New Headway
English Course

Liz and John Soars

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vk.com/englishlibrary
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1 Say your names.

I'm Ali. I'm Tomas.

2 Stand up in alphabetical order and say your names.

I'm Ali. I'm Birgit.

I'm Tomas. I'm Zak.

INTRODUCTIONS
am/is/are, my/your

1 T1.1 Read and listen.
A Hello. My name's Paula.
   What's your name?
B Rosa.
A Where are you from, Rosa?
B I'm from Chicago.

T1.1 Listen and repeat.

GRAMMAR SPOT
name's = name is
what's = what is
I'm = I am
2 Write the conversation.
A Hello. My _________ Richard. What’s _________ name?
B Kurt.
A _________ are you from, Kurt?
B _________ from Hamburg. Where _________ you
from?
A _________ _________ London.

T 1.2 Listen and check.

3 Stand up! Talk to the students in the class.

Hello! My name’s _________ . What’s your name?

Where are you from, Maria?

I’m from _________ .

Countries, his/her

4 T 1.3 Listen and repeat.

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5 Read about the people.

This is Rafael.
He’s from Mexico.

This is Yasmina.
She’s from Egypt.

This is Max and Lisa.
They’re from the USA.

GRAMMAR SPOT

he’s = he is
she’s = she is
they’re = they are
6 Where are the people from? Write the countries from exercise 4.

This is Richard.
He’s from England.

This is Tomoko.
She’s from Japan.

This is Lena and Miguel.

This is Anna.

This is Irina.

This is László and Ilona.

This is María.

This is Kurt.

This is Pierre.

7 Ask and answer questions about the people. Use he/his and she/her.

What’s his name? Richard.

Where’s he from? England.

What’s her name? Tomoko.

Where’s she from? Japan.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Complete the table with am, is, and are.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>from England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar Reference 1.1 p124
PRACTICE

Talking about you
1 Ask and answer questions with a partner about the students in your class.

What’s his name?
Where’s he from?

2 Introduce your partner to the class.

This is Kurt. He’s from Hamburg in Germany.

Listening and pronunciation
3 T1.4 Listen and tick (✔) the sentence you hear.

1 □ She’s from Spain.
   □ He’s from Spain.
2 □ What’s her name?
   □ What’s his name?
3 □ They’re from Brazil.
   □ They’re in Brazil.
4 □ Where’s she from?
   □ Where’s he from?
5 □ He’s a teacher in Italy.
   □ His teacher in Italy.

Check it
4 Complete the sentences with am, is, are, his, her, or your.

1 My name ___ Anna.
2 Where _____ you from?
3 I ______ from Japan.
4 ‘What’s _____ name?’ ‘My name’s Tomoko.’
5 Max and Lisa ______ from Chicago.
6 This ______ my teacher. ______ name’s Richard.
7 Where _____ he from?
8 This is my sister. _____ name’s Emma.

Reading and writing
5 T1.5 Listen and read about Rafael.

My name’s Rafael Ramos and I’m a doctor.
I’m 30. I’m married and I have two children.
I live in a house in Toluca in Mexico. I want to learn English for my job.

6 Complete the text about Yasmina.

My name’s Yasmina Kamal and I’m a student.
I ______ 19.
I’m not married.
I have one ______ and two brothers.
I ______ in a flat in Cairo, Egypt.
I ______ to learn English because it’s an international _________.

7 Write about you. Then read it to the class.
**VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION**

**Everyday objects**

1 **T 1.7** Listen to the alphabet song. Say the alphabet as a class.

2 Look at this extract from an English/Spanish dictionary.

3 Match the words and pictures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a stamp</th>
<th>a camera</th>
<th>a dictionary</th>
<th>a magazine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a bag</td>
<td>a ticket</td>
<td>a newspaper</td>
<td>an apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a key</td>
<td>a postcard</td>
<td>a letter</td>
<td>an orange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Ask and answer questions with a partner.

- **What's a?**
  - *It's a dictionary.*

- **How do you spell that?**
  - *D, I, C, T...*

5 Look at the words. What are *a, e, i, o,* and *u*?

- Is it *a*? When is it *an*?
  - *a bag, an apple, an orange, an English book*

6 Look at the plural words.

- *two stamps, two apples, two dictionaries*

Say the plurals of the other words in exercise 3.

> Grammar Reference 1.4 and 1.5 p124
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Hello and goodbye

1 Say the numbers 1–20 round the class.

2 T 1.9 Read and listen to the telephone numbers.
682 947 six eight two nine four seven
8944 5033 eight nine double four five ‘oh’ double three
020 7399 7050 ‘oh’ two ‘oh’ seven three double nine seven ‘oh’ five ‘oh’

3 T 1.10 Listen and write the numbers you hear. Practise them.

4 Ask and answer the question with other students. Write a list.

What’s your phone number?
It’s (020) 7267 5118.

Thank you very much.

5 Write the conversations in the correct order.

1 I’m fine, thank you. And you?
I’m OK, thanks.
Hello, Mary. This is Edward.
How are you?
Hello, extension 3442.

2 Goodbye, Bianca. Have a nice day.
Yes, at seven in the cinema.
Thanks, Marcus. See you this evening!
Goodbye, Marcus.

3 Not bad, thanks. And you?
Very well. How are the children?
Hi, Flora! It’s me, Leo. How are you?
They’re fine.
Hello, 270899.

A __________
B __________
A __________
B __________

T 1.11 Listen and check.

6 Practise the conversations with other students. Practise again, using your names and numbers.
Meeting people

1 Count from 1–20 round the class.
2 Count in 10s from 10–100 round the class.
   ten, twenty, thirty . . . one hundred.
3 How old are you? Ask and answer in groups.

WHO IS SHE?
Questions and negatives

1 Read Keesha Anderson’s identity card.
2 Complete the questions.
   1 What’s her surname? Anderson.
   2 ______ her first name? Keesha.
   4 ______ ______ job? She’s a journalist.
   5 What’s ______ ______? 42, Muswell Hill Road,
                             London N10 3JD.
   6 ______ ______ phone number? 020 8863 5741.
   7 How old ______ ______? Twenty-eight.
   8 Is she ______? No, she isn’t.

T 2.1 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers.

3 Keesha has a brother. Write questions about him.
   Ask your teacher and complete his card.
   What’s his surname?
   Anderson.
   What’s his first name?
Negatives and short answers

4  T 2.2  Read and listen. Then listen and repeat.

Is she American?
No, she isn’t.

Is she French?
No, she isn’t.

Is she English?
Yes, she is.

Ask and answer Yes/No questions about Keesha.
1 a doctor? a teacher? a journalist?
2 eighteen? twenty-one? twenty-eight?

5 Ask and answer questions about Keesha’s brother.
1 Peter? Daniel? Rudi?
2 a journalist? a student? a policeman?
3 sixteen? thirty? twenty-one?

PRACTICE

Who is he?

1 Student A Look at the identity card from your teacher.
   Student B Look at this identity card.

Ask and answer questions to complete the information.

RBS INTERNATIONAL IDENTITY CARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SURNAME</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIRST NAME</td>
<td>PATRICK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>ACCOUNTANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHONE NUMBER</td>
<td>1232 43237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARRIED?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Ask and answer Yes/No questions about Patrick.
   1 Smith? Jones? Binchey?
   2 from Italy? from England? from Ireland?
   3 a policeman? a teacher? an accountant?

Talking about you

3 Ask your teacher some questions.

What’s your first name?
Isabel.

Are you married?
No, I’m not.

4 Look at the form from your teacher.

Stand up! Ask two students Yes/No questions to complete the form. Answer questions about you.

Carmen, are you a student?
Yes, I am.

Are you from Barcelona?
No, I’m not. I’m from Madrid.

Are you married?
No, I’m not.

Tell the class about one of the students.

Her name’s Anna-Maria. She’s a student …

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Complete the answers to the Yes/No questions.
   Is Keesha English?
   Yes, she is.
   Is her surname Smith?
   No, it isn’t.
   Are you a journalist?
   No, I’m not.

2 Look at the negatives.
   She isn’t married.
   You aren’t English.
   But: I’m not a teacher
   I’m not a teacher.

Grammar Reference 2.1 p125
PATRICK’S FAMILY
Possessive ’s

1 Write these words in the correct place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>brother</th>
<th>father</th>
<th>daughter</th>
<th>wife</th>
<th>aunt</th>
<th>grandmother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>girlfriend</td>
<td>husband</td>
<td>son</td>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Read about Patrick Binchey and listen. Write the names of the people in the correct place.

This is a photo of Patrick, his wife, and his children. His wife’s name is Brenda. She’s a teacher. His daughter’s name is Lara. She’s twenty-one and she’s a nurse. His son’s name is Benny. He’s nineteen and he’s a student. Lara’s boyfriend is a nurse, too. His name is Mick.

3 Ask and answer questions about Patrick’s family.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Look at ’s.
   - She’s a teacher.
   - His wife’s name = her name
   - She’s = She is.
   - His wife’s name = her name
   - ’s = possession.

2 Find other examples in the text of possessive ’s and ’s = is.

Grammar Reference 2.2 p125
PRACTICE

You and your family

1 Ask your teacher questions about the people in his/her family.
   What's your mother's name?
   What's your sister's name?

2 Write the names of people in your family. Ask and answer questions with a partner.
   Juan Silvia María Fernando Amelia
   Ask a partner questions about his/her family.
   Who's Juan? He's my brother.
   Who's Silvia? She's my aunt. She's my mother's sister.

3 Make true sentences with the verb to be.
   1 I'm not at home.
   2 We in class.
   3 It Monday today.
   4 My teacher's name John.
   5 My mother and father at work.
   6 I married.
   7 My grandmother seventy-five years old.
   8 Marcus and Carlos my brothers.
   9 We the coffee bar. We in the classroom.

Check it

4 Tick (√) the correct sentence.
   1 I'm a doctor. I'm doctor.
   2 I have twenty-nine years old. I am twenty-nine years old.
   3 I no married. I'm not married.
   4 My sister's name is Lara. My sisters name is Lara.
   5 She married. She's married.
   6 I'm an uncle. I'm a uncle.
   7 I have two brother. I have two brothers.
   8 Peter's the son of my sister. Peter's my sister's son.
**VOCABULARY**

Opposites

1 Match the adjectives with their opposites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>old</th>
<th>horrible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely</td>
<td>difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Write about the pictures, using the adjectives.

1 **He’s old.**

2 **She’s young.**

\[2 + 2 = 4\]

\[2x^2 + 2x - 8\]

3

4

5

6

7

8

**READING AND LISTENING**

A letter from America

1 **T 2.5** Dorita is an English student at a school in Queens, New York City. Read and listen to her letter to Miguel, her brother in Argentina.

2 Match each photograph with part of the letter.

3 Correct the false (X) sentences.

1 Dorita is from Argentina. **✓**

2 She’s in Miami. **X** No, she isn’t. She’s in New York.

3 Dorita’s happy in New York.

4 She’s on holiday.

5 It’s a very big class.

6 The students in her class are all from South America.

7 Annie and Marnie are both students.

8 The subway is easy to use.

4 Write the questions about Dorita’s letter.

1 **Where’s Dorita from?**

Argentina.

2

Japan, Brazil, Switzerland, Poland, and Italy.

3

Isabel.

4

They are sisters. They live with Dorita.

5

Annie’s twenty and Marnie’s eighteen.

6 **New York**

Yes, it is.

5 **T 2.6** Listen to three conversations. Where is Dorita? Who is she with?

**Writing**

6 Write a letter about your class.
41 46th Street
Sunnyside, New York 11104
February 12

Dear Miguel,

How are you? I’m Ane. Here’s a letter in English. It’s good practice for you and me!

I have classes in English at La Guardia Community College. I’m in a class with eight students. They’re all from different countries: Japan, Brazil, Switzerland, Poland, and Italy. Our teacher’s name is Isabel. She’s very nice and a very good teacher.

I live in an apartment with two American girls, Annie and Marnie Kass. They are sisters. Annie’s twenty years old and a dancer. Marnie’s eighteen and a student. They’re very friendly, but it isn’t easy to understand them. They speak very fast!

New York is very big, very exciting but very expensive! The subway isn’t difficult to use and it’s cheap. It’s very cold now but Central Park is lovely in the snow. I’m very happy here.

Write to me soon.

Love,

Dorita
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

In a café

1 1 **T 2.7** Read and listen to the prices.

| £1.00  | one pound | 50p  | fifty p /pi:/ |
| £5.00  | five pounds | £7.50 | seven pounds fifty |
| £10.75 | ten pounds seventy-five |

2 **T 2.8** Write the prices you hear. Practise saying them.

2 Read the menu. Match the food and pictures.

---

**Baker Street Snack Bar**

**Menu**

- Hamburger & chips  £3.50
- Chicken & chips  £3.90
- Tuna & egg salad  £4.25
- Pizza  £3.75
- Ice-cream  £1.50
- Chocolate cake  £1.75
- Coffee  £1.00
- Tea  60p
- Orange juice  90p
- Mineral water  70p
3 **T 2.9** Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer questions with a partner.

How much is a hamburger and chips? 
Three pounds fifty.

How much is a hamburger and chips and an orange juice? 
Four pounds forty.

4 **T 2.10** Listen and complete the conversations.

A Good morning.
B Good ______. Can I have ______, please?
A Here you are. Anything else?
B No, thanks.
A ______ p, please.
B Thanks.
A Thank you.

5 Practise the conversations with your partner. Make more conversations.

A Hi. Can I help?
B Yes. Can I have a ______ salad, please?
A Anything to drink?
B Yeah. A ______, please.
A OK. Here you are.
B ________ is that?
A _______ pounds ______, please.
B Thanks.
What are the jobs of the people in your family? Tell the class.

My father is a doctor.
My mother is a...
My brother ...

THREE JOBS
Present Simple he/she/it

1  T 3.1 Listen and read about Ali and Bob.

Ali is a scientist. She comes from Cambridge in England but now she lives in Switzerland. She works three days a week at the Institute of Molecular Biology in Geneva. She speaks three languages: English, French, and German. She's married and has a daughter. She likes skiing in winter and going for walks in summer.

Bob is a doctor. He's English but now he lives in Australia in the small town of Alice Springs. He isn't an ordinary doctor, he's a flying doctor. Every day, from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. he speaks to people on his radio, then he flies to help them. He works 16 hours a day non-stop but he loves his job. He isn't married. He has no free time.

Alison Hauser

Bob Nelson

GRAMMAR SPOT
1 Underline all the verbs in the texts. is comes
2 What is the last letter of these verbs?
3 Practise saying the verbs. Read the texts aloud.
2 Complete the sentences about Ali and Bob.
1. She’s a scientist. He’s a _______ doctor.
3. She lives in a big city, but he _______ in a _______ town.
4. She _______ three days _______ week. He _______ 16 hours a day _______ .
5. He _______ to sick people on his radio. She _______ three languages.
6. She loves her job and he _______ _______ _______ , too.
7. She _______ _______ daughter. He _______ married.
8. She _______ skiing and going _______ walks in her free time. He never _______ free time.

T3.2 Listen and check.

PRACTICE

Talking about people

1. Read the information about Philippe.

Philippe Ballon
Job
Country
Town
Place of work
Languages
Married?
Family
Free time

- a barman
- France
- Paris
- in the centre of Paris
- French, a little English
- no
- a dog ()
- walking his dog, playing football

2. Talk about Phillippe.

- Philippe is a barman.
- He comes from France and he … Paris.
- He works …
- He isn’t …
- He speaks French and …
- He has …
- He likes …

3. Write about a friend or a relative. Talk to a partner about him/her.
   My friend Anna is a student. She lives in …
WHAT DOES SHE DO?
Questions and negatives

1 **T3.3** Read and listen. Complete the answers. Practise the questions and answers.

What does she do? She's ____ scientist.
Does she speak French? ____ she does.
Does she speak Spanish? ____ she doesn't.

**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1 What does she/he do? = What's her/his job?
2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of **come**.
   
   **Positive**
   She ____ from England.
   **Negative**
   She ____ ____ from America.
   **Question**
   Where ____ she ____ from?

3 Notice the pronunciation of **does** and **doesn't**.
   /dəz/ /dəz/ /dəznt/
   Does he speak French? Yes he does. /No, he doesn't.

   ► Grammar Reference 3.1 p.126

2 Complete the questions and answers.

1 Where ____ Bob ____ from?
   England.
2 What ____ he ____ ?
   He's a doctor.
3 ____ he fly to help people?
   Yes, he ____.
4 ____ he ____ French and German?
   No, he ____.

T3.4 Listen and check.

3 Write similar questions about Philippe the barman. Ask and answer with a partner.

*Where does Philippe come from?*

*Paris.*

PRACTICE

**Asking about people**

1 Read the information about Keiko or Mark.

**Keiko Wilson**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job</th>
<th>an interpreter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of work</td>
<td>at the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Japanese, English, and French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>married to an American, two sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free time</td>
<td>skiing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Talk to a partner.

*Keiko's an interpreter. She comes from Japan. She lives ...*
3 Write questions about Keiko or Mark.
   - Where/come from?
     Where does Keiko come from?
   - Where/live?
   - What/do?
   - Where/work?
   - Does he/she speak French/Spanish . . . ?
   - What . . . in his/her free time?
   - . . . listen to music?
   - How many children . . . ?
   - . . . a dog?

4 Don’t look at the information. Ask and answer questions with your partner.

5 Now ask your partner the same questions about a friend or relative.

Listening and pronunciation

6 T 3.5 Listen to the sentences about Philippe, Keiko, and Mark. Correct the wrong sentences.

Philippe comes from Paris. Yes, that’s right.


7 T 3.6 Tick (✓) the sentence you hear.

1 □ He likes his job.
   □ She likes her job.

2 □ She loves walking.
   □ She loves working.

3 □ He’s married.
   □ He isn’t married.

4 □ Does she have three children?
   □ Does he have three children?

5 □ What does he do?
   □ Where does he go?

Check it

8 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1 □ She comes from Japan.
   □ She come from Japan.

2 □ What he do in his free time?
   □ What does he do in his free time?

3 □ Where lives she?
   □ Where does she live?

4 □ He isn’t married.
   □ He doesn’t married.

5 □ Does she has two sons?
   □ Does she have two sons?

6 □ He doesn’t play football.
   □ He no plays football.

7 □ She doesn’t love Peter.
   □ She doesn’t loves Peter.

8 □ What’s he’s address?
   □ What’s his address?
READING AND LISTENING
Seumas McSporran – the man with thirteen jobs!

1 Seumas McSporran /ˈʃɛməs məkˈspɔrən/ comes from Scotland. Look at the photographs of some of the things he does every day.

The man with thirteen jobs

2 Match a sentence with a photograph.
1 He helps in the shop.
2 He makes breakfast for the hotel guests.
3 He serves petrol.
4 He delivers the beer to the pub.
5 He collects the post from the boat.
6 He drives the children to school.
7 He delivers the letters.
8 He has a glass of wine.
9 He works as an undertaker.
Seumas McSporran is a very busy man. He is 60 years old and he has thirteen jobs. He is a postman, a policeman, a fireman, a taxi driver, a school-bus driver, a boatman, an ambulance man, an accountant, a petrol attendant, a barman, and an undertaker. Also, he and his wife, Margaret, have a shop and a small hotel.

Seumas lives and works on the island of Gigha in the west of Scotland. Only 120 people live on Gigha but in summer 150 tourists come by boat every day.

Every weekday Seumas gets up at 6.00 and makes breakfast for the hotel guests. At 8.00 he drives the island’s children to school. At 9.00 he collects the post from the boat and delivers it to all the houses on the island. He also delivers the beer to the island’s only pub. Then he helps Margaret in the shop.

He says: ‘Margaret likes being busy, too. We never have holidays and we don’t like watching television. In the evenings Margaret makes supper and I do the accounts. At 10.00 we have a glass of wine and then we go to bed. Perhaps our life isn’t very exciting, but we like it.’

3 Read about Seumas. Answer the questions.
1 Where does Seumas live?
2 How old is he?
3 How many jobs does he have?
4 What’s his wife’s name?
5 What does she do?
6 How many people live on Gigha?
7 How many tourists visit Gigha in summer?
8 What does Seumas do in the morning?
9 What do he and Margaret do in the evening?

4 Look at the photos. Ask and answer questions with a partner about times in Seumas’s day.

What does he do at 6 o’clock?

He gets up and makes breakfast.

5 3.7 Listen to four conversations from Seumas’s day. After each one answer these questions.
1 Is it morning, afternoon, or evening?
2 Who are the people? Where are they?
3 What is Seumas’s job?

6 Complete the conversations.
1 A Good _______ . Can I _______ two ice-creams, please?
   B Chocolate or vanilla?
   A One chocolate, one vanilla please.
   B That’s _______ . Anything _______ ?
   A No, thank you.

2 A Only _______ letters for you this _______ , Mrs Craig.
   B Thank you very much, Mr McSporran. And _______ ’s Mrs McSporran this _______ ?
   A Oh, she’s very well, thank you. She’s _______ in the shop.

3 A A glass of _______ before bed, my dear?
   B Oh, yes please.
   A _______ you are.
   B Thank you, my dear. I’m very _______ this _______ .

4 A Hello, Mr McSporran!
   B Good _______ , boys and girls. Hurry up, we’re late.
   A Can I sit here, Mr McSporran?
   C No, no, I _______ to sit there.
   B Be quiet _______ of you, and SIT DOWN!

Practise the conversations with your partner.
1 Use your dictionary and match a picture with a job in column A.

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

3 Look at the phonetic spelling of some of the words. Practise saying them.

4 Memorize the jobs. Close your books. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

What does a pilot do? He/She flies planes.
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

What time is it?

1 Look at the clocks. Write the times. Practise saying them.

- It's five o'clock.
- It's half past five.
- It's quarter past five.
- It's quarter to six.
- It's five past five.
- It's twenty-five past five.
- It's twenty to six.
- It's ten to six.

T 1.8 Listen and check.

2 Look at the times.

- It's about three o'clock.
- It's about five o'clock.

What time is it now? What time does the lesson end?

3 T 1.9 Listen and practise the conversations.

Conversations

**Conversations 1 and 2**

**Conversation 1**

- **Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?**
- **Yes, of course. It's (about) six o'clock.**
- **Thanks.**

**Conversation 2**

- **Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?**
- **Never mind.**
- **I'm sorry, I don't know. I don't have a watch.**

With a partner, draw clocks on a piece of paper. Make more conversations.
1 Work year is it? What month is it? What day is it today?
2 Say the days of the week. Which days are the weekend?

WEEKDAYS AND WEEKENDS
Present Simple /you/we/they

1 Read about Bobbi Brown’s weekends. Complete the text with the verbs.

gets up lives is loves works doesn’t work interviews starts

Bobbi Brown ______ in New Jersey. She ______ thirty-four and ______ for SKY TV in New York City. But she ______ on weekdays, she only works at weekends. She ______ famous people for an early morning news programme called The World This Weekend. On Saturdays and Sundays she ______ at 3.00 in the morning because she ______ work at 6.30!

She ______ her job because it is exciting.
2 **T4.1** Now read and listen to what Bobbi says about her weekdays.

"My weekends are fast and exciting. My weekdays are fast and domestic! I ______ two sons, Dylan, 7, and Dakota, 5. Every morning I ______ one hour before them, at 6:00, and I ______ to the gym. I ______ home and I ______ breakfast, then I ______ them to school. On Mondays I always ______. I ______ all the food for the week. I often ______ dinner in the evenings, but not every day because I don’t ______ cooking. Fortunately, my husband, Don, ______ cooking. On Tuesdays and Thursdays I ______ my father. He ______ on the next block. Every afternoon I ______ the kids from school. In the evenings Don and I usually ______, but sometimes we ______ friends. We never ______ on Friday evenings because I ______ work so early on Saturdays." 

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Look up new words in your dictionary.

- love
- relax
- have
- like
- go
- live
- start
- come
- visit
- x2
- go shopping
- pick up
- get out
- get up
- take
- buy
- make
- cook

4 **T4.2** Read and listen. Complete Bobbi’s answers. Practise the questions and answers.

- Where do you work? ______ New York.
- Do you like your work? Yes, I ______.
- Do you relax at weekends? No, I ______.
- Why don’t you relax at weekends? ______ I work.

5 Work in pairs. One of you is Bobbi Brown. Ask and answer questions about your life.

- Where ______ you live/work?
- Are ______ married?
- Do ______ have children?
- What time ______ get up/Saturday morning/Monday morning?
- Why ______ get up at ______? Because I ______.
- ______ like your work?
- Why ______ like it? Because it ______.
- ______ like cooking?
- ______ your husband like cooking?
- Who ______ you visit on Tuesdays and Thursdays?
- Where ______ your father live?
- ______ go out on Friday evenings? Why not?
- ______ have a busy life?

---

**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1 Complete the table for the Present Simple.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the questions and answers.

- Where ______ you work?
- Where ______ she work?
- ______ you work in New York? Yes, I ______.
- ______ he work in New York? No, he ______.

3 Find the words in the text:

- always
- usually
- often
- sometimes
- never

**Grammar Reference 4.1 and 4.2 p127**
PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Make the questions. Then match the questions and answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  What time</td>
<td>do you like your job?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  Where</td>
<td>do you travel to school?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  What</td>
<td>do you go on holiday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  When</td>
<td>do you go to bed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  Who</td>
<td>you go out on Friday evenings?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  Why</td>
<td>do you live with?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  How</td>
<td>do you do on Sundays?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  Do</td>
<td>do you do your homework?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a  My mother and sisters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b  To Spain or Portugal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c  After dinner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d  At 11 o'clock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e  I always relax.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f  Because it's interesting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g  By bus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h  Yes, I do sometimes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T 4.3  Listen and check.

