

# ENGLISH FILE

**Elementary Student's Book** 

with DVD-ROM

iTutor

Review Indo

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**OXFORD** 

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# ENGLISH FILE

**Elementary Student's Book** 



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116 Listening

P vowel sounds, word stress

# 1A My name's Hannah, not Anna

Hannah. Nice to meet you.

### 1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a (12)) Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1–4.









b Listen again and complete the gaps.

1 A	Hi, I'm	Mike.	What's your	1?
-----	---------	-------	-------------	----

B Hannah.

A 2\_\_\_\_\_

B Hannah!

2 A What's your phone 3 ?

B It's 7894 132 456.

A 4\_\_\_\_\_. See you on Saturday. Bye.

B Goodbye.

3 A 5 , Mum. This is Hannah.

B 6\_\_\_\_\_. Nice to meet you.

C Nice to <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_you, Anna.

B 8 name's Hannah.

C Sorry, Hannah.

4 A Hi, 9 \_\_\_\_. You're early!

B Hello, Mrs Archer. How are 10

C I'm very well, 11\_\_\_\_\_\_ you, Anna. And you?

B 12\_\_\_\_, thanks.

A It's Hannah, Mum.

c Complete the gaps with a word from the list.

Fine	Hi	I'm	Thanks	Bye
Hello	=_			
My na	ıme	's =		
Very well =				
Than	k yo	u =		
Good	bye	=		

- d (13)) Listen and repeat some phrases from the dialogue. Copy the <u>rhy</u>thm.
- e (1)4)) In groups of three, practise the dialogues with the sound effects. Change roles.
- f Introduce yourself to other students.

Hello, I'm Antonio.	
What's your name?	Carla. Nice to meet you

# 2 GRAMMAR verb be ⊞, subject pronouns

a Complete the sentences with are, is, or am.

I'm Mike.	=	I	Mike.
My name's Hannah.	=	My name	Hannah.
You're early.	=	You	early.
It's 7894 132 456.	=	It	_ 7894 132 456.

- **b** ➤ p.124 Grammar Bank 1A. Learn more about verb be ± and subject pronouns, and practise them.
- c (16)) Listen and repeat the pronouns and contractions.
- d 17)) Listen. Say the contraction. )) | 1 am ( | 'r
- e In pairs, try to remember the names in your class. Say He's | She's \_\_\_\_\_.
- f Stand up and speak to other students.

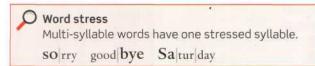
# 3 PRONUNCIATION

vowel sounds, word stress

a (18)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

			e	TOT	<b>O</b>
fish	tree	cat	egg	train	bike
it this	he we	am thanks	very well	they name	I Hi
	meet '				Bye

b > p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the example words and spellings for the sounds in a.



c 19)) Listen and under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable in these words.

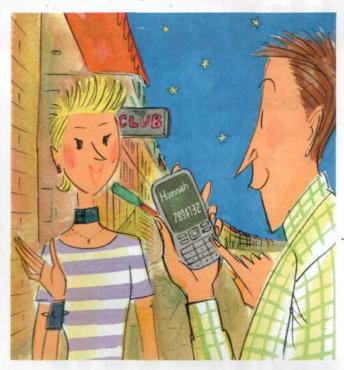
air port com pulter elmail kalralte holtel mulselum sallad telnnis pasita in terinet basiket ball sand wich

d Write the words from c in the chart.

e In pairs, write more words that you know in each column. How do you pronounce them?

#### 4 VOCABULARY

days of the week, numbers 0-20



- a Look at the picture. Can you remember what Mike and Hannah say?
- b p.148 Vocabulary Bank Days and numbers. Do parts 1 and 2.
- c (1)12)) Listen and say the next day or number.
  - i)) Monday, Tuesday ( Wednesday
- **d** What's your phone number? What day is it today? And tomorrow?

# 5 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a (1) (13)) Listen. Where are they? Write 1–6 in the boxes.

airport	Gate number	
sandwich bar	euros	cents
hotel	Room	
museum	Closed on	
taxi	Mancl	nester Road
school	Classes on	and

- b Listen again. Write a number or a day in each space.
- c (114)) Listen and respond.
  - ))) Hello. Nice to meet you. ( Nice to meet you.

# 1B All over the world

VOCABULARY the world  Can you name three countries in English?	Where are these capital cities?	
Can you name three countries in English:	a Canberra	G.
➤ p.149 Vocabulary Bank The world.	b Prague	+ 0
(1) 17)) Listen. Say the nationality.	d Ankara	
))) Scotland (Scottish	e Edinburgh	11
2-	What country is the money from?	
In pairs, do the quiz.	a the dollar	
Useful phrases	b the yuan	=0.45
I think it's in Italy.	. c the rouble	96
I think it's Russian, but I'm not sure.	d the pound e the yen	
THE W	What country is the food from?	
PRONUNCIATION /a/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/	a tapas	OPA
	a tapas b goulash	OPA OPA
The /a/ sound	a tapas	OF.
The /a/ sound is the most common vowel	a tapas b goulash c pasta d tacos	OP.
The /ə/ sound	a tapas b goulash c pasta	OF.
The /a/ sound The /a/ sound is the most common vowel sound in English. The /a/ sound has many different spellings, e.g. Hello, Saturday, Britain	a tapas b goulash c pasta d tacos	OP.
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The /a/ sound The /a/ sound is the most common vowel sound in English. The /a/ sound has many different spellings, e.g. Hello, Saturday, Britain  1 20)) Listen and repeat the words and ounds.  American Argentinian Scotland Switzerland  1 21)) Listen and repeat the sound pictures	a tapas b goulash c pasta d tacos  What nationality are the flags? a  b  c  1 18)) What national anthem	OP!
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The /a/ sound The /a/ sound is the most common vowel sound in English. The /a/ sound has many different spellings, e.g. Hello, Saturday, Britain  1 20)) Listen and repeat the words and ounds.  American Argentinian Scotland Switzerland  1 21)) Listen and repeat the sound pictures and sentences. Practise with a partner.	a tapas b goulash c pasta d tacos  What nationality are the flags? a  b  c  t  d  is it? Write the nationality. a  C	OPA ATTACK
The /a/ sound The /a/ sound is the most common vowel sound in English. The /a/ sound has many different spellings, e.g. Hello, Saturday, Britain  1 20)) Listen and repeat the words and ounds.  American Argentinian Scotland Switzerland  1 21)) Listen and repeat the sound pictures and sentences. Practise with a partner.  Chess Charles is Czech, not	a tapas b goulash c pasta d tacos  What nationality are the flags? a  b  C  D  D  C  D  D  D  D  D  D  D  D  D	OP2
The /a/ sound The /a/ sound is the most common vowel sound in English. The /a/ sound has many different spellings, e.g. Hello, Saturday, Britain  1 20)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.  American Argentinian Scotland Switzerland  1 21)) Listen and repeat the sound pictures and sentences. Practise with a partner.	a tapas b goulash c pasta d tacos  What nationality are the flags? a  b  c  d  s  1 18)) What national anthem is it? Write the nationality. a b d  C 1 19)) What language is it?	GP.
The /a/ sound The /a/ sound is the most common vowel sound in English. The /a/ sound has many different spellings, e.g. Hello, Saturday, Britain  1 20)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.  American Argentinian Scotland Switzerland  1 21)) Listen and repeat the sound pictures and sentences. Practise with a partner.  Chess Charles is Czech, not	a tapas b goulash c pasta d tacos  What nationality are the flags?  a  b  c  t  d  1 18)) What national anthem is it? Write the nationality.  a  b  d  1 19)) What language is it? Write a-d in the boxes.	OP.
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The /a/ sound The /a/ sound is the most common vowel sound in English. The /a/ sound has many different spellings, e.g. Hello, Saturday, Britain  1. 20)) Listen and repeat the words and ounds.  American Argentinian Scotland Switzerland  1. 21)) Listen and repeat the sound pictures and sentences. Practise with a partner.  Charles is Czech, not French.  Shower She's Polish or Russian.	a tapas b goulash c pasta d tacos  What nationality are the flags?  a  b  c  t  d  1 18)) What national anthem is it? Write the nationality.  a  b  d  1 19)) What language is it? Write a-d in the boxes.	COP.

The word for a language is usually the same as the nationality adjective, e.g. in Italy the language is Italian.

c > p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the example words and spellings for the sounds in a and b.

# 3 GRAMMAR verb be 2 and -

- a 122)) Cover the dialogues. Listen to three interviews in London. Which countries are the people from?
- **b** Read the dialogues. Complete with I'm, I'm not, are, aren't, is, or isn't.



- 1 A Are you English?
  - B No, \_\_\_\_\_English. Scottish.
  - A Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from in Scotland?
  - B \_\_\_\_\_ from Glasgow.



- 2 A Where \_\_\_\_\_you from?
  - B \_\_\_\_ from Australia, from Darwin.
  - A Where's Darwin? it near Sydney?
  - B No, it \_\_\_\_\_. It's in the north.
  - A \_\_\_\_\_it nice?
  - B Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_. It's beautiful.



- 3 A Where \_\_\_\_\_\_you from?
  - **B** We're from Columbus, Ohio, in the USA.
  - A you on holiday?
  - C No, we \_\_\_\_\_. We're students.
- c Listen and check.
- **d** ➤ p.124 Grammar Bank 1B. Learn more about verb be ② and □, and practise it.
- e (1,24)) Listen and respond with a short answer.
  - )) Is Sydney the capital of Australia? ( No, it isn't.
- f With a partner, write three questions beginning *Is...?* or *Are...?* Ask them to another pair.

## 4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress

# O Sentence stress

In sentences we stress the important words.

Where's she from? She's from China.

- a 125)) Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.
  - 1 A Where are you from?
    B I'm from Dublin.
  - 2 A Are you American?
- B No, I'm not. I'm Australian.b Practise the dialogues in 3 with a partner.
- Communication Where are they from?
- c ➤ Communication Where are they from? A p.100 B p.106.
- d Ask people in the class Where are you from?



a Look at the signs. Can you say the numbers?





- b p.148 Vocabulary Bank Days and numbers. Do part 3.
- c (1,27)) Listen and write the numbers.
- **d** Write ten numbers from 21–100. Dictate them to a partner.

# 6 LISTENING

- a (1)28)) Listen and repeat the pairs of numbers. What's the difference?
  - 1 a 13 b 30

5 a 17 b 70

- 2 a 14 b 40
- 6 a 18 b 80
- 3 a 15 b 50
- 7 a 19 b 90
- 4 a 16 b 60
- b 1 29)) Which number do you hear? Listen and circle a or b above.
- c Play Bingo. . .
- 7 (130)) SONG All Over the World

# 1C Open your books, please

B-E-Z-E-R-R-A

#### 1 VOCABULARY

classroom language

a Look at the picture of a classroom. Match the words and pictures.

	board/boid/
	chair/tfeə/
OF I	computer/kəm'pju:tə/
	desk/desk/
	door/do:/
	picture /'piktfə/
8	table /'terbl/
	wall/woil/
	window/windou/

- b (1)31)) Listen and check.
- c > p.150 Vocabulary Bank Classroom language.
- d (134)) Listen and follow the instructions.

# 2 PRONUNCIATION

/ou/, /uː/, /ɑː/; the alphabet

 a (1)35)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

	phone	close mobile
uff	boot	school do
	car	class answer

b (1)36)) Look at these common abbreviations. Can you say any of them in English? Listen and check.





c (1)37)) Complete the alphabet chart with B, C, D, K, M, N, O, S, T, U, V, W. Listen and check.

train	Tx tree	egg	bike	phone	boot	car
· A		F	I		Q	R
Н		L	Y			
J						
-	E			1 1 20		
	G					
	P	X				
		Z				

d (1)38)) Listen and circle the letter you hear.

1 EAI 2 GJ 3 KQ 4 CS 5 VPB 6 MN 7 VW 8 UY

 $e \quad \hbox{Practise saying the phrases below with abbreviations}.$ 

a Personal Computer the United Kingdom the European Union a Disc Jockey

a Very Important Person the United States of America a Portable Document Format the National Basketball Association

# 3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a (1,39)) A student goes to London to study English. Listen to the interview and complete her form.

<u> </u>
Brr
Avenida Princesa Isabel
dbezerra@mail.com
55 •

)		(40)) Listen. Complete the receptionist's
	q	uestions.
	1	What's your name?
	2	your surname?
		do you spell it?
	4	Where are you?
	5	old are you?
		your address?
		your postcode?
	8	What's your address?
	9	What's your?
		isten again and repeat the questions. <u>Copy</u> he <u>rhy</u> thm.
1		sk your partner the questions. Write down eir answers.
5		Spelling: names and addresses RR = double R @ = at . = dot
	_	The state of the s
•		RAMMAR possessive
	a	djectives: <i>my</i> , <i>your</i> , etc.
	C	omplete the gaps with I, you, my, or your.
	-	omprese the gaps with 1, you, my, or your.

b p.124 Grammar Bank 1C. Learn more about possessive adjectives and practise them.

\_\_\_\_\_ name? \_ name's Darly.

\_'m from Rio.

from?

- c (1 42)) Listen. Change the sentences.
  - ))) I'm Richard. My name's Richard.

# 5 SPEAKING

1 Where are

2 What's \_\_

➤ Communication What's his / her real name? A p.100 B p.106. Find out if some actors' and singers' names are their real names or not.

#### **6 WRITING**

•> p.111 Writing Completing a form. Complete an application for a student visa and write a paragraph about you.

# Practical English Arriving in London





#### 1 VOCABULARY in a hotel

a Match the words and symbols.













- Reception /rr/sepʃn/
- the lift /lift/
- a single room //singl rom/
- a double room /dabl rom/
- the bar /box/
  - the ground floor /(graund)·flow (first, second, third, etc.)
- b (1)43)) Listen and check.

# 2 INTRODUCTION

- a (144)) Watch or listen to Jenny and Rob. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - 1 Rob lives and works in London.
  - 2 He's a writer for a magazine.
  - 3 The name of his magazine is London 20seven.
  - 4 Jenny is British.
  - 5 She's an assistant editor.
  - 6 It's her second time in the UK.
- b Watch or listen again. Say why the F sentences are false.

# 3 CHECKING IN

- a (1.45)) Watch or listen to Jenny checking into a hotel room. Answer the questions.
  - 1 Complete Jenny's surname: ZI\_LI\_SK\_.
  - 2 What's her room number?
- b Watch or listen again. Complete the You Hear phrases.

		))) You Hear	You Say  Hello. I have a reservation.  My name's Jennifer Zielinski		
	Good	d evening, madam.			
Т	Can you	that, please?	Z-I-E-L-I-N-S-K-I.		
		For five nights?	Yes, that's right.		
	Can I have your passport, please?		Just a secondHere you are		
940	here, He It's room 306,	you. Can you sign ? Thank you. re's your , on the third floor. is over there.	. The lift? Oh, the elevator.		
	Yes. Enjoy your	stay, Ms Zielinski.	Thank you.		

#### O British and American English

lift = British English elevator = American English z = /zed/ in British English, /zii/ in American English

#### Greetings

Good morning = > 12.00 Good afternoon = 12.00 > 18.00

Good evening = 18.00 > Good night = Goodbye (when you go to bed)

Madam = a polite way to greet a woman

Sir = a polite way to greet a man

c (1,46)) Watch or listen and repeat the You Say phrases. Copy the rhythm.

# EPISODE 1



- d Practise the dialogue with a partner.
- e Work in pairs. Read your role and look at the dialogue in **3b**. What do you need to change?
  - A (book open) You are the receptionist. It's 11.00 a.m. **B**'s room is 207 on the second floor. Begin with *Good morning sir* | madam.
  - **B** (book closed) You arrive at the hotel. Use your name and surname.
- f 👪 Roleplay the dialogue. Then swap roles.
- g (1,47)) Look at the information in the box. Listen and repeat the *Can...*? phrases.
- Can you...? = Please do it Can you sign here? Can you spell that?

Can I have...? = Please give me (your passport,

Can I have your passport, please? Can I have my key, please?

- h You are in a hotel. How do you ask the receptionist to give you...?
  - your key
     your passport
  - · a map of London · a pen



### 4 JENNY TALKS TO ROB

- a (1 48)) Watch or listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - 1 Jenny has a coffee.
  - 2 She is in London on business.
  - 3 The waitress is German.
  - 4 Jenny phones Rob Walker.
  - 5 Jenny is tired.
  - 6 Their meeting is at 10.00.







- b Watch or listen again. Say why the F sentences are false.
- c (149)) Read the information in the box. Listen and repeat the Would you like...? phrases and the responses. Practise offering drinks and responding.

#### O Would you like ...?

Would you like a coffee? Yes, please.
Would you like another tea? No, thanks.

We use Would you like...? to offer somebody something. We respond Yes, please or No, thanks.

d Look at the Social English phrases. Who says them: Jenny, Rob, or the waitress?

#### Social English phrases

I'm here [on business].
I'm from [New York]. What about you?
No problem.
Is that [Jennifer]?

This is [Rob. Rob Walker]. That's perfect. It's time for bed.

- e (1,50)) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?
- f Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.

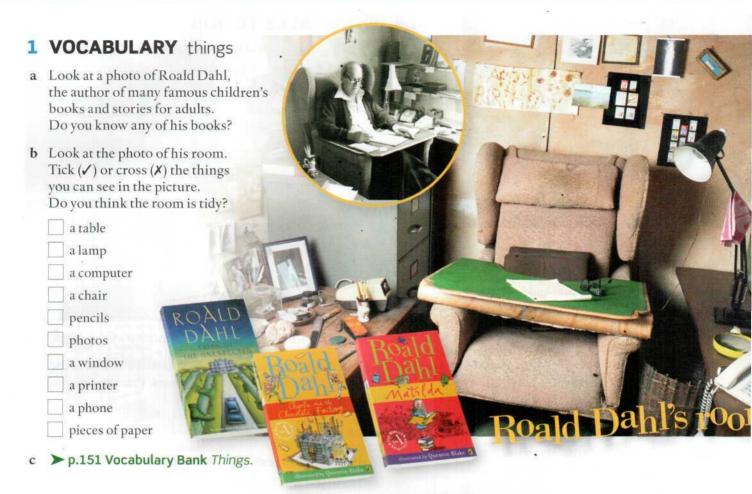


#### Can you...?

- check into a hotel and spell your name
  - ask somebody to do something / to give you something
  - offer somebody a drink, and accept or refuse

It's a purse.

# 2A A writer's room



# 2 GRAMMAR a/an, plurals

a Complete the chart.

Singular	Plural
a pen	pens
umbrella	12
	watches watches
3 5	diaries

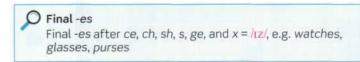
b > p.126 Grammar Bank 2A part 1. Learn more about a | an and plurals, and practise them.

# 3 PRONUNCIATION final -s and -es

a (1)53)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

Z.	snake .	books lamps tickets
Angel Control	zebra	photos keys pens
/1Z/		glasses watches purses

**b** (1,54)) Read the rule. Circle the words where -es is pronounced /1z/. Listen and check.



1 classes 3 headphones 5 pieces 7 pages 2 files 4 boxes 6 tissues 8 mobiles

### LISTENING & SPEAKING

- ➤ Communication What's on the table? p.100.
- (1,55)) Listen to three people say what things they have on the table or desk where they work. Are their tables tidy?
- Listen again and tick  $(\checkmark)$  the things they have.

	1	2	3
a computer / a laptop			
a printer			
a lamp			
a phone		Ves V	
books			
a dictionary			
a diary	П	П	
photos			
pieces of paper			П
pens			
DVDs			
tissues			T

d Talk to a partner about the table where you work or study. Say what things you have. Say if the table is tidy or not.

I have a laptop and a printer. I have... It isn't tidy.

e Play What is it? with your partner. A close your eyes. B give things to your partner and ask What is it? What are they?

#### **PRONUNCIATION** th

(1 58)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

ð	mother	this that these the they	
e e	thumb	thanks thing thirty three Thursday	

- b (159)) Listen and repeat the phrases. Practise saying them.
  - 1 this Thursday
  - 2 thirty-three
  - 3 those things
  - 4 Thanks for that.
  - 5 These are the keys.
  - 6 What are those things there?
  - 7 I'm thirty-three this Thursday.
- c Work in pairs. Put four of your things on your table (singular or plural). Ask your partner.



For the things on your table:

What's this in English?

( It's a watch.

For things in the classroom (point):

What are those in English?

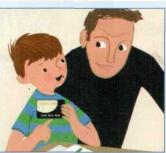
They're pictures.



#### 5 GRAMMAR

this / that / these / those

- (1 56)) Look at pictures 1-4 and complete the dialogues. Listen and check. Practise the dialogues.
- b Read the dialogues again. What's the difference between...?
  - 1 this and these
  - 2 this and that
  - 3 these and those
- > p.126 Grammar Bank 2A part 2. Learn more about this | that | these | those and practise them.



What's this? It's



What are these? They're



3 What's that? It's



What are those? They're ...

Is she attractive?

Yes. She's very tall, with red hair.

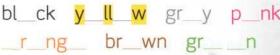
# 2B Stars and Stripes



a What colour is the American flag? Write the missing letters.



b Complete the other colours.



c Practise with the flags. Ask and answer.



- d What colour is your flag?
- e > p.152 Vocabulary Bank Adjectives. Do part 1.

# 2 GRAMMAR adjectives

a What are they? Label the pictures in the USA quiz using an adjective and a noun from each circle.

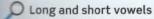
Adjectives	Nouns			
nice yellow	food House			
American New	school Airlines			
fast White	taxis jeans			
· blue high	day York			

- b (1 62)) Listen and check. Circle the correct rule.
  - · Adjectives go before | after a noun.
  - Adjectives *change* | *don't change* before a plural noun.
- c > p.126 Grammar Bank 2B. Learn more about adjectives and practise them.
- **d** Cover the the pictures. Can you remember the eight phrases?



### 3 PRONUNCIATION

long and short vowel sounds



Vowel sounds in English are long or short. Long sounds have // in the phonetic symbol, e.g. /aː/.

2 (164)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

fish tree cat car	
	car
	boot
1 02	

Match an adjective from circle A with an adjective from circle B with the same vowel sound. Write them in the chart.

# blue full easy rich black fast small hot

cheap big new good short wrong bad far

- c (165)) Listen and check.
- **Deliance Deliance Deliance</del> <b>Deliance Deliance <b>Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance <b>Deliance Deliance <b>Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance <b>Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance <b>Deliance Deliance Deliance Deliance <b>Deliance Deliance <b>Deliance Deliance Deliance <b>Deliance Deliance Delian**
- **Adjective race** In pairs, in three minutes make phrases with an adjective and a noun with the same vowel sound. Use *a* | *an* with singular nouns.

# Adjectives

old new grey fast black good big cheap short

#### Nouns

book boots cars cat day fish jeans photo story

An old photo

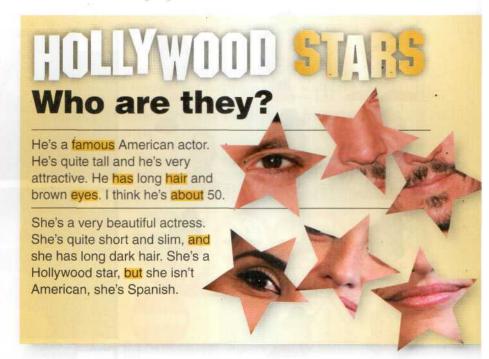
f (1)66)) Listen and check. Practise saying the phrases.

# 4 VOCABULARY adjectives part 2

- a ▶ p.152 Vocabulary Bank Adjectives. Do part 2.
- **b** Work in pairs. **A** say an adjective. **B** say a famous person. short ) (Tom Cruise

### 5 READING

a Read the descriptions and look at the photos. Who are the two people?



**b** Read them again. Guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words.

### 6 WRITING & SPEAKING

a Think of a famous person from any country in the world. Use the jobs in the box to help you.

actor / actress musician politician singer sportsman / sportswoman TV presenter

- **b** Write a short description of the person. Give it to your partner. Can he / she guess who it is?
- c Play Guess the famous person.
  - A think of a famous actor / actress.
  - **B** ask ten questions using *Is...*? Try to guess the actor / actress.

Is it a man or a woman?

Is she American? Yes, she is.

# **2C** After 300 metres, turn right

# 1 VOCABULARY feelings

a Match the words and pictures.



## O Collocation

Use be + hungry, thirsty, hot, etc., e.g. I'm very hungry. NOT I have very hungry.

- b (168)) Listen and check. Repeat the phrases.
- c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Make 

  and 

  sentences about how you feel and tell your partner.

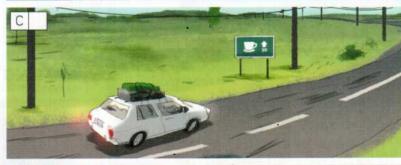
I'm quite hungry.
I'm very tired.
I'm not hot.

# 2 LISTENING & READING

a (169)) The Carter family are on holiday in Ireland. Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1–5.











- b Listen again and read. Try to guess what the highlighted phrases mean.
  - 1 Satnav After 100 metres turn right. Turn right.

Mum Please slow down! This road is very dangerous.

Don't worry. You know I'm a good Dad driver.

Mum Be careful!

2 Suzy Dad, this music is terrible. Can you turn it off?

Dad

Dad, I'm very hot. Turn the air conditioning on, please.

Dad Are you hot, Suzy?

Suzy No, I'm cold.

Open your window, Tim. Mum

3 Suzy I'm thirsty. Where's the water?

Mum Here you are.

I'm hungry. Can we stop soon? Tim

Mum Let's stop at that service station.

Dad OK.

4 Tim Give me my iPod

This is my iPod! Suzv

Dad Be quiet!

Tim Are we there yet? I'm bored.

It's not far now. Only 80 kilometres. Dad

Can you turn the radio on please, Mum?

Mum OK.

Oh no! Dad

5 Suzy Where are we?

> Dad We're here. At the hotel.

Great! Tim

Mum Don't park here. Look at that sign. No parking.

Don't worry. It's OK. Come on. Dad Let's go.

(170)) Listen to the end of the story. What are the two problems the family have?



# **GRAMMAR** imperatives, let's

Look at the highlighted phrases in 2b. Then complete the chart:

Imp	eratives		
+	Turn right!		here!
		right!	Don't park here
Sug	gestions		
	stop at tha	t service st	tation.
Corr	ne on. Let's		

- b > p.126 Grammar Bank 2C. Learn more about imperatives and let's, and practise them.
- c Look at the pictures in 2 and cover the dialogues. Can you' remember the imperatives and suggestions with each picture?
- d What do the signs mean? Use a verb phrase from the list in a or □ imperative.



e Cover the list and look at the pictures. Can you remember the phrases?

# **PRONUNCIATION**

understanding connected speech

# O Connected speech

When people speak they don't usually separate all the words. For example, if a word ends with a consonant and the next word begins with a vowel, they join them together, e.g. Turn\_off the music.

- a 172)) Listen and write six sentences.
- **b** Practise saying the sentences.

# **SPEAKING**

➤ Communication What's the matter? A p.101 B p.106. Roleplay dialogues.

1 73)) SONG Please Don't Go 🎜

# 1&2 Revise and Check

450	SPIN.	-	-	28	BC:	м	25.	101	46.
G	ELS.	m	III.	m	m.	m.	m	. 6	æ
9.3	IN.	prop.	83	78:	g w	18 /	м	l. III	ν.
	H. W.	B. B	-	-		30.0		n-m	-

Circ	e a, b, or c.
1	Helloyour name?
	a What b What are c What's
2	Maria is German a student.
	a She's b He's c It's
3	A Where from?
	B He's from Turkey.
100	a he is b is c is he
4	They English, they're Scottish.
	a isn't b aren't c not are
5	A Are you from Paris?
	B Yes,
	a I am b I'm c I are
6	She's Brazilian name's Daniela
	a His b Her c Your
7	We're from the USA surname i
	Mackay.
	a Your b Their c Our
8	A What are they?
	B They're
	a watches b a watch c watchs
9	A What is it?
	B It's
	a a umbrella
	b an umbrella
1202.0	c umbrella
10	Look at those
	a womans b women c womens
11	A What are in English?
	B They're keys.
	a that b this c these
	These are very
	a difficult exercises b exercises difficult
	c difficults exercises
	careful! That dog's dangerous.
13	a Are b Beyou c Be
1.4	Please in the library.
14	a not eat b don't eat c no eat
15	
13	I'm hungry stop at the café. a Let's b We c Don't
	a Let's 0 we c Don't

### VOCABULARY

a Complete with at, from, in, off, or to. 1 I'm\_ Japan. 2 Nice \_\_ meet you. 3 What's bonjour \_\_\_\_ English? 4 Look \_ the board. 5 Please turn\_ \_ your mobile phone. **b** Complete the phrases with these verbs. Answer Stand Open Read Work the text. the door. in pairs. the questions. up. (Circle) the word that is different. (book) three five one file 1 eight two seven 2 Brazil Chinese Hungary Switzerland 3 Polish Italian France Japanese 4 Africa Asia Ireland Europe 5 sixteen forty eighty ninety 6 Wednesday Italy Friday Monday 7 glasses headphones purse scissors 8 door wall window school 9 wallet newspaper book magazine tired stressed 10 happy angry d Write the opposite adjective. .1 good 4 tall 2 expensive 5 empty 3 dirty PRONUNCIATION (Circle) the word with a different sound.

1	A	В	С	D	
2	) Hi	day	my	nice	
3 /1z/	watches	boxes	files	glasses	
4 d	. Japan	German	good	page	
5	dangerous	stamps	bad	laptop	

b Underline the stressed syllable.

1 address 2 Italy 3 expensive 4 news paper 5 thir teen

### CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a Read the article once. Do you know any more words which are American English, not British English?

#### British & American English -

# the same, but different

British and American people speak the same language English, but with some small differences.

#### VOCABULARY

Some words are different in American English, for example Americans say zip code, not postcode, vacation, not holiday, and cell phone, not mobile phone. Some words have different meanings, for example in British English a purse is a thing where women have their money and credit cards. In American English a purse is a woman's bag.

#### SPELLING

Colour, favour, and other words that end in -our in British English end with -or in American English, e.g. color, favor. Centre, theatre, and other words that end in -tre in British English end with -ter in American English, e.g. center, theater.

### GRAMMAR

American grammar is very similar to British grammar, but with some small differences, especially prepositions. For example, Americans say See you Friday, but British people say See you on Friday.

#### PRONUNCIATION

The most important difference between American and British English is pronunciation. American accents and British accents are guite different, and when an American starts speaking British people know he or she is American, and vice versa.

- b Look at the highlighted words in the text and guess their meaning.
- c Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or
  - 1 American English and British English are very different.
  - 2 Holiday and postcode are the same in British and American English.
  - 3 Purse has different meanings in American and British English.
  - 4 Kilometer is British spelling.
  - 5 British and American grammar are not very different.
  - 6 It's difficult to know from their accent if a person is English or American.

# CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

1 74)) In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.











of England.

1	Her name is
	a Cecilia b Cecil c Cecile
2	Andy's from Newcastle in the of Eng
	a North East b North West c South East
3	David is
	a Italian b French c Spanish
4	Her name is
	a Arya b Aria c Arja
5	Karin is

# CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

a Swiss b Brazilian c Hungarian

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick ( ) the box if you can do them.

# Can you...?

- count from 0-20
- count from 20-100 (20, 30, etc.)
- 3 say the days of the week
- give three instructions: two # and one -
- 5 introduce yourself and another person
- answer the questions below
  - What's your first name / surname?
  - How do you spell it?
  - Where are you from?



They live in a flat.

He doesn't smoke.

# **3A** Things I love about Britain

# 1 VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Complete the phrases with a verb from the list.

go	read	work	have	listen	-	
1	a	newsp	aper		4	to the cinema
2 _		the ra	7000		5 _	in an office
3 _	cl	hildren				

- b p.153 Vocabulary Bank Verb phrases.
- c (2,3)) Listen. Say the phrase. )) TV watch TV

# 2 GRAMMAR present simple ± and □

a Look at four things people say about Britain and the British. Do you think they are true or not true? Then read the text and check your answers.



Four foreigners who live in Britain talk about the things people say about the British...

#### British people drink tea at 5.00. Kati from Hungary

It's true that British people drink a lot of tea (and coffee) but they don't drink tea at a special time. I work for a British company here and my boss drinks tea all the time.

#### It rains a lot. Nicolai from Russia

It rains a lot, but it doesn't rain every day. Be careful because the weather changes quickly. I always take an umbrella when I go out.

#### British people like animals. Norma from Mexico

I have a lot of friends here and they all have a dog or a cat. One family that I know has two dogs and five cats. British people love animals!

### The food in Britain isn't very good. Hasan from Turkey

The restaurants are quite expensive but they are great, and the food is good in a lot of pubs, too. I share a flat with a Scottish boy, and he cooks every night. He watches all the cooking programmes on TV and he makes great curries!

- b Answer the questions with a partner.
  - 1 Look at the highlighted verbs. Why do some verbs end in -s?
  - 2 Write the he | she | it form of these verbs.

change	have	-57
cook	go	
make	watch	

- 3 Find two negative 

  verbs. How are they different from positive 

  verbs a) for he | she | it b) for all other persons?
- c ➤ p.128 Grammar Bank 3A.
  Learn more about present simple + and -,

# 3 PRONUNCIATION third person -s

a How do you pronounce these plural nouns?

books	keys	watches

and practise it.

- **b** (2,5)) Listen and repeat the third person verb forms.
  - /s/ She speaks Spanish. He drinks coffee. She cooks every day.
  - It rains a lot.
    He has a cat.
    She does exercise.

He goes to the cinema on Friday night.

- /Iz/ He watches TV.
  The film finishes in a minute.
  The weather changes a lot.
- c (26)) Listen. Change the sentence.
  - ))) I live in a flat. She. She lives in a flat.
- d Tell your partner six true things about you: three ⊕ and three ⊡. Choose verb phrases from p.153 Vocabulary Bank Verb phrases.

I play the guitar. I don't wear glasses.

e Change partners. Tell your new partner the six things about your old partner.

Eva plays the guitar. She doesn't wear glasses.





# and other things I V love about Britain

Mark Vanhoenacker, an American journalist who lives in London, says the UK's not just OK – it's paradise. These are some of his reasons...

Walking

Britain isn't a good place for cyclists. But for pedestrians it is

wonderful. When you walk on a zebra crossing, all the drivers stop.

#### Banks

British banks are great – you do everything online, and you don't pay when you take money out of an ATM. And if you want to change banks,

the banks do all the work, not you.

#### Drivers

The British are very polite when they drive. They don't hoot, and they are patient with other drivers. They always say thank you when you let them pass.

#### **Boots the Chemist**

Chemists in the UK are wonderful, friendly shops and completely different from US pharmacies. Boots sells everything you want, not just medicine, and the shop assistants give you good advice.

#### No ID Cards

Britain is one of the only places in the world where people don't have ID cards. In the US you need ID when you buy a drink, go to a club, use a credit card, or take an intercity train.

#### Summers

I love British summers! A good summer day in Britain is dry and warm, but not very hot.

#### Starbucks

Starbucks isn't British, of course, but I prefer the Starbucks in Britain. They are nice, friendly places where people read the newspaper and drink good coffee.

And the waiters don't write your name on the cups – I feel stupid in America when the waiter calls 'Mark, your tall cappuccino with extra chocolate!'





# **4 READING & SPEAKING**

a Look at the photos. In which one can you see ...?

a cash machine (ATM in American English)

a cup of coffee

a chemist /ˈkemɪst/

a waiter

a zebra crossing

a cyclist /sarklist/

a pedestrian

a driver

**b** (2 7)) Read and listen to the article. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Say why the F ones are false.

- 1 Britain is a good country for cyclists and pedestrians.
- 2 It's expensive to use ATMs in Britain.
- 3 British drivers are nice to other drivers.
- 4 Boots the Chemist only has medicine.
- 5 In Britain people don't have ID cards.
- 6 Summers in Britain are very hot.
- 7 In Starbucks in Britain waiters don't use your first name.

c <u>Underline</u> these verbs in the text. What do they mean? Compare your ideas with a partner.

walk pay drive sell give need buy use prefer feel call

d Look at each paragraph again. Say if it's the same or different in your country or city.

Naples isn't a good place for cyclists or pedestrians, because people drive very fast!

O Useful words: Why? and because

Use because to answer the question Why? Why isn't Naples a good place for cyclists? Because people drive very fast.

# Work and play

1 VOCABULARY job:	bs	jo	Y	R	.A	J	l	B	A	C	0	V	1
-------------------	----	----	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a Order the letters to make words for jobs.

1 ACTEHRE

2 ROCAT

3 TRIEWA

W.

4 AXTI RREDIV

5 PTIREONICEST

b > p.154 Vocabulary Bank Jobs.

What do you do? Ask five other students in the class.

# LISTENING

- a 2 10, 11)) Listen to a game show called His job, her job. A team of three people ask Wayne questions about his job and his wife Tanya's job. Write W next to the questions they ask Wayne about his job, and T next to the questions they ask about Tanya's job.
- b Listen again. What are Wayne's answers? Write ✓ (yes), X (no), or D (it depends) after each question.
- c Look at the answers. What do you think his job is? What do you think her job is?
- d (2 12)) Listen to the end of the programme. What do Wayne and his wife do?

# **GRAMMAR** present simple ?

(2 13)) Complete the questions. Listen and check. Why are questions 3 and 4 different?

you work with other people?

Yes, I

you work in an office?

No, I\_

she work with computers?

No, she

she work at the weekend?

Yes, she

- b > p.128 Grammar Bank 3B. Learn more about present simple ? and practise it.
- c In groups of four, play His job, her job. Choose jobs from p.154 Vocabulary Bank Jobs. Ask questions to guess the jobs.

		in the street inside in an office
When?	work	in the evening at night at the weekend
How?	work	with computers with other people long hours
The state of the s		nings uniform or special clothes ot of money
The second secon		

# 4 PRONUNCIATION /3:/

2 15)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.



nurse thirty her work journalist

ur, ir, and er usually = /3:/ when they are stressed. or after w usually = /3:/ e.g. work.

- b 2 16)) Listen. Which word doesn't have the /31/ sound?
  - 1 thirsty dirty thirteen tired
  - 2 earn here prefer service
  - 3 Thursday sure turn Turkey
  - 4 worry word worker world
- c Practise saying the sentences.

I prefer Turkish coffee.

Journalists work all over the world. Shirley is thirty on Thursday.

# SPEAKING

a Complete the phrases with a verb from the list.

do (x3) eat go listen read use walk watch

# In the week walk\_to work / school a computer at work / school in English in a café or restaurant housework At the weekend TV in the morning to music sport or exercise

- b Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions, then change roles.
  - A Ask B the questions.

homework to the cinema

- B Answer the questions. Give more information if you
- ( B No, I don't. I go by bus. A Do you walk to school?
- c Change pairs. Ask your new partner about his / her old partner.
  - C Does Akito A No, he doesn't. walk to school? He goes by bus

#### READING

a Read the article. Match each text to a photo. What do the three people do?

# **UNIFORMS** - FOR OR AGAINST







# Three people say what they think...

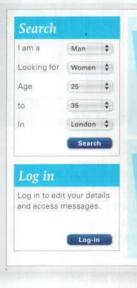
- 1 Our uniform is OK. I like the colours, grey and red. The only things I don't like are the tie, because it's difficult to put on, and the skirt, because I prefer trousers. I think uniforms are a good idea. Everybody looks the same, and it's easy to get dressed in the morning - I don't need to think about what to wear.
- 2 Our uniform is dark trousers and a white nylon top, a bit like a nurse's uniform. We can't wear anything over the uniform, so it's quite cold in the winter, and it gets dirty very easily because it's white. I'm not against uniforms, but my uniform just isn't practical!
- 3 Our uniform is very simple a dark blue jacket and trousers and a white shirt and tie. I like it, it's nice and comfortable. so I'm happy to wear it. And I think it's important that people can see where we are when they need help.
- **b** With a partner, say what the highlighted words mean. Check with your teacher or a dictionary.
- c Read the article again. Who ...?
  - 1 thinks uniforms are a good idea, but doesn't like his / her uniform?
  - 2 likes his / her uniform, but doesn't say anything about uniforms in general?
  - 3 thinks uniforms are a good idea and quite likes his / her uniform?
- d Do you wear a uniform at work / school? Do you like it? Why (not)? Do you think uniforms are a good idea?

# 3C Love online

### 1 LISTENING

a Kevin and Samantha want to meet a partner on the internet. Read their profiles and look at their photos. Then cover them and say what you can remember. Do you think they are a good match?

( Kevin is 28. He lives in South London...





### Kevin

Age: 28

Lives in: South London Likes: films, music Doesn't like: football



### Samantha

Age: 26

Lives in: South London Likes: the cinema, good food

Doesn't like: sport

**d 2 18**)) Look at the highlighted phrases in the conversation. Listen and repeat them. Practise the conversation with a partner.

# O Showing interest

When you have a conversation, react to what your partner says. Use Me too. Really? How interesting! What about you? etc.

- e 2 19)) Listen to the second part of the conversation. Do you think they want to meet again?
- f Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Say why the F ones are false.
  - 1 Samantha likes science fiction films.
  - 2 They like the same kind of music.
  - 3 Their weekends are very different.
  - 4 Samantha pays for their lunch.
- g Do you think the internet is a good place to make friends or meet a partner? Why (not)?
- b (2 17)) Kevin and Samantha meet in a restaurant for lunch.
  Cover the conversation and listen. What does Kevin say about...?
  1 where he lives 2 his job 3 films he likes
- c Listen again. Complete the missing verbs.
  - S Hi. Are you Kevin?
  - K Yes. Are you Samantha?
  - S Yes I am, but call me Sam. Nice to \_\_\_\_\_ you. Sorry I'm late.
  - K No problem. You look different from your photo.
  - S Let's \_\_\_\_ a drink. A beer? Wine?
  - K · No, thanks. Water for me. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol at lunchtime.
  - K I\_\_\_\_ this place.
  - S Me too. Where do you \_\_\_\_\_ in South London?
  - K In Bromley. Near the market. I \_\_\_\_\_ with my mother.
  - S Really? What do you \_\_\_\_?
  - K I'm a teacher. I teach chemistry.
  - S Chemistry? How interesting.
  - K Yes, it's a very interesting job. What about you?
  - S I'm a journalist. You \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema, Kevin. What kind of films do you \_\_\_\_?
  - K Science-fiction films. I \_\_\_\_ Star Wars.
  - S Oh.
  - K Do you \_\_\_\_ Star Wars?



# 2 GRAMMAR word order in questions

- a Cover the conversation. Put the words in order to make the questions.
  - 1 want you do drink a
  - 2 in South live London you do where
  - 3 films like kind you of what do
- b > p.128 Grammar Bank 3C. Learn more about word order in questions and practise it.

# **3 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION**

question words; sentence stress

a (2 21)) Listen and repeat the question words and phrases. How is *Wh*-pronounced in *Who*? How is it pronounced in the other question words?

How? How many? What? What kind? When? Where? Which? Who? Why?

- **b** Complete the questions with a question word or phrase from the list in **a**.
  - 1 What phone do you have? I have an iPhone.
  - 2 \_\_\_\_\_ old are you?
  - 3 \_\_\_\_\_ brothers and sisters do you have? I have two sisters.
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_do you prefer, Saturdays or Sundays? Saturdays.
  - 5 \_\_\_\_\_ do you have English classes? On Mondays and Wednesdays.
  - 6 \_\_\_\_\_ of films do you like? I like old British films.
  - 7 \_\_\_\_\_ do you live? In the city centre.
  - 8 \_\_\_\_\_''s your favourite actor?
    Colin Firth.
  - 9 \_\_\_\_\_ do you like him? Because he's very good-looking!
- c 222)) Listen and check.
- **d** Listen again and repeat the questions. <u>Copy</u> the <u>rhy</u>thm.

What phone do you have?

e Work in pairs. A ask B the questions. B give your own answers. Then change roles.

# 4 SPEAKING



a Imagine you meet a new friend online, and you go out for coffee together. Look at the prompts and write eight questions.

Where do you work? Who is your favourite singer?



Who What your f

your favourite

TV programme restaurant singer actor



- **b** Work in pairs with a student you don't know very well.
  - A Ask B your first question.
  - B Answer the question. Give more information if you can.
  - A React to B's answer.
  - B Ask A your first question.
  - A What kind of music do you like?
- B I like classical music, especially Mozart.
- A Really? Me too.

#### 5 WRITING

➤ p.111 Writing A personal profile. Write a profile of yourself.

6 (2)23)) SONG Somethin' Stupid ,

# Practical English Coffee to take away

### 1 TELLING THE TIME

a Look at the clock. What time is it?



p. 157 Vocabulary Bank Time. Do Part 1.

b Communication What's the time? A p.101 B p.107.

# 2 ROB AND JENNY MEET

- a 2 25)) Watch or listen to what happens when Rob and Jenny meet. What do they decide to do?
- b Watch or listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Say why the F sentences are false.
  - 1 Jenny's full name is Jennifer.
  - 2 Rob is early.
  - 3 Jenny likes the hotel.
  - 4 She doesn't like the hotel coffee.
  - 5 She has a meeting with Daniel at 9.15.
  - 6 The office isn't very far from the hotel.



# 3 BUYING A COFFEE



# menu

# drinks and cakes

Espresso	single 2.45	double 2.80
Americano	regular 3.15	large <b>3.95</b>
Latte	regular <b>3.45</b>	large <b>3.65</b>
Cappuccino	regular 3.45	large <b>3.65</b>
Tea	regular 2.65	large <b>3.10</b>
Brownie	3.00	
Croissant	3.00	

# EPISODE 2

- b (2 26)) Watch or listen to Rob and Jenny buying coffee. Answer the questions.
  - 1 What kind of coffee do Rob and Jenny have?
  - 2 What do they have to eat?
  - 3 How much is it?
- c Watch or listen again. Complete the You Hear phrases.

))) You Hear	You Say
Can I you?	What would you like, Jenny? An espresso, please.
or double?	Double. Can I have a latte, please?
or large?	Large.
To have or take away?	To take away.
Anything else?	No, thanks. A brownie for me, please and a croissant.
OK.	How much is that?
That's £12.45, please.	Sorry, how much?
£12.45. Thank you. And your	Thanks.

### O Cultural note

barista = a person who works in a coffee shop

- d (2 27)) Watch or listen and repeat the You Say phrases. Copy the rhythm.
- e In threes, practise the dialogue.
- f Roleplay the dialogue in groups of three. Then swap roles.

A (book open) You are the barista.

B (book closed) You invite C (book closed) to have a drink.

A begins: Can I help you?

Basks C: What would you like?

# 4 FIRST DAY IN THE OFFICE

- a 228)) Watch or listen and answer the questions.
  - 1 What's Karen's job?
  - 2 Where in Europe does Jenny have family?
  - 3 Where does she live in New York?
  - 4 Does Karen have family in New York?
  - 5 What does Daniel offer Jenny to drink?
  - 6 What time is his next meeting?



b Look at the **Social English phrases**. Who says them: Rob, Karen, or Daniel?

#### Social English phrases

Here we are.
Is this your first time in [the UK]?
Would you like something to drink?

Talk to you later.

- c 2 29)) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?
- d 'Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.

(	Can you?
1	tell the time
-	order food and drink in a café
Ī	meet and introduce people

He's my nephew my sister's son.

# 4A Is she his wife or his sister?

# 1 GRAMMAR Whose...?, possessive 's

a How interested are people in your country in the private lives of celebrities? What kind of celebrities? Number the people 1–3 (3 = very interested, 2 = quite interested, 1 = not very interested).

	actors
	musicians
F	1

royalty

TV stars / presenters.

'sports players

politicians

- others (say what)
- **b** Look at the celebrities in the photos. In pairs, answer the questions for each celebrity.
  - 1 What does he / she do? Where is he / she from?
  - 2 Do you know anything about his / her family or private life?
  - 3 Are you interested in these people? Why (not)?
- c With a partner, guess who the other person in each photo is. Choose **a** or **b** in sentences 1–5.
- d (2)30)) Listen and check. What does 's mean in sentences 1–5?
- e > p.130 Grammar Bank 4A. Learn more about Whose...? and possessive 's and practise them.
- f Look at some things from the photos. Whose are they?

Whose is the wristband?

(It's George Clooney's.



# 2 VOCABULARY family

- a > p.155 Vocabulary Bank The family.
- b In pairs, answer the questions.

#### Who's ...?

1 your mother's mother My grandmother

2 your father's brother \_\_\_\_\_

3 your brother's / sister's daughter

4 your aunt's children

5 your husband's / wife's brother

6 your niece's brother

# Who are they with?

# You know the celebrity – but who is the other person?

1 She's Justin Bieber's a sister b mother

He's Carla Bruni's a ex-boyfriend b ex-husband

3 She's Lionel Messi's a wife b sister

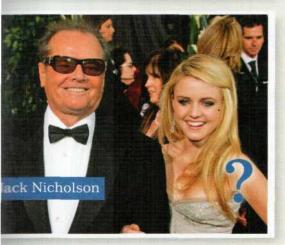
4 She's Jack Nicholson's a daughter b girlfriend

5 He's George Clooney's a brother b father





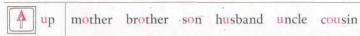






# 3 PRONUNCIATION /A/, the letter o

a (2 33)) Listen and repeat the words and sound.



- b > p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the different spellings for this sound.
- **c** How is the letter *o* pronounced in these words? Put them in the right column.

come do don't doctor go. home job <u>Lon</u>don model <u>mo</u>ney no one <u>Scot</u>land strong who

up up	phone	clock	boot
come	don't	doctor .	do

- d (2)34)) Listen and check. Practise saying the words.
- e Practise the dialogues with a partner.
  - A Who's that?
  - B My mother.
  - A She's very young!
  - B No, she's sixty-one. She's a doctor.
  - A Who are they?
  - B That's my brother and his son.
  - A Do they live in Scotland?
  - B No, they don't. They live in London.

# 4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a 2 35)) Listen to Isabel showing a friend photos on her phone. Who are the people in the photos in relation to Isabel?
- b Listen again. Write down more information about the people in the photos, e.g. their names, ages, jobs, etc.
- c Work with a partner.
  - A Show B some photos of family or friends on your phone or write their names on a piece of paper.
  - **B** Ask three questions about each person.

