The tense system

1 Identifying tenses
1 Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in the boxes.

1. A How did you get here?  
   B We [walked]. It didn’t take long.
2. Our baby Jack [took] now. He’s just a year old.
3. I need to rest. We [took] nonstop for four hours.
4. It was a hard game. At halftime, one of the players [took] to the hospital.
5. I’m exhausted. I think I [will take] a break.

2 Complete the tense chart with the verb forms from Exercise 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td></td>
<td>walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td></td>
<td>will have been sold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. My favorite white T-shirt turned pink. It [will have been washed] with my daughter’s red sweater.
15. Simon was all wet because he [will have been sold] the car.
16. My sister makes a good salary. She [will have been sold] computer software.
17. If no one offers to buy the house, it [will have been sold] at auction next month.
18. I wish I’d bought that antique chair I saw in the store window. I’m sure it [will have been sold] by now.
19. At the end of this semester I [will have been sold] for six years.
20. The children [will have been sold] how to make cookies when a boy dropped his bowl on the teacher’s foot.
2 Correcting mistakes
Correct the sentences.

' m working
1. I work hard these days because I have exams next week.

2. It's really cold lately, so I've bought a new winter coat.

3. The Yankees play really well this season. Their new player has real talent.

4. I've heard you'll have a baby!
   Congratulations.

5. I was doing my homework when my friend was calling.

6. When I was a little girl, I've always spent my allowance on candy.

7. I went out with Paulo for two years now, and we're still crazy about each other.

8. I can't decide what to buy my brother for his birthday. Maybe I'm going to get him a new shirt.

9. A one-day strike has called by the union for Friday this week.

10. The teacher said that Megan had been working hard and was deserved to pass all her tests.

3 Choosing the right tense
T 1.1 Read the telephone conversation between Sophie in New Zealand and Rob in the United States. Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense.

Calling home

R Hello?
S Rob! It's me! How are you doing (do)?

R Sophie? What a nice surprise! Where are you calling from?

S I (stay) in a hotel in Auckland right now, and I (find) this public phone, and I (want) to actually speak to you for a while, so...

R Well, it's great to hear your voice. I (miss) you so much. I'm glad you (be) home in a few days.
   I can't wait!

S Me neither. But I (send) you lots of e-mails and letters, haven't I? I (write) you another long letter today, but it isn't finished yet. And I (buy) you some fantastic presents!

R Hey, I'm glad to hear it! And next time I hope you (not leave) me here and I hope we (be able) to go on vacation together!

S Of course we will! But, Rob, I (never) visit such a beautiful place in all my life. Do you know where we (go) yesterday? It was a place called Hot Water Beach. It (be) fantastic. We (dig) holes in the sand and (sit) in hot, bubbling water up to our necks!

R Sounds amazing! Lucky you!

S Oh, I (really) look forward to seeing you again on Friday. See you at the airport at 8.30. Don't forget!

R I (wait) there with open arms! Safe trip, sweetie.
   Love you.

S Love you, too. Bye.
Passives

Grammar Reference 1.2 Student Book p. 143

4 Active or passive?

1 These sentences sound unnatural in the active. Rewrite them using the passive.

1. They built our house in the 18th century.
   \[
   \text{Our house was built in the 18th century.}
   \]

2. Someone's decorating my apartment this month.

3. Has someone fixed the coffee machine yet?

4. While they were building the new kitchen, we ate in restaurants.
   While the new kitchen ________

5. On Monday morning they found out that someone had robbed the bank.

6. They won't recognize her in those dark glasses.
   She ________

2 Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense, active or passive.

1. The thieves ________ (catch) as they ________ (leave) the office.

2. The mail ________ (pick up) at 12:00 every day.

3. Aunt Mary is terribly upset. Her cat ________ (miss) for three days now.

4. We ________ (drive) down a quiet country road when suddenly we ________ (overtake) by a police car.

5. When I woke up this morning, the world looked magical. It ________ (snow) all night.

6. When you ________ (arrive) in New York tomorrow, you ________ (pick up) by one of our drivers and taken to the conference center.

Living it up!

5 Living it up!

1 Put the verb in parentheses into the correct verb form, active or passive, affirmative or negative.

A German architect, Werner Aisslinger, thinks that he ________ (find) the answer to our crowded cities. He ________ (invent) a portable microapartment. These apartments ________ (call) "Loftcubes," and they can ________ (lift) onto any empty, flat roof by helicopter!

Each Loftcube ________ (design) with a kitchen and bathroom, as well as a large living area. They are extremely modern—they ________ (build) using all the latest ideas, fabrics, and technology in interior design.

The Loftcube ________ (show) at an exhibition in Berlin last year, but Berlin ________ (be) the right place for them because it ________ (have) a housing shortage.

These apartments ________ (need) in busy, overcrowded cities, such as London and New York.

They ________ (cost) very much—only $63,000. In the future, Aisslinger hopes that young professionals who often move from city to city ________ (buy) them. When it ________ (be) time to move, they ________ (take) their home with them!

"Since the Berlin exhibition last year, we ________ (speak) to a number of companies interested in building them, but no decisions ________ (make) yet," says Aisslinger.

He thinks that the homes ________ (be) ready by the end of next year. Aisslinger's vision of the future is of many rooftop communities in each big city, and it is possible that this way of life ________ (reach) Britain first.
Auxiliary verbs

6 have, be, or do?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of have, be, or do. Write A for an auxiliary verb and F for a full verb. Sometimes the auxiliary is negative.

1. [A] They __________ finished dinner when we arrived.
2. [F] We __________ pizza last night.
3. [ ] It __________ been a wonderful day. Thank you.
4. [ ] I __________ my homework very quickly yesterday.
5. [ ] I __________ so tired.
6. [ ] I __________ always had a passion for Indian food.
7. [ ] Jane __________ not at work today.
8. [ ] Tanya overslept, so she __________ catch her train.
9. [ ] What have you __________ to your hair? You look awful!
10. [ ] What __________ your new boyfriend look like?
11. [ ] This self-portrait __________ painted by Van Gogh.
12. [ ] My car __________ repaired today.
13. [ ] I hate __________ the dishes. I'd like a dishwasher.
14. [ ] I've __________ doing this exercise for hours.

7 Missing auxiliaries in spoken English

Rewrite the underlined sentences with the missing words.

1. [ ] Seen John? I need to talk to him.
   ______________________________________________________________________
   **Have you seen John?**

2. [ ] Staying late? I had enough, I'm going home.
   ______________________________________________________________________

3. [ ] Talk to you later!
   ______________________________________________________________________

4. [ ] Going home? Have a nice weekend.
   ______________________________________________________________________

5. [ ] Heard the news? Your candidate is the new president.
   ______________________________________________________________________

6. [ ] Got a minute? I need some help with my computer.
   ______________________________________________________________________

7. [ ] Finished already? That was quick.
   ______________________________________________________________________

8. [ ] Want some help? I don’t have anything to do.
   ______________________________________________________________________
Vocabulary

8 Compound nouns
The same word completes the three compound nouns in each box. Fill in the blanks with the letters of the words.

1. blood test
   blood pressure
   blood donor

2. cover
   mark
   shelf

3. fall
   melon
   skiing

4. club
   mare
   time

5. brief
   suit
   book

6. tea
   plastic
   sleeping

7. bow
   coat
   drop

8. shine
   rise
   set

9. side
   sign
   map

10. light
    break
    dream

11. shake
    writing
    bag

12. cube
    berg
    rink

13. birthday
    credit
    business

14. scape
    lady
    slide

9 house and home idioms
1 Put a check (✓) next to the correct definition for each underlined sentence. Use a dictionary if necessary.

   1. Help yourself to tea or coffee. Make yourself at home.
      a. Make your own drinks.
      b. Please behave in my house as if it were yours.

   2. The new Broadway musical brought the house down.
      The producers are very happy.
      a. The musical was a success.
      b. The musical wasn’t a success.

   3. The news report really brought home to me the horrors of the famine.
      a. The report made me realize fully the horrors of the famine.
      b. The report clearly showed the horrors of famine.

   4. His sarcastic comments really hit home. He shouldn’t have said that.
      a. He was sarcastic about my house.
      b. His comments really hurt my feelings.

2 T1.2 Complete the conversations with the idioms from Exercise 1 in the correct form.

   1. A I was so sorry to hear that your cat died.
      B Thank you. When I saw her empty bowl, it really __________________ the fact that I’d never see her again.

   2. A Hello! Sorry we’re so late. Our plane was delayed.
      B Don’t worry. Just sit down and relax, and ________ ________ ! I’ll make some coffee.

   3. A Did you read those excellent reviews in the local paper about the school play?
      B Yes, I did. Apparently, it __________________ !

   4. A Why is Terence always so horrible to poor Janine?
      B I don’t know. But I could see in her face that his criticisms really __________________ this time. Maybe she’ll finally leave him.
Phrasal verbs

10 Literal and idiomatic meanings

Phrasal verbs sometimes have a literal meaning, and sometimes an idiomatic meaning:

I looked up the tree, but I couldn't see my cat. (literal)
I looked up the spelling in my dictionary. (idiomatic)

1 In this exercise the phrasal verbs are all used literally.
Complete the sentences with the particles from the box.
Some are used more than once.

away on off back out down in

1. The dentist said my tooth was bad. He had to pull it out.
2. Don't run off! Come here! I want to talk to you.
3. My aunt fell off the stairs and broke her leg.
4. And I fell back my horse!
5. When the sun went down it was really cold.
6. A button has come off my shirt. Could you sew it back on for me?
7. I don't feel like cooking tonight. What about eating in?
8. I'm going to the library to take out the books I've finished.
9. I've just hung the wash out, and it's starting to rain. Can you help me to bring it in?
10. Don't throw that empty box out. I'm sure I can use it for something.

2 Complete the pairs of sentences with the same phrasal verb from the box in the correct form. Write I for a literal meaning and I for an idiomatic one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>take off</th>
<th>come up</th>
<th>pick up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>put up</td>
<td>put down</td>
<td>hold on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. [ ] The sun was coming up when we woke up.
   [ ] They will let me know if any issues come up.
2. [ ] Could you ______ me ______ tonight?
   I don't have any other place to sleep.
   [ ] It's December already. We have to ______ the Christmas decorations.
3. [ ] Please ______ the box ______ on the floor.
   [ ] She ______ him ______ with her remarks. He had never been so humiliated in his life.
4. [ ] A Can I speak to Kate, please?
   [ ] B ______. I'll get her.
   [ ] When you're riding on the back of a motorcycle, you have to ______ tight.
5. [ ] It's too warm to be wearing a sweater. Why don't you ______ it ______?
   [ ] After a slow start, my business finally started to ______.
6. [ ] I was never taught how to cook. I just ______ it ______ from my mother.
   [ ] The baby's crying. Can you ______ him ______?
### Everyday English

#### 1 A good friend

1. **T 1.4** Read the conversation between Mike and Jerry. Mark the sentences below true (✓) or false (✗).

   **J** Hi, Mike. I was just passing through, and I thought I'd drop by. Hope that's OK.
   **M** Absolutely fine. Nice to see you. Haven't seen you for a while, Jerry! Come on in.
   **J** Thanks. You're looking well. Like the shirt, and the new haircut!
   **M** Thanks! I'm just back from vacation, actually. What about you? Tell me what's new!
   **J** Nothing much. Just working hard. That's all.
   **M** That's too bad. How come you're so busy?
   **J** I have a new boss and he's a little scary. Thinks he's such a big shot. Actually, I'm a little worried about my job.
   **M** I don't get it. You've always been so good at your job.
   **J** That may be, but he really doesn't like me for some reason. Don't know why
   **M** What are you going to do? Change jobs?
   **J** Oh, I hope not. I'm just not up for writing endless letters and going to interviews.
   **M** You need a vacation!
   **J** You're kidding! Can't afford it. Sara and I are saving up for a new car.
   **M** That's silly. Taking vacation is important!
   **J** I know, but Sara's really fed up with our old car. But maybe you're right. It'd help me to sort things out a little. OK, I'll talk things over with Sara again and see if I can persuade her.
   **M** Good for you!
   **J** Thanks, Mike. You're a good friend.

2. **T 1.4** Read the conversation again. Find the informal expressions that match these definitions.

   1. ✓ Mike and Jerry arranged to meet.
   2. ✗ Mike has been away.
   3. ✔ Jerry's enjoying work these days.
   4. ✗ Jerry likes his new boss.
   5. ✗ Jerry doesn't want to apply for another job.
   6. ✔ Jerry and Sara have enough money for a new car.
   7. ✗ Jerry is going to convince Sara that Mike needs vacation.
   8. ✔ Mike is grateful to Jerry.

   1. visit someone unexpectedly ________________________
   2. Tell me what you have been doing. ________________________
   3. I'm sorry to hear that. ________________________
   4. Why are you so busy? ________________________
   5. not be in the mood for something ________________________
   6. That's probably true. ________________________

---

#### Pronunciation

##### 11 Vowel sounds

**T 1.3** Write the words from the box in the correct place in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Busy</th>
<th>Tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suit</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek</td>
<td>Camp</td>
<td>Early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Shoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool</td>
<td>Machine</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odd</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could</td>
<td>Accent</td>
<td>Thumb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/u/</th>
<th>/o/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suit</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ʌ/</th>
<th>/ɔ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fun</td>
<td>Early</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ɔ/</th>
<th>/ɑ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Sock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/æ/</th>
<th>/e/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp</td>
<td>Letter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/i/</th>
<th>/ɪ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Busy</td>
<td>Tree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present Perfect

Grammar Reference 2.1 Student Book pp. 143–144

1 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?
1 Match a line in A with a line in B to make sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a) I've written</td>
<td>a. to Fay to wish her happy birthday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. b) I've been writing</td>
<td>b. my essay all morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. c) I've lost</td>
<td>c. weight recently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. d) I've been losing</td>
<td>d. my car keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. e) They've missed</td>
<td>e. you lots, so come home soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. f) They've been missing</td>
<td>f. the train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. g) She's been talking</td>
<td>g. on the phone for hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. h) She's talked</td>
<td>h. about this subject before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. i) Paula's been leaving</td>
<td>i. her company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. j) Paula's left</td>
<td>j. work late all this week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. k) The cat's been going</td>
<td>k. to our neighbor's to have its dinner lately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. m) He's had</td>
<td>m. a heart attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. n) He's been having</td>
<td>n. second thoughts about accepting the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. o) I've been saving up</td>
<td>o. to buy a new television.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. q) I've been swimming</td>
<td>q. 20 lengths today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. r) I've swum</td>
<td>r. which is why my hair is wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. s) I've been finding</td>
<td>s. my checkbook at last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. t) I've found</td>
<td>t. it difficult to concentrate recently.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Put the verbs in parentheses into the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

1. I've been playing (play) tennis all morning and I'm really tired.
2. Please drive carefully to work. It snow (snow) and the roads are very dangerous.
3. How far you travel (travel) this morning?
4. Kay and Bruno live (live) in Boston for the past five years. Recently they try (try) to buy a house in the country, but they not manage (not manage) to sell their apartment yet.
5. Jill and Andy argue (argue) a lot recently because Jill's always going out with her friends.
6. I eat (eat) so much ice cream, I feel sick!
7. The trains run (run) late all morning.
8. Cecilia cry (cry) all day because she failed all the tests.
9. I sunbathe (sunbathe) all morning, and now I have a sunburn.
Simple or continuous verb forms?

Grammar Reference 1.2 Student Book pp. 142–143

2 Present Perfect and Past Simple
Look at Junko Tabei’s personal history. Complete the questions and answers.

Junko Tabei
THE FIRST WOMAN TO CLIMB EVEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Born in Fukushima, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Started at Fukushima Elementary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Went mountain climbing for the first time with her school class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Joined an all-male mountaineering club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Graduated from Showa Women’s University with a degree in English and American Literature, and devoted herself to mountaineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Got married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Started the first women’s climbing club in Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Had her first child, a daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Climbed Mount Everest and received a medal from the King of Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Had a son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Became the first woman to climb the Seven Summits (the highest mountain in each of the seven continents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Climbed her 113th mountain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Where was Junko Tabei born?________________________
   In ________________________________ .

2. Which elementary school did she attend?______________________________

3. How long has she been climbing?______________________________
   Since she ________________________________ .

4. What did she study in college?______________________________

5. How long has she been married?______________________________
   Over 38 years.

6. What did she do when she was 30?______________________________

7. When did she climb Mount Everest?______________________________
   1975.

8. Who received a medal?______________________________
   The ________________________________ .

9. How many mountains has she climbed?______________________________

10. Has she had an exciting life?______________________________

3 Spiderboy
1 Read about Scott Cory and underline the correct verb forms.

Spiderboy

JENNIFER CORY (1) stands / is standing in Yosemite National Park, California, looking through a powerful telescope. She looks like a bird-watcher, but she (2) actually watches / is actually watching her 14-year-old son. Scott, who (3) climbs / is climbing the face of a 2,900-foot mountain. He (4) has climbed / has been climbing all morning, and he (5) has nearly reached / has nearly been reaching the top.

Scott Cory is the American schoolboy rock-climbing sensation. He (6) has already climbed / has already been climbing some of the highest, most dangerous rock faces in the world. He (7) started climbing / was starting climbing when he was seven, and he (8) broke / was breaking his first record when he was 11. He (9) became / was becoming the youngest person to climb the famous El Capitan mountain in one day. He (10) has been named / has been being named “Spiderboy” by the press.

Scott (11) trains / is training at least five hours a day, four days a week. He (12) has prepared / has been preparing for months for his latest challenge. Next month he (13) will climb / will be climbing La Esfinge mountain in Peru. Steve Schneider, his fellow rock climber, says, “I (14) haven’t seen / haven’t been seeing any other kids do what he does.”
Dear Mom and Dad,

Lots of love from sunny Peru! I'm doing fine so far, and Steve (2) takes good care of me as usual. We (3) arrived at Lima airport last night. I (4) made the flight much. It was very long!

Lima is very hot and crowded, but we (5) are only here for one more night. Tomorrow we (6) go to La Esfinge to take a look. Steve says that out of all the mountains here, he (7) didn't enjoy the hardest climb for us! The route (8) sounds "Welcome to the Slabs of Korica" Funny name, eh?

I think this climb (9) is harder than anything I (10) could in my life. The high altitude (11) makes it difficult to breathe. And there (12) are many hand and foot holds because the rock face is so smooth. But I (13) am forward to it. It (14) should like a lot of fun!

I (15) have been so hard recently, and I think I (16) am enough for this climb. So please don't worry about me. If we (17) make to the top, we (18) become the first Americans to do it!

Wish me luck, and thanks for everything, Mom and Dad.

Lots of love!

T2.1 Complete the e-mail with the verbs in the box in the correct form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>arrive</th>
<th>choose</th>
<th>stay</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>become</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>train</td>
<td>call</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>not be</td>
<td>look</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>prepare</td>
<td>not enjoy</td>
<td>sound</td>
<td>get</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Passive

4 Present Perfect passive

1. The mail carrier has already delivered the mail.  
   The mail has already been delivered.

2. Have the workmen repaired the street lights yet?  
   ____________________________________________?

3. The government has just passed some new immigration laws.  
   ____________________________________________.

4. The local government hasn’t built any new homes for 20 years.  
   ____________________________________________.

5. Nobody has watered the plants.  
   ____________________________________________.

2 Rewrite the newspaper headlines using the Present Perfect passive.

1. **Rat Alert at Five-star Hotel**  
   Rats have been found in a five-star hotel.

