

PRACTICE

when, as soon as

1 Complete the sentences with your ideas.



T 9.2 Listen and compare your answers.

What if ... ?

2 Look at these hopes for the future. Make sentences using *If ... will ...*

If I don't go out so much, I'll do more work.
If I do more work, I'll ...

IF ...

I don't go out so much
 ↓
 do more work
 ↓
 pass my exams
 ↓
 go to university
 ↓
 study medicine
 ↓
 become a doctor
 ↓
 earn a good salary.

IF ...

I stop smoking
 ↓
 have more money
 ↓
 save some every week
 ↓
 be rich when I'm thirty
 ↓
 have my own business
 ↓
 make a lot of money
 ↓
 retire when I'm forty.

What will you do?

3 Work with a partner. One of you is going skiing for the first time. The other sees all the problems. Use these ideas to help you.

What will you do if there's no snow?

We'll go walking.

- don't like the food
- it rains
- don't learn to ski
- hurt yourself
- there's nothing to do in the evening
- don't make any friends
- lose your money
- get lost in a snowstorm



Make a similar conversation about going on safari for the first time.



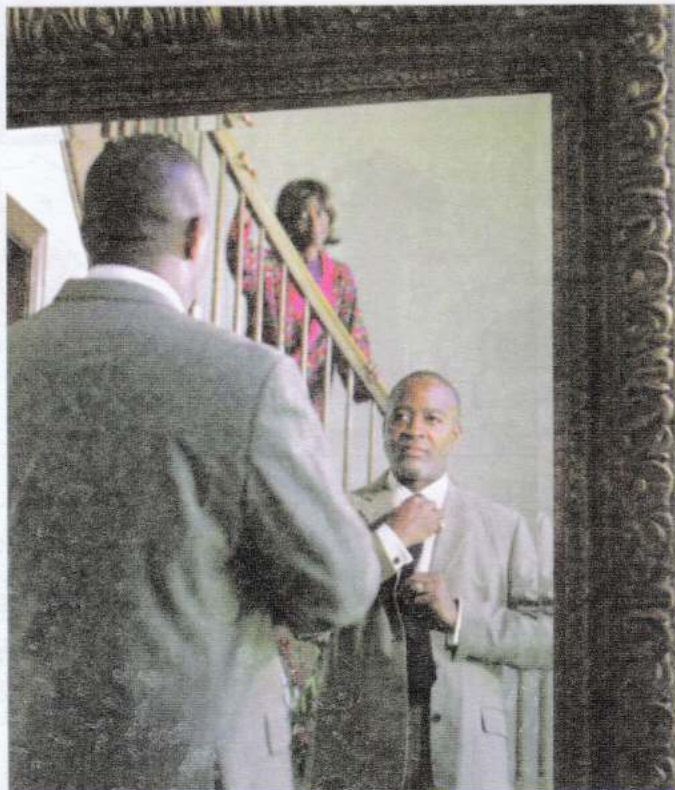
Discussing grammar

4 Complete the sentences with *when, if, before, or until*.

- 1 I'll have a bath _____ I go to bed.
- 2 I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll ring you _____ I arrive.
- 3 _____ it's a nice day tomorrow, we can go swimming.
- 4 Wait here _____ I get back.
- 5 _____ you have any problems, just ask for help.
- 6 I want to get home _____ it gets dark.
- 7 I'm going to have driving lessons _____ I pass my test.
- 8 Give me your address _____ you go home.

When I get to New York . . .

5 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. Put *if, when, while, or as soon as* into each box.



Mary Bye, darling. Have a good trip to New York.

Paul Thanks. I'll ring _____ (ring) you _____ I arrive at the hotel.

Mary Fine. Remember I _____ (go) out with Jenny this evening.

Paul Well, _____ you _____ (be) out _____ I _____ (ring), I _____ (leave) a message on the answerphone so you'll know I've arrived safely.

Mary Great. What time do you expect you'll be there?

Paul _____ the plane _____ (arrive) on time, I _____ (be) at the hotel about 10.00.

Mary All right. Give me a ring _____ you _____ (know) the time of your flight back, and I _____ (pick) you up at the airport.

Paul Thanks, darling. Don't forget to water the plants _____ I _____ (be) away.

Mary Don't worry. I won't. Bye!

T 9.3 Listen and check.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Life in 2050

- 1 Read this description of the airline of the future:

'There will be just two crew members, a pilot and a dog. The pilot's job is to feed the dog. The dog's job is to bite the pilot if he tries to touch anything.'

What does this story say about life in the future?

- 2 You will hear an interview with Michio Kaku, Professor of Theoretical Physics at City University, New York. He has written a book, *Visions*, which explains how science will revolutionize the 21st century.

He is asked these questions.

- Are you optimistic about the future?
- Are we ready for the changes that will come?
- Is world population going to be a big problem?
- What will happen to people who don't have computers?
- Will there be a world government?
- Will we have control of everything?
- What are your reasons for pessimism?

Discuss your opinions on these subjects.

- 3 **T 9.4** Listen to the interview. Make notes on Michio Kaku's answers.
- 4 Answer the questions.
- 1 What does Michio Kaku say will continue into the twenty-first century?
 - 2 How do some people react to the new technology? What is his reaction?
 - 3 Why will the population of the world stop increasing?
 - 4 Why will we need a world government?
 - 5 What are some of the things we will be able to control?
 - 6 What examples does he give of the behaviour of 'stupid' people?

What do you think?

Michio Kaku obviously believes in the power of science. What isn't he so sure about? Do you agree?



READING AND SPEAKING

The world's first megalopolis

1 Are these statements about China true or false?

- China is a communist country.
- One in five people in the whole world is Chinese.
- Chinese families can only have one child.
- Chinese people love tradition.
- Chinese people prefer bicycles to cars.
- The biggest city in the world is in China.

2 Read the newspaper article about Pearl River City. Which of the subjects in exercise 1 are talked about?

3 On the map find the following:

- Shenzhen
- Pearl River Estuary
- Guangzhou
- the Hopewell Highway

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Has this city got a name yet?
- 2 Why is it ugly? Why is it exciting?
- 3 What are some of the statistics about Shenzhen that make it a remarkable place?
- 4 In what ways is China changing? Why were Deng Xiaoping's words significant?
- 5 How are the people changing? Why do they want to own a car?
- 6 What does Shenzhen look like?
- 7 Why will this city be important in the 21st century?
- 8 What do these numbers refer to?

1982	thousands
3 million	six months
less than ten years	two hours
40 million	four hours

What do you think?

- In groups, write what you think are the ten largest cities in the world. Compare your list with the class. Your teacher will tell you the answer.
- Make a list of some of the problems that these cities face. Decide which are the three most important problems. Compare your ideas with the class.



To the north of Hong Kong, the world's biggest city is growing. It hasn't got a new name yet, but it will probably be called Pearl River City. **Jonathon Glancey** visits this ugly, exciting mess.





Megalopolis

The town of Shenzhen, just forty kilometres north of Hong Kong, is the world's biggest building site. In 1982 it was a fishing village with two main roads, fields, and a population of 30,000. Now it has a population of 3 million. It is growing at an incredible speed. It is spreading north towards Guangzhou (also known as Canton) and west towards Macau. The Chinese government hopes that in less than ten years this area will be the biggest city on earth, with a population of 40 million people.

China is changing. It is no longer a country where absolutely everything is owned and controlled by the state. Developers are welcome. As Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, said in 1992, 'To get rich is glorious'. The old China of bicycles and Little Red Books is disappearing. A world of mobile phones and capitalism is arriving.

The Chinese people seem to welcome dramatic change. They don't worry about losing traditional ways of life. They want the new. As the posters on the sides of the highways shout, 'Development is the only way.'

Shenzhen is a shocking place, like nowhere else on earth that I have ever seen. It is a city with no boundaries and no centre. There are new concrete office blocks, factories, and housing blocks as far as the eye can see. Not just dozens of new buildings, nor even hundreds, but thousands. And it is all happening so fast. It takes just six months to design, build, and finish a 60-storey, air-conditioned skyscraper. As one architect said to me, 'If you move too slowly here, someone will walk over you.'

The new Hopewell Highway runs from Shenzhen to Guangzhou, and it takes just two hours to do the 123 kilometres. This superhighway will become the main street of a huge new city, as it gets bigger and bigger until the east meets the west, and the countryside in the middle disappears under concrete.

There will of course be more and more cars on the road. People don't want bicycles. If you have a car, it means you have made money. So the traffic will be like in Bangkok, where people spend four hours commuting every day. People eat and work in their car.

Pearl River City very nearly exists. It will probably be the world's First City, the greatest city on earth. It won't be beautiful, but its power, energy, and wealth will be felt in all corners of the world.

VOCABULARY

Hot verbs – take, get, do, and make

- 1 The verbs *take*, *get*, *do*, and *make* are very common in English. Find these examples in the text about China:

get rich it gets bigger and bigger you have made money
it takes two hours to do 123 kilometres

- 2 Here are some more examples.

A How long does it take you to get ready in the morning?
B It takes me about fifteen minutes.

A How long does it take you to get to school?
B I can get here in twenty minutes.

A Do you get tired in the evening?
B Yes. Especially if I've done a lot of homework.

A Do you make a lot of mistakes in English?
B Well, I do my best, but I still make a few mistakes.

Ask and answer the same questions with a partner.

- 3 Put the words and phrases from the box in the correct column.

some shopping back home two tablets a day a cold
angry sure friends up your mind a photo
somebody out for a meal me a favour a reservation
on well with someone a complaint care

TAKE	GET	DO	MAKE

- 4 Complete the sentences with one of the verb phrases. Use the correct form of the verb.

- I _____ while I was in Paris. I bought myself a new sweater.
- 'I don't know if I want coffee or tea.' '_____. You can't have them both.'
- Bye-bye! See you soon. _____ of yourself.
- Aachoo! Oh dear. I think _____.
- 'Are the doors locked?' 'I think so, but I'll just _____.'

T 9.5 Listen and check.

- 5 Discuss these questions with a partner.

- How long does it take to get from your school to the station? From your home to work?
- When did you last do someone a favour/make a complaint/take a photo/get angry?
- What time did you get home last night?
- Do you get on with your parents/your neighbours?
- Do you find it easy to make friends?
- Is your English getting better?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

In a hotel

- 1 What is the best hotel in your city? What facilities does the hotel have?
- 2 Ask and answer questions with a partner about the Grand Hotel.

Where's the conference centre?

On the second floor.



3 Put the lines from the telephone conversation between the receptionist and client in the right order.

Receptionist Hello, the Grand Hotel. Cathy speaking. How can I help you?

Client reservation / make / like / a / I'd / to / please

Receptionist Certainly. When is it for?

Client It's for two nights, the thirteenth and the fourteenth of this month.

Receptionist single / want / do / room / or / double / a / And / you / a

Client A single, please.

Receptionist OK. Yes, that's fine. I have a room for you. And your name is?

Client Robert Palmer.

much / you / Can / it / tell / how / is / me

Receptionist Yes. That's £95 a night. Can I have a credit card number, please?

Client Yes, sure. It's a Visa. 4929 7983 0621 8849.

Receptionist Thank you.

number / could / And / phone / I / have / a

Client Uh huh. 01727 489962.

Receptionist That's fine.

forward / look / seeing / on / you / We / to / thirteenth / the

. Bye-bye.

Client Thanks a lot. Goodbye.

T 9.6 Listen and check.

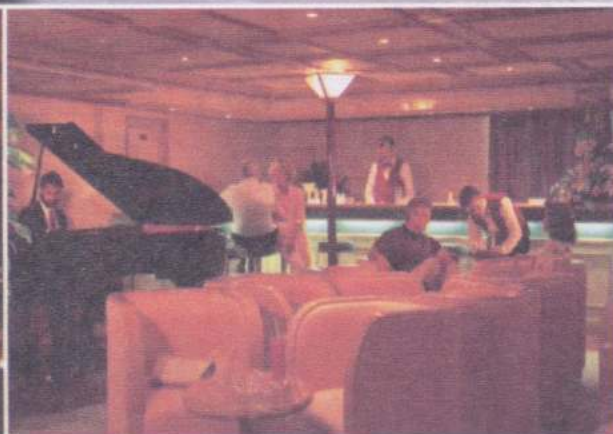
4 With a partner, roleplay the conversation between Robert Palmer and the receptionist as he checks into the hotel.

Good evening.

Hello. I have a reservation. My name's Robert Palmer.

5 Roleplay these conversations with your partner. Phone Reception from your room. Make these requests.

- You can't get the TV to work.
- You'd like an extra pillow.
- You'd like to order Room Service.
- You'd like a wake-up call at 7.00 tomorrow morning.



10 Scared to death

Verb patterns 2 · manage to, used to · -ed/-ing adjectives · Exclamations

STARTER

1 What are these people afraid of? How do they feel?



2 What are you afraid of? Why?

A WALK WITH DEATH

Verb patterns and infinitives

1 Look at the photograph. Does the path look safe to you?

Read about Paul Lay's adventure. How did he feel at different times in the story?

2 Complete the text using these words.

began to feel started aching
used to have went camping
decided to stand up

T 10.1 Listen and check.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What is Paul Lay's hobby?
- 2 What did he use to do with his father?
- 3 Does he go to the same place every year?
- 4 Is the King's Way in good condition?
- 5 Why couldn't he have a rest?
- 6 Why didn't he enjoy the walk?

Don't look down



Paul Lay dances with death in the mountains of southern Spain

I have always enjoyed walking.

When I was a boy, I used to go walking at weekends with my father. We (1) _____ and climbing together.

I try to visit a new place every year. Last year I decided to walk a path in Spain called *El Camino del Rey*, which means the King's Way. It is one of the highest and most dangerous footpaths in Europe. It used to be very safe, but now it is falling down.

I took a train to the village of El Chorro and started to walk towards the mountains. I was very excited. Then the adventure began.

The path was about three feet wide and there were holes in it. It (2) _____ a handrail, but not any more. I didn't know what to do – should I go on my hands and knees, or stand up? I (3) _____ and walk very slowly. At times the path was only as wide as my two boots. I stopped to have a rest, but there was nowhere to sit.

I (4) _____ very frightened. It was impossible to look down or look up. I was concentrating so hard that my body (5) _____. There was no thrill of danger, no enjoyment of the view. I thought I was going to die.

I finally managed to get to the end. I was shaking, and I was covered in sweat from heat and fear. I fell to the ground, exhausted.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Are these verbs followed by the infinitive or *-ing* in the text?
enjoy try decide start begin manage

2 Find the examples of *used to + infinitive*.
Used to expresses a past action which doesn't happen any more.

I used to play games with my brother, but now I don't.

Notice the pronunciation /ju:st to/.

3 Complete these examples from the text.

I used to go _____ at weekends.

I didn't know what _____.

I stopped _____ a rest.

It was impossible _____ down.

There was nowhere _____.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1–10.4 p139

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

1 Complete these sentences with the verb *swim* in the correct form.

1 I go _____ every summer.

2 I started _____ when I was six.

3 I tried _____ in the sea, but it was too rough.

4 My instructor made me _____ up and down the pool.

5 I enjoy _____ very much.

6 Dave used _____ when he was younger, but not any more.

2 Choose the correct form.

1 I've decided *stop / to stop / stopping* smoking.

2 I managed *find / to find / finding* my passport.

3 Let's go *shop / to shop / shopping!*

4 Please let me *go / to go / going* to the picnic!

5 Would you like something *eat / to eat / eating?*

6 I need a recipe for a cake that's easy *make / to make / making*.



When I was young, I used to ...

- 3 **T 10.2** Listen to James talking about his childhood and his life now. Complete the chart. Write one sentence with *used to* for each question.

	Life as a child
1 What/do at the weekend?	
2 What/do in the evening?	
3 Where/go on holiday?	
4 What sports/play?	
5 What TV programmes/like?	
6 What food/like?	



Ask and answer the questions above with a partner about your life now and your life as a child.

What do you do at the weekend?

I usually go shopping and ...

What did you do when you were a child?

I used to play with my friends and ...

Infinitives

- 4 Why do you go to these places?

Why do you go to the hairdresser's?

To have a haircut.

- the post office
- a petrol station
- a bookshop
- the pharmacy
- the library
- the market

With your partner, ask and answer questions about **more** places.

- 5 Make sentences with a line in **A**, a word in **B**, and an infinitive in **C**.

A	B	C
1 I'm hungry. I need	how	to say to you.
2 I'm going to a formal dinner, but I don't know	anything	to talk to.
3 My CD player's broken. Can you show me	where	to eat.
4 Don't talk to me. I have	somebody	to wear.
5 Do I turn left or right? I don't know	how much	to repair it?
6 I'm bored. I haven't got	nothing	to do.
7 'Can you get some meat?' 'Sure. Tell me	something	to go.
8 I feel lonely. I need	what	to buy.'

- T 10.3** Think of some replies. Then listen and compare your answers.

Check it

- 6 Choose the correct form.

- 1 I went to the shops *for to buy / for buy / to buy* some shoes.
- 2 Do you enjoy *read / reading / to read*?
- 3 When I was young, I used *to go / go / going* ice-skating.
- 4 He told me he is moving to Canada. I didn't know what *say / to say / saying*.
- 5 When we were on holiday, we went *swim / to swim / swimming* every day.

VOCABULARY

-ed/-ing adjectives

1 How can you describe the experiences below? Use an adjective from the box.

frightening exciting surprising terrifying boring exhausting

- 1 You get stuck in a lift.
- 2 You go on a 15-mile walk, then climb three mountains.
- 3 You go on the biggest roller coaster in the world.
- 4 You find a spider in the bath.
- 5 Someone shows you their holiday photos for hours and hours ...
- 6 Your teacher says 'You're all such wonderful students that I won't give you any more homework.'

2 How do the people in the photos feel?

He's frightened.

T 10.4 Listen and practise the pronunciation of these words.

- 1 -ing adjectives describe a situation, person, or thing.
 an interesting life
 a boring teacher
 an exciting film
- 2 -ed adjectives describe how people feel.
 I'm very interested in modern art.
 We were bored at the end of the lesson.
 She's excited about going on holiday tomorrow.

3 Complete the sentences. Use one of these adjectives.

excit-	
frighten-	
bor-	-ed
interest-	
confus-	
disappoint-	-ing
worry/worri-	
surpris-	

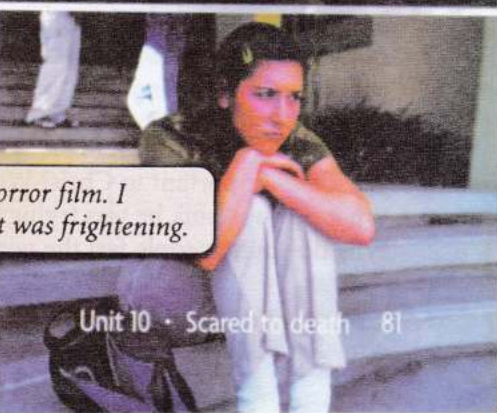
- 1 'I met a famous film star today.' 'Really? How _____!'
- 2 'I spent four hours going round a museum.' 'Was it _____?'
'No, it was _____.'
- 3 'I haven't heard from my parents for two months.' 'You must be _____.'
- 4 'Wow, Maria! What are you doing here?' 'Why are you so _____ to see me?'
- 5 I failed my exam. I worked really hard for it. I'm so _____.
- 6 'Smoke started to come from the front of the plane.' 'Weren't you _____?'
- 7 My computer's broken, and I don't understand the manual. It's so _____.

T 10.5 Close your books. Listen to the beginnings of the lines. Complete them.

4 What have you seen on television or in the cinema recently? What books have you read? What did you think of them? Tell a partner.

I read a spy novel.
It was very exciting.

I saw a horror film. I
thought it was frightening.



READING AND SPEAKING

Into the wild

- 1 Describe what you can see in the photograph. Which country do you think it is? What makes life difficult for people who live here?
- 2 Read the introductory paragraph and the words in **bold**. In pairs, decide whether these statements are true (✓) or false (✗).
 - Chris McCandless died very young.
 - He was killed by hunters.
 - He didn't enjoy his life.
 - He loved nature and a simple life.
 - He wanted to die.
 - He knew he was dying.

What do you want to know about Chris?

- 3 Read to the line ending "... *Thank you!*" his diary reads." and answer the questions.
 - 1 Did Chris keep in touch with his parents?
When did they last hear from him?
 - 2 Why did he get rid of his car and burn his money?
 - 3 What did he need? What didn't he need?
 - 4 In what way was his life rich?
- 4 Read to the line ending "... *I didn't know where he was.*" Choose the best answer.
 - 1 Chris didn't get on with his father because his father
 - had a lot of money.
 - didn't let Chris work in the family business.
 - tried to tell Chris what to do.
 - 2 When the parents didn't hear from Chris,
 - the police got in touch with them.
 - they got in touch with the police.
 - they did nothing.
 - 3 In July 1992
 - his mother dreamt that she heard Chris calling her.
 - his mother is sure that she heard Chris calling her.
 - Chris phoned his mother for help.
- 5 Read to the end. Correct the mistakes in this summary.

Chris got the train to Alaska, and arrived in May, 1992. He lived in a bus, and there was a bed and a bath in it. He was very happy. There was lots to eat – small animals, and fruit and vegetables, which he grew himself.

After five months of living alone, he started to feel ill. He had no strength because he was eating poisonous plants, but he didn't know that this was the reason. He continued eating. He died of food poisoning.

He knew he was dying. He wrote a letter to his parents, and took a photo of himself. He seemed happy to die in these circumstances.

What do you think?

- What was important to Chris? What wasn't important?
- What do you think he was trying to do?
- Why do young people feel the need to break away from their parents?



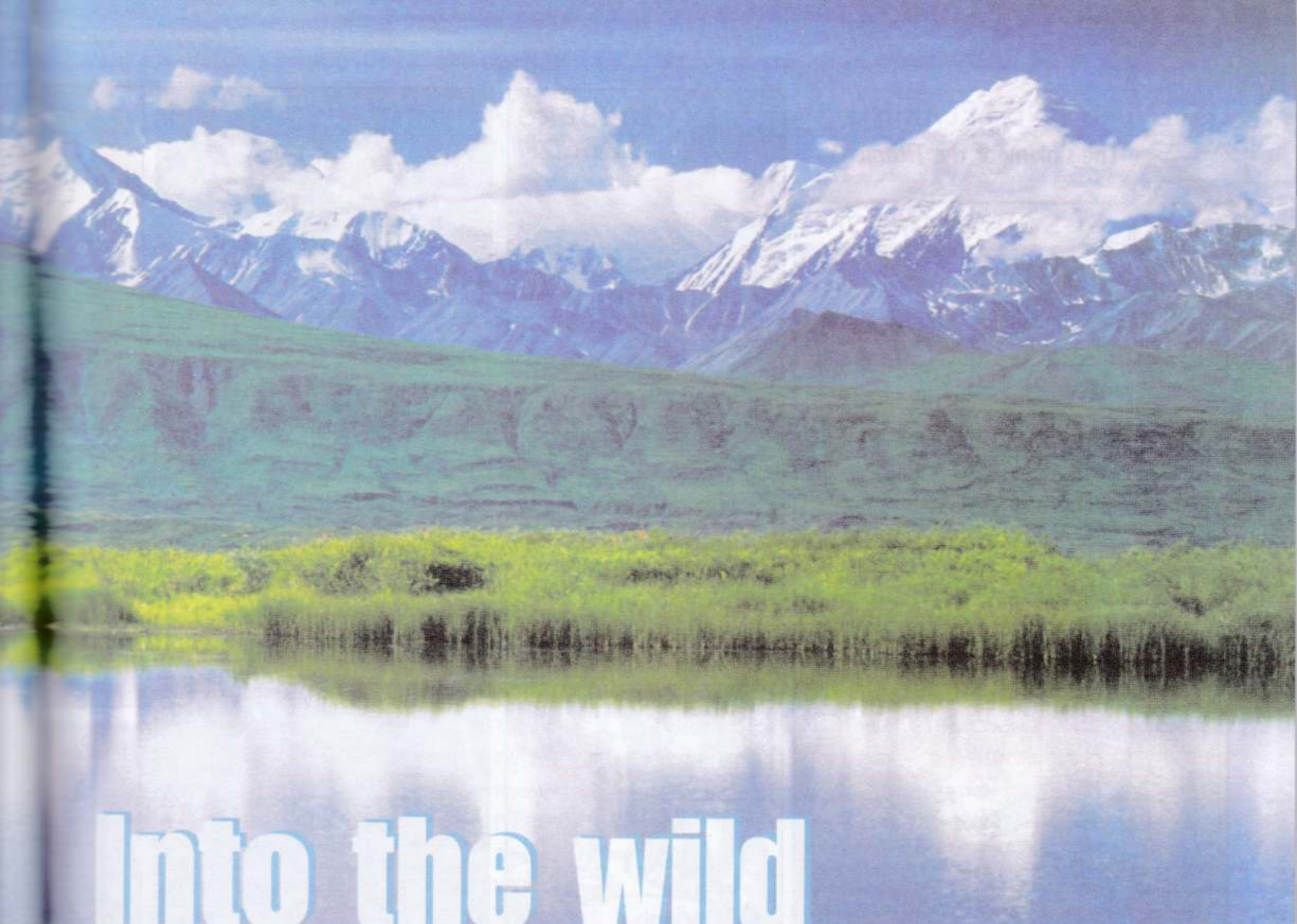
In April 1992, Chris McCandless, a young man from a wealthy American family, hitchhiked to Alaska. Four months later, his dead body was found by a group of hunters. Jon Krakauer investigated the story.

When Chris McCandless graduated from Emory University, Atlanta, in June 1990, he sent his parents a letter containing his final reports. His letter ended 'Say 'Hi' to everyone for me.'

No one in Chris's family ever heard from him again.

He drove west out of Atlanta, and invented a new life for himself with a new name. He left his car in some woods and burned all his money, because, as he wrote in his diary, '**I need no possessions. I can survive with just nature.**'

For the next two years, he hitched to various parts of the United States and



Into the wild

Mexico. He wanted the freedom to go where he wanted and to work when he needed. For him, his life was very rich. **'God, it's great to be alive. Thank you! Thank you!'** his diary reads.