Who's that? \( \text{She's my sister Yolanda.}

How old is she?



I have dinner and watch TV.

# 4B What a life!

#### 1 VOCABULARY

everyday activities

a (2.36)) Listen to the sounds and number the phrases 1–6.

get dressed

1 get up

have breakfast

have a shower

go to work / school

have a coffee

**b** What order do *you* do these things in the morning? Tell your partner.

First I get up, then I...

c > p.156 Vocabulary Bank Everyday activities.

#### 2 PRONUNCIATION

linking and sentence stress

O Connected speech

Remember, when people speak they usually link words together. Sometimes three linked words sound like one word, e.g. I getupat seven.

a 2 38)) Listen and write five sentences.

b 2 39)) Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the <u>rhy</u>thm.

I get up at seven.

I have a shower.

I go to work.

I have a sandwich for lunch.

I get home at six.

I make the dinner.

I go to bed at ten.

What a life!

#### 3 READING & LISTENING

a Read the article. How do you think Nico feels at the end of a typical day? Why? Choose from the adjectives in the list.

bored happy stressed sad tired worried relaxed

- **b** Read the article again. Guess the meaning of the highlighted words and phrases. Then <u>underline</u> words and phrases connected with restaurants, e.g. *chef*.
- c ➤ Communication Nico's day A p.101 B p.107.

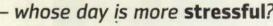
A Ask B questions.

B Find the answers in the text. Then change roles.

What time does Nico get up?



# FATHER & DAUGHTER



Nico is a chef and has his own restaurant, the Blue Jar. He lives in Chile with his wife and her three children, aged 16, 12, and 9.

0630 I get up and make breakfast for the children. Then I have breakfast – a coffee and cereal – and I read the sports section of the paper.

**0715** I go to the market to buy fruit and vegetables for the restaurant.

When I get to the restaurant I check the reservations and my emails, and plan the special menu of the day. I have my second cup of coffee.

1030 I start cooking. The radio is on, and we are busy with breakfast orders, but we also have to prepare the food for lunch.

1200 I check the tables, and have my third coffee.

1330 Suddenly everyone arrives at the same time and the restaurant is full (on a good day). I start to shout instructions at the chefs and waiters. We make lunch for 85 people in about an hour and a half.

1445 I come into the restaurant and talk to the customers, and ask if they are happy with the food. I'm really hungry now.

1530 Finally I have lunch. I don't enjoy it very much because I don't have time to relax.

d 2 40) Listen to Amelia, Nico's 16-year-old stepdaughter, talking about her day. Complete the gaps with a word, a number, or a time.

Morning			
6.30	She gets up.		
	She starts school.		
	She has or	lessons.	1
Afternoo	n		1000
-	She has lunch. She ominutes for lunch.	only has	
	She has or	lessons.	
	She finishes school.		
	On Mondays and prepare for the unive		
	On Tuesdays and		
Evening			in les las
	She does a	nd studies until din	ner.
	After dinner she stu		
	She goes to bed.		Yana .

e Look back at the text and the information in **d**. Whose day do you think is more stressful, Nico's or Amelia's? Why?



- 1600 After lunch I go back to the kitchen and plan the food for the evening menu.
- 1730 I go home to be with the family for a couple of hours. The children do their homework and I make their dinner.
- 1930 I go back to the restaurant, which is full again, and I check everything is OK.
- 2200 I go home and have a shower. Then I collapse on the sofa with a sandwich and a glass of wine.
- 2300 I go to bed, ready to start again the next day.

- 4 **GRAMMAR** prepositions of time (at, in, on) and place (at, in, to)
- a Look at some sentences from Amelia's day. Complete them with *in*, *on*, *at*, or *to*.
  - 1 I get up \_\_\_ half past six.
  - 2 \_\_\_\_ the morning we usually have five lessons, sometimes six.
  - 3 We have lunch \_\_\_ school in the cafeteria.
  - 4 \_\_\_\_ Mondays and Wednesdays I go \_\_\_\_ extra classes.
- b 2 41)) Listen and check.
- c > p.130 Grammar Bank 4B. Learn more about prepositions and practise them.
- d (2,44)) Listen and say the time phrases with the right preposition.
  - i)) the weekend (at the weekend

### 5 SPEAKING & WRITING

a Work in pairs. Interview your partner about a typical weekday with the questions.

What time / get up?

/ have breakfast in the morning? What / have?

How / go to work or school?

What time / start work or school?

/ have a long lunch break? How long?

What time / finish work or school?

What / do after work or school?

/ relax in the evening? What / do?

When / do English homework?

What time / go to bed?

How / feel at the end of the day?

#### O When you can't be exact

What time do you get up? At **about** 7.15. What do you have for breakfast? **It depends**. If I have time, I have toast or cereal.

- b Who do you think has a more stressful day, you or your partner? Why?
- c ➤ p.112 Writing A magazine article. Write about your favourite day.

Every day.

# 4C Short life, long life?

#### 1 VOCABULARY

adverbs and expressions of frequency

a (2 45)) Complete the gaps with a 'time' word. Listen and check.

1 sixty seconds = a minute
2 thirty minutes = half an \_\_\_\_\_
3 sixty minutes = an \_\_\_\_\_
4 twenty-four hours = a \_\_\_\_\_

5 seven days = a \_\_\_ 6 four weeks = a

7 twelve months = a \_\_\_

- b > p.157 Vocabulary Bank Time. Do parts 2 and 3.
- 2 GRAMMAR position of adverbs and expressions of frequency
- a Read the text about British teenagers. Is it the same in your country?

### 3 PRONUNCIATION the letter h

a 250)) Listen and repeat the words and sound.

house	100	hardly hungry	111	high	
-------	-----	------------------	-----	------	--

**b** (2.51)) Listen. Circle the word where *h* is <u>not</u> pronounced.

Harry's a hairdresser.
He hardly ever has breakfast.
He only has half an hour for lunch.
He often has a hamburger for dinner.
Harry isn't very healthy.

- c Practise saying the sentences.
- **d** ➤ p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for this sound.

# Today's teenagers may not live as long as their parents

- b Look at the position of the highlighted words and expressions. Circle the correct rule.
  - 1 Adverbs of frequency (e.g. usually) go... before | after a main verb. before | after the verb be.
  - 2 Expressions of frequency (e.g. every week) go... at the beginning | at the end of a phrase or sentence.
- c > p.130 Grammar Bank 4C. Learn more about adverbs and expressions of frequency and practise them.
- d Make true sentences about you with the verb phrases below and an adverb or expression of frequency. Compare with a partner.

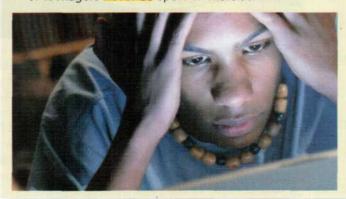
be late for work / school go to the hairdresser be tired in the morning do housework watch the news on TV check your email go to the cinema chat online

( I'm often late for work.

I check my emails five times a day.

Doctors are worried that today's teenagers have a very unhealthy lifestyle, and may not live as long as their parents' generation. Research shows:

- 30% of teenagers never have breakfast.
- They eat fast food at least two or three times a week and 75% hardly ever eat fruit or green vegetables.
- They don't usually sleep 8 hours a day. (30% sleep only 4–7 hours.) They are often tired in the morning.
- They spend about 31 hours online every week. A lot of teenagers never do sport or exercise.



### **4 READING & SPEAKING**

a Work in pairs. Tick (✓) five things which you think help people to live to be a hundred. Then read the article to check.

They have a big family.

They aren't in a hurry.

They sleep eight hours.

They have pets.

They hardly ever eat meat.

They drink a little alcohol.

They often go to the doctor.

They work outside.

They often see friends.

**b** Read the article again. In which places are these things important?

1 a special kind of water

2 a special kind of food

3 the weather

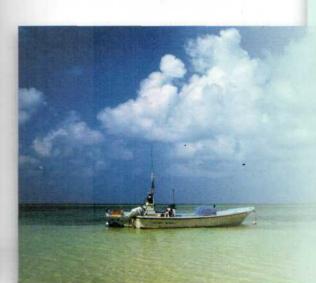
4 a special kind of drink

<u>Underline</u> new words or phrases in the texts and compare with a partner. Try to guess their meaning. Choose two words to learn from each text.

d Look at the five things in a that are in the texts. Are they true for people in your country? Do you think they have a healthy lifestyle?

Communication Short life, long life?
 p.101 Interview your partner with the questionnaire, then change roles.

5 (2) 52)) **SONG** Who Wants to Live Forever 7





# **Ecuador**

Vilcabamba, a small village in the Andes, is often called 'the Valley of Long Life'. What's its secret? Firstly, Vilcabamba is not very hot or very cold – the temperature is usually between 18 and 27 degrees, and the air is very clean. Secondly, people work hard in the fields, and do a lot of exercise. Thirdly, their diet is very healthy – they eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, and they hardly ever eat meat or fish. The water they drink, from the river in Vilcabamba, is very rich in minerals. They also have a good social life. In Vilcabamba people say, 'The left leg and the right leg help you to be healthy, because they take you to your friends' homes.'

# Italy

In Ogliastra, a mountain region of Sardinia, one out of every 200 people lives to be 100, and they are normally very healthy, too. Most of the people in the villages work outside in their fields and with their animals. They have a healthy diet, with a lot of vegetables and not much meat or fish. They hardly ever take any medicine, but they usually drink a little grappa before they go to bed. 'Life is hard,' says Fortunato, who is a shepherd, 'but I am never stressed. I never read the newspaper – because I can't read very well.'



# Japan

People in Okinawa in Japan do not have big meals. They usually just have vegetables and fish, and often eat soya. Okinawans are very active, and they often work until they are 80 or more. But they also relax every day – they see friends and they meditate. Ushi, from Okinawa, is 107. In the evening she often dances with her daughter and has a glass of sake. 'I want to have a boyfriend,' she says. When journalists ask people from Okinawa 'What is your secret?' they answer, 'We are happy, we are always positive, and we are never in a hurry.'

grappa an Italian alcoholic drink sake a Japanese alcoholic drink soya a kind of bean typical in Asia

# 3&4 Revise and Check

# GRAMMAR

Circl	le a, b, or c.
1	I live near here.
	a not b don't c doesn't
2	My sister three children.
	a has b have c haves .
3	English?
	a Are they speak
	b Speak they
	c Do they speak
4	your sister work?
	a Does b Is c Do
5	A Do you work here?
	B Yes, I
	a work b do c am
6	A What?
	B He's an engineer.
	a he does b does he c does he do
7	What languages?
	a speak you
	b do you speak
	c you speak
	Bill is .
	a Carla's husband
	b husband's Carla
	c the Carla's husband
9	This is my house.
	a parent's b parents' c parent
	is this book?
	a Who's b Who c Whose
11	We usually have lunchtwo o'clock
	a in b on c at
12	What time do you go bed?
	a in b to c at
13	Shelate for class.
10	a never is b is never c never does
14	I early.
1.1	a usually get up
	b get usually up
	c get up usually
	I have an English class
- 6.50	a one a week
	b one the week
	c once a week

# **VOCABULARY**

a Complete with at, to, in, on, or up. \_ Saturday night I go to the cinema. 2 I'm a student. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ university and I live \_\_\_ 3 What time do you usually wake \_\_\_ 4 What time do you go \_\_\_\_ work? **b** Complete the phrases with these verbs. do get go have listen play read take watch wear dressed the guitar the dog for a walk to music a shower 8 TV \_your homework 9 \_ the newspaper 10 \_\_\_ shopping glasses c (Circle) the word or phrase that is different. 1 brother uncle niece grandfather 2 husband mother-in-law stepsister aunt 3 musician doctor journalist factory 4 never early always often 5 hour minute once second d Complete the questions with How many, Who, Why, What, or Where. do you live? does your father do? 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite family member? hours do you work? do you want to learn English?

# **PRONUNCIATION**

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1 🚜	work	here	earn	turn
2	sometimes	cousin	nurse	uncle
3 10:	often	home	coffee	doctor
4 🐧	father	that	brother	think
5 /12/	lives	watches	finishes	relaxes

b Underline the stressed syllable.

1	be cause	3	un em ployed	5	grand mo ther
2	den tist	4	po lice man		

# **CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?**

a Read the text and complete the gaps with these verbs in the correct form.

do drink drive earn eat have (x2) know live spend think travel work

- b Read the text again. Is a typical man from your country similar to the typical British man?
- c Look at the highlighted words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

# Is this the typical

British man?

Tatistics tell us that the typical British man is 40 years old, 1 lives in a house and is married with two children. He 2 more than 40 hours a week and 3 about £25,000 a year. He 4 between

fifty minutes and an hour to and from work every day. He 5 a Ford car and he 6 he is a good driver.

The typical British man is overweight (he weighs about 82.5 kg) and he <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_less than 30 minutes exercise a week. He usually sleeps about seven hours a night. He is not a great cook, but he 8\_ make four dishes, including Spaghetti Bolognese. He three cups of tea a day and during his life he approximately 35,000 biscuits.

The typical British man 11\_ eight close friends and more than eighty contacts on his mobile

> phone. He 12\_ \_ three TVs, a copy of Queen's Greatest Hits, and at least one of the Harry Potter books. He \_thirteen hours online every week and forty-five hours a

year waiting 'on hold' on the phone.

# CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

(2.53)) In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.











Alison

Wells

Stacev

- 1 Nick works between hours a week. a 20 and 30 b 30 and 40 c 40 and 50
- 2 Anya's sister is a 20 b 15 c 16
- 3 Alison usually gets up at about \_\_\_ weekend.

a 10.00 b 7.00 c 7.30

- 4 Wells \_\_\_\_\_does sport.
  - a hardly ever b sometimes c often
- 5 Stacey\_
  - a has a cat b has two cats c doesn't like cats

# CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✓) the box if you can do them.

#### Can you ...?

- 1 say where you live and what you do
- say what time you usually get up and go to bed
- 3 say what you do on a typical Monday morning
- ask your partner questions with the words below
  - What sports...?
- What languages...?
- What kind of music...?
   What TV programmes...?



Yes, but she can't sing.

# **5A** Do you have the X Factor?

#### 1 VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Can you remember the verbs for things people do in their free time?

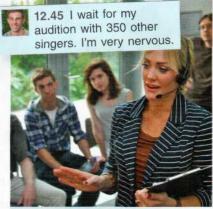
1	exercise	p	the guitar
	to music	g	tó the gyn
N_	TV	h	a coffee

b p.158 Vocabulary Bank More verb phrases.

#### 2 GRAMMAR can / can't

- a Read about Gary's audition for a British TV programme where people try to become professional singers. Complete it with phrases a-e.
  - a Can you come with me, please?
  - b I can't remember the words!
  - c you can have coffee downstairs.
  - d we can't hear you.
  - e Where can I park?
- b (2,55)) Listen and check.
- c 2 56)) Now listen to Gary and two other people (Justin and Naomi) sing. Vote for the person you want to be in the show.
- d (2.57)) Listen to the judges. What do they say about each singer? How does Gary feel?
- e Look at four sentences with *can | can't*. Match sentences 1–4 with a–d.
  - 1 You can't sing!
  - 2 You can't park here.
  - 3 Can you come with me, please?
  - 4 You can have coffee downstairs.
  - a It isn't OK.
  - b It's possible.
  - c Please do it.
  - d You don't know how.
- f > p.132 Grammar Bank 5A. Learn more about can | can't and practise it.

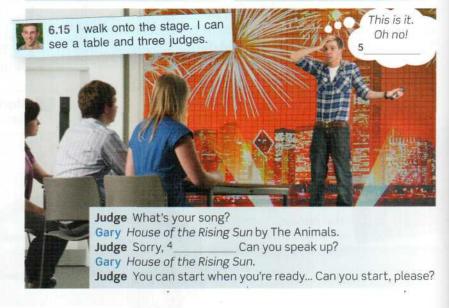




Organizer You can practise your songs here, and <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_ Good luck!



Organizer 3\_\_\_\_\_ It's your turn now.



#### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a (2.59)) Listen and repeat the dialogues. Copy the <u>rhy</u>thm.
  - A Can you come tomorrow?
  - B Yes. I can come in the morning.
  - A Can you play a musical instrument?
  - B Yes, I can.
  - A What can you play?
  - B I can play the guitar.
  - A Can we park here?
  - B No. you can't. You can't park here.
- b (2)60)) Listen. Can you hear the difference?
  - 1 a I can sing.
    - b I can't sing.
  - 2 a She can dance very well.
    - b She can't dance very well.
  - 3 a He can cook.
    - b He can't cook.
  - 4 a I can come to the meeting.
    - b I can't come to the meeting.
  - 5 a You can park here.
    - b You can't park here.
  - 6 a I can drive.
    - b I can't drive.
- c 261)) Listen Circle a or b.

#### **4 SPEAKING**

- a ➤ Communication Do you want to be famous? p.102. Are you musical, artistic, sporty, or good with words? Interview your partner and complete the survey.
- b Change partners and tell your new partner what your first partner can and can't do.

#### 5 READING

- a The X Factor is a British TV programme. Look at the title of the article and the photos. With a partner, guess which two of the singers are 'winners' today. Then read the article and check.
- **b** Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases related to pop music. With a partner, guess their meaning. Are the words similar in your language?
- c Do you have similar programmes to *The X Factor* in your country? Can you remember the names of some of the winners? Where are they now?



#### WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

'In the future everyone will be famous for fifteen minutes.' Andy Warhol

#### STEVE BROOKSTEIN

#### **WINNER FIRST SERIES**

And then? A recording contract with Sony and a number 1 with his first and only single. Later a job as a singer on a ferry boat between England and Spain.

Today? No recording contract. He gives concerts in pubs in Britain to small audiences.



#### **LEONA LEWIS**

#### **WINNER THIRD SERIES**

And then? Number 1 hits in the USA and UK and top ten records in many other countries. An appearance at the Olympic opening ceremony and three Grammy awards.

And today? She has a new album coming soon.



#### LEON JACKSON

#### **WINNER FOURTH SERIES**

And then? A recording contract with Sony and a number 1 single, When you believe.

And today? He gives concerts in small nightclubs and pubs in the UK. He now plays the guitar and piano, too, but he doesn't have a recording contract.



#### ALEXANDRA BURKE

#### **WINNER FIFTH SERIES**

And then? 1 million copies sold of her version of Leonard Cohen's Hallelujah. Three number 1 singles.

And today? She has a recording contract with Epic Records and she is also the face of Sure Women, a deodorant.



# 5B Love your neighbours

#### 1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

verb phrases

a (32)) Read the article about neighbours. Then listen to eight sounds, and write a-h in the boxes.

# Noisy neighbours the top problems!

Sometimes it is difficult to love your neighbours, especially when they make a lot of noise. These are some things people do that cause problems in the UK (not in order).

Their babies cry.
Their dogs bark.
They talk loudly or argue a lot.
They have noisy parties.
Their children shout all the time.
They have the TV on very loud.
They play loud music.
They play musical instruments.

- b Which do you think are the top three in the UK? Which do you think are the top three in your country?
- c Do the questionnaire with a partner.

# Are your neighbours noisy? Are you a noisy neighbour?

- Do you live in a house or a flat?
- 2 Do you have neighbours...?
  - a upstairs
  - b downstairs
  - c next door
- 3 Are your neighbours...?
  - a very noisy
  - b quite noisy
  - c not very noisy
- 4 Which of the things in a do they do? Do they make any other noises?
- 5 Are you a noisy neighbour? Which of the things in a do you or your family do?



#### 2 GRAMMAR present continuous

- a 33) Look at the picture of the flats. Why do you think the couple in flat 5 can't sleep? Listen and check.
- **b** Listen again and complete the dialogues with verbs from the list.

arguing crying doing getting going happening having saying shouting (x2)

Man Are you awake?
Woman Yes. What's that noise?

M They're \_\_\_\_\_ a party downstairs.

W Again! What time is it?

M 12.00.

**W** Who's \_\_\_\_\_?

M People in the street. From the party.

W What's \_\_\_\_\_? Why are they \_\_\_\_\_?

M I can't hear.

W Are they \_\_\_\_?

M No, they aren't. They're \_\_\_\_\_\_ goodbye.

Excuse me! We're trying to sleep. It's 1.00 in the morning!

M Oh no. Now the baby next door is \_\_\_\_\_!

W What's the time?

M It's 5.00.

W What are you \_\_\_\_\_? Where are

you \_\_\_\_?

M I'm \_\_\_\_ up. I can't sleep with that noise.

c Complete the sentences.

+ They \_\_\_\_ having a party in number 8.

? \_\_\_\_ they arguing?

☐ No, they \_\_\_\_\_ arguing. They're saying goodbye.

d Read the rule and circle the right word.

We use the present continuous (be + verb+ -ing) to talk about now | every day.

- e ➤ p.132 Grammar Bank 5B. Learn more about the present continuous and practise it.
- f (3,5)) Listen to the sounds. What's happening? Write six sentences.

#### 3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING /ŋ/

a (3 6)) Listen and repeat the words and sound.



singer

singing dancing going doing studying language wrong young think bank pink thanks

**b** In pairs, point and ask and answer about the people in the flats.

What's he doing?

He's playing the guitar. What are they doing?

c ➤ Communication Spot the differences A p.102 B p.107. Describe the pictures and find eight differences.

#### **4 LISTENING**

a (3.7)) Look at the photo and read about Rebecca Flint. Then listen to her talking about noise rules where she lives. Does she think they are a good thing or a bad thing?

#### **Switzerland**

#### The sound of silence

Switzerland has very strict anti-noise rules, especially for people who live in flats. Rebecca Flint, a British woman who lives and works in the Swiss town of Chur, tells us about a life without noise.



b Listen again and complete the sentences.

#### During the week

1 She can't \_\_\_\_\_\_ between 12.30 and 2.00 p.m.

2 She can't \_\_\_\_\_ without headphones or \_\_\_\_ after 10 p.m.

3 She can't have a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_ after 10 p.m.

#### On Saturdays

4 She can\_\_\_\_\_, but it can't be loud after 10 p.m.

#### On Sundays

5 She can't \_\_\_\_\_ furniture or put a \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.

6 She can't \_\_\_\_\_ the washing machine.

c Do you think these are good or bad rules? Why (not)? Do you have any similar rules in your country? What happens if you make a lot of noise late at night?

# **5C** Sun and the City

#### 1 VOCABULARY & LISTENING

the weather and seasons

- a Look at the photo and answer the questions.
  - 1 What city is it?
  - 2 What monument can you see?
  - 3 What's the weather like? Do you think it's typical weather there?



- b > p.159 Vocabulary Bank The weather and dates. Do part 1.
- c (3) 10)) Listen to a travel guide talking about the weather in London. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - 1 It's often very hot or very cold.
  - 2 The normal temperature in the summer is 32°C.
  - 3 It often snows in the winter.
  - 4 In spring and autumn the weather changes a lot.
  - 5 It's often grey and foggy in London.
- d What's the weather like where you live in the different seasons?

#### 2 READING & SPEAKING

- 'a Read the guidebook extract about things to do in London, and find the answers to the 'Where can you...?' questions. Answer with SH (Somerset House), SK (South Kensington), or HH (Hampstead Heath).
- b Read the text again. Underline three new words in each paragraph. Compare with a partner.
- c Talk to a partner.
  - · Which of the three places would you prefer to go to?
  - Where is a good place to go in your town...?
    - when it's very cold
    - when it's raining
    - when the sun is shining
  - · What can you do in these places?

# WHAT TO DO IN

#### WHEN IT'S VERY COLD

Go ice skating at Somerset House. Somerset House is a beautiful 18th century building on the river Thames. In the winter, the area in front of the house is made into an ice-skating rink. There is a skating school, where you can have lessons, and there are also late-night sessions and DJ nights. In November and December there is an enormous Christmas tree, and the café serves special Christmas food.

#### 2 WHEN IT'S RAINING

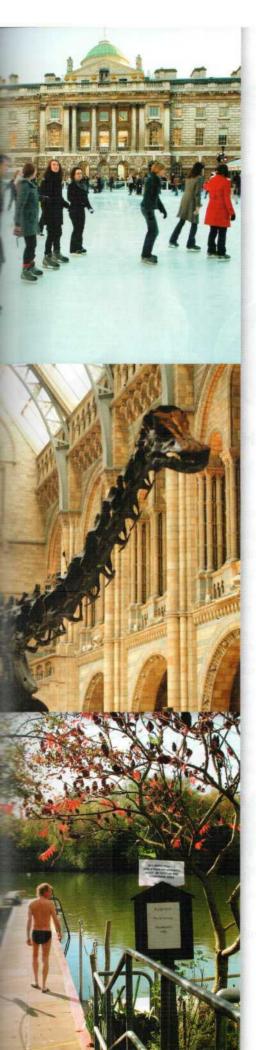
Go to South Kensington, and visit three wonderful museums. You can walk from one to the other because they are all very near. The Science Museum is very popular with adults and children, and also the Natural History Museum, which has life-size robotic dinosaurs and other fascinating exhibits. The third museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, is full of art and design from all over the world. It has an amazing collection of fashion from the 17th century to the present day. And if the sun comes out, cross the road into Kensington Gardens, one of London's many parks, and visit the famous statue of Peter Pan.

#### 3 WHEN THE SUN IS SHINING

Go to Hampstead Heath, London's biggest park.

From the top of Parliament Hill, in the south part of the Heath, you can see many of London's famous monuments, including St Paul's Cathedral and the London Eye. Have a picnic, and then, if it's hot, walk to the open-air swimming pool, where you can swim with plants and trees all round you. It is a magical place, and you can't believe that you are in the middle of a capital city.

WHER	E CAN YOU?
1	learn to do something new
2	eat outside
3	have a fantastic view
4	see beautiful old clothes
5	do some exercise
6	have fun after 9 p.m.
7	see some animals that don't exist today
8	see a famous character from a book



3 11)) Jack and his Swedish girl Cover the conversation and liste	Ifriend Ingrid are on the London Eye.  n. Tick () the places they see.
Trafalgar Square	St Paul's Cathedral
Buckingham Palace	Westminster Abbey
The Houses of Parliament	Big Ben
I Where? Oh yes, I can see it. Is t	(go) up. Look, that's St Paul's Cathedral. hat Buckingham Palace?
J It's moving. (move). We  I Where? Oh yes, I can see it. Is t  J Yes, and the Queen's at home.	(go) up. Look, that's St Paul's Cathedral. hat Buckingham Palace?
J It's moving. (move). We  I Where? Oh yes, I can see it. Is t  J Yes, and the Queen's at home.  I How do you know?	(go) up. Look, that's St Paul's Cathedral. hat Buckingham Palace?
J It's moving. (move). We  I Where? Oh yes, I can see it. Is t  J Yes, and the Queen's at home.  I How do you know?	(go) up. Look, that's St Paul's Cathedral. that Buckingham Palace?  ly). It only (fly) when she's at home.
J It's moving. (move). We  Where? Oh yes, I can see it. Is to yes, and the Queen's at home.  How do you know?  J Because the flag	(go) up. Look, that's St Paul's Cathedral. that Buckingham Palace?  ly). It only (fly) when she's at home.  ain. Oh, yes look, it (rain).
J It's moving. (move). We  Where? Oh yes, I can see it. Is to yes, and the Queen's at home. How do you know? J Because the flag	(go) up. Look, that's St Paul's Cathedral. chat Buckingham Palace?  ly). It only (fly) when she's at home.  ain. Oh, yes look, it (rain).  n we're sightseeing!  I (love) the view of the river with
J It's moving. (move). We  I Where? Oh yes, I can see it. Is to yes, and the Queen's at home.  I How do you know?  J Because the flag	(go) up. Look, that's St Paul's Cathedral. chat Buckingham Palace?  ly). It only (fly) when she's at home.  ain. Oh, yes look, it (rain).  n we're sightseeing!  I (love) the view of the river with

**c** Read the conversation again, and focus on the verbs *fly* and *rain*. When do we use the present simple? When do we use the present continuous?

(open). Let's go.

- d > p.132 Grammar Bank 5C. Learn more about the present simple and present continuous and practise them.
- e ➤ Communication What do you do? What are you doing now? A p.103 B p.108.

#### 4 PRONUNCIATION places in London

a 313)) Place names in London are sometimes difficult for visitors to pronounce and understand. Listen. Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable in the bold words.

Tra fal gar Square the Lon don Eye Ox ford Street St Paul's Ca the dral Leices ter Square Bu cking ham Pa lace The Hou ses of Par lia ment
West min ster A bbey the Ri ver Thames Co vent Gar den

b Listen again and repeat the names.

I Quick, the door\_

c Practise with a partner. Imagine you are in a taxi.

Where do you want to go? \ \ To Trafalgar Square, please.

#### 5 WRITING

- a Are social networking sites, e.g. Twitter or Facebook, popular in your country? What kind of people use them? Do you or your friends use them?
- **b** > p.113 Writing Social networking. Write Facebook posts to say what you are doing on holiday.

## Practical English In a clothes shop





#### 1 VOCABULARY clothes

a Match the words and pictures.





- a jacket /'dʒækit/ a skirt /ska:t/
  jeans /dʒi:nz/ shoes /ʃu:z/
  a shirt /ʃa:t/ a sweater /'sweta/
  a T-shirt /'ti:ʃa:t/ trousers /'trauzəz/
- b (3)14)) Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

#### 2 MEETING IN THE STREET

- a 3 15)) Watch or listen to Jenny and Rob. What problem does Rob have?
- b Watch or listen again. Complete the sentences.
  - 1 Rob has a \_\_\_\_\_ for Jenny.
  - 2 Jenny has another meeting with \_\_\_\_
  - 3 Rob has an interview in minutes.
  - 4 Jenny's meeting is at \_\_\_\_\_ past nine.
  - 5 Rob needs to buy a new \_\_\_\_.
  - 6 They go to a clothes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 7 Jenny needs to answer her \_\_\_\_\_
- c 3 16)) Look at the information box. Listen and repeat the phrases.

#### O Apologizing

I'm sorry. I'm so sorry. That's OK. Don't worry.

I'm really sorry.

No problem.

d Cover the box. In pairs, practise apologizing and responding.

#### 3 BUYING CLOTHES

- a 3 17)) Watch or listen to Rob buying a shirt. Answer the questions.
  - 1 What size does Rob want?
  - 2 Does he try it on?
  - 3 How much is the shirt?



# EPISODE 3

**b** Watch or listen again. Complete the **You Hear** phrases.

))) You Hear	You Say _
Can I you?	Yes, what size is this shirt?
Let's see. It's a small. What do you need?	A medium.
This is a	Thanks. Where can I try it on?
The changing are over there,	Thank you.
· is it?	It's fine. How much is it?
It's £44.99.	

- c 3 18)) Watch or listen and repeat the You Say phrases. Copy the rhythm.
- Saying prices
  £5.00 = five pounds
  £5.50 = five pounds fifty
  50p = fifty pence
  Sizes
  Sizes S = small, M = medium, L = large XL = extra large
- d Practise the dialogue with a partner.
- e 👪 In pairs, roleplay buying clothes.
  - A (book open) You are the shop assistant. Start with Can Ihelp you?
  - **B** (book closed) You are the customer. Buy a T-shirt, a jacket, or jeans.
- f Swap roles.



#### 4 JENNY'S ON THE PHONE

- a (3 19)) Watch or listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - 1 Jenny is talking to Eddie.
  - 2 She says she doesn't like London.
  - 3 She says she likes the people in the office.
  - 4 Jenny is standing outside the shop.
  - 5 Eddie thinks that Rob is her boss.
  - 6 Jenny loves Rob's new shirt.





b Watch or listen again. Say why the F sentences are false.

Social English phrases
It's so cool! I have to go.
Right now? Have fun!
Don't be silly! What's wrong?
Wait a minute. No way!
British and American English

c Look at the Social English phrases. Who says them: Jenny, Rob, or Eddie?

shop = British English store = American English

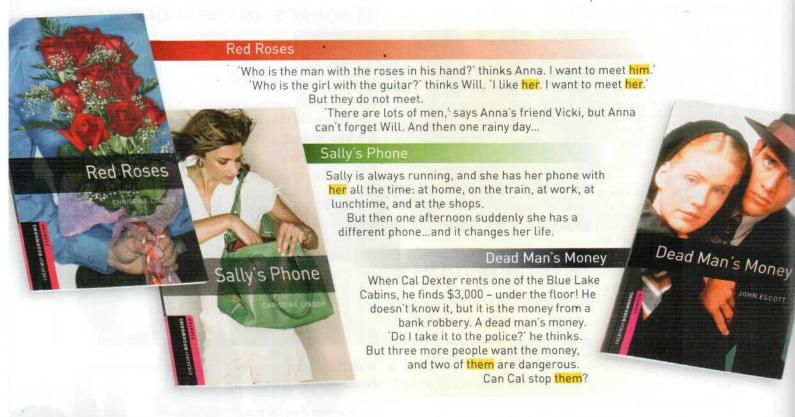
d (3, 20)) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?

 Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases





# **6A** Reading in English



#### 1 GRAMMAR object pronouns

a Look at the three book covers and read the information which tells you what the book is about. Answer the questions with Red Roses (RR), Sally's Phone (SP), or Dead Man's Money (DMM).

#### Which book ...?

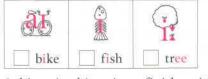
- 1 \_\_\_\_ is a love story
- 2 \_\_\_\_ takes place in the USA
- 3 \_\_\_\_ is about a person who is quite stressed
- 4 \_\_\_\_ is about a man in a difficult situation
- 5 \_\_\_\_ is about a person who is romantic
- 6 \_\_\_\_ has a gadget which is important
- **b** Look at the **highlighted** words in the texts. Who do they refer to?

( him = the man with the roses

- p.134 Grammar Bank 6A. Learn more about object pronouns and practise them,
- **d** (3) (22)) Listen and say the sentences with a pronoun instead of the name(s).
  - ))) I like Anna. ( I like her.

#### 2 PRONUNCIATION /ai/, /i/, and /i:/

a (3 23)) Say the three groups of words and match them to a sound picture. Listen and check.



- I him it his ring finish pick
- 2 he she me meet read leave
- 3 I my buy smile nice tonight
- b (3 24)) Listen. Can you hear the difference?
  - 1 a he's b his 4 a leave b live 2 a me b my 5 a this b these 3 a it b eat 6 a we b why
- c (3 25)) Listen and tick (✓) the word you hear.
- d (3 26)) Listen to this love story. Practise telling it.

They live in a big city.

He works in an office, she's a writer.

She meets him in the gym. She likes his smile.

He thinks she loves him. He buys her a ring.

But finally she says goodbye.

#### **3 READING & LISTENING**

a (3 27)) Read and listen to an extract from Sally's Phone. Answer the questions.

#### CHARACTERS:

- · Sally, a young woman
- · Claire, Sally's friend from work
- · Andrew, Sally's boyfriend
- · Paul, a young man
- · Katharine, Paul's sister
- 1 Where are Claire and Sally?
- 2 Why doesn't Sally buy the skirt immediately?
- 3 What do they do when they finish shopping?
- 4 Why does she phone her mother?
- 5 What is Paul doing when Sally is talking to her mother?
- 6 What happens when he stands up?
- 7 Do they go out of the café together?
- b Read the extract again. With a partner guess the meaning of the highlighted verbs.
- c 3 28)) Read and listen to the next part of the story. Why are Paul and Sally having problems?

#### Pronouns and possessive adjectives

When you read, be careful with different kinds of pronouns and possessive adjectives, e.g. he, his, him, etc. Make sure you know who (or what) they refer to.

d Read the extract again. With a partner, say who the highlighted pronouns and possessive adjectives refer to.

Paul wants to phone his mother.



- e <u>Underline</u> words or phrases in the extract about phones or phoning, e.g. *rings*, answers the phone, etc.
- f What do you think happens in the end?

#### Reading in English

Reading Graded Readers, e.g. the Oxford Bookworms series, helps you to learn and remember vocabulary and grammar. Buy or borrow a Starter level book (with a CD if possible).

#### 4 SPEAKING

Communication Reading in English p.103. Interview your partner.

#### Sally's Phone

#### Lunchtime

It is one o'clock. Sally and Claire are looking at skirts.

'Do you like this one, Sally?' Claire says.

'Yes, it's beautiful, but I never wear red.'

'Do you like red?' Claire asks.

'Yes, I do - but Andrew doesn't.'

'Well,' Claire says, 'it's a beautiful skirt.

You like red. What do you want to do?'

Sally buys the skirt.

Claire goes back to work, but Sally wants a coffee. She goes into a café. She buys a coffee and sits down. Then she phones her mother.

'Hi, Mum. I have a new skirt – it's beautiful. I want to wear it tonight.'

'What colour is it?'

'It's red.'

'That's nice. Red is a good colour for you,' says her mother. Next to Sally, Paul is finishing his coffee. He phones his friend and talks. to him. Then he stands up. The bag with the red skirt falls on the floor.

'Oh! I'm sorry,' Paul says. 'That's OK,' Sally says. He puts down his phone and picks up the bag. 'Here's your bag.'

'Thank you.' She smiles.

'What a nice smile!' Paul thinks.

Paul picks up his phone and goes out of the café. Sally finishes her coffee. She picks up her bag and her phone, and goes back to work.

#### Sally's Phone

#### Afternoon

Paul is in his office.

A phone rings.

'What's that noise?' Paul thinks.

He answers the phone. It is Andrew.

'Hello, Sally?'

'It isn't Sally, it's Paul.'

'Paul? Paul who? Where's Sally?'

'Who's Sally? There's no Sally here.'

'Huh!'

Andrew finishes the call.



Paul wants to phone his mother. He finds 'Mum' on the phone, and presses the button.

'Hello Mum. It's Paul.'

'Paul? Who's Paul? I'm not Paul's mum. I'm Sally's mum.'

'What's happening?' Paul thinks.

'What number is that?' he asks.

'It's 0783 491839."

'I'm very sorry,' Paul says. 'It's the wrong number.'

'That's OK,' Sally's mum says. 'What a nice voice!' she thinks.

Sally is at work.

Ring ring!

She answers the phone.

'Hello, is Paul there?'

'No, I'm sorry, this is...' -

'Can you give a message to him? This is his sister Katharine.

There's a party at my house tonight. It's my birthday.'

But I...

'8 o'clock - OK. Bye.'

# 6B Times we love

# 1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION the date

a Number the months 1-6.

April	June
February	March
January	May

b p.159 Vocabulary Bank The weather and dates. Do part 2.

#### Ordinal numbers first, fourth, etc.

Some ordinal numbers can be difficult to say because they end in two or more consonant sounds, e.g.  $sixth/siks\theta$ .

- c 3 31) Listen and repeat the ordinal numbers. Then practise saying them. fifth sixth eighth twelfth
- d 3 32)) How do you say these dates? Listen and check.

1/3 2/11 3/5 4/6 5/1 6/7 12/9 17/10 20/8 23/2 28/4 31/12

e Listen again and repeat the dates. <u>Copy</u> the <u>rhy</u>thm.

(the first of March

- f What days are public holidays in your country?
- g Ask the other students in your class When's your birthday? Does anyone have the same (or nearly the same) birthday as you?

#### 2 READING

a Read the first part of the text. What's special about the third Monday in January and the third Friday in June?

# Favourite Times

In the UK the third Monday in January is the most depressing day of the year, says psychologist Dr Cliff Arnall, who calls it Blue Monday. Why? Because it's winter, the weather is usually grey and cold, the days are dark, and Monday is the first day of the working week. People are also often short of money after Christmas, and some people feel bad after breaking their New Year resolutions. And the happiest day of the year? 'The third Friday in June,' says Dr Arnall. And it's easy to see why—it's summer, it's warm outside, the evenings are light, and the weekend starts now!

We asked our readers about the days and times during the year that make them feel good.

- 1 What's your favourite time of day? Why?
- 2 What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- 3 What's your favourite month? Why?
- 4 What's your favourite season? Why?
- 5 What's your favourite public holiday? Why?
- **b** Read the questions and Joe's and Rose's answers and complete them with phrases a-f.
  - a every week is different
- d Hove cooking
- b I like making plans
- e the days are long
- c I hate getting up early
- f Ilike being awake
- c Look at the highlighted words and phrases and guess their meaning.





#### Joe 24

- 1 Ten thirty at night. Because it's the time of day when I can really relax.
- 2 Saturday. Because <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ during the week, and Saturday is the first day when I can stay in bed until 12 if I want!
- 3 August. Because my birthday is in August and I'm usually on holiday.
- 4 The summer. Because the weather's good, <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_, and people are in a good mood.
- 5 January 1st. Because it's the start of a new year, and 3\_\_\_\_\_

#### Rose 35

- 1 Early morning. Because 4\_\_\_\_\_ when other people are asleep, and the light is beautiful.
- 2 It depends. Because 5\_\_\_\_\_!
- 3 May. Because the world is pale green, and asparagus is in season!
- 4 Autumn. Because the leaves are red and yellow, and it's a time for lots of wonderful fruit and vegetables. 6\_\_\_\_\_\_!
- 5 Easter Sunday. Because I love chocolate, and I always have a lot of Easter eggs!





New Year resolutions promises we make on December 31st, e.g. to eat or drink less in the new year Easter Sunday an important Christian holiday in March or April

#### 3 LISTENING

- a 3 33)) Listen to Martin answering the questions in *Favourite Times*. Complete column 1.
  - 1 What's your favourite...? 2 Why?

    time of day:
    during the week
    at the weekend
    day of the week
    month
    season
    public holiday
- b Listen again and complete column 2.

#### 4 GRAMMAR like + (verb + -ing)

a Complete the chart with a verb from the list.

- **b** What form of the verb follows *like*, *love*, *don't mind*, and *hate*?
- c > p.134 Grammar Bank 6B. Learn more about like + (verb + -ing) and practise it.

#### **5 SPEAKING & WRITING**

a Write a verb or verb phrase for each picture. Use the -ing form of the verb.



- **b** In pairs, ask and answer about each activity.
  - A Do you like reading? B Yes, I love it.
  - A What writers do you like?

    B I like Terry Pratchett.
    What about you?
- c Interview your partner with the five questions from *Favourite Times* in **2**.
- d Write an article called *My favourite times*. Add photos or drawings if you can. Use the texts in 2 as a model.

# Music is changing their lives

	VOCABULARY mus	•
a (	3 35)) Listen and number t	he kinds of music 1–9. Can you name any other kinds of music in English?
I	hip hop rock c	lassical Latin jazz reggae/reget/ blues heavy metal R&B
b	What kind of music do / don	't you like? ( I like rock, but I don't like R&B.
<b>c</b> ]	Do the music quiz in small g	groups.
	00	The state of the s
1	What kind of muris are	MUSIC QUIZ
1	What kind of music are these people famous for?	MUSIC QUIZ  Where are they from? Match the singers and bands to their countries.  3 Whose music do you hear in the soundtrack of these films / shows?

#### 2 GRAMMAR revision: be or do?

- a (Circle)the right words.
  - 1 What kind of music are you | do you listen to?
  - 2 I'm not | I don't like hip hop.
  - 3 Are you | Do you play in a band?
  - 4 She isn't | doesn't listening to you.
  - 5 Where are | do Coldplay from?
- b > p.134 Grammar Bank 6C. Learn more about be and do and practise them.
- c (3) 38)) Listen and make the questions.
  - ))) They're German. Are they German?
  - Does he play the guitar? ))) He plays the guitar.

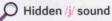
#### PRONUNCIATION /j/

(3) 39)) Listen and repeat the words and sound.



yes you yellow

young your yoga year



Some words with the /u:/ sound (spelled with u or ew) also have a /j/ sound before the /u:/, e.g. music /'mju:zrk/, NOT /'mu:zrk/.

- **b** (3 40)) Listen and repeat the sentences. Then practise saying them.
  - 1 That young musician plays beautiful music.
  - 2 He usually uses a yellow pencil.
  - 3 The new students start in January this year.

#### 4 SPEAKING

a Read the music questionnaire. Complete the questions with are or do. Complete question 6 with the names of six musicians / bands you either love or hate.

	you a big fan of a singer or band? you a member of a fan club or forum?			
2	How often you?  • go to concerts or gigs  • go dancing  • watch MTV (or other music channels)  • download music  • look for song lyrics on the internet			
3	<ul> <li>sing karaoke</li> <li>How</li></ul>			
4	What kind of music you like listening to when you are? . • sad • happy • stressed			
5	you listening to a particular song or piece of music a lot at the moment?			
6	What you think of?			
	Male musicians			
	Female musicians			
	Bands			

#### Giving opinions

I like him.
I don't like her.
I think they're great / fantastic.

OK / not bad. awful / terrible.

b Take turns to interview a partner with the music questionnaire. Ask for more information. Do you have similar musical tastes?

#### 5 READING

- a Do you play a musical instrument? What? Do you enjoy playing it?
- b Read the article. How is music changing the lives of young people in Venezuela?

# Music is changing their lives

Inside the concert hall a top orchestra is playing brilliantly. Their young conductor, Gustavo Dudamel, is one of the best in the world. But we are not in New York, London, or Vienna. We are in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. The orchestra is the Simón Bolívar Youth orchestra, and its conductor and young musicians come from the poorest families in the country. They are a product of *El Sistema* ('the system' in



Spanish), a project started in 1975 to save poor children from crime and drug addiction through classical music.

Today more than 270,000 young Venezuelans from the *barrios* (poor areas in Caracas) are learning to play instruments. They practise Beethoven and Brahms instead of learning to steal and shoot. Gisella, aged 11, says 'I am learning the viola because I want to escape from the *barrio*. In Venezuela now it's cooler to like Strauss than salsa.' Edgar, 22, who plays in the orchestra, says 'sometimes when we finish late I stay in town – it's dangerous to go home at that time. But now most of my friends are here. We are a family as well as an orchestra.'

Dudamel is now also the Musical Director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, one of the USA's top orchestras. But he returns frequently to Caracas to conduct. 'I miss my orchestra, but I will never leave them. They're family,' he says.



- **c** · Look at the **highlighted** words. With a partner, guess their meaning.
- d Do you know of any other projects to help poor children?

#### 6 WRITING

➤ p.113 Writing An informal email. You are going to write a similar email to a penfriend.

7 (3 41)) SONG Lemon Tree J

# 5&6 Revise and Check

#### GRAMMAR

Circ	le a, b, or c.
1	She the piano.
	a can play b can to play c cans play
2	come tonight?
	a Do you can b You can c Can you
3	A What's that noise?
	Ba party upstairs.
	à They having
	b They're having
	c They're have
4	The weather is cold, but raining.
	a it doesn't b it isn't c it not
5	A What doing?
	B I'm studying for an exam.
	a are you b do you c you are
6	Look! The Queen's flag
	a fly b flies c is flying
7	The museum at 2.00 on Mondays.
	a closes b is closing c close
8	A What?
	B I'm a nurse.
	a are you doing b do you do c do you
9	Our son always phones every day.
	a we b us c our
10	Is your sister at home? I need to speak
	to
	a him b she c her
11	Do you like housework?
	a doing b do making
12	I don't mind early.
	a get up b getting up c to get up
13	Ahungry?
	B Yes. What's for dinner?
	a Do you b Have you c Are you
14	What songlistening to?
	a are you b do you c you are
15	What time she usually go to bed?
	a do b is c does

#### **VOCABULARY**

a Complete the phrases with these verbs.

buy	call dance forget have hear	play	run take tell
1	a noise	6	a party
2	a musical instrument	7	photos
3	somebody's birthday		a marathon
4	a present for your mother	9	a taxi
5	somebody a secret	10	a tango

- b
  - 1 She goes to bed\_ \_about eleven o'clock.
  - 2 They have their TV \_\_\_ \_\_ very loud.
  - 3 I can't find the keys. Can you look\_
  - 4 I need to talk \_\_ \_\_ the doctor.
  - 5 I'm coming! Wait \_\_
  - 6 My birthday's \_\_\_ \_July.
  - 7 Their wedding is \_\_\_ 2nd March.
- c (Circle) the word that is different.

1	cloudy	wet	snowy	shine
2	shine	rain	blow	fog
3	autumn	season	spring	winter
4	first	third	seven	twelfth
5	twenty-second	twenty-five	twenty-one	twenty-three
6	May	Sunday	December	June
7	call .	phone	ring	message
8	band	rock	reggae	jazz

#### **PRONUNCIATION**

a (Circle) the word with a different sound.

1 1	driving	wrong	change	long
2	ice	windy	spring	winter
3	snow	go	now	cold
4	third	the	tenth	Thursday
5 /ju:/	music	student	beautiful	blues

**b** Underline the stressed syllable.

1 neigh bour 2 re mem ber 3 July 4 Fe bru a ry 5 classi cal

#### **CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?**

a Read the text and answer the questions.

Where is a good place to go in Dublin if you want to ...?

- 1 have lunch or dinner
- 2 see animals
- 3 buy a present
- 4 hear stories about famous places
- 5 have a drink without paying
- b Look at the highlighted words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.
- c Read the text again and underline the thing you would like to do most.

## Dublin – the friendly city

people don't usually think of capital cities as friendly, but people told me that Dublin is the exception, so I went there to see if it was true - and it was! Local people greet you like an old friend, they want to know everything about you, and about your day. The tourist quides are really friendly; for example, at the Guinness factory (somewhere you must go) they offer you a free glass of Guinness. The bus drivers on the tour buses (an excellent way to get around Dublin) tell very interesting and amusing stories about all the buildings and monuments they go past. They stop at all the main tourist attractions, for example Phoenix Park, the home to Dublin's zoo, St Patrick's Cathedral, and the main shopping areas (Grafton Street and O'Connell Street). When you want something to eat, the Temple Bar area is the place to go. Even in the restaurants Irish people want you to be happy. They often sit you at tables with other people, and the waiters tell jokes when they serve the food to make you laugh. In general, the food is great and very good value for money, there are lots of things to see, and hotels are cheap - how can you not be happy and friendly with all that?

Nick McCarthy Coventry Telegraph October 26 2010



#### CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

(3 42)) In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.









Alison and Ben

Tiffany

- 1 Which sentence is true?
  - a Ben can't play a musical instrument.
  - b Alison can play the guitar well.
  - c Ben can play the guitar, but not very well.
- 2 Tiffany
  - a has noisy neighbours
  - b doesn't have noisy neighbours
  - c is the noisy neighbour
- 3 Joel's favourite month is May because the weather
  - a hot b nice
- 4 Ben doesn't like
  - a classical music b heavy metal c rock music
- 5 At the moment Anya is reading
  - a a romantic novel b a biography c a trilogy

#### **CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?**

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✔) the box if you can do them.