2. **Dramatic Rescue of Yachtsman in Pacific**

3. **Theft of Valuable Jewels from Museum**

4. **Missing Boy Alive**

5. **Huge Pay Raise for Congressmen**

6. **Monsoon Kills 260 in India**

7. **Ancient Tomb Discovery in Egypt**

8. **Ferrari Shock – 2,000 Laid Off**

5 have something done

1. Look at the difference in meaning between these three sentences:
   
   *I’ve fixed my bicycle.* = I fixed it myself.  
   *My bicycle has been fixed.* = Someone fixed it. It is not important to know who did it.  
   *I’ve had my bicycle fixed.* = I arranged/paid for someone to fix it for me. (have + object + past participle)

2. *Have something done* is used to talk about services that you ask someone else to do.  
   *I’m going to have my hair cut.*

1 Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

1. John’s kitchen is being decorated.  
   John’s **having the kitchen decorated**.

2. My sister wants someone to pierce her ears.  
   My sister wants to ____________.

3. My eyes are going to be tested.  
   I’m going to ____________.

4. Mr. and Mrs. Turner’s car has been serviced.  
   Mr. and Mrs. Turner ____________.

5. Our television hasn’t been fixed yet.  
   We haven’t ____________.

2 It’s Melanie and Ken’s wedding day. Look at the notes and write sentences about what they have had done or are having done.

She’s had her wedding dress made.  
He…  
They…

**RECENTLY**  
- the invitations printed (M & K)  
- the cake decorated (M & K)

**YESTERDAY**  
- flowers delivered (M & K)  
- hair cut (K)

**TODAY**  
- hair done (M)  
- cake delivered (M & K)

**NEXT WEEK**  
- photos developed (K)  
- wedding dress dry-cleaned (M)
Vocabulary

6 make or do?

1. A How many party invitations do we need?
   B Mmm. Let me see. Fifty. That'll (1) do ______.

2. A Can't you (2) ______ more of an effort with your schoolwork, Joe?
   B Well, I'm (3) ______ my best, Dad!

3. A What have you bought all that old furniture for?
   B I'm going to renovate and sell it! I think I'll (4) ______ a nice profit on it.
   A Is this what you're going to (5) ______ for a living now?
   B It was boring. And then they asked me to work overtime! I'm not working on Saturday mornings, no way.
   A But it was a good job! You could've (6) ______ well there.
   B Well, I didn't like the manager much. I don't think I (7) ______ a very good impression on him.
   A Well, I'm not surprised! You never (8) ______ it to work on time.
   B Anyway, you should have seen his face when I told him I was leaving. It (9) ______ my day!
   A Oh, that (10) ______ it! I can (11) ______ without all your get-rich-quick schemes! I'm going to look for another boyfriend!

2. Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box in the correct form.

   | make up for sth | make off with sth |
   | make it big-time | make sth of sb |
   | do without sb | could do with sth |
   | make sth in time |

1. Wow! Look at your name in lights outside the theater! You've really made it big time!

2. Thank you so much for helping me!
   I couldn't ____________.

3. A What happened to my ham sandwich?
   B I'm afraid the dog grabbed it and _______________! Sorry.

4. Flowers and chocolates? I know you're trying to _______________ forgetting my birthday. But you'll have to try harder than that.

5. I'm really hungry. I ________ a big steak and fries right now.

   I don't know what to _______________

7. I'm late! I'll never _______________ to the station _______________!
7 Travel and transportation
1 Put a check (√) next to the verbs which go with each form of transportation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>car</th>
<th>bus</th>
<th>bike</th>
<th>train</th>
<th>plane</th>
<th>ship/ferry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get into/out of</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get on/off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ride</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miss</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>board</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>park</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>take off</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the chart below with the nouns in the box. Some can go into more than one column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>runway</th>
<th>platform</th>
<th>seat belt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crash helmet</td>
<td>harbor</td>
<td>coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traffic lights</td>
<td>life jacket</td>
<td>conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service station</td>
<td>return ticket</td>
<td>luggage cart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tires</td>
<td>track</td>
<td>horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cargo</td>
<td>port</td>
<td>one-way street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-in desk</td>
<td>traffic jam</td>
<td>timetable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry-on luggage</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>deck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunnel</td>
<td>porter</td>
<td>cabin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aisle seat</td>
<td>charter flight</td>
<td>cycle lane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

8 Prepositions of movement
Complete the text with the prepositions from the box. Use each preposition at least once.

- across
- against
- on
- onto
- along
- in
- off
- into
- up
- out of
- over
- through
- past
- to
- toward
- at

Joe’s trip across town

Joe’s plane landed on time (1) at _______.
Kennedy airport. He had exactly one hour to get (2) _______ the airport and (3) _______ the center of New York to catch his train (4) _______.
Boston. He hurried (5) _______.

Customs and passport control and then ran (6) _______ the taxi sign at the exit.

Unfortunately, at that moment, the straps on his backpack broke and it fell (7) _______ his back and (8) _______ the ground. Dirty socks, shirts, and underpants spilled all (9) _______ the airport floor. Joe was so embarrassed! He stuffed everything back (10) _______ his backpack and, pushing his way (11) _______ the crowds of people, finally made it (12) _______ the taxi stand. He jumped (13) _______ the nearest taxi, shouting “Penn Station, quickly, please!” The taxi set off at such speed that Joe was thrown forward, hitting his face (14) _______ the glass partition. The taxi sped on and finally arrived (15) _______ the city center, and inevitably, the middle of a traffic jam!

It would be quicker to walk. Joe paid the driver, leaped (16) _______ the taxi, and ran (17) _______ the sidewalk, (18) _______ all the brightly lit store windows. At last he could see the station on the other side of the street, but it was difficult to get (19) _______ the street because of all the traffic.

He reached the station just as his train was leaving. He jumped (20) _______ the platform, raced (21) _______ the platform and leaped (22) _______ the train with seconds to spare. He sighed with relief—he would be home in time for Thanksgiving.
Pronunciation

9 Word stress

1 [T 2.3] Mark the stressed syllables in the words below. Then practice saying them.

1. explore exploration
2. Japan Japanese
3. contribute contribution
4. industry industrial
5. economy economics
6. politics politician

2 What is the stress pattern of the words in Exercise 1? Write the words in the correct column in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explore</th>
<th>Exploration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>●●</td>
<td>●●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explore</th>
<th>Exploration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>●●</td>
<td>●●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awful</th>
<th>Nightmare</th>
<th>What a ridiculous</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>Surprise</th>
<th>Ouch</th>
<th>Phew</th>
<th>Yuck</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 [T 2.5] Complete the conversation between Sebastian and Alex with the exclamations in the box.

A Hey, Sebastian. What a (1) **surprise**! How was the camping trip with Tina?
S It was a complete disaster. Can you believe she turned up with two suitcases and a hairdryer and stuff like that?
A How (2) ______________!
S Yes, and you should have seen her face when she saw the tent. She probably expected some kind of hotel room in the middle of the field.
A (3) ______________ a shame!
S Well, she thought so, too! Anyway, it went from bad to worse. At night the bad weather set in, and the wind knocked the tent over on our heads...
A (4) ______________!
S Yeah, maybe Tina's right and I do need a new tent! Anyway, I dropped the flashlight and it all went dark, and Tina freaked out and started running across the field with her sleeping bag over her head. I mean, how was I to know that she was scared of the dark?
A Oh, what a (5) ______________! Poor you!
S Then I ran after her and fell over into some sort of disgusting muddy stuff...
A (6) ______________!
S ...and I started to smell really bad! Anyway, she'd gotten into the car and refused to move. So I had to go and get all the stuff in the wind and the rain and take it back to the car, and then get in and drive for two hours back home. And the car smelled really awful and we were dirty and soaking wet, and not talking to each other...
A I can't believe it! (7) ______________ thing to happen!
S Yes, well, that's what I thought. When we finally got back home, I thought, "(8) ______________! What a relief" And then I started to laugh and I couldn't stop.

2 Read the conversation again. Mark the sentences true (✓) or false (✗).

1. [✗] Sebastian really enjoyed his trip.
2. [ ] Sebastian took his girlfriend, Tina, camping.
3. [ ] Tina had been camping before.
4. [ ] Tina was relatively calm in the storm.
5. [ ] Sebastian and Tina had a pleasant drive back home.
6. [ ] Sebastian eventually saw the funny side of things.
7. [ ] Alex was sympathetic to Sebastian as he told his story.
Narrative tenses

1 Irregular verbs
1. Complete the sentences with the irregular verbs in the boxes in either the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

   fall □

   1. Harry __________ in love with a Greek girl while he was working in Athens.

   2. He __________ in love before, but this was different. He wanted to marry her.

   tear □

   3. Douglas saw Camilla’s coat and asked how she __________ it.

   cost □

   4. While she was hiking in the Alps, she __________ her coat on a rock.

   tear □

   5. It __________ an awful lot to have our car fixed.

   6. Ted told me his new car __________ a fortune.

   fly □

   7. When I went to Australia, I was nervous because I __________ (never) before.

   catch □

   8. The plane took off and __________ into the clouds.

   catch □

   9. Suzy wondered how she __________ a cold in the middle of her summer vacation.

   10. She __________ a taxi outside the restaurant and went back to her hotel.

   be □

   11. Talks __________ held in Washington last week to discuss global warming.

   12. When the politicians left the talks, no decisions __________ reached.

2 Past Simple or Past Continuous?
Underline the correct form.

1. I __________ / was living in Tampa when I __________ / was meeting my husband.

2. Our team __________ / was playing really well and we __________ / were winning at halftime, but in the end we __________ / were losing 83–82.

3. I __________ didn’t think / wasn’t thinking of having a birthday party, but now I’m glad I __________ / was having one.

4. I’m so tired. The baby next door __________ / was coughing / coughed all night long and we __________ / weren’t getting / didn’t get any sleep.

5. Roger __________ / sunbathed / was sunbathing by the hotel pool when he __________ / heard / was hearing a strange sound. An enormous insect __________ / was appearing and __________ / landed / was landing on his leg.

6. It __________ / was snowing / snowed when I __________ / got up / was getting up this morning. The children next door __________ / made / were making a snowman, so I quickly __________ / put / was putting on some warm clothes and __________ / rushed / was rushing outside to help them.

7. Daniel __________ / was playing / played happily in the snow when his big brother __________ / hit / was hitting him and __________ / made / was making him cry.

“The kids just played quietly all night, like kids do.”
Which narrative tense?

Complete the article with the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>Past Continuous</th>
<th>Past Perfect Simple</th>
<th>Past Perfect Continuous</th>
<th>Present Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>called</td>
<td>was recovering</td>
<td>had been knocked</td>
<td>had been surfing</td>
<td>has been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>felt</td>
<td>was standing</td>
<td>had hit</td>
<td>had been swimming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had to</td>
<td>was trying</td>
<td>had just finished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heard</td>
<td>were getting</td>
<td>had moved</td>
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<tr>
<td>managed</td>
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<td>had taken</td>
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<td>pulled</td>
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<td>reached</td>
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<td>shouted</td>
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<td>swam</td>
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<td>was</td>
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<tr>
<td>wasn't</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>went back in</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The blind sea hero

Sightless swimmer saves a surfer

David Hurst (1) **had been swimming** in the sea off the coast near his house in Malibu, California, and (2) __________ on the beach when he thought he (3) __________ cries for help.

Despite being totally blind, Mr. Hurst (4) __________ the sea to rescue the person in trouble.

"I (5) __________ just in the right place at the right time to help somebody," the 53-year-old (6) __________ yesterday.

Mr. Hurst, who (7) __________ blind for 23 years, (8) __________ to reach Patrick Black by using the drowning man's cries to guide him. Mr. Black (9) __________ but (10) __________ off his surfboard by a huge wave and (11) __________ his head on a rock. Mr. Hurst (12) __________ through the waves to find him, then (13) __________ Mr. Black and his surfboard back to shore.

Mr. Hurst explained, "I (14) __________ drying myself, when someone (15) __________ 'Help!' I (16) __________ back to him to keep on shouting. I (17) __________ think about the direction of the wind, too. While I (18) __________ to find him, the wind and the waves (19) __________ stronger and stronger. But I just kept going until I finally (20) __________ him and got him back to the shore. It (21) __________ a long time to fight through the high waves, and we (22) __________ completely exhausted." Last night Mr. Black (23) __________ in the hospital from shock and a broken arm.

What was even more remarkable was that Mr. Hurst (24) __________ familiar with the coastline.

He and his wife (25) __________ to Malibu only two weeks before.

"Fortunately, I (26) __________ a good swimmer all my life," he said.
4 Time expressions
1 Match the lines and time expressions. Use each expression only once.

| 1. □ I've been working in the same bank | a. ten years ago. |
| 2. □ I started this job               | b. before my first poem was published. |
| 3. □ I didn't want to get married    | c. by the time I was 40. |
| 4. □ I had had two children          | d. until I was 30. |
| 5. □ I'd been writing poetry for     | e. for years. |
|   many years                          | f. since six o'clock. |
| 6. □ I didn't stay in that job       | g. until I arrived. |
| 7. □ I've been waiting here          | h. when he finally arrived. |
| 8. □ They didn't start ordering the meal | i. for long. |
| 9. □ The train pulled out of the station | j. a minute ago. |
| 10. □ I'd been waiting over an hour | k. until it was too late. |
| 11. □ I haven't been feeling well    | l. until late. |
| 12. □ They got on the plane           | m. lately. |
| 13. □ I'd never seen him              | n. at the last minute. |
| 14. □ I was watching TV              | o. before. |

2 Complete the sentences using past tenses only and the prompts in parentheses.

1. Two years ago, **while I was working in Paris, my grandfather died.**
   (while / I / work / in Paris / my grandfather / die)

2. As soon as I **_________**.
   (feed / the cat / I / do / my homework)

3. First I **_________**.
   (take / a shower / then / I / get dressed)

4. Since I was a child I **_________**.
   (always / want / visit / Africa / and / I / finally / go / last year)

5. As he **_________**.
   (mail / the letter / he / realize / he / not put / a stamp)

6. By the time he'd **_________**.
   (finish / speak / most of the audience / fall asleep)

7. Once I'd **_________**.
   (tell / him / the truth / I / feel better)

8. Until I **_________**.
   (find / an apartment / I / stay with / friends / for months)

---

Past passives

5 Active to passive

Put each sentence into the passive. Omit the subject of the active sentence.

1. Someone stole my bike last night.
   My bike **was stolen last night.**

2. Archaeologists discovered a Roman temple underneath the new building.
   A Roman temple **was discovered...**

3. They held the races indoors because it was raining.
   The races **were held indoors...**

4. Someone had booked the restaurant for a private party on Saturday.
   The restaurant **had been booked...**

5. The plumber was repairing the dishwasher, so I couldn't leave the house.
   The dishwasher **was being repaired...**

6. When we returned to our hotel room, they still hadn't cleaned it.
   Our hotel room **hadn't been cleaned...**

7. The chef hadn't cooked the fish for long enough.
   The fish **hadn't been cooked...**

8. Workmen were putting up new traffic lights at the intersection.
   New traffic lights **were being put up...**

---

18 Unit 3 · What a story!
Don't get me wrong. I liked *Shrek 2*. When the movie (1) **was shown** in the theaters last week, kids and their moms and dads (2) **regard** it, too. But the first *Shrek* will be the one that (3) **regard** as a classic.

The most striking thing about the original *Shrek* was its freshness. It (4) **regard** new and exciting because of the progress that (5) **regard** by the movie industry in animation techniques. With *Shrek 2*, of course, there isn't the same surprise.

The movie begins in traditional fairy-tale style in the Kingdom of Far Far Away, as Prince Charming (voiced by Rupert Everett) (6) **marry** the story of how he tried to rescue Princess Fiona from the dragon. But, of course, Fiona (7) **marry** already (8) **love** by our lovable monster Shrek, and what's more, she (8) **love** him! Now Shrek (9) **regard** by his new wife to his parents-in-law. Predictably, he (10) **love** a good impression on the King and Queen (voiced by John Cleese and Julie Andrews).

There are many new characters, by far the best one being Puss-in-Boots, who (11) **voice** by Antonio Banderas.

Amusingly, this character (12) **love** on the actor's role of Zorro.

However, the plot (13) **regard** by the original creative team, and it shows. The story (14) **voice** with a typically Hollywood feel-good message: that whether you (15) **voice** black, white, purple, or a green monster, you (16) **voice** still (15) **voice** for who you are inside. And, unfortunately, that's the biggest fairy tale of all.
Vocabulary

7 The world of literature
The following words are related to prose, poetry, or drama. Put them into the correct columns. Some words can go into more than one column.
nursery rhyme
plot
critic
director
backstage
best-seller
script
review
character
leading role
novelist
blockbuster
verse
fairy tale
setting
mystery
rehearsal
science fiction
hardcover
performance
thriller
playwright
autobiography
act
full house
paperback

Phrasal verbs

8 Type 1 phrasal verbs

There are four types of phrasal verb. Types 2 and 3 are on page 34 in Unit 5; and type 4 is on page 46 in Unit 7 of this Workbook.
Type 1 phrasal verbs consist of a verb + particle. There is no object.
They can be both literal and metaphorical.
She stood up and walked out. (literal)
The bomb went off. (metaphorical)

1 Match the phrasal verbs in A with their definition in B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. shut up</td>
<td>a. have a calmer, more stable life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. break up</td>
<td>b. wait a minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hold on</td>
<td>c. be quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. speak up</td>
<td>d. begin a trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. set off</td>
<td>e. be happier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. stay in</td>
<td>f. not go out, stay at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. settle down</td>
<td>g. talk louder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. turn up</td>
<td>h. arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. cheer up</td>
<td>i. end a relationship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from Exercise 1. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. Peter hasn't arrived yet. I hope he'll turn up soon.
2. We have a long trip tomorrow. What time do we have to ____________?
3. Why are you so miserable? ____________!
4. I don't feel like going out tonight. Should we ____________ and order a pizza?
5. Larry was a bit wild at college, but then he got a job, found a wife, ____________ and had kids.
6. After three years of going out together, Josh and Lil eventually ____________ because Josh didn't want to get married.
7. ____________! I'm trying to watch TV and you're all talking.
8. A What's Bill's phone number?
   B ____________! I'll look it up.
9. ____________! We can't hear you in the back!
Pronunciation

9 Diphthongs

Diphthongs are two vowel sounds which run together.

bye /baɪ/ = /aɪ/ + /aɪ/ diphthong /au/
boy /boʊ/ = /aɪ/ + /aɪ/ diphthong /au/

1 T 3.3 Match the words in A with a rhyming one in B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a. buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>b. shown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>c. browned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>d. toy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>e. hey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 T 3.4 Read the poem aloud. Write the number next to the word that rhymes with the one in italics.

SOUNDS AND LETTERS DON'T AGREE

When the English tongue we speak,

Why does (1) break not rhyme with (2) weak? ☐ cheek ☐ cake

Won’t you tell me why it’s true

We say (3) sew, but also (4) few? ☐ flu ☐ flow

And the maker of a verse

Cannot rhyme his (5) horse with (6) worse?

(7) Beard is not the same as (8) heard.

(9) Cord is different from (10) word,

(11) Cow is cow, but (12) low is low,

(13) Shoe is never rhymed with (14) foe.

Think of (15) hose and (16) dose and (17) lose,

And think of (18) loose and yet of (19) choose,

Think of (20) comb and (21) tomb and (22) bomb,

(23) Doll and (24) roll

and (25) home and (26) some.

And since pay is rhymed with say,

Why not (27) paid with (28) said, I pray?

Think of (29) blood and (30) food and (31) good;

Rhyme them all I wish I could.

Why is it (32) done, but (33) gone and (34) lone?

Is there any reason known?