Chris came from a comfortable background. His father had a business which he ran efficiently, and he controlled his own family in a similar way. Chris and his father didn't get on. When his parents didn't hear from him for several months, they contacted the police, but they could do nothing. In July 1992, two years after Chris left Atlanta, his mother woke in the middle of the night. 'I could hear Chris calling me. I wasn't dreaming. He was begging, 'Mom! Help me!' But I couldn't help him because I didn't know where he was.'

Chris's dream was to spend some time in Alaska, and this is where he went in April 1992. In early May, after a few days in the Alaskan bush, Chris found an old bus which hunters used for shelter. It had a bed and a stove. He decided to stay there for a while. **'Total freedom,'** he wrote. **'My home is the road.'**

'I need no possessions. I can survive with just nature.'

However, reality soon changed the dream. He was hungry, and it was difficult to find enough to eat. He shot ducks, squirrels, birds, and sometimes a moose, and with these he ate wild potatoes, wild mushrooms, and berries. He was losing a lot of weight.

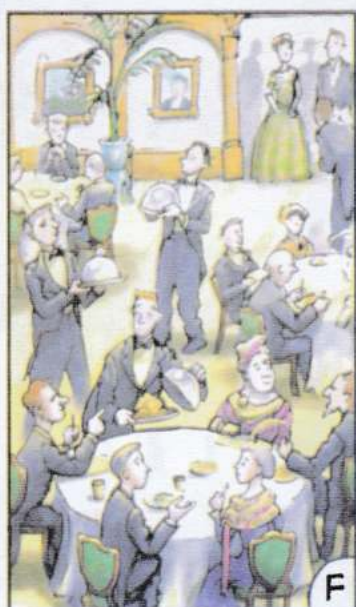
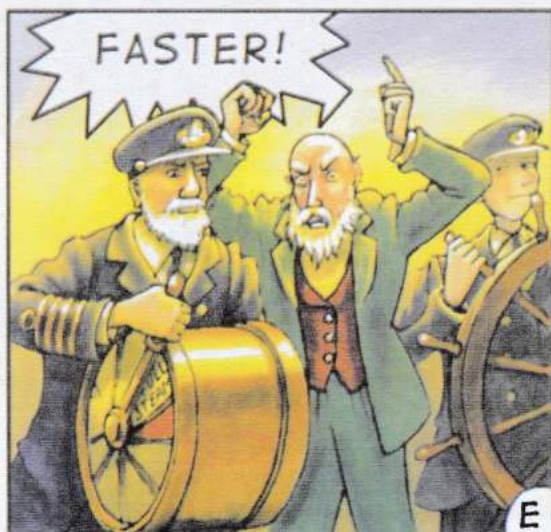
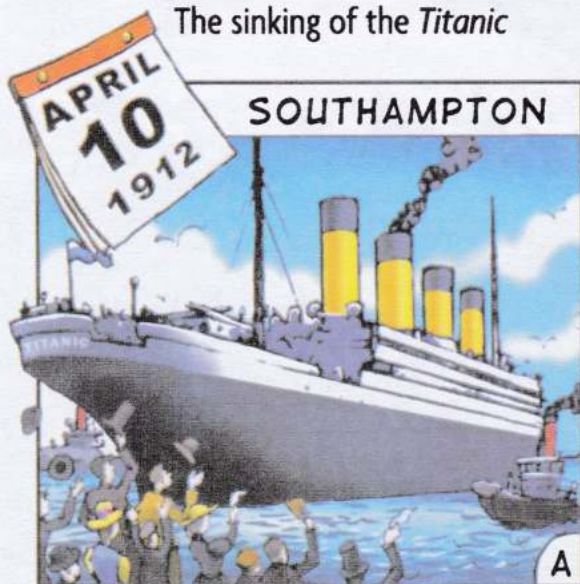
On July 30 he wrote, **'Extremely weak. Fault of potato seed. Can't stand up. Starving. Danger.'** It seems that Chris was eating a part of the wild potato plant that was poisonous. He couldn't get out of the bus to look for food. **'I am trapped in the wild,'** he wrote on August 5.

He became weaker and weaker as he was starving to death. His final note says, **'I have had a good life and thank the Lord. Goodbye and may God bless all!'**

Then he crawled into his sleeping bag and lost consciousness. He probably died on August 18. One of the last things he did was to take a photo of himself, one hand holding his final note, the other hand raised in a brave goodbye. His face is horribly thin, but he is smiling in the picture, and the look in his eyes says 'I am at peace.'

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

The sinking of the *Titanic*



1 What do you know about the sinking of the *Titanic*?

It happened at the beginning of the twentieth century.
There was a film about it starring Leonardo DiCaprio.

2 You will listen to the story of the disaster.
What do you want to know about it?

How many people died?
Weren't there any warnings about icebergs?

3 Look at the pictures. Tell the story in your own words.

The *Titanic* was the biggest and most luxurious ship of its time.
It left Southampton on ...

4 **T 10.6** Listen to two people talking about the *Titanic*.
Put the pictures in the order they talk about them.

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

5 What do these numbers refer to?

1324	900	two	four	days and	nineteen	hours
twenty	two	hours	1,500	706		

6 Match a line of dialogue to a picture.

- 1 'Bye! I hope you enjoy living in America!' **Picture a**
- 2 'Iceberg ahead! Iceberg ahead! Slow down!'
- 3 'Women and children first! Let the women and children go first!'
- 4 'We have seen icebergs in your area. Look out for them.'
- 5 'Faster! Faster! As fast as she can go!'
- 6 'We'll continue playing until the end. We don't want people to worry.'
- 7 'Look at that! It's huge! We're going to hit it.'
- 8 'Would you like a dessert, sir?'
- 9 'I can't look! It's so horrible! I thought the ship was unsinkable.'

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Exclamations with *so* and *such*

- 1 **T 10.7** Read and listen to the sentences.

Tom was scared. He was very scared. He was so scared!

Do you think this use of *so* is more written or spoken? What effect does it have?

- 2 Look at the sentences. When do we use *so*, *such a(n)*, *such*, *so many*, and *so much*?

We were all *so* worried!

The Titanic was *such a* luxurious ship!

It was *such an* awful accident!

They saw *such* huge icebergs!

It was *such* terrible weather!

There are *so many* places I want to go to!

I've got *so much* work!

- 3 Complete the sentences in **A** with *so*, *such a*, *such*, *so many*, or *so much*. Then match them with the sentences in **B**.

A	B
1 Their house is _____ mess!	I could eat a horse.
2 There were _____ people at my birthday party!	I don't know where it's all gone.
3 I'm _____ hungry!	You really didn't have to.
4 Noor and Nabeel are _____ nice people!	She understands every word I say.
5 I've spent _____ money this week!	We had to order more food.
6 A present! For me? You're _____ kind!	Thank you so much for inviting us.
7 We've had _____ nice time!	But I can't stand their kids.
8 Molly's _____ clever child!	I don't know how they live in it.

- T 10.8** Listen and check. Practise the exclamations.

- 4 What can you say ... ?

- at the end of a long journey



- when you finish an interesting book with a sad ending
- as you go round a friend's new flat
- at the end of a wonderful meal
- in a row with your best friend
- at the end of a great English lesson



Roleplay

Student A You are a journalist in New York.

Student B You are one of the passengers who survived the disaster.

A When did you know something was wrong?

B ...

A How was the voyage before that?

B ...

11 Things that changed the world

Passives • Verbs and nouns that go together • Notices

STARTER

- 1 Make true sentences from the chart.
- 2 What is made and grown in your country?

Rice	is	made in	Japan.
Ferraris	are	grown in	Hawaii.
Nikon cameras			Brazil.
Coffee			Italy.
Pineapples			China.

A PHOTOGRAPH THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

Passives

- 1 Read the story of X-rays on p87. Are these sentences true(✓) or false(X)?
 - 1 X-rays were discovered by Wilhelm Roentgen in 1986.
 - 2 The first X-ray photograph was taken by Roentgen's wife.
 - 3 The first X-ray machine was also invented by Roentgen.
 - 4 It is called 'the window into the human body'.
 - 5 X-rays are only used in medicine.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Nearly all the verb forms in the text are in the passive. The passive is formed with the verb *to be* and the past participle.

X-ray machines are used every day.

The first X-ray machine was built in 1896.

- 2 Read the text again. Write the passive verb forms in the chart.

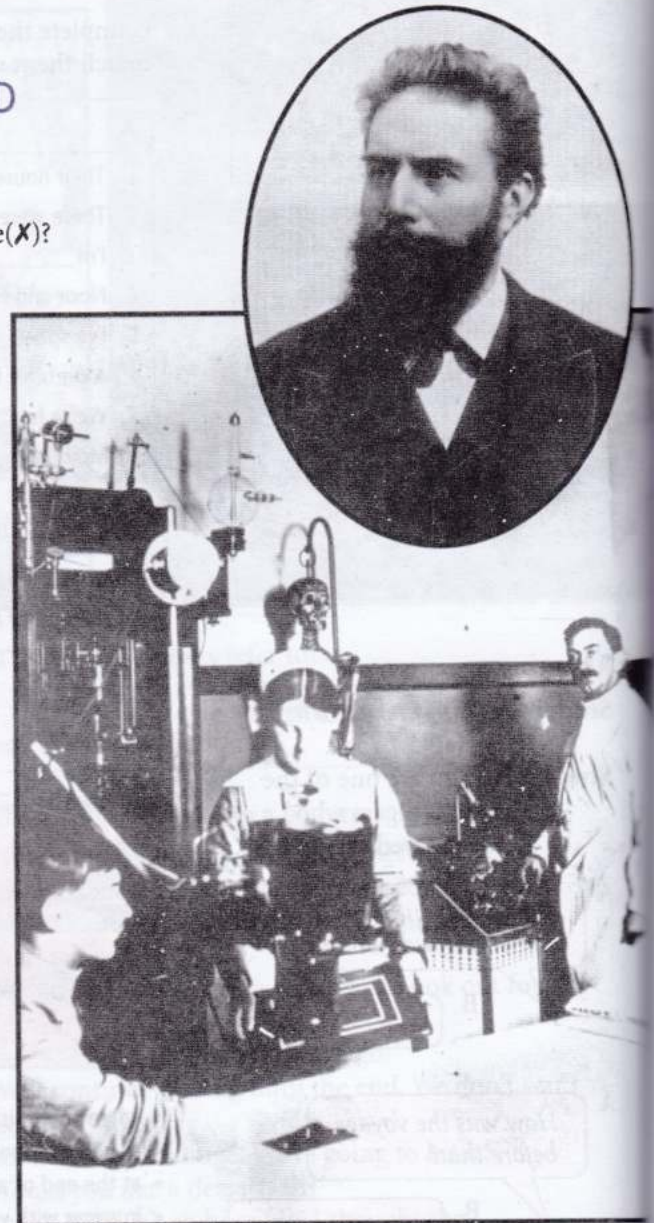
Present Simple	Past Simple	Present Perfect	will Future
are seen			

- 3 What is the main interest of the text? X-rays or Wilhelm Roentgen? When we are more interested in the object of the active sentence, we use the passive.

Active: *Wilhelm Roentgen discovered X-rays.*

Passive: *X-rays were discovered by Wilhelm Roentgen.*

▶▶ Grammar Reference 11.1 p140



A photograph that changed the world

This is the first X-ray photograph. It was taken by a German scientist, Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen, in 1896. It is his wife's hand. The bones in her hand (and also her wedding ring!) are clearly seen in the photo.

X-rays were discovered by accident, while Roentgen was experimenting with electricity. Soon after, he built the first X-ray machine. Immediately, hospital operations were made much safer. For the first time, doctors could see inside people's bodies before they cut them open! In 1901, Roentgen was awarded the very first Nobel Prize in Physics. His invention is still used every day by doctors and dentists, and is called 'the window into the human body'.

Since the introduction of computer imaging in the 1970s, X-ray machines have been used for other things, too. At airports, many criminals have been caught with illegal items in their luggage. Also, lost works of art have been discovered underneath other paintings. In factories, many faults in new products are found every day, using X-rays. It is certain that X-rays will be used for a long time in the future.



Active and passive

2 Complete these sentences.

Active	Passive
1 They make Rolls Royce cars in Britain.	1 Rolls Royce cars _____ in Britain.
2 Over 5 million people _____ the Eiffel Tower every year.	2 The Eiffel Tower is visited by over 5 million people every year.
3 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.	3 The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
4 Thieves _____ 'The Scream' by Edvard Munch from a museum in Norway in 2004.	4 'The Scream' by Edvard Munch was stolen from a museum in Norway in 2004.
5 They _____ a Van Gogh painting for \$82 million.	5 A Van Gogh painting has been sold for \$82 million.
6 More than 2,000 people _____ Mount Everest.	6 Mount Everest has been climbed by more than 2,000 people.
7 BMW will produce 200,000 Mini cars next year.	7 200,000 Mini cars _____ by BMW next year.
8 _____ Leonardo da Vinci _____ the helicopter?	8 Was the helicopter invented by Leonardo da Vinci?
9 Bell didn't invent television.	9 Television _____ by Bell.

PRACTICE

Active and passive

- 1 What is paper made of? Who invented it? Read 'The history of paper' and check your ideas. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, active or passive.

T 11.1 Listen and check.

Questions and answers

- 2 Match the question words and answers.

When? (x2)	Ts'ai Lun.
Where? (x2)	About 300 kg.
Who / by?	In Spain.
How long?	In AD 105.
How much?	Since the 18th century.
	In China.
	In the 10th century.

- 3 Write the questions, using the passive. Ask and answer them with a partner.

When was paper invented?

In AD 105.

T 11.2 Listen and check.

- 4 Correct these sentences.

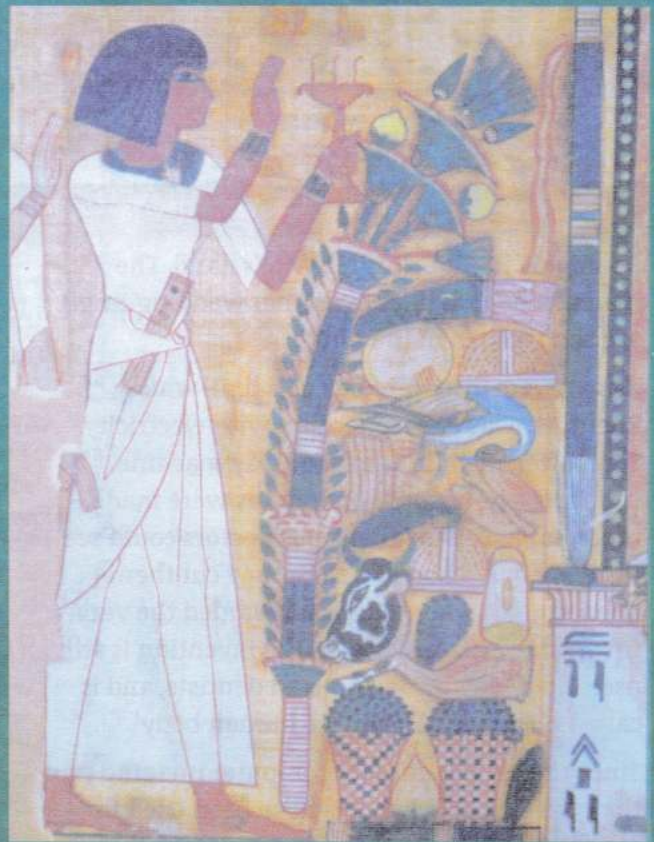
- Paper is only used to make newspapers and books.
No, it isn't. It's used to make hundreds of everyday things.
- All clothes are made out of paper.
No, they aren't. Only some ...
- Before paper, people wrote on trees.
- Paper was invented by a Chinese scientist.
- The Chinese gave their invention to the world immediately.
- They made paper out of wood.
- The first paper mill in Europe was built in France.
- Paper has been made out of cloth since the 18th century.

T 11.3 Listen and check.

Check it

- 5 Underline the correct word or words in each sentence.

- Where *was* / *were* these shoes made?
- I was given this watch *by* / *from* my uncle.
- Someone *has stolen* / *has been stolen* my bag!
- The newsagent *sells* / *is sold* stamps.
- British policemen *don't carry* / *aren't carried* guns.
- All the tea was *drank* / *drunk* by nine o'clock.
- Have all the sandwiches *eaten* / *been eaten*?



The history of paper

Today, paper (1) _____ (use) for hundreds of everyday things – books and newspapers, of course, but also money, stamps, cups, bags, and even some clothes.

Long ago, before paper, people (2) _____ (write) on animal skins, bones and stones. Then in 2700 BC, the Egyptians (3) _____ (start) to make papyrus, which was similar to paper. But the first real paper (4) _____ (invent) in AD 105 by a Chinese government official, Ts'ai Lun. It (5) _____ (make) from a mixture of plants and cloth. The Chinese (6) _____ (keep) their invention secret for centuries.

Finally, in the 10th century, paper (7) _____ (bring) to Europe by the Arabs. The first European paper mill (8) _____ (build) in Spain in 1150. Since the 18th century, most paper (9) _____ (make) out of wood, because it is much stronger than cloth.

Nowadays, each person (10) _____ (use) about 300 kg of paper every year. That's a lot of paper!

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Verbs and nouns that go together

1 Around each verb, *one* noun does *not* go with it. Which one?

a cure the truth

discover

gold DNA Aspirin

cars a discovery

make

homework a phone call

£1,000

hello a story

tell

the truth a joke
a lie

advice a present

give

information a complaint

a lift

the bus weight

lose

money the game
the way

a watch an umbrella

carry

a gun passengers

a briefcase

the peace a diary

keep

a secret a promise
an idea

the family the ball

miss

the bus the way
school

2 Work with a partner. Choose a noun from each group, and write a sentence using the verb. Read your sentences to the class.

BMW cars are made in Germany.

An Airbus can carry 555 passengers.

3 There are eight nouns that do *not* go with the verbs in exercise 1. Which verbs do they go with? Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

- Aspirin was _____ by the German chemist Felix Hoffmann in 1897.
- I _____ my homework very quickly, then I went out.
- This is my father's watch. He _____ it every day until he died.
- _____ hello to your parents from me when you see them.
- Are you the manager? We'd like to _____ a complaint.
- I was late for work because I _____ the bus.
- I'm no good at reading maps so we completely _____ our way.
- I've just _____ a really good idea! Do you want to hear it?

Talking about you

4 Answer these questions about yourself. Then ask and answer them with a partner.

- Do you always wear a watch?
- Are you good at telling jokes?
- What was the last present you gave? Who to?
- What was the last phone call you made? Who to? Why?
- Do you keep a diary?
- Have you or a friend ever made a complaint in a restaurant?
- Have you ever been homesick? Did you miss your family or your friends?
- What is the best advice you've ever been given?

T 11.4 Listen and compare answers.



READING AND SPEAKING

A discovery and an invention that changed the world

1 Which of these are discoveries and which are inventions?

- the telephone
- television
- the atom
- radium
- the Internet
- the electric light
- penicillin

2 Work in groups. Copy the list of discoveries and inventions in exercise 1, and add three more. Give it to another group.

3 Look at your new list. Which things changed the world the most? Choose the top three. Then compare your ideas with the class. Do you all agree?

4 You are going to read texts about DNA and *Google*. Which is a discovery? Which is an invention? All these words appear in the texts. Look up any words you don't know in a dictionary. Which words do you think go with each text?

nouns	weblink disease	structure result	company search engine	cure cell
verbs	contain dream	borrow be related to	commit (a crime)	

5 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about DNA.

Group B Read about *Google*.

Which words from exercise 4 are in your text?

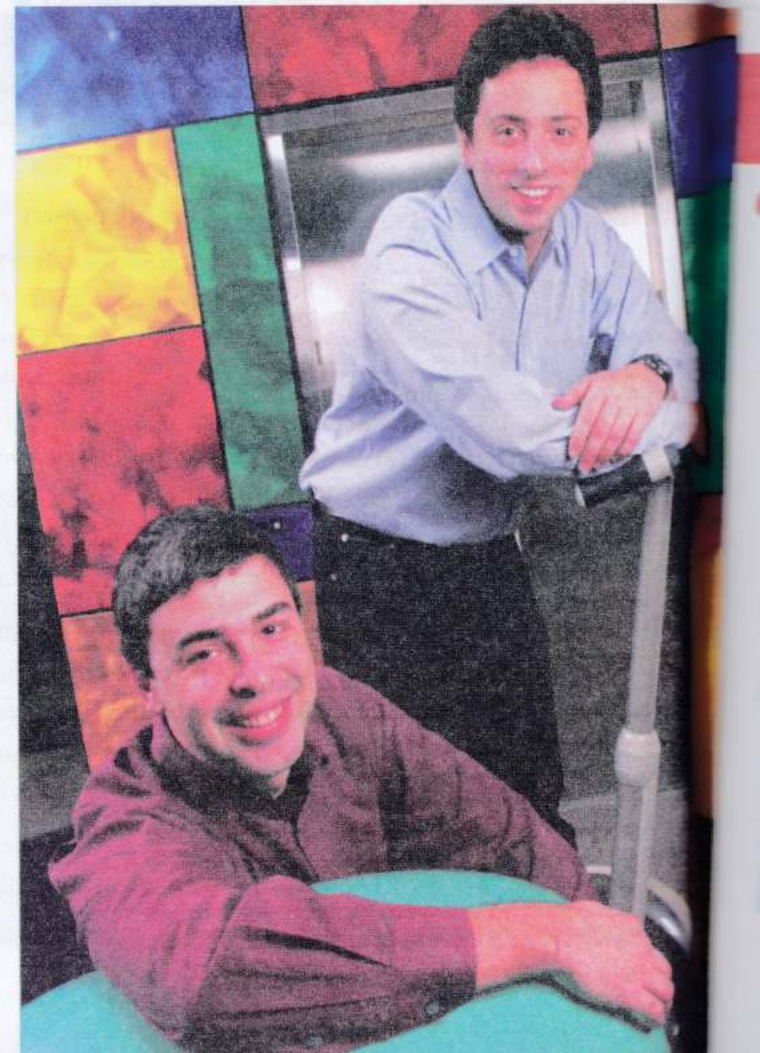
6 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who made the discovery/invention?
- 2 How long did it take to develop?
- 3 Were there any problems in the beginning?
- 4 What are important dates in its history?
- 5 How useful is the discovery/invention now? Give an example.
- 6 What could happen with it in the future?

7 Find a partner from the other group. Tell your partner about your discovery/invention, using your answers from exercise 6.

What do you think?

- Were DNA or *Google* in your original list from exercise 2? Why?/Why not?
- What stories have been in the news recently where DNA was involved?
- Have you used *Google*? If yes, what were the last three searches you made?



DNA

Did you know that a tiny piece of your hair gives us information about ... ?

- who you are related to
- which career you could be successful in
- any crimes you have committed
- what illnesses you could get
- how and when you could die

This is possible thanks to the information in DNA (or deoxyribonucleic acid). Your hair and every cell in your body contains your own unique DNA. It can tell you a lot about your family, health, and personality.

DNA was discovered by a German scientist, Friedrich Miescher, in 1869, but nobody realized its importance then. Other scientists thought that it was too simple to contain the map of how we are made! In 1953, a group of British scientists at Cambridge University finally discovered the structure of DNA and how it worked. They were given the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962. Gradually, scientists learned to 'read' more and more of the information in DNA. In 1986, for the first time

DNA testing was used by the police. Some DNA is usually left by a criminal at the place where the crime was committed. This can be matched with DNA from a suspect. The test shows if the suspect is guilty.

In 1990 the Human Genome Project was begun. Scientists wanted to make a map of the 3 billion chemical letters in human DNA. Over 1,000 scientists all over the world worked on the project, and it took 10 years. With this information, it is possible that a cure for many diseases will be found in the future. But it also brings with it many questions. Do we want to be able to choose what our babies will look like, or pick the best person for a job with DNA tests?



The invention of Google

'How many common English words were invented by Shakespeare?'

How long did it take people to find the answer to this question 15 years ago? And now? You can google it and find the answer immediately!

Google is the most popular Internet search engine in the world. It was invented by two students, Larry Page and Sergey Brin. They met in 1995, when they were both studying computer science at Stanford University, USA. They were also both fans of the science fiction TV programme Star Trek, and they loved the spaceship computer. They dreamed of producing something that could also answer any question in seconds.



Internet search engines at the time were slow and gave many websites that weren't useful. In

January 1996, Page and Brin decided to make a better and faster search engine. They thought the results should be based on the popularity of each website – the most popular ones have the highest number of 'weblinks' (links to other websites).

Nobody would give them money for their project, so they used their credit cards and bought as much computer memory as possible. They also borrowed money from family and friends. Then, in 1998, they were given a cheque for \$100,000, and they started their own company. Their first office was in a friend's garage! The company name Google comes from mathematics. A googol is a very high number – 1 followed by a hundred zeros.

The Google search engine was soon used by thousands of people worldwide because it was fast, easy and accurate. By 2002 it was the biggest search engine on the Internet. Now, more questions have been answered by Google than any other Internet service, from sport to science, and from music to medicine. Google hopes that in the future all the world's information will be put on the Internet, so that everybody can find everything.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

The world's most common habit: chewing gum

- 1 Do you chew gum? How often? Stand up and ask the students in the class. Complete the chart below.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO CHEW GUM

... often _____

... sometimes _____

... rarely _____

... never _____

- 2 Discuss these questions as a class.
- Who often chews gum? Who never chews gum?
 - When and where do you chew gum?
 - Where do you put it when it has lost its flavour?
- 3 You are going to listen to a radio programme about chewing gum. Check the meaning of these words. Which have an obvious connection with the topic of chewing gum? How?

skeleton (n)	to freshen (the breath) (v)	tree sap (n)
honey (n)	to wrap (v)	packet (n)
to hire (v)	billboard (n) (Am. Eng.)	

- 4 Read the statements below. Do you think they are true (✓) or false (X)? Discuss with a partner.

- One million tons of gum is chewed every year.
- Chewing gum was invented in Sweden.
- Chewing gum was found in the mouth of a nine thousand-year-old skeleton.
- The first gum was made of tree sap and sugar.
- Babies are born wanting to chew gum.
- The ancient Greeks believed chewing gum was good for your health.
- South American Indians made the first packets of chewing gum.
- Chewing gum was taken to North America by the English.

T 11.5 Listen to part one of the programme and check your ideas. Correct the false sentences.