#### Can you ...?

- say two things you can do well, and two things you can't do (e.g. cook)
- say three things you can or can't do in class (e.g. use your mobile)
- say what kind of books you usually read, and what you are reading at the moment
- ask your partner questions with the words below ... tired? Why?

  - ... like watching sport on TV? Which sports?
  - ... enjoying your English classes?
  - ... play a musical instrument? Which one?



# 7A At the National Portrait Gallery

#### 1 GRAMMAR was / were

- a Read about the National Portrait Gallery in London and answer the questions.
  - 1 Where is it?
  - 2 What can you see there?
  - 3 When is it open?
  - 4 How much does it cost?
- b (3) (43)) Look at a photo which is in the National Portrait gallery. Cover the dialogue and listen. Who are the two people in the photo?
  - A I love that photo. Who are they?
  - B I think it's King Edward VIII and Wallis Simpson. Let's see. Yes, that's right.
  - A When was he king? I don't remember a King Edward.
  - B Well, he was only king for 11 months, in 1936, I think. He was Queen Elizabeth II's uncle.
  - A Why was he only king for a short time?
  - B Because he was in love with Wallis Simpson, the woman in the photo. She was American. The government was against the marriage because she was divorced. It was a terrible scandal. In the end he abdicated\* and they got married.
  - A Who was the next king?
  - B His brother, George VI.
  - A Were Edward and Wallis happy?
  - **B** I think they were happy. They were together for the rest of their lives.

\* abdicate stop being king or queen

 Listen again and read the dialogue. Then complete the gaps.

Present simple	Past simp	ole
He is the king.	He	the king.
She is divorced.	She	divorced.
They are happy.	They	happy.

d ➤ p.136 Grammar Bank 7A. Learn more about was | were and practise it.

#### National Portrait Gallery

The National Portrait Gallery has a collection of portraits of famous British men and women, from the 16th century to the present day. The portraits are both paintings and photographs. The National Portrait Gallery is near Trafalgar Square, five minutes from the National Gallery, London's most important art gallery. It is open daily and entrance is free.



#### **2 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING**

sentence stress

- a (3 45)) Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.
  - Howas at a party. She was born in Mexico.

    My parents were angry.
  - ☐ He wasn't at home. They weren't very happy.
  - ? When were you born? Where was the hotel? Was it expensive? No, it wasn't. Were they at the concert? Yes, they were.
- **b** (3 46))) Say the sentences in the past simple.
  - ))) I'm at home. \(\int \) was at home.
- c > Communication Where were you? A p.103 B p.108.

#### 3 READING

a Look at three more pictures from the National Portrait Gallery. Do you know who the people are or anything about them?







- b (3.47)) Read and listen to three audio guide extracts. Check your answers to a.
  - 1 Henry VIII was born in 1491. He was King of England from 1509 to 1547 and is famous for separating the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church, and for his six wives. When he was young, as in this picture, he was very strong and good-looking. He was an excellent sportsman, and was also a good musician and poet. However, in his old age he was very fat and always in pain.
  - 2 The Brontë sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, were born between 1816 and 1820 in a small village in the north of England. They were all writers, but only Charlotte, with her novel Jane Eyre, was famous in her lifetime. Their brother Branwell, the painter of this portrait, was originally in the picture between Emily and Charlotte. He wasn't happy with his self-portrait and now the painting shows only the three sisters.
  - 3 Helena Bonham Carter, the actress, was born in London in 1966. Her mother is half Spanish and her father, who died in 2004, was the grandson of Herbert Asquith, the British Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916. Her first big role was as Lucy Honeychurch in A Room with a View, and her other roles include The Red Queen in Alice in Wonderland, Bellatrix Lestrange in the Harry Potter films, and Queen Elizabeth in The King's Speech. She has two children with her partner Tim Burton, a film director.
- c Read the texts again and answer the questions.
  - 1 How long was Henry VIII King of England?
  - 2 What was he good at when he was a young man?
  - 3 Were the Brontë sisters famous when they were alive?
  - 4 Why isn't their brother in the picture?
  - 5 Who was Helena Bonham Carter's great-grandfather?
  - 6 What was her first famous film?
- d Cover the texts. What can you remember?

#### 4 VOCABULARY word formation

a Find words in the texts for people made from these words:

1	sport	5	paint	
2	music	6	act	(OR actor)
3	poetry	7	direct film	
4	write			



#### Word building: professions

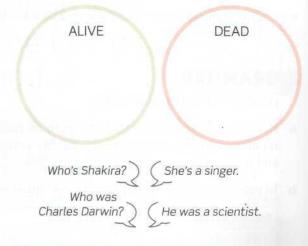
We often add -er or -or to a verb, e.g. writer, actor.

We often add -ian, -ist, or -man/woman to a noun, e.g. musician.

**b** Are the words below verbs or nouris? Do you know the words for the people?

1 sing	6 novel
2 compose	7 business
3 politics	
4 science	8 sail
5 police	9 art
	10 invent

- c (3,48)) Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable. Practise saying the words.
- **d** Write the names of four famous people in each circle. Ask a partner.



#### 5 LISTENING & WRITING

- a (3) 49)) Listen to five clues about two famous people. Do you know who they are?
- **b** With a partner write clues about a famous man and a woman (both dead).
- c Read your clues to another pair. Do they know the people?

# 7B Chelsea girls

#### 1 READING & LISTENING

- a (3.50)) Read and listen to the true story about a journey. Number the sentences 1–7.
  - The taxi arrived at the girls' house.
  - They looked out of the window.
  - They chatted and listened to music.
  - 1 The girls wanted to go to a match.
    - The taxi stopped in a street with pretty houses.
  - They called a taxi.
  - The taxi driver typed their destination into his satnav.
- b 3 51)) Listen and check. Do you think they were in London?
- c (3.52)) Listen to the news story on the radio. Where were they?
- d ➤ Communication Stamford Bridge p.103. Read some tourist information about the place they were in and look at the map.
- e Do you think it is easy to make a mistake like this? Whose fault was it?

#### 2 GRAMMAR

past simple: regular verbs

- a Read the text again and highlight ten more past simple regular verbs +, one past simple negative sentence -, and one past simple question ?.
- **b** In pairs, complete the chart and answer questions 1–3.

Present simple	Past simple	
They want to go to the match.	They the match.	to go to
They don't talk to the taxi driver.	Theydriver.	to the taxi
Where do you want to go?	Where	to go?

- 1 What letters do you add to a regular verb in the past simple, e.g. *call*?
- 2 What do you do if the verb ends in e, e.g. type?
- 3 What happens to verbs which end with one vowel and one consonant, e.g. *chat*, *stop*?
- c ➤ p.136 Grammar Bank 7B. Learn more about past simple regular verbs and practise them.

# The taxi journey



Althorp House

harles Spencer,
Princess Diana's'
brother, has three
daughters, 18-year-old Kitty,
and 15-year-old twins
Eliza and Amelia. They live
in Althorp, a large country
house near Northampton,
about 85 miles (136
kilometres) north of London.



One of the sisters and her friend wanted to go to a football match in London. It was a Premier League match between Chelsea and Arsenal at Stamford Bridge. They called a taxi to take them to London and back. The taxi arrived and the driver typed Stamford Bridge into his satnay. The girls relaxed in the back of the car. They probably chatted, listened to music on their iPods, and texted their friends. They didn't talk to the taxi driver.

Two hours later the taxi stopped. They looked out of the window. It was a street with pretty houses.

The girls were a bit surprised, and they asked the taxi driver where they were. 'In Stamford Bridge,' he said. 'Where did you want to go?'



**d** Stand up and move around the class. Ask *Did you... yesterday?* questions with the verb phrases below. When somebody answers *Yes*, *I did*, write their name.

#### YESTERDAY

#### Find a person who...

- used satnay
- watched a football match
- chatted online
- studied for an exam
- cooked dinner
- arrived at work / school late
- listened to the radio
- started a new book
- worked/studied until late
- played a computer game

Did	you	use	satnav	yesterday?
				-

No, I didn't. Did you...?

#### 3 PRONUNCIATION -ed endings

#### O Past simple regular verbs

The e in -ed is not usually pronounced, and -ed is pronounced /d/ or /t/, e.g. closed /klauzd/, stopped /stopt/. The -ed is pronounced /td/ only in verbs which end with the sound /t/ or /d/, e.g. waited /weitid/ ended /endid/.

a (3.54)) Listen and repeat the verbs.

$1 - ed = \frac{d}{d}$	2 -ed=/t/	3 -ed = /td/
call <mark>ed</mark> arrived	looked relaxed	wanted chatted
listened	stopped	texted

b (3,55)) Look at the verbs in the list. Circle the ones that belong to group 3. Listen and check.

played finished started travelled asked missed cooked needed watched lived liked typed

c 3 56)) Listen to some verb phrases. Make true + or - sentences about yesterday.

))) play tennis

I played tennis yesterday./ I didn't play tennis yesterday.

#### **4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING**

past time expressions

a Number the past time expressions 1-10.

yesterday morning

last night

last month

three days ago

1 five minutes ago

last week

last summer

the day before yesterday

a year ago

in 2009

#### 0

#### Past time expressions

We say last week, last month NOT the last week, the last month.

- b (3 57)) Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.
- c Look at the questionnaire below. Tell your partner true sentences with past time expressions. Ask for more information.

I cried at the end of a film last week.

Oh really? What was it?

# When was the last time you...?





- \* cried at the end of a film
- \* travelled by plane
- \* started a new hobby
- \* walked more than 10 km
- \* booked tickets online
- \* downloaded a song
- \* played sport
- \* missed an English class





- \* watched a really good film
- \* called a friend
- \* danced

# 7C A night to remember

#### 1 READING

- a Look at the photos and read the introduction to the article. For each photo, say why you think the night was memorable.
- **b** Read about two people's nights, and match them to a photo.
- c Read the texts again and match the questions to their answers in the texts.

	What	time	did	you	get	back?	
--	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-------	--

- What was the weather like?
- Why was it a memorable night?
- When was it? Where were you?

#### What did you wear?

- Who were you with?
- What did you do?







# Why do we remember some nights in our lives?

Is it because we went to a beautiful place, met interesting people, heard wonderful music, or saw a fantastic film?

We asked people all over the world to tell us about a night that they can never forget...

#### Maria Julia from Argentina

- 1 It was in August two years ago when I was on holiday in Athens.
- 2 I wanted to see a man that I knew a little when I was at university. He was Greek and he lived in Athens. I called him many times, but he didn't answer. Suddenly, on my last night, he came to my hotel.
- 3 I felt embarrassed, because my clothes weren't very special a green skirt and a white T-shirt and Greek sandals and my hair was a mess.
- 4 We went out and walked around the centre of Athens. We spoke English, but he taught me some Greek words and I taught him some Spanish.
- 5 It was a warm night with a beautiful full moon.
- 6 I got back to the hotel at 3 a.m.
- 7 It was a magical evening an Argentinian woman with a Greek man on the other side of the world in those dark streets, with the lights from the Parthenon up on the hill!

#### Mehmet from Turkey

- 1 It was last year. I was in Istanbul, where I live.
- 2 I was with my friends. It was my best friend's birthday.
- 3 I wore a black T-shirt and blue jeans.
- 4 We went to a great place called Cezayir. It's an old building with a great restaurant. We had dinner, and after dinner we had a coffee in the bar. Then we went to the beach at Florya and we had a swim. It was fantastic. The water wasn't very clean, but we didn't mind!
- 5 It was a hot night and the sea was really warm.
- 6 After our swim, we were tired and decided to go back, but I couldn't find my car keys! We went back to the beach and we looked everywhere, but it was too dark. In the end I left the car at the beach and I went home in my friend's car! I got home really late, at 5.00 in the morning.
- 7 It was a memorable night because we had a fantastic dinner and swim, but also because I lost the car keys it was my father's car and he was really angry!

#### 2 GRAMMAR past simple: irregular verbs

a Look at the article again and find the past tense of these irregular verbs.

can	could	/kod/
come	2	/keim
feel	5	/felt/
get		/gpt/
go		/went/
have		/hæd/
hear		/h3:d/
know		/nju:/
leave		_/left/
lose		/lost/
meet		/met/
see		/səɪ/
speak	2	/spauk
teach		/Last/
wear		/wɔɪ/

- b (3,58)) Listen and check. Practise saying the verbs.
- c > p.136 Grammar Bank 7C. Learn more about past simple irregular verbs and practise them.
- d Work in pairs. A re-read the text about Maria Julia, B re-read the text about Mehmet.
- e ➤ Communication A night to remember A p.103 B p.108. Test your partner's memory. Whose night do you think was more fun?

#### 3 LISTENING

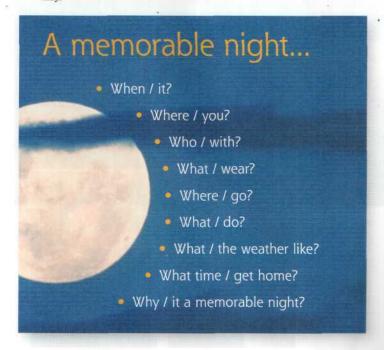
- a You are going to listen to David from Spain talking about his memorable night. Look at photo C from 1. Where was he? Why was it a memorable night?
- b (3 60)) Listen and check.
- Listen again. Correct the information.
  - 1 It was on 11th August. No, it was on 11th July.
  - 2 He was in Buenos Aires.
  - 3 He watched the match in a restaurant.
  - 4 He wore a Spanish football shirt and a yellow scarf.
  - 5 The match was in the evening.
  - 6 There were a lot of English tourists there.
  - 7 After the match they went to a bar in the city centre.
  - 8 It was quite cold that night.
  - 9 He got to the hotel at 4.00 in the morning.

#### 4 VOCABULARY go, have, get

- a Can you remember these phrases about Mehmet? 'Write went, had, or got.
  - 1 We \_\_\_ to a great place called Cezayir.
  - 2 We \_\_\_ dinner, and after dinner we \_\_\_ a coffee in the bar.
  - 3 Then we \_\_\_ to the beach at Florya and we \_\_\_ a swim.
  - 4 I home really late, at 5.00 in the morning.
- b > p.160 Vocabulary Bank go, have, get.

#### 5 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a Look at the questions in 'A memorable night' below. What words are missing?
- b (3)62)) Listen and repeat the questions. <u>Copy</u> the <u>rhy</u>thm.



#### **6 SPEAKING & WRITING**

- a Think about a time you had a memorable night. Look at the questions in 5b and plan your answers.
- **b** Interview your partner about their night.
- c Write about your night. Answer the questions in 5b, and use the article in 1 to help you.
- 7 (3 63)) SONG Summer Nights 🎜

# Practical English Getting lost

#### 1 A FREE MORNING

a (3 64)) Rob and Jenny are planning what to do on their free morning. Watch or listen once. What is the problem?



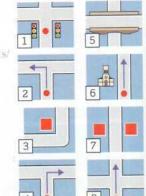
- **b** Watch or listen again. Complete the sentences with a word, a name, or a number.
  - 1 Rob suggests that they go \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 He says that they can \_\_\_\_\_ bikes
  - 3 \_\_\_\_\_ phones \_\_\_
  - 4 Rob needs to interview an \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 Rob asks if he can do the interview on \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6 Rob and Jenny arrange to meet at \_ o'clock outside the Tate Modern\*.

#### O Cultural note

\* The Tate Modern is a famous art gallery in London.

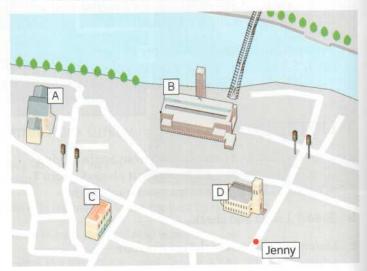
#### 2 VOCABULARY directions

- a Match the words and pictures.
  - on the corner /ˈkɔːnə/
    - at the traffic lights / træfik latts/
  - a bridge /brid3/
  - opposite /opazit/
  - turn left/tain left/
  - turn right /tam rait/
  - go straight on /streft/
- go past (the church) /pust/b (3 65))) Listen and check.



#### 3 M ASKING THE WAY

a (3.66)) Jenny is trying to find the Tate Modern. Watch or listen. Is it A, B, C, or D?







# EPISODE 4

b Watch or listen again. Complete the You Hear phrases.

You Say 💭	))) You Hear
Excuse me, please. Where's the Tate Modern?	, I don't live here.
Excuse me. Is the Tate Modern near here?	The Tate Modern? It's near here, but I don't know exactly Sorry.
Thank you.	
Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Tate Modern, please?	Yes, of course. Go straight on. Go the church, then turn at the traffic lights. And it's at the end of the street.
Sorry, could you say that again, please?	Yes, go straight on. Go the church, then turn at the traffic lights. And it's at the end of the street. You can't it!
Thank you.	

- (3 67)) Watch or listen and repeat the You Say phrases. Copy the rhythm.
- d Practise the dialogue with a partner.
- O Can you...? or Could you...?

Can you tell me the way to the Tate Modern? Could you say that again, please?

We can use Can you...? Or Could you...? when we want to ask another person to do something. Could you ...? is more polite.

In pairs, roleplay the dialogue. A ask for directions to building A (the library). Start with Excuse me, where's...? B give directions. Then swap roles. Ask for directions to building C (the post office).





#### JENNY AND ROB GO SIGHTSEEING





- (3 68)) Watch or listen to Jenny and Rob. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - 1 The Millennium Bridge is for cars and people.
  - 2 It was the first new bridge over the Thames for 100 years.
  - 3 Rob interviewed the engineer last year.
  - 4 Jenny doesn't like Shakespeare.
  - 5 Daniel phones and invites Jenny to dinner.
  - 6 Jenny accepts the invitation.
  - 7 There's a gift shop on the top floor of the Tate Modern.
  - 8 The Tate Modern was a power station until 1981.
- **b** Watch or listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.
- c Look at the **Social English phrases**. Who says them: Jenny, Rob, or Daniel?

#### Social English phrases

What a view! What would you like to visit? What is there to see? We could go to the Globe Theatre. Would you like to meet for lunch? That's really nice of you. Maybe another time? Yes, of course.

- d (3 69)) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?
- e 'Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.

2 0	Can you?
	ask for and understand directions
Ī	give simple directions
Ī	ask someone to do something in a polite way

No, I didn't. I was very tired.

# **8A** A murder story

#### 1 READING

a Read the back cover of a murder story. Then cover it and look at the photographs. Can you remember who the people are?

Who's Amanda? She's Jeremy's wife.

- b (4)2)) Read and listen to the story. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the F sentences.
  - 1 Somebody killed Jeremy between 12.00 a.m. and 2.00.
  - 2 The inspector questioned Amanda in the living room.
  - 3 Jeremy went to bed before Amanda.
  - 4 Amanda and Jeremy slept in the same room.
  - 5 Somebody opened and closed Amanda's door.
  - 6 Amanda got up at 7.00.
  - 7 Amanda didn't love Jeremy.
- c Look at the highlighted irregular verbs in the story. What are the infinitives?

1 was = be

#### **2 PRONUNCIATION**

past simple verbs

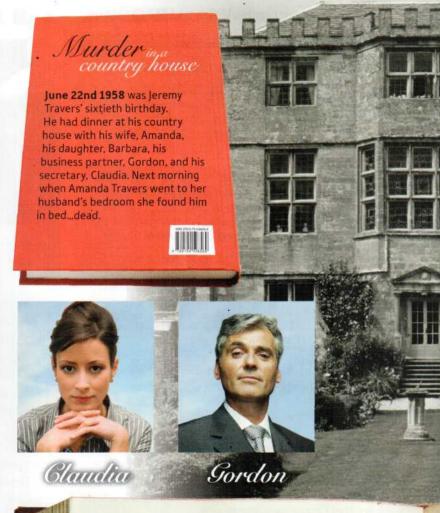
a (43)) Listen to the pronunciation of these verbs in the past simple.

thought could found heard read said saw took taught wore

b (4.4)) Now match the verbs in a with a word below which rhymes. Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

book bed bed bed bed bird port good

c (4.5)) Find and <u>underline</u> nine past simple regular verbs in the story. How do you pronounce them? Listen and check.



Inspector Granger arrived at about 9.00. He <sup>1</sup>was a tall man with a big black moustache. Amanda, Barbara, Claudia, and Gordon <sup>2</sup>were in the living room. The inspector <sup>3</sup>came in.

'Mr Travers died between midnight last night and seven o'clock this morning,' he <sup>4</sup>said. 'Somebody in this room killed him.' He looked at them one by one, but nobody <sup>5</sup>spoke.

'Mrs Travers, I want to talk to you first. Come into the library with me, please.'

Amanda Travers followed the inspector into the library and they <sup>6</sup>sat down.

'What did your husband do after dinner last night?'

'When we finished dinner Jeremy said he was tired and he <sup>7</sup>went to bed.'

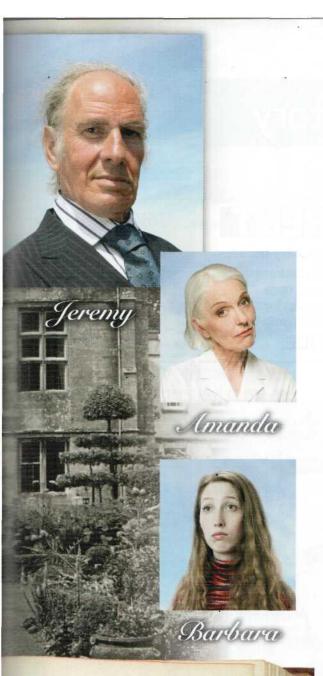
'Did you go to bed then?'

'No, I didn't. I went for a walk in the garden.'

'What time did you go to bed?'

'About quarter to twelve.'

'Was your husband asleep?'



'I don't know, inspector. We...we

\*slept in separate rooms. But I \*saw
that his door was closed.'

'Did you hear anything when you were in your room?'

'Yes, I <sup>10</sup>heard Jeremy's bedroom door. It opened. I <sup>11</sup>thought it was Jeremy. Then it closed again. I <sup>12</sup>read in bed for half an hour and then I went to sleep.'

'What time did you get up this morning?'

T <sup>13</sup>got up at about 7.15. I <sup>14</sup>had breakfast and at 8.00 I <sup>15</sup>took my husband a cup of tea.

I 16 found him in bed. He was...dead.'

'Tell me, Mrs Travers, did you love your husband?'

'Jeremy is...was a difficult man.'

'But did you love him, Mrs Travers?'.

'No, inspector. I hated him.'

#### 3 LISTENING

a (4, 6, 7, 8)) Listen to the inspector question Barbara. Write the information in the chart. Listen again and check. Then do the same for Gordon and Claudia.

	Amanda	Barbara	Gordon	Claudia
What did they do after dinner?	She went for a walk.		VYAJU	AJBV F
What time did they go to bed?	11.45.		ě	- « »
Did they hear anything?	Jeremy's door opened and closed.	Assert Ro		8
Possible motive?	She hated him.	AND DOWN		

- **b** Compare your chart with a partner. Who do you think was the murderer: Amanda, Barbara, Gordon, or Claudia? Why?
- c (49)) Now listen to what happened. Who was the murderer? Why did he / she kill Mr Travers? Were you right?

#### 4 GRAMMAR past simple: regular and irregular

a Cover the story and look at these verbs. Are they regular or irregular in the past simple? Write the past simple form ⊕ and ⊡ for each verb.

come kill close speak sleep sit hate walk

± came ∃ didn't come

- b 4 10)) Listen and check.
- c > p.138 Grammar Bank 8A. Learn more about past simple regular and irregular verbs and practise them.
- d ➤ p.165 Irregular verbs Tick (✓) the irregular verbs you know. Choose three new ones and learn them.

#### 5 SPEAKING

➤ Communication Police interview A p.104 B p.108. Interview robbery suspects. Are they telling the truth?

Yes, there is.

# **8B** A house with a history

#### 1 VOCABULARY the house

- a Read the advertisement for a house to rent. Would you like to rent it? Why (not)?
- **b** Cover the advertisement. What can you remember about the house?
- c With a partner, think of three things you can usually find in a bedroom, a bathroom, and a living room.
- d > p.161 Vocabulary Bank The house.

#### TO RENT

#### Beautiful country house.

Very quiet. Six bedrooms, four bathrooms, large garden. Five miles from Witney. Perfect family house.

LOW PRICE.

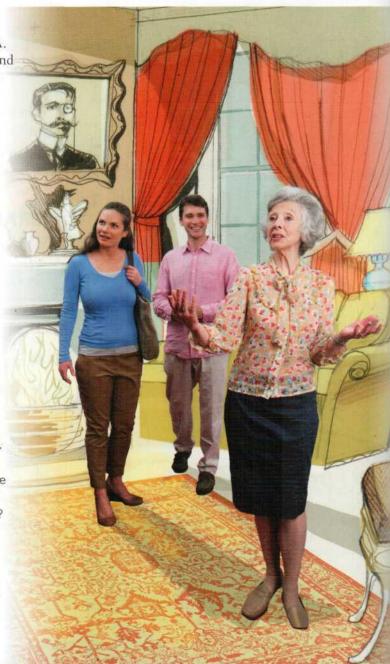


#### 2 LISTENING

- **4 13**) Kim and Leo are a young couple from the USA. They want to rent the house in **1**. Cover the dialogue and listen to their conversation with Barbara. Which three rooms in the house do they go into?
- b Listen again and complete the dialogue.
  - K The garden is wonderful, I love it.
  - L Is there a 1 garage?
  - B Oh yes, there's a big garage over there. Let's go inside the house.

This is the <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. There are five rooms on this floor, the kitchen, the <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, the living room, the <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, the library...

- L Wow! There's a library, Kim!
- B This is the living room.
- L I love the furniture, the old sofa, the armchairs, the 5
- **B** And this is the <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. It's very big, as you can see.
- K · Is there a dishwasher?
- B No, there isn't. It's an old house, you see.
- L Never mind. I think it's lovely. Is there a <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_downstairs?
- B Yes, there's one 8 and there are three upstairs.
- K Are there any 9 with children?
- B No, there aren't any neighbours near here. But there are some families with children in the village.
- K That's great. You lived in this house, is that right, Mrs...?
- B Call me Barbara, dear. Yes, I lived here. A long time ago. Now I live in the village. Let's go 10 \_\_\_\_\_\_...
- c (4 14)) Listen. What does Kim say about one of the bedrooms? Whose bedroom was it?





- d 415)) Kim and Leo go to the local pub. Listen and answer the questions.
  - 1 What do they have to drink? Why?
  - 2 What does the barman tell them ...?
    - a about what happened in the house
    - b about Barbara
    - c about what happened to the house later
  - 3 What do Kim and Leo decide to do?

#### 3 GRAMMAR there is / there are

a In groups of three, practise the dialogue in 2b. Then complete the chart.

	singular	plural
+	There's a garden.	There some families in the village.
-	There a dishwasher.	There aren't any neighbours.
?	a garage?	any neighbours?

- b What's the difference between...?
  - 1 There are three families in the village.
  - 2 There are some families in the village.
- p.138 Grammar Bank 8B. Learn more about there is | there are etc. and practise it.

#### 4 PRONUNCIATION

/ea/ and /1a/, sentence stress

a 4 17)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.



**b** Put the words in the right place.

beer careful dear wear here they're near stairs there we're hear where

c (4 18)) Listen and repeat the words.

- d 4 19)) Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.
  - A Are there any stairs?
  - B Yes, they're over there.
  - A Is there a bank near here?
  - B Yes.
  - A Where?
  - B There's One in the square.
- e Practise the dialogues with a partner.
- f Ask your partner questions with Is there a...in your...? Are there any...in your...? Give more information in your answers if you can.

TV books plants pictures mirror fireplace lamps kitchen bedroom bathroom dining room living room



#### 5 SPEAKING

a Look at the questionnaire **Your home**. Interview a partner. Ask for and give more information if you can.

# Your home Do you live in a house or a flat? How old is it? How big is it? How many bedrooms are there? bathrooms? Is there a study? a garden or a balcony? a garage? central heating or air conditioning? Do you like it? Why (not)?

**b** Draw a simple plan of your living room. Show the plan to your partner and describe the room.

This is the living room. It's quite big and it's very light. There are two sofas and an armchair.

#### 6 WRITING

➤ p.114 Writing Describing your home.
Write a description of your house or flat.

7 (4,20)) SONG House of the Rising Sun 🎜

Were there any pictures on the wall?

Yes, there was a picture of a lady.

# **8C** A night in a haunted hotel

#### 1 READING

- a Do you believe in ghosts? Are there buildings in your town / city that people think are haunted?
- b Read the text once and find out:
  - 1 Who are the ghosts in the two hotels?
  - 2 Tick (✓) the things that happen in the hotels:
    - a people hear strange noises d lights go on and off
    - b people see somebody c doors open and close
- things fall on the floor
- people feel that somebody is watching them
- c Look at the highlighted words in the text related to hotels and guess their meaning.
- d Would you like to stay in one of these hotels? Why (not)?

### **WOULD YOU** LIKE TO STAY IN A

# **HOTEL?**



THERE ARE MANY HOTELS IN BRITAIN THAT PEOPLE SAY ARE HAUNTED. IF YOU ARE FEELING BRAVE, YOU CAN STAY THE NIGHT IN ONE OF THESE HOTELS.

#### **ENGLAND GOSFORTH HALL INN**

osforth Hall is a small hotel in Cumbria in the north of England, built in 1658. People say the hotel has the ghost of a Catholic priest. He usually appears in Room 11. There is a secret tunnel that goes from behind the fireplace in the hotel lounge to Room 11. In 17th-century England, Catholic priests used the tunnel to hide from Protestants.

The owner of the hotel, Rod Davies, says: 'I didn't believe in ghosts before I came here, but strange things happen in the hotel. One guest woke up in the middle of the night and saw a tall man standing next to his bed. He checked out the next morning.' Rod's wife says: 'One night a lot of books fell off a shelf in the lounge. And sometimes when I am working I feel that someone is watching me, but when I turn round nobody is there.'

**GHOST HUNTERS:** Ask for Room 11

www.gosforthhallhotel.co.uk

#### SCOTLAND COMLONGON CASTLE

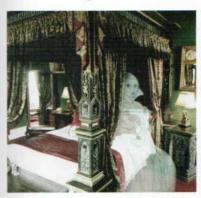
omlongon is a 15th-century castle in a small village near Dumfries in south-west Scotland. The castle is haunted by the Green Lady, the ghost of Lady Marion Carruthers. Lady Marion was unhappy because she was married to a man she did not love, and in 1570 she jumped from the castle walls and killed herself. Many strange things happen in the hotel - doors open and close, and lights go on and off in empty rooms. An American couple once opened the door of their room and saw a young woman sitting on the bed. They left because they thought they were in the wrong room. In fact it was their room, but when they came back the room was empty.

**GHOST HUNTERS:** Ask for The Carruthers suite.

www.comlongon.com

#### VOCABULARY prepositions: place and movement

a Look at the pictures of the ghosts from the hotel. Where is the woman sitting? Where is the man standing?





b > p.162 Vocabulary Bank Prepositions: place and movement.

#### 3 PRONUNCIATION silent letters

Silent letters
Some English words have a 'silent' letter,
e.g. in cupboard /ˈkʌbəd/ you don't pronounce the p.

a 423)) Listen and cross out the 'silent' letter in these words.

building castle could friend ghost guest half hour know listen talk what write

b Practise saying the words.

#### **4 LISTENING**

A British newspaper, the *Sunday Times*, sent one of its journalists, Stephen Bleach, to Gosforth Hall Inn. They asked him to spend the night in Room 11.

- a 4 24) Listen to part 1 of Stephen's night. Correct the information in these sentences.
  - 1 He arrived at Gosforth Hall early in the evening.
  - 2 There were four other guests in the hotel.
  - 3 He talked to one of the guests.
  - 4 He had dinner in the bar.
  - 5 He went to his room at 11.00.
  - 6 Room 11 was on the first floor.
  - 7 The room was quite small.
  - 8 There was a TV and a remote control.
  - 9 There was a horror film on TV.
  - 10 He went to sleep at the end of the film.

- b 4 25)) Do you think Stephen saw the ghost? Listen to part 2 and find out. Listen again and answer the questions.
  - 1 Did he wake up during the night? If yes, what time?
  - 2 Did anything strange happen? If yes, what?
  - 3 Did he 'feel' the ghost?
  - 4 Was he frightened?
    - very a little not at all
  - 5 Would he like to go back? Why (not)?

#### 5 GRAMMAR

there was / there were

- a (4 26)) Complete the sentences from the listening with was, wasn't, were, or weren't. Then listen and check.
  - 1 There \_\_\_\_\_ many other guests in the hotel.
  - 2 There \_\_\_\_ only three.
  - 3 There an old TV on a table.
  - 4 There \_\_\_\_\_ a remote control.
- **b** > p.138 Grammar Bank 8C. Learn more about *there was* | *there were* and practise it.

#### 6 SPEAKING

➤ Communication The Ghost Room
A p104 B p.109. Look at the picture of another haunted hotel room for one minute.
Try to remember what there was in the room.



# 7&8 Revise and Check

#### GRAMMAR

irc	e a, b, or c.
1	The Brontë sisters all writers.
	a was b were c is
2	Where Shakespeare born?
	a was b were c is
3	the tickets expensive?
	a Was b Were c Did
4	I a good film on TV last night.
	a watched b watch c watches
5	They at Stamford Bridge stadium.
	a didn't arrived
	b don't arrived
	c didn't arrive
6	you see the football match last
	night?
	a Did b Do c Was
7	We to Istanbul three years ago.
	a go b were c went
8	When in Los Angeles?
	a you live
	b did you lived
	c did you live
9	I you at the party last night.
	a didn't saw b didn't see c don't saw
10	What time home?
CONTRACT.	a did you get b you did get c you got
11	a big table in the living room.
(area)	a There are b There is c It is
12	How many bedrooms?
0.45	a there are b are there c are they
13	There aren't pictures on the walls.
	a any b some c a
14	only three guests in the dining
	room.
-	a There was b There were c There is
15	How many people in the hotel?
1	a there were
	b was there c were there
	c were there

#### **VOCABULARY**

- a Complete the professions with -er, -or, -ist, or -ian. 3 paint\_\_\_\_ 2 art\_ 4 music\_ **b** Complete the phrases with have, go, or get. 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a good time \_ a taxi an email a holiday 3 \_\_\_\_\_ away for the weekend c Complete the sentences with back, by, in, out, or to. 1 I went \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends on Saturday night. 2 They went home \_\_ 3 What time did you get \_ \_ the restaurant? 4 I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1982. 5 After lunch I went to work.
- **d** Label the pictures.











e Write the prepositions.











#### **PRONUNCIATION**

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1 /rd/	wanted	waited	lived	ended
2 31	saw	wore	thought	could
3 <b>e</b>	heard	met	said	left
4	near	there	wear	stairs
5	hall	heating	hour	behind

- **b** Underline the stressed syllable.
  - 1 mu si cian 2 a go 3 ye ster day 4 be tween 5 fire place

#### **CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?**

- a Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - Arthur Conan Doyle was Scottish, but he worked in England.
  - He started writing stories about Sherlock Holmes at university.
  - 3 Conan Doyle lived at 221b Baker Street in London.
  - 4 In 1893 he didn't want to write more Sherlock Holmes
  - 5 Sherlock Homes didn't die in Austria.
  - 6 Sherlock Holmes is very popular today.
- b Look at the highlighted words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

# The man who wrote SHERLOCK HOLMES

rthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh on 22nd May 1859. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University and as a student he began writing short stories. He became a doctor in the south of England, but at first he didn't have many patients. So in his free time he began writing stories about a brilliant detective, Sherlock Holmes. Conan Doyle based Holmes' personality on his professor at university. Holmes, who lives at 221b Baker Street in London, is famous for solving difficult crimes and mysteries using his great intelligence. The Sherlock Holmes stories soon became very popular, but in 1893 Conan Doyle became tired of his detective, and decided to 'kill' him. In The Final Problem Sherlock Holmes and his enemy, Professor Moriarty, die when they fall off the Reichenbach Falls in Switzerland. But people were very unhappy to lose Sherlock Holmes, and there were letters in many newspapers asking for him to come back.

Finally, in 1901 Conan Doyle brought him back in a new story, The Hound of the Baskervilles.

He explained that Holmes did not die in the Reichenbach Falls, but miraculously survived.

Conan Doyle died on 7th July 1930, but Sherlock Holmes continues to live both in the stories and in many film

versions. Recently he was the inspiration for the character Dr Gregory House in the TV series House.

## CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

(4.28)) In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.











Heba

Polly Ali

Alison

Sarah Jane

Del

- 1 Heba \_\_\_\_\_.
  a has family in New York
  - b lives in Egypt
  - c was born in Cairo
- 2 Polly went out for dinner on \_\_\_\_\_
  - a Friday b Saturday c Sunday
- 3 Alison likes her kitchen because \_\_
  - a it's really big
  - b she can eat there
  - c it's practical for cooking
- 4 Sarah Jane can see \_\_\_\_\_ from her study.
  - a a tree in her garden
  - b the sea
  - c her mother's house
- 5 Yesterday evening Ben \_\_\_
  - a went out to the pub
  - b worked at home
  - c went to bed early

#### **CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?**

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) the box if you can do them.

#### Can you...?

- 1 say three things about a famous (dead) person from your country
- say five things you did last week, using past time expressions, e.g. last night, yesterday, (three) days ago, etc.
- 3 say where and when you were born
- 4 ask your partner five questions about yesterday



Short films Édinburgh Castle Watch and enjoy a film on iTutor.

A pizza and some salad.

# What I ate yesterday

#### 1 VOCABULARY food

- a What food words do you know in English? With a partner, try to think of five words.
- b > p.163 Vocabulary Bank Food.

#### READING

- a Look at the photos which show meals that three people - a model, a boxer, and a writer - ate yesterday. Guess which person ate which meal.
- **b** Read three articles from a series What I ate yesterday in The Times newspaper. Check your answers to a.
- c Read the articles again. Answer the questions with M (the model), B (the boxer), or W (the writer). Who ...?
  - 1 doesn't like eating during the day
  - 2 doesn't eat anything between meals
  - 3 didn't have any home-cooked food for lunch or dinner
  - 4 had fruit for dessert at lunchtime
  - 5 never eats meat
  - 6 didn't drink any alcohol yesterday
  - 7 had a drink and a snack before dinner
  - 8 doesn't eat anything for breakfast
  - 9 has a strange breakfast habit
- d With a partner, look at the highlighted words related to food and guess their meaning. Use the photos to help you.
  - e Whose food do you prefer? Why?

# What I ate yesterday

#### Laura Bailey model

Breakfast I never miss breakfast! I had some cereal and fruit, and a piece of toast. I'm a bit unusual because I have tea and coffee in the morning. I don't mind in which order, but I need to have both.

Lunch I was at my studio all day, so I got takeaway vegetarian sushi from a restaurant called Itsu. I became a vegetarian 20 years ago and now I can't imagine living any other way.

Dinner I picked up my children from school and we had a snack cheese and biscuits. In the evening I went to my favourite pizzeria, and I had a vegetarian pasta dish, and two glasses of white wine.

#### James deGale boxer

Breakfast I woke up and went running for an hour and a half, then I came home and had a cup of tea and some porridge. Then I went to the gym and trained.

Lunch I had a bowl of pasta with chorizo and bacon in tomato sauce with cheese on top, and an apple and an orange. I have an important fight soon, so my diet has to be very strict now. Three meals a day, and no snacks.

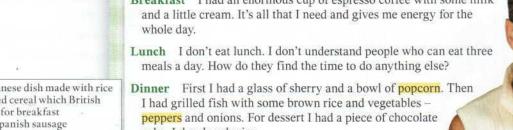
Dinner I had a grilled chicken breast and vegetables mushrooms, sweetcorn and tomatoes. My mum made it she's a fantastic cook.

#### Lionel Shriver writer

Breakfast I had an enormous cup of espresso coffee with some milk and a little cream. It's all that I need and gives me energy for the whole day.

I had grilled fish with some brown rice and vegetables peppers and onions. For dessert I had a piece of chocolate cake. I drank red wine.





sushi a typical Japanese dish made with rice porridge hot cooked cereal which British people often have for breakfast chorizo a kind of Spanish sausage

#### 3 GRAMMAR countable / uncountable nouns; a/an, some/any

Look at the photos. Complete the
gaps with a, an, or some.

1	strawberry
2	tomato

#### b > p.140 Grammar Bank 9A. Learn more about countable /

uncountable nouns, etc. and practise them.

c Make sentences with there's a | an | some ... and there are some... Choose food and drink from p.163 Vocabulary Bank Food.

#### PRONUNCIATION the letters ea

How is ea pronounced in these words? Put them in the correct column.

bread breakfast eat healthy ice cream meat peas steak tea

(v)	E	200
T	-	2-0-0-0
tree	egg	train
	8	

b (4 31)) Listen and check. Practise saying them. Which is the most common pronunciation of ea?

#### SPEAKING

a Make a food diary for yesterday. Write down what food and drink you had. Use Vocabulary Bank Food p.163 to help you.

Breakfast a cup of coffee, some cereal

**b** Work in pairs. Tell each other what you had yesterday. Was it very similar or very different?

For breakfast I had a cup of coffee and some cereal.

#### LISTENING

What cookery programmes do you have on TV in your country? What do you think of them? Do you sometimes cook their recipes?



- 4 32)) Listen to part 1 of a TV cooking competition called Get ready! Cook! where contestants have to cook a starter, a main course, and a dessert. Answer the questions.
  - 1 How many ingredients are there in the bag?
  - 2 How long do the contestants have to cook their dishes?
  - 3 Name three of the basic ingredients they can use.
- c (4)33)) Listen to part 2. Complete the dishes that Jack and Liz make.

Jack	Judge's comments	
1 and soup	Parkaben har	
2 breasts filled with cream		
3 pancakes with sauce		
Liz	Judge's comments	
1 carrot and salad with dressing	I med	
2 with creamy	-	

d > Communication Get ready! Cook! p.109 Look at the photos of their dishes. Whose dishes do you prefer?

mousse

- e (4)34)) Listen to part 3. What does the judge say about Jack and Liz's dishes? Who wins?
- f In pairs, think of one of your favourite dishes. Write the ingredients you need. Tell your partner.

Not much.

# 9B White gold

#### 1 VOCABULARY food containers

a (4.35)) Match the words and pictures. Listen and check.



b 4 36)) Listen and write five phrases.

c Make phrases with the containers and the words below. 

| a packet of biscuits | biscuits chocolates | Coke | crisps | juice | jam | milk | salt | sugar | tuna |

#### 2 GRAMMAR

quantifiers: how much / how many, a lot of, etc.

a Look at the pictures at the bottom of the page. Then ask and answer questions about the food.



- b Communication Sugar and salt p.109. Check your answers to a.
- .c Complete the sentences with a food or drink from a.

1 There isn't any salt in

2 There's a little sugar in \_\_\_\_\_

3 There's quite a lot of salt in \_\_\_\_

4 There's a lot of sugar in

**d** ➤ p.140 Grammar Bank 9B. Learn more about quantifiers and practise them.

#### 3 PRONUNCIATION /// and /s/

a (4)38)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

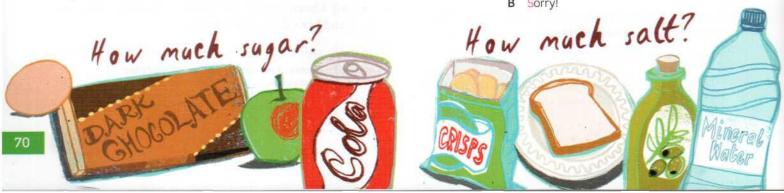


**b** (4,39)) Put the words in the right column. Listen and check.

cereal cinema delicious ·fresh information centre rice crisps reception salad science shopping special sure

- c (4 40)) Listen and repeat the dialogue. Then practise it with a partner.
  - A Are you sure this is salt? I think it's sugar.
  - B No, I'm sure it's salt. I put some in the rice
  - A Let's taste the salad... Aargh. It was sugar. I told you.

B Sorryl



#### 4 SPEAKING

a Read the questionnaire and complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

#### How much sugar and salt do YOU have a day? spoonfuls of sugar do you have in your tea or coffee? a three or more b two c one d none cans of cola (or other fizzy drinks) do you drink a day? a three or more b two c one d none fruit or fruit juice do you have a day? 3 a a lot b quite a lot c not much d none sweets or biscuits do you eat a week? a a lot b not many c very few d none Salt 5 How often do you add salt to your food at the table? a always b often c sometimes d never takeaway food do you eat? a a lot b quite a lot c not much d none bread do you eat a day? a a lot b quite a lot c a little d none cheese do you eat a week? a a lot b quite a lot c a little d none

- **b** In pairs, interview your partner. Do you think he / she needs to eat less sugar and salt?
- c Work in pairs. A say how much you eat / drink of the things below. B respond and ask for more information. Then say if you think A has a healthy diet or not. Swap roles.

fish meat potatoes vegetables chocolate fast food eggs pasta olive oil butter

leat a lot of fish. How often do you eat fish?

#### 5 READING

- a Read the magazine article White Gold. With a partner, complete the facts with *sugar* or *salt*.
- b Read the article again, and highlight five new words or phrases. Compare with a partner.
- c Did any of the facts surprise you?
- 6 4 41 )) SONG Sugar Sugar 5

# WHITE GOLD

#### **FASCINATING FACTS ABOUT SUGAR AND SALT**

At different times in history, both sugar and salt were called 'white gold', because they were so expensive and difficult to get. But there are many more interesting facts about sugar and salt...

- Christopher Columbus introduced to the New World in 1493 on his second voyage. If you eat too much 2 (about 1 gram per kilogram of weight), you can die. This was a method of ritual suicide in ancient China. Salzburg in Austria was called 'the city of 3 because of its mines. If you want to check if an egg is fresh, put it in a cup with water and 4\_ . If the egg floats, it isn't very fresh. In Brazil fuel made from 5 is used in cars instead of petrol. Americans eat or drink about 2.25 kilos of 6\_\_\_\_ a month. is used to make glass, washing powder, and paper.
  - <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ kills some bacteria, and so helps food to last longer, which is why bacon and cheese contain a lot.
- If you put <sup>9</sup> into a vase of flowers, the flowers last longer.
- 10 only contains energy. It doesn't contain any vitamins or minerals.
- Sure and <sup>11</sup> are the only two words in the English language that begin with 'su' and are pronounced 'sh'.

## 9C Quiz night

#### 1 VOCABULARY high numbers

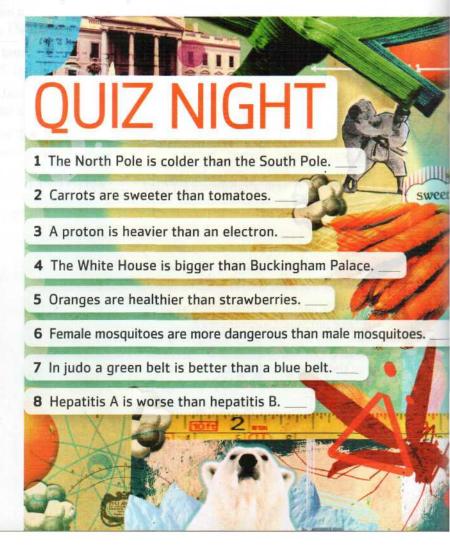
- a Read three questions from a radio quiz show. Choose the right answer for each question.
  - 1 What is the approximate population of the UK?
    - a 42,000,000
    - Б 52,000,000
    - c 62,000,000
  - 2 How many calories are there in a Big Mac?
    - a 670
    - b 485
    - c 305
  - 3 How far is it from New York City to Los Angeles?
    - a about 4,000 km
    - b about 2,500 km
    - c about 5,000 km
- **b 4 42**)) Listen and check. How do you say the three answers?
- c > p.148 Vocabulary Bank Days and numbers. Do part 4.
- d Look at the numbers below. Correct the mistakes.

175	a hundred seventy-five
2,150	two thousand and one hundred and fifty
3,009	three thousand nine
20,000	twenty thousands
3,000,000	three millions

- e 4 44)) Listen and write the ten numbers you hear.
- f Answer the questions with a partner.
  - 1 What's the population of your town / city?
  - 2 What's the population of your country?
  - 3 How far is it from your town / city to...?
    - a London
    - b New York

#### 2 LISTENING

- a (4.45)) What quiz shows are popular in your country? Listen to the introduction to a quiz show called *Quiz Night*. Answer the questions.
  - 1 How long do the contestants have to say if the sentences are true or false?
  - 2. How much do they win if they get...?
    - a the first answer right \_\_\_\_\_ c the third answer right \_\_\_\_
    - b the second answer right \_\_\_\_\_ d all eight answers right
  - 3 If they get an answer wrong, how much do they lose?
  - 4 What can a contestant do if they are not sure of the answer?
- **b** In pairs, look at the sentences from *Quiz Night*. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false).
- c 4 46)) Listen to a contestant on *Quiz Night*. Check your answers to b. How much does she win?
- **d** Listen again for why the answers are true or false. Write down any numbers you hear.



#### 3 GRAMMAR comparative adjectives

a Look at the adjectives in the quiz sentences. In pairs, answer the questions.

#### Using adjectives to compare two things:

- 1 What two letters do you put at the end of one-syllable adjectives (e.g. cold)?
- 2 Why is big different?
- 3 What happens when an adjective ends in -y?
- 4 What word do you put in front of long adjectives (e.g. dangerous)?
- 5 What's the comparative form of good and bad?
- 6 What's the missing word? China is bigger \_\_\_\_Japan.
- b > p.140 Grammar Bank 9C. Learn more about comparative adjectives and practise them.

#### **4 PRONUNCIATION**

/a/, sentence stress

- a 4 48) Listen to the eight quiz sentences from 2. How is *than* pronounced? How is *-er* pronounced at the end of a word?
- **b** Listen again and repeat the sentences. <u>Copy</u> the <u>rhy</u>thm.

#### 5 SPEAKING

➤ Communication Quiz Night A p.105 B p.110. Play Quiz Night.

#### 6 READING

- a Read about two quiz shows. Do you have the same or similar shows in your country? Do you enjoy them?
- **b** Now read about Pat Gibson. Why is he 'the best quiz contestant in the country'?
- c Read the article again and complete it with a verb

from the list in the past simple.