2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Give true answers.

3 Tell the class about you and your partner.

Maria gets up at half past eight. I get up at 8.00 on weekdays but at 11.00 at weekends.

I live with my parents and my grandmother. Maria lives with her parents, too.

Listening and pronunciation

4 T 4.4  Tick (✔) the sentence you hear.

1  ☐ What does he do on Sundays?
   ☑ What does she do on Sundays?
2  ☐ Do you stay home on Tuesday evenings?
   ☐ Do you stay home on Thursday evenings?
3  ☐ He lives here.
   ☐ He leaves here.
4  ☑ Where do you go on Saturday evenings?
   ☑ What do you do on Saturday evenings?
5  ☐ I read a lot.
   ☐ I eat a lot.
6  ☑ Why do you like your job?
   ☐ Why don't you like your job?

A questionnaire

5 Read the questionnaire on p31. Answer the questions about you. Put ✔ or ✗ in column 1.

6 Ask your teacher the questions, then ask two students. Complete columns 2, 3, and 4.

Do you smoke?
   Yes, I do./Yes, sometimes.
   No, I don't./No, never.

Do you like Chinese food?
   No, I don't.
   Yes, I like it a lot.

7 Use the information in the questionnaire. Write about you and your teacher.

I don't get up early on weekdays, but my teacher does. We don't play tennis ...
Positives and negatives

8 Make the sentences opposite.
1 She's French. She isn't French.
2 I don't like cooking. I like cooking.
3 She doesn’t speak Spanish.
4 They want to learn English.
5 We're tired and want to go to bed.
6 Roberto likes watching football on TV, but he doesn’t like playing it.
7 I work at home because I have a computer.
8 Amelia isn’t happy because she doesn’t have a new car.
9 I smoke, I drink, and I don’t go to bed early.
10 He doesn’t smoke, he doesn’t drink, and he goes to bed early.
AL WHEELER
from Canada

We have long, cold winters and short, hot summers. We have a holiday home near a lake, so in summer I go sailing a lot and I play baseball, but in winter I often play ice hockey and go ice-skating. My favourite season is autumn, or fall, as we say in North America. I love the colours of the trees – red, gold, orange, yellow, and brown.

MANUELA DA SILVA
from Portugal

People think it’s always warm and sunny in Portugal, but January and February are often cold, wet, and grey. I don’t like winter. I usually meet friends in restaurants and bars and we chat. Sometimes we go to a Brazilian bar. I love Brazilian music. But then suddenly it’s summer and at weekends we drive to the beach, sunbathe, and go swimming. I love summer.
TOSHI SUZUKI
from Japan

I work for Pentax cameras, in the export department. I don’t have a lot of free time, but I have one special hobby – taking photographs, of course! I like taking photographs of flowers, especially in spring. Sometimes, after work, I relax in a bar near my office with friends. My friend, Shigeru, likes singing pop songs in the bar. This has a special name, ‘karaoke’. I don’t sing – I’m too shy!

4 Answer the questions.

1 Do they all play sports?
2 What do Al and Manuela do in winter?
3 Do Manuela and Toshi like going to bars?
4 Where is Al’s holiday home?
5 When does Toshi like taking photographs of flowers?
6 What do Manuela and her friends do in summer?
7 Do you know all their jobs?
8 Why does Al like autumn?
9 Why doesn’t Toshi sing in the bar?
10 Which colours are in the texts?

5 There are six mistakes about Al, Manuela, and Toshi. Correct them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Al</th>
<th>Manuela</th>
<th>Toshi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comes from Canada. In winter he plays ice hockey and goes skiing. He has a holiday home near the sea.</td>
<td>Comes from Brazil. She likes sunbathing and sailing in summer.</td>
<td>Comes from Japan. He has a lot of free time. He likes taking photographs and singing pop songs in bars.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 T4.6 Listen to the conversations. Is it Al, Manuela, or Toshi? Where are they? How do you know? Discuss with a partner.

What do you think?

- What is your favourite season? Why?
- What do you do in the different seasons?
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Leisure activities

1 Match the words and pictures. Tick (√) the things that you like doing.

- playing football
- dancing
- skiing
- watching TV
- going to the gym
- taking photographs
- cooking
- playing computer games
- sailing
- listening to music
- swimming
- reading
- eating in restaurants
- going to the cinema
- jogging
- sunbathing

2 Discuss in groups what you think your teacher likes doing. Choose five activities.

- I think he/she likes cooking.
- No, I think he/she likes eating in restaurants.

Ask your teacher questions to find out who is correct.

- Do you like cooking?
- Do you like eating in restaurants?

3 Tell the other students what you like doing and what you don’t like doing from the list. Ask questions about the activities.

- I don’t like watching TV, but I like reading very much.
- Oh, really? What do you read?

- Because it’s boring.
- Why don’t you like watching TV?

4 Tell the other students things you like doing which are not on the list.
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Social expressions

1 Complete the conversations with the expressions.

1 A _________. The traffic is bad today.
   B _________. Come and sit down.
   _________. We're on page 25.
   Don't worry.
   I'm sorry I'm late.

2 A _________.
   B Yes?
   A Do you have a dictionary?
   B _________. I don't. It's at home.
   A _________.
   I'm sorry,
   Excuse me.
   That's OK.

3 A It's very hot in here. ________?
   B _________. I'm quite cold.
   A OK. _________.
   Really?
   Can I open the window?
   It doesn't matter.

4 A ________!
   B Can I help you?
   A Can I have a film for my camera?
   B How many exposures?
   A ________?
   B How many exposures?
   A ____________?
   B How many pictures? 24? 36? 40?
   A Ah! _________. 40, please.
   Pardon?
   Now I understand!
   Excuse me!
   What does 'exposures' mean?

T 4.7 Listen and check.

2 Practise the conversations with a partner.
WHERE DO YOU LIVE?
There is/are • Prepositions • some/any • this/that • Furniture • Directions 1

1 Write the words in the correct column.

an armchair  a fridge  a television

a coffee table  a shelf  a plant  a stereo

a lamp  a cooker  a washing machine

a telephone  a cupboard  a cup  a sofa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The living room</th>
<th>The kitchen</th>
<th>both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2 What's in your living room? Tell a partner.

WHAT'S IN THE LIVING ROOM?
There is/are, prepositions

1 Helen has a new flat. Describe her living room on p37.

2 T 5.1 Read and listen. Complete the answers. Practise the questions and answers.

Is there a television? Yes, there _________.
Is there a radio? No, there _________.
Are there any books? Yes, there _________.
How many books are there? _________ a lot.
Are there any photographs? No, there _________.

3 Ask and answer questions about these things.

a dog  a cat  a computer
a fire  a mirror  a clock
a rug

plants  pictures  bookshelves
lamps  newspapers  photos

Is there a cat? Yes, there is.

4 Look at the picture of Helen's living room. Complete the sentences with a preposition.

on  under  next to  in front of

1 The television is _______ the cupboard.
2 The coffee table is _______ the sofa.
3 There are some magazines _______ the table.
4 The television is _______ the stereo.
5 There are two pictures _______ the walls.
6 The cat is _______ the rug _______ the fire.

GRAMMAR SPOT
Complete the tables.

Positive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>a television.</th>
<th>some books.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>a radio.</th>
<th>any photos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_______</th>
<th>there</th>
<th>a television?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| _______ | any books? |

Grammar Reference 5.1 and 5.2 p127
PRACTICE

What's in your picture?

1 Work with a partner. Look at the pictures from your teacher. There's a picture of another living room and lots of things that go in it. Don't look at your partner's picture.

Student A Your picture is not complete. Ask Student B questions and find out where the things go. Draw them on your picture.

Where's the lamp? Where exactly?

Student B Your picture is complete. Answer Student A's questions and help him/her complete the picture.

It's on the table. Next to the book.

2 Look at the complete picture together. Listen to someone describing it. There are five mistakes in the description. Say 'Stop!' when you hear a mistake.

Stop! There aren't three people! There are four people!
WHAT’S IN THE KITCHEN?
some/any, this/that/these/those

1 This is the kitchen in Helen’s new flat. Describe it.

Helen’s kitchen

2 T 5.3 Listen and complete the conversation between Helen and her friend, Bob.

Helen And this is the kitchen.
Bob Mmm, it’s very nice.
Helen Well, it’s not very big, but there ______ a ______ of cupboards. And ______’s a new fridge, and a cooker. That’s new, too.
Bob But what’s in all these cupboards?
Helen Well, not a lot. There are some cups, but there aren’t any plates. And I have ______ knives and forks, but I don’t have ______ spoons!
Bob Do you have ______ glasses?
Helen No. Sorry.
Bob Never mind. We can drink this champagne from those cups! Cheers!

3 What is there in your kitchen? How is your kitchen different from Helen’s?
**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1. What's the difference between the sentences?
   - There are **two** magazines.
   - There are **some** magazines.
2. When do we say *some*? When do we say *any*?
   - There are **some** cups.
   - There aren't **any** glasses.
   - Are there **any** spoons?
3. Complete the sentences with *this, that, these, or those.*
   
   1. I like ____ champagne.
   2. ____ flowers are lovely.
   3. ____ cooker is new.
   4. Give me ____ cups.

**What’s in Pierre’s briefcase?**

4. **T 5.4** Pierre is a Frenchman on business in Boston. Listen to him describe what’s in his briefcase. Tick (✓) the things in it.

- a newspaper
- a dictionary
- a sandwich
- pens
- a notebook
- keys
- a bus ticket
- a letter
- photos
- a mobile phone
- stamps
- an address book

5. Look in your bag. Ask and answer questions about your bags with a partner.

   - Is there a dictionary in your bag?
   - Are there any stamps?
   - How many stamps are there?

**Check it**

6. Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

   1. □ There aren't some sandwiches.
      □ There aren't any sandwiches.
   2. □ Do you have some good dictionary?
      □ Do you have a good dictionary?
   3. □ I have some photos of my dog.
      □ I have any photos of my dog.
   4. □ I have lot of books.
      □ I have a lot of books.
   5. □ How many students are there in this class?
      □ How many of students are there in this class?
   6. □ Next my house there's a park.
      □ Next to my house there's a park.
   7. □ Look at this house over there!
      □ Look at that house over there!
      □ Henry, that is my mother. Mum, that is Henry.
      □ Henry, this is my mother. Mum, this is Henry.

**PRACTICE**

In our classroom

1. Complete the sentences with *some or any.*

   1. In our classroom there are ________ books on the floor.
   2. There aren't ________ plants.
   3. Are there ________ Spanish students in your class?
   4. There aren't ________ Chinese students.
   5. We have ________ dictionaries in the cupboard.
   6. There aren't ________ pens in my bag.

2. What is there in your classroom? Describe it.

3. Talk about things in your classroom, using *this/that/these/those.* Point to or hold the things.

   - This is my favourite pen.
   - I like that bag.
   - These chairs are nice.
   - Those windows are dirty.
1 Write the words in the correct place on the picture. What other things are there on a plane?

steps a cockpit a flight attendant the first class section emergency exit windows door toilet

2 Read about Joanne Ussery and answer the questions.
1 How old is she?
2 Where does she live?
3 How old is her home?
4 How many grandsons does she have?
5 How many bedrooms are there?
6 How many toilets are there?

3 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)?
1 Joanne loves her home.
2 You need a ticket when you visit her.
3 The bathroom is next to the living room.
4 Joanne sometimes opens the emergency exit doors.
5 There is a photo of the plane in the living room.
6 It’s very warm in summer because she doesn’t have air conditioning.
7 Her friends love her parties because flight attendants serve the drinks.
8 She doesn’t want to buy another plane.

4 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about Joanne’s home.

Is there a bathroom?
Yes, there is.
Are there any bedrooms?
Yes, there are. There are three.

Ask about these things:
• a telephone • a dishwasher • toilets • flight attendants • an upstairs bedroom

What do you think?

What do you like about Joanne’s home? What don’t you like?
The lady who lives on a plane

Joanne Ussery, 54, from Mississippi is a big favourite with her two grandsons because she lives on a jet plane. Her home is a Boeing 727, so a visit to grandma is very special.

Joanne’s front door is at the top of the plane’s steps, but you don’t need a ticket or a passport when you visit. There are three bedrooms, a living room, a modern kitchen, and a luxury bathroom. The bathroom is in the cockpit, with the bath under the windows. Next to this is Joanne’s bedroom in the first class section of the plane. Then there’s the living room with four emergency exit doors, which she opens on summer evenings. On the wall there’s a photo of the plane flying for Continental Airlines from Florida to the Caribbean. There are also four toilets, all with No Smoking signs.

‘The plane is 27 years old and it’s the best home in the world,’ says Joanne. ‘It has all the things you want in a home: a telephone, air conditioning, a cooker, a washing machine, even a dishwasher. It’s always very warm, even in winter, and it’s very big, 42 metres long. My grandchildren love running up and down. And my friends love parties here, but there aren’t any flight attendants to serve them their drinks!’

The plane cost Joanne just $2,000. ‘Next time,’ she says, ‘I want a Boeing 747, not a 727, because they have an upstairs and a downstairs, and I want to go upstairs to bed!’
LISTENING AND SPEAKING
Homes around the world

1. Match the places and the photos. What do you know about them?
   - Lisbon
   - Toronto
   - Malibu
   - Samoa

2. **T 5.5** Listen to some people from these places. Complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House or flat?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old or modern?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many bedrooms?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live(s) with?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Manola from LISBON
   Ray and Elsie from TORONTO
   Brad from MALIBU
   Alise from SAMOA

3. Talk about where you live.
   - Do you live in a house or a flat?
   - Where is it?
   - How many rooms are there?
   - Do you have a garden?
   - Who do you live with?

4. Write a paragraph about where you live.
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Directions 1

1 Look at the street map. Where can you buy these things?

some aspirin  a CD  a plane ticket  a newspaper  a book  some stamps

2 Listen to the conversations and complete them.

1 A Excuse me! Is _____ a chemist _____ here?
   B Yes. It's over ______ .
   A Thanks.

2 A _____ me! Is there a _____ near here?
   B Yes. ______ Church Street. Take the first ______ ______ right. It's ______ ______ the music shop.
   A Oh yes. Thanks.

3 A Excuse me! Is there a _____ near here?
   B There's a Chinese one in Park Lane ______ the bank, and there's an Italian one in Church Street next to the ______ ______ .
   A Is that one ______ ?
   B No. Just two minutes, that's all.

4 A Is there a post office near here?
   B Go straight ahead, and it's ______ ______ left. ______ ______ the pub.
   A Thanks a lot.

Practise the conversations with a partner.

3 Make more conversations with your partner. Ask and answer about these places:
   • a bookshop
   • a cinema
   • a bank
   • a phone box
   • a public toilet
   • a music shop
   • a supermarket
   • a bus stop
   • a park
   • a swimming pool
   • a post box
   • a pub

4 Talk about where you are. Is there a chemist near here? Is it far?
What about a bank/a post office/a supermarket?
Can you speak English?

**STARTER**

1. Where do people speak these languages?
   - French
   - Spanish
   - German
   - Italian
   - Portuguese
   - Japanese
   - English

   *They speak French in France and also in Canada.*

2. Which languages can you speak?
   - Tell the class.
   *I can speak English and a little Spanish. And of course, I can speak my language.*

**WHAT CAN YOU DO?**

*can/can’t*

1. **T 6.1** Match the sentences and pictures. Then listen and check.
   1. He can ski really well.
   2. She can use a computer.
   3. ‘Can dogs swim?’ ‘Yes, they can.’
   4. ‘Can you speak Japanese?’ ‘No, I can’t.’
   5. I can’t spell your name.
   6. We can’t understand the question.

**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1. Say all persons of *can* and *can’t*.
   
   *I can, you can, he ... she ... it ... we ... they ...*
   
   *I can’t, you ... etc.*
   
   What do you notice?

2. **T 6.2** Listen and repeat these sentences.
   
   I can speak French.
   Can you speak French?  = /kæn/
   Yes, I can.  = /kæn/
   No, I can’t.  = /kænt/.

3. Say these sentences.

   *We can swim. She can’t cook.*

   Grammar Reference 6.1 p128
2 **T6.3** Listen and complete the sentences with *can* or *can’t* + verb.

1. I ______ ______, but I ______ ______ ______.
2. He ______ ______, but he ______ ______.
3. ‘______ you ______?’ ‘Yes, I ______.’
4. They ______ ______, but they ______ ______.
5. We ______ ______ and we ______ ______.
6. ‘______ she ______?’ ‘No, she ______.’

**PRACTICE**

**Tina can’t cook. Can you?**

1. **T6.4** Listen to Tina and complete the chart. Put ✔ or ✗.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can . . .?</th>
<th>Tina</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>your partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drive a car</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak French</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak Italian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play tennis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ski</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play the piano</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use a computer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the chart about you.

3. Complete the chart about your partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- Can you drive a car? No, I can’t.
- Can you ski? Yes, I can. But not very well.

Tell the class about you and your partner.

**COMPUTERS**

**Can they . . .?**
- translate
- write poetry
- speak English
- laugh
- play chess
- hear
- check spellings
- feel
- make music
- think
- have conversations
- fall in love

4. Talk about computers with a partner. What can they do? What can’t they do?

- They can translate, but they can’t speak English.
- Yes, they can.

5. What can people do that computers can’t do?

**Unit 6 • Can you speak English? 45**
WHERE WERE YOU YESTERDAY?
was/were, can/could

Read the questions. Complete the answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 What day is it today? It’s _______.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What day was it yesterday? It was _______.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 What month is it now? It’s _______.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What month was it last month? It was _______.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Where are you now? I’m in/at _______.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where were you yesterday? I was in/at _______.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Are you in England? ________, I am. ________, I’m not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you in England in 1999? ________, I was. ________, I wasn’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Can you swim? ________, I can. ________, I can’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you swim when you were five? ________, I could. ________, I couldn’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Can your teacher speak three languages? Yes, ________ can. No, ________ can’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could your teacher speak English when he/she was seven? Yes, ________ could. No, ________ couldn’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Ask and answer questions with a partner. Where were you . . . ?
- at eight o’clock this morning
- at half past six yesterday evening
- at two o’clock this morning
- at this time yesterday
- at ten o’clock last night
- last Saturday evening

2 Complete the conversation, using was, were, wasn’t, weren’t, or couldn’t.

---

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Complete the table with the past of to be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasn’t</td>
<td>weren’t</td>
<td>wasn’t</td>
<td>weren’t</td>
<td>weren’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 T 6.5 Listen and repeat.

It was Monday yesterday. We were at school.
In short answers the pronunciation is different.

‘Was it hot?’ ‘Yes, it was.’
‘Were you tired?’ ‘Yes, we were.’

3 What is the past of can?

Positive ________ Negative ________

Grammar Reference 6.1 and 6.2 p128

---

Kim _____ you at Charlotte’s party last Saturday?
Max Yes, I _____.
Kim _____ it good?
Max Well, it _____ OK.
Kim _____ there many people?
Max Yes, there _____.
Kim _____ Henry there?
Max No, he ______. And where ______ you? Why ______ you there?
Kim Oh . . . I ______ go because I ______ at Mark’s party! It ______ brilliant!

T 6.6 Listen and check. Listen for the pronunciation of was and were. Practise with a partner.
Four geniuses!

3 The people in the photos were all geniuses. Who are they?
4 Look at these sentences.
   I was born in London in 1973. I could read when I was four.
   My sister couldn’t read until she was seven.

Match lines in A, B, and C and make similar sentences about the four geniuses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozart / born in</td>
<td>Siberia / 1938</td>
<td>paint / one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picasso / born in</td>
<td>Germany / 1879</td>
<td>dance / two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nureyev / born in</td>
<td>Austria / 1756</td>
<td>play the piano / three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Einstein / born in</td>
<td>Spain / 1881</td>
<td>couldn’t speak / eight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Ask and answer questions with a partner about the geniuses.
   When was Mozart born?
   Where was he born?
   How old was he when he could …?

6 Work in groups. Ask and answer questions about you.
   1 Where were you born?
   2 When were you born?
   3 How old were you when you could …?
      • walk
      • talk
      • read
      • swim
      • ride a bike
      • use a computer
      • speak a foreign language

Check it

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.
   1 ☐ I don’t can use a computer.
      ☐ I can’t use a computer.
   2 ☐ Was they at the party?
      ☐ Were they at the party?
   3 ☐ I’m sorry, I can’t go to the party.
      ☐ I’m sorry, I no can go to the party.
   4 ☐ She was no at home.
      ☐ She wasn’t at home.
   5 ☐ He could play chess when he was five.
      ☐ He can play chess when he was five.
   6 ☐ I can to speak English very well.
      ☐ I can speak English very well.
READING AND SPEAKING

Super Kids

1 Look at the children in the photographs. How old are they? What can they do?

2 Work in two groups.
   - **Group A** Read about little Miss Picasso.
   - **Group B** Read about the new Mozart.

3 Answer the questions about Alexandra or Lukas.
   1 How old is she/he?
   2 Why is she/he special?
   3 Where was she/he born?
   4 Where does she/he live now?
   5 Who does she/he live with?
   6 Does she/he go to school?
   7 What could she/he do when she/he was very young?
   8 Does she/he have much free time? Why not?
   9 Is she/he poor?
   10 Where was she/he last year?

4 Find a partner from the other group. Tell your partner about your child, using your answers.

5 What is the same about Alexandra and Lukas? What is different? Discuss with your partner.

- **They are both geniuses.**
- **Alexandra is a painter, and Lukas is a pianist.**

Roleplay

6 Work with a partner.
   - **Student A** is a journalist.
   - **Student B** is Alexandra or Lukas.

Ask and answer questions, using the questions in exercise 3 to help you.

- **Hello, Alexandra! Can I ask you one or two questions?**
- **Of course.**
- **First of all, how old are you?**
- **I’m thirteen.**

---

The New Mozart

Ten-year-old Lukas Vondracek is very shy, but every year he travels the world and meets hundreds of people. Lukas is a brilliant pianist and he gives lots of concerts. Last year he was in Washington, Chicago, and London. He is sometimes called ‘the new Mozart’. He says ‘I’m shy, but I love giving concerts.’

Lukas was born in Opava in the Czech Republic but now he lives with his parents in Vienna, where he practises the piano six hours a day. He goes to school two days a week. Lukas could play the piano when he was two and he could read music before he could read books. Now he can write music, too.

Lukas doesn’t just play the piano, he plays football and ice hockey. He says: ‘Mozart was poor and he couldn’t play football, so I’m not like him at all!’
Little Miss Picasso

Alexandra Nechita is thirteen and she is called 'the new Picasso'. She paints large pictures in cubist style and sells them for between $10,000 and $80,000.

She was born in Romania but now she lives in Los Angeles with her family. She could paint very well when she was only four but her parents couldn’t understand her pictures. Alexandra says: ‘I paint how I feel, sometimes I’m happy and sometimes sad. I can’t stop painting.’ Every day after school she does her homework, plays with her little brother, then paints for two or three hours until bedtime.

Alexandra doesn’t spend her money, she saves it: ‘We were very poor when we were first in America. We couldn’t buy many things, but now I can buy a big house for my family and we can travel the world. Last year we were in London, Paris, and Rome. It was fantastic!’
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Words that sound the same

1. Look at the sentences. What do you notice about these words?
   - I have a black eye.
   - No, he doesn’t know the answer.

2. Find the words in B that have the same pronunciation as the words in A.

   A
   - hear
   - write
   - wear
   - there
   - hour
   - by
   - too
   - know

   B
   - our
   - sea
   - here
   - four
   - I
   - sun
   - where
   - buy
   - no
   - right
   - their

3. Correct the two spelling mistakes in each sentence.
   1. I can here you, but I can’t sea you.
   2. Their are three bedrooms in hour house.
   3. I don’t no wear Jill lives.
   4. My sun lives near the see.
   5. Don’t where that hat, by a new one!
   6. Know, eye can’t come to your party.
   7. You were write. Sally and Peter can’t come four dinner.
   8. There daughter could right when she was three.
   9. I no my answers are write.

4. Look at the phonetic symbols. Write the two words with the same pronunciation.
   1. /nɔʊ/
   2. /sʌn/
   3. /tuː/
   4. /ræt/ 
   5. /hra/
   6. /weər/

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

On the phone

1. When you do not know someone’s telephone number, you can phone Directory Enquiries. In Britain you ring 153 for international numbers. Here are the names and addresses of some people you want to phone.

   WILSON ASSOCIATES
   Nancy Wilson
   302 Erindale Road
   PERTH 6034
   Australia
   Tel:   
   e-mail: n.wilson@connect.com.au

   Franziska Novak
   Karl Marx Allee 99
   10265 BERLIN
   Deutschland
   e-mail: nordk@bz_berlin.de
   Tel/fax:   

   Mauricio Ferreira
   Avenida Vitória 713
   SÃO PAULO – SP
   Brasil
   Tel:   
   Fax:   
   E-mail: ferreira_m@dpert.com.br

   Recorded message  The number you require is   .