Helps you relax ...
enjoy **WRIGLEY'S**
refreshing delicious
Chewing
Gum!



- 5 **T 11.6** Listen to part two of the programme. Answer the questions.

- Who was William Wrigley?
- What did he do to advertise chewing gum?
- How much chewing gum was given away?
- How long was Wrigley's longest billboard?
- What is today's chewing gum made of?

What do you think?

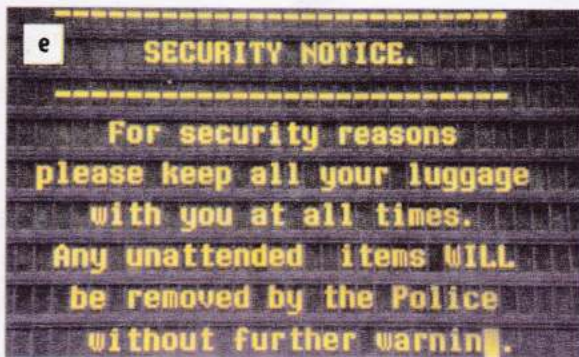
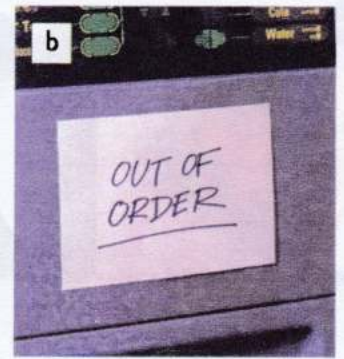
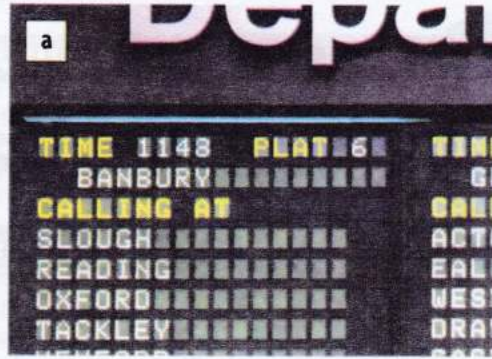
- Is chewing gum a common habit in your country?
- Is it considered a bad habit? Why/Why not?
- Is chewing gum good for you? Why/Why not?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Notices

1 When you first go to a foreign country, it can be difficult to understand notices. Here are some typical English notices. Match them with these places.

- 1 a bank or a post office
- 2 a petrol station
- 3 a broken drinks machine
- 4 a road in a town
- 5 an airport
- 6 the Underground
- 7 a park
- 8 a zoo
- 9 a hotel
- 10 a railway station
- 11 a public toilet
- 12 a motorway



- 2 **T 11.7** Listen to four conversations. Where are the people?
- 3 Work with a partner. Choose two other places, and write conversations that could happen there. Read them to the class, and see if they can guess the place.



12 Dreams and reality

Second conditional · might · Phrasal verbs · Social expressions 2

STARTER

- 1 Which famous person would you like to meet? What would you talk about?
- 2 Which country would you like to visit? What would you do there?
- 3 If you won a lot of money, what would you buy? How much would you give to friends?

SWEET DREAMS

Second conditional

- 1 Read about Nicola. Which text describes her life? Which describes her dreams?

I live in a flat with my mum and dad and my little brother. My mum works in a hospital, so my gran often looks after us and she helps my mum. I go to St Barnabas School and I wear a green uniform. I can only have sweets at the weekend.

Nicola, aged 7



If I were a princess, I'd live in a _____. I'd have _____ to look after me. My mum would be Queen, and she wouldn't work. I wouldn't go to school. I'd have a private _____. I'd ride a white _____, and I'd wear a long _____. I could have all the _____ I wanted.

- 2 Complete the text on the right with these words.

horse sweets palace dress teacher servants

TIP! Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.





GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense describes Nicola's real life?
- 2 *If I lived in a palace, ...*
Does she live in a palace? What tense is *lived*?
... *I'd have servants.* (I'd = I would)
Is this a dream or reality?
- 3 Complete the rule.
We make unreal conditional clauses with *if* + the _____ tense.
In the result clause, we use the auxiliary verb _____ + the infinitive.
- 4 Notice that *was* can change to *were* in the condition clause.
If I were a princess, ...

▶▶ Grammar Reference 12.1 p141



- 3 Look at the questions and short answers.

Where would she live?

In a palace.

Would her grandmother look after her?

No, she wouldn't. She'd have servants.

Ask and answer questions about Nicola's dreams with a partner.

- What ... her mother do?
- ... work?
- ... Nicola go to school?
- What pet ... have?
- What ... wear?
- ... have a lot of sweets?

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 Make sentences from the chart.

If I	found	cakes and ice-cream,	I'd	feel better.
	were	the answer,		play basketball.
	knew	a car,	I wouldn't	lose weight.
	had	taller,		buy a big house.
	didn't eat	so much,		build more hospitals.
	didn't smoke	a lot of money,		keep it.
		president,		tell you.
		some money in the street,		give you a lift.

- 2 Put the verbs in the correct form.

- 1 If I _____ (be) rich, I _____ (travel) round the world. First I _____ (go) to Singapore, then I _____ (go) to China.
- 2 If he _____ (work) harder, he _____ (have) more money.
- 3 I _____ (go) to work if I _____ (feel) better, but I feel terrible.
- 4 If I _____ (can) speak perfect English, I _____ (not be) in this classroom.
- 5 'What _____ you _____ (do) if a stranger _____ (give) you £1 million?'



WHO KNOWS?

might

What would you do?

- 3 Discuss what you would do if ...
- you came home and found a burglar.
 - someone gave you a present that you really didn't like.
 - you saw someone shoplifting.
 - you found a wallet with a lot of money in it.
 - you saw two people fighting in the street.

If I were you ...

- 4 **T 12.2** We can give advice using *If I were you, I'd ...*

I feel terrible! My head hurts, and I feel dizzy.

If I were you, I'd go to bed.

Work with a partner. Give the people advice about their problems.

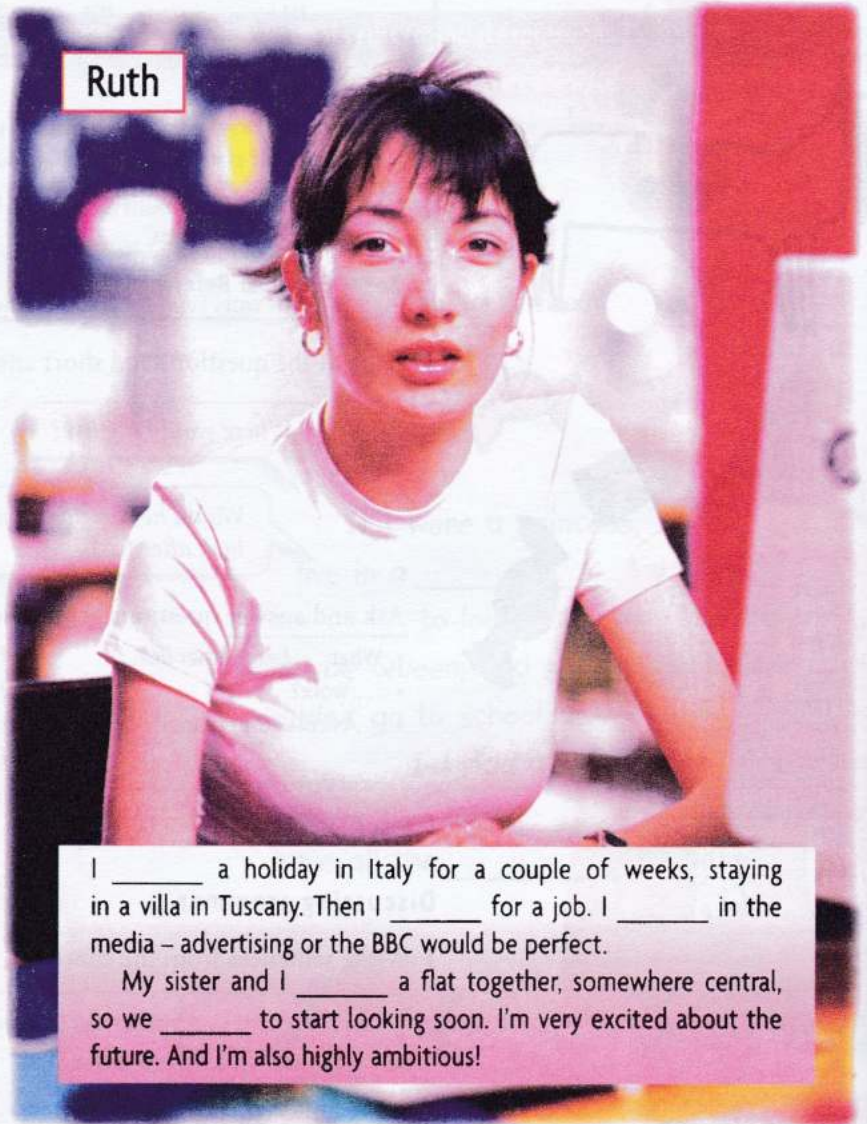
- 1 I have no money.
- 2 My hair's awful.
- 3 I've got toothache.
- 4 I've had a row with my best friend.
- 5 My car won't start in the morning.
- 6 My neighbours make a lot of noise.



T 12.3 Listen and compare your answers.

- 1 **T 12.4** Listen to two students saying what they're going to do when they leave university. Complete the texts.

Ruth



I _____ a holiday in Italy for a couple of weeks, staying in a villa in Tuscany. Then I _____ for a job. I _____ in the media – advertising or the BBC would be perfect.

My sister and I _____ a flat together, somewhere central, so we _____ to start looking soon. I'm very excited about the future. And I'm also highly ambitious!

- 2 What are some of the certainties in Ruth's life?

She's having a holiday in Italy.

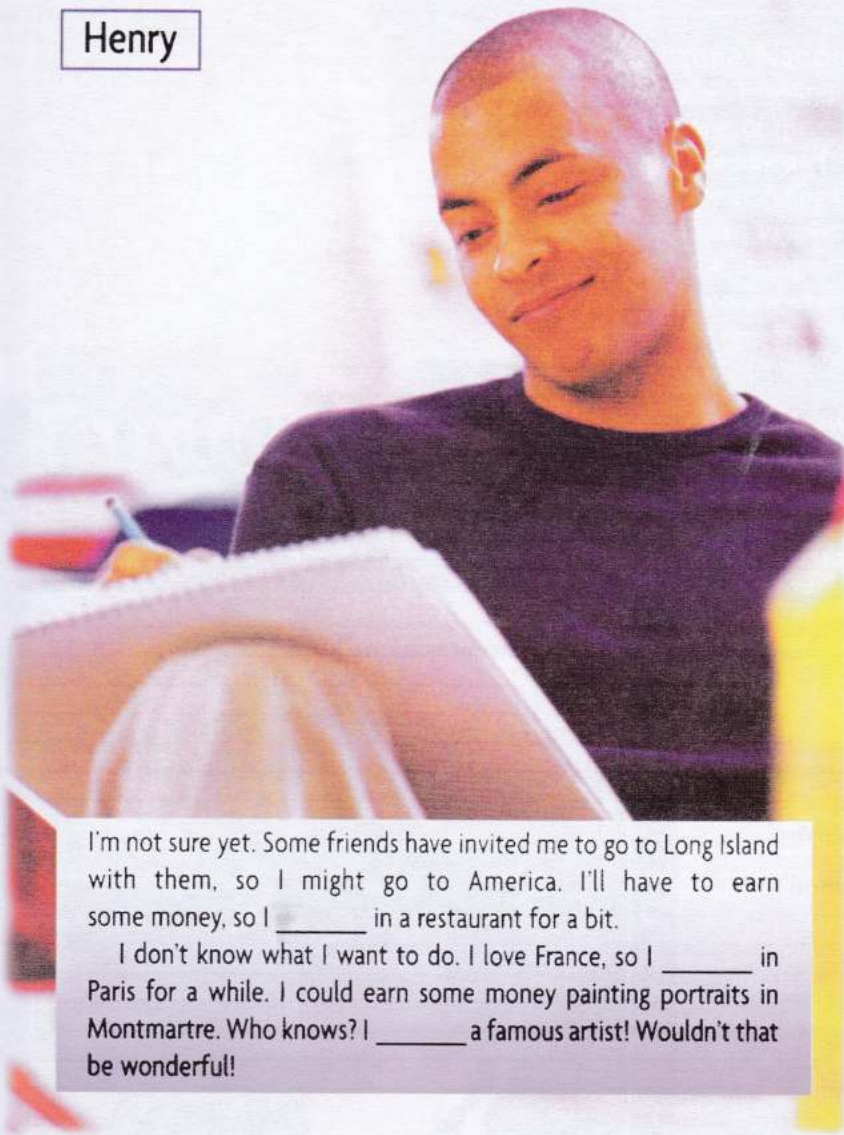
- ... villa in Tuscany.
- ... for a job.
- ... flat together.
- ... start looking soon.

- 3 What are some of the possibilities in Henry's life?

He might go to America.

- ... restaurant for a bit.
- ... Paris for a while.
- ... famous artist.

Henry



I'm not sure yet. Some friends have invited me to go to Long Island with them, so I might go to America. I'll have to earn some money, so I _____ in a restaurant for a bit.

I don't know what I want to do. I love France, so I _____ in Paris for a while. I could earn some money painting portraits in Montmartre. Who knows? I _____ a famous artist! Wouldn't that be wonderful!

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Might* means the same as *perhaps... will...*
What are you doing tonight?
I don't know. I might go out, or I might stay at home.
- Might* is a modal auxiliary.
Ann might come round tonight.
I might not pass my exams.
Do we add -s with *he/she/it*?
Do we use *do/does* in the negative?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 12.2 p141

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- Choose the correct verb in these sentences.
 - 'What's for supper?' 'We're *having* / we *might have* lamb. It's in the oven.'
 - 'What time are we eating?' 'Don't worry. *It'll be* / *it might be* ready before your TV programme.'
 - 'Who's eating with us?' 'I've invited Jerry, but *he'll be* / *he might be* late. It depends on the traffic.'
 - I'm going into town tomorrow. *I'm having* / *I might have* lunch with Jo at 1.00.
 - 'Are you going to have a winter holiday this year?' 'I *am* / *I might*. I haven't decided yet.'

Possibilities

- Make conversations with a partner about these future possibilities. One of you isn't sure about anything.

What are you doing this evening?

I'm not sure. I might go out or I might stay at home.

- What sort/car/buy?
Fiat/Toyota
 - Where/on holiday?
Turkey/Jordan
 - What/have to eat?
steak/fish
 - Who/help you fix your computer?
ask Kamal/ask Aziz
- Ask and answer questions with a partner about your possible future plans:
 - after the lesson • at the weekend
 - tomorrow evening • for your next holiday

Check it

- Correct the mistakes in these sentences.
 - If I'd have a car, I'd give you a lift.
 - They'll call their baby Lily, but they aren't sure yet.
 - I'd visit you more often if you wouldn't live so far away.
 - I'm playing tennis tomorrow. I'm not sure.
 - If I'm younger, I'll learn to play the piano, but I'm too old now.

READING AND SPEAKING

Supervolcano

- 1 Discuss these questions as a class.
 - What famous volcanoes are there in the world? How many can you name?
 - Are they active or extinct? What do you know about them?
- 2 What do you think a 'supervolcano' is? Read the first part of the article about them. Check the **highlighted** words in your dictionary. Mark the sentences true(✓), false(✗), or don't know (?).
 - 1 A supervolcano is a volcano which has recently erupted.
 - 2 Not many people know that Yellowstone Park is a supervolcano.
 - 3 Yellowstone Park is an extinct supervolcano.
 - 4 About 40 supervolcanoes have been found on our planet.
 - 5 The most recent eruption of a supervolcano was in Yellowstone Park.
 - 6 It is unlikely that another supervolcano will erupt.
- 3 Read the second part of the article. Check the **highlighted** words, and put these events in the correct order.

If Yellowstone volcano erupted, ...

 - 1 there would be no summer in Europe.
 - 2 87,000 people would die immediately.
 - 3 the tropical forests would die.
 - 4 Iceland might start to help feed the world.
 - 5 warmer countries would have famines.
 - 6 only 10% of our sunlight would reach the earth.

Check the answers in class, and then read them aloud to a partner.

If Yellowstone ... , then ...

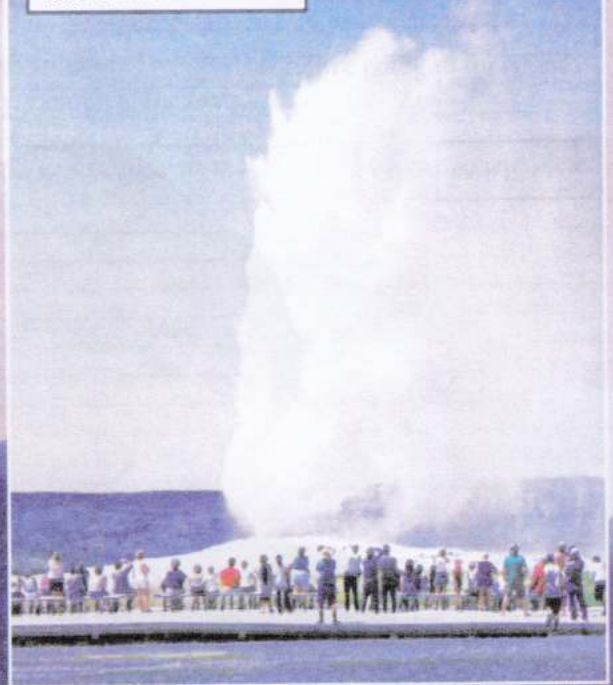
- 4 Read the last part of the article. Why is there no need for us to worry?
- 5 What do these numbers refer to in the article?

3 million	1960s	9,000	40	74,000
640,000	250kmph	87,000	$\frac{3}{4}$	90%

What do you think?

- Where do you think there might be other volcanic eruptions in the future?
- Do you think scientists will one day find ways of stopping these disasters? How best could they help us?
- If an eruption did happen, what do you think you could do to try and survive? Work in groups, and think about food, housing, heating, and clothing. Tell the class.

A geyser erupting in Yellowstone National Park



Yellowstone National Park





Supervolcano!

If this volcano erupted, the world would freeze ...

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, USA. A hot July day, and some of the 3 million visitors who come to the park every year are watching one of the **geysers erupt**. Everyone is impressed, but as they **chatter** excitedly and eat their ice-creams, not many of them realize that they are standing on top of the largest active volcano in the world. Scientists have known for a long time that Yellowstone is a volcanic area. But the strange thing is that until the 1960s, none of them could find a volcano anywhere in the park. Then, new photos taken by NASA showed the reason why – the whole park, 9,000 square metres of it, is a volcano!

Volcanoes like Yellowstone are called 'supervolcanoes', because they are so **huge** and dangerous – 1,000 times more powerful than ordinary volcanoes. There are about 40 of them on Earth, but none of them has erupted recently. The most recent was 74,000 years ago in Indonesia. The last time Yellowstone Park erupted was 640,000 years ago.

But what would happen if the Yellowstone volcano erupted again today? Here are the events that might follow:

Day 1 – Yellowstone Park, USA

If the volcano erupted, hot **ash** and rock would **shoot up** into the air at 250kmph. The cities of Denver and Salt Lake would be destroyed immediately, and 87,000 people would die. Eventually the ash would cover $\frac{3}{4}$ of the USA, and drinking water and food **crops** would be **contaminated**.

Week 1 – Europe

The whole of Europe would be covered by a grey cloud. Summer would turn to winter, and in some places the sea would freeze. No European country would be able to grow food for four or five years.

The next 3 months – Worldwide

90% of our sunlight would be **blocked** and a volcanic winter would cover the Earth. The tropical forests would die and food crops in warm countries, such as India and China, would fail. Only countries near the North and South Poles could **carry on** as usual. Iceland would do well, because most of its food is grown in special greenhouses. It might be able to send food to the rest of the world.

How likely is it?

Fortunately, scientists at the Yellowstone Volcanic Observatory say that there is no **evidence** that the volcano will erupt in the near future. They say 'such events are unlikely to happen in the next few centuries'. So we can all get on with our lives and stop worrying, which is good to know.

VOCABULARY

Phrasal verbs

- 1 Phrasal verbs consist of a verb + adverb/preposition. Some phrasal verbs are literal.

Go away and leave me alone.

Take off your coat and come and sit down.



Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

out (x2) up on back

- Put ___ something warm. It's cold today.
- There's some ice-cream in the freezer. Can you get it ___?
- Why are your clothes on the floor? Please pick them ___.
- I'm going to take the kids ___ for the day.
- When are you going ___ to your country?

Do or mime these actions.

turn round walk out try something on throw something away
look for something turn something off fall over lie down



- 2 Some phrasal verbs aren't literal.

'Can you **sort out** this problem?' The plane **took off**. I **gave up** my job.

Do or mime these actions.

look after a baby put out a cigarette look up a word
we've run out of milk my car broke down Look out! fill in a form



- 3 Look at the position of the object when it is a pronoun in these sentences.
*Your shoes are dirty. Take **them** off. This sweater looks nice. Can I try **it** on?*

Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from exercises 1–2. Use pronouns.

- 'Where's my tea?' 'Sorry. I threw _____. It was cold.'
- You shouldn't smoke in here. Put _____.
- We don't need all these lights on. Turn _____.
- Leave little Annie with me. I'll look _____.
- I haven't got time to fill in this form. I'll fill _____ later.



- 4 Complete the sentences with one of these phrasal verbs in the correct form.

grow up run out of fall out with get on with look forward to

- How do you _____ your parents?
- Do you ever _____ your brothers and sisters?
- What are you _____ doing on holiday?
- Have you ever _____ petrol in your car?
- Where did you _____? Or have you always lived here?

In pairs, ask and answer the questions about you.



1 Complete the conversations with the correct expressions.

I'm sorry Excuse me of course Pardon

- 1 **A** _____ ! Can I get past?
B _____ ?
A Can I get past, please?
B _____. I didn't hear you. Yes, _____.
A Thanks a lot.

That's right Oh, what a pity Congratulations Never mind I hear

- 2 **A** _____ you're going to get married soon. _____ !
B _____ , next July. July 21. Can you come to the wedding?
A _____ ! That's when we're away on holiday.
C _____. We'll send you some wedding cake.
A That's very kind.

Hurry up all right Oh, dear Just a minute I haven't a clue

- 3 **A** _____ ! Look at the time! _____ , or we'll miss the train.
B _____ ! I can't find my umbrella. Do you know where it is?
A _____. But you won't need it. It's a lovely day. Just look at the sky!
B Oh, _____. Let's go, then.

Good luck See you later Same to you Good idea What about you
 No, of course not

- 4 **A** _____ in your exam!
B _____. I hope we both pass.
A Did you go out last night?
B _____. I went to bed early. _____ ?
A Me, too. _____ , after the exam. Let's go for a pizza.
B _____ .



- 2 **T 12.5** Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.
 3 Listen to your teacher. Reply using one of the expressions.



13

Earning a living

Present Perfect Continuous • Word formation • Adverbs • Telephoning

STARTER



- 1 Ask and answer these questions.
- 2 Ask your teacher the same questions about *teaching* English.

How long have you been learning English?

When did you start?

STREET LIFE

Present Perfect Continuous

- 1 Read Andy's story.
- 2 Match the questions a–f on p103 with the answers in the text.

T B.1 Listen and check. Finish Andy's answer in question 4.
- 3 With a partner, cover the questions and practise the conversation. Then cover the answers, and practise again.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Which are the questions in the Present Perfect Continuous? What are the other tenses?
- 2 Look at these two questions.

How long have you been selling *The Big Issue*?

How many copies have you sold today?

Which question asks about the activity of selling?

Which question asks about the number of magazines sold?
- 3 Complete these sentences with the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

I _____ (smoke) since I was 16.

I _____ (smoke) five cigarettes today.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 13.1 p142

STREET LIFE

ANDY'S STORY

Andy, 28, from Scotland, used to have his own taxi business. When he lost it, he also lost his home and his family. He now sleeps on the streets in London. *The Big Issue* is a magazine sold by homeless people in Britain. This gives them a small income, so they can begin to find somewhere to live.



- 1 _____?
_____?
For a year. It was very cold at first, but you get used to it.
- 2 _____?
I came here to look for work, and I never left.
- 3 _____?
_____?
For six months. I'm in Covent Garden seven days a week selling the magazine.
- 4 _____?
_____?
Lots. My problem is I'm homeless. I want a job, but I need somewhere to live before I can get a job. So I need money to get somewhere to live, but ...
- 5 _____?
_____?
Usually about fifty.
- 6 _____?
_____?
So far, ten. But it's still early.



- a How many copies do you sell a day?
- b How long have you been selling *The Big Issue*?
- c Have you made many friends?
- d How many copies have you sold today?
- e How long have you been sleeping on the streets?
- f Why did you come to London?

- 4 Make more questions about Andy.
 - How long/trying to find a job?
 - How many jobs/had?
 - How long/standing here today?
 - How/lose your business?
 - Who/best friend?
 - Where/meet him/her?
 - How long/known each other?

T 13.2 Listen and check.

- 5 Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Invent Andy's answers.

T 13.3 Listen and compare your answers.

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 Choose the correct tense.
 - 1 How long *have you been living* / *do you live* in Abu Dhabi?
 - 2 Anna *has been finding* / *has found* a good job.
 - 3 My brother and I *have gone* / *have been going* to karate lessons for over six months.
 - 4 I *bought* / *have bought* a new flat a few months ago.
 - 5 How long *have you had* / *have you been having* your car?
 - 6 Tom *worked* / *has been working* as a policeman for the past month.
 - 7 I've *written* / *'ve been writing* an essay all day.
 - 8 I've *written* / *been writing* six pages.

Talking about you

- 2 Put the verbs in the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous or the Past Simple.
 - 1 How long _____ you _____ (come) to this university?
 - 2 How long _____ you _____ (use) this book?
 - 3 Which book _____ you _____ (have) before this one?
 - 4 How long _____ you _____ (know) your teacher?

What have they been doing?

- 3 Make a sentence about the people using an idea from the box. Add *because* and say what they've been doing.

