Straightforward

Pre-intermediate Workbook

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1A | Family life

FAMILY & FRIENDS

1 Complete the words by putting vowels (a, e, i, o, u) in the spaces.

1 brother 9 gr _ ndf _ th _ r
2 s _ st _ r 10 s _ n- _ n-l _ w
3 d _ ght _ r 11 n _ c _
4 s _ n 12 m _ th _ r- _ n-l _ w
5 _ ncl _ 13 fr _ _ nd
6 _ nt 14 c _ ll _ _ g _
7 c _ s _ n 15 n _ _ ghb _ _ r
8 p _ r _ nts

2 Underline the word that does not belong in each group.

1 brother-in-law uncle niece grandfather
2 best friend colleague brother neighbour
3 wife uncle daughter aunt
4 mother-in-law wife niece son
5 parents nephews grandparents cousins

QUESTIONS WITH TO BE

3 Rearrange the words to make questions.

1 she to married Who is

Who is she married to?

Answer: Guy Ritchie.

2 name is real What her

__________________________?

Answer: Louise Veronica Ciccone.

3 famous What first was record her

__________________________?

Answer: Like a Virgin.

4 is famous Why she

__________________________?

Answer: Because she’s a Hollywood actress.

5 was Where born she

__________________________?

Answer: In Hawaii.

6 to Who married she was

__________________________?

Answer: Tom Cruise.

4 Complete the sentences with the names.

Questions 1–3 are about Questions 4–6 are about

__________________________.

__________________________.

5 Correct one mistake in each question.

1 Which town were you born in?

2 How many children are in your family?

3 Where your parents were born?

4 When is your last family holiday?

6 01 Write the questions that you hear.

1 ____________________________?

__________________________?

2 ____________________________?

__________________________?

3 ____________________________?

__________________________?

4 ____________________________?

__________________________?

7 02–03 Read and listen to the reading text Mother love on page 6 of the Student’s Book.
1c | Neighbours

**HOW & WHAT QUESTIONS**

1. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.
   1. What / How part of town do you live in?
   2. What / How fashionable is the place where you live?
   3. What / How many people live next door to you?
   4. What / How often do you speak to your neighbours?
   5. What / How problems do you talk to your neighbours about?

2. Rearrange the words to make the questions, then do the quiz.

---

**Are you a good neighbour?**

1. You know your well neighbours do you How
   ____________________________?  
   a. Who?  
   b. We say ‘hello’ and talk about the weather.  
   c. I never speak to them.

2. You at home play loud your How music do
   ____________________________?  
   a. Very loud!  
   b. Not loud and never late at night.  
   c. I don’t play music.

3. You do house often your have How parties in
   ____________________________?  
   a. Life’s a party!  
   b. Not often and I tell my neighbours first.  
   c. Never.

4. Of sort on at Sundays do things home What you do
   ____________________________?  
   a. Noisy things!  
   b. We usually have a big family lunch.  
   c. I don’t do anything on Sundays.

---

**VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON**

3. Complete the answers to the Are you a good neighbour? quiz with words from the boxes.

   popular imagine like

   Mostly a answers: I don’t (1) __________ you are very  
   (2) __________ with your neighbours. Would you (3) __________ to live next door to you?

   because seems probably

   Mostly b answers: You’re (4) ______ a very good neighbour (5) ______ you don’t make a lot of noise and, it (6) ______, you’re quite friendly.

   help ask perfect

   Mostly c answers: You probably think you’re the (7) ______ neighbour because you’re very quiet and private. But can your neighbours (8) ______ you for (9) ______?

---

**Dictation**

4. 04 Write the questions that you hear.

   1. ____________________________?  
   2. ____________________________?  
   3. ____________________________?  
   4. ____________________________?

**Read & Listen**

5. 05 Read and listen to the reading text Who would you like as a neighbour? on page 10 of the Student’s Book.
Making contact

PHONE LANGUAGE

1 Put the events in the correct order.

Richard emailed Phil but Phil didn’t reply
so Richard left a message. Phil called Richard
back later, but Richard wasn’t
to email. So Richard
called Phil’s office. Phil wasn’t in, but Phil’s
number and Richard called him back later.

2 Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

1 When’s a good time to / for you back?
2 I’m calling about / for the room you advertised.
3 Hi! I’m interested in / about language lessons.
4 Hi, I’m Tina. I’m on / at 749 3429. That’s my mobile ...
5 Hi Sally. I’m calling to invite you for / on lunch.
6 I’m afraid she isn’t on / in the office right now.
7 I’m sorry, but she’s busy on / at the moment.
8 Can I take a message? Is it about / for the room?

3 Alan is looking for a flat. Complete the phone call with phrases from the box.

Notting Hill, single room in house near Underground station. No pets. £600 per month + bills. 0780 696 91134.

Ask for Mike.

A: Hello. Can I (1) ___________________ Mike, please?
B: Sorry, he isn’t (2) ___________________ right now. Are you (3) ___________________ the room?

4 Koi (K) called Sayers Recruitment. Sam (S) took her call. Complete the call with words from the box.

S: Sayers Recruitment. Can I (1) _______ you?
K: Hello, I’m (2) _______ about the ad for a secretary.
S: I’m (3) _______ Mrs Sayers is out right now.
K: Oh. Do you (4) _______ when she’ll be back?
S: I’m afraid I don’t. Can I (5) _______ a message?
K: Yes, please. (6) _______ is Koi Meek. That’s k-o-i m-e-e-k.
S: Do you have any work (7) _________?
K: Oh yes. I worked as a secretary for two years ...

TRANSLATION

5 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 Hello. I’m calling about the job advertisement.

2 Hi Tina! It’s Wu. Can you call me back on 789 2356?

3 She’s not in right now. Can I take a message?
1 Read the article and match the paragraphs 1–4 to the descriptions a–d.

☐ a The writer learns about her great-great-grandfather.
☐ b The writer gives some reasons why family history is popular.
☐ c The writer tells us that family history is popular in the UK.
☐ d The writer finds that family history is not always a safe, quiet hobby.

2 Read the article again and tick (✓) the two true sentences.
1 A lot of people in the UK are now interested in family history.
2 Eve Fuller wants to find a famous relative.
3 One of Adam Deen’s relatives was a detective.
4 Frank Stevens wants to talk to his great-great-uncle every day.
5 One of the writer’s relatives worked with animals.

3 Match the words from the text 1–6 to the definitions a–f. The paragraph numbers are in brackets.

A
1 genealogy (1)
2 hobby (1)
3 background (2)
4 fan (2)
5 murdered (3)
6 village (4)

B
☐ a someone who likes something or someone very much
☐ b origins and education
☐ c spare time activity
☐ d a very small town in the countryside
☐ e family history
☐ f killed

4 Read & listen

4 06 Listen to Reading 1 Where am I from? Who am I from? on the CD and read the article again.

WHERE AM I FROM?

1 What was your grandmother’s grandfather’s job? Like many English people, I didn’t know the answer to this question and I wasn’t very interested. But more and more people want to know this sort of thing. Family history (or genealogy) is now the second most popular hobby in the UK. Websites like genealogy.com and ancestors.com have millions of visitors every day. What are the reasons for this change?

2 One reason is the internet. Now you can do a lot of family history work on your computer. But why do people do it? Is it because they want to find famous relations? ‘No, it isn’t,’ says Eve Fuller from familyfinder.com, ‘I started when my grandmother died. I wanted to know more about her background. It’s my history.’ Another genealogy fan, Adam Deen, says it’s ‘the Sherlock Holmes thing’, the detective work: ‘You look for clues,’ he says. ‘You learn surprising things.’

3 Some people learn things they don’t want to know. ‘Now I know why my family moved to New Zealand,’ says Jenny Draper. ‘My great-great-uncle murdered his wife!’ Others find relations they don’t want to know. Frank Stevens got in touch with a great-uncle: ‘Now he phones me every day! But we have nothing in common!’

4 So, what was my great-great-grandfather’s job? I found the answer after a few hours on familyfinder.com. He was a sheep farmer in Yorkshire. ‘How boring!’ I thought. ‘Why am I doing this?’ I still don’t know why. But last weekend I took my daughter to a little Yorkshire village. ‘This is where your great-great-great-grandfather lived,’ I told her. ‘Can we go home now?’ she replied.
ADJECTIVES WITH PREPOSITIONS

1 Match the adjectives 1–7 to the prepositions a–g.

A  B
1 good       a in
2 afraid     b on
3 worried    c at
4 terrible   d about
5 interested e of
6 fond      f at
7 keen       g of

2 Complete the sentences with an adjective and preposition from exercise 1 so that they mean the same as the sentence above.

1 At school, Tom Cruise did well at sports. At school, Tom Cruise was good at sports.
2 Other kids laughed at Bill Gates because his only interest was computers. Other kids laughed at Bill Gates because he was only interested in computers.
3 Kurt Cobain didn’t like school, but he really liked his art teacher. Kurt Cobain didn’t like school, but he was fond of his art teacher.
4 At his school, Tiger Woods was frightened by the other boys. At his school, Tiger Woods was afraid of the other boys.
5 Winston Churchill hated school, but he loved reading. Winston Churchill hated school, but he was keen on reading.

PAST SIMPLE

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

J.K. Rowling

The best-selling writer of the Harry Potter books, Joanne K. Rowling, always (1) wanted (want) to be a writer. She (2) started (start) to tell stories to her sister, Di, when she was very young. At school she was very good at English and (3) told (tell) stories to her friends at lunchtime. She also (4) wrote (write) some stories, but she (5) didn’t(not / show) them to anybody.

Joanne (6) worked (work) as a secretary for a few years after university. But she (7) didn’t(not / like) office work and when she was 26 she (8) went (go) to Portugal. There she (9) began (begin) the first Harry Potter book. She (10) wrote (write) in the mornings and (11) taught (teach) English in the afternoons.

5 Complete the questions for the answers below about J.K. Rowling.

1 What did J.K. Rowling want to be?
   She wanted to be a writer.
2 What was J.K. Rowling good at?
   She was good at English.
3 What did J.K. Rowling write?
   She wrote some stories.
4 Did J.K. Rowling like office work?
   No, she didn’t like office work.
5 Where did J.K. Rowling begin her first Harry Potter book?
   She began the first Harry Potter book in Portugal.
2B | Irish schools

**USED TO**

1. Make sentences about Green Lane School with *used to* using the verbs in brackets.

**Green Lane School**

**50 years ago**
- 50 pupils
- Walk to school
- Study from 9.00 to 2.00
- Most pupils leave at 14
- Most girls leave without certificates
- Religion a compulsory subject

**Green Lane School**

**now**
- 500 pupils
- Take the bus
- Study from 8.30 to 3.30
- Most pupils leave at 18
- More girls go to university than boys
- Religion not a compulsory subject

1. Green Lane School *used to have* (have) 50 pupils, but now it has 500 pupils.
2. The pupils *used to walk* (walk) to school, but now they take the bus.
3. The pupils *used to study* (study) from 9.00 to 2.00, but now they study from 8.30 to 3.30.
4. Pupils *used to leave* (leave) school at 14, but now most pupils leave school at 18.
5. Most girls *used to continue* (not / continue) their education after secondary school, but now more girls go to university than boys.
6. Religion *used to be* (be) a compulsory subject, but now students can choose not to study it.

**EDUCATION**

2. Complete the questions with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>single sex results</th>
<th>compulsory system</th>
<th>minimum leaving age</th>
<th>corporal punishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Is it ____________ to send your child to school in the UK?
2. Do boys get better exam ________________ than girls in UK secondary schools?
3. Is ________________ banned in UK schools?
4. Do pupils do better if they go to ________________ schools?
5. How many UK pupils leave school at 16, the ________________?
6. Is the education ________________ in England more successful than in Scotland?

3. Match the questions 1–6 in exercise 2 to the answers a–f.
   - a. Yes, but some people want to bring back corporal punishment.
   - b. No, 50,000 UK parents educate children at home.
   - c. About 25% of UK children leave school at 16.
   - d. No, it isn’t. Scottish pupils get better results.
   - e. No. Girls get better exam results in all subjects.
   - f. It seems that girls do better at science when there are no boys.

**DICTATION**

4. **08** Write the sentences that you hear.

1. ___________________________?
2. ___________________________.
3. ___________________________.
4. ___________________________.

**READ & LISTEN**

5. **09** Read and listen to the reading text *The Republic of Ireland* on page 18 of the Student’s Book.
2c | Red faces

**Past Continuous**

1 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

Jake My wife came home from work and I (1) played / was playing a computer game instead of cooking dinner. 'What were you doing?' she asked. 'I (2) worked / was working,' I said.

Carla My husband (3) called / was calling me on my mobile when I (4) had / was having coffee with some friends. I said I was walking in the park with the baby.

Bryony I (5) shopped / was shopping and I (6) was meeting / met a colleague. I had six packets of biscuits for me. 'These are for my nephew,' I said.

Richard I (7) looked / was looking for a new job on the internet when my boss (8) was walking / walked into my office. She (9) was seeing / saw the jobs website and (10) was asking / asked me 'Are you looking for a new job?' I said, 'No. I (11) looked / was looking for a job for my brother.'

2 Make questions in the past continuous using the prompts below.

1 Jake / work / when / his wife / come / home? Was Jake working when his wife came home?

2 Carla / walk / in / the park / when / her husband / call?

3 Bryony / buy / biscuits / for her nephew / when / she meet / a colleague?

4 Richard / look for / a job / when / his boss / walk / into the office?

3 Answer the questions in exercise 2.

1 No, he was playing a computer game.

2

3

4

**Translation**

4 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 I'm really sorry. I was working late at the office.

2 Sorry I didn't answer the phone. I was having a bath when you rang.

3 I tried to email you the file, but my computer wasn't working.
School Facilities

1. Match the phrases 1–8 to the words a–h.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. £200 per week maximum</td>
<td>a. location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In London (or very near)</td>
<td>b. fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. No more than 12 students per class</td>
<td>c. course length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Stay with an English family</td>
<td>d. extra activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lessons: mornings &amp; afternoons</td>
<td>e. class size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Course for 6–10 weeks</td>
<td>f. accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Library and computers with internet</td>
<td>g. facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Weekend trips and sports</td>
<td>h. timetable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the advertisement with words in bold from exercise 1.

The Jenkins School of English

The Jenkins School of English has a central (1) _____________ on Oxford Street in London. Our excellent teachers provide top quality tuition. Our (2) _____________ goes up to a maximum of twelve students. Our (3) _____________ include a multi-media centre, a language laboratory and a library.

You can choose your (4) _____________: you can study part-time or all day. The (5) _____________ is very flexible – some of our students come for one week, others stay for a year or more. There are cheaper (6) _____________ for students who decide to stay for longer courses.

At the weekends you can take part in our exciting (7) _____________, for example, excursions to famous places or sports events.

As for (8) _____________, our students are placed with friendly families who live near the school.

Asking for Information

3. Put the words in brackets in the correct place in the questions.

1. Please could I have some information (about) your school?
2. Can you tell me the school is? (where)
3. How are the course fees? (much)
4. How many students in a class? (are)
5. What kind of accommodation is? (there)
6. How long does the course? (last)
7. What sort of facilities the school offer? (does)
8. Are any social activities? (there)

4. Match the questions 1–8 in exercise 3 to the answers a–h.

☐ a. We have a study centre with lots of books, computers and videos.
☐ b. We try to keep the number to a maximum of twelve.
☐ c. We’re in Camden Town. It’s very near the centre of London.
☐ d. Certainly. What would you like to know?
☐ e. Most of our students choose to stay with English families. We can organize that for you.
☐ f. Yes, there are. We organize trips every Wednesday afternoon and there’s a student disco every month.
☐ g. Oh, there are lots of different courses, but the minimum length is four weeks.
☐ h. It depends. Lessons are £20 an hour if you pay each week, but £15 if you pay for a month.

Dictation

5. Write the questions that you hear.

1. ____________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________
1. Read the story and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

2. Read the story again and match the paragraphs 1–4 to the pictures A–D.

3. Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).
   1. The boy asked the farm workers for help.  
   2. The farm workers took the boy to the police station.  
   3. The boy told the police his name was Saturday.  
   4. Saturday had problems with other pupils at the special school.  
   5. Saturday is a ‘normal’ boy now.

---

**SATURDAY**

Later that day, the police went into the forest and found the boy. He was about 5, but he could not answer the policemen’s questions. In fact, he could not speak at all. He moved like a monkey and was difficult to control. But Ethel Mthiyane, the head of a school for children with special needs, agreed to take him to her school. She named him Saturday.

Saturday is now about 20. At first, many language experts were interested in him. Is it possible, they wanted to know, for a child like this to learn a language? Sadly, it seems the answer for Saturday is no. The experts say he will probably never learn to communicate. And so he continues his lonely life. Does he want to return to the monkeys?

One Saturday morning fifteen years ago, some farm workers in KwaZulu Natal, South Africa, were working in a field next to a forest. A group of monkeys was playing in the grass between the field and the trees. The farm workers saw that one of the animals was different from the others. When they looked closer they realized it wasn’t a monkey. It was a young boy. He was walking on his arms and legs and wasn’t wearing any clothes. The farm workers went to the police station and told their story.

At the school, the teachers tried to teach Saturday to speak. They taught him how to have a bath, get dressed and comb his hair. But Saturday didn’t want to play with the other children — he used to fight with them instead. After ten years, he was still more like a wild animal than a boy.
**HOUSE & HOME**

1 Complete the magazine article with words and phrases from the box.

- away from home
- leave home
- got home
- at home
- housewives
- housework
- homework
- househusband

2 Countable & Uncountable Nouns with **Some, Any & No**

2. Complete the sentences with some, any or no.

1. There are ______ disadvantages. I love my children but it is boring if you don’t see ______ adults all day.
2. You don’t earn ______ money being a househusband! But Flora gives me ______ cash for shopping.
3. When our first baby, Joe, was starting to walk, I got ______ peace at all. There was ______ time to do the housework.
4. ______ people have ______ idea how difficult it is to look after children all day.

3. Tick (√) the four correct sentences.

1. Did you do your homeworks?
2. I need an information about courses.
3. Could you buy a food when you go out?
4. Have we got any bread?
5. I’ve applied for two works.
6. Have you got enough money for the cinema?
7. There isn’t enough space in my suitcase.
8. What sort of work do you do?

4. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I did some / any summer work / works in a town in America last year.
2. The company helped me find some / any cheap accommodation / accommodations.
3. I had any / some free time / times in the evenings so I got to know the town.
4. There weren’t no / any good cinema / cinemas there, but the theatre was great.
5. I made some / any good friends / friend that summer.

**TRANSLATION**

5. Translate the sentences into your language.

1. She lost her money.

2. We share the housework.

3. It’s hard to find the right information.

4. They gave me some advice.
3B | Another country

**SOME, MANY & MOST**

Where are Marshfield College International Students from?

- Asia
- Europe
- South America

1 Complete the sentences with *some, many or most.*

1 _______ international students at Marshfield College are from Asia.

2 _______ of our international students at Marshfield are from mainland Europe.

3 _______ of our students are from South America.

2 Correct one mistake in each sentence.

3 Make sentences about your country using *some, many,* not *many or most.*

1 _______ people work abroad.

2 _______ people study abroad.

3 _______ people live in towns or cities.

4 _______ people live in villages.

5 _______ people have big families.

6 _______ people are married to people from different backgrounds.

**VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON**

4 Complete the text with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>foreign</th>
<th>strange</th>
<th>abroad</th>
<th>settle down</th>
<th>chat</th>
<th>backgrounds</th>
<th>conference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Guide for International Students**

Welcome to Marshfield! Does everything seem (1) ___________ to you? We know how difficult it can be to (2) ___________ in a new country – we are international students from many different (3) ___________. Actually, the majority of the students are (4) ___________.

Six months ago, we organized a (5) ___________ to talk about the problems of studying (6) ___________. This guide is the result! But remember to visit our new website if you want to have a (7) ___________ with other members of the College.

**Dictation**

5 12 Write the sentences that you hear.

1 ____________________________________________

2 ____________________________________________

3 ____________________________________________

**Read & Listen**

6 13 Read and listen to the reading text *Scots abroad* on page 28 of the Student’s Book.
Home town

TOWNS

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

theatre  cinema  restaurant  metro
library  nightclub  art gallery

1 I’d love to see that film – let’s go to the _________.
2 Remember to take those books back to the _________!
3 Let’s go and see that Van Gogh exhibition at the _________.
4 I don’t want to cook, let’s go to a _________.
5 I want to see a Shakespeare play at a _________.
   in London when I’m there.
6 It’s quicker to go by _________ than by taxi – you’re
   under the ground and there’s no traffic!
7 I feel like dancing, let’s go to a _________.

QUANTIFIERS

2 Alison and Glen went away for a weekend. Complete
   the sentences with too much, too many or (not) enough.

Alison

1 This journey is going to take _________. time, Glen. Why didn’t
   we take a taxi? Or the metro?
2 What a lovely room! But there is _________. space to put my clothes.
3 There are _________. people in here!
4 You can go in if you want. I don’t want to dance. I
   think we spend _________. time together.

Glen

☐ a You’re right. There’s _________. noise. We’ll
   finish this drink and go.
☐ b What do you mean? Before we left you said we
   didn’t spend _________. time together!
☐ c Because taxis cost _________. We don’t have
   _________. money.
☐ d Maybe you packed _________. clothes in your
   suitcase this morning?

3 Match Alison’s sentences 1–4 to Glen’s sentences a–d.
   The first one has been done for you.

4 Where were Glen and Alison in sentences 1–4 in
   exercise 2? Match the numbers to the places.

☐ outside a nightclub
☐ in a hotel
☐ on a bus
☐ in a bar

5 Choose the correct expression to complete the
   sentences.

1 There are a lot of / little studios and flats in Tokyo, but
   it’s difficult to find a house.
2 You can get a good lunch for only a few / little euros in
   many restaurants in Dubrovnik, Croatia.
3 There used to be a lot of / few pollution in Krakow, but
   now there’s only a little / few.
4 You can find a little / few interesting shops in Kabul if
   you spend a little / few time looking.

TRANSLATION

6 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 There are a few hotels in my town but there isn’t much
   tourism.

2 There’s a lot of pollution in the centre because there’s
   too much traffic.

3 There’s a lot of unemployment, but there is little crime.

4 There aren’t enough things for young people to do in
   the evenings.
Directions

1. Match the directions 1–4 to the maps A–D.
   1. Take the second left opposite the bank.
   2. Go straight on past the bank.
   3. Go to the end of the road and turn left. Then take the first road on the left.
   4. Take the first right.

2. Your friend is coming to visit you. Look at the map and complete the directions with phrases from the box.
   
   straight on  out of  turn right  cross  turn left

   

3. Complete the questions with phrases from the box.
   
   tell me the  tell me how  is the  do I get

   1. Excuse me, can you ______________ to get to the opera house?
   2. Oh hello, could you ______________ way to a restaurant called Mange-Tout?
   3. Excuse me, how ______________ to the castle from here?
   4. Hello, I wonder if you can help me. Where ______________ art gallery?

Dictation

4. Write the sentences that you hear.
   1. ____________________________
   2. ____________________________
   3. ____________________________
   4. ____________________________
1 Read the letters to a London newspaper. Tick (✓) the two letters which are FOR the Olympic Games in London.