To sum up, it seems to me

That sounds and letters don’t agree.
Negatives

1 Negative auxiliaries
Complete the sentences with the negative auxiliaries in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>isn't</th>
<th>aren't</th>
<th>I'm not</th>
<th>hasn't</th>
<th>didn't</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>doesn't</td>
<td>don't</td>
<td>hadn't</td>
<td>won't</td>
<td>haven't</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Jackie speaks fluent French, but I don't ________.
2. We wanted to leave the party, but Fred ________.
3. I've been to Canada, but my parents ________.
4. Volvos are made here, but Fords ________.
5. She was getting better before, but now she ________.
6. I'll be moving to New Orleans, but my girlfriend ________.
7. My daughter's going to the party, but I ________.
8. Jodi likes Indian food, but Andrew ________.
9. Ed thought I'd forgotten our wedding anniversary, but I ________.
10. The bedroom's been decorated, but the bathroom ________.

2 no, not, -n't, or none?
Complete the sentences with no, not, -n't, or none.

1. I'll help you, but not tonight.
2. We have no onions left. Sorry.
3. None of us understood the lesson.
4. The teacher wasn't very clear.
5. I asked you ________ to make a mess.
6. Why did ________ you do what I asked?
7. How do you manage ________ to put on any weight?
8. Bring Alessia to the party, but ________ Ben.
   He's too loud.
9. There's ________ meat in this dish, so it's suitable for vegetarians.
10. A Who likes algebra?
    B ________ me.
11. A Where's the nearest swimming pool?
    B There are ________ around here.
12. She has ________ idea how to enjoy herself.
13. Why have ________ you e-mailed me for so long?
14. I can cook, but ________ the way my mother does.
15. A Do you work late?
    B ________ if I can help it.
16. A Where's the coffee?
    B There's ________ left.
17. ________ plants can survive without water.
18. I have ________ time for people who are rude.
19. ________ of my friends smoke.
20. A Do you like jazz?
    B ________ usually.
3. **Opposite meanings**
   Rewrite the sentences to give them the opposite meaning. Make any necessary changes using negative forms and antonyms.
   
   1. She's rich. She has lots of money. 
      **She's poor. She doesn't have any money at all.**
   2. I told you to go to work. Why are you in bed?

   3. Tom was a successful businessman who achieved a lot in his life.

   4. Our house is difficult to find. Everybody always gets lost.

   5. We had a wonderful time in Venice. There weren't many people there.

   6. You should exercise your ankle. Try to move it as much as possible.

   7. I have to iron my shirt. I'm going out tonight.

   8. You need to come with me. I won't go on my own.

   9. I was in a hurry because I needed to go to the store.

   10. All of the students passed the test, so their teacher was pleased.

4. **I don't think you're right**
   
   1. In English we usually say *I don't think* + affirmative verb:
      
      - I don't think I know you.
      - NOT I think I don't know you.
      
      We do the same with believe, and expect.
      
      - I don't expect we'll meet again.
      - My parents didn't believe I'd pass my exams.

   2. We can also use seem, expect, and want with the negative + infinitive:
      
      - She doesn't seem to be very happy.
      - I don't expect to get the job.
      - They don't want me to go back there.
      - I don't expect you to do that.

   Rewrite the sentences using the verb in parentheses in the negative.
   
   1. You haven't met my wife. (I think)
      **I don't think you've met my wife.**

   2. This machine isn't working. (This machine seems)

   3. It wasn't going to rain. (I thought)

   4. Their daughter's moving to Germany. They aren't happy. (They want)

   5. I'm surprised to see you here. (I expect)

   6. I wouldn't like snails. (I think)

   7. You probably don't remember me. (I expect)

   8. She didn't pass all her exams. (I believe)
Frank Abagnale was a brilliant con man for five years. Amazingly, he started at 16. Steven Spielberg made the movie *Catch Me If You Can* about him, starring Leonardo DiCaprio and Tom Hanks.

In 1964, Frank ran away to New York, upset because his parents had divorced. He was tall and handsome with prematurely graying hair, so he decided to pretend he was 26 to get a job.

His first con trick was to forge bank checks. When the bank found out, he had already collected $40,000. He had to change his identity, so he became Frank Williams, a Pan Am Airways pilot. He conned Pan Am into giving him a pilot’s uniform, and he faked an ID card. For two years he traveled around the world for free with paid hotel expenses! But after he told his secret to his flight attendant girlfriend, she called the police, and he had to disappear again.

Next he became a lawyer. He forged a Harvard law degree, and then studied to pass the bar exam! He was also a hospital doctor (he left when he actually had to treat someone) and a university professor. He taught sociology and apparently his classes were very popular. Each time he had to move on before the police caught up with him.

He was eventually arrested in France in 1969 and sent to prison for five years.

Since then, he has worked as a financial fraud consultant!

1. How long was Frank Abagnale a con man for ________? Five years.
2. __________________________? Steven Spielberg.
4. __________________________? Because he was upset about his parents’ divorce.
5. __________________________? He was tall and handsome with graying hair.
6. __________________________? Forging bank checks.
7. __________________________? $40,000.
8. __________________________? Two years.
9. __________________________? His girlfriend.
10. __________________________? A lawyer.
11. __________________________? Sociology.
12. __________________________? In 1969.
13. __________________________? Five years.
14. __________________________ since then? Working as a financial fraud consultant.
6 Indirect questions

1. Where did he learn how to forge bank checks?
   I’m not sure where he learned how to forge bank checks.

2. How did he have the nerve to pretend to be a pilot?
   I don’t know.

3. Which countries did he visit as a pilot?
   I’d like to know.

4. Why did his girlfriend call the police?
   I have no idea.

5. How did he manage to pass the bar exam?
   I don’t have a clue.

6. Who gave him a job as a doctor?
   I can’t imagine.

7. Why did the police take so long to catch him?
   I wonder.

8. What did he think of prison?
   Do you know.

2. Write indirect questions about Frank Abagnale for these answers.
   1. I wish I knew why he told his girlfriend his secret.
      He told her because he loved her and was tired of living a lie.
   2. Do you have any idea?
      It took him three attempts to pass the bar exam.
   3. Why do you think?
      He went there because he wanted to stop running and settle down in one place.
   4. Can you tell me?
      He spent five years in prison.
   5. Do you know?
      He is truly sorry for what he did, and has spent the rest of his life being a model citizen.

7 Questions and prepositions

1. Complete the questions with the prepositions in the box. Use each preposition only once.

   in of by with to from at about for on

   1. What is your hometown famous for?
   2. Who was that book written by?
   3. Who does this dictionary belong to?
   4. What are you looking for?
   5. What did you spend all your money on?
   6. What sort of books are you interested in?
   7. What are you talking about?
   8. What are you so afraid of?
      B Oh. Who is it from?
   10. Who are you angry with? James or me?

2. Write a short question with a preposition in reply to these sentences.

   1. A I went to a movie last night.
      B Who with?
   2. A I’m very angry with you.
      B With whom?
   3. A We’re going away for the weekend.
      B When?
   4. A I’m very worried.
      B About what?
   5. A I’m going to Morocco.
      B How long are you going? Two weeks? A month?
   6. A I bought a present today.
      B For whom?
      B Who did?
   8. A Can you cut this article out for me?
      B For whom? I don’t have any scissors.
8 Negative questions

Grammar Reference 4.2
Student Book p. 146

Match a question in A with a line in B that follows it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ☐ Are you ready yet?</td>
<td>a. What have you been doing all this time?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ☐ Don't you want me to help you?</td>
<td>c. I thought you did.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ☐ Do you want me to help you?</td>
<td>d. I will if you want.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ☐ Aren't you a member of the tennis club?</td>
<td>e. I'm sure I've seen you there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ☐ Are you a member of the tennis club?</td>
<td>f. If you are, we could meet there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ☐ Don't you know the answer?</td>
<td>g. I can't figure it out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ☐ Do you know the answer?</td>
<td>h. I'm surprised at you!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ☐ Don't you think it's beautiful?</td>
<td>i. Sure you agree with me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ☐ Do you think it's beautiful?</td>
<td>j. I'm asking because I'm not sure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ☐ Didn't I tell you I am going out tonight?</td>
<td>k. I can't remember now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ☐ Did I tell you I am going out tonight?</td>
<td>l. I thought I had. Sorry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Can you keep a secret?

T 4.2 Complete the questions in the conversation.
Use How come? once. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

A I went to a party last night.
B Did you? (1) Whose ________________________?
A Bellinda's. You know, my friend from work.
B Oh, yes. What (2) ________________________?
A It was really good. I talked with various people.
B (3) ________________________?
A Well, I talked for a long time to Vicky, you know, from school.
B Of course. Brainy Vicky. (4) ________________________?
A She's fine. Got a good job. But actually, she's not very happy right now.
B (5) ________________________?
A I don't know if I can tell you. Look, you can keep a secret, (6) ________________________?
B Of course I can. So, what (7) ________________________?
A She's having a terrible time with her boyfriend, Sam.
B (8) ________________________?
A You remember. He was a year ahead of us in school.
B (9) ________________________?
A You know. Tall. Dark curly hair. Nice smile.
B Oh, yes, I remember now. (10) ________________________ use to wear glasses?
A That's right. But he doesn't any more. Anyway, they had been talking about getting married and everything, when suddenly he turned all funny and cold toward her.

A (11) ________________________?
B Well, turns out that he's been seeing another girl as well lately!
B No! (12) ________________________?
A You'll never guess! Your neighbor, Tessa!
B Not Tessa! I can't believe it! (13) ________________________ Vicky ______________ now?
A She's going to try to forgive him. Apparently, he's very sorry. But don't tell anyone.
Vocabulary

10 Review: antonyms and synonyms
1 For the words in A, write their opposites in B, using prefixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. truthful</td>
<td>untruthful</td>
<td>dishonest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. real</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. plausible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. probable</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>f. pleased</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. normal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>h. professional</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. important</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nouns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. honesty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. reality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. belief</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>m. appear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. understand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. trust</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. cover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 In column C in the chart above, write synonyms for the words in B using the words in the box below.

| fake       | confuse |
| dishonest  | reveal |
| deceit     | unbelievable |
| fantasy    | vanish |
| partial    | annoyed |
| bizarre    | amateur |
| unlikely   | trivial |
| incredulity| suspect |

11 keep and lose
1 Put a check in the correct column to make expressions with keep and lose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>keep</th>
<th>lose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ calm</td>
<td>✓ weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a promise</td>
<td>your way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in touch with sb</td>
<td>going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sb waiting</td>
<td>your temper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with some of the expressions above in the correct form.

1. When you go away, please write. I’d like to keep in touch with you.

2. When Jim broke the TV, I ______ my ______ and started shouting at him.

3. Can you ____________? Don’t tell anyone, but I’m going to ask Lillian to marry me.

4. Have you been here long? Sorry to ______ you ______.
   I took the wrong road and I ______ my ______.
   I had to ask for directions!

5. A I lost my wallet!
   B Now don’t panic. ______ and we’ll look for it.

6. I go to the gym every day because I like to ______.
   And I ate so much on vacation that I need to ______.

"Can you keep a secret?"
Prepositions
12 Verb + preposition
Many verbs are followed by prepositions. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.
1. I agree with every word you say.
2. I applied ______ the job, but I didn’t get it.
3. What are you all laughing ______?
   What’s the joke?
4. He died ______ a heart attack.
5. She’s suffering badly ______ sunburn.
6. Do you believe ______ magic?
7. I didn’t realize that Marina was married ______ George.
8. Did you succeed ______ convincing your father you were telling the truth?
9. Compared ______ you, I’m not very intelligent at all!
10. We’ve complained ______ our teacher ______ the amount of homework we get.
11. Stop laughing ______ me. It isn’t funny!
12. I’ve completely fallen ______ love ______ you.
13. Who are you going to vote ______ in the next election?
14. Tom Hanks has appeared ______ 15 major movies.

Pronunciation
13 Intonation in question tags

1) Falling intonation means that the sentence is more like a statement = “I’m sure I’m right. Can you just confirm this for me?”
   
   It’s really warm again today, isn’t it?
   You’ve lost the car keys again, haven’t you?

2) Rising intonation means that the sentence is more like a real question = “I’m not sure if I’m right about this.
   Correct me if I’m wrong.”
   You’ve been invited to Jane’s party, haven’t you?
   Ted didn’t fail his driver’s test again, did he?

Both patterns are very common in spoken English because they invite other people to join in the conversation.

1) Write the question tags for the statements. Mark whether it falls or rises.
   1. You’re angry with me, ______ you?
   2. Last night was such a hot night, ________?
   3. Anthony’s late again, ________?
   4. It’s cold for this time of year, ________?
   5. I’m just terrible at telling jokes, ________?
   6. You haven’t seen my pen anywhere, ________?
   7. By the end of the movie we were all in tears, ________?
   8. You wouldn’t have change for a ten-dollar bill, ________?

2) Write a sentence and a question tag for these situations. Mark whether the intonation falls or rises.
   1. You’re coming out of a restaurant where you have just had a really terrible meal with a friend.
      That ______ _______ terribl__ wasn’t it?
   2. You can’t believe that your sister has borrowed your new coat again.
      You _______?
   3. You need a neighbor to water your plants while you’re away.
      You _______?
   4. You think that Vanessa is going on a business trip to Oslo next week, but you’re not sure.
      Vanessa, you _______?
Future forms

1. **Question tags**
   Match a sentence in **A** with a question tag in **B**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>g.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>h.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>j.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Will or going to?**
   Complete the conversations with **will** or **going to** in the correct form. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

1. A You're going to make yourself a sandwich. Do you want one?
   B No thanks. I ______ have something later.

2. A Marco and Lia ______ Florida on vacation this year.
   B How wonderful! The boys ______ love it, especially Disney World.

3. A Bye, Mom. I ______ meet Tom and Mel. I ______ be back at about ten o'clock.
   B OK, but don't be late again or I ______ be really annoyed.

4. A Linda ______ be furious when she finds out I crashed the car.
   B She ______ understand if you explain that it wasn't your fault.

5. A I ______ (not) work today. I feel awful.
   B Don't worry, I ______ call your boss and tell her you're sick.

6. A I'm tired. I think I ______ go to bed.
   B I ______ watch the news, then I ______ join you.

7. A My boss has told me I ______ be promoted.
   B Congratulations! We ______ have to celebrate!

8. A Mr. Smith, now that you've won the lottery you ______ be the fifth-richest man in the country. How do you feel about that?
   B I ______ tell you next week. I'm too shocked right now!
3 What does John say?

Write what John actually says in these situations. Use a future form.

1. He sees some very black clouds in the sky.
   John: “It's going to rain.”

2. His sister has just reminded him that it is his
grandmother's birthday soon.
   John: “I ____________________________”

3. He has decided to study hard for his final exams.
   John: “I ____________________________”

4. He's made an appointment to see the dentist next
   Friday.
   John: “I ____________________________”

5. He predicts a win for his team, the Chicago Cubs, on
   Sunday.
   John: “I think ____________________________”

6. He's stuck in a traffic jam. He's late for a meeting.
   He calls his office.
   John: “I'm sorry. ____________________________”

7. His sister is pregnant. The baby is due next March.
   John: “My sister ____________________________”

8. His plane ticket for next Sunday says:
   Departure 7:30 A.M.
   John: “My plane ____________________________”

9. He can see himself lying on a beach in Spain next
   week at this time.
   John: “This time next week ____________________________”

10. He predicts hot weather there.
    John: “I think it ____________________________”

4 Future Continuous or Future Perfect?

Tracey is a student right now. Look at her plans for
things she thinks she will have done or she will be doing
by the time she's 40. Write what she thinks using either
the Future Continuous or Future Perfect.

1. move to New York
2. work hard in journalism
3. live in a big apartment
4. pay off my student loan
5. make at least $100,000 a year
6. eat out at least four times a week
7. run in Central Park every day
8. get very fit
9. marry a nice man
10. have two children

By the time I'm 40 ...

1. I'll have moved to New York.
2. I'll be working hard in journalism.
3. ____________________________
4. ____________________________
5. ____________________________
6. ____________________________
7. ____________________________
8. ____________________________
9. ____________________________
10. ____________________________
Pop star and TV star in the snow

Celeb Update meets up
with Sue Manning and
Luke Deane in New York
at Christmas on their first
wedding anniversary.

**CELEB UPDATE** Hello, Sue and Luke. What are you planning to do while you are in New York?

**Sue** We (1) *are going to celebrate* / *celebrate* the fact that we’re back together again. And, of course, we (2) *will have bought / will be buying* lots of presents for our family!

**CELEB UPDATE** Yes, you both split up briefly two months ago. What are your plans for the coming year?

**Sue** The split was my fault. I was spending too much time in the studio and Luke was left taking care of my children. I (3) *will not leave / will never be leaving* my family again for such a long time.

**Luke** Yes, it was only a temporary split. It (4) *won’t happen / isn’t happening* again. We love each other and we (5) *will be married / have been married* until the end of our days.

**CELEB UPDATE** Sue, what (6) *will you be doing / will you have done* now that you’ve left the pop group HearSing?

**Sue** Well, I (7) *will go to record / record* my own album, since I’ve now got a solo record deal.

**CELEB UPDATE** Luke, you left the hit sitcom West Siders at the height of your popularity. What kind of parts (8) *will you be looking for / have you looked for* now?

**Luke** I (9) *will change / am going to change direction*. I (10) *will do / am going to do* serious drama. I (11) *have bought / have got* some interesting offers and I think I (12) *will be making up / have made up* my mind which to take by the end of our vacation.

**CELEB UPDATE** Sue, you already have two children from an earlier marriage. Are you planning any more children with Luke?

**Sue** Luke is already a great father to my two children, and we (13) *will have / have had* a child together as soon as the time is right. But for the time being, we (14) *will be concentrating / have concentrated* on our new careers.

**Luke** And I know that in my new career, I (15) *will have been able to / be able to count on* the support of my lovely wife.

**CELEB UPDATE** Thank you. We wish you both luck for the future.

**Luke and Sue** Thank you.
6 Correcting mistakes

Put a check (√) next to the correct sentences. Correct the wrong future forms in the other sentences.

1. □ A Have you heard? Sue’s going to have a baby.

□ B I'll I'm going to call her now to congratulate her.

2. □ A What do you do this weekend?

□ B I don’t know yet. Maybe I’ll call Paul and see what he’s doing.

3. □ A I’ll be honest with you, Matthew. I don’t think you’re going to pass this exam.

□ B Oh, no! What will I be doing?

4. □ A Is it true that Rachel will get married to that awful boyfriend of hers this weekend?

□ B I’m afraid so. And I’m going to the wedding. I have to. I’m her bridesmaid!

5. □ A Our plane leaves at six o’clock on Saturday morning.

□ B Yuck! You have to wake me up. I can never get up in the morning.

6. □ A It’s my birthday on Sunday. I’m going to be thirty!

□ B Thirty! That’s ancient! You are retiring soon.

7. □ A Mickey and David will be arriving soon, and the house is such a mess.

□ B Don’t worry. It’ll only be taking a few minutes to clean up.

8. □ A Will you be going skiing as usual after Christmas?

□ B Not this year. It’s too expensive. We’ll stay at home.

9. □ A I’ll call you as soon as I’ll arrive.

□ B Please do. We’ll be waiting to hear you’ve arrived safely.

Conjunctions in time clauses

7 Future time clauses

1. Notice that, in clauses after if, when, as soon as, until, before, after, once, and unless, present tenses are normally used to talk about the future. A future form is not used.

I’ll call you when I arrive. NOT when I’ll arrive

I won’t marry you unless you find a job!

NOT unless you’ll find a job

2. If it is important to show that the first action has not been completed yet, but will be before the second action begins, the Present Perfect is used.

I’ll fax you the report as soon as I’ve written it.

They’re taking a vacation after they’ve saved enough money.

Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses in the Present Simple, Present Perfect, or a future form.

1. Unless you eat ______ (eat) sensibly, you won’t get ______ (not get) better.

2. We ______ (not move) to Paris until we ______ (find) an apartment there to rent.

3. You ______ (love) Adam when you ______ (meet) him. He’s so funny.

4. ______ you ______ (learn) to drive as soon as you ______ (be) 17?