2. Work with a partner. Look at the numbers from your teacher. Ask and answer to get the telephone and fax numbers of Franziska and Mauricio.
3 Read the lines below. They are all from telephone conversations.
What do you think the lines before and/or after are? Discuss with a partner.
1 This is Jo.
2 Can I take a message?
3 Great! See you on Sunday at ten, then. Bye!
4 Oh, never mind. Perhaps next time. Bye!
5 No, it isn’t. I’ll just get her.
6 I’ll ring back later.
7 There’s a party at my house on Saturday. Can you come?
8 Can I speak to the manager, please?

4 Complete the conversations with a line from exercise 3.

1 A Hello.
   B Hello. Can I speak to Jo, please?
   A ________.
   B Oh! Hi, Jo. This is Pat. Is Sunday still OK for tennis?
   A Yes, that’s fine.
   B ________!
   A Bye!

2 A Hello.
   B Hello. Is that Liz?
   A ________.
   …
   C Hello, Liz here.
   B Hi, Liz. It’s Tom. Listen! ________?
   C Oh sorry, Tom. I can’t. It’s my sister’s wedding.
   B ________!
   C Bye!

3 A Good morning. Barclays Bank, Watford. How can I help you?
   B Good morning. ________?
   A I’m afraid Mr Smith isn’t in his office at the moment. ________?
   B Don’t worry. ________.
   A All right. Goodbye.
   B Goodbye.

T 6.8 Listen and check. Practise the conversations.
Make similar conversations with your partner.
STarter

When were your grandparents and great-grandparents born? Where were they born? Do you know all their names? What were their jobs? If you know, tell the class.

WHEN I WAS YOUNG
Past Simple – regular verbs

1 T7.1 Read and listen to Mattie Smith’s life now. Complete text A with the verbs you hear.

Mattie Smith is 91 years old. She lives alone in Atlanta, Georgia. She wakes her day at 7.30. First she takes a bath, next she cleans the house, and then she sits outside on her verandah and thinks about her past life. Then she writes poems about it.

B

Mattie was never at school. She lived with her mother and four sisters. She started work when she was eight. She worked in the cotton fields from 6.00 in the morning to 10.00 at night. She couldn’t read or write but she could think, and she created poems in her head.

2 T7.2 Read and listen to text B about Mattie’s life a long time ago.

Grammar Spot

1 Find examples of the past of is and can in text B.
2 Complete the sentence with live in the correct form.
   Now she ________ alone, but when she was a child she ________ with her mother and sisters.
3 Find the Past Simple of start, work, and create in text B.
   How do we form the Past Simple of regular verbs?

Grammar Reference 7.1 p129
3 T 7.3 What is the past form of these verbs? Listen and practise saying them.
look work love learn earn marry die hate want

4 T 7.4 Read and listen to Mattie talking about her past life.
Complete the text, using the Past Simple form of the verbs in exercise 3.

I _______ from 6.00 in the morning until 10.00 at night. Sixteen hours in the cotton fields and I only _______ $2 a day. I sure _______ that job but I _______ the poems in my head. I really _______ to learn to read and write. When I was sixteen I _______ Hubert, and soon there were six children, five sons, then a daughter, Lily. Hubert _______ just before she was born. That was sixty-five years ago. So I _______ after my family alone. There was no time for learning, but my children, they all _______ to read and write – that was important to me. And when did I learn to read and write? I didn’t learn until I was 86, and now I have three books of poems.

5 Complete the questions about Mattie.

1 When _______ she _______ work?
2 Where _______ she _______?
3 Who _______ she _______ with?
4 How many hours _______ she _______?
5 How much _______ she _______?
6 Who _______ she _______?
7 When _______ Hubert _______?
8 When _______ she _______ to read?

When she was eight years old.
In the cotton fields.
Her mother and sisters.
Sixteen hours a day.
$2 a day.
Hubert.
Sixty-five years ago.
She didn’t learn until she was 86.

T 7.5 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

Grammar Reference 7.2 p129
PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Complete the sentences with did, was, or were.

1 Where ______ you born? Where ______ your mother born?
2 When ______ you start school?
3 When ______ you learn to read and write?
4 Who ______ your first teacher?
5 What ______ your favourite subject?
6 Where ______ you live when you ______ a child?
7 ______ you live in a house or a flat?

2 Stand up! Ask two or three students the questions in exercise 1.

3 Tell the class some of the information you learned.

Enrico was born in …
His mother …
He started school …

Pronunciation

4 T 7.6 The -ed ending of regular verbs has three different pronunciations. Listen to the examples. Then put the verbs you hear in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/t/</th>
<th>/d/</th>
<th>/Id/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>worked</td>
<td>lived</td>
<td>started</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRACTICE

When did it happen?

1 Work in small groups. What important dates in the 20th century can you remember? What happened in the world? What happened in your country? Make a list of events. Then make questions to ask the other groups.

When did the First World War begin/end?  When did the first person walk on the moon?

What did you do?

2 Look at these phrases.

last  night  Monday  month  week  yesterday  month
X last evening
X last afternoon

3 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with When did you last … ? Ask another question for more information.

When did you last have a holiday?  Last August.
Where did you go?
To Spain.

• have a holiday  • go to a party
• see a video  • lose something
• go shopping  • write a letter
• give someone a kiss  • get a present
• take a photograph  • have dinner in a restaurant

Tell the class some things you learned about your partner.

Yukio had a holiday last August and she went to Italy.

Check it

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1  □ He bought some new shoes.
□ He buyed some new shoes.
2  □ Where did you go yesterday?
□ Where you went yesterday?
3  □ You see Jane last week?
□ Did you see Jane last week?
4  □ Did she get the job?
□ Did she got the job?
5  □ I went out yesterday evening.
□ I went out last evening.
6  □ He studied French at university.
□ He studied French at university.
7  □ What had you for breakfast?
□ What did you have for breakfast?
8  □ I was in New York the last week.
□ I was in New York last week.
READING AND SPEAKING

Two famous firsts

1 Translate these words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nouns</th>
<th>grocer</th>
<th>slaves</th>
<th>politician</th>
<th>twins</th>
<th>widow (in) tears</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verbs</td>
<td>agree</td>
<td>bomb</td>
<td>grow</td>
<td>fight</td>
<td>own</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Look at the photographs and complete these sentences.

George Washington was the first ________ .
Margaret Thatcher was the first ________ .

What else do you know about these people?

3 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about George Washington.
Group B Read about Margaret Thatcher.

4 Are the sentences true (√) or false (×) about your person? Correct the false sentences.

1 He/She came from a rich family.
2 He/She loved being a politician.
3 He/She worked hard.
4 He/She had a lot of other interests.
5 He/She had a good education.
6 He/She married, but didn’t have any children.
7 He/She was in office for eight years.
8 Finally he/she was tired of politics and resigned.

5 Find a partner from the other group. Compare George Washington and Margaret Thatcher, using your answers.

6 Complete the questions about the other person. Then ask and answer them with your partner.

About George Washington

1 How many jobs did he ... ?
2 When did he ... President?
3 What did he ... doing in his free time?
4 Did George and Martha have any ... ?
5 What ... he build?
6 How long ... he President?

About Margaret Thatcher

7 What ... her father’s job?
8 When did she ... Denis?
9 How many children did they ... ?
10 How much sleep ... she need?
11 When did the terrorists ... her hotel?
12 How long ... she Prime Minister?

What do you think?

Who were famous leaders in your country?
What did they do?
Two Famous Firsts

George Washington (1732–1799)

He was the first President of the United States. He became President in 1789, eight years after the American War of Independence.

His early life
George was born in Virginia. His family owned a big farm and had slaves. George didn’t have much education. During his life he had three jobs: he was a farmer, a soldier, and a politician. He loved the life of a farmer. He grew tobacco and owned horses. He worked hard but he also liked dancing and going to the theatre. In 1759 he married a widow called Martha Custis. They were happy together, but didn’t have any children.

His later life
He was Commander-in-Chief of the army and fought the British in the War of Independence. When the war ended in 1781 he was happy to go back to the farm, but his country wanted him to be President. Finally, in 1789, he became President, and gave his name to the new capital city. He started the building of the White House, but he never lived in it. By 1797 he was tired of politics. He went back to his farm and died there two years later.

Margaret Thatcher (1925– )

She was the first woman prime minister in Europe. She became Prime Minister of Britain in 1979.

Her early life
She was born above a shop in the small English town of Grantham. Her father, Alfred Roberts, was a grocer. He worked very hard for little money. Margaret also worked hard, and she went to Oxford University, where she studied chemistry. In 1951 she married Denis Thatcher, a rich businessman. They had twins, a girl and a boy. The love of her life was politics. She didn’t have much time for other interests. She said she only needed four hours’ sleep a night.

Her later life
She became a politician in 1959, leader of the Conservative Party in 1975, and Prime Minister of Britain four years after that. She had a strong personality. A lot of people were afraid of her, and she was called ‘The Iron Lady’. In 1984 Irish terrorists bombed her hotel, but she survived. She was Prime Minister for eleven years. She finally resigned in 1990, but she didn’t want to, and she was in tears when she left 10 Downing Street.
VOCABULARY AND
PRONUNCIATION

Spelling and silent letters

1 There are many silent letters in English words. Here are some words from the reading texts on p57. Practise saying them.

- bomb /bəm/  - widow /ˈwɪdəʊ/
- hard /haːd/    - fought /fɔːt/ 

Cross out the silent letters in these words.
1 walk  7 work
2 listen 8 war
3 know  9 island
4 write 10 build
5 eight 11 resign
6 farm 12 daughter

T7.9 Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

2 Look at the phonetic spelling of these words from exercise 1. Write the words.
1 /wɔ:k/ ______ work
2 /fuːm/ _______
3 /ˈlɪsən/ _______
4 /bild/ _______
5 /ræt/ _______
6 /ˈdɔːtə/ _______

3 Write the words. They all have silent letters.
1 /bɔːn/ _______
2 /bɔt/ _______
3 /wɔːld/ _______
4 /ˈɑːnsə/ _______
5 /naɪvz/ _______
6 /rɒn/ _______
7 /ˈkeəd/ _______
8 /ˈkrɪsməs/ _______

T7.10 Listen and practise saying the words.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Special occasions

1 Look at the list of days. Which are special? Match the special days with the pictures. Do you have the same customs in your country?
birthday  
Monday  
wedding day  
Christmas Day  
yesterday  
New Year’s Eve  
Easter Day  
tomorrow  
Mother’s Day  
today  
Thanksgiving  
Valentine’s Day  
Friday  
Hallowe’en

2 Complete the conversations. What are the occasions?

1 A Ugh! Work again! I hate _________ mornings!
   B Me, too. Did you have a nice weekend?
   A Yes. It was brilliant.

2 Happy _________ to you.
   Happy _________ to you.
   Happy _________, dear Tommy,
   Happy _________ to you.

3 A Did you get any _________ cards?
   B Yes, I did. Listen to this.
      Roses are red. Violets are blue.
      You are my _________
      And I love you.
   A Oooh-er! Do you know who it’s from?
   B No idea!

4 A Congratulations!
   B Oh … thank you very much.
   A When’s the happy day?
   B Pardon?
   A Your _________ day. When is it?
   B Oh! We’re not sure. Perhaps some time in June.

5 A It’s midnight! Happy _________ everybody!
   B Happy _________!
   C Happy _________!

6 A Thank goodness! It’s _________!
   B Yeah. Have a nice weekend!
   A Same to you.

T 7.11 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

3 T 7.12 Listen and answer.
How long ago?

Past Simple 2 - negatives/ago • Which word is different? • What’s the date?

STARTER

What is the Past Simple of these verbs? Most of them are irregular.

eat  drink  drive  fly  listen to  make  ride  take  watch  wear

FAMOUS INVENTIONS

Past Simple negatives/ago

1 Match the verbs from the Starter with the photographs.

1 Coca-Cola
2 photographs
3 records
4 planes
5 jeans
2 Work in groups. What year was it one hundred years ago? Ask and answer questions about the things in the pictures. What did people do? What didn’t they do?

Did people drive cars one hundred years ago?

Yes, I think they did.

I’m not sure.

No, they didn’t.

3 Tell the class the things you think people did and didn’t do.

We think people drove cars, but they didn’t watch TV.

4 Your teacher knows the exact dates when these things were invented. Ask your teacher about them. Write down the dates. How many years ago was it?

When were cars invented?

In 1893.

That’s … years ago.

---

GRAMMAR SPOT

Write the Past Simple forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Simple</th>
<th>Past Simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I live in London.</td>
<td>I lived in London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He lives in London.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you live in London?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does she live in London?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t live in London.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He doesn’t live in London.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar Reference 8.1 and 8.2  p129
Three inventors

1. **Jeans**
   Two Americans, Jacob Davis and **Levi Strauss**, made the first jeans in 1923. Davis bought cloth from Levi’s shop. He told Levi that he had a special way to make strong trousers for workmen. The first jeans were blue. In 1965 jeans became fashionable for women after they saw them in **Vogue** magazine. In the 1990s, Calvin Klein earned $12.5 million a week from jeans.

2. **Television**
   A Scotsman, **John Logie Baird**, transmitted the first television picture on 25 November, 1905. The first thing on television was a boy who worked in the office next to Baird’s workroom in London. In 1929 Baird sent pictures from London to Glasgow. In 1940 he sent pictures to New York, and also produced the first colour TV pictures.

3. **Aspirin**
   **Felix Hofman**, a 29-year-old chemist who worked for the German company Bayer, invented the drug Aspirin in April 1899. He gave the first aspirin to his father for his arthritis. By 1940 it was the best-selling painkiller in the world, and in 1959 the Apollo astronauts took it to the moon. The Spanish philosopher, José Ortega y Gasset, called the 20th century ‘The Age of Aspirin’.

---

2. **Make these sentences negative. Then give the correct answers.**
   1. Two Germans made the first jeans.
      **Two Germans didn’t make the first jeans. Two Americans made them.**
   2. Davis sold cloth in Levi’s shop.
   3. Women saw pictures of jeans in **She** magazine.
   5. Felix Hofman gave the first aspirin to his mother.
   6. A Spanish philosopher called the 19th century ‘The Age of Aspirin’.

3. **Did you know that?**
   3. **T 8.3** Read and listen to the conversations. Then listen and repeat.
      
      **A** Did you know that Marco Polo brought spaghetti back from China?
      **B** Really? He didn’t! That’s incredible!
      **A** Well, it’s true!

4. **Work with a partner. Look at the lists of more incredible information from your teacher. Have similar conversations.**
**VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION**

**Which word is different?**

1. Which word is different? Why?
   1. orange  apple  chicken  banana
      *Chicken is different because it isn’t a fruit.*
   2. hamburger  sandwich  pizza  recipe
   3. television  dishwasher  vacuum cleaner  washing machine
   4. wrote  kissed  threw  found
   5. fax  e-mail  CD player  mobile phone
   6. brown  green  delicious  blue
   7. face  eye  mouth  leg
   8. talk  speak  chat  laugh
   9. century  clock  season  month
   10. funny  shy  nervous  worried
   11. fall in love  get married  get engaged  go to a party

2. Look at the phonetic spelling of these words from exercise 1. Practise saying them.
   1. /'resəpi/  6. /'wɔrəd/
   2. /tʃæt/  7. /'dɪlərəpi/
   3. /ʃai/  8. /'saːnwɪdʒ/  
   4. /'fæni/  9. /moʊ ˈfɪːn/  
   5. /fəts/  10. /sɛntʃəri/

**T 8.4** Listen and check.

3. Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 1.
   1. A Why didn’t you _________ at my joke?
      B Because it wasn’t very _________ . That’s why!
   2. A Hello. Hello. I can’t hear you. Who is it?
      B It’s me, Jonathon … JONATHON! I’m on my _________ .
      A Oh, Jonathon! Hi! Sorry, I can’t _________ now. I’m in a hurry.
   3. A Good luck in your exams!
      B Oh, thank you. I always get so _________ before exams.
   4. A Mmmmm! Did you make this chocolate cake?
      B I did. Do you like it?
      A Like it? I love it. It’s _________ . Can I have the _________ ?
   5. A Come on, Tommy. Say hello to Auntie Mavis. Don’t be _________ .
      B Hello, Auntie Mavis.

**T 8.5** Listen and check. Practise the conversations.

---

**Time expressions**

5. Make correct time expressions.
   - seven o’clock
   - the morning
   - Saturday
   - in Sunday evening
   - on night
   - at September weekends
   - summer
   - 1994
   - the twentieth century

   - When did you get up?
   - At seven o’clock, three hours ago.
   - When did this term start?
   - In September, two months ago.

7. Tell the class about your day so far. Begin like this.
   I got up at seven o’clock, had breakfast, and left the house at …
LISTENING AND SPEAKING

How did you two meet?

1. Put the sentences in the correct order. There is more than one answer!
   - They got married.
   - They fell in love.
   - Wilma and Carl met at a party.
   - He invited her to meet his parents.
   - They chatted for a long time.
   - They had two children.
   - They kissed.
   - They got engaged.

2. Look at the four people and discuss the questions.

   The people are:
   - **Vincent Banks** from America
   - **Debbie Grant** from England
   - **Per Olafson** from Norway
   - **Rosa Randeiro** from Spain

   1. Who do you think is who? Why?
   2. Who do you think are husband and wife? Why?
   3. How do you think they met?

3. Read the introductions to the stories of how they met. What do you think happened next?

**LOVE ON THE INTERNET**

Nowadays love on the Internet is big business. Millions try to find true love there every day. Per Olafson from Bergen in Norway, and Debbie Grant from Banbury in England, looked for love that way ...

**LOVE IN A BOTTLE**

Fisherman Vincent Banks from Cape Cod in America couldn't find a wife, so he wrote a letter, put it in a bottle and threw it into the sea. Ten years later and five thousand miles away in Spain, Rosa Randeiro found the bottle on the beach ...

64  Unit 8  How long ago?
4 T 8.6 Now listen to them talking. Were your ideas correct?
5 Answer the questions about Per and Debbie, and Vincent and Rosa.
   1. When did they meet?
   2. Why does Debbie like to chat on the Internet?
   3. Where was Vincent’s letter? What did it say?
   4. Why couldn’t Rosa read the letter?
   5. Do both couples have children?
   6. Who says these sentences?
      Write P, D, V, R in the boxes.
      a  [] I’m really quite shy.
      b  [] I find it difficult to talk to people face to face.
      c  [] I stood on something.
      d  [] We chatted on the Internet for a year.
      e  [] We wrote every week for six months.

Speaking
6 Imagine you are one of the people.
   Tell the story of how you met your husband/wife.
7 Look at the questions. Tell a partner about you and your family.
   1. Are you married or do you have a girlfriend/boyfriend? How did you meet?
   2. When did your parents or grandparents meet? Where? How?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

What’s the date?

1 Write the correct word next to the numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fourth</th>
<th>twelfth</th>
<th>sixth</th>
<th>twentieth</th>
<th>second</th>
<th>thirtieth</th>
<th>thirteenth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17th</td>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>13th</td>
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<td>21st</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>3rd</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16th</td>
<td>30th</td>
<td></td>
<td>19th</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T 8.7 Listen and practise saying the ordinals.

2 Ask and answer questions with a partner about the months of the year.

Which is the first month?

January.

We write: 3/4/1999 or 3 April 1999
We say: ‘The third of April, nineteen ninety-nine.’
or ‘April the third, nineteen ninety-nine.’

Notice how we say these years:
1900 nineteen hundred
1905 nineteen oh five
2001 two thousand and one

3 Practise saying these dates:
   1 April  2 March  17 September  19 November  23 June
   29/2/76   19/12/83  3/10/99    31/5/2000  15/7/2004

T 8.8 Listen and check.

4 T 8.9 Listen and write the dates you hear.

5 Ask and answer the questions with your partner.
   1. What’s the date today?
   2. When did this school course start? When does it end?
   3. When’s Christmas Day?
   4. When’s Valentine’s Day?
   5. When’s Mother’s Day this year?
   6. When’s American Independence Day?
   7. What century is it now?
   8. What are the dates of public holidays in your country?
   9. When were you born?
  10. When’s your birthday?
Food you like!

Count and uncount nouns • I like/I’d like • much/many • Food • Polite requests

STARTER

What’s your favourite • fruit? • vegetable? • drink?

Write your answers. Compare them with a partner, then with the class.

FOOD AND DRINK

Count and uncount nouns

1 Match the food and drink with the pictures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tea</td>
<td>apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>oranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wine</td>
<td>bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beer</td>
<td>strawberries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apple juice</td>
<td>peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spaghetti</td>
<td>carrots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoghurt</td>
<td>tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pizza</td>
<td>hamburgers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheese</td>
<td>chips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chocolate</td>
<td>biscuits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Which list in exercise 1 has plural nouns, A or B?
2 Look at the pairs of sentences. What is the difference?
   A Chocolate is delicious.
   B Strawberries are delicious.

Apple juice is good for you. Apples are good for you.

3 Can we count apple juice? Can we count apples?

Grammar Reference 9.1 p130
Listen to Daisy and Tom talking about what they like and don’t like. Tick (✓) the food and drink in the list on p66 that they both like.

Who says these things? Write D or T.

I don’t like wine but I like beer.
I really like apple juice. It’s delicious.
I quite like peas.
I don’t like tomatoes very much.
I don’t like cheese at all.

Talk about the lists of food and drink with a partner. What do you like? What do you quite like? What don’t you like?

I like ... and I’d like ...

Read and listen to the conversation.

A: Would you like some tea or coffee?
B: I’d like a cold drink, please, if that’s OK.
A: Of course. Would you like some orange juice?
B: Yes, please. I’d love some.
A: And would you like a biscuit?
B: No, thanks. Just orange juice is fine.

Look at the sentences. What is the difference?
A
Do you like tea?
I like biscuits.
B
Would you like some tea?
I’d like a biscuit. (I’d = I would)

Which sentences, A or B, mean Do you want/I want . . . ?

Look at these sentences.
I’d like some bananas. (plural noun)
I’d like some mineral water. (uncount noun)

We use some with both plural and uncount nouns.

Look at these questions.
Would you like some chips?
Can I have some tea?
Are there any chips?
Is there any tea?

We use some not any when we request and offer things.
We use any not some in other questions and negatives.

Grammar Reference 9.2 p130

Practise the conversation in exercise 1 with a partner. Then have similar conversations about other food and drink.

Would you like some tea?
No, thanks. I don’t like tea very much.
a or some?

1 Write a, an, or some.
   1 ______ strawberry
   2 ______ fruit
   3 ______ mushroom
   4 ______ bread
   5 ______ milk
   6 ______ meat

   7 ______ apple
   8 ______ rice
   9 ______ money
  10 ______ dollar
  11 ______ notebook
  12 ______ homework

2 Write a, an, or some.

   1 ______ egg

   2 ______ eggs

   3 ______ (cup of) coffee

   4 ______ coffee

   5 ______ cake

   6 ______ cake

   7 ______ ice-cream

   8 ______ ice-cream

Questions and answers

3 Choose Would/Do you like … or I/’d like … to complete the conversations.

   1 [ ] Would you like ______
      [ ] Do you like ______
      No, thanks. I don’t smoke.

   2 [ ] Do you like ______
      [ ] Would you like ______
      Yes. She’s very nice.

   3 [ ] Do you like ______
      [ ] Would you like ______
      Yes, please. Some Coke, please.

   4 Can I help you?
      [ ] Yes, I like ______
      [ ] Yes, I’d like ______
      a book of stamps, please.

   5 What sports do you do?
      [ ] Well, I’d like ______
      [ ] Well, I like ______
      swimming very much.

   6 Excuse me, are you ready to order?
      [ ] Yes, I like ______
      [ ] Yes, I’d like ______
      a steak, please.

   7 T9.3 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

   8 T9.4 Listen to the questions and choose the correct answers.

      1 [ ] I like all sorts of fruit.
         [ ] Yes. I’d like some fruit, please.

      2 [ ] I’d like a book by John Grisham.
         [ ] I like books by John Grisham.

      3 [ ] I’d like a new bike.
         [ ] I like riding my bike.

      4 [ ] I’d like a cat but not a dog.
         [ ] I like cats, but I don’t like dogs.

      5 [ ] I like French wine, especially red wine.
         [ ] We’d like a bottle of French red wine.

      6 [ ] No, thanks. I don’t like ice-cream.
         [ ] I’d like some ice-cream, please.

   9 T9.5 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with your partner.
GOING SHOPPING

some/any, much/many

1 What is there in Miss Potts's shop? Talk about the picture. Use some/any, and not much/not many.

- There's some yoghurt.
- There aren't any carrots.
- There isn't much coffee.
- There aren't many eggs.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 We use many with count nouns in questions and negatives.
   How many eggs are there?
   There aren't many eggs.
2 We use much with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.
   How much coffee is there?
   There isn't much coffee.

Grammar Reference 9.3 p130

2 Ask and answer questions about what there is in the shop with a partner.

- Are there any eggs?
  Yes, there are some, but there aren't many.
- Is there any coffee?
  Yes, there is some, but there isn't much.

3 T 9.6 Look at Barry's shopping list. Listen and tick (✓) the things he buys. Why doesn't he buy the other things?

THINGS TO BUY
Orange juice Cheese Apples
Milk Pizza
Coffee Bread
**PRACTICE**

**much or many?**

1. Complete the questions using *much* or *many*.
   1. How ______ people are there in the room?
   2. How ______ money do you have in your pocket?
   3. How ______ cigarettes do you smoke?
   4. How ______ petrol is there in the car?
   5. How ______ apples do you want?
   6. How ______ wine is there in the fridge?