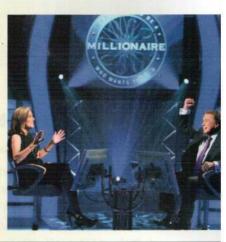
answer be become get have help know phone win

- d With a partner, look at the highlighted words in the texts related to quiz shows and guess their meaning.
- e Would you like to be a contestant on a quiz show? Which one?

## Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?

A quiz show where contestants can win a maximum prize of one million pounds if they can answer multiple choice questions which become more and more difficult.

Contestants have three possibilities of getting help: they can ask the audience, reduce the four choices to two, or they can phone a friend.



#### Mastermind

A quiz programme where contestants answer questions on a specialist subject which they choose, and then answer general knowledge questions.



## Q Who is the best quiz contestant in the country?

#### A Pat Gibson

Last night Pat Gibson <sup>1</sup> <u>had</u> a big party after winning <u>Mastermind</u> on BBC TV. But it <sup>2</sup> not his first celebration party. Last April Mr Gibson <sup>3</sup> <u>\$\text{1}\text{ million in Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?}} and <sup>4</sup> the first person in Britain to win both quizzes.</u>

In the *Mastermind* final Pat, a 43-year-old computer programmer who is obsessed with trivia, beat five other contestants, including a university lecturer. During the competition he 5 questions on several specialist subjects, for example film director Quentin Tarantino and science fiction author Iain M Banks.



In Who Wants to Be a Millionaire? he 6\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the final question and still had the possibility of phoning a friend for help. He was sure that he 7\_\_\_\_\_ the answer, but he 8\_\_\_\_ Mark Kerr, a friend, to double-check it. Mark was happy to help him – six weeks before, Pat 9\_\_\_\_ Mark to win £250,000 on the same show as his phone-a-friend!

## Practical English At a restaurant

#### AN INVITATION TO DINNER

- 4 49)) Watch or listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - 1 Jenny and Rob worked last night.
  - 2 Jenny wants to read Rob's article.
  - 3 It's Eddie's birthday today.
  - 4 Rob and Daniel invite Jenny to dinner.
  - 5 Jenny says yes to Rob.



- b Watch or listen again. Say why the F sentences are false.
- (4 50)) Read the information box. Listen and repeat B's phrases.

#### O Responding to what somebody says

- 1 A It's my birthday today.
- 2 A. We won the cup!
- 3 A I have my driving test tomorrow.
- 4 A I got all my English homework right. B Well done!
- 5 A I didn't get the job.
- B Happy birthday!
- B Congratulations!
- B Good luck!
- B Oh dear! Never mind.
- d 4 51)) Listen and respond with phrases from the box.
  - ))) I got two goals this afternoon. ( Well done!

#### 2 VOCABULARY

understanding a menu

- a Complete the menu with Main courses, Desserts, or Starters.
- **b** (4 52)) What do the highlighted words mean? How do you pronounce them? Listen and check.
- c Cover the menu. In pairs, try to remember what's on the menu.

2 courses £15.00

3 courses **£22.50** 

1

Onion soup

Mozzarella and tomato salad

2

Grilled chicken breast with vegetables

Mushroom ravioli

Seafood risotto

3

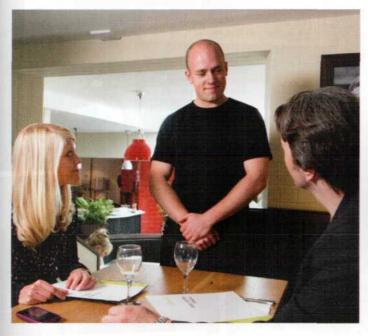
Home-made vanilla ice cream with hot chocolate sauce

Fresh fruit salad

Tiramisu

## EPISODE 5

#### ORDERING A MEAL



- a (4,53)) Watch or listen to Jenny and Daniel having dinner. What food do they order?
- b Watch or listen again. Complete the You Hear phrases.

))) You Hear	You Say
Good evening. Do you have a?	Yes, a table for two. My name's Daniel O'Connor.
Come this, please.	
Are you ready to?	Yes. The soup and the mushroom ravioli, please. I'd like the mozzarella salad and then the chicken, please.
What would you to drink?	Just water for me. A bottle of mineral water, please.
or sparkling?	Is sparkling OK? Yes, sparkling.
Thank you, sir.	Thank you.

- c (4,54)) Watch or listen and repeat the You Say phrases. Copy the rhythm.
- d Practise the dialogue in groups of three.
- In groups of three, roleplay the dialogue. A is the waiter. Start with Good evening. Do you have a reservation? B and C go to Luigi's. Then swap roles.

#### THE END OF THE MEAL

- (4,55)) Watch or listen and answer the questions.
  - 1 How does Jenny normally celebrate her birthday?
  - 2 Do they order dessert or coffee?
  - 3 What does Daniel say to Jenny after the meal?
  - 4 How does Jenny answer?
  - 5 Does Barbara give Jenny good news or bad news?
  - 6 Where does Jenny want to go after the meal?







b Look at the Social English phrases. Who says them: Jenny, Daniel, the waiter, or Barbara?

Social English phrases

Nothing special.

Would you like a dessert?

Not for me, thanks.

A decaf espresso.

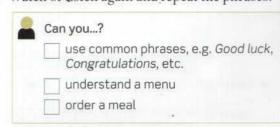
The same for me, please.

Go ahead.

Good news?

Could I have the bill, please?

- c (4.56)) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?
- d Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.



#### V places and buildingsP consonant groups

## 10A The most dangerous road...

#### 1 VOCABULARY places and buildings

a Complete these famous tourist sights with a word from the list. Do you know what countries / cities they are in?

E	3ridge	Castle	Mountains	Square	Street
1	Trafa	lgar		4	Edinburgh
2	The (	Golden (	Gate	5	The Rocky
3	Wall				

- b 52)) Listen and check.
- c > p.164 Vocabulary Bank Places and buildings.

#### 2 GRAMMAR superlative adjectives

- a Look at the photos. Do you know what countries they are in?
- b (5 4)) With a partner, complete the captions with a phrase from the list. Listen and check.

the biggest the busiest the most dangerous the longest the most popular the widest

c Complete the chart with superlatives from b.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
long	longer	note and a
wide	wider .	daniel
busy	busier	
dangerous	more dangerous	
popular	more popular	and the second

d What letters do you add to a one-syllable adjective to make a superlative? What words do you put before longer adjectives?

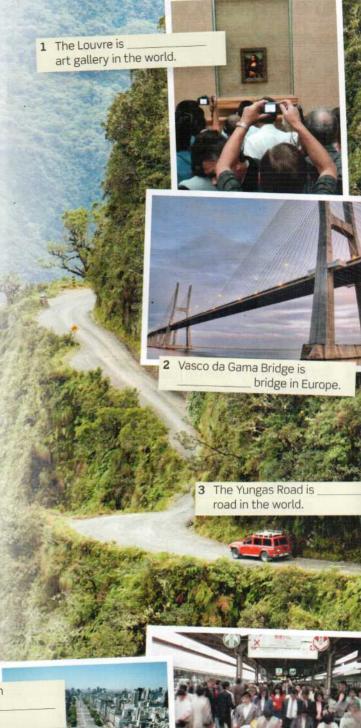
Tiananmen Square

square in the world.

p.142 Grammar Bank 10A.
 Learn more about superlative adjectives and practise them.

5 Avenida 9 de Julio in Buenos Aires is \_\_\_\_\_ street in the world.





Shinjuku Station in Tokyo

station in the world.

#### **PRONUNCIATION** consonant groups

(5) Listen and repeat the adjectives in 2c.

#### O Consonant groups

Words which have two or three consonants together, e.g. fastest, can be difficult to pronounce.

b (57)) Listen and repeat these superlatives.

the most expensive the most exciting the oldest the most beautiful the smallest

➤ Communication Cities quiz A p.105 B p.110. Complete the questions with superlative adjectives. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

#### READING

- Read the article below and look at the photo. Would you like to go cycling there? Why (not)?
- Read the article again. Then cover the text and answer the questions in pairs.
  - 1 Where is the North Yungas Road?
  - 2 Why is it called 'Death Road'?
  - 3 How wide is the road?
  - 4 Why is it popular with cyclists?
  - 5 When is the most dangerous time of year to go?
  - Why is the road similar to London Bridge and the Sydney Opera House?
  - 7 Why didn't Marte enjoy cycling on the Yungas Road?
- c In pairs, guess the meaning of the highlighted words.
- d Is cycling popular in your country / region? Is there an area that is very popular for cyclists? Why?

#### **SPEAKING & WRITING**

- a Work in pairs.
  - A Imagine you are a tourist in your town (or nearest big town) who only speaks English. Ask B, who lives in the town, questions 1-5. Get as much information as you
  - B You live in your town. A is a tourist who doesn't speak your language. Answer his / her questions (1-5). Explain everything very clearly and give as much information as you can!

Then swap roles for questions 6-10.

What's the most I think the beautiful square? Piazza Navona. Where's that? It's in the centre, near the Pantheon. It has...

A	1	What's	square? (beautiful)
	2	What's	way to get around? (easy)
	3	What's	museum? (interesting)
	4	What's	time of year to visit? (good)
	5	What's	place to eat typical food? (nice)
В	6	What's	building? (old)
	7	What's	place to go for a day trip? (nice)
	8	What's	area to walk at night? (dangerous)
	9	Where's_	place to buy a souvenir? (good)
		What's	area to go at night? (popular)

**b** Imagine you want to advertise your town / city for tourists. Write an advert using superlative adjectives. Add photos if you can.

Come to Kielce. It isn't the biggest or the most beautiful town in Poland, but it has the cleanest air and the most delicious cheesecake...

#### Cycling on the most dangerous road in the wor High in the Andes, the North Yungas Road goes at nearly 80 km an hour down the narrow road. During the rainy season, from December to March, only experienced cyclists can take part,

from La Paz, the highest capital city in the world, to Coroico in the Yungas region of Bolivia. The road is only about three metres wide and the Coroico river lies 200 metres below. Bolivians call it 'El Comino de la Muerte' (Death Road) because of the number of accidents, and in 1995 it was officially declared 'the most dangerous road in the world.'

#### 'One mistake and you are dead.'

Since a new road opened in 2006, there are rewer buses and lorries on the old road. But now thousands of mountain bikers come from all over the world to have the most exciting ride of their lives. They start at La Cumbre, 4,700 metres above sea level, and go down to 1,525 metres, travelling

but some die every year on the road. So, why do

Andrew Jagoo, 26, from Melbourne, said after finishing the ride, 'If you go to London, you have to see London Bridge and if you go to Sydney, you have to see the Opera House and if you go to Bolivia, you have to do the most dangerous road."

Marte Solberg, 22, from Norway said, 'A lot of people said it was fun, but I was scared of falling over and dying. I was worried because I had no experience of mountain biking. One mistake and you are dead. I asked myself a thousand times, "Why am I doing this?"

What are you going to do?

I'm going to travel round Europe.

## **10B** CouchSurf round the world!

#### LISTENING

a Read the dictionary definition for couch, and look at the CouchSurfing website. What do you think CouchSurfing is?

couch /kaots/ noun 1 a long comfortable seat for two or more people to sit on (= a sofa) 2 the bed in a doctor's room for a patient to lie on





Languages:

#### **Artur Dorner**

Vienna, Austria Basic information: Male, 27. PhD student. Has couch. German, English

I love meeting people and showing them my wonderful city. Better to come at weekends when I have more time!



Judit Hetzke

- (5 8)) Listen to part of a radio travel programme. Were you right? How does CouchSurfing work?
- (5 9)) Now listen to the speaker give more details about CouchSurfing. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - CouchSurfers usually pay their host a little money.
  - You need to create a profile on the website.
  - When you find a person with a bed, you call them to agree the days you want to stay.
  - You have to offer other people a bed in your house or flat.
  - CouchSurfing is safe because you can read what other travellers say about the host.
  - The host always shows their guests their city.
  - You can CouchSurf all over the world.
- d Would you like to go CouchSurfing? Why (not)? Would you like to have a stranger to stay in your house? Why (not)?

#### 2 GRAMMAR be going to (plans)

- a (5)10)) A British newspaper asked their travel journalist to try CouchSurfing. Cover the dialogue and listen to the interview. What are his plans?
- **b** Listen again and complete the gaps with a verb.

Pr	esenter Tell me about your plans, Philip.
Jo	urnalist I'm going to 1round Europe – to
	Paris, Vienna, and Budapest.
P	How long are you going to 2 in each city?
J	Just one night in each place.
Р	Who are you going to 3 with?
J	In Paris I'm going to stay with a guy called Théo,
	in Vienna with a guy called Artur, and in Budapest
	with a woman called Judit.
Р	Are you going to 4 on a couch?
J	Only in Vienna, luckily. In the other places
	I have a bed.
P	How are you going to 5 ?
J	I'm going to 6 by train.
Р	What are you going to 7 in each place?
J	I don't just want to see the typical tourist sights.
	I hope I'm going to 8 things that aren't in a
	guide book.
P	Well, have a good trip and good luck!

- c Look at the highlighted sentences in the dialogue. Then answer the questions.
  - 1 What form is the verb after going to?
  - 2 Do we use going to to talk about the past, the present, or the future?
- d > p.142 Grammar Bank 10B. Learn more about be going to (plans) and practise it.
- e Number the future time expressions 1–8.

tonight		tomorrow night
next year	1	today
tomorrow morning		next week
next month		tomorrow afternoo

f 5 12)) Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat. Make four true sentences about your plans.

#### 3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress

a (5 13)) Listen and repeat the highlighted phrases in 2b. Copy the rhythm.

I'm going to travel round Europe.

**b** Communication What are you going to do? A p.105 B p.110. Interview a partner about his / her plans.

#### 4 READING

- a Read the journalist's blog for his trip. Did he have a good time?
- **b** Read the blog again and tick ( ) the things that were a problem.
  - 1 He didn't arrive at the right time at one of the houses.
  - 2 He couldn't understand the host's friends very well.
  - 3 One host didn't have much time to show him the city.
  - 4 One of the hosts didn't speak very good English.
  - 5 He did something wrong in one of the flats.
  - 6 He didn't like the food that one of the hosts cooked.
- c Read the blog again and look at the highlighted verb phrases. With a partner, say what you think they mean.



#### Paris: Théo

I met Théo at the Place D'Italie metro station. He's 24 and his English is good. At his apartment I met his flatmate, Roger. They were very friendly. They made me a delicious dinner of crêpes and ham and eggs. Then they



took me to Footsie, a great bar near the Opéra. Some friends came and in the end the conversation changed to French. That was difficult for me and I got tired. Finally, we went to a party near Montmartre. It was great! Lots of friendly people. I went back to Théo's flat on the back of his bicycle.



#### Vienna: Artur

I stayed with Artur, a biochemistry student. He was friendly, but when I arrived I wanted to have a bath and I forgot to turn off the tap. The bathroom was full of water. Oops!





#### **Budapest: Judit**

I got off the train at the wrong station so I arrived late at Judit's flat. She wasn't very happy. She's a journalist for the Hungarian channels MTV and TV2 and she's an incredibly busy woman. In the afternoon she took me with her to a shopping centre to help her choose a dress for a party. That was a bit surreal! In the evening we had dinner together in the Castro bar in the city centre. Next day I flew home to London, tired but happy. I'm definitely going to do it again!

#### 5 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

holidays

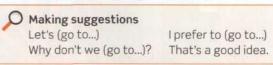
a Complete the holiday phrases using a verb from the list.

go	have see stay show
1 _	in a hotel / with a friend / for a week
2 _	somebody round your town / city
3 _	the sights
4 _	by train (bus, plane) / back home
5	a good time / nice meals

b In pairs, plan a holiday. You are going to visit three cities in the same continent. Your holiday can be a maximum of ten days.

Answer the questions:

- · What cities are you going to visit?
- · Where are you going to stay?
- · How are you going to get there?
- · How long are you going stay in each city?
- · What are you going do in each place?



c Change partners. Tell each other about your holiday plans.

> We're going to go to South America – to Buenos Aires, Rio, and Montevideo. We're going to CouchSurf because we don't have much money...

d Do you prefer your new partner's plans? Would you like to change partners and go with him / her?

#### 6 WRITING

➤ p.115 Writing A formal email. Make a reservation in a Bed and Breakfast.



## 10C What's going to happen?

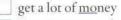
#### VOCABULARY verb phrases

- a Do people in your country go to fortune-tellers, or use fortune-telling sites on the internet? Do you believe in fortune-telling?
- b Match the fortune-teller's cards and verb phrases.

become <u>fa</u> mous	get a lor
get a new job	have a s
get married	A be <u>lu</u> ck

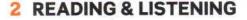
meet somebody new

fall in love



urprise

move house



- (5 14)) Read and listen to PART 1 of a story. In pairs, answer the questions.
  - 1 Who does Jane want to see?
    - 2 Who is going to tell her about her future? Why?
  - 3 Why couldn't she see the man very well?
- **b** (5 15)) Listen to part 2. Then, with a partner, complete the information.

1 Jane has a problem with

2 She chooses cards.

3 Her first card means she's going to be \_

4 Jane asks the fortune-teller if she's going to \_\_\_\_\_ with her boyfriend.



- 1 What's the second card? What does it mean?
- 2 Why is this a problem for Jane?
- 3 What's her third card? What does it mean?
- 4 Who's Jim? Where did Jane meet him?
- 5 What do you think the fourth card is going to be?
- 5 17)) Listen to part 4. Then, with a partner, complete the information.

1 Her fourth card means she is her boyfriend going to \_\_\_\_ and go away with Jim

2 Very soon they are going

3 Jane asks if she is going to and the fortuneteller says

4 She pays the fortune-teller



- (5 18)) Read and listen to PART 5. In pairs, answer the questions.
  - 1 Who was the fortune-teller?
  - 2 Why did he pay Madame Yolanda £100?
  - 3 What's the fifth card? What do you think is going to happen?



## the caras

PART 1

'Come in,' said a voice. Jane Ross opened the door and went into a small room. There was a man sitting behind a table.

'Good afternoon,' said Jane.

'I want to see Madame Yolanda, the fortune-teller.'

'Madame Yolanda isn't here today,' said the man. 'But don't worry. I'm going to tell you about your future. What questions do you want to ask?' Jane looked at the fortune-teller. She couldn't see him very well because the room was very dark.

#### PART 3

He turned over the second card.

'Mm, a house. A new house. You're going to move, very soon, to another country.'

'But my boyfriend works here. He can't move to another country.'

'Let's look at the next card,' said the fortune-teller. He turned over the third card.

'A heart. You're going to fall in love.'

'Who with?' asked Jane.

'Let me concentrate. I can see a tall dark man. He's very attractive.'

'Oh, that's Jim,' said Jane.

'Who's Jim? Your boyfriend?'

'No. Jim's a man I met at a party last month. He's an actor, from New York. He says he's in love with me. It was his idea for me to come to Madame Yolanda.'

'Well, the card says that you're going to fall in love with him.'

'Are you sure?' asked Jane. 'But what about my boyfriend?'

'Let's look at the fourth card,' said the fortune-teller.

#### PART 5

The fortune-teller stood up. He turned on the light. At that moment an old woman came in. 'So, what happened?' she asked.

'It was perfect! She believed everything,' said Jim.
'I told you, I'm a very good actor. She was sure I was a fortune-teller!'

He gave the woman £100.

'That's Jane's £50 and another £50 from me. Thanks very much, Madame Yolanda. Bye.'

Madame Yolanda took the money. The fifth card was still on the table, face down. She turned it over. It was the plane. She looked at it for a minute and then she shouted:

`Wait, young man! Don't travel with that girl – her plane is going to...'

But the room was empty.

#### 3 GRAMMAR be going to (predictions)

- a Look at these two sentences. Which one is a <u>plan</u>? Which one is a <u>prediction</u>?
  - 1 She's going to be very lucky.
  - 2 She's going to go on holiday next week.
- **b** > p.142 Grammar Bank 10C. Learn more about *be going to* (predictions) and practise it.
- c Write four predictions, about the **weather**, **sport**, **your town** | **country**, and **you**. Use I think...going to...

  I think it's going to snow tonight.
- d Compare your predictions with a partner. Do you agree?

#### 4 PRONUNCIATION the letters oo

O The pronunciation of oo

oo can be pronounced /u/ (e.g. book/buk/) or /u:/ (e.g. spoon/spuin/). Use your dictionary to check the pronunciation of new oo words.

Be careful, room can be pronounced /rom/ or /ru:m/.

a (5 20)) Listen to the two sound words. Can you hear the difference in the yowel sound?



bull



boot

b (5 21)) Listen and write the words in the right column.

afternoon book choose cook food good look moon school soon spoon too took

- c (5 22)) Listen and check.
- d Practise saying the sentences.

Good afternoon. Look at the moon! He's a good-looking cook. It's too soon! Is the food good?

#### 5 SPEAKING

Roleplay fortune-telling.

- A Look at the ten cards in 1. Secretly, number the cards 1–10 in a different order.
- **B** Choose five numbers 1–10.
- A Predict B's future using those cards.
- 'B Ask for more information. Then change roles.
- A I'm going to tell you about your future. Your first card is a star, You're going to become famous. You're going to be on TV...

B Great! What programme?

6 5 23)) SONG Fortune Teller

## 9&10 Revise and Check

#### GRAMMAR

ircl	le a, b, or c.
1	There's milk in the fridge.
	a some b any c a
	We don't need bread.
	a no b any c a ·
	How fruit do you eat a day?
	a much b many c a lot
4	I drink coffee.
	a much b alot c alot of
5	A How much salt do you eat?
	В
	a Alittle b A few c Much
6	A Is there any sugar?
	B No, sorry,
	a there isn't none
	b there isn't any
	c there isn't some
7	Tea is coffee in this café.
	a cheaper that
	b more cheap than
	c cheaper than
8	Oranges are than bananas.
	a more healthy b healthier c healthyer
9	My English is than my brother's.
2 12	a gooder b better c more good
10	This is size that we have.
11	a the biggest b the most big c the bigger
11	It's restaurant in the city.  a the baddest b the worst c the worse
12	What's park in your town?
14	a the most beautiful
	b .most beautiful
	c the more beautiful
13	to buy my ticket this afternoon.
	a Igo b Igoing c I'm going
14	to get married?
	a Do they going
	b They are going
	c Are they going
15	
	a it snows
	b it's snowing
	c it's going to snow

#### **VOCABULARY**

a Circle the word that is different.

1	breakfast	lunch	dessert	dinner
2	strawberries	mushrooms	onions	peas
3	orange juice	sugar	milk	mineral water
4	crisps	chips	tomatoes	potatoes
5	fruit calad	ico evono	calco	chicken

b Match the food and the containers.

*	beer	fruit juice	rice	tomatoes h	noney		
	1 a ca	ın of	_ 3	a jar of	- 1	5 a carton of	
	2 a ti	n of	4	a packet of_			

- c Circle the right word or phrase.
  - 1 It's a hundred twenty | a hundred and twenty miles from here.
  - 2 The population is about three million | millions.
  - 3 That new department shop | department store is great.
  - 4 Let's have a drink at one of those cafés in the square | bridge.
  - 5 Where is the main railway centre | station?
- d Complete the phrases with these verbs.

become	fall get go	have meet	move see show stay
1	_in a hotel	6	the sights in a city
2	_ by bus	7	somebody new
3	_famous	8	somebody round your city
4	_ married	9	a great meal
5	_in love	10	house

#### **PRONUNCIATION**

- a Circle the word with a different sound.
  - bread peas meat tea

    sugar shopping fish sweets

    cereal carrots salad rice

    chemist's church chips cheese
- **b** Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable.
  - 1 cho colate 3 su per mar ket 5 dan ge rous

cook book good

2 de ssert - 4 in teres ting

#### **CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?**

- a Read the article once. Then read it again and choose a, b, or c.
  - 1 In British supermarkets people now \_\_\_\_\_
    - a buy more healthy food than before
    - b buy less healthy food than before
    - c buy the same kind of food they bought before
  - 2 When people have a problem or big change in their lives they often \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a eat unhealthy food b eat a lot c eat healthy food
  - 3 If you want to eat healthily, you need to \_\_\_\_
    - a spend a lot of money
    - b learn to cook
    - c stop worrying about what you eat
- b Look at the highlighted words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

## The British diet

#### - STILL UNHEALTHY

Britain has a problem
with obesity (more
than 50% of the population
are fat or overweight) and
the government says we need
to have a healthier diet. However,
British shoppers are continuing to
fill their supermarket baskets with unhealthy food.

A survey of 12 million consumers showed that 44 per cent of people have the same unhealthy eating habits that they had four years ago. The survey also found that shoppers who normally have a very healthy diet start buying junk food, e.g. frozen pizzas, crisps, and cakes, if there is a crisis in their lives, for example divorce, moving house, or losing

in their lives, for example divorce, moving house, or losing a job.

Another thing the survey showed is that there is not much difference in price between a healthy shopping basket and an unhealthy one. A typical healthy basket costs, on average, £71.78 compared with £71.18 for an unhealthy one. Martin Hayward, the director of the study said 'Many people don't eat healthily because they worry that healthy food is more expensive, but the survey shows that this is not true. We believe the reason why some people eat unhealthily is because they don't know how to cook so they buy ready-made meals.'

## CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

(5 24)) In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.











Yvonne

Alison

Joel

Andy

Arja

1 Yvonne doesn't eat much \_

a fruit b sugar c salt

2 Alison is good at cooking \_\_\_\_\_ food

a Italian b Indian c Indonesian

3 Joel likes Barcelona because there are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_ a great shops b great buildings c great beaches

4 Andy is going to travel for \_\_\_\_\_.

a amonth b three months c three weeks

5 When Arja compares the US to her country she doesn't mention

a the food b the buildings c the weather

#### **CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?**

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick  $(\checkmark)$  the box if you can do them.

#### Can you...?

- 1 say what you usually have for breakfast
- compare your country with the UK in three ways
- 3 ask your partner four questions with the superlative of the **bold** adjective
  - What's \_\_\_\_\_ present you've ever bought?
     expensive
  - What's \_\_\_\_\_ film you've seen this year? good
    What's \_\_\_\_\_ holiday you've ever had? bad
  - What's \_\_\_\_\_ place you've ever been to? cold
- 4 ask your partner what he / she is going to do
  - · tonight · tomorrow · next weekend



## 11A First impressions

#### 1 READING

a Look at the photos of three cities.
Do you know what countries they are in?



- b Read two blogs on a UK travel website, about people's first impressions of two of these cities. Which two are they?
- c Read the blogs again. Answer with the names of the cities.

#### Where ...?

- 1 do people eat a lot of salt and sugar
- 2 do TV programmes have subtitles
- 3 are the days very short in winter
- 4 do a lot of people have bad habits when they drive
- 5 is the city safer than the writer thought
- 6 are the houses colourfully painted
- 7 do you see men looking after young children
- 8 do people speak very slowly

#### Travel blogs



#### Moira in \_

#### The driving

I think people drive quite dangerously, which surprised me because I thought they were careful drivers here. They don't drive fast, but people are always on the phone in the car, which you don't often see in the UK nowadays.



#### The food

The food can be delicious, but I think people eat very unhealthily. In restaurants they often add salt to their food. And they drink litres of Coke! The headquarters of the Coca-Cola company is based here, and they even have a Coca-Cola museum. Once I went to a coffee shop and asked for a double espresso, no milk no sugar. I had to repeat my order three times, because the waitress couldn't understand me. She said people here only ask for lattes and cappuccinos with lots of sugar!

#### The people

In general, people are very friendly. The people I'm staying with, who live just outside the city, know all their neighbours really well. They often don't lock their doors, which surprised me because people say it's a dangerous city. They speak incredibly slowly, with a strong accent and sometimes I have a problem understanding them.



#### Mark in

#### The weather

It's December – and it gets dark at about 3 p.m., which is depressing! There's a lot of snow at the moment, but all the buses and trains are running perfectly, not like in Britain where everything stops when it snows!



#### The houses

All the houses are painted in pretty colours, like red, green and blue, and many houses have a yellow and blue flag. Inside the houses are decorated beautifully with lots of flowers and modern wooden furniture.

#### The people

People are friendly and polite, but quite formal. They dress fashionably but casually, and of course you see a lot of very blonde women here. You also see a lot of men who are looking after very young babies. Everybody speaks English really well, maybe because a lot of the TV is in English with subtitles.

**d** Find words in the blogs which mean:

#### Moira Para 1 adv at this time \_\_noun the office where the leaders of an Para 2 organization work

		organization we
ara 3	verb	close with a key

Mark		
Para 4	adj	sth making you feel sad
Para 5	adj	made from a tree
Para 6	adv	not in a formal way

Which of the two cities would you prefer to live in? Why?

#### **GRAMMAR** adverbs

- a Look at the highlighted adverbs in the blogs. Answer the questions.
  - 1 What two letters are added to an adjective to make an adverb?
  - 2 Which adverb is the same word as the adjective?
  - 3 Which is the adverb from good?
  - 4 Which four adverbs are describing other adverbs?
- b Now look at the highlighted adverbs again in Moira's first paragraph. Complete the rules with before or after.
  - 1 Some adverbs describe how people do things. They go \_\_\_\_ the verb or verb phrase.
  - 2 Some adverbs describe another adverb (or adjective). They go \_\_\_\_\_ the adverb (or adjective).
- c > p.144 Grammar Bank 11A. Learn more about adverbs and practise them.
- d (5 27)) Listen and say what is happening. Use an adverb.

1		72.47	0.000
(	They're	speaking	quietly
1	incyic	sheaming	quickly
1			

#### **PRONUNCIATION** word stress

Underline the stressed syllable in the adjectives.

Adjectives	Adverbs
dan ge rous	dangerously
polite	politely
beau ti ful	beautifully
in cre di ble	incredibly
care ful	carefully
fa shio na ble	fashionably
ca su al	casually
per fect	perfectly
un heal thy	unhealthily

- b (5 28)) Listen and check. Repeat the adjectives.
- (5 29)) Now listen and repeat the adverbs. Does the stress change?

#### 4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a (5)30)) Listen to Jemma talking about the third city. In general, is she positive, negative, or neutral about it?
- **b** Listen again. Then, with a partner, complete Jemma's sentences.



Work

There's a	myth that	t the Spanis	sh don't 11	
	, but I do	n't think it's	12	

People have a 13\_\_\_\_\_ lunch break, but they finish work very 14

c Answer the questions in small groups.

In your country or city how do people ...?

- · dress for special occasions
- treat tourists
- drive
- · eat at lunchtime during the week
- speak foreign languages
- behave at sports matches
- decorate their houses
- Think of a time when you went to another country or another city / region in your country for the first time. What did you notice about ...?
  - the people
  - · the food
  - the driving
  - the houses
  - the weather

#### WRITING

Choose two headings from the blogs in 1 or the listening in 4. Write two paragraphs, either about your country or a country you have visited.

## 11B What do you want to do?

#### **READING & SPEAKING**

Read about the website 43things.com. How does it work?

Things is a website where people write things that they want to do. There are always 43 different ambitions. Some are trivial, some are more serious. Other people respond and write about their experiences and sometimes give advice.

- **b** Read today's 43 things and responses A–E. Match the responses with five things people want to do. Do you think their advice is good?
- c Complete the phrases from the text with a verb from the list.

	e bite choose climb/klam/ ad go learn spend visit
1	_ a mountain
2	on a safari
3	to cook
4	less time on the internet
5	the lyrics
6	five things you really like eating
7	a Goth
8	all the continents .
9	my nails

**d** Cover the verbs and try to remember them.

#### 2 GRAMMAR verbs + to + infinitive

- a Look at the highlighted verbs in the text. What's the form of the next verb? Which one is different?
- b > p.144 Grammar Bank 11B. Learn more about verbs + to + infinitive and practise them.

## What do you want to do with your life?

#### On 43Things today, people want to...

climb.Mount Kilimanjaro get up earlier qo on a safari get a new job have very long hair have more time for myself learn to cook learn to dance like Shakira make a short film visit all the continents spend less time on the internet write a novel read 12 books a month run a half marathon see Radiohead live learn to speak Italian stop biting my nails get married become a Goth paint my kitchen go to Iceland write a song spend less money on clothes stop eating meat stay awake for 24 hours





Spend less time on Facebook, for example only two hours at the weekend. Stop using Second Life if you use it. (I uninstalled it).





Get a Laura Pausini CD. Download the lyrics to a song and translate them - you can use Google Translate for this. Listen carefully to the pronunciation, and then sing along with her (I sang "Incancellabile").





You just need to stop cutting it! Don't worry about the latest fashions. Go for it!





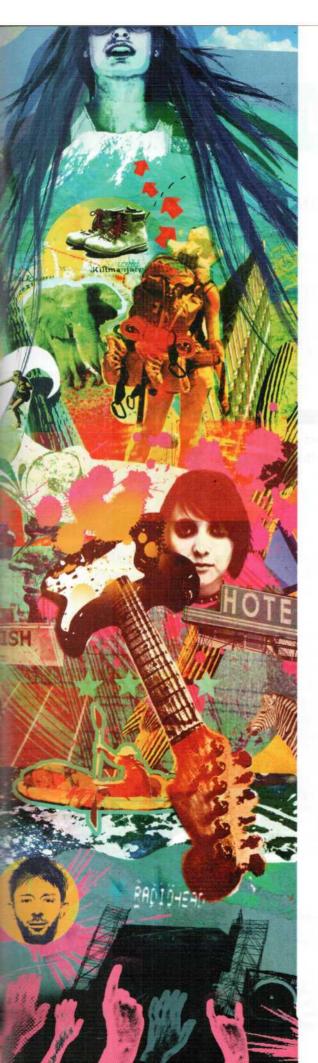
Choose five things you really like eating (e.g. roast chicken and chocolate cake) and then look at recipes on the internet. Choose the recipes that you'd like to try, preferably ones that aren't too difficult. Make the five things again and again until they're perfect. It isn't difficult, you just need to practise.





Wear black clothes. Be yourself, and listen to bands like The Cult and The Mission.

Second Life® a website which is a free 3D virtual world where users can socialize, create new personalities, and interact with other users Laura Pausini an Italian pop singer, popular in several European and Latin American countries



#### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a (5.32)) Listen and repeat the dialogue. Copy the <u>rhy</u>thm. How do you pronounce *to*?
  - A Would you like to go to Iceland?
  - B No, I wouldn't.
  - A Why not?
  - B Because I don't like the cold.
- b (5)33)) Listen to another dialogue. Complete the missing stressed words.

A	you	to _	a	?
В	, I'd	to.		
A	?			
В	Because I	my	. It's	

- c Practise the dialogues with a partner.
- d In pairs, choose ten ambitions from What do you want to do with your life? Ask your partner questions using Would you like to...?

Would you like to	/ Yes, I would.
climb Mount Kilimanjaro? )	No, I wouldn't.
~	2-

#### 4 SPEAKING

Work in pairs. Take turns.

A Tell your partner about the things below.

B Respond to what A says. Ask questions.

A Ask What about you?

- a country you want to go to
- o something you would like to learn to do
- something you need to do tomorrow
- a holiday you are planning to have soon
- a famous person you hope to meet one day
- a film you want to see soon
- o a dangerous sport you would like to try
- something you need to buy soon
- a singer or group you hope to see one day

I really want to go to Australia. Oh, yes? Why Australia?

#### **5 WRITING**

- a Create a class page for 43Things. Write three things you really want to do: Your teacher will write some of them on the board.
- b Read other students' ambitions and choose one that you know something about. Write a response (like the ones in 43Things) to give advice or talk about your experience.
- 6 (5) 34)) SONG Don't Tell Me that it's Over 🎜

## 11C Men, women, and the internet

# Google







#### 1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

the internet

- Do you ever visit any of the websites on this page, or websites like them? How much time do you spend a day on the internet? Do you use it mainly for your work / studies or for pleasure?
- b Look at some words and phrases related to the internet. Match them with their definitions. attachment download google login online search for skype so cial net work up load wilfi

SHATELL .	
1	adj, adv on the internet
2	noun sth you send with an email, e.g. a document or a photo
3	verb to move sth from your computer to an internet site, e.g. photos
4	verb to move sth from an internet site to your computer, e.g. music, films
5	verb to type words into the search engine Google® to find information about sb/sth
6	verb to make a telephone call over the internet
7	your name or email address) and a password to begin using a computer or a website
8	noun a way of connecting a computer to the internet without wires
9	noun a website that people use to communicate, e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.
10	verb to try to find sb or sth, e.g. on the internet
	Dictionary abbreviations sth = something sb = somebod

c (5 35)) Listen and check. Repeat the words. Underline the stressed syllable in the multisyllable words.

















#### 2 SPEAKING & LISTENING

a With a partner, look at some things which people do on the internet. For each one say if you do it often, sometimes, hardly ever, or never.

I often send emails for work. What about you?



send personal emails
send emails for work
read the news
buy things on shopping websites
buy things on eBay (or a similar site)
get sports information •
visit websites about health and medicine
use social networks
play games
download music
visit forums about diet or looking after children
use online banking

use online maps for directions

book tickets and hotels online



- b Now go through the list again and write M if you think men do them more than women, W if you think women do them more than men, and ND if you think there is no difference.
- c (5.36)) Listen to an interview with a UK marketing expert about how men and women use the internet. Check your answers.
- d Do you think the situation is the same in your country?

#### 3 GRAMMAR articles

a Complete the email with a, an, the, or - (= no article).

Sent: Friday, 8 July 16:13 To: Carola Whitney Subject: Re: Hello!		
Hi Carola	COOL TO A 1 2 YOUR	
Thanks for your emapractise my English.	ail. I would really like to write to	o you and
	at Buenos Aires University – i rersity in Argentina. I'm studyi	
medicine. I live in Bu  4 my mother's	ienos Aires with my grandmon mother, because my family li quite far away, but I go <sup>6</sup> h	ther, ve in

- b > p.144 Grammar Bank 11C. Learn more about articles and practise them.
- c Work in pairs. A choose a circle, think of three things, three places, etc. and tell B. B respond and ask for more information. Then change roles.

I love fish, strawberries, and chocolate cake. I don't like tomatoes.

Tomatoes? Why not?

kinds of food you love (and one you don't like)

things you sometimes do on Saturday evening things you always have in your bag or pocket

things you do first thing in the morning things women usually like doing (but men don't)

things you did last night

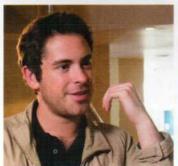
jobs you would like to do (and one you wouldn't)

things men usually like doing (but women don't)

## Practical English Going home

#### 1 JENNY'S LAST MORNING







- a (5.38)) Watch or listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - 1 Rob arrives late.
  - 2 He has a coffee with Jenny.
  - 3 Jenny has good news for him.
  - 4 The job offer is for a year.
  - 5 Rob thinks *A writer in New York* is a good name for the column.
  - 6 Rob needs time to think.
- b Watch or listen again. Say why the F sentences are false.

#### 2 VOCABULARY public transport

a Match the words and pictures.

bus plane taxi	1	2	3
train			
coach tram	4	5	6

- b (5 39)) Listen and check.
- c Complete the headings with a word from a.

You get one at a ~ rank.
They are also called cabs.
People usually give the driver a tip (= some extra money, about 5-10%).
In London they are black.

You get one at an airport.

First you have to check in.

Then you go through security to the Departure lounge.

Finally you go to your Gate.

You get one at a station.
You normally need to get a ticket first.
Then you need to find the right platform.
Some go underground in big cities. In London, this is called The Tube.

You get one at a ~ station or a ~ stop.
Intercity ones are also called coaches.
You can buy a ticket in advance or sometimes you can pay the driver.
In London they are red.

d Cover the columns and look at the headings. Try to remember the four facts about each type of public transport.





## EPISODE 6

#### 3 GETTING TO THE AIRPORT

- a (5 40)) Watch or listen to Jenny's three conversations. How does she get to the airport?
- b Watch or listen again. Complete the You Hear phrases.

You Say 💭	))) You Hear
Could you call me a taxi, please?	Yes, of courseto?
To Paddington station.	And when would you like it?
. Now, please.	The second second
How much is it?	That's £, please.
Make it £15. And could I have a receipt?	Thank you very much,
Could I have a ticket to Heathrow Airport, please?	Single or?
Single, please.	Standard or class?
Standard, please.	That's £18.
Can I pay by credit card?	Yes, of

- c 5 41)) Watch or listen and repeat the You Say phrases. Copy the rhythm.
- d Practise the dialogue with a partner.
- e 👪 In pairs, roleplay the dialogue. Then swap roles.
  - A (book open) You are the receptionist, the taxi driver, and the ticket clerk. The taxi costs £11.60. The ticket costs £18.90.
  - **B** (book closed) You want to get a taxi to Victoria Station, and then a train to Gatwick Airport. Begin with Could you call me a taxi, please?





#### 4 SAYING GOODBYE

a 5 42)) Watch or listen and answer the questions.



- 1 What does Jenny leave in the hotel?
- 2 How does she get it back?
- 3 What has Rob decided to do?
- 4 Is Eddie going to meet her at the airport? Why (not)?
- 5 Who is Eddie? How old is he?
- b Look at the Social English phrases. Who says them: Jenny or Rob?

#### Social English phrases

I can't believe it! Thank you so much. I'd love to [accept]. I'm so happy. Have a good journey. See you in [New York].

- c (5)43)) Watch or listen and check. How do you say them in your language?
- d. Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.

Can	you?
	ask for a taxi
	ouy a ticket on public transport
	use common phrases, e.g. Have a good ourney, See you in New York, etc.

## 12A Books and films

#### 1 GRAMMAR present perfect

- a Look at some images from films. What do the films have in common?
- b (5) 44)) Listen to Alan and Lucy talking on the phone. What two things are they going to do tonight?
- c Listen again and read the conversation. Complete the chart below and answer the questions with a partner.

Alan Hi, Lucy. Have you finished your report?

Lucy Yes, I have, finally!

Alan What do you want to do tonight? Do you want to go out?

Lucy No, I'm a bit tired.

Alan Would you like to come here? I can order pizzas and we can watch a film.

Lucy Good idea. What films do you have?

Alan How about Eclipse? Have you seen it?

Lucy No, I haven't seen it, but I've read the book.

Alan Is it good?

Lucy I loved it! Vampires - perfect for a winter night!

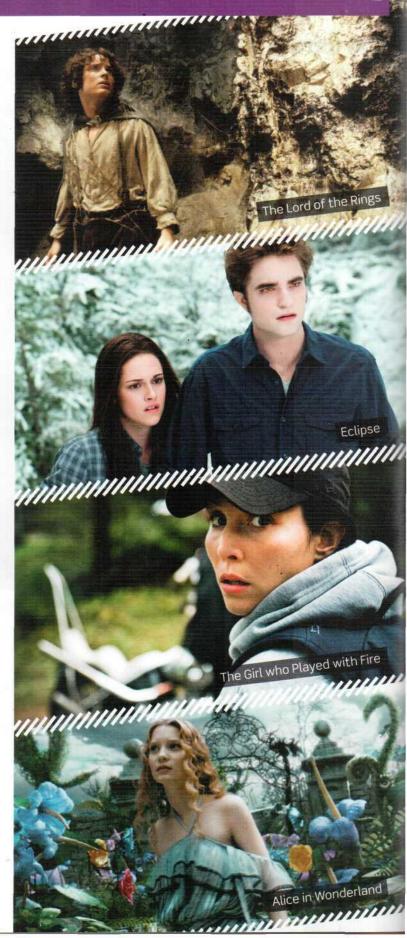
Alan Great. What pizza topping do you want?

Lucy Cheese and blood, please...no, cheese and tomato.

+	I've seen the film.		
	1	_	the film.
?	you		the film?

- 1 What is 've? What verb is seen from?
- 2 Change the three sentences in the chart to third person singular (*He* or *She*).
- 3 Lucy says I've read the book. Do we know when she read it?
- d > p.146 Grammar Bank 12A. Learn more about the present perfect and practise it.
- e Look at the films in a and talk to a partner. Which of the films have you seen? Have you read any of the books?

I've seen Eclipse, but I haven't read the book. I haven't seen the film of Alice in Wonderland, but I've read the book.



#### 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a (5)46)) Listen and repeat the dialogue. <u>Copy</u> the <u>rhy</u>thm.



- A Have you seen The Hobbit?
- в No, i haven't.
- A Have you read the book?
- в Yes, I have. I've read it twice.
- **b** Write down the names of three more films from books. Ask and answer with a partner.

Have you seen? )	Yes, I have. /
~<	No, I haven't.
Have you read the book?	)2-
_	2

#### **3 VOCABULARY**

irregular past participles

a Look at some irregular past participles. Which verbs do you think they are from? Write the infinitive and the past simple.

	infinitive	past simple	past participle
1	be	was/were	been
2			broken
3			done
4			eaten
5			fallen
6		-	forgotten
7			gone
8			left
9			sung
10			spoken
11			taken
12			worn

- b (5 47)) Listen and check.
- c (5 48)) Cover a. Listen and say the past simple and past participle.

))) be	( was/were,	been
	>_	

d Complete the Verb column with a past participle from a.

		Verb
1	Have you your homework?	
2	I'm sorry, I've your name.	
3	Have you ever a photo of an actor?	
4	Ann's on holiday. She's going to be away for three weeks.	-
5	Have you to Mike about the party?	
6	I've never that jacket. It was a big mistake.	
7	Jim's in love with an Italian girl.	
8	Oh no! I've my glasses.	

#### e Cover the Verb column. Can you remember the sentences?

#### **4 SPEAKING & LISTENING**

a Complete the phrases with the past participle of the verb in brackets.

#### Find someone who has Name What film was it? 1 asleep watching a film (fall) the soundtrack of a film (buy) the cinema before the end of a film (leave) a film more than three times (see) in a film (cry) a film in English with subtitles (see) in a film (appear)

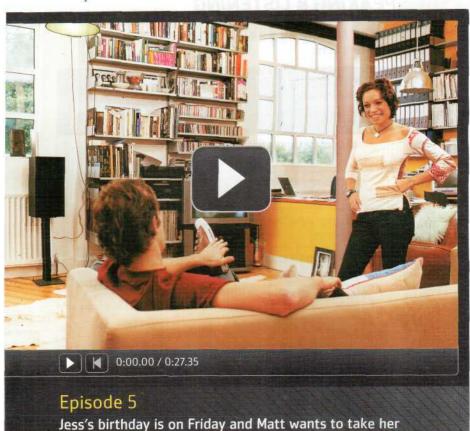
- **b** Stand up and move around the class. Ask *Have you ever...?* questions with 1–7. When somebody answers *Yes, I have*, write down their name and ask *What film was it?*
- c (5 49)) Listen to three people answering one of the questions from a. Which question is it?
- d Listen again. Complete the chart for each person.

	Which film?	How many?	Why?
1		TY P	A PARTY TO
	855		
2			
		<u> Pril _ ulum</u>	
3			A PARTIE HOLL IN

## 12B I've never been there!

#### 1 LISTENING

- a Are you following a TV series at the moment? Which one? Why do you like it?
- **b** (5 51)) Look at the information about an episode from an American TV series. Listen to part of the episode. Then answer questions 1 and 2.



1 Which restaurants has Jess eaten in before? Tick (✓) or cross (✗) the boxes.

The Peking Duck Appetito Luigi's

- 2 Do they agree which restaurant to go to?
- c Listen again and answer the questions.
  - 1 When did Jess go to The Peking Duck and who with?
  - 2 How many times has she been to Appetito?
  - 3 What did Matt say happened when they went to Luigi's?
  - 4 Why is Jess angry?

somewhere special...

- 5 Who does Jess think Matt went with to Luigi's?
- 6 What does Matt say? Do you believe him?

#### 2 GRAMMAR

present perfect or past simple?

a Look at part of the conversation between Matt and Jess. In pairs, answer the questions.

Matt Have you been to The Peking Duck?

Jess Yes, I have.

Matt Oh no! When did you go there?

Jess Last month. I went with the people from work.

- 1 What tense is Matt's first question?
- 2 What tense is Matt's second question?
- 3 Which of the two questions is about a specific time in the past?
- b > p.146 Grammar Bank 12B. Learn more about the present perfect and past simple and practise them.
- c Play Guess where I've been.

#### Guess where I've been

- Write down the names of six cities in your country or abroad (three you have been to and three you haven't been to.)
- 2 Swap lists with your partner. Tick (/) the three cities you think your partner has been to, but don't tell him / her.
- 3 Ask Have you been to ...? for each place to check your guesses. Did you guess right?

Have you been to Oxford?

4 Now ask some past simple questions for the cities your partner has been to.

( When did you go to...?

Did you like it?

## 3 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

more irregular past participles

Look at some more irregular past participles.
 Write the infinitive and the past simple.

1	buy	bought	bought
2			drunk
3			found
4			given
5			heard
6			had
7			known
8			lost
9			made
10			met
11			paid
12			sent
13	y.		spent
14			thought
15			won

- b (5 54))) Listen and check.
- c ➤ p.165 Irregular verbs Tick (✓) all the ones you know. Try to learn the new ones.
- d (5 55)) Put three irregular past participles in each column. Listen and check.

bought broken done driven drunk forgotten given gone known lost made paid spoken sung taken thought worn written

<b>D</b>		ine
clock	fish	train
		Harris



e Play past participle Bingo.

#### 4 SPEAKING

a Look at question 1 below. What words are missing in the present perfect question? What words are missing in the past simple question? What form do you need of the verb in **bold**?

	Recently	
	Present perfect	Past simple
1	/ be to the cinema recently?	What / see? / like it?
2	/ buy any new clothes recently?	What / buy?
3	/ have a really good meal recently?	Where / go? What / have?
4	/ be to a sports match recently?	/ your team win?



In your life Present perfect	Past simple
5 / ever be on TV?	What programme / it?
6 / ever lose your mobile?	Where / lose it? / find it?
7 / ever win a cup or medal?	What / win it for?
8 / ever speak to a famous person?	Who / it? What / say?



**b** Work in pairs. **A** ask **B** the questions. If **B** answers *Yes*, *I have*, ask the past simple questions too. Then change roles.

#### P revision: sounds

## 12C The English File questionnaire

#### 1 READING

a Read the information about Sir Ian McKellen. Have you seen any of his films? Did you like them?

Sir Ian McKellen is one of Britain's greatest actors. He was born in Burnley in the north of England on 25 May 1939. He first became well known as an actor for his roles in Shakespeare's plays, e.g. Hamlet and Macbeth. In recent years he has had many important film roles including James Whale in Gods and Monsters, Gandalf in The Lord of the Rings trilogy and Magneto in X-Men.