5. The children ______ (not go) to bed unless they ______ (have) a glass of milk.

6. It ______ (be) at least an hour before I ______ (finish) this report.

7. If you ______ (not do) well in the test, ______ you ______ (have to) do it again?

8. As soon as we ______ (be) able to process the information, we ______ (deal) with your request.

9. The doctor says that I ______ (feel) much better once I ______ (have) the operation.

10. Once you ______ (try) Glowhite toothpaste, you ______ (never use) anything else!
8 take or put?

T 5.2 Complete the conversation with the correct form of take or put.

A Come in. Make yourself at home. (1) Put_______ some music on.

B Thanks, I will. Mmm, something smells nice.

A Oh, dinner’s (2) _______ forever. Go and sit down. Put your feet up and (3) _______ it easy. It’ll be a while before we eat. How’s your week been, by the way?

B Terrible. My boss is (4) _______ pressure on me to (5) _______ on another project. But I’m already working nonstop and I’m fed up with (6) _______ work first all the time.

A I don’t blame you. But the business has really (7) _______ off recently, hasn’t it?

B Yes, it has, which is great, of course. But I think he’ll just have to realize that he needs to (8) _______ on more people now. But he’ll never (9) _______ advice from me, of course!

A Well, you’ve been there since the beginning and I think he just (10) _______ you for granted.

B I know. I’m like part of the furniture. I have trouble getting him to (11) _______ any notice of me at all these days.

A Oh, don’t (12) _______ offense. I’m sure he doesn’t mean it like that. He’s just too busy, that’s all.

B Maybe you’re right. But he should (13) _______ himself in my shoes once in a while and realize how he makes me feel.

A You’ll just have to talk to him about it. Anyway, this’ll put a smile on your face. Dinner is served!

9 Words commonly confused

Complete the sentences with the correct words and expressions from the boxes. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

expect wait for look forward to

1. We _______ the rain to stop so that we can play tennis.
2. The weather forecast says a lot of rain _______ over the next few days.
3. I’m very excited. I’m _______ starting my first job.

pass spend waste

4. I _______ too much time with my friends and not enough time with my family.
5. I usually read the newspaper to _______ the time on the train.
6. I _______ my time at school. I wish I’d tried harder and studied more.

see watch look at

7. _______ you _______ that new Spielberg movie yet?
8. The police officers sat in their car. They _______ every move the men made.
9. _______ this picture little Amy has painted!

actually right now really

10. A What a shame James lost the game.
    B _______, he won.
11. The children are out playing in the backyard ________.
12. Love that dress. You _______ look wonderful!

lend borrow owe

13. I have a student loan. I _______ the bank $30,000, which is a big debt.
14. Fred _______ $20,000 from the bank to buy a new car.
15. Could you _______ me $20 until the end of the week? I’m broke.

angry nervous embarrassed

16. He felt _______ when he realized that he couldn’t remember her name.
17. I’m very _______ about my interview tomorrow.
18. We’re _______ with the government for not listening to us.
Phrasal verbs
10 Types 2 and 3 phrasal verbs

1 Both type 2 and type 3 phrasal verbs have an object.
   Type 2: Take off your coat. I’ll look through my notes.
   Type 3: I put the DVD on. I’ll look into the problem.

2 In type 2, the particle can be placed before or after the object.
   Take your coat off.
   I put on the DVD.

   If the object is a pronoun (him, it, me, etc.), the particle
   comes after it.
   Take it off. NOT Take off it.
   I put it on. NOT I put on it.

3 In type 3, the particle is always placed before the object.
   NOT I’ll look my notes through.
   I’ll look them through.
   I’ll look the problem into.
   I’ll look it into.

4 Dictionaries usually tell you which type a phrasal verb is.
   put sth on The particle is shown after sth. This is type 2.
   look into sth The particle is shown before sth. This is type 3.

Put a pronoun in the correct place in these sentences.

1. Listen to this song, I’ll put it on ______ for you.
2. I know you have a lot of problems, but I’m sure
   you’ll get ______ through them.
3. I can’t remember the directions. I couldn’t take
   ______ all in ______.
4. There’s a problem with my computer. I’ll figure
   ______ out ______ tomorrow.
5. We’re having a meeting on the 25th. Put ______
   on ______ your calendar.
6. There are clothes all over your bedroom. Please
   put ______ away ______.
7. I know this is a problem, but I can’t get ______
   over ______.
8. I’m sorry you had a complaint about your room.
   I’ll look ______ into ______ right away.
9. That was a mean thing you said! Take ______
   back ______.

Pronunciation
11 Sounds and spelling

1 T 5.3 In each group of words, three words rhyme. Underline the odd one out.
   1. /ʌ/ done phone won son
   2. /oʊ/ would should good food
   3. /u/ move love prove groove
   4. /θ/ though through throw sew
   5. /eɪ/ weak break ache shake
   6. /æ/ flower power tower lower
   7. /aʊ/ worth birth north earth
   8. /eɪ/ hate wait weight height
   9. /i/ fear near pear clear
   10. /e/ share bear fair hear
   11. /æ/ bad plaid paid add
   12. /aɪ/ weigh high bye my

2 T 5.4 Write the words underlined in Exercise 1
next to their rhymes below. Then listen and check.
   1. shown phone
   2. fourth ______
   3. mud ______
   4. might ______
   5. glove ______
   6. air ______
   7. threw ______
   8. here ______
   9. week ______
   10. made ______
   11. thrower ______
   12. play ______

“You’d best take off your hat and coat and make yourself comfortable, Milton. It’s going to be a long, long marriage.”
Countable and uncountable nouns

1 Countable or uncountable?
Underline the noun in each group that is usually uncountable.
1. vacation trip flight luggage suitcase
2. meal dish food menu dessert
3. check coin cash salary bonus
4. job employee boss unemployment profession
5. pop group musical music opera concert
6. arrest violence accident crime criminal
7. highway traffic traffic jam lane rush hour

Underline the noun in each group that is usually countable.
8. luck happiness opportunity fun help
9. ingredient cutlery fruit meat food
10. fresh air sleep fluid health energy

2 some or any?
Complete the sentences with some or any.
1. I did the exercises without any help.
2. Would you like _____ more mineral water?
   I don't want _____ more.
3. _____ people don't have _____ problems learning foreign languages.
4. Why don't you ask your father to lend you _____ money? I don't have _____.
5. My teenage sister never has _____ difficulty learning the words of the latest pop songs. There are hardly _____ she doesn't know by heart.
6. I didn't realize that there was still _____ food left. I've made _____ more.

3 much or many?
Rewrite the sentences using the words in parentheses and much or many. Make any other necessary changes.
1. I'm not sure how many cans of soda to buy. (cans of soda)
   I'm not sure how many cans of soda to buy.

2. Are there many jobs to be done in the yard? (work)

3. I didn't spend many hours on the homework. (time)

4. Did they do many experiments before they found a cure? (research)

5. They couldn't give me many details about the delay in our flight. (information)

6. I didn't have too much difficulty with this exercise. (problems)

7. I have too many suitcases. I can't carry them all. (luggage)

8. There are too many cars on the streets of our town. (traffic)
4 The cafeteria

1. Look at the picture of the students' cafeteria. Write ten sentences using each expression in the box once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>several</th>
<th>a couple of</th>
<th>a few</th>
<th>isn't much</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lots of</td>
<td>aren't many</td>
<td>a little</td>
<td>hardly any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a huge amount of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. There are several cheese sandwiches.
2. ________________________________
3. ________________________________
4. ________________________________
5. ________________________________
6. ________________________________
7. ________________________________
8. ________________________________
9. ________________________________
10. ________________________________

7. Do you have apple pie today?
   Yes, just ____________ .
8. Are there any chocolate cookies?
   Well, there are ____________ .
9. Can I have a large serving of fruit salad, please?
   Sorry, there isn't ____________ left.
10. Are there any bananas left?
    Yes, I think we have ____________ .
11. Is this all the apple juice you have?
    Yes, I'm afraid there's only ____________ .
12. Well, I'll have some grapefruit juice.
    No problem, we have ____________ .

5 very little, a little, very few, a few, fewer, less

Rewrite the sentences with very little, a little, very few, a few, fewer, or less. Change all the underlined words.

1. There was a lot of soda at the party, but hardly any was drunk. very little
2. I'm on a diet so I'll just have four or five fries.
3. Children don't have as much respect for their teachers as they used to.
4. Lots of people have tried to climb Everest, but not many have succeeded.
5. Dave can speak fluent Norwegian and some Swedish.
6. Not as many people read books these days.
7. Not many people manage to become completely fluent in a language.
8. It's been three or four years since we last saw him.
9. There isn't very much I can do to help you.
10. There are lots of reasons why I don't want the job. Here are some of them.
Compounds with *some*, *any*, *no*, *every*  
6 *something, anybody, nowhere, everyone…*

1 Any, anyone, anybody, anywhere, and anything can mean "it doesn't matter which/who/where/what."  
   Put the picture anywhere, I don't mind.  
   You can say anything you want. I don't care.  
   Borrow any book you want.

2 Everybody and everything are followed by verbs in the third person singular.  
   Everybody knows who did it.  
   Everything is ready for the party.

1 Complete the sentences with a combination of these words.*

\[ \text{some} \quad \text{any} \quad \text{no} \quad \text{every} \]

\[ \text{one / body} \quad \text{thing} \quad \text{where} \]

1. I don't care where we go on vacation as long as it's **somewhere** hot.
2. Does ________ want a cup of tea?
3. I've looked for my contact lens, but I can't find it ________
4. A What do you want for dinner, Harry?  
   B Oh, ________, I don't care!
5. This sale is fantastic. There's 50 percent off ________ in the store.
6. It's really boring at Aunt Martha's, there's absolutely ________ to do.
7. Our teenage son always complains that ________ understands him.
8. There was ________ for me to sit, so I had to stand.
9. Jane's getting married to ________ she met on her vacation.
10. Sue talks so much! She always has ________ to say, but she never says ________ interesting.
11. Our dog will go for a walk with ________.
12. Tommy's so nice. ________ likes him.

2 Match a line in A with a line in B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. He told the police he knew</td>
<td>a. anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. He didn't tell the police</td>
<td>b. nothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I think they live</td>
<td>c. somewhere in Denver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I don't mind. I'll live</td>
<td>d. anywhere in Denver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Anybody</td>
<td>e. called you. Sorry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. I've searched</td>
<td>g. anywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. I can't find it</td>
<td>h. everywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. I thought I'd know</td>
<td>i. somebody at the party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. I didn't know</td>
<td>j. anyone at the party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. My parents never took me</td>
<td>k. everywhere when I was young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. My parents took me</td>
<td>l. anywhere when I was a kid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Jane always got</td>
<td>m. everything she wanted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Jane didn't have</td>
<td>n. anything to wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. I've already had</td>
<td>o. something to eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. I've had</td>
<td>p. nothing to eat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Of course nobody needs one, that's why I called you advertising people in."
Expressing quantity

7 Fortune bread

1 Read and complete the story of Aronda Ochona using the words in the boxes.

Fortune bread

much nobody a couple little few

Aronda Ochona hasn’t had (1) much luck in his life—until now, that is. And (2) _______ could have predicted how completely his life would change.

(3) _______ of months ago, 20-year-old Aronda had (4) _______ chance of escaping the grinding poverty in his remote Ugandan village. Now the excited printer’s apprentice is busily packing his (5) _______ belongings for his trip to the United States, because a multimillionaire is paying for him to study the latest printing techniques.

none piece more than any something no

On the (13) _______ of paper was an ad for a printing job in Boston. (14) _______ of my friends have (15) _______ work here. I am training on a printing machine which is (16) _______ 40 years old, and I receive (17) _______ wages. I felt if I was going to make (18) _______ of my life, I had to apply for this job.”

over a lot all several some a great deal of

It took Aronda (19) _______ hours to write the letter and send it. But it turned out that the ad had been placed (20) _______ a year ago. “The company kindly sent me (21) _______ of information about (22) _______ the hi-tech machines they used. I was even more determined to get a chance to work on them.”

In America, Aronda’s story reached the ears of Conrad Millbank, a tycoon who had made (23) _______ money from publishing. He ordered his lawyers to find the enthusiastic young African. “When I heard that a rich man wanted to pay for my training, I thought it must be a joke. Now I am so happy that I went to buy (24) _______ bread that day.”

The bread is usually wrapped in paper, and that day I saw it was (11) _______ of an American paper, so I took (12) _______ notice.
2 These sentences contain false information about the article on page 38. Correct the mistakes using expressions of quantity.

1. Aronda has quite a lot of money. **Aronda has hardly any money.**

2. 100 shillings is a lot of money.

3. Aronda doesn’t have any friends.

4. Most of his friends have jobs.

5. It didn’t take him much time to write his letter.

6. There were some printing jobs available at the company.

7. Nobody heard about his story.

8. Until now, Aronda has had quite a lot of good fortune in his life.

2 Replace the underlined words with combinations from Exercise 1.

1. Would you like some cake? **Would you like a piece of cake?**

2. All we have for lunch is some soup.

3. There are two clean pieces of paper on my desk.

4. Don’t forget to buy Mom some chocolates for Mother’s Day.

5. Do you want this chocolate? I don’t like this brand.

6. There’s only one bit of bread left.

7. How much soda was left over from the barbecue?

8. Hello, reception? This is room 401. There’s not a single bit of soap in the bathroom here.

9. We brought you some special honey back from the country.
Prepositions

9 Prepositions and nouns

1 Which prepositions go with the words on the right in these two charts?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>above</th>
<th>below</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>over</th>
<th>under</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>arrest</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>freezing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years old</td>
<td>new management</td>
<td>vacation</td>
<td>pressure</td>
<td>business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>at</th>
<th>by</th>
<th>during</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midnight</td>
<td>the night</td>
<td>New Year's Day</td>
<td>the winter</td>
<td>Friday afternoon</td>
<td>the weekend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>the week</td>
<td>the rush hour</td>
<td>his forties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the article with prepositions from Exercise 1.

Who's that girl?

Remember Gisele Bündchen, the Brazilian model who came to fame (1) __________ the late 1990s, when she was still (2) __________ 18 years old? (3) __________ the next five years, her face appeared in (4) __________ 100 magazines and fashion campaigns. (5) __________ five feet ten inches tall, she was slightly (6) __________ average height for a fashion model, but she still had the sassiest strut on the catwalk, making (7) __________ average $7,000 an hour.

But (8) __________ the height of her career she decided to walk away from all of that, turning down (9) __________ 90 percent of her forthcoming projects. (10) __________ her year-long absence, she went (11) __________ winter vacation with her family and Hollywood heartthrob boyfriend, Leonardo DiCaprio, and acted in her first movie.

People wondered whether she had been (12) __________ too much pressure or she was working (13) __________ new management, but apparently not. Gisele is making a fashion comeback, but (14) __________ her own time. She wants to be more selective and creative, and is aiming for longevity in the short-lived fashion world. So, still expect to see her (15) __________ her fifties!
Everyday English

10 A business problem

1 T 6.2 Complete the conversation with the expressions from the box.

Are you ready?
Can you bear with me?
How’s business?
How can I help?
Can you repeat the last part?
something’s come up
I’ll e-mail the information to you.
I’ll read that back to you.

J Hello? James Barker.
E James? It’s Ellen Miles from Danson Associates.
J Ellen! (1) **How’s business?**
E Great! Sales are up. But I have a problem with an order I placed with you.
J (2) ________________
E You know the delivery of the laptops we discussed a while back?
J Oh, yes.
E Well, the order hasn’t turned up yet, and you did say that delivery would take a week maximum.
J It usually does. Let me look up the warehouse schedules.
(3) ________________
E Of course.

J Do you have the order code on hand?
E Yes. (4) ________________ It’s FED 20457/80498.
J Sorry, you’re breaking up. (5) ________________
E 80498.
J Thanks. (6) ________________ FED 20457/80498?
E That’s right.
J Well, that all seems to be in order. I think I’ll need to look into it further and get back to you. Are you in the office this afternoon?
E Well, I would be normally, but (7) ________________.
I’m here until 12:00.
J OK. If I don’t manage to call you before 12:00, (8) ________________
E Thanks, James.

2 Read the conversation in Exercise 1 again and mark these sentences true (✓) or false (✗).

1. ✔ James Barker and Ellen Miles don’t know each other.
2. ✗ The laptops have not been delivered.
3. ✗ Deliveries usually take more than a week.
4. ✗ James Barker had the order code on hand.
5. ✗ James Barker tells Ellen Miles what went wrong with the order.
6. ✗ James Barker is going to call Ellen Miles in the afternoon.

Pronunciation

11 Shifting word stress

1 T 6.3 Look at the stressed syllable of each word. Write N for noun and V for verb.

1. V refuse 6. ✗ permit
2. ✗ produce 7. ✗ record
3. ✗ decrease 8. ✗ desert
4. ✗ progress 9. ✗ present
5. ✗ insult 10. ✗ content

2 Read this news item aloud. Pay attention to the shifting stress on words that are both verbs and nouns. Underline the stressed syllables in these words.

"Good evening. Here is the news.
Oil imports continued to increase in the last quarter. Demand for fuel is already at record levels, and the president refuses to permit any further increases. Members of the Transportation Workers’ Union objected to his criticisms. They insisted they will protest against any possible future sanctions. They presented a report maintaining that present fuel increases are due to a decrease in investment in railway transportation by the government."

3 T 6.4 Listen and check. Practice reading the text again.
Review of all modals

1 Meaning check

Put a check (√) next to the correct explanation for each of these modals.

1. Amy may look for a new job.
   a. ☐ Amy has permission to look for a new job.
   b. √ It’s possible that Amy will look for a new job.

2. I couldn’t swim until I was 16.
   a. ☐ I wasn’t allowed to swim until I was 16.
   b. ☐ I wasn’t able to swim until I was 16.

3. No one can smoke in the theater.
   a. ☐ No one is able to smoke in the theater.
   b. ☐ No one is allowed to smoke in the theater.

4. You should wear glasses.
   a. ☐ My advice is that you wear glasses.
   b. ☐ It’s possible that you will have to wear glasses.

5. Will you answer the phone?
   a. ☐ Are you at some time in the future going to answer the phone?
   b. ☐ I’m asking you to answer the phone.

6. I couldn’t get the top off the jar.
   a. ☐ I wasn’t allowed to get the top off the jar.
   b. ☐ I didn’t manage to get the top off the jar.

7. You must be tired.
   a. ☐ I’m sure you are tired.
   b. ☐ You are required to be tired.

8. Andy’s very busy, so he may not go to the party.
   a. ☐ Andy doesn’t have permission to go to the party.
   b. ☐ There’s a possibility Andy won’t go to the party.

2 Which modal?

1. Complete the sentences with correct words from the box. Often there is more than one answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>will</th>
<th>should</th>
<th>can</th>
<th>ought to</th>
<th>could</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td>may</td>
<td>have to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. You **should** get your hair cut. It’s too long.
2. __________ I ask you a question?
3. Young children __________ be carried on this escalator.
4. You __________ never get a seat on this train. It’s always packed.
5. I __________ be studying Italian next year.
6. I __________ already speak five languages fluently.
7. You’ll __________ work much harder if you want to pass.
8. It’s Saturday night. There __________ be something good on TV.
9. You __________ leave your jewels in the hotel safe.
10. You __________ be over 1 meter 60 centimeters tall to be a flight attendant.