2. Choose an answer for each question in exercise 1.
   a. A kilo.
   b. There are two bottles.
   c. Ten a day.
   d. Just fifty pence.
   e. Twenty. Nine men and eleven women.
   f. It’s full.

**Check it**

3. Correct the sentences.
   1. How much apples do you want? *X*
      *How many apples do you want?*
   2. I don’t like an ice-cream.
   3. Can I have a bread, please?
   4. I’m hungry. I like a sandwich.
   5. I don’t have many milk left.
   6. I’d like some fruits, please.
   7. How many money do you have?
   8. We have lot of homework today.

**Roleplay**

4. Work with a partner. Make a shopping list each and roleplay conversations between Miss Potts and a customer.

- **Can I help you?**
- **Yes, please. I’d like a/some …**
- **Here you are. Anything else?**
- **Yes. Can I have a/some … ?**
- **That’s …, please.**
- **How much is that?**

**READING AND SPEAKING**

**Food around the world**

1. Which food and drink comes from your country? Which foreign food and drink is popular in your country?

2. Can you identify any places or nationalities in the photographs? What else can you see?

3. Read the text. Write the correct question heading for each paragraph.
   **WHERE DOES OUR FOOD COME FROM?**
   **WHAT DO WE EAT?**
   **HOW DO WE EAT?**

4. Answer the questions.
   1. When did human history start? Was it about 10,000 years ago or was it about 1 million years ago?
   2. Do they eat much rice in the south of China?
   3. Why do the Scandinavians and the Portuguese eat a lot of fish?
   4. Why don’t the Germans eat much fish?
   5. Which countries have many kinds of sausages?
   6. How many courses are there in China?
   7. How do people eat in the Middle East?
   8. Why can we eat strawberries at any time of the year?

**Speaking**

5. Work in small groups and discuss these questions about your country.
   1. What is a typical breakfast?
   2. What does your family have for breakfast?
   3. Is lunch or dinner the main meal of the day?
   4. What is a typical main meal?

**Writing**

6. Write a paragraph about meals in your country.
FOOD AROUND THE WORLD

For 99% of human history, people took their food from the world around them. They ate all that they could find, and then moved on. Then about 10,000 years ago, or for 1% of human history, people learned to farm the land and control their environment.

The kind of food we eat depends on which part of the world we live in, or which part of our country we live in. For example, in the south of China they eat rice, but in the north they eat noodles. In Scandinavia, they eat a lot of herrings, and the Portuguese love sardines. But in central Europe, away from the sea, people don’t eat so much fish, they eat more meat and sausages. In Germany and Poland there are hundreds of different kinds of sausages.

In China there is only one course, all the food is together on the table, and they eat with chopsticks.

In parts of India and the Middle East people use their fingers and bread to pick up the food.

Nowadays it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to the other. We can eat what we like, when we like, at any time of the year. Our bananas come from the Caribbean or Africa; our rice comes from India or the USA; our strawberries come from Chile or Spain. Food is very big business. But people in poor countries are still hungry, and people in rich countries eat too much.
LISTENING AND SPEAKING

My favourite food

1 Look at the photographs of different food. Where is it from? Which do you like?

2 Listen and match each person with their favourite food.

3 Answer these questions about the people.
   Who . . . ?
   • travels a lot
   • likes sweet things
   • had her favourite food on holiday

4 What’s your favourite food? Is it from your country or from another country?
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Polite requests

1 What can you see in the photograph?

2 Match the questions and responses.

Would you like some more carrots?  Black, no sugar, please.
Could you pass the salt, please?   Yes, of course. I'm glad you like it.
Could I have a glass of water, please?  Do you want fizzy or still?
Does anybody want more dessert?  Yes, please. They're delicious.
How would you like your coffee?  Yes, of course. Here you are.
This is delicious! Can you give me the recipe?  Yes, please. I'd love some. It's delicious.
Do you want help with the washing-up?  No, of course not. We have a dishwasher.

T 9.8 Listen and check. Practise the questions and responses with a partner.

3 Complete these requests with Can/Could I . . . ? or Can/Could you . . . ?

1 ____________ have a cheese sandwich, please?  5 ____________ lend me some money, please?
2 ____________ tell me the time, please?  6 ____________ help me with my homework, please?
3 ____________ take me to school?  7 ____________ borrow your dictionary, please?
4 ____________ see the menu, please?

4 Practise the requests with a partner. Give an answer for each request.

Can I have a cheese sandwich, please?  Yes, of course. That's £1.75.

T 9.9 Listen and compare your answers.
Bigger and better!
Comparatives and superlatives • have got • Town and country • Directions 2

STARTER
Work with a partner. Who is taller? Who is older? Tell the class.

I'm taller and older than Maria. She's smaller and younger than me.

CITY LIFE
Comparative adjectives

1 Match an adjective with its opposite.
Which adjectives describe life in the city?
Which describe life in the country?

2 Make sentences comparing life in the city and country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Opposite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modern</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfriendly</td>
<td>safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exciting</td>
<td>boring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The city is cheaper
The country is cheaper and safer than the city.

4 What do you think? Tell the class.

I think it's safer in the country, but the city's more exciting.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Complete these comparatives. What are the rules?
I'm (old) than you.
Your class is (noisy) than my class.
Your car was (expensive) than my car.

2 What are the comparatives of the adjectives in exercise 1?

3 The comparatives of good and bad are irregular. What are they?
good _______ bad _______

Grammar Reference 10.1 p131
PRACTICE

Much more than . . .

1 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the adjectives.

A Life in the country is _________ city life. (slow)
B Yes, the city’s much _________ . (fast)

2 A New York is _________ _________ London. (safe)
B No, it isn’t. New York is much _________ _________ . (dangerous)

3 A Paris is _________ _________ Madrid. (big)
B No, it isn’t! It’s much _________ . (small)

4 A Madrid is _________ _________ Rome. (expensive)
B No, it isn’t. Madrid is much _________ . (cheap)

5 A The buildings in Rome are _________ _________ _________ the buildings in New York. (modern)
B No, they aren’t. They’re much _________ . (old)

6 A The Underground in London is _________ _________ the Metro in Paris. (good)
B No! The Underground is much _________ . (bad)

T 10.2 Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

2 Work with a partner. Compare two towns or cities that you both know. Which do you like better? Why?

COUNTRY LIFE

have got

1 T 10.3 Mel moved to Seacombe, a small country town near the sea. Read and listen to Mel’s conversation with her friend Tara. Complete it with the correct adjectives.

M Why did you leave London? You had a _________ job.
T Yes, but I’ve got a _________ job here.
M And you had a _________ flat in London.
T Well, I’ve got a _________ flat here.
M Really? How many bedrooms has it got?
T Three. And it’s got a garden.
M It’s _________ than my flat in London and it’s _________ .
T But you haven’t got any friends!

M I’ve got a lot of friends here. People are much _________ than in London.
T But the country’s so _________ .
M No, it isn’t. It’s much _________ _________ than London. Seacombe has got shops, a cinema, a theatre, and a park. And the air is _________ and the streets are _________ .
T OK. Everything is _________ ! So when can I visit you?

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Have and have got both express possession. We often use have got in spoken British English.

- I have a dog. = I’ve got a dog. (I’ve = I have)
- He has a car. = He’s got a car. (He’s = He has)
- Do you have a dog? = Have you got a dog?
- Does she have a car? = Has she got a car?
- They don’t have a flat. = They haven’t got a flat.
- It doesn’t have a garden. = It hasn’t got a garden.

2 The past of both have and have got is had.

3 Find examples of have got and had in the conversation.

Grammar Reference 10.2 p131

2 Practise the conversation with a partner.
PRACTICE

have/have got

1 Write the sentences again, using the correct form of have got.
   1 London has a lot of parks.
   2 I don’t have much money.
   3 I have a lot of homework tonight.
   4 Do you have any homework?
   5 Our school has a library, but it doesn’t have any computers.
   6 My parents have a new stereo.
   7 Does your sister have a boyfriend?
   8 I don’t have a problem with this exercise.

I’ve got more than you!

2 Work with a partner. You are both multi-millionaires. Your teacher has more information for you. Ask and answer questions to find out who is richer!

Millionaire A Millionaire B

I’ve got four houses. How many have you got?

Five. I’ve got two in France, one in Miami, one in the Caribbean, and a castle in Scotland.

Well, I’ve got thirty cars!

That’s nothing! I’ve got …

THE WORLD’S BEST HOTELS

Superlative adjectives

1 Read about the three hotels.

Claridge’s
London
- 100 years old
- 292 rooms
- £315–£2,500 a night
- 35 mins Heathrow Airport
- no swimming pool

The Mandalarin Oriental
Hong Kong
- 36 years old
- 542 rooms
- £300–£2,000 a night
- 30 mins Chek Lap Kok Airport
- swimming pool

The Plaza
New York
- 94 years old
- 812 rooms
- £200–£500 a night
- 45 mins Kennedy Airport
- no swimming pool

2 Correct the false sentences. How many correct sentences (✓) are there? What do you notice about them?

1 The Mandarin Oriental is cheaper than the Plaza. ✓
   No, it isn’t. It’s more expensive.

2 The Plaza is the cheapest. ✓

3 Claridge’s is the most expensive hotel.

4 The Mandarin Oriental is older than the Plaza.

5 Claridge’s is the oldest hotel.

6 The Plaza is the biggest hotel.

7 The Mandarin Oriental is smaller than Claridge’s.

8 The Plaza has got a swimming pool.

9 Claridge’s is nearer the airport than the Mandarin.

10 The Mandarin is the nearest to the airport.

11 The Plaza is the furthest from the airport.

3 Which is the best hotel in or near your town? What has it got?
Talking about your class

3 How well do you know the other students in your class? Describe them using these adjectives and others.

| tall | small | old | young | intelligent | funny |

I think Roger is the tallest in the class. He’s taller than Carl.

Maria’s the youngest.

I’m the most intelligent!

4 Write the name of your favourite film star. Read it to the class. Compare the people. Which film star is the most popular in your class?

Check it

5 Tick (√) the correct sentence.

1 □ Yesterday was more hot than today. □ Yesterday was hotter than today.

2 □ She’s taller than her brother. □ She’s taller that her brother.

3 □ I’m the most young in the class. □ I’m the youngest in the class.

4 □ Last week was busier than this week. □ Last week was busier than this week.

5 □ He hasn’t got any sisters. □ He doesn’t got any sisters.

6 □ Do you have any bread? □ Do you got any bread?

7 □ My homework is the baddest in the class. □ My homework is the worst in the class.

8 □ This exercise is the most difficult in the book. □ This exercise is most difficult in the book.
READING AND SPEAKING

Three musical cities

1 T 10.6 Listen to three types of music. What kind of music is it? Which music goes with which city?

   New Orleans    Vienna    Liverpool

2 Where are these cities? What do you know about them? Each sentence is about one of them. Write NO, V, or L.

1 □ Its music, theatre, museums, and parks make it a popular tourist centre.
2 □ It stands on the banks of the Mississippi River.
3 □ It stands on the banks of the River Danube.
4 □ It is an important port for travel to Ireland.
5 □ In 1762, Louis XV gave it to his cousin Carlos of Spain.
6 □ Its university, founded in 1365, is one of the oldest in Europe.
7 □ It became an important trade centre for sugar, spices, and slaves.
8 □ Many Irish immigrants live there.

3 Work in three groups.

Group 1 Read about New Orleans.
Group 2 Read about Vienna.
Group 3 Read about Liverpool.

Which sentences in exercise 2 are about your city?

4 Answer the questions about your city.

1 How many people live there?
2 What is the name of its river?
3 Why is it a tourist centre?
4 What are some important dates in its history?
5 Which famous people lived there?
6 What kind of music is it famous for?
7 What is world famous about the city?
8 Which of these things can you do in the city you read about?
   • go by ship to Ireland
   • see Sigmund Freud's house
   • see a famous carnival
   • walk round the French Quarter
   • listen to a famous orchestra
   • visit the homes of a famous rock group

5 Find partners from the other two groups. Compare the cities, using your answers.

Your home town

6 Write some similar information about your city, town, or village. Tell a partner or the class.
Vienna

Vienna, or Wien in German, is the capital of Austria. It stands on the banks of the River Danube and is the gateway between east and west Europe. Its music, theatre, museums, and parks make it a popular tourist centre. It has a population of over 1,500,000.

Its history

Vienna has a rich history. Its university opened in 1365, and is one of the oldest in Europe. From 1558 to 1806 it was the centre of the Holy Roman Empire and it became an important cultural centre for art and learning in the 18th and 19th centuries. The famous psychiatrist, Sigmund Freud, lived and worked there.

Its music

Vienna was the music capital of the world for many centuries. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, and the Strauss family all came to work here. It is now the home of one of the world’s most famous orchestras, the Vienna Philharmonic. Its State Opera House is also world famous.

Liverpool

Liverpool is Britain’s second biggest port, after London. It stands on the banks of the River Mersey in north-west England. It is an important passenger port for travel to Ireland and many Irish immigrants live there. It has a population of nearly 500,000.

Its history

King John named Liverpool in 1207. The city grew bigger in the 18th century, when it became an important trade centre for sugar, spices, and slaves between Africa, Britain, the Americas, and the West Indies.

Its music

Liverpool’s most famous musicians are the Beatles. In the 1960s this British rock group was popular all over the world. They had 30 top ten hits. They were all born in Liverpool and started the group there in 1959. They first played at a night club called the Cavern and then travelled the world. One of them, Paul McCartney, is now the richest musician in the world. Many tourists visit Liverpool to see the homes of the Beatles.
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Town and country words

1 Find these words in the picture. Which things do you usually find in towns? Which in the country? Which in both? Put the words into the correct columns.

wood park museum church cathedral farm bridge car park port factory field theatre
night club lake village hill mountain cottage building river bank tractor

2 Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 1.

1 Everest is the highest _______ in the world.
2 The Golden Gate _______ in San Francisco is the longest _______ in the USA.
3 The Caspian Sea isn’t a sea, it’s the largest _______ in the world.
4 Rotterdam is the busiest _______ in Europe. Ships from all over the world stop there.
5 The Empire State _______ in New York was the tallest _______ in the world for over 40 years.
6 A church is much smaller than a _______.

3 Write these words from exercise 1.

/wud/ _______ /ˈɔːtətə/ _______ /ˈfektəri/ _______ /ˈkrətədʒ/ _______ /ˈvɪldʒ/ _______ /ˈfɪld/ _______ /ˈtʃɔtʃədʒ/ _______

T 10.7 Listen and repeat.

4 Do you prefer the town or the country? Divide into two groups. Play the game. Which group can continue the longest?

Group 1 A walk in the country
Continue one after the other.
S1 I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm.
S2 I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm and some cows.
S3 I went for …

Group 2 A walk in the town
Continue one after the other.
S1 I went for a walk in the town and I saw some shops.
S2 I went for a walk in the town and I saw some shops and a cathedral.
S3 I went for …
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Directions 2

1 10.8 Listen to the directions to the lake. Mark the route on the map. Then fill in the gaps.
‘Drive ________ Park Road and turn _________. Go ________ the bridge and _________ the pub. Turn ________ up the hill, then drive ________ the hill to the river. ________ after the farm and the lake is ________ right. It takes twenty minutes.’

2 10.9 Complete the text with the prepositions. Listen to Norman talking about his drive in the country. Check your answers.

along  down  into  out of  over  past  through  under  up

NORMAN’S DRIVE IN THE COUNTRY

Norman drove ______ the garage,
_____ the road, and ______ the bridge.

Then he drove ______ the pub,
_____ the hill, and ______ the hill.

Next he drove ______ the river,
_____ the hedge, and ______ the lake!

3 Cover the text. Look at the pictures and tell Norman’s story.

4 Work with a partner. Student A Think of a place near your school. Give your partner directions, but don’t say what the place is!
Student B Listen to the directions. Where are you?
11 Looking good!

1 Look around the classroom. Can you see any of these clothes?

- hat  coat  jumper  shirt  T-shirt  dress  skirt  jacket
- suit  trousers  jeans  shorts  shoes  trainers  boots

2 What are you wearing?
    What is your teacher wearing?
    Tell the class.

- I'm wearing blue jeans and a white T-shirt.
- You're wearing a dress.

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Present Continuous

1 Look at the photographs. Describe the people.

Who . . . ?
- is tall  - isn't very tall  - is pretty  - good-looking  - handsome

Who's got . . . ?
- long  - short  - dark  - grey
- hair   - blue  brown  - eyes

- Becca's got dark hair and brown eyes.

2 What are they doing?

Who . . . ?
- is smiling  - is cooking
- is talking  - is standing up
- is writing  - is playing
- is laughing  - is running
- is eating  - is sitting down

- Jane's smiling.
- Angela's running.

3 What are they wearing?

- Rudi's wearing a brown T-shirt.
**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1. *Am/is/are + adjective* describes people and things.
   - She *is* young/tall/pretty.
2. *Am/is/are + verb + -ing* describes activities happening *now*.
   - Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He/She</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>learning English.</td>
<td>sitting in a classroom.</td>
<td>listening to the teacher.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the Present Continuous tense. What are the questions and the negatives?

3. What is the difference between these sentences?
   - He *speaks* Spanish.
   - He’s *speaking* Spanish.

[Grammar Reference 11.1 and 11.2  p132]

**PRACTICE**

**Who is it?**

1. Work with a partner.
   - **Student A** Choose someone in the classroom, but don’t say who.
   - **Student B** Ask Yes/No questions to find out who it is!

   - *Is it a girl?*  
   - *Yes, it is.*
   - *Is she sitting near the window?*  
   - *No, she isn’t.*
   - *Has she got fair hair?*  
   - *No, she hasn’t.*

2. Write sentences that are true for you at the moment.
   - 1. I’m *wearing* a jacket
   - I’m *not wearing* a jacket, I’m *wearing* a jumper.
   - 2. I’m *wearing* jeans
   - 3. I’m *standing up*
   - 4. I’m *looking out of the window*
   - 5. It’s *raining*
   - 6. teacher/writing
   - 7. We’re *working hard*
   - 8. I’m *chewing gum*

Tell a partner about yourself.
Who's at the party?

3  **T 11.1** Oliver is at Monica's party, but he doesn't know anyone. Monica is telling him about the other guests. Listen and write the names above the people.

4  Listen again and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Continuous</th>
<th>Present Simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>He works in LA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandy</td>
<td>He's sitting down and he's talking to Mandy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiona</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roz and Sam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5  Work with a partner. Look at the pictures of a party from your teacher. Don't show your picture! There are ten differences. Talk about the pictures to find them.

A DAY IN THE PARK

Whose is it?

1  Find these things in the picture.

- a baseball cap
- a bike
- a football
- roller blades
- trainers
- a dog
- sunglasses
- a radio
- a skateboard
- an umbrella
- flowers

2  **T 11.2** Listen to the questions. Complete the answers with *his*, *hers*, or *theirs*.

1  Whose is the baseball cap?  It's ____.
2  Whose are the roller blades?  They're ____.
3  Whose is the dog?  It's ____.

Practise the questions and answers with a partner. Then ask about the other things in exercise 1.

3  Give something of yours to the teacher. Ask and answer questions about the objects. Use these possessive pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mine</th>
<th>yours</th>
<th>his</th>
<th>hers</th>
<th>ours</th>
<th>theirs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Whose jacket is this?  It's Ela's.  It's hers.
- Is it yours, Ela?  Yes, it's mine.
PRACTICE

who’s or whose?

1 Choose the correct word. Compare your answers with a partner.
   1 I like your / yours house.
   2 Ours / Our house is smaller than their / theirs.
   3 And their / theirs garden is bigger than our / ours, too.
   4 My / Mine children are older than her / hers.
   5 Whose / Who’s talking to your / yours sister?
   6 This book isn’t my / mine. Is it your / yours?
   7 ‘Whose / Who’s dictionary is this?’ ‘It’s his / him.’
   8 ‘Whose / Who’s going to the party tonight?’ ‘I’m not.’
   9 ‘Whose / Who’s dog is running round our / ours garden?’

2 T 11.3 Listen to the sentences.
   If the word is Whose? shout 1! If the word is Who’s? shout 2!

What a mess!

3 T 11.4 The house is in a mess!
   Complete the conversation.
   Listen and check.

   A _______ is this tennis racket?
   B It’s _______
   A What’s it doing here?
   B I’m _______ tennis this afternoon.

The Present Continuous can also describe activities
happening in the near future.
I’m playing tennis this afternoon.
We’re having pizza for dinner tonight.

4 Make more conversations with a partner.
   1 these football boots? / John’s / playing football later
   2 these ballet shoes? / Mary’s / going dancing tonight
   3 this suitcase? / mine / going on holiday tomorrow
   4 this coat? / Jane’s / going for a walk soon
   5 this plane ticket? / Jo’s / flying to Rome this afternoon
   6 all these glasses? / ours / having a party tonight

Check it

5 Correct the sentences.
   1 Alice is tall and she’s got long, black hairs.
   2 Who’s boots are these?
   3 I’m wearing a jeans.
   4 Look at Roger. He stands next to Jeremy.
   5 He’s work in a bank. He’s the manager.
   6 What is drinking Suzie?
   7 Whose that man in the garden?
   8 Where you going tonight?
   9 What you do after school today?
LISTENING AND SPEAKING
What a wonderful world!

1 Look out of the window. What can you see?
Buildings? Hills? Fields? Can you see any people?
What are they doing? Describe the scene.

2 These words often go together. Match them.
Can you see any of them in the photos?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shake</th>
<th>clouds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>babies</td>
<td>roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunny</td>
<td>hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starry</td>
<td>trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flowers</td>
<td>of the rainbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colours</td>
<td>skies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Read the song by Louis Armstrong.
Can you complete any of the lines?
Many of the words are from exercise 2.

4 **T 11.5** Listen and complete the song.

What do you think?

Make a list of things that you think are wonderful in the world. Compare your list with a partner.
What a Wonderful World

I see ___ of green
red ___ too
I see them ___ for me and you
and I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
I see ___ of blue
and ___ of white
the bright ___ day
and the dark ___ night
and I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
The ___ of the rainbow
so pretty in the sky
are also on the ___
of the people going by.
I see friends shaking ___
saying, ‘How do you do?’
They’re really saying
‘I ___ you.’
I hear ___ cry
I watch them grow.
They'll ___ much more
than you'll ever know
and I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
Yes, I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION
Words that rhyme

1 Match the words that rhyme.

red
hat
kissed
green
laugh
whose
short

list
mean
shoes
said
that
bought
half

white
near
they
hair
rose
ours

beer
wear
night
knows
flowers
pay

2 Write two of the words on each line according to the sound.

Vowels
1 /e/  red  said  5 /ə:/  
2 /æ/  
3 /t/  
4 /i:/  

Diphthongs
1 /aɪ/  white  
2 /ɔi/  
3 /ɛi/  

T 11.6 Listen and check.

3 Can you add any more words to the lists? Practise saying the words in rhyming pairs.

Tongue twisters

4 T 11.7 Tongue twisters are sentences that are difficult to say. They are good pronunciation practice. Listen, then try saying these quickly to a partner.

1 Four fine fresh fish for you
2 Six silly sisters selling shiny shoes
3 If a dog chews shoes, whose shoes does he choose?

4 I’m looking back, To see if she’s looking back, To see if I’m looking back, To see if she’s looking back at me!

5 Choose two tongue twisters and learn them. Say them to the class.

88  Unit 11  •  Looking good!
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
In a clothes shop

1 Read the lines of conversation in a clothes shop. Who says them, the customer or the shop assistant? Write C or SA.

a  ☐ Can I help you? SA
b  ☐ Oh yes, I like that one much better. Can I try it on? ☒
c  ☐ £39.99. How do you want to pay?
d  ☐ Yes, please. I’m looking for a shirt to go with my new suit.
e  ☐ Blue.
f  ☐ Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.
g  ☐ OK. I’ll take the white. How much is it?
h  ☐ Can I pay by credit card?
i  ☐ What colour are you looking for?
j  ☐ No, it isn’t the right blue.
k  ☐ No, it’s a bit too big. Have you got a smaller size?
l  ☐ That’s the last blue one we’ve got, I’m afraid. But we’ve got it in white.
m  ☐ Well, what about this one? It’s a bit darker blue.
n  ☐ What about this one? Do you like this?
o  ☐ Is the size OK?
p  ☐ Credit card’s fine. Thank you very much.

2 Can you match any lines?

Can I help you?

Yes, please. I’m looking for a shirt to go with my new suit.

What about this one?
Do you like this?

No, it’s not the right blue.

3 Work with a partner and put all the lines in the correct order.

T11.8 Listen and check.

4 Practise the conversation with your partner. Make more conversations in a clothes shop. Buy some different clothes.
1 How many sentences can you make?

1 I'm going to Florida soon.
2 when I was a student.
3 next month.
4 in a year's time.
5 two years ago.
6 when I retire.

2 Make similar true sentences about you. Tell the class.

---

**FUTURE PLANS**

**going to**

1 Rosie and her teacher Miss Bishop both have plans for the future. Read their future plans. Which do you think are Rosie’s? Which are Miss Bishop’s? Write R or MB.

1 **R** I’m going to be a ballet dancer.
2 I’m going to travel all over the world.
3 I’m going to learn Russian.
4 I’m going to learn to drive.
5 I’m going to open a school.
6 I’m not going to marry until I’m thirty-five.
7 I’m not going to wear skirts and blouses.
8 I’m going to wear jeans and T-shirts all the time.
9 I’m going to write a book.
10 I’m going to become a TV star.

