictionary.



ankle	12	hip	.....	shoulder	.....
ear	.....	knee	.....	stomach	.....
elbow	.....	leg	.....	wrist	.....
fingers	.....	neck	.....	
foot	.....	muscle	.....	

- 2 Complete the idioms in these sentences using words from the list in 1. Use your dictionary to check your ideas.



- 1 You're joking! I don't believe you got that job. You're *pulling my*
- 2 Juan's late again. I'm fed up with him – he's a *pain in the*
- 3 I'll *keep my* to the ground and let you know if a job comes up.
- 4 I wouldn't put any money into that company. You might get your *burnt*.
- 5 Don't let him tell you what to do all the time. *Put your* *down* sometimes.
- 6 Thanks for listening to all my problems. I just needed a to *cry on*.

Language in action

Making suggestions

- 1 Complete the sentences with one of these expressions.

you should ... you could ... why not + verb? what about + -ing? how about + -ing?



- 1 walk to work every day.
- 2 buying an exercise bike?
- 3 join a gym?
- 4 If you ask me, I think go for a run every morning.
- 5 doing 100 sit-ups before you go to bed at night?

- 2 Respond to these suggestions. (✓ = respond positively; ✗ = respond negatively). Use expressions from these lists.

✓ Positive	✗ Negative
That's not a bad idea.	I'm not sure about that.
Good idea.	I'm not keen on that idea.
Brilliant!	No, I don't think so.

- 1 If you want to lose weight, you could try those new slimming pills. ✗
.....
- 2 To stop smoking, why not try those nicotine patches that you stick on your arm? ✓
.....
- 3 What about giving yourself a time limit if you want to read more quickly? ✓
.....
- 4 You could take a laptop computer if you want to work on the flight. ✗
.....
- 5 Get yourself a mobile phone to keep in touch while you're travelling. ✓
.....
- 6 You said you wanted a new image. How about shaving your head? ✗
.....

Read for pleasure

Short stories

In recent years short stories, very short stories and very, very short stories have become popular. Here is a selection found on an Internet site called Story Bytes, which is devoted to short stories.

2 Write stories of your own in 2, 4, 8 and 16 words.

2 words

4 words

8 words

16 words

1 Decide which story you think is the best and the worst.

Best story Worst story

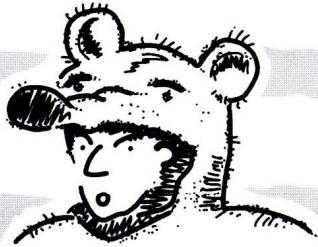
Story Bytes - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Go Favorites Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites Print Font Mail

Address <http://www.storybytes.com> Links

STORY BYTES



A. Two words
A Day In The Life Of A Man Who Dressed Like A Bear
M. Stanley Buben (1996)
'Don't shoot!'

D. Eight words
Unresolved
Matthew McIntyre (1998)
Bloody Modernists, always writing stories without a proper

G. Thirty-two words
Breaking The Law
M. Stanley Buben (1997)
I remember the first time I went over a hundred miles an hour in my car. Man! It felt like I was flying. Well, maybe that's because I drove off that cliff.

B. Four words
Just Before Midnight
Shaun Hervey (199-)
Then the sky fell.

E. Sixteen words
Inside
Owen Laurion (1997)
Lately, I've been hearing someone ... outside ... calling. 'Time's up! Somebody else wants the virtual reality booth.'

H. Sixty-four words
Smoking Kills
Alex Keegan (July 1997)
Frank Thomas believed in luck. Frank smoked too much but he knew he would never die of a heart attack or lung-cancer. Frank smoked all the time. One day there was a gas leak in Frank's kitchen. Frank said he knew a few things about gas leaks and went to fix it. Frank was right. He didn't die of a heart attack or lung-cancer.

C. Eight words
His Daily Grind
M. Stanley Buben (1996)
I really hate my job! I'm quitting. Tomorrow.

F. Sixteen words
A Mountaineer's Requiem
G.S Evans (1998)
'Some things in life are so easy to do,' the man thought, falling to his death.

8

Grammar

1 Reported speech

1 Read these reported speech sentences and write down the speaker's actual words.

- 1 She said she was living in Paris.
'I'm living in Paris.'
- 2 They said they'd been swimming the day before.
.....
- 3 He says he is younger than me.
.....
- 4 They said they'd come and see me later.
.....
- 5 She said she was definitely leaving the following morning.
.....
- 6 I said I was sorry but I couldn't lend her any money.
.....
- 7 Teresa said she'd left the previous month and she'd been travelling ever since.
.....
- 8 He claims he still feels ill.
.....

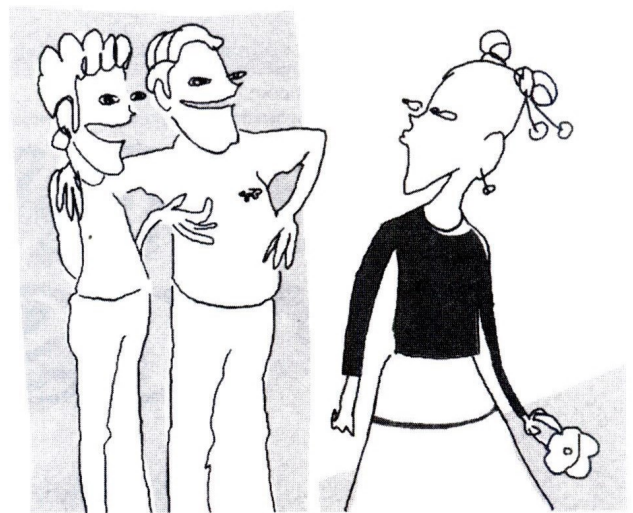
2 Change these direct speech sentences into reported speech.

- 1 'I've got a surprise for you.'
He said *he had a surprise for me.*
- 2 'It's my birthday tomorrow. I'll be nineteen.'
She said
- 3 'You're the only person I know who likes modern music.'
He said
- 4 'I can't help you until next week.'
She said
- 5 'I've passed my driving test!'
She said

- 6 'I'm leaving school at the end of next month.'
He said
- 7 'I won't be at work today. I don't feel very well.'
She said
- 8 'I went to Crete for my holiday last year. It's a fantastic place.'
He said

2 Reported questions

1 Change these direct questions into reported questions.
(They are parents' questions to their teenage daughter.
The mother asks the first question, the father the second
and so on.)



- 1 Why have you got your best clothes on?
My mother asked me.
- 2 Where are you going?
My father asked me.
- 3 What are you going to do there?
.....
- 4 Are you going with anyone?
.....
- 5 What's his name?
.....
- 6 Have we ever met him?
.....
- 7 What time will you be back?
.....
- 8 How will you get home?
.....

2 Here are some reported questions. What were the speakers' actual words?

- 1 They asked me why I was there.
.....
- 2 I asked Anna if she could come to my party that evening.
.....
- 3 I asked Barbara if she'd been trying to phone me.
.....
- 4 Monica asked me if I was enjoying my new job.
.....
- 5 Paul wanted to know where we'd been the day before.
.....
- 6 Jon wanted to know who my favourite singer was.
.....
- 7 We asked a policeman if he could tell us where the nearest hotel was.
.....
- 8 She asked if anyone had seen her keys. She said she'd been looking for them for days.
.....

3 a Write four questions you could ask a friend you hadn't seen for a year. Start each one with a different question word – *who, where, what, how, when*, etc.

- 1 *What have you been doing?*
.....
- 2
.....
- 3
.....
- 4
.....
- 5
.....

b Now imagine you have met your friend and asked your questions. Write your reported questions and your friend's answers.

- 1 Q *I asked him/her what he/she had been doing.*
A *He/She said he/she had been working abroad.*
- 2 Q
A
- 3 Q
A
- 4 Q
A
- 5 Q
A

3 Reported statements and questions

Read this report of an interview, then write the interview questions and answers.

There were two interviewers in the room, Mr Webb and Ms Hadley.

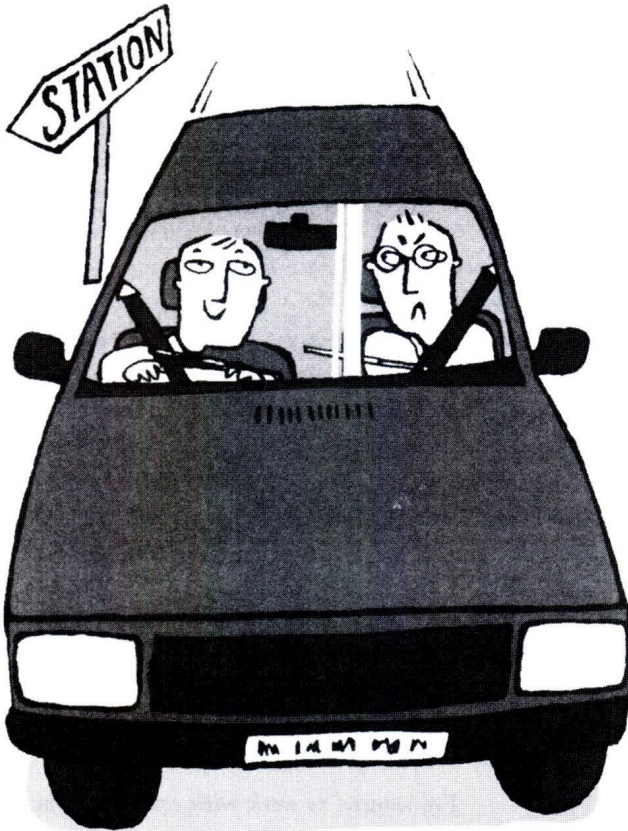
Ms Hadley asked me why I wanted the job¹. I said I had wanted to work with computers for ages². Mr Webb asked me where I was working at that time³ and I told him I was a salesman for a telephone company⁴. I said that I liked my job but I thought it was time for a change⁵.

Ms Hadley then asked me whether I would be able to work in other countries⁶. I said that I would be very happy to travel abroad⁷. She asked me if I'd worked abroad before⁸ and I said I hadn't⁹. Mr Webb asked me how much I earned in my present job¹⁰ and I told him it was about \$2,000 a month¹¹. Finally Ms Hadley said they'd telephone me the next day to tell me whether I had got the job or not¹². Mr Webb thanked me for coming for the interview¹³ and I said goodbye¹⁴.

- 1 Ms Hadley *Why do you want this job?*
.....
- 2 You *I've wanted to work with computers for ages.*
.....
- 3 Mr Webb
.....
- 4 You
.....
- 5 You
.....
- 6 Ms Hadley
.....
- 7 You
.....
- 8 Ms Hadley
.....
- 9 You
.....
- 10 Mr Webb
.....
- 11 You
.....
- 12 Ms Hadley
.....
- 13 Mr Webb
.....
- 14 You
.....

4 Expressing quantities

1 Choose the correct quantity expression in *italics*.



Tom Hurry up – we haven't got *much / many*¹ time – we're going to be late.

Jerry Don't worry. There's *plenty of / much*² time. The train doesn't leave for fifteen minutes, and there isn't *many / much*³ traffic on the road.

Tom I know, but we've got to park the car first and at this time in the morning there probably isn't *many / much*⁴ space in the car park.

Jerry Take it easy. I'm sure there'll still be a *few / few*⁵ places left.

Tom And when we've parked the car, we've got to buy our tickets. *Lots of / Many*⁶ people catch this train – so there'll probably be a queue at the ticket office.

Jerry Look – there are *lots of / much*⁷ spaces over there.

Tom Great. Quick. We've still got a *little / a few*⁸ time before the train leaves.

Jerry OK. Let's run.

Tom Oh no.

Jerry What's the matter?

Tom I've left my money at home. I can't buy my ticket.

Jerry Don't panic – you can borrow *any / some*⁹ of mine. I've got *plenty / many*¹⁰ with me.

2 Complete this conversation with suitable quantity words or phrases from the list. You can use each word or phrase once only.

a little a lot any little many much plenty some

A Where shall we buy the food for the party? There are so¹ shops to choose from.

B Well we haven't got² of things to buy, so let's go to the supermarket.

A OK. We'd better get lemonade and cheese to start with, and shall we get³ more bread?

B No, we don't need⁴ bread. We've got⁵ in the freezer.

A What about butter?

B I think we've still got⁶ left and it's very expensive here. Margarine's cheaper.

A I'm not so sure – I think there's⁷ difference in price between butter and margarine these days.

B Anyway we can't buy anything else – I haven't got⁸ money left.

3 Finish these sentences so that they are true for you.

1 I spend lots of time

2 I don't spend much time

3 Very few of my friends

4 I don't know many people who

5 In my country there are plenty of places where

Vocabulary

Telephones (Student's Book p.81)

Read the definitions and write in the missing words.

Telephone words

12

1 [] [] [] []

2 [] []

3 [] [] [] [] [] G []

4 [] [] [] [] [] []

5 B [] [] [] P []

6 [] [] [] [] [] [] F []

7 [] []

8 [] [] [] [] [] [] []

9 [] [] []

10 [] [] [] []

11 [] [] B [] [] []

Definitions

- To talk to someone on the telephone, you make a telephone _____.
- A Can I talk to Paul, please?
B Yes, could you just hold _____, please? I'll try his extension.
- If the person you want to talk to is not there, you can leave a _____.
- A The phone's ringing.
B OK, I'll _____ it.
- Please leave your name and telephone number. We will get back to you as soon as we can. Wait for the _____ and then speak.
- To end a telephone conversation by putting the receiver down. (2 words)
- If people phone and try to sell me something I don't want, I hang _____.
- I've been trying to phone him all morning, but I just can't get _____.
- We were in the middle of an important conversation when we were suddenly cut _____.
- The continuous sound you hear when you pick up a phone is called the dialling _____.
- A phone that you carry around with you.
- A machine which answers the telephone for you.

Feelings NV

- 1 Match words 1–6 with words a–f which have similar meanings. Check any words you don't know in your dictionary.

1 ☐  tense

2 ☐  happy

3 ☐  afraid

4 ☐  excited

5 ☐  shy

6 ☐  keen

- a frightened
b nervous
c reserved
d enthusiastic
e thrilled
f cheerful

- 2 Choose the most appropriate adjective in *italics*.

- I'm looking forward to learning to drive. In fact I'm really *excited* / *happy* about the idea.
- Anna's great to be with. She's always in such a *cheerful* / *keen* mood.
- After dealing with customers' complaints all day, I feel quite *tense* / *nervous*.
- Whenever I have to talk to people I haven't met before, I always feel terribly *shy* / *reserved*.
- I was absolutely *thrilled* / *happy* when I heard I won a holiday in the Bahamas.
- Don't be *afraid* / *reserved*. He's a very friendly tiger.

- 3 Now match words 1–6 in 1 above with a word which has an opposite meaning.

- brave
- relaxed
- miserable
- calm
- uninterested
- sociable

say, tell, speak (Student's Book p.81)

1 Complete these sentences with the correct form of *say*, *tell* or *speak*.

- 1 He isn't very good at jokes. He can never remember the endings.
- 2 How many languages can you?
- 3 A Can you remember the first lie you?
B No, I can't. I've always the truth.
- 4 If you don't agree with him, I think you should tell him. your mind.
- 5 I always enjoyed it when my parents me stories about when they were young.
- 6 When she was a child, she always 'Thank you' when someone gave her something.
- 7 If I you a secret, you must promise to keep it to yourself.

2 **NV** Complete sentences 1–5 with the correct form of one of these verbs.

announce chat dictate shout whisper



- 1 Sandra to her friend, 'I'm going to have a baby, but please don't tell anyone yet.'
- 2 The President on television that he was going to resign at the end of the year.
- 3 We can't go on all day – I've got work to do.
- 4 The boss has three letters to her in the last ten minutes.
- 5 'I was here first,' he angrily at the young man.



Language in action

On the telephone

Complete these telephone conversations using expressions from the list.