2 Underline the correct answer.

1. You can’t/ won’t have any problems with Scott. He’s such a good baby.
2. You don’t have to/ can’t use cream in this sauce, but it makes it much tastier.
3. I couldn’t/ wouldn’t watch my favorite TV show because Mia called me for a long chat.
4. Ben’s so stubborn. He just can’t/ won’t do what he’s told.
5. I’m afraid I can’t/ may not come to your wedding. I’ll be in Australia.
6. I was able to/ could get 20 percent off the price in the sale.
7. You don’t have to/ can’t say a word about this to your mother. It’s a surprise.
3 Affirmative to negative
Rewrite the sentences to make them negative.
1. You must stop here.
2. We have to learn the whole poem.
3. They had to take off their shoes.
4. He must be speaking French.
5. We had to wear a uniform at school.
6. You'll have to help me do this exercise.

Verbs related to modals

4 Online helpline
1 T 7.1 Read the web page and replace the words in *italics* with a modal verb, or an expression with a modal verb.

---

Online helpline

Your questions answered confidentially

E-mail Nelly Jones

---

From: Jonathan, Los Angeles
Subject: She's designer-label obsessed

I'm really worried about my friend. She always feels it's necessary to have the latest designer clothes. And she's getting worse. Now, if something isn't from the "right" label, she refuses to allow it in the house. She's losing touch with reality. She promised to have lunch with me the other day, but then she wasn't able to because it was necessary for her to go to a fashion show. As a good friend, is it a good idea if I talk to her about it?

As a good friend, it is essential that you talk to her about it. This label thing is certainly concealing a strong inferiority complex and maybe she'll find it hard to discuss it. But if you manage to persuade her that she is lovable without designer gear, then you are certain to do her a huge service.

From: Millie, Philadelphia
Subject: I'm desperate to quit smoking

We aren't allowed to smoke at work, which I find difficult. We're obliged to leave the building when we want to smoke, but we're only able to do this twice a day. I go out three or four times, but I know I'm sure to get caught sooner or later.

I think 'd better quit before I lose my job. What do you suggest?

Choose a day and just stop. It's possible that you'll find it difficult at first, but persevere. It's very necessary that you don't give in to temptation. When I stopped a few years back, I wasn't able to stop thinking about cigarettes, but little by little it got better. If I were you, I'd try nicotine patches. It is essential that you make the most of your current resolution. Good luck!
1. It's Anna's birthday tomorrow, so I should buy her a card. (d’d better) **It's Anna's birthday tomorrow, so I'd better buy her a card.**

2. Guests shouldn't leave valuables in their room. (advised not) ____________________________________________________________________________

3. You can only use cell phones in designated areas. (permitted) The use of cell phones ____________________________________________________________________________

4. He'll pass the test. He's so smart. (sure) ____________________________________________________________________________

5. You can't use dictionaries on this test. (allowed) The use of dictionaries ____________________________________________________________________________

6. People under 16 shouldn't drive. (supposed) ____________________________________________________________________________

7. Travelers to this country need a visa. (required) ____________________________________________________________________________

8. I expect you'll find it difficult to learn German (likely) ____________________________________________________________________________

9. I can't come out. I said I'd help Janet. (promised) ____________________________________________________________________________

10. I wasn't allowed to go out until I was 18. (let) My parents ____________________________________________________________________________

**Modal verbs of probability**

**5 Present probability**

1. Harry is packing his suitcase. (must, go on vacation) **He must be going on vacation.**

2. Dina looks really unhappy. (must, miss, boyfriend) ____________________________________________________________________________

3. Who's at the front door? (will, Tom) ____________________________________________________________________________

4. Where's Laurie? It's nearly lunchtime! (can't, still, sleep) ____________________________________________________________________________

5. Why are all the lights on in their house? (could, have, party) ____________________________________________________________________________

6. Bob has been working all night. (must, deadline to meet) ____________________________________________________________________________

7. It's been snowing all night. (might, difficult, drive, work) ____________________________________________________________________________

8. Jason can't find his little sister. (may, hide, in the yard) ____________________________________________________________________________

2. Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. **A** You really (1) **should go** (should/go) to bed now, or you (2) **might feel** (might/feel) tired tomorrow.

   **B** I'll go in a minute. I (3) ________________ ________________ (must/finish) this chapter first.

   **A** You (4) ________________ (will/pass) the test easily. Get some rest now.

2. **A** It's 11:05. Louis and Nancy's plane (5) ________________ (should/touch down) at Kennedy Airport right now.

   **B** Your watch (6) ________________ (must/be) slow. It's nearly 11:30.

   **A** It (7) ________________ (can not/be)! I just had it repaired.

3. **A** Bring very warm clothes. It (8) ________________ (could/snow) when we arrive.

   **B** Oh, yes. I've heard it (9) ________________ (can/snow) in the mountains even in summer.

4. **A** What are all those people doing with those lights and cameras?

   **B** They (10) ________________ (must/make) a movie.

   **A** Who's the leading actor?

   **B** Not sure. It (11) ________________ (might/be) him over there. And do you think that she's the leading actress?

   **A** She (12) ________________ (could/be). She's certainly beautiful enough!
6 Money
1 Match a line in A with a line in B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. My checking account</td>
<td>a. will take years to pay off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I opened</td>
<td>b. a savings account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. His debts</td>
<td>c. good just now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I changed</td>
<td>d. debts of $2,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Inflation</td>
<td>e. is overdrawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. He accumulated</td>
<td>f. to the household bills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. My credit card</td>
<td>g. went up by 2%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. She contributes</td>
<td>h. in interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The exchange rate is</td>
<td>i. some traveler's checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. I made $2,000</td>
<td>j. expires at the end of July.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Read the story and underline the most suitable words.

**Ben** stood at the (1) **check-in/** checkout at the supermarket as the cashier (2) summed/added up his (3) **bill/fees.** It came to $72.67 and she asked him how he would like to (4) **pay/cost.**

Ben didn’t have much money in his bank account because he hadn’t been paid yet, so if he paid (5) **by check/in cash** he would be (6) **overdrawn/overdue.** Then he realized he had left his (7) **credit card/money** at home. And he couldn’t afford to pay (8) **cash/money** because he only had $60.

The cashier told him that if he exchanged many of the items he had bought for the supermarket’s own brand, he would (9) **reduce/accumulate** his bill by as much as 25 percent. So Ben set off around the store again.

His new bill (10) **added/came to** only $56.50 — a (11) **saving/discount** of $16.17. Ben got $3.50 (12) **change/coins** from his $60 and his new (13) **receipt/recipe.**
Phrasal verbs

8 Type 4 phrasal verbs

1. Type 4 phrasal verbs have a verb + adverb + preposition. The preposition is followed by an object.
   - Do you get on with your neighbors?
   - We've run out of sugar.

2. The word order cannot change.
   - Do you get along with them?
   - Not do you get along with them?
   - We've run out of it.
   - Not we've run out of it.

3. Dictionaries usually show type 4 phrasal verbs by giving both the adverb and the preposition.
   - Get away with sth
     - They broke up after a five-year marriage.
     - She's sad because she's just broken up with her boyfriend.

4. Sometimes a phrasal verb can be type 4 or type 1. In these cases, dictionaries usually show this.
   - Break up (with sb)
     - They broke up after a five-year marriage.
     - She's sad because she's just broken up with her boyfriend.

Complete the sentences with the combinations in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>away with</th>
<th>off with (x2)</th>
<th>up for</th>
<th>up with</th>
<th>out of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>along with</td>
<td>out with</td>
<td>up to</td>
<td>down on</td>
<td>on with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Joey! You have a very guilty look on your face! What bad things have you been up to this time?
2. The thief broke into the house and made __________ a lot of jewelry.
3. We must try to cut __________ the amount of money we spend every month. We spend more than we make.
4. Don't let me disturb you. Go __________ your work.
5. I'm sorry we couldn't get tickets for the play. I'll take you to a restaurant to make __________ it. Does that cheer you up?
6. There is a move in Britain to do __________ the monarchy completely, so that Britain would become a republic.
7. Sam's so stingy with money. He's always trying to get __________ paying his share of the bills for the apartment.
8. I went __________ Angela for two years, and then she suddenly went __________ someone else without saying anything!
9. I can't stand Larry. I can't put __________ his rudeness a minute longer. I'm leaving him.
10. Judith's a very difficult person to get __________. She's always having arguments with people. I'm leaving her.
Everyday English

9 Not getting along

1 T 7.2 Read the conversation. Underline the understatements with one line and the exaggerations with two lines.

A What's wrong, Sophie?
S Oh, nothing much, Anya.
A What do you mean? You look absolutely terrible!
S Oh, I'm just a little upset, that's all.
A What about? It's not Ted again, is it?
S Well, yes. He made one or two hurtful remarks this evening.
A One or two? He's always criticizing you these days! I don't know how you can stand it!
S Well, he's been having some trouble at work recently. So he's pretty stressed.
A Pretty stressed? That's no excuse for being rude. I think his behavior is totally out of line.
S Yeah, it's getting me down a little.
A Well, you really shouldn't put up with it any longer, Sophie. You should tell him that if he can't be nicer to you, you won't go out with him any more.
S Oh, I suppose so. But the trouble is, I'm really crazy about him, you know.
A Well, that's obvious, or you wouldn't put up with all his terrible behavior ...
S And he loves me, too. I know it.
A Well, he's got a funny way of showing it.
S I suppose you're right. Our relationship hasn't been great lately. We haven't been getting along very well.
A No kidding. You've both been completely miserable. Honestly, Sophie, you must do something about it. It's no good waiting until things get magically better. It isn't going to happen.
S OK, OK, Anya. I'll talk to him tonight, I promise.

2 Read the conversation again. Choose the best answer.

1. Sophie's upset about …
   a. her friend.
   b. the evening.
   c. her boyfriend.

2. Ted's …
   a. ignored Sophie.
   b. been mean to Sophie.
   c. laughed at Sophie.

3. Ted's …
   a. out of work.
   b. looking for a new job.
   c. having problems at work.

4. Anya wants Sophie to …
   a. leave Ted.
   b. be nice to Ted.
   c. tell Ted to stop it.

5. Sophie …
   a. agrees to this.
   b. doesn't want to.
   c. wants things to get magically better.

Pronunciation

10 Sentence stress

T 7.3 Alan and Kevin are talking about Frank. Read the conversation aloud and mark the stress in Kevin's responses.

1. Alan Don't you think Frank's put on a lot of weight recently?
   Kevin You're kidding. If anything, he's lost weight.

2. Alan I think Frank makes more than me.
   Kevin Well, I know he makes a lot more than me.

3. Alan He's thinking of buying a second-hand Mercedes.
   Kevin What do you mean? He's already bought a brand new one.

4. Alan He's just bought two pairs of designer jeans.
   Kevin Didn't you know that all Frank's clothes are designer labels?

5. Alan Does Frank have many stocks and bonds?
   Kevin He has lots of them.

6. Alan Isn't Frank in New York on business?
   Kevin No, in fact he's in California on vacation.

7. Alan His latest girlfriend has long blond hair.
   Kevin Really? The girl I saw him with had short brown hair.
Defining and nondefining relative clauses

Grammar Reference 8.1 Student Book pp. 151–152

1 General knowledge quiz
Put a check (✓) next to the correct answer.

General Knowledge Quiz on extremes

1 Death Valley,
a  ☐ which is in Arizona,
b  ☐ which is in California,
c  ☐ which is in Texas,
is officially the hottest place on Earth.

2 Concorde was
a  ☐ the fastest plane that has ever flown.
b  ☐ the longest plane that has even flown.
c  ☐ the only commercial plane that could go faster than sound.

3 Belgian Georges Simenon,
a  ☐ who was the author of the Maigret detective stories,
b  ☐ who was the author of the Poirot detective stories,
c  ☐ who was the author of the Marlow detective stories,
wrote over 450 books—the most prolific author last century.

4 Kilimanjaro,
a  ☐ which is the highest summit in Africa and Asia,
b  ☐ which is the highest summit in Africa,
c  ☐ which is the highest summit in the world,
is in Tanzania.

5 The tallest building that was built last century was
a  ☐ the Sears tower in Chicago.
b  ☐ the Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur.
c  ☐ the Jin Mao building in Shanghai.

6 The highest waterfall in the world, which is called
a  ☐ Angel Falls,
b  ☐ Niagara Falls,
c  ☐ Victoria Falls,
is in Venezuela.

7 Bambuti pygmies, who only live in the African rain forest,
a  ☐ are the tallest people in the world.
b  ☐ are the smallest people in the world.
c  ☐ are the thinnest people in the world.

8 The driest place on earth is the Atacama Desert,
a  ☐ which is in Egypt.
b  ☐ which is in Europe.
c  ☐ which is in Chile.
2 Defining or nondefining?
1 Decide whether these sentences are best completed with a defining relative clause (D) or a nondefining relative clause (ND). Write D or ND in the boxes.

1. **D** I'd love to meet someone **who could teach me** how to cook.
2. **** We're looking for a house __________________________
3. **** We went to see *Romeo and Juliet* __________________
4. **** Do you know a store ____________________________________?
5. **D** Marilyn Monroe ____________________________ was one of the most famous actresses in her time.
6. **D** I find people ____________________________ difficult to get along with.
7. **D** My computer ____________________________ is already out of date.
8. **D** I met a girl ____________________________
9. **D** Professor James Williams ____________________________ will give a talk next week.
10. **D** I bought a ham and cheese sandwich ____________________________.

2 **T 8.1** Complete the sentences in Exercise 1 with this information. Add a relative pronoun and commas where necessary. Leave out the relative pronoun if possible.

You went to school with her.
I ate it immediately.
It has four bedrooms.
I bought it just last year.
They lose their temper.
It sells second-hand furniture.
Her real name was Norma Jean Baker.
This person could teach me how to cook.
We really enjoyed it.
Many people consider him to be the world's expert on volcanoes.

3 Punctuation and omitting the pronoun
Add commas to these sentences if they have a nondefining relative clause. Cross out the pronoun in the defining relative clauses if possible.

1. *Sheila, who I first got to know at college,* was one of six children.
2. *The man who you were talking to* is a famous artist.
3. *This is the story that amazed the world.* (no change)
4. The thing that I most regret is not going to college.
5. My two daughters who are 16 and 13 are both interested in dancing.
6. The town where I was born has changed dramatically.
7. I didn't like the clothes that were on sale.
8. Salt that comes from the sea is considered to be the best for cooking.
9. Salt whose qualities have been known since prehistoric times is used to season and preserve food.
10. The CD that I bought yesterday doesn't work.
11. The part of Europe where I'd most like to live is Portugal.
12. The Algarve where my mother's family comes from is famous for its beautiful beaches and dramatic coastline.
4 All relative pronouns
1 Match a line in A with a line in B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Have I told you recently</td>
<td>a. when you expect to arrive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I have to do</td>
<td>b. where my brother lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We were stuck in traffic for</td>
<td>c. which came as a bit of a surprise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We’re emigrating to Australia,</td>
<td>d. whose hair came down to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I met a girl</td>
<td>her waist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. I passed all the tests,</td>
<td>e. how much I love you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Let me know</td>
<td>f. whatever you want.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Being generous, I’ll buy you</td>
<td>g. which was a nightmare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h. what I believe to be right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with who, which, that, where, whose, or whatever. If the pronoun can be omitted, add nothing. Sometimes more than one pronoun is possible.

1. The lady __________ is sitting in the wheelchair is my grandmother.
2. I know an Italian restaurant __________ serves excellent pasta.
3. I know an Italian restaurant __________ you can always get a table.
4. Uncle Arthur makes a fortune, __________ is why I’ve asked him to lend me $10,000.
5. Sandra is a child __________ people immediately like.
6. My daughter, __________ ambition is to emigrate to Australia, has finally received her visa.
7. I gave him a glass of water, __________ he drank thirstily.
8. The flight __________ we wanted to get was fully booked.
9. My aunt’s house is the place __________ I feel most at home.
10. This is the smallest car __________ has ever been made.
11. That’s the man __________ wife left him because he kept his pet snake in their bedroom.
12. I love the things __________ you say to me.
13. I go shopping at the new mall, __________ there’s always free parking.
14. She told me she’d been married before, __________ I didn’t realize.
15. __________ you do, don’t touch that button. The machine will explode.

5 Prepositions in relative clauses
Combine the sentences, keeping the preposition after the verb in the relative clause.

1. I want you to meet the people. I work with them.
   __________

2. She’s a friend. I can always rely on her.

3. That’s the man. The police were looking for him.


5. You paid $400 for a suit. It has been reduced to $200.
   __________

6. This is the book. I was telling you about it.

7. The president gave a good speech. I agree with his views.

8. He spoke about the environment. I care deeply about this.

9. What’s that music? You’re listening to it.

10. His mother died last week. He took care of her for many years.
7 Participle clauses
1. Rewrite the sentences with a present or past participle clause instead of a relative clause.
   1. Can you see the woman who’s dressed in red over there?
      \textit{Can you see the woman dressed in red over there?}
   2. People who live in apartment buildings often complain of loneliness.
   3. Letters that are mailed before 5 P.M. should arrive the next day.
   4. The train that is leaving from platform 7 is going to Albany.
   5. Firefighters have rescued passengers who were trapped in the accident.
   6. They live in a charming house that overlooks the Hudson River.
   7. It took workmen days to clean up the litter that was dropped by the crowds.

2. Complete each sentence with a verb from the box in either its present or past participle form.

   \begin{tabular}{|c|}
     \hline
     feel borrow explain say ruin study finish take know steal \\
     \hline
   \end{tabular}

   1. Jo was in a bad mood for the whole week, completely \textit{ruining} our vacation.
   2. After \textit{borrowing} her tests, Meg went out to celebrate.
   3. Jewelry \textit{ruined} in the robbery has never been recovered.
   4. I got a letter from the lawyer \textit{explaining} that I owe him $5,000.
   5. \textit{Feeling} hungry, I decided to make myself a sandwich.
   6. Books \textit{borrowed} from the library must be returned in two weeks.
   7. Not \textit{knowing} what to do, she burst out crying.
   8. I had a long talk with Ron, \textit{explaining} why it was important for him to work hard.
   9. \textit{Knowing} everything into consideration, I’ve decided to give you a second chance.
   10. With both children \textit{exhausted} for tests, the house was really quiet.
Review of relatives and participles

8 The thrill seeker

T 8.2 Read and complete the article with the clauses in the box.

**Relative clause**
- a. where temperatures drop to -71°C
- b. who battles with
- c. who sees that as a challenge
- d. that nature ever invented
- e. in which there is a lake of boiling lava
- f. where everyone else is
- g. no one has done before
- h. you've never heard of before
- i. which unexpectedly develops

**Past participle**
- j. otherwise known as
- k. Trapped for five days

**Present participle**
- l. before heading for the high winds
- m. starting this Monday on the Discovery Channel
- n. getting right inside the 150mph winds

---

**DANGERMAN**

"It helps to be fearless."

So says Dangerman, (1) _extreme adventure cameraman, Geoff Mackley,_
(2) _some of the most inhospitable weather conditions and desolate places_ (3) __. What drives the New Zealander to do it?

"There aren't many places left where no one has ever been, or things (4) _", and I'm one of those people (5) _!" he says.

See for yourself in his series of daredevil adventures, (6)_.

---

**EPISODE 1 The Perfect Storm**
- Dangerman chases after major typhoons, first in Asia, (7) _of North Carolina, and finally (8) _of Hurricane Isabel._

**EPISODE 2 The Deep Freeze**
- In the coldest town on earth, in Northern Siberia, (9) _, Dangerman and extreme survival expert Mark Whetu become the first people to camp outside!

**EPISODE 3 The Crater's Edge**
- Dangerman climbs down into a volcano, (10) _, and gets caught in a tropical storm (11) _into a cyclone. (12) _with no food or water, he survives torrential rain, violent winds, and clouds of toxic gas.