**T 12.1** Listen and check. Were you correct?

2 Talk first about Rosie, then about Miss Bishop. Use the ideas in exercise 1.

Rosie’s going to be a ballet dancer.

She’s going to …

She isn’t going to …

Which two plans are the same for both of them?

They’re both going to …
3 T 12.2 Listen and repeat the questions and answers about Rosie.

Is she going to be a ballet dancer? Yes, she is.

What’s she going to do? Travel all over the world.

PRACTICE

Questions about Rosie

1 With a partner, make more questions about Rosie. Then match them with an answer.

Questions
1 Why/she/learn French and Russian?
2 When/mary?
3 How many children/have?
4 How long/work?
5 What/teach?

Answers
a Until she’s seventy-five.
b Two.
c Dancing.
d Not until she’s thirty-five.
e Because she wants to dance in Paris and Moscow.

2 T 12.3 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers with your partner.

Questions about you

3 Are you going to do any of these things after the lesson? Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

1 watch TV

Are you going to watch TV?

Yes, I am./No, I’m not.

2 have a coffee
3 catch a bus
4 eat in a restaurant
5 meet some friends
6 cook a meal
7 go shopping
8 wash your hair
9 do your homework

4 Tell the class some of the things you and your partner are or are not going to do.

We’re both going to have coffee.

I’m going to catch a bus, but Anna isn’t. She’s going to walk home.
I'm going to sneeze!

We also use going to when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the future.

What is going to happen? Use these verbs.

have sneeze win jump be late kiss rain fall

1. It
2. You
3. I
4. They
5. She
6. He
7. He
8. They

1 Match a country or a city with an activity. What can you see in the photographs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>visit the pyramids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>fly over the Grand Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>see Mount Fuji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>see the tulips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>walk along the Great Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>watch flamenco dancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>take photographs of the lions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>sunbathe on Copacabana beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the USA</td>
<td>walk in Red Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio</td>
<td>visit the Taj Mahal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Miss Bishop is going to visit all these countries. She is telling her friend, Harold, about her plans. Read their conversation and complete the last sentence.

Miss Bishop: First I'm going to Holland.
Harold: Why?
Miss Bishop: To see the tulips, of course!
Harold: Oh yes! How wonderful! Where are you going after that?
Miss Bishop: Well, then I'm going to Spain to ...

T 12.4 Listen and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 With the verbs to go and to come, we usually use the Present Continuous for future plans.

- I'm going to Holland tomorrow.
- She's coming this evening.

2 Do these sentences mean the same?

- I'm going to Holland to see the tulips.
- I'm going to Holland because I want to see the tulips.

The infinitive can tell us why something happens.

I'm going to America to learn English.

Grammar Reference 12.2 p133
PRACTICE

Roleplay

1 Work with a partner. **Student A** is Harold, **Student B** is Miss Bishop. Ask and answer questions about the places.

**Harold** Why are you going to Holland?

**Miss Bishop** To see the tulips, of course!

**Harold** How wonderful!

2 Talk about Miss Bishop’s journey. Use first, then, next, after that.

First she’s going to Holland to see the tulips. Then she’s …

**Why and When?**

3 Write down the names of some places you went to in the past. Ask and answer questions about the places with a partner.

**Why did you go to England?**

**To learn English.**

**When did you go?**

**Two years ago.**

**Why did you go to Melbourne?**

**To visit my cousins.**

**When did you go?**

**Last year.**

Tell the class about your partner.

4 Write down the names of some places you are going to in the **future** and do the same.

**Why are you going to Paris?**

**To go shopping.**

**When are you going?**

**In two weeks’ time.**

Check it

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1 □ Is going to rain.
   □ It’s going to rain.

2 □ Do you wash your hair this evening?
   □ Are you going to wash your hair this evening?

3 □ She’s going to have a baby.
   □ She’s going to has a baby.

4 □ I’m going to the Post Office to buy some stamps.
   □ I’m going to the Post Office for buy some stamps.

5 □ I’m going home early this evening.
   □ I’m go home early this evening.

6 □ I opened the window to get some fresh air.
   □ I opened the window for to get some fresh air.
1. Match a verb with a noun or phrase.

- have sick
- win an accident
- feel in water
- float top marks
- get a race

2. Which of these sports do you think is the most dangerous? Put them in order 1–6. 1 is the most dangerous. Compare your ideas with a partner and then the class.

- skiing
- football
- motor racing
- windsurfing
- golf
- sky-diving

3. Look at the photos of Clem Quinn and Sue Glass. Which of their sports would you most like to try? Why?

Work in two groups.

**Group A** Read about Clem. **Group B** Read about Sue.

Answer the questions about your person. Check your answers with your group.

1. What happened when he/she was a child?
2. What job did he/she do when he/she grew up?
3. How did he/she become interested in the sport?
4. Why does he/she like the sport?
5. Does he/she think it is a dangerous sport?
6. Does he/she teach the sport?
7. What are his/her future plans?
8. When is he/she going to stop doing it?
9. These numbers are in your text. What do they refer to?
   5 6 20 100

4. Work with a partner from the other group. Compare Clem and Sue, using your answers.

**Interviews**

1. **Group A** You are Clem. Make questions about Sue.
   1. Why not like driving?
   2. Why/Julian Swayland take you to Brands Hatch?
   3. Why/do well on the motor racing course?
   4. Why/stop motor racing?
   5. What/do next year?

2. **Group B** You are Sue. Make questions about Clem.
   1. What/do when you were five?
   2. When/do your first parachute jump?
   3. Why/move to the country?
   4. Why/love sky-diving?
   5. What/do next July?

2. Work with a partner from the other group. Interview each other.

---

**SKY-DIVER**

**Clem Quinn** was always interested in flying. When he was five, he tried to fly by jumping off the garden shed with a golf umbrella, but when he grew up he didn’t become a pilot, he became a taxi driver. Then 20 years ago he did a parachute jump and loved it. He decided that being a taxi driver in London was a lot more dangerous than jumping out of a plane, so he moved to the country to learn parachute jumping and sky-diving. He is now a full-time teacher of sky-diving. He says:

‘I love sky-diving because the world looks so good – blue sky, green fields, white clouds. You float through the air, it’s like floating in water. You can see forever, all the way to the French coast. The views are fantastic. You can forget all your worries. People think it’s dangerous but it’s very safe. Football is much more dangerous. Footballers often have accidents. When did you last hear of a sky-diving accident? Next July I’m going to do a sky-dive with 100 people from six planes. That’s a record. I’m never going to retire, I’m going to jump out of planes until I’m an old man.’
Sue Glass had a car accident when she was eight so she didn’t like driving. When she grew up this was a problem, because she got a job with a car company. Then six years ago she met Julian Swayland, a racing driver, and she told him she was afraid of cars. He wanted to help, so he took her to Brands Hatch, a Grand Prix racing circuit. He drove her round corners at 100 mph and she loved it. Then she heard about a special motor racing course. She did the course with five men and was amazed when she got top marks. She says:

‘I think I did well because I listened to everything the teacher said. I needed to because I was so afraid. The men often didn’t listen. The best moment was my first championship race. I didn’t win but I came fourth. I beat 20 men. I love the excitement of motor racing but it’s a dangerous sport and I’m always very frightened. In fact I stopped doing it a year ago, because I got so nervous before each race, I felt really sick. I’m not going to race again, I’m going to teach other people to drive. I’m going to open a driving school next year.’
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

The weather

1 Match the words and symbols.

sunny  rainy  windy  snowy  cloudy  foggy

Which symbols can the following adjectives go with?
hot  warm  cold  cool  wet  dry

2  T 12.6 Listen and complete the answers.
‘What’s the weather like today?’ ‘It’s _______ and _______’.
‘What was it like yesterday?’ ‘Oh, it was _______ and _______’.
‘What’s it going to be like tomorrow?’ ‘I think it’s going to be _______’.

! The question What . . . like? asks for a description.
What’s the weather like? = Tell me about the weather.

Practise the questions and answers. Ask and answer about the weather where you are today, yesterday, and tomorrow.

3 Work with a partner. Find out about the weather round the world yesterday.
Student A Look at the information on this page.
Student B Look at the information from your teacher.

Ask and answer questions to complete the information.

WORLD WEATHER: NOON YESTERDAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxor</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Sn</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oslo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S = sunny  C = cloudy  fg = foggy  R = rainy  Sn = snowy

4 Which city was the hottest? Which was the coldest?
Which month do you think it is?
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Making suggestions

1 Make a list of things you can do in good weather and things you can do in bad weather. Compare your list with a partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good weather</th>
<th>Bad weather</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go to the beach</td>
<td>watch TV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 T 12.7 Read and listen to the beginning of two conversations. Complete B’s suggestions.

1 A It’s a lovely day! What shall we do? B Let’s ________ !
2 A It’s raining again! What shall we do? B Let’s ________ and ________ .

1 We use shall to ask for and make suggestions.
What shall we do?
Shall we go swimming? = I suggest that we go swimming.

2 We use Let’s to make a suggestion for everyone.
Let’s go! = I suggest that we all go. (Let’s = Let us)
Let’s have a pizza!

3 Match these lines with the two conversations in exercise 2. Put them in the correct order to complete the conversations.

Well, let’s go to the beach. 
OK. Which film do you want to see? 
Oh no! It’s too hot to play tennis. 
Oh no! We watched a video last night. 
OK. I’ll get my swimming costume. 
Well, let’s go to the cinema.

T 12.8 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with your partner.

4 Have more conversations suggesting what to do when the weather is good or bad. Use your lists of activities in exercise 1 to help you.
A QUIZ

Question words

1 Work in groups and answer the quiz.
2 Listen and check your answers. Listen carefully to the intonation of the questions.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Underline all the question words in the quiz.
2 Make two questions for each of these statements, one with a question word and one without.
   I live in London. (where)
   'Where do you live?' 'In London.'
   'Do you live in London?' 'Yes, I do.'
1 She's wearing jeans. (what)
2 She works in the bank. (where)
3 He's leaving tomorrow. (when)
4 I visited my aunt. (who)
5 We came by taxi. (how)
6 They're going to have a party. (why)
3 What are the short answers to the questions?

3 In groups, write some general knowledge questions. Ask the class!
**PRACTICE**

### Questions and answers

1. Look at the question words in **A** and the answers in **C**. Choose the correct question from **B**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A</strong></th>
<th><strong>B</strong></th>
<th><strong>C</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>did you buy?</td>
<td>To the shops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>did you go?</td>
<td>A new jacket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>did you go with?</td>
<td>This morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>did you pay?</td>
<td>A friend from work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td></td>
<td>To buy some new clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which one</td>
<td></td>
<td>The black, leather one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td></td>
<td>We drove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much</td>
<td></td>
<td>£120.99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many</td>
<td></td>
<td>Only one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Listening and pronunciation

2. **T 13.2** Tick (✔) the sentence you hear.

   1. [ ] Where do you want to go?
      [ ] Why do you want to go?
   2. [ ] How is she?
      [ ] Who is she?
   3. [ ] Where’s he staying?
      [ ] Where’s she staying?
   4. [ ] Why did they come?
      [ ] Why didn’t they come?
   5. [ ] How old was she?
      [ ] How old is she?
   6. [ ] Does he play the guitar?
      [ ] Did he play the guitar?
   7. [ ] Where did you go at the weekend?
      [ ] Where do you go at the weekend?

### Asking about you

3. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

   1. like learning do English you?
   2. do you night what did last?
   3. languages mother many does how your speak?
   4. last go you shopping did when?
   5. football which you do team support?
   6. come car today school by you to did?
   7. much do weigh you how?
   8. usually who sit you do next class in to?
   9. English want learn to you do why?

4. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.
DO IT CAREFULLY!
Adverbs and adjectives

1 Are the words in italics adjectives or adverbs?
1 Smoking is a bad habit.
The team played badly and lost the match.
2 Please listen carefully.
Jane’s a careful driver.
3 The homework was easy.
Peter’s very good at tennis. He won the game easily.
4 I know the Prime Minister well.
My husband’s a good cook.
5 It’s a hard life.
Teachers work hard and don’t earn much money.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS

1 Put the adjective in brackets in the correct place in the sentence. Where necessary, change the adjective to an adverb.
1 We had a holiday in Spain, but unfortunately we had weather. (terrible)
2 Maria dances. (good)
3 When I saw the accident, I phoned the police. (immediate)
4 Don’t worry. Justin is a driver. (careful)
5 Jean-Pierre is a Frenchman. He loves food, wine, and rugby. (typical)
6 Please speak. I can’t understand you. (slow)
7 We had a test today. (easy)
8 We all passed. (easy)
9 You speak English. (good)

TELLING A STORY

2 Complete these sentences in a suitable way.
1 It started to rain. Fortunately …
2 Peter invited me to his party. Unfortunately …
3 I was fast asleep when suddenly …
4 I saw a man with a gun outside the bank. Immediately …

3 T 13.3 Look at the picture and listen to a man describing what happened to him in the middle of the night. Number the adverbs in the order you hear them.

- quickly
- quietly
- slowly
- immediately
- carefully
- suddenly
- fortunately
- really

4 Work with a partner and tell the story again. Use the order of the adverbs to help you.

CHECK IT

5 Each sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct it.
1 Where does live Anna’s sister?
2 The children came into the classroom noisyly.
3 What means whistle?
4 I always work hardly.
5 Do you can help me, please?
6 When is going Peter on holiday?
1 Match the feelings to the pictures.

bored  tired  worried  excited  annoyed  interested

1

2

3

4

2 Match the feelings and reasons to make sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feelings</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I am       | I’m going on holiday tomorrow.  
             | we have a good teacher.  
             | I worked very hard today.  
             | I can’t find my keys.  
             | I have nothing to do.  
             | I want to go to the party but I can’t.  |
| bored      |                                             |
| tired      |                                             |
| worried    |                                             |
| excited    |                                             |
| annoyed    |                                             |
| interested |                                             |

3 Complete each sentence with the correct adjective.

1 excited, exciting
   Life in New York is very …  
   The football fans were very …

2 tired, tiring
   The marathon runners were very …  
   That game of tennis was very …

3 annoyed, annoying
   The child’s behaviour was really …  
   The teacher was … when nobody did the homework.

4 worried, worrying
   The news is very …  
   Everybody was very … when they heard the news.

4 Answer your teacher’s questions using adjectives from exercises 1 and 2.

Did you like doing exercise 2?
How did you feel?

No, we didn’t. It was very boring!
Very bored!

Some adjectives can end in both -ed and -ing.
   The book was interesting.
   I was interested in the book.
   The lesson was boring.
   The students were bored.
Think about when you were a small child. Did your parents tell you stories? Which was your favourite story? Tell the class.

Look at the first picture. Who do you think the people on the train are? Do they know each other?

Read and listen to part one of the story.

Answer the questions.
1. Who are the people on the train?
2. What does Cyril ask questions about?
3. Why does the aunt tell the children a story?
4. What is the story about?
5. Do the children like the story?
6. Why does the young man start speaking?
7. Which of these adjectives best describe the people? Write them in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>quiet</th>
<th>noisy</th>
<th>badly-behaved</th>
<th>tired</th>
<th>worried</th>
<th>bored</th>
<th>boring</th>
<th>annoyed</th>
<th>annoying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The aunt

The children

The young man

The people on the train were hot and tired. A tall young man sat next to three small children and their aunt. The aunt and the children talked. When the aunt spoke she always began with 'Don’t …?' When the children spoke they always began with ‘Why …?’ The young man said nothing.

The small boy whistled loudly. ‘Don’t do that, Cyril,’ said his aunt. Cyril stood up and looked out of the window at the countryside.

‘Why is that man taking those sheep out of that field?’ he asked.

‘Perhaps he’s taking them to another field where there’s more grass,’ said the aunt.

‘But there’s lots of grass in that field. Why can’t the sheep stay there?’
'Perhaps the grass in the other field is better.'
'Why is it better?'
The young man looked annoyed.
'Oh dear,' thought the aunt, 'he doesn't like children.'
'Sit down quietly, Cyril. Now, listen, I'm going to tell you all a story.'

The children looked bored but they listened. The story was very boring indeed. It was about a very beautiful little girl, who worked hard and behaved beautifully. Everybody loved her. One day she fell into a lake and everyone in the village ran to save her.

'Why did they save her?' asked the bigger girl.
'Because she was so good,' said the aunt.
'But that's stupid,' said the girl. 'When people fall into lakes, it doesn't matter if they're good or bad, you run to save them.'
'You're right,' said the young man, speaking for the first time. 'That's a ridiculous story.'
'Well, perhaps you would like to tell a story,' said the aunt coldly.
'OK,' said the man. The children looked interested and he began.
The tale of horribly good Bertha

'Once upon a time, a long time ago there was a little girl called Bertha. She was always well behaved and worked hard at school to please her parents and her teachers. She was never late, never dirty or untidy, never rude, and she never told lies.'

The children on the train began to look bored. 'Was she pretty?' asked the smaller girl. 'No,' said the young man. 'She wasn't pretty at all. She was just horribly good. Bertha was so good that she won three gold medals. One said Never late, one said Always polite, and the third said Best Child in the World.'

'Yuk!' said the three children.

'Anyway,' said the young man, 'Bertha was so good that the king invited her to his palace. So she put on her best clean white dress and she pinned her three medals to the front and she walked through the woods to the king's palace. But in the woods there lived a big hungry wolf. He saw Bertha's lovely white dress through the trees and he heard the medals clinking together as she walked.'

'Aha!' thought the wolf. 'Lunch!' And he started to move quickly but quietly through the trees towards Bertha.'

'Oh, no!' cried the children. 'Is he going to eat Bertha?'

'Yes, of course,' answered the young man. 'Bertha tried to run away but she couldn't run fast because the medals were so heavy. The wolf caught her easily and he ate everything, every bit of Bertha, except her three medals.'

'That's a terrible story,' said the aunt. 'No it isn't,' shouted the children. 'It's the best story ever!' 'Ah,' said the young man, 'the train's stopping. It's my station.'

7 Answer the questions.
1 What is the same and what is different in the aunt's story and the young man's story?
2 Does the aunt like the young man's story? Why/Why not?
3 Do the children like the story? Why/Why not?
4 Which of these do you think is the moral of Bertha's story?
   - It pays to be good.
   - It never pays to be good.
   - It doesn't always pay to be good.

8 Tell the story of Bertha. Use the pictures in exercise 5 on p103 to help you.

Language work

1 Put some adjectives and adverbs from the story of Bertha into the correct box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2 Write questions about Bertha's story using these question words. Ask and answer the questions across the class.

when  how many  what  why  where  how

When did the story take place?  A long time ago.
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Catching a train

1 Ann is phoning to find out the times of trains to Bristol.
   T 13.6 Listen and write in the arrival times.

   Notice we often use the twenty-four hour clock for timetables.
   7.00 in the morning = 0700 (oh seven hundred hours)

2 T 13.7 Ann is at Oxford Station. Listen and complete the conversation. Then practise with a partner.
   A Good morning, (1) _______ the times of trains (2) _______ Bristol (3) _______ Oxford, please?
   B Afternoon, evening? When (4) _______ ?
   A About five o’clock this afternoon.
   B About (5) _______ . Right. Let’s have a look.
      There’s a train that (6) _______ 5.28, then there isn’t (7) _______ until 6.50.
   A And (8) _______ get in?
   B The 5.28 gets into Oxford at 6.54 and the 6.50 (9) _______ .
   A Thanks a lot.

3 Ann goes to the ticket office. Put the lines of the conversation in the correct order.
   ☐ A Hello. A return to Bristol, please.
   ☐ A A day return.
   ☐ A How do you want to pay?
   ☐ A OK, thanks very much. Goodbye.
   ☐ A Here’s your change and your ticket.
   ☐ A You want platform 1 over there.
   ☐ A Here’s a twenty-pound note.
   ☐ A Day return or period return?
   ☐ A Cash, please.
   ☐ A That’s eighteen pounds.
   ☐ A Thank you. Which platform is it?
   T 13.8 Listen and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

4 Make more conversations with your partner. Look at the information from your teacher. Decide where you want to go. Find out about times, then buy your ticket.
14 Have you ever?
Present Perfect + ever, never, yet, and just - At the airport

STARTER

1 Match the countries and flags.

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Australia  Brazil  France  Germany  Great Britain  Greece  Hungary  Italy  Japan  Canada  Spain  the USA

2 Tick (✓) the countries that you have visited.

---

IN MY LIFE

Present Perfect + ever and never

1 T 14.1 Read and listen to the sentences. Then listen and repeat.
I’ve been to Germany. (I’ve = I have)
I haven’t been to France.
I’ve been to the USA.
I’ve never been to Australia.
I haven’t been to any of the countries!

Work in groups. Tell each other which of the countries above you have or haven’t been to. Have you been to any other countries?

2 T 14.2 Read and listen to the conversation. Practise with a partner.

A Have you ever been to Paris?
B No, I haven’t.
A Have you ever been to Berlin?
B Yes, I have.
A When did you go?
B Two years ago.

---

106 Unit 14 • Have you ever?
3 Write down the names of four cities in your country or another country that you have been to. Have similar conversations with your partner.

4 Tell the class about your partner.

- Maria’s been to Berlin. (Maria’s = Maria has)
- She went there two years ago. (She’s = She has)
- But she hasn’t been to Paris. / She’s never been to Paris.

**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1. We use the Present Perfect to talk about experiences in our lives.
   Have you ever (at any time in your life) been to Paris?

2. We use the Past Simple to say exactly when something happened.
   When did you go to Paris?
   - I went there last year.
   - two years ago.

3. We make the Present Perfect tense with *has/have + the past participle.*
   Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/You/We/They</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>____________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been to Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Write *ever* and *never* in the right place in these sentences.
   - Has he _____ been to London?
   - He’s _____ been to London.

   [Grammar Reference 14.1 p134]

**PRACTICE**

**Past participles**

1. Here are the past participles of some verbs. Write the infinitive.

   - eaten (eat) made (____) given (____)
   - seen (____) taken (____) won (____)
   - met (____) driven (____) had (____)
   - drunk (____) cooked (____) stayed (____)
   - flown (____) bought (____) done (____)

2. Which are the two regular verbs?

3. What are the Past Simple forms of the verbs?

4. Look at the list of irregular verbs on p142 and check your answers.
A HONEYMOON IN LONDON
Present Perfect + yet and just

1 Rod and Marilyn come from Christchurch, New Zealand. They are on honeymoon in London. Before they went, they made a list of things they wanted to do there. Read the list below.

2 Marilyn is phoning her sister Judy, back home in New Zealand. Listen to their conversation. Tick (✓) the things she and Rod have done.

LONDON
Things to do -
• go to Buckingham Palace
• see the Houses of Parliament
• have a boat ride on the River Thames
• go on the London Eye
• walk in Hyde Park
• go shopping in Harrods
• see the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London
• travel on a double-decker bus
• go to the theatre

The life of Ryan
1 Listen to Ryan talking about his life and tick (✓) the things he has done.

2 Tell your teacher about Ryan and answer your teacher’s questions.

3 Ask your teacher the questions and complete the chart.

4 Ask a partner the questions. Tell the class about your partner.

14.3

lived in a foreign country
worked for a big company
stayed in an expensive hotel
flown in a jumbo jet
cooked a meal for ten (or more) people
met a famous person
seen a play by Shakespeare
driven a tractor
been to hospital
won a competition

Ryan Teacher Student
**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1. Complete the sentences.
   1. Have you ________ the Crown Jewels yet?
   2. We ________ been to the theatre yet.
   3. We’ve just ________ a boat ride on the Thames.

2. Where do we put *yet* in a sentence? Where do we put *just* in a sentence?

3. We can only use *yet* with **two** of the following. Which two?
   - Positive sentences
   - Questions
   - Negative sentences

**Grammar Reference 14.2  p134**

---

**PRACTICE**

**I’ve just done it**

1. Work with a partner. Make questions with *yet* and answers with *just.*

   **Have you done the washing-up yet?**
   **Yes, I’ve just done it.**

   1. do the washing-up
   2. do the shopping
   3. wash your hair
   4. clean the car
   5. make the dinner
   6. meet the new student
   7. have a coffee
   8. give your homework to the teacher
   9. finish the exercise

**Check it**

2. Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

   1. [ ] I saw John yesterday.
      [X] I’ve seen John yesterday.
   2. [ ] Did you ever eat Chinese food?
      [ ] Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
   3. [ ] Donna won £5,000 last month.
      [ ] Donna has won £5,000 last month.
   4. [ ] I’ve never drank champagne.
      [ ] I’ve never drunk champagne.
   5. [ ] Tom has ever been to America.
      [X] Tom has never been to America.
   6. [ ] Has your sister yet had the baby?
      [ ] Has your sister had the baby yet?
   7. [ ] I haven’t finished my homework yet.
      [X] I’ve finished my homework yet.
   8. [ ] Did she just bought a new car?
      [ ] Has she just bought a new car?
READING AND SPEAKING
How to live to be 100

1 Who is the oldest person you know? How old is he/she? What do you know about their lives? Why do you think they have lived so long? Tell the class.

2 These words are in the texts. Write them in the correct column.

pneumonia  ambulance driver  engineer  heart attack
lung cancer  rheumatic fever  secretary  dressmaker

3 Read the introduction. Are similar facts true for your country?

How to live to be 100

More and more people are living to be 100 years old. There are now 4,400 centenarians in Britain – 10 times more than there were 40 years ago. Professor Grimley Evans of Oxford University believes that future generations will live even longer, to 115 years and more. Here are the stories of three people who have lived to be 100.