Dear Living London,
Over a billion people watch the Olympic Games on TV. This is our chance to show the world that London is a great centre for international business. And, of course, the Games will be good for tourism.
Ron, Croydon

2 Dear Living London,
London is a rich city. But there are some cities in Britain with little industry and many economic problems. Those cities need help. The capital is not the best location for the Games.
Anne, Islington

3 Dear Living London,
The Olympic Games cost billions of pounds. But Londoners don’t need expensive stadiums! We need cheaper public transport and better hospitals!
Roger, Catford

4 Read the letters again. Match the questions in column A to the names in column B.

A
1 Who wants the government to ask the people their opinion about the Games?
2 Who wants to have the Games in the UK, but not in London?
3 Who thinks the Games are expensive and wants to spend the money on other things?
4 Who says the Games will bring visitors to the UK?

B
Ron
Roger
Gina
Anne

3 Complete the sentences with words from the Living London letters. The Living London letter numbers are given in brackets.

1 __________ is very important for the economy in many countries, and foreign visitors to a place are very welcome. (1)

2 Paris is the __________ of France. (2)

3 I don’t like going to Primms supermarket, everything’s so __________! I know I’ll pay less at Browns supermarket. (3)

4 I think it’s better to live in a __________ country, that’s how you learn more about other cultures and religions. (4)

5 If you want to know my __________, I think we should leave really early when the traffic’s not too bad. (5)

☐ READ & LISTEN

4  15-20 Listen to Reading 3 Living London on the CD and read the article again.
**Vocabulary from the Lesson**

1. Match the adjectives in the box to the people.
   - open, active, warm, quiet, romantic, independent

   **Cathy:** I’m happiest when I’m busy doing things. **active**

   **Kim:** I don’t like loud music and big groups of people. I like spending time at home. __________

   **Oliver:** I fall in love at least twice a year! __________

   **Charlotte:** I have no secrets. I say what I think. __________

   **Sean:** I live alone. I don’t need anybody and I don’t want anybody to need me. __________

   **Jo:** My friends say I’m a good listener because I make people feel relaxed and comfortable. __________

**Frequency Adverbs & Phrases**

4. Put the adverbs in the correct place in the sentences.

   1. **Cathy:** I get up early. (always)
   2. **Kim:** I stay at home in the evenings. (usually)
   3. **Oliver:** I get bored if I’m with someone for too long. (always)
   4. **Sean:** I spend time on my own. (often)
   5. **Jo:** I like people too much! (sometimes)

**Translation**

5. Translate the sentences into your language.

   1. I always go for a walk on Sunday afternoons.

   2. I often go to the cinema at the weekend.

   3. I see my brother about four times a year.

   4. I usually visit my parents in Mexico twice a year.

**Are dating agencies a good idea?**

The average single adult in the UK (1) ________ (not / think) that dating agencies (2) ________ (be) a very good way to meet partners. Most adult singles (3) ________ (say) that they (4) ________ (look for) partners at work or at sports clubs. Younger single people (5) ________ (think) that the best way to meet partners (6) ________ (be) through friends.

Half of all UK singles (7) ________ (believe) they will meet their ‘perfect partner’ one day. But only 22% of singles between the age of 46 and 55 (8) ________ (say) they (9) ________ (want) to be married. A lot of men (10) ________ (like) the idea of a ‘short’ relationship.

A typical single British woman under 35 years old (11) ________ (be) happy alone, the survey suggests. 78% of single mothers (12) ________ (not / think) their children were unhappier after divorce.
WEDDINGS

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

weddings ceremony honeymoon church

groom rings reception guests bride

1 At traditional Chinese ____________, the ____________ doesn’t wear a white wedding dress, she wears a red one.

2 A Swedish bride wears three ____________ on her fingers.

3 At the ____________ after the marriage ____________, in Estonia, the ____________ takes off his hat and places it on the head of an unmarried man. That man will be the next to get married.

4 In Ireland, it is traditional for the bride and groom to walk together to the ____________ for the religious ceremony.

5 In Venezuela, the married couple do not say ‘goodbye’ to their ____________ when they leave the reception.

6 The most popular place for couples to go on their ____________ is Mexico.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

A: Hi! What (1) ____________ (you / do) at the moment?
B: I’m at Paul’s place. We (2) ____________ (watch) a film.

2 A: I (3) ____________ (try) to find Khalil. Do you know where he is?
B: He’s with Raz. I think they (4) ____________ (play) tennis.

3 A: Where are you? It (5) ____________ (get) late!
B: Sorry I’m late. My car (6) ____________ (not / work) and I (7) ____________ (wait) for a taxi.

4 A: Why aren’t you here? The meeting (8) ____________ (start).
B: My plane was late. I (9) ____________ (get) on the metro now.

3 Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

A: That’s my cousin Emilia on the left. She (1) talks / is talking to Pete, my brother’s best friend.
B: Why (2) is she holding / does she hold all that money?
A: It’s a wedding tradition in my family – the guests (3) always give / are always giving money to the bridesmaids.
B: (4) Do you see / Are you seeing her often? You (5) never talk / are never talking about her.
A: Well, she (6) doesn’t come / isn’t coming to the UK very often. She moved abroad five years ago.

STATIVE VERBS

4 Tick (✓) the three correct sentences.

1 They’re knowing the answer.
2 That car is costing too much!
3 What’s happening? Where is everybody?
4 I’m not understanding what you’re meaning.
5 We’re spending a lot of time together these days.
6 She’s waiting for her train.

TRANSLATION

5 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 I’m telling you the truth.

__________________________________________________________

2 What are you thinking about?

__________________________________________________________

3 She’s preparing for her exams.

__________________________________________________________

READ & LISTEN

6 21 Read and listen to the reading text If you ask me … on page 38 of the Student’s Book.
At the movies

Relationship verbs

1. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>love</th>
<th>out</th>
<th>common</th>
<th>split</th>
<th>date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>argument</td>
<td>crazy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. They had an _______________ about the housework.
2. They had a lot in _______________.
3. They _______________ up.
4. They went on a _______________ to the cinema.
5. He was _______________ about her.
6. They were in _______________ with each other.
7. She asked him _______________.

Telling stories

2. Correct one mistake in each sentence.

THINGS ARE DIFFERENT IN THE MOVIES...

1. The woman always fall over when she runs. Then the good guy picks her up.
2. People always has telephones next to their beds.
3. Dogs always know who the bad guy is and kids always knows more than adults.
4. If someone is in your house and wants to kill you, they are enter the bathroom when you are having a bath or shower.
5. Kids is always experts with computers.

3. Put the joke in the correct order.

☐ and buys a ticket for himself and his dog.
☐ 'I was surprised to see your dog laughing at the film.'
☐ They sit down and the dog laughs all the way through the film.
☐ A man goes into a cinema
☐ 'He hated the book.'
☐ 'So was I,' replies the man.
☐ After the film, the woman sitting next to the man and his dog says to the man,

4. Complete the story of *Bridget Jones’s Diary* with words from the box.

later | one | when | end | first | beginning

Bridget is a single woman in her thirties. At the (1) _________ of the film, her mother invites her to a New Year’s party and introduces Bridget to an attractive, confident man called Darcy. Bridget does not like her mother’s choice and she is very unhappy.

(2) _________ she hears Darcy’s bad opinion of her she decides to take control of her life: lose weight, stop smoking and be happy. At the same time, she decides she wants a long-term relationship.

The next man she goes out with, her boss Daniel, is fun to be with and she’s crazy about him at (3) _________. But (4) _________ on she realizes he’s having a serious relationship with someone else.

Every time Darcy meets Bridget, he becomes more interested in her. But she still thinks he doesn’t like her. (5) _________ evening, Darcy comes to Bridget’s flat. They get on very well and, in the (6) _________, they fall in love.

Dictation

5. 22 Write the sentences that you hear.

1. ____________________
2. ____________________
3. ____________________
4. ____________________
INVITATIONS & SUGGESTIONS

1 Chris (C) wants to ask Carla out. His sister Lisa (L) gives him some advice. Put the words in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.

L: Why you phone her? (don’t)
C: I will! But what I say? (shall)
L: Well, the first rule is: never go to the cinema on a first date. I’ve got an idea! How about to the opera with her? (going)
C: I hate opera. What taking her for a meal? (about)
L: That sounds good. Why don’t go to that new restaurant, Le Gastronome? (you)
C: I’d not, it’s too expensive. (rather) I think it would be nice to go to that pub by the river, The Ship.

2 Chris phoned Carla. Rewrite Chris’s suggestions beginning with the words that are given.

1 Do you want to go out this weekend?
Would you like to go out this weekend?

3 Complete Carla’s responses with words from the box.

not kind’d rather OK afraid love good

1 I’d __________ to go out, but I’m __________ I’m busy at the weekend. How about Monday?
2 Well … I __________ not go to a pub, actually.
3 That’s a __________ idea. I love opera.
4 Yes. Why __________? There’s a new French place … Le Gastronome.
5 That’s __________ of you, but I’d prefer to take a taxi.
6 __________. Six o’clock at the station on Monday.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

4 Complete the sentences with in, on or at.

1 The best time to do physical exercise is early ______ the morning before breakfast.
2 I think the best time to go to sleep is ______ 9 o’clock ______ night. It sounds very early, but try it!
3 The best time to water plants is early ______ the evening when it is getting colder.
5 The best days to go shopping for fresh food in supermarkets are ______ Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
6 The best time to visit South Africa is ______ March or November when it’s sunny, but not too hot.

TRANSLATION

5 Translate the phrases into your language.

1 in January ______
2 in the spring ______
3 in 2008 ______
4 in the afternoon ______
5 on 6th June ______
6 at the weekend ______
1. Read the newspaper article and decide which picture (A or B) shows billboard dating.

2. Read the article again and choose the best answer to the questions.

1. How can people contact someone they see on a billboard?
   a. They phone a telephone number next to the face on the billboard.
   b. They go to www.findyourpartner.com and find the email address of the person they like.
   c. They send a message to the email address on the billboard.

2. Why does John Craig think billboard dating is more successful than online dating?
   a. Because people in billboard advertisements get more messages.
   b. Because people who answer billboard advertisements are more fun.
   c. Because newspapers are interested in billboard dating.

3. Why did Sally choose to use billboard dating?
   a. Because she tried online dating and it didn’t work.
   b. Because she thinks online dating is embarrassing.
   c. Because she was angry with her ex-boyfriend.

4. Why does James think billboard dating is better than online dating?
   a. Because he thinks online dating is embarrassing.
   b. Because people see how you look before they go on a date with you.
   c. Because train stations are good places to meet people.

3. Listen to Reading 4 Billboard dating on the CD and read the article again.
FUTURE 1 (FUTURE PLANS)
1 Look at Barbara’s diary for next week and make sentences using the present continuous.

Tue
13:30 – lunch with Svetlana
Wed
09:00 – meeting with Chris at his office
18:30 – tennis with Gilbert
Thu
19:30 – Pete & Monique for dinner
Fri
15:30 – flight to Paris

1 On Tuesday, she’s having lunch with Svetlana.
2 On Wednesday morning, she __________________________.
3 On Wednesday evening, she __________________________.
4 On Thursday, Pete and Monique ________________________.
5 On Friday, she __________________________.

Make sentences about Mike’s plans for next week, using going to and the verbs in brackets.

1 He’s going to buy a new suit for the wedding. (buy)
2 __________________________. (return)
3 __________________________. (book)
4 __________________________. (get)

COMPOUND NOUNS
3 Complete the conversation with words from the box.
penknife insect spray sleeping bag flashlight cable car backpack first-aid kit mobile phone

Pete (P), John (J) and Tanya (T) are organizing their camping trip to La Paz, in Bolivia.

P: We’re not walking up the mountain, we’re going to take the (1) __________________________.
T: I’m taking my (2) __________________________. I can call my mum when I get there!
J: I can’t put all my things in this (3) __________________________.
T: I won’t get bitten. I’m taking (4) __________________________.
J: We’ll have to take a (5) __________________________ so we can find our sleeping bags at night.
P: We’ll have to take a (6) __________________________ so we can cut our food.
J: It’s better to buy a good quality (7) __________________________. It gets cold at night.
P: We’re not going to have any medical problems.
Tanya’s got a (8) __________________________ if we do.

DICTATION
4 24 Write the sentences that you hear.
1 __________________________?
2 __________________________?
3 __________________________?
4 __________________________.

READ & LISTEN
5 25 Read and listen to the reading text The ruins of Machu Picchu on page 46 of the Student’s Book.
AIR TRAVEL

1 **Underline** the word that does not go with the word in **bold** to make a compound noun.

1 seat number window belt
2 departure luggage hall gate
3 flight attendant number card
4 passport control number locker
5 hand belt luggage bag
6 security luggage guard regulations
7 boarding guard card gate
8 airport terminal passport lounge

2 Complete the story with compound nouns from exercise 1.

**AIRPORT PROBLEMS**

I was already late because I went to the wrong airport terminal.

At the check-in desk, I asked: ‘Can I take this bag as (1) hand luggage please?’ But they said ‘Sorry, no, it’s too big.’ When I got to (2) ___________ there was a long line of people waiting to show their passports. I asked a man, ‘Excuse me, I wonder if I could get past? I’m terribly late.’ ‘So am I!’ he said.

At security, a (3) ___________ said: ‘Take off your shoes and empty your pockets!’ I was so late after that, I ran across the (4) ___________ without my shoes on!

When I got to the (5) ___________, the other passengers were still waiting to board. Great! But when I got on the plane, the same rude man from the line at passport control was in my seat! I showed him my (6) ___________ on my (7) ___________ and said, ‘I’d like to sit down, please.’ ‘Why don’t you find another seat?’ he said. I asked him again ‘Could you move out of my seat, please?’ He fastened his (8) ___________.

Finally I asked the (9) ___________ to move him. When he got up he hit his head on the overhead locker!

REQUESTS

3 Find four polite requests in the story above.

1 Can I take this bag as hand luggage please?
2 ____________________________ ?
3 ____________________________ ?
4 ____________________________ ?

4 Make the requests more polite.

1 Give me a coffee!
   I’d like a coffee, please.
2 I want to sit here.
   Can I ____________________________ ?
3 Stop hitting the back of my seat!
   Could ____________________________ ?
4 I want to take this bag as hand luggage.
   I’d like ____________________________ ,
5 I want to read your newspaper.
   I wonder if ____________________________ ?

5 Complete the responses with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>course</th>
<th>sorry</th>
<th>I’m</th>
<th>afraid</th>
<th>certainly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 Of ___________, madam. Here you are. With milk or without? That’ll be three euros, please.
2 No, I’m _________ my wife’s sitting there.
3 Oh, _________! I didn’t realize. I’m a bit nervous.
4 Yes, I understand, madam. But _________ afraid you can’t take three items of hand luggage.
5 _________, I’ll read my book.

TRANSLATION

6 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 I wonder if I could borrow your magazine?
   ____________________________________________ ?
2 Certainly. Here you are.
   ____________________________________________ .
3 Excuse me, could you move your bag, please?
   ____________________________________________ ?
**HOTELS**

1 Rearrange the letters in the words to complete the guide.

---

**Friendly Hotel Guide STAR CODE**

* friendly; clean; (1) ofmcoabrdt; central heating: double, (2) niegsl & twin rooms; bath & (3) hroesw
(1) **comfortable** (2) __________ (3) __________

*** (4) inibrma; restaurant; lift; (5) stelaliet TV
(4) __________ (5) __________

**** air- (6) grnitodinol; Internet (7) ncctoeion; free parking
(6) __________ (7) __________

***** (8) ansua; (9) mgv; swimming pool; choice of restaurants
(8) __________ (9) __________

---

**Future 2 (Will)**

2 The Peake Hotel has two Friendly stars but the Peake family want three stars. They have a family meeting to decide what to do. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the conversation.

---

Guest 1: Excuse me, I need to get to Melksham for a meeting and I don’t have a taxi number.

Gary: I (1) ___________ (take) you to Melksham. I (2) ___________ (go) there at 3 o’clock anyway.

Guest 2: Hello, it’s Room 13. I wonder if you could tell me where I can find an internet café, please?

Jean: There’s one in the town centre. I (3) ___________ (show) you. I (4) ___________ (use) it myself.

Guest 3: Major Trotter here, Room 9. There’s a problem with my shower. Do you think ...

Gary: Don’t worry, Major, I (5) ___________ (come) up in a minute. I (6) ___________ (clean) the rooms soon.

---

**Dictation**

4 Write the sentences that you hear.

1 ____________

2 ____________

3 ____________

---

Pete: How are we going to build the swimming pool?

Jim: There’s a company in Swindon that builds pools. (1) I’m going to / I’ll go there when we finish the meeting if you want.

Pete: Great. And we need to fix the air-conditioning.

Gary: I spoke to a guy this morning in Melksham who fixes air conditioning. (2) I’m going to / I’ll see him this afternoon at 3 o’clock.
**Vocabulary from the Lesson**

1. Label the pictures with words from the box.

   sky diving  ghosts  jets  temples  yachts
   monsters  historic cities  jungles  wrecks
   dolphins  pyramids  magicians

**Verb Patterns**

3. Complete the letter to a newspaper with words from the box.

   interested  don’t  planning  intend
   forward  would

   Dear Editor
   Mega Company is (1) ________ to open an enormous theme park in Wessexdale next month. I (2) ________ like to say that I am very unhappy about this theme park. I (3) ________ want to see a plastic park in our beautiful countryside. I (4) ________ to organize a Countryside Festival on the day the park opens. I want our local children to become (5) ________ in learning about real things – not magic and monsters. I look (6) ________ to hearing from any other readers who agree with my opinion.
   Yours faithfully
   T. Hardy

**Translation**

4. Translate the sentences into your language.

   1. I’m really interested in exploring the temples.
      ________________________________.

   2. They’re planning to spend a week in the jungle.
      ________________________________.

   3. We’re hoping to see some wrecks under the sea.
      ________________________________.

   4. How long do you intend to stay?
      ________________________________?

2. Underline the word that does not belong in each group.

   1. paragliding  travelling  sky diving  cycling
   2. kayak  yacht  wreck  submarine
   3. ghosts  monkeys  dolphins  dogs
   4. temples  pyramids  clouds  castles
   5. trail  path  route  wall
Reading

1. Read the messages on the noticeboard. Match the questions in column A to the names in column B.

A
1. is/are taking a flight the next day?  
   Who …  
   Igor
2. is/are planning to see some underwater wrecks?  
   Sheila
3. would like to find some equipment left somewhere in the hotel?  
   Kay
4. want/wants to explore a different path up Mount Kilimanjaro?  
   Beth & Sam

B

2. Read the newsletter. Match the paragraphs 1–5 to the headings a–e below.

- a. We’d like to hear your suggestions
- b. A teenager’s death
- c. Can you help?
- d. The porters of Kilimanjaro
- e. Our plan to help the porters

Caring Climbers Newsletter

1. Every year they carry everything for thousands of visitors to see the beauty of Africa’s highest mountain. But most of us never worry about the people with the hardest jobs on Kilimanjaro: the porters. ‘The porters are from here,’ we think. ‘They know the local weather. They know the dangers.’ The truth is very different. Most porters come from Moshi, a poor town at the base of Mount Kilimanjaro. The weather conditions at the top of the mountain are not easier for the porters than for tourists. But their clothing is usually a lot worse.

2. Rashid, 16, left his family in Moshi. He hoped to make $6 a day as a porter on the Marangu route – the most popular tourist trail to the top of Kilimanjaro. He never earned enough money to buy the right clothes. In September, he died of cold on the mountain. He was wearing only a T-shirt and jeans.

3. Next month we are meeting with spokespersons from fourteen international tour companies in Marangu. We want to discuss regular jobs for porters.

4. Come to the conference and share your ideas! Basecamp Hotel, 10 May, 12.00.

5. Do you have any extra clothes and equipment we can give to local porters? Please leave them at the Clothing Bank in the centre of Moshi.

Read & Listen

3. 27–31 Listen to Reading 5 Hotel Basecamp Marangu and read the noticeboard again.
Food

1. Complete the questions with words from the box.
   peanut butter  hamburgers  ice cream  donuts  chocolate  pizzas  cookies  potato chips

WHO MADE THE FIRST ...

1. ________? Otto Kuasw sold beef and an egg between bread and butter in Hamburg, Germany in 1891.

2. ________? Captain Hanson Crockett Gregory fried a round cake with a hole in the middle in 1847.

3. ________? Raffaele Esposito cooked round bread with tomato and mozzarella cheese for Princess Margherita of Savoia in Naples in 1871.

4. ________? Frank Smith and George Ensor (from Australia) were the first people to sell cold pieces of fried potatoes in packets in 1931.

5. ________? The Incas made this from nuts they called nquba. Americans eat enough of this each year to make 10 billion sandwiches!

6. ________? The Aztecs made a drink from cocoa called xocolatl – a food for the gods!

7. ________? No-one is sure, but King Tang (AD 618–97) of Shang, China, enjoyed eating a mixture of ice and milk.

8. ________? Dutch cooks used to make these small cakes to test recipes for bigger cakes.

Modifiers

3. Match the comments a–f to the pictures 1–6.

1. c  a. Your shirt's a bit dirty.

2.  b. Your shirt's very dirty!

3.  c. That's an extremely big pizza!

4.  d. That's a fairly big pizza!

5.  e. It's a really long film!

6.  f. This film is quite long.

Dictation

2. 32 Write the sentences that you hear.

1. ____________________________

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________

4. ____________________________

Read & listen

4. 33 Read and listen to the reading text Eating the Elvis Presley way on page 56 of the Student's Book.
VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

1. Look at the alphabeti-spaghetti and find ...

- Six food items: spaghetti, ________, ________, ________, ________, ________.

- Two kitchen items: ________, ________.

- Two cookbook items: ________, ________.

- Four adjectives: ________, ________, ________, ________.

COMPARATIVES

2. Complete the table with words from the box.

- big, healthy, enjoyable, interesting, friendly, quick, good, expensive, bad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective type</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>comparative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>short adjectives</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectives ending in y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long adjectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irregular adjectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Complete the sentences with comparatives of the words in brackets.

A: The answer’s simple: The food here is (1) better than the food at the supermarket. (good)

B: It’s (2) ________ to go to the supermarket, but it’s a day in London for the family. (quick)

C: There are so many different types of food and people: the whole experience is (3) ________ than going to the supermarket. (interesting)

D: We think supermarket food is too artificial. The food’s (4) ________ here than food from the supermarket. (healthy)

E: This is the place to be if you love food. But it’s (5) ________ than the supermarket. (expensive)

F: You can chat to the people selling the food. It’s much (6) ________ than the supermarket. (friendly)

TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences into your language.

1. Do you think wine is healthier than beer?

2. She prefers more traditional recipes.

3. Is healthy food more expensive than junk food?
Superlatives

1. Complete the table with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective type</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old adjectives</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>the biggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short adjectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectives ending in 'y'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long adjectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irregular adjectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the sentences with superlatives of the words in brackets.

1. Sugar, salt and pepper are the most common ingredients we put in our food. *(common)*
2. Salt is *__________* of these ingredients: the Chinese used 40 varieties of salt 5,000 years ago. *(old)*
3. Salt is *__________*, because human beings cannot live without salt. Salt has caused many wars. *(important)*
4. Pepper comes in *__________* number of varieties: black pepper is one of hundreds of kinds of pepper. *(large)*
5. Sugar is *__________*. That's why there's a lot of sugar in junk food – so you want more! *(addictive)*
6. Sugar is *__________* if you eat too much of it. It's bad for your heart and your teeth. *(unhealthy)*

3. Correct one mistake in each sentence.

1. The strongest – or hottest – type of pepper is the Habanero.
2. Tellicherry and Lampong are said to be the bestest varieties of black pepper.
3. India is the most large pepper-producing country in the world.
4. Thailand is biggest pepper-eating country in the world.
5. Jalapeño chilli peppers are the famouset peppers.
6. The most high number of hot peppers eaten in one minute is eight.