- Dangerman says: "Who wants to be (13) _? It's the thrill of finding a place (14) _. More people have landed on the moon than have been to these places."
Vocabulary

9 People, places, and things

1 Complete the chart with these descriptive adjectives. Put six in each group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unspoiled</th>
<th>Aggressive</th>
<th>Exhausted</th>
<th>Priceless</th>
<th>Stubborn</th>
<th>Breathtaking</th>
<th>Automatic</th>
<th>Waterproof</th>
<th>Thrilled</th>
<th>Handmade</th>
<th>Deserted</th>
<th>Spoiled</th>
<th>Desolate</th>
<th>Long-lasting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Places</th>
<th>Things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete each sentence with an adjective from Exercise 1.

1. The view from the top of the mountain was absolutely **breathtaking** —fantastic scenery as far as the eye could see.

2. These flowers are pretty ________ if you keep the vase full of water and in the shade.

3. The new car we bought is fully ________ . I don’t want to change gears when I’m driving any more.

4. You’re good to travel with. You’re very ________ , and don’t worry about anything.

5. The countryside we camped in was completely ________ —not a person, a store, or a campground for miles.

6. The Cotswolds is an area in England which is very ________ . It has lots of pretty, old-fashioned villages and beautiful green countryside.

7. Their child is really ________ . He won’t do a thing they tell him. I think it’s because he’s ________ . They give him everything he asks for.

8. That bag you’re looking at is ________ . Look at the quality of the work.

9. The beach was seriously ________ . There was no room to put our towels down. So we rented a boat and sailed along the coast until we found a tiny one which was completely ________ . We were the only ones on it!

10 Nouns in groups

Look at these examples of number + noun + noun.

- a three-mile walk
- a sixteen-year-old girl
- a ten-hour flight

These are expressions of measurement before a noun. The number and the first noun are joined with a hyphen, and the first noun is usually in the singular.

Put the information before the noun.

1. a bill that is worth ten dollars

   a **ten-dollar** bill

2. a language course that lasts four weeks

3. a drive that takes three hours

4. a meal that consists of three courses

5. a trip that lasts two weeks

6. a delay that went on for two hours

7. a letter that goes on for ten pages

8. a college degree that takes three years

9. a prison sentence of ten years

10. a hotel with five stars

11. a speed limit of thirty miles per hour

12. a house built two hundred years ago
Prepositions

11 Adjective + preposition

Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

1. Are you afraid of ______ the dark?
2. She was angry ______ me ______ not telling her the news.
3. Milan is famous ______ its design.
4. Phil is jealous ______ me because I’m smarter than him.
5. I’m very proud ______ my two daughters.
6. I’m disappointed ______ you. I thought I could trust you.
7. You’re very different ______ your brother.
   I thought you’d be similar ______ each other.
8. Are you excited ______ going to Rome?
9. She was not used ______ such a humid summer.
10. Visitors to hot countries need to be aware ______ the risk of malaria.
11. You should be ashamed ______ what you did.
12. I am most grateful ______ all your help.
13. Who is responsible ______ this mess?
15. My son is crazy ______ a rock group called The Hives.

Pronunciation

12 Silent consonants

1. English words often have silent consonants:
   know writer walk climb

T 8.3 Complete the chart with the words from the box. Cross out the silent consonants.

| industry | executive | honest | inhabitant |
| receipt  | distinctly | rebuilt | fasten |
| eccentric | insect | lamp | sumptuous |
| exhausted | whistle | straight | anonymous |
| citizen | fascinating | delighted | documentary |
| landscape | tomb | castle | debt |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A all consonants pronounced</th>
<th>B some consonants not pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>industry</td>
<td>honest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. T 8.4 Complete the words with the silent consonants.

1. s__cientific               6. ni__htmare
2. _sychologist               7. clim__
3. han__some                  8. gran__father
4. recei__t                   9. We__nesday
5. Chris__mas                 10. thum__
Present and past habit

1 Present habit

1 Match a sentence in A with a sentence in B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ☐ She’s really generous.</td>
<td>a. He’s always applying for new jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ☐ He’s so disorganized.</td>
<td>b. She never thinks before she speaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ☐ She’s very fashionable.</td>
<td>c. He won’t ever change his mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ☐ He’s so dishonest.</td>
<td>d. She’s always buying me presents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ☐ She’s so sensitive.</td>
<td>e. He’s always telling lies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ☐ He’s really stubborn.</td>
<td>f. She’ll only wear designer clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ☐ She’s so rude.</td>
<td>g. He never finishes anything he starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ☐ They’re so spoiled.</td>
<td>h. She’ll start crying at the slightest thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ☐ She’s very energetic.</td>
<td>i. They get everything they ask for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ☐ He’s very ambitious.</td>
<td>j. She jogs to work every day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Write more sentences like those in column B above. Use either the Present Simple, always + Present Continuous, or will.

1. She’s very fussy about her food. **She never eats anything you make for her.**
2. He’s really arrogant.
3. She adores ice cream.
4. He hates all sports.
5. He’s a real computer geek.
6. She’s a TV addict!
7. He’s really easygoing.
8. They are so clumsy.
9. He’s very kind.

2 Past habit

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **used to**: affirmative, negative, or question.

1. There **used to** be a beautiful old building where the parking lot is now.
2. **Did you** have a part-time job when you were in school?
3. She **used to** be so moody. It’s only since she lost her job.
4. **Did you** play volleyball when you were younger?
5. My grandfather never **used to** get so out of breath when he climbed the stairs.
6. Julie **had** be as slim as she is now. She’s been dieting.
7. Where **did** (you) go out to eat when you lived in Madrid?
8. **Did** (you) run five miles a day? Why did you quit?

"It’s kind of a shame, really. Before tennis they used to be the best of friends."
Which of the verb forms can complete the sentences below and keep them in the past? Put a check (√) next to all the possible answers.

1. I _______ long blond hair when I was first married.
   a. √ had  b. √ used to have  c. □ would have

2. We _______ Jessica every time we went to Atlanta.
   a. □ visited  b. □ used to visit  c. □ would visit

3. Pam _______ out with Dan for six months, but then she broke up with him.
   a. □ went  b. □ used to go  c. □ would go

4. We _______ coffee and croissants every morning for breakfast.
   a. □ had  b. □ used to have  c. □ would have

5. We _______ to each other every day when we were apart.
   a. □ wrote  b. □ used to write  c. □ would write

6. He _______ to me for 25 years and then stopped.
   a. □ wrote  b. □ used to write  c. □ would write

7. In the old days people _______ you if you were in trouble.
   a. □ helped  b. □ used to help  c. □ would help

8. I _______ living so close to the sea.
   a. □ loved  b. □ used to love  c. □ would love

9. Dave _______ Molly three times if she wanted to go out with him.
   a. □ asked  b. □ used to ask  c. □ would ask

10. I _______ questions in class. I was too shy.
    a. □ never asked  b. □ never used to ask  c. □ would never ask

Annoying behavior

1. Put a check (√) next to the sentences where the speaker is annoyed by someone's behavior. The words in italics are emphasized in speaking.
   1. □ He watches all the sports programs on TV.
   2. □ He's always watching sports programs on TV.
   3. □ She'd give us extra lessons after school.
   4. □ She would give us extra lessons after school.
   5. □ She was always giving us extra lessons.
   6. □ She used to give us extra lessons.
   7. □ The cat always sleeps on my bed.
   8. □ The cat will sleep on my bed.
   9. □ The cat's always sleeping on my bed.

2. Rewrite the sentences below so that they express a criticism.

**My family's bad habits**

1. My dad fixes his motorbike in the living room.
   **My dad is always fixing his motorcycle in the living room.**

2. My brother leaves the top off the toothpaste.

3. My sister often borrows my clothes without asking.

4. Uncle Tom combs his hair in the kitchen.

5. My grandpa used to eat toast in bed.

6. My grandma didn't use to turn on her hearing aid.
1. Compare these sentences.

- Don’t worry. You’ll get used to working such long hours.
- I am used to working long hours, I’ve done it for years.
- He eventually got used to the tropical climate, but it took a long time.
- I was born in India, so I’m used to a hot climate.

Get used to means “become used to” and describes a change of state. Be used to describes a state.

2. Get can be used with other past participles and adjectives to describe changes of state.

- The ocean’s getting rough. Let’s go back!
- We got lost on the mountain.
- We got married last week.

3. Get can sometimes be used with an infinitive to talk about a gradual change.

- As I got to know Paris, I started to like it more and more.
- I’m sure the kids will soon get to like each other.

1. Complete the sentences with used to, be used to, or get used to in the correct form, affirmative or negative.

1. If you ___________ Indian food, this dish might be too spicy for you.
2. I’ll never ___________ your hair that short. You’ll have to grow it again.
3. A How do you drive in all this traffic?
   B I ___________ it now, so it’s OK. But it took me a while to ___________ all the cars, lanes, and bad tempers, believe me!
4. Matt didn’t like his new school at first, but he eventually ___________ it, and made new friends.
5. I ___________ jog every morning, but I don’t any more. I’m so out of shape now.
6. When I was a boy, I ___________ like going to piano lessons, so I stopped. Now that I’m in my forties, I’ve started learning again!
7. Sally won’t find it easy to go on a diet. She ___________ having three spoonfuls of sugar in her coffee!
8. A I hate my new job!
   B Give it a chance. You may ___________ it after you’ve been there a little longer.
9. ___________ you ___________ watch old Elvis Presley movies on TV when you were young?
10. A ___________ you ___________ your new teacher yet? I know you didn’t like her much at first.
    B Well, I have a little. She’s OK, I suppose.

2. Complete the sentences with get or be in the correct form and a word or expression from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>better</th>
<th>ready (x2)</th>
<th>dressed</th>
<th>dark</th>
<th>tired</th>
<th>to like</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to know a pilot</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>upset</td>
<td>divorced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I often ___________ when I watch the news. Such awful things are happening in the world.
2. A How are you feeling?
   B I ___________ slowly, but I still feel weak.
3. My little nephew is determined ___________ when he grows up.
4. A Come on, Helen! The play starts in half an hour.
   B I ___________ in two minutes. I ___________ just ___________ and putting my shoes on.
   A I don’t know why it takes you so long. I ___________ since 6:00.
5. A Do we turn right or left at the next intersection?
   B I have no idea! I think we ___________.
6. A Did you hear that Liz and Chris ___________?
   B No! I always thought they were the perfect couple.
7. I didn’t use to like Ray at all, but the more I ___________ him, the more I ___________ him. Now he’s my best friend!
8. Can we stop walking for a minute? I need to rest.
   I ___________.
9. In the summer it is still light at 9:00 in the evening, but in the winter it ___________ at 5:00.
My first love
by novelist MARIANNE BYRD

I’d be locked in my room to stop me from seeing Jim

I was 16 when I met Jim. One day I (1) b. looked up and saw this tall, slim 19-year-old with blond hair walking toward me. That minute I (2) fell hopelessly in love. From then on, I regularly (3) waited on the path when he (4) passed by on his way home from work. I (5) watched him walk across the fields. He (6) wore his coat thrown over one shoulder and his shirt open at the neck. My heart (7) beat faster each time I caught sight of him.

At first he (8) was tense and worried. Then he (9) learned to tolerate me, and after that, every time he saw me, he (10) smiled and walked quicker. But nothing else happened. We (11) were both very aware of the fact that I (12) was not 18 yet.

However, my stepfather (13) found out and was furious. But I (14) refused to stop seeing Jim. So he (15) locked me in my bedroom every afternoon for weeks on end. Jim (16) drove past my window every day. I (17) cried with frustration, because he never (18) saw me waving at the window. I (19) worried that he thought that I (20) didn’t want to see him any more. Eventually my stepfather (21) let me out. And of course I (22) ran to find Jim. He (23) was thrilled to see me and (24) asked me to marry him!

So my stepfather (25) threw me out of the house, but Jim’s family (26) took me home. Most evenings for the next year we (27) talked about and planned our wedding. We (28) got married on Easter Saturday just after my eighteenth birthday, and after more than 30 years we are still very much in love.

Complete these sentences about the story with suitable words from the box. Some of the verbs will be used more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>got</th>
<th>wasn’t</th>
<th>used</th>
<th>been</th>
<th>would</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Marianne **used** to wait for Jim as he came home after work.
2. Her heart **beat faster** every time she saw him.
3. Jim **wasn’t used** to speaking to 16-year-old girls.
4. Jim eventually **used** to seeing Marianne every day.
5. Her stepfather **never used** to the fact that she was meeting Jim.
6. He **used** to being disobeyed.
7. Marianne quickly **used** to living with Jim’s family.
8. Marianne and Jim **talk** about getting married for hours on end.
9. They have **happily married** for over 30 years.
6 Homonyms
Use the same word to complete each pair of sentences.

1. a. The sun rose brightly over the house this morning.
    b. He's very romantic. He always gives me a red rose when we go on a date.

2. a. Look out the window, Josie—there's Daddy coming up the path! ________ to him!
    b. With each huge ________, the boat was thrown about more and more, and I began to feel really sick.

3. a. Look, I have no idea what you're arguing about. What ________ are you trying to make?
    b. He couldn't speak the language, so he just used to ________ at things in stores when he was buying food.

4. a. Everyone has the ________ to a fair trial.
    b. Terrific! You got all the answers ________ on the test.

5. a. Wow, you look great! Is that a new ________ and tie you're wearing?
    b. Well, I think you should buy the pale green dress. The red one doesn't ________ you.

6. a. See the man with blue eyes and ________ hair? That's Jenny's husband.
    b. It's not ________! You gave him more than me!

7. a. Dave's OK, but he's not really my ________ of guy.
    b. How many words per minute can you ________?

8. a. Oh, look! Jamie Cullam's playing at the Palladium. Can we get tickets? I'm a real ________ of his.
    b. It's boiling hot. Could we turn the ________ on and get some cool air in here?

9. a. She'll be arriving on the 2:30 ________. Let's go to the station and meet her.
    b. How many hours a week does a champion swimmer have to ________?

7 Homophones
Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. I'm board/ bored! I can't think of anything to do.

2. When the students entered the classroom, there were some strange words on the board/ bored.

3. Stop it! You know you aren't allowed/ aloud to do that!

4. Phil, can you stand up and read your story allowed/ aloud to the whole class, please.

5. When we were in Alaska, we saw a wail/ whale. It was really exciting to see the huge creature.

6. When she saw her bag had been stolen, she let out a wail/ whale and started crying.

7. She told the police she was not sure if the person was a mail/ male.

8. When they moved, they had to pick up their mail/ male at the post office.

9. I need to arrange a loan/ lone with my bank manager to pay off my debts.

10. The bad weather prevented us from climbing any further, but we could see one loan/ lone climber on the summit.

11. They have been interviewing the whole week. They need to higher/ hire someone urgently.

12. Throw the ball higher/ hire or you'll never get it in the basket!

Q Why is Sunday the strongest day?
A Because all the others are weak days.

Teacher You missed school today, Johnny, didn't you?
Johnny No, not at all.
Phrasal verbs

8 Phrasal verbs and nouns that go together

1 Some phrasal verbs have a strong association with certain objects: call off a meeting; work out the solution to a problem.

Match a verb with an object. There may be more than one answer, but there is one that is best.

| 1. □ come up with | a. someone you respect |
| 2. □ break into | b. someone who’s done something bad |
| 3. □ break off | c. a problem, a complaint |
| 4. □ tell off | d. the other people in the group |
| 5. □ bring up | e. school before graduating |
| 6. □ count on | f. a solution to a problem |
| 7. □ deal with | g. your best friend to help you |
| 8. □ drop out of | h. children to be honest and hardworking |
| 9. □ fit in with | i. a house or an apartment to steal something |
| 10. □ look up to | j. a fact that someone might not be aware of |
| 11. □ point out | k. what I said—I didn’t mean it |
| 12. □ take back | l. a relationship, an engagement |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs from Exercise 1.

1. The thieves ________ the warehouse and stole goods worth $20,000.
2. He ________ his elder sister because she always seemed so wise and experienced.
3. I accused you of being mean the other day. I ________ it all ________. I’m sorry.
4. I hadn’t noticed that the living room was a different color until someone ________ it ________ to me.
5. Scientists will have to ________ new methods of increasing the world’s food supply.
6. She ________ Tom ________ because he was lying.
7. You have a problem with your order, ma’am? I’ll get someone to ________ it for you.
8. I had a new student today. He seems very nice. I’m sure he’ll ________ the rest of the class just fine.
9. Why did you ________ college after just one semester? What are you going to do now?
10. I’m running for president in the next election. I hope I can ________ your support.
11. My parents ________ me ________ to finish all the food on my plate.
12. Fred is devastated. Penny ________ their engagement last week for some reason.

Everyday English

9 A small disagreement

1 T 9.2 Complete the conversation between Nick and Fay with the words and expressions from the box.

make a point, make the point, make your point, give your point, do you make a point, take a point, take the point, ask the point, make a point, make your point, give your point

as far as, ask, make, point, suppose, thing

N I don’t know how you can watch all that sitcom nonsense.
F It isn’t nonsense! It’s really well written, and very funny.
N Well written? How can it be well written when it’s written by committee? There are at least 27 writers on these sitcoms.
F The (1) ________ is that only the funniest lines go in. You think it’s funny, too. Admit it. You always used to come in the room when Friends was on and start laughing.
N OK. It is pretty funny sometimes. But (2) ________, I’m concerned, all these sitcoms are just so trivial. Why do you waste your time on them?
F Because they make me laugh, like I said. And as for trivial—if you (3) ________ me, they’re no more trivial than your cop dramas. If I try to watch one of those, I’m bored stiff within 20 minutes.
N That’s because it has a plot, a storyline, and you can’t follow it!
F Oh, come on! There is no plot. Either it’s perfectly obvious within ten minutes who the murderer is, or the story is so complicated that anybody could have done it! Another (4) ________ is that all these police investigators are usually the same. They all have problems in their private lives, and they always solve the cases in spite of everybody saying they’re dead wrong. The point I’m trying to (5) ________ is that you can’t insult my TV viewing habits just because they’re different from yours. Yours are no better—just different.
N I (6) ________ the problem is that we never watch anything together like we used to. Maybe we should rent more DVDs again, like we used to. We’d usually find something we both wanted to watch.
F That’s true. OK, let’s do that. We’ll start this weekend.

2 Read the conversation again and write true (✔) or false (✗) next to each sentence.

1. ✔ Nick doesn’t like Friends at all.
2. □ Friends is a cop drama.
3. □ Fay doesn’t like cop dramas.
4. □ Nick and Fay don’t watch sitcoms together.
5. □ Nick and Fay don’t usually watch the same programs.
6. □ Nick and Fay didn’t use to watch DVDs together.
7. □ Fay doesn’t have any suggestions to solve their problem.
Pronunciation

10 Weak and strong forms

1 Sometimes the weak form is a contraction.
   he is = he's
   she does not = she doesn't
   I have not = I haven't

2 Sometimes the weak form is a change in the vowel sound. This is often a change to /ʌ/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>was</th>
<th>Weak</th>
<th>Strong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/wɔz/</td>
<td>/wɔz/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was Tom there?</td>
<td>Yes, he was.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>can</th>
<th>/kæn/</th>
<th>/kæn/ (can't = /kæn/)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can you swim?</td>
<td>Yes, I can.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some prepositions also have weak and strong vowel sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to</th>
<th>Weak</th>
<th>Strong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/tə/</td>
<td>/tə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He's gone to Italy.</td>
<td>Where to?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>/əv/</td>
<td>/əv/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is he proud of it?</td>
<td>Kind of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>/æt/</td>
<td>/æt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He arrived at two.</td>
<td>What's he looking at?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>/fɔr/</td>
<td>/fɔr/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We talked for hours.</td>
<td>What's he looking for?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>/fɔm/</td>
<td>/fɔm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I'm not from here?</td>
<td>Where are you from?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 T 9.4 Circle all auxiliaries and prepositions with weak vowel sounds. Underline all those with strong vowels.