4 Work in groups of three. Each choose a different person and read about her/him. Answer the questions.

1 What jobs has she/he had in her/his life?
2 Where does he/she live now?
3 Which countries has she/he been to?
4 Did he/she marry and have children?
5 Is her husband/his wife still alive?
6 When and why did she/he give up smoking cigarettes?
7 What do you learn about other people in his/her family?
8 Has she/he ever been very ill?
9 What food does he/she like?
10 What exercise does she/he like doing?

5 Work with your group. Compare the three people, using your answers.

What do you think?
• Why do you think these people have lived so long? How many reasons can you find?
• Would you like to live to be 100? Why/why not?
Alice Patterson-Smythe

Alice Patterson-Smythe was born just over 100 years ago in Edinburgh. She now lives in Norfolk. She drove ambulances in the First World War, and worked as a school secretary until she retired. She has been a widow for 25 years and has three children, six grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren. She smoked quite a lot when she was a young girl but she gave up when she was 68 because she had a heart attack. Her nineties were the best years of her life because her millionaire grandson took her on his aeroplane to visit Tokyo, Los Angeles, and Miami. She says: ‘I love life. I play golf once a week and do Latin American dancing, and I eat lots of fruit and vegetables. We are a long-lived family – my mother was 95 when she died.’

Tommy Harrison

Tommy Harrison is exactly 100 years old. He’s a retired engineer. His wife, Maude, died 14 years ago. They had no children and now he lives alone in his flat in Bristol. Tommy has smoked all his life. First he smoked cigarettes, about 10 a day, but 40 years ago he changed to a pipe. He has only been ill once in his life, and that was just before the First World War, when he had rheumatic fever. The only time he visits his doctor is to get a certificate to say that he can still drive his car. Every day he has a full English breakfast – bacon, eggs, toast and marmalade. He has only been abroad once, to France during the war. He says: ‘I still go dancing and swimming but I don’t want to live for ever, perhaps 12 more months. My father lived until he was 99.’
Leaving on a jet plane

1 Close your books and your eyes and listen to a song. What is it about?
2 Read the words of the song. Choose the word on the right which best completes the line.

All my (1) are packed, I’m ready to go,
I’m standing here outside your (2) ,
I (3) to wake you up to say goodbye,
But the dawn is breaking,
It’s early morn’,
The taxi’s (4) ,
He’s blowing his (5) ,
Already I’m so lonesome
I could (6) .

Chorus So kiss me and (7) for me,
(8) me that you’ll wait for me,
(9) me like you’ll never let me go,
’Cos I’m leaving on a jet plane,
I don’t know when I’ll be back again.
Oh babe, I hate to go.

There’s so (10) times I’ve let you down,
So many times I’ve (11) around,
I tell you now
They don’t mean a thing.
Every (12) I go, I’ll think of you
Every song I sing, I’ll sing for you
When I (13) back
I’ll wear your wedding (14) .

3 Listen again and check the words. Sing along!
EVENDAY ENGLISH

At the airport

1 What do you do at an airport? Read the sentences and put them in the correct order.

☐ You wait in the departure lounge.  ☐ You check in your luggage and get a boarding pass.
☐ You board the plane.  ☐ You go through passport control.
☐ You get a trolley for your luggage.  ☐ You check the departures board for your gate number.
☐ You arrive at the airport.

2 T14.6 Listen to the airport announcements and complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLIGHT NUMBER</th>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
<th>GATE NUMBER</th>
<th>REMARK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BA 516</td>
<td>GENEVA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>LAST CALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DELAYED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOW BOARDING GATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOW BOARDING GATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WAIT IN LOUNGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 T14.7 Listen to the conversations. Who are the people? Where are they? Choose from these places.

- in the arrival hall
- in the departure lounge
- at the departure gate
- at the check-in desk

4 Complete each conversation with the correct question.

When can we see each other again?
Did you have a good honeymoon?
Did the announcement say gate 4 or 14?
have you got much hand luggage?

1 A Listen! … BA 516 to Geneva. That’s our flight.
   B ________________?
   A I couldn’t hear. I think it said 4.
   B Look! There it is on the departure board. It is gate 4.
   A OK. Come on! Let’s go.

2 A Can I have your ticket, please?
   B Yes, of course.
   A Thank you. How many suitcases have you got?
   B Just one.
   A And ____________________?
   B Just this bag.
   A That’s fine.
   B Oh … can I have a seat next to the window?
   A Yes, that’s OK. Here’s your boarding pass. Have a nice flight!

3 A Rod! Marilyn! Over here!
   B Hi! Judy! Great to see you!
   A It’s great to see you too. You look terrific!
   B ________________?
   A Fantastic. Everything was fantastic.
   B Well, you haven’t missed anything here.
   A Nothing much has happened at all!

4 A There’s my flight. It’s time to go.
   B Oh no! It’s been a wonderful two weeks.
   A I know. ____________________?
   B Soon, I hope. I’ll write every day.
   A I’ll phone too. Goodbye.
   B Goodbye. Give my love to your family.

5 Work with a partner. Make more conversations at each of the places.
Unit 1

T 1.1 see p6

T 1.2
A Hello. My name’s Richard. What’s your name?
B Kurt.
A Where are you from, Kurt?
B I’m from Hamburg. Where are you from?
A I’m from London.

T 1.3 see p7

T 1.4 Listen carefully!
1 He’s from Spain.
2 What’s her name?
3 They’re from Brazil.
4 Where’s she from?
5 He’s a teacher in Italy.

T 1.5 see p9

T 1.6 Yasmina
My name’s Yasmina Kamal and I’m a student. I’m 19. I’m not married. I have one sister and two brothers. I live in a flat in Cairo, Egypt. I want to learn English because it’s an international language.

T 1.7 The alphabet song
A B C D E F G
H I J K L M N O P
L M N O P Q R S T
L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z
That is the English alphabet!

T 1.8 see p10

T 1.9 Telephone numbers
682 947
8944 5033
020 7399 7050

T 1.10 What are the numbers?
1 Hello. 01913 786 499.
2 My brother has four children.
3 I have 10 stamps in my bag.
4 Hello, extension 4177.
5 I live at number 19.
6 Goodbye. See you at five.

T 1.11 Everyday conversations
1 Hello, extension 3442.
Hello, Mary. This is Edward. How are you? I’m fine, thank you. And you? I’m OK, thanks.

T 2.1 Keesha Anderson
1 A What’s her surname?
B Anderson.
2 A What’s her first name?
B Keesha.
3 A What’s her job?
4 A Where’s she from?
B 42, Muswell Hill Road, London N10 3JD.
5 A What’s her address?
B 020 8863 5741.
6 A How old is she?
B Twenty-eight.
7 A Is she married?
B No, she isn’t.

T 2.2 see p13

T 2.3 see p14

T 2.4 Adjectives
1 He’s old. She’s young.
2 It’s easy. It’s difficult.
3 It’s new. It’s old.
4 It’s fast. It’s slow.
5 It’s lovely. It’s terrible.
6 They’re hot. They’re cold.
7 They’re cheap. They’re expensive.
8 It’s small. It’s big.

T 2.5 see p17

T 2.6 Dorita in New York
D = Dorita  O = Orlando
1 D Hello, My name’s Dorita.
O Hello, Dorita. I’m Orlando.
D Where are you from, Orlando?
O I’m from Italy, from Rome. And you?
D Where are you from?
O I’m from Argentina.
D I’m from Buenos Aires.
O Yes, that’s right.

T 2.7 see p18

T 2.8
1 That’s five pounds fifty, please.
2 Look, it’s only twelve pounds.
3 Here you are. Twenty p change.
4 Pizza is three pounds seventy-five.
5 One hundred pounds for that is very expensive.
6 Nine pounds fifteen, not nine pounds fifty.

T 2.9 see p19

T 2.10 In a snack bar
1 A Good morning.
B Good morning. Can I have an orange juice, please?
A Here you are. Anything else?
B No, thanks.
A Ninety p, please.
B Thanks.
A Thank you.

2 A Hi. Can I help?
B Yes. Can I have a tuna and egg salad, please?
A Anything to drink?
B Yeah. A mineral water, please.
A OK. Here you are.
B How much is that?
A Four pounds ninety-five, please.
B Thanks.

I = Isabel  C = class  D = Dorita
Unit 3

T 3.1  see p20

T 3.2
1 She’s a scientist. He’s a doctor.
3 She lives in a big city, but he lives in a small town.
4 She works three days a week. He works 16 hours a day non-stop.
5 He speaks to sick people on his radio. She speaks three languages.
6 She loves her job and he loves his job, too.
7 She has a daughter. He isn’t married.
8 She likes skiing and going for walks in her free time. He never has free time.

T 3.3 Questions and answers
What does she do? She’s a scientist.
Does she speak French? Yes, she does.
Does she speak Spanish? No, she doesn’t.

T 3.4
2 What does he do? He’s a doctor.
3 Does he fly to help people? Yes, he does.
4 Does he speak French and German? No, he doesn’t.

T 3.5 Is it true or false?
1 Philippe comes from Paris.
2 Philippe lives in London.
3 He works in the centre of Paris.
4 He speaks English very well.
5 He’s married.
6 Keiko lives and works in New York.
7 She speaks French and German.
8 She plays tennis in her free time.
9 She isn’t married.
10 Mark works in an office in Moscow.
11 He has three sons.
12 He likes playing football in his free time.

T 3.6 Listen carefully!
1 She likes her job.
2 She loves walking.
3 He isn’t married.
4 Does he have three children?
5 What does he do?

T 3.7 Mr McSporran’s day
1 A Good afternoon. Can I have two ice-creams, please?
   B Chocolate or vanilla?
   A One chocolate, one vanilla please.
   B That’s £1.80. Anything else?
   A No, thank you.

T 3.8 What time is it?
It’s five o’clock.
It’s half past five.
It’s quarter past five.
It’s quarter to six.
It’s five past five.
It’s twenty past five.
It’s ten to six.

T 3.9 see p27

Unit 4

T 4.1 Bobbi Brown’s weekdays
My weekends are fast and exciting. My weekdays are fast and domestic! I have two sons, Dylan 7, and Dakota 5. Every morning I get up one hour before them, at 6.00, and I go to the gym. I come home and I make breakfast, then I take them to school. On Mondays I always go shopping. I buy all the food for the weekend. I often cook dinner in the evenings, but not every day because I don’t like cooking. Fortunately, my husband, Don, loves cooking. On Tuesdays and Thursdays I visit my father. He lives on the next block. Every afternoon I pick up the kids from school. In the evenings Don and I usually relax, but sometimes we visit friends. We never go out on Friday evenings because I start work so early on Saturdays.

T 4.2 Questions and answers
B = Bobbi
A Where do you work?
B In New York.
A Do you like your work?
B Yes, I do.
A Do you relax at weekends?
B No, I don’t.
A Why don’t you relax at weekends?
B Because I work.

T 4.3
1 What time do you go to bed? At 11 o’clock.
2 Where do you go on holiday? To Spain or Portugal.
3 What do you do on Sundays? I always relax.
4 When do you do your homework? After dinner.
6 Why do you like your job? Because it’s interesting.
7 How do you travel to school? By bus.
8 Do you go out on Friday evenings? Yes, I do sometimes.

T 4.4 Listen carefully!
1 What does she do on Sundays?
2 Do you stay home on Thursday evenings?
3 He lives here.
4 What do you do on Saturday evenings?
5 I read a lot.
6 Why don’t you like your job?

T 4.5 Favourite seasons
1 Al Wheeler from Canada
   We have long, cold winters and short, hot summers. We have a holiday home near a lake, so in summer I go sailing a lot and I play baseball, but in winter I often play ice hockey and go ice-skating. My favourite season is autumn, or fall, as we say in North America. I love the colours of the trees – red, gold, orange, yellow, and brown.
2 Manuela da Silva from Portugal
   People think it’s always warm and sunny in Portugal, but January and February are often cold, wet, and grey. I don’t like winter. I usually meet friends in restaurant and bars and we chat. Sometimes we go to a Brazilian bar. I love Brazilian music. But then suddenly it’s summer and at weekends we drive to the beach, sunbathe, and go swimming. I love summer.
3 Toshi Suzuki from Japan
   I work for Pentax cameras, in the export department. I don’t have a lot of free time, but I have one special hobby – taking photographs. Of course I like taking photographs of flowers, especially in spring. Sometimes, after work, I relax in a bar near my office with friends. My friend, Shigeru, likes singing pop songs in the bar. This has a special name, karaoke. I don’t sing – I’m too shy!
Unit 5

T 4.6 Who's who?
M = Manuela  J = Jane
F = Manuela's friends
1 M Hello, everybody! This is my friend
Jane from England.
F Hello! Hello! Hello Jane!
J Hello. Pleased to meet you.
M Sit down here, Jane.
J Thanks.
F Do you like the music, Jane?
J Yes, I do. Is it American?
F No, it's Brazilian jazz!
M Come and have a drink, Jane.
T = Toshi J = Ann Jones
2 T Mrs Jones! How do you do?
J How do you do?
T Please come in. You're from our office
in London, aren't you?
J Yes, that's right.
T Welcome to Tokyo! Do you like our
headquarters here?
J Yes. It's very big. How many people
work here?
T About six thousand people. Do you
want to see our offices?
A = Al M = Mick
3 A What do you want to do today, Mick?
M Ooh, I don't know. What do you ...
A Ah! Do you like sailing?
M Yes, very much. I sometimes go sailing
in Scotland but not very often.
A OK — so today it's sailing and fishing on
the lake.
M Fantastic. I love fishing too — we go
fishing a lot in Scotland.

T 4.7 Everyday conversations
1 A I'm sorry I'm late. The traffic is bad
today.
B Don't worry. Come and sit down. We're
on page 25.
2 A Excuse me.
B Yes?
A Do you have a dictionary?
B I'm sorry, I don't. It's at home.
A That's OK.
3 A It's very hot in here. Can I open the
window?
B Really? I'm quite cold.
A OK. It doesn't matter.
4 A Excuse me!
B Can I help you?
A Can I have a film for my camera?
B How many exposures?
A Pardon?
B How many exposures?
A What does 'exposures' mean?
B How many pictures? 24? 36? 40?
A Ah! Now I understand! 40, please.

T 4.5 Questions and answers
A Is there a television?
B Yes, there is.
A Is there a radio?
B No, there isn't.
A Are there any books?
B Yes, there are.
A How many books are there?
B There are a lot.
A Are there any photographs?
B No, there aren't.

T 5.2 Description of a living room
There are three people in the living room. A
man and a woman on the sofa and a little girl
in the armchair. There's a radio on the coffee
table and a rug under it. There's a cat on the
rug in front of the fire. There are a lot of
pictures on the walls but there aren't any
photographs. There are two plants on the floor
next to the television and some flowers
on the small table next to the sofa.

T 5.3 Helen's kitchen
H = Helen  B = Bob
H And this is the kitchen.
B Mmm, it's very nice.
H Well, it's not very big, but there are a lot of
cupboards. And there's a new fridge, and a
cooker. That's new, too.
B I've never seen so many cupboards.
H Well, not a lot. There are some cups, but
there aren't any plates. And I have some
knives and forks, but I don't have any
spoons!
B Do you have any glasses?
H No. Sorry.
B Never mind. We can drink this champagne
from those cups! Cheers!

T 4.8 Asking for directions
1 A Excuse me! Is there a chemist near
here?
B Yes. It's over there.
A Thanks.
2 A Excuse me! Is there a newsagent near
here?
B Yes. It's in Church Street. Take the first
street on the right. It's next to the
music shop.
A Oh yes. Thanks.
3 A Excuse me! Is there a restaurant near
here?
B There's a Chinese one in Park Lane
next to the bank, and there's an Italian
one in Church Street next to the travel
agent.
A Is that one far?
B No. Just two minutes, that's all.
4 A Is there a post office near here?
B Go straight ahead, and it's on the left,
next to the pub.
A Thanks a lot.

2 Ray and Elsie from Toronto
Elsie Our house is quite old, about fifty years
old. It's quite near to the city centre. We
have a living room, quite a big kitchen
and three bedrooms, but the room we all
love is our family room.
Ray Yes, there's a TV and a stereo and a large
comfortable sofa in there, and some big,
old armchairs. We love sitting there in
winter with the snow outside.
Elsie Our children aren't at home now, they
both have jobs in the USA, so most of
the time it's just Ray and me.

3 Brad from Malibu
My house is fantastic. It's right next to the sea.
My neighbours are very rich. Some of them
are famous film stars. In my house there are
ten rooms, five are bedrooms, and everything
is white, the floors, the walls, the sofas,
everything. I also have a swimming pool, a
cinema and an exercise room. I live here
alone. I'm not married at the moment. My ex-
wife is French. She lives in Paris now with our
three sons.

4 Alice from Samoa
I live with my family in a house near the sea.
We have an open house, ... er ... that is ... er ...
our house doesn't have any walls. Houses
in Samoa don't have walls because it is very,
very hot, but we have blinds to stop the rain
and sun. Our house is in the old style. We
have only one room for living and sleeping, so
it is both a bedroom and a living room. We
have rugs and we sit and sleep on the floor.

T 5.5 Homes around the world
1 Manola from Lisbon
I live in the old town near the sea. It is called
the Alfama. I have a very beautiful flat. There's
just one room in my flat, one very big room
with one very big window. My bed's next to
the window so I see the sea and all the lights
of the city when I go to sleep. I live alone, but
I have a cat and I'm near the shops and lots of
friends come to visit me. I love my flat.
Unit 6

**T 6.1 What can you do?**
- She can use a computer.
- We can't understand the question.
- Can dogs swim? "Yes, they can.
- Can she drive? "No, she can't.

**T 6.2 Listen and repeat**
I can speak French.
Can you speak French?
Yes, I can.
No, I can't.

**T 6.3 Listen and complete the sentences**
1. I can speak French, but I can't speak German.
2. He can't dance, but he can sing.
3. 'Can you cook?" 'Yes, I can.'
4. They can ski, but they can't swim.
5. We can dance and we can sing.
6. 'Can she drive?" 'No, she can't.'

**T 6.4 Tina can't cook. Can you?**
Well, there are a lot of things I can't do. I can't drive a car, but I want to have lessons soon. I can't speak French but I can speak Italian, my mother's Italian, and we often go to Italy. My mother's a really good cook, she can cook really well, not just Italian food, all kinds of food, but I can't cook at all. I just love eating! What about sports? Er... I think I'm good at quite a lot of sports. I can play tennis, and ski, sometimes we go skiing in the Italian Alps, and of course I can swim. But musical instruments - no - I can't play any at all - no I'm not very musical, but I love dancing! Of course I can use a computer - all my friends can.

**T 6.5 Listen and repeat**
It was Monday yesterday. We were at school.
'Was it hot?" 'Yes, it was.'
'Were you tired?" 'Yes, we were.'

**T 6.6 Charlotte's party**
K = Kim  M = Max
K Were you at Charlotte's party last Saturday?
M Yes, I was.
K Was it good?
M Well, it was OK.
K Were there many people?
M Yes, there were.
K Was Henry there?
M No, he wasn't. And where were you? Why weren't you there?
K Oh... I couldn't go because I was at Mark's party! It was brilliant!

**T 6.7 Directory Enquiries**
Operator International Directory Enquiries.
Which country, please?
Operator And which town?
Operator Can I have the last name, please?
Operator And the initial?
Operator What's the address?
Recorded message The number you require is 006198 4681133.

**T 6.8 On the phone**
1. A Hello.
   B Hello. Can I speak to Jo, please?
   A Yes, this is Jo.
   B Oh! Hi, Jo. Is Sunday still OK for tennis?
   A Yes. That's fine.
   B Great! See you on Sunday at ten, then.
   Bye!
   B Hello. Is that Liz?
   A No it isn't. I'll just get her.
   C Hello, Liz here.
   B Hi, Liz. It's Tom. Listen! There's a party at my house on Saturday. Can you come?
   C Oh sorry, Tom. I can't. It's my sister's wedding.
   B Oh, never mind. Perhaps next time.
   Bye!
   C Bye!
   B Good morning. Can I speak to the manager, please?
   A I'm afraid Mr Smith isn't in his office at the moment. Can I take a message?
   B Don't worry. I'll ring back later.
   A All right, Goodbye.
   B Goodbye.

**T 7.1 Mattie Smith**
Mattie Smith is 91 years old. She lives alone in Atlanta, Georgia. She starts her day at 7.30. First she has a bath, next she cleans the house, and then she sits outside on her verandah and thinks about her past life. Then she writes poems about it.

**T 7.2 see p52**

**T 7.3 Listen and repeat**
looked worked loved learned earned married died hated wanted

**T 7.4 Listen to Mattie**
I worked from 6.00 in the morning until 10.00 at night. Sixteen hours in the cotton fields and I only earned $2 a day. I sure hated that job but I loved the poems in my head. I really wanted to learn to read and write. When I was sixteen I married Hubert, and soon there were six children, five sons, then a daughter, Lily. Hubert died just before she was born. That was sixty-five years ago. So I looked after my family alone. There was no time for learning, but my children, they all learned to read and write - that was important to me. And when did I learn to read and write? I didn't learn until I was 86, and now I have three books of poems.

**T 7.5 Questions and answers**
1. A When did she start work?
   B When she was eight years old.
2. A Where did she work?
   B In the cotton fields.
3. A Who did she live with?
   B Her mother and sisters.
4. A How many hours did she work?
   B Sixteen hours a day.
5. A How much did she earn?
   B $2 a day.
6. A Who did she marry?
   B Hubert.
7. A When did Hubert die?
   B Sixty-five years ago.
8. A When did she learn to read?
   B She didn't learn until she was 86.

**T 7.6 Listen carefully**
worked lived started married loved hated finished looked died visited cleaned liked

**T 7.7 Listen and repeat**
had began came went did left got studied became won lost bought met
Simon's 1990s
What do I remember of the nineties ... er ... well, I left school in 1994 and I went to university. I studied graphic design -- it was really good. I had a good time. Then after university, in 1997, I was really lucky. I got a job immediately. A job with Saatchi and Saatchi, they're an advertising agency in London. So after that, 1998 it was, I met Zoe, she's my girlfriend. She has a good job, too, and we bought a flat together in 1999. The only sport I like, I guess, football, so I remember when France won the World Cup in 1998. Brazil lost in '98 but they won in '94. I remember when Tony Blair became Prime Minister in 1997, that was just after I started at Saatchi and Saatchi. Oh, and I remember Bill Clinton and all the problems he had in his last years in the White House. And the Euro -- eleven countries in Europe began to use the Euro in 1999 but Britain didn't.
Oh yes -- and of course I remember Princess Diana -- she died in a car crash in Paris in '97 and millions of people came to London for her funeral. I was there. I can remember it really well.

Listen and repeat
1. walk
2. listen
3. know
4. write
5. eight
6. farm
7. work
8. war
9. island
10. build
11. resign
12. daughter

Listen and repeat
1. born
2. bought
3. world
4. answer
5. knives
6. wrong
7. cupboards
8. Christmas

Special days
1. A: Ugh! Work again! I hate Monday mornings!
B: Me, too. Did you have a nice weekend?
A: Yes. It was brilliant.
2. Happy birthday to you.
Happy birthday to you.
Happy birthday, dear Tommy,
Happy birthday to you.

Did you get any Valentine cards?
B: Yes, I did. Listen to this.
Roses are red, Violets are blue
You're my Valentine
And I love you.
A: Oh, er! Do you know who it's from?
B: No idea!

Congratulations!
B: Oh ... thank you very much.
A: When's the happy day?
B: Pardon?
A: Your wedding day. When is it?
B: Oh! We're not sure. Perhaps some time in June.

Happy New Year!
B: Happy New Year!

Listen and answer
1. Did you have a nice weekend?
2. Did you get any Valentine cards?
3. Congratulations!
4. Happy New Year!
5. Have a nice weekend!

Inventions
JEANS
Two Americans, Jacob Davis and Levi Strauss, made the first jeans in 1873. Davis bought cloth from Levi's shop. He told Levi that he had a special way to make strong trousers for workers. The first jeans were blue. In 1935 jeans became fashionable for women after they saw them in Vogue magazine. In the 1970s, Calvin Klein earned $12.5 million a week from jeans.

TELEVISION
A Scotsman, John Logie Baird, transmitted the first television picture on 25 October, 1925. The first time on television was a woman who worked in the office next to Baird's workroom in London. In 1927 Baird sent pictures from London to Glasgow. In 1928 he sent pictures to New York, and also produced the first colour TV pictures.

ASPIRIN
Felix Hofman a 29-year-old chemist who worked for the German company Bayer, invented the drug Aspirin in March 1899. He gave the first aspirin to his father for his arthritis. By 1930 it was the best-selling painkiller in the world, and in 1969 the Apollo astronauts took it to the moon. The Spanish philosopher, José Ortega y Gasset, called the 20th century 'The Age of Aspirin'.