**b** Sir Ian McKellen agreed to be interviewed especially for English File. Read the interview and write a heading from the list below in each section.

YOUR ABILITIES YOUR WORK EXPERIENCES YOUR HOME YOUR LIFESTYLE YOUR PLACES YOUR TASTES

- Read the interview again. Then mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Say why the F ones are false.
  - 1 He became an actor when he was a student.
  - 2 He lives outside London.
  - 3 He gets up early every day.
  - 4 He's never been to India.
  - 5 He spends a long time on the internet every day.

X-MEN [2000]

- 6 He read The Lord of the Rings when he was young.
- 7 His desk isn't very tidy.
- 8 He doesn't like animals.
- 9 He relaxes by playing games.
- 10 He doesn't have any ambitions.

## INTERVIEW WITH SIR IAN MCKELLEN

#### YOUR TASTES

#### What kind of music do you like?

I hardly ever listen to music at home - I prefer going to concerts. I enjoy classical music and pop, but my favourite kind of music is traditional American jazz.

#### What book are you reading at the moment?

I'm reading The Hammersteins, a biography of the American theatre family written by Oscar Andrew Hammerstein.

Who's your favourite historical character? Perhaps William Shakespeare.

What time do you usually get up in the morning? If I am working, I get up one hour before I have to leave the house. If I am not working, and I went to bed late the night before, I get up at about 10 in the morning.

How much time do you spend a day on the internet? I can very easily spend three or four hours on the internet, answering emails, reading the news, etc. I think of the internet as a wonderful encyclopaedia of information.

#### How do you relax?

I enjoy a late night sudoku, but especially being with friends.

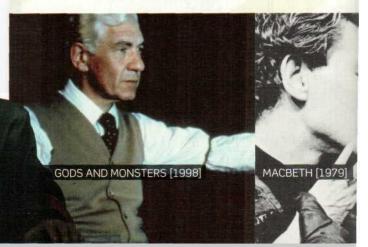
#### What's your favourite room in the house?

Perhaps the living room where I cook and eat, and from where I can see the River Thames in London.

#### What do you always have on your desk?

I always have too many letters, papers, and books which are waiting for me to read.

Do you have any pets? I love dogs, but I can't have one because I'm often away from home.



4

What languages do you speak?
I only speak English, but I can remember a little of the French I learned at school.

Can you play a musical instrument? No.

Is there something you would like to learn to do? Yes – many things, e.g. to sing well, to play the piano, and to speak foreign languages.

5

What's your favourite place in London?

I love the River Thames and the views from its many bridges.

Where are you going to go for your next holiday? I'm going to go to India for the first time in February.

What's the most beautiful city you've ever visited? I can't-choose between Edinburgh, Prague, and Venice.

6

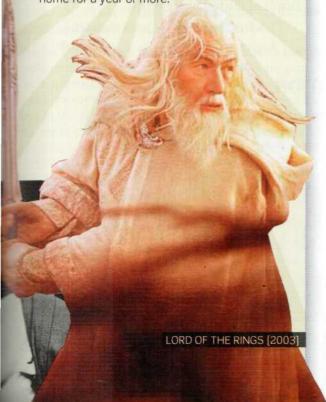
What was your first job?

The first money I earned as a professional actor was when I was a student at Cambridge University in 1959. I played small parts in audio recordings of Shakespeare's plays.

When did you first read The Lord of the Rings?
I read it first when I was preparing to play
Gandalf in the movie trilogy.

What was the best and worst thing about filming The Lord of the Rings?

The best thing about filming was discovering the countryside and people of New Zealand. But the worst thing was living away from home for a year or more.



#### 2 VOCABULARY revision: word groups

a Put these words from the interview in the right column.

actor	books	desk	go to bed	living room	small
			3		
Rooms		Things		Jobs	
Furniture		Adjectiv	es	Daily routine	
8		tr.	1 4 <sub>2</sub> ,		

**b** With a partner, add three more words to each column.

#### 3 PRONUNCIATION revision: sounds

a Look at some words from the interview. Which word has a different sound?



school choose cook too



first earn worst year



say wait can't favourite



friends many people ever



enjoy bridge dog languages



hour home perhaps hardly



thing three the think



information school traditional professional

b (5,56)) Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

#### **4 GRAMMAR & SPEAKING**

revision: question formation

- a Without looking back at the interview, try to remember the questions for these answers.
  - 1 Perhaps William Shakespeare.
  - 2 I'm going to go to India for the first time in February.
  - 3 I only speak English...
  - 4 I can't choose between Edinburgh, Prague, and Venice.
  - 5 I read it first when I was preparing to play Gandalf...
- **b** Choose eight questions from the questionnaire to ask a partner.

## 11&12 Revise and Check

GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY				
Circle a, b, or c.	a Write the opposite adjective or adverb.				
1 You speak a very slow b very slowly c very slower	1 quickly 3 well 5 formal 2 safe 4 noisy 6 healthily  b Complete the sentences with these verbs.				
2 She plays tennis a quite well b quite good c quite goodly 3 My husband works a incredible hard b incredibly hard c incredibly hardly	need learn promise want  1 I'd like to to dance the tango. 2 You don't to wash it. You've only worn it once. 3 I can't to be on time. It depends on the traffic. 4 Do you to go to a restaurant or to a pub for lunch?  c Complete the sentences with these internet words.				
4 I'd like a Ferrari.  a drive b to drive c driving  5 What do we need next?  a to do b do c doing  6 She wants to pass her exams, but she doesn't like	attachment wifi download online website  1 I do a lot of shopping these days.  2 I can the song for you tonight.  3 You can find all the information on the hotel's  4 Don't open an when you don't know who it's from.  5 We have at home so I can send emails from my bedroom				
a study b studing c studying  7 usually drive fast in this country.  a The men b Men c The man  8 I saw good film last night.  a the b a c -  9 It's best place to eat in the city	d Complete the sentences with for, in, with, or up.  1 Log with your username and password.  2 Ilooked U2 on Wikipedia – they started in 1976.  3 You can search all kinds of information on the intern  4 Have you ever seen a film subtitles?				
centre.	e Write the past participle of the following verbs.				
a the bac -  10 Do you go to bed late at weekends?  a the bac -	1 see saw 3 know knew 5 fall fell 2 go went 4 give gave 6 take took				
11 I've read the book, but I the film. a don't see b haven't saw c haven't seen	PRONUNCIATION  a Circle the word with a different sound.				
12 A Have you anyone famous?  B Yes, I have. A famous film actor.  a ever met b ever meet c met ever	done sung gone won  2 said been any left				
13 he been to New York? a Has b Did c Have	3 want had what watch				
14 We to Italy last year.  a have gone b have been c went  15 She in a restaurant before.	4 worst wore prefer search				
a did never worked b have never worked c has never worked	b Underline the stressed syllable.				

1 politely 2 dan ge rous ly 3 de cide 4 a ttach ment 5 web site

#### **CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?**

- a Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
  - 1 It is cheaper to live in the US than in the UK.
  - 2 It is more expensive to be ill in the US.
  - 3 Waiters are better in UK restaurants.
  - 4 It's more difficult to make friends in the US.
  - 5 The British are less direct than Americans.
- **b** Look at the highlighted words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

## Amy Johnson is an American who lives and works in England. We asked her to tell us about her first impressions of the UK.

ne of my first impressions was that the UK is more expensive than the US. I live in Oxford and the cost of living, (rent, bills, food, etc.) is higher than in Ohio, where I'm from in the US. The only thing that is a lot cheaper here is healthcare – it's free to go to the doctor's or to hospital, whereas in the US it isn't, so you need to have health insurance, which can be very expensive.

I think you can eat very well in England – there's a wide variety of food from all around the world – Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Turkish, etc. – but eating out is more expensive than in the US, and the service is worse. Generally, I'd say British food is healthier than American food, and the portions are a lot smaller, too.

As for the people, I find British people quite pessimistic compared to Americans who are usually very positive and optimistic about the future. Also, when I'm in Ohio I talk to everybody: shop assistants, the person behind me in the supermarket queue, the person sitting next to me in the restaurant, but I can't do that in the UK — people are much more reserved. But, on the other hand, I think it is easier to make real friends here than in the

US. I also find British
people are not very good
at telling you what they
really think or (in a work
situation) saying
something
negative about
you. Americans
just say things

as they are!

## CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

(5 57)) In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.











Selina

id Rut

Ruth

Ben

ustin

- 1 Selina was surprised when she arrived in London because it was the summer but \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a the weather was bad
  - b there weren't many tourists
  - c the weather was good
- 2 David would like to
  - a get a completely new job
  - b change the job that he has
  - c do a job he did before
- 3 When Ruth talks about Mamma Mia she doesn't mention .
  - a the actors b the soundtrack c the story
- 4 Ben thinks that women drive \_\_\_\_\_ than men a more slowly b less dangerously c better
- 5 Justin went to a karaoke bar \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a along time ago b quite recently c last year

#### **CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?**

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✓) the box if you can do them.

#### Can you...?

- say how people in your country a) drive b) dress
- 2 say three things you would like to do in the future
- 3 say which of the following you prefer and why
  - · classical music or pop music
  - · summer holidays or winter holidays
  - · Chinese food or Japanese food
- 4 say what things you do on the internet and how often
- 5 answer the questions below
  - What city have you been to recently?
  - · When did you go there?
  - · What did you do there?
  - · What's the best/worst thing about your town?



## Communication

#### **1B WHERE ARE THEY FROM?**

Student A

- a Ask B the questions about person 1.
  - · Where's Masako from?
  - · Where in (country)?



- b Answer B's questions about person 4.
- c Repeat for the other people.



#### 1C WHAT'S HIS / HER REAL NAME? Student A

a Look at the names of your four people. Two are their real names
 and two aren't. Cross (X) the names you think are not their real names.



- **b** Check your answers. Tell **B** I think \_\_\_\_\_\_ is | is | is | her real name. If **B** says No, it isn't, ask **B** What's his | her real name? How do you spell it? and write the name under the photo.
- c Answer B's questions.



#### **2A WHAT'S ON THE TABLE?**

Students A+B

- a Look at the picture for one minute. Try to remember the things on the table.
- **b** Close your books and write down the ten things on the table.
- c Now compare with your partner. Did he / she remember more things than you?



#### **2C WHAT'S THE MATTER?**

Student A

- a Read the conversation.
  - A What's the matter?
  - B I'm sad.
  - A Don't be sad. Cheer up.
  - B Thanks.
- b Have four conversations with B. Ask B What's the matter? B answers. Then choose a phrase below.

Relax. Have a holiday. Open the window. Have a drink. Don't worry.

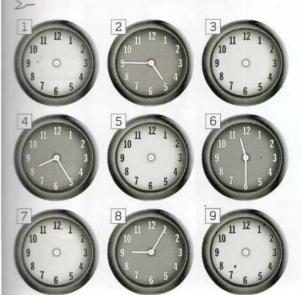
- Change roles. **B** asks you What's the matter? You answer with **1** below. **B** responds with a phrase. Then you respond, e.g. Thanks, OK, Good idea, etc.
  - 1 I'm bored.
- 3 I'm tired.
- 2 I'm cold.
- 4 I'm hungry.
- d Cover the phrases and do all eight conversations again from memory.

#### PE2 WHAT'S THE TIME?

Student A

Ask and answer questions with **B** to complete the times on the clocks. Then compare your clocks.

Clock 1: What's the time / What time is it?



#### 4B NICO'S DAY Student A

- a Ask B the questions below. B must find the answers in the text.
  - 1 What time does Nico get up? (He gets up at 6.30.)
  - 2 What does he have for breakfast? (He has a coffee and cereal.)
  - 3 What two things does he check at the restaurant? (He checks the reservations and his emails.)
  - 4 What time do all the customers arrive? (They arrive at 1.30.)
  - 5 How many customers do they have in the restaurant at lunchtime? (*They have 85 customers.*)
  - 6 What does Nico ask the customers? (He asks if they are happy with the food.)
  - 7 What does Nico do after lunch? (He goes back to the kitchen and plans the food for the evening menu.)
  - 8 What time does he go home in the afternoon? (He goes home at 5.30.)
  - 9 What does Nico do at 7.30? (He goes back to the restaurant and checks everything is OK.)
  - 10 What time does Nico go home? (He goes home at 10 o'clock.)
- **b** Look at the text. Find the answers to **B**'s questions.

#### 4C SHORT LIFE, LONG LIFE? Students A+B

Interview your partner. A ask the questions in the questionnaire. B answer and give more information if you can. Then change roles.

#### How often do you...?

- 1 have breakfast
  - a hardly ever / never
  - b sometimes/usually
  - c always
- 2 eat fresh fruit and vegetables
  - a hardly ever
  - b once a day
  - c three times a day
- 3 eat fast food
  - a often
  - b sometimes
  - c hardly ever / never
- 4 do exercise
  - a hardly ever/never
  - b once or twice a week
  - c three or four times a week
- 5 feel tired or stressed
  - a always/often
  - b sometimes
  - c hardly ever/never

- 6 drink alcohol
  - a every day
  - b hardly ever/never
  - c sometimes
- 7 see your friends
  - a sometimes
  - b often
  - c very often

#### How many...?

- 8 hours do you usually sleep a day
  - a 0 to 4
- · b 5 to 6
  - c 7 to 9
- 9 cups of coffee do you drink a day
  - a more than five
  - b usually only one or two
  - c I don't drink coffee

#### 10 Which of these is true for you?

- a I'm not very positive about life.
- b I'm usually positive about life.
- c I'm always positive about life.

Now calculate your partner's score.

a=5 b=7 c=10 Total score = number of years you live

## Communication

#### 5A DO YOU WANT TO BE FAMOUS? Students A+B

Interview each other with the questionnaire. Ask *Can you...?* If the answer is . *Yes, I can,* ask *How well?* Do you think your partner has the X Factor?

	You want to be					
/=yes x=no s=very well 2=quite well L=not very well	Music sing play an instrument dance read or write music	✓/× □ □	How well?	write short stories write poems or song lyrics speak foreign languages speak in public	✓/X     	How well?
tuno miletali di p	Art			Sport		
	take artistic photos	10	14. maril	run a half marathon		abe a last
EZimili Emili seni	draw cartoons			play a team sport		ores =
	paint pictures		Made In the	do a winter or water sport		-Auni
	design websites or logos			do an individual sport	en les	atture de

#### 5B SPOT THE DIFFERENCES Student A

You and B have the same picture but with eight differences.

- a Tell **B** what is happening in flats 1–4 and in the garden on the left. **B** will tell you what is different in his / her picture. Circle the differences.
- **b** Listen to **B** telling you what is happening in flats 5–8 and in the garden on the right. Look at your picture and tell **B** if it is the same or different. If it is different, tell **B** what is happening. Circle the differences.
- c When you finish, compare the two pictures.



#### 5C WHAT DO YOU DO? WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?

Student A

- a Ask B your questions.
  - · What do you do?
  - · What are you doing now?
  - · Are you wearing a watch today?
  - · Do you usually wear a watch?
  - What kind of books do you usually read?
  - · What are you reading at the moment?
- b Answer B's questions.

#### **6A READING IN ENGLISH**

Students A+B

How do you usually read?

a on paper b on screen c on an eReader

#### What kind of things do you read?

a books

d websites

b newspapers

e work documents

c magazines

f others (what?)

#### When and where do you usually read?

- a at work / school
- b when you are on a bus or train
- c on holiday
- d before you go to bed

Do you ever need to read in English? What?

#### WHERE WERE YOU? Student A

- a Ask B your questions. Ask Where were you at ...?
  - · 9 o'clock yesterday morning
  - · 11.30 yesterday evening
  - · 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon
  - 12 o'clock last night
  - · 6.30 yesterday evening
  - · 7 o'clock this morning
- b Answer B's questions.

#### Useful language

at home / work / school / university in bed / the street / my car on the bus / the train

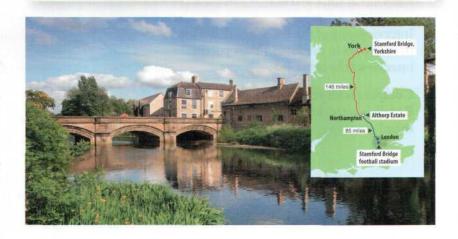
#### 7B STAMFORD BRIDGE Students A+B

#### Tourist Information UK

## TAMFOR

Stamford Bridge is a small village in the North of England, near York. It is about 230 miles (370 kilometres) from London. It has a population of 3,500 people. It is famous for a battle between the English and the Vikings in 1066.

NB Dan't confuse Stamford Bridge near York with Stamford Bridge in London, the stadium of Chelsea Football Club!



#### 7C A NIGHT TO REMEMBER Student A

- a Ask B the questions about Mehmet's night.
  - 1 When and where was it? (Last year, in Istanbul.)
  - 2 Who was he with? Why? (His friends. It was his best friend's birthday.)
  - 3 What colour T-shirt did he wear? (Black.)
  - 4 What is Cezavir? (It's an old building with a bar and a restaurant.)
  - 5 What did they do after dinner? (They had a coffee and then they went to the beach to have a swim.)
  - 6 Was the sea cold? (No, it was warm.)
  - 7 Why did he go home in his friend's car? (Because he couldn't find his car keys.)
  - 8 What time did he get home? (Really late, at five o'clock in the morning.)
- b Answer B's questions about Maria Julia's night.
- Whose memory is better?

## Communication

#### **8A POLICE INTERVIEW**

Student A

Work in pairs with another **A**. You are police officers. There was a robbery last night. **B** and **B** are two friends. You think they were responsible. They say that they went out for dinner and went to the cinema last night. You want to know if this is true.

- a Look at the Police interview form and prepare to ask the Bs the questions. Think of more questions to get more details about the evening, e.g. What did you wear? What did you eat and drink? What film was it?
- b Interview one of the Bs. Write down his / her answers in the form. (Your partner interviews the other B.)
- c Compare with your partner. Did the two Bs tell exactly the same story? If not, arrest them!

#### POLICE INTERVIEW FORM

Name:			Date:	
	What time?	Where?	More details:	
/ meet?		Twn	remidlings-majorities	
		A Training	New and Short Market and	
			to allo billion 17	
/ have dinner?	T SHELL P		W Let Buches Life	
diffici.			Sumiserope II eswint	
/ go to the cinema?	70.1	MELICIA	SHA emple to	
		,		

What / do after the cinema?		
Paris Harris		
What time / get home?	Tip 1. Lakero	
centales		

#### **8C THE GHOST ROOM** Student A

- a Look at the picture for a minute. Try to remember what's in the room.
- b Ask B the questions.
  - / a TV? (No, there wasn't.)
  - / a double or a single bed? (There was a single bed.)
  - / a mirror? Where was it? (Yes, there was. It was on the table.)
  - | any plants? (No, there weren't.)
  - | any books in the room? (No, there weren't.)
  - How many windows /? (There were two.)
- c Close your books. Answer B's questions.



#### 9C QUIZ NIGHT Student A

- a Complete your sentences 1–8 with the comparative from the **bold** adjectives.
  - 1 small Spain is than France. (True. Spain is 505,000 square kilometres and France is 544,000.)
  - 2 long The river Amazon is\_ than the river Nile. (False. The Amazon is about 6,400 km long and the Nile is about 6,670 km long.)
  - 3 old Oxford University is than Cambridge University. (True. Oxford University was founded in 1170 and Cambridge 40 years later.)
  - 4 short The English alphabet is than the Arabic alphabet. (True. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet and 28 in the Arabic alphabet.)
  - to climb than Mount 5 dangerous K2 is Everest. (True. 40% of climbers who get to the top of K2 die, but only 9% of climbers of Everest die.)
  - 6 large A gigabyte is\_ than a megabyte. (True. A megabyte is 1,000 bytes, but a gigabyte is 1,000 megabytes.)
  - 7 dry The Sahara Desert is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Atacama Desert. (False. Sahara Desert average rainfall = 25 mm;
  - Atacama Desert average rainfall = 0.1 mm.) 8 far New Zealand is south than Australia.. (True. It's 2,000 km south-east of Australia.)
- **b** Play Quiz Night. You are the presenter.
  - · Read your sentence 1 to B. B must say if it's true or false.
  - Tell B if he / she is right and give the extra information in brackets.
  - If B is right, he / she wins 500 euros. Then read sentence 2 for 1,000 euros, sentence 3 for 2,000 euros, sentence 4 for 4,000 euros, etc.
  - If B gets a question wrong, he / she loses the money, but continues to play. The prize starts again from 500 euros.
- c Play Quiz Night again. You are the contestant.

#### 10A CITIES QUIZ Student A

- a Complete your questions with the superlative of the adjectives in brackets.
  - 1 What's the city in the world? (noisy)
    - a Tokyo b Madrid c Rome
  - 2 What's the \_\_\_\_ city in the world? (hot)
    - a Rio de Janeiro b Bangkok c Nairobi
  - 3 Which city has the monument in the world? (popular)
    - a New York b Paris c Istanbul
  - 4 What's the \_ city in Europe? (foggy)
    - a Prague b London c Milan
  - 5 Which city has the \_\_\_\_\_ traffic jams in the world? (bad)
    - a São Paulo b Beijing c Mexico City
- b Answer B's questions.
- c Ask B your questions. Does he / she know the answers? (The correct answers are in **bold**.)

What's the noisiest city in the world, Tokyo, Madrid, or Rome?

#### 10B WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

Student A

- a Ask B the questions below.
  - Tonight
- · What / do tonight?
- · / study English? Why (not)?
- Tomorrow
- What time / get up tomorrow?
- · Where / have lunch?
- Next weekend
- | go away next weekend? Where to?
- · What / do on Saturday night?
- b Answer B's questions.

### Communication

#### 1B WHERE ARE THEY FROM?

Student B

a Answer A's questions about person 1.



- b Ask A the questions about person 4.
  - · Where's Ali from?
  - · Where in (country)?



c Repeat for the other people.

#### 1C WHAT'S HIS / HER REAL NAME? Student B

a Look at the names of your four people. Two are their real names
 and two aren't. Cross (X) the names you think are not their real names.



b Answer A's questions.



c Check your answers to a. Tell A I think \_\_\_\_\_ is | isn't his | her real name. If A says No, it isn't, ask A What's his | her real name? How do you spell it? and write the name under the photo.

#### **2C WHAT'S THE MATTER?** Student B

- a Read the conversation.
  - A What's the matter?
  - B I'm sad.
  - A Don't be sad. Cheer up.
  - B Thanks.
- b Have four conversations with A. A asks you What's the matter? You answer with 1 below. A responds with a phrase. Then you respond, e.g. Thanks, OK, Good idea, etc.
  - 1 I'm hot. 2 I'm thirsty. 3 I'm worried. 4 I'm stressed.

c Have four more conversations. Ask A What's the matter? A answers. Then choose a phrase below.

> Close the window. Have a sandwich. Read a book. Sit down.

**d** Cover the phrases and do all eight conversations again from memory.

#### PE2 WHAT'S THE TIME?

Student B

Ask and answer questions with A to complete the times on the clocks. Then compare your clocks.

Clock 2: What's the time / What time is it?



#### 4B NICO'S DAY Student B

- a Look at the Father & Daughter text. Find the answers to A's questions.
- **b** Ask A the questions below. A must find the answers in the text.
  - 1 What part of the newspaper does Nico read? (He reads the sports section.)
  - 2 Where does he go after breakfast? (He goes to the market.)
  - 3 What time does he start cooking the food for lunch? (He starts cooking at
  - 4 How many cups of coffee does he have in the morning? (He has three cups of coffee.)
  - 5 What time does Nico have lunch? (He has lunch at 3.30.)
  - 6 Why doesn't Nico enjoy his lunch? (Because he doesn't have time to relax.)
  - 7 How long does he spend with the children in the afternoon? (He spends a couple of hours | two hours with them.)
  - 8 What do Nico and the children do between 5.30 and 7.30? (The children do their homework and Nico makes their dinner.)
  - 9 What is the first thing Nico does when he gets home? (He has a shower.)
  - 10 What time does he go to bed? (He goes to bed at 11 o'clock.)

#### 5B SPOT THE DIFFERENCES Student B

You and A have the same picture but with eight differences.

- a Listen to A telling you what is happening in flats 1-4 and in the garden on the left. Look at your picture and tell A if it is the same or different. If it is different, tell A what is happening. (Circle) the differences.
- b Tell A what is happening in flats 5-8 and in the garden on the right. A will tell you what is different in his / her picture. (Circle) the differences.
- c When you finish, compare the two pictures.



# Communication

# 5C WHAT DO YOU DO? WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW? Student B

- a Answer A's questions.
- b Ask A your questions.
  - · Do your parents work? What do they do?
  - · What do you think they are doing now?
  - · Do you watch a series on TV?
  - What TV series are you watching at the moment?
  - Is it raining now?
  - · Does it rain a lot at this time of year?

# 7A WHERE WERE YOU? Student B

- a Answer A's questions.
  - A Where were you at nine o'clock yesterday morning?

    B I was in bed.
- b Ask A your questions. Ask Where were you at ...?
  - · 8.30 yesterday morning
  - · 6.30 yesterday evening
  - · 11.30 yesterday morning
  - · 10 o'clock last night
  - · 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon
  - 6.30 this morning

# Useful language

at home / work / school / university in bed / the street / my car on the bus / the train

# 7C A NIGHT TO REMEMBER Student B

- a Answer A's questions about Mehmet's night.
- b Ask A the questions about Maria Julia's night.
  - 1 Where was she on holiday? (In Athens.)
  - 2 Who did she want to see? (A Greek man that she knew when she was at university.)
  - 3 How did she try to contact him? (She called him many times, but he didn't answer.)
  - 4 Where did they meet? (At her hotel.)
  - 5 Why was she embarrassed? (Because her clothes weren't very special and her hair was a mess.)
  - 6 What did they do? (They walked round the centre of Athens.)
  - 7 What language did they communicate in? (They spoke English.)
  - 8 What was the weather like? (It was a warm night.)
  - 9 What time did she get back to the hotel? (At three o'clock in the morning.)
- c Whose memory is better?

# **8A POLICE INTERVIEW** Student B

Work in pairs with another **B**. You are friends. Last night you met, had dinner, and went to the cinema. There was a robbery last night. **A** and **A** are police officers. They think you were responsible, and they want to interview you separately. If you both tell the same story, you are innocent!

- a Prepare your story. Use these questions. Think of extra details, e.g. What did you wear? What did you eat and drink? What film was it?
  - · What time / where did you meet?
  - · What time / where did you have dinner?
  - What time / where did you go to the cinema?
  - What did you do after the cinema?
  - What time did you get home?
- b Answer A's questions.
- c Did you and your friend tell the same story?

# **8C THE GHOST ROOM** Student B

- a Look at the picture for a minute. Try to remember what's in the room.
- b. Close your books. Answer A's questions.
- c Ask A the questions.
  - · / a clock? Where was it? (Yes, there was. It was next to the window.)
  - / a carpet on the floor? (No, there wasn't.)
  - / a lamp or light? Where was it? (Yes, there was. It was on the wall.)
  - | any pictures on the wall? What of? (Yes, there was one. It was of a woman.)
  - any cupboards? (No, there weren't.)
  - How many chairs /? (There was one.)



# 9A GET READY! COOK! Students A+B

## Jack's Meal

Starter



Main course



chicken breasts filled with cream cheese

Dessert



ancakes with chocolate sauce

# Liz's Meal

Starter



Main course



Dessert



# 9B SUGAR AND SALT

Students A+B

# How much sugar?

According to the American Heart Association, a woman should have no more than 20g (grams) of sugar a day (= 5 teaspoons) and a man no more than 36g (= 9 teaspoons).

- a can of Coke has approximately 35g of sugar
- an apple has approximately 23g of sugar
- · a small (40g) bar of dark chocolate has approximately 7g of sugar
- an egg doesn't have any sugar

# How much salt?

According to UK Government studies, an adult should eat no more than 6g of salt a day.

- · a packet of crisps has approximately 3g of
- a slice of white bread has approximately 0.5g
- a bottle of mineral-water has approximately 0.0023g of salt
- · a bottle of olive oil doesn't have any salt

# Communication

# 9C QUIZ NIGHT Student B

- a Complete your sentences 1–8 with the comparative from the **bold** adjectives.
  - 1 old The Pyramids in Egypt are \_\_\_\_\_ than the Parthenon in Greece.

    (True. The Pyramids are about 4,500 years old and the Parthenon is about 2,500 years old.)
  - 2 short The First World War was \_\_\_\_\_ than the Second World War.

    (True. The First World War lasted four years (1914–1918), but the Second World War lasted six years (1939–1945).)
  - 3 high The mountains on Earth are \_\_\_\_\_ than the mountains on Mars. (False. Olympus Mons on Mars is 25 km high; Everest is about 8 km high.)
  - 4 big China is \_\_\_\_\_ than Canada. (False. Canada is 10,000,000 square metres; China is about 9,600,000 square metres.)
  - 5 **popular** In the UK coffee is now than tea. (False. On average, the British drink 165,000,000 cups of tea a day and 70,000,000 cups of coffee.)
  - 6 warm The Mediterranean Sea is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Red Sea.
    (False. Mediterranean Sea average temperature = 24–26 degrees Celsius; Red Sea average = 26–30 degrees Celsius.)
  - 7 **good** It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ to do exercise in the morning than in the afternoon.
    (False. In the afternoon between 4 and 5 p.m. the body temperature is at its maximum, which means it is the perfect time to exercise.)
  - 8 hot The earth is \_\_\_\_\_ than the moon.
    (False. The average temperature of the moon is about 123 degrees Celsius during the day; the average . temperature of the earth is 13–17 degrees Celsius.)
- b Play Quiz Night. You are the contestant.
  - A will read you his / her sentence 1. You must say if it's true or false.
  - A will tell you if you are right, and give you extra information.
  - If you are right, you win 500 euros. A then reads you sentence 2 for 1,000 euros, sentence 3 for 2,000 euros, sentence 4 for 4,000 euros, etc.
  - If you get a question wrong, you lose all the money, but continue to play. The prize starts again from 500 euros.
- c Play Quiz Night again. You are the presenter. Use your questions 1–8.

# 10A CITIES QUIZ Student B

- a Complete your questions with the superlative of the adjectives in brackets.
- b Ask A your questions. Does he / she know the answers? (the correct answers are in bold.)
  1 Which city has the \_\_\_\_\_ quality of life in the world?
  - (good)
  - a Vienna b Copenhagen c Miami
  - 2 Which US city has the \_\_\_\_\_ population? (big)
    - a New York b Chicago c San Francisco
  - 3 Which city has the \_\_\_\_\_ airport in the world? (busy)
    - a London b Atlanta c Singapore
  - 4 What's the \_\_\_\_\_ capital city in the world? (high)
    - a La Paz, Bolivia
    - b Kathmandu, Nepal
    - c Lima, Peru
  - 5 Which city has the \_\_\_\_\_ public transport in the world? (expensive)
    - a Budapest b Athens c London

Which city has the best quality of life in the world, Vienna, Copenhagen, or Miami?

c Answer A's questions.

# **10B WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?**

Student B

- a Answer A's questions.
- **b** Ask **A** the questions below.

Tonight

- · What / have for dinner tonight?
- · What / do after dinner?

Tomorrow

- go to work (or school) tomorrow?
- What / do in the evening?

Next weekend

- | go out on Friday night? What | do?
- · What / do on Sunday?

# **COMPLETING A FORM**

Look at the information about capital letters.

# O Capital letters

In English these words start with a CAPITAL letter.

- · names and surnames Melissa Rogers
- · countries, nationalities, and languages France, French
- · towns and cities New York
- · days of the week Monday
- the first word in a sentence Her father is from Milan.
- the pronoun I She's Russian and I'm Mexican.
- **b** Complete the form with your information.
- c Write this text again with capital letters where necessary. my name's leos. i'm from brno in the czech republic, and i speak czech, german, and a little english. my teacher is american, her name's kate, my english classes are on mondays and wednesdays.
- d Write a similar text about you. Check the capital letters are correct. Then check for any other mistakes.

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	1

# A PERSONAL PROFILE

- Read Jamie's profile. Do you have similar interests?
- Look at the examples below.

### and, but, and or I speak English and a little Italian. I watch the news and football at the weekend. but I speak English, but I don't speak Italian. I'm from Scotland, but I live in London. I don't speak English or Italian. or I don't like classical music or jazz. e.g. = for example. We often use it when we write informally. I like rock music, e.g. Coldplay.

- Write a profile of yourself. Use the same headings (Hometown, Music, etc.). Attach a photo if you can. Use and, but, and or to join your ideas together.
- d Check your profile for mistakes (e.g. capital letters and spelling).

About You	
First name	Surname (Family name)
A S	
Mr Mrs Ms	Gender Male Female
Date of birth Day N	Month Year Year
Marital status Married Si	ingle Divorced Separated
Nationality	Breight at the state of
Place of birth .	nau prof I. dramu kampilandi
Country	Town/City
Contact Details	
Home address	Email address
	Phone number
I Permily Welman	home
	mobile
Passport / Identity card numb	er
	TO Mary Page 1



# 3 A MAGAZINE ARTICLE

- a Read Cristina's article. Is her Saturday like yours?
- b Look at the examples below.

## O after and then

Use after + another word, e.g. after lunch, after work, after that, etc.

Use then to say what happens next, e.g. I get up and then I have breakfast.

c Read her article again and check you understand the highlighted words. Then use them to complete the sentences below.

1	Jack usually gets up at 7.30.	he has a showe
2	lunch I often sleep	for half an hour.
3	She always has a bath	she goes to bed.
4	the week I work	9.00
	5.00.	
5	I usually get home at about m	idnight, and
	I go to bed.	

- $6\ \ We usually watch TV \_\_\_\_it's time to go to bed.$
- d You are going to write an article for a magazine called My favourite day. Write four paragraphs. First, look at the questions and make notes of what you can say.
  - 1 What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
  - 2 What do you usually do in the morning?
  - 3 Where do you have lunch? What do you usually do after lunch?
  - 4 What do you usually do in the evening?
- e Now write your article. Choose which of your ideas you want to use. Don't forget to use some of the highlighted words to link together your ideas.
- f Check your article for mistakes. Show your article to another student. Find one thing in your partner's article that is the same for you.



# My favourite day



# y favourite day of the week is Saturday, because it's the first day of the weekend!

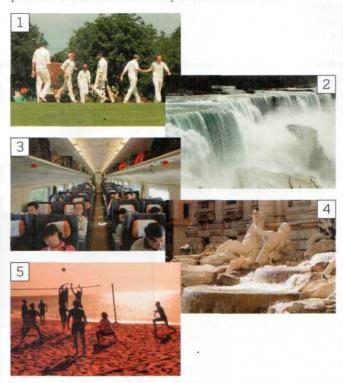
I get up very early during the week, so on Saturday it's nice to get up late, and I always stay in bed until about 10.30. Then I usually go shopping with a friend. In Spain shops are closed on Sundays, so Saturday is the only day for shopping. We don't always buy anything, but we have fun just looking.

I often have lunch with my mother and my brother. It's great because my mum is a really good cook and she always makes things we like, and my brother and I have time to talk about our week. After lunch I sometimes study from about 4.00 to 6.00, especially if I have exams.

In the evening I usually go out with my friends. We often go to the cinema, and then we have a pizza or tapas. I never go to bed before 1.00, or sometimes later.

# 4 SOCIAL NETWORKING

Alain is travelling round the world. He writes posts and puts photos from different places on a social networking site. Read his posts and match them to the photos. What countries do you think he is in?



- A I'm standing above Niagara Falls... Wow! Check out my photos!
- I'm sitting at a bar looking at the sunset and watching a game of beach volleyball. I have three more days here paradise!
- I'm on the bullet train going to Mount Fuji. It's really fast 300km an hour just like the trains at home! ha ha ©
- I'm having lunch at a little trattoria just one minute from the Trevi fountain. I have my three coins ready to throw in but my wish is a secret...
- I'm watching a cricket match in the park in Oxford.
  A very strange sport I think they're stopping to have tea now! Can you believe it?
- b Imagine you are on holiday in your country or abroad. Write four different posts of about 20–25 words saying what you're doing.
- c Check your posts for mistakes.

# **⋖** p.41

# 5 AN INFORMAL EMAIL

To practise your English you can write to a 'penfriend' in another country. You can find penfriend websites on the internet.

a Read the email. Then cover it. Can you remember what information Chiara gives in the three main paragraphs?

From: Chiara [chiararossi@hitmail.com]
To: Stefan [stefan7541200@moebius.ch]

Subject: Hi from Italy!

### Hi Stefan

My name's Chiara. I'm 19, and I'm from Milan, in Italy. I'm a receptionist at a hotel. I'm studing English becase I need it for my job.

I live with my parents and my brother and sister. My father is an arkitect and my mother works in a clothes shop. My brother and sister are at school.

I don't have very much free time because I work six days a week. I usualy go shoping on my day off. In the evening I like listening to music, or chatting to freinds. I really like hip hop – do you like it?

Please write soon.

Best wishes

Chiara

b Look at the six <u>underlined</u> spelling mistakes. Can you spell these words?

# O Informal emails

beginning: Hi+name

middle: Use contractions, e.g. *I'm* from Milan. end: Best wishes, or Love (for a good friend)

c You are going to write a similar email to your teacher. First, make notes about the following information.

Paragraph 1	Your name, age, and where you are from. What you do, and why you are studying English.
Paragraph 2	Who you live with. Your family.
Paragraph 3	What you like doing in your free time.

- **d** Now write your email. Use your notes and the language in the information box.
- e Check your email for mistakes.



# Writing

## 6 DESCRIBING YOUR HOME

- a Read the website and the description of a flat in London. Would you like to stay there?
- b Number the information in the order it comes in the description.

Details about some of the rooms
How far it is from the city centre
What floor the flat is on
What rooms there are
What services there are nearby
What you can see from the flat

c Look at the information about so.



There's a sofa bed in the study, so you can use it as an extra bedroom.

We can use so to express a result or consequence, e.g.
I was very tired, so I went to bed early.

My office is near my house, so I walk to work.

- d You are going to write a description of your house or flat for the website. First, make notes on the topics in b.
- e Now write your description. Choose which of your ideas you want to use. Don't forget to say where you would like to go.
- f Check your description for mistakes. Show it to other students. Whose house or flat would you like to stay in?

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# house swap

Home | How it works | Search | News and views | Join our community | Help

Do you want a cheap holiday? Write a description of your house or flat, and say where <u>you</u> want to go. Post the description on our website, and find someone to swap homes with.

# My home Flat in north London

My flat is in a quiet street in Hampstead, north-west London. It's on the first floor. It has two bedrooms, two bathrooms, a living room, a study, and a kitchen. The kitchen is quite big and there's a table and chairs so you can eat there. There's a sofa bed in the study, so you can use it as an extra bedroom. The bedrooms have a great view and you can see many London landmarks like the London Eye and St Paul's Cathedral. The flat doesn't have a garden, but it's very near Hampstead Heath, a beautiful big park. It's a 5-minute walk from shops, and bus and underground stations, and about a 30-minute train ride from Oxford Street in the centre of London.



Where I want to go San Francisco, Siena, Palma de Majorca

# 7 A FORMAL EMAIL

a Read the advertisement and Pascal's email. Complete the email with the words in the list.

about confirm Dear double from hope Regards reservation would

- **b** Look at the information box and then write a similar email to the White Cottage Bed and Breakfast.
  - Decide how many nights you want to stay and the kind of room you need.
  - · Ask an Is there | Are there ...? question.

# Formal emails (e.g. to a hotel or Bed and Breakfast, a language school, etc.)

### Beginning

Dear Mr / Mrs / Ms + surname, or Dear Sir / Madam if you don't know the person's name
Use a comma (,) (or nothing), NOT a colon (:)
Dear Mr Brown, NOT Dear Mr Brown:

## Middle

Don't use contractions. I would like to make a reservation NOT I'd like to...

### End

Regards

Your first name + surname

# The White Cottage

# Bed and Breakfast in West Bexington, Dorset

Mark and Diana Buckingham and their family welcome you to their 200-year-old country home in a small village in Dorset.

Two double bedrooms, one single, and a family suite  $\Box$ TV  $\cong$  WiFi



# The White Cottage - reservation

From: Pascal Mercier [pascal80@gomail.com]
To: thewhitecottage@greentomato.co.uk

Mr and Mrs Bu	ickingham,		
		for a <sup>4</sup> 24th to	room 26th June.
man and the same of the same o			
lease <sup>8</sup>	the reser	rvation?	
	_ like to make a room for two n to arrive by n the 24th. Is the	n the 24th. Is there a place v	like to make a <sup>3</sup> for a <sup>4</sup> e room for two nights, <sup>5</sup> 24th to to arrive by car at <sup>7</sup> 5.00 in the 24th. Is there a place where we can

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# Listening

### 1 13))

- 1 A A cheese and tomato sandwich, please.
  - B That's 3 euros and 20 cents.
- 2 A So Anna, your classes are on Tuesday and Thursday mornings.
  - B Que? Sorry?
- 3 British Airways flight to Madrid is now boarding at gate number 9.
- 4 A Where to, madam?
  - B Manchester Road, please. Number 16.
- 5 A Here's your key, sir. Room 12.
  - B Thank you.
- 6 A Here we are.
  - B Oh no. It's closed.
  - A Look, it says 'Closed on Mondays'!

### 1 29)

- 1 The train waiting at platform 13 is the Eurostar to Paris.
- 2 A Excuse me! How far is it to Dublin?
  - B It's about 40 kilometres.
  - B Thanks a lot.
- 3 15 love.
- 4 Will all passengers on flight BA234 to New York please go to gate 60 immediately.
- 5 A How much is that?
  - B A pizza and two cokes. That's 17 euros.
- 6 A What's your address?
- B It's 80 Park Road.
- A Sorry? What number?
- B 80, 8 oh.
- 7 Teacher OK. Can you be quiet, please? Open your books on page 90.

Student 1 What page? Student 2 Page 90.

### 1 39))

Receptionist Hello. Are you a new student? Darly Yes, I am.

Receptionist Sit down, please. I'm the receptionist and my name's Mark. I'm just going to ask you a few questions.

Darly OK.

Receptionist Right. What's your first name? Darly Darly.

Receptionist How do you spell that?

Darly D-A-R-L-Y

Receptionist D-A-R-L-Y?

Darly Yes, that's right.

Receptionist And what's your surname? Darly Bezerra.

Receptionist Bezerra. Is that B-E-Z-E-R-A? Darly B-E-Z-E-double R-A.

Receptionist B-E-Z-E-double R-A. OK. Where are you from?

Darly I'm from Brazil.

Receptionist Where in Brazil?

Darly From Rio.

Receptionist And how old are you? Darly 1'm 20.

Receptionist What's your address? Darly In Rio?

Receptionist Yes.

Darly It's 350 Avenida Princesa Isabel.

Receptionist That's 350 Avenida Princesa Isabel.

Darly Yes.

Receptionist What's your postcode?

Darly Sorry?

Receptionist The postcode, you know, a number?

Darly Ah yes. It's 22011-010.

Receptionist 22011-010. Great. What's your email address?

Darly It's dbezerra@mail.com.

Receptionist And what's your phone number?

**Darly** My mobile number or my home number in Rio?

Receptionist Both – home and mobile.

Darly My phone number in Rio is 55 – that's the code for Brazil – 219 560733.

Receptionist 55 219 560733.

Darly Yes, that's right. And my mobile number is 07621 3784511. It's an English mobile.

Receptionist 07621 3784511. That's great, Darly. Thank you. OK, so you're in level 6. Your first class is on Monday.

## 1 44))

Rob Hi. My name's Rob Walker. I live here in London, I work in London, and I write about London! I work for a magazine called London 24seven. I write about life in London. The people, the theatre, the restaurants... It's fun! I love London. It's a great city.

Jenny Hi. My name's Jenny Zielinski. I'm from New York. The number one city in the world. I'm the assistant editor of a magazine, New York 24seven. I'm the new assistant editor. But this week, I'm on a business trip to London. This is my first time in the UK. It's very exciting!

### 1 48))

Waitress Is your tea OK?

Jenny Yes, thank you. It's very quiet this evening.

Waitress Yes, very relaxing! Are you on holiday?

Jenny No, I'm here on business.

Waitress Where are you from?

Jenny I'm from New York. What about you? Waitress I'm from Budapest, in Hungary.

Jenny Really? Oh, sorry.

Waitress No problem.

Jenny Hello? Rob Is that Jennifer? Jenny Yes.

Rob This is Rob. Rob Walker...From London 24seven?

Jenny Oh, Rob, yes, of course. Hi.

Rob Hi. How are you?

Jenny Oh, I'm fine, thanks. A little tired, that's all,

Rob I can meet you at the hotel tomorrow morning. Is nine OK for you?

Jenny That's perfect.

Rob Great, OK, see you tomorrow at nine.

Jenny Thanks. See you then. Bye.

Waitress Would you like another tea?

Jenny No, thanks. It's time for bed. Waitress Good night, and enjoy your sta

Waitress Good night, and enjoy your stay. Jenny Good night.

### 1 55)

1 I have a big table, and on the table I have a computer and a printer, pens and pieces of paper, er, photos, and a lamp. Lots of things. My table isn't tidy. It's very untidy.

2 'On my desk I have a lamp, a phone, books, a laptop, a photo of my family, pens and pencils, and a lot of pieces of paper. I think my desk is tidy. Not very tidy, but tidy.

3 On my desk I have a computer, a lamp, a diary, a Spanish-English dictionary, DVDs, and some pens. Oh, and tissues. At the moment my desk is very tidy.

### 1 70))

Receptionist Good evening, sir. Good evening, madam.

Dad Good evening. Can we have two double rooms, please?

Receptionist Do you have a reservation?

Dad No, we don't.

Receptionist I'm sorry, sir. The hotel is full.

Mum Oh no!

Dad Come on. Let's go. I know another hotel near here.

Policeman Excuse me, sir. Is this your car? Dad Yes, it is. What's the problem?

Policeman This is no parking, sir. Look at the sign.

Dad I'm very sorry.

Policeman Can I see your driving licence, please?

### 2 10))

Announcer And now on Radio 4, His job, her job.

Presenter Good evening and welcome again to the jobs quiz, His job, her job. And our team tonight are David, a teacher...

David Hello.

Presenter ...Kate, who's unemployed...
Kate Hi.

Presenter ...and Lorna, who's a writer. Lorna Good evening. Presenter And our first guest tonight is... Wayne Wayne.

Presenter Hello, Wayne. Welcome to the programme. What's your wife's name, Wayne?

Wayne Her name's Tanya.

Presenter Tanya? Nice name. OK team, you have one minute to ask Wayne questions about his job and then one minute to ask him about Tanya's job, starting now. Let's have your first question.

David Hi, Wayne. Do you work in an office?

Wayne No, I don't.

Lorna Do you work in the evening? Wayne It depends. Yes, sometimes.

Kate Do you make things? Wayne No, I don't.

Lorna Do you wear a uniform or special clothes?

Wayne Er, yes-I wear special clothes. Kate Do you drive in your job?

Wayne No, I don't.

Lorna Do you work with other people? Wayne Yes, I do. Ten people.

Kate Do you have special qualifications?

Wayne Qualifications? No, I don't. David Do you speak foreign languages? Wayne No, only English.

Presenter You only have time for one more question team.

David Er, do you earn a lot of money? Wavne Yes, I do.

Presenter Your time's up...

### 2 11))

Presenter Now you have a minute to ask Wavne about Tanva's job.

Kate Wayne, does Tanya work outside? Wayne It depends. Outside and inside. Lorna Does she work at the weekend?

Wayne Yes, she does.

Kate Does she work with computers? Wayne No, she doesn't.

David Does she wear a uniform or special clothes?

Wayne Yes, she does. She wears special clothes.

Kate Does she travel?

Wayne Yes, she does, A lot. Lorna Does she earn a lot of money?

Wayne Yes, she does. A lot.

Presenter That's time. OK team...

### 2 12))

Presenter OK team. So, what's Wayne's job? Kate OK, so you wear special clothes, you work with ten other people, you earn a lot of money. Are you a footballer, Wayne?

Wayne Yes, I am.

Presenter Very good! And Tanya's job? David Let's see. She works outside and inside. She works at the weekend. She doesn't work with computers. She wears special clothes. She travels a lot. We think she's a flight attendant.

Presenter Is that right, Wayne?

Wayne No, that's wrong. Tanya is a model.

## 2 19))

Kevin Do you like Star Wars?

Samantha No. I don't.

Kevin Why not? It's a fantastic film.

Samantha I don't like science fiction.

Kevin What kind of films do you like? Samantha I love foreign films, French,

Italian, Spanish.

Kevin Oh.

Samantha My salad's very nice.

Kevin Good. My burger's nice too.

Samantha What kind of music do you like?

Kevin Music? I love heavy metal. What about you?

Samantha Opera.

Kevin Opera-that's not really my thing!

Kevin What do you do at the weekend?

Samantha I go to the cinema, I go to restaurants, I cook. I love good food. And

Kevin Well, I don't cook! I meet friends and we play video games.

Samantha You meet friends and you play video games. Wow.

Kevin Do you want another drink?

Samantha Oh, excuse me. Hi. Oh? Why? Now? OK. See you in a minute. Sorry Kevin. I need to go. Nice to meet you. Bye.

Kevin Oh. Bye.

Waiter The bill, sir.

Kevin The bill! Hey, Samantha. Wait!

Rob Erm... Jennifer?

Jenny Rob?

Rob Yes, hello. Nice to meet you, Jennifer.

Jenny Call me Jenny. Good to meet you, too.

Rob Welcome to London. Am I late?

Jenny Erm... just a little.

Rob What time is it?

Jenny Nine fifteen.

Rob I'm really sorry. The traffic is terrible today.

Jenny No problem.

Rob How are you? How's the hotel?

Jenny The hotel's very nice. But breakfast isn't great. I'd like a good cup of coffee. Not hotel coffee, real coffee.

Rob OK, let's get a coffee.

Jenny Do I have time? I have a meeting at nine-thirty.

Rob With Daniel?

Jenny Yes.

Rob Don't worry. We have lots of time, the office is very near. So, Jenny, where do you live in New York?

## 2 28))

Rob Here we are. This is the office. And this is Karen.

Jenny Hello, Karen.

Rob Karen, this is Jennifer Zielinski from the New York office.