4. Rearrange the words to make questions.

1. largest has country number islands Which the of ________________________________?
   Answer: Indonesia.
2. is drink the most Turkey What popular in ________________________________?
   Answer: Tea. They drink it with sugar, but no milk.
3. most in What's Brazil the common meal ________________________________?
   Answer: Meat or chicken with rice, beans and a delicious salad.

Dictation

5. Write the sentences that you hear.

1. ________________________________
2. ________________________________
3. ________________________________?

Read & listen

6. Read and listen to the reading text Coffee break on page 60 of the Student's Book.
6D | Class meal

EATING OUT

1 Put the events in the correct order.
☐ You have your dessert.
☐ You order your meal.
☐ The waiter serves your meal.
☐ You have a starter.
☐ You pay the bill.
☐ You book a table at a restaurant.
☐ You have your main course.
☐ You arrive at the restaurant.

2 Match the words in bold in the article to the definitions 1–10.

Restaurants of the Future

futurefood.com invited French chefs, waiters and foodies to describe ‘the restaurant of the future’.

Gerard, restaurant manager: In the future, you’ll book online. There’ll be a menu with pictures on the screen and you’ll order your food before going to the restaurant.

Claude, chef: You won’t need waiters to take your order or serve you. You’ll choose the starter, your main course and dessert by pressing a button on the table.

Charlotte, customer: People will only go to traditional restaurants for special occasions. Most people don’t want to spend time making a booking and waiting for the bill.

IN A RESTAURANT

3 Complete the conversation with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>show</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>house</th>
<th>reservation</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>certainly</th>
<th>something</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Customer: Hello. I have a (1) _________ for two people at eight.
Waiter: Let me (2) _________ you to your table. Can I (3) _________ your coats?
Waiter: Would you like (4) _________ to drink?
Customer: Yes. Could we have a bottle of (5) _________ red, please?
Waiter: (6) _________, madam. Would you like to (7) _________ the menu?

4 Complete the sentences 1–5 with the phrases a–e.

A
1 He’d like the soup and I’ll _________
2 Thanks. Yes, it was _________
3 I think there is a _________
4 Excuse me, have you _________
5 There’s a 12% service _________

B
a got an ashtray?
b have the mixed salad.
c charge.
d delicious.
e mistake on our bill.

TRANSLATION

5 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 I’m afraid we’re fully booked.

__________________________________________________________

2 That sounds excellent.

__________________________________________________________

3 Could I take your name, please?

__________________________________________________________

4 Could we have the bill, please?

__________________________________________________________

1 people to take your order waiters
2 important dates for you
3 make a reservation
4 professional cooks
5 list of food
6 people who love food
7 bring your food
8 make your choice
9 paper with the total
10 reserving a table for a particular evening
Food stylist Ruth Macdonald tells us some of the ‘secrets’ of her profession.

People always ask me: ‘What’s the secret? How do you make food look like that? Is it real?’ I understand why they ask. I mean, the picture in your cookbook doesn’t usually look like the food on your table, does it? But we’re not magicians.

In fact, a food stylist has to shop and select ingredients. Yesterday I was doing a TV ad for hamburgers and I needed two slices of tomato. It took me three hours to find a kilo of the right kind of tomatoes in the market.

A lot of the ‘secrets’ of the job are actually solutions to the problems of light, heat and time in the photographer’s studio. Milk, for example, looks blue in bright light. So I use white glue instead. Cheese looks wet after a little time under hot lights, so we spray it with antiperspirant – the same stuff you spray under your arms! Roast chicken and turkey soon begin to look ‘tired’ in the studio, so I put the meat in the oven for a very short time and then paint it brown.

Now my job is a bit easier because simpler, more natural pictures of food are more fashionable. Also, the whole job is quicker because of digital cameras. As a result, food stylists use a little less ‘magic’ than before.

Why does Ruth paint chicken brown?
- a Because chicken looks blue in bright lights.
- b Because she wants it to look fully cooked.
- c Because she doesn’t have time to cook it.

Why do food stylists use ‘less magic’ than they used to?
- a Because they can change the way food looks with digital cameras.
- b Because they don’t need photographers any more.
- c Because photography is faster now and simple pictures are more fashionable.
Rising stars

Work

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

| work (x2) | job | career (x2) | jobs |

1 She’s doing two ________ at the moment: she works in a library in the morning and teaches French at night.
2 He’s had a lot of different jobs, but he hasn’t found a _________. He’s never known what he wants to do.
3 I do the same kind of _________ in this job, but I earn more money than in my previous job.
4 Why did you leave your last _________?
5 My boss wants me to do extra _________ at the weekend.
6 OK, you’ve got a job as a dancing chicken. But you can’t call that a _________!

Present perfect simple

2 Make sentences with the present perfect simple, using the verbs in brackets.

3 Rearrange the words to make questions.

1 new seen Eminem the Have video you ____________?  
2 ever you caviar Have eaten ____________?  
3 Dido you Have song the heard new by ____________?  
4 been work out you Have ever of ____________?  

4 Complete the interview. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple or the past simple.

Falling Stars

Ray Moss helps people who used to be famous.

Interviewer: (1) _________ (you / make) any ex-stars famous again?
Ray: No, I haven’t. But I (2) _________ (help) a lot of ex-stars find new careers. I (3) _________ (find) Guy Keefe, the ex-footballer, a job as a TV presenter last month.

I: (4) _________ (you / meet) any stars you couldn’t help?
R: Yes, I have. I (5) _________ (you / hear) of Ricky Dee?
I: No. I (6) _________ (never / hear) of him.
R: Not surprising! He (7) _________ (make) one record in 2001. I (8) _________ (find) a job for him in a hotel a year ago but he (9) _________ (throw) a television out of the window so they (10) _________ (fire) him.

Dictation

5 37 Write the sentences that you hear.

1

2

3

4

34
Hard work

Verb collocations (work)

1 Complete the verb collocations.

1 What are you going to do when you f ___ ___ ___ your s ___ ___ ___?

2 Maria decided to a ___ ___ f ___ the job as personal assistant to the director.

3 Have you heard? Victor g ___ p ___ ___ ___ to Vice President!

4 My brother is going f ___ a ___ i ___ ___ tomorrow at 9 o’clock. I’ve lent him my best suit.

5 My company has agreed that I can g ___ o ___ a t ___ ___ ___ ___ c ___ ___ ___.

6 I was so happy I g ___ the j ___ I applied for – now I’m going to Buenos Aires!

2 Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box so that they mean the same as the sentences above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>got promoted</th>
<th>filled in</th>
<th>looking for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>finished</td>
<td>get</td>
<td>applied for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 She completed her education last year.
   She ______________________ her studies last year.

2 She’s trying to find a job.
   She’s ______________________ a job.

3 Have you completed the application form?
   Have you ______________________ the application form?

4 He doesn’t earn much money as a social worker.
   He doesn’t ______________________ very much money as a social worker.

5 I’ve sent in my application form for the job.
   I’ve ______________________ the job.

6 She got a more senior job position last week.
   She ______________________ last week.

3 Underline the word that does not go with the verb.

1 get a job promoted unemployed fired
   a job

2 go on a training course qualified
   for an interview

3 earn a salary a bill a living money

4 have a job an interview an experience
   a waste of time

Vocabulary from the lesson

4 Match the job titles 1–8 to the book titles a–h.

A
1 dentist
2 sales assistant
3 accountant
4 teacher
5 nurse
6 police officer
7 social worker
8 computer programmer

B
a Taxes and Forms
b Family Problems
c Teeth and Health
d Hospital Care
e Primary Education
f Website Design
g Wanted Criminals
h Know Your Customers

Translation

5 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 What qualifications do you have for the job?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________?

2 She went for the interview but she didn’t get the job.
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3 The salary wasn’t very good so I asked my boss for a pay rise.
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

4 I was unemployed for six months last year.
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

Read & listen

6 Listen Read and listen to the reading text Life on the other side on page 69 of the Student’s Book.
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE WITH ALREADY & YET

1. Complete the website text with already and yet.

Is my baby a STAR.com Parents’ Forum

Kirsty:
Gilly (Cancer) is only eight months old but she has (1) __________ said ‘Mama’. Is she special? I think so!

Lynn (new member):
My Gemini, Sam, had his first birthday yesterday but he hasn’t begun to speak (2) __________.

Jim (moderator):
Jim Junior, our little Libra, has (3) __________ learned to paint! Click to see his pictures.

Dora (guest):
Adam, our beautiful Aries, has (4) __________ started walking. He’s only seven months old!

Nicola (senior member):
Baby Amber (eight months, Taurus) is very special, but she hasn’t said a single word (5) __________.

2. Complete the responses with already and yet and the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple.

1. How about having a coffee break?
   No thanks, I’ve (have a coffee break) already had a coffee break.

2. Can you phone Pat after you finish those letters?
   I don’t need to, I (phone Pat) already finished those letters.

3. I need that report now. Can you email it to me?
   Sorry, but I (not / finish the report) already finished it.

4. Tell Mark I want to see him in my office. Now!
   I can’t. He (not / arrive) already arrived.

3. Make present perfect simple questions using the prompts below.

1. you / find / a new job / yet?
   Have you found a new job yet?

2. she / send / her application form / yet?
   Has she sent her application form yet?

3. they / answer / your email / yet?
   Have they answered your email yet?

4. she / advertised / for / a new assistant / yet?
   Has she advertised for a new assistant yet?

ADJECTIVES & NOUNS (PERSONALITY)

4. Complete the nouns in the job advertisements.

Adsell Corp needs people with lots of (1) imagin a t i o n. We’re looking for people with people (2) sk _ _ _ _ ! Successful applicants will show a lot of (3) pat _ _ _ _ _ .

What we need from you: hard work & (4) independ _ _ _ _ _ .

Do you have the (5) sensitiv _ _ _ _ to be a social worker?

Just finished school? Full of (6) ambit _ _ _ _ ? Apply now!

Can you deal with people’s (7) emot _ _ _ _ _ ? Yes? We need you!

(8) Intellig _ _ _ _ isn’t enough! We want your heart, too!

TRANSLATION

5. Translate the sentences into your language.

1. I haven’t checked my email yet.

2. Have you finished that letter yet?

3. The new secretary is very ambitious. She’s already applied for promotion.

READ & LISTEN

6. Read and listen to the reading text Why you should read your horoscope on page 70 of the Student’s Book.
The recruitment agency

CURRICULUM VITAE

1 Match the phrases in **bold** to the definitions 1–6.

Lying and Applying

A **new survey shows that many British workers have lied on their CVs:**

- 47% have lied about **personal interests:** photography, opera and paragliding are incredibly popular!
- 19% have lied about **skills:** languages and qualities (eg 'honesty') they did not have.
- The most common lies were about **professional experience:** responsibilities, titles, dates and unemployment.
- The most dangerous lies were about **education and qualifications** because these are easy to check.
- 'The only thing I believe when I get a CV,' says one employer, 'are **personal details**.'
- 'The worst liar I’ve ever interviewed,' says one manager, 'wrote the **referee’s** details on his CV. But guess who answered when I called!'

3 Complete the sentences 1–6 with the phrases a–f.

A

1 If I were you
2 I don’t think you
3 What about
4 You should
5 You shouldn’t
6 Why don’t

B

a you take a course in Spanish?

giving them a call?

make the letter too long.

should wear those shoes.

I’d take a day off.

smile when you say ‘hello’.

4 Give your friend some advice using the words in brackets.

1 Your friend wants to wear jeans for the job interview. (wear a suit)
   You should **wear a suit** to the job interview.

2 Your sister’s unemployed. You see a good job ad. Why
   **apply for** this job? (apply for)

3 You don’t think your brother looks good in green.
   I don’t think you **wear** green. (wear)

4 You think your friend should see a careers advisor.
   What **see** a careers advisor? (see)

5 You don’t think the job your friend wants to apply for
   is good.
   If I **not apply for** that job. (not / apply for)

ADVICE

2 Make requests for advice beginning with the words given.

1 You’re not sure if you should apply for this job. Should I **apply for this job**?

2 You’re not sure if you should have a haircut. Should **have a haircut**?

3 You don’t know which suit to wear. Which **choose** a suit?

4 You don’t know what to say about your skills. What **explain** your skills?

5 You don’t know who to include as a referee. Who **write to** a referee?

DICTATION

5.40 Write the email and website addresses that you hear.

1

2

3
1. A company is helping unemployed people find new jobs.
2. A company is giving career advice to people unhappy with their jobs.
3. A company is arranging for people to try different careers for a short time.

2. Read the newspaper article again and write short answers to the questions.

1. What’s the name of the holiday company?

2. Who’s the company manager?

3. How much do the holidays cost?

4. Does the company manager think people should leave their normal jobs before they try something different?

5. Is the company successful?

3. Match the words from the text 1–6 with the definitions a–f. The paragraph numbers are in brackets.

A
1. career (1)
2. survey (1)
3. lawyer (2)
4. expert (2)
5. ordinary (3)
6. travel agencies (4)

B
□ a someone who works with legal questions
□ b a set of questions to find out people’s opinions
□ c a job or profession that you work at for some time
□ d businesses that help people to plan holidays
□ e someone who knows a lot about a subject
□ f normal, not special

4. Listen to Reading 7 Selling dreams on the CD and read the article again.

1. Many of us, it seems, have two very different careers. There is our normal job and there is the job we dream about but never do. A recent survey found over 30% of UK office workers wanted to do something else for a living. Now, a new company, Vocation Vacations, is offering people a chance to try their dream jobs.

2. The company started in the US in January 2004. People choose a profession from a list of ‘dream jobs’ on its website. (Chocolate-maker, wine-maker and zoo keeper have been popular choices.) For two or three days, a computer programmer or lawyer can wash elephants or make cheese. An expert helps them.

3. ‘You’re a regular employee for the day,’ says Brian Kurth, who runs the holiday company. Holidays cost from about $400 to manage a small hotel to about $2,000 for a weekend as a zoo keeper.

4. ‘Many business people are too nervous to leave their jobs,’ says Kurth. ‘This way, they don’t need to resign. People should see the holidays as a ‘first test’, advises Kurth. ‘And if they like their ordinary jobs more afterwards,’ he says, ‘that’s a success, too!’

British travel agencies say more and more men in their 30’s are buying working holidays. Selling dreams is good business. Find out more at www.vocationvacations.com.
3 I don’t think scientists will discover a cure for all diseases this century. It’s not possible. Scientists ________ not discover a cure for all diseases this century.

4 I’m sure that they’ll develop a new form of transport soon. They ________ develop a new form of transport soon.

5 I’m not sure that international organizations will become more powerful. Perhaps they won’t. International organizations ________ not become more powerful.

VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

3 Underline the word that does not go with the word in bold.

1 develop a theory an idea a highlight
2 source of energy laser water
3 find a cure speed life on other planets
4 space travel exploration screen
5 military transplant power history
6 advanced technology wind equipment

TRANSLATION

4 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 I’m going to the shop. I won’t be long.

2 We might be a bit late, the traffic may be bad.

3 You may find it difficult at first, but it’ll get easier.

4 It’ll take me ages to do this! I might never finish!
Space tourists

**Compound nouns with numbers**

- three-hour journey
- dead-end street
- three-month cruise
- seventeen-ton spacecraft
- three-star hotel
- billion-dollar bill

1. Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from the alphabetti-spaghetti.

   1. I’m taking a ____________________ in Spanish.
   2. A ____________________ from work isn’t a long time for new mothers.
   3. No air-conditioning! In a ____________________!
   4. Pieces of a ____________________ fell from the sky last month in South Africa.
   5. I don’t have anything smaller than a ____________________.
   6. It’s a ____________________ from here to Bruges.

2. Correct the mistakes in the compound nouns.

**Predictions 2 (may be, probably, certainly, etc)**

3. Put the words in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.

   There are about 35,000 pieces of junk flying around space.
   1. This number will increase. *(definitely)*
   2. Most of this junk won’t ever land on Earth. *(certainly)*
   3. Some of the junk will fall in the sea. *(definitely)*
   4. One of these objects will kill someone. *(probably)*
   5. But it won’t be you! *(probably)*

4. Who feels sure (S)? Who doesn’t feel so sure (NS)?

   1. Mars will probably become a kind of airport. *(NS)*
   2. There’ll certainly be hotels and factories up there. *(S)*
   3. Yeah, but flights will definitely be expensive. *(S)*
   4. Well, I certainly won’t see Mars. I’m unemployed. *(NS)*
   5. You’ll probably get a free trip then: no return! *(NS)*

5. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

   1. This medicine might help you. *(perhaps)*
      Perhaps this medicine will help you.
   2. You might meet someone you like. *(maybe)*
   3. It may take a long time to finish. *(possibly)*
   4. They may not see each other again. *(possibly)*

**Translation**

6. Translate the sentences into your language.

   1. Maybe the weather will be better tomorrow.
   2. We certainly won’t get there before six.
   3. I probably won’t see you tonight.
   4. Perhaps she’ll call back later.

---

A ninety-kilo St. Bernard dog is recovering from a seven-hours operation tonight after a five-gram piece of ‘space junk’ fell from the sky yesterday and hit him in the back. ‘Rex was playing outside,’ says his owner, Agatha Crisp, when the object – a two-centimetre-screw – hit him. The screw came from the seventeen-ton spacecraft, Intrepid, which is returning to Earth this month after a ten-year mission in space.
Help!

Computer Actions

1. Complete the sentences with computer words.

   1. Hi Carol. The document you asked for is ________.

   2. Can you ________ that document for me? I need to sign it.

   3. I’ve highlighted some words in yellow. I don’t know how to translate.

   4. You don’t need to write the address again. Just ________ it from there and ________ it here.

   5. Sorry, could you give me the phone number again? I’ve ________ it, I’m afraid.

   6. You’ve got too many windows ________. Why don’t you ________ the documents you’re not using?

2. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

   save  copy  attach  cursor  send

   1. To highlight a word, first you move the ________ on to the word and then you double-click.

   2. You should ________ your work every five minutes.

   3. To paste, ________ the object you want to paste, move the cursor to where you want to paste it, then ...

   4. Check the spelling before you ________ your email!

   5. I forgot to ________ the document before I pressed 'send'. She’ll think I’m an idiot!

Giving Instructions

3. Write clear instructions beginning with the words given.

   Saving a document on floppy disk

   1. First of all, you ____________________.

   2. Then, ____________________.

   3. Next, ____________________.

   4. Then, ____________________.

   5. Finally, ____________________.

4. Correct one mistake in each sentence.

   1. First of all, to click on ‘Insert’.

   2. Next, finds ‘Picture’.

   3. Then, choosing ‘File’.

   4. Don’t pressed that button!

   5. Next, you’re find the picture you want to insert.

   6. Finally, double-clicks on the picture.

Dictation

5. Write the sentences that you hear.

   1. ____________________

   2. ____________________

   3. ____________________

   4. ____________________
Great ideas

Adjectives with infinitives

Sir Clive Sinclair was already famous for inventing home computers when he had his next great idea: a three-wheel electric car called the C5. He soon lost £8.5m. What went wrong?

1 Complete the article with words from the box.

easy legal cheap dangerous impossible

Some of the strengths of the C5:
1 It was ____________ to drive a C5 without a driving licence.
2 The C5 was ____________ to buy: you could get one for only £140 – but most people didn’t!
3 It was ____________ to learn how to drive them.

Some of the weaknesses of the C5:
4 It was ____________ to go faster than 15 mph and the police sometimes stopped you.
5 It was ____________ to use on busy roads or in bad weather.
6 It was ____________ to drive a C5 without other drivers laughing at you!

Present tense in future time clauses

2 Complete the sentences 1–5 with the phrases a–e.

Paul Moller in the Skycar that he hopes will change the way we drive and live.

1 If Paul Moller’s Skycar is successful,
2 When the first Skycar goes on sale
3 Moller says they’ll be much cheaper
4 Drivers will need a lot of training
5 But what will happen if
   a when people start buying more of them.
   b it will cost about $500,000.
   c before they drive a Skycar.
   d the engine goes wrong in the air?
   e we will be able to fly to work at 350 mph.

Translation

3 Translate the sentences into your language.
1 I’ll give her your message when she arrives.

2 We’ll talk about it after you get your results.

3 Will it be difficult to make friends if I don’t speak the language?

4 It won’t be easy to find a job if you don’t get the qualifications.

Read & listen

4 43-44 Read and listen to the reading text A great idea? on page 82 of the Student’s Book.
1 Read the article and match the paragraphs 1–3 to the descriptions a–c.

☐ a Many experts think Asteroid 1950DA could be a danger to Earth.
☐ b Experts are trying to find a solution to the problem of Asteroid 1950DA.
☐ c A large rock, in particular Asteroid 1950DA, could hit Earth one day in the future.

2 Read the article again and match the questions 1–6 to the answers a–f.

A
1 What might hit Earth one day?
2 How big is the asteroid?
3 Which NASA astronomer is very worried about Asteroid 1950DA?
4 When will Asteroid 1959DA come very near Earth?
5 How did the scientists first plan to destroy the asteroid?
6 Who thinks a small rocket could burn the asteroid?

B
☐ a With a very powerful nuclear weapon
☐ b On 16 March 2880
☐ c Jay Meloch
☐ d About a kilometre wide
☐ e Dr Steve Ostro
☐ f A large rock from space

3 Match the pronouns in bold 1–4 to the nouns they refer to in a–d. The paragraph numbers are in brackets.

A
1 it was moving closer (1) a Jay Meloch’s rocket
2 if it does hit us, he says, (2) b Jay Meloch
3 ... may break the rock into pieces he predicts (3)
4 it will burn the rock with energy ... (3)

B

Read & Listen

4 Listen to Reading 8 Asteroid 1950DA on the CD and read the article again.

Asteroid 1950DA – the most dangerous rock in space

1 One day, experts agree, a large rock from space (an asteroid) will hit the Earth. It might happen tomorrow. Or it might not happen for another 5,000 years. It’s difficult to say. We do know, though, that one of these space rocks – Asteroid 1950DA – will travel very close to our planet on 16 March 2880. Scientists first discovered the asteroid in 1950. Two weeks later, they lost it. When they found it again in 1999, it was moving closer. Destination: Earth.

2 Asteroid 1950DA is only about a kilometre wide and there is only a 0.33% chance of a crash. So why does NASA astronomer Dr Steve Ostro call it ‘the most dangerous rock in space’? Because if it does hit us, he says, much of life on Earth may end. Many scientists and governments now agree with him.

3 The scientists first planned to hit Asteroid 1950DA with an incredibly powerful nuclear weapon. But it is extremely dangerous to build such a weapon, say scientists. And it probably won’t work, says astronomer Jay Meloch. It may break the rock into pieces, he predicts, but all of these might then hit the Earth. He wants to send a small rocket to Asteroid 1950DA. If it is equipped with advanced technology, it will burn the rock with energy from the sun. Military experts like Meloch’s idea. Maybe his rocket will save the Earth one day.
What's on

-ING & -ED ADJECTIVES

1. Complete the adjectives with -ed or -ing.
   1. Malcolm is bor___.
   2. Sally is bor___.
   3. Isabelle feels relax___.
   4. The music's relax___.
   5. Tom's fascinat___.
   6. The book's fascinat___.
   7. The news is depress___.
   8. Tara's depress___.

VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

3. Rearrange the letters to make words.
   An (1) itbxhniieo of paintings by Francis Bacon. exhibition
   DJ Fat Boy Slim. Tonight at the Moves (2) ignuchbtl!
   Shrek the Musical – (3) ntrmeatinetn for all the family.
   Let's Dance! The biggest dance (4) vtene this year!
   A five-day classical music (5) vetfasli in Hyde Park.
   Brad Cohen conducts Rossini’s comic (6) atmrpcseeie,
   The Barber of Seville, at the Royal Opera House.
   Hip-hop star 50 Cents at Wembley Arena.
   Tickets now (7) aalaveilb from whatsonthatscool.com.

4. Dictation

   4  46 Write the sentences that you hear.
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. ?
   5. ?

   Five minutes after the opera started, my boyfriend Bruno's mobile rang. The people next to us were (1) ____________, One of them said 'SHHH!' louder than the phone. It was (2) ____________.
   I was (3) ____________ because he always finds other people's phones (4) ____________ and he usually turns his off. It was also (5) ____________ because I really wanted to see the opera and we paid a lot of money for the tickets. Bruno suggested going to a jazz bar, but I said I was (6) ____________.
9B | Reality TV

TV PROGRAMMES

1 Match the types of programme 1–7 to the extracts a–g.

A
1 game show 5 soap opera
2 documentary 6 current affairs programme
3 sports programme 7 chat show
4 sitcom

B
a Presenter: After the break, we’ll have highlights from today’s top matches, plus all the goals.

b Brian: But what about the kids, Sheila?
Sheila: They’re not your kids, Brian!
Brian: What! You lied to me! All this time ...

c Presenter: And you’ve also written a new book ...
Guest: Yes. It’s called Me. It’s about my mother ...

d Presenter: Your next question, for tonight’s £20,000 jackpot! What’s the capital of Mauritania?

e Reporter: What does Friday’s election mean for ordinary people in Chad? For an in-depth look, I ...

f Neighbour 1: I’m looking for my wife ...
Neighbour 2: At midnight? In a kangaroo suit?

g Presenter: For five years Kevin Toole has lived with monkeys in the jungle, filming their relationships ....

3 Choose the correct verb form to complete the text.

The final episode of the first series of Pop Idol (1) watched / was watched by over thirteen million viewers in the UK. 8.7 million people (2) were voted / voted for the contestants in the final programme. Will Young (3) was given / gave 4.6 million votes and (4) was become / became the winner on 9 February 2002. He (5) was given / gave a contract by a record company and, only two weeks later, his first record (6) arrived / was arrived in the shops. Over a million copies (7) bought / were bought in one week: more than any other record in UK history.

4 Rearrange the words to make questions in the passive.

1 is programme your called favourite What
2 is shown time What it
3 it people watched Is by many
4 country in Was made your it
5 filmed it was Where

PASSIVE

2 Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1 The first TV programme was shown (show) in 1928 and ________________ (call) Felix the Cat. Felix ________________ (make) of paper and ________________ (film) on top of a record-player in the studio.
2 The first colour pictures on television ________________ (show) in 1945: they were pictures of New York.
3 On 26 July 1971, the first colour pictures ________________ (send) from space.
4 The first TV advertisement ________________ (make) in July 1941.

TRANSLATION

5 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 We didn’t go because we weren’t invited.

2 The viewers are asked to vote for their favourite contestant.

3 The winner was given a contract to make an album.

READ & LISTEN

6 Read and listen to the reading text Reality TV on page 88 of the Student’s Book.
Films

1. Complete the sentences 1–6 with the phrases a–f.
   
   A  
   1. **Kill Bill, Pulp Fiction, and Reservoir Dogs** were  
   2. **The Matrix** uses computer image technology to  
   3. The actor Tom Cruise  
   4. The soundtracks of **Trainspotting and Pulp Fiction**  
   5. The incredible costumes for **Lord of the Rings** were  
   6. **Troy** was set in ancient Greece, but it  

   B  
   a. was filmed in Malta and Mexico.  
   b. became best-selling music albums.  
   c. produce amazing special effects.  
   d. designed by Ngila Dickson.  
   e. starred in Mission Impossible and Vanilla Sky.  
   f. directed by Quentin Tarantino.

Passive with Agent

2. Make questions in the passive using the prompts below.

   1. Who / _The Godfather_ / direct?  
      _Who was The Godfather directed by?_ It was directed by Francis Ford Coppola.
   
   2. Where / _Lord of the Rings_ / film?  
      _It was filmed in New Zealand._
   
   3. Who / costumes / _Titanic_ / design / by?  
      _The costumes in Titanic were designed by Deborah Lynn Scott._
   
   4. When / _Moulin Rouge_ / make?  
      _Moulin Rouge was made in 2001._
   
   5. How many / extras / use / in / _Lord of the Rings_?  
      _20,602 extras were used in Lord of the Rings._

Complete the article with the verbs in brackets in the active or passive.

Advertising in Film

Companies are increasing sales of products that appear in Hollywood films. Here's how...

After Reese's Pieces sweets (1) **were used (use)** by Spielberg in _E.T._, sales of Reese's products increased by 60%.

After Red Stripe beer (2) **drank (drink)** by Tom Cruise in _The Firm_, sales increased.

Heineken sales increased 15% after Mike Myers (3) **drank (drink)** the beer in _Goldmember_.

Other famous 'product placements' include:

_Charlie's Angels_ – Charlie (4) **use (use)** a Nokia mobile phone almost every time he was on screen.

_Tomb Raider_ – Lara Croft's car (5) **made (make)** by Chrysler. The company (6) **design (design)** it specially for the film and sold thousands afterwards.

_Die Another Day_ (7) **advertise (advertise)** so many products that it (8) **call (call)** Buy Another Day by people in the advertising industry!

Dictation

4. Write the sentences that you hear.

   1.  
   2.  
   3.  
   4.  

Read & Listen

5. Read and listen to the reading text _Oscars night_ on page 90 of the Student's Book.
AT THE BOX OFFICE

1. Complete the dialogues between Rod (R) and a customer (C) with words from the boxes.

   speaking  check  date  for  sold out  like  help

   R: Hello, Bookit Ticket Agency.
   Rod (1) __________. How can I (2) __________ you?
   C: I’d (3) __________ three tickets (4) __________ the Lenny Kravitz concert at Wembley, please.
   R: What (5) __________ would you like?
   C: Friday the 18th.
   R: I’m sorry, but we’re (6) __________ on the 18th. We still have tickets for the 19th.
   C: Right, well, I’ll just (7) __________ with the others. I’ll call you back in two minutes, if that’s OK.

   cash  sit  That’s  credit card  stalls
   much  fee  by  details

   C: Hello again. Yes, two tickets for the 19th – my other friend can’t come that day.
   R: Where would you like to (8) __________?
   C: I don’t want to sit! It’s a rock concert.
   R: Well, there are only seats. But if you sit in the (9) __________ you can usually get up and dance.
   C: How (10) __________ are the tickets?
   R: £60 plus a booking (11) __________ of £10.
   C: OK, but if we have to sit the whole time, I’ll be disappointed.
   R: Don’t worry. (12) __________ £70 altogether. Do you want to pay in (13) __________ or by (14) __________?
   C: (15) __________ credit card, please.
   R: Ok. Could I have your card (16) __________, please?
   C: Yes, it’s an American Freedom card and the number is ...

2. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

   Box Office

   1. Did the Harrisons pay for their tickets at the box office or at a ticket agency?
   They paid for their tickets at the box office.

   2. Did the Harrisons sit downstairs or upstairs when they saw Richard III?

   3. Did the Harrisons see the play in the afternoon or the evening?

   4. Did the Harrisons pay for their tickets in cash or by credit card?

   5. On what date did the Harrisons see Richard III?

   TRANSLATION

   3. Translate the sentences into your language.
   1. Do you want to pay in cash or by credit card?
   ________________________________
   2. Could I take your details please?
   ________________________________
   3. Would it be possible to change my tickets, please?
   ________________________________
   4. I’d like to book some tickets for tomorrow evening.
   ________________________________
9 | Reading

1 Read the article about the Manaus opera house and put the events in the correct order.

☐ The rubber industry in Brazil stopped and Manaus became poor.
☐ Many years later, the opera house was rebuilt and foreign musicians played there again.
☐ Manaus was rich and the opera house was built.
☐ The opera house wasn’t cared for and looked sad.
☐ Rubber from the rainforest made Manaus very rich.

2 Read the article again and decide where the missing sentences a–e belong in the places 1–5 in the text.

a On that night, the Grand Italian Opera company played Ponchielli’s La Gioconda.

b New forests in Malaysia were producing cheaper rubber.

c Tickets are cheap.

d So rich that businessmen used to light their cigars with money!

e Crystal glass chandeliers were brought from France.

3 Match the words 1–6 to the pictures A–F.

A chandelier  B column  C tyre  D stage  E ticket  F orchestra

B Admit 1

C

Corinthian

D

E

F

READ & LISTEN

4 50 Listen to Reading 9 Manaus Opera House on the CD and read the article again.
Present perfect simple with for & since

1 Read the article and choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

How Willy Got His Wheels

Eight years ago, Deborah Turner took home a little dog called Willy from a Los Angeles animal hospital. Willy could not use his back legs and Deborah spent two years trying different ways to help him walk. Finally, she got Willy some special wheels and he was a free dog! Deborah wrote a best-selling children’s book about the experience, *How Willy Got His Wheels*. That was five years ago and ‘Wheely Willy’ is now an international star. ‘We travel the world together,’ says Deborah. ‘He gives people hope.’

1 Deborah took / has taken Willy home eight years ago.
2 Deborah has lived / lived with Willy for eight years.
3 Deborah wrote / has written a book five years ago.
4 Willy became / has become a star since the book was written.
5 Willy had / has had his wheels for six years.

2 Complete the sentences with for or since.

1 People have used dogs for protection and as friends __________ 10,000 BC.
2 People have had cats for killing rats __________ 9,000 years.
3 Scientists say people have ridden horses __________ 4,000 BC.
4 People have liked watching hamsters running on their wheels __________ they have had them as pets.
5 Bugs Bunny has been a famous rabbit __________ he was created.
6 The Chinese have kept goldfish in their homes __________ hundreds, perhaps thousands of years.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the present perfect simple and for or since so that they mean the same as the sentences above.

1 She bought her car six years ago. She still has it. *She has had her car for six years.* (have)
2 They moved there in 1993. They still live there. *(live)*
3 I loved cats when I was young. I still do. *(love)*
4 He became a vet ten years ago. He is still a vet. *(be)*
5 We saw him in 2002. That was the last time. *(not see)*

4 Rearrange the words to make questions.

1 friend long have How you best your known
2 lived house long your How have you in
3 you long How classical have music liked
4 have English How you studied long

Translation

5 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 How long have you known her?
2 They’ve lived here for about ten years.
3 I haven’t had a pet since I was a child.

Read & listen

6 Read and listen to the reading text *The United States of Animals* on page 96 of the Student’s Book.
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE FOR UNFINISHED TIME

1 Choose the correct verb form to complete the dialogue.

Dr: What seems to be the problem, Mr Grayson?
Nick: Everything! I’ve got backache, headaches, stomach aches. I (1) ___ didn’t sleep / haven’t slept ___ more than four hours a night this month!
Dr: How long (2) ___ have you had / did you have ___ these symptoms?
Nick: Well, the sleeping problem (3) ___ has begun / began ___ about six weeks ago, but I (4) ___ haven’t felt / didn’t feel ___ well all year. You see, I (5) ___ started / have started ___ a new job in May. I’m a computer programmer ...
Dr: (6) ___ Were you / Have you been ___ busy? Overworked?
Nick: Yes. No. Well, actually, the thing is I (7) ___ had / have had ___ a lot of problems with my boss in the last few months. Last week she (8) ___ has said / said ___ I was lazy! I think she’s keeping notes on me ...

2 Complete the email from Nick’s boss with the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

Dear Nick

Last month you (1) ___ say ___ you were suffering from stress and too much work. This month I (2) ___ take ___ notes on your work.
• You (3) ___ take ___ (take) two days off this month.
• You (4) ___ leave ___ (leave) the office one hour earlier than your colleagues on Friday three weeks ago.
• You (5) ___ be ___ (be) late for work three times this month.
• You (6) ___ miss ___ (miss) two meetings in the last two weeks.
• On Thursday 13th, you (7) ___ spend ___ (spend) three hours on the Internet.

Please arrange a meeting with me as soon as possible.
Angela

3 Make questions for the situations in the present perfect simple.

1 You haven’t seen Kate at work all week. Ask a colleague if she’s seen her this week.
Have you seen Kate this week? (see)

2 Your boss sent an email to everyone in the office. Ask a colleague if she’s read her email today.
________________________? (read)

3 Your colleague looks very tired. Ask her if she’s had a holiday this year.
________________________? (have)

4 Your best friend seems to spend a lot of money. Ask her if she’s spent too much money this month.
________________________? (spend)

COLLOCATIONS WITH GET

4 Complete the sentences with phrases from the box so that they mean the same as the sentences above.

got fired got divorced got promoted
got ill got married

1 The company gave him a better job last year.
He __________________________ last year.

2 We decided to end our marriage in 1998.
We __________________________ in 1998.

3 Her illness started on the plane.
She __________________________ on the plane.

4 Their wedding was on 1 January.
They __________________________ on 1 January.

5 She lost her job because she stole a computer.
She __________________________ because she stole a computer.

5 Dictation

5 52 Write the sentences that you hear.
1 __________________________
2 __________________________
3 __________________________

6 Read & listen

6 53 Read and listen to the reading text Stress on page 98 of the Student’s Book.
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE WITH
BEEN & GONE

1 Choose been or gone to complete the text.

I'm a marathon runner. One night, I was running along a dark
country road when, suddenly, a little girl appeared. 'Can you
take me to the post office in Ashford?' She asked. 'Well,' I told
her, 'I've (1) been / gone to Ashford before, but I don't know
the post office. You can show me.' She followed me. 'Where
have you (2) been / gone tonight?' I asked. 'Where are your
parents?' 'I've (3) been / gone away a long time,' she answered,
'I don't know where Mum and Dad have (4) been / gone.' I saw
she was wearing old-fashioned clothes. 'Have you (5) been /
gone to a party?' I asked. No reply. She walked behind in
silence.

When we got to Ashford, I turned to look and she wasn't there.
So I went into a pub and asked: 'Is there a post office here?'
'There used to be,' said the barman. 'It's a pub now. You're in
it.' 'Has a little girl in old-fashioned clothes (6) been / gone here
tonight?' I asked. 'Little girl? Old-fashioned looking? No, she
hasn't (7) been / gone here tonight, my friend, but she's
(8) been / gone here many times before. She died in a car
accident 30 years ago. Her parents have (9) gone / been. They
moved. But she keeps trying to get back, poor little thing!'  

2 Complete the sentences with have / has and been / gone
so that they mean the same as the sentences above.

1 She's in the Polish Olympic team. She travels all over
the world: ten countries last year, fifteen this year ...
She's in the Polish Olympic team. She's been to a lot of
countries.

2 Australia's cricket team have returned from a four-week
tour of the West Indies.

Australia's cricket team (1) have (2) been / gone (3)
on a four-week tour of the West Indies.

3 The players don't train here. They train in Spain. That's
where they are now.
The players (1) not (2) train (3) here anymore. They train (1) in (2) Spain (3) now.

4 He doesn't play here anymore. He plays for Juvenetas.
He (1) not (2) play (3) here anymore. He (1) play (2) for (3) Juvenetas.

5 He hasn't missed a match in the last ten years.
He (1) not (2) miss (3) a match in the last ten years.

SPORT

3 Complete the table with the sports from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tennis</th>
<th>golf</th>
<th>yoga</th>
<th>soccer</th>
<th>cricket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which sports are played ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>with a ball?</th>
<th>Without a ball?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tennis</td>
<td>tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tennis</td>
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<tr>
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<td>tennis</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tennis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Complete the words by putting vowels (a, e, i, o, u) in the
spaces.

1 He's won the gold medal. He's the new world
ch _ mp _ n.

2 The new stadium has seats for 10,000 sp _ ct _ t _ rs.

3 T _ nn _ s stars like Roger Federer start training at an
early age.

4 They say swimming is the best sport for your h _ lth.

5 She wants to get fitter, so she's doing _ r _ b _ cs.

6 I love being in water, so I go sw _ mm _ ng when I
can.*

7 Sq _ sh is like tennis but you hit the ball against a
wall.

8 I do weight tr _ n _ ng because I want to get
stronger.

TRANSLATION

5 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 She's gone to play tennis. She left an hour ago.

2 Have you ever been to a football match?

3 I think they've gone to London.

4 Where has Pete gone? I have to speak to him.
10D | Doctor, doctor

BODY & HEALTH

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

ears mouth neck eyes head nose

1 You carry it on your _______.

2 You wear it around your _______.

3 You put it in your _______ and it goes into your stomach.

4 You wear them if your _______ are weak.

5 You wipe your _______ with them if you have a cold.

6 You wear them on your _______.

7 You wear it on your _______.

— d Oh! Is that why you’re speaking like that?
— e That’s not surprising: you work on the computer all day. Do you want a paracetamol?
— f Me too! Maybe the food in that restaurant wasn’t so good.
— g Are you feeling hot and cold? I’ll take your temperature.

3 Underline the word that does not belong in each group.

1 receptionist specialist doctor appointment
2 doctor patient nurse specialist
3 eye ear mouth stomach
4 paracetamol prescription antibiotics aspirin
5 pain ache temperature sore

AT THE DOCTOR’S

4 Choose the best phrase to complete the dialogue between the doctor and Paul.

Dr: Come in. Take a seat … (1) How can you help me? / How can I help you?
Paul: I’ve got a strange (2) chestache / pain in my chest.
Dr: Is anything else the (3) problem / matter with you?
Paul: Yes. My back (4) hurts / pains a lot.
Dr: OK. Well, (5) take out / off your shirt and I’ll (6) have a look / take a check at you.
Paul: Oh! Do you think it’s (7) serious / important?
Dr: No. I’m sure it’s nothing to (8) worry about / with. Where (9) does it hurt / do you hurt? Here?
Paul: No, there. Ow! That’s very (10) stressful / painful!
Dr: I see. Well, you’ve (11) pulled / hurt a muscle in your back. I’ll give you a (12) prescription / receipt for some painkillers.

DICITION

5 Write the sentences that you hear.

1 ____________________________?
2 ____________________________.
3 ____________________________.
4 ____________________________.
1 Read the advertisement from a local newspaper and choose the best title.
2 Please give generously to the pets
3 Latest new products for your pets
4 Could your pet make other people happy?

2 Read the advertisement again and complete the sections 1–6 with the headings a–f.

a What we do
b How to contact us
c What you can do
d Who we are
e Note
f Why we do it

3 Read the advert again and write short answers.

1 How many members are there in the association?
2 How old is the association?
3 How do Sally and Bonny feel now?
4 Are you paid for taking your pet to hospitals?

4 ☐ 55 Listen to Reading 10 Could your pet make other people happy? on CD and read the article again.
**INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE**

1. Ira’s bought a bicycle. She wants to get fit.
   Ira’s bought a bicycle to get fit.
2. Paul’s taking the bus because he wants to save money.
   Paul’s taking the bus ____________________.
3. They’ll come round at 6 o’clock. They’re collecting the suitcases.
   They’ll come round at 6 o’clock ____________________.
4. You push that button. Then you get a cup of coffee.
   You push that button ____________________.
5. We left early so we could get there on time.
   We left early ____________________.

2. Complete the sentences with an infinitive of purpose.

1. You go on holiday to relax.
2. You go to a restaurant ____________________.
3. You go to the gym ____________________.
4. You go to the cinema ____________________.
5. You use a credit card ____________________.
6. You buy flowers ____________________.

**PARAPHRASING**

3. Match the descriptions 1–4 to the objects A–D.

1. It’s a thing you water plants with. □
2. It’s a kind of shoe you wear in the house. □
3. They’re a sort of toy for kids. □
4. You use them to change your hairstyle. □

**TRANSLATION**

4. Make sentences about the objects below.

1. It’s a thing you open doors with.
2. ____________________
3. ____________________
4. ____________________

5. Translate the sentences into your language.

1. She’s saving up to buy a new car.
   ____________________
2. You use it to download music.
   ____________________
3. It’s a kind of dictionary you use to find words with a similar meaning.
   ____________________
CLOTHES

1 Complete the words by putting vowels (a, e, i, o, u) in the spaces.

1 s_ _ t
2 dr_ ss
3 c_ rd_ g_ n
4 j_ rs_ y
5 tr_ _ n_ r s
6 _ nd_ rw_ _ r
7 sc_ rf
8 _ t_ _

2 Complete the table with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on your feet</th>
<th>on your legs</th>
<th>on your top</th>
<th>on your top and legs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trainers</td>
<td></td>
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MODALS OF OBLIGATION (PRESENT TIME)

3 Complete the sentences with can or can’t.

1 Katya, 15: Pupils aren’t allowed to wear jeans at my school.
   Pupils ________ wear jeans at my school.

2 Adam, 25: We are allowed to wear casual clothes for work in my company.
   We ________ wear casual clothes for work in my company.

3 Pierre, 43: In my company, employees are allowed to go home early on Friday afternoons.
   In my company, employees ________ go home early on Friday afternoons.

4 Christine, 37: We aren’t allowed to write personal emails in my office.
   We ________ write personal emails in my office.

4 Complete the text with have to or don’t have to.

Working from home

(1) You don’t have to go into an office.

(2) You ________ be well-organized and responsible.

(3) You ________ work fixed hours: you can often choose your hours.

(4) You ________ dress formally.

Office work

(5) You ________ arrive and leave at a certain time in most office jobs.

(6) You ________ worry about organizing a special place to work, like you do at home.

(7) You ________ wear smart clothes in a lot of office jobs.

TRANSLATION

5 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 You don’t have to wear a suit. You can wear what you want.
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

2 All passengers must show their passport at Passport Control.
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

3 Do I have to wear a dress?
   ________________________________

READ & LISTEN

6 Read and listen to the reading text Office worker flip flops out of a job on page 108 of the Student’s Book.
MODALS OF OBLIGATION (PAST TIME)

1 Choose the correct verb form to complete the text.

There used to be a little shop on the corner of my street. You (1) could / couldn’t find all the things you can find in the supermarket now, but you (2) could / couldn’t get most of the things you needed. The family that managed the shop were very friendly and you (3) could / couldn’t pay the next day if you didn’t have cash. But you (4) could / couldn’t pay with a credit card.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the sentence above, using had to or didn’t have to.

The worst job I’ve ever had in my life.

Mick, 37: My worst job? It was in a fast-food restaurant. I (1) __________ wear a ridiculous uniform with a hat. I (2) __________ take a break for more than 10 minutes. I (3) __________ be polite to rude customers. There were three video cameras in the kitchen, so the boss watched us all the time. The only good thing was that I (4) __________ cook at home because I (5) __________ get burgers at half the price. But I soon began to hate burgers!

The worst boss I’ve ever had in my life.