1. I don't want (to see him but I'm sure you want to.
2. She isn't going to learn from this experience, but he is.
3. I've heard that you're thinking of moving from London. Are you?
4. They have dinner at seven, don't they?
5. You'll be able to get a ticket for me, won't you?
6. I have no idea who this letter's from.
7. Can't you remember who Bill used to work for?
8. We'd been looking forward to visiting them for years, then at the last minute we weren't able to.
9. Won't you sit down for a couple of minutes?

2 T 9.5 Complete the telephone conversation with the correct missing words. They are all weak forms.

A What (1) are you doing this weekend?
B I haven't decided yet.
A We (2) are going (3) to Vermont.
   (4) How do you want (5) to come, too?
B I'd love to. Where (6) are you staying?
A We've decided (7) to camp. None
   (8) of us (9) can afford
   (10) to pay (11) for a hotel.
B Camping in Vermont in October? You
   (12) will be freezing cold!
A No, we won't. We (13) got strong tents,
   lots (14) of warm clothes, and thick
   sleeping bags.
B Have you checked the weather forecast?
A (15) What course we have. And it
   (16) is pretty warm (17) in October.
B OK, then. It (18) will be quite an adventure!
A Excellent! I (19) to tell the others. They
   (20) will be delighted. We'll pick you up
   (21) at six on Friday. See you then!
Review of modals

Grammar Reference 10.1
Student Book pp. 152–153

1 Present to past
Rewrite the sentences to make them refer to the past.

1. I must mail the letters.
   I had to mail the letters.

2. I have to take the medication three times a day.

3. They must be away on vacation.

4. We can't see the top of the mountain.

5. He can't be a millionaire.

6. We can't shout in the classroom.

7. He won't go to bed.

8. That must be Greg on the phone.

9. You should be more careful.

10. You could do the dishes for a change.

Modal verbs of probability

2 How certain?

1 Decide on the degree of certainty in these sentences. Put two checks (✔ ✔) next to the sentences if the idea expressed is certain. Put one check (✔) if it is less certain.

   1. ✔✔ You must have seen him at the theater. I know he was there.
   2. ✔ The dog is really dirty. He might have swum in the lake.
   3. ✔ He can't have been telling the truth.
   4. ✔ He might have left a message on your cell phone.
   5. ✔ I don't know where she is. She may have gone shopping.
   6. ✔ She must have been very upset when you told her the news.
   7. ✔ They're not answering the phone. They must have gone away already.
   8. ✔ I don't see their car. They can't have come back yet.
   9. ✔ It's six o'clock. Tom should have gone home by now.
   10. ✔ Matthew isn't here. He might have thought you weren't coming and gone to the movies by himself.
   11. ✔ I could have canceled the meeting if I'd known earlier!
   12. ✔ Joe will be back soon. It's Friday. He must have gone to the gym after work.

2 Make sentences combining the lines in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If I go to India, I</th>
<th>can</th>
<th>will</th>
<th>may</th>
<th>might</th>
<th>would</th>
<th>could</th>
<th>see the Taj Mahal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If I went to India, I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>have seen the Taj Mahal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If I'd gone to India, I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If I go to India, I can see the Taj Mahal.

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

62 Unit 10 · Risking life and limb
3 Past probability
1 Write sentences for the situations below, using the information in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>must have</td>
<td>can't have</td>
<td>might have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut it</td>
<td>gone</td>
<td>a cake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gone</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>a party last night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrived home</td>
<td>something bad</td>
<td>to Calvin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gotten engaged</td>
<td>for a long time.</td>
<td>something bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had</td>
<td>without me.</td>
<td>for a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been doing</td>
<td>by now.</td>
<td>without me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been making</td>
<td>my number.</td>
<td>by now.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Write sentences for the situations below using the information in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It</th>
<th>They</th>
<th>must have been</th>
<th>watered</th>
<th>washed</th>
<th>hit</th>
<th>by-the-wind:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>can't have been</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>by a stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>repaired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>while we were away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with something red.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A tree has fallen across the road.
   *It must have been blown down by the wind.*

2. My white jeans have turned pink!

3. My TV has broken and I just had it fixed last week.

4. All the flowers in the garden have died.

5. The car windshield is broken.

6. Stella’s wearing a beautiful diamond ring.
   *She must have gotten engaged to Calvin.*

7. Look at the length of the grass in Henry’s yard.

8. The children ran away laughing and giggling.

9. There’s flour on grandma’s nose.

10. Paulo and Gina said they’d wait for me, but I can’t see them.

11. Karl’s apartment is so clean and neat.

12. It’s after midnight. Henry and Sally left a while ago.

13. I don’t know why Sara didn’t call.

“Someone must have planted them there.”
4  Past modals of deduction
Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. A I wonder how the thief got into our apartment.
   B He (1) ______ (could / use) the fire escape or he
   (2) ______ (might / climb up) that tree.
   A Well, he (3) ______ (should not / bother).
   There’s nothing to steal!

2. A Bill told me that he’d spent $2,000 on a birthday present for
   his girlfriend, but he (4) ______ (must / joke).
   Surely he (5) ______ (can not / spend) that much.
   B I think you (6) ______ (might / mishear) him!

3. A It’s 3:30. Mom and Dad’s plane landed over an hour ago.
   They (7) ______ (should / call)!
   B They (8) ______ (may / be delayed). No, look! They’re driving up now.

4. A You’re very sunburned. You (9) ______ (would not / burn) if you had used your factor 30 sunscreen.
   B I (10) ______ (must / fall) asleep. And
   I (11) ______ (can not / put on) enough sunscreen. Ouch!

5  Past modals—various uses
Underline the correct answer.

1. I’m sorry. I ______ (shouldn’t have / couldn’t have) told Tom what you
   said about him.

2. A Where’s the dog?
   B Don’t know. Dad ______ (may have / must have) taken him for a walk.
   A No. I remember. It’s Tuesday, isn’t it? Mom ______ (should have /
   must have) taken him to the vet.

3. A Are Pat and Jan definitely coming? I’d ______ (have / might have)
   thought they’d have arrived by now.
   B They ______ (should have / could have) been held up by traffic,
   don’t you think?
   A Or they ______ (might have / couldn’t have) had an accident!
   B Don’t be silly. Anyway, we’d ______ (have / must have) heard by
   now if something like that had happened.
   A Well, I ______ (shouldn’t have / can’t have) prepared lunch
   so early. And I think they ______ (should have / may have) called
   if they knew they were going to be late.

4. A Who was that man?
   B He ______ (can’t have / must have) been a friend of Terry’s.
   He was asking if I’d seen her.

6  The Famous Four
1 Read the article and choose the correct answers.

1. The article is called “The Famous Four” because
   a. [ ] the children are now famous after
   rescuing the woman.
   b. [ ] the children are similar to another
group of children in an adventure
story.

2. Mrs. Hauton, the injured woman, had
   been in the woods for at least
   a. [ ] 24 hours.
   b. [ ] two nights.

3. In the hospital, Mrs. Hauton
   a. [ ] recognized and thanked the children.
   b. [ ] had difficulty remembering the
   accident.

2 Complete the article putting the verbs in parentheses in the past. You will need to
use a continuous form once.
The Famous Five, that group of four children and a dog whose adventure stories were created by the writer Enid Blyton, (1) **would have been** (will / be) proud of these three children and their dog.

The three young friends were walking their dog in the woods when they saw a hand mysteriously poking through the undergrowth, and decided to investigate. Alison Bailey, 15, her brother Simon, and his friend Liam Stone, both 11, followed Chelsea the dog into the bushes and found an injured woman. She (2) _____________ (must / lie) there for more than a day.

Yesterday, paramedics praised the children for saving Mrs. Hauton’s life. They said she (3) ______________ (can not / survive) another night outside.

It is believed that Mrs. Hauton (4) ______________ (may / have) an epileptic fit while out for a walk last Wednesday. She then (5) ______________ (must / fall) and slipped down the bank.

Alison said, “The woman (6) ______________ (can / hear) us and reached her hand out. But she could hardly speak and she was shaking. She (7) ______________ (must / get) very cold overnight. She kept repeating that she wanted to get up, but I said that she should stay still because she (8) ______________ (can / break) her back. I kept talking to her until the ambulance arrived. I (9) ______________ (must / talk) nonstop for at least half an hour!”

Simon and Liam added, “We were scared stiff at first, but we (10) ______________ (should not / be). Then we ran to call an ambulance. We’re glad we helped. She (11) ______________ (may / die).”

In true Enid Blyton style, the three rescuers have been to the hospital to see Mrs. Hauton, who is recovering from back injuries and hypothermia. Alison said, “We dropped by to see Mrs. Hauton over the weekend. She still wasn’t sure why she was in the hospital. She (12) ______________ (must / be) very confused when she woke up. She looked a lot better, though.”

The ambulance driver Gary Smart said, “The children were very quick-thinking. If Mrs. Hauton had spent any more time in the woods, it (13) _____________ ___________ (can / be) fatal.”
Vocabulary

7 Body idioms

Complete the conversation with the correct form of the expressions from the box.

head for business  give her a hand  face the fact  heart-to-heart
head of gold  hands full  heart  sharp tongue

put a brave face  pull my leg

A How's your little sister getting along with your parents these days? Better?
B Yes, a lot better. They had a big (1) heart-to-heart talk on the weekend, and that helped.
A So what was the problem then?
B Well, for one thing, since I moved into my own apartment
I've had my (2) heartache with setting everything up, so I haven't been to my parents' home very often. My sister's having
to (3) hold her breath that she's the only child left at home now!
Also, my parents wanted her to go to college. She tried, but her
(4) heart wasn't in it. She wants to open her own store.
A Yes, she has a very good (5) heart, doesn't she?
B Yes, she's always been good with money. Anyway, she told my parents that they had to stop trying to run her life for her.
A Your poor parents. She's always had a bit of a (6) heartache, hasn't she?
B Yes, but she doesn't really mean it. Underneath she has a
(7) heart. She's really very kind.
A Oh, I know. But how did your parents react?
B Well, they (8) heartbroke on it, but they were really hurt.
Anyway, she apologized. And now—guess what? They're all
going into business together!
A What? I don't believe it. You're (9) heartbroken!
B No, it's true! Her store opens in three months, and my parents
are going to (10) heartbreak with running it.
A That's great!

8 Physical appearance or personality?

1 Write these adjectives in the correct columns.

moody  bigheaded  brainy
graceful  wrinkled  quick-thinking
skinny  nosy  bald
well-built  narrow-minded  affectionate
smart  curly  hard-hearted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical appearance</th>
<th>Personality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graceful</td>
<td>moody</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

elbow  eye  foot  hand  head  shoulder  thumb

1. The teacher handed out the tests and told the class to begin writing.
2. I managed to make my way to the front of the crowd, so I got a good view of the parade.
3. I haven't read the magazine yet, I just went through it to see if there were any interesting pictures.
4. We all helped the new student with curiosity. We were eager to see what she was like.
5. They ordered the most expensive things on the menu because they knew that I ordered the bill.
6. In the final seconds of the game, Benson kicked the ball into the goal, making it one-one.
7. I'd hate to be president. I don't think I could shoulder the responsibility of making so many important decisions.
Prepositions

9 Verb + preposition
Complete the sentences with a verb in its correct form and a preposition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Prepositions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thank</td>
<td>into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accuse</td>
<td>of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trick</td>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congratulate</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shout</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invite</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. He **thanked** the nurse **for** all her help.
2. You ___________ me so much __________ your father. You look just like him.
3. Everyone ___________ me __________ passing my driver's test on the fourth try.
4. My teenage daughter always ___________ herself __________ her latest pop idol. She just bought herself a leather jacket, just like him.
5. Don’t ___________ the truth __________ me. I want to know everything.
6. He picked up the crying baby and ___________ her tightly __________ his chest.
7. We’ve ___________ 300 guests __________ our wedding.
8. I think that TV ads ___________ people __________ buying things that they don’t really need.
9. I didn’t ___________ a penny __________ my great uncle when he died.
10. She was so rude! She ___________ him in front of everybody.
11. How can I ever ___________ him __________ telling me all those lies?
12. My employers ___________ me __________ stealing, which I strongly denied.

Pronunciation

10 Rhymes and limericks

1. **T 10.3** Make rhyming pairs with the words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good</th>
<th>chief</th>
<th>bought</th>
<th>deaf</th>
<th>fool</th>
<th>mud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>knows</td>
<td>grieve</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reign</td>
<td>nude</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>pour</td>
<td>weight</td>
<td>wool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   1. should /ʊd/ **good**
   2. bread /ɛd/ __________
   3. choose /ʊz/ __________
   4. toes /oʊz/ __________
   5. hate /eɪt/ __________
   6. tight /aɪt/ __________
   7. full /ol/ __________
   8. pool /ʊl/ __________
   9. blood /æd/ __________
   10. food /ʊd/ __________
   11. leaf /ɪf/ __________
   12. taught /ət/ __________
   13. chef /ɛf/ __________
   14. through /ə/ __________
   15. wore /ə/ __________
   16. brain /ɛn/ __________
   17. leave /ɪv/ __________
   18. foot /ət/ __________

2. **T 10.4** Limericks are short humorous poems with five lines and a distinctive rhythm. The lines rhyme AABBA. Complete the lines with the words from the box.

   chalk | them (2x) | Twickenham | walk

---

**The Lady from Twickenham**

There was a young lady
from (1) **Twickenham**

Whose shoes were too tight
to walk quick in (2) __________.

She came back from a (3) __________

Looking whiter than (4) __________.

And she took them both off
and was sick in (5) __________.
Real time or unreal time?

1 Real or hypothetical past?
1 These sentences all have verbs in the Past Simple. Put a check (✓) next to those that refer to real past time. What do the others refer to?
1. ✓ Did you see Lorenzo when you were in Italy?
2. □ I wish I worked outdoors.
3. □ If you took the medication, you wouldn't cough so much.
4. □ When we lived in London we'd always travel by bus.
5. □ I'd rather we lived in a small country town.
6. □ It's time we had a new car.
7. □ If only you were always as happy as you are today.
8. □ Why didn't you come to the party?

2 These sentences all have verbs in the Past Perfect. Put a check (✓) next to those that express reality.
1. ✓ She asked me if I had known him for a long time.
2. □ I wish I'd said that.
3. □ If I hadn't been so nervous, I would have passed the exam.
4. □ If only you'd arrived five minutes earlier.
5. □ I woke up and realized it had all been a terrible dream.
6. □ What if they hadn't agreed to give you a pay raise?
7. □ She told me she'd been given a car for her birthday.

3 Complete the sentences below with an auxiliary verb which expresses reality.
1. I wish you didn't bite your nails, but you do__________________.
2. I wish I earned more, but I ____________________.
3. I should have listened to their advice, but I ____________________.
4. If only I could speak Greek, but I ____________________.
5. If only he weren't so selfish, but he ____________________.
6. I wish my car would start, but it ____________________.
7. I wish you didn't argue all the time, but you ____________________.
8. If only I hadn't been fired, but I ____________________.
9. I wish I had my own apartment, but I ____________________.

Wishes and regrets

2 Present and past wishes
1 Use the words from the columns to make as many correct and logical sentences as you can.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I wish</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>were</th>
<th>could</th>
<th>would</th>
<th>come.</th>
<th>rich.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Underline the correct alternative in the following sentences. Sometimes two are possible.
1. I really wish I can/could/was able to speak another language.
2. I wish it wasn't/wouldn't be/isn't so cold. I hate the winter.
3. It's time we take/took/have taken a vacation.
4. Our vacation was a disaster. I'd rather we didn't go/hadn't gone/weren't going.
5. The party was so good after you left. You should stay/stayed/have stayed longer.
6. I wish you don't speak/didn't speak/ wouldn't speak so quickly. I can't follow you.
7. What were you doing on that wall? Supposing you had/had/had/hadn't had an accident?
8. She'd rather her grandchildren live/lived/ had lived nearer. Then she could see them more often.
Expressions of regret

1. Rewrite the sentences so that they have similar meanings. Use the words in parentheses.
   
   1. I'm sorry I didn't invite him to the party. (wish)
      
      I wish I had invited him to the party.
   
   2. Why weren't you watching the road? (should)

   3. I regret saying that to her. (If only)

   4. I shouldn't have hit him. (wish)

   5. I don't want you to tell her. (I'd rather)

   6. I don't like it when Lucy stays out so late. (wish)

   7. I regret I didn't work harder for the tests. (should)

2. Write sentences to express these people's wishes and regrets. Use the expressions in parentheses from Exercise 1.

   - Annette Newman, 43, Mother and Teacher
     
     I wish I had realized how much I took my mother for granted at that age. If she had lived to see me with my own children, I'm sure she would have said, "I told you so!" I would have replied, "Sorry, Mom, I should have listened to you more! I had no idea that being a mother was such hard work!"

   - Simon Hewitt, 62, Accounts Manager
     
     I wish I had been so painfully shy when I was in my teens and twenties. I should have gone out or done anything I really had to. If only someone had told me that I needed to make myself go out and meet people and that it would gradually get easier. I have a nice life now, but I wish I had conquered my shyness earlier. I could have had!

   - James Garner, 31, Landscaper
     
     I quit school with no degree, feeling like an academic failure. I wish I knew then that I could have a decent career in landscaping. It was time that more young people (like you) knew that success can be achieved without passing tests. And eventually realized that my love of plants could get me the job of my dreams, I would still be moving from one dead-end job to another.
5 My first crash

1. Read the article and complete the story with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>would have ended up</th>
<th>was coming around</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>came to a sudden stop</td>
<td>It was boring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we were having</td>
<td>used to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could see the face</td>
<td>didn’t ever talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I could do</td>
<td>was annoyed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Now complete the sentences about the story using the verbs in parentheses in the third conditional. Careful! Sometimes you need to use the continuous form.

1. If Phillipa hadn’t been (be) a poor student, she wouldn’t have been working (work) for six weeks in a local firm.

2. She _________ (meet) John if she _________ (work) in the accounts department.

3. She _________ (can/go) to the aerobics classes if her friend _________ (pick her up) in her car.

4. If she _________ (talk) to her friend, her friend _________ (cross) to the other side of the road.

5. If there _________ (be) a car coming in the opposite direction, they _________ (crash).

6. She _________ (blush) if John from accounts _________ (be) in the other car.

7. If she _________ (go) to an aerobics class, she _________ (wear) her Lycra outfit.

8. John _________ (might/continue) talking to her, if she _________ (crash) into him.

---

My first crash

by Philippa Forrester

When I was a poor student I (1) used to work during my vacation for spare cash. One year I spent six weeks in the accounts department of a local firm. (2) ___________ , but there was this handsome guy working there called John, and I had a crush on him.

A friend of mine used to drive me to an out-of-town aerobics class after work, and I remember on this particular day (3) ___________ a girlie talk about my crush. She was obviously fascinated by my tale of infatuation because she was momentarily distracted from looking at the road and she went around the corner a little too wide and crossed to the other side of the road.

Unfortunately for us, another car (4) ___________ the corner in the opposite direction. But what made it all particularly bizarre was that I (5) ___________ of the other driver—it was John from accounts!

I can remember starting to blush as we sailed straight into the side of his car. We (6) ___________ with the sound of breaking glass from our headlights, and we got out, embarrassed, wearing our Lycra aerobics outfits.

What a ridiculous coincidence it all was. But I was secretly thrilled—all (7) ___________ was stand with my mouth open and say: “Oh, look, it’s John from accounts!” My friend exchanged insurance details with him and that was that. In a fairy tale,
3 Rearrange the words to make excuses in the third conditional.