Negatives and positives
1. Two Germans didn't make the first jeans.
Two Americans made them.
2. Davis didn't sell cloth in Levi's shop. He bought cloth from Levi's shop.
3. Women didn't see pictures of jeans in She magazine. They saw them in Vogue.
5. Felix Hofman didn't give the first aspirin to his mother. He gave it to his father.
6. A Spanish philosopher didn't call the 19th century, 'The Age of Aspirin'. He called the 20th century, 'The Age of Aspirin'.

see p62

Listen and repeat
1. recipe
2. chat
3. shy
4. funny
5. face
6. worried
7. delicious
8. sandwich
9. machine
10. century

Everyday conversations
1. A: Why didn't you laugh at my joke?
B: Because it wasn't very funny. That's why!
2. A: Hello, Hello. I can't hear you. Who is it?
B: It's me, Jonathon ... JONATHON! I'm on my mobile phone.
A: Oh, Jonathon! Hi! Sorry, I can't chat now. I'm in a hurry.
3. A: Good luck in your exams!
B: Oh, thank you. I always get so nervous before exams.
4. A: Mmmmm! Did you make this chocolate cake?
B: I did. Do you like it?
A: Like it! I love it. It's delicious. Can I have the recipe?
5. A: Come on, Tommy. Say hello to Auntie Mavis. Don't be shy.
B: Hello, Auntie Mavis.

Love on the Internet -- Debbie and Per
Debbie I'm really quite shy. I find it difficult to talk to people face to face. But I find it easy to chat on the Internet. I met Per there about a year ago. It was on a chatline called 'The Chat Room'. He was so funny.
Per: But I'm only funny on the Internet! Anyway, we chatted on the Internet for a year, we exchanged hundreds of e-mails and some photographs. I wanted to phone Debbie but ...
Debbie: I said no. I was worried. I didn't want it to end.
Per: She didn't even give me her address. But finally she said OK, I could phone, so I did, and we spoke for an hour. It was very expensive! That was six months ago. Then she sent me her address and ...
Debbie: ... that was three months ago and one week later, there was a knock at the door and I knew before I opened it. Somehow I wasn't worried any more. I opened the door and ...
Per: ... and I stood there with some flowers ...
Debbie: ... lots of flowers. Red roses. Beautiful ... and ...
Per: ... and well, we fell in love and ...
Both: ... and we got married last Saturday.
**Love in a bottle – Rosa and Vincent**

**Rosa** I love the sea. I like walking on the beach. One day, it was five years ago now, I was on the beach and I stood on something, it was a bottle, a green bottle. I could see something inside. Some paper, so I broke the bottle, it was a letter but …

**Vincent** … but you couldn’t read it …

**Rosa** No, I couldn’t. You see it was in English and I couldn’t speak English then.

**Vincent** You can speak it well now …

**Rosa** No, not really, but anyway, I asked a friend to translate the letter for me. We couldn’t believe it. A man in America – he wanted a wife, but the letter was ten years old.

**Vincent** And I still wasn’t married!

**Rosa** But I didn’t know that. Anyway for a joke I wrote and sent a photo …

**Vincent** And now, I couldn’t believe it. I got this letter and a photo. She looked beautiful. I wrote back immediately and we wrote every week for six months … and we spoke on the phone and …

**Rosa** … and finally I flew to America and we met face to face. I was very shy but it was good, very good and now …

**Vincent** … now, we have three children. We have a house by the sea …

**Rosa** We’re very happy. You see, we both love the sea!

---

**T 8.8 Ordinals**

first
second
third
fourth
fifth
sixth
tenth
twelfth
thirteenth
sixteenth
seventeenth
twentieth
twenty-first
thirtieth
thirty-first

**T 8.7 Dates**

1. The first of April
2. The second of March
3. The seventeenth of September
4. The nineteenth of November
5. The twenty-third of June
6. The twenty-ninth of February, nineteen seventy-six
7. The nineteenth of December, nineteen eighty-three
8. The third of October, nineteen ninety-nine
9. The thirty-first of May, two thousand
10. The fifteenth of July, two thousand and four

**T 9.1 Food you like**

**D** = Daisy  **T** = Tom

**D** I don’t like tea.

**T** Oh, I do. Well, sometimes, with sugar. But coffee’s horrible!

**D** Yeah. Disgusting. I don’t like wine or beer either.

**T** Well – I don’t like wine but I like beer. My dad has beer every day after work and sometimes I have a bit.

**D** Beer! Yuk! But apple juice is nice. I really like apple juice. It’s delicious.

**T** Mmm! Yeah, it’s delicious and it’s good for you. Apples are too! I love all fruit – apples, oranges, bananas, strawberries.

**D** Yeah. OK. I like fruit, but I hate all vegetables, especially carrots.

**T** Yeah, vegetables are disgusting. Er – but not all of them. – I quite like peas. Hamburgers, chips, and peas. Mmm! That’s one of my favourite meals.

**D** Yeah – hamburgers, I like. Chips, I like. But peas – yuk!

**T** My very favourite meal is spaghetti. Spaghetti, then ice-cream. Yummy! … Or yoghurt. I love strawberry yoghurt.

**D** Ice-cream – OK, yes. Yoghurt, no! Spaghetti – yes. I like all pasta and pizza! But I don’t like it with tomatoes or cheese. I don’t like tomatoes very much and I hate cheese.

**T** Mmm! Pizza. The best. But … you can’t have pizza without tomatoes and cheese.

**D** You can.

**T** You can’t!

**D** Can!

**T** Can’t!

**D** Well, I can. I don’t like cheese at all!

**T 9.2 Questions and answers**

1. Would you like a cigarette?

   **A** No, thanks. I don’t smoke.

2. Do you like your teacher?

   **A** Yes. She’s very nice.

3. Would you like a drink?

   **A** Yes, please. Some Coke, please.

4. Can I help you?

   **A** Yes. I’d like a book of stamps, please.

5. What sports do you do?

   **A** Well, I like swimming very much.

6. Excuse me, are you ready to order?

   **A** Yes, I’d like a steak, please.

---

**T 9.5 Going shopping**

**B** = Barry  **MP** = Miss Potts

**MP** Good morning. Can I help you?

**B** Yes. I’d like some orange juice, please.

**MP** Er … sorry. There’s apple juice but no orange juice.

**B** What’s that then? Isn’t that orange juice?

**MP** Oh, yes. So it is! My eyes! Here you are.

**B** Thank you, and some milk, please.

**MP** Sorry. I sold the last bottle two minutes ago.

**B** Oh, dear! What about some coffee?

**MP** Yes. Here you are.

**B** Thanks. That’s orange juice, coffee … er … and … er … a kilo of apples, please.

**MP** I don’t sell apples.

**B** You don’t sell apples! That’s strange. What about cheese. Can I have some cheese?

**MP** I don’t sell cheese, either.
**B** You don't sell cheese! That's amazing. Now, I want some pizza, but I'm sure you don't sell pizza, do you?

**MP** Oh, yes I do. What would you like? Pizza with mushrooms, pizza with cheese and ham, pizza with sausage, or pizza with tomatoes?

**B** Wow! Can I have ... er ... some pizza with cheese and tomatoes, please?

**MP** Oh, sorry, I forgot. Usually, I have pizza but not on Thursdays. Today's Thursday, isn't it?

**B** Yes, it is. Mmm ... OK, ... er ... OK, forget the pizza. What about bread? I don't suppose you have any bread?

**MP** Yes, you're right.

**B** Pardon?

**MP** You're right. There isn't any bread.

**B** Tell me. Do you do a lot of business?

**MP** Oh, yes sir. This shop is open 24 hours.

**B** Really! What do people buy?

**MP** All the things you see.

**B** Mmmm. OK. That's all for me. How much?

**MP** That's £5.60, please.

**B** Thank you. Goodbye.

**MP** Goodbye sir. See you again soon.

**B** I don't think so.

**T 9.7 My favourite food**

**Marian**

Well, I love vegetables, all vegetables – I eat meat too – but not much. I think this is why I like Chinese food so much. There are lots of vegetables in Chinese food. Yes, Chinese is my very favourite food, I like the noodles too. Can you eat with chopsticks? I can!

**Graham**

Now in my job, I travel the world, and I like all kinds of food ... but my favourite, my favourite is ... er ... I always have it as soon as I come home ... is a full English breakfast. Bacon, eggs, sausage, mushrooms, tomatoes, and of course toast. I love it, not every day but when I'm at home we have it every Sunday. Mmmm! I'd like it right now – delicious.

**Lucy**

Oh, no question, no problem. I know exactly what my favourite food is. Pasta. All pasta. Especially spaghetti. Pasta with tomato sauce – and I like it best when I'm in Italy. I went on holiday to the Italian lakes last year. The food was wonderful.

**Gavin**

... er ... I'm not sure. No, I know what it is. My ... favourite ... food is Indian food. Friday night I like to go to the pub with friends from work and ... have a few beers, ... er ... no, not too many, ... and after we always go to an Indian restaurant and I have a chicken curry with rice. It's the best! I like it more than chips!

**Sally**

Well, shhh! But my very, very favourite food is chocolate. Chocolate anything, I love it. Chocolate ice-cream, chocolate biscuits, chocolate cake, but especially just a big bar of chocolate. Mmm! Terrible, isn't it? Go on! Have some of this! My friend brought it back from Switzerland for me!

**T 9.8 Polite requests**

1. Would you like some more carrots? Yes, please. They're delicious.
2. Could you pass the salt, please? Yes, of course. Here you are.
3. Could I have a glass of water, please? Do you want fizzy or still?
5. How would you like your coffee? Black, no sugar, please.
6. This is delicious! Can you give me the recipe? Yes, of course. I'm glad you like it.
7. Do you want help with the washing-up? No, of course not. We have a dishwasher.

**T 9.9**

1. Can I have a cheese sandwich, please? Yes, of course. That's £1.75.
2. Could you tell me the time, please? It's just ten past five.
3. Can you take me to school? Jump in.
4. Can I see the menu, please? Here you are. And would you like a drink to start?
5. Could you lend me some money, please? Not again! How much would you like this time?
6. Can you help me with my homework, please? What is it? French? I can't speak a word of French.
7. Can I borrow your dictionary, please? Yes, if I can find it. I think it's in my bag.

**Unit 10**

**T 10.1 Listen and repeat**

The country is cheaper and safer than the city. The city is noisier and dirtier than the country. The city is more expensive than the country. The city is more exciting than the country.

**T 10.2 Much more than ...**

1. Life in the country is slower than city life.
2. New York is safer than London.
3. Paris is bigger than Madrid.
4. Madrid is more expensive than Rome.
5. The buildings in Rome are more modern than the buildings in New York.
6. The Underground in London is better than the Metro in Paris.

**T 10.3 Mel's got a better job**

**Tara** Why did you leave London? You had a good job.

**Mel** Yes, but I've got a better job here.

**Tara** And you had a big flat in London.

**Mel** Well, I've got a bigger flat here.

**Tara** Really? How many bedrooms has it got?

**Mel** Three. And it's got a garden. It's nicer than my flat in London and it's cheaper.

**Tara** But you haven't got any friends!

**Mel** I've got a lot of friends here. People are much friendlier than in London.

**Tara** But the country's so boring.

**Mel** No, it isn't. It's much more exciting than London. Seacombe has got shops, a cinema, a theatre, and a park. And the air is cleaner and the streets are safer.

**Tara** OK. Everything is wonderful! So when can I visit you?

**T 10.4 The biggest and best!**

1. That house is very big.
2. Claridge's is a very expensive hotel.
3. Castle Combe is a very pretty village.
4. New York is a very cosmopolitan city.
5. Tom Hanks is a very popular film star.
6. Miss Smith is a very funny teacher.
7. Anna is a very intelligent student.
8. This is a very easy exercise. Yes, it's the easiest exercise in the book.

**T 10.5 Listen and respond**

1. That house is very big.
2. Claridge's is a very expensive hotel.
3. Castle Combe is a very pretty village.
4. New York is a very cosmopolitan city.
5. Tom Hanks is a very popular film star.
6. Miss Smith is a very funny teacher.
7. Anna is a very intelligent student.
8. This is a very easy exercise.

**T 10.6 A musical interlude**

(three music excerpts)
Listen and repeat
wood
theatre
farm
village
factory
cottage
field
church

To the lake
Drive along Park Road and turn right. Go under the bridge and past the pub. Turn left up the hill, then drive down the hill to the river. Turn right after the farm and the lake is on the right. It takes twenty minutes.

A drive in the country
Well, I drove out of the garage, along the road, and under the bridge. Then I drove past the pub, up the hill, and down the hill. But then I drove over the river, and then - it was terrible - I went through the hedge, and into the lake!

who's or whose?
1. Who's on the phone?
2. I'm going to the pub. Who's coming?
3. Wow! Look at that sports car. Whose is it?
4. Whose dictionary is this? It's not mine.
5. There are books all over the floor. Whose are they?
6. Who's the most intelligent in our class?
7. Who's got my book?
8. Do you know whose jacket this is?

What a mess!
A. Whose is this tennis racket?
B. It's mine.
C. What's it doing here?
D. I'm playing tennis this afternoon.

What a wonderful world
I see trees of green
Red roses too
I see them bloom for me and you
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world.
I see skies of blue
And clouds of white
The bright sunny day
And the dark starry night
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world.
The colours of the rainbow
So pretty in the sky
Are also on the faces of the people going by.
I see friends shaking hands
Saying 'How do you do?'
They're really saying
'I love you,'
I hear babies cry
I watch them grow.
They'll learn much more
Than you'll ever know
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world.
Yes, I think to myself
What a wonderful world.

Vowels and diphthongs
Vowels
1. red
2. that
3. kissed
4. green
5. laugh
6. whose
7. short
Diphthongs
1. white
2. near
3. they
4. hair
5. rose
6. ours
7. bought

Who's at the party?
O = Oliver  M = Monica
O Oh dear! Monica, I don't know any of these people. Who are they?
M Don't worry Oliver. They're all very nice. Can you see that man over there? He's sitting down. That's Harry. He's a musician. He works in LA.
O Sorry, where?
M You know, LA. Los Angeles.
O Oh yeah.
M And he's talking to Mandy. She's wearing a red dress. She's very nice and very rich! She lives in a beautiful old house in the country.
O Rich, eh?
M Yes. Rich and married! Next to her is Fiona. She's drinking a glass of red wine. Fiona's my oldest friend, she and I were at school together.
O And what does Fiona do?
M She's a writer. She writes children's stories - they're not very good but... anyway, she's talking to George. He's laughing and smoking a cigar. He's a pilot. He travels the world, thousands of miles every week.
O And who are those two over there? They're dancing. Mmmm. They know each other very well.
M Oh, that's Roz and Sam. They're married. They live in the flat upstairs.
O So... er... that's Harry and Mandy and... er... it's no good, I can't remember all those names.

Listen to the questions
1. Whose is the baseball cap?
2. Whose are the roller blades?
3. Whose is the dog?

Tongue twisters
1. Four fine fresh fish for you.
2. Six silly sisters selling shiny shoes.

In a clothes shop
SA = shop assistant  C = customer
SA Can I help you?
C Yes, please. I'm looking for a shirt to go with my new suit.
SA What colour are you looking for?
C Blue.
SA What about this one? Do you like this?
C No, it isn't the right blue.
SA Well, what about this one? It's a bit darker blue.
C Oh yes. I like that one much better. Can I try it on?
SA Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.
C OK. I'll take the white. How much is it?
SA £39.99. How do you want to pay?
C Can I pay by credit card?
SA Credit card's fine. Thank you very much.

Rosie
When I grow up I'm going to be a ballet dancer. I love dancing. I go dancing three times a week. I'm going to travel all over the world and I'm going to learn French and Russian because I want to dance in Paris and Moscow. I'm not going to marry until I'm thirty-five and then I'm going to have two children. First I'd like a girl and then a boy - but maybe I can't plan that! I'm going to work until I'm 75. I'm going to teach dancing and I'm going to open a dance school. It's all very exciting.

Miss Bishop
When I retire...? er... well... er... two things. First, I'm going to learn Russian - I can already speak French and German, and I want to learn another language. And second, I'm going to learn to drive. It's terrible that I'm 59 and I can't drive - no time to learn. Then I'm going to buy a car and travel all over the world. Also I'm not going to wear boring clothes any more, I hate the skirts and blouses I wear every day for school. I'm going to wear jeans and T-shirts all the time. And when I return from my travels I'm going to write a book and go on TV to talk about it. I'm going to become a TV star!
Unit 13

T 13.1 A general knowledge quiz
1 When did the first man walk on the moon?
   In 1969.
2 Where are the Andes mountains?
   In South America.
3 Who did Mother Teresa look after?
   Poor people in Calcutta.
4 Who won the last World Cup?
   France in 1998.
5 How many American states are there?
   50.
6 How much does an African elephant weigh?
   5-7 tonnes.
7 How far is it from London to New York?
   6,000 kilometres.
8 How old was Princess Diana when she died?
   36.
9 What languages do Swiss people speak?
   German, French, Italian, and Romansch.
10 What did Marconi invent in 1901?
    The radio.
11 What sort of music did Louis Armstrong play?
    Jazz.
12 What happens at the end of Romeo and Juliet?
    Romeo and Juliet kill themselves.
13 What happened in Europe in 1939?
    The Second World War started.
14 Why do birds migrate?
    Because the winter is cold.
15 Which was the first country to have TV?
    Britain.
16 Which language has the most words?
    English.

T 13.2 Listen carefully!
1 Why do you want to go?
2 Who is she?
3 Where's he staying?
4 Why didn't they come?
5 How old was she?
6 Does he play the guitar?
7 Where did you go at the weekend?

T 13.3 Noises in the night
It was about 2 o'clock in the morning, and ... suddenly I woke up. I heard a noise. I got out of bed and went slowly downstairs. There was a light on in the living room. I listened carefully. I could hear two men speaking very quietly. 'Burglars!' I thought. 'Two burglars!' Immediately I ran back upstairs and phoned the police. I was really frightened. Fortunately the police arrived quickly. They opened the front door and went into the living room. Then they came upstairs to find me. 'It's all right now, sir,' they explained. 'We turned the television off for you!'
for a lot of people. I love food but I don’t like cooking, sometimes I cook for me and my girlfriend but she likes it better if we go out for a meal! And I’ve never met a famous person – oh, just a minute, well not met but I’ve seen … er … I saw a famous politician at the airport once – Oh, who was it? I can’t remember his name. Er … I’ve only seen one Shakespeare play, when I was at school, we saw Romeo and Juliet. It was OK. I’ve driven a tractor though, I had a holiday job on a farm when I was 17. I enjoyed that. Good news – I’ve never been to hospital. I was born in hospital, of course, but that’s different. Bad news – I’ve never won a competition. I do the lottery every week but I’ve never, ever won a thing!

**T 14.4 A honeymoon in London**

M = Marilyn J = Judy

M We’re having a great time!

J Tell me about it! What have you done so far?

M Well, we’ve been to Buckingham Palace. That was the first thing we did. It’s right in the centre of London! We went inside and looked around.

J Have you seen the Houses of Parliament yet?

M Yeah, we have. We’ve just had a boat ride on the River Thames and we went right past the Houses of Parliament. We saw Big Ben! Then we went on the London Eye. That’s the big wheel near Big Ben. That was this morning. This afternoon we’re going to take a taxi to Hyde Park and then go shopping in Harrods. Tomorrow morning we’re going to see the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London.

J Wow! You’re busy! And what about those big red buses? Have you travelled on a double-decker bus yet?

M Oh, yeah we took one when we went to Buckingham Palace. We sat upstairs. You get a great view of the city.

J Tomorrow’s your last night. What are you going to do on your last night?

M Well, we’re going to the theatre, but we haven’t decided what to see yet.

J Oh, you’re so lucky! Give my love to Rod!

M Yeah. Bye, Judy. See you soon!

**T 14.5 Leaving on a jet plane**

My bags are packed, I’m ready to go. I’m standing here outside your door, I hate to wake you up to say goodbye. But the dawn is breaking. It’s early morn’. The taxi’s waiting, He’s blowing his horn. Already I’m so lonesome I could die.

So kiss me and smile for me, Tell me that you’ll wait for me, Hold me like you’ll never let me go, ‘Cos I’m leaving on a jet plane, I don’t know when I’ll be back again.

Oh babe, I hate to go.

There’s so many times I’ve let you down, So many times I’ve played around, I tell you now They don’t mean a thing.

Every place I go, I’ll think of you.

Every song I sing, I’ll sing for you.

When I come back, I’ll wear your wedding ring.

**T 14.6 Flight information**

British Airways flight BA 516 to Geneva boarding at gate 4, last call. Flight BA 516 to Geneva, last call. Scandinavian Airlines flight SK 832 to Frankfurt is delayed one hour. Flight SK 832 to Frankfurt, delayed one hour.

Air France flight 472 to Amsterdam is now boarding at gate 17. Flight AF 472 to Amsterdam, now boarding, gate 17.

Lufthansa flight 309 to Miami is now boarding at gate 32. Flight LH 309 to Miami, now boarding, gate 32. Virgin Airlines flight to New York, VS 876 to New York. Please wait in the departure lounge until a further announcement. Thank you. Passengers are reminded to keep their hand luggage with them at all times.

**T 14.7 Conversations at the airport**

1 A Listen! … BA 516 to Geneva. That’s our flight.

B Did the announcement say gate 4 or 14?

A I couldn’t hear. I think it said 4.

B Look! There it is on the departure board. It is gate 4.

A OK. Come on! Let’s go.

2 A Can I have your ticket, please?

B Yes, of course.

A Thank you. How many suitcases have you got?

B Just one.

A And have you got much hand luggage?

B Just this bag.

A That’s fine.

B Oh … can I have a seat next to the window?

A Yes, that’s OK. Here’s your boarding pass. Have a nice flight!

3 A Rod! Marilyn! Over here!

B Hi! Judy! Great to see you!

A It’s great to see you too. You look terrific! Did you have a good honeymoon?

B Fantastic. Everything was fantastic.

A Well, you haven’t missed anything here. Nothing much has happened at all!

4 A There’s my flight. It’s time to go.

B Oh no! It’s been a wonderful two weeks. I can’t believe it’s over.

A I know. When can we see each other again?

B Soon, I hope. I’ll write every day.

A I’ll phone too. Goodbye.

B Goodbye. Give my love to your family.
1.1 Verb to be

Positive

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I'm = I am
He's = He is
She's = She is
It's = It is
We're = We are
You're = You are
They're = They are

Question

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<td>is</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
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Where am I from?

| are | we/you/they |

I'm 20

I'm 20.
I'm 20 years old. NOT I'm 20 years.
I have 20 years.

1.2 Possessive adjectives

What's

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<th>my name?</th>
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<td>your</td>
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<td>its</td>
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<td>our</td>
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<td>your</td>
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<tr>
<td>their</td>
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This is house.

1.3 Question words

What is your phone number?
Where are you from?
How are you?

1.4 a/an

It's a ticket.
newspaper.
magazine.

We use an before a vowel.

It's an apple.
envelope.
English dictionary.

I'm a doctor.
I'm a student. NOT I'm doctor.
I'm student.

1.5 Plural nouns

1. Most nouns add -s in the plural.
   - stamps
   - keys
   - cameras

2. If the noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, or -ch, add -es.
   - bus
   - buses
   - class
   - classes
   - wish
   - wishes
   - match
   - matches

3. If the noun ends in a consonant + -y, the y changes to -ies.
   - country
   - countries
   - party
   - parties
   But if the noun ends in a vowel + -y, the -y doesn't change.
   - key
   - keys
   - day
   - days

4. Some nouns are irregular. Dictionaries show this.
   - child
   - children
   - person
   - people
   - woman
   - women
   - man
   - men

1.6 Numbers 1–20

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>eleven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>twelve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>fourteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>fifteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>seventeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>eighteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>nineteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>twenty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 Prepositions

Where are you from?
I live in a house in Toluca.
What's this in English?
Unit 2

2.1 Verb to be

Questions with question words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>is her surname?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is his job?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is her address?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>is she</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are you from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>is she?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is Lara?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is she?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How old</th>
<th>is he?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are you?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| How much     | is an ice-cream?|

Yes/No questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>hot?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>married?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>’m not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I’m not = I am not (I aren’t)

He isn’t = He is not
She isn’t = She is not
It isn’t = It is not

We aren’t = We are not
You aren’t = You are not
They aren’t = They are not

Answers

Anderson.
He’s a policeman.
34, Church Street.

Mexico.

She’s Patrick’s daughter.

Twenty-two.
One pound 50p.

2.2 Possessive ’s

My wife’s name is Judy.
That’s Andrea’s dictionary.

2.3 Numbers 21–100

21 twenty-one
22 twenty-two
23 twenty-three
24 twenty-four
25 twenty-five
26 twenty-six
27 twenty-seven
28 twenty-eight
29 twenty-nine
30 thirty
31 thirty-one
40 forty
50 fifty
60 sixty
70 seventy
80 eighty
90 ninety
100 one hundred

2.4 Prepositions

This is a photo of my family.
It’s good practice for you.

I’m at home. My mother and father are at work.
I’m at La Guardia Community College.

I’m in New York. I’m in a class with eight other students.
I live in an apartment with two American girls.
Central Park is lovely in the snow.
3.1 Present Simple *he, she, it*

1. The Present Simple expresses a fact which is always true, or true for a long time.
   - *He comes* from Switzerland.
   - *She works* in a bank.

2. It also expresses a habit.
   - *She goes* skiing in winter.
   - *He never has* a holiday.

**Positive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lives</td>
<td>in Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Have* is irregular. *She has* a dog. NOT *she have*.

**Negative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>doesn’t live</td>
<td>in France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

doesn’t = does not

**Question**

Where does **he** **she** **it** live?