Kit, 29: It was a guy called Mr Trotter. He had a furniture store, old expensive stuff, and I (6) __________ deliver the furniture to customers. I (7) __________ call him ‘sir’. He made me work hard: I (8) __________ sit down for five minutes! The furniture came in all shapes and sizes and I (9) __________ pay for anything I broke. One day I broke a table – £200! Before I paid, I asked Mr Trotter if I (10) __________ take the table. He agreed. My dad lent me the money. I fixed the table, took it to a market stall and sold it for £1,000! I didn’t go back to work: I (11) __________ work for Mr Trotter any more!

DICTATION

4 57 Write the sentences that you hear.

1

2

3

4

READ & LISTEN

5 58 Read and listen to the reading text Home comforts on page 110 of the Student’s Book.
**11D | At the mall**

**Fit, go with & suit**

1. Match the sentences 1–3 to the pictures A–C.
   1. I’m not sure this fits …
   2. Are you sure those go together?
   3. I’m not sure if this really suits me …

2. Complete the sentences with *fit, go with* or *suit*.

**ADVICE FOR CLOTHES SHOPPERS**

1. Don’t buy items that won’t __________ any of your other clothes at home.
2. Don’t buy something because the size number is right: try all clothes on to be sure that they ________
3. Don’t buy colours just because you like them, buy colours that really __________ you.

**IN A CLOTHES SHOP**

3. Tick (✓) the best response to the questions below.

**What kind of clothes shopper are you?**

1. A shop assistant says: ‘Good morning, can I help you?’
   You don’t want any help. How do you respond?
   a. Please leave me alone.
   b. No, I only came in because it’s raining outside.
   c. No thanks, I’m just looking.

2. A shop assistant asks: ‘How can I help you?’
   You want a brown jersey. How do you respond?
   a. Give me a brown jersey.
   b. I’m looking for a brown jersey.
   c. You can find me a brown jersey.

3. You want to see how a top looks on you.
   How do you ask the assistant for help?
   a. Can I try this on? Is there a changing room?
   b. I need to change. Can I?
   c. Show me where I can change.

4. The assistant asks you: ‘How do the shoes fit?’
   The size is right but you want black shoes.
   a. They fit fine, thanks. Have you got any in black?
   b. OK. Now I want the black ones.
   c. Get me some black ones.

5. The assistant asks you: ‘How would you like to pay?’
   You don’t have a credit card – only cash.
   a. With money, please.
   b. In cash, please.
   c. I’d like to pay by card, but I don’t have one.

**Dictation**

4. Write the sentences that you hear.
   1. ____________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________
   3. ____________________________________________
   4. ____________________________________________
   5. ____________________________________________

| 57 |
11 | Reading

1 Read the article and underline the two sentences that do not belong.

2 Read the article again and match the questions 1–5 to the answers a–e.

A
1 What is the name of the artist?
2 What was the name of the event?
3 Where was the event held?
4 How long did the event last?
5 How many people went to see the event?

B
a 45,000
b On Oxford Street
c Ten days
d Break Down
e Michael Landy

3 Find words in the article which mean the same as the definitions below. The paragraph numbers are in brackets.
1 the most important city of a country (1) ____________
2 things which belong to someone (1) ____________
3 special clothes for work or school (2) ____________
4 sofas, chairs, tables, cupboards etc (2) ____________
5 put back (2) ____________
6 well-known (3) ____________

READ & LISTEN

4 Listen to Reading 11 Imagine no possessions ... on the CD and read the article again.

Imagine no possessions ...

1 Oxford Street, in England’s capital city, is not known for cultural events. But for ten days in early 2001, it was the address for a fascinating art ‘performance’: Michael Landy’s Break Down. Inside an old department store, the 37-year old artist destroyed every one of his 7,006 personal possessions.

2 Break Down took Landy three years to plan. His socks, his fridge, his passport – everything he owned was numbered and labelled. The details were entered into a computer. Then the huge industrial machine for breaking things was moved into the empty C&A clothes store. Finally, on 24 February 2001, Landy and ten assistants in blue uniforms began breaking each listed item. One assistant pulled apart Landy’s Saab car. Another tore up Landy’s family photographs. Others ‘worked’ on his furniture and clothes. Then the pieces were placed in plastic yellow boxes for Landy to push into the machine. They closed the supermarket outside London. He finished with personal items that he could never replace: his paintings, his father’s old coat. The result was six tonnes of useless rubbish.

3 Landy said he didn’t want to make people feel bad. But many of the 45,000 people that came to see Break Down were unhappy. Some felt it wasn’t right to throw away things that the poor could use. Others said Landy was doing the whole thing to become famous. John tried the clothes on in the shop. Almost everybody, however, was excited in some way by the event. ‘What was he trying to say?’ they wondered. Landy gave a number of different answers to this question. ‘The only thing you can take away from this,’ he once said, ‘is your experience of it. That’s the most important thing to me: it’s not for sale.’
1 Choose the correct prepositions to complete the route.

How Angel Falls got its name

On 1 August 1921, an adventurer named Jimmy Crawford Angel (one of the earliest airplane pilots) met an explorer called J.R. McCraken in a bar in Panama. McCraken told Jimmy about a ‘mountain of gold’ ...

A
1 A few days later, the two men got into Jimmy’s plane and took
2 When they landed, McCraken got out and came back with 75lb of gold. They wanted more, but it was getting dark so they put
3 But McCraken got very ill the next day and they had to call
4 McCraken never returned to the mountains. (He died shortly after.) But Jimmy carried
5 In 1935, Jimmy crashed one of his planes near an enormous undiscovered waterfall in the mountains.
6 Jimmy Angel’s plane remained on the mountain for 33 years until an aviation museum sorted

B
a out a way to get the plane back to the museum by helicopter.

b up trying to find the gold. The waterfall was later named after Jimmy Angel.

c on looking for the ‘mountain of gold’.

d off on a journey to the Brazilian/Venezuelan border.

e off their return until the next day.

f off the whole trip and return to Panama.

2 Match the verbs 1–6 with the definitions a–f.

A
1 to put off
2 to give up
3 to call off
4 to carry on
5 to take off
6 to sort out

B
a to continue doing something
b to solve
c to change to a later time
d to cancel something or stop something happening
e to stop doing something
f to move away from the ground

3 Complete the sentence beginnings 1–6 with the endings a–f.

PLANNED ROUTE FOR NEW BICYCLE PATH IN LEDLOW

The bicycle path will start at the train station and will run (1) through / along Station Road.
After that, the path will go (2) over / into Stone Bridge and (3) through / past People’s Park.
Then, the path will come (4) out of / around People’s Park at the bus station and run (5) past / across the Old Market and Green Lane School.
The path will go (6) around / into the new Spiral Shopping Centre.
Finally, the path will go (7) across / over Main Street and turn left (8) into / out of Canal Road.

Phrasal verbs

4 Write the sentences that you hear.

1
2
3
4
12B | Let’s dance

FESTIVALS
1 Match the descriptions 1–5 to the pictures A–E.

1 Back of mum’s head and the stage A

2 My brother and I wearing our masks B

3 The fireworks display C

4 The winner of the costume competition D

5 My boyfriend’s band (sounded terrible!) E

3 Complete the letter with who or which.

Dear Emma

A very strange thing has happened to me! Do you remember Juan? He’s the young man (1) ________ used to come to my house for English lessons. He invited me to visit his family (2) ________ live in Bunol. (3) ________ is a small town near Valencia in Spain.

Well, last week I was in Madrid for the environment conference (4) ________ I told you about and I decided to give Juan a surprise visit. But when I got to Bunol, the town was full of people (5) ________ were wearing swimming masks and dancing in the streets. I was trying to find somebody (6) ________ could speak English and explain what was happening when, suddenly, there was a loud noise (7) ________ frightened me so much I cried out! But no-one heard me. Everybody was throwing tomatoes (8) ________ some young men on floats were emptying on the street. One of them hit me on the head. Then I picked up a tomato …

TRANSLATION

4 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 There’s a place near here that serves Italian food.

2 Is that the guy who organized the fireworks display at the carnival?

3 What was the name of the band which won the song contest?
COUNTRIES & LANGUAGES

1. Complete the languages by putting the missing letters in the spaces.

1. Arabic
2. I __ __ ian
3. F __ __ ch
4. G __ __ k
5. H __ __ __ ian
6. S __ __ ish

7. C __ __ ese
8. J __ __ ese
9. R __ __ ian
10. P __ __ ish
11. P __ __ __ ese
12. T __ __ ish

2. Write the British English words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cellphone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sneakers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potato chips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cookies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Complete the British English spellings of the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English</th>
<th>British English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gray</td>
<td>gr __ y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>colo __ r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>favorite</td>
<td>favo __ rite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behavior</td>
<td>behavi __ r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>cent __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liter</td>
<td>lit __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defense</td>
<td>defen __ e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burned</td>
<td>burn __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spelled</td>
<td>spel __</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

4. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

translations first non-native standard international

1. Nabokov wrote beautifully in English, but it wasn't his _______ language.
2. Many _______ speakers know more about English grammar than the English do.
3. They say that Russian _______ of Shakespeare are extremely good.
4. Arabic is an _______ language: it is spoken all over the world.
5. Newsreaders on the BBC used to speak with a _______ English accent. But now they speak in many different accents.

.Dictation

5. Write the names of the cities that you hear.

1. ____________________ 6. ____________________
2. ____________________ 7. ____________________
3. ____________________ 8. ____________________
4. ____________________ 9. ____________________
5. ____________________ 10. ____________________

Read & Listen

6. Read and listen to the reading text English as an international language on page 121 of the Student's Book.
GLOBAL ISSUES

1 Match the issues 1–7 to the website addresses a–g.

A
1 global warming
2 education
3 poverty
4 animal and nature conservation
5 health
6 genetic engineering of food
7 internet virus

B
a www.teaching.com
b www.itsecurity.com
c www.emedicine.com
d www.worldwildlife.com
e www.nationalhomeless.org
f www.climatehotmap.org
g www.organic-europe.net

AGREEING & DISAGREEING

2 Underline the wrong phrase for agreeing.
1 That’s how I feel / see it / agree / understand it, too.
2 Oh, absolutely / correctly / definitely!
3 That’s what I think / believe / am okay with, too.
4 Yes, I agree / am agree with you.

3 Rearrange the words to make phrases.
1 but, see your I point __________________________
2 maybe, but, Well, __________________________
3 you what I see but mean, __________________________
4 sure not that I’m about __________________________

4 Underline the polite way of strongly disagreeing.
1 You must be ridiculous / funny / joking / an idiot!
2 That’s not the way I believe / agree / see it.
3 You can’t be true / honest / serious / real!

5 Agree or disagree with these opinions.

1 You shouldn’t give money to homeless people on the street. They’ll spend it on drugs …
I’m not sure about that. Not all homeless people take drugs.

2 We don’t need to worry about global warming. We’ll discover a new source of energy soon.

3 Private education means that richer children get an unfair advantage.

4 Rich industrial countries shouldn’t ‘tell’ developing countries what to do with the environment.

TRANSLATION

6 Translate the sentences into your language.
1 I see what you mean, but I’m afraid I disagree.

2 I’m not sure about that. That’s not the way I see it.

3 Have you heard about the latest internet virus?
1 Read the biography and say which sentences are about Henson (H) and which sentences are about Peary (P).

1 He was a map maker. H
2 He needed someone to go with him to Central America. ___
3 He had a ship called the Roosevelt. ___
4 He could speak the language of the native people of the Arctic. ___
5 He got to the 'top of the world' before anybody else. ___
6 He showed that Cook's story was false. ___
7 He only received the Hubbard Medal after his death. ___

2 Read the biography again and decide whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1 Henson travelled with Peary on a ship called the Katie Hines. ___
2 Henson worked for Peary in a hat shop. ___
3 Peary and Henson travelled to the Arctic seven times. ___
4 Henson and Peary reached the North Pole with four others. ___
5 Henson received the Hubbard award. ___

3 Write short answers to the questions.

1 What ship did Henson work on when he was a child?
   ____________________________.

2 Where did Peary and Henson go on their first trip together?
   ____________________________.

3 How many journeys did Henson go on between 1891 and 1906?
   ____________________________.

4 When did Henson get to the 'top of the world'?
   ____________________________.

5 Who said he reached the North Pole before Peary's expedition?
   ____________________________.

6 Why didn't Henson receive the Hubbard medal in his lifetime?
   ____________________________.

4 Listen to Reading 12 Matthew Alexander Henson on the CD and read the biography again.

Matthew Henson was 12 when he found work on a ship called the Katie Hines. For the next six years, he sailed round the world. As he crossed the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, he learnt to read and make maps. But when Henson returned to Washington D.C., he could find only ordinary, low-paid jobs. He was working in a hat shop on the day he met Robert Peary in 1887. Peary employed Henson to help him explore the jungles of Nicaragua.

Four years later, Peary employed Henson again on his first expedition to find the North Pole. Henson went on six journeys to the Arctic between 1891 and 1906. He learnt the language of the native people of the Arctic, the Inuit. It was his friendship with the Inuit that made Henson and Peary's seventh expedition successful.

On 1 March 1909, the crew of Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, set off to the North Pole. Only Peary, Henson and four Inuit assistants carried on to the end. On the morning of 6 April, Henson became the first man to reach the 'top of the world' 45 minutes before Peary.

Another explorer, Frederick Cook, said his expedition got there a year before Peary's. Many people believed Cook. They did not believe that Henson could find the pole. Peary soon proved Cook's story was false. He and the other white crew of the Roosevelt were awarded for their great success. But Henson (an African American) was not given any award at all. He died a poor man in 1955.

Forty-five years after his death, on 28 November 2000, the National Geographic Society finally awarded Henson the Hubbard Medal. Only thirty-three other explorers have ever received this award.
Welcome to getbackintouch.com

A million people used our site last year to contact old friends, colleagues and neighbours. It's easy! Fill in the registration form below. Then you can search our list of schools, companies and street names, read the messages on our site and write your own message.

Surname: __________________________
First name: _________________________
Sex: ______________________________
Occupation: _________________________
Date of Birth: ______________________
Email address: ________________________
Mobile phone number: __________________
Home telephone number: ________________
Home address: _________________________
Password: __________________________

READING

1 Read the webpage. Tick (✓) the things you can do on this website.

You can ...
1 get in touch with old friends from school.
2 meet new people and make new friends.
3 get a new job.
4 get in touch with people you worked with.
5 find an old neighbour.

2 Match the words in 1–8 to the information a–h.

A
1 home address
2 sex
3 surname
4 date of birth
5 email address
6 first name
7 occupation
8 password
B
a 20.06.1972
b language school owner
c egroves@mailquick.org
d Old Farm, Speeton, York, YO14 H43
e Emma
f Groves
g abracadabra
h female

3 Complete the form with your information.
4 Read Emma's message. Tick (✓) the questions she answers.

Congratulations! You are now registered with getbackintouch.com

Write your message in the box below:

Emma Groves (born 1972)
Hi everyone. Do you remember me? I was the blonde girl everyone called 'MG'.
After I left school I worked in my brother's hotel in France for six months. I'm not very good at French but I was the receptionist. Then I studied Tourism at Southampton University. I had a great time there. Now I own a language school in York. We run courses for teenagers in the old farmhouse where we live. I'm married to Klaus. He's an English teacher. We have a son who's six years old.

5 Match the words 1–3 to the punctuation a–c.
1 full stop a A
2 question mark b .
3 capital letter c ?

We use a full stop at the end of a sentence.
We use a question mark to show we are asking a question.
We use capital letters for 'I' and for the names of people, organizations, towns, countries and languages.

6 Read the message. Correct the mistakes in the punctuation.

Philip Jones (born 1969)
Does anyone remember me. I was at King's School in Manchester from 1973–77 after school I studied Italian at a university in Bristol. After I left the university, I worked in a big office it was terrible. Then I went to Italy for a year and travelled around now I work for a bank outside London. I'm married to Kate. We haven't got any children but we've got a dog and two cats. Does anyone know where David Lee is now. Please get in touch if you do.

7 Write a message about yourself. Use the questions and message in exercise 4 to help you.

Useful language
After I left school / university ...
After school / university ...
I studied ...
I worked in a school / hotel / bank / office ...
I worked for a company / bank / radio station / school ...
Now ...
Then ...
Please get in touch.
A story 1

Reading
1 Read the story below and choose the best title.
2 This week, best-selling writer, Niall Grayling, remembers his happy school days.
3 This week, best-selling writer, Niall Grayling, tells us about his first success as a writer.
4 This week, best-selling writer, Niall Grayling, talks about his experience as a teacher.

I started writing stories when I was about eight years old, but I had my first success when I was 15. It happened in an unusual way.
At school, I wasn’t very good at most subjects and I was really terrible at sport. I often used to miss sports lessons and go to the library and write. One day, I wrote a short story called *Cloud 9*. I didn’t think it was anything special. I put it in my bag and forgot about it.
A few hours later, our class had a lesson with Mrs Wade. It began with a test and I finished it quickly. It was a hot afternoon. I was bored and I soon fell asleep. Suddenly, I felt a hand on my head and woke up. Then, my bag fell off my desk and all my books and papers fell out of it. ‘What do you think you’re doing?’ Mrs Wade was saying. ‘This is a test!’

‘I finished it five minutes ago,’ I explained and gave her my papers. ‘What’s this?’ she said. ‘This isn’t the test!’ She was looking at my story and I was very embarrassed. When I finally found the test, Mrs Wade said she wanted to keep the story and show it to somebody. I thought it was a punishment and I really hated her.

Three weeks later, I received a letter. ‘Dear Mr Grayling,’ it began. ‘Many thanks for sending us *Cloud 9*. We enjoyed it very much and we would like to put it in next month’s *New Writing*.’ It was the best day of my life. The next day, I thanked Mrs Wade and we talked about my stories. After that, she began to help me with my writing. She was my first editor.

Language Focus
2 Look at the story again. Find seven time expressions at the beginnings of sentences and complete the words below.
1 One day,
2 ____________
3 ____________
4 ____________
5 ____________
6 ____________
7 ____________

3 Choose the correct expressions to complete the story.

My first success ... as a teacher
by David Wrexham

I used to teach English to factory workers in West Africa. The lessons were compulsory and most of the students hated them. They were often late and sometimes missed lessons.

1) *One day / Two weeks later*, I walked into the classroom and they were listening to a British pop song on a little radio. Some of them were singing – in English! – but they stopped when I came in.

2) *Then / The next day*, we started our usual, unhappy lesson.

3) *Then / A few days later*, I took a CD player into class and a collection of CDs. I told them to choose their favourite songs. *4) One day / Suddenly*, they were interested! *5) Suddenly / A few minutes later*, we played a few songs and I helped them to understand the words. *6) Suddenly / The next day*, all the students arrived in class early. *7) After that / One day*, we learnt the words of a song at the beginning of every lesson. They were never late and they never missed a lesson again.
4 Complete the beginning of the story with time expressions from exercise 2.

**My first success ... as a journalist**  
*by Alison Hawthorne*

I always wanted to be a journalist. Unfortunately, I used to be terrible at spelling and I failed my English exams. It was my Biology teacher, Mr Miller, who gave me my first success. I was 14. 

_________________, I was at the seaside with my class and our teacher, Mr Miller. We were studying plants and I was bored. I walked off down the beach on my own. ______________, I heard a strange noise, like a splash of water. ______________, I found a pair of shoes lying on the sand. I called Mr Miller and he came to have a look.

**WRITING**

5 Write the rest of the story. Use the pictures and questions to help you.

1 What did Mr Miller and Alison see?  
______________________

2 What did Mr Miller do?  
______________________

3 What did Alison do?  
______________________

4 What happened when Mr Miller was trying to help the man in the sea?  
______________________

5 Where did Alison go afterwards?  
______________________

6 What did she do?  
______________________

7 What did Alison do with her notes?  
______________________

8 What did she see in the newspaper?  
______________________
A description of your town

Reading

1. Read the destination guide about Edinburgh. Match the paragraphs 1–5 to the headings a–e below.
   a. Evening entertainment
   b. Main tourist attraction
   c. Good times to visit
   d. Other places of interest
   e. Introduction and location

2. Would you like to visit Edinburgh? Read the information again and underline the things that you would like to see or do.

Destination guides

Edinburgh

1. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is in the south-east of the country. It is situated on the coast, and the beautiful, green Pentland hills are not far from the city centre. Castle Rock stands in the centre of Edinburgh and is the best place for fantastic views of the city. With a population of almost half a million people, the city is an exciting mix of traditional and modern.

2. The first stop for most visitors to the city is the castle on Castle Rock. It is certainly worth a visit and the area nearby is full of shops that sell whisky and tartans to the tourists. Edinburgh's most famous street, the Royal Mile, runs from the castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse and the Scottish Parliament. Along the street, you can see many interesting buildings and you can stop for a drink at a traditional, old Scottish pub.

3. During your visit, you should certainly take the time to see other parts of the city. Princes Street has lovely gardens, museums and shops. The New Town is a superb area for walking with its attractive 18th Century houses, offices and churches. Finally, the Grassmarket is an old part of the city which is full of cafés, bars and restaurants.

4. Edinburgh has a large student population and the nightlife is excellent. Clubs usually stay open until three in the morning. You can hear live music in many of the pubs, choose from a number of first-class cinemas or go to a 'ceilidh' (a traditional Scottish dance).

5. The best time to come to the city is in August. Every year, thousands of people visit the Edinburgh Festival, the world's biggest arts festival. With concerts, opera, theatre and art exhibitions, there is something for everyone. For winter visitors, Hogmanay (the Scottish New Year) is also an incredible experience that you will never forget.
LANGUAGE FOCUS

3 Find eight adjectives from the text in the letters.

attractivebeautifulexcellentfantasticfirst-classincrediblelovelysuperb

The writer uses these words to show his positive opinion. Which two words in this list are usually only used to describe appearance?

4 Rewrite the description below to make it more interesting. Use six of the words in exercise 3 to replace the word nice.

Holyrood Park is a (1) nice park in the centre of Edinburgh, and has (2) nice views of the city. With its (3) nice lakes and hills, it is a (4) nice place for walking. It’s also (5) nice for outdoor activities, such as cycling and rock-climbing. A (6) nice time to visit the park is early in the morning.

5 Look at the extracts from the text. You will see that we use a comma between two nouns or two adjectives.

Princes Street has lovely gardens, museums and shops.
You can stop for a drink at a traditional, old Scottish pub.

6 Put the commas in the correct place in the sentences.

1 It is easy to get to Edinburgh by plane, road or train.
2 Edinburgh has beautiful parks gardens and other open spaces for walking.
3 You can sit on an open-top bus for a cheap interesting tour of the city.
4 Visitors often take home whisky tartan scarves or pictures of the castle.
5 There are a number of expensive fashionable restaurants in the New Town.
6 At Hogmanay, people go to parties concerts and ‘ceilidhs’.

USEFUL PHRASES

7 Complete the sentences so that they are true for your capital city or a city you know.

1 The town is in the ________________________ of ________________________.
2 It is situated ________________________.
3 _________________ are not far from the town centre.
4 _________________ is the best place for views of the town.
5 The first stop for most visitors is _________________.
6 The area nearby is full of _________________.
7 A famous street runs from _________________ to _________________.
8 Along the street, you can see _________________.