He's hot because he's been running.

hot back hurts paint on her clothes
dirty hands no money tired eyes hurt wet
red face

- 4 Complete these sentences in the Present Perfect Simple about some of the people in exercise 3.

- 1 He _____ (run) five miles.
- 2 They _____ (spend) all their money.
- 3 She _____ (read) five books today.
- 4 They _____ (play) six games.
- 5 He _____ (make) a cake and a pie.



Getting information

- 5 Work with a partner. Your teacher will give you different information about the life and career of Steven Spielberg, the movie director. Ask and answer questions to complete the information.

Student A

Steven Spielberg was born in ... (Where?)
He is one of the most successful filmmakers of the late 20th century, and in his career he has earned millions of dollars.

Where was Steven Spielberg born?

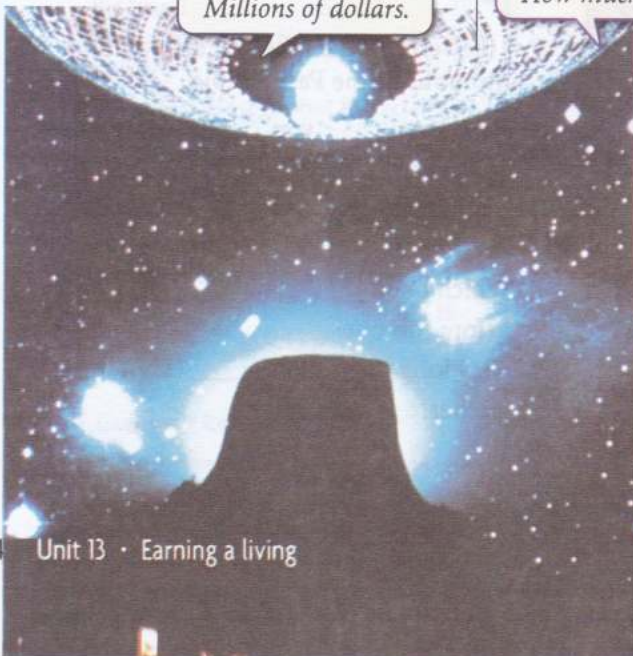
He was born in Ohio.

Millions of dollars.

How much has he earned?

Student B

Steven Spielberg was born in Ohio. He is one of the most successful filmmakers of the late 20th century, and in his career he has earned ... (How much?)





VOCABULARY

Word formation

1 These words appeared in the last few units. Complete the charts and mark the stress.

Noun	Verb
death	<u>die</u>
waste	_____
_____	be'lieve
_____	'advertise
'promise	_____
_____	feel
ad'vice	_____
_____	de'scribe
in'vention	_____
'government	_____

Noun	Adjective
death	_____
_____	'honest
va'riety	_____
_____	mad
'mystery	_____
_____	'beautiful
_____	'wealthy
suc'cess	_____
_____	'comfortable
peace	_____

2 Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 1.

- _____ me that you'll phone when you arrive.
- He was taken to hospital by ambulance, but he was _____ on arrival.
- 'Are they _____?' 'Yes, they're millionaires.'
'Where does their money come from?' 'They have a very _____ business.'
- I love the _____ and quiet of the countryside.
- I saw an _____ for a job as a waiter.
- The sofa was so _____ that I fell asleep.
- I gave the police a _____ of the man who attacked me.
- I had a few problems, but Adam gave me some good _____.
- I was sitting at home when suddenly I had a funny _____ that I wasn't alone.

Adverbs

1 Complete the sentences with the adverbs.

mainly possibly really nearly

- 'Are you going out?' '_____ . I don't know yet.'
- The exam was _____ difficult. I couldn't do any of it.
- 'How old are you?' 'I'm _____ eight. It's my birthday next week.'
- I travel a lot in my job, _____ to Europe.

2 Complete the sentences with the adverbs.

seriously exactly carefully fluently

- I used to speak French _____, but I've forgotten it now.
- Please drive _____. The roads are so dangerous.
- I have _____ £3.52 to last until the end of the week.
- There was an accident, but fortunately no one was _____ injured.

READING AND SPEAKING

A funny way to earn a living

- 1 Play the alphabet game with jobs.
architect, accountant, ...
businessman, bookseller, ...
- 2 What is considered to be a good job in your country?
What's an average salary?
- 3 Look at the pictures and the headlines, and look at the three texts for ten seconds only. Answer the questions.
 - 1 Do they have regular jobs?
 - 2 Do they like their job?
 - 3 Each headline contains one of these words. What's the difference between them?

life lively living

- 4 Choose one of the texts, and read it more carefully.
Answer the questions.
 - 1 Does he/she work indoors or outdoors?
 - 2 How long has he/she been doing this job?
 - 3 What does he/she do in his/her job?
 - 4 What did he/she do before?
 - 5 Does he/she do the same thing every day?
 - 6 How much does he/she earn?
 - 7 Why does he/she like the job?
- 5 Find two partners who read the other two texts.
Compare the three people. Now answer the questions.
 - 1 Who earns the most?
 - 2 Who earns the least?
 - 3 What sort of things has Terry found?
 - 4 Why do Tesco's employ older people?
 - 5 How long has Cathy been flying balloons?
 - 6 What is Terry's philosophy on life?
 - 7 Why didn't Tom phone when he saw the advertisement?
 - 8 How many hours a day does Cathy work?

What do you think?

What is your idea of the best and worst jobs in the world?

Language work

Find five adverbs that end in *-ly* in the text about the beachcomber on p107.



Lively Tom, 69, skates for Tesco

He gets paid for putting on his roller skates

Tom Hopperton is one of 1,200 over-65s working for the supermarket, Tesco. He's been working there for fifteen months. Before that he was a plumber for thirty years.

Tom skates about five miles a day around the store fetching things for customers who realize that they've forgotten something only when they've reached the checkout till. He earns £4.50 an hour.

'I just love the job. I help the customers, so they're usually very nice to me. I've always liked meeting people. And it keeps me fit. I can't sit at home doing nothing. I'd just die. I have to keep busy. Time goes really quickly. Every day is different.'

Tesco's made the decision to employ people of all ages. It sees the advantages of older workers who are more calm and authoritative when they are dealing with customers.

'When I saw this job advertised, I didn't believe they'd give it to me,' says Tom. 'I went in to see them because I thought they would be put off by my age if I just phoned. I wanted them to see that I am very lively for my age.'

Life on the beach

Is it possible to make a living from what you can find on the beach?



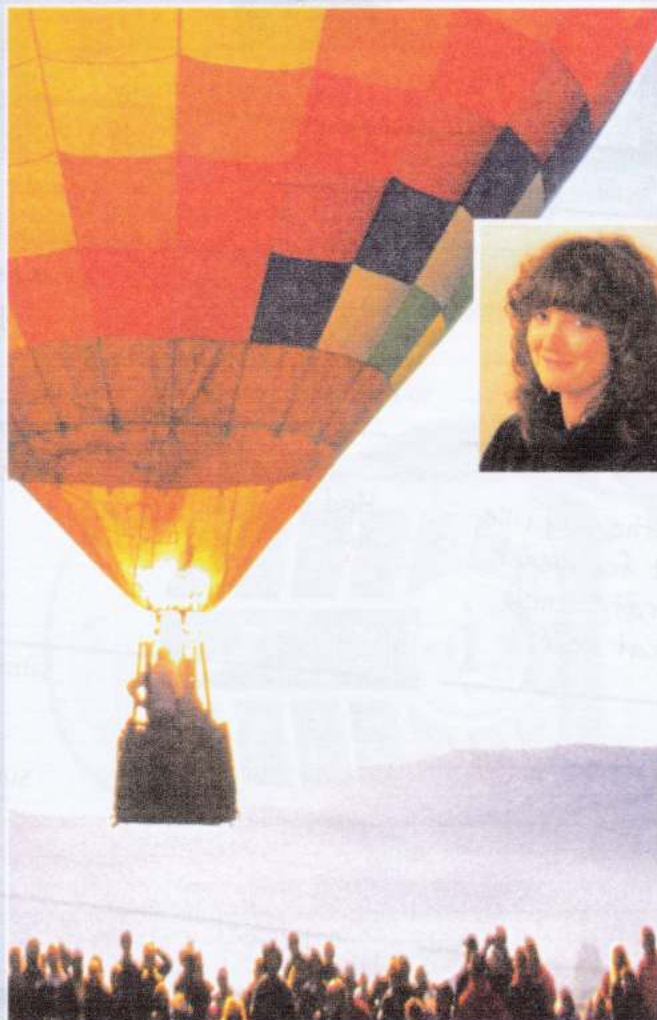
For 25 years Terry Cemm was a policeman, but for the last seventeen years he has been walking up and down five miles of beach every day, looking for things that might be useful to someone. Terry's a beachcomber.

Nearly everything in his cottage has come from the sea – chairs, tables, even tins of food. What's the most unusual thing he has ever found? 'A box containing 500 DVDs. That was nice,' he remembers. He finds lots of bottles with messages in them, mainly from children. They all get a reply if there's an address in the bottle. Shoes? 'If you find one, you'll find the other the next week,' he says.

But does he really make a living? 'Half a living,' he replies. I barter with a lot of things I find, and I have my police pension. But I don't actually need money. My life is rich in variety.'

Terry seems to be a very happy man. 'You have to find a way to live a simple, honest life. People spend all their lives chasing things they don't really need. There's so much waste.'

'Some people say I'm mad,' says Terry. 'But there are a lot more who'd like to do what I do. Look at me. I've got everything that I could possibly want.'



Flying for a living

Cathy has made a career out of her passion

Cathy Moorhead has only ever had one job. She has never wanted to do anything but be in a hot air balloon, going where the wind takes her, listening to the birds, and watching deer and small animals below her.

And she gets paid for it, about £25,000 a year. 'I've been flying balloons since I was 10, and I have done it professionally for twelve years. I fly between 10 and 20 passengers in different balloons.' The flights usually last an hour, and they go early in the morning or just before sunset. 'The trips are always mystery tours,' she says. 'I never know where we're going to land.'

She starts work about 6 am, and works anything from 15 hours a day to nothing, if the weather is bad. 'We can't fly if it's too windy, if visibility is poor, or if it's raining. The balloon gets too heavy and the passengers get wet.' What's the best thing about the job? 'The job itself. I love being out in the countryside and I hate routines. So this is heaven for me.'

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Giving news

1 Craig has left home and has just started his first job in advertising. He's on the telephone to his mother.

T 13.4 Listen to his side of the conversation.

Work with a partner and decide if these statements are true (✓) or false (X).

- 1 Craig starts work at eight o'clock every morning.
- 2 His mother is worried that he hasn't been eating well.
- 3 He goes home immediately after work.
- 4 Craig's mother has not heard about John before.
- 5 Craig and John share a flat.
- 6 John has been working for the advertising agency longer than Craig.
- 7 Craig's father has been working in Holland.
- 8 Craig's father has been working hard all day.
- 9 His mother is coming to London next Thursday.
- 10 Craig is going to cook a meal for his mother.

2 **T 13.4** Listen to Craig again. Your teacher will stop the recording. What do you think his mother said?

3 **T 13.5** Listen to the complete conversation and compare your ideas.



Language work

Read the tapescript on p127. Underline examples of the Present Perfect Simple and Continuous.

Roleplay

1 Read Craig's diary. Work with a partner. One of you is Craig. It's Friday evening and you have phoned your friend for a chat.

Hi, there. I'm exhausted. I've had a very busy week!

What have you been doing?

2 Work with a partner. It is Friday evening. One of you has decided to phone the other for a chat. Ask and answer questions about what you've been doing this week.

<p>May</p> <p>15 Monday Five meetings today, then I cleaned the flat as Mum arrives tomorrow. I'm exhausted!</p> <p>16 Tuesday Good news - I got the pay rise I wanted. Went out for dinner with Mum to celebrate - now she knows that I eat well!</p> <p>17 Wednesday Mum left this morning. Another busy day at work.</p>	<p>Thursday 18 Work is crazy at the moment! No lunch. Went for a meal with John after work. Mum rang.</p> <p>Friday 19 Had lunch with John. Worked late.</p> <p>Saturday</p> <p>Sunday</p>
--	--

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Telephoning

1 Practise saying these telephone numbers.

020 7927 4863 01923 272994 0797 0800 994 633488
061 44 501277 07880 705024

T 13.6 Listen and check.

2 **T 13.7** Listen to some phone numbers in American English. What differences are there between British and American English?

3 **T 13.8** Listen to three phone conversations and decide:

- who is speaking to who.
- what about.
- how well they know each other.

! 1 Look at these telephone expressions.

Who's speaking?

Is that Ewan?

This is Sami./It's Sami.

(NOT ~~Here is~~ Sami, or ~~Im~~ Sami.)

2 Complete these expressions from the telephone conversations.

Could I _____ Shereen?

I _____ he's out at the moment.

Can I take a _____ ?

I'll _____ later.

3 What do these mean?

Hold on. I'll connect you.

Speaking.

4 Look at the tapescript on p127/8. Practise the conversations with a partner.

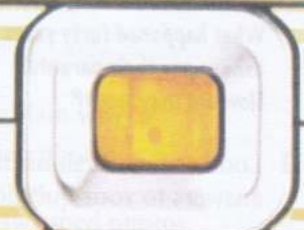
5 Your teacher will give you a role card. Prepare what you are going to say alone, then be ready to make a call or answer the phone.



* SHIFT

□ NEXT

SPACE



14

Family ties

Past Perfect • Reported statements • Saying goodbye

STARTER

Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
John met Pete	every Thursday.
They were working in Paris	recently.
They've been good friends	for a long time.
They play tennis	in 1986.
They've been working together	when they met.

FAMILY REUNITED

Past Perfect

- 1 Look at the headline of a newspaper story. What do you want to know when you read the story?

What happened forty years ago?

Where are their parents?

How did they meet?

- 2 Look at two versions of the story. Read them and compare them. Did you find the answers to your questions?

Twins reunite after forty years

A

Beth and David Taylor's mother died soon after their birth, and the twins didn't see each other for forty years.

They lived their whole lives with different families in different parts of the country. They both had cats called Tammy, they both studied languages at university, and they both married twice.

They found each other through a website called Family Reunited. They enjoyed an emotional reunion at David's house in Brighton last week, and spent the day swapping stories about their lives.

'I didn't know I had a twin,' said Beth, 'but I always felt half of me was missing.'

David said, 'I always knew about Beth, but I didn't know where she was.'

B

Beth Taylor and her long-lost twin brother, David, enjoyed an emotional reunion at David's house in Brighton last week.

Their mother had died soon after their birth, and they hadn't seen each other for forty years.

'I didn't know I had a twin,' said Beth, 'but I always felt half of me was missing.'

They found each other through a website called Family Reunited, and spent the day swapping stories about their lives.

David had always known about Beth. 'But I didn't know where she was,' he said.

They had lived their whole lives with different families in different parts of the country. They found that they had both had cats called Tammy, they had both studied languages at university, and that they had both been married twice.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- In which text are the events of the story told in the order in which they happened? Which tense are all the verbs in this text?
- How are these ideas expressed in text B?
Their mother died soon after their birth.
They didn't see each other for forty years.
 Which two tenses are used in text B?
- What's the difference between these sentences?
 When we arrived, they were leaving.
 they left.
 they had already left.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 14.1 p142

- T 14.1** Read and listen to text B on p110, and underline all the examples of the Past Perfect. Read the text aloud, and be careful with contracted forms.
- Correct these sentences.
 - Beth and David hadn't seen each other for a couple of weeks.
 - They didn't live together because their mother had divorced.
 - David had never known he had a sister.
 - They'd both studied chemistry.



PRACTICE

Speaking

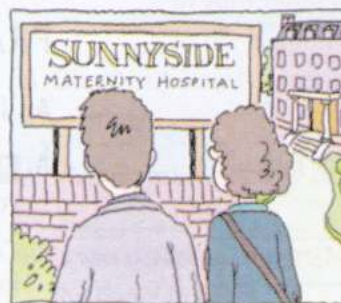
- Work in pairs. Look what Beth and David did after they met. Tell the story.



They spoke ... hours ... phone.



They sent ...



They visited ... where they were born.



They met ...

- Which of these sentences is true? Explain why.

When they met at Beth's house, they were swapping photos.
 they swapped photos.
 they had already swapped photos.

- Tell the story again, but begin at picture 4.

When Beth and David met again at Beth's house, they had ...

- Write a similar newspaper article to B on page 110. Use these notes to help you.

Jane Williams / long-lost sister Amy / meet each other / Carlton Hotel yesterday.
 Parents disappear / hurricane / on holiday in the Caribbean / not see each other 15 years.
 Find each other through friends / live in the same town / study at the same university / go shopping in the same mall / but never meet.

Grammar and pronunciation

5 Make sentences from the chart below.

I	was wet		I	had	fallen over playing football.
Our teacher	hurt				done the homework.
My leg	died				passed all my exams.
The plants	was delighted	because	we	hadn't	had rain the night before.
The road	was angry				forgotten to water them.
	was hungry				had a busy day.
	went to bed early				had any breakfast.

T 14.2 Listen and check. Practice saying the sentences.

WHAT DID SHE SAY?

Reported statements

1 **T 14.3** Listen and complete what Ben says about John in **A**.

A What does Ben say?
'I _____ John very much.'
'I _____ him at university.'
'We _____ quite similar.'
'We _____ a lot together.'
'I _____ John this evening.'
'I _____ him to arrange a time.'

2 **T 14.4** Read and listen to **B**.

B What did Ben tell you?
He told me/said that . . .
he liked John very much.
he'd (<i>had</i>) met him at university.
they were quite similar.
they'd (<i>had</i>) travelled a lot together.
he was seeing John this evening.
he'd (<i>would</i>) phone him to arrange a time.

3 Practise the sentences in 2. Be careful with contracted forms.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- A** is direct speech. **B** is reported speech. What are the tense changes from direct to reported speech?
- How are *say* and *tell* used to introduce reported speech?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 14.2 p142

PRACTICE

An interview

- T 14.5** Listen to an interview with Beth Taylor, the woman you read about on p110.
- Complete the report of the interview with the correct verb forms.

In an interview, Beth Taylor said that she (1) *had* never known about David, but she (2) _____ pleased that she (3) _____ him now. They (4) _____ each other for the first time a few weeks ago, and they had found they (5) _____ a lot in common. She told me she (6) _____ married twice, and that she now (7) _____ in Oxford with her husband, Bruce, who (8) _____ a photographer.

She said that David (9) _____ to see her next week, and he was bringing his three children. She was sure they (10) _____ on well with her children.

T 14.6 Listen and check.

Check it

3 Report these statements.

- 'I like Anna,' said Jim.
- 'I'm staying with my aunt,' said Anna.
- 'Mr Walker phoned before lunch,' Sue said.
'He didn't leave a message,' she added.
- 'I don't think it'll rain,' said Ken.
- 'Ken's gone home,' Sue said.
'He went early,' she added.
- 'I'll ring you this evening,' Anna told Jim.

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Hot verbs – *bring, take, come, go*

1 The verbs *bring, take, come,* and *go* are very common in English. Look at these examples.

David's **coming** to see me next week.

He's **bringing** his children.

I **went** to the USA last year.

I **took** my nephews and nieces.

2 Underline the examples of the verbs in these questions. Ask and answer them with a partner.

1 What did you bring with you to school today?

2 When you are invited to a friend's house, do you usually take something?

3 Who comes to visit you at home most often?

4 Where do you usually go after school?

3 The choice between *bring / take* and *come / go* depends on where the speaker is. Look at the picture.



The speaker uses *take* and *go* for a movement away from her.

The speaker uses *bring* and *come* for a movement towards him.

4 Complete the conversations with *bring, take, come,* and *go* in the correct form.

1 A Goodbye, everyone! I'm _____ on holiday tomorrow.

B Where are you _____?

A Australia. I'm _____ my family to visit their cousins in Sydney.

B Lucky you! When you _____ back, _____ me a T-shirt!

2 A Listen, class! Please finish your work before you _____ home. And tomorrow, don't forget to _____ in your money for the school trip. We're _____ to the Natural History Museum.

B Oh, Miss Jones! Can't you _____ us somewhere more exciting?

3 A Martin, you were very late last night. What time did you _____ home?

B It was before midnight, Mum, honest. Mick _____ me home in his car.

4 A I've been decorating my new flat. You must _____ and visit me on Saturday. And _____ Emma and Jane with you. I'll cook you a meal.

B Great! We'll _____ some ice-cream for dessert!

5 (In London)

A I'll miss you when I _____ back home to Morocco. You must _____ and visit me next year.

B I'd love to! I want you to _____ this photo with you. It will remind you of the day we _____ to Oxford together.

A OK. And when you visit, _____ me some more English books to read!

6 (In Turkey)

A I'm _____ to London tomorrow, so tonight my best friend is _____ round to my house to say goodbye. She's _____ a present she wants me to _____ to her sister in London.

B Well, have a good trip!

T 14.7 Listen and check your answers.

READING AND SPEAKING

The tale of two silent brothers

- 1 Sometimes in families there are arguments and family members don't speak to each other for a long time. Has this ever happened to anyone you know?
- 2 You are going to read about two brothers who didn't speak to each other for many years. These expressions are in the text. Match the verbs and phrases.

get	a bachelor all his life
make	a coin
have	revenge
see	a will
remain	a quarrel
toss	and make up
kiss	a solicitor about something



- 3 Read the first part of the story.

PART ONE | A death in the family

There were once two brothers, John and Robert Hessian. John was 52 years old, Robert 49. They had never married and they lived together in a house in Oldcastle in the north of England. They lived together, they ate meals together but they never spoke a single word to each other. They hadn't spoken to each other for ten years, ever since they had had a quarrel. Whenever they wanted to communicate they wrote notes.



One evening the brothers were sitting together after supper. They were both wearing black because their older sister, Mary, had recently died. John wrote a note to Robert: *Mr Liversage is coming to visit.* (Mr Liversage was their solicitor.) Robert wrote: *Why?* John wrote: *I don't know. He phoned and said that he wanted to see us.*

At that moment there was a knock at the door. It was the solicitor, Mr Powell Liversage. He had been to school with the brothers and was an old friend. He too was unmarried.

'How are you, Powell?' asked Robert.

'Very well,' he replied. 'I've come to tell you about your sister's will. Did you know that she had left a will?'

'No,' answered John and Robert together. 'How much did she leave?'

'£12,000. But let me read you the will.'



What do you think?

Discuss these questions with a partner before you read part two.

Why do you think the brothers quarrelled? Do you think they quarrelled about:

- money? • the house? • a woman?

What do you think is in the will? Do you think:

- the sister leaves the brothers £6,000 each?
- she leaves all the money to one brother? Which one?
- she leaves them the money on certain conditions? What conditions?

4 Read part two and find out if your ideas are correct.

PART TWO | The will

Mr Liversage took the will out of his pocket and began to read.

Last Will and Testament of Mary Hession

To my dear brothers John and Robert:

You have both behaved very stupidly. I have never understood why you quarrelled about Annie Emery. You have been cruel and unfair to poor Annie. She has waited ten years for one of you. So, John, if you marry Annie, I'll give all my money to you. And Robert, if you marry her, I'll give it to you. And, if neither of you marries her, all my money will go to Annie, herself.



Your ever-loving sister

Mary



What do you think?

Discuss these questions as a class before you read part three.

- What do you think will happen?
- What will John and Robert do?
- Who will marry Annie?

5 Read part three and find out if your ideas are correct.

PART THREE | To marry or not to marry?

The two brothers sat and thought for a long time. Ten years ago when Annie was a young woman of 27, both John and Robert had been in love with her. They had had a violent quarrel and some terrible things were said. Afterwards they had both wanted to make up and be friends again but by this time they had stopped speaking to each other, so neither of them learned that the other had decided not to marry Annie.

At two o'clock in the morning John spoke: 'Why don't we toss a coin for Annie? Heads or tails?'

'Tails,' said Robert. But it was heads. The next evening John went round to Annie's house. Powell Liversage was just leaving when he arrived.



So in the end neither brother married Annie. They are still bachelors to this day, but at least they are now talking to each other again. And Annie? Well, she got her revenge and now she's very happily married.

ADAPTED FROM A STORY BY ARNOLD BENNET

What do you think?

Discuss these questions with a partner. Then tell the class your ideas.

- What happened when John went to Annie's house?
- Why didn't Annie marry either brother?
- Who did she marry?
- Who got the money?

Your teacher will tell you what actually happened.

Language work

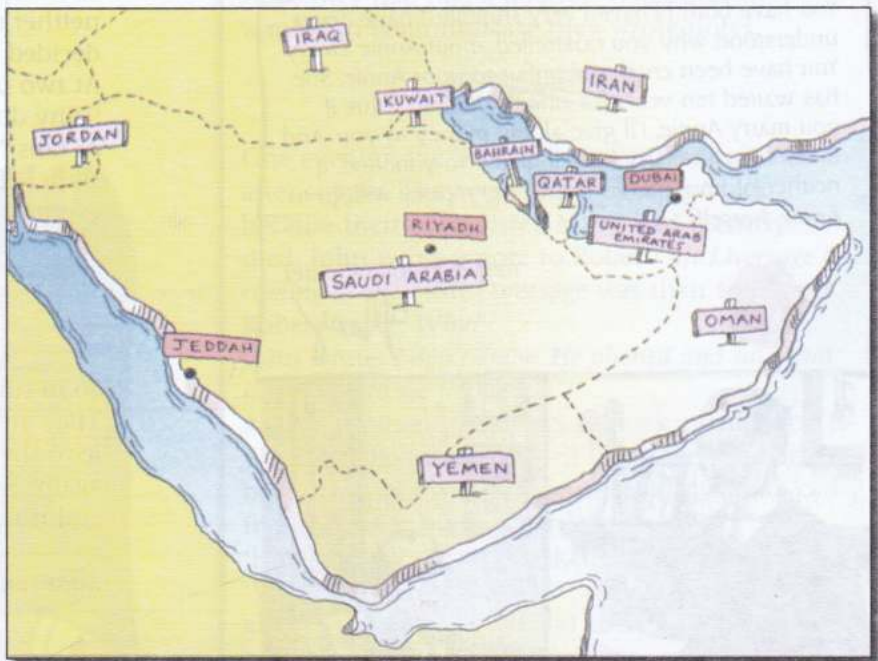
Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect.