And the expiry date?	And your address
Can I help you?	Can I pay by credit card?
Can I take your details?	Can you tell me your number?
Could I speak to someone	How do you spell that, please?
Kathy speaking	Who's calling
Just hold on a moment	I'll put you through

- 1 Receptionist Hello. Central College.¹
Mr Staples Yes. I'd like to enquire about Music Technology courses at the college.
Receptionist Certainly.², please?
Mr Staples Staples, Buzz Staples.
Receptionist³, Mr Staples.⁴ to the Music Department.
Mr Staples Thanks.
- 2 Receptionist Hello, Skip's Gym. This is¹. How can I help?
Caller Hi. I've just seen your advert in the local paper.² about becoming a member?
Receptionist Certainly.³
Caller OK. My name's Luke Dainty.
Receptionist⁴
Caller It's D - A - I - N - T - Y.
Receptionist Thank you.⁵, Mr Dainty?
Caller 13, London Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Receptionist Thank you.
Caller⁶
Receptionist Certainly.⁷
Caller Yes. It's 6598 3933 7384 5090.
Receptionist⁸
Caller March next year.

Read for pleasure

Answer these questions and find out your attitude to life.

Are you a ...

... WINNER or a LOSER?

- 1 When you get up in the morning, do you ...
 - a look forward to the day ahead?
 - b dislike the thought of the day ahead?
 - c sometimes look forward to the day ahead and sometimes not?
- 2 When something goes wrong, do you ...
 - a blame it on your usual bad luck?
 - b think of it as a challenge (something to overcome)?
 - c feel unhappy, but only for a short time?
- 3 If you find yourself with free time ...
 - a can you usually find something to do?
 - b is there always something you are keen to do?
 - c are you completely bored and restless?
- 4 Do you find sudden last-minute changes of plan ...
 - a exciting?
 - b annoying?
 - c sometimes unavoidable?
- 5 The proverb says *every cloud has a silver lining*. Thinking about your own life, do you think this is ...
 - a always true?
 - b sometimes true?
 - c never true?
- 6 Tick any of these that you really enjoy.
 - a Meeting new people.
 - b Trying to do something you have never done before.
 - c Being alone.
 - d Parties and other social events.
 - e Having responsibility.
- 7 Tick any of these that you worry about.
 - a Your health.
 - b The future.
 - c Money.
 - d The possibility of war.
 - e Your marriage or love life.
- 8 Do you usually avoid doing something new because you are afraid of looking stupid?
 - a Yes – often.
 - b Sometimes.
 - c No – I never think about this.
- 9 When something needs planning or arranging, do you ...
 - a like to do it yourself?
 - b leave it to other people?
 - c like to share the work with other people?
- 10 Which of these sayings do you live by?
 - a Be busy, be happy.
 - b All work and no play makes for a dull life.
 - c Life is all work and problems.
- 11 If you found yourself alone on a desert island, would you ...
 - a think of it as a big adventure?
 - b think of it as a terrible disaster?
 - c start looking around the island for food and a place to live?

HOW TO SCORE

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | a = 5 | b = 1 | c = 3 |
| 2 | a = 1 | b = 5 | c = 3 |
| 3 | a = 3 | b = 5 | c = 1 |
| 4 | a = 5 | b = 1 | c = 3 |
| 5 | a = 5 | b = 3 | c = 1 |
| 6 | +2 points for each tick | | |
| 7 | -2 points for each tick | | |
| 8 | a = 1 | b = 3 | c = 5 |
| 9 | a = 5 | b = 1 | c = 3 |
| 10 | a = 5 | b = 3 | c = 1 |
| 11 | a = 3 | b = 1 | c = 5 |

WHAT YOUR SCORE MEANS

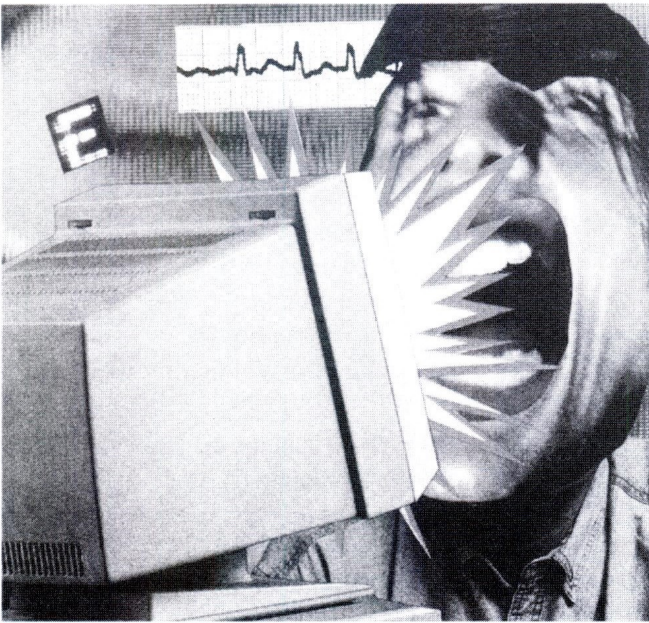
- 50 or more** You are a natural winner. You make your own luck by making the best possible use of your opportunities.
- 35–49** You have the ability to enjoy life to the full and to see adventure and opportunities where other people see only difficulty and uncertainty. You are hardly ever depressed.
- 20–34** You could easily be a winner. All you need is a little more self-confidence. Most people who do this test are in this group.
- 19 or less** You think of yourself as a loser. You are probably hiding your good qualities or your natural abilities. Find out what these are, work on them and you will enjoy life more.

9

Grammar

1 Conditional sentences: first and zero

- 1 Match these sentence beginnings (1–8) with the correct endings (a–h).



- 1 ☐ If my computer breaks down,
 - 2 ☐ I'm really fed up with my computer. If it goes wrong again this week,
 - 3 ☐ According to one of my friends, computers don't go wrong
 - 4 ☐ People will think I'm mad
 - 5 ☐ If I have enough money,
 - 6 ☐ Everyone will be able to afford a computer
 - 7 ☐ If you don't save what you have just written,
 - 8 ☐ I may go back to using a pen
- a I may buy a new computer next year.
 - b I'll throw it out of the window.
 - c if they keep going down in price.
 - d if my computer doesn't start behaving itself.
 - e you may lose it.
 - f if they hear me talking to my computer.
 - g if you talk nicely to them.
 - h I phone the Helpline.

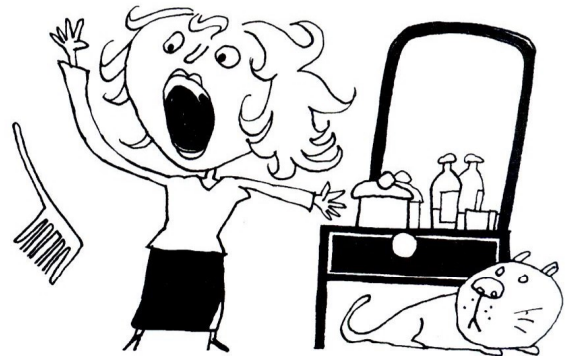
- 2 How many of these superstitions do you know?
Complete the gaps with the correct form of the verbs below to make first conditional sentences.

cut drop eat fall get grow
have ~~itch~~ kiss lose put visit

- 1 If your nose *itches*, a fool *will kiss* you very soon.



- 2 If you a watermelon seed, a watermelon in your stomach.
- 3 You headaches for a year if you your hair on New Year's Day.



- 4 If your comb on the floor while you are combing your hair, you a great disappointment.
- 5 You your job if you your shoes on the table.
- 6 If you a knife on the floor, a stranger your house.

3 Do you know any unusual superstitions? Write them here.

- 1 If
- 2 If

2 Second conditional

1 Make second conditional sentences.



- 1 I'd like to play basketball but I'm not very tall.
If I were taller, I'd play basketball.
- 2 She can't get a job in Spain because she can't speak Spanish.
If
- 3 I haven't got enough free time to learn a new musical instrument.
If
- 4 I want to send Martin a postcard but I can't find his address.
If
- 5 I'm too old to be an airline pilot.
If
- 6 I don't read very quickly because my eyesight is not good.
If
- 7 I'd like to buy a Mercedes car, but I haven't got enough money.
If
- 8 My TV doesn't work, so I can't watch that programme about the Internet.
If
- 9 I'd love to climb to the top of the Eiffel Tower but I'm afraid of heights.
If

2 Make second conditional questions using these prompts.

- 1 Situation: Millionaire
Question: How to spend your money?
If you were a millionaire, how would you spend your money?
- 2 Situation: Unemployed
Question: What to do with your time?

- 3 Situation: The winner of a holiday competition
Question: Where to go?

- 4 Situation: At the sports centre
Question: What sport to play?

- 5 Situation: You are lost in a big city
Question: Who to ask for help?

3 Finish these sentences so that they are true for you.

- 1 If I was a few years older,
- 2 If I wanted to get fit,
- 3 If I could change my appearance,

3 Reason and purpose

1 Complete the story with a suitable word or phrase from this list. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

as because because of in order to
so as not to so that to

I got in very late last night ¹
I missed the last bus and I had to walk home. I was
also very wet ² the heavy
rain. ³ make any noise, I
took my shoes off by the door and went upstairs as
quietly as I could. ⁴ get to
my bedroom I had to go past my brother's room. I
had left the light off ⁵ I
didn't wake my family up, but now I had to find my
bedroom in the dark. ⁶ I was
tired and my eyes were half-closed, I didn't see the
cat asleep on the floor. I tripped over it and fell down
with a loud crash. The cat ran into my brother's room
⁷ escape from what it thought
was a stranger. My brother woke up screaming. Soon
everyone was awake.



- 2 Finish these sentences using the ideas in the picture, and the words and phrases from this list.

as because because of in order to
so as not to so that to

- 1 The man is walking towards the cash machine
- 2 The boy is shouting 'Mummy! Where are you?'
- 3 The woman is carrying an umbrella
- 4 The children are going to the pizza take-away restaurant
- 5 The people are waiting at the crossing
- 6 The bus is stopping
- 7 The man and woman are running
- 8 The woman with the three children is waving

Vocabulary

Crime and the law (Student's Book p.91)

- 1 Find eight words to do with crime in the wordsearch.

Wordsearch

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

- 2 Now complete these newspaper headlines with the words from the wordsearch.

1 **officers** **three boys**
for breaking into school

2 **Motorist who** **the law**
is banned from driving for six months

3 **Judge** **thief**
to three months in

4 **Massive fire in department store –**
employee accused of

5 **Armed criminals** **son**
of millionaire and demand money

6 **Accident at work – employees**
company for compensation

- 3 Unjumble the letters to find four criminals.

- 1 After killing six people, the REDRUMER gave himself up to the police.
- 2 Just after midnight the RAGBLUR broke into the house and took my jewels.
- 3 The police are still looking for the HEFIT who stole one of their patrol cars.
- 4 The RECLAIMKALB says if I don't give him more money, he'll tell my wife about me.

4 What crimes did the criminals in 3 above commit?

- 1 *murder* 3
2 4

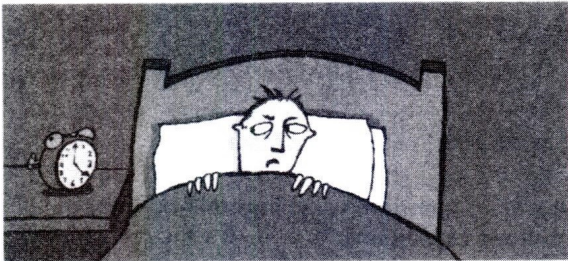
5 Choose the correct verb in *italics*.

- The judge *prosecuted* / *sentenced* the shoplifter to a month in prison.
- The 12-year-old boy admitted *committing* / *breaking* ten offences.
- The police officer *arrested* / *caught* the motorist for driving a stolen car.
- A famous lawyer *defended* / *enforced* the suspects in the bank robbery case.
- Over a hundred witnesses *made* / *gave* evidence in the trial.
- It is the job of the police to *prosecute* / *enforce* the law.
- Police officers *caught* / *committed* the burglar as he broke into the shop.

Noises NV

Complete this short story with the correct form of one of the verbs in the list. You may need to check their meanings first in a dictionary.

creak drip screech slam tick whistle



I wasn't very tired last night so I decided to read before I went to sleep. Everything was quiet. All I could hear was my alarm clock which¹ on the table next to the bed, and the wind which² in the trees outside. Occasionally I heard car brakes³ as drivers stopped at the traffic lights outside my window. Then I heard water⁴ in the bathroom. 'I'd better turn off the tap,' I said to myself, and got out of bed. My bedroom door⁵ as it opened it. I went into the bathroom and turned off the tap. Suddenly the bathroom door⁶ shut behind me. I tried to open it but it seemed to be locked from the outside!

good and bad NV

1 *Good* and *bad* are common adjectives with many different meanings. Replace *good* or *bad* in sentences 1–8 with one of the words from the list.

cold and wet evil happy high
poor reliable sensible stressful

- Have you heard the *good* news? Daphne's getting married next year.
.....
- It's not a *good* idea to go swimming after a big meal.
.....
- I've had a really *bad* day at work. I'm going to bed.
.....
- The weather's been *bad* every day this week.
.....
- Do you know a *good* doctor I could go to?
.....
- He's done a lot of stupid things in his life but he's not really a *bad* person.
.....
- When I was at school, I was very *bad* at maths.
.....
- Your flat is in a great place. You should get a *good* price when you sell it.
.....

2 Give your own answers to these questions.

- When did you last have a *bad* day?
What happened?
- What is your idea of a *good* doctor?
- What school subjects were/are you *good* and *bad* at?

Language in action

Asking for and giving reasons

- 1 Read these short conversations. What were A's questions? Look at the pictures and B's answers, then write the questions, using these expressions.

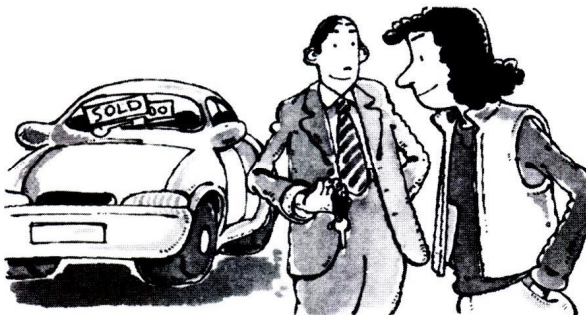
Could you tell me why ...? Why ...? Why on earth ...?



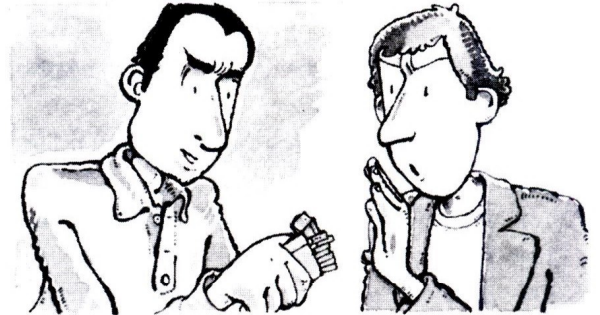
- 1 A
B Because someone kicked me during a football match last week.



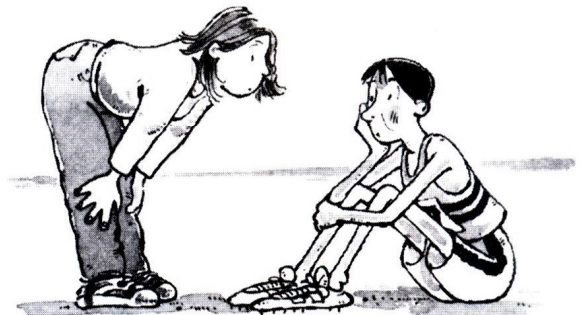
- 2 A
B I've just found out I've won a music competition – that's why.



- 3 A
B Mainly because I'm fed up with depending on other people to take me everywhere.



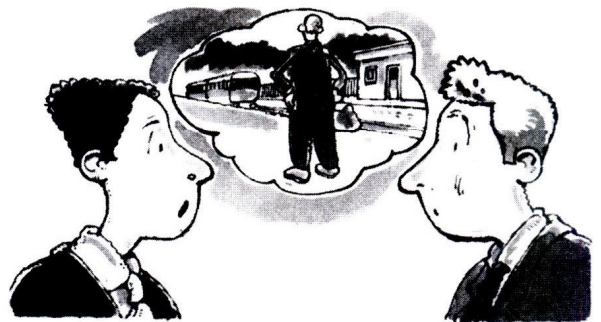
- 4 A
B For the simple reason that it costs a lot of money and it's bad for you.