WRITING

8 Look at the plan of the guide to Edinburgh. Write a similar plan with information about your home town.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction and location</th>
<th>Main tourist attraction</th>
<th>Other places of interest</th>
<th>Evening entertainment</th>
<th>Good times to visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South-east of Scotland/coast/Pentland Hills/ views from Castle Rock Population 450,000/traditional &amp; modern</td>
<td>The Castle/ tourist shops/ Royal Mile and Palace of Holyroodhouse</td>
<td>Princes St – gardens, museums &amp; shops New Town – walking/ 18th Century houses Grassmarket – cafés, bars, etc</td>
<td>Clubs/live music (pubs)/cinemas/ ‘ceilidhs’</td>
<td>August – Edinburgh Festival Hogmanay (New Year)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Write a short description of your home town. Use your plan and the language from this unit to help you.
4 | An email to a friend

READING

1. Read the email and say if the answers are true (T) or false (F).
   1. Sheena asks Helen about her family. ___
   2. Sheena asks Helen about her new house. ___
   3. Sheena tells Helen about her holiday. ___
   4. Sheena asks Helen about her new job. ___
   5. Sheena tells Helen about Robert. ___
   6. Sheena asks Helen to go out with her. ___
   7. Sheena's parents live in London. ___
   8. Sheena tells Helen where she's staying. ___

3. Correct one mistake in each sentence.
   1. We're haveing a brilliant time here in New York.
   2. We're staing in a fantastic hotel near Times Square.
   3. I'm enjoing my English classes. They're great.
   4. Guess what! I'm coming to see you next month.
   5. This summer, Jim and I are runing a snack bar on the beach.
   6. I'm really looking forward to seeing you again!

LANGUAGE FOCUS

2. Find and correct two spelling mistakes with -ing forms in the email.

From: sheena@sheenahome.net
To: helenw@freenet.org

Dear Helen
How are you? How's the new house? Are you enjoying the new job?
The office isn't the same without you! There's nobody to laugh with any more.
Ana, the new accountant, started last week. She seems nice, but she's very quiet.
She's having a difficult time because Judy's on holiday and nobody else can
explain the computer system.
Judy's in love! She went to a conference in Milan in January and she met a young
doctor there, Giorgio. She's completely crazy about him! She flies to Italy every
weekend to see him. She's visiting his family in Sardinia at the moment. It's all
very romantic.
I'm staying at my parents' house this month because my mother's not feeling well
and I'm helping Dad look after her. They live in Bristol so I spend a lot of time on
trains to and from London these days. (I'm writing this on my laptop.)
How about going out some time soon? Give me a call. I'll be back home next
month.
Take care,
Sheena
4 We usually use contracted forms in informal emails and letters. Write the contracted forms in the table. Use Sheena’s email to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>full form</th>
<th>contracted form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 how is</td>
<td>how’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 you are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 she is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 it is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mother is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 I am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 I will</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 is not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Read the information in the box.

We use because in a sentence before we give the reason for something.
She’s having a difficult time because Judy’s on holiday and nobody else can explain the computer system.

We use so before we show the result of something.
My life isn’t very exciting at the moment so I won’t write a long letter.

6 Put so or because in the correct place in the sentences.

1 They live in Bristol / I spend a lot of time on trains to and from London these days.
   so

2 I’m staying at my parents’ house this month my mother’s not feeling well.

3 I’m very tired at the moment I didn’t sleep last night.

4 My computer broke last week I’m writing a letter by hand for the first time in years!

5 I don’t like driving I’m travelling by train.

6 Dad’s thinking about moving house he doesn’t like living in the city any more.

7 You’re going to write an email to a friend you haven’t seen for some time. Read and choose the questions you want to answer, then follow instructions a–d.

1 How are you?
2 How is your family?
3 Are you enjoying your job?
4 How is your new house/flat?
5 What are you doing these days?
6 How about going out sometime soon?

a Make notes about how you’re going to answer the questions.
b Think of two or three questions you want to ask your friend.
c Now put all the information in a logical order.
d Use the Useful Language box to decide how you’re going to start and finish the email.

8 Write the email. Use the notes you made in exercise 7 and the language from this unit to help you.

Useful language

Dear …
Hi …
Write back soon!
Please write
All the best
Take care
Love
An email to arrange a trip

Reading

1 Read the letter and answer the questions.

1 Where is Scott going?

2 Why is he going there?

3 What does he want to do after the conference?

4 Do you think he knows Aziz? Why/Why not?

---

From: scottpearson@biz.org
To: aziz@peshawarconf.com
RE: My trip to Islamabad

Dear Aziz,

Many thanks for your message. I am arriving in Islamabad on Monday evening. Could you possibly find a driver to take me to Peshawar from the airport? The conference is going to be in The Pearl Hotel. However, I would prefer to stay in a different hotel in the centre of Peshawar. Could you send me some information about hotels in the centre? I would be very grateful if you could find a hotel with an internet connection.

I hope to have some free time after the conference and I’m interested in exploring the ruins of the Buddhist temples in the Swat Valley. Would it be possible for you to take me there? (Peter tells me that you took him to some beautiful places when he was there last spring.) Thanks again for offering to help me when I come to Pakistan. I’m really looking forward to meeting you.

Best wishes,
Scott

---

2 Read the email again and find two more requests.

1 Could you possibly find a driver to take me to Peshawar from the airport?

2 ______________________________?  

3 ______________________________?  

4 Complete Scott’s sentences with phrases and words from the box.

Would it | Could | I wonder if you could
---|---|---

1 ______________________________ book for me to stay in an air-conditioned hotel?

2 ______________________________ be possible for you to get me a train timetable?

3 ______________________________ you book a table for four on Thursday at 8.00?

---

Language Focus

3 Complete the sentences 1–3 with the phrases a–c.

A    
B

1 Could you 
   a could find me a hotel in Peshawar?

2 I wonder if you 
   b be possible to see some of the ruins?

3 Would it 
   c arrange transport from the airport for me?
5 Complete the email with phrases from the box.

From: aziz@peshawarconf.com
To: scottpearson@biz.org
Re: Your trip

Dear Scott,

(1) ________________ for your email.

My cousin lives in Islamabad and I am visiting him this weekend so I (2) ________________ pick you up from the airport on Monday and drive you to Peshawar. (3) ________________, please send me your time of arrival in Islamabad?

There are two hotels in the centre of Peshawar with business centres: Green’s Hotel and the Khan Club. The Khan Club is the best because it has a very good restaurant. Please send me your conference dates and I’ll book a room for you.

I would really like to take you to Swat Valley. How long are you intending to spend there? I’m free from Friday to Wednesday.

I (4) ________________ meeting you on Monday.

(5) ________________.

Aziz

P.S. (6) ________________ could bring me a copy of the Financial Times when you come? I love reading it but it’s difficult to find here. Many thanks!

6 Writing

Read the email from Kate to Silvia and write Silvia’s reply.

1. Offer to meet Kate at the airport.
2. Ask for her flight number.
3. Suggest The Dolphin Inn, which costs £40 a night.
4. Offer to take her on a trip to Table Mountain.

To: silviabrooks@fastmail.sa
From: katesurf@surfparadise.co.uk
Re: Hotel in Cape Town

Dear Silvia,

Thank you for your email and many thanks for offering to arrange a hotel for me when I’m in Cape Town. I would be really grateful if you could give me the name of a good, cheap hotel near the sea. I’m arriving on Wednesday 11 May and I’m planning to stay for three weeks. I hope to have some free time in my last week. Jenny tells me that you are keen on scuba diving. Are you interested in doing some diving with me?

I really look forward to meeting you.

All the best,
Kate

Useful language

Thanking

Thank you / Thanks for your email.
Thanks (again) for all your help.
Thank you / Thanks / Many thanks for + verb + -ing
I (really) look forward to meeting you.
I’m (really) looking forward to meeting you.

We can put P.S. at the end of a letter or email to add some extra information.
Great Eats!

Write and tell us about your favourite restaurant and win a free meal for two! This week’s winner is Rachel Stevens from London.

Casa Pedro is a small, Spanish restaurant in North London. It’s a popular place, but it isn’t too crowded and the music’s not too loud. The interior is simple and light. The tables aren’t too close together and the chairs are comfortable. The atmosphere is friendly and relaxed. There’s a little garden at the back – it’s very romantic on summer evenings!

What I love about this restaurant is the fantastic variety of food and wine. Casa Pedro is a tapas restaurant so you can choose lots of different, small dishes and share them. I try something new each time I go there, but I often order the spicy Spanish sausage called chorizo. I also strongly recommend the meatballs. The food is always fresh and the salads are delicious. I don’t usually have dessert, but my friends say the cakes are excellent with an espresso.

The service at Casa Pedro is very good. The waiters are really helpful. They’re always happy to explain the different dishes and recommend wine as well.

Another thing about this restaurant is that it’s fairly cheap for London: about £18 per person with wine. It’s a good idea to book your table a week in advance because it’s very popular. All in all, Casa Pedro is a great place for a quiet meal with friends.

1 Read the text and tick (✔) one picture in each pair (A or B) which matches the review.
2 The writer answers the following questions. Put the answers in the correct order.

- What’s the service in the restaurant like?
- What dishes would you recommend?
- How much does a typical meal cost per person?
- What does the restaurant look like inside?
- Where is the restaurant?
- Does the food come from a particular country?
- What sort of atmosphere does the restaurant have?

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 The food / service / waiters are friendly.
2 The atmosphere / chair / dish is very relaxed.
3 The interior / food / service is tasty.
4 The service / interior / restaurant is very popular.
5 The waiters / chairs / dishes are comfortable.
6 The variety / interior / service is romantic.
7 The food / atmosphere / place is always fresh.
8 The waiters / tables / service is excellent.

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

4 Rewrite the description below to make it more interesting. Use adjectives from exercise 3 to replace the word good.

My favourite place to eat is the Shanghai in Henley-on-Thames. It’s a Chinese restaurant. It’s very (1) good so it’s often quite crowded. The atmosphere is (2) good and the food is (3) good. The vegetables are always very (4) good. I usually have the vegetable Chow Mein. The menu changes every week and there’s usually a Chef’s Special dish. In fact, the variety of dishes is (5) good. I like wine but the Chinese beer is (6) good. The waiters are also (7) good ...

5 Complete the sentences 1–6 with the phrases a–f.

A

- What I love about
- It’s a great place
- It’s a good idea to
- I strongly
- Another great thing
- My favourite

B

- a dish is Spaghetti Arrabiata.
- b is that it’s cheap.
- c Nikita’s is the live music.
- d try the set menu.
- e to go for a romantic dinner.
- f recommend the pizza.

**WRITING**

6 Complete these sentences about a restaurant you like.

1 It’s a great place ____________________________
   ____________________________.

2 What I love about ____________________________
   ____________________________.

3 I strongly ____________________________
   ____________________________.

4 It’s a good idea ____________________________
   ____________________________.

5 Another good thing ____________________________
   ____________________________.

6 My favourite ____________________________
   ____________________________.

7 Use the plan to help you make notes about a restaurant that you know.

1 Name of restaurant, eg the Shanghai
   ____________________________________________

2 Type of restaurant, eg French, Japanese, Mexican, ...
   ____________________________________________

3 Location, eg Paris
   ____________________________________________

4 Description of the interior and atmosphere
   ____________________________________________

5 Favourite dishes
   ____________________________________________

6 Service and waiters
   ____________________________________________

7 Price
   ____________________________________________

8 Write a review of the restaurant. Use the notes in exercise 7 to help you.
19 April 2006

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing in response to your advertisement in *Jobs Abroad* for temporary work with BSCN. I am very interested in any vacancies you have for a cook in summer camps in France. I am available for work from 30 May.

I have worked as an assistant cook in several restaurants in Sicily. This winter I also worked as a cook for families on skiing holidays in France. I am currently working as a cook in a school here in Ragusa. I do not have any formal qualifications in cookery but I studied Tourism at the University of Palermo. My CV is enclosed.

I believe I am suitable for this job because I enjoy working with children and I like cooking for large groups of people. I also speak some French, as well as Italian and English.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Vito Ajala
READING

1 Read the advertisement and answer the questions.

1 Does the advertisement describe all the jobs you can apply for?

2 What three things does it ask you to send with your application?

3 Does it tell you who you should write to?

LANGUAGE FOCUS

2 Read the letter. Label the letter with descriptions from the box.

writer’s name date writer’s signature
ending of the letter writer’s address
greeting phrase

3 Match the paragraphs 1–4 in the letter to the descriptions a–d.

☐ a reasons why the writer thinks he would be good at the job
☐ b reason for writing the letter
☐ c reference to future contact
☐ d experience and qualifications

4 Match the sentences to the correct paragraphs 1–4 in the letter.

☐ a I think that I would be good for this job because I have worked with children in the past.
☐ b Please contact me if you need any more information.
☐ c I saw your advertisement and I would like to apply for a job.
☐ d In March 2005, I did a course in vegetarian cookery.
☐ e I am writing to ask if you have any opportunities for temporary workers.
☐ f I have five years’ experience as a waiter, and three as a cook.
☐ g At present, I am working in a three star restaurant.
☐ h You will find my address and telephone number at the top of this letter.

5 Read the advice about how we usually begin and end formal letters.

When we know the surname of the person we are writing to, we usually begin the letter Dear Mr Jones or Dear Ms Jones.
We end the letter Yours sincerely or Sincerely yours.
When we don’t know the person’s name, we begin the letter Dear Sir/Madam or Dear Sir or Madam.
We end the letter Yours faithfully or Faithfully yours.

6 Write the correct beginnings and endings for the letters.

1 Please contact: The Chief Executive, Barnaby’s; Harbour Road, Felixstowe, FX10 BRX.

2 For more information, write to Mrs Stevens at jostevens@turnmail.com.

WRITING

7 Complete this plan with notes for a letter of application.

1 Decide which job from the advertisement you want to apply for.

2 Think about when you are available for work.

3 What qualifications do you have for the job?

4 Do you have any experience?

5 Think of two reasons why you are suitable for the job.

6 Decide how to begin and end the letter.

8 Write the letter. Use the notes in exercise 7 to help you.
A note giving instructions

Reading
1 Read the note and choose the best description.
1 Debbie is telling Mark that she’s going to New York.
2 Debbie is telling Mark about the new flat she has bought.
3 Debbie is telling Mark what he can do in her flat.

Hi Mark!
Welcome to the flat. I hope you enjoy staying here. This is just a note to explain a few things to you.
First, please help yourself to any food and feel free to use my computer, DVD machine, etc. To use the internet, connect the white phone cable to the computer. Then connect the black cable to the phone socket in the hall.
Second, there are some things you need to remember. Most importantly, when you go out, please remember to shut the balcony door. Also, please don’t forget to turn the bathroom heater off after you’ve used it. Finally, could you water the plants in the living room, please?
If you have any problems, phone my sister, Tanya, on 07890 496567. I’ll call you when I arrive in New York.
Take care,
Debbie

2 Read the note again and match column A to column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Second,</td>
<td>a and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Finally,</td>
<td>b the first thing is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Most importantly,</td>
<td>c the second thing is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Also,</td>
<td>d this is very important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 First,</td>
<td>e the last thing is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Find and underline the phrases below in the note.
1 please help yourself to ...
2 feel free to ...
3 please remember to ...
4 please don’t forget to ...
5 if you have any problems ...

4 Complete the sentences. Use the pictures and the note in exercise 1 to help you.

1 Please help yourself to

2 Feel free to

3 Please remember to

4 Please, don’t forget to

5 If you have any problems,
LANGUAGE FOCUS
5 Read the information about clauses in sentences.

Many sentences have two parts: a main clause and a subsidiary clause.

We can put the main clause before the subsidiary clause or after the subsidiary clause.

Main clause  Subsidiary clause
Please shut the balcony door  when you go out.

Subsidiary clause  Main clause
When you go out,  please shut the balcony door

When the subsidiary clause comes before the main clause, we put a comma between the clauses. We don’t need a comma when the main clause comes before the subsidiary clause.

6 Underline the main clause in each sentence, then put the commas in the correct place in the sentences.

1 When you arrive turn on the central heating.
2 Email me when the phone bill arrives.
3 Before you leave please remember to turn on the answering machine.
4 You need to switch off the water heater after you use the shower.
5 Speak to my neighbour if you have any problems.
6 After you finish using the internet please don’t forget to disconnect.

7 Look at the flat and read the notes.

call my mother on 0393 774 813

call neighbour at number 12

leave one light on when you leave

please water the plants

food and drink

feed the cat!

use if you want

don’t forget to switch the gas off

WRITING
8 You are going away and a friend of yours is looking after your flat. Write a note for your friend with instructions. Use the notes in exercise 7 to help you.
This week, Ana Petrovich reviews *Underground*, which has just been released on DVD.

*Underground* was directed by Emir Kusturica. It won the Cannes Palme d'Or Award in 1995 and it remains many people's favourite film. It stars Miki Manojlovic, Lazar Ristovski and Mirjana Jokovic. The soundtrack was written by Goran Bregovic and it's the most powerful one I have ever heard.

The film is mainly about friendship, love, politics and war. It's set mostly in Belgrade between 1941 and the 1990s. Marko (Manojlovic) and Blacky (Ristovski) are two friends in love with Natalija (Jokovic). When Belgrade is bombed, Marko and Blacky have a plan: Blacky will produce weapons underground and Marko will sell them. But Marko becomes successful, marries Natalija and doesn't tell Blacky that the war has ended. For fifty years, Blacky and others continue to live underground. They live in a 'false' world. But in the end, they discover that it's a lot safer than the real world outside.

It's a good film to watch because everybody understands it in different ways. It's entertaining because it's interesting, funny and sad at the same time.
3 Read the information about *Underground* in exercise 1 and find words or phrases that have the same meaning as these phrases.

1 Most of the action takes place in

*It’s set mostly in*

2 The main role is played by

3 The director was

4 It was awarded the

5 The main theme of the film is

6 It’s worth watching because

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

4 Read the information in the box.

We often use *it* to avoid repeating the same word or subject.

*The film is brilliant. It won an Oscar for Best Picture.*

(*it = the film*)

5 Look at the review again. What does *it* refer to in each of these sentences? The paragraph numbers are in brackets.

1 *It* won the Cannes Palme d’Or Award in 1995.

*the film*

2 … *it’s* the most powerful one I have ever heard (2)

3 *It’s* set mostly in Belgrade between 1941 and the 1990s. (3)

4 But in the end, they discover that *it’s* safer than the real world outside … (3)

5 … *everybody* understands *it* in different ways (4)

6 Rewrite the description below using *it* to avoid repeating the subject where necessary.

My favourite film is *Psycho* even though the film is very old now. The film was released over 40 years ago, in 1960. The film was directed by Alfred Hitchcock. The story is quite frightening because the story is about a strange man who owns a hotel. He kills a lot of people. The soundtrack is fantastic because the soundtrack makes you feel even more scared.

7 Correct the spelling of the adjectives in **bold** in the sentences.

1 *A.I.* is one the most **intresting** films I’ve seen.

2 It has a very **surprizing** ending.

3 *The Shipping News* is quite sad, but it isn’t **depresing**.

4 The soundtrack of *Before the Rain* is **fantastick**.

5 The special effects in *Minority Report* are really **exsitig**.

6 The costumes in *Planet of the Apes* are **incredable**.

7 The story of *Mystic River* is **facinating**.

8 The photography in *The Straight Story* is **beautifull**.

**WRITING**

8 Write a review of a film you like using the points below to help you.

1 Make notes about the title, actors, story, setting and your reasons for recommending the film before you start writing.

2 Organize the paragraphs into a logical order. See exercise 2.

3 Use *it* instead of repeating the subject.

4 Use adjectives to make your review more interesting. See exercise 7.
A story 2

Reading

1 Read the story and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

At that moment, Tiny suddenly appeared. The dog jumped up and bit one of the bear’s legs. The bear turned around. Then, the dog bit him on the other leg, barked and ran away. The bear turned around again. After biting the bear three more times, Tiny ran towards the trees. The bear forgot about Petre and began to chase the dog.

Petre Preda, a shepherd, was looking after his sheep in the mountains in the east of Romania. He had a little dog with him: a Pekinese called Tiny, which was a present from Petre’s wife. Petre and Tiny were walking on the edge of a forest when an enormous bear suddenly came out of the trees.

After a while, the shepherd woke up. Just then, one of his sheep came out of the trees. A few seconds later, another sheep arrived. Finally, all the sheep were out of the forest and Tiny was walking behind the last one. Afterwards, Petre renamed his dog. ‘Tiny’ is now called ‘Bear’.

Petre watched as the dog and the bear ran into the forest. His sheep were lost, his leg was broken, and now the bear was going to eat his dog before returning for him. He tried to stand up but fell again and hit his head. Everything was dark.

The first thing that happened was that the sheep ran into the forest and the dog chased after them. Petre was terrified and ran in the other direction but the bear chased after him. At first, the shepherd was faster, but then he fell on a rock and broke his leg. He lay on the ground in pain, looked up at the huge bear and thought: ‘This is the end. I’m going to die.’

Language focus

2 Look at two extracts from the story. Decide which action (A or B) happened first in each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action A</th>
<th>Action B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>The bear was going to eat his dog.</em></td>
<td><em>before returning for him</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>After biting the bear three more times,</em></td>
<td><em>Tiny ran towards the trees.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Join the pairs of sentences using the words in brackets and a verb + *-ing*. Sometimes, you will need to replace the pronoun *(it or he)* in the second sentence with the noun *(the bear, the dog or the shepherd)*.

1 The bear was feeling hungry. Then, it saw the shepherd and his sheep. *(before)*

   Before seeing the shepherd and his sheep, the bear was feeling hungry.

2 The shepherd saw the bear. He tried to run away. *(after)*

   

3 The shepherd ran for a few seconds. Then he fell on a rock. *(after)*

   

4 The dog bit the bear on the leg. Then, the dog ran away. *(before)*

   

5 The bear chased the dog. After that, it forgot about the shepherd. *(after)*

   

6 The dog found all the sheep. After that, it returned to the shepherd. *(before)*

   

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4 Find and underline the following expressions in the story.

1 After a while, ...
2 Afterwards, ...
3 At first, ...
4 At that moment, ...
5 Finally, ...
6 Just then, ...

5 Match the expressions 1–6 in exercise 4 to the phrases a–f.

a After that,

b A short time later,

c At that moment,

d In the end,

e To begin with,

f While this was happening.

6 Look at the pictures. Decide where in the story you could use the expressions in exercises 4 and 5.

7 Match the pictures 1–4 to the notes a–d.

a terrified boar run away farmhouse Pekinese

b boar jump bed elderly couple Pekinese bark

c elderly man carry Pekinese garden attach chain boar return forest

d elderly couple wake up horrified boar’s head

WRITING

8 Use the expressions in exercises 4 and 5 and your ideas from exercise 7 to write the story.
11 | A description of a favourite possession

Reading

1 Read the article. Which picture A–C goes with the text?

My favourite thing

Each week, our readers describe a possession they cannot live without. This week, Tiffany Watts from Bedford describes her handbag.

1 My favourite possession is a black leather handbag. It's special because it was a present from my boyfriend, Justin. He gave it to me when I got my first job as a flight attendant. I think it cost him a lot of money, but that's not the reason why I like it!

2 The first thing you notice about it is that it's quite large for a handbag – too large, really. It's very plain and I didn't like it at first. But because it's plain black, it goes with almost all my clothes. What's more, it's made of very high quality leather and it still looks new. I've always looked after it very carefully. It's also quite solid at the bottom, which is good because it doesn't fall over when you put it down. The handle is big and strong, too, and you can put your arm through it. I like the fact that you don't have to carry the bag in your hand all the time.