- 1 John and Robert didn't speak to each other because ...
- 2 They were wearing black because ...
- 3 They didn't know that their sister ...
- 4 Mary said in her will that ...
- 5 When Annie was 27, both brothers ...
- 6 Annie told John that she wouldn't marry him or his brother because ...

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Families that live abroad

- 1 Do many foreigners live in your country?
Where are they from?
What are they doing in your country?
- 2 Do people from your country go to live abroad?
Where do they go?
Why?
- 3 **T 14.8** Listen to two people, Patrick and Daniel, talking about their families. Answer the questions.
 - 1 Who were the first members of their family to go abroad?
Where did they go?
Why?
 - 2 Where did the family live at first?
 - 3 How long had they been in the country before they moved?
 - 4 Draw their movements on the maps.
Write the year they moved.
 - 5 What work did they do?
 - 6 How many brothers and sisters has he got?
 - 7 Where did they go to school?
 - 8 Are they happy where they are?



What do you think?

Look at the pictures.

- Where are the people?
- Which country are they in?
- What jobs are they doing?
- What are their lives like?



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Saying goodbye

1 Match the sentences with the correct photos.



a



b



c



d



e



f

- 1 'Goodbye! Have a safe journey. Send us a postcard!'
- 2 'Goodbye. Thank you for a lovely evening.' 'You must come to us next time.'
- 3 'Goodbye. It has been most interesting talking to you. We'll let you know by post.'
- 4 'Bye! See you later. Are you doing anything tonight?'
- 5 'Bye-bye! Thank you very much for having me.'
- 6 'Goodbye. Here's my number. Please get in touch if you have any problems with it.'
- 7 'Goodbye! Drive carefully and call us when you get there!'
- 8 'Goodbye! Good luck in the future. I've really enjoyed our lessons together!'

2 **T 14.9** Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

3 Make more conversations for these situations:

- parents saying goodbye to son/daughter leaving home to share a flat with friends
- saying goodbye to friends after spending a holiday with them
- saying goodbye to your teacher/boss after finishing school/work at the end of the week
- saying goodbye to teachers/schoolfriends when you leave school



g



h

Tapescripts

Unit 1

T 1.1 Maurizio

My name's Maurizio Celi. I come from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I'm studying modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I can speak four languages. I'm enjoying the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course started three years ago.

I live at home with my parents and my sister. My brother went to work in the United States last year.

After I graduate, I'm going to work as a translator. I hope so, anyway.

T 1.2 Carly

Hi. My name's Carly and I come from Australia. But I live near London now with my husband Dave and our three children. I came to Britain fifteen years ago when I got married.

I'm a student with the Open University. This means I watch special programmes on the television and work at home. I send my work to my course teacher every week. I'm studying art and the course is really interesting. At the moment, I'm reading about Italian painters in Italian, which is difficult because I only speak a little Italian!

My course started a year ago and it's three years long. After I graduate, I'm going to look for a job in an art gallery or museum.

T 1.3

- 1 I'm reading a good book.
I booked a room at a hotel.
- 2 What kind of music do you like?
My mother's a very kind person.
- 3 Can you swim?
I'd like a can of cola.
- 4 What does this mean?
Some people are very mean. They don't like spending their money.
- 5 I live in a flat.
Holland is a flat country.
- 6 Do you want to play football?
We saw a play at the theatre.
- 7 The train's coming.
Athletes have to train very hard.
- 8 The phone's ringing.
What a lovely ring you're wearing!

T 1.4 Mrs Snell

I've got a new neighbour. He moved in a few weeks ago. He's got a job, because I see him leaving the house every morning and then coming home in the evening. He's a builder, I think. He wears jeans and a T-shirt, so it can't be a very good job. Sometimes he comes home late.

I've never spoken to him. When he sees me, he says hello, but I don't answer back because nobody has introduced us. How can I speak to him?

A friend is living with him. It's such a small flat. I don't know how two people can live there. He started playing loud music last week. The

noise! It went on until two in the morning. He said sorry the next day, but it was a bit late by then. I didn't sleep all night.

Oh, there's the door. I can see him now. He's going out with his friend. I wonder what they're doing tonight. Having a good time. Going to the cinema, probably.

T 1.5 Steve

I moved into this flat a few weeks ago, and I'm really enjoying living here. There's only one bedroom, and at the moment my brother is staying with me because he's looking for a job.

I work in advertising. It's hard work, and the hours are really long, but I like it. And it's well paid. The office is really relaxed. No one wears a suit or a tie.

The only thing I don't like about this flat is one of the neighbours, Mrs Snell, I think her name is. She's really strange. She never speaks to anyone. I always say hello to her, and 'Are you all right?' and 'What a lovely day today!', but she never says a word. Maybe she doesn't like young people.

I bought a new stereo a few days ago. My brother helped me set it up and we played music until about 11.00. We didn't play it very loud, and when I saw Mrs Snell the next day, I said I hoped there wasn't too much noise, but as usual she didn't say anything. Funny lady.

This evening my brother and I are going to visit a friend of ours who's in hospital, and then we're going out for a Chinese meal.

T 1.6

- 1 'How are you?' 'Fine, thanks.'
- 2 'Hello, Jane!' 'Hi, Habiba!'
- 3 'How do you do?' 'How do you do?'
- 4 'See you tomorrow!' 'Bye!'
- 5 'Good night!' 'Sleep well!'
- 6 'Good morning!' 'Good morning!'
- 7 'Hello, I'm Ela Paul.'
'Pleased to meet you, Ela.'
- 8 'Excuse me!' 'Yes. Can I help you?'
- 9 'Bless you!' 'Thanks.'
- 10 'Have a good weekend!' 'Same to you!'
- 11 'Thank you very much indeed.'
'Not at all. Don't mention it.'
- 12 'Make yourself at home.'
'That's very kind. Thank you.'

Unit 2

T 2.1

- d Well, my country's got a population of ... er ... about three and a half million, so it's not a big place. Most of the people are from Europe, but about twelve per cent are Maori ... they were the original inhabitants. A lot of people live in bungalows, which are small houses on one floor. It's a very beautiful country. It's got a lot of mountains, and people love the countryside. Oh, and we're very good at rugby and cricket.

- e My country is the northern part of a bigger country, but we've got our own parliament. There are just over 5 million of us. We've got a lot of mountains, and there are also lots of rivers, lakes, and islands. People come to my country to fish. Our salmon is famous all over the world.

- f I come from a big country. It has a lot of wide open spaces. We have a population of ... almost 300 million, and these people have come from all over the world. We have big, cosmopolitan cities, but a lot of people live on farms, ranches, and in small towns. We like baseball and football – our kind of football. And we love to eat ... burgers with fries, and apple pie and ice-cream.

T 2.2

- A Do you have a car?
B Yes, I do.
C No, I don't.
A Have you got a car?
B Yes, I have.
C No, I haven't.
D I don't have a computer.
E I haven't got a computer.

T 2.3

Where does he come from?
Is she married?
Does she have any brothers and sisters?
Has he got any children?
How many brothers and sisters has she got?
What does he do?
What does she do in her free time?
Where do they go on holiday?
What's she doing at the moment?

T 2.4

have breakfast
wash my hair
watch a film on TV
talk to my friends
make a cup of tea
listen to music
relax on the sofa
do my homework
have a shower
clear up the mess
do the washing-up
have or put posters on the wall
cook a meal
send emails
put on make-up
read magazines

T 2.5 Home Truths

P = Presenter C = Carol M = Mike
D = Dave A = Alison

- P Hello and welcome to the programme. Today we're going to hear just what couples really think of each other. What drives you mad about your partner? Here's Carol, talking about her husband, Mike.
C Well, there are a lot of arguments about television in our house. He gets the remote

control and he's always changing channels, so I never see what I want to. All he wants to watch is football, football, football. When I try to talk to him, he doesn't listen because he's watching the TV. And ... something else ... he never remembers anything – birthdays, when we're going out – nothing. I have to do it all. I decide where we're going on holiday, what car to buy. He can't make a decision to save his life.

P So there we have Carol's opinion. What does Mike say about her?

M When we're out in the car and she's driving, she doesn't change gears. She's talking about somebody or other, and not thinking about driving at all. I want to shout at her 'Change gear now!' but I don't. When I want to watch something on television, like ... the news, she always wants to watch a soap or a film. And another thing. She's always on the phone. She spends hours talking to our daughter, and do you know where she lives? Just round the corner.

P But what do they think of their marriage? Here's Carol.

C Well, I can't change him now, so I'll just have to put up with him.

P And Mike?

M We've been married for twenty-five years, and she's the only one for me!

P And now we have another couple, Dave and Alison. Oh, and by the way, Dave's an electrician.

A What drives me absolutely mad is that he starts a job and never finishes it. At work he's so professional, but at home, if I want a light in the bedroom changed, it takes him months. And he's so untidy. He just drops things on the floor. I keep saying that I don't want to be his mother as well as his wife. When we go out, he looks so scruffy, even when I'm all dressed up. His clothes are so old-fashioned. He never throws anything away.

P Oh, dear. Now what does Dave have to say about Alison?

D Well, she's never ready on time. She always finds something to do that means we're always late, wherever we go. She's usually doing her hair or her make-up while I'm saying 'Come on love, it's time to go.' And she loses things. She forgets where she parked the car, she leaves the car keys in the most stupid places. But what is most annoying about Alison is that she's always right!

P And their final opinions about each other?

A He's great. He's good fun, and he's one in a million.

D See? As I said, she's always right!

P So, there we are. My thanks to Carol and Mike, and Dave and Alison.

T 2.6

J = James M = Maria

1 J Hello. What's your name?

M Maria.

J I'm ... James. I'm a teacher. And ... where are you from?

M Rome.

J Er ... What ... what do you do?

M I'm a student.

J Mm. And ... how long have you been here in London, Maria?

M Two months.

J Are you having a good time?

M Mm ... Yes.

J Can I get you a coffee?

M No.

J Are you missing your family at all?

M No.

J Have you got any brothers or sisters?

M Yes.

J Er ... Oh! Er ... what do they do?

M They are students too.

J Oh well, I've got a class now. Goodbye, Maria.

M Ciao.

S = Sylvia J-P = Jean-Paul

2 S Hello. What's your name?

J-P Jean-Paul. And what's your name?

S Sylvia. Where are you from, Jean-Paul?

J-P I come from Paris, the most romantic city in the whole world. And you, Sylvia, where do you come from?

S I come from Scotland. What do you do in Paris?

J-P I'm an architect.

S Oh, really?

J-P Yeah. I design beautiful buildings for people with lots of money. I'm very expensive.

S How interesting.

J-P And how long have you been a teacher, Sylvie?

S Actually, my name's Sylvia.

J-P I am so sorry. Sylvie is the French name. Sylvia, sorry.

S Don't worry. I like it. I've been working here for five years.

J-P And do you enjoy it?

S Yes, very much. You meet a lot of people from all sorts of different countries. I like that very much. Are you enjoying it here?

J-P Very, very much. I'm learning a lot of English, I'm making a lot of friends, and even the food's not bad! Well, I'm not dead yet, and I've been here for five weeks. Sylvia, can I get you a coffee?

S I've got a few minutes before my next class, so that would be lovely. Thank you very much ...

J-P Why don't we ...

T 2.7

1 What a lovely day it is today!

Yes. Beautiful, isn't it?

2 It's very wet today.

Mm. Horrible. Makes you feel miserable, doesn't it?

3 How are you today?

I'm very well, thanks. How about you?

4 Did you have a nice weekend?

Yes, it was lovely. We had lunch and went for a walk.

5 How do you find living in London?

I'm enjoying it. It was a bit strange at first, but I'm getting used to it.

6 Did you have a good journey?

Yes, no problems. The plane was a bit late, but it didn't matter.

7 Did you watch the football yesterday?

No, I missed it. Was it a good game?

8 What a lovely jacket you're wearing!

Thank you. I got it in Paris last year.

9 If you have any problems, just ask me for help.

Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.

10 Excuse me. Is this your scarf?

Yes, it is. Thank you. Where did you find it?

Unit 3

T 3.1 see p22

T 3.2

- Russell woke up at two o'clock.
- He woke up because he was thirsty.
- He heard a noise in the kitchen.
- He found three men.
- Russell's mother kept her purse in her handbag.
- They left at five o'clock.
- When they left, Russell watched TV.
- The police caught the burglars the next day.

T 3.3

asked	tried	liked	stopped
showed	carried	believed	planned
wanted		used	
walked			
started			

T 3.4

- I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.
- I felt ill, so I went to bed.
- I made a sandwich because I was hungry.
- I had a shower and washed my hair.
- I lost my passport, but then I found it at the back of a drawer.
- I called the police because I heard a strange noise.
- I ran out of coffee, so I bought some more.
- I forgot her birthday, so I said sorry.
- The phone rang, so I answered it.
- I told a joke but nobody laughed.

T 3.5

Pierre Duboulay, 33, from Alsace, in France, is the greatest art thief in Europe. Between 1995 and 2004, while he was working as a lorry driver, he stole 239 paintings from museums in France, Austria and Denmark. He went into the museums just as they were closing and hid the paintings under his coat. Nobody looked at him because he was wearing a security guard's uniform. Back in his apartment, where he was living with his mother, he filled his bedroom with priceless works of art. His mother, Sylvie, 53, thought all the paintings were copies. One day, while they were having supper, the police arrived, and they took Pierre to the police station. Sylvie was so angry with her son that she went to his room, took some paintings from the walls, and cut them into small pieces. Others she took and threw into the river. Altogether she destroyed art worth two billion dollars! Both mother and son are now in prison for many years.

T 3.6

He was working
He was living
They were closing
They were having

T 3.7 Sherlock Holmes

SH = Sherlock Holmes HW = Henry Weaver
G = Mr Gresham

- HW Tell me, Holmes. What have you found out? Can the examination take place?
SH Yes, the mystery is solved.
HW But who ...? Which student ...?
SH Please ask Mr Gresham to join us.
HW Gresham, can you come here, please?
G What is it? What's happened?
SH Close the door, Mr Gresham. Now, tell me honestly, why did you do it? How did you do it?
G Oh, no! I'm sorry, so sorry.
SH Come, come Mr Gresham, perhaps it's easier if I speak. You see, when I learnt that you, Gresham, were an athlete and a long jumper, I understood immediately. This is what happened. That afternoon you were returning from practising your sport. You were carrying your jumping shoes. You passed your tutor's window and because you are very tall you could see the papers on his desk. Then you saw that the door was open, so you entered, put your shoes down on the desk and moved to the window to copy the papers. Am I right so far?

G Yes, Yes.

SH Suddenly you heard your tutor at the side door. You picked up your shoes, leaving some mud on the desk, and ran into the bedroom. What you didn't see was that as you climbed out of the window, more mud from your shoes fell to the floor. This morning, early, I went to the sports ground and collected a sample of the same mud. Is this all correct, Mr Gresham?

G Yes, it is. I feel so bad, so guilty and ashamed. But can I just show you this, Mr Weaver?

HW What is it?

G It's a letter. I wrote it in the middle of the night. Read it, please. In it I say how sorry I am for what I did.

HW Ah yes. And you say you are not going to take the examination. Oh, and you're going to leave the university and go to Africa.

G Yes, I am.

HW Gresham, I am really pleased to hear that.

SH Well, Mr Weaver, Mr Gresham, time for my breakfast, I think. I hope the exams go well, Mr Weaver. Good luck in Africa, Mr Gresham. Goodbye.

HW Thank you, Holmes. It was a lucky chance that you were staying in town at this time.

T 3.8

- I asked the teacher for help, but unfortunately, I didn't understand his explanation.
- Please, can you help me translate this into English?
- My English improved a lot after I lived in London for a month.
- Watch out! Be careful or you'll fall.
- There are many differences between my two children. They aren't similar at all.
- Motor racing is a very dangerous sport.
- Didn't you enjoy the film? I thought it was wonderful.
- Thank you for your advice. It was very helpful.

- The United Nations is an international organization.
- We received an invitation to Ted and Sarah's wedding.

T 3.9

- Don't go into my bedroom. It's really untidy.
- I can't do maths. For me, it's an impossible subject.
- I don't dislike fish. I just prefer meat.
- It's very impolite to ask someone how much they earn.
- When we arrived at the hotel, we unpacked our suitcases.
- I was unemployed for two years. Then I got a job in an office.
- 'I think learning languages is stupid.' 'I disagree. I think it's a good idea.'
- The thief stole my bag, ran into the crowd and disappeared. I never saw him again.
- It's illegal to drive if you aren't insured.
- You gave her more money than me! That's unfair!

T 3.10 see p29

T 3.11 see p29

T 3.12

June the fourth
the fifth of August
the thirty-first of July
March the first
February the third
the twenty-first of January, nineteen eighty-eight
December the second, nineteen ninety-six
the fifth of April, nineteen eighty
June the eleventh, nineteen sixty-five
the eighteenth of October, two thousand
January the thirty-first, two thousand and five

Unit 4

T 4.1 see p30

T 4.2 see p31

T 4.3

- 'Did you meet anyone interesting at the conference?'
'Yes. I met someone who knows you!'
- 'Ouch! There's something in my eye!'
'Let me look. No, I can't see anything.'
- 'Let's go somewhere exciting for our holidays.'
'But we can't go anywhere that's too expensive.'
- 'I'm so unhappy. Nobody loves me.'
'I know somebody who loves you. Me.'
- I lost my glasses. I looked everywhere, but I couldn't find them.
- 'Did you buy anything at the shops?'
'No, nothing. I didn't have any money.'
- I'm bored. I want something interesting to read, or someone interesting to talk to, or somewhere interesting to go.
- It was a great film. Everyone loved it.

T 4.4 see p33

T 4.5

- A Hello. Can I help you?
B I'm just looking, thanks.
B I'm looking for a sweater like this, but in blue. Have you got one?
A I'll just have a look. What size are you?
B Medium.
A Here you are.
B That's great. Can I try it on?
A Of course. The changing rooms are over there.
B I like it.
A It fits you very well.
B How much is it?
A £39.99.
B OK. I'll have it.
A How would you like to pay?
B Cash.
- A Could you help me? I'm looking for this month's edition of *Vogue*. Can you tell me where it is?
B Over there. Middle shelf. Next to *She*.
- A Hello. I wonder if you could help me. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat. Can you give me something for it?
B OK. You can take these three times a day.
A Thank you. Could I have some tissues as well, please?
B Sure. Anything else?
A No, that's all, thanks.
- A Good morning. Can I have a black coffee, please?
B Espresso?
A Yes, please. Oh, and a doughnut, please.
B I'm afraid there aren't any left. We've got some delicious carrot cake, and chocolate cake.
A OK. Carrot cake, then.
B Certainly. Is that all?
A Yes, thanks.
B That'll be £2.85, please.
A Thank you.

T 4.6

- A Two coffees, please.
B Two pounds eighty, please.
- A How much is this sweater?
B Twenty-eight pounds fifty.
- A A white loaf and three rolls, please.
B That'll be one pound eighty-two p.
- A How much do I owe you?
B Twelve dollars and twenty cents.
- A How much was your car?
B Fifteen thousand dollars.
- A What a fantastic house!
B Darling! It cost half a million pounds!
- A Just this book, please.
B Five pounds ninety-nine, then.
- A How much was the cheque for?
B A hundred and sixty dollars.

Unit 5

T 5.1

- Sean
When I grow up, I want to be a footballer and play for Manchester United, because I want to earn lots of money. After that, I'm going to be an astronaut, and fly in a rocket

to Mars and Jupiter. And I'd like all the people in the world and all the animals in the world to be happy.

2 Mel

I've finished my first year at Bristol University, and now I'm going to have a year off. My brother and I are going round the world. We hope to find work as we go. I really want to meet people from all over the world, and see how different people live their lives.

3 Kamal

What I'd really like to do, because I'm mad about TV and everything to do with TV, is to become a TV presenter. I'm getting married next June, so I can't do anything about it yet, but I'm going to start applying for jobs this time next year.

4 Martyn

My great passion is writing. I write plays. Three have been performed already, two in Edinburgh and one in Oxford. But my secret ambition ... and this would be the best thing in my life ... I would love to have one of my plays performed on the London stage. That would be fantastic.

5 Amy

We're thinking of moving, because the kids are leaving home soon. Meg's eighteen, she's doing her A levels this year, so with a bit of luck, she'll be off to university next year. And Kate's fifteen. Jack and I both enjoy walking, and Jack likes fishing, so we're going to move to the country.

5 Alison

Well, I've just broken my arm, so what I really want to do is to go back to the health club as soon as possible. I really enjoy swimming. At my age, it's important to stay physically fit, and I want to be able to go off travelling without feeling unwell. I'm going to retire next year, and I'm looking forward to having more time to do the things I want to do.

T 5.2

- A** I hope to go to university.
B What do you want to study?
- A** One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.
B What do you like making?
- A** I get terrible headaches.
B When did you start getting them?
- A** We're planning our summer holidays at the moment.
B Where are you thinking of going?
- A** I'm tired.
B What would you like to do this evening?

T 5.3

- 'What are the lads doing this afternoon?'
'They're going to see a football match. United are playing at home.'
- 'Oh, dear! I've dropped one.'
'I'll pick it up for you.'
'Thank you. That's very kind.'
- 'What's Tom doing next week?'
'He's going to go to Malaysia.'
'I guess he's going on business, right?'
- 'The phone's ringing.'
'It's OK. I'll answer it. I'm expecting a call.'
- 'I haven't got any money.'
'Don't worry. I'll lend you some.'
'Thanks. I'll pay you back tomorrow. I won't forget.'

- 'What are you and Pete doing this evening?'
'We're going out to have a meal. It's my birthday.'

T 5.4

- 'My bag is so heavy.' 'Give it to me ...'
- I bought some warm boots because ...
- 'Tony's back from holiday.'
'Is he? I ...'
- What are you doing this evening?
- You can tell me your secret.
- Congratulations! I hear ...
- I need to post these letters.
- Now, holidays. Where ...

T 5.5 A song

You've got a friend

When you're down and troubled
And you need a helping hand
And nothing, but nothing is going right
Close your eyes and think of me
And soon I will be there
To brighten up even your darkest nights.
(Chorus)
You just call out my name,
and you know wherever I am
I'll come running to see you again.
Winter, spring, summer, or fall
All you have to do is call
And I'll be there, yeah, yeah, yeah,
You've got a friend.

If the sky above you
Turns dark and full of clouds
And that old north wind begins to blow
Keep your head together
And call my name out loud
And soon I'll be knocking on your door.
Hey, ain't it good to know that you've got a friend?
People can be so cold.
They'll hurt you and desert you.
Well, they'll take your soul if you let them.
Oh, yeah, but don't you let them.
(Chorus)

T 5.6

- 'I feel nervous. I've got an exam today.'
'Good luck! Do your best.'
- 'I don't feel very well. I think I'm getting the flu.'
'Why don't you go home to bed?'
- 'I'm feeling a lot better, thanks. I've got a lot more energy.'
'That's good. I'm pleased to hear it.'
- 'I'm really excited. I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow.'
'That's great. Have a good time.'
- 'I'm fed up with this weather. It's so wet and miserable.'
'I know. We really need some sunshine, don't we?'
- 'I'm really tired. I couldn't get to sleep last night.'
'Poor you! That happens to me sometimes. I just read in bed.'
- 'I'm a bit worried. My grandfather's going into hospital for tests.'
'I'm sorry to hear that, but I'm sure he'll be all right.'
- 'I feel really depressed at the moment. Nothing's going right in my life.'
'Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!'

Unit 6

T 6.1 Todd's tennis tour

T = Todd E = Ellen

- E** You're so lucky, Todd. You travel all over the world. I never leave Chicago!
- T** Yeah – but it's hard work. I just practise, practise, practise and play tennis all the time. I don't get time to see much.
- E** What about last year? Where did you go? Tell me about it.
- T** Well – in January I was in Melbourne, for the Australian Open. It's a beautiful city, sort of big and very cosmopolitan, like Chicago. There's a nice mixture of old and new buildings. January's their summer so it was hot when I was there.
- E** And what's Dubai like? When were you there?
- T** In February. We went from Australia to Dubai for the Dubai Tennis Open. Boy is Dubai hot! Hot, very dry, very modern. Lots of really modern buildings, white buildings. Interesting place, I enjoyed it.
- E** And Paris! That's where I want to go! What's Paris like?
- T** Everything that you imagine! Very beautiful, wonderful old buildings but lots of interesting modern ones too. And of course very, very romantic, especially in May.

T 6.2 What's Chicago like?

T = Todd F = Todd's English friend

- F** What's the weather like?
T Well, Chicago's called 'the windy city' and it really can be windy!
- F** What are the people like?
T They're very interesting. You meet people from all over the world.
- F** What are the buildings like?
T A lot of them are very, very tall. The Sears Tower is 110 storeys high.
- F** What are the restaurants like?
T They're very good. You can find food from every country in the world.
- F** What's the night-life like?
T Oh, it's wonderful. There's lots to do in Chicago.

T 6.3 Todd's world tour

Melbourne was interesting, but, for me, Paris was more interesting than Melbourne, and in some ways Dubai was the most interesting of all because it was so different from any other place I know. It was also the hottest, driest, and most modern. It was hot in Melbourne but not as hot as in Dubai. Dubai was much hotter! Melbourne is much older than Dubai but not as old as Paris. Paris was the oldest city I visited, but it has some great modern buildings, too. It was the most romantic place. I loved it.

T 6.4 see p48

T 6.5 see p48

T 6.6 Conversations

- A** I moved to a new flat last week.
B Oh, really? What's it like?
A Well, it's bigger than my old one but it isn't as modern, and it's further from the shops.
- A** I hear Martin's got a new boss.

- B Yeah. He started work last week.
 B Oh, really? What's he like?
 A Well, he's much nicer than his old boss and much more intelligent. Martin's happier now than he's been for a long time.
- 3 A We have a new teacher.
 B Oh, really? What's she like?
 A Well, I think she's the best teacher we've ever had. Our last teacher was good but she's even better and she works us much harder.
- 4 A Is that your new car?
 B Well, it's second-hand, but it's new to me.
 A What's it like?
 B Well, it's faster than my old car and more comfortable, but it's more expensive to run. I love it!