- 5 A
B Because I've just run a Marathon.

- 2 Answer A's questions using information from the pictures and these expressions.

Because ... that's why. Mainly because ...
For the simple reason that ... The main reason was ...



- 1 A Why did you walk to work today?
B



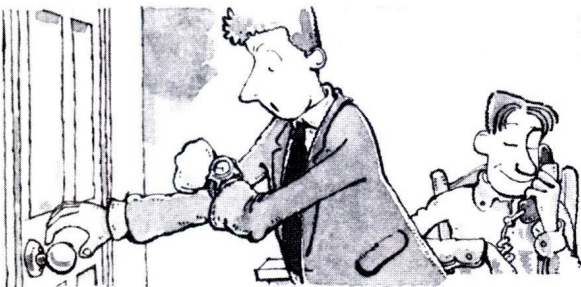
2 A Why didn't you come by car?

B



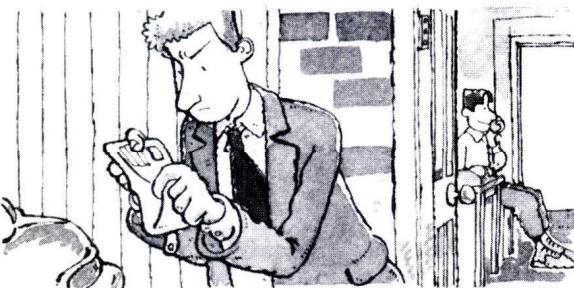
3 A I could have picked you up in my car. Why didn't you ring me?

B



4 A Why on earth didn't you tell your brother you needed to use the phone?

B



5 A You could have phoned for a taxi. Why didn't you do that?

B

Read for pleasure

1 Match these headlines with stories A–E below.

Woman jailed for leaving children

Rise in youth crime feared

SACKING OF NET USER FAIR

Man bitten by angry motorist

Smacking case father walks free

A A man told yesterday how a road rage attacker bit part of his ear off in an incident in which his wife and a daughter were injured.

B Thefts and burglaries could rise by 40% in the next few years because of an increase in the number of young men.

C A primary school teacher who was convicted of assault for hitting his eight-year-old daughter left court yesterday after a judge said that he had suffered enough.

D A mother of 35 has been jailed for two years for abandoning two young children in her care. The woman left the children alone in a house in December last year after an argument with her mother.

E An employee who secretly surfed the Internet at work to book a holiday has been sacked for using a company computer for personal reasons. She had made over a hundred holiday searches during office hours over a period of 4 days.

2 Do you find any of these stories surprising? Why?

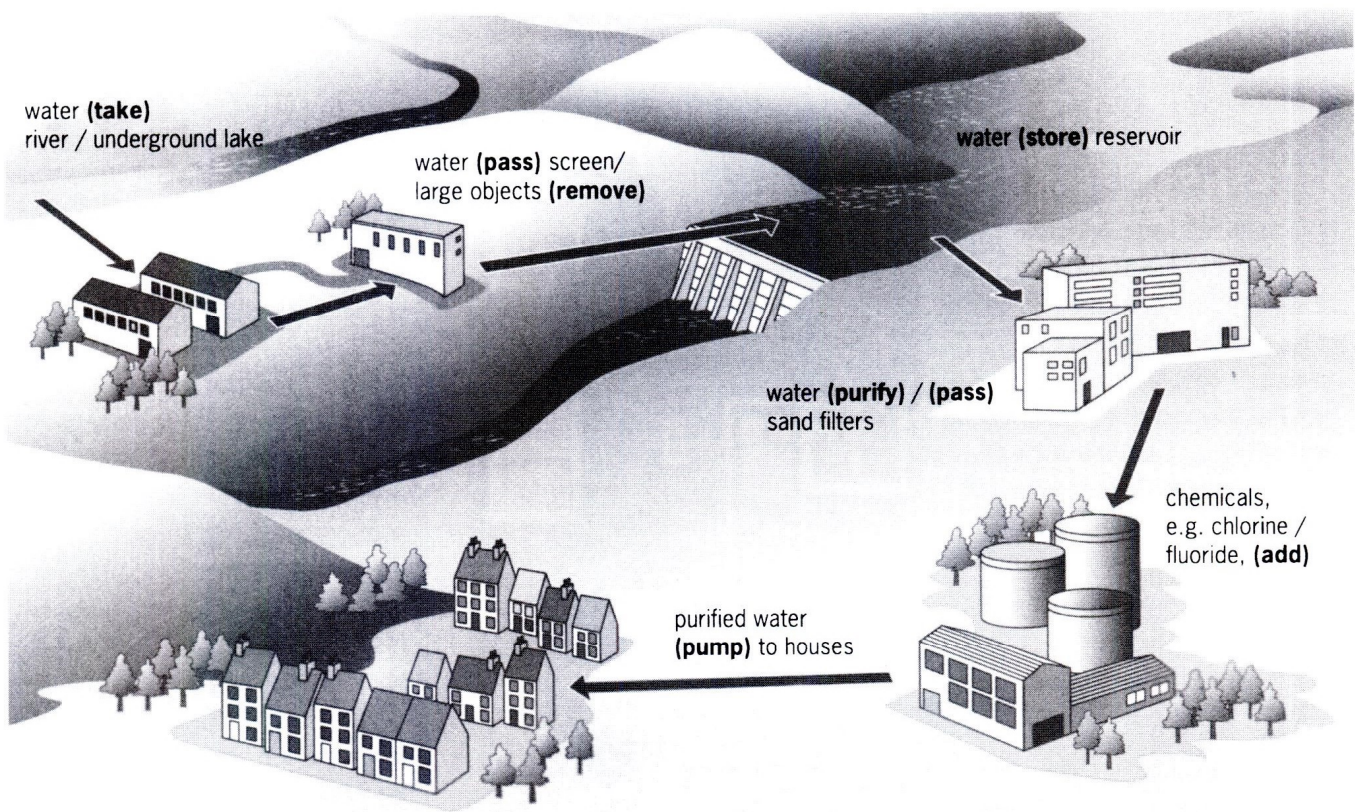
.....

2 More passive forms

1 Make these active sentences passive, taking care to use the same verb tenses.

- 1 Someone has moved my glasses.
- 2 I haven't cleaned my car for over a year.
- 3 Someone is serving me.
- 4 The police are charging me with dangerous driving.
- 5 These days they can improve bad eyesight by laser treatment.
- 6 While they were repairing my car I cycled to work.
- 7 Someone may ask me to go for an interview tomorrow.
- 8 They're decorating the house next door.

2 Use the information in this diagram to describe how water gets to people's houses. The words you need are given. Use the passive forms of the verbs in brackets.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Water is taken from rivers or underground lakes. | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

3 Give your own answers to these questions using the passive where possible.

- 1 Have you ever been questioned by the police?
- 2 Have you ever been delayed on a journey by bad weather?
- 3 Have any of your possessions ever been stolen?

3 Relative clauses

1 Paul used to be a singer in the British pop group. Read the text about his former home in Liverpool.

a Fill the gaps with one of these relative words and add any necessary commas.

when where which who whose why

b Which two of the ten relative pronouns you have added to the text can be replaced with *that*?

2 Complete these sentences with a relative pronoun and an idea of your own.

- 1 I've just finished reading a book about a family
- 2 Now you know the reason
- 3 Look! Isn't that the car
- 4 A zoo is a place
- 5 1999 was the year
- 6 Neighbours are people

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE BEATLES

Until 1995, 20 Forthlin Road¹ is an ordinary house in Liverpool was the home of Mr and Mrs Jones. But to millions of people² love The Star and their music this has always been the place³ the McCartney family lived between 1955 and 1964. Almost every day since the early 1960s, people have gone to see the house. The reason

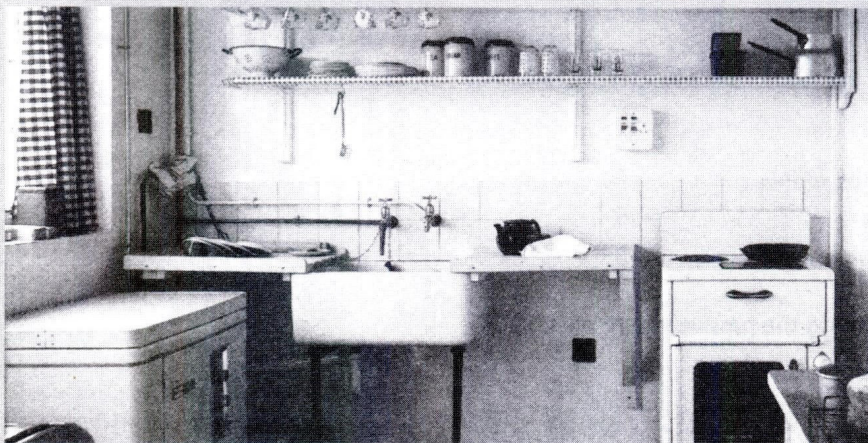


.....⁴ the house has become known as The Birthplace of The Star is that John and Paul⁵ father was at work all day used to practise and write songs there. Many of the songs⁶ were written at Forthlin Road have since become world famous.

Now the house⁷ was bought by a national charity in 1998 is a museum. It is open to the public on 127 days of the year.

Visitors⁸ are taken round in small groups can see the inside as well as the outside of the historic building.

The house⁹ has been redecorated in the style of the 1950s is now exactly like it was during the period¹⁰ Paul was growing up there – two rooms and a kitchen downstairs and three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs.

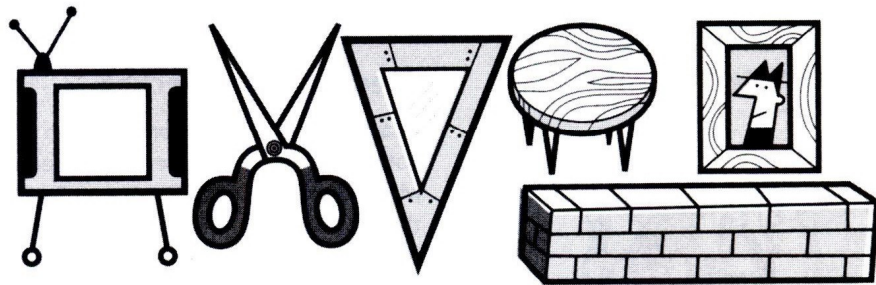


Vocabulary

Shapes and materials

(Student's Book p.101)

- 1 Sentences a–f describe things which are in the picture. Complete the sentences and the word square with shape and material words.



11

1 R _ _ _ _ _

2 _ Q _ _ _

3 P _ _ _ _

4 _ _ _ _ _

5 _ _ _ _ _

6 _ _ _ _ _

7 C _ _ V _ _

8 _ _ _ T _

9 _ _ _ _ _

10 _ _ _ _ K _

Shape and material words

Definitions

a The television screen is ____² and made of ____⁶.
The surface of the screen is ____⁷ not ____⁸.

b The coffee table is ____⁵ and made of wood.

c The mirror is ____¹¹ and made of ____⁶ and ____⁹.

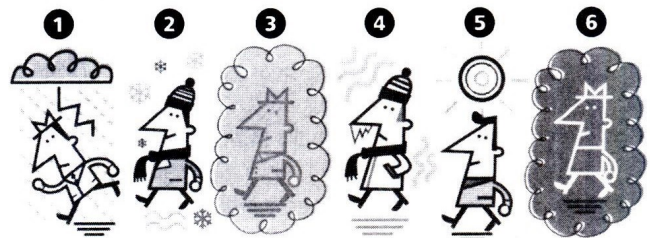
d The scissors are made of ____⁴ and ____⁹. The ends of the scissors are ____³.

e The photograph frame is ____¹ and made of wood and ____⁶.

f The wall is made of ____¹⁰.

Adjectives ending in -y NV

- 1 The letter -y is often added to nouns to form adjectives which describe the condition of something. Match these adjectives with their meanings (a–f).
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> dirty | a cold because of air blowing through |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> cloudy | b untidy |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> rainy | c not clean |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> draughty | d weak, without much taste |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> messy | e wet, not fine |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> watery | f dull and grey, not bright |
- 2 *Cloudy and rainy* are adjectives which describe the weather. Describe the weather in these pictures using more adjectives ending in -y.



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

- 2 Now describe two of your possessions. Include shape and material words.

- 1
- 2

- 3 Complete these sentences with four of the words from 1 above.

- 1 When I was a child, my bedroom was always My mum was always telling me to tidy it.
- 2 I can't stand coffee. I like it strong and black.
- 3 My jeans are really – I'd better wash them before I wear them again.
- 4 I'm cold. Can I close the window? It's really in here.

House and home idioms NV

- 1 These expressions all have one word missing: *house* or *home*. Complete the expressions, then match them with their meanings (a–f).



- 1 ☐ truths
 - 2 ☐ be and dry
 - 3 ☐ make yourself at
 - 4 ☐ put your own in order
 - 5 ☐ get on like a on fire
 - 6 ☐ bring sth to someone
- a sort out your own problems before you criticize other people
 - b make someone realize the truth
 - c honest criticisms which are meant to help but often hurt
 - d be relaxed or behave normally in a place
 - e be sure of success/no longer at risk of failing
 - f have a very good relationship with another person

- 2 Complete these conversations with an expression from 1.

- 1 A What's it like working with Julie?
B Fantastic! We
- 2 A I was in the area, so I thought I'd see if you were in.
B It's great to see you. Come in and
- 3 A I was sorry to hear about your car crash. Are you OK now?
B Yes, thanks, but the accident really it to me how dangerous the roads can be in the winter.

Language in action

Checking and correcting

- 1 Read this incomplete conversation in which Mr Rogers is phoning Ms Sobotka to check the details on her job application form. Complete 1–5 in Mr Rogers' part of the conversation, using appropriate expressions from this list. Some expressions may fit in more than one space.

Have I got that right? I'd like to check is that correct?
is that right? let me check your address

- 2 Then complete 6–9 in Ms Sobotka's part of the conversation using appropriate expressions from this list.

actually I'm afraid that's wrong I'm afraid that's not right it isn't

Mr Rogers

Ms Sobotka

Oh hello. Is that Ms Sobotka?

Yes, that's right.

Hello, it's Paul Rogers from EasyStik. I'm phoning about your application. 1
your personal details if that's OK.

Yes, that's fine.

Thanks. First of all, your name's Ms P. Sobotka – 2

No, it's Ms B. Sobotka, 6

Oh, sorry about that. OK, now 3

Is it seventy-two, Exeter Street?

No, 7

It's a hundred and seventy-two Exeter Street.

Sorry again. Let's move on to your current job. At the moment you work only in the mornings. 4

No, 8
actually. I work only in the evenings.

I'll make a note of that – only evenings. Now finally, you're earning five hundred a week – 5

No, 9

It's seven hundred.

Sorry again. I'm not doing very well today, I am? I can't read your writing very well.

But my form was word processed.

I know, but I left my glasses at home today.

Read for pleasure

Read the article and answer these questions.

- 1 Are you more like the writer or Neill?
- 2 What things do you keep and why?

HOME THOUGHTS



MY HUSBAND, Neill, is a hoarder*. He keeps strange pieces of pottery that he bought in Crete at the age of 14, and hundreds of old cassettes that he never listens to. In fact, he keeps so many things that he forgets all about most of them – especially the things in cardboard boxes in the attic.

Anyway, last week I started one of my occasional complaints about how there was no room for me to live in the house, with Jamie's Lego and toy cars, and Neill's huge collection of useless objects, and I threatened to go and live in a very neat flat by myself. So, Neill looked in some of his boxes, and surprise, surprise, a collection of ancient letters was discovered.

This is a terrible thing for me to confess, but yes, I read them. Not all of them, but some, from an old teenage fiancée. I started by feeling guilty about being so nosy and a bit jealous. Then I got interested in their

relationship and I ended up feeling that I knew this girl whom I had never met. I remembered what it felt like being 16 and I also recognised the 17-year-old boy she was writing to.