3 I put all my most important things in my bag because I know I'll never lose it. There's my phone, of course, and my keys, my purse and my make-up. I keep a photo of Justin there, as well. I take it with me everywhere I go. And when I'm at home, it 'lives' on the coffee table so I always know where everything is. The only problem with my bag is that there are no pockets or zips inside, so it sometimes takes me a long time to find things. People always laugh because I can never find my phone.
2 Match the groups of questions a–c to the paragraphs 1–3.
   a  What do you do with it? How often do you use it?
      Where do you keep it?
   b  What does it look like? What size is it? What’s it made of?
   c  What is it? Why is it special? Where did you get it?
      How long have you had it?

LANGUAGE FOCUS

3 Choose the best expression to complete the sentences.
   1 It goes with almost all my clothes. As well / What’s more, it’s made of silk and it’s very beautiful.
   2 I’ve always looked after it very carefully. It’s also / too useful to take on trips.
   3 It doesn’t fall over when you put it down. It fits well in my car, too / what’s more.
   4 There’s my phone, my keys, my purse and my make-up. I like to carry an umbrella in it, also / as well!

Read the text again to check your answers.

4 Complete the sentences with an expression from exercise 3. Use each expression at least once.
   1 I can send MMS messages with my telephone. I can ____________ send emails.
   2 It’s got a radio and an MP3 player, ____________.
   3 It takes excellent photos. ____________, you can use it as a video camera.
   4 It only weighs 55 grams. It’s extremely small, ____________.

5 Complete the phrases 1–7 with the phrases a–g.

A
   1 My favourite thing is
   2 It’s special because
   3 The first thing you notice about it
   4 It’s made of
   5 I like the fact that it
   6 I take it with me
   7 The only problem with it is

B
   a  has always belonged to my family.
   b  I’m frightened of losing it.
   c  is that my name is written on the side.
   d  it’s more than 80 years old.
   e  on special occasions – like exams!
   f  a pen.
   g  solid gold.

WRITING

6 Think about a possession that is important to you. Look at the photographs below for some suggestions. Complete the sentences in column A, exercise 5 about your possessions.

7 You’re going to write about your favourite possession. Answer the questions in exercise 2 and make notes.

8 Write a description of your favourite possession.

A favourite family photo?

Your car?

Your credit card?
12 | An opinion composition

READING

1 Read the composition and tick (√) the points you agree with.

‘APPEARANCE IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR WOMEN THAN IT IS FOR MEN.’
DO YOU AGREE?

I think it’s true that most women spend more time and money than men on clothes, make-up, hairstyles and fashion magazines. I feel that appearance is more important for women than it is for men, but I think that both men and women care too much about their appearance.

In the past, women were more interested in their appearance because they didn’t have the same opportunities as men to be successful at work, sport and art. Although this is changing, it seems to me that fashion and personal image are becoming more and more important. Images of beautiful, young women are everywhere: in film, advertisements and music videos. I believe that this is a problem because many women become unhappy with the way they look. Although they spend a lot of money changing their appearance, I don’t think that they are always happier. In my opinion other qualities, like being kind and helpful, are more important.

In some countries, appearance is becoming more important to men, too. In the UK, for example, fashion magazines for men are now very popular. In one way, I feel that this is positive because men are thinking more about their physical health. But, in my opinion, many men go too far. There is nothing wrong with being over thirty or having a few grey hairs.

In conclusion, it is clear that women care more than men about their appearance, although the situation is changing. It’s easy to understand why people want to look better, but it’s important to remember that there are other things in life.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

believe in is opinion seems that true wrong

1 I think it’s _______ that most women spend more time and money than men on clothes.

2 It _______ to me that fashion and personal image are becoming more and more important.

3 I _______ that this is a problem.

4 In my _______, other qualities, such as humour or generosity, matter more.

5 I feel _______ this is very positive.

6 _______ my opinion, many men go too far.

7 There is nothing _______ with being over thirty.

8 It _______ clear that women care more than men about their appearance.

3 Look at the picture. Is the man doing the right thing? Use the expressions in exercise 2 to write four sentences that express your opinion.
4 Read the information in the box.

We use although in sentences with a main clause and a subsidiary clause. We put although before the subsidiary clause to show a contrast between the two clauses. A contrast can show, for example, that information is surprising or different from what we expect.

Although women spend a lot of money changing their appearance, I do not think that they are always happier. It is clear that women care more than men about their appearance, although the situation is changing.

5 Choose the best word to complete the sentences below.

1 I think that young children need to be with their mothers although / and I don’t believe mothers of young children should work full-time.

2 I think it is good that more women have careers, although / and I also see that it is not always good for their children.

3 Women continue to do most of the housework, although / and many of them have professional careers.

4 It is wrong for women to put their careers before their families although / and I believe governments should pay women to stay at home to look after their children.

6 Put although and a comma in the correct place in the sentences.

1 The government in my country says it wants to help young families, although it doesn’t do very much to help.

2 There’s nothing wrong with grandparents looking after grandchildren it can sometimes cause problems.

3 I think it is true that husbands and children are happier when mothers stay at home I am not sure that it’s very interesting for the women.

4 I don’t feel it is right for most people to put their careers before their children I understand why some people – such as great musicians, painters and writers – make this choice.

7 Look at the composition title and paragraph plan. Think about what you want to write and make notes in the spaces provided.

It’s wrong for women to put their careers before their families. Do you agree?

Paragraph 1:
Introduction
Say clearly if you agree or disagree with the statement.

Paragraph 2:
Give the main reason why you agree/disagree with the statement. Give an example to support your opinion.

Paragraph 3:
Give another reason and example to support your opinion(s) about the statement.

Paragraph 4:
Conclusion
Give a short summary of your argument and give your opinion clearly again.

8 Write the composition using the notes in exercise 7 to help you.
Useful language to improve your writing

Email language

Beginning an email
Dear ...  Hi ...

Giving information about yourself
After I left university, ...
After school / university, I ...
I worked in a school / hotel ...
Now ...  Then ...

Thanking
Thank you / Thanks for your email.
Thanks (again) for your help.
Thank you / Thanks / Many thanks for + verb + -ing:
eg Many thanks for forwarding me the information.

Referring to future emails
I (really) look forward to meeting you.
Please get in touch.

Signing off
Write back soon!
All the best
Take care
Love

Letter of application

Beginning a letter of application
Dear Mr/Ms Smith
Dear Sir/Madam or Dear Sir or Madam

Information about yourself
I have worked as ...
This winter/summer/spring/autumn I also worked ...
I am currently working as a ...
I studied Tourism at university.
I believe I am suitable for this job because ...

Ending your letter
I look forward to hearing from you.
Thanking you in advance ...
Yours sincerely ... (if you know the person’s name)
Yours faithfully ... (if you don’t know the person’s name)

Storytelling

Sequencing
One day, ...
Two weeks/Three hours/Ten days later, ...
Suddenly, ...  Then ...
After that ...  The next day ...
After/Before + verb + gerund:
eg After seeing the Pekinese, the bear ran away.
Before seeing the shepherd, the bear felt very hungry.

Leaving a note
Please help yourself to ...

Feel free to ...
Please remember to ...
Please don’t forget to ...
If you have any problems, ...

Describing things

Describing your town
My city/town/village is in the north/south/east/west of the country.
The population of my city/town/village is about two million/500,000/20,000.
It is situated on the coast/inland.
The first stop for most visitors is ...
The best time to come to my city/town/village is in the ...
spring/summer/winter/autumn because ...

Describing your favourite thing
It’s made of gold/silver/leather/silk.
The first thing you notice about it is ...
It’s special because ...
I like the fact that ...
I take it with me everywhere I go.

Reviewing things

Reviewing a restaurant
What I love about this place is the décor/the fresh fish ...
It’s a great place to have parties.
I strongly recommend the chicken/beef/veal/salmon/lobster.
It’s a good idea to book early.

Reviewing a film
It was directed by ...
It stars ...
The soundtrack was written by ...
The film is mainly about ...
It’s set in ...
It’s a good film to watch because ...
It’s worth watching because ...

Opinion composition

Giving your opinion
I think/believe/feel ...
In my opinion, we should ...
It seems to me that ...

Agreeing with another opinion
There’s nothing wrong with ...
I think it’s good that ...
I think it’s true that ...

Disagreeing with another opinion
It is wrong for ...
I disagree that ...
I don’t feel it is right ...
Irregular verbs

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After my marriage, I lived with my wife in another part of London. My friend, Sherlock Holmes, continued to live in his apartment in Baker Street.

One day, in the autumn of 1890, I decided to visit my friend. But when I arrived at his apartment, I found he already had a visitor.

This visitor was an old man. He was fat, with a red face. But the most unusual thing about him was his hair. The colour of the old man’s hair was bright red.

‘I’m sorry, Holmes,’ I said. ‘I didn’t know you were busy. I’ll wait in the next room.’

But Holmes didn’t want me to leave. He pulled me into the room and closed the door.

‘This is my friend, Dr Watson,’ he said to the old man. ‘Dr Watson has helped me with many cases. Perhaps he can also help me with yours.’

‘I’m very interested in your cases, Holmes,’ I said.

‘This is Mr Jabez Wilson,’ went on Holmes. The old man nodded to me. ‘Mr Wilson has come to me with a very unusual story. It’s the most interesting problem I’ve heard for a long time.

‘Mr Wilson, could you please tell your story again from the beginning. I’d like Dr Watson to hear it.’

Mr Wilson pulled an old newspaper out of his pocket. He opened the paper on his knees and turned to the advertisement page. He ran his finger down the advertisements and pointed to one of them.

‘Here,’ he said. ‘This is how everything began. Read it for yourself, Dr Watson.’

I took the newspaper from Mr Wilson. It was The Morning Chronicle and was two months old. I read the advertisement:

---

**THE RED-HEADED LEAGUE**

Another vacancy is open for someone wishing to become a member of the League. Salary – four pounds a week. All red-headed men, over 21 years old, should come on Monday at 11 a.m. to this address:

Duncan Ross, The Red-Headed League,
7 Pope’s Court, Fleet Street, London.

---

‘What a strange advertisement,’ I said. ‘Whatever can it mean?’

Holmes laughed.

‘It’s very unusual, isn’t it,’ he said. ‘And now, Mr Wilson, tell us your story.’

‘Well,’ began Mr Wilson, ‘I have a small shop in Saxe-Coburg Square, in the City of London.

‘But business hasn’t been good for some time and I don’t make much money any more. I used to have two assistants, but now I can only pay one. My assistant is very interested in learning the business. So he’s willing to work for half-pay.’

‘That’s very unusual,’ said Holmes. ‘What’s the name of your assistant?’

‘Vincent Spaulding,’ replied Mr Wilson. ‘He’s an excellent assistant, but he does do one unusual thing.

‘Spaulding’s very interested in photography and takes a lot of photographs. He develops these photographs himself, in the cellar of my shop. When he isn’t working, he spends all his time down there.’

‘Go on,’ said Holmes.

‘We live very quietly,’ continued Mr Wilson. ‘I don’t go out very much. And I don’t read the newspapers.

‘One day, eight weeks ago, Spaulding came to me with a newspaper in his hand. It was the same newspaper that I showed you, Dr Watson.

‘“Mr Wilson,” said Spaulding, “I wish I were a red-headed man.”

‘“Why?” I asked in surprise.


‘“The Red-Headed League?” I asked. “What’s that?”

‘Spaulding looked at me and laughed.

‘“Haven’t you ever heard of The Red-Headed League?” he said. “You could become a member and make a lot of money.”

‘Well, when I heard that,’ said Mr Wilson, ‘at once I became very interested. I needed more money. So I asked Spaulding to tell me more about this Red-Headed League.

‘“I think,” said Spaulding, “the League was started by an American called Ezekiah Hopkins. Ezekiah Hopkins was a very rich man and enjoyed doing unusual things.

‘Hopkins was red-headed himself and liked all other red-headed men. So when he died, he left his money in his will to help red-headed men. The money
was used to start The Red-Headed League. When a
man became a member, he would be paid an excellent
salary for very little work.
‘And now,’ said Spaulding, showing me the
advertisement again, here’s another vacancy in the
League. Why don’t you go to Pope’s Court, Mr Wilson?
I’m sure you could become a member!’
‘Now as you see, gentlemen,’ continued Mr Wilson,
the colour of my hair is bright red. So I thought I
could easily become a member of this Red-Headed
League.
‘Vincent Spaulding seemed to know a lot about the
League. So I asked him to come with me to the address
in the advertisement.
‘We closed the shop for the day and set off for
Pope’s Court, Fleet Street.’

3
An Unusual Job

Holmes rubbed his hands together and smiled. ‘Your
story is very interesting, Mr Wilson,’ he said. ‘Please
go on.’
‘When we arrived in Fleet Street,’ said Mr Wilson,
‘we saw a strange thing. The whole street was full of
red-headed men. They had all come to answer the
advertisement.
‘When I saw how many men were waiting, I
wanted to go home. But Spaulding wouldn’t let me. He
pushed and pulled me through the crowd. At last, we
reached the stairs leading up to the office in Pope’s
Court.
‘A small man was sitting behind a table. The colour
of this man’s hair was a brighter red than my own.
‘This is Mr Jabez Wilson,’ said my assistant. “He
has come about the vacancy in the League.”
‘The small man looked carefully at my hair. He
looked at it for such a long time, that I began to feel
uncomfortable. Suddenly he bent forward and grabbed
my hair with both hands. He pulled at it until I cried
out in pain.
‘I’m sorry I hurt you,” said the man. Your hair is
a wonderful colour. But I had to make sure you
weren’t wearing a wig. I had to find out if your hair
was real.”
‘Then he went over to the window. He opened it
and shouted down to the men below that the vacancy
was taken. The red-headed men groaned with
disappointment. Then they began to walk away. In a
few minutes, the square was empty.

‘My name,” said the small man, ‘is Duncan Ross.
You are now a member of The Red-Headed League.
When can you start the job?”
‘Well, that’s going to be difficult,” I replied. “I
have a business already.”
‘Oh, don’t worry about that, Mr Wilson!” cried
Spaulding. I can look after the business for you.”
‘Now I knew that my assistant was a good worker
and would look after my business well. So I asked
Duncan Ross, “What are the hours of work?”
‘Every day, between the hours of ten o’clock and
two o’clock,” replied Mr Ross. “The pay is four pounds
a week. But you must not leave the office at any time
between ten and two. If you leave for any reason,
you’ll lose your pay.”
‘I understand,” I said. “And what is the work?”
‘Copying out the Encyclopaedia Britannica’.

| 91 |
first book of it is over there. Will you be able to start work tomorrow?"

"Certainly," I said.

"Then goodbye, Mr Wilson. I hope you enjoy your work."

'I went home with Vincent Spaulding. I was very pleased. It was an easy job to copy out the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the pay was excellent.

'Next morning, when I arrived at the office, Duncan Ross was waiting for me. I started copying out the *Encyclopaedia*, beginning with subjects under the letter 'A'. Sometimes Mr Ross left the room, but he kept coming back to see me.

'At two o'clock, he told me I had worked well. He was very pleased. Then I left and he locked the office door behind me.

'The same thing happened every day for eight weeks. Every morning, I began work at ten, and every afternoon, I left at two. Every Saturday, I was given four pounds for my week's work.

'At first, Mr Ross came into the office to watch me work. But after a time, he stopped coming. However, I was afraid to leave the office. I didn't want to lose my pay.

'But suddenly everything came to an end.'

'To an end?' asked Holmes.

'Yes. This morning, I went to work as usual at ten o'clock. But the door was locked and on it was this card.'

Mr Wilson held up a small piece of white card. This is what it said:

THE RED-HEADED LEAGUE IS FINISHED
9th October 1890

4

Who is Vincent Spaulding?

Holmes and I looked at the piece of white card. Then we looked at Mr Wilson's face. He looked very disappointed and upset. But there was also something rather funny about The Red-Headed League. Suddenly we both began to laugh.

'I don't think this is funny!' cried Mr Wilson angrily. 'Perhaps I should take my case somewhere else.'

'No, no,' said Holmes. 'Your case is most interesting and unusual. What did you do when you found the card on the door?'

'I was extremely surprised,' replied Mr Wilson. 'I didn't know what to do. I went to all the offices in the building. I asked if anyone knew anything about The Red-Headed League. But no one had ever heard of Duncan Ross.

'At last, I went home to Saxe-Coburg Square. I told Vincent Spaulding what had happened. Spaulding said that if I waited, perhaps the League would write to me. Perhaps they would explain everything in a letter.

'But I didn't want to wait. I've lost a good salary of four pounds a week. I want to find out about this League and why they did this to me.

'Mr Holmes, I've heard you help people when they are in trouble. That's why I've come to you.'

'You've done the right thing,' said Holmes. 'I'll be happy to help you, Mr Wilson. But first, I want to ask you some questions.

'Your assistant - Vincent Spaulding - how long had he been with you before he saw the advertisement?'

'About a month.'

'How did he get the job as your assistant?'

'I advertised the vacancy for an assistant. He came for the job. I chose him because he looked a good worker. Also, he said that he would work for half-pay.'

'What does Spaulding look like?'

'He's small and he moves very quickly. He's about thirty years old and has a white mark on his forehead.'

Holmes sat up straight in his chair. He was very excited. 'Tell me,' he said, 'is there anything unusual about Vincent Spaulding's ears?'

'Yes,' replied Mr Wilson. 'They have holes in them for earrings. He told me a gypsy did this when he was a boy.'

Holmes sat back in his chair. He was thinking carefully. I guessed Holmes already knew something about Vincent Spaulding.

'Is Spaulding still working for you?' asked Holmes.

'Yes,' said Mr Wilson. 'I've left him at the shop.'

'Good. Mr Wilson, I need a couple of days to investigate this case. I hope to solve the mystery by Monday.'

After Mr Wilson had left Holmes turned to me.

'Well, Watson,' he said, 'what do you think about all this?'

'I can't understand it,' I said. 'It's most unusual.'

'I need to think,' said Holmes. 'Please don't speak to me for at least fifty minutes. I'm going to smoke my pipe.'

Holmes sat back in his chair. He put his black pipe
between his lips, lit it and closed his eyes. Time passed. I thought Holmes had fallen asleep.

But suddenly Holmes jumped out of his chair and put his pipe down on the table.

‘Watson,’ he said, ‘we’re going to visit Saxe-Coburg Square. Come quickly!’

5

A Visit to Saxe-Coburg Square

We soon arrived in Saxe-Coburg Square, the place where Mr Wilson had his shop.

Saxe-Coburg Square was in a poor part of London. It was a small and quiet square. On each side of the square stood a line of old houses. In the middle of the square was a small garden with grass.

Sherlock Holmes stopped outside one of the houses on the corner of the square. On the wall of this house, there was a brown notice, with the words ‘Jabez Wilson’, in white letters.

Holmes walked up and down and examined all the houses, carefully. Then, he returned to Mr Wilson’s house. Suddenly, he hit the pavement outside the house with his stick.

Then he went up to the house and knocked on the door. Immediately, it was opened by a young man. This was Mr Wilson’s assistant, Vincent Spaulding.

‘Excuse me,’ said Holmes, ‘can you please tell me the way to the Strand?’

‘Go down the third street on the right,’ answered the assistant quickly. Then he closed the door.

‘That’s a very clever young man,’ said Holmes, as we walked away. ‘I know something about him. I believe he’s the fourth cleverest man in London.’

‘It is clear,’ I said, ‘that Mr Wilson’s assistant plays an important part in the mystery of The Red-Headed League. Did you ask the way to the Strand in order to get a look at him?’

‘No,’ said Holmes, ‘but I wanted to look at the knees of his trousers.’

‘The knees of his trousers!’ I cried in astonishment. ‘Well then, Holmes, why did you hit the pavement?’

‘Watson,’ said Holmes, ‘we haven’t time to talk now. We’ve seen the front of Saxe-Coburg Square. Let’s now investigate the street at the back.’

We went round the corner and walked to the street at the back of Mr Wilson’s shop. We were immediately in one of the busiest and most important streets in the City of London.

A line of expensive shops and important businesses were on the side of the road. Hundreds of people were hurrying along the pavements and the roadway was busy with traffic.

It was hard to believe that Saxe-Coburg Square, with its poor, old houses, was immediately behind the important buildings of this busy street.

Holmes looked along the line of buildings.

‘This is very interesting, Watson,’ said Holmes. ‘There’s a tobacconist’s, a newspaper shop, a restaurant and – ah yes, the offices of the City and Suburban Bank!’

I could see that Holmes was very excited.

‘Well, Watson, I have some work to do that will take a few hours,’ went on Holmes. ‘This case at Saxe-Coburg Square is serious.’

‘Serious!’ I said. ‘Why?’

‘An important crime has been planned. I think we’ll be in time to stop it. But I’ll need your help tonight.’
‘At what time?’
‘Ten o’clock.’
‘Then I’ll be at your apartment at ten.’
‘Good. And, Watson – there may be some danger, so please bring your gun with you.’
I said goodbye and went home. I thought about everything that had happened. It was a very strange case and I did not understand what was happening. Where were we going that evening? What were we going to do? Why did I have to bring my gun? And who was Vincent Spaulding?
There was only one thing to do. I had to wait until the evening. Then perhaps I would get the answers to these questions.

6

Everything is Ready

At quarter past nine that evening, I set off for Baker Street, where Holmes lived. When I arrived, I noticed two carriages standing outside Holmes’ door.
Inside his apartment, Holmes was talking with two men. One of them was Peter Jones, a police detective. The other man was tall and thin, with a sad-looking face.
‘Hello, Watson,’ said Holmes. ‘I think you already know Mr Jones, of Scotland Yard? Let me introduce Mr Merryweather. Mr Merryweather is also coming with us tonight.’
‘I hope it’s important,’ said Mr Merryweather sadly. ‘I usually play cards with friends on Saturday evenings. I have played cards every Saturday night for the last twenty-seven years.’
‘I think,’ said Sherlock Holmes, ‘that tonight you’ll play a more exciting game than cards. You, Mr Merryweather, may lose thirty thousand pounds. You, Jones, may win the prize of a criminal you want to catch.’
‘The criminal John Clay, murderer and thief,’ said Jones. ‘He’s a young man, but he’s a very clever criminal. I want to catch him more than any criminal in London.’
‘It’s time to go now,’ said Holmes. ‘Two carriages are waiting. You two take the first carriage and Watson and I will follow in the second.’
The carriages went quickly through the dark streets. I wondered where we were going.
‘We’re nearly there,’ Holmes said to me, at last. ‘This man, Merryweather, is a bank manager. I wanted Jones to come with us, too. He’s a good man. He’s not very clever, but he is very brave. Ah, here we are.’
We were in the same busy street which Holmes and I had visited earlier in the day. We got out of the carriages and Mr Merryweather took us down to a small side door. Through the door was a corridor with an iron gate at the end.
Mr Merryweather opened this gate and stopped to light a lantern. Then he took us down some steps and through another gate. At last, we were in a large cellar. This cellar was full of large boxes.
Holmes took out his magnifying glass and went down on his knees to the floor. He examined the stones on the floor, then he jumped up and put the glass back in his pocket.
‘We have about an hour,’ he said. ‘The criminals will wait until Mr Wilson is in bed. Then they’ll move quickly.'
‘Watson, we’re in the cellar of one of the most important banks in London. Mr Merryweather is the manager of this bank. He’ll explain why the criminals are interested in this cellar at the moment.’