T 6.7

Jane Bland talks about living in Sweden

J = Jane F = Fran, a friend

- J When I say that I live in Sweden, everyone always wants to know about the seasons ...
 F The seasons?
 J Yeah ... you know, how cold it is in winter – what it's like when the days are so short.
 F So what is it like?
 J Well, it is cold, very cold in winter, sometimes as cold as -26° and of course when you go out you wrap up warm, but inside, in the houses, it's always very warm, much warmer than at home. Swedish people always complain that when they visit England the houses are cold even in a good winter. In Sweden the houses are much better insulated than in Britain and they always have the heating on very high.
 F And what about the darkness?
 J Well, yeah, towards the end of December, there's only one hour of daylight – so you really look forward to the spring. It is sometimes a bit depressing but you see the summers are amazing – from May to July, in the north of Sweden, the sun never sets, it's still light at midnight, you can walk in the mountains and read a newspaper.
 F Oh, yeah – the land of the midnight sun.
 J That's right. But it's wonderful, you want to stay up all night and the Swedes make the most of it. Often they start work earlier in summer and then leave at about two or three in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings. They like to work hard but play hard too. I think Londoners work longer hours, but I'm not sure this is a good thing.
 F So what about free time? Weekends?
 Holidays? What do Swedish people like doing?
 J Well, every house in Sweden has a sauna ...
 F Every house!?
 J Well, every house I've been to. And most people have a country cottage, so people like to leave the town and get back to nature at weekends. These cottages are sometimes quite primitive, – no running water or not even toilets and ...
 F No toilet?
 J Well, some don't have toilets but they all have a sauna. After the sauna they run and jump into the lake to get cool.
 F What!? Even in winter?

- J Yeah – Swedish people are very healthy.
 F Brrr! Or mad!

T 6.8 Synonyms

- 'Mary's family is very rich.'
'Well, I knew her uncle was very wealthy.'
- 'Look at all these new buildings!'
'Yes. Paris is much more modern than I expected.'
- 'Wasn't that film wonderful!'
'Yes, it was brilliant.'
- 'George doesn't earn much money, but he's so kind.'
'He is, isn't he? He's one of the most generous people I know.'
- 'Ann's bedroom's really untidy again!'
'Is it? I told her it was messy yesterday, and she promised to clean it.'
- 'I'm bored with this lesson!'
'I know, I'm really fed up with it, too!'

T 6.9 Antonyms

- 'London's such an expensive city.'
'Well, it's not very cheap.'
- 'Paul and Sue are so mean.'
'They're certainly not very generous.'
- 'Their house is always so messy.'
'Mmm ... it's not very tidy.'
- 'Their children are so noisy.'
'Yes, they're certainly not very quiet.'
- 'John looks so miserable.'
'Hmm, he's not very happy.'
- 'His sister's so stupid.'
'Well, she's certainly not very clever.'

T 6.10 Giving directions

You go down the path, past the pond, over the bridge, and out of the gate. Then you go across the road and take the path through the wood. When you come out of the wood you walk up the path and go across the road. It takes five minutes.

Unit 7

T 7.1

- He wrote novels about Victorian life. She writes novels about modern people and their relationships.
- He wrote 47 novels, travel books, biographies, and short stories. She has written over twenty novels. She started writing in her thirties.
- She has lived in the west of England for forty years. He lived in Ireland for eighteen years.
- She has been married twice, and has two daughters. She married for the first time in 1966. He was married and had two sons.

T 7.2

- Anthony Trollope travelled to South Africa, Australia, Egypt, and the West Indies. Joanna Trollope has travelled to many parts of the world.
- She has won many awards, and several of her stories have appeared on TV.
- Her first book came out in 1980. Since then, she has sold more than 5 million copies.
- She went to school in the south of England, and studied English at Oxford University, but

she has lived in the country for most of her life.

- 5 She writes her books by hand. She has had the same pen since 1995.

T 7.3

- How long has she lived in the west of England?
For forty years.
- What did she study at university?
English.
- How many novels has she written?
More than twenty.
- How many books has she sold?
Over five million.
- When did her first novel come out?
In 1980.
- How many times has she been married?
Twice.
- Has she got any children?
Yes, two daughters.
- How long has she had her pen?
Since 1995.

T 7.4

- I've known my best friend for years. We met when we were 10.
- I last went to the cinema two weeks ago. The film was rubbish.
- I've had this watch for three years. My dad gave it to me for my birthday.
- We've used this book since the beginning of term. It's not bad. I quite like it.
- We lived in our old flat from 1988 to 1996. We moved because we needed somewhere bigger.
- We haven't had a break for an hour. I really need a cup of coffee.
- I last had a holiday in 1999. I went camping with some friends.
- This building has been a school since 1985. Before that it was an office.

T 7.5

- A Where do you live, Olga?
 B In a flat near the park.
 A How long have you lived there?
 B For three years.
 A And why did you move?
 B We wanted to live in a nicer area.

T 7.6

An interview with the band *Style*

I = Interviewer S = Suzie G = Guy

- I ... and that was the latest record from *Style* called *Give it to me*. And guess who I've got sitting right next to me in the studio? I've got Suzie Tyler and Guy Holmes, who are the two members of *Style*. Welcome to the programme!
 S Thanks a lot.
 I Now you two have been very busy this year, haven't you? You've had a new album out, and you've been on tour. How are you feeling?
 S Pretty tired. We've just got back from Holland, and in April we went to Japan and Australia, so yeah ... we've travelled a lot this year.
 G But we've made a lot of friends, and we've had some fun.
 I Tell us something about your background. What did you do before forming *Style*?

- G Well, we both played with a lot of other bands before teaming up with each other.
- I Who have you played with, Suzie?
- S Well, over the years I've sung with Lionel Richie and Phil Collins, and a band called *Ace*.
- I And what about you, Guy?
- G I've recorded with *Genesis* and *UB40*, and of course, *Happy Mondays*.
- I Why is *Happy Mondays* so important to you?
- G Because I had my first hit record with them. The song was called *Mean Street*, and it was a hit all over the world ... that was in 1995.
- I So how long have you two been together as *Style*?
- S Since 1997. We met at a recording studio while I was doing some work with *Bon Jovi*. We started chatting and Guy asked me if I'd like to work with him, and it all started from there.
- I Suzie, you're obviously the vocalist, but do you play any music yourself?
- S Yes, I play keyboards.
- I And what about you, Guy?
- G I play guitar and harmonica. I can play the drums, but when we're doing a concert we have a backing group.
- I So where have you two travelled to?
- S Well, I ... er ... I sometimes think that we've been everywhere, but we haven't really. We've toured in Europe, Italy, Holland, and we've done Japan and Australia, but we've never been to America. That's the next place we'd like to go. And then Eastern Europe. I'd love to play in these places.
- G You forgot Sweden. We went there two years ago.
- S Oh yeah.
- I Over the years you've made a lot of records. Do you know exactly how many?
- G That's a difficult question, erm ...
- I Well, about how many?
- S Oh, I don't know. Perhaps about twenty-five.
- G Yeah, something like that.
- I And how long have you been in the music business?
- G I guess about fifteen years. I've never had another job. I've only ever been a musician, since I was seventeen.
- S I've had all sorts of jobs. When I left college, I worked as a waitress, a shop assistant, a painter, a gardener ... I could go on and on ...
- I Well, stop there, because now you're a member of a band. Suzie and Guy, it was great to talk to you. Good luck with the new record.
- S/G Thanks.
- I And now for something different. We're ...

T 7.7

- 'Do you still play tennis?'
'Not regularly. Just now and then, when I have time.'
- This is a pretty relaxed place to work. There aren't many do's and don'ts.
- Here you are at last! I've been so worried! Thank goodness you've arrived safe and sound.
- 'Do you like your new job?'
'Yes and no. The money's OK, but I don't like the people.'
- Sometimes there are too many people in the house. I go into the garden for a bit of peace and quiet.
- Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. It gives

me great pleasure to talk to you all tonight.

- 'How's your gran?'
'Up and down. There are good days, and then not such good days.'
- 'Here's supper. Careful! It's hot.
'Fish and chips! Yummy!'

T 7.8

- 'Do you like learning English, Elsa?'
'Yes.'
'Do you like learning English, Elsa?'
'Yes, I do. I love it. It's the language of Shakespeare.'
- 'Are those new jeans you're wearing?'
'No.'
'Are those new jeans you're wearing?'
'No, they aren't. I've had them for ages.'
- 'Have you got the time, please?'
'No.'
'Have you got the time, please?'
'No, I haven't. I'm so sorry.'
- 'Can you play any musical instruments?'
'Yes.'
'Can you play any musical instruments?'
'Yes, I can, actually. I can play the violin.'

Unit 8

T 8.1 Steven's job

I = Interviewer S = Steven

- What sort of hours do you work, Steven?
- Well, I have to work very long hours, about eleven hours a day.
I What time do you start?
S I work nine till three, then I start again at five thirty and work until eleven. Six days a week. So I have to work very unsocial hours.
- And do you have to work at the weekend?
- Oh, yes. That's our busiest time. I get Wednesdays off.
I What are some of the things you have to do, and some of the things you don't have to do?
S Er ... I don't have to do the washing-up, so that's good! I have to wear white, and I have to be very careful about hygiene. Everything in the kitchen has to be totally clean.
- What's hard about the job?
- You're standing up all the time. When we're busy, people get angry and shout, but that's normal.
I How did you learn the profession?
S Well, I did a two-year course at college. In the first year we had to learn the basics, and then we had to take exams.
I Was it easy to find a job?
S I wrote to about six hotels, and one of them gave me my first job, so I didn't have to wait too long.
I And what are the secrets of being good at your job?
S Attention to detail. You have to love it. You have to be passionate about it.
I And what are your plans for the future?
S I want to have my own place. When the time's right.

T 8.2

- I have a good job.
I have to work hard.
- He has a nice car.
She has to get up early.

- I had a good time.
I had to take exams.

T 8.3

- 'I'm working 16 hours a day.'
'I think you should talk to your boss.'
- 'I can't sleep.'
'You shouldn't drink coffee at night.'
- 'I get seasick very easily.'
'I don't think you should go on that boat trip next week.'
- 'I've had a terrible toothache for weeks.'
'You must go to the dentist!'

T 8.4 Holidays in January

- Silvia**
In January the weather is wonderful. It's the most perfect time of year, not too hot, not too cold, but the temperature can change a lot in just one day. It can go from quite chilly to very warm, so you should perhaps bring a jacket but you don't need any thick winter clothes. The capital city is the most populated city in the world and there are lots of things to see and do there. We have lots of very old, historic buildings. We are very proud of our history, with Mayan and Aztec temples. But you should also go to the coast. We have beautiful beaches. Perhaps you've heard of Acapulco.
You don't need a lot of money to enjoy your holiday. There are lots of good cheap hotels and restaurants, and of course you must visit the markets. You can buy all kinds of pottery and things quite cheaply, and don't forget our wonderful fruit and vegetables. We have one hundred different kinds of pepper. You should try tacos, which are a kind of bread filled with meat, beans, and salad. And our fruit juices are very good.
- Fatima**
It's usually quite mild in January, and it doesn't often rain, so you don't have to bring warm clothes. But you'll need a light coat or a jumper because it can get cool in the evenings.
There is so much to see and do. We have some wonderful museums, especially the museum of Islamic Art and the mosques are beautiful, but of course what everyone wants to see is the Pyramids. You must visit the Pyramids. Go either early in the morning or late in the afternoon, the light is much better then. And if you have time you should take a cruise down the Nile, that's really interesting, you can visit all sorts of places that are difficult to get to by land.
The best place to try local food is in the city centre. You should try *koftas* and *kebabs*, which are made of meat, usually lamb. You should also try *salafel*, which is a kind of ball made of beans mixed with herbs, it's fried until it's crispy. It's delicious. One of the nicest things to drink is tea, mint tea. It's especially good if the weather is very hot, it's really refreshing.
- Karl**
Well, of course in January in my country it can be very cold, with lots of snow everywhere, so you must bring lots of warm clothes, coats and woolly hats, and, if you can, snow boots.

Many people go skiing in the mountains at the weekends and when you are up so high and the sky is blue, the sun can feel really quite hot - warm enough to have lunch outside. You can even sunbathe, so you should bring sun cream! But you don't have to go skiing, there are lots of other things to do and see. A lot of our towns are very pretty. They look exactly the same today as they did four hundred years ago. And we have beautiful lakes. If the weather's fine you can go for a boat trip and you can get really wonderful views of the mountains all around, from Lake Geneva you can sometimes see as far as Mont Blanc.

The food you must try is *fondue*, which is cheese melted in a pot. You put pieces of bread on long forks to get it out. Also you could try *rösti* made with potatoes and cream - mmm! They're both delicious.

T 8.5

- 1 Children always need the support of their parents, whether they're four or 24. I think you should pay for him to get some qualifications, and when he's ready, you should help him to find somewhere to live. Meanwhile, you've got to give him all the love that he needs.

**Jenny Torr
Brighton**

- 2 I decided to give it all up and change my life dramatically three years ago. Since then, I have had the most exciting three years of my life. It can be scary, but if you don't do it, you won't know what you've missed. I don't think you should worry. Go for it.

**Mike Garfield
Manchester**

- 3 He's using you. I think you should tell him to leave home. It's time for him to go. Twenty-four is too old to be living with his parents. He's got to take responsibility for himself. And you must talk to him about his unsuitable friends. Sometimes you have to be cruel to be kind.

**Tony Palmer
Harrow**

- 4 Why should he accept it? He isn't their slave, they don't own him. And I too can't stand the way people use their mobiles in restaurants, on trains and buses. They think that the people around them are invisible and can't hear. It is so rude.

**Jane Sands
London**

- 5 I think she should be very careful before she gives up her job and goes to live abroad. Does she think that the sun will always shine? If there is something in her life that makes her unhappy now, this will follow her. She should take her time before making a decision.

**Nigella Lawnes
Bristol**

- 6 He must keep it! He should have a word with his company and come to an arrangement with them. Why can't he turn it off sometimes? Mobile phones are great, and if he's got one for free, he's very lucky. They are one of the best inventions ever.

**Pete Hardcastle
Birmingham**

T 8.6

alarm clock	hairdrier
car park	sunset
traffic lights	earring
credit card	signpost
ice-cream	bookcase
sunglasses	rush hour
timetable	cigarette lighter
raincoat	earthquake

T 8.7

D = Doctor H = Hassan

D Hello. Come and sit down. What seems to be the matter?

H Well, I haven't felt very well for a few days. I've got a bit of a temperature, and I just feel terrible. I've got stomach ache as well.

D Have you felt sick?

H I've been sick a few times.

D Mm. Let me have a look at you. Your glands aren't swollen. Have you got a sore throat?

H No, I haven't.

D Have you had diarrhoea at all?

H Yes, I have, actually.

D Have you had anything to eat recently which might have disagreed with you?

H No, I don't think so ... Oh! I went to a barbecue a few days ago and the chicken wasn't properly cooked.

D It could be that, or just something that was left out of the fridge for too long.

H Yes, I started being ill that night.

D Well, you should have a day or two in bed, and I'll give you something that will look after the stomach ache and diarrhoea. Drink plenty of liquids, and just take things easy for a while. I'll write you a prescription.

H Thank you. Do I have to pay you?

D No, no. Seeing me is free, but you'll have to pay for the prescription. It's £6.

H Right. Thanks very much. Goodbye.

D Bye-bye.

Unit 9

T 9.1

- We're travelling round the world before we go to university.
- We're going to leave as soon as we have enough money.
- When we're in Australia, we're going to learn to scuba dive on the Great Barrier Reef.
- If we get ill, we'll look after each other.
- After we leave Australia, we're going to the USA.
- We can stay with my American cousins while we're in Los Angeles.
- Our parents will be worried if we don't keep in touch.
- We'll stay in the States until our visa runs out.

T 9.2

- When I get home, I'm going to have a bath.
- As soon as this lesson finishes, I'm going home.
- If I get this job, I'll buy a car.
- After I leave school, I want to go to college.
- While I'm in New York, I'll do some shopping.
- I'm going to travel the world before I get too old.

T 9.3

M = Mary P = Paul

M Bye, darling. Have a good trip to New York.

P Thanks. I'll ring you as soon as I arrive at the hotel.

M Fine. Remember I'm going out with Jenny this evening.

P Well, if you're out when I ring, I'll leave a message on the answer phone, so you'll know I've arrived safely.

M Great. What time do you expect you'll be there?

P If the plane arrives on time, I'll be at the hotel about 10.00.

M All right. Give me a ring as soon as you know the time of your flight back, and I'll pick you up at the airport.

P Thanks, darling. Don't forget to water the plants while I'm away.

M Don't worry. I won't. Bye!

T 9.4 An interview with Michio Kaku

I = Interviewer MK = Michio Kaku

I Are you optimistic about the future?

MK Generally, yeah. If we go back to 1900, most Americans didn't live after the age of 50. Since then we've had improvements in healthcare and technology. There's no reason why these won't continue far into the 21st century.

I Are we ready for the changes that will come?

MK Changes are already happening. The future is here now. We have DNA, microchips, the Internet. Some people's reaction is to say 'We're too old, we don't understand new technology.' My reaction is to say 'We must educate people to use new technology now.'

I Is world population going to be a big problem?

MK Yes and no. I think that world population will stop increasing as we all get richer. If you are part of the middle class, you don't want or need twelve children.

I What will happen to people who don't have computers?

MK Everyone will have computers. The Internet will be free and available to everyone.

I Will there be a world government?

MK Very probably. We will have to manage the world and its resources on a global level, because countries alone are too small. We already have a world language called English, and there is the beginning of a world telephone system, and that's called the Internet.

I Will we have control of everything?

MK I think we'll learn to control the weather, volcanoes and earthquakes. Illness won't exist. We will grow new livers, kidneys, hearts, and lungs like spare parts for a car. People will live till about 130 or 150. For two thousand years we have tried to understand our environment. Now we will begin to control it.

I What are your reasons for pessimism?

MK People will still fundamentally be the same, with all their intelligence and stupidity. There will still be cruel people, people who want to fight wars against other races and religions, people who don't see that we have to look after our forests, our oceans, our atmosphere, people who think that money is everything. We will have the technology.

The question is, will we have the wisdom to use the technology to our advantage?

T 9.5

- I did some shopping while I was in Paris. I bought myself a new sweater.
- 'I don't know if I want coffee or tea.' 'Make up your mind. You can't have them both.'
- Bye-bye! See you soon. Take care of yourself.
- Aachoo! Oh dear. I think I'm getting a cold.
- 'Are the doors locked?' 'I think so, but I'll just make sure.'

T 9.6

R = Receptionist C = Client

- R Hello, the Grand Hotel. Cathy speaking. How can I help you?
 C I'd like to make a reservation, please.
 R Certainly. When is it for?
 C It's for two nights, the thirteenth and the fourteenth of this month.
 R And do you want a single or a double room?
 C A single, please.
 R OK. Yes, that's fine. I have a room for you. And your name is?
 C Robert Palmer. Can you tell me how much it is?
 R Yes. That's £95 a night. Can I have a credit card number, please?
 C Yes, sure. It's a Visa. 4929 7983 0621 8849.
 R Thank you. And could I have a phone number?
 C Uh huh. 01727 489962.
 R That's fine. We look forward to seeing you on the thirteenth. Bye-bye.
 C Thanks a lot. Goodbye.

Unit 10

T 10.1 Don't look down

Paul Lay dances with death in the mountains of southern Spain

I have always enjoyed walking. When I was a boy, I used to go walking at weekends with my father. We went camping and climbing together.

I try to visit a new place every year. Last year I decided to walk a path in Spain called *El Camino del Rey*, which means the King's Way. It is one of the highest and most dangerous footpaths in Europe. It used to be very safe, but now it is falling down.

I took a train to the village of El Chorro and started to walk towards the mountains. I was very excited.

Then the adventure began. The path was about three feet wide and there were holes in it. It used to have a handrail, but not any more. I didn't know what to do – should I go on my hands and knees, or stand up? I decided to stand up and walk very slowly. At times the path was only as wide as my two boots. I stopped to have a rest, but there was nowhere to sit.

I began to feel very frightened. It was impossible to look down or look up. I was concentrating so hard that my body started aching. There was no thrill of danger, no enjoyment of the view. I thought I was going to die.

I finally managed to get to the end. I was shaking, and I was covered in sweat from heat and fear. I fell to the ground, exhausted.

T 10.2

- Now I usually go shopping at the weekend and I play tennis. When I was a child, I used to go fishing with my father.
- In the evening I used to watch TV and do my homework. Now I read, or go out with friends.
- We go to a hotel somewhere hot and just do nothing. When I was young, we used to go camping in Europe. We went everywhere – France, Italy, Austria, Germany.
- I was very sporty. I used to play everything. Rugby, tennis, swimming, hockey. Now I just play tennis.
- I like documentaries and sport. When I was a kid, I used to like cartoons, comedies, action films, you know, like James Bond.
- I liked all the things that kids like. Beans, pizza, fizzy drinks. I used to love chips. Still do. Now I eat everything. Except peppers. Really don't like peppers.

T 10.3

- 'I'm hungry. I need something to eat.' 'Have a sandwich.'
- 'I'm going to a formal dinner, but I don't know what to wear.' 'I think you should wear your black dress.'
- 'My CD player's broken. Can you show me how to repair it?' 'I'm sorry. I haven't a clue.'
- 'Don't talk to me. I have nothing to say to you.' 'Oh, dear! What have I done wrong?'
- 'Do I turn left or right? I don't know where to go.' 'Go straight on.'
- 'I'm bored. I haven't got anything to do.' 'Why don't you read the dictionary?'
- 'Can you get some meat?' 'Sure. Tell me how much to buy.' 'A kilo.'
- 'I feel lonely. I need somebody to talk to.' 'Come and talk to me. I'm not doing anything.'

T 10.4

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| frightened | terrified |
| excited | bored |
| surprised | exhausted |

T 10.5

- I met a famous film star today.
- I spent four hours going round a museum.
- I haven't heard from my parents for two months.
- Wow, Maria! What are you doing here?
- I failed my exam. I worked ...
- Smoke started to come from the front of the plane.
- My computer's broken, and ...

T 10.6 The sinking of the Titanic

- A What do you know about the *Titanic*?
 B The *Titanic*? You mean the ship that sank? The one they called 'the unsinkable'?
 A Yes, that's right. The biggest ship of its time.
 B Well, er ... it was about a hundred years ago, wasn't it?
 A Yep, 1912, to be exact.
 B And wasn't it going across the Atlantic, from England to New York?
 A That's it. It left Southampton on 10 April

1912 with 1,324 passengers on board and 900 crew members. And the night of Sunday the fourteenth, it was very clear and very cold, and two other ships in the area actually told them to be careful because there were icebergs around.

- B So they did know that it was dangerous?
 A Yes, but they didn't want to worry the passengers. The people just carried on eating and enjoying themselves.
 B But if they knew it was dangerous, why didn't they just stop?
 A Well, the owner of the boat was on board, a Mr Bruce Ismay, and he told the captain to go faster and faster, because he wanted the *Titanic* to be the fastest ship to cross the Atlantic. The record was four days and nineteen hours ...
 B No! Really? But that's terrible!
 A And then someone saw the iceberg in front of them. At first they thought it was too small to do much damage, but in fact, the iceberg was huge – about thirty metres higher than the ship. And then the ship hit it.
 B Why didn't everyone just get off the ship immediately?
 A Because they thought it was impossible for the *Titanic* to sink. So no one started to get the lifeboats out for an hour. To begin with, it was women and children first, but then people started to realize that there weren't enough lifeboats – there were only twenty – and a lot of people were going to die.
 B Wasn't there that incredible thing with the orchestra? Or is that just a story?
 A No, it's true. The orchestra continued playing until the ship sank, and the musicians, all of them, died. It took just two hours after hitting the iceberg for the ship to sink.
 B Incredible. How many people died?
 A About 1,500.
 B And how many survived?
 A 706.

T 10.7 see p85

T 10.8

- Their house is such a mess! I don't know how they live in it.
- There were so many people at my birthday party! We had to order more food.
- I'm so hungry! I could eat a horse.
- Noor and Nabeel are such nice people! But I can't stand their kids.
- I've spent so much money this week! I don't know where it's all gone.
- A present! For me? You're so kind! You really didn't have to.
- We've had such a nice time! Thank you so much for inviting us.
- Molly's such a clever child! She understands every word I say.

Unit 11

T 11.1 The history of paper

Today, paper is used for hundreds of everyday things – books and newspapers, of course, but also money, stamps, cups, bags, and even some clothes.
 Long ago, before paper, people wrote on animal

skins, bones, and stones. Then in 2700 BC, the Egyptians started to make papyrus, which was similar to paper. But the first real paper was invented in AD 105 by a Chinese government official, Ts'ai Lun. It was made from a mixture of plants and cloth. The Chinese kept their invention secret for centuries. Finally, in the 10th century, paper was brought to Europe by the Arabs. The first European paper mill was built in Spain in 1150. Since the 18th century, most paper has been made out of wood, because it is much stronger than cloth. Nowadays, each person uses about 300 kg of paper every year. That's a lot of paper!

T 11.2

When was paper invented? in AD 105.
 Where was the first real paper invented? In China.
 Who was it invented by? Ts'ai Lun.
 When was it brought to Europe by the Arabs? In the 10th century.
 Where was the first paper mill built? In Spain.
 How long has paper been made out of wood? Since the 18th century.
 How much paper is used by each person every year? About 300 kg.

T 11.3

- Paper is only used to make newspapers and books.
No, it isn't. It is used to make hundreds of everyday things.
- All clothes are made out of paper.
No, they aren't. Only some are made out of paper.
- Before paper, people wrote on trees.
No, they didn't. They wrote on animal skins, bones, and stones.
- Paper was invented by a Chinese scientist.
No, it wasn't. It was invented by a Chinese government official.
- The Chinese gave their invention to the world immediately.
No, they didn't. They kept it secret for centuries.
- They made paper out of wood.
No, they didn't. They made it out of a mixture of plants and cloth.
- The first paper mill in Europe was built in France.
No, it wasn't. It was built in Spain.
- Paper has been made out of cloth since the 18th century.
No, it hasn't. It's been made out of wood.