Karen Hello, Jennifer.

Jenny Nice to meet you.

Rob Karen is our administrator. We all depend on her.

Karen Don't listen to Rob.

Rob But it's true!

Karen Is this your first time in the UK, Jennifer?

Jenny Yes, it is. But it isn't my first time in Europe. I have family in Poland.

Karen Really? And where do you live in New,

Jenny In Manhattan. Do you know New York?

Karen Yes. My sister lives in Brooklyn.

Jenny I have family in Brooklyn, too. Where does your sister live?

Daniel Jennifer!

Jenny Daniel?

Daniel How nice to meet you, at last. Would you like something to drink? Tea, coffee, water?

Jenny No, I'm fine, thanks.

Daniel Great. Oh, Karen. What time is my next meeting?

Karen Attwelve o'clock.

Daniel That's good, we have time. OK, come into my office, Jennifer.

Jenny Thank you.

Daniel Talk to you later, Rob.

Rob Yeah. Sure.

### 2 35))

Anna Who's that?

Isabel That's my boyfriend, Alex.

Anna He's good-looking. How old is he?

Isabel Twenty-six.

Anna What does he do?

Isabel He's a policeman.

Anna Really? Does he like it?

Isabel Yes, he loves it. And this is my dad.

Anna He looks very young.

Isabel Well, he's fifty-five this year.

Anna He doesn't look fifty-five! Is that your mother?

Isabel No, that's Gloria, my stepmother.

Anna Is she nice?

Isabel Yes, she's great. She's a hairdresser she does my hair for free!

Anna Oh, that's good. Who's that?

Isabel That's Natalie.

Anna Who's she?

Isabel My brother's girlfriend.

Anna She's pretty!

Isabel Do you think so?

Anna Yes. Don't you like her? Isabel Not very much. She thinks she's very

intelligent, but she isn't really. Anna What does she do?

Isabel She's at university. She studies French but she can't speak it very well...

Interviewer What time do you get up in the morning?

Amelia Me levanto a las seis y media. Nunca me quiero levantar porque es tan temprano. I get up at half past six. I never want to get up because it's very early.

Interviewer Do you have breakfast?

Amelia Yes, a quick breakfast, and then I go to school.

Interviewer How do you go to school?

**Amelia** By bus. We have these yellow school buses – we call them liebres.

Interviewer What time do you start school? Amelia At 8 o'clock. In the first lesson everyone is really sleepy.

Interviewer How many lessons do you have?

Amelia In the morning we usually have five
but sometimes six.

Interviewer What time do you have lunch? Amelia At 1 o'clock.

Interviewer That's a very long morning!
Amelia Yes, it is. We're very hungry at
lunchtime.

Interviewer Where do you have lunch?

Amelia We have lunch at school in the cafeteria. We only have fifty minutes so we don't have much time to relax. We just eat our food and then run to the next lesson.

**Interviewer** How many lessons do you have in the afternoon?

Amelia. On a good day only three, on a bad day five. After the second lesson everybody is tired and we don't concentrate on what the teacher is telling us.

Interviewer What time does school finish? Amelia At half past five.

Interviewer Do you go home then?

Amelia It depends. On Mondays and

Wednesdays I go to extra classes to prepare
for university entrance exams, and on

Tuesdays and Thursdays I have basketball
practice.

Interviewer What do you do when you get home?

Amelia I just want to relax but it's impossible. I have homework and exams so I need to study! So I sit down at my desk and start working again. After dinner I go back to my room and study until 11 o'clock, or sometimes later.

Interviewer What time do you go to bed?

Amelia About half past eleven. I lie in bed and think about the next day and the lessons I have. Luckily, it's Friday today! No school tomorrow!

2 57))

GARY

Gary (sings)

Judge 1 Very nice Gary.

Judge 2 Yes, Ilike it. Well done.

JUSTIN

Justin (sings)

Judge 1 In a word...'terrible!'

Judge 2 Justin, you have a very pretty face, but I'm sorry, you can't sing!

NAOMI

Naomi (sings)

Judge 1 Thank you Naomi. Very nice.

Judge 2 Naomi, you have a beautiful voice, but I can't hear the feeling.

Judge 1 OK. Justin and Naomi. Thank you very much, but no thank you. Gary, congratulations. See you on the show next week.

Gary Fantastic! That's great. Thank you.

3 7))

**Interviewer** Do you have a problem with noisy neighbours, Rebecca?

Rebecca No, I don't, not at all. But sometimes my neighbours have problems with me! I live in a block of small flats and the house rules here are really strict.

Interviewer What kind of house rules do vou have?

Rebecca Well, for example, during the week you can't make noise between 12.30 and two o'clock because this is when young children are asleep and the same is true after ten o'clock at night. So, for example, after ten o'clock you can't listen to loud music without headphones, or play a musical instrument. I think it's because people in Switzerland get up early in the morning, so they go to bed very early.

Interviewer Can you watch TV after ten o'clock?

Rebecca Yes, you can, just not really loudly.
So, I watch TV, but with the volume low and the windows closed so that's not a problem. But the problem is I can't use my bathroom, because the water makes a noise, and my bathroom is next to my neighbour's bedroom.

Interviewer So you can't have a shower or a bath?

Rebecca No, not after ten o'clock. This isn't true in all flats in Switzerland, but in my flat it is. Maybe because the flats are small.

Interviewer What about at the weekend?

Rebecca On Saturday the rules are the same.

No noise after ten o'clock in the evening.

Interviewer What happens if you want to have a party?

Rebecca You can have a party but the music can't be loud after ten.

Interviewer What happens if you make a lot of noise after ten?

Rebecca Well, the neighbours complain and if it's really loud, they can call the police.

Interviewer What about on Sunday?

Rebecca Sunday is a day of rest in Switzerland so you can't make any noise in your flat at all. For example, in my building you can't move furniture, or put a picture on the wall, or turn on the washing machine.

Interviewer What do you think of these rules?

Rebecca Well, I like the rules that control noise during the week and on Sunday. I think it's a good idea. But I think they need to be a bit more flexible on Saturdays. I mean if a party is still a little loud after ten, I don't think you need to call the police.

Interviewer Does that really happen? Rebecca Yes, it happened to me.

3 10))

The best thing about the weather in London is that it's never extreme. It isn't usually very hot or very cold. In the summer it's sometimes sunny and sometimes cloudy, with temperatures of about 22 degrees. And of course it sometimes rains.

In winter the temperature is usually between zero and ten degrees. It can be windy and cold but it hardly ever snows.

. In spring and in autumn the weather is very changeable – you can have all the four seasons in one day! It can be sunny in the morning, cloudy at lunchtime, raining in the afternoon, and then cold and windy in the evening. I always tell tourists to take their sunglasses and their umbrellas when they go out!

But one thing you don't often see these days in London is fog. A lot of tourists come to London and say 'Where's the fog? London is always foggy in films!' Well, it's true that, in the past, that is until the 1950s, London was a very foggy city because the air was really dirty. But today the air is clean and it's hardly ever foggy.

3 (15))

Rob Hey, Jenny!

**Jenny** Oh hi, Rob. Is that coffee for me? **Rob** Yes. A double espresso.

Jenny Oh wow, thanks. That's really nice of you.

Rob No problem. Do you have a meeting with Daniel?

Jenny Yes, another meeting. And you?

Rob I'm going to the office, too. I have an interview in twenty minutes.

Jenny Oh really? With who?

Rob A theatre director.

Jenny Sounds interesting.

Rob What time is your meeting with Daniel? Jenny At half past nine.

Rob Ugh!

Jenny Oh no. Are you OK? I'm so sorry! Rob I'm fine!

Jenny I'm really sorry. You can't wear that shirt to an interview!

Rob Don't worry, there's a clothes shop over there. I can buy a new one.

Jenny OK, I can help you choose one.

Jenny OK. I can help you choose one.
Jenny Oh, that's my phone. Sorry, I need to
answer this. See you in there?

Rob OK.

3 19))

Eddie So, Jenny, what do you think of London?

Jenny I love it, Eddie! It's so cool!

Eddie What about the people in the office? Jenny They're really nice. And they're very polite!

Eddie What are you doing right now? You aren't in the office. I can hear traffic.

Jenny Right now? I am standing outside a men's clothing store.

Eddie You're what?

Jenny I'm waiting for Rob.

Eddie Who's Rob? Do you have a new boyfriend already?

Jenny Don't be silly. He's just a guy from the office. He's buying a new shirt.

Eddie Wait a minute. So you're waiting for a guy named Rob outside a men's clothing store?

Jenny Stop it. I don't have time to explain it all now. Oh, here he is now. I have to go.

Eddie OK. Have fun.

Jenny Bye, Eddie, Love you.

Rob So, what do you think?

Jenny You cannot be serious!

Rob What's wrong? You don't like my new

shirt?

Jenny No way! You can't wear that to an interview! Come on, let's go back into the

store and change it.

Rob OK.

3 33))

Interviewer What's your favourite time of day?

Martin It depends. During the week it's seven in the evening, because that's when I get home from work and when I can relax. But at the weekend my favourite time is breakfast time. I have a big breakfast, and I have time to read the papers and listen to the radio.

Interviewer What's your favourite day of the week?

Martin My favourite day of the week is Friday, because then I know the weekend is near.

Interviewer What's your favourite month?

Martin Probably May. It's when the weather
starts to get warm and the evenings are long.

Interviewer What's your favourite season?
Martin Spring, because it means that winter is finally over. I love cycling, and spring is a great time for cycling – not too hot and not too cold.

Interviewer What's your favourite public holiday?

Martin Probably New Year's Eve, because you don't need to worry about buying presents or cooking a big lunch, and everybody's in a good mood.

### 3 49))

1 He was an English writer.
He was born in the 16th century.
He was married with three children.
He was born in Stratford upon Avon.
He is famous for his plays, for example Hamlet and Macbeth.

She was born in Los Angeles in 1926.
She was a famous actress.
She was blonde and very beautiful.
Her real name was Norma Jeane Baker.
There is a famous painting of her by Andy Warhol.

### 3 52)

... and finally on the news today the story of two football fans who missed the big match.

Last week Chelsea played Arsenal at Chelsea's famous stadium, Stamford Bridge in west London. It was the match that football fans all over the world wanted to watch. Charles Spencer's daughter and a friend were among the lucky people with tickets. The girls were in Althorp, which is about 140 km from London, and they decided to go by taxi. But when the taxi stopped in a small village, it was clear that something was wrong. They were in Stamford Bridge, but not at the Chelsea

stadium. The driver had typed Stamford Bridge into his satnav. But unfortunately, Stamford Bridge is also a small village in the north of England – and that's where they were! Of course, they missed the match.

### 3 60))

Interviewer When was your memorable night?

David Te puedo decir exactamente, fue el once de julio del dos mil diez. I can tell you exactly, it was the 11th July 2010.

Interviewer Why do you remember the date?

David Because it was the final of the Football World Cup, Spain against Holland.

Interviewer Where were you?

David Well, I'm a flight attendant and that day I was in Acapulco in Mexico.

Interviewer Who were you with?

David I was with three other Spanish flight attendants.

Interviewer Where did you go to watch the match?

David We didn't go out. We watched the match in the hotel bar.

Interviewer And what did you wear to watch the match?

David We wore Spanish football shirts which we bought in a shop and we also had red and yellow scarves.

Interviewer Tell me about the night. What did you do?

David Well, the match was on in the afternoon Mexican time. We went down to the hotel bar early to get a good seat. There was a big screen. The bar was full of Spanish tourists. There was a great atmosphere.

Interviewer And Spain won the match, of course.

David Yes. It wasn't a good match, but when Spain got their winning goal everybody shouted and jumped up. It was amazing! When the match finished we all went out. We wanted to celebrate. We went to another bar near the beach and it was full of Spanish people. Everyone was really happy. We had a great party!

Interviewer What was the weather like? Do vou remember?

David Yes, it was a warm night, About 20 degrees, I think.

Interviewer What time did you get back to your hotel?

David I can't remember exactly but very late, about three in the morning. Luckily, I had a free day the next day so I didn't need to get up early.

Interviewer Why was this night so memorable?

David First, of course, because Spain won their first World Cup, but also because of the circumstances – we were very far away from Spain, thousands of kilometres away in another country, but we all felt very Spanish that night! 3 64))

Rob So, Jenny, we have a free morning. What do you want to do?

Jenny Well, you're the expert on London life! What do you suggest?

Rob Well, we can go cycling.

Jenny I don't have a bike.

Rob We,can rent bikes. It's easy.

Jenny That's cool.

Rob OK, great. So we can cycle through the parks, and you can see a bit of London. Oh, hang on. Uh oh. It's Daniel. Daniel, hi!

Daniel Hi, Rob. You need to do an interview this morning, with an artist. He's at the Tate Modern.

Rob Can I do the interview on Monday?

Daniel Sorry, he can only do this morning.

Rob OK, send me the details.

Daniel Thank you very much, Rob. -

Rob I'm sorry.

Jenny That's OK, I understand. Work is work!

Rob But I can meet you later, outside the Tate

Modern. It's on the South Bank.

Jenny I can find it. I have a map, I can cycle there.

Rob Let's meet at twelve o'clock then. Jenny Great.

3 (68))

Rob Sorry about the weather.

Jenny Yeah... but what a view! It's a great bridge too.

Rob It's the Millennium Bridge. It's not for cars, only for people. It was the first new bridge over the Thames in 100 years.

Jenny You sound like a tour guide!

Rob Sorry... I interviewed the architect last year. So what would you like to visit?

Jenny What is there to see?

Rob Well, we could see the Tate Modern first as we're here, and then we could go to the Globe Theatre. Do you like Shakespeare?

Jenny Not really. I studied too much Shakespeare in college. It's Daniel. Sorry. Hi, Daniel.

Daniel Hi, Jennifer. How's your free day? Are you enjoying London?

Jenny Absolutely. It's fantastic.

Daniel Listen, I have some free time today. Would you like to meet for lunch?

Jenny That's really nice of you, Daniel, but I'm sorry, I can't. I'm really far away from the office right now.

**Daniel** That's OK. No problem. Maybe another time?

Jenny Definitely. Bye.

Rob What did he want? Anything important?

Jenny Not at all. Hey, let's go inside the Tate Modern now.

Rob Yes, of course. There's a great restaurant on the top floor. The view is fantastic. The Tate Modern was a power station until 1981. Did you know that?

Jenny I didn't. Do you know anything else about the Tate Modern?

Rob Thank you for asking. I know a lot about it actually.

Jenny Oh, great!

46))

Then the inspector questioned Barbara Travers.

Inspector What did you do after dinner yesterday evening?

Barbara After dinner? I played cards with Gordon, and then I went to bed.

Inspector What time was that?

Barbara It was about half past elev

Barbara It was about half past eleven. I remember I looked at my watch.

Inspector Did you hear anything in your father's room?

Barbara No. I didn't hear anything.

Inspector Miss Travers, did you have any problems with your father?

Barbara No, I didn't have any problems with him at all. My father was a wonderful man and a wonderful father. I'm sorry, Inspector.

Inspector Don't worry, Miss Travers. No more questions.

47))

Next, the inspector questioned Gordon Smith.

Inspector What did you do after dinner,
Gordon?

**Gordon** I played cards with Barbara. Then she went to bed.

Inspector Did you go to bed then?
Gordon No. I stayed in the sitting room and I

had a glass of whisky. Then I went to bed. Inspector What time was that?

Gordon I don't remember exactly. I didn't look at the time. Inspector Did you hear anything during the

Gordon No, I didn't. I was very tired. I slept

very well.

Inspector You and Mr Travers were business partners, weren't you?

Gordon Yes, that's right.

Inspector And it's a very good business I understand.

Gordon Yes, inspector, it is.

Inspector And now it is your business.

Gordon Listen, inspector, I did not kill
Jeremy. He was my partner and he was my

4 8))

friend.

Finally, the inspector questioned Claudia • Simeone.

Inspector What did you do yesterday evening, after dinner?

Claudia I went to my room and I had a bath and I went to bed.

Inspector What time was that? Claudia About 11 o'clock.

Inspector Did you hear anything?

Claudia Yes. I heard somebody go into

Jeremy's room. It was about 12 o'clock. Inspector Who was it?

Claudia It was Amanda, his wife.

Inspector Are you sure? Did you see her? Claudia Well, no, I didn't see her. But I'm

sure it was Amanda.

Inspector You were Mr Travers' secretary,
Claudia.

Claudia Yes, I was.

Inspector Were you just his secretary?

Claudia What do you mean?

Inspector Were you in love with Mr Travers? Claudia No, I wasn't.

Inspector The truth please, Claudia.

Claudia Very well, inspector. Yes, I was
in love with him and he said he was in
love with me. He said he wanted to leave
his wife – Amanda – and marry me. I
was stupid. I believed him. He used me,
inspector! I was very angry with him.

Inspector Did you kill him? Claudia No, inspector, Hoved Jeremy.

49))

Before dinner, Gordon had a drink with Jeremy in the library.

Gordon Cheers, Jeremy. Happy birthday. Jeremy Ah, thanks, Gordon.

Gordon Listen, Jeremy, I want to talk to you about Barbara.

Jeremy Barbara? What's the problem? Gordon It's not exactly a problem. I am in love with her, and I want to marry her.

Jeremy Marry Barbara? Marry my daughter! Are you crazy? Never! You don't love Barbara. You only want her money!

Gordon That's not true, Jeremy. I love her. Jeremy Listen to me. If you marry Barbara, when I die all my money goes to Claudia.

Gordon To Claudia? To your secretary? Jeremy Yes.

Gordon Is that your last word, Jeremy? Jeremy Yes, it is.

Amanda Dinner everybody!

Reader At midnight Gordon was in the sitting room. He finished his whisky and went upstairs.

Jeremy Who is it? Gordon?

4 14))

**Barbara** Let's go upstairs. Follow me. Be careful. The ceiling is very low here.

Leo It's a very old house.

Barbara Yes, the house is three hundred years old. My family lived here for nearly eighty years. There are six bedrooms. This was my father's bedroom.

Kim Is there central heating in the house?
Barbara Yes, there is. Why do you ask? Are you cold?

Kim Yes, it's very cold in here.

Leo That's because we're from California.

**Barbara** Let's go and see the other bedrooms.

Leo Yes, of course.

Leo Well, what do you think, Kim? Hove it! Don't you?

Kim I'm not sure. There's something about the house I don't like.

Leo Kim, it's perfect for the kids. Think of the garden. And it's a real authentic English country house. What do you say?

Kim I suppose so. If you're sure.

Leo I am sure! Mrs...er, Barbara. We want it. We want to rent the house.

Barbara Excellent.

Leo When can we move in?

Barbara As soon as you like.

4 15))

Leo Hello.

Barman Good evening, sir, madam. What would you like to drink?

Leo Do you have champagne?

Barman Yes, sir.

Leo Two glasses of champagne, please.

Barman Here you are!

Leo Cheers, Kim.

Kim Cheers. To our new house.

Barman You're Americans, aren't you?

Leo Yes, that's right. We're from California.

Kim We just rented the big house near here.

Barman Which house? The Travers family's house?

Leo Yes.

Barman Oh.

Leo Is something wrong?

Barman Who showed you the house?

Kim Barbara. The old lady who lived there before.

Barman Ahh, Barbara. Old Mr Travers' daughter. Some people thought that she was the one that did it. She never married, of course.

Kim The one who did what? What happened? Why did she never marry?

Barman Didn't she tell you?

Leo Tell us what?

Barman About the murder.

Leò & Kim Murder??

Barman Yes, Mr Travers was murdered in that house in 1958... in his bed.

Kim Oh, how horrible!

Barman The man who killed Mr Travers was Barbara's lover. The family never lived there again. They tried to sell the house, but nobody wanted to buy it. Not after a murder. That's why that house is always rented.

Leò Kim.

Kim Yes.

Leo Are you thinking what I'm thinking?

Kim Yes—I don't want to sleep in a house where somebody was murdered. Come on. Let's go to a hotel.

Barman Hey, your champagne! You didn't drink your champagne! Ah, well.

4 24))

I arrived at Gosforth Hall late in the evening. I don't believe in ghosts, but yes, I felt a little bit nervous. I checked in, and the receptionist gave me the key and showed me to my room.

I left my things in the room and came downstairs. There weren't many other guests in the hotel. There were only three. I sat in the lounge and I talked to the manager, Sara Daniels, about her hotel. Then I had a drink in the bar and at 12 o'clock I went upstairs to my room.

Room 11 was on the top floor. I opened the door and turned on the light.

It was a very big room, quite old, and yes, it was a bit spooky. There was an old TV on a table – but there wasn't a remote control. I turned on the TV.

There was a film on. I was happy to see that it wasn't a horror film. I decided to watch the

film, but I was tired after my long journey and after half an hour I went to sleep.

### 4 25))

Stephen In the middle of the night I suddenly woke up! I looked at my watch. It was two o'clock in the morning. The television was off! But how? There was no remote control, and I didn't get up and turn it off. The light was on, but suddenly the light went off too. Now I was scared! I couldn't see anything strange, but I could feel that there was somebody or something in the room. I got out of bed and turned on the light and TV again. Little by little I started to relax, and I went to sleep again. When I woke up it was morning. I had breakfast and checked

Interviewer So the question is, did you see the ghost?

Stephen No, I didn't see the ghost, but I definitely felt something or somebody in the room when I woke up in the night.

Interviewer Were you frightened? Stephen Yes, I was! Very frightened! Interviewer Would you like to spend another night in the hotel?

Stephen Definitely, yes.

Interviewer Why?

Stephen Well, I'm sure there was something strange in that room. I can't explain the television and the light. I want to go back because I want to see the ghost.

## 4 32))

Presenter Good afternoon and welcome to today's edition of Get Ready! Cook! And a big round of applause for today's contestants, Jack and Liz. Hello, Jack. So, do you like cooking?

Jack I love it. I cook dinner every evening at

Presenter How about you Liz?

Liz Yes, I'm the cook in my family too. I cook every day of course, but what I really like is cooking for friends at the weekend.

Presenter OK, so you know the rules. In the bag there are six ingredients, just six ingredients. You have an hour to cook three dishes, a starter, a main course, and a dessert. Apart from the ingredients in the bag you can also use basic ingredients like pasta, rice, eggs, sugar, salt, pepper, etc. OK? Are you ready? Let's open the bag. And today's ingredients are a chicken, some carrots, some onions, three oranges, some cream cheese, and some dark chocolate. OK, Jack and Liz. You have five minutes to decide what to make and then it's Get ready! Cook!

### 4 33))

Presenter Liz and Jack, you have two more minutes, so I hope you're nearly ready. OK, time's up, stop cooking now, please. OK Jack, what did you make?

Jack For the starter there's carrot and orange soup, for the main course I made chicken breasts filled with cream cheese, and for

dessert pancakes with chocolate sauce. Presenter That all looks delicious. And you

Liz I made a carrot and onion salad with orange dressing, then for the main course pasta with creamy chicken sauce and for dessert chocolate and orange mousse.

Presenter It all looks good too. But now, the moment of truth. Let's taste your dishes...

# 4 34))

Presenter Right Jack, let's try your soup. Mmm, that's delicious. It's a great combination, carrot and orange. Is there any onion in the soup?

lack Yes, one onion.

Presenter It's very good, but next time maybe you could add a little cream, not much, just a little. OK, now the chicken. Mmm, that's lovely. Not very original, but very tasty. And finally the pancakes. They look beautiful... and they taste fantastic. Now Liz, let's try your dishes. The salad first. Mmm, it's nice, but the taste of onion is very strong. How many onions did you use?

### Liz Three.

Presenter I think perhaps two are enough for this salad. OK, the pasta. Mmm, it's very good but it needs a bit more salt and pepper. And finally the mousse. That's a beautiful mousse, Liz.

Liz Thank you.

Presenter Mmm, and it tastes fantastic, absolutely delicious. Well, congratulations to you both. Floved all your dishes - but only one of you can win - and today's winner is...Jack!

Compere Question 1. What is the approximate population of the UK? Is it a 42 million, b 52 million, or c 62 million?

Contestant 1 I think it's c, 62 million. Compere c is the right answer! Question 2.

How many calories are there in a Big Mac? Is it a 670, b 485, or c 305?

Contestant 2 I think it's a, 670.

Compere Final answer?

Contestant 2 Final answer, 670.

Compere I'm sorry, the right answer is b. A Big Mac has 485 calories. And Question 3. How far is it from New York City to Los Angeles? Is it a about 4,000 km, b about 2,500 km, or c about 5,000 km?

Contestant 3 About 4,000 km.

Compere Are you sure?

Contestant 3 Yes. I'm sure.

Compere a is the right answer!

# 4 45))

Presenter Good evening. Welcome to Quiz Night. Tonight's show comes from Dublin. And our first contestant is Colleen from London. Hi Colleen. Are you nervous?

Colleen Yes, a bit.

Presenter Well, just try to relax. The rules are the same as always. I'm going to read you some sentences, and you have ten

seconds to say if the sentence is true or false. If you get the first answer right, you win 500 euros. Then for each correct answer you double your money, so if you get the second answer right, you win 1,000 euros, and for the third correct answer you win 2,000 euros. For eight correct answers you win 64,000 euros. But if you get an answer wrong, you lose all the money. Remember you can also phone a friend, so if you're not sure about one of the answers, you can phone your friend to help you. Is that OK, Colleen?

Colleen Yes, OK.

### 4 46))

Presenter OK Colleen, first question for 500 euros. The North Pole is colder than the South Pole. True or false?

Colleen The North Pole is colder than the South Pole, Er. false,

Presenter Correct. The South Pole is much colder, because it's much higher than the North Pole. In the summer the average temperature at the North Pole is zero degrees, but at the South Pole it's minus 26. Now, for 1,000 euros, carrots are sweeter than tomatoes. True or false?

Colleen Er. I think it's true.

Presenter Correct, It's true, Carrots are about five percent sugar, but tomatoes don't have any sugar at all. Right, for 2,000 euros, a proton is heavier than an electron.

Colleen I think it's true.

Presenter Correct. A proton is more than 1,800 times heavier than an electron. Next, for 4,000 euros. The White House is bigger than Buckingham Palace. True or false?

Colleen The White House is bigger than Buckingham Palace. Er, false.

Presenter Correct. Buckingham Palace has 775 rooms, but the White House has only 132 rooms. Next, for 8,000 euros, oranges are healthier than strawberries. True or false?

Colleen Er, true. No, er, false.

Presenter Do you want to phone a friend? Colleen No, I think it's false.

Presenter Correct. An orange has 70 milligrams of vitamin C, but a cup of strawberries, a normal serving, has 98. OK, for 16,000 euros, female mosquitoes are more dangerous than male mosquitoes.

Colleen Er, true.

Presenter Correct. Female mosquitoes are the ones that bite. Male mosquitoes don't bite. OK Colleen, for 32,000 euros, in judo a green belt is better than a blue belt. True or false?

Colleen Er, I'm sure that's false. My brother does judo. False.

Presenter Correct. The order of belts in the lower stages of judo is white for a beginner, then yellow, orange, green, blue, brown, and black. And finally, the last question. Be very careful, Colleen. If you get it right, you win 64,000 euros, but if you get it wrong, you get nothing. Are you ready?

Colleen Yes, ready.

Presenter OK, for 64,000 euros, hepatitis A is worse than hepatitis B. True or false?

Colleen Er... er...

Presenter Quickly, Colleen, your time is nearly up.

Colleen I want to phone a friend.

Presenter Right, Colleen. So, who do you want to call?

Colleen Kevin.

Presenter Is he your boyfriend?

Colleen Yes, he is.

Presenter OK then. Hello, is that Kevin?

Kevin Yes, it is.

Presenter I'm phoning from Quiz Night. Colleen needs some help. You have 30 seconds, Kevin. Here she is.

Colleen Hi Kevin.

Kevin Hi Colleen.

Colleen Listen, Kevin. It's the last question. Hepatitis A is worse than hepatitis B. True or false?

**Kevin** Er, I think it's true. Hepatitis A, yes, that's the serious one.

Colleen Are you sure?

Kevin Yes, definitely!

Presenter Time's up. OK Colleen, true or false?

Colleen True.

Presenter Final answer?

Colleen Final answer. True.

Presenter I'm sorry Colleen, it's false.

Hepatitis B is much more serious, you can die from it. You had 32,000 euros, but now you go home with nothing.

Colleen Ooh, Kevin. You wait until I see him...

### 4 49))

**Jenny** Thanks for showing me around London yesterday. I had a great time.

Rob Me too. So, what did you do last night? Jenny Nothing really. I had a lot of work to

do. Emails, phone calls... What did you do? Rob I wrote my article about the artist that I interviewed yesterday morning.

Jenny Can I see it?

**Rob** Sure, it's on my laptop. Hang on a second. There.

Jenny Sorry. Hi, Eddie. Thanks! But listen, I can't talk right now. I'm in the office. Yeah, later. OK. Sorry, but it's my birthday today.

**Rob** Really?! Happy birthday! Maybe we could have dinner tonight?

Daniel Jennifer.

Jenny Oh, hi Daniel.

Daniel I'd like to take you out for dinner this evening.

Jenny This evening?

Daniel Yes, for a working dinner. We have a lot to talk about before you go back to New York. I know a very good restaurant.

Jenny Oh, erm... yes, of course.

Daniel Great. See you later.

Jenny Yes, sure. Sorry, Rob.

### 4 55))

Daniel So, Jenny, I hear it's your birthday today.

Jenny Yes, that's right.

Daniel Well, Happy Birthday! How do you normally celebrate?

Jenny Oh, nothing special. Maybe I go out for dinner with friends or see a movie.

Daniel Well, we could go out somewhere, after dinner.

Waiter Would you like a dessert?

Jenny Not for me, thanks.

Daniel OK, no.

Waiter Coffee?

Jenny A decaf espresso.

Daniel The same for me, please.

Waiter Two decaffeinated espressos. Certainly, sir.

Daniel You know Jenny, you've got beautiful eyes.

Jenny I get them from my mother. Anyway, what are your plans for the July edition of the magazine?

Daniel The, er, July edition? I um....

Jenny I have to take this. Sorry.

Daniel No problem.

Jenny Hi, Barbara.

Barbara Jenny, just a quick call. We really like your idea about Rob Walker. He's a great writer.

Jenny So can I ask him?

Barbara Yes. Go ahead.

Jenny That's great.

Barbara Good luck. I hope he says yes.

Jenny Me too.

Daniel Good news?

Jenny Er, yeah. That was Barbara my boss from the New York office. She just gave me a little birthday present.

Daniel So, would you like to go somewhere

Jenny I'm sorry, Daniel. I'm a little tired. Daniel Yes, of course. Waiter, could I have the bill, please?

### 5 8)

Presenter On today's travel programme Alan Marks is going to tell us about CouchSurfing, a new way of travelling. Alan, what exactly is CouchSurfing?

Alan Well, CouchSurfing is an exciting and cheap way of travelling and seeing new places. It's a very simple idea. When you visit another city, you stay in somebody's flat or house. That person, the host, gives you a room and a bed, and if they don't have a bed, then you can sleep on their couch, or sofa.

### 5 9))

Presenter Do you have to pay for the bed?

Alan No, you don't. It's completely free.

CouchSurfers usually take a small present for the host or maybe they can help with the housework or cook a meal. But you never pay any money.

Presenter How do you find these people? Alan Well, there is a website called CouchSurfing.org. First, you go there and create a profile. Then you search for the city you want to visit and you look for people there who are offering a bed. When you find somebody you send them an email and then you can agree the day or days that you want to stay. The website is free.

Presenter And do you have to offer a bed in

your house?

Alan No, not if you don't want to. You can just be a guest or you can be a host and offer a room in your house, or you can do both things. It's up to you.

Presenter Is CouchSurfing safe?

Alan Yes, it is. You have a lot of information on the website about the person you are going to stay with. Every time a person stays with a host they write a report, either positive or negative and you can read all these reports. Also you can email the person before you go and ask any questions you like.

Presenter Does the host usually show you

their city?

Alan Well, it depends on the person. Some hosts take their guests to see some of the sights, but others don't. It depends when you visit too. Some hosts take their guests out at weekends, but are too busy during the week. But hosts usually recommend things to do, so you often see things which tourists don't usually see.

Presenter And can I Couch Surf all over the

world?

**Alan** Of course. In fact you can visit 230 countries and more than 70,000 cities.

## 5 15))

### Part 2

'Well I have a problem with my boyfriend. We argue all the time. I'm not sure that he loves me. I want to know if we're going to stay together.' 'Please choose five cards, but don't look at them.' Jane took five cards. The fortune-teller put them on the table face down. He turned over the first card. 'Ah, this is a good card. This means you're going to be very lucky.' 'But am I going to stay with my boyfriend?' Jane asked. 'Maybe,' said the fortune-teller. 'We need to look at the other cards first.'

# 5 17))

### Part 4

The fortune-teller turned over a card with two rings. 'Now I can see everything clearly. You are going to leave your boyfriend and go away with the other man, with Jim...to another country. And very soon you're going to get married.' 'Married? To Jim? But am I going to be happy with him?' 'You're going to be very happy together. I'm sure of it.' Jane looked at her watch. 'Oh no, look at the time. I'm going to be late for work.' She stood up, left a £50 note on the table, and ran out of the room.

### 5 30))

One of the first things I noticed in Valencia is that people eat out a lot. They spend a lot of time in cafés and bars. You find people having breakfast, or tea, in a bar, not just lunch and dinner. People who work go out to a bar to have coffee, they don't have it in their office. In restaurants one thing that really surprised me was that when people go out in big groups, the men all sit at one end of the table and the women at the other.

Another thing I notice, maybe because I'm a woman myself, is what Spanish women are like, or Valencian women maybe. Of course I'm a foreigner, but I find that the women here talk very fast and very loudly, much more than the men. Women dress very well, especially older women, and they always look immaculate!

Finally, there's a myth that the Spanish don't work hard, but I don't think it's true, it's just that they work different hours. People have a long lunch break, but they finish work very late.

### 5 361)

Interviewer Today, most people spend a lot of time every day online, but do men and women use the internet in the same way?

Expert Research shows that in general they use the internet in different ways. For example, men and women both use the internet to send emails, but men send more work emails, while women send more personal emails, to friends and family.

Interviewer What about online shopping Expert As you can imagine, women do more internet shopping than men. They often use online shops to buy things for the house, clothes, toys, and so on. Men, on the other hand prefer buying things on auction sites like eBay.

Interviewer What other sites are more popular with men?

Expert News sites like the BBC are more popular with men than with women. Men also like visiting sports sites where they can find out, for example, the football results. In general men use the internet a lot for fun. They download music and play games much more than women do.

Interviewer What do women do more than men

Expert Well, women often use the internet to get information about health and medicine. And they are also more interested in websites which give them advice, for example websites which give advice about how to be good parents, or diet websites which help them to lose weight. They also use theinternet for directions much more than men, they use websites like Google maps when they need to go somewhere new. And they use social networks like Facebook more than men do.

Interviewer Are there some things that both men and women do?

Expert Yes, they both use the internet to book tickets for trains and planes, and to book hotels. They also both use online banking, for example to pay bills or make transfers.

5 38))

Jenny Rob!

Rob Jenny, hi. Sorry I'm a bit late.

Jenny No problem.

Rob Really?

Jenny Really!

Rob I got your message.

Jenny Would you like a coffee or something? Rob No, I'm fine thanks. So what did you want to talk about? You think London is the best city in the world and you don't want to go home.

Jenny Not exactly. We'd like you to come to New York.

Rob Me? To New York?!

Jenny I talked to Barbara about you. You know, Barbara, my boss? She loves your articles, too. So, would you like to come over to New York and work for us? Just for a month. And write a column for New York 24seven. And maybe a daily blog?

Rob Wow, sounds great!? What could I call it? An Englishman in New York?

Jenny Why not! Are you interested? Rob Yes, very. It's amazing! But I need to think about it.

Jenny Of course.

Rob When do I need to decide? Jenny Before the end of the week?

Rob OK, great. Thank you.

Jenny And now, I really have to go.

Jenny Where is it? Where's my phone?! Rob Are you looking for this?

Jenny Rob! I can't believe it! My phone! You're a hero, thank you so much.

Rob No problem. It gave me a chance to see you again. And I had more time to think about your offer.

Jenny And?

Rob I'd love to accept. I really want to come and work in New York.

Jenny That's great, Rob! I'm so happy.

Rob Me too. Oh, you had a call from Eddie. I didn't answer it. Is he going to meet you at the airport?

Jenny Eddie? No. He's at college in California.

Rob In California? Does'he teach there? Jenny Teach? No, he's a student.

Rob A student?

Jenny Well, he's only 19. Eddie's my brother. Announcement Next departure flight 232 to New York is now ready for boarding.

Jenny I need to go.

Rob Well, have a good journey.

Jenny Thanks, Rob. Bye.

Rob Bye. And see you in New York!

### 5 49))

1 Yes, I have. I don't usually see films more than once or twice, but I've probably seen It's a Wonderful Life, the old Frank Capra film, at least six or seven times because it's on TV every Christmas and it's usually on just after lunch on Christmas Day, which is when I'm full and a bit sleepy and I want to

sit on the sofa and watch a film. Actually, I think it's a great film.

Yes, The Empire Strikes Back, the second Star Wars film, well, the fifth episode in the series. I've seen it about twenty times probably. It's my favourite film of all time, and when I meet a girl I always watch it with her. It's a kind of test. If she doesn't like the film, then I think that our relationship isn't going to work.

3 Yes, I have. Flashdance. I've seen it, oh, more than a hundred times. I absolutely love it. I love the music, and the film just makes me feel good. Whenever I feel a bit depressed I think, right, I'm going to watch Flashdance. It always makes me feel better. I've bought the DVD three times because after you've played a DVD a lot it doesn't work properly.

### 5 51)

Jess So, where are you going to take me for my birthday?

Matt I want to take you somewhere really nice. Have you been to The Peking Duck on 24th Street?

Jess On 24th Street. Yes, I have.

Matt Oh no! When did you go there?

Jess Last month. I went with some people from work.

Matt OK. Somewhere else. Have you ever eaten in Appetito on 2nd Avenue? They make fantastic pasta.

Jess I know. I've been there twice. But we could go there. I love Italian food.

Matt No, listen. Why don't we go back to Luigi's? We had a lovely meal last time. Do you remember? The Italian waiter sang for you. It was so romantic!

Jess No, I don't remember.

Matt You don't?

Jess No, I don't remember because it wasn't me. I've never been to Luigi's.

Matt Oh. My bad memory again.

Jess So, who did you go there with? With your ex-girlfriend?

Matt No, no, I went there with...my sister. Yes, with my sister.

Jess Your sister, huh? Let's forget it. I don't think I want to go out on my birthday.

# **1A** present tense verb be **∃**, subject pronouns: *l*, you, etc.

+ = positive form		1 5))
Full form	Contraction	
I am your teacher.	I'm your teacher.	
You are in room 7.	You're in room 7.	
He is Mike.	He's Mike.	
She is Hannah.	She's Hannah.	
It is a school.	It's a school.	
We are students.	We're students.	
You are in Class 2.	You're in Class 2.	
They are teachers.	They're teachers.	

- · Always use a subject pronoun (you, he, etc.) with a verb, e.g. It's a school. NOT is a school. They're teachers. NOT Are teachers.
- · Always use capital I, e.g. He's Mike and I'm Sally. NOT i'm Sally. With other pronouns only use a capital letter when it's the first word in a sentence.
- you = singular and plural.
- · Use he for a man, she for a woman, and it for a thing.
- · Use they for people and things.

### Contractions

- In contractions '= a missing letter, e.g. 'm = am.
- · We use contractions in conversation and in informal writing, e.g. an email to a friend.

# **1B** present tense verb be - and ?

I'm not American. 1 23)) She isn't from London. They aren't Spanish. Are you Polish? Yes, I am. Is she Russian? No, she isn't.

= negative form		
Full form I am not You are not He/She/It is not We are not You are not They are not	Contraction I'm not You aren't He/She/It isn't We aren't You aren't They aren't	Italian. Spanish. British.

- · Put not after the verb be to make negatives.
- You can also contract are not and is not like this: You're not Italian. She's not Spanish.

### ? = question form Am Are you German? Is he/she/it Russian? Are we Polish? Are you Are they

	positive short answer	<u>x</u> =	negative short answer
Yes,	I am. you are. he/she/it is. we are. you are. they are.	No,	I'm not. you aren't. he/she/it isn't. we aren't. you aren't. they aren't.

- In questions, put am, are, is, before I, you, he, etc. Are you German? NOT You are German? Where are you from? NOT Where you are from?
- Don't use contractions in positive short answers. Are you Russian? Yes, I am. NOT Yes, I'm.

1 41))

# 1C possessive adjectives: my, your, etc.

I'm Italian. You're in level 1. He's the director. She's your teacher. It's a school. We're an international school. They're new students.

My family are from Rome. This is your classroom. His name is Michael. Her name is Tina. Its name is Queen's School.

Their names are David and Emma.

Our students are from many different countries.

• his = of a man, her = of a woman, its = of a thing.

- their = of plural people or things.
- Possessive adjectives don't change with plural nouns. our students NOT ours students

O it's or its?

Be careful with it's and its. it's = it is It's a school. its = possessive Its name is Queen's School.

1A	<b>b</b> Write the sentence	tes with contractions.
a Complete with am, is, or are.  I am Mike.  1 We from London.  2 He early.  3 They teachers.  4 Today Wednesday.  5 I sorry.  6 It a hotel.  7 You in room 402.  8 She a student.  9 My name Carla.  10 I in a taxi.	3 I am very well. 4 You are in my c c Write the sentence Mike and Han 1 John is in room 2 Sam and I are 3 Julia is a teach	early.
1B	ENDERGRAPH & HELL	c Complete the dialogue. Use contractions if possible.
2 They're Brazilian. 3 It's in South America.	stralian.	A 4you from Mexico City?
b Make questions and short answers.  / you English? ? Are you English? 1 / I in room 10? ? 2 / it Italian? ? 3 / they students? ? 4 / he from the USA? ? 5 / you sure? ?	? ×	A <sup>6</sup> Tijuana near Mexico City?  B No, it <sup>7</sup> It <sup>8</sup> in the north.  A <sup>9</sup> you a student?  B No. I <sup>10</sup> a teacher.   ✓ p.7
1C		b Circle the correct word.
	ames are Susanna becca. chard. nna? rad. 81, Old Kent Road.	Mark and Simon are friends. They Their are in class 2.  1 She's a new student. She   Her name's Ipek.  2 Is they   their teacher British?  3 My name's Soraya. I'm in you   your class.  4 Where are you   your friends from?  5 We're French. We   Our names are Marc and Jacques.  6 Is she   her German?  7 Peter is a teacher. He   His is from Ireland.  8 What's he   his name?  9 I'm Karen. I   My surname is White.  10 She   Her is from Barcelona.  ✓ p.9

# 2A a/an, plurals; this/that/these/those

### a/an, plurals

It's a bag.
It's an umbrella.
They're books.
They're watches.

### a/an (indefinite article)

141n	a	bag. pen.
IL S	an	identity card. umbrella.

- Use a | an with singular nouns.
- Use an with a noun beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).
- Use a with nouns beginning u when u = /juv/, e.g. university.

## regular plurals

Singular	Plural	Spelling
a book a key	books keys	add -s
a wat <b>ch</b> a bo <b>x</b>	watches boxes	add -es after ch, sh, s, x
a countr <b>y</b> a dictionar <b>y</b>	countries dictionaries	consonant + y > ies

- Add -s (or -es or -ies) to make plural nouns: It's a pen. They're pens.
- Don't use a | an with plural nouns:
   They're keys. NOT They're a keys.

### irregular plurals

Singular	Plural
a man /mæn/	men /men/
a woman /woman/	women /wimin/
a child /tfarld/	children /'tʃildrən/
a person /ˈpɜːsn/	people /'piːpl/

### this/that/these/those



- What's this? It's a ticket. These watches are Japanese.
   That car is Italian. What are those? They're headphones.
- 1 Use this | these for things near you (here).
- 2 Use that | those for things which aren't near you (there).
- this | that = singular; these | those = plural.
- this, that, these, and those can be adjectives (this watch) or pronouns (What's this?).

# 2B adjectives

- 1 The White House is in the USA. (1 63)) They're blue jeans.
- 2 He's strong. It isn't easy. Is it American?
- 3 It's a very big city. She's quite small.

1 When we use an adjective with a noun, the adjective goes before the noun: *It's a big house.* **NOT** *It's a house big.* 

Adjectives don't change before a plural noun: They're blue jeans.

NOT They're blues jeans.

- 2 We can also use adjectives without a noun, after the verb be.
- 3 We often use *very* and *quite* before adjectives:
  - a He's very tall.
  - b He's quite tall.
  - c He isn't very tall.



# 2C imperatives, let's

- 1 Open the door. Turn right.
  Don't worry. Don't stop.
  Be quiet, please. Please sit down.
  2 Let's go home. Let's wait.
- 1 Use imperatives to give orders or instructions.
  - [+] imperatives = verb (infinitive). [-] imperatives = don't + verb (infinitive).
  - Add please to be polite: Open the door, please.
  - We often use be + adjective in imperatives: Be quiet, Be careful, etc.
  - Don't use a pronoun with imperatives: Be quiet.
- 2 Use Let's + verb (infinitive) to make suggestions. Use Let's not + verb to make a negative suggestion: Let's not wait.

		20				
24			c	Complete the dialogue	s with this,	these, that, or those.
0	Complete with a	or an Write the plural			Teacher	What's 1,
a		or an. Write the plural.				Jenny?
	singular	plural			Jenny	It's an iPod.
	<u>a</u> photo	photos		-5/8 SC12	Teacher	And what are
	1 city					2, Jenny?
	2 email	2-			Jenny	They're
900	3 person					headphones.
	4 box			F	Teacher	Give them to me,
	5woman					please, Jenny.
b	Write sentences w	rith It's or They're (and a or an if n	ecessary).	WHUIL F		
	pen	It's a pen.		W. T. Warmen	Boy 1	Who's 3
	buses	They're buses.		S-S-S-IN		man over there?
	1 children	They ie ouses.			Boy 2	He's my father.
	2 purse		*		Boy 1	And are 4
	3 men			1 3 Kulleto		your dogs?
	4 umbrella				Boy 2	Yes, they are.
	5 sunglasses				Boy 1	Wow!
	5 sunglasses	-				
<	p.12		<	p.13		
2E	3	10 18 11	<b>b</b> Put the wor	ds in the right order.		
	r. 1 1: 1 1			e he? <u>Is he Chinese?</u>		
a		jectives in these sentences.	1 a day very			
	He's a <u>rich</u> man			tralian is teacher?		
	1 They're Japane			n't that very		
	2 It's an internati	onal school.	4 a idea bac	(5)		
	3 That isn't the ri	ght answer.		ent you good?		
	4 We're good frie	ends.	6 easy is Er			
	5 Hi, Anna. Nice	to meet you.	1,50	y is brother very		
	6 Those animals	are dangerous.		pensive is this an		
	7 This is a big con	untry.	10 101	ochsive is this an		
	8 My phone is ve	ry cheap.	<b>⋖</b> p.14			
20			*	1. C	1 1	1.6
20	•			b Complete with	1 Let's and a	verb from the list.
a	Complete with a	verb from the list. Use a 🛨 or a	imperative.	close go op	en sit dow	n stop turn off
	be go have or	pen park read speak take	turn on worry	It's hot. <i>Let's</i>	open the w	indow.
	The same provided to	A STATE OF THE STA	ACCORDANGE TO	1 Come on.		
		<i>Open</i> the window.				V and go to bed.
	10 AND THE RESERVE AND THE RES	ry B <i>Don't worry</i> . It isn't a pro	blem.	3 I'm tired.	993	
		Bthe TV.		4 It's very cold		the window.
	2 A No entiendo.	B This is an English class. Please	eSpanish	the same of the sa		and have
	A TI T T	D. T. F. T.				Company of the Compan

< p.17

3 A I'm tired. B It's late. \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
4 A Is this book good? B No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_

5 A I'm hungry. B \_\_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich.

7 A It's raining. B \_\_\_\_\_an umbrella.

 $6\,$  A Look at those animals.  $\,$  B \_\_\_\_\_ careful. They're dangerous.

8 A Where is our hotel? B It's over there. \_\_\_\_\_ here.

# **3A** present simple $\pm$ and -

British people like animals. 2 4)) They live in houses with gardens. My husband works from 9.00 to 5.00. Ann has three children.

+ work. I don't work. You work. You don't work. He/She/It doesn't work. He/She/It works. We work. We don't work. You don't work. You work. They work. They don't work.

· We use the present simple for things that are generally true or that habitually happen.

- Contractions: don't = do not, doesn't = does not.
- To make negatives use don't | doesn't + verb (infinitive): He doesn't work. NOT He doesn't works.

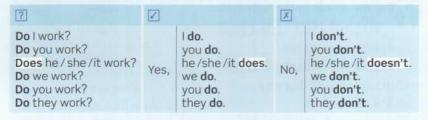
spelling rules for he/she/it				
I work/play/live.	He works/plays/lives.			
I watch/finish/go/do.	She watches / finishes / goes / does.			
I study.	She studies.			

The spelling rules for the he | she | it forms are the same as for the plurals (see Grammar Bank 2A p.126).

	eful with some he/she/it forms
I have	He has NOT He haves
l go	He goes /gəuz/
·Ido	He does /dʌz/
Isav	He says /sez/

# **3B** present simple ?

Do you work in an office? No, I don't. (2) 14)) Does she work outside? Yes, she does.



· Use do (or does with he, she, it) to make questions.

# O do and does

do = /dui/, does = /dAZ/

Do and does can be:

- 1 the auxiliary verb to make present simple questions. Do you speak English? Does she live here?
- 2 a normal verb. I do my homework in the evening. He does exercise every day.
- The word order for present simple questions is ASI = Auxiliary verb (do, does), Subject (I, you, he, she, etc.), Infinitive (work, live, etc.).

# **3C** word order in questions

Question word / phrase	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (2 20))
	Do	you	live near here?
al e	Does	your mother	work?
What	do	you	do?
Where	does	he	live?
How many children	do	you	have?
What kind of music	does	she	like?
How	do	you	spell your surname?

• The word order for present simple questions with do and does is: ASI (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. Do you live here?: OR QUASI (Question, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. Where do you live?

We often use question phrases beginning with What, e.g. What colour...? What size ... ? What make ... ? What time ... ?, etc.