I haven't kept any of my old letters. I threw them away last year. This was a foolish thing to do – I should have been throwing away the pottery and the cardboard boxes if I'd really wanted to tidy the house. More importantly, especially on days like today, it would have been nice to be reminded of the time when I was just a girl with no children, no house and no Lego in sight.

From *Home Thoughts* by Justine Picardie

*a hoarder = someone who keeps things because they can't bear to throw them away

11

Grammar

1 have and get

1 Match the conversation beginnings (1–8) with the responses (a–h).

- 1 ☐ Have you had breakfast yet?
- 2 ☐ You don't have to pay now.
- 3 ☐ They've got a beautiful house in the country.
- 4 ☐ I couldn't have a bath.
- 5 ☐ I have to work tomorrow.
- 6 ☐ I got a letter from Alex last week.
- 7 ☐ It's getting late.
- 8 ☐ What did you get Sandra for her birthday?

- a Wasn't there enough hot water?
- b Can't you stay a bit longer?
- c Just a cup of coffee.
- d A travel guide to Portugal.
- e What did he say?
- f When did they move?
- g Couldn't you say you were ill?
- h When do you want the money?

2 Complete these sentences with *get* in an appropriate form and one of these adjectives.

angry better bored cold excited upset ~~worse~~

- 1 Things can't *get worse* I've lost my fiancé and my job!
- 2 The children are about going to Disneyland Paris.
- 3 Don't ask Julie about Robert. She if she talks about him.
- 4 Don't with me! It wasn't my fault!
- 5 I need a change. I doing the same thing every day.
- 6 We've had a lot of problems but things are beginning to
- 7 Hurry up! Your dinner is

3 Complete these *have* phrases with an appropriate noun from this list.

accident argument chat cry day
dream journey look nap time (×2)

- 1 Did you have a good? Or was the train full as usual?
- 2 A What's wrong?
B I've had a terrible I had an with the boss and I lost an important contract.



- 3 I had a strange last night. I was at the Oscars ceremony sitting next to Tom Cruise.
- 4 I think I'll have a short I feel quite sleepy.
- 5 John's in hospital. He's had an
- 6 A Can you see anything?
B Yes. There are two policemen standing outside her door.
A Let me have a!
- 7 I don't have to make Mandy a birthday cake this year so I'm going to buy one instead.
- 8 I'm sorry you don't agree. Why don't you come round tomorrow and we can have a about it over a cup of coffee?
- 9 A What time will you be back?
B It depends what time the party finishes.
A OK. Well, have a good!
- 10 It's all right. Have a good You'll feel much better afterwards.

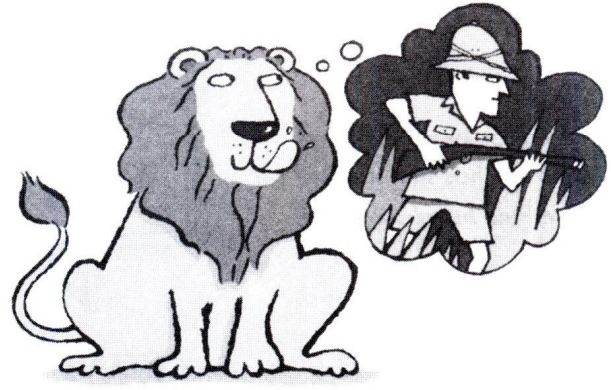
4 Complete these questions with *have*, *have got*, or *have (got)* to in an appropriate form. If two forms are possible write both.

- 1 Sophie a job?
Angela Not at the moment.
Sophie problems finding one?
Angela Yes. There's a lot of unemployment in this area.
- 2 David a good holiday?
Peter Yes, we just got back yesterday.
..... good weather since I've been away?
David No, we've had terrible weather.
- 3 Jackie any brothers and sisters?
Rachel Yes, two brothers and one sister. My sister's married.
Jackie any children?
Rachel Yes, she has. A boy and a girl.
- 4 Andy a nap when I phoned earlier?
Phil Yes. Sorry. Did I sound cross?
- 5 Mandy wear a uniform at your new school?
Sara We can if we want to but it's not compulsory!
- 6 Susan a shower in the morning?
Karen I have one if I have time.

5 Choose the correct form of *have*, Present simple or Present continuous.

- 1 John *has/is having* a party to celebrate his 18th birthday.
He *has/is having* a party every year.
- 2 The actress *has/is having* a big house in Hollywood.
It *has/is having* twenty bedrooms.
- 3 A I *have/am having* trouble filling in my tax form.
B I *have/am having* an accountant to do mine.
- 4 When he was born he *had/was having* blond hair.
But now it's brown.
- 5 A What does Joe say in his postcard?
B 'I *have/am having* a lovely time here in Florida. Wish you were here!'
A He *has/is having* a good time every time he goes there.
- 6 A What *do we have/are we having* for dinner tonight?
B Fish. We *have/are having* fish every Friday!

6 Answer these questions about yourself.



- 1 What do you usually have for breakfast?
.....
- 2 What was the best present you got on your last birthday?
.....
- 3 What make of car, personal stereo or computer do you have?
.....

2 have something done

1 Write the words in these sentences in the correct order. Begin with the word in **bold**.

- 1 checked/six/usually/have/teeth/my/every/**I**/months.
.....
- 2 had/cut/you/your/hair/**Have**?
.....
- 3 serviced/must/my/**I**/car/soon/get
.....
- 4 tattoo/had/he/his/removed/**Has**?
.....
- 5 year/heating/**We**/installed/had/last/central
.....
- 6 new/to/**Are**/going/windows/in/you/put/have?
.....
- 7 the/ages/windows/cleaned/had/for/haven't/**We**
.....
- 8 recently/eyes/his/had/he/checked/**Has**?
.....

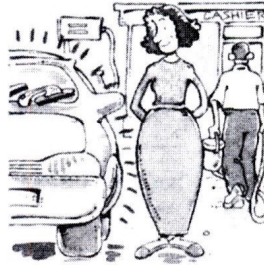
2 Complete the sentences with *have something done* in the Present perfect using the words given and *just*.

- 1 hair/cut; beard/shave off

*He has just had his hair cut
and his beard shaved off.*



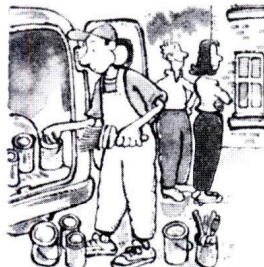
- 2 car/wash



- 3 shoes/polish



- 4 house/paint



- 5 suit/dry-clean



- 6 tooth/take out



3 *so* and *such*

1 Complete these sentences with *so*, *so much*, *so many*, *such*, or *such a/an*.

- Rolls Royce cars are comfortable.
- Doctors have to work long hours.
- Don't eat quickly! You'll get indigestion.
- I have free time that I get bored.
- young actors never find work.
- It was boring match.
- I've never eaten delicious food.
- There's traffic on the road nowadays.
- He's interesting speaker, isn't he?
- There were people in the post office that I had to queue for twenty minutes.

2 Combine the two sentences into one sentence. Write one sentence with *so* and one with *such*.

- The film was very long. I went to bed before the end.
The film was *so long that I went to bed before the end.*
It was *such a long film that I went to bed before the end.*

- We had a very good holiday. We've decided to go back to Italy next year.
The holiday

- We had

- Maria works very unsociable hours. She finds it hard to have a social life.
Maria works

- The hours Maria works

- Jaime is an easygoing person. He makes friends easily.
Jaime is

- Jaime is

- The weather has been very bad. We haven't been to the beach yet.
The weather

- It has

Vocabulary

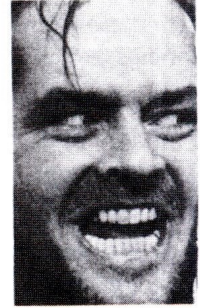
The arts (Student's Book p.111)

- 1 Complete these texts with one of these words. Use each one once only.

art albums bestsellers director fiction lyrics painter
pen-name performance stories leading role track

Novelist RUTH RENDELL is well-known for her crime⁴. Apart from the Inspector Wexford Mysteries, which are⁵ around the world, she has written numerous other novels and short⁶, some of which have been written under the⁷ Barbara Vine.

Film⁸
STANLEY KUBRICK, who died in 1999, will be remembered for films as different as *2001: A Space Odyssey* and the horror classic *The Shining*, in which actor Jack Nicholson gave a brilliantly convincing



Jack Nicholson in 'The Shining'

.....⁹ in the¹⁰.
The Russian¹¹, **WASSILY KANDINSKY**, was a pioneer of abstract¹². One of his most famous paintings is called *Cossacks*.



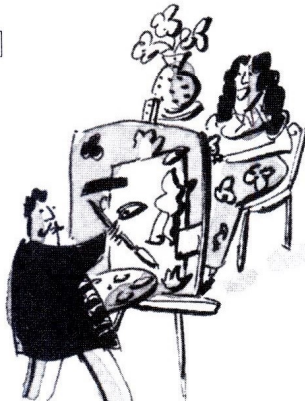
Painting by Kandinsky: *Cossacks* (1910/11, Tate Gallery, London.)

- 2 a Match these verbs with the appropriate nouns.
One verb can go with three nouns.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> conduct | a a musical instrument |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> compose | b a part |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> paint | c a novel |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> play | d an orchestra |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> act | e a piece of music |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> write | f a portrait |

- b Write in the missing letters to find the people who do activities 1–6 above.

- | |
|---|
| 1 C <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 A <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 M <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |



- c Which of the people in 2b might say these words?

- I've forgotten my lines. What comes next?
- When I raise my baton like this, I want to hear the wind instruments only.
- Turn your head slightly to the left. That's perfect.
- It's set in Berlin during the 1920s.
- We played thirty different countries on our last world tour.
- It's for piano and violin.

- 3 Now answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 What's the best film you've ever seen? Who directed it? Which actors were in it?

.....
.....
.....

- 2 Which actors do you like?

.....
.....
.....

Idioms with *play* NV

1 Match these idioms with their meanings (a-f).

- 1 ☐ play with fire
 - 2 ☐ play it cool
 - 3 ☐ play truant
 - 4 ☐ play it by ear
 - 5 ☐ play your cards right
 - 6 ☐ play (it) safe
- a stay away from school without permission
 - b be careful in case sth happens
 - c take foolish, dangerous risks
 - d deal with a situation in a very calm way
 - e take decisions as you go along; not plan in advance
 - f act in a clever way so that you have the advantage in a situation

2 Complete these sentences with an appropriate idiom from 1.

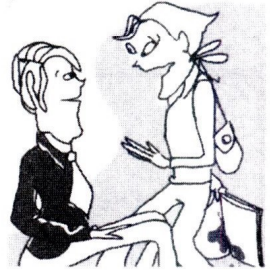
- 1 John decided that the best way to make Sophie interested in him was to
so he didn't phone her for a week.
- 2 A Have you got any plans for the weekend?
B No, I'm just going to
I'll wait and see what the weather's like.
- 3 I can't remember if I've sent Julie a birthday card. She got really cross when I forgot last year, so I decided to
and send her another one – just in case.
- 4 Martha is seeing her boss outside work. She's
Her husband is sure to find out.

Language in action

Apologizing

1 Put the sentences in these dialogues in the correct order. The first sentence in A is given as an example.

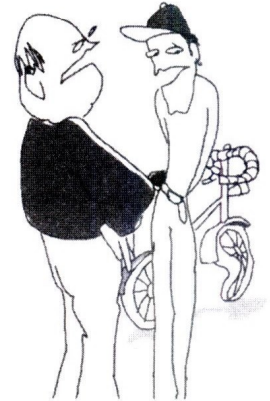
- A ☐ Denise The one I bought last week?
☒ 1 Stuart I'm afraid there's been a bit of an accident.
☐ Denise Oh, well, it can't be helped.
☐ Stuart No, but you know your new blouse?
☐ Denise What's happened? Is someone hurt?
☐ Stuart Yes. I'm ever so sorry but I burnt it.
 The telephone rang while I was ironing it.
- B ☐ Jill I'm really sorry.
☐ Jack What is it?
☐ Jill Jack, there's something I've got to tell you.
☐ Jack The one Lucy gave me for my birthday?
☐ Jack Forget it! I'd already read it anyway.
☐ Jill Yes, that one. Well, I spilt a cup of coffee over it.
☐ Jill You know that book you lent me last week?



2 Complete the dialogue with words from the list below. Use each word once only.

afraid badly bit borrow brakes feel forget
helped know matter pay really so world

- Ewan Mark?
 Mark Yes?
 Ewan You¹ your bike?
 Mark Yes, what about it?
 Ewan You know you said I could² it?
 Mark Yes. Get to the point, will you?
 Ewan Well I did borrow it but, well, I'm³
 I've had a⁴ of an accident.
 Mark An accident?
 Ewan Yes, the⁵ failed and I ran into a tree. I'm afraid the front wheel is a bit twisted.
 Mark Twisted?
 Ewan Yes, I'm⁶ sorry. I⁷ really bad about it but there wasn't anything I could do.
 Mark Is it⁸ damaged?
 Ewan It's not too bad. I'll⁹ for the damage.
 Mark No, it doesn't¹⁰.
 Ewan I'm ever¹¹ sorry.
 Mark¹² it. These things happen.
 Ewan But ...
 Mark It can't be¹³. It's not the end of the¹⁴. Don't worry!



Read for pleasure

- 1 Read these two newspaper articles about music. Which article is factual? Which article gives the writer's own personal view?

A

CAR CONCERTO



Stephen Montague conducting taxis in a rehearsal of his concerto for the modern music festival.

Sixteen taxis will today sound their horns, swish their windscreen-wipers and flash their lights in a new concerto to be performed as part of a nine-day festival of contemporary music in Manchester.

The black taxi-cabs will line up on the cobbled streets of Manchester's Town Hall and wait for Stephen Montague – composer and conductor of Horn Concerto for an Orchestra of Automobiles – to raise his baton.

The drivers have to coordinate the hooting of their horns and the movement of their windscreen wipers for most of the concerto, although the grand finale, which

takes place to the release of hundreds of balloons, is total chaos.

The concerto is one of more than 60 events in the nine-day festival called unofficially 'The Olympics of contemporary music' with programmes in concert halls as well as on streets, canals, and under bridges.

The festival, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the International Society for Contemporary Music will also feature more orthodox works by Britten, Berg and Walton among others.

From *Taxi Horns in Plenty* ...
by David Ward

B

Singing A LOST ART

It's not that we've become a less musical culture. These days there's more opportunity to hear music than ever before. There are more radio stations, more concerts. And music is so easily available too – on cassette tape, CD, and mini-disc. Thanks to Walkmans and car radios we need never move without music. And in many public places music follows us everywhere.

But what has changed is that nowadays most of us are simply passive consumers of music. On the whole, we leave the music-making to the professionals. On those rare occasions when we are asked to join in a song we do so reluctantly and with embarrassment. People still sing at football grounds. But nowadays most people will only sing in private – the bath and the shower are the most popular places – and when in the company of others most prefer to sing to themselves in their heads.

Our society is losing the art of singing and with it possibly some of the joy of living.

From *Could these notes save your life?*
by Blake Morrison

- 2 Answer these questions about the two articles you have read.

1 Article A: Do you think the concerto sounds interesting and fun, or stupid?

.....

2 Article B: Do you agree generally with what the writer says or not?

.....

12

Grammar

1 should

Read this advice about what to do and what not to do in the event of a bushfire. Match the sentence beginnings (1–8) to their endings (a–h), then choose the correct alternative *should* or *shouldn't*.



- 1 ☐ You *should/n't* try to fight a fire wearing shorts or swimwear
 - 2 ☐ You *should/n't* wear clothing that is too heavy
 - 3 ☐ If you are in your car at the time, you *should/n't* get out and run
 - 4 ☐ You *should/n't* park the car near trees or long grass
 - 5 ☐ You *should/n't* leave the car engine running
 - 6 ☐ You *should/n't* drink plenty of water
 - 7 ☐ You *should/n't* drink fizzy drinks or alcohol
 - 8 ☐ You *should/n't* have a battery-powered radio
- a so that you can leave quickly after the fire has passed.
 - b because your electricity supply could be cut off.
 - c because they will make you dehydrated.
 - d because this will make you perspire even more.
 - e because they don't protect you from the heat.
 - f because your car gives you the best protection against the heat.
 - g because they can easily catch fire.
 - h because you need to replace the fluids you lose.