T 11.4

- Do you always wear a watch?
Yes, all the time. Don't you?
- Are you good at telling jokes?
No, I'm hopeless. I can never remember the ending.
- What was the last present you gave? Who to?
Mmmm. I think it was when I gave some flowers to my mum for Mother's Day.
- What was the last phone call you made? Who to? Why?
Just before I came into class. I called a friend to ask if she was doing anything this evening.
- Do you keep a diary?
Yes, but I don't write very personal things in it, in case someone finds it.
- Have you or a friend ever made a complaint in a restaurant?

No – but my dad often complains. I find it embarrassing, but he says it's important to do it.

- Have you ever been homesick? Did you miss your family or your friends?
Oh, yes, when I went on an exchange to Germany when I was 16. I missed everybody.
- What is the best advice you've ever been given?
If you can't say anything nice, don't say anything at all.

T 11.5 The history of chewing gum

P = Presenter I = Interviewer
 LW = Leanne Ward, chewing gum expert
 AB = Interviewees

Part one

P Today in Worldly Wise, the world's most common habit ...
 Yes, chewing gum. We chew 100,000 tons of it every year but how many of us actually know what it's made of?

I Excuse me, I see you're chewing gum ...

A Yeah.

I Have you got any idea what it's made of?

A Nah – no idea. Never thought about it.

I Have you any idea what chewing gum is made of?

B ... Er no, not a clue. Rubber maybe?

I And do you have any idea who invented it?

A The Americans?

B Yeah – sure – I reckon it was invented in America, yeah.

P Well no. It wasn't the Americans who invented chewing gum. It was the Swedes. The Swedes, I hear you say? But listen to Leanne Ward, a chewing gum expert.

LW The history of chewing goes back thousands of years. In Sweden in 1993, the skeleton of a teenager was found, he was nine thousand years old. And in his mouth was a gum made of tree sap and sweetened with honey – the first known chewing gum.

P It seems we've always chewed things of no real food value. Babies are born wanting to chew. Everything goes straight into their mouths. So why do we chew? Here's Leanne again.

LW We chew to clean our teeth and freshen our breath but also because we just like chewing. The ancient Greeks chewed a gum called *mastica*, which is a type of tree sap. They thought it was good for their health and women really enjoyed chewing it as a way to sweeten their breath. Then in the first century AD we know that the Mayan Indians in South America liked to chew a tree sap, called *chiclay*. They wrapped it in leaves and put it in their mouths so this was, if you like, the first packet of chewing gum. The American Indians also chewed tree sap – they gave it to the English when they arrived, but it wasn't until a few hundred years after, that it became really popular in America.

T 11.6 Part two

P The history of modern chewing gum begins in 19th century America. In 1892 a clever young salesman called William Wrigley decided that chewing gum was the thing of the future. Wrigley was a business genius. He was the first to use advertising to sell in a big way. Here's Leanne.

LW William Wrigley was really an advertising genius. He hired hundreds of pretty girls, who he called 'the Wrigley girls'. They walked up and down the streets of Chicago and New York City handing out free gum. Millions of pieces were given away. He also had huge electric signs and billboards – one billboard was a mile long, it ran along the side of the train track. So with all this, chewing gum became very popular all over the USA. I understand it was even taken into space by the first astronauts.

P So what exactly is it made of?

LW Well, the strangest thing about gum today is that nobody knows what it's made of. Nobody will tell you. The chewing gum industry keeps the recipe top secret.

T 11.7

- 'Are we nearly there yet, Dad?'
'No. It's miles to go, but we'll stop soon and have something to eat.'
- 'How much is it to send this letter to Australia?'
'Give it to me and I'll weigh it. That's ... £1.20.'
'OK. That's fine.'
- 'Hi. Can I pay for my petrol, please?'
'Which pump?'
'Er ... pump number ... five.'
'Forty-one pounds 78p, please.'
- The 7.56 from Bristol is now arriving at platform 4. Virgin Rail would like to apologize for the late arrival of this service. This was due to circumstances beyond our control.

Unit 12

T 12.1

If I were a princess, I'd live in a palace. I'd have servants to look after me. My mum would be Queen, and she wouldn't work. I wouldn't go to school. I'd have a private teacher. I'd ride a white horse, and I'd wear a long dress. I could have all the sweets I wanted.

T 12.2 see p96

T 12.3

- 'I have no money. What am I going to do?'
'If I were you, I'd try to spend less.'
'What do you mean?'
'Well, you buy a lot of clothes, designer clothes. Stop buying such expensive clothes.'
'But I like them!'
- 'My hair's awful. I can't do anything with it.'
'It's not that bad.'
'It is, really. Just look at it.'
'Well, if I were you, I'd try that new hairdresser, Antonio. He's supposed to be very good, and not that expensive.'
'Mmm. OK, I'll try it. Thanks.'
- 'I've got toothache.'
'Have you seen a dentist?'
'No.'
'Well, if I were you, I'd make an appointment right now.'
- 'I've had a row with my best friend.'
'What about?'

'Oh, she's angry because I lost one of her CDs.'
'Well, if I were you, I'd apologise and buy her a new one.'

'Yes, I'll do that.'

- 5 'My car won't start in the morning.'
'If I were you, I'd buy a new one. Yours is so old.'
'I know it's old, but I can't afford a new one.'
'Well, take it to a garage. Let them have a look at it.'
'All right.'
- 6 'My neighbours make a lot of noise.'
'Do they? That's awful.'
'Mmm. We can't get to sleep at night.'
'Have you spoken to them about this?'
'No, we're too frightened.'
'If I were you, I'd invite them round to your flat for coffee and say that you're having problems.'
'That's probably a good idea. I'm not sure they'll come, but I'll try it.'

T 12.4

Ruth

I'm having a holiday in Italy for a couple of weeks, staying in a villa in Tuscany. Then I'm going to look for a job. I want to work in the media – advertising or the BBC would be perfect.

My sister and I are going to buy a flat together, somewhere central, so we'll have to start looking soon. I'm very excited about the future. And I'm also highly ambitious!

Henry

I'm not sure yet. Some friends have invited me to go to Long Island with them, so I might go to America. I'll have to earn some money, so I might work in a restaurant for a bit.

I don't know what I want to do. I love France, so I might live in Paris for a while. I could earn some money painting portraits in Montmartre. Who knows? I might become a famous artist! Wouldn't that be wonderful!

T 12.5

- 1 A Excuse me! Can I get past?
B Pardon?
A Can I get past, please?
B I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. Yes, of course.
A Thanks a lot.
- 2 A I hear you're going to get married soon. Congratulations!
B That's right, next July. July 21. Can you come to the wedding?
A Oh, what a pity! That's when we're away on holiday.
C Never mind. We'll send you some wedding cake.
A That's very kind.
- 3 A Oh, dear! Look at the time! Hurry up, or we'll miss the train.
B Just a minute! I can't find my umbrella. Do you know where it is?
A I haven't a clue. But you won't need it. It's a lovely day. Just look at the sky!
B Oh, all right. Let's go, then.
- 4 A Good luck in your exam!
B Same to you. I hope we both pass.
A Did you go out last night?
B No, of course not. I went to bed early. What about you?
A Me, too. See you later, after the exam. Let's go for a pizza.
B Good idea.

Unit 13

T 13.1

- 1 How long have you been sleeping on the streets?
For a year. It was very cold at first, but you get used to it.
- 2 Why did you come to London?
I came here to look for work, and I never left.
- 3 How long have you been selling *The Big Issue*?
For six months. I'm in Covent Garden seven days a week selling the magazine.
- 4 Have you made many friends?
Lots. My problem is I'm homeless. I want a job, but I need somewhere to live before I can get a job. So I need money to get somewhere to live, but I can't get money because I can't get a job, and I can't get a job because I haven't got somewhere to live. So I'm trapped.
- 5 How many copies do you sell a day?
Usually about fifty.
- 6 How many copies have you sold today?
So far, ten. But it's still early.

T 13.2

How long have you been trying to find a job?
How many jobs have you had?
How long have you been standing here today?
How did you lose your business?
Who's your best friend?
Where did you meet him?
How long have you known each other?

T 13.3

- A How long have you been trying to find a job?
B For three years. It's been really difficult.
- A How many jobs have you had?
B About thirty, maybe more. I've done everything.
- A How long have you been standing here today?
B Since 8.00 this morning, and I'm freezing.
- A How did you lose your business?
B I owed a lot of money in tax, and I couldn't pay it.
- A Who's your best friend?
B A chap called Robbie, who's also from Scotland, like me.
- A Where did you meet him?
B I met him here in London.
- A How long have you known each other?
B About ten months. I met him soon after I came to London.

T 13.4 see T13.5

T 13.5 Phoning home

- C = Craig M = His mother
C Hi, Mum. It's me, Craig.
M Craig! Hello! How lovely to hear from you. How are you? How's the new job going?
C Work's OK – I think. I'm just ... so ...
M Tired? You sound tired. Are you tired? What have you been doing?
C I am tired, really tired. I've been working so hard and everything's so new to me. I'm in the office until eight o'clock every night.
M Eight o'clock! Every night? That's terrible. And when do you eat? Have you been eating well?

C Yes, yes – I've been eating OK. After work, John and I go out for something to eat in the restaurant round the corner. We're too tired to cook.

M John? Who's John?

C We work together in the same office – he's been working here for a while, so he's been helping me a lot. He's really nice. You'd like him, Mum, he lives near me.

M Mmm. Your father says 'Hello'.

C Ah yes. Dad. How is he? What's he been doing recently?

M Well, he's just returned from a business trip to Holland, so he hasn't been to work today, he's been relaxing.

C Oh, yes of course. He's been working in Amsterdam, hasn't he? Well, I'm glad he's relaxing now. And what about you, Mum?

M Well, I was going to ring you actually. You see I'm coming to London next Tuesday. I'm going to a teachers' conference at the university, and I wondered if I could stay at your flat.

C Next Tuesday. That's great! Of course you can stay at my flat. I'll try to leave work earlier that day and I'll meet you after the conference. We'll go out for a meal.

M Lovely! I'm looking forward to it already.

C Me too. See you next week. Bye for now. Love to Dad!

M Bye, Craig. Take care.

T 13.6 See p109

T 13.7

307 4922
1-800-878-5311
315 253 6031
517 592 2122
212 726 6390

T 13.8

P = Peter J = John

- 1 P Hello. 793422.
J Hello, Peter. This is John.
P Hi, John. How are you?
J Fine, thanks. And you?
P All right. Did you have a nice weekend? You went away, didn't you?
J Yes, we went to see some friends who live in the country. It was lovely. We had a good time.
P Ah, good.
J Peter, could you do me a favour? I'm playing squash tonight, but my racket's broken. Could I borrow yours?
P Sure, that's fine.
J Thanks a lot. I'll come and get it in half an hour, if that's OK.
P Yes, I'll be in.
J OK. Bye.
P Bye.

A = Receptionist B = Student

C = Shereen, a teacher.

- 2 A Good morning. International School of English.
B Hello, could I speak to Shereen, please?
A Hold on. I'll connect you.
C Hello.
A Hello. Can I speak to Shereen, please?
C Speaking.
A Ah, hello. I saw your advertisement about English classes in a magazine. Could you

send me some information, please?

- C Certainly. Can I just take some details? Could you give me your name and address, please?

A = Mike's flatmate B = Jim

- 3 A Hello.
B Hello. Is that Mike?
A No, I'm afraid he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?
B Yes, please. Can you say that Jim phoned, and I'll try again later. Do you know what time he'll be back?
A In about an hour, I think.
B Thanks. Goodbye.
A Goodbye.

Unit 14

T 14.1 see p110

T 14.2 Listen and check

I was delighted because I'd passed all my exams. I was hungry because I hadn't had any breakfast. I went to bed early because I'd had a busy day. Our teacher was angry because we hadn't done the homework.

My leg hurt because I'd fallen over playing football.

The plants died because I'd forgotten to water them.

The road was wet because we'd had rain the night before.

T 14.3 What does Ben say?

- I like John very much.
- I met him at university.
- We're quite similar.
- We've travelled a lot together.
- I'm seeing John this evening.
- I'll phone him to arrange a time.

T 14.4 What did Ben tell you?

see p112

T 14.5 An interview with Beth Taylor

I = Interviewer B = Beth

- I So, Beth, what was it like when you met David?
B Well, I didn't know about him, but I'm pleased that I know him now. We met each other for the first time a few weeks ago, and we have a lot in common.
I You now live in Oxford, is that right?
B Yes, I've been married twice. I now live with my husband, Bruce, in Oxford. He's a photographer.
I When are you seeing each other again?
B David's coming to see me next week, and he's bringing his three children. I'm sure they'll get on well with my children.

T 14.6

In an interview, Beth Taylor said that she had never known about David, but she was pleased that she knew him now. They had met each other for the first time a few weeks ago, and they had found they had a lot in common.

She told me she had been married twice, and that she now lived in Oxford with her husband, Bruce, who was a photographer.

She said that David was coming to see her next week, and he was bringing his three children. She was sure they would get on well with her children.

T 14.7

- A Goodbye, everyone! I'm going on holiday tomorrow.
B Where are you going?
A Australia. I'm taking my family to visit their cousins in Sydney.
B Lucky you! When you come back, bring me a T-shirt!
- A Listen, class! Please finish your work before you go home. And tomorrow, don't forget to bring in your money for the school trip. We're going to the Natural History Museum.
B Oh, Miss Jones! Can't you take us somewhere more exciting?
- A Martin, you were very late last night. What time did you come home?
B It was before midnight, Mum, honest. Mick brought me home in his car.
- A I've been decorating my new flat. You must come and visit me on Saturday. And bring Emma and Jane with you. I'll cook you a meal.
B Great! We'll bring some ice-cream for dessert.
- A I'll miss you when I go back home to Morocco. You must come and visit me next year.
B I'd love to! I want you to take this photo with you. It will remind you of the day we went to Oxford together.
A OK. And when you visit, bring me some more English books to read!
- A I'm going to London tomorrow, so tonight my best friend is coming round to my house to say goodbye. She's bringing a present she wants me to take to her sister in London.
B Well, have a good trip!

T 14.8

P = Patrick I = Interviewer

Patrick

- I Where are you from originally, Patrick?
P Well, my family is originally from Ireland. My grandfather and his wife came to the United States from Ireland in 1935. They came from Cork, so they'd travelled from Cork to Dublin by train, and then they took the boat from Dublin to New York.
I I bet that was a long journey. How long? A week?
P No, the journey took five days. They landed in New York and stayed there for two years. Then they moved to Philadelphia, where my grandfather worked in the port. He was a ship-builder. My grandmother washed clothes, and she brought up the kids. My father was born in Philadelphia in 1943, and when he was sixteen they moved to Pittsburgh. He'd finished school by then, and he went to work in the factories.
I What was he doing?
P He was in the steel mills.
I When he was just sixteen?
P Oh, yes. They started young in those days. Then he met and married my mother, Eileen,

and I was born, and my two sisters were born. We all went to school in Philadelphia, and now I work in the police force. I'm a detective. Now Peggy, my wife, and I are second generation Americans. I'm American, my kids are American, and we love it!

D = Daniel I = Interviewer

Daniel

- I Where is your family from, Daniel?
D We're all from England. My dad's from the north of England, and my mum's Scottish.
I And now you're all living in the Middle East?
D That's right, in Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates.
I When did your family move abroad?
D Well, my parents left the UK in 1986 and came to the Middle East because of my father's job. He's in the oil industry. He works for Shell - he's been with them for over twenty years.
I And where did they live at first?
D First, er, first they were in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. Then they were in Jeddah, on the coast, next to the Red Sea.
I How long had they been in Riyadh before they moved?
D Erm ... let me think. I was born in Riyadh in 1987, and we moved when I was three, so that makes it 1990 when we went to Jeddah, so they'd been in Riyadh for four years ... yeah, four years.
I And all this time your father worked for the oil company?
D Yeah, he was an area manager. And my mother was an English teacher. She taught at the King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah, teaching first-year business students. Then we all moved to Dubai in 1992, and we've been here ever since.
I You have a sister, right?
D Yeah, Sasha. She's three years younger than me.
I Where did you go to school?
D Well, there's an international British School in Jeddah that we both went to. I'm now studying at university, business studies, and Sasha's still at school, another international school here in Dubai. She wants to be a doctor.
I Oh, really? That's great. And do you like it in Dubai?
D Sure! It's a great life. The climate's ideal, and there's lots to do as long as you've got some money in your pocket!
- T 14.9** Saying goodbye
- Goodbye! Drive carefully and call us when you get there!
 - Bye! See you later. Are you doing anything tonight?
 - Goodbye! Have a safe journey. Send us a postcard!
 - Goodbye. Here's my number. Please get in touch if you have any problems with it.
 - Goodbye. It has been most interesting talking to you. We'll let you know by post.
 - Goodbye! Good luck in the future. I've really enjoyed our lessons together!
 - Bye-bye! Thank you very much for having me.
 - Goodbye. Thank you for a lovely evening. You must come to us next time.

Grammar Reference

Unit 1

1.1 Tenses

This unit has examples of the Present Simple and Present Continuous, the Past Simple, and two future forms: *going to* and the Present Continuous for the future.

All these tenses are covered again in later units.

Present tenses Unit 2

Past tenses Unit 3

Future forms Units 5 and 9

The aim in this unit is to revise what you know.

Present tenses

- He **lives** with his parents.
- She **speaks** three languages.
- I'm **enjoying** the course.
- They're **studying** at university.

Past tense

- He **went** to America last year.
- She **came** to England three years ago.

Future forms

- I'm **going to work** as an interpreter.
- What **are** you **doing** tonight?

1.2 Questions

Questions with question words

1 Questions can begin with a question word.

what	where	which	how
who	when	why	whose

- Where's** the station?
 - Why** are you laughing?
 - Whose** is this coat?
 - How** does she go to work?
- 2 *What*, *which*, and *whose* can be followed by a noun.
- What size** do you take?
 - What sort** of music do you like?
 - Which coat** is yours?
 - Whose book** is this?
- 3 *Which* is generally used when there is a limited choice.
- Which** is your husband? The blond one or the dark one?
- This rule is not always true.
- What** newspaper do you read?
 - Which** newspaper do you read?
- 4 *How* can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.
- How big** is his new car?
 - How fast** does it go?
- How* can also be followed by *much* or *many*.
- How much** is this sandwich?
 - How many** brothers and sisters have you got?

Questions with no question word

The answer to these questions is *Yes* or *No*.

- Are you hot? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
- Is she working? Yes, she is./No, she isn't.
- Does he smoke? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.
- Can you swim? Yes, I can./No, I can't.

Form

Verb forms with an auxiliary verb

Positive	Question
She is reading.	Is she reading?
They are watching a film.	What are they watching?
She can drive.	Can she drive?

Verb forms with no auxiliary verb

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb in the positive.

- They **live** in London.
 - He **arrived** yesterday.
- Do/does/did* is used in the question.
- Do** they live in London?
 - Where **does Bill come from**?
 - When did he arrive**?

Unit 2

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	live don't live	near here.
He She It	lives doesn't live	

Question

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

Short answer

Do you like Peter?	Yes, I do.
Does she speak French?	No, she doesn't.

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- a habit.
I **get up** at 7.30.
Cinda **smokes** too much.
- a fact which is always true.
Vegetarians **don't eat** meat.
We **come** from Spain.
- a fact which is true for a long time.
I **live** in Oxford.
She **works** in a bank.

2.2 Present Continuous

Form

am/is/are + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are you going?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.	NOT Yes, I'm .
Is Anna working?	Yes, she is./No, she isn't.	Yes, she's .

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- an activity happening now.
They're **playing** football in the garden.
She can't answer the phone because she's **washing** her hair.
- an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.
She's **studying** maths at university.
I'm **reading** a good book by Henry James.
- a planned future arrangement.
I'm **meeting** Miss Boyd at ten o'clock tomorrow.
What **are** you **doing** this evening?

2.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- Look at the wrong sentences, and compare them with the correct sentences.

✗	Hans is coming from Germany.
✓	Hans comes from Germany.
✗	This is a great wedding party. Everyone has a good time.
✓	This is a great wedding party. Everyone is having a good time.
✗	I read a good book at the moment.
✓	I'm reading a good book at the moment.

- There are some verbs that are usually used in the Present Simple only. They express a state, not an activity.

✓	I like coffee.
✗	I'm liking coffee.

Other verbs like this are *think, agree, understand, love*.

2.4 have/have got

Form

Positive

I We You They	have 've got	two brothers.
He She	has 's got	

Negative

I We You They	don't have haven't got	any money.
He She	doesn't have hasn't got	

Question

Do	I we you they	have a car?	Have	I we you they	got a car?
Does	he she		Has	he she	

Short answer

Do you have a camera?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
Have you got a camera?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.
I've got a sister.

I **have** a sister. NOT ~~I've~~ a sister.

Use

- Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not when we write.

Have you got a light?

The Prime Minister **has** a meeting with the President today.

In American English, *have + do/does* is much more common.

- Have* and *have got* express possession.

I have I've got	a new car. three children. blond hair.
She has She's got	
He has He's got	

- When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* and the *do/does/don't/doesn't* forms are used. *Have got* is not used. Compare these sentences.

✗	I've got a shower in the morning.
✓	I have a shower in the morning.
✗	What time have you got lunch?
✓	What time do you have lunch?
✗	He has never got milk in his coffee.
✓	He never has milk in his coffee.

- In the past tense, the *got* forms are unusual. *Had* with *did* and *didn't* is much more common.

I **had** a bicycle when I was young.

My parents **had** a lot of books in the house.

Did you **have** a nice weekend?

I **didn't have** any money when I was a student.

Unit 3

3.1 Past Simple

Spelling

- The normal rule is to add *-ed*.
worked started
If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
lived loved
 - If the verb has only one syllable + one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant.
stopped planned
 - If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ied*.
studied carried
- There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

Positive

I He/She/It We You They	finished arrived went	yesterday.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------

Negative

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

He walked.

He **didn't** walk .

I He/She/It We You They	didn't (did not)	arrive yesterday.
-------------------------------------	------------------	-------------------

Question

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

She finished.

When **did** she finish .

When did	she you they etc.	arrive?
----------	----------------------------	---------

Short answer

Did you go to work yesterday?	Yes, I did.
Did it rain last night?	No, it didn't.

Use

- The Past Simple expresses a past action that is now finished.
We **played** tennis last Sunday.
I **worked** in London from 1994 to 1999.
John **left** two minutes ago.
- Notice the time expressions that are used with the Past Simple.

I did it	last year.
	last month.
	five years ago.
	yesterday morning.
	in 1985.

3.2 Past Continuous

Form

was/were + -ing
(present participle)

Positive and negative

I He She It	was wasn't (was not)	working.
We You They	were weren't (were not)	

Question

What	was	I he she it	doing?
	were	we you they	

Short answer

Were you working yesterday?	Yes, I was.
Was she studying when you arrived?	No, she wasn't.

Use

- The Past Continuous expresses a past activity that has duration.
I met her while I **was living** in Paris.
You **were making** a lot of noise last night.
What **were** you **doing**?
- The activity began *before* the action expressed by the Past Simple.
She **was making** coffee when we arrived.
When I phoned Simon he **was having** dinner.
- The Past Continuous expresses an activity in progress before, and probably after, a time in the past.
When I woke up this morning, the sun **was shining**.
What **were** you **doing** at 8.00 last night?

3.3 Past Simple and Past Continuous

- The Past Simple expresses past actions as simple facts.
I **did** my homework last night.
'What **did** you **do** yesterday evening?' 'I **watched** TV.'
- The Past Continuous gives past activities time and duration. The activity can be interrupted.
'What **were** you **doing** at 8.00?' 'I **was watching** TV.'
I **was doing** my homework when Jane arrived.
- In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.
It **was** a beautiful day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...
- The questions below refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities before, and the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

What were you doing What did you do	when it started to rain?	We were playing tennis. We went home.
--	--------------------------	--

3.4 Prepositions in time expressions

at	in	no preposition
at six o'clock at midnight at New Year at the weekend	in the morning/afternoon/evening in December in summer in 1995 in two weeks' time	today yesterday tomorrow the day after tomorrow the day before yesterday last night last week two weeks ago next month yesterday evening tomorrow evening this evening tonight
on on Saturday on Monday morning on New Year's Day on January 18		

Unit 4

4.1 Expressions of quantity

Count and uncount nouns

- 1 It is important to understand the difference between count and uncount nouns.

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	music
a pound	money

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them. We cannot say ~~two waters, three musics, one money~~. We cannot count them.

- 2 Count nouns can be singular or plural.
This **cup** is full.
These **cups** are empty.
Uncount nouns can only be singular.
The **water** is cold.
The **weather** was terrible.

much and many

- 1 We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.
How **much** **money** have you got?
There isn't **much** **milk** left.
- 2 We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.
How **many** **people** were at the meeting?
I didn't take **many** **photos** on holiday.

some and any

- 1 *Some* is used in positive sentences.
I'd like **some** **sugar**.
- 2 *Any* is used in questions and negatives.
Is there **any** **sugar** in this tea?
Have you got **any** **brothers** and sisters?
We don't have **any** **washing-up** liquid.
I didn't buy **any** **apples**.
- 3 We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.
Can I have **some** **cake**?
Would you like **some** **tea**?
- 4 The rules are the same for the compounds *someone, anything, anybody, somewhere*, etc.
I've got **something** for you.
Hello? Is **anybody** here?
There isn't **anywhere** to go in my town.

a few and a little

- 1 We use *a few* with count nouns.
There are **a few** **cigarettes** left, but not many.
- 2 We use *a little* with uncount nouns.
Can you give me **a little** **help**?

a lot/lots of

- 1 We use *a lot/lots of* with both count and uncount nouns.
There's **a lot of** **butter**.
I've got **lots of** **friends**.
- 2 *A lot/lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.
Are there **lots of** **tourists** in your country?
There isn't **a lot of** **butter**, but there's enough.

4.2 Articles – a and the

- 1 The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.
We have **a** **Toyota** and **a** **BMW**.
There's **a** **supermarket** in Adam Street.
- 2 The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.
We have a Toyota and a BMW. I drive **the** **Toyota** and my wife drives **the** **BMW**.
I'm going to **the** **supermarket**. Do you want anything? (We both know which supermarket.)

Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

- 1 with professions.
I'm **a** **teacher**.
She's **an** **architect**.
- 2 with some expressions of quantity.
a pair of a little a couple of a few
- 3 in exclamations with *what* + a count noun.
What a lovely day!
What a pity!

Definite article

The definite article is used:

- 1 before seas, rivers, hotels, theatres, museums, and newspapers.
the Atlantic the British Museum
The Times the Ritz
- 2 if there is only one of something.
the sun the Queen the Government
- 3 with superlative adjectives.
He's **the richest man** in the world.
Jane's **the oldest** in the class.

No article

There is no article:

- 1 before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.
I like **potatoes**.
Milk is good for you.
- 2 before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.
I had lunch with **John**.
I bought a newspaper at **Heathrow Airport**.
- 3 before some places and with some forms of transport.

at home	in/to bed	at/to work	at/to school/university	
by bus	by plane	by car	by train	on foot

She goes to work **by bus**.

I was at home **yesterday evening**.

- 4 in exclamations with *what* + an uncount noun.
What beautiful weather!
What loud music!

Note

In the phrase *go home*, there is no article and no preposition.

I **went home** early. NOT ~~I went to home~~.

Unit 5

5.1 Verb patterns 1

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- Verb + *to* + infinitive
They **want to buy** a new car.
I'd **like to go** abroad.
- Verb + *-ing*
Everyone **loves going** to nice restaurants.
He **finished reading** his book.
- Verb + *-ing* or + *to* + infinitive with no change in meaning
It **began to rain/raining**.
I **continued to work/working** in the library.
- Verb + preposition + *-ing*
We're **thinking of moving** house.
I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.

5.2 like doing and would like to do

- Like doing* and *love doing* express a general enjoyment.
I **like working** as a teacher. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.
I **love taking photos**. = This is one of my hobbies.
- Would like to do* and *would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.
I'd **like to be** a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.
Thank you. I'd **love to go**. = You're going to a lecture. I'm pleased that you asked me.

Question

Short answer

Would you like to go for coffee?	Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.
Would you like to come for a walk?	Yes, I would./No, thank you.

Note

No, I wouldn't is not common because it is impolite.

5.3 will

Form

will + infinitive without *to*

Will is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p137 of the Grammar Reference. The forms of *will* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I He/She/It We/You/They	'll (will) won't	come. help you. invite Tom.
-------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------

Question

When will	he you they	help me?
-----------	-------------------	----------

Short answer

Will you help me?	Yes, I will.
-------------------	--------------

Note

No, I won't is not common because it is impolite. It means 'I don't want to help you.'

A polite way of saying 'no' here is 'I'm afraid I can't.'

Use

Will is used:

- to express a future decision or intention made *at the moment of speaking*.
'It's Jane's birthday.' 'Is it? I'll **buy** her some flowers.'
I'll **give** you my phone number.
'Which do you want? The blue or the red?'
'I'll **take** the red, thank you.'
- to express an offer.
I'll **carry** your suitcase.
We'll **do** the washing-up.

Other uses of *will* are covered in Unit 9.

going to

Form

am/is/are + *going* + *to* + infinitive

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	going to work.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question

When	am	I	going to arrive?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are they going to get married?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Use

Going to is used:

- to express a future decision, intention, or plan made *before* the moment of speaking.
How long **are they going to stay** in Rome?
She **isn't going to have** a birthday party.

Note

The Present Continuous can be used in a similar way for a plan or arrangement, particularly with the verbs *go* and *come*.

She's **coming** on Friday.

I'm **going** home early tonight.

- when we can see or feel now that something is certain to happen in the future.
Look at these clouds! It's **going to rain**.
Watch out! That box **is going to fall**.

will or going to?

Look at the use of *will* and *going to* in these sentences.

I'm **going to make** a chicken casserole for dinner.

(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)

What shall I cook for dinner? Er ... I know! I'll **make** chicken casserole! That's a good idea!

(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

Unit 6

6.1 What ... like?

Form

what + to be + subject + like?

What	's (is) your teacher are his parents was your holiday were the beaches	like?	She's very patient. They're very kind. Wonderful. We swam a lot. OK, but some were dirty.
------	--	-------	---

Note

We don't use *like* in the answer.

She's patient. NOT ~~She's like patient.~~

Use

What ... like? means 'Describe somebody or something. Tell me about them. I don't know anything about them.'

Like in this question is a preposition, not a verb:

'What's Jim like?' 'He's intelligent and kind, and he's got lovely blue eyes.'

In the following sentences *like* is a verb:

'What does Jim like?' 'He **likes** motorbikes and playing tennis.'

Note

How's your father? asks about health. It doesn't ask for a description.

'How's your father?' 'He's very well, thank you.'

6.2 Comparative and superlative adjectives

Form

- 1 Look at the chart.

		Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	cheap small *big	cheaper smaller bigger	cheapest smallest biggest
Adjectives that end in -y	funny early heavy	funnier earlier heavier	funniest earliest heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	careful boring expensive interesting	more careful more boring more expensive more interesting	most careful most boring most expensive most interesting
Irregular adjectives	far good bad	further better worse	furthest best worst

* Short adjectives with one vowel + one consonant double the consonant:
hot/hotter/hottest, fat/fatter/fattest.

- 2 *Than* is often used after a comparative adjective.

I'm **younger than** Barbara.

Barbara's **more intelligent than** Sarah.

Much can come before the comparative to give emphasis.

She's **much nicer than** her sister.

Is Tokyo **much more modern than** London?

- 3 *The* is used before superlative adjectives.

He's **the funniest** boy in the class.

Which is **the tallest** building in the world?

Use

- 1 We use comparatives to compare one thing, person, or action with another.
She's **taller** than me.
London's **more expensive** than Rome.
- 2 We use superlatives to compare somebody or something with the whole group.
She's the **tallest** in the class.
It's the **most expensive** hotel in the world.
- 3 *As ... as* shows that something is the same or equal.
Jim's **as tall as** Peter.
I'm **as worried as** you are.
- 4 *Not as/so ... as* shows that something isn't the same or equal.
She **isn't as tall as** her mother.
My car **wasn't so expensive as** yours.

Unit 7

7.1 Present Perfect

Form

have/has + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Positive and negative

I We/You/They	've (have) haven't	worked in a factory.
He/She/It	's (has) hasn't	

Question

Have	I we/you/they	been to the United States?
Has	he/she/it	

Short answer

Have you been to Egypt?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has she ever written poetry?	Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

Note

We cannot use *I've, they've, he's*, etc. in short answers.

Yes, I **have**. NOT ~~Yes, I've.~~
Yes, we **have**. NOT ~~Yes, we've.~~

Use

- The Present Perfect looks back from the present into the past, and expresses what has happened before now. The action happened at an indefinite time in the past.

I've met a lot of famous people. (before now)

She has won awards. (in her life)

She's written twenty books. (up to now)

The action can continue to the present, and probably into the future.

She's lived here for twenty years. (she still lives here)

- The Present Perfect expresses an experience as part of someone's life.

I've travelled a lot in Africa.

They've lived all over the world.

Ever and never are common with this use.

Have you ever been in a car crash?

My mother has never flown in a plane.

- The Present Perfect expresses an action or state which began in the past and continues to the present.

I've known Alice for six years.

How long have you worked as a teacher?

Note that the time expressions *for* and *since* are common with this use. We use *for* with a period of time, and *since* with a point in time.

We've lived here for two years. (a period of time)

I've had a beard since I left the army. (a point in time)

Note

In many languages, this use is expressed by a present tense. But in English, we say:

Peter **has been** a teacher for ten years.

NOT ~~Peter is a teacher for ten years.~~

- The Present Perfect expresses a past action with results in the present. It is often a recent past action.

I've lost my wallet. (I haven't got it now.)

The taxi's arrived. (It's outside the door now.)

Has the postman been? (Are there any letters for me?)

The adverbs *just*, *already*, and *yet* are common with this use. *Yet* is used in questions and negatives.

She's just had some good news.

I've already had breakfast.

Has the postman been yet?

It's 11.00 and she hasn't got up yet.

7.2 Present Perfect and Past Simple

- Compare the Past Simple and Present Perfect.

Past Simple

- The Past Simple refers to an action that happened at a definite time in the past.

He died in 1882.

She got married when she was 22.

The action is finished.

I lived in Paris for a year (but not now).

- Time expressions + the Past Simple

in 1999.

last week.

I did it two months ago.

on March 22.

for two years.

Present Perfect

- The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

She has won awards.

She's written twenty books.

The action can continue to the present.

She's lived there for twenty years (and she still does.)

- Time expressions + the Present Perfect

for twenty years.

I've worked here since 1995.

since I left school.

We've never been to America.

- Compare these sentences.

X	I've broken my leg last year.
✓	I broke my leg last year.
X	He works as a musician all his life.
✓	He has worked as a musician all his life.
X	When have you been to Greece?
✓	When did you go to Greece?
X	How long do you have your car?
✓	How long have you had your car?

Unit 8

8.1 *have to*

Form

has/have + *to* + infinitive

Positive and negative

I We You They	have don't have	to	work hard.
He She It	has doesn't have		

Question

Do	I we you they	have to	work hard?
Does	he she it		

Short answer

Do you have to wear a uniform?	Yes, I do.
Does he have to go now?	No, he doesn't.

Note

- The past tense of *have to* is *had to*, with *did* and *didn't* in the question and the negative.
I **had to** get up early this morning.
Why **did** you **have to** work last weekend?
They liked the hotel because they **didn't have to** do any cooking.
- The forms of *have got to* + infinitive are the same as *have got* + noun. See p131.

Use

- Have to* expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' – perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority.
You **have to** have a driving licence if you want to drive a car. (That's the law.)
I **have to** start work at 8.00. (My company says I must.)
The doctor says I **have to** do more exercise.
- Don't/doesn't have to* expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).
You **don't have to** do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher.
She **doesn't have to** work on Monday. It's her day off.

8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs

Form

These are modal auxiliary verbs.

can	could	might	must
shall	should	will	would

They are looked at in different units of Headway.

They have certain things in common:

- They 'help' another verb. The verb form is the infinitive without *to*.
She **can** drive.
I **must get** my hair cut.

- There is no *do/does* in the question.

Can she sing?

Should I go home now?

- The form is the same for all persons. There is no *-s* in the third person singular:

He **can sing** very well.

She **should try** harder.

It **will rain** soon.

- To form the negative, add *n't*. There is no *don't/doesn't*.

I **wouldn't** like to be a teacher.

You **mustn't** steal.

Note

will not = *won't*.

It **won't** rain tomorrow.

- Most modal verbs refer to the present and future.

Only *can* has a past tense form, *could*.

I **could** swim when I was three.

8.3 *should*

Form

should + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *should* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I He We They	should do more exercise. shouldn't tell lies.
-----------------------	--

Question

Should	I she they	see a doctor?
Do you think	I he we	should see a doctor?

Short answer

Should I phone home?	Yes, you should.
Should I buy a Mercedes Benz?	No, you shouldn't.

Use

Should is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation, or advice.

I **should** do more work. (This is my opinion.)

You **should** do more work. (I'm telling you what I think.)

Do you think we **should** stop here? (I'm asking you for your opinion.)

Shouldn't expresses negative advice.

You **shouldn't** sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.

Note

Should expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by *I think* or *I don't think*.

I **think** politicians **should** listen more.

I **don't think** people **should** get married until they're 21.

8.4 must

Form

must + infinitive without to

The forms of *must* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I	must try harder.
He	mustn't steal.
We	
They	

Questions with *must* are possible, but the use of *have to* is more common.

Question	Short answer
Must I take exams?	Yes, you must.
Do I have to take exams?	Yes, you do.

Use

- Must* expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from 'inside' the speaker.
I **must** get my hair cut. (I think this is necessary.)
- Because *must* expresses the authority of the speaker, you should be careful of using *You must ...*. It sounds very bossy!
You **must** help me. (I am giving you an order.)
Could you help me? is much better.
- You must ...* can express a strong suggestion.
You **must** see the modern art exhibition. It's wonderful.
You **must** give me a ring when you're next in town.

Unit 9

9.1 Time clauses

- Look at this sentence.
I'll give her a ring when I get home.
It consists of two clauses: a main clause *I'll give her a ring* and a secondary clause *when I get home*.
- These conjunctions of time introduce secondary clauses.

when while as soon as after before until

They are not usually followed by a future form. They refer to future time, but we use a present tense.

When I get home, I'll ...

While we're away, ...

As soon as I hear from you, ...

Wait here **until** I get back.

9.2 will

Form

For the forms of *will*, see p134.

Use

- Will* expresses a decision or intention made at the moment of speaking.
Give me your case. I'll carry it for you.
- It also expresses a future fact. The speaker thinks 'This action is sure to happen in the future'.
United **will** win the cup.
Tomorrow's weather **will** be warm and sunny.
This use is like a neutral future tense. The speaker is predicting the future, without expressing an intention, plan, or personal judgement.

9.3 First conditional

Form

if + Present Simple, will + infinitive without to

Positive and negative

if	I work hard, I she has enough money, she we don't hurry up, we you're late, I	'll (will) won't	pass my exams. buy a new car. be late. wait for you.
----	---	------------------	--

Question

What Where	will	you do she go	if	you don't go to university? she can't find a job?
------------	------	---------------	----	---

Short answer

Will you go to university if you pass your exams?	Yes, I will. No, I won't.
If we look after the planet, will we survive?	Yes, we will. No, we won't.

Note

The condition clause *if ...* can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.

If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.

I'll pass my exams if I work hard.

Use

- The first conditional is used to express a possible condition and a probable result in the future.
If my cheque **comes**, I'll buy us all a meal.
You'll **get** wet if you **don't take** an umbrella.
What'll **happen** to the environment if we **don't look after** it?

Note

- English uses a present tense in the condition clause, not a future form.

If it **rains** ... NOT If it ~~will rain~~ ...

If I **work** hard ... NOT If I ~~will work~~ hard ...

- If* expresses a possibility that something will happen; *when* expresses what the speaker sees as certain to happen.

If I find your book, I'll send it to you.

When I get home, I'll have a bath.

Unit 10

10.1 Verb patterns 2

Verb patterns were first covered in Unit 5. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- 1 Verb + *to* + infinitive
They **managed to escape**.
I **try to visit** somewhere new.
We **decided to go** abroad.
- 2 *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities
Let's **go skiing**.
We **went swimming**.
- 3 Verb + sb + infinitive without *to*
My teachers **made me work** hard.
My parents **let me go out** when I want.

10.2 *used to*

Form

used to + infinitive
Used to is the same in all persons.

Positive and negative

I		
She	used to	smoke.
We	didn't use to	like cooking.
They		

Question

What did you use to do?

Short answer

Did you use to smoke a lot? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

Note

- 1 The question form is not often used. We ask a question in the Past Simple, and reply using *used to*.
Where **did you go** on holiday when you were young?
We **used to go** camping in France.
- 2 *Never* is often used.
I **never used to** watch TV.
- 3 Be careful not to confuse *to use* (e.g. *I use a knife to cut an apple.*) and *used to*.
The pronunciation is also different.
to use /ju:z/ *used to* /ju:stə/ or /ju:stə/

Use

Used to is used:

- 1 to express a past habit.
He **used to** play football every Saturday, but now he doesn't.
- 2 to express a past state.
They **used to** be happy together, but now they fight all the time.

10.3 *used to* and the Past Simple

- 1 The Past Simple can also be used to express a past habit or state.
He **played** football every Sunday when he **was** a boy.
They **were** happy together when they **were** first married.
- 2 Only the Past Simple can be used for actions which happened once in the past.
We **used to go** to France every summer, but once, in 1987, we **went** to Greece.
Last night I **stayed** at home.

Note

Used to has no equivalent in the present. The Present Simple is used for present habits and states.

She **lives** in New York.
She sometimes **comes** to London on business.

10.4 Infinitives

- 1 Infinitives are used to express purpose. They answer the question *Why ... ?* This use is very common in English.
I'm learning English **to get** a good job.
She's saving her money **to buy** a car.
I'm going to Scotland **to visit** my parents.

Note

Some languages express this idea of purpose with a translation of *for* + infinitive. English does not use *for*.

I came here **to learn** English.
NOT I came here ~~for~~ to learn English.
I came here ~~for~~ learn English.

- 2 Infinitives are used after certain adjectives.

I'm	pleased surprised	to see you.
It's	hard important impossible	to learn Chinese.

- 3 Infinitives are used after the question words *who*, *what*, *where*, *how*, etc.
Can you tell me **how to get** to the station?
I don't know **who to speak** to.
Show me **what to do**.
- 4 Infinitives are used after the compounds *something*, *nothing*, *nowhere*, *anybody*, etc.
Have **something to eat**!
I've got **nothing to do**.
There's **nowhere to hide**.
Is there **anyone to talk** to?

Unit 11

11.1 The passive

Form

am/is/are
was/were
has/have been
will

+ -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Present

Positive and negative

English **is spoken** all over the world.
Renault cars **are made** in France.
My children **aren't helped** with their homework.
Coffee **isn't grown** in England.

Question

Where is rice **grown**?
Are cars made in your country?

Past

Positive and negative

My car **was stolen** last night.
The animals **were frightened** by a loud noise.
He **wasn't injured** in the accident.
The thieves **weren't seen** by anyone.

Question

How was the window **broken**?
Were the plants watered last night?

Present Perfect

Positive and negative

I've **been robbed**!
Diet cola **has been made** since 1982.
They **haven't been invited** to the party.

Question

How many times **have you been hurt** playing football?
Has my car been repaired?

will

Positive and negative

10,000 cars **will be produced** next year.
The cars **won't be sold** in the UK.

Question

Will the children **be sent** to a new school?

Short answer

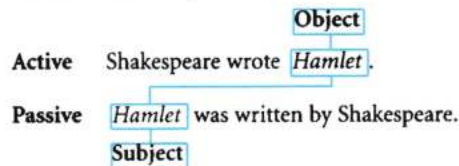
Are cars made in your country?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
Were the plants watered last night?	Yes, they were./No, they weren't.
Has my car been repaired?	Yes, it has./No, it hasn't.
Will these cars be produced next year?	Yes, they will./No, they won't.

Note

- The rules for tense usage in the passive are the same as in the active.
Present Simple to express habit:
My car **is serviced** regularly.
Past Simple to express a finished action in the past:
America **was discovered** by Christopher Columbus.
Present Perfect to express an action which began in the past and continues to the present:
Diet cola **has been made** since 1982.
- The passive infinitive (*to be + -ed*) is used after modal auxiliary verbs and other verbs which are followed by an infinitive.
Driving should **be banned** in city centres.
The house is going **to be knocked down**.

Use

- The object of an active verb becomes the subject of a passive verb. Notice the use of *by* in the passive sentence.



- The passive is not another way of expressing the same sentence in the active. We choose the active or the passive depending on what we are more interested in.

Hamlet was written in 1600. (We are more interested in *Hamlet*.)

Shakespeare *wrote* comedies, histories, and tragedies. (We are more interested in Shakespeare.)

Note

Some verbs, for example, *give*, *send*, *show*, have two objects, a person and a thing.

She **gave me a book** for my birthday.

In the passive, we often make the person the subject, not the thing.

I was given a book for my birthday.

She was sent the information by post.

You'll be shown where to sit.

Unit 12

12.1 Second conditional

Form

if + Past Simple, *would* + infinitive without *to*

Would is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p137.

The forms of *would* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

If	I had more money, I she knew the answer, she we lived in Russia, we I didn't have so many debts, I	'd (would) wouldn't	buy a CD player. tell us. soon learn Russian. have to work so hard.

Question

What Which countries	would	you do you go to	if	you had a year off? you travelled round the world?
-------------------------	-------	---------------------	----	---

Short answer

Would you travel round the world? If they had the money, would they buy a new car?	Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't. Yes, they would./No, they wouldn't.
---	--

Note

- The condition clause can come at the beginning or the end of the sentence.
If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.
If I had more time, I'd help.
I'd help if I had more time.
- Were* is often used instead of *was* in the condition clause.
If I **were** you, I'd go to bed.
If he **were** cleverer, he'd know he was making a mistake.

Use

The second conditional is used to express an unreal or improbable condition and its probable result in the present or future.

The condition is unreal because it is different from the facts that we know. We can always say 'But ...'.

If I **were** Prime Minister, I'd **increase** tax for rich people. (But I'm not Prime Minister.)

If I **lived** in a big house, I'd **invite** all my friends. (But I live in a small house.)

What **would** you **do** if you **saw** a UFO? (But I don't expect that you will see a UFO.)

Note

- The use of the past tense (If I had) and *would* does not refer to past time. Both the first and second conditional refer to the present and the future. The past verb forms are used to show 'This is different from reality'.
If I **win** the tennis match, I'll **be** happy. (I think I have a good chance.)
If I **won** a thousand pounds, I'd ... (But I don't think I will.)
- We do not use *would* in the condition clause.
If the weather **was** nice ... NOT If the weather ~~would be~~ nice ...
If I **had** more money ... NOT If I ~~would have~~ more money ...

12.2 *might*

Form

might + infinitive without *to*

Might is a modal auxiliary verb. For an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs, see p137. The forms of *might* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I		go to the library.
He	might	be late.
It	might not	rain tomorrow.
We		go out for a meal tonight.

Question

The inverted question *Might you ... ?* is unusual. It is very common to ask a question with *Do you think ... + will ... ?*

Do you think	you'll get here on time? it'll rain? they'll come to the meeting?
--------------	---

Short answer

Do you think he'll come?	He might.
Do you think it'll rain?	It might.

Use

- Might* is used to express a future possibility. It contrasts with *will*, which, in the speaker's opinion, expresses a future certainty.
England **will** win the match.
(I am sure they will.)
England **might** win the match.
(It's possible, but I don't know.)
- Notice that, in the negative, these sentences express the same idea of possibility.
It **might not** rain this afternoon.
I **don't think** it'll rain this afternoon.

Unit 13

13.1 Present Perfect Continuous

Form

has/have + been + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I We You They	've (have) haven't	been working.
He She It	's (has) hasn't	

Question

How long	have	I we you they	been working?
	has	he she it	

Short answer

Have you been running?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has he been shopping?	Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.

Use

The Present Perfect Continuous is used:

- to express an activity which began in the past and continues to the present.
We've **been waiting** here for hours!
It's **been raining** for days.
- to refer to an activity with a result in the present.
I'm hot because I've **been running**.
I haven't got any money because I've **been shopping**.

Note

- Sometimes there is little or no difference in meaning between the Present Perfect Simple and Continuous.
How long **have you worked** here?
How long **have you been working** here?
- Think of the verbs that have the idea of a long time, for example, *wait, work, learn, travel, play*. These verbs can be found in the Present Perfect Continuous.
I've **been playing** tennis since I was a boy.
Think of the verbs that don't have the idea of a long time, for example, *find, start, buy, die, lose, break, stop*. It is unusual to find these verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous.
I've **bought** a new dress.
My uncle **has died**.
My radio's **broken**.
- Verbs that express a state, for example, *like, love, know, have* for possession, are not found in the Present Perfect Continuous.
We've **known** each other for a few weeks.
NOT We've **been knowing** each other for a few weeks.
How long **have you had** your car?
NOT How long have you **been having** your car?
- The Present Perfect Simple looks at the completed action. This is why, if the sentence gives a number or a quantity, the Present Perfect Simple is used. The Continuous is not possible.
I've **written** three letters today.
NOT I've **been writing** three letters today.

Unit 14

14.1 Past Perfect

Form

had + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Positive and negative

I He/She/It We/You/They	'd (had) hadn't	arrived before 10.00.
-------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

Question

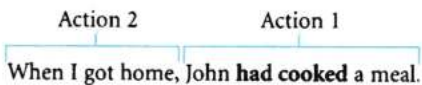
Had	I he/she/it we/you/they	left?
-----	-------------------------------	-------

Short answer

Yes, he had. No, they hadn't.

Use

The Past Perfect is used to express an action in the past which happened before another action in the past.



Note

Notice the use of the Past Perfect and the Past Simple in the following sentences.

When I got home, John **cooked** a meal. (First I got home, then John cooked.)

When I got home, John **had cooked** a meal. (John cooked a meal before I got home.)

14.2 Reported statements

Form

The usual rule is that the verb form moves 'one tense back'.

Direct speech

Present
'I admire you.'
'I'm going out now.'

Present Perfect
'We've met before.'

Past Simple
'We met in 1987.'

will
'I'll mend it for you.'

can
'I can swim.'

Note

Notice the use of *say/tell*.

Say + (that)

She **said (that)** they were happy together.

Tell + person (that)

He **told me (that)** he admired his boss.

Reported speech

Past
He said he admired me.
Ann said she was going out.

Past Perfect
She said they'd met before.

Past Perfect
He said they'd met in 1987.

would
She said that she would mend it for me.

could
She said she could swim.

Appendix 1

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Appendix 2

VERB PATTERNS

Verb + <i>-ing</i>	
like	swimming
love	
enjoy	cooking
hate	
finish	
stop	

Note

We often use the verb *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities.

I **go swimming** everyday.

I **go shopping** at the weekend.

Verb + <i>to</i> + infinitive	
choose	to go
decide	
forget	
promise	
manage	
need	to work
found	
help	
hope	
try	
want	
would like	
would love	

Verb + <i>-ing</i> or <i>to</i> + infinitive	
begin	raining/to rain
start	

Verb + <i>sb</i> + infinitive without <i>to</i>		
let	somebody	go
make		do

Modal auxiliary verbs	
can	go
could	
shall	arrive
will	
would	

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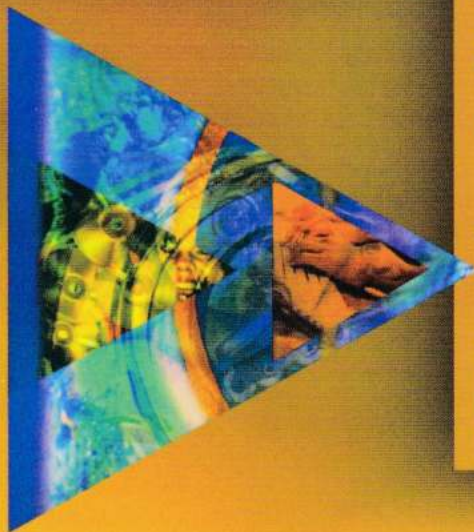
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