Word order in be questions

Remember the word order in questions with be. Put be before the subject. Where are you from? What's your name? Is he Spanish?

Change the sentences.  My mum drinks tea.  I lgo to the cinema.  She  We live in a flat.  He  Why dad doesn't like cats.  They  My dad doesn't like cats.  They subject of the supermarket.  My she shops close at 5.30.  My husband  My husband  My husband  My husband  My friend  Our lessons finish at 5 o'clock.  Complete the questions with do or does.  Do you work with a computer?  She have any qualifications?  you speak a foreign language?  Jamie play the guitar?  My sol  A She works at night.  A She works at night.  A She works at night.  B Does she work at the weekend?  A I don't play the guitar.  B Doyou play the piano?  A He likes sport.  A They cook Italian food.  B jizzas?  A They cook Italian food.  A They co	A	e 15. 5.					ь	Compl	ete the	sentences with	a
My mum drinks tea.   I drink tea.   She   She   Speak study wear work	2002										
1 I go to he cinema.  She	C	hange the sentences.							Acres 140	positi calcato resalta	
She has two children.  She			200								
3 She has two children.  4 My dad doesn't like cats.  5 The shops close at 5.30.  6 We don't study French.  My sister  9 I do housework.  My husband  5 ₱ Paolo glasses.  8 I want a guitar.  9 I don't work on Saturdays.  My friend  7 ☐ They fast food.  Our lessons finish at 5 o'clock.  Our English lesson  8 Make questions.  A She works at night.  A She works at night.  B Does she work at the weekend?  A I don't play the guitar?  2 you speak a foreign language?  3 Jamie play the guitar?  4 you like Italian food?  5 you study another language?  5 A Treesa doesn't live in a flat.  8 In an house?  A New ork a Ferrari.  B in a house?  A My dad drives a Ferrari.  B in a house?  A What's your name? My name's Andrew.  How many do drives a Ferrari.  B Complete the questions.  What's your name? My name's Andrew.  How many children  ? Three, two girls and a boy.  What's your name? My name's Andrew.  How many children  ? Three, two girls and a boy.  P → 22  **Pour like Japanese food.  What's your name? My name's Andrew.  How many children  ? Three, two girls and a boy.  P → 22  **What kind of films  ? He likes science-fiction film.  3 Where ? We're from New York.  **What's your name? My name's Andrew.  How many children ? Three, two girls and a boy.  P + 22  **What kind of folds ? He likes science-fiction film.  3 Where ? We're from New York.  **What's your name? My name's Andrew.  How many children ? Three, two girls and a boy.  P + 22  **What kind of folds ? He likes science-fiction film.  3 Where ? We're from New York.  **What's your name? My name's Andrew.  How many children ? Three, two girls and a boy.  P + 22  **What kind of folds ? He likes science-fiction film.  3 Where ? We're from New York.  **What's your name? She works in an office.  They want you do drink another?  What kind of food ? His japanese food.  **What's your name? She works in an office.  **What's your name? She works in an office.  **What's your name? She works an an office.  **What's your name? She works an an office.  **What's your name? She work			She					speak	Study	wedi work	
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# **4A** Whose...?, possessive 's

1 He's George Clooney's father. It's James's house.

2 31))

- 2 They're my parents' friends.
- 3 Whose is this bag? It's Maria's.
- 4 The end of the film is fantastic. I live in the city centre.
- 1 We use 's with a person to talk about family and possessions: George Clooney's mother NOT the mother of George Clooney
- 2 We use s' not 's with regular plural nouns, e.g. They're my parents' friends. NOT They're my parent's friends.
- With irregular plural nouns, e.g. children, men, use 's: the children's room, men's clothes.

- 3 We use Whose...? to ask about possessions. We can ask Whose is this bag? OR Whose bag is this? You can answer It's Maria's bag. OR It's Maria's.
- 4 We don't usually use a thing + 's, e.g. the end of the class NOT the class's end, the city centre NOT the city's centre.



Be careful with 's. It can be two things: Maria's mother ('s = of Maria) Maria's Spanish ('s = is)

### Whose / Who's

Who's = Who is, e.g. Who's that girl? She's my sister. Whose = of who, e.g. Whose is this bag? It's Jack's. Whose and Who's are pronounced the same.

# 4B prepositions: (at, in, on, to)

### Time

in	on		at	2 42))
the morning the afternoon the evening the summer	Monday Tuesday (n	norning)	three o'cle midday / i lunchtime night the weeke Christma	midnight e end

- We use in for parts of the day and seasons.
- We use on for days.
- We use at for times of the day, night, the weekend, and festivals.

### Other uses of in and on

We also use in with months and years. e.g. in December, in 2015

We also use on with dates. e.g. on 1 January

(See Grammar Bank 7A p.136)

## Movement and place

- 2 43)) 1 He goes to work at 8.00.
- 2 He has lunch at work. He works in an office.
- 1 We use to for movement or direction: She goes to the gym. NOT She goes at the gym.
- We don't use to before home: go home NOT go to home 2 We use at and in for position.
- We use at + work, home, school, university.
- We use in + other places: a flat, an office, a room, etc.
- We can use in or at with some public places: a restaurant, the cinema, etc.

On Saturdays he usually has lunch in | at a restaurant.

# **4C** adverbs and expressions of frequency

- 1 I always have toast for breakfast. 2 49)) Do you usually go to work by bus? She doesn't often go to the cinema. They're sometimes late. She hardly ever watches TV. He is never stressed.
- 2 I have English classes twice a week. She doesn't work every day.

- 1 We use adverbs of frequency to say how often you do something.
- Adverbs of frequency go before all main verbs (except be). after be.
- Use a [+] verb with never and hardly ever. He never smokes. NOT He doesn't never smoke.
- In negative sentences the adverb of frequency goes between don't | doesn't and the verb.
- 2 Expressions of frequency usually go at the end of a sentence or verb phrase.

- 4	10		
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-	r a	_	

- a (Circle) the correct form.
  - Monica Cruz is Penelope Cruz's sister sister's Penelope Cruz.
  - 1 It's my mother's birthday | my birthday's mother.
  - 2 That's her house's parents | her parents' house.
  - 3 I'm tired when I go home at the end of the day | the day's end.
  - 4 Those are friends' my sister | my sister's friends.
  - 5 That's Anne's bag | Annes' bag.
  - 6 Those are the students' desks | the student's desks.
- **b** Look at the pictures. Answer the questions with a short sentence.
  - Whose is the laptop? *It's Bill's*.
  - 1 Whose are the cars?\_\_\_\_\_

  - 2 Whose is the wallet?
- 4 Whose is the watch?
- 5 Whose are the glasses?

3 Whose are the magazines?

- c Complete with Whose or Who's.
  - Whose car is this? Who's the man with dark hair?
  - 1 \_\_\_\_\_book is this?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Kevin's girlfriend? 5 \_\_\_\_\_ bag is this?
- \_\_\_\_ keys are these?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_your favourite singer? 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_their English teacher?

Bill

Mark







# **4B**

- a Complete with in, on, or at.
  - on Saturday
  - 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the evening
  - \_\_\_\_ 22nd September
  - 3 \_\_\_\_\_the summer
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 7.30
  - 5 \_\_\_\_\_night
  - 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Monday mornings
  - \_\_\_the weekend
  - 8 \_\_\_\_\_January

- **b** Complete with to, at, in or .
  - They get \_\_ home late. We go to school by bus.
  - 1 Sorry, John's not here. He's \_\_\_\_ work.
  - 2 It's a lovely day. Let's go \_\_\_\_ the beach.
  - 3 Sally's boyfriend works \_\_\_\_ an office.
  - 4 My brother studies maths \_\_\_\_ the University of Manchester.
  - 5 I go \_\_\_\_ the gym on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
  - 6 What time do you go \_\_\_\_ home?
  - 7 We live \_\_\_\_ a flat.
  - 8 It's Monday. The children are \_\_\_\_ school.
  - 9 My father's a doctor. He works \_\_\_\_ a hospital.
  - 10 Jack isn't \_\_\_\_ home. He's on holiday.

**⋖** p.31 .

# 4C

- a Put the adverb or expression of frequency in the right place.
  - They drive they don't have a car. never
  - They never drive they don't have a car.
  - 1 Do you wear glasses? usually 2 I'm bored. hardly ever
  - 3 She does housework. **sometimes**
  - 4 We go to the cinema. once a week
  - 5 Why are you late? always
  - 6 I walk to work. every day
  - 7 My girlfriend is stressed. never
  - 8 Does it rain in the winter? often

- b Order the words to make sentences.
  - always she at six up gets She always gets up at six.
  - 1 for late never I am class
  - 2 eat ever fast hardly we food
  - 3 what work you usually time do finish?
  - 4 parents radio often the my listen don't to
  - 5 always brother lunchtime is my hungry at
  - 6 don't homework always our we do
  - 7 you work every day to do drive ?
  - 8 hardly teacher angry is our ever
- < p.32

# 5A can/can't

1 I can sing, but I can't dance.

2 58))

3 4))

- 2 I can come on Tuesday, but I can't come on Wednesday.
- 3 You can park here. You can't park there.
- 4 Can you help me? Can I open the window?
- can + infinitive has different meanings:
  - 1 I can = I know how to.
    I can't = I don't know how to.
  - 2 *I can* = It's possible for me. *I can't* = It's impossible for me.
  - 3 You can = It's OK / It's permitted.
    You can't = It's not OK / It's not permitted.
  - 4 Can you ...? = Please do it. Can I ...? = Is it OK if I do it?

+					E				
He/S We/	She/It/	can	co	vim. me. elp.	I/You/ He/She/It We/They	/	an't	swim. come. help.	
?							X		
Can	I/you/ he/she it/we/ they	/ co	rim? me? lp?	Yes,	1/you/ he/she/ it/we/ they	can	. No,	1/you/ he/she it/we/ they	can't.

- can and can't are the same for all persons (I, you, he, etc.). NOT He cans.
- Contraction:.can't = cannot.
- Don't use to after can.

  I can swim. NOT I can to swim.

# 5B present continuous: be + verb + -ing

They're having a party in Flat 4. Oh no! The baby's crying. It's raining.

A What are you doing?

B I'm waiting for my brother.

- We use the present continuous for things that are happening now / at the moment.
- We also use the present continuous with longer periods of time, e.g. today, this week.

I'm working at home this week because my daughter's not very well.

+		
I'm You're He/She/It's We're They're	I'm not You aren't He/She/It isn't We aren't They aren't	having a party.

2		V		X	
Am I Are you Is he/she/it Are we Are they	having a party?	Yes,	l am. you are. he/she/it is. we are. they are.	· No,	I'm not. you aren't. he/she/it isn't. we aren't. they aren't.

infinitive	verb + -ing	spelling
cook study	cooking studying	add -ing
dance	dancing	e +-ing
shop	shopping	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant +-ing

# 5C present simple or present continuous?

present simple	present continuous (3 12))
My sister works in a bank.	Today she's working at home.
What do you usually wear to work?	What are you wearing now?
It rains a lot here in the spring.	Look! It's raining.

- We use the present simple to say what we <u>usually</u> do, or things that are normally true.
- We often use the present simple with adverbs and expressions of frequency, e.g. always, often, once a week, etc.
- · We use the present continuous to say what is happening now.

 We often use the present continuous with at the moment, today, this week.

What do you do? or What are you doing?

A What do you do? (= What's your job?)

B I'm a teacher.

A What are you doing? (= now, at the moment)

B I'm waiting for a friend.

200		
Beq		<b>A</b>
•	1	
_	6	

a Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of can or can't.

I know how to play the piano. I can play the piano.

- 1 It's possible for her to meet me after work.
- 2 Please open the door.

. please? \_you\_

- 3 My boyfriend doesn't know how to ski. My boyfriend\_
- 4 Is it OK if I use your car?
- 5 It isn't possible for us to come to your party.

**b** Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't* and the verbs.

I'm sorry. I can't remember your name. (remember)

- 1 She \_\_\_\_\_ French, but not Spanish. (speak)
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_ me? These bags are very heavy. (help)
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_\_you tonight. I'm very busy. (see)
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_ the window? It's cold in here. (close)
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ your address, please? (repeat)
- 6 It says 'No parking'. We \_\_\_\_\_ here. (stop)
- 7 Andy doesn't want to go to the beach because \_\_\_\_\_. (swim)
- \_\_\_\_\_I \_\_\_\_\_ your phone? I want to call my dad. (use)
- < p.36

# **5B**

Write a question and answer.









	What's she doing?	She's crying.
1	?	
2	?	
3	?	

- 2
- 3

- **b** Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous.
  - A (On the telephone) Hi, Frank. It's Tina.
  - B Hello, Tina. It's good to hear from you. Where are you?
  - A I'm here in Bristol. I'm on holiday so I'm visiting (visit) my parents. \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with them all this week. They're retired. Right \_ (work) in the garden and I 3\_\_\_\_\_ the sun. And you, Frank? What 4\_\_\_\_\_you\_\_\_\_these days? (do)
  - (look) for a job.
  - A Good luck! What about your parents. How are they?
  - B Fine. My mum 6\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to drive! She 7\_\_\_\_ enjoy) it much because she's very nervous. At the moment she \_ (make) the dinner and my dad <sup>9</sup>\_
  - A It's great to speak to you, Frank. Can we meet?
  - B Yes. Let's have dinner tonight.
- **⋖** p.39

- (Circle) the correct form.
  - A What do you cook | are you cooking? I'm really hungry.
  - B Spaghetti. We can eat in ten minutes.
  - 1 A Hello. Is Martin at home?
    - B No, he plays | he's playing football with his friends.
  - 2 A Do your parents live | Are your parents living near here?
    - B Yes. They have | are having a flat in the same building as me.
  - 3 A How often do you go | are you going to the hairdresser's?
    - B About once a month. When I think | I'm thinking my hair's very long.
  - 4 A Don't make a noise! Your father sleeps | is sleeping!
    - B Is he OK? He doesn't usually sleep | isn't usually sleeping in the afternoon.

**b** Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or continuous.

Look. It's raining. (rain)

- 1 A Hi, Sarah! What\_\_ \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ here? (do)
  - B I \_\_\_\_\_ for a friend. (wait)
- \_\_\_\_you\_\_\_ 2 A Let's have lunch. hamburgers? (like)
  - B No, sorry. I'm a vegetarian. I \_\_\_\_\_ meat. (not eat)
- 3 A Listen! The neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ a party again. (have)
  - B They \_\_\_\_\_ a party every weekend! (have)
- 4 A What \_\_\_\_\_your boyfriend \_\_\_\_? (do)
  - B He's a teacher. He \_\_\_\_\_ at the local school. (work)
- 5 A Hi, Lisa. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (go)
- B To the gym. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the gym every evening. (go)

# 6A object pronouns: me, you, him, etc.

subject pronoun	object pronoun	(3) 21))
I	me	Can you help me?
you	you	I know you.
he	him	She isn't in love with him.
she	her	He phones her every day.
it	it	I don't like it.
we	us	Wait for us!
they	them	Call them this evening.

- · Pronouns take the place of nouns.
- We use **subject** pronouns when the noun is the subject of a verb (i.e. the person who does the action): John is a doctor. He lives in London.
- · We use object pronouns when the noun is the object of a verb (i.e. the person who receives the action): Anna meets John. She invites him to a concert.
- · Object pronouns go after the verb:

Hove you. NOT Hyoulove.

· We also use object pronouns after prepositions (with, to, from, etc.):

Listen to me! I'm in love with her. NOT I'm in love with she.



He loves her but she doesn't love him.

# 6B like (+ verb + -ing)

<u>" "</u>	Hove	shopping. (3 34))
~	Hike	going to the cinema.
(1)	I don't mind	getting up early.
11	I don't like	doing housework.
1	Ihate	driving at night.

We use verb + -ing after like, love, don't mind, and hate.

infinitive verb + -ing		spelling		
cook study	cooking studying	add -ing		
dance	dancing	e +-ing		
shop	shopping	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant +-ing		

# 6C be or do?

### be

- 1 Hi. I'm Jim. 3 36)) She isn't very friendly. Are you German?
- 2 I can't talk. I'm driving. They aren't working today. Is it raining?
- 1 We use be as a main verb.
- 2 We also use be to form the present continuous. Be here is an auxillary verb.

### do/does

3 37)) Do you speak English? Where do they live? They don't have children. Does your sister have a job? What does your father do? Alan doesn't like jazz.

- We use do | does and don't | doesn't to make questions and negatives in the present simple.
- Remember ASI and QUASI (See Grammar Bank 3C p.128).

### O do as a main verb

Remember, we also use do as a main verb.

I'm doing my homework. Does he do the housework?

470	100		
	Æ	A	
v.		A.	

a Change the highlighted words to object pronouns.

> I call my mother once a week. I call her once a week.

- 1 I can't find my wallet.
- 2 She speaks to her father in German.
- 3 He meets his friends after work.
- 4 Can you help my friend and me?
- 5 Ivan is in love with his girlfriend.
- 6 My son doesn't like cats.

**b** Complete the sentences with a subject pronoun (*I*, *he*, etc.) or object pronoun (me, him, etc.).

John is American. He lives in California, with his parents. He argues with them a lot.

- 1 Susan has a big flat. \_\_\_\_\_ likes \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. We often visit \_ on Sundays because she invites \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch.
- 2 I am very happy with my neighbours. \_\_\_\_\_ often help \_ with my children. They often take \_\_\_\_\_\_ to school when I'm working.
- 3 Mark loves Ruth but she doesn't love \_\_\_\_\_. He calls \_\_\_ every day but \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't want to speak to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 My brother has two dogs. \_\_\_\_\_ takes \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk twice a day. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ very much because \_\_\_\_\_ bark at \_\_\_\_
- 5 We often take my grandfather some magazines, but \_\_\_\_\_\_ never reads \_\_\_\_\_ watches TV all day and never turns \_\_\_\_ off.
- ₹ p.44

# **6B**

a Write the -ing form of the verbs in the chart.

come cook dance eat get have run sleep stop study swim write

work > working		
live > living	writing	
shop > shopping		

**b** Write sentences about Bob with *love*, not like, like, not mind, or hate and a verb.



in an office a computer

the newspaper housework

lunch at work home late tennis to the cinema

TV music

# He loves working in an office.

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_



₹ p.47

# 6C

a Put the phrases in the correct column.

hungry like heavy metal tired waiting for a friend stressed have a car speak Russian listening to me know those people

Are you?	Do you?
hungry	
	9 9

**b** Complete the dialogues with *do | does* or *am | is | are*.

A <u>Do</u> you speak German? B Yes, but I <u>don't</u> speak it very well.

- 1 A Where \_\_\_\_\_ Gemma going? B She \_\_\_\_\_ going to the gym.
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_you live in a house? B Yes, but it \_\_\_\_\_ have a garden.
- 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ Matt like shopping? B He \_\_\_\_\_ mind it.
- 4 A Why \_\_\_\_\_you crying? B Because I \_\_\_\_\_feeling sad.
- 5 A \_\_\_\_\_\_your boyfriend cook? B Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_ making dinner now.
- 6 A \_\_\_\_\_you busy? B Yes. We \_\_\_\_\_doing our homework. 7 A How old \_\_\_\_\_ your father? B He's 66, but he \_\_\_\_\_ want to retire.
- 8 A \_\_\_\_\_\_you watching TV? B No. I \_\_\_\_\_ playing a video game.
- < p.48

# 7A past simple of be: was / were

King Edward VIII's wife was American. She wasn't in class yesterday. Was she ill? The Beatles were famous in the 1960s. Where were you last night? You weren't at home.

- · We use was | were to talk about the past.
- We often use was | were with past time expressions, e.g. yesterday, last night, in 1945, etc.
- · We use was | were with born: I was born in Hungary.

<b>+</b>							
	She/It Ve/They		there. e there.	I/He/She/It You/We/They	wasn't there. weren't there		
?					×		
Was	I/he/sh	e/jt		Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't		
Were you/we/ they		famous?	Yes, you were	No, you weren't.			

# 7B past simple: regular verbs

I played tennis this morning.

We watched a good film on TV last night.

My grandfather lived in Vienna when he was young.

I studied German when I was at school.

· We use the past simple for finished actions in the past.

infinitive	past	spelling		
watch play	watched played	add-ed		
live	lived	add-d		
stop	stopped	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant		
study	studied	consonant + y > ied		

Ŧ			<b>=</b>					
	ou/ She/It/ They	worked yesterday.		u/ She/It/ They	104449	<b>in't wo</b> sterda		
7						X		
Did		work yesterday?	Yes,	you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ they	did.	No,	you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ they	didn't.

· Contraction: didn't = did not.

3 44))

- Regular verbs in the past + end in -ed,
   e.g. worked, lived, played.
- The past simple is the same for all persons (*I*, *you*, *she*, etc.).
- Use auxiliaries *did* | *didn't* + infinitive for past simple ? and . *Did* is the past of *do*.

# 7C past simple: irregular verbs

I went to Spain last month.
I didn't go to Madrid.
Did you go to Barcelona?

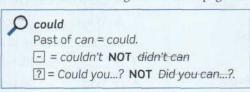
3 59))

infinitive	past +	past -
go	went	didn't go
have	had	didn't have
get	got	didn't get
teach	taught	didn't teach
hear	heard	didn't hear
feel	felt	didn't feel
leave	left	didn't leave
lose	lost	didn't lose
meet	met	didn't meet
see	saw	didn't see
wear	wore	didn't wear
speak	spoke	didn't speak
do	did	didn't do

- Use the irregular past form only in + sentences:
   I saw a film last night.
- Use the infinitive after did | didn't:

  Did you see a film last night? NOT Did you saw...?

  I didn't go out last night. NOT I didn't went...
- Remember word order in questions = ASI (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive),
   e.g. Did you go out last night? or QUASI (Question word, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive),
   e.g. Where did you go?
- There is a list of irregular verbs on page 165.



g	
<b>7A</b> a Complete the past simple sentences with was   wasn't or	<ul> <li>b Complete the dialogues with was, wasn't, were, or weren't.</li> <li>A Were you and Charlie at the concert last night?</li> </ul>
mere   weren't.  present simple My father's a painter.  1 Today is Monday.  2 Where are you now?  3 I'm in Italy.  4 Is it hot today?  5 The café isn't open now.  6 My neighbours aren't at home.  7 We're in Rome now.  8 They 're tired.  past simple My grandfather was a painter, too. Yesterday Sunday.  Yesterday you yesterday?  I in Germany last month. It open this morning.  They at home yesterday.  We in Venice yesterday.  They tired last week.	B Yes, we ¹  A ² it good?  B No, it ³ The singer ⁴ terrible.  A ⁵ the tickets expensive?  B Yes, they ⁶  A Where ⁻ your mother born?  B She ⁶ born in Argentina in 1955.  A ց her parents Argentinian?  B No, they ¹o Her father ¹¹ German and her mother ¹² from Italy.  < p.52
7B	b Complete the sentences with a verb in the past simple.
Present Past I watch TV. I watched TV yesterday.  We study English. Do you listen to the news? He doesn't cook dinner. Does she play sport? They work late. I use the internet at work. She chats to her friends. My brother doesn't dance.	not call cry dance finish not listen play  We finished work late yesterday.  1 I my mother on her birthday.  2 The film was very sad you?  3 My brother video games all day yesterday.  4 I to the news this morning because I was late.  5 Sarah with Martin at the party?  ✓ p.54
<b>7C</b> a Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the past simple.	c Correct the information using the word in brackets.
Last weekend, I went (go) to London with some friends. We  (meet) at the train station at 7.30 a.m. Our train  (leave) at 7.45 a.m. In the morning, we 3 (buy)  some souvenirs. Then, we 4 (have) lunch in an Italian  restaurant. In the evening, we 5 (see) a Shakespeare play at the Globe Theatre. We 6 (get) home very late that night. We all 7 (feel) very tired but very happy.	They got home at midnight. (11 p.m.)  They didn't get home at midnight. They got home at 11.  1 She wore a red dress. (blue)  2 I left work early. (late)  3 We went by train. (bus)
<ul> <li>b Complete the questions in the past simple.  Did you go out last night? Yes, I did.  1 What? I wore jeans.  2 Where your friends? We met in a café.  3 What time? We got home late.</li> </ul>	4 He lost his mobile phone. (wallet)  5 You had a sandwich. (salad)

**⋖** p.57

4 How \_\_\_\_\_ home? We went home by taxi.

a good time? Yes, we had a great time.

# 8A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

1	be 4 11))
	<ul> <li>I was born in Japan. They were late for class yesterday.</li> <li>She wasn't at home last night. You weren't very nice to her.</li> <li>Were you ill yesterday? When was he born?</li> </ul>
2	regular verbs
	1 really <b>liked</b> the present. She <b>wanted</b> to be a doctor.
	☐ She didn't enjoy the concert. They didn't arrive until very late.
	Did you watch the match last night? When did you finish the book?
3	irregular verbs
	+ I went to Paris last summer. She slept on the sofa.
	He didn't come home last night. They didn't hear the music.
	? Did you speak to your sister yesterday? Where did you have lunch?

- 1 The past of *be* is *was*/*were*. We add *not* to make negatives and invert the subject and verb to make questions.
- 2 Regular verbs add -ed or -d in the past simple +, e.g. like-liked, want-wanted.
- 3 Irregular verbs change their form in the past simple +, e.g. *go-went*, *see-saw*.
- Regular and irregular verbs (except can) use:
  - didn't + infinitive to make negatives, e.g. I didn't like it. She didn't see him.
  - did + subject + infinitive to make questions, e.g. Did you want to come? Where did she go?



### can/could

The past of can is could. We add not to make negatives (I couldn't find my glasses.) and reverse the subject and verb to make questions (Could you use your mobile on the mountain?).

# 8B there is / there are, some / any + plural nouns

	Singular	Plural	4 16))
+	There's a garage.	There are some pictures on t	
	There isn't a swimming pool.	There aren't any plants in th	e room.
?	Is there a bathroom downstairs?	Are there any neighbours wi	th children?
1	Yes, there is.	Yes, there are.	
X	No, there isn't.	No, there aren't.	

### there is / there are

- We use *there is* | *there are* to say that somebody or something exists. We use *there is* + a singular noun and *there are* + plural nouns.
- There is is often contracted to There's. There are is not usually contracted.
- When we talk about a list of things we use there is if the first word in the list is singular or there are if the first word in the list is plural:
   In my bedroom there's a bed, two chairs, and a desk.
   In the living room there are two armchairs and a sofa.

### a/an, some and any

- We often use there is | there are with a | an, some, and any.
- Use *some* and *any* with plural nouns. *Some* = not an exact number.
- Use *some* in + sentences and *any* in and ?.



### There is or It is?

Be careful. There is and It is are different.

There's a key on the table. It's the key to the kitchen.

# 8C there was / there were

	Singular	Plural	4 27))
+ - ?	There was an old TV. There wasn't a remote control. Was there a ghost?	There were only three guests. There weren't any more people. Were there any windows?	
<b>X</b>	Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.	Yes, there were. No, there weren't.	

· there was | were is the past of there is | are:

a Complete the dialogue using the past simple of the verbs in brackets.  A Where were (be) you last night at 8.00?  B 1¹	8A		h Complete the tev	t with the past simple of
A Where were (be) you last night at 8.00?  B I¹				
A Where surge (be) you last night at 8.00?  B   1	a Complete the dialogue using the past simple o	f the verbs in brackets.		
B 1	A Where were (be) you last night at 8.00?			
Second	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	ith my wife. We		
A What 3 you (do)?  B We 4 (watch) TV and then we 5   15 (decide) to go and investigate. (have) a light dinner. We 5 (go) to bed.  A What time 6 you (go) to bed.  A What time 6 you (go) to bed.  A What time 6 you (go) to bed?  B About 10 o'clock.  A 9 you (hear) a noise during the night?  B No, 1 10 (not hear) anything.    When 1 6 (turn on) the light in the kitchen, a bird 7 (fly) out of the window.    1		· Illian E		
B We se (watch) TV and then we se (have) a light dinner. We se (not be) hungry. After that, we se (go) to bed.  A What time se you (go) to bed.  A What time se you (hear) a noise during the night? (ly) out of the window.  B About 10 o'clock.  A se you (hear) a noise during the night? (lose) the window so that the bird se (lose) the window.  I se (close) the window so that the bird se (lose) the window.  I se (close) the window so that the bird se (lose) the window.  I se (close) the window so that the bird se (lose) the window.  I se (close) the window so that the bird se (lose) the window.  I se (close) the window so that the bird se (lose) the window.  I se (close) the window so that the bird se (lose) the window.  I se (close) the window so that the bird se (lose) the window.  I se (close) the windows of the window.  I se (close) the windows of the tend in again and then I so (lose) the window.  I se (close) the windows of the window.  I se (close) the windows that the size of (lose) the window.  I se (close) the windows of the window.  I se (close) the windows of the window.  I se (close) the windows of the tend in again and then I so (lose) the window.  I se (close) the windows of the surface.  I trees /the garden There are some trees in the garden.  I table /the kirchen  I table /the kirchen  I trees/the garden There are some trees	A What <sup>3</sup> you(	(do)?	Then I 4	(hear) the noise again, so
that, we ? (go) to bed.  A What time ® you (go) to bed?  B About 10 o'clock.  A ® you (hear) a noise during the night?  B No, 1 10 (not hear) anything.    Some or any.   Items of the window.   Items of th	B We 4 (watch) TV and then v	we <sup>5</sup>	I 5(decid	e) to go and investigate.
A What time \$ you (go) to bed?  B About 10 o'clock.  A 9 you (hear) a noise during the night?  B No, 110 (not hear) anything.  b Write □ □ or ② sentences with there is   are + a   an, some or any.  There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.  Are there any people in the room?  1 any books on the shelf? 2 a toilet downstairs? 3 some stairs over there. 4 a carpet on the floor. 5 some pictures on the wall. 6 a shower in the bathroom? 7 some chairs in the garden. 8 a a lamp in the bedroom? 9 a motorbike in the garden. 8 a a lamp in the bedroom? 9 a motorbike in the garage. 10 any glasses in the cupboard?  8C  a Complete the dialogue with the correct form of there was or there were.  A How many guests were there in the hotel? B¹ four including me. ² a restaurant? B No, ⁵ but 6 a bar.  A 7 a minibar in your room? B Yes, 8 but 9 any drinks in it.  b Wirite □ □ or ② sentences with there is   are + a   an, some or any, tree are some trees in the garden. 1 the table   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your bedroom 4 ⑦ people   the hall 1 table   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your bedroom 4 ⑦ people   the hall 1 table   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your bedroom 4 ⑦ people   the hall 1 table   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your bedroom 4 ② complete   the sitchen 4 ② people   the hall 1 table   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your bedroom 4 ② people   the hall 1 table   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your bedroom 4 ② people   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your flat 4 ② people   the hall 1 table   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your flat 4 ② people   the hall 1 table   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your flat 4 ② people   the hall 1 table   the kitchen 2 ② fireplace   the living room 3 □ plants   your flat 4 ② people   the hall 1 table   the kitchen 1 There were some trees in the deal of the launts			When I 6	(turn on) the light in the
B About 10 o'clock.  A				(fly) out of the
BB  Complete with ⊕ or ② of There's or There are.  There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.  Are there any people in the room?  any books on the shelf?  a any books on the shelf?  a carpet on the floor.  5 some pictures on the wall.  6 a shower in the bathroom?  7 some chairs in the garden.  8 a lamp in the bedroom?  9 a motorbike in the garage.  10 any glasses in the cupboard?  BC  a Complete the dialogue with the correct form of there was or there were.  A How many guests were there in the hotel?  B 1 four including me. 2 a French tourist and 3 towo businessmen.  A 4 a restaurant?  B No, 5 but 6 a bar.  A 7 a minibar in your room?  B Yes, 8 but 9 any drinks in it.  B Vine 1 10 (go) back to bed.  Write ⊕ 1 0 (go) back to bed.   I the floor [10] (free are some in again and the hell of [2] or ② sentences with there is   are + a   an, some or any.  I trees / the garden.  There are some trees in the garden.  1 ⊕ table / the kitchen  2 ② fireplace / the living room  3 □ plants / your flat  4 ② people / the hall  5 ⊕ plictures/your bedroom  6 □ TV / the kitchen  7 ⊕ computer / the study  8 □ chairs / the dining room  9 ② mirror / the bathroom  10 □ car / the garage  4 p.63   B Complete the dialogue with the correct form of there was or there were.  A How many guests were there in the hotel?  B No, 6 but 0 are staurant?  A 4 are staurant?  A 7 a minibar in your room?  B Yes, 8 but 9 any drinks in it.  S Complete the sentences with there was   were   wasn't   weren't + a   an, or some   any.  There were some ghosts in the haunted castle I stayed in.  My sister didn't have a shower because  TV in our room.  3 I couldn't seep on the plane because  TV in our room.  4 They couldn't play tennis because  tennis balls.  5 She didn't have a coffee because  cups.  6 He took a photo because  beautiful view.  7 They couldn't wark in the bare because  carpark.	A What time 8you	(go) to bed?		
BB  a Complete with ⊕ or ⑦ of There's or There are.  There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.  Are there any people in the room?  1 any books on the shelf? 2 a toilet downstairs? 3 some stairs over there. 4 a carpet on the floor. 5 some pictures on the wall. 6 a a shower in the bathroom? 7 some chairs in the garden. 8 a a lamp in the bedroom? 9 a motorbike in the garage. 10 any glasses in the cupboard?  BC  a Complete the dialogue with the correct form of there was or there were. A How many guests were there in the hotel? B¹ four including me.²				
BB		a noise during the		
b Write □□ or □ sentences with there is   are + a   an, some or any.    There's a dishwasher in the kitchen. Are there any people in the room?			then I 10	(go) back to bed.
a Complete with ⊕ or ⑦ of There's or There are.  There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.  Are there any people in the room?  1 any books on the shelf? 2 a toilet downstairs? 3 some stairs over there. 4 a carpet on the floor. 5 some pictures on the wall. 6 a shower in the bathroom? 7 some chairs in the garden. 8 a lamp in the bedroom? 9 a motorbike in the garage. 10 any glasses in the cupboard?  8 C a Complete the dialogue with the correct form of there was or there were. A How many guests were there in the hotel? B¹ four including me. ² a French tourist and ³ two businessmen.  A⁴ a restaurant? B No, ⁵ so but ⁰ a minibar in your room? B Yes, ⁰ but ⁰ any drinks in it.  Some or any.   trees / the garden There are some trees in the garden. 1 table / the kitchen 2 fireplace / the kitchen 2 people / the hall 3 plants / your flat 2 people / the ball 3 plants / your flat 4 people / the hall 3 plants / your flat 4 plants / people / the ball in side in the garden 5 plictures / your bedroom 6 plants / pour flat a flam in the garden 7 plants / pour flat 9 people / the hall 9 plants / your flat 1 table / the kitchen 2 plants / your flat 3 plants / your flat 8 plants / pour flat 8 plants / pour flat 8 plants / plants / pour flat 8 plants / pour flat 8 plants / pour flat 8 plants	B No, I 10 (not hear) anything.	*	<b>⋖</b> p.61	
There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.  Are there any people in the room?  1	8B	<b>b</b> Write	+, -, or ? sentences wit	h there is   are + a   an,
There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.  Are there any people in the room?  1	a Complete with Hor 2 of Thous's or Thous are	some o	or any.	
There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.         Are there any people in the room?       1	*	+ t	rees   the garden There a	re some trees in the garden.
Are there any people in the room?  1			make a second se	
3		2 ? 1	fireplace / the living room	?
a complete the dialogue with the correct form of there was or the bathroom.  1 My sister didn't have a shower because	The second secon	3 🖃 1	plants/your flat	if the Sittle and the Sittle
Some starts over there.  4				
4				
some pictures on the wall.  a shower in the bathroom?  some chairs in the garden.  a lamp in the bedroom?  a a motorbike in the garage.  10 any glasses in the cupboard?   b Complete the dialogue with the correct form of there was or there were.  A How many guests were there in the hotel?  B¹ four including me. ² ar French tourist and ³ two businessmen.  A ⁴ a restaurant?  B No, ⁵ b but ⁴ a restaurant?  B No, ⁵ but 6 a bar.  A ⁴ a minibar in your room?  B Yes, ³ but ⁴ an minibar in your room?  B Yes, ⁵ but ∂ an minibar in y				
8				
Some chairs in the garden.  a lamp in the bedroom?  a motorbike in the garage.  a motorbike in the garage.  a any glasses in the cupboard?  b Complete the sentences with there was   were   wasn't   weren't + a   an, or some   any.  There were some ghosts in the haunted castle I stayed in.  My sister didn't have a shower because spider in the bath.  There were some ghosts in the haunted castle I stayed in.  My sister didn't have a shower because spider in the bath.  We couldn't watch the news because TV in our room.  Loudin't sleep on the plane because noisy children behind me.  They couldn't play tennis because tennis balls.  She didn't have a coffee because tennis balls.  They couldn't park near the restaurant because car park.  They couldn't park near the restaurant because car park.  Loudin't work in the botel because computer.	6a shower in the bathroom?			
8	7some chairs in the garden.			
SC  a Complete the dialogue with the correct form of there was or there were.  A How many guests were there in the hotel?  B¹ four including me. ² a French tourist and ³ two businessmen.  A ⁴ a restaurant?  B No, ⁵ , but ⁵ a bar.  A 7 a minibar in your room?  B Yes, ⁵ but ⁵ any drinks in it.   b Complete the sentences with there was   were   wasn't   weren't + a   an, or some   any.  There were some ghosts in the haunted castle I stayed in.  1 My sister didn't have a shower because spider in the bath.  2 We couldn't watch the news because TV in our room.  3 I couldn't sleep on the plane because noisy children behind me.  4 They couldn't play tennis because tennis balls.  5 She didn't have a coffee because cups.  6 He took a photo because beautiful view.  7 They couldn't park near the restaurant because car park.  8 Leguldn't work in the hotel because computer.	8a lamp in the bedroom?			
b Complete the sentences with there was   were   wasn't   weren't + a   an, or some   any.  There were some ghosts in the haunted castle I stayed in.  1 My sister didn't have a shower because spider in the bath.  2 We couldn't watch the news because TV in our room.  3 I couldn't sleep on the plane because noisy children behind me.  4 They couldn't play tennis because tennis balls.  5 She didn't have a coffee because tennis balls.  5 She didn't have a coffee because cups.  6 He took a photo because beautiful view.  7 They couldn't park near the restaurant because car park.	9a motorbike in the garage.		at the garage	
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form of there was or there were.  A How many guests were there in the hotel?  B 1 four including me. 2 spider in the bath.  B 2 four including me. 2 two businessmen.  A 4 are a restaurant?  B No, 5 four including me. 2 a minibar in your room?  B Yes, 8 but 9 any drinks in it.  I My sister didn't have a shower because spider in the bath.  2 We couldn't watch the news because noisy children behind me.  4 They couldn't play tennis because tennis balls.  5 She didn't have a coffee because cups.  6 He took a photo because beautiful view.  7 They couldn't park near the restaurant because car park.	8C			ere   wasn't   weren't +
A How many guests were there in the hotel?  B 1 four including me. 2 bath.  a French tourist and 3 two businessmen.  A 4 a restaurant?  B No, 5 bath.  A 7 a minibar in your room?  B Yes, 8 but 9 any drinks in it.  I My sister didn't have a shower because spider in the bath.  2 We couldn't watch the news because noisy children behind me.  4 They couldn't play tennis because tennis balls.  5 She didn't have a coffee because cups.  6 He took a photo because beautiful view.  7 They couldn't park near the restaurant because car park.		There were som	e ghosts in the haunted cas	stle I staved in.
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B 1 four including me. 2 a French tourist and 3 two businessmen.  A 4 a restaurant?  B No, 5, but 6 a bar.  A 7 a minibar in your room?  B Yes, 8 but 9 any drinks in it.  2 We couldn't watch the news because TV in our room.  3 I couldn't sleep on the plane because noisy children behind me.  4 They couldn't play tennis because tennis balls.  5 She didn't have a coffee because cups.  6 He took a photo because beautiful view.  7 They couldn't park near the restaurant because car park.	Control of the contro	0.0		
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drinks in it.  8 I couldn't work in the hotel because computer			georgianism territorism territoris (1)	
	drinks in it.		in the hotel because_	computer.

**⋖** p.65

B One. A double bed.

# 9A countable / uncountable nouns









an apple three apples

rice

There are two kinds of noun in English; countable (C) and uncountable (U).

C = things you can count, e.g. apples. C nouns can be singular (an apple) or plural (apples).

U = things you can't count. butter, meat NOT two butters, three meats

U nouns are normally singular.

Some nouns can be C or U but the meaning is different.





an ice cream (C) some ice cream (U)

### a/an, some/any

	countable	uncountable	4 30))
+ We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter.	
☐ We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice.	
? Do we need	an orange? any oranges?	any sugar?	

- We use a | an with singular C nouns; a | an = one.
- We use *some* + with plural C nouns and with U nouns; *some* = not an exact number or quantity.
- We use any in and ? with plural C nouns and with U nouns.



### osome in ?

We use some in ? to ask for and offer things. Can I have **some** apples, please? Would you like some coffee?

# **9B** quantifiers: how much / how many, a lot of, etc.

uncountable (singular)	short answers	full answers (4) 37))
How much sugar do you eat?	A lot. Quite a lot. A little. Not much. None.	I eat a lot of sugar. I eat quite a lot of sugar. I eat a little sugar. I don't eat much sugar. I don't eat any sugar.
countable (plural)		L bruce
How many sweets do you eat?	A lot. Quite a lot. A few. Not many. None.	I eat a lot of sweets. I eat quite a lot of sweets. I eat a few sweets. I don't eat many sweets. I don't eat any sweets.

- We use How much...? with uncountable (U) nouns and How many...? with plural countable (C) nouns.
- We use: a lot (of) with C and U nouns for a big quantity. quite a lot (of) for a medium quantity. a little | not...much with U nouns for a small quantity. a few | not...many with C plural nouns for a small quantity. not...any (none in short answers) for zero quantity.

## a lot of and much/many

- In + sentences we usually use a lot of.
- In \_ sentences and ?, we usually use *much* and *many*: I don't drink much water. Do you drink much coffee?
- It is also possible to use a lot of in and ?: Do you drink a lot of coffee? I don't eat a lot of vegetables.

# 9C comparative adjectives

Is your sister older than you?

4 47))

Buckingham Palace is bigger than the White House.

Female mosquitoes are more dangerous than males.

My new job is better than my old one. The traffic is always worse in the evening.

· Use comparative adjectives + than to · compare two things, people, etc.

adjective	comparative		
old cheap	old <b>er</b> cheap <b>er</b>	one-syllable adjectives: add -er	
big hot	big <b>ger</b> hot <b>ter</b>	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant, add -er	
dry healthy	dr <b>ier</b> health <b>ier</b>	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y > -ier	
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective	
good bad far	better worse further	irregular	

		" a la serie de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la compan		
)/	A s b	Complete the dialogue with a, an, some, or any.		
	White	A What can we cook for your brother and his girlfriend?		
L	Write <i>a</i> , <i>an</i> , or <i>some</i> + a food / drink word.	B Let's make <u>a</u> lasagne.		
	100d/drink word.	A Good idea. Are there 1 onions?		
		B Yes. And there are 2 tomatoes, too.		
		A Great!		
	3 4 5 RA	B Oh no! There isn't 3 pasta!		
		A Oh. Wait a minute. I bought 4 fish yesterday. Are there 5 potatoes?		
		B Yes, there are.		
		A Good. So we can have fish and chips. Do we have 6 fruit?		
	400	B Yes. I think we have <sup>7</sup> oranges. Why?		
	some bread	A You can make 8 fruit salad for dessert. There's 9 apple and 10		
	1 5	bananas, too.		
	2 6	B OK. Let's start cooking.		
	3 7			
	4 8	▼ p.69		
E		b (Circle) the correct word or phrase.		
ı	Complete with How much   How many.	I don't put (much) many salt on my food.		
	.51	1 We don't eat a lot of   a lot sweets.		
	How much sugar do you put in your tea?  1 butter do you use?	2 A How much chocolate do you eat? B A little   A few.		
	rias vas Tu maximus un un in moses	3 My friends don't drink much   many coffee.		
		4 A How much fruit do you buy? B Quite a lot   Quite a lot of.		
	3oil do I need?	5 We eat a lot of   much fish. We love it!		
	4 chocolates were in that box?	6 A Do your children drink any milk? B No. Not much / Not many.		
	5rice do you want?	7 Donna ate her hamburger, but she didn't eat much   many chips.		
	6 coffee does he drink?	8 A How many vegetables do you eat? B Any/None. I don't like them.		
	7 bottles of water did you buy?	9 I have a cup of tea and a few   a little cereal for breakfast.		
	8tins of tuna do we have?	10 A Do you eat much/many meat?		
	9 orange juice is there in that	B No, I don't eat no   any meat. I'm a vegetarian.		
	carton?  10 biscuits did you eat?	<b>⋖</b> p.70		
	oiscuits did you eat:	n i folia tilbili de la casa de l		
0	b	Complete with a comparative adjective + than.		
		My sister is <i>younger than</i> me. She's only 18. (young)		
L	Write the comparative form of	1 The market is the supermarket for vegetables. (cheap)		
	these adjectives.	2 Italian is for Spanish students it is for		
	big bigger	English students. (easy)		
	1 high	3 It rains a lot in the spring. April is July (wet)		
	2 dirty	4 This restaurant is when it first opened. (busy)		
	3 dangerous	5 Come in the summer. The weather is in the spring. (good)		
	4 good	6 I love science. I find it history. (interesting)		
	5 thin	7 Milan is from the sea Rome. (far)		
	6 slow	8 I'm my brother. He's very tall. (short)		
	7 healthy	9 The situation is it was last year. (bad)		
	8 far			
	9 comfortable	10 Skiing is I thought it was. (difficult)		

**⋖** p.73

10 bad

# 10A superlative adjectives

It's **the hottest** month of the year. (5 5))
It's **the most dangerous** road in the world.
She's **the best** student in the class.
Monday is **the worst** day of the week.

- Use *the* + superlative adjective to say which is the (*biggest*, etc.) in a group.
- After superlatives, we use in (not of) + places, e.g. the world, the class.

adjective	comparative	superlative	
cold	cold <b>er</b>	the coldest	add-est
high	high <b>er</b>	the highest	
big	big <b>ger</b>	the biggest	double consonant, add -est
hot	hot <b>ter</b>	the hottest	
dry	drier .	the driest	> -iest
sunny	sunnier	the sunniest	
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous	the most + adjective
good	better	the best	irregular
bad	worse	the worst	
far	further	the furthest	

# 10B be going to (plans)

I'm going to have a holiday next month. (5 11))
I'm not going to study English.
Are you going to have a holiday too?

	full form	contraction		
+	I am You are He / She / It is We are They are	I'm You're He / She / It's We're They're	going to	have a holiday next month. study English tonight.
	I am not You are not He / She / It is not We are not They are not	I'm not You are'nt He / She / It isn't We aren't They aren't	going to	have a holiday next month. study English tonight.

?		
Am I Are you Is he/she/it Are we Are they	going to	have a holiday next month. study English tonight.

		X		
Yes,	I am. you are. he/she/it is. we are. they are.	No,	I'm not. you aren't. he/she/it isn't. we aren't. they aren't.	

- We use *be going to* + verb (infinitive) to talk about future plans.
- We often use future time expressions with *going to*:

tomorrow, next week, next year, etc.

# 10C be going to (predictions)

 We can use be going to + verb (infinitive) to make predictions (= to say what you think or can see is going to happen in the future).

I think it's going to rain. (5) 19))
You're going to be very happy.
I'm sure they're going to win.







1		ſ	٦	1	R	ĺ
-8	•	4	J	I	٦	À

a Write the opposite.

	the smallest	the biggest
1	the coldest	50/000
2	the most expensive	
3	the best	
4	the most difficult	
5	the driest	
6	the shortest	
7	the nearest	
8	the cleanest	

**b** Complete the sentences with a superlative. Use the adjectives in brackets.

The tigers are the most dangerous animals in the zoo. (dangerous)

1 Our house is \_\_\_\_\_\_ house in the street. (big)

2 For me, Saturday is \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of the week. (good)

3 My bedroom is \_\_\_\_\_ room in our house. (small)
4 July is \_\_\_\_\_ month in my country. (hot)

5 My neighbours upstairs are \_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the world. (noisy)

6 \_\_\_\_\_\_ driver in my family is my dad. (bad)
7 Sophie is \_\_\_\_\_ student in our English class. (young)

8 \_\_\_\_\_ building in my town is the castle. (beautiful)

**⋖** p.76

# 10B

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

She doesn't have a car. She's going to travel by train. (travel)

- 1 We need a holiday. We \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel near the beach. (book)
- 2 Tomorrow is Saturday. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ in bed. (stay)
- 3 My sister wants to be a doctor. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ medicine. (study)
- 4 Laura and David are in love. They \_\_\_\_\_ married. (get)
- 5 Ian is busy. He \_\_\_\_\_\_late tonight. (work)
- 6 Their house isn't very tidy. They \_\_\_\_\_ the housework this afternoon. (do)
- 7 It's raining. We \_\_\_\_\_\_an umbrella. (take)
- 8 I have a problem at work. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to my boss. (speak)

# **b** Complete the sentences with *be going to* + a verb.

not buy call not come eat go not see sleep watch

I'm staying with a friend. I'm going to sleep on the couch.

- 1 I need to talk to my mum. I her tonight.
  2 There isn't any food. What
- 3 My friend is ill. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party.
- 4 They don't have any money. They \_\_\_\_\_ any new clothes.
- 5 Germany are playing England. \_\_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_ the match?
- 6 Our friends are away. We \_\_\_\_\_ them this week.
- 7 The children are tired. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed.

**⋖** p.78

# 10C

a Write predictions for the pictures.



- A be catch make play send
- B the bus an email a nice day an omelette tennis

He's going to play tennis.

3

**b** Complete the predictions with *be going to* and a verb.

be break not finish forget have not like not pass tell win

I'm a fortune teller. *I'm going to tell* you about your future.

1 You're driving very fast! I'm sure we \_\_\_\_\_\_ an

- accident!
- 2 She's a very bad student. She \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.
  3 Be careful with that glass! You \_\_\_\_ it!
- 4 We have a lot of homework. I'm sure we \_\_\_\_\_it
- 5 They're playing very well. I think they \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  6 Look at the time. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ late.
- 7 Oh no, it's a horror film. I'm sure I \_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 8 He didn't put her number in his phone. He \_\_\_\_\_it.