2 should and ought to

Rewrite these sentences using the alternative form – *should* or *ought to*.

- 1 Don't you think you should tell Jason you can't go?
.....
- 2 You oughtn't to smoke at an interview.
.....
- 3 Do you think I ought to go?
.....
- 4 She ought to apologize.
.....
- 5 Do you think we should wait a bit longer?
.....
- 6 He shouldn't drive. He's had too much to drink.
.....

3 should, ought to, Why don't you ...?, If I were you ...

Complete this dialogue with an appropriate word or phrase of advice. Choose from the list below.

should ought to why don't you ...?
if I were you if you were me

- Adam I'm thinking of buying a car. What make do you think I¹ get?
- Frank², I'd get a Japanese car. They're very reliable.
- Jenny³ get a Mini? They're cheap to run and easy to park.
- Adam What would you do,⁴? Get a new car, or a second-hand one?
- Frank A second-hand one, definitely.
- Jenny I agree. I don't think you⁵ get a new one.
- Adam⁶ I buy one from a car salesroom or look through the newspaper ads? What do you think?
- Frank I wouldn't buy one privately⁷. It can be risky.
- Jenny⁸ have a look at my car? It's in very good condition.
- Frank No. One⁹ never buy a car from a friend. It only causes problems.

4 Third conditional

1 Match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with their endings (a–h).

- 1 ☐ If you'd had the car serviced,
 - 2 ☐ If you hadn't parked on those double yellow lines,
 - 3 ☐ If we'd had more time,
 - 4 ☐ If I hadn't studied so hard,
 - 5 ☐ If the buses hadn't been on strike,
 - 6 ☐ If she'd washed her sweater in cold water,
 - 7 ☐ If you had read the questions more carefully,
 - 8 ☐ If I'd known you didn't like him,
- a you wouldn't have had to pay a fine.
 - b I wouldn't have got such a good grade.
 - c it wouldn't have shrunk.
 - d you would have passed the exam.
 - e it wouldn't have broken down.
 - f I wouldn't have invited him.
 - g we wouldn't have come by taxi.
 - h we would have visited more places.

2 Each of the following sentences contains a grammatical mistake in the part in *italics*. Correct the mistake.

- 1 If I *didn't take* my umbrella with me, I would have got wet.
hadn't taken
- 2 I *wouldn't be* cold last night if I'd put another blanket on the bed.
- 3 If she *wouldn't have asked* me, I wouldn't have told her.



- 4 If he hadn't committed a crime, he *wouldn't gone* to prison.
- 5 You would have enjoyed the trip if you *would come*.
- 6 I'd have *feel* tired this morning if I'd gone to bed late.
- 7 They *had eaten* more if they'd been hungry.

3 Complete these sentences with an appropriate third conditional form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 *Would* you *have come* (come) to my party if I *had invited* (invite) you?



- 2 If Sally (not go) to the party, she (not meet) Chris.
- 3 If we (ask) the neighbours, they (not complain).
- 4 If I (know) it was your birthday, I (send) you a card.
- 5 If they (make) any more food, they (have to) throw it away.
- 6 you (remember) it was Diana's birthday if I (not remind) you?
- 7 If she (not invite) me, I (come) anyway.
- 8 If I (not eat) so much, I (not feel) so ill the next day.

4 Complete these sentences using your own words.

- 1 If I'd known she was a vegetarian,
- 2 We wouldn't have been late if
- 3 If she'd gone by plane,
- 4
I would have been sick.
- 5 She would have married Eric
- 6
if I'd known we were going to the beach.

5 Use the information to write third conditional sentences.

- 1 Sally wanted to buy a new car but she didn't have enough money.

Sally would have bought a new car if she had had enough money.

If Sally had had enough money, she would have bought a new car.

- 2 I wanted to phone you but I didn't know your number.

- 3 Helen didn't water the plant so it died.

- 4 Robert didn't apologize so Ann finished with him.

- 5 I didn't write the appointment in my diary so I forgot.





- 6 Louise didn't eat the fish so she didn't become ill.

- 7 I didn't see James so I didn't pass on your message.

- 8 The only reason I recognized Hannah was because she had sent me a recent photo of herself.

5 *all, both, either, neither, none*

- 1 Look at the chart and complete sentences 1–10 with *all, both, none, neither* or *either*.

				
Speak Spanish	✓	✓	✗	✗
Swim	✓	✓	✓	✓
Play a musical instrument	✗	✓	✗	✓
Study English	✓	✓	✓	✓
Graduate	✓	✗	✓	✗
Visit China	✗	✗	✗	✗
Large family	✓	✗	✓	✗
Pets	✗	✗	✗	✗

- They are studying English.
- of them has visited China.
- Paco and Sandrine can speak Spanish.
- of them can swim.
- Paco and Eric like music but of them can play a musical instrument.
- Sandrine isn't a graduate and Milos isn't
- Milos nor Sandrine come from a large family.
- They all like animals but of them have pets.
- Eric can't speak Spanish and Milos can't
- Sandrine and Milos can play a musical instrument.

2 Complete the dialogues with *all, both, none, neither* or *either*.

- 1 Jack What did you and Helen do at the weekend?

James We stayed at home days. of us felt like going out. We had terrible colds.

- 2 George Did everybody enjoy the trip?

Philip Yes, we had a really good time. Except for Liz and Duncan. They had been there before and I don't think of them enjoyed it very much.

- 3 Emma I was surprised that Mandy nor Stephen were at the party.

Jill That's because Rachel hadn't invited of them. She invited them last year but of them turned up.

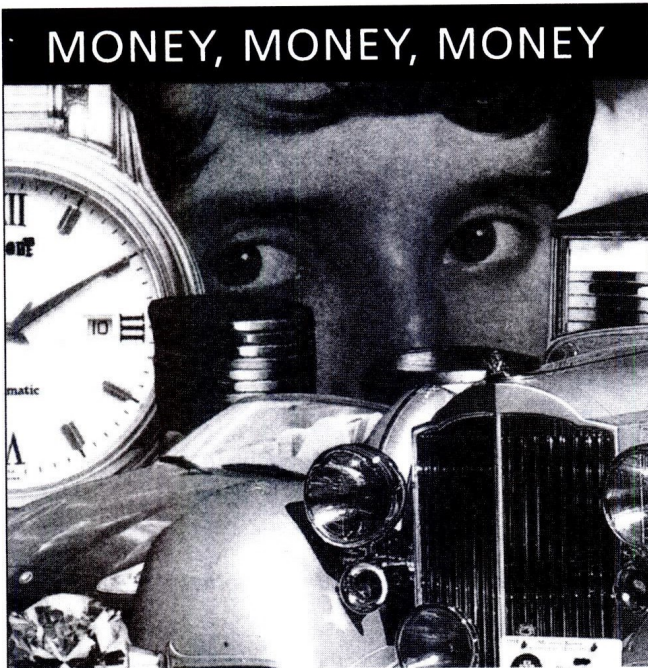
- 4 Did you hear about the accident? Thirty cars were involved in the crash. of them had been going too fast. Three people were taken to hospital but of them was seriously hurt.

Vocabulary

The language of money (Student's Book p.121)

1 Complete the text with one of these words or phrases.

broke costs inheritance in the red loan mortgage
pension poor spend waste well-off



Wouldn't you love to be¹?
Not have to think about money all the time?
I would. I'm not exactly² but
I do seem to be³ half the time.
But when I sit down and think about it, it doesn't
really surprise me. First of all, there's the
.....⁴ on my flat. That alone
accounts for a third of my salary. And then there's
the bank⁵ I took out to pay for
the car, which I'll be paying for the next six years.
And the company⁶ plan I have
to pay so that when I retire I have some income. My
mother tells me I⁷ money but
I disagree. I admit that I do⁸
quite a lot on clothes, but then designer labels aren't
cheap. My car⁹ quite a lot to
run too, but then it's a sports cars, so what can you
expect? Last week the bank manager phoned to say
that I was¹⁰ again! I just wish
I had a rich, 90-year-old uncle who was going to die
soon and leave me an¹¹ of
millions. That would solve everything!

2 Complete these sentences with one of the words in the lists.

value values valuable valuables

- Delia has insured all her against theft – her diamond bracelet, her pearl earrings, her ruby ring, and her sapphire necklace.
- People who are religious usually have strong moral
- The vase cost me £100 five years ago. What's its now?
- We were very excited when we found the coin in the garden. We thought it might be

expense expenses expensive

- I didn't buy the watch. It was too
- When you are self-employed you need to keep a note of all your for tax purposes – stationery, telephone calls, new equipment, etc.
- Having a child is a huge nowadays. Apart from food and nappies, there are clothes, toys ...

invaluable priceless worthless

- His promises are He never does what he says he'll do.
- The information she gave the police was, and helped them to arrest the man for theft.
- works of art are on display in the gallery.

British and American English NV

Replace the American words in these sentences with these British equivalents.

bill cheque cheque-book handbag notes wallet

- Stephen took out his *checkbook* and wrote out a check for £300.
- He counted the \$100 *bills* and put them in his *pocket book*.
- She keeps her money, her perfume and her keys in her *purse*.
- 'Waiter can we have the *check*, please? We're in a bit of a hurry.
- What does *purse* mean in British English?
- What are the two different meanings in British English of *check* in American English?

Idioms with **money** NV

1 Match these money expressions with their meanings (a–f).



- 1 ☐ be made of money
- 2 ☐ spend money like water
- 3 ☐ put your money where your mouth is
- 4 ☐ money well spent
- 5 ☐ get your money's worth
- 6 ☐ for my money
- a show support by doing sth, not just by talking
- b get full value for the money you've spent on sth
- c in my opinion
- d be very wealthy
- e a good purchase
- f spend money as if there is an endless supply

2 Now complete these sentences with an appropriate expression from 1–6 above.

- 1 If you think it's such a good idea, why don't you and do something to help?
- 2 We thought the entrance fee to Disneyland Paris was really expensive, so we made sure we
..... We were there from the time it opened to the time it closed.
- 3 A Which candidate do you prefer?
B the last one is head and shoulders above the others.
- 4 Cindy asked if we were going to New Zealand again this year. She must think we

Language in action

Review

- 1 The words in one part of these short dialogues are not in the correct order. Put the words in the correct order starting with the word in **bold**.
 - 1 think/do/**What**/engineering/of/you/genetic
A?
B It scares me.
 - 2 pizza/fancy/for/class/**Do**/a/going/you/after
A?
B I'm sorry I can't.
 - 3 moment/someone/with/you/**Are**/at/going/the/out
A?
B I have a boyfriend, yes.
 - 4 think/government/taxes/I/should/don't/increase/the
A
B Neither do I.
 - 5 closing/you/**Would**/window/the/mind
A?
B Of course not.
 - 6 possibly/could/think/car/your/borrow/I/you/**Do**
A?
B I'm sorry but it's in the garage.
 - 7 Katherine/party/about/**What**/birthday/for/a/organizing
A?
B She hates parties.
 - 8 early/**Why**/you/earth/on/getting up/are/so?
A?
B Because the plane leaves at 6 a.m.
 - 9 A Can I just check a few details? You live at 65 Hill Street, don't you?
that's/afraid/completely/wrong/**I'm**
B
10 A I'm afraid I dropped it and it broke.
B helped/**Oh**/it/be/well/can't
.....

2 Which of the sentences in 1 is

- a ☐ asking for an opinion?
- b ☐ asking a personal question?
- c ☐ asking permission?
- d ☐ accepting an apology?
- e ☐ making a suggestion?
- f ☐ inviting someone to do something?
- g ☐ asking for a reason?
- h ☐ agreeing with what someone has said?
- i ☐ correcting what someone has said?
- j ☐ making a request?

3 Complete these dialogues in an appropriate way.

1 What did you think of the film?

.....

2 Would you like to come to the cinema tonight? I've got two free tickets.

.....

3 Can I ask you a personal question? How much do you weigh?

.....

4 I think students should be paid to study.

.....

5 Do you mind if I invite Tom to the party? I know you don't like him very much.

.....

6 Could you possibly lend me some money?

.....

7 Why on earth are you studying English?

.....

8 Your name is Joe Bloggs, isn't it?

.....

9 You know that book you lent me? I'm sorry but I've lost it.

.....

10 How about going on holiday together?

.....

Read for pleasure

Read through these quotes about success. Tick (✓) the ones which you agree with. Which is your favourite?

'CONSTANT EFFORT AND FREQUENT MISTAKES ARE THE STEPPING STONES TO GENIUS.'

Elbert Hubbard

**'If you think you can, you can.
If you think you can't, you're right.'**

Mary Kay Ash

'Success in life comes not from holding a good hand, but in playing a poor hand well.'

Warren G. Lester

'If you can dream it, you can do it.'

Walt Disney

**'Success is a matter of luck.
Ask any failure.'**

Earl Wilson

'The secret of success is making your vocation your vacation.'

Mark Twain

'Aim at the sun and you may not reach it but your arrow will fly far higher than if aimed at an object on a level with yourself.'

J. Hawes

'There are only two things to aim at in life: first, to get what you want; and after that, to enjoy it. Only the wisest of mankind achieve the second.'

Logan Pearsall Smith

'IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED, TRY, TRY, TRY AGAIN.'

William E. Hickson

Idioms

Idioms are useful expressions which can make your language more interesting. A word of warning: don't overuse idioms – you don't want to sound like a walking phrase book.

This is a complete list of the idioms that appear in the Vocabulary sections of the Workbook. The idiom, the unit number, the meaning and another example are given.

as cool as a cucumber [2]

calm / controlled especially in difficult situations

One of the engines was on fire, but the pilot kept as cool as a cucumber and landed the plane safely.

as warm as toast [2]

very warm and comfortable

How can you be cold, it's as warm as toast in here.

at the eleventh hour [3]

at the last moment before it is too late

The two sides came to an agreement at the eleventh hour, so a war was avoided.

bring sth home to someone [10]

make someone realize the truth

When I saw our old house it really brought home to me how much our standard of living has gone up in the last five years.

eat like a horse [2]

eat a lot

My brother's very small, but he eats like a horse.

for my money [12]

in my opinion

For my money, going by boat is far more fun than flying.

get on like a house on fire [10]

have a very good relationship with someone

Some people don't like their brothers and sisters, but I've always got on like a house on fire with mine.