**Yes/No questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>it</th>
<th>live?</th>
<th>in Australia?</th>
<th>in France?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>he does</td>
<td>No, she doesn’t.</td>
<td>Yes, it does.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>she doesn’t</td>
<td>Yes, she does.</td>
<td>No, it doesn’t.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>it does</td>
<td>Yes, it does.</td>
<td>No, it doesn’t.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Spelling of the third person singular

1. Most verbs add -s in the third person singular.
   - *wear* wears
   - *speak* speaks
   - *live* lives
   - But *go* and *do* are different. They add -es.
     - *go* goes
     - *do* does

2. If the verb ends in -s, -sh, or -ch, add -es.
   - *finish* finishes
   - *watch* watches

3. If the verb ends in a consonant + -y, the *y* changes to -ies.
   - *fly* flies
   - *study* studies
   - But if the verb ends in a vowel + -y the *y* does not change.
     - *play* plays

4. *Have* is irregular.
   - *have* has

3.3 Prepositions

- She lives **in** Switzerland.
- She goes skiing **in** her free time.
- **In** the evening we have supper.
- A nurse looks **after** people **in** hospital.
- She likes going **for** walks **in** summer.
- Get **on** the bus.
- He lives **on** an island **in** the west of Scotland.
- He collects the post **from** the boat.
- He delivers the beer **to** the pub.
- He drives the children **to** school.
- At ten we go **to** bed.
- He likes listening **to** music.
- He speaks **to** people **on** his radio.
- She's married **to** an American.
- There's a letter **for** you.
- He makes breakfast **for** the guests.
- He writes **for** a newspaper.
- He works **as** an undertaker.
- Tourists come **by** boat.
- It's **about** 6.30.
Unit 4

4.1 Present Simple

Positive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>At Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>start</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>At Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>don't</td>
<td>start</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question

When

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Do</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Start</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
<td>start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td>she</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

Do you have a camera?

No, I don’t. Yes, they do.

Does he like Chinese food?

Yes, he does. No, she doesn’t. Yes, it does.

4.2 Adverbs of frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>usually always</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These adverbs usually come before the main verb.

   I usually go to bed at about 11.00.
   I don’t often go swimming.
   She never eats meat.
   We always have wine in the evenings.
   I sometimes play tennis on Saturdays.

2. Sometimes and usually can also come at the beginning of a sentence.

   Sometimes we play cards.
   We play cards sometimes.
   Usually I walk to school.
   I walk to school usually.

3. Never and always can’t come at the beginning of a sentence.

   NOT
   Never I go to the theatre.
   Always I have tea in the morning.

4.3 like/love + verb + -ing

When like and love are followed by a verb, it is usually verb + -ing.

I like cooking.
She loves listening to music.
They like sailing very much.

4.4 Prepositions

She gets up early on weekdays.
He plays football on Friday mornings.
They never go out on Friday evenings.
Where do you go on holiday?
He lives on the next block.
He hates watching football on television.

Do you relax at weekends?
She gets up at six o’clock.

She gets up early in the morning.
We go out in the evening.
He takes photos in (the) spring.

Unit 5

5.1 There is/are

Positive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>(singular)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are</td>
<td>(plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>isn’t</th>
<th>(singular)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aren’t</td>
<td>(plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

Is there a table?

Yes, there is. No, there isn’t.

Are there any photos?

Yes, there are. No, there aren’t.

5.2 How many . . . ?

How many . . . ?

5.3 some/any

Positive

There are some flowers.
some + plural noun

Negative

There aren’t any cups.
any + plural noun

Question

Are there any books?
any + plural noun
5.4 this, that, these, those

We use this and these to talk about people/things that are near to us.
I like this ice-cream.
I want these shoes.

We use that and those to talk about people/things that aren’t near to us.
Do you like that picture on the wall?
Who are those children outside?

5.5 Prepositions

It’s the best home in the world.
The front door is at the top of the steps.
There are magazines under the table.

There is a photo on the television.
There are two pictures on the wall.
The cinema is on the left, opposite the flower shop.

The bank is next to the supermarket.
The bus stop is near the park.
There is a post box in front of the chemist’s.

6.2 was/were

Was/were is the past of am/is/are.

Positive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/He/She/It</th>
<th>was</th>
<th>were</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in Paris yesterday.</td>
<td>in England last year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/He/She/It</th>
<th>wasn’t</th>
<th>weren’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at school yesterday.</td>
<td>at the party last night.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>was</th>
<th>I?</th>
<th>he/she/it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>were</td>
<td>we?</td>
<td>you?</td>
<td>they?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>at work?</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Were</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>at home?</td>
<td>No, he wasn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, she was.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>born?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>were</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I was born in Manchester in 1980. NOT I am-born in 1980.

6.3 Prepositions

They were in England in 1998.
I was at a party.
Yesterday there was a party at my house.
Can I speak to you?
She sells pictures for $10,000.
She paints for two hours until bedtime.
Unit 7

7.1 Past Simple – spelling of regular verbs

1. The normal rule is to add -ed.
   worked  
   started  
   If the verb ends in -e, add -d.
   lived  
   loved  

2. If the verb has only one syllable and one vowel, double the consonant.
   stopped  
   planned  

3. Verbs that end in a consonant + -y change to -ied.
   studied  
   carried  

7.2 Past Simple

The Past Simple expresses a past action that is finished.

1. I lived in Rome when I was 6.
2. She started work when she was 8.

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

Positive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>moved went to London in 1985.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative

We use didn’t + infinitive (without to) in all persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>didn’t move go to London.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question

We use did + infinitive (without to) in all persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>did</th>
<th>you he/she/it we they</th>
<th>go?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

Did  
- you  
- she  
- they  
- etc.

| like  
| enjoy  
| the film?  
| the party?  |

There is list of irregular verbs on p142.

7.3 Time expressions

| last |
| night |
| Saturday |
| week |
| month |
| year |
| yesterday |
| morning |
| afternoon |
| evening |

7.4 Prepositions

She thinks about her past life.
She died in a car crash.
He was tired of politics.
People were afraid of her.
Politics was the love of her life.
Who is the card from?
She worked from 6.00 until 10.00.

Unit 8

8.1 Past Simple

Negative

Negatives in the Past Simple are the same in all persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He/She</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
<th>didn’t</th>
<th>go out see Tom watch TV</th>
<th>last night.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ago

1. I went to the USA ten years two weeks a month ago.

8.2 Time expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>the twentieth century 1924 the 1990s winter/summer the evening/the morning September</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>10 October Christmas Day Saturday Sunday evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>seven o’clock weekends night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3 Prepositions

What’s on television this evening?
I’m on a mobile phone.
We spoke for an hour on the phone.
Some people try to find love on the internet.
We didn’t laugh at his joke.
There was a knock at the door.
Today’s the third of April.
9.1 Count and uncount nouns

Some nouns are countable.
- a book  two books
- an egg   six eggs

Some nouns are uncountable.
- bread   rice

Some nouns are both!
- Do you like ice-cream?
- We’d like three ice-creams, please.

9.2 would like

Would is the same in all persons. We use would like in offers and requests.

Positive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>'d = would</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td></td>
<td>d like a drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

Would you/he/she/it/they like a biscuit?

Yes, please.
No, thank you.

9.3 some and any

We use some in positive sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns.

There is some bread on the table.

We use some in questions when we ask for things and offer things.

Can I have some coffee, please?
(I know there is some coffee.)

Would you like some grapes?
(I know there are some grapes.)

We use any in questions and negative sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns.

Is there any water?
(I don’t know if there is any water.)

Does she have any children?
(I don’t know if she has any children.)

I can’t see any rice.

There aren’t any people.

9.4 How much …? and How many …?

We use How much …? with uncount nouns.
- How much rice is there?
  There isn’t much rice.

We use How many …? with count nouns.
- How many apples are there?
  There aren’t many apples.

9.5 Prepositions

I’ve got a book by John Grisham.
Help me with my homework.
Unit 10

10.1 Comparative and superlative adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
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</table>

* Adjectives which end in one vowel and one consonant double the consonant.

You’re **older than** me.
New York is **dirtier than** Paris.
Prague is one of the **most beautiful** cities in Europe.

10.2 have got and have

*Have got* means the same as *have* to talk about possession, but the form is very different. We often use *have got* in spoken English.

**have got**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Questions</th>
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</thead>
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<td>they</td>
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<td>didn’t</td>
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**have**

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<td>she</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How many children have they got?**

**Short answers**
Yes, I have./No, I haven’t.
Yes, she has./No, she hasn’t.

The past of both *have* and *have got* is *had*.

10.3 Prepositions

The country is quieter **than** the city.
The house is 50 metres **from** the sea.
Everest is the highest mountain **in** the world.
He spends his time **on** the banks of the river.
She came **out of** the garage.
He drove **along** the road.
They ran **over** the bridge.
I walked **past** the pub.
He walked **up** the hill.
He ran **down** the hill.
The boat went **across** the river.
The cat ran **through** the hedge.
He jumped **into** the lake.
Unit 11

11.1 Present Continuous

1. The Present Continuous describes an activity happening now.
   She's wearing jeans.
   I'm studying English.

2. It also describes an activity in the near future.
   I'm playing tennis this afternoon.
   Jane's seeing her boyfriend tonight.

Positive and Negative

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<th>Am</th>
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<th>Outside</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>are</td>
<td>(not) going</td>
<td>outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>You</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
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Question

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<td>are</td>
<td>we</td>
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<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

Are you having a good time? Yes, we are.
Is my English getting better? Yes, it is.
Are they having a party? No, they aren't.

Short answers

Spelling of verb + -ing

1. Most verbs just add -ing.
   wear wearing
   go going
   cook cooking
   hold holding

2. If the infinitive ends in -e, drop the -e.
   write writing
   smile smiling
   take taking

3. When a one-syllable verb has one vowel and ends in a consonant, double the consonant.
   sit sitting
   get getting
   run running

11.2 Present Simple and Present Continuous

1. The Present Simple describes things that are always true, or true for a long time.
   I come from Switzerland.
   He works in a bank.

2. The Present Continuous describes activities happening now, and temporary activities.
   Why are you wearing a suit? You usually wear jeans.

11.3 Whose + possessive pronouns

Whose .. ? asks about possession.

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<tr>
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<th>Object</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
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<td>my</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
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<td>his</td>
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<tr>
<td>She</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whose is this book?
Whose book is this?
Whose is it?
It's mine,
yours,
hers,
ours,
them.

11.4 Prepositions

I read in bed.
We've got this jumper in red.
He's talking to Mandy.
There's a girl with fair hair.
I'm looking for a jumper.
I always pay by credit card.
12.1 going to
1 Going to expresses a person’s plans and intentions.
   She’s going to be a ballet dancer when she grows up.
   We’re going to stay in a villa in France this summer.
2 Often there is no difference between going to and the Present Continuous
   to refer to a future intention.
   I’m seeing Peter tonight.
   I’m going to see Peter tonight.
3 We also use going to when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the future.
   Careful! That glass is going to fall!

Positive and negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>am</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>(not) going to stay at home.</th>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
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<td>We</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>You</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>am</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>going to stay at home?</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>is</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td></td>
<td>we you they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the verbs to go and to come, we usually use the Present Continuous for future plans.
   We’re going to Paris next week.
   Joe and Tim are coming for lunch tomorrow.

12.2 Infinitive of purpose

The infinitive can express why a person does something.
   I’m saving my money to buy a CD player.
   (= because I want to buy a CD player)
   We’re going to Paris to have a holiday.
   (= because we want to have a holiday)

NOT
   I’m saving my money for to buy a CD player.
   I’m saving my money for buy a CD player.

12.3 Prepositions

I’m going to Florida in a year’s time.
He’s interested in flying.
She’s good at singing.
She was afraid of cars.
What’s the weather like?
What’s on TV tonight?
There’s a film on Channel 4.
What’s on at the cinema?

13.1 Question forms

When did Columbus discover America?
Where are the Andes?
Who did she marry?
Who was Mother Teresa?
How do you get to school?
What do you have for breakfast?
What happens at the end of the story?
Why do you want to learn English?

How many people are there in the class?
How much does she earn?
How far is it to the centre?
What sort of car do you have?
Which newspaper do you read?

13.2 Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives describe nouns.
   a big dog
   a careful driver

Adverbs describe verbs.
   She ran quickly.
   He drives too fast.

To form regular adverbs, add -ly to the adjective.
Words ending in -y change to -ily.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Adverb</th>
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<td>careful</td>
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<td>immediate</td>
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<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easily</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Some adverbs are irregular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>early</td>
<td>early</td>
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<tr>
<td>fast</td>
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</table>

13.3 Prepositions

What’s the story about?
What happens at the end of the story?
The train leaves from platform 9.
14.1 Present Perfect

1 The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened some time before now.
   She's travelled to most parts of the world.
   Have you ever been in a car accident?

2 If we want to say when these actions happened, we must use the Past Simple.
   She went to Russia two years ago.
   I was in a car crash when I was 10.

3 Notice the time expressions used with the Past Simple.
   I left
   last night.
yesterday.
in 1990.
at three o'clock.
on Monday.

Positive and negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>(not) been</th>
<th>to the States.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>to the States.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>We</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have</td>
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<td>to the States.</td>
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<td>He</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>(not) been</td>
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<td>to the States.</td>
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<td>She</td>
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<td>It</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>(not) been</td>
<td></td>
<td>to the States.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I've been = I have been
You've been = You have been
We've been = We have been
They've been = They have been
He's been = He has been
She's been = She has been
It's been = It has been

Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>we</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

Have you been to Russia?

Short answers

Yes, I have.
No, I haven't.

ever and never

We use ever in questions and never in negative sentences.

Have you ever been to Russia?
I've never been to Russia.

14.2 yet and just

We use just in positive sentences. We use yet in negative sentences and questions.

Have you done your homework yet?
I haven't done it yet (but I'm going to).
I have just done it (a short time before now).

14.3 been and gone

She's gone to Portugal (and she's there now).
She's been to Portugal (sometime in her life, but now she has returned).

14.4 Prepositions

She works for a big company.
Hamlet is a play by Shakespeare.
Brad and Marilyn are on honeymoon
Wait for me!
### Unit 1

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### Unit 2

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Unit 5

address book n /'ædres ,boka/
air conditioning n. /eə kən dı'fin/
alone adj. /'ələn/ armchair n /'aumas/jea/
at the moment adv /ıt ə maʊment/
bank n /bæŋk/
bathroom n /'bɒ,frʊm/ beautiful adj. /bju:tı/ bed room n /'bedrum/ best adj. /best/
blinds n pl. /baɪlnıdz/ bookshelf n /'bʊk/elv/ both /bəθ/ briefcase n /'brɪfkeıs/
bus ticket n /'bʌs, tıkı/ cat n /kæt/
CD n /si: 'di:/ champagne n /'ʃɛm pen/ Cheers! /tʃeəs/
chemist's s n /'kemistıs/ clock n /'klık/ cockpit n /'kɒkpıt/
coffee table n /'kɒfi__tebl/ comfortable adj. /'kʌmfortəbl/ cooker n /'kʊkə/ cup n /kʌp/
cupboard n /'kʌbəd/ dishwasher n /'dʒı'
ơ'wə/jə/ door n /dɔr/
downstairs adv /'daʊn'strez/ emergency exit n /'emı'gesıtı, eksıt/
everything pron /'evrɪθın/ exactly adv. /'ekstəkəl/ ex-wife n /'ekswaif/ famous adj. /'feıməs/ fantastic adj. /'fæntıstık/ far adv. /fər/ film star n /'fɪlm stər/ fire n /faır/ first /fıst/
first class adj. /'fıst klas/ flat n /flıt/ flight attendant n /'flaıt ə'tendant/
floor n /flo:/ fork n /fɔrk/ fridge n /frıdʒ/ from door n /'frən dɔr/ garden n /'gærdn/ grandma n /'ɡrænmə/ how many? /'hɔu menı/ just (= only) adv. /'dʒust/ key n /ki/ kitchen n /'kɪtʃın/ knife n /naıf/ lady n /'leidi/ lamp n /'lamp/
left adv. (opp right) /'left/ living room n /'lɪvɪŋ rʊm/ lots (of books) /ləts/ luxury n /'læksəri/ mirror n /'mɜrə/ mobile phone n /'məʊbəl fəʊn/ modern adj. /'məʊdən/ most of the time /'məʊst əv da taim/
neighbour n /'niəbə/ newsagent's s n /'niuzeıdʒəntıs/ notebook n /'nəʊt boʊk/ open v /'əʊpən/
over there /'əʊvər tɛər/ park n /pɑrk/ party n /'pɑrti/
passport n /'pɑspɔrt/ pen n /pen/ picture n /'pɪktʃər/ plane n /'plɛn/ plant n /'plɑnt/ plate n /pleit/ quite (big) adv. /'kwıyt/ rain v /rɛın/ rich adj. /rɪtʃ/ right adv. (opp left) /'rɪtʃt/ room n /'rʊm, /'ru:m/ rug n /rʌg/ sandwich n /'sændıdʒ/ second /'sɛkənd/ section n /'sɛkʃən/ shelf n /ʃelf/ shop n /ʃɒp/ sofa n /'sɔfa/ spoon n /span/ stop (bus) n /stɒp/ steps n /steps/ stereo n /'stɛrɪəʊ/ supermarket n /'su: pɑ, mɑ: kət/ swimming pool n /'swɪmɪŋ pʊl/ thanks a lot /'θæŋks a lot/ toilet n /'tɔilet/ top n /tɒp/ upstairs adv. /'ʌp'strez/ wall n /wɔl/ washing machine n /'wæʃıng maʃın/ until conj /'ən'tıl/ use v /jʊz/ very adv. /'verı/ very well adv. /'verı'wel/ was born v /wɔz bɔ:n/ wear v /weər/ wedding n /'wedın/ well adv. /wel/ yesterday adv. /'jestıdæ/ yesterday evening adv. /'jestıdær i:vniŋ/
annoyed adj /ə'noʊd/  
arrive v /ə'raɪv/  
badly adv /bædli/  
behave v /bi'hɪv/  
behaviour n /bɪ'hɪvɪr/  
burglar n /'baːɡlə/  
carefully adv /'kiːflɪli/  
change (= money) n /ˈteɪmjndʒ/  
depart v /dɪ'pɑːt/  
elephant n /ˈelɪfənt/  
explain v /ɪkˈsplɛn/  
fast adv /fɑːst/  
fluently adv /ˈfljuːrənti/  
fortunately adv /fɔːtʃənərəli/  
generation n /dʒənəˈreɪʃn/  
gold medal n /ˈgoʊld ˈmedal/  
grass n /ɡrɑːs/  
guitar n /ˈɡɪtər/  
leather n /ˈleɪθər/  
marathon n /ˈmaːræθən/  
migrate v /ˈmeɪɡreɪt/  
mood n /mʊd/  
pin v /pɪn/  
platform n /ˈplætməfɔːr/  
please v /pliːz/  
quietly adv /ˈkwɪəlti/  
return ticket n /rɪnˈtɪk/  
ridiculous adj /riˈdɪkjələs/  
rude adj /rʊd/  
sheep n /ʃiːp/  
shout v /ʃaʊt/  
slowly adv /ˈsləʊli/  
station n /ˈsteɪʃn/  
support (a team) v /ˈsəːpərt/  
tell a lie v /tɛl əˈlaɪ/  
timetable n /ˈtaɪmteɪbl/  
typical adj /ˈtɪpɪkl/  
untidy adj /ˈʌntɪdɪ/  
weigh v /weɪ/  
well-behaved adj /wel bɪˈhɪvɪd/  
whistle v /ˈwɪsl/  
wolf n /wʊlf/  
worrying adj /ˈwʌrɪŋ/  

abroad adv /əˈbrɔːd/  
airport n /ˈeəpɔːt/  
ambulance driver n /ˈæmbjʊləns ˈdraɪvər/  
announcement n /əˈnəʊnmənt/  
arriage hall n /əˈreɪʒən ˈhɔːl/  
board v /bɔːd/  
boarding pass n /ˈboʊding ˈpæs/  
boat ride n /ˈbɔt ˈraɪd/  
business class n /ˈbɪznəs ˈklɑːs/  
call n /kɔːl/  
certificate n /ˈsərətɪfɪkət/  
check in v /tʃek ˈɪn/  
check-in desk n /tʃek ɪn ˈdesk/  
competition n /ˈkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/  
crown n /kraʊn/  
dawn n /dɔːn/  
delay v /ˈdiːli/  
delayed pp /ˈdiːliəd/  
departures board n /dɪˈpɑːtʃəz ˈbɔːd/  
departure lounge n /dɪˈpɑːtʃə lʌŋˈɡoʊ/  
double-decker bus n /ˈdʌbl ˈdeɪkər ˈbʌs/  
dressmaker n /ˈdresməkər/  
engineer n /ˈɪndʒɪnər/  
flag n /flæg/  
flight n /flaɪt/  
gate (in an airport) n /gæt/  
give up (= stop) v /ˈɡɪv ˈʌp/  
grandson n /ˈɡrændsɔn/  
Greece n /ˈɡriːs/  
heart attack n /ˈhɑːt ɑːtək/  
honeymoon n /ˈhɑːnɪmjuːn/  
horn (on a car) n /hɔːrn/  
Hungary n /ˈhʌŋgəri/  
jewels n pl /ˈdʒuːlz/  
jumbo jet n /ˈdʒʌmbəˌdʒet/  
jump v /dʒʌmp/  
last call n /ˈlaːst ˈkɔːl/  
let (sb) down (= disappoint) v /ˈlem ˈdaʊn/  
lottery n /ˈlɔtərɪ/  
loved adj /ˈlaʊvd/  
luggage n /ˈlæɡidʒ/  
lung cancer n /ˈlʌŋ ˈkænsə/  
marmalade n /ˈmaːrməldeɪd/  
millionaire n /ˌmɪljəˈneɪər/  
miss v /mɪs/  
niece n /ˈnɪs/  
now boarding pp /ˈnəʊ ˈbɔːdɪŋ/  
pack (a bag) v /pæk/  
passenger n /ˈpæsɑːndʒər/  
passport control /ˈpɑːsˌpɔːt ˈkənˈtrɔːl/  
pipe (to smoke) n /paɪp/  
pneumonia n /ˈpiːnəmə/  
remind v /rɪˈmænd/  
rheumatic fever n /ˈruːmiˈtɪk ˈfɪvə/
# IRREGULAR VERBS

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# Appendix 2

## VERB PATTERNS

### Verb + -ing

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<td>like</td>
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<td>hate</td>
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<td>finish</td>
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<td>stop</td>
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### Verb + to + infinitive

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<th>to go</th>
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<td>hope</td>
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<td>try</td>
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<td>want</td>
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<tr>
<td>would like</td>
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<td>would love</td>
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### Verb + -ing or to + infinitive

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<th>-ing or to infinitive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
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<td>start</td>
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## Modal auxiliary verbs

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<td>go</td>
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<td>arrive</td>
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## Phonetic Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Vowels</th>
<th>Diphthongs (two vowels together)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 /p/ as in pen /pen/</td>
<td>25 /i:/ as in see /si:/</td>
<td>38 /ei/ as in name /nem/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 /b/ as in big /bɪg/</td>
<td>26 /ɪ/ as in his /hɪz/</td>
<td>39 /əʊ/ as in no /nəʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 /t/ as in tea /ti:/</td>
<td>27 /i/ as in twenty /ˈtwenti/</td>
<td>40 /ə/ as in my /maɪ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 /d/ as in do /dju:/</td>
<td>28 /e/ as in ten /ten/</td>
<td>41 /əʊ/ as in how /həʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 /k/ as in cat /kæt/</td>
<td>29 /æ/ as in stamp /stæmp/</td>
<td>42 /ɔ/ as in boy /boʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 /ɡ/ as in go /gəʊ/</td>
<td>30 /ɑ:/ as in father /ˈfɑːθər/</td>
<td>43 /ə/ as in hear /hɪər/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 /f/ as in four /fɔː/</td>
<td>31 /ɒ/ as in hot /hɔt/</td>
<td>44 /eə/ as in where /wɛə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 /v/ as in very /ˈveri/</td>
<td>32 /ɔː/ as in morning /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/</td>
<td>45 /ʊə/ as in tour /tʊə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 /s/ as in son /sʌn/</td>
<td>33 /ʌ/ as in football /ˈfʊtbɔːl/</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 /z/ as in zoo /zuː/</td>
<td>34 /uː/ as in you /juː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 /l/ as in live /lɪv/</td>
<td>35 /ʌ/ as in sun /sʌn/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12 /m/ as in my /maɪ/</td>
<td>36 /əː/ as in learn /lɜːn/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 /n/ as in near /nɪər/</td>
<td>37 /ə/ as in letter /ˈlɛtər/</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 /h/ as in happy /ˈhæpi/</td>
<td>38 /ei/ as in name /nem/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 /r/ as in red /red/</td>
<td>39 /əʊ/ as in no /nəʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 /j/ as in yes /jɛs/</td>
<td>40 /ə/ as in my /maɪ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 /w/ as in want /wɒnt/</td>
<td>41 /əʊ/ as in how /həʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 /θ/ as in thanks /θæŋks/</td>
<td>42 /ɔ/ as in boy /boʊ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 /ð/ as in the /ðiː/</td>
<td>43 /ə/ as in hear /hɪər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 /ʃ/ as in she /ʃiː/</td>
<td>44 /eə/ as in where /wɛə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 /ʒ/ as in television /teləˈvɪzən/</td>
<td>45 /ʊə/ as in tour /tʊə/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 /tʃ/ as in child /tʃaɪld/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 /dʒ/ as in German /ˈdʒɜːmən/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 /ŋ/ as in English /ˈɛŋglɪʃ/</td>
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</table>
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