**⋖** p.81

### 11A adverbs (manner and modifiers)

#### adverbs of manner

They drive dangerously.
He dresses fashionably.
She eats very quickly.
I work hard.
We speak English well.

- We use adverbs of manner to say <u>how</u> people do things.
- Adverbs usually go after the verb.
   I speak English very well.

   NOT. I speak very well English.

adjective	adverb	
slow quick bad careful	slowly quickly badly carefully	+ -ly
healthy easy	healthily easily	consonant + y > -ily
possible	possibly	le > -ly
good fast hard	well fast hard	irregular

Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs:
 I'm a careful driver. (careful is an adjective. It describes the noun, driver.)
 I drive carefully. (carefully is an adverb. It describes the verb, drive.)

modifying adverbs: very, quite, etc.

5 26))

It isn't very expensive. People are quite formal. She drives incredibly fast. They speak really slowly.

- We use modifying adverbs with adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go <u>before</u> the adjective or adverb.

### 0

words ending in -ly

Not all words that end in -ly-are adverbs, e.g. friendly = adjective. He's a **friendly** person.

### 11B verbs + to + infinitive: want to, need to, etc.

I want to find a new job.
You need to practise every day.
When did you learn to play the guitar?
Would you like to be famous?

- Many verbs are followed by a verb in the infinitive with to.
- · These include: want, need, learn, promise, decide, plan, and hope.

#### would like to

- I would like to = I want to (now or in the future).
- Contractions: 'd = would; wouldn't = would not.
- Use the infinitive with to after would like. I would like to learn. NOT I would like learn.
- Remember you can also use Would you like...? to offer: Would you like a drink?
- · would like is the same for all persons.



would like and like

I'd like to dance. = I want to dance.

I like dancing. = I enjoy it; I like it in general.

### 11C articles

#### 1 a/an

A What's this? B It's a photo of my daughter.

5 37)

A What do they do? B Jim's a doctor. Sally's an engineer.

A How often do they have classes? B Three times a week.

### 2 the

Can you close **the window**, please? Can you check their address on **the internet**? It's **the best** restaurant I know.

### 3 a or the?

Let's have a pizza. The pizzas are very good here.

#### 4 no article

Men are usually more interested in sport than women. She's my mother's cousin. That's Tom's chair! Jim goes to school by bus.

#### 1 We use a | an

- · to say what something is or what job people do.
- · in expressions of frequency.
- 2 We use the
  - when the speaker and hearer know the thing we are talking about: Close the window. = the one that is open.
  - when there is only one of something: the internet, the sun, etc.
  - · before superlative adjectives: the biggest, the best, etc.
- 3 We often use *a* the first time we mention a person or thing and then *the* the next time because it is now clear who or what we are talking about.
- 4 We don't usually use the
  - when we talk about people or things in general:
     Men are more interested in sport than women. (general)
     The women in this class work harder than the men. (specific)
  - before possessive 's. She's my mother's cousin. NOT She's the my mother's cousin.
  - with the following:
     meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc.
     places: work, school, university, bed, home, etc.
     by + transport: go by car, travel by train, etc.

### **GRAMMAR BANK**

LIA	<b>b</b> Complete with adverbs from these adjectives.
People drive quite dangerous   dangerously    He wrote down the phone number careful   carefully.  My neighbour's children aren't very polite   politely.  My niece plays the piano beautiful   beautifully.  Fast food is incredibly unhealthy   unhealthily.  Old people often walk very slow   slowly.  I bought a real   really cheap bag in the sales.  My friend sings very good   well.  My sister speaks Spanish perfect   perfectly.  We wear casual   casually clothes to work.  The view from the top is incredible   incredibly beautiful.	bad careful easy fast good hard healthy perfect quiet  The buses and trains in Malmö run perfectly when it snows.  1 Can you talk, please? I'm trying to sleep.  2 Don't drive when it's raining.  3 I don't like the sea because I can't swim very  4 She picked up the baby and put him in the bath.  5 We're working because we have an exam.  6 People who do sport usually eat very  7 We played in the semi-final and we lost 5–1.  8 She was the best athlete so she won the race
L1B	b (Circle) the correct form.
be buy call elimb drive get married go leave pass see stay  Sam loves Africa. He wants to climb Mount Kilimanjaro  I Ilearned a car when I was 17. I passed my test to 2. Our fridge is broken. We need a new one.  I wouldn't like famous. I'm happy as I am.  He promised his girlfriend after work.  The weather was terrible. We decided at home My friend would like Radiohead live. She love They're planning Their wedding is on 12 <sup>th</sup> Ju 8. I studied hard last week. I hope the exam.  Do you like animals? Would you like on a safa 10. She's enjoying the party. She doesn't want	I hate fly flying so I usually travel by train.  1 Would you like have   to have dinner with me tonight?  2 My grandmother learned to drive   driving when she was 62.  3 I'd like to travel   travelling around Europe.  4 I like relax   relaxing at the weekend.  5 Do you want to play   playing football?  6 He's hoping to have   having more time when he retires.  7 Most people hate to go   going to the dentist.  8 I love to read   reading detective stories.  9 It's cold. You need wear   to wear a coat.  10 My mum doesn't like to cook   cooking.
Tircle the correct word or phrase.  How much time do you spend on internet the internet?  1 My brother is at university   at the university studying Mat 2 I'd like cup of tea   a cup of tea, please.  3 We're going to visit my aunt at weekend   at the weekend.  4 We have English classes twice a week   twice week.  5 Ilove reading novels   the novels.  6 Yolanda is best   the best student in our class.  7 My mum's lawyer   a lawyer.  8 He's the man   a man that I told you about yesterday.	4 Lorena doesn't like dogs. 5 Iwant to be engineer when I finish studying. 6 sun came out so we went for a walk. 7 Can you pass salt, please? 8 My mum chose most expensive dessert. 9 Last year we went on holiday by train.
<ul><li>9 Can you open a door   the door for me, please?</li><li>10 He had breakfast   the breakfast late this morning.</li></ul>	10 This is Joanne. She's very good friend.  ✓ p.89

### 12A present perfect

- 5 45)) 1 A Have you seen his new film? B Yes, I've seen all his films. She hasn't read any Harry Potter books.
- 2 Have you ever read a Russian novel? Sarah's never worked in a big company.
- 3 Have you finished the exercise? Your parents have arrived. They're in the living room.
- 1 We use the present perfect when we talk or ask about things that have happened in the past, but when we don't say when.
- 2 We often use the present perfect with ever (= at any time in your life) and never (= at no time in your life).
- 3 We also use the present perfect to talk about something that has recently happened.

	full form of have	contraction	past participle of main verb
+	I have You have He/She/It has We have They have	I've You've He/She/It's We've They've	
<b>=</b>	I have not You have not He/She/It has not We have not They have not	I haven't You haven't He/She/It hasn't We haven't They haven't	seen that film.

?		
Have Has	l/you/we/the he/she/it	seen that film?
Yes,	I/you/we/they he/she/it	have.
X		
No,	1/you/we/they he/she/it	haven't.

- To make the present perfect use have | has + the past participle of the verb.
- s = has in present perfect.
- · Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the past

infinitive	past simple	past participle
like	liked	liked
want	wanted	wanted

· Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the past simple, e.g. read, but sometimes different, e.g. seen.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
see	saw	seen

(There is a list of irregular past participles on p.165)

### 12B present perfect or past simple?

- A Have you been to Luigi's? B Yes, I have.
- 5 52))

- A When did you go there?
- B I went last weekend.
- A Who did you go with? B I went with some people from work.

I've been to New York twice. I went to visit my sister - she's married to an American.

- We often use the present perfect to ask about or tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask / say when the action happened: Have you been to Luigi's? I've been to New York twice.
- We then use the past simple to ask/talk about specific past details: When did you go there? I went to visit my sister.
- We use the past simple **NOT** the present perfect with when and past time expressions, e.g. yesterday, last week: When did you see it? NOT When have you seen it? I saw it last week. NOT I've seen it last week.

### been or gone?

I've **been** to Italy.

5 53))

My sister's gone to Italy to study Italian.

- been to and gone to have different meanings. been is the past participle of be, and gone is the past participle of go.
- In the present perfect we use been to (NOT gone to or been in) to say that somebody has visited a place.
  - I've been to the USA three times. Have you been to the new Italian restaurant in George Street?
- We use gone to when somebody goes to a place and is still there:
  - My parents have gone to the USA for their holidays. They don't come back until Saturday.
- Compare: Nick has been to Paris = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.
  - Nick has gone to Paris = He went to Paris and he is in Paris

### **GRAMMAR BANK**

### 12A

- a Write the sentences with contractions.
  I have seen the film. I've seen the film.
  - 1 She has not read the book.
  - 2 You have not washed the dishes.
  - 3 We have done the housework.
  - 4 He has been ill.
  - 5 They have not eaten Japanese food before.
- **b** Write +, -, and ? sentences in the present perfect.
  - + I/meet a famous actor.

    I've met a famous actor.
  - 1 # I/forget your name
  - 2 🖃 my boyfriend/wear his new shirt
  - 3 ? you/speak to your boss
  - 4 they / do their homework
  - 5 ? your brother / work in New York
  - 6 + the train/leave the station
  - 7 we/take any photos
  - 8 ? the children / eat all the biscuits
  - 9 my girlfriend / call me today
  - 10 

    Janet/leave her book at home

**c** Write a sentence in the present perfect for each picture. Use the verbs in the box.

break buy fall go read win

his leg.
to the beach.
off his motorbike.
the newspaper.
a new car.

### **⋖** p.92

### 12B

a Circle the correct form.

Have you ever eaten Did you ever eat in 'Appetito'?

- $1\ \ I \ \textit{haven't bought} \ | \ \textit{didn't buy} \ \text{any new clothes recently}.$
- 2 My boyfriend has given | gave me a ring for my last birthday.
- 3. They've spent | spent a lot of money yesterday.
- 4 Have you ever won | Did you ever win a competition?
- 5 My friends have had | had a party last weekend.
- b Circle the correct form.

Let's go to the 'Peking Duck'. I've never been gone there.

- 1 The secretary isn't here. She's *gone* | been to the bank.
- 2 I've never gone | been to the USA.
- 3 My neighbours aren't at home. They've *gone* | been on holiday.
- 4 Have you ever gone | been abroad?
- 5 We have lots of food. We've *gone* | been to the supermarket.

c Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or past simple.

A Have you ever travelled abroad? (travel)

B Yes, I went to Portugal last year. (go)

A 1\_\_\_\_\_you ever \_\_\_\_\_ any countries outside Europe? (visit)

B Yes, I have. I 2\_\_\_\_\_ to Morocco a few years ago. (go)

A Who 3\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ with? (go)

B My husband. It was a work trip and his company <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ for everything. (pay)

A How wonderful! How 5\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ there? (get)

B We 5\_\_\_\_. (fly)

**A** Where 7\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (stay)

B We 8\_\_\_\_\_ a suite in a five-star hotel. It was beautiful! (have)

A 9\_\_\_\_\_ the company \_\_\_\_\_ you on any other trips recently? (take)

**B** No. My husband <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ working there a year later, so that was our only trip. (stop)

A What a pity!

### Days and numbers

### 1 DAYS OF THE WEEK

a Complete the days of the week with the letters.

W Fr S S Th T M

Monday /mʌndeɪ/ \_\_iday /ˈfraɪdeɪ/
\_\_uesday /ˈtjuːzdeɪ/ \_\_aturday /ˈsætədeɪ/
\_\_ednesday /ˈwenzdeɪ/ \_\_unday /ˈsʌndeɪ/
\_\_ursday /ˈθɜːzdeɪ/

b 110)) Listen and check.

c Cover the days of the week. Say them in order.

Useful phrases
the weekend (= Saturday and Sunday)
a weekday (= Monday-Friday)
What day is it today? It's Friday.
Have a good weekend. You too.
See you on Monday.

Capital letters
Days of the week begin with a capital letter.
Tuesday NOT tuesday

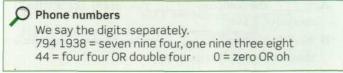
### **2 NUMBERS 0-20**

a Match the words with the numbers.

0	zero /ˈzɪərəu/	11	/r'levn/
1	one /wan/	12	/twelv/
2	two /tu:/	13	thirteen /03: ti:n/
3	three /Oriz/	14	fourteen /for'tim/
4	four /fo:(r)/	15	/fif'ti:n/
5	/farv/	16	sixteen /siks'tiin/
6	six /siks/	17	seventeen /sevn'titn
7	/sevn/	18	/eɪ'tim/
8	eight /eɪt/	19	nineteen /nam'ti:n/
9	nine /nam/	20	/'twenti/
0	ten /ten/		
			4

b 111)) Listen and check.

c Cover the words. Say the numbers.



### < p.5 .

### 3 NUMBERS 21-100

a Write the numbers.

	_21_	twenty-one /twenti wan/
		thirty /ˈθɜːtɨ/
		thirty-five /03ti 'farv/
		forty /ˈfɔːti/
		forty-three /forti 'θrit/
		fifty /ˈfɪfti/
		fifty-nine /frfti 'nam/
	34	sixty /ˈsɪksti/
		sixty-seven /siksti 'sevn/
		seventy /'sevnti/
į.		seventy-two /sevnti 'tu:/
		eighty /erti/
		eighty-eight /eiti 'eit/
		ninety /'namti/
		ninety-four /namti 'fo:/
		a / one hundred /handred/

### Pronunciation

13 and 30, 14 and 40, etc. are similar, but the stress is different, e.g. thirteen, thirty, fourteen, forty, etc. -een is a long sound /ii/, but -y is a short sound /ii/.

**⋖** p.7

### **4 HIGH NUMBERS**

b (1 26)) Listen and repeat.

a Write the missing words or numbers.

105_	a / one hundred and five	
	two hundred	
350	three hundred and	
875	eight hundred seventy-five	
1,000	a / one thousand //θαυznd/	
	one thousand five hundred	
2,012	two thousand and	
5,420	five thousand four and twenty	
	twenty-five thousand	
100,000	a / one hundred	
1,000,000	a / one million / mrljan/	
2,300,000	two million hundred thousand	

b 4 43)) Listen and check.

₹ p.72

### The world

### **VOCABULARY BANK**

### 1 CONTINENTS

a Match the words and continents.

Continent		Adjective	
	Africa /ˈæfrɪkə/	African /ˈæfrɪkən/	
	Asia /'eɪʒə/	Asian /'eɪʒn/	
	Australia /p/streilia/	Australian /b'streilian/	
	Europe /ˈjuərəp/	European /juara'pitan/	
1	North America	North American	
	South America	South American	

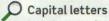
- b (1)15)) Listen and check.
- c Cover the words and look at the map. Can you remember the continents and their adjectives?

### **2 COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES**

a (1)16)) Match the words and countries. Then listen and check.

Country /ˈkʌntri/	Nationality adjective	
England /'mgland/ Ireland /'araland/ Poland /'pauland/ Scotland /'skptland/ Spain /spein/ Turkey /'taki/	-ish English /'nglif/ Irish /'airif/ Polish /'peolif/ Scottish /'skotif/ Spanish /'spænif/ Turkish /'tarkif/	
Germany /ˈdʒɜɪməni/ Mexico /ˈmeksɪkəu/ 1 the (United) States / the US(A)	German /ˈdʒɜɪmən/ Mexican /ˈmeksɪkən/ American /əˈmerɪkən/	
Argentina /u:dʒən'ti:nə/ Brazil /brəˈzːl/ Egypt /ˈiːdʒɪpt/ Hungary /ˈhʌngəri/ Italy /ˈɪtəli/ Russia /ˈrʌʃə/	-ian Argentinian /u:dʒənˈtɪniən Brazilian /brəˈzɪliən/ Egyptian /iˈdʒɪpʃn/ Hungarian /hʌŋˈgeəriən/ Italian /ɪˈtæliən/ Russian /ˈrʌʃn/	
China /ˈtʃaɪnə/ Japan /dʒəˈpæn/	-ese Chinese /tʃaɪˈniːz/ Japanese /dʒæpəˈniːz/	
the Czech Republic /tfek rı'pʌblɪk/ France /frɑ:ns/ Switzerland /'switsələnd/	Czech /tʃek/ French /frentʃ/ Swiss /swis/	

**b** Cover the words and look at the maps. Can you remember the countries and nationalities?



Use CAPITAL letters for countries, continents, nationalities, and languages, e.g. Japan NOT japan; Spanish NOT spanish.









# Classroom language

### The teacher says

- a Match the phrases and pictures 1-13.
  - Open your books, please.
  - Go to page 84.
  - Do exercise a.
  - Read the text.
  - Look at the board.
  - Close the door.
  - 1 Work in pairs / groups.
  - Answer the questions.
  - Listen and repeat.
  - Stand up.
  - Sit down.
  - Turn off your mobile.
  - Please stop talking!
- b (1)32)) Listen and check.

### You say

- a Match the phrases and pictures 14-22.
  - Sorry, can you repeat that, please?
  - 14 Sorry I'm late.
  - I don't understand.
  - Can I have a copy, please?
  - How do you spell it?
  - I don't know.
  - Excuse me, what's \_\_ \_\_in English?
  - Can you help me, please?
  - What page is it?
- b (1)33)) Listen and check.
- c Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Say the sentences.



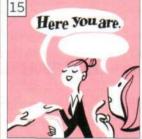
Look at the board. Answer the questions.

- · Use the when we know which (board, questions, etc.). Look at the board. NOT Look at a board.
- · Use the with singular and plural nouns (the board, the questions).





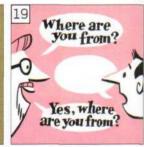


















# **Things**

### **VOCABULARY BANK**

### a Match the words and pictures.

- a book /bok/
- 1 a coin /kom/
- a credit card /'kredit koid/
- a diary /'darəri/
- a dictionary /ˈdɪkʃənri/
- a file /faɪl/
- glasses /ˈglɑ:sɪz/
- headphones /'hedfəunz/
- an identity card /ar'dentəti ka:d/
- an iPod /aipod/
- a key /kii/
- a laptop /ˈlæptop/
- a magazine /mægəˈziɪn/
- a mobile (phone) //məubaɪl/
- a newspaper //nju:zpeipə/
- a pen /pen/
- a pencil /'pensl/
- a photo /fautau/
- a piece of paper /pits av 'perpa/
- a purse /pais/
- scissors /sɪzəz/
- a stamp /stæmp/
- sunglasses //sʌnglɑːsɪz/
- a ticket /'tɪkɪt/
- a tissue /ˈtɪʃuː/
- an umbrella /Am¹brelə/
- a wallet /wpht/
- a watch /wpts/
- b (151)) Listen and check.

### Plural nouns

Some words for things are plural, e.g. glasses, headphones, trousers. Don't use a/an with plural nouns. NOT a glasses, a headphones.

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer.

What is it? \(\int \text{It's a watch.}\)

What are they? They're glasses.

₹ p.12



























### Adjectives

### 1 COMMON ADJECTIVES

- a Match the words and pictures 1-16.
  - bad /bæd/
  - big /big/
  - 1 dangerous /deindzərəs/
  - dirty /'darti/
  - easy /'i:zi/
  - empty /empti/
  - expensive /ik'spensiv/
  - far /faː/
  - fast /fa:st/
  - high /hai/
  - hot /hpt/
  - long /lon/
  - old /əuld/
  - rich /rit[/
  - strong /stron/
  - wrong /rpn/
- b (160)) Listen and check.
- c Match these adjectives with their opposites in a.

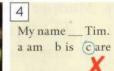
low /lou/ short /fort/ cheap /tʃi:p/ clean /kli:n/ slow /slau/ near /niə/ cold /kəuld/ small /smoil/ new /nju:/ difficult /difikalt/ weak /wi:k/ poor /por/ right /ratt/ full /fol/ good /gud/ safe /serf/

d 161) Listen and check. Then test your partner. A say an adjective and B say the opposite.











safe

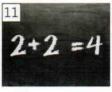






















Modifiers: very/really, quite

We often use these words before adjectives. A Ferrari is very / really fast. It's quite cold today. (= It's cold, but not very cold)

e Look at the things in the list. Say two adjectives for each one. Use modifiers.

A Ferrari Mount Everest Bill Gates The Pyramids Africa Your town / city

A Ferrari – It's really fast and very expensive.

< p.14

### 2 APPEARANCE

- a Match the opposite adjectives and the pictures.
  - blonde /blond/ dark /du:k/
- old /əʊld/ young /jʌŋ/
- beautiful //bju:ttfl/ ugly //agli/ tall /to:l/ short /fo:t/
- fat /fæt/ thin /θιπ/
- b (167)) Listen and check.
- c Cover the adjectives and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.















### Verb phrases

### **VOCABULARY BANK**

- a Match the verbs and pictures.
  - cook /kok/
- do /du:/
  - drink /drink/
  - eat /itt/
  - go /gəu/
  - have /hæv/
  - like /laɪk/
  - listen /'lɪsn/
  - 1 live /hv/
- play /plei/
  - read /ri:d/
  - say /sei/
  - speak /spi:k/
  - study /'stadi/
  - take /teik/
  - want /wont/
  - watch /wot]/
  - wear /weə/
  - work /wa:k/
- b (2 2)) Listen and check.



Work has two meanings.

- 1 She works in a museum. = it's her job
- 2 The phone doesn't work. = it's broken

### have or eat?

Have can be used with both food and drink, and is common with meals, e.g. have a sandwich, have a coffee, have lunch.

Eat can only be used with food, e.g. eat fast food.

- c Cover the verbs and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.
- < p.20



in a flat



in an office



children



economics



German



a new car



a newspaper



animals



to the cinema





to music



tennis



an umbrella



homework / housework



the guitar



sorry



mineral water



fast food



dinner



exercise



glasses

### Jobs

- a Match the words and pictures.
  - an administrator /ədˈmɪnɪstreɪtə/
  - 1 an architect /arkitekt/
  - a builder /bildə/
  - a chef / a cook /fef//kuk/
  - a dentist /dentist/
  - a doctor /'dokta/
  - an engineer /end3i/n10/
  - a factory worker /fæktəri waxkə/
  - a flight attendant /flast atendant /
  - a footballer /futboile/
  - a hairdresser //headresa/
  - a journalist /'dʒɜːnəlɪst/
  - a lawyer /ˈlɔːjə/
  - a (bank) manager /('bæŋk) mænidʒə/
  - a model /modl/
  - a musician /mjuˈzɪʃn/
  - a nurse /nais/
  - a pilot /parlət/
  - a policeman / a policewoman /pollisman//polliswoman/
  - a receptionist /rt/sepfənist/
  - a shop assistant /'fop asistant/
  - a soldier /'səuldʒə/
  - a teacher /'tittfə/
  - a vet /vet/
  - a waiter / a waitress / weita/ / weitras/

### O Pronunciation

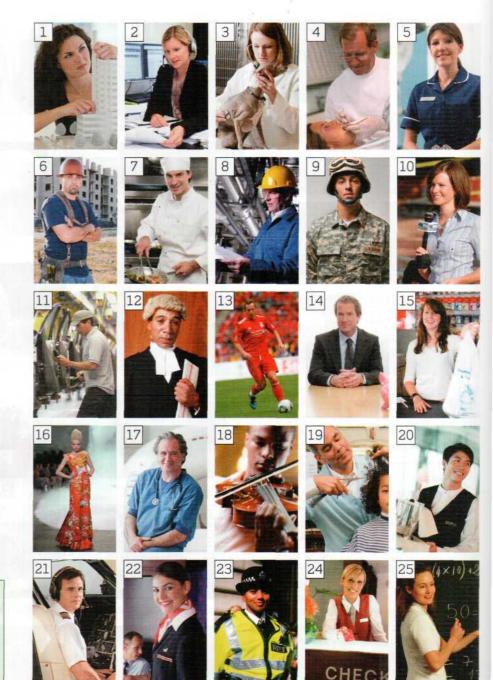
In multisyllable words, final -er/-or is pronounced /a/, e.g. doctor, teacher.
Final -ian is pronounced /ʃn/, e.g. musician.

#### a/an+jobs

We use a / an + job words. She's a model. NOT She's model.

- b (28)) Listen and check.
- c Cover the jobs. In pairs, say what the people do.

She's a vet. He's an engineer.



d (29)) Listen and repeat the sentences. What do you do?

### What do you do?

I'm **a** musician. I'm **an** engineer.

I work **for** a
French company.
I work **in** a shop.

I'm a student.
I'm at university.
I'm at school.

I'm unemployed.
I'm retired.

# The family

### **VOCABULARY BANK**

- a Look at the two family trees. Number the people in relation to Richard.
  - 1 aunt /a:nt/
  - 2 brother /braða/
  - 3 cousin /kazn/
  - 4 daughter /doite/
  - 5 father /fordə/
  - 6 grandfather /'grænfo:ðə/
  - 7 grandmother /grænmʌðə/
  - 8 mother /mada/
  - 9 nephew /'nefju:/
  - 10 niece /nis/
  - 11 sister /sista/
  - 12 son /san/
  - 13 uncle /'Ankl/
  - 14 wife /warf/
- **b** Complete 1–3 with <u>chil</u>dren, <u>grand</u>parents, <u>pa</u>rents.
  - 1 my father and my mother = my \_\_\_\_\_/pearants/
    - 2 my grandfather and my grandmother =
      - my\_\_\_\_\_/grænpeərənts/
    - 3 my son and my daughter = my \_\_\_\_\_\_/tʃildrən/
- c (2.32)) Listen and check your answers to a and b.

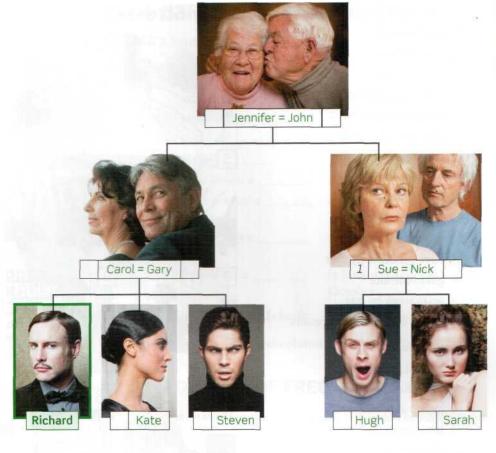
### More family words

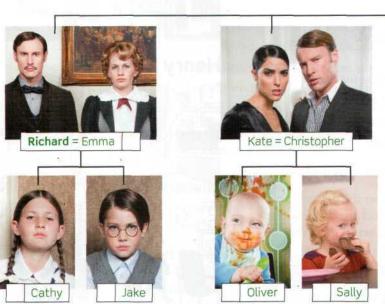
My wife's mother = my mother-inlaw; My sister's husband = my brother-in-law, etc.

My mother's second husband = my **stepfather** 

My father's daughter from another wife = my stepsister

d Cover the words. In pairs, ask and answer.





Who's Jennifer? She's Richard's grandmother.

Who are Sue and Nick? They're Richard's aunt and uncle.



# **Everyday activities**

a Match the verbs and pictures.

### Suzy Stressed

- have a shower
- have a coffee
- do the housework
- start work at 8.30
- finish work at 6.30
- get dressed
- 1 wake up at 7.00
- have lunch at work
- go shopping
- go to bed late
- have pizza for dinner
- get home late
- go to work by bus
- watch TV and check emails

### Henry Healthy

- go to Italian classes
- do Italian homework
- 1 get up at 8.00
- have breakfast
- do exercise
- go home early
- walk to work
- relax
- take the dog for a walk
- sleep for eight hours
- make the dinner
- have a bath
- b (2 37)) Listen and check.
- c In pairs, cover the phrases and look at the pictures. A describe Suzy's day, then B describe Henry's day. Then swap.

### O have

Have has two meanings.

- 1 For family and possessions, e.g. I have three children. He has a big house.
- 2 For activities, e.g. I have lünch at 1.30. She has a shower in the morning.

### Suzy Stressed



### Henry Healthy



### **VOCABULARY BANK**

### Time

### 1 TELLING THE TIME

a Match the clocks and phrases.



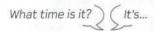
- It's a quarter past six.
- It's six o'clock.
- 1 It's a quarter to seven.
- It's ten past six.
- It's five to seven.
- It's twenty-five to seven.
- It's half past six.
- It's three minutes past six.
- It's twenty past six.
- b (2 24)) Listen and check.



You can ask for the time in two different ways: What time is it? OR What's the time?

For times which are not multiples of five we use *minutes*, e.g. 6.03 = It's three minutes past six.

c Cover the phrases. Ask and answer with a partner.



₹ p.26

### 2 EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY

a Complete the expressions.

How often do you see your friends?

	2		CONTRACTOR OF METHOD AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
	1	every /'evri/ day	M, T, W, Th, F, S, S
	2	every w	week 1, week 2, week 3, etc
	3	every m	January, February, March, et
	4	every y	2001, 2002, 2003, etc.
	5	once /wans/ a	only on Mondays
D)	6	twice/twais/ a	on Mondays and Wednesdays
	7	three times a	on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays
	8	four times a	in January, April, July, and October

- b (2 46)) Listen and check.
- c Cover the left-hand column. Test yourself.

### 3 ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- a Match sentences 1–6 with a–f. What do the highlighted words mean?
  - 1 I always /5:lwerz/ get up at 7.00 during the week.
  - 2 a I often /bfn/go to the cinema after work.
  - 3 | I usually / jurguali/ finish work at 6.00.
  - I sometimes /'samtaimz/ meet a friend for lunch.
  - I hardly ever /ha:dli evə/ go to the theatre.
  - 6 I never / nevə/ have coffee.
  - a About seven or eight times a month.
  - b I start work at 8.00 every day.
  - c But on Fridays we stop at 3.00.
  - d I don't like it.
  - e Only once or twice a year.
  - f About once or twice a month.
- b (2 47)) Listen and check.

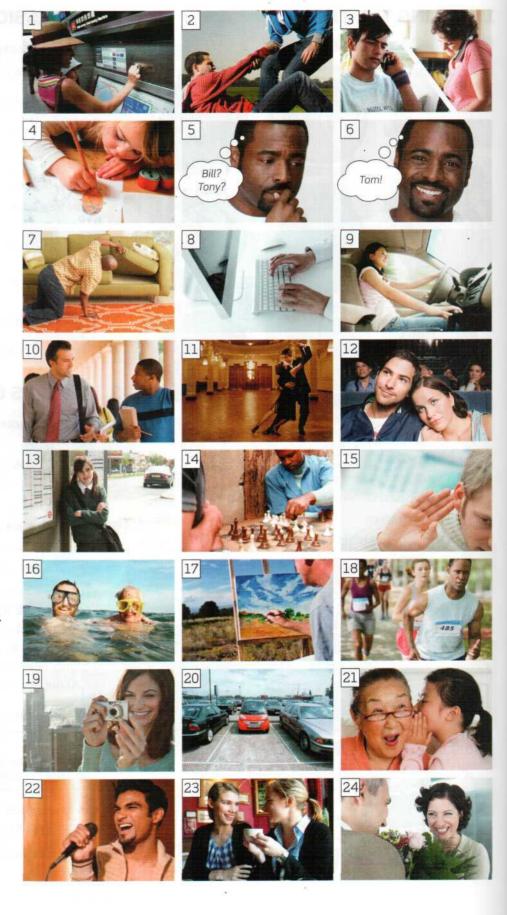
### normally Normally is the s

Normally is the same as usually. I normally get up early = I usually get up early.

- c Cover sentences 1–6 and look at a–f. Can you remember the sentences?
- **d** (2 48)) Listen and repeat the highlighted adverbs of frequency.
- ✓ p.32

# More verb phrases

- a Match the verbs and pictures.
  - 1 buy (a ticket) /bai/
  - call / phone (your mum) /kɔːl/ /fəon/
  - dance (the tango) /doins/
  - draw (a picture) /draw/
  - drive (a car) /draw/
  - find (a parking space) /famd/
  - forget (somebody's name) /fə'get/
  - give (somebody flowers) /giv/
  - hear (a noise) /hɪə/
  - help (somebody) /help/
  - look for (your keys) /lok for/
  - meet (for a coffee) /mint/
  - paint (a picture) /peint/
  - play (chess) /plet/
  - remember (somebody's name)
  - run (a race) /ran/
  - see (a film) /si:/
  - sing (a song) /sm/
  - swim (in the sea) /swim/
  - take (photos) /teik/
  - talk (to your teacher) /to:k/
  - tell (somebody a secret) /tel/
  - use (a computer) /ju:z/
  - wait for (a bus) /weit for/
- b (254)) Listen and check.
- c Cover the verbs and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.
- √ p.36



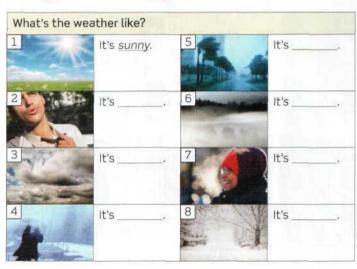
### The weather and dates

### **VOCABULARY BANK**

### 1 THE WEATHER

a Complete the chart with words from the list.

cloudy /'klaudi/ hot /hot/ raining /remm/ windy /windi/ cold /kəuld/ snowing /'snoom/ sunny /'sani/ foggy /'fogi/



b (38)) Listen and check.

Other adjectives for temperature warm /warm/ = a nice temperature, not very hot (opposite = cool/ku:l/)

c Cover the chart and look at the pictures. Ask and answer with a partner.

What's the weather like? It's sunny.

### The four seasons

d (3 9)) Match the words and pictures. Listen and check.



e What's the weather like today? What season is it where you are?

### 2 THE DATE

Complete the months. Remember to use CAPITAL letters!

January \_\_pril \_\_uly ctober \_\_ebruary \_\_ugust \_\_ovember arch une eptember ecember

b 3 29)) Listen and check.

c Complete the numbers and words.

first /fasst/ 1st second //sekand/ 2nd 3rd third /03:d/ 4th fourth /fo:0/ fifth /fif0/ 5th 6th /siks0/ 7th /ˈsevnθ/ eighth /ert0/ ninth /nam0/ 10th /ten0/ 11th /rlevnθ/ twelfth /twelf0/ 13th /03:'ti:n0/ 14th /fɔːˈtiːnθ/ twentieth / twentio0/ 21st /twenti 'fasst/ twenty-second /twenti 'sekond/ 23rd \_/twenti 'θ3:d/ twenty-fourth /twenti for0/ 30th /\theta:tiə0/ thirty-first /03:ti 'f3:st/

3 30)) Listen and check.

### Writing and saying the date

We write

We say

12th March the twelfth of March

the twenty-second of January

### Prepositions with years, months, and dates

Use in + years, e.g. The Rio Olympics are in 2016. Use in + months, e.g. My birthday's in February. Use on + dates, e.g. The meeting is on Friday 5th September.

### Saying years

1807 eighteen oh seven

1936 nineteen thirty-six

2008 two thousand and eight (for years 2000-2010)

2011 two thousand and eleven OR twenty eleven

What's the date today? What's the date tomorrow? What year is it?

# go, have, get

- a Match the verbs and pictures.
  - by bus / by car / by plane /bas//kar//plein/
  - 1 for a walk /work/
  - home (from school) /həum/
  - out (on Friday night) /ast/
  - shopping /'fopm/
  - to a restaurant / restront/
  - to bed (late) /bed/
  - to church / to mosque /tf3:tf/ /mpsk/
  - to the beach /bitts/
  - back (to work) /bæk/
  - on holiday //holəder/
  - a car/a bike /kaɪ//bɪk/
  - long hair /lon 'heə/
  - breakfast / lunch / dinner /brekfast/ /lants/ //dina/
  - a drink /drink/
  - a good time /god taim/
  - a sandwich /'sænwid3/
  - a shower / a bath / a swim /ˈʃauə/ /bɑtθ/ /swim/
  - a newspaper (= buy) /'njurzperpə/
  - a <u>ta</u>xi / a bus / a train (= take)
  - /'tæksi/ /bas/ /trein/
  - an email / a letter (= receive)
    - /'i:merl/ /'letə/
  - dressed /drest/
  - home (= arrive) /hoom/
  - to the airport (= arrive) //eapoit/
  - up (early) /Ap/
- b (3 61)) Listen and check.
- c Cover the expressions and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.
- **d** Take turns to say three things you did yesterday and three you did last week with went, had, or got.

Yesterday I got up early. I had breakfast in a café. I went shopping...

**⋖** p.57



### The house

### **VOCABULARY BANK**

### 1 ROOMS

Match the words and pictures 1-10.

- a bathroom /ˈbɑːθruːm/
- a bedroom /bedrum/
- a dining room /damm ru:m/
- a garage /ˈgærɑɪʒ/
- a garden /ˈgɑɪdn/
- a hall /horl/
- a kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/
- a living room /ˈlɪvɪŋ ruːm/
- 1 a study / stadi/
- a toilet / toilet/

### 2 PARTS OF A ROOM

Match the words and pictures 11-15.

- a balcony /bælkəni/
- the ceiling /'si:lin/
- the floor /flox/
- the stairs /steaz/
- the wall /wo:1/

### **3 THINGS IN A ROOM**

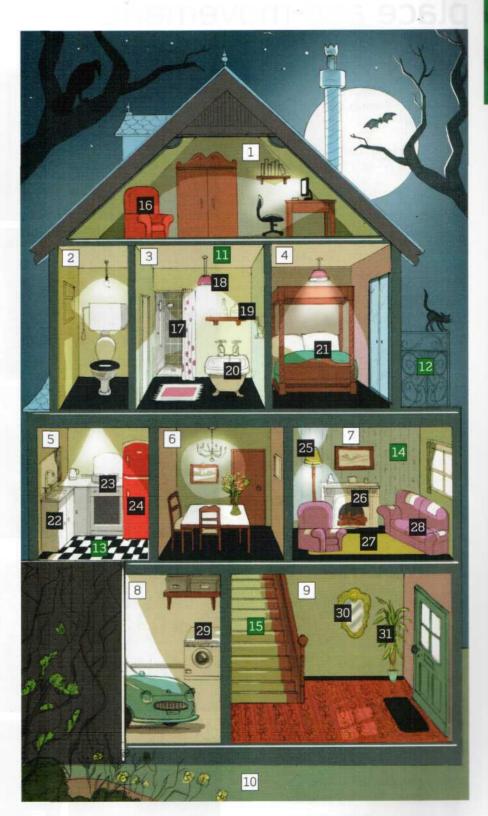
- a Match the words and pictures 16-31.
  - an armchair //aimtfeə/
  - a bath /bα:θ/
  - a bed /bed/
  - a carpet /ka:pit/
  - a cooker /ˈkukə/
  - a cupboard /knbad/
  - a fireplace /faiəpleis/
  - a fridge /frid3/
  - a lamp /læmp/
  - a light /lart/
  - a mirror /'mɪrə/
  - a plant /ploint/
  - a shelf (shelves) /felf/
  - a shower /ˈʃauə/
  - a sofa / a couch /'səufə/ /kautʃ/
  - a washing machine /woʃiŋ məʃiɪn/

### O Central heating and air conditioning

Central heating is a system that makes a house warm, usually using radiators.

a house cool.

Air conditioning is a system that makes



- b 4 12)) Listen and check 1-3.
- c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.
- < p.62

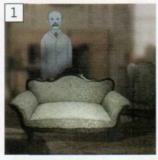
# Prepositions: place and movement

### 1 PLACE

- a Match the words and pictures.
  - in /m/
  - in front of /in frant əv/
  - on /pn/
  - under /\ndə/
  - 1 behind /brhamd/
  - between /bi'twi:n/
  - opposite /'ppazit/
  - next to /'nekst tu/
  - over /ˈəuvə/
- b 421)) Listen and check.
- **c** In pairs, ask and answer about the pictures.

Where's the ghost?

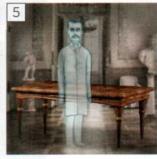
( It's under the bed.

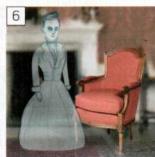


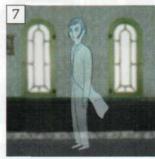
















### 2 MOVEMENT

- a Match the words and pictures.
  - from...to /from/ /tu/
  - into /'intu/
  - out of /'aut ov/
  - up '/Ap/
  - down /daon/
  - 1 towards /təˈwəːdz/
- b (4)22)) Listen and check.
- c In pairs, ask and answer about the pictures.

Where's the ghost going?

It's going from the bar to room 11.

**⋖** p.65









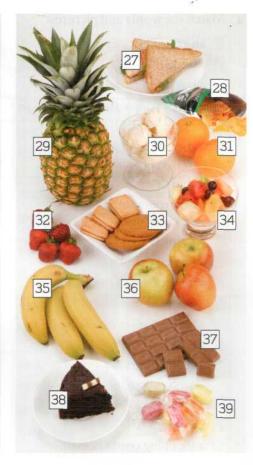


### Food

### **VOCABULARY BANK**







### a Match the words and pictures.

### Breakfast /brekfast/

- bread /bred/
- butter /'bʌtə/
- cereal /'sipripl/
- cheese /tʃiɪz/
- coffee /ˈkɒfi/
- eggs /egz/
- jam /dʒæm/
- (orange) juice /dʒu:s/
- milk /milk/
- sugar /'ʃogə/
- 1 tea /tii/
- toast /təust/

### Lunch / dinner /lants/ /'dino/

- fish /fij/
- meat (steak, <u>chi</u>cken, <u>sau</u>sages, ham) /mit//
- (olive) oil /oil/
- pasta /'pæstə/
- rice /rais/
- salad /'sæləd/

### Vegetables //vedatablz/

- carrots /ˈkærəts/
- chips (French fries) /tʃɪps/
- a lettuce /'letis/
- mushrooms /'mafromz/
- onions /'Anjenz/
- peas /pi:z/
- potatoes /pəˈteɪtəuz/
- tomatoes /təˈmɑːtəʊz/

### b 429)) Listen and check.

- c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.
- **⋖** p.68

### Fruit /fruit/

- apples /aplz/
- ba<u>na</u>nas /bəˈnɑːnəz/
- oranges /brind3iz/
- a pineapple /'pamæpl/
- strawberries //strabariz/

### Desserts /dr'zarts/

- cake /keik/
- fruit salad /fruit 'sælad/
- ice cream /ais 'kri:m/

### Snacks /snæks/

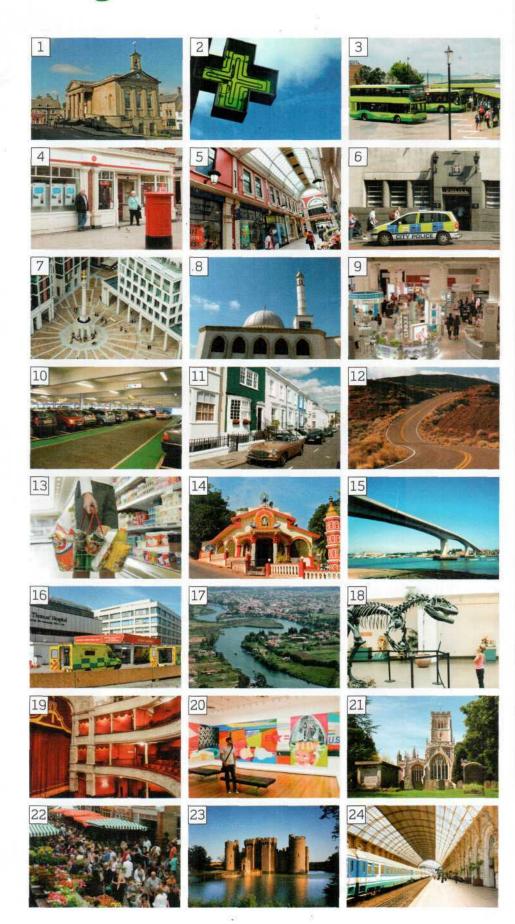
- biscuits /'biskits/
- chocolate /'tfoklet/
- crisps /krisps/
- sandwiches /sænwid3iz/
- sweets /swirts/

# Places and buildings

- a Match the words and pictures.
  - an art gallery /'ait gæləri/
  - a bridge /brid3/
  - a bus station /bas sterfn/
  - a car park /'kg: pg:k/
  - a castle /ˈkɑːsl/
  - a chemist's / a pharmacy /ˈkemists/ /ˈfɑːməsi/
  - a church /tfs:tf/
  - a department store
    - /di'partment stor/
  - a hospital /hospitl/
  - a market /'ma:kit/
  - a mosque /mosk/
  - a museum /mjuˈziːəm/
  - a police station /pɔˈliːs steɪʃn/
  - a post office /'poust ofis/
  - a <u>rail</u>way <u>sta</u>tion

/reilwei steifn/

- a river / rivə/
- a road /rəud/
- a shopping centre/a mall
  //fopin senta//moil/
- a square /skweə/
- a street /stritt/
- a supermarket //su:pəmarkit/
- a temple //templ/
- a theatre /biota/
- 1 a town hall /taon 'horl/
- b (5)3)) Listen and check.
- c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.
- < p.76



# Irregular verbs

5 58))

Present	Past simple	Past participle	
be /bii/	was /woz/ were /wa:/	been /bim/	
become /bi'kam/	became /bi'keim/	become	
begin /brˈgɪn/	began /brˈgæn/	begun /brˈgʌn/	
break /breik/	broke /brook/	broken //braokan/	
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /broit/	brought	
build /bild/	built /bilt/	built	
buy /bai/	bought /boxt/	bought	
can /kæn/	could /kod/	_	
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kort/	caught	
come /knm/	came /kerm/	come	
cost /kpst/	cost	cost	
do /duː/	did /did/	done /dʌn/	
drink /drijjk/	drank /drænk/	drunk /draŋk/	
drive /drarv/	drove /droov/	driven //drɪvn/	
eat /i:t/	ate /ent/	eaten /ˈiːtn/	
fall /fɔːl/	fell /fel/	fallen /ˈfɔːlən/	
feel /fi:I/	felt /felt/	felt	
find /famd/	found /faond/	found	
fly /flai/	flew /flu:/	flown /floon/	
forget /fa'get/	forgot /fə'got/	forgotten /fəˈgɒtn/	
get /get/	got /got/	got .	
give /gɪv/	gave /gerv/	given /ˈgɪvn/	
go /gəu/	went /went/	gone /gon/	
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had	
hear /hɪə/	heard /ha:d/	heard	
know /nəo/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	

Present	Past simple	Past participle
leave /lizv/	left /left/	left
lose /luːz/	lost /lost/	lost
make /merk/	made /meid/	made .
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met
pay /peɪ/	paid /peid/	paid
put /pot/	put	put
read /riid/	read /red/	read /red/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said
see /si:/	saw /so:/	seen /sim/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sit/	sat /sæt/	sat
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spauk/	spoken //spaukan/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent
stand /stænd/	stood /stud/	stood
swim /swim/	swam /swæm/	swum /swam/
teach /titt[/	taught /to:t/	taught
take /teik/	took /tok/	taken /ˈteɪkən/
tell /tel/	told /təold/	told
think /Ðɪŋk/	thought /05xt/	thought
understand	understood	understood
/Andə'stænd/	/Andə'stud/	
wake /weik/	woke /wauk/	woken /ˈwəʊkən/
wear /weə/	wore /wa/	worn /watn/
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won
write /ran/	wrote /rout/	written /ˈrɪtn/

# Vowel sounds

	usual spelling	! but also		usual spelling	! but also	
fish	i his this film six big swim	English women busy	up	u bus lunch ugly run lucky cut	come brother son does young	
Ti tree	ee meet three ea speak eat e me we	people police key niece	train	a* name make ai rain paint ay play day	break steak great eight they grey	
cat	a thanks flat black Japan have stamp		phone	o* home close old don't oa road toast	slow low	
car	ar garden party start a father glasses dance	aunt	bike	<ul><li>i* nine twice</li><li>y my why</li><li>igh high night</li></ul>	buy	
clock	o hot stop coffee long not box	what watch want	owl	ou out thousand house count ow how brown		
horse	or sport door al talk small aw saw draw	water four bought thought	boy	oi coin noise toilet oy toy enjoy		
bull	u full put oo good book look room	could would woman	ear	eer beer engineer ere here we're ear year hear	really idea	
boot	oo school food u* June use ew new flew	do fruit juice shoe	chair	air airport stairs fair hair are square careful	their there wear	
computer	Many different spellir /ə/ is always unstressed teacher umbrella Ar second ago	i	tourist	A very unusual sound. euro Europe poor sure plural		
bird	er her verb ir first third ur nurse turn	learn work world word	/i/	A sound between /1/ and /iː/.  Consonant + y at the end of words is pronounced /i/.  happy any thirsty		
egg	e yes help ten pet very red	friend bread breakfast any said	/u/	An unusual sound. education usually s	ituation	
especially before consonant + e						

# Consonant sounds

### **SOUND BANK**

	usual s	pelling	! but also		usual s	pelling	! but also
parrot	p pp	paper pilot Poland sleep apple happy	- 11 91	thumb	th	think thirty throw bathroom fourth tenth	
b. bag	b bb	be table job builder number rubber		mother	th	the these then other that with	
K key	c k ck	credit card actor kitchen like black back	Christmas chemist's	chess	tch t (+ure)	cheap children church watch match picture adventure	
girl	g gg	green get angry big eggs bigger		d3. jazz	j dge	January juice July enjoy bridge fridge	German manager
flower	f ph ff	Friday fifteen wife photo elephant office coffee		leg	1 11	like little plane girl small spelling	
vase	v	very eleven live travel river love	of	right	r	red rich problem try sorry terrible	write wrong
tie	t tt	tea take student sit letter bottle	liked dressed	witch	w	window twenty Wednesday win why when	one once
dog	d dd	dance understand bad read address middle	played tired	yacht	y before <b>u</b>	yellow yesterday young yes use university music student	
snake	s ss ci/ce	sister stops stress actress city cinema centre nice	a a	monkey	m mm	man Monday money swim summer swimming	
zebra	z s	zero Brazil music please dògs watches	n .	nose	n nn	no never nine ran dinner thinner	know
shower	sh ti (+ vov	shopping shoes Spanish fish wel) station information	sugar sure	singer	ng	song England language thing long going	think bank
television	si (+on)	revision decision confusion	usually garage	house	h	happy hungry hotel behind hall head	who whose

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