(get) your money's worth [12]

(get) full value for the money you've spent on sth

The food was very nice, but there wasn't much of it. I don't really think we got our money's worth.

get your fingers burnt [7]

suffer (often financially) because of being careless or trusting

He really got his fingers burnt when the price of property went down and he had to sell his house at a loss.

home and dry [10]

sure of success / not at risk of failing

We thought we were home and dry, but then the other team scored twice in the last five minutes.

home truths [10]

honest criticisms which are meant to help but may hurt

You can't go on treating people like this – it's about time you heard a few home truths about yourself.

in no time [3]

very soon / very quickly

There isn't much traffic on the roads yet – if we set off now, we'll be there in no time.

in the driving seat [6]

in control / in charge

Our team has won all its matches since the new manager has been in the driving seat.

in the same boat [1]

in the same difficult situation

I'm sorry your car broke down, but now we're both in the same boat – we've both got to walk.

keep your ear to the ground [7]

listen for information about what is happening

I'll keep my ear to the ground and let you know if I find out when the tickets are going on sale.

kill time [3]

do something to make the time pass quickly

The next train's not for another three hours. We could go for a meal to kill time.

life in the fast lane [6]

a life where you are very busy

She lived a very quiet life until she got her job in London. Now she's really enjoying life in the fast lane.

like a fish out of water [2]

uncomfortable because you are in an unusual situation

I felt like a fish out of water – everybody there except me could speak German perfectly.

be made of money [12]

be very wealthy

They have at least three holidays every year – they must be made of money.

make yourself at home [10]

relax and behave normally in a place, not like a guest

It's good of you to look after our house while we're away. You know where everything is, so just relax and make yourself at home.

a memory like a sieve [2]

a very bad memory

Can you write the number down for me? I'll never remember it. I've got a memory like a sieve.

money well spent [12]

a good purchase

Our car wasn't cheap, but we've had it for 15 years and it has never broken down. To me, that was money well spent.

an off day [3]

a day when nothing goes right

The world champion lost in the first round this year. He just had an off day.

off the beaten track [1]

isolated and remote / difficult to find

We found a lovely beach yesterday. It's a bit off the beaten track, so it was almost empty.

on the house [1]

free for customers

You needn't pay this evening. It's the manager's birthday, so all the drinks are on the house.

on the road to [6]

moving towards / in the direction of

Anna was brilliant in that film. If you ask me, she's well on the road to stardom.

over the hill [1]

past your best / no longer young

Olympic gymnasts and swimmers are over the hill by the age of twenty.

overtake someone [6]

do better than / move in front of

She never used to be good at reading, but since the new teacher came, she's overtaken most of the other children in the class.

a pain in the neck [7]

an irritating or annoying person or thing

Our neighbour's dog barked all night and kept me awake – it was a real pain in the neck.

a piece of cake [2]

a very easy thing to do

It was the first time I'd driven in London. It wasn't as bad as I'd expected. In fact, it was a piece of cake.

play (it) safe [11]

be careful in case something happens

It can take months to get a visa, so I'm playing safe and applying for mine now, even though I don't need it for over a year.

play it by ear [11]

take decisions as you go along / not plan in advance

I can't prepare for the interview because I don't know what they'll ask – I'll just have to play it by ear.

play it cool [11]

deal with a situation in a calm way

If the police stop you, don't argue with them and don't get angry – just play it cool.

play your cards right [11]

act in a clever way so that you have the advantage

Hannah's retiring at the end of the year. If you play your cards right, you could get her job.

play truant [11]

stay away from school without permission

Half the children in the class played truant yesterday so that they could watch the match on TV.

play with fire [11]

take foolish, dangerous risks

You could be playing with fire by taking those tablets – you don't know what effect they might have on you.

pull someone's leg [7]

make fun of someone

I didn't think I'd win first prize, so when you told me the good news, I thought you were pulling my leg.

put your money where your mouth is [12]

show support, or put a plan into action, by doing something, not just by talking

You keep talking about starting your own business. Why don't you put your money where your mouth is and go and see the bank manager?

put your foot down [7]

insist on something / assert yourself

That's the third time this week that Tom's been late. I'm going to have to put my foot down and tell him he's got to make an effort to get here on time.

put your own house in order [10]

sort out your own problems before you criticize other people

I haven't been a brilliant parent, but you should put your own house in order before you tell me what to do.

(right) up your street [1]

exactly right for you / what you enjoy doing

I think you should apply for this job. It's right up your street.

save something for a rainy day [3]

keep something for a difficult time in the future

Don't spend all the prize money now. Save some of it for a rainy day.

a shoulder to cry on [7]

someone who listens to problems sympathetically

My fiancée and I have split up and I need a shoulder to cry on. Can I come round and see you?

spend money like water [12]

spend money as if there is an endless supply of it

Petra must have won the lottery or something – she's been spending money like water recently.

steer clear of [6]

keep well away from

If I were you, I'd steer clear of my brother. He's always in trouble.

the small hours [3]

very late at night, sometime after midnight

We started the game at 8.30 and didn't finish till the small hours. I didn't get to bed until 5 o'clock.

Irregular verbs

be	was/were	been	light	lit	lit
beat	beat	beaten	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bend	bent	bent	meet	met	met
bite	bit	bitten	pay	paid	paid
bleed	bled	bled	put	put	put
blow	blew	blown	read	read	read
break	broke	broken	ride	rode	ridden
bring	brought	brought	ring	rang	rung
build	built	built	rise	rose	risen
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt	run	ran	run
burst	burst	burst	say	said	said
buy	bought	bought	see	saw	seen
catch	caught	caught	sell	sold	sold
choose	chose	chosen	send	sent	sent
come	came	come	set	set	set
cost	cost	cost	shake	shook	shaken
cut	cut	cut	shine	shone	shone
deal	dealt	dealt	shoot	shot	shot
do	did	done	show	showed	shown
draw	drew	drawn	shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt	shut	shut	shut
drink	drank	drunk	sing	sang	sung
drive	drove	driven	sink	sank	sunk
eat	ate	eaten	sit	sat	sat
fall	fell	fallen	sleep	slept	slept
feed	fed	fed	smell	smelled, smelt	smelled, smelt
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
fight	fought	fought	spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spin	spun	spun
forget	forgot	forgotten	spoil	spoiled, spoilt	spoiled, spoilt
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spread	spread	spread
freeze	froze	frozen	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got (US gotten)	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	stick	stuck	stuck
go	went	gone/been	sting	stung	stung
grow	grew	grown	strike	struck	struck
hang	hanged/hung	hanged/hung	sweep	swept	swept
have	had	had	swell	swelled	swollen
hear	heard	heard	swim	swam	swum
hide	hid	hidden	swing	swung	swung
hit	hit	hit	take	took	taken
hold	held	held	teach	taught	taught
hurt	hurt	hurt	tear	tore	torn
keep	kept	kept	tell	told	told
know	knew	known	think	thought	thought
lay	laid	laid	throw	threw	thrown
lead	led	led	understand	understood	understood
lean	leaned, leant	leaned, leant	wake	woke	woken
learn	learned, learnt	learned, learnt	wear	wore	worn
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lend	lent	lent	wind	wound	wound
let	let	let	write	wrote	written
lie	lay	lain			

Answer key

Unit 1

Grammar

1 Present simple and frequency expressions

- 1 1 goes swimming on Saturdays
2 sometimes go
3 are usually
4 hardly ever gets up
5 often stays
6 is occasionally
7 plays squash twice a week
8 never wins
- 2a 2 At 7.30 a.m. his chauffeur always arrives (at 7.30 a.m.) with the/his car (at 7.30 a.m.).
3 At 8.00 a.m. he often has a breakfast meeting (at 8.00 a.m.) with colleague (at 8.00 a.m.).
4 At 9.15 a.m., he always reads reports and letters and makes phone calls (at 9.15 a.m.).
5 At 1.00 p.m. he sometimes gives a speech at lunches for business groups (at 1.00 p.m.).
6 At 3.00 p.m. he occasionally does a radio interview (at 3.00 p.m.).
7 At 7.00 p.m. he frequently has dinner with diplomats (at 7.00 p.m.).
8 At 11.00 p.m. he always gets home (at 11.00 p.m.) and works on the next day's business (at 11.00 p.m.).
9 He usually goes to bed at 1.00 a.m.
- b 3 When does he get up?
4 Does he have coffee for breakfast?
5 How does he go to work?
6 Where does he work?
7 Does he have lunch in a restaurant?
8 What time does he leave work?
9 What does he do in the evening?
10 When does he go to bed?

c Personal answers.

2 Present perfect simple

- 1a 2 Have you ever talked to a famous person?
3 Have you ever won a lot of money?
4 Have you ever repaired a car?
5 Have you ever swum more than 1,000m?
6 Have you ever seen yourself on TV?
7 Have you ever lived abroad?
- b Personal answers. All answers should be Yes, I have or No, I haven't.

- 2 2 How many countries have you visited?
3 Where have you been on holiday? (not gone)
4 How many jobs have you had?
5 What have you done today?
6 Who have you spoken to today?
7 Where have you been this week? (not gone)
8 How many books have you read this year?

- 3 2 I've been shopping.
3 He hasn't taken any photos.
4 We've bought presents.
5 They've sold their car.
6 I haven't left home.
7 Have you had lunch?
8 He's arrived home.

- 4 1 since I was a child
2 already
3 twice
4 yet
5 still
6 So far
7 just

5 Personal answers.

3 Comparison of adjectives

- 1a 2 The VW Golf is more expensive than the Renault.
3 The Rolls Royce is newer than the Ford.
4 The Renault is smaller than the Ford.
5 The Ford is bigger than the VW Golf.
6 The Rolls Royce is not as small as the VW Golf.
7 The Rolls Royce is less economical than the Ford.
8 The Renault is cheaper than the Ford.
- b 2 The oldest car is the Renault.
3 The cheapest car is the Renault.
4 The most economical car is the Renault.
5 The smallest car is the Renault.
6 The biggest car is the Rolls Royce.
7 The most expensive car is the Rolls Royce.

- 2 1 worse; the worst
2 the wettest
3 the most beautiful
4 more expensive
5 heavier
6 better

Vocabulary

Holidays

- 1 11
1 R U I N S
2 S U R F I N G
3 S A N D
4 B I K E
5 B E A C H
6 B A I T
7 H O R S E
8 F I S H
9 C A N O E
10 G O G G L E S
- 2 1 On the beach and in the sea: sunbathe, play games, build sand castles, swim in the sea, go running, go for a walk, go jogging, have a picnic, go sailing, go snorkelling, go surfing, go water-skiing
2 In the town: go shopping, go sightseeing, visit museums, go to the cinema, go to the theatre, go to restaurants, walk in parks
3 In the country: go cycling, go fishing, go walking (go for a walk), have a picnic, go horse-riding, go rock-climbing

The senses

1 Sight	Hearing	Taste	Smell	Touch
blind	deaf	sour	coffee	cold
bright	music	coffee	gas	rough
light	noise	fizzy	perfume	sticky
smoke	whisper	salt	smoke	warm
view		sweet		

- 2 1 view
2 sticky
3 gas
4 fizzy
5 perfume
6 sour
7 deaf
8 rough
9 whisper

Place idioms

- 1 1 c
2 d
3 a
4 e
5 b
- 2 1 right up your street
2 off the beaten track
3 on the house
4 over the hill
5 in the same boat

Language in action

Asking and answering personal questions

- 1
 - 1 When
 - 2 What
 - 3 Where
 - 4 How
 - 5 How much / What
 - 6 How many
 - 7 Who
 - 8 Why / How
 - 9 How much / What
- 2
 - a 5
 - b 1
 - c 7
 - d 8
 - e No question
 - f 9
 - g 6
 - h 3
 - i 2
 - j No question
 - k 4
- 3
 - 1 A Are
B am
 - 2 A Do
B don't
 - 3 A Have
B haven't
 - 4 A Did
B did

Read for pleasure

Personal answers.

Unit 2

Grammar

1 used to

- 1
 - 1 Marta used to wear glasses when we were at school together so I didn't recognize her without them.
 - 2 When I was young I used to want to be a firefighter.
 - 3 Thirty years ago factory workers used to work longer hours than they do now.
 - 4 I didn't use to like Miguel very much but I've changed my mind about him. He's nice.
 - 5 In my first job I used to be late for work every day. I got into trouble several times.
 - 6 I can't believe how much Peter has changed. He never used to remember my birthday before.

- 2b
- 1 used to travel
 - 2 used to take
 - 3 used to work
 - 4 used to hate
 - 5 used to have
 - 6 used to go out
 - 7 used to put
 - 8 used to be

- c
- 2 How did you use to travel to work?
 - 3 How long did the journey / it use to take?
 - 4 Did you use to stay at home in the evenings?
 - 5 What did you use to do with your dirty clothes?

3 Personal answers.

2 Past simple

- 1
 - 1 spent
 - 2 went
 - 3 took
 - 4 left
 - 5 wasn't
 - 6 arrived
 - 7 was
 - 8 didn't enjoy
 - 9 watched
 - 10 slept
 - 11 didn't sleep
 - 12 landed
 - 13 got
 - 14 were
- 2
 - 2 Who did you go on holiday with?
 - 3 What was the weather like in London when you left?
 - 4 Did you enjoy the flight?
 - 5 What did you do during the flight?

- 6 When did the plane land at Colombo airport?
- 7 Why did you get a shock?

3 Present perfect or Past simple?

- 1
 - 1 did you get
 - 2 have spoken
 - 3 Have you had
 - 4 has lived
 - 5 studied; started
 - 6 have had
 - 7 has visited
 - 8 went
- 2
 - 1 A Have you ever ridden
B haven't; rode
A was
 - 2 B have ... come back; Have you been
 - 3 A have you lived
A did you live
 - 4 A did you get
B left; went
 - 5 B have had
A Have you taken
B have taken
 - 6 A Did you watch
B didn't.

3 Personal answers.

4 Adjective order

- 1
 - 2 A large green plastic bag.
 - 3 A smart red car.
 - 4 A small wooden Japanese box.
 - 5 A lovely old Dutch town.
 - 6 Beautiful long blonde hair.
 - 7 Dark-brown cotton trousers.
 - 8 A comfortable blue leather sofa.
 - 9 A short white linen skirt.
 - 10 A reliable Japanese camera.
 - 11 A horrible blue and white porcelain vase.

2 Personal answers.

Vocabulary

Food and cooking

- 1
 - 1 bake
 - 2 steam
 - 3 grill
 - 4 boil
 - 5 barbecue
 - 6 fry
 - 7 stir-fry
 - 8 roast
- 2 **Potatoes**
boiled
baked
roast
mashed
fried
puréed

Eggs

boiled
soft-boiled
hard-boiled
fried
poached
scrambled

- 3 a spoon
b chill
c cover
d sprinkle
e beat
f stir
- 4 1 Break
2 Stir
3 remove
4 add
5 Leave
6 Beat
7 Spoon
8 Cover; chill
9 sprinkle

Food idioms

- 1 toast
2 cake
3 sieve
4 cucumber
5 horse
6 fish

Language in action

Invitations

- 1 1 B Oh, I'm really sorry but
2 A Do you fancy
B Yeah, great. / I'd like that.
3 A You will come, won't you?
B I'd like that.
4 A Do you want to / Would you like to
B I'd love to but / I'm really sorry but
5 A Would you like to / Do you want to
B Next week's a bit difficult. / Yeah, great.
- 2 1 Would
2 fancy
3 will come; won't you
4 would like to invite

Read for pleasure

- 1 Personal answers.
2 Personal answers.

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Unit 3

Grammar

1 Present continuous

- 1 1 are having
2 is crying
3 is drinking; smoking
4 are arguing
5 are waiting
6 are carrying
7 is sleeping
- 2 1 I leave; I'm working
2 I nearly always drive; I'm walking
3 is happening; are getting; is starting
4 I read; I'm reading
5 are you doing; I'm washing
6 I don't drink

3 Personal answers.

2 Present perfect simple and continuous

- 1a 1 has been playing
2 hasn't even stopped
3 he's been having
4 he's been losing
- b 1 have lived / have been living
2 they've built
3 they've decorated
4 he's finished
5 he's been working
- c 1 I've played / I've been playing
2 I've been
3 I've never played
- d 1 It's rained / It's been raining
2 has overflowed
3 it's flooded
4 made
- 2 1 I've stopped; haven't had
2 have you been; I've been trying to phone
3 has lost; He's been looking
4 have been reading; haven't you finished; I've read
5 have you been learning; I've broken
- 3 1 came (not *has come*)
2 was (not *has been*)
3 haven't written (not *haven't been writing*)
4 have been (not *was really busy*)
5 I started (not *I've started*)
6 I've worked / I've been working (not *I worked*)
7 I went (not *I've been*)
8 I have had (not *I had*)
- 4 1 lived
2 has been going on holiday
3 got divorced
4 has been going out

- 5 worked
6 has lived
7 visited
8 has been working

3 Time and place expressions

- 1 1 Late one night
2 along the motorway
3 at that time
4 at the side of the road
5 to her car
6 home
7 immediately
8 behind her
9 to her friend's house
10 By now
11 outside her friend's house
12 down the road
- 2 1 we were driving slowly
2 Listen carefully!
3 ✓
4 you'd write neatly
5 who drive dangerously
6 The student asked the teacher politely /
The student politely asked the teacher
7 ✓
8 posted it immediately

Vocabulary

Jobs and work

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

- 2 1 living; vet
2 earn
3 salary
4 interview; job
5 work for; employers
6 sack; resign; wages; apply

- 3 1 builder
2 actor
3 optician
4 farmer
5 receptionist
6 photographer
7 university professor
8 artist
9 electrician
10 psychologist

Associated words

brick, house
play, theatre
eye, glasses (lens)
animals, tractor
hotel, telephone
camera, lens
lecture, student
brush, gallery
plug, wire
behaviour, brain

Figures

- 1
 - 1 e
 - 2 j
 - 3 m
 - 4 a
 - 5 i
 - 6 b
 - 7 k
 - 8 l
 - 9 c
 - 10 g
 - 11 h
 - 12 d
 - 13 f
- 2
 - 1 thirty-nine
 - 2 six hundred and eighty
 - 3 seven thousand, five hundred and four
 - 4 ninety-two thousand
 - 5 two million
- 3
 - 1 sixty-five pence
 - 2 ten-pound
 - 3 eight thousand dollars
 - 4 six seven three five one nine
 - 5 five seven double two three five
 - 6 seven point five per cent
 - 7 nineteen forty-eight
 - 8 the sixth of June / June the sixth
- 4 Personal answers.