1. wouldn’t/been/if/sick/hadn’t/shellfish/had/I/have/the

2. called/had/had/if/you/have/time/would/I/the/I

3. if/known/had/I/the sweaters/washable/wasn’t/wouldn’t/I/bought/have/it

4. if/it/own/my/eyes/seen/with/hadn’t/I/wouldn’t/believed/I/have/it

4 Complete the second sentence to express the excuse in a different way.

1. I didn’t know you had a cell phone. I didn’t contact you.
   If I’d known you had a cell phone, I could/would have contacted you.

2. I didn’t send you a postcard because I didn’t know your address.
   If I ________________, ___________________________ a postcard.

3. I didn’t remember when your birthday was. That’s why I didn’t buy you a present.
   If ___________________________.

4. I’m sorry I’m late. I forgot to set my alarm clock.
   If ___________________________.

5. I broke the speed limit because I was taking my wife to the hospital.
   If ___________________________.

6 Review of all conditionals

Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense to form either the first, second, third, or zero conditional. There are also some examples of mixed conditionals.

1. If I still ______ (feel) sick, I won’t ______ (not go) on vacation next weekend.

2. You make such delicious chocolate cakes! If you _______ (sell) them, you _______ (make) a fortune.

3. Hello, Liz. Are you still looking for Pat? If I _______ (see) her, I _______ (tell) her you want to speak to her.

4. If Alice _______ (not go) to Harvard, she _______ (not met) her husband, Andrew.

5. A Does she love him?
   B Of course she does. If she _______ (not love) him, she _______ (not marry) him.

6. If you _______ (buy) two apples, you _______ (get) one free.

7. A What ______ you ______ (do) if you _______ (see) a ghost?
   B I _______ (run) away!

8. We’re lost. If we _______ (bring) the map with us, we _______ (know) where we are.

9. You were very lucky to catch the fire in time. If you _______ (not have) a smoke alarm installed, the house _______ (burn down).

10. You were very rude to Max. If I _______ (be) you, I _______ (apologize).

11. Ashley is allergic to cheese. If he _______ (eat) cheese, he _______ (get) an awful rash.

12. We’ve run out of gas. If you _______ (listen) to me sometimes instead of being so stubborn, you _______ (hear) me saying that we were getting low. Then we _______ (not be) stuck here.
Ways of introducing conditionals

1 Conditionals can be introduced in a variety of ways other than with if.

**unless**

Unless means “except if.”

We’ll go swimming unless it rains.

Unless there’s a strike, I’ll be at work tomorrow.

**in case**

In case means the first action is a precaution: it happens because the second action might happen. Compare these two sentences:

I’ll take my umbrella in case it rains. (I plan to take my umbrella.)

I’ll take my umbrella if it rains. (I don’t plan to take my umbrella if I don’t have to.)

**Supposing … / Suppose … / Imagine …**

These mean the same as “Imagine if…?” or “What if…?” The condition is more improbable, so they are more often found in second and third conditionals. They are usually followed by questions and come at the beginning of a sentence.

Supposing you could go on vacation tomorrow, where would you go?

Imagine you were rich, what would you buy?

2 In more formal styles if can be dropped and the auxiliary verb inverted.

Were you to question me about the matter, I would deny all knowledge.

Had I known that he was a journalist, I would have said nothing.

Should the meeting last longer than expected, I’ll have to cancel my dinner engagement.

7 Words other than if

1 Underline the correct alternative.

1. In case / Imagine there were no more wars, wouldn’t that be wonderful?
2. I’m going to take a cushion to the concert in case / unless the seats are hard.
3. We’ll miss the beginning of the movie in case / unless you hurry.
4. Unless / In case you behave yourself, you can’t come to the party with us.
5. Suppose / Should you get lost, what would you do?
6. I’ll take a book in case / unless I’m bored on the trip.
7. Had / Supposing I understood the problem, I’d have done something about it.
8. Should / In case you fail to pay this bill, court action will be taken.

2 Rewrite the sentences below using the words in parentheses.

1. I won’t come if they don’t invite me. (unless)

   I won’t come unless they invite me.

2. What would you do if he left you? (supposing)

3. If you had learned to play tennis, you would have been a champion by now? (suppose)

4. We’re going to install a smoke alarm. There may be a fire. (in case)

5. She won’t get that job if she doesn’t learn to speak French. (unless)

6. If the lifeguard hadn’t been there, what would have happened? (imagine)

7. I won’t go out this evening. Paul might call. (in case)

8. I’ll be at my desk until 6:00, if you need to speak to me about the matter. (should)
8 Similar words, different meanings
These adjective pairs are easy to confuse. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

unreadable  illegible
1. I couldn’t figure out who the letter was from. The signature was completely _______.
2. I know Shakespeare is very popular, but I find him totally _______

childish  childlike
3. Sarah is so _______. She’s always having temper tantrums.
4. It was wonderful to watch the lambs playing. I got such _______ pleasure from it.

sensible  sensitive
5. Sophie is extremely _______ right now. Anything you say upsets her.
6. Karen is not a very _______ person. She wore high-heeled shoes for our four-mile walk.

true  truthful
7. I’ve never known her to tell a lie. She’s a very _______ person.
8. I can never watch sad movies that are based on a _______ story. They always make me cry.

intolerable  intolerant
9. Susan is so _______ of other people. She never accepts anyone else’s opinion, and she always thinks she knows best.
10. I find Mark’s behavior _______. It’s unfair to be so selfish.

economic  economical
11. We’re having an _______ crisis right now. James has lost his job and I don’t know how we are going to pay the mortgage.
12. It’s much more _______ to drive slowly. You get more miles for your money.

9 Nouns from phrasal verbs
There are many nouns formed from phrasal verbs. Sometimes the verb comes first, sometimes second.

makeup  downfall  upbringing
drawback  outbreak  takeout

Complete these sentences with the nouns in the box.

calculate  breakthrough  outbreak  takeout
checkup  breakdown  comeback  feedback
outlook  downfall

1. The _______ of communication between management and workers means the strike will continue.
2. His pop career has suffered recently, but now with a new album and a world tour, he’s trying to make a _______
3. I go to the dentist twice a year for a _______
4. The _______ of the election is that the Republican party has a majority.
5. The weather should be fine over the next few days, and the _______ for the weekend is warm and sunny.
6. There has been an _______ of food poisoning as a result of people eating poorly-cooked chicken.
7. There has been a significant _______ in the search to find a cure for the common cold.
8. Producers ask customers to complete questionnaires because they need _______ to improve their products.
9. We’re having Indian _______ for supper.
10. He used to be a highly successful pop star, but too many problems with his manager was his _______.
11 Ways of pronouncing ea

There are different ways of pronouncing the letters ea. Look at the examples in the columns below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/e/</th>
<th>/ə/</th>
<th>/æ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>meat</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>/æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>learn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Read the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What's Chris trying to do?  
2. What two things is Chris having trouble with?  
3. What does Greg think is the problem?  
4. Why does Chris get upset?  
5. Who finds the solution and how?
Articles

1. Complete the sentences with a, the, or nothing (the zero article).

   1. Excuse me! Is there a bank near here?

   2. A  I don't have any money.
      B  I'm going to the bank. I'll get you some.

   3. Has the mail carrier already been here this morning?

   4. My brother works as the mail carrier.

   5. We've seen a house we want to move to. It has the views of fields, and there's a great yard in the back.

   6. A  Where's Nick?
      B  In the backyard.

   7. I bought a dog to protect our house against thieves.

   8. Jonathan joined the Police Canine Unit because he likes working with the dogs.

   9. We went out for dinner last night. The food was excellent. I don't usually like Italian food, but the pasta was superb.

2. Complete the newspaper article with a, an, the, her, or nothing.

   It's never too early

   Ghita, 8, passes college-level exam in computer science

   (1) A girl aged eight became one of (2) the youngest students ever to pass (3) the college-level exam in computer science in this country.

   Ghita Subramaniam's (4) achievement was also (5) the latest achievement for (6) the school run from two rooms of (7) the house in Seattle.

   Ghita managed to pass the test by studying for several evenings (8) the week at (9) the nearby Ellesmere School for Young Children.

   "I think (10) the computers are easy, but I thought (11) the test was quite hard," Ghita said. She praised (12) her teacher, James Nolan, (13) the founder and principal of Ellesmere School. "He is (14) a nice teacher—he tells (15) a lot of jokes!"

   Dr. Nolan commented: "You must have (16) faith in children. They can make (17) paper planes one minute and write (18) the computer program (19) the next. (20) the students at my school aren't prodigies—they are just interested and motivated. They are (21) an example of what (22) the rest of (23) the country could be doing.

   As far as I'm concerned, students who go to college are the 'senior citizens' of (24) the academic world, having passed their mental peak."
Determiners

2 all and every
1 Underline the correct answer.
   1. Anna is such a show-off. She thinks she knows all/everything.
   2. My driver's test was a complete disaster. All/Everything went wrong.
   3. Grace didn't say where she was going. All/Everything she said was that she was going out.
   4. All/Every child in the class failed the test.
   5. All/Everything I want for my birthday is to lie in bed until noon.
   6. I'm starving. All/Everything I've eaten today is a bag of potato chips.
   7. I really don't get along with my new boss. I disagree with all/everything she says.
   8. I can't go higher than $5,000 for the car. That's everything/all I can afford.
   9. Marion couldn't believe her luck. All/Every topic she had reviewed the night before came up on the test.
   10. The play was so boring that all/everybody fell asleep.

2 Underline the correct answer.
   1. I have three dogs. All/Every of them love going for a walk, but neither/none of them likes being brushed.
   2. You can borrow either/each the car or the motorcycle. They're all/both in the garage.
   3. My two daughters are each/both good at languages, but none/neither of them can do math at all.
   4. I take a shower every/each day.
   5. I have any/no idea how I spend all my money. At the end of every/either month, it's all gone.
   6. I know every/each word of his songs by heart.
   7. There are 15 rooms in this hotel. Each/Every room is a little different.
   8. You can have either/each an orange or an apple, but you can't have either/both.
   9. A Tea or coffee?  
      B Either/Neither, thanks. I have to rush.
   10. A Orange or apple juice?  
       B Either/Neither, whichever is open.
   11. I know either/both Robert and his brother, but I don't like both/either of them.
   12. I have four brothers. Every/Each of us is different.

Demonstratives

3 this, that, these, those
Fill in the blanks with this, that, these, or those.
1. These____ shoes are killing me. I can't wait to take them off.
2. (On the phone) Hello. ______ is Beth. Can I speak to Clare?
3. _______ was a wonderful musical, wasn't it?
4. I knew Jenny from college. In _______ days she had long blond hair.
5. A Anything else?  
   B No, _______ 's all for today, thanks.
6. Well, _______ 'll be $5.50, please.
7. I can't get _______ ring off my finger. It's stuck.
8. You just can't get good cars _______ days.
9. Come here and clean up _______ mess right now!
10. Listen to _______. It says in the paper that life's been found on Mars.
11. Did you ever hear from _______ girl you met in Prague last year?
12. I was walking home last night when _______ guy came up to me and asked me the time.
13. A I got a parking ticket today.  
    B _______ 'll teach you a lesson.
14. Who were _______ people you were talking to last night?
15. What was _______ noise? Didn't you hear it?

George believes the world would be a better place if everybody was an underachiever!
She's a world-traveling, windsurfing retiree who refuses to act her age

BY SIMON MARTIN

ELSIE MORECAMBE looks up at (1) all of the large gray clouds coming quickly over (2) the horizon. "I'll go just (3) last time," she says, jumping onto (4) windsurfing board and speeding off over rough waves.

Back on dry land, (5) group of elderly people watches (6) move of hers with (7) admiration.

Four years ago, at 70, looking (8) younger than her years, Elsie formed (9) organization called Age Well. "It isn't (10) to tell people—you have to show them," she says, dragging (11) board ashore to (12) backslapping and praise from (13) group.

This is all part of (14) campaign to show that people of (15) ages can achieve (16) they want to do, if they really want to do it. "It struck me that (17) friends of mine who had (18) job to go to any more and who kept complaining about (19) boring and meaningless lives, didn't have to live like that," she commented.

Elsie has been windsurfing (20) summer months for the last six years, ever since (21) son told her that she was far too old to attempt it. Then she went on (22) solo six-month world trip to Mexico, Thailand, and New Zealand.

Over the last four years she has organized and led (23) groups on trips to Ireland, Israel, and Greece.

So far (24) year she has been walking in (25) Pyrénées, touring on (26) bicycle, and canoeing.

"(27) secret to life is ignoring how old you are," Elsie says.
Nouns in groups

1. There are three main ways that we can put nouns together.
   - noun + noun
   - noun + 's + noun
   - post office
   - my wife's sister
   - headache
   - the doctor's office
   - face-lift
   - the dog's bowl
   - noun + preposition + noun
   - the end of the game
   - a story about compassion
   - the arrival of the police

2. Sometimes more than one structure can be used.
   - the president's arrival
   - the arrival of the president
   - the floor of the living room
   - the living room floor
   - the car door handle
   - the handle on the car door

   But usually only one pattern is possible.
   - the back of the car
   - not the ear back the ear's back

3. Sometimes there is a change in meaning.
   - the cat's food = the food that belongs to one particular cat
   - The dog has eaten the cat's food.
   - cat food = food for cats in general
   - Can you buy some more cat food when you go out?

4. We use the noun + noun pattern (compound nouns) for everyday established combinations. We talk about a war movie, a horror movie, but not a horse movie. Here we usually prefer the pattern with a preposition—a movie about horses.

5. Combining nouns
   Combine the words in parentheses to fill in the blanks.

   1. Your coat's on the ________ (back, chair).
   2. You've just spilled the ________ (milk, cat).
   3. Can you buy some ________ (paper, toilet)? We've run out.
   4. I never listened to my ________ (advice, parents).
   5. Can you buy a ________ (water, bottle)?
   6. What did that ________ (road, sign) say? Did you see it?
   7. It's such a mess in here. There are empty ________ (water, bottles) everywhere.
   8. The ________ (president, duties) include entertaining heads of state.
   9. The ________ (my shoe, heel) has come off.
   10. Can I borrow your ________ (brush, hair)?
   11. What happened at the ________ (movie, end)?
   12. Here is ________ (today, news).
   13. Where is the nearest ________ (subway, station)?
   14. It's ________ (anniversary, my parents, wedding) next week.
   15. The ________ (company, success) is due to its efficiency.
   16. I've got a ________ (week, vacation) next month.
   17. The ________ (government, economic policy) is confusing.
   18. The annual ________ (rate, inflation) is about 4 percent.
   19. Are there any ________ (coffee, cups) in your bedroom? There are none in the kitchen.
   20. Do you want a ________ (coffee, cup)?
Vocabulary

6 be and have

1 Match the words and expressions with be or have. Put a check (√) in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be</th>
<th>have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>√</td>
<td>fed up with sb/sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a right to do sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the nerve to do sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the safe side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in touch with sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a talk with sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no point in doing sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on one’s mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no chance of doing sth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with some of the expressions from Exercise 1 in the correct form.

1. My job is so boring. I’m really ________ fed up with ________ it.

2. If you don’t like your meal, you ________ complain to the manager.

3. Thank you for your interview, Ms. Clarke.
   We ________ you as soon as we’ve made a decision about the job.

4. I can’t stop thinking about my ex-girlfriend.
   She ________ always ________.

5. Mrs. Bennett! Can I ________ you for a minute? It’s about your son Ben.

6. Jack was so rude! He ________ tell me that this dress didn’t suit me!

7. I got extra travel insurance just in case.
   I always like ________.

8. Well, I’ll apply for the manager’s job, but I know I ________ getting it.

9. Wait here. If you don’t like heights, there ________ climbing up the tower with us.

10. I got an e-mail from my old friend Suzanne the other day. I ________ her for 20 years now!

Prepositions review

7 Noun and preposition

Complete the sentences with a preposition or a combination of prepositions.

1. After running up the stairs, I was ________ breath.

2. You make some silly mistakes, but ________ general your work has been good.

3. I went on vacation ________ my own.

4. I got a check ________ $500 in the mail.

5. There has been a rise ________ the number of violent crimes.

6. The difference ________ you and me is that I don’t mind hard work.

7. I can think of no reason ________ her strange behavior.

8. It took a long time to find a solution ________ the problem.

9. I need some information ________ global warming.

10. I’m having trouble ________ my car. It won’t start in the morning.

11. In the accident there was quite a lot of damage ________ my car.

12. Investigators are trying to find the cause ________ the accident.

13. I have to do my homework ________ tomorrow.

14. I don’t see Craig any more. I haven’t been ________ touch with him for years.

15. Did you get an invitation ________ David’s wedding?

---

Mr. & Mrs. John Evans
Request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter Rhian Eleri
to David Alastair Austin
son of Mr. & Mrs. James Austin
at 2:30 p.m. on July 16th, 2006 at
St George’s Church, Newton, MA

~ R.S.V.P. ~
1. **T 12.3** Complete Neil and Eva’s conversation with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>actually</th>
<th>After all</th>
<th>Apparently</th>
<th>Hopefully</th>
<th>However</th>
<th>ideally</th>
<th>obviously</th>
<th>Personally</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**N** I want to do something different for our vacation this year. (1) **Ideally**, something adventurous for a change.

**E** Really? What kind of thing?

**N** Don’t know, (2) __________. Maybe going to a lake and learning watersports? (3) __________, windsurfing is exciting and we could also learn to sail.

**E** It doesn’t sound like much fun to me. (4) __________, I prefer something a bit more relaxing. I think we work hard enough all year so that we deserve to do nothing somewhere nice for a couple of weeks.

**N** But I’m fed up with lying on a beach and all that. We can do that any old time. It’s high time we had some new experiences in life. (5) __________, we don’t get many vacation days a year.

**E** Well, (6) __________, I’m very impressed with your new lease on life. (7) __________, I’m still not sure what you have in mind or if I want to do it, too.

**N** Let’s look on the Internet and see what kinds of things there are. (8) __________, we can find something that suits us both.

**E** Oh, OK then. But I’m not promising anything.

2. Read the conversation again and mark the questions true (✓) or false (✗).

1. ✓ Neil wants an adventure vacation.
2.✗ Eva wants an adventure vacation.
3. ✓ Neil just wants to lie down on a beach and relax.
5.✗ They are going to look in some brochures for some ideas.
6.✗ Eva says she will do whatever Neil wants to do.

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**Pronunciation**

9. **Nouns and verbs**

**T 12.4** In the chart below the nouns end in an unvoiced sound (/s/, /f/, /θ/) and the verbs end in a voiced sound (/z/, /v/, /ð/). Complete the chart with the words and their final sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Final Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advice</td>
<td>/s/</td>
<td>to advise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/z/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abuse</td>
<td>/f/</td>
<td>to believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/v/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relief</td>
<td>/v/</td>
<td>to excuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/θ/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grief</td>
<td>/v/</td>
<td>to halve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/θ/</td>
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<td>breath</td>
<td>/θ/</td>
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<td>house</td>
<td>/θ/</td>
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<td>safe</td>
<td>/θ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bath</td>
<td>/θ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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10. **Emphasis in speaking**

**T 12.5** Underline the word where the main stress is in B’s replies. Then listen and check.

1. A Why didn’t you do your homework?  
   B I did do it.

2. A Who made this mark on the carpet?  
   B I didn’t. Sorry.

3. A Did you know that Carlo and Marisa are coming tonight?  
   B I knew Carlo was coming.

4. A Did you know that Carlo and Marisa are coming tonight?  
   B I knew that ages ago.

5. A Who told Mom that I crashed her car?  
   B I didn’t tell her.

6. A I wish you hadn’t told Mom I crashed her car.  
   B I didn’t tell her.

7. A I lost all my money playing cards.  
   B I told you.

8. A You don’t like Mike and Annie, do you?  
   B I like Annie.

9. A Why don’t you like Annie?  
   B I do like Annie. I think she’s great.

10. A I feel so sorry for Annie. Nobody likes her.  
    B I like her.