Idioms to do with time

- 1
 - 1 f
 - 2 c
 - 3 a
 - 4 e
 - 5 b
 - 6 d
- 2
 - 1 I'm having an off day.
 - 2 in no time
 - 3 the small hours
 - 4 killing time
 - 5 at the eleventh hour

Language in action

Agreeing and disagreeing

- 1
 - 1 So do I.
 - 2 Neither am I.
 - 3 So was I.
 - 4 So did I.
 - 5 Neither was I.
 - 6 Neither do I.
 - 7 So am I.
 - 8 Neither did I.
- 2
 - 1 I don't.
 - 2 I am.
 - 3 I wasn't.
 - 4 I didn't.
 - 5 I was.

- 6 I do.
- 7 I'm not.
- 8 I did.
- 3
 - 1 I don't agree.
 - 2 So am I.
 - 3 You're right there.
 - 4 So do I.
 - 5 I agree.
 - 6 I'm not.

Read for pleasure

Personal answers.

Unit 4

Grammar

1 Past simple and Past continuous

- 1
 - 1 was driving
 - 2 had
 - 3 wasn't concentrating
 - 4 crashed
 - 5 was wearing
 - 6 used
 - 7 arrived
 - 8 was taking
 - 9 broke down
 - 10 cut
 - 11 was trying
 - 12 finally arrived

- 2
 - 2 was
 - 3 knew
 - 4 was going out with
 - 5 introduced
 - 6 discovered
 - 7 shared
 - 8 asked
 - 9 went
 - 10 was driving / drove
 - 11 asked
 - 12 said
 - 13 didn't know

- 3
 - 2 Where was she studying
 - 3 How did she know
 - 4 Where did Maria and Roberto go
 - 5 When did Roberto ask
 - 6 Why were Maria's parents

2 Past perfect

- 1 had forgotten
- 2 hadn't turned on
- 3 had left
- 4 hadn't eaten
- 5 had seen
- 6 hadn't been
- 7 had ... driven
- 8 had tried / had eaten

Past simple and Past perfect

- 1 wasn't; had had
- 2 tasted; realized; had forgotten
- 3 had just got; rang
- 4 didn't know; had worked; said
- 5 had finished; arrived; had gone
- 6 telephoned; had not received
- 7 felt; had not had
- 8 started; realized; had met

3 Past tenses

- 1
 - 1 d
 - 2 g
 - 3 b
 - 4 a

- 5 f
6 e
7 c

- 2 1 Why did they stop you?
2 Had the police ever stopped you before?
3 Did you feel nervous when they got out of their car?
4 What did they ask you to do?
5 Had you had anything to drink?

4 Time clauses and sequencers

- 1 1 when / as soon as
2 after / as soon as / when
3 before
4 while
5 before
6 before
7 After / As soon as / When

- 2 1 First; Then
2 after that
3 In the end
4 finally
5 Afterwards
6 later

- 3a 1 c
2 e
3 d
4 a
5 b

- b 1 When / As soon as
2 As soon as / When
3 before
4 while / when
5 When / As soon as
6 First
7 then
8 Finally
9 In the end

Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs

- 1 1 took off
2 nods off
3 touched down
4 pick ... up
5 get away
6 drop ... off
7 stop over
8 see ... off

- 2 Personal answers.

Planes and flying

- 16
1 FLEW
2 FLOWN
3 AISLE
4 JET-LAG
5 SCHEDULED
6 CUSTOMS
-
7 BAGGAGE
8 COCKPIT
9 CONNECTION
10 SEATBELT
11 WINGS
12 HOLD
13 AIRLINE
14 RUNWAY
15 TAXI

Roads and railways

- 1a 1 pedestrian crossing
2 traffic lights
3 junction
4 roundabout
5 pavement
6 main road
7 minor road

- b 1 pavement
2 pedestrian crossing
3 main road
4 roundabout
5 traffic lights
6 minor road
7 junction

2a Employees

buffet car attendant, cleaner, driver, ticket inspector

Places in a railway station

platform, waiting room, ticket office, left luggage

Trains

aisle, buffet car, luggage rack, carriage, restaurant car

- b 1 platform
2 left luggage
3 ticket inspector; carriage
4 luggage rack
5 ticket office
6 waiting room

- 3 Personal answers.

Language in action

Requests

- 1 1 c
2 d
3 a
4 e
5 b
- 2 1 wonder; could turn off
2 you possibly give me / you give me
3 you hold on
4 you mind coming back
5 you hurry up

Read for pleasure

1 Any of the following:

The passenger in Text 1 doesn't want to arrive; the passenger in Text 2 does.

The passenger in Text 1 pays attention to the landscape; the passenger in Text 2 doesn't.

The passenger in 1 was delighted by the boy pushing the trolley; the passenger in 2 mentions his spots and criticizes the food.

- 2 Personal answers.

Unit 5

Grammar

1 will

- 1 Most people won't get married.
- 2 People will be happier than they are now.
- 3 Most people will work from home.
- 4 There won't be enough food for everyone.
- 5 Couples will have only one child.
- 6 The rich will be richer and the poor will be poorer.

2 Personal answers.

2 will, going to, Present continuous

- 1 We're going
- 2 I'll be
- 3 they'll go
- 4 Will life be
- 5 We're going away
- 6 are you doing
- 1 are getting married / are going to get married
- 2 won't be / isn't going to be
- 3 are flying out
- 4 will probably have
- 5 will be able to
- 6 are going to live
- 7 will get on
- 8 am giving up / am going to give up
- 9 will have

3 will: other uses

- 1 will phone
- 2 will be
- 3 will finish
- 4 will remember
- 5 will go
- 6 will have
- 7 will speak
- 8 will stay

4 going to: predictions

- 1 is going to sneeze
- 2 It's going to snow tomorrow.
- 3 is going to scream
- 4 is going to hit that tree
- 5 They're going to run out of petrol.
- 6 She's going to drop the books. / The books are going to fall.

5 will or going to?

- 1 will be
- 2 is going to win
- 3 will peel
- 4 are going to start

- 5 will love
- 6 will see
- 7 will be
- 8 is going to have
- 9 is going to
- 10 won't

2 Personal answers.

6 Definite and indefinite articles

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 0 | 15 the |
| 2 0 | 16 0 |
| 3 0 | 17 0 |
| 4 0 | 18 0 |
| 5 the | 19 the |
| 6 the | 20 the / 0 |
| 7 the | 21 a |
| 8 The / A | 22 the |
| 9 the | 23 the |
| 10 the | 24 the |
| 11 the | 25 a |
| 12 an | 26 the |
| 13 0 | 27 a |
| 14 0 | 28 the |

Towns

- 1 outskirts
- 2 (housing) estate
- 3 shopping precinct
- 4 district
- 5 shopping centre
- 2 Personal answers.

Language in action

Opinions

- 1 Do you think it's a good idea to emigrate to Australia?
- 2 What do you think of Paula's hair?
- 3 Do you have an opinion about boxing?
- 4 What is your opinion of the film?
- 2 a 3
b 4
c 1
d 2
- 3 1 I think / I'd say
2 I'm not sure / It's difficult to say
3 I think / I'd say
4 I'm not sure / It's difficult to say
5 I don't think

4 Personal answers.

Read for pleasure

- 1 She loves it. It is her life.
- 2 Personal answers.

Vocabulary

Places

- 1 harbour
- 2 stream
- 3 cliff
- 4 path
- 5 pebble
- 6 pool
- 7 boulder
- 8 port



Prepositions: in, on, off

- 1 in; off; in
2 in; in
3 on
4 on
5 in; off
6 in
- 2 Personal answers.

Unit 6

Grammar

1 Permission and obligation (1)

can / can't, must / mustn't

- 1
 - 1 can't / mustn't
 - 2 must; can't
 - 3 can't
 - 4 can
 - 5 can't; must
 - 6 can't
- 2
 - 1 Cars mustn't go faster than 110 kph. / Drivers can go at 110 kph but no faster.
 - 2 You can't turn right here. / You mustn't turn right here.
 - 3 Bicycles can use this part of the road. / Cars and other vehicles can't / mustn't use this part of the road.
 - 4 Cars can't / mustn't park here between 7 o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening. / You can park here before 7 o'clock in the evening and after seven o'clock in the morning.

must, mustn't, don't have to

- 1
 - 1 A must
 - B don't have to
 - 2 A must
 - B mustn't
 - 3 B don't have to
 - 4 B mustn't; don't have to

- 2 Personal answers.

2 Permission and obligation (2)

- 1
 - 1 did not have to
 - 2 could
 - 3 had to
 - 4 had to
 - 5 could
 - 6 didn't have to
 - 7 couldn't
 - 8 had to
- 2
 - 2 No one could wear jeans.
 - 3 Only girls could wear earrings. / Boys couldn't wear earrings.
 - 4 Men had to wear ties.
 - 5 They couldn't even take them off in the summer. / They even had to wear them in the summer.
 - 6 You couldn't take food or drinks into the club.
 - 7 People had to pay a lot of money for drinks at the club bar.
 - 8 People under 18 couldn't smoke. / If

you were under 18, you couldn't smoke.

- 3a
 - 2 Did you have to go shopping for your mother?
 - 3 Did you have to do the washing up every day?
 - 4 Did you have to help your brother with his homework?
 - 5 Could you stay the night at your friend's house?
 - 6 Could you go into town with your friends?

b Personal answers.

- 4
 - 2 Next year I won't have to wear a uniform for school. / I won't have to wear a uniform for school next year.
 - 3 Tomorrow evening she'll be able to stay out till midnight. / She'll be able to stay out till midnight tomorrow evening.
 - 4 Next week all students will have to take an oral test. / All students will have to take an oral test next week.
 - 5 He won't be able to buy cigarettes until he's 16.
 - 6 At the weekend he'll have to work very hard. / He'll have to work very hard at the weekend.

3 Indefinite pronouns

- 1
 - 1 anything
 - 2 something
 - 3 something
 - 4 someone
 - 5 somewhere
 - 6 someone
 - 7 anyone
 - 8 no one
 - 9 Everything
 - 10 no one
 - 11 something
- 2
 - 2 I haven't been talking to anyone.
 - 3 I haven't got anything in my hand.
 - 4 John hasn't been anywhere.
 - 5 I don't want to do anything.

Vocabulary

Love and marriage

- 1

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

- 2
 - 1 in-law
 - 2 split; divorced
 - 3 fiancé; wedding
 - 4 widower; partner
 - 5 bridegroom

Cars and driving

- 1
 - a boot
 - b windscreen
 - c engine
 - d tyre
 - e number plate
 - f wing
 - g wheel
 - h bumper
 - i headlights
- a steering wheel
- b horn
- c accelerator
- d brake
- e clutch
- f seatbelt
- g gearstick
- h handbrake
- 2a
 - 1 seatbelt
 - 2 engine
- b
 - 1 accelerator
 - 2 brake
 - 3 horn
 - 4 (head)lights
- c
 - 1 steering wheel
 - 2 tyre
 - 3 wheel
 - 4 boot
- 3
 - 1 e
 - 2 a
 - 3 d
 - 4 b
 - 5 c
- 4
 - 1 on the road to
 - 2 life in the fast lane
 - 3 in the driving seat
 - 4 overtaken
 - 5 steer clear of

Language in action

Permission

- 1
 - 1 A Is it OK
 - B Of course / No problem
 - 2 A Do you think I could possibly / Could I
 - B No problem / Of course
 - 3 A Could I / Do you think I could possibly
 - B I'm afraid not
 - 4 A Any chance of
 - B No way
 - 5 A Do you mind if
 - B I suppose not

- 2 A – Asking for permission
B – Giving or refusing permission
- 1 A Any chance of borrowing / could I borrow your CD collection for my party?
B I'm afraid not / No way – my CDs are worth a lot of money.
- 2 A Do you think I could possibly take the morning off to go to the dentist's?
B Yes, of course / No problem. You can work late one evening next week.
- 3 A Do you mind if / Is it OK if I change (TV) channels?
B No way. I'm watching an exciting film.
- 4 A Do you mind if I send / Do you think I could possibly send a short e-mail to my friend in the USA?
B I suppose not / No problem, as long as you're not at the computer for a long time.
- 5 A Do you mind if / Is it OK if I smoke?
B I suppose not, / Of course, but as long as it's only one cigarette.

Read for pleasure

These words and expressions show that the Iron Man is very big:

*Taller than a house
His great iron head,
as big as a bedroom,
His eyes, like headlamps,
his enormous iron right foot,
His great iron ears fell off
His great iron head fell off.*

Unit 7

Grammar

1 can, could

- 1 1 Can
2 can't
3 could
4 can
5 Can / Could
6 can't / couldn't
7 could
8 Can / Could
9 can't
10 Can / Could
11 could / can

- 2 1 offer
2 ability
3 possibility
4 ability
5 request
6 possibility
7 request
8 request
9 possibility
10 permission
11 suggestion

3 Personal answers.

- 4 1 g 5 h
2 c 6 d
3 f 7 b
4 a 8 e

2 can, could, may, might

- 1 1 may / might / could
2 Can / Could; Can / Could
3 could / may / might
4 might
5 could
6 may / might / could
7 may / might; Can / Could

- 2 1 d may
2 e might
3 c could
4 a could
5 b can

- 3 1 He could write a note, tie it to one of the birds and send it off from the island.
He could cut one of the trees down and make it into a boat (canoe or a raft) and then sail away from the island.
He could set fire to one of the trees and hope the ship would see him.
He could try and swim to the ship.
He could put a message in the bottle.
- 2 Personal answers.

3 Relative clauses

- 1 1 E
2 E
3 N The cinema, which can seat 1,000 people, was built in the 1930s.
4 E
- 2 1 My friend Simon, who lives in Washington, ...
2 Everyone who / that drives ...
3 Workaholics are people who / that enjoy ...
4 I don't know many children who / that can read ...
5 My school, which has over a thousand children, ...
6 There's the man who / that stole ...
7 Judith comes from Preston, which ...
8 The car which / that has been outside our house ... / The car, which has been outside our house for the last five days, belongs ...
- 3 2 Calvin Klein, who is the son of a New York grocer, is an American fashion designer.
3 Giorgio Armani, who was formerly a medical student, is an Italian fashion designer.
4 He set up his business, which now has a turnover of more than \$350 million, in 1975.
5 The man who / that became Christian Dior's top designer at the age of 21 was called Yves Saint Laurent.
6 The famous Italian, who has white hair and wears casual clothes, travels around in a bullet-proof car.
7 Vivienne Westwood, who made baggy style popular, is now a middle-aged designer.
- 4 Personal answers.

Vocabulary

Body language; extreme adjectives

- 1 2 *clever* is not an extreme adjective. My parents think I'm quite clever ...
3 *brilliant* is the only extreme adjective. My younger sister is absolutely brilliant ...
4 *blush* is something you do not choose or decide to do. It just happens. My little brother ... blushed
5 *yawn* is something you do with your mouth – the others to are to do with eyes. You haven't stopped yawning all evening ...

6 *frown* is a negative expression
Don't frown. It makes you look so
serious ...

- 2 1 WORM 5 HOOD
2 WORD 6 HOOK
3 CORD 7 COOK
4 HOLD

Prepositions

- 1 at; to 3 about
2 of 4 from

Idioms with parts of the body

- 1 1 shoulder
2 muscle
3 elbow
4 wrist
5 fingers
6 hip
7 leg
8 knee
9 ear
10 neck
11 stomach
12 ankle
13 foot
2 1 leg
2 neck
3 ear
4 fingers
5 foot
6 shoulder

Language in action

Making suggestions

- 1 1 You could / You should
2 What about / How about
3 Why not ...
4 you should
5 What about / How about
2 1 I'm not sure about that. / I'm not keen
on that idea.
2 That's not a bad idea. / Good idea.
3 That's not a bad idea. / Good idea.
4 I'm not sure about that. / I'm not keen
on that idea.
5 That's not a bad idea. / Good idea. /
Brilliant!
6 No, I don't think so. / I'm not sure
about that. / I'm not keen on that
idea.

Read for pleasure

- 1 Personal answers.
2 Personal answers.

Unit 8

Grammar

1 Reported speech

- 1 2 'We went swimming yesterday.'
3 'I'm younger than you.'
4 'We'll come and see you later.'
5 'I'm definitely leaving tomorrow
morning.'
6 'I'm sorry, but I can't lend you any
money.'
7 'I left last month and I've been
travelling ever since.'
8 'I still feel ill.'
2 2 She said it was her birthday the next /
following day. She would be nineteen.
3 He said I was the only person he knew
who liked modern music.
4 She said she couldn't help me until
the following week / the week after.
5 She said she'd passed her driving test.
6 He said he was leaving school at the
end of the following month.
7 She said she wouldn't be at work that
day. (She said) She didn't feel very
well.
8 He said he'd been to Crete for his
holiday the previous year / the year
before. (He said) It was a fantastic
place.

2 Reported questions

- 1 1 My mother asked me why I'd (I had)
got my best clothes on.
2 My father asked me where I was
going.
3 She asked me what I was going to do
there.
4 He asked me if I was going with
anyone.
5 She asked me what his name was.
6 He asked whether / if they'd (they
had) ever met him.
7 She asked what time I'd (I would) be
back.
8 He asked me how I'd (I would) get
home.
2 1 'Why are you here?'
2 'Can you come to my party this
evening?'
3 'Have you been trying to phone me?'
4 'Are you enjoying your new job?'
5 'Where were you yesterday?'
6 'Who is your favourite singer?'
7 'Where's the nearest hotel?' / 'Could
you tell us where the nearest hotel is?'
8 'Has anyone seen my keys? I've been
looking for them for days.'

- 3 Personal answers.

3 Reported statements and questions

- 3 Where are you working now / at the
moment?
4 I'm a salesman for a telephone
company.
5 I like my job but I think it is time for a
change.
6 Will you be able to work in other
countries?
7 Yes, I'll be very happy to travel abroad.
8 Have you worked abroad before?
9 No, I haven't.
10 How much do you earn in your
present job?
11 It's about \$2,000 a month.
12 We'll telephone you tomorrow to tell
you whether you've got the job or
not.
13 Thank you for coming to the
interview.
14 Goodbye.

4 Expressing quantities

- 1 1 much
2 plenty of
3 much
4 much
5 a few
6 Lots of
7 lots of
8 a little
9 some
10 plenty
2 1 many
2 a lot
3 some
4 any
5 plenty
6 a little
7 little
8 much / any

- 3 Personal answers.

Vocabulary

Telephones

- 1 12
1 CALL
2 ON
3 MESSAGE
4 ANSWER
5 SLEEP
6 RING OFF
7 UP
8 THROUGH
9 OFF
10 TONE
11 MOBILE

Feelings

- 1 1 b
2 f
3 a
4 e
5 c
6 d
- 2 1 excited
2 cheerful
3 tense
4 shy
5 thrilled
6 afraid
- 3 1 afraid
2 tense
3 happy
4 excited
5 keen
6 shy

say, tell, speak

- 1 1 telling
2 speak
3 told; told
4 Speak
5 told
6 said
7 tell
- 2 1 whispered
2 announced
3 chatting
4 dictated
5 shouted

Language in action

On the telephone

- 1 1 Can I help you?
2 Who's calling
3 Just hold on a moment
4 I'll put you through
- 2 1 Kathy speaking
2 Could I speak to someone
3 Can I take your details?
4 How do you spell that, please?
5 And your address
6 Can I pay by credit card?
7 Can you tell me your number?
8 And the expiry date?

Read for pleasure

Personal answers.

Unit 9

Grammar

1 Conditional sentences: first and zero

- 1 1 h
2 b
3 g
4 f
5 a
6 c
7 e
8 d
- 2 2 eat; will grow
3 will get; cut
4 falls; will have
5 will lose; put
6 drop; will visit

3 Personal answers.

2 Second conditional

- 1 2 If she could speak Spanish, she would be able to get a job in Spain.
3 If I had more free time, I would learn a new musical instrument.
4 If I could find Martin's / his address I'd send him / Martin a postcard.
5 If I were younger / If I weren't so old, I'd be an airline pilot.
6 If my eyesight was better / If my eyesight wasn't so bad, I'd read more quickly.
7 If I had more money, I'd (like to) buy a Mercedes car.
8 If my TV worked, I could watch that programme about the Internet.
9 If I wasn't / weren't afraid of heights, I'd (love to) climb to the top of the Eiffel Tower.
- 2 2 If you were unemployed, what would you do with your time?
3 If you won a holiday competition, where would you go?
4 If you were at the sports centre, what sport would you play?
5 If you were lost in a big city, who would you ask for help?

3 Personal answers.

3 Reason and purpose

- 1 1 because / as
2 because of
3 So as not to
4 To / In order to
5 so that
6 As / Because
7 in order to / to

- 2 1 to / in order to get / withdraw some money / cash.
because he wants some cash / money.
2 because he has lost / can't find his mother.
3 to protect herself from the rain. / in order to keep herself dry.
because of the heavy rain. / because it's raining.
so as not to get wet.
4 to / in order to buy / get a pizza.
because they want a pizza.
5 because they want to cross the road.
in order to / to cross the road.
6 to / in order to pick up passengers.
because people are waiting.
7 to / in order to catch the bus. / because they want to catch the bus.
so as not to miss the bus.
8 to / in order to stop the taxi. / because she wants the taxi to stop. / so that the taxi will stop.

Vocabulary

Crime and the law

- 1

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

- 2 1 Police; arrest
2 broke
3 sentences; prison
4 arson
5 kidnap
6 sue
- 3 1 murderer
2 burglar
3 thief
4 blackmailer
- 4 2 burglary
3 theft
4 blackmail
- 5 1 sentenced
2 committing
3 arrested
4 defended
5 gave
6 enforce
7 caught

Noises

- 1 was ticking
- 2 was whistling
- 3 screech / screeching
- 4 dripping
- 5 creaked
- 6 slammed

good and bad

- 1
 - 1 happy
 - 2 sensible
 - 3 stressful
 - 4 cold and wet
 - 5 reliable
 - 6 evil
 - 7 poor
 - 8 high
- 2 Personal answers.

Language in action

Asking for and giving reasons

- 1 **Possible answers**
 - 1 Why do you need a walking stick?
 - 2 Why on earth are you so happy?
 - 3 Why have you bought a car (after all this time)?
 - 4 Could you tell me why you don't smoke?
 - 5 Why on earth are you so exhausted?
- 2 **Possible answers**
 - 1 For the simple reason that I missed the / my train.
 - 2 (Because) I / the car had a puncture / had a flat tyre, that's why.
 - 3 Because my brother was using / was on the phone.
 - 4 Mainly because I was in a hurry / I didn't have enough time.
 - 5 The main reason was that I didn't have any money on / with me.

Read for pleasure

- 1
 - A Man bitten by angry motorist
 - B Rise in youth crime feared
 - C Smacking case father walks free
 - D Woman jailed for leaving children
 - E Sacking of net user fair
- 2 Personal answers.

Unit 10

Grammar

1 Passive and active forms

(The picture shows the French team winning the World Cup in 1998.)

- 1
 - 1 was played; was watched; was seen
 - 2 are taken; are driven
 - 3 was sent; were given
 - 4 was published; were predicted
- 2
 - 2 are borrowed
People borrow twenty thousand books from the library every week.
 - 3 is read
At least six million people read this newspaper every day.
 - 4a was broken into
One night while I was on holiday burglars broke into my apartment.
 - b were taken
The two men took all my tapes and CDs.
 - 5 was diverted
The authorities diverted our flight to another airport.
- 3 13-year-old Simon Duval *was attacked* as he was travelling home from France on a ferry on Friday evening. The attack on the boy *was seen* by Mr and Mrs Nugent, passengers on the ferry. / Mr and Mrs Nugent, passengers on the ferry saw the boy *being attacked*.

Duval was walking on the deck of the ferry at about 7.30 *when he was assaulted*. *He was hit several times and (was) left lying on the deck next to one of the lifeboats*. A member of the ship's crew, who was trying to help the boy, *was then kicked*.

Ten minutes later the window of the ship's souvenir shop *was broken* and money *was stolen* from the cash register.

2 More passive forms

- 1
 - 1 My glasses have been moved.
 - 2 My car hasn't been cleaned for over a year.
 - 3 I am being served.
 - 4 I am being charged with dangerous driving (by the police).
 - 5 These days bad eyesight can be improved by laser treatment.
 - 6 While my car was being repaired, I cycled to work.
 - 7 I may be asked to go for an interview tomorrow.
 - 8 The house next door is being decorated.

- 2
 - 2 The water is passed through a screen. Large objects are removed.
 - 3 The water is stored in a reservoir.
 - 4 The water is purified. It is passed through sand filters.
 - 5 Chemicals like chlorine and fluoride are added. / Chemicals, for example ...
 - 6 The purified water is pumped to (people's) houses.
- 3 Personal answer.

3 Relative clauses

- 1a
 - 1 Forthlin Road, *which* is an ordinary house in Liverpool, ...
 - 2 people *who* love the Beatles
 - 3 the place *where* the McCartney family
 - 4 reason *why* the house
 - 5 Paul, *whose* father was at work all day, ...
 - 6 the songs *which* were written
 - 7 the house, *which* was bought ... in 1998, is a museum.
 - 8 Visitors, *who* are taken round in small groups, ...
 - 9 The house, *which* has been ... of the 1950s, ...
 - 10 the period *when* Paul was growing up.
- b
 - 2 people *that* love the Beatles
 - 6 the songs *that* were written
- 2 Personal answers.

Vocabulary

Shapes and materials

- 1
 - 11
 - 1 RECTANGULAR
 - 2 SQUARE
 - 3 POINTED
 - 4 PLASTIC
 - 5 ROUND
 - 6 GLASS
 - 7 CURVED
 - 8 FLAT
 - 9 METAL
 - 10 BRICKS
- a square; glass; curved; flat
- b round
- c triangular; glass; metal
- d plastic; metal; pointed
- e rectangular; glass
- f bricks

- 2 Personal answers.

- 4 mortgage
 - 5 loan
 - 6 pension
 - 7 waste
 - 8 spend
 - 9 costs
 - 10 in the red
 - 11 inheritance
- 2
- 1 valuables
 - 2 values
 - 3 value
 - 4 valuable
 - 5 expensive
 - 6 expenses
 - 7 expense
 - 8 worthless
 - 9 invaluable
 - 10 Priceless

British and American English

- 1 cheque-book
- 2 notes; wallet
- 3 handbag
- 4 bill
- In British English a *purse* is where you keep coins.
- *Check* means 'cheque' and 'bill' in British English.

Idioms with *money*

- 1

 - 1 d
 - 2 f
 - 3 a
 - 4 e
 - 5 b
 - 6 c

- 2

 - 1 put your money where your mouth is
 - 2 got our money's worth
 - 3 For my money
 - 4 are made of money

Language in action

Review

- 1

 - 1 What do you think of genetic engineering?
 - 2 Do you fancy going for a pizza after class?
 - 3 Are you going out with someone at the moment?
 - 4 I don't think the government should increase taxes.
 - 5 Would you mind closing the window?
 - 6 Do you think I could possibly borrow your car?
 - 7 What about organizing a birthday party for Katherine?
 - 8 Why on earth are you getting up so early?

- 9 I'm afraid that's completely wrong.
- 10 Oh well it can't be helped.

- 2
- a 1 (Sentence A)
 - b 3 (Sentence A)
 - c 6 (Sentence A)
 - d 10 (Sentence B)
 - e 7 (Sentence A)
 - f 2 (Sentence A)
 - g 8 (Sentence A)
 - h 4 (Sentence B)
 - i 9 (Sentence B)
 - j 5 (Sentence A)

3 Possible answers

- 1 I thought it was very funny.
- 2 I'm sorry, I can't. I've got an exam tomorrow.
- 3 I've no idea.
- 4 I agree.
- 5 It's your party. You can invite who you want.
- 6 I'm sorry I can't. I'm broke.
- 7 To get a better job.
- 8 No it isn't, it's Peter Smith.
- 9 It doesn't matter. Don't worry about it.
- 10 That's a good idea. Where do you want to go?

Read for pleasure

Personal answers.

- 5 actor
6 novelist

- c 1 an actor
2 a conductor
3 an artist
4 a novelist
5 a musician
6 a composer

- 3 Personal answers.

Idioms with *play*

- 1 1 c
2 d
3 a
4 e
5 f
6 b
- 2 1 play it cool
2 play it by ear
3 play it safe
4 playing with fire

Language in action

Apologizing

- 1 A 4, 1, 6, 3, 2, 5
B 6, 2, 1, 4, 7, 5, 3
- 2 1 know
2 borrow
3 afraid
4 bit
5 brakes
6 really
7 feel
8 badly
9 pay
10 matter
11 so
12 Forget
13 helped
14 world

Read for pleasure

- 1 Article A is factual. Article B gives the writer's own personal view.
- 2 Personal answers.

Unit 12

Grammar

1 *should*

- 1 e; shouldn't
2 d; shouldn't
3 f; shouldn't
4 g; shouldn't
5 a; should
6 h; should
7 c; shouldn't
8 b; should

2 *should and ought to*

- 1 Don't you think you ought to tell Jason you can't go?
2 You shouldn't smoke at an interview.
3 Do you think I should go?
4 She should apologize.
5 Do you think we ought to wait a bit longer?
6 He oughtn't to drive.

3 *should, ought to, Why don't you ...?, If I were you ...*

- 1 ought to / should
2 If I were you
3 Why don't you
4 if you were me
5 should / ought to
6 should
7 if I were you
8 Why don't you
9 should

4 Third conditional

- 1 1 e
2 a
3 h
4 b
5 g
6 c
7 d
8 f
- 2 2 wouldn't have been
3 hadn't asked
4 wouldn't have gone
5 had come
6 I'd have felt
7 would have eaten
- 3 2 hadn't gone; wouldn't have met
3 had asked; wouldn't have complained
4 had known; would have sent
5 had made; would have had to
6 Would you have remembered; hadn't reminded
7 hadn't invited; would have come
8 hadn't drunk; wouldn't have felt

4 Possible answers

- 1 I would have made a vegetarian dish.
2 we had left on time.
3 she would have got there quicker.
4 If I had eaten any more
5 if he had asked her
6 I would have brought my swimming things
- 5 2 I would have phoned you if I had known your number. / If I had known your number, I would have phoned you.
3 If Helen had watered the plant, it wouldn't have died. / The plant wouldn't have died if Helen had watered it.
4 If Robert had apologized, Ann wouldn't have finished with him. / Ann wouldn't have finished with Robert if he had apologized.
5 If I had written the appointment in my diary, I wouldn't have forgotten. / I wouldn't have forgotten the appointment if I had written it in my diary.
6 If Louise had eaten the fish, she would have become ill. / Louise would have become ill if she had eaten the fish.
7 If I had seen James, I would have passed on your message. / I would have passed on your message if I had seen James.
8 If Hannah hadn't sent me a recent photo of herself, I wouldn't have recognized her. / I wouldn't have recognized Hannah if she hadn't sent me a recent photo of herself.

5 *all, both, either, neither, none*

- 1 1 all
2 None
3 Both
4 All
5 neither
6 either
7 Neither
8 none
9 either
10 Both
- 2 1 both; Neither; both
2 all; both; either
3 neither; either; both; neither
4 All; none

Vocabulary

The language of money

- 1 1 well-off
2 poor
3 broke / in the red

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