‘About two months ago,’ whispered Mr Merryweather, ‘the bank received a huge amount of gold from the Bank of France. But we never used the money. It’s still lying in boxes in this cellar.’

‘I understand,’ I said.

‘Well,’ said Holmes, ‘let’s make our plans. Mr Merryweather, you must put out the lantern. But first we must decide where to stand. These men are dangerous and we must move carefully.

‘I want you all to hide behind these boxes. When I shine my light on the men, attack them. If they fire a gun, Watson, shoot back at once.’

I hid behind a wooden box and put my gun on the top. Merryweather put out the lantern and we were in complete darkness. ‘They have only one way of escape,’ whispered Holmes. ‘That’s back through Wilson’s shop, into Saxe-Coburg Square. Have you done what I asked you, Jones?’

‘Three police officers are waiting at the front door of Wilson’s shop,’ replied Jones.

‘Excellent!’ Then everything is ready. And now, we must be silent and wait.’

7
The Capture of John Clay

More than an hour went by. My arms and legs were tired, but I was afraid to move. The only sound was the breathing of my three companions.

Suddenly I saw a light. This light was coming from underneath the floor. It was shining between the stones in the floor. Slowly, one of the large stones turned over on its side. There was now a large, square hole in the floor. The light of a lantern shone up through this hole.

I saw a face appear in the hole. By the light of the lantern, I recognised Mr Wilson’s assistant.

The young man pulled himself up out of the hole. He turned round and stood beside the hole. Then he began to pull up another man after him. This man was thin and small, with bright red hair.

‘Let’s hurry,’ whispered the young man.

Suddenly Holmes jumped forward and grabbed the young man by the neck. Immediately, the man with red hair jumped down the hole again. Jones grabbed at his coat and I heard the sound of tearing cloth.

At once the young man pulled a gun out of his pocket. But Holmes hit the man’s hand and the gun fell to the floor.

‘Stand still, John Clay,’ said Holmes. ‘You cannot escape.’

‘All right,’ replied the young man. ‘But I think my friend has escaped.’

‘You’ll see your friend very soon,’ said Jones. ‘There are three policemen waiting for him at the front door.

‘Now then, John Clay, please hold out your hands. I’m going to take you to the police station.’

Jones put the handcuffs on John Clay’s wrists, then led him upstairs. Holmes, Mr Merryweather and I followed them from the cellar.

‘Mr Holmes,’ said Mr Merryweather, ‘I don’t know how the bank can thank you. You’ve stopped a very serious crime.’
‘Well,’ replied Holmes, ‘I’ve wanted to catch John Clay for a long time. And this has been a very interesting case. I enjoyed hearing the strange story of The Red-Headed League.’

8
The Mystery Explained

Later, Holmes explained to me the mystery of The Red-Headed League.

‘You see, Watson,’ he said, ‘it was clear that the men in The Red-Headed League wanted only one thing. They wanted to get Mr Wilson out of his shop for some hours every day. That was why they kept him busy, copying out the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

‘John Clay is a very clever young man. It was he who thought of The Red-Headed League. He thought of it because Mr Wilson’s hair was the same colour as his friend’s hair – very bright red.

‘Clay put the advertisement in the newspaper. Then he showed the advertisement to Mr Wilson. He suggested to Mr Wilson that he should apply for the vacancy in the League.

‘When Mr Wilson told us that his assistant was working for half-pay, I knew he must have a special reason for wanting the job.’

‘But Holmes,’ I said, ‘how could you know what that reason was?’

‘Mr Wilson’s business is small,’ explained Holmes. ‘There was nothing inside his house to attract criminal. So I knew it must be something outside the house. What could it be?

‘Mr Wilson told us that Vincent Spaulding – or John Clay – spent many hours in the cellar. The cellar! He was doing something in the cellar.

‘I asked more questions about Vincent Spaulding. I found out that he was John Clay, one of London’s most dangerous criminals. What could John Clay want in Wilson’s cellar? I could think of only one answer. He must be digging a tunnel to another building.

‘Then we visited Saxe-Coburg Square and I surprised you by knocking on the pavement with my stick. I wanted to find out exactly where the cellar was. I knew, from the sound my stick made, that there was no cellar in front of the house. Then I rang the doorbell and Clay answered it. I saw that the knees of his trousers were dirty. Clearly, he had been digging for many hours.

‘But what was he digging for? I walked round the corner, saw the City and Suburban Bank and knew that I had solved the problem. When you went home, I visited Jones and Mr Merryweather and asked them to come with us tonight.’

‘How did you know the criminals would try to rob the bank tonight?’ I asked.

‘When they closed The Red-Headed League office,’ said Holmes, ‘I knew the tunnel was finished. The criminals were ready to move.

‘Today is Saturday. No one would come to the bank until Monday. If they took the gold tonight, they would have two days for their escape.’

‘Excellent, Holmes!’ I said. ‘You have been very clever. You have solved another difficult case.’

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1advertisement a notice put in a newspaper telling people about jobs, things to see etc.
2League Red-Headed League a league is a group of people who join together because they are all interested in the same thing. A Red-Headed League would be people who came together because they all had red hair.
3vacancy a place for a new worker.
4develops to develop photographs is to take the film from a camera and make pictures. This is done in a dark room like a cellar.
5Encyclopaedia Britannica a large number of books, like dictionaries, which give information about many things.
6magnifying glass a glass you look through which makes things look larger.
Answer key

1A Family life

Family & friends
1 1 brother 6 aunt 11 niece
2 sister 7 cousin 12 mother-in-law
3 daughter 8 parents 13 friend
4 son 9 grandfather 14 colleague
5 uncle 10 son-in-law 15 neighbour

2 1 niece – the others are all male
2 brother – the others are not relatives
3 uncle – the others are all female
4 son – the others are all female
5 nephews – only nephews are always male

Questions with to be
3 1 Who is she married to?
2 What is her real name?
3 What was her first famous record?
4 Why is she famous?
5 Where was she born?
6 Who was she married to?
4 Questions 1–3 are about Madonna. Questions 4–6 are about Nicole Kidman.

5 1 Which town are you born in? Which town were you born in?
2 How many children there are in your family? How many children are there in your family?
3 Where your parents were born? Where were your parents born?
4 When is your last family holiday? When was your last family holiday?

Dictation
6 01
1 Are you the youngest person in your family?
2 How old is your nephew?
3 What’s your neighbour’s name?
4 Where were your parents born?

Read & listen
7 02–03 Refer to the reading text Mother love on page 6 of the Student’s Book.

1B Where are they now?

Verb collocations (friendship)
1 in 2 on 3 from 4 in
2 c 2 a 3 d 4 b

Questions with auxiliary verbs
3 1 What sort of music does your best friend like?
2 How many languages does your best friend speak?
3 What do your best friend’s parents do?
4 Which primary school did your best friend go to?
5 When did your best friend first visit another country?
6 How did your best friend’s parents meet each other?
4 1 When can we meet?
2 When will you be free?
3 What are you doing on Monday?
4 What is your number?

Translation
5 Translate the questions into your language. Check with your teacher.

1C Neighbours

How & what questions
1 1 What 2 How 3 How 4 How 5 What
2 1 How well do you know your neighbours?
2 How loud do you play your music at home?
3 How often do you have parties in your house?
4 What sort of things do you do at home on Sundays?

Vocabulary from the lesson
3 1 imagine 2 popular 3 like 4 probably
5 because 6 seems 7 perfect 8 ask 9 help

Dictation
4 04
1 What time do you go to work?
2 How much homework does your teacher give you?
3 What sort of car has your neighbour got?
4 How often do you speak to your neighbour?

Read & listen
5 05 Refer to the reading text Who would you like as a neighbour? on page 10 of the Student’s Book.

1D Making contact

Phone language
1 Correct order: 1, 4, 6, 3, 5, 2, 8, 7
2 1 to 2 about 3 in 4 on 5 for 6 in
7 at 8 about
3 1 speak to 2 at home 3 calling about
4 a good time 5 call you back 6 I’m on
7 afraid
4 1 help 2 calling 3 afraid 4 know 5 take
6 This 7 experience

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

1 Reading
1 a 4 b 2 c 1 d 3
2 Two true statements: 1, 5
3 1 e 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 f 6 d

Read & listen
4 06 Refer to Reading 1 Where am I from?. Who am I from? on page 8.
2A School days

Adjectives with prepositions
1 1 good at 2 afraid of 3 worried about 4 terrible at 5 interested in 6 fond of 7 keen on
2 1 good at 2 interested in 3 fond of 4 afraid of 5 keen on

Dictation
3 07
1 She decided to study French at university.
2 Were you good at sports at school?
3 He wasn’t interested in science subjects at school.
4 He missed a lot of lessons and failed his exams.

Past simple
4 1 wanted 2 started 3 told 4 wrote 5 didn’t show 6 worked 7 didn’t like 8 went 9 began 10 wrote 11 taught
5 1 What did J.K. Rowling want to be? 2 What was she good at? / What was she good at at school?
3 What did she write? 4 Did she like office work?
5 Where did she begin the first Harry Potter book?

2B Irish schools

Used to
1 1 used to have 2 used to walk 3 used to study 4 used to leave 5 didn’t use to continue 6 used to be

Education
2 1 compulsory 2 results 3 corporal punishment 4 single sex 5 minimum leaving age 6 system
3 1 b 2 e 3 a 4 f 5 c 6 d

Dictation
4 08
1 What subjects did you use to enjoy at school?
2 Only rich students used to go to university.
3 Most poor children didn’t use to study after the age of 16.
4 Did the education system in your country use to be different?

Read & listen
5 09 Refer to the reading text The Republic of Ireland on page 18 of the Student’s Book.

2C Red faces

Past continuous
1 1 was playing 2 was working 3 called 4 was having 5 was shopping 6 met 7 was looking 8 walked 9 saw 10 asked 11 was looking
2 1 Was Jake working when his wife came home?
2 Was Carla walking in the park when her husband called?

3 Was Bryony buying biscuits for her nephew when she met a colleague?
4 Was Richard looking for a job when his boss walked into the office?

3 1 No, he was playing a computer game.
2 No, she was having coffee with friends.
3 No, she was buying biscuits for herself.
4 Yes, he was.

Translation
4 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

2D Which school?

School facilities
1 1 b 2 a 3 e 4 f 5 h 6 c 7 g 8 d
2 1 location 2 class size 3 facilities 4 timetable 5 course length 6 fees 7 extra activities 8 accommodation

Asking for information
3 1 Please could I have some information about your school?
2 Can you tell me where the school is?
3 How much are the course fees?
4 How many students are in a class?
5 What kind of accommodation is there?
6 How long does the course last?
7 What sort of facilities does the school offer?
8 Are there any social activities?
4 1 d 2 c 3 h 4 b 5 e 6 g 7 a 8 f

Dictation
5 10
1 What time do lessons start in the morning?
2 Is there a special price for three months?
3 Can I live with a family near the school?

2 Reading
1 Paragraph order: 2, 4, 1, 3
2 1 D 2 A 3 C 4 B
3 4 T (All other sentences are false)

Read & listen
4 11 Refer to Reading 2 Saturday on page 13.

3A Flatmates

House & home
1 1 at home 2 away from home 3 househusband
4 housework 5 housewives 6 got home
7 homework 8 leave home
Frequency adverbs & phrases
4 1 Cathy: I always get up early.
  2 Kim: I usually stay at home in the evenings.
  3 Oliver: I always get bored if I'm with someone for too long.
  4 Sean: I often spend time on my own.
  5 Jo: I sometimes like people too much!

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

4B Wedding bells

Weddings
1 1 weddings; bride 2 rings
  3 reception; ceremony; groom 4 church
  5 guests 6 honeymoon

Present continuous
2 1 are you doing
  2 're watching / are watching
  3 'm trying / am trying
  4 're playing / are playing
  5 's getting / is getting
  6 isn't working / is not working
  7 'm / am waiting
  8 's starting / is starting
  9 'm getting / am getting

3 1 is talking
  2 is she holding
  3 always give
  4 Do you see
  5 never talk
  6 doesn't come

Static verbs
4 3 What's happening? Where is everybody? ✓
  5 We're spending a lot of time together these days. ✓
  6 She's waiting for her train. ✓

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

Read & listen
6 21 Refer to the reading text If you ask me ... on page 38 of the Student's Book.

4C At the movies

Relationship verbs
1 1 argument 2 common 3 split 4 date
  5 crazy 6 love 7 out

Telling stories
2 1 The woman always falls over when she runs. Then the good guy picks her up.
  2 People always have telephones next to their beds.
  3 Dogs always know who the bad guy is and kids always know more than adults.
  4 If someone is in your house and wants to kill you, they enter the bathroom when you are having a bath or shower.
  5 Kids are always experts with computers.

3 Correct order: 2, 5, 3, 1, 7, 6, 4
4 1 beginning 2 When 3 first 4 later 5 One 6 end

Dictation
5 22
1 Jane split up with her boyfriend yesterday.
  2 He was crazy about her.
  3 They were very much in love.
  4 They had a lot in common.

4D Going out

Invitations & suggestions
1 L: Why don't you phone her?
  C: I will! But what shall I say?
  L: Well, the first rule is: never go to the cinema on a first date. I've got an idea! How about going to the opera with her?
  C: I hate opera. What about taking her for a meal?
  L: That sounds good. Why don't you go to that new restaurant, Le Gastronome?
  C: I'd rather not, it's too expensive.

2 1 Would you like to go out this weekend?
  2 Shall we go to a pub?
  3 How about going to the opera?
  4 Let's go to a restaurant.
  5 Shall I pick you up in my car?
  6 What about meeting at the station?

3 1 love; afraid 2 'd rather 3 good 4 not
  5 kind 6 OK

Prepositions of time
4 1 in 2 at; at 3 in 4 on 5 on 6 in

Translation
5 Translate the phrases into your language. Check with your teacher.

4 Reading
1 A
2 1 b 2 a 3 c 4 b

Read & listen
3 23 Refer to Reading 4 Billboard dating on page 23.

5A Tourist trail

Future 1 (future plans)
1 1 On Tuesday, she's / she is having lunch with Svetlana.
  2 On Wednesday morning, she's / she is having a meeting with Chris at his office.
  3 On Wednesday evening, she's / she is playing tennis with Gilbert.
  4 On Thursday, Pete and Monique are coming for dinner.
  5 On Friday, she's / she is flying to Paris.
2 1 He's going to buy a new suit for the wedding.
   2 He's going to return the books to the library.
   3 He's going to book the flights to Prague (with Merijet).
   4 He's going to get the wedding rings from the shop.

Compound nouns
3 1 cable car 2 mobile phone 3 backpack
   4 insect spray 5 flashlight 6 penknife
   7 sleeping bag 8 first-aid kit

Dictation
4 1 When are you going to have a holiday?
   2 We're going to visit some friends in France in September.
   3 How are you going to get to the airport?
   4 We're not going to the airport.

Read & listen
5 1 Refer to the reading text The ruins of Machu Picchu on page 46 of the Student's Book.

5B Planes
Air travel
1 1 window 2 luggage 3 card 4 locker 5 belt
   6 luggage 7 guard 8 passport
   2 1 hand luggage 2 passport control
   3 security guard 4 departure hall 5 departure gate
   6 seat number 7 boarding card 8 seat belt
   9 flight attendant

Requests
3 1 Can I take this bag as hand luggage, please?
   2 Excuse me, I wonder if I could get past?
   3 I'd like to sit down, please.
   4 Could you move out of my seat, please?

4 1 I'd like a coffee, please.
   2 Can I sit here please?
   3 Could you stop hitting the back of my seat, please?
   4 I'd like to take this bag as hand luggage, please.
   5 I wonder if I could read your newspaper, (please)?

5 1 course 2 afraid 3 sorry 4 I'm 5 Certainly

Translation
6 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

5C A weekend break

Hotels
1 1 comfortable 2 single 3 shower 4 minibar
   5 satellite 6 conditioning 7 connection 8 sauna
   9 gym

Future 2 (will)
2 1 I'll 2 I'm going to 3 I'll 4 I'll
   5 I'm going to 6 I'll

3 1 I'll take 2 'm going 3 I'll show
   4 'm going to use 5 'll come 6 'm going to clean

Dictation
4 1 I don't know. I'll think about it.
   2 We'll cook tonight. You cooked for us last time.
   3 I'll give him your message. I'm going to see him later.

5D Holiday heaven

Vocabulary from the lesson
1 Water World: yachts wrecks dolphins
   Ancient World: historic cities temples pyramids
   Adventure world: jungles sky diving jets
   Mysterious World: magicians ghosts monsters

2 1 travelling – the others are sports
   2 wreck – the others are sea vessels
   3 ghosts – the others are animals
   4 clouds – the others are buildings
   5 wall – the others are ways

Verb patterns
3 1 planning 2 would 3 don't 4 intend
   5 interested 6 forward

Translation
4 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

Reading
5 1 Beth & Sam 2 Kay 3 Igor 4 Sheila

2 1 d 2 b 3 e 4 a 5 c

Read & listen
3 27-31 Refer to Reading 5 Hotel Basecamp Marangu on page 28.

6A Junk food

Food
1 1 hamburgers 2 donuts 3 pizzas
   4 potato chips 5 peanut butter 6 chocolate
   7 ice cream 8 cookies

Dictation
2 1 It's my favourite restaurant, but the service is a bit slow.
   2 The pizzas are really good but they're quite small.
   3 It's a very famous restaurant and it's extremely expensive.
   4 My children eat fairly healthy food, but they also love chocolate.

Modifiers
3 1 c 2 e 3 f 4 b 5 a 6 d
Read & listen
4 Refer to the reading text Eating the Elvis Presley way on page 56 of the Student’s Book.

6B Slow food

Vocabulary from the lesson
1 six food items: spaghetti, crisps, sauce, steak, juice, yoghurt
two kitchen items: fridge, microwave oven
two cookbook items: recipe, list of ingredients
four adjectives: easy, enjoyable, traditional, simple

Comparatives
2 short adjectives: big bigger; quick quicker
adjectives ending in -y: healthy healthier; friendly friendlier
long adjectives: enjoyable more enjoyable; interesting more interesting; expensive more expensive
irregular adjectives: good better; bad worse
3 1 better 2 quicker 3 more interesting
  4 healthier 5 more expensive 6 friendlier

Translation
4 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

6C Coffee break

Superlatives
1 short adjectives: big the biggest; old the oldest;
  large the largest;
  adjectives ending in -y: unhealthy the unhealthiest;
  happy the happiest
long adjectives: important the most important;
  useful the most useful; addictive the most addictive
  irregular adjectives: good the best; bad the worst
2 1 the most common 2 the oldest
  3 the most important 4 the largest
  5 the most addictive 6 the unhealthiest
3 1 The strongest – or hottest – type of pepper is the Habanero.
  2 Tellicherry and Lampong are said to be the best
  varieties of black pepper.
  3 India is the largest pepper-producing country in the world.
  4 Thailand is the biggest pepper-eating country in the world.
  5 Jalapeño chilli peppers are the most famous peppers.
  6 The highest number of hot peppers eaten in one minute is eight.

4 1 Which country has the largest number of islands?
  2 What is the most popular drink in Turkey?
  3 What’s the most common meal in Brazil?

Dictation
5 34
1 The largest restaurant in the world is in Thailand.
2 What is the most fashionable place to eat in your town?
3 They say chocolate is the most addictive food in the world.

Read & listen
6 Refer to the reading text Coffee break on page 60 of the Student’s Book.

6D Class meal

Eating out
1 Correct order: 7, 3, 4, 5, 8, 1, 6, 2
2 1 waiters’ 2 special occasions 3 book 4 chefs
  5 menu 6 foodies 7 serve you 8 order
  9 bill 10 making a booking

In a restaurant
3 1 reservation 2 show 3 take 4 something
  5 house 6 Certainly 7 see
4 1 b 2 d 3 e 4 a 5 c

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

6 Reading.
1 1 D 2 B 3 A 4 C
2 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 c

Read & listen
3 Refer to Reading 6 Magic Ingredients on page 33.

7A Rising stars

Work
1 1 jobs 2 career 3 work 4 job 5 work
  6 career

Present perfect simple
2 1 has acted 2 has won 3 has made
  4 has written
3 1 Have you seen the new Eminem video?
  2 Have you ever eaten caviar?
  3 Have you heard the new song by Dido?
  4 Have you ever been out of work?
4 1 Have you made 2 ‘ve / have helped
  3 found 4 Have you met
  5 Have you heard 6 ‘ve never heard 7 made
  8 found 9 threw 10 fired

Dictation
5 37
1 Have you ever lost a job?
2 I’ve found some temporary work for the summer.
3 She’s never found a job she really liked.
4 I haven’t done this kind of work before.
7B Hard work

Verb collocations (work)

1. finish; studies 2. apply for
3. got promoted 4. for an interview
5. go on a training course 6. got the job

2. finished 2. looking for 3. filled in
4. get 5. applied for 6. got promoted

3. unemployed 2. qualified 3. a bill
4. a waste of time

Vocabulary from the lesson

1. c 2. h 3. a 4. e 5. d 6. g 7. b 8. f

Translation

5. Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

Read & listen

6. Refer to the reading text Life on the other side on page 69 of the Student’s Book.

7C Job selection

Present perfect simple with already & yet

1. already 2. yet 3. already 4. already 5. yet

2. already had a coffee break.
2. ‘ve / have already phoned Pat.
3. haven’t / have not finished it yet.
4. has not / hasn’t arrived yet.

3. Have you found a new job yet?
2. Has she sent her application form yet?
3. Have they answered your email yet?
4. Has she advertised for a new assistant yet?

Adjectives & nouns (personality)

4. imagination 2. skills 3. patience
4. independence 5. sensitivity 6. ambition
7. emotions 8. intelligence

Translation

5. Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

Read & listen

6. Refer to the reading text Why you should read your horoscope on page 70 of the Student’s Book.

7D The recruitment agency

Curriculum vitae

1. professional experience 2. skills
3. personal interests 4. education and qualifications
5. referee 6. personal details

Advice

2. Should I apply for this job?
2. Should I have a haircut?
3. Which suit should I wear?
4. What should I say about my skills?
5. Who should I include as a referee?

3. 1. e 2. d 3. b 4. f 5. c 6. a

4. 1. should wear a suit 2. don’t you apply for
3. should wear 4. about seeing
5. were you, I wouldn’t apply for

Dictation

5. 40

1. www.bbc.co.uk (www dot bbc dot co dot uk)
2. www.onestopenglish.com/Games (www dot onestopenglish dot com slash games)
3. t.kerry2003@swiftmail.com (t dot kerry 2003 at swiftmail dot com)

7 Reading

1. 3

2. 1. Vocation Vacations 2. Brian Kurth
3. Between $400 and $2,000 4. No 5. Yes

3. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. e 5. f 6. d

Read & listen

4. Refer to Reading 7 Selling Dreams on page 38.

8A The futurological conference

Predictions 1 (may, might & will)

1. will become 2. may find 3. might work
4. won’t change 5. will increase
6. may never discover

2. 1. may / might 2. may / might 3. will 4. will
5. may / might

Vocabulary from the lesson

3. 1. a highlight 2. laser 3. speed 4. screen
5. transplant 6. wind

Translation

4. Translate the sentences into your language. Check your answers with a teacher.

8B Space tourists

Compound nouns with numbers

1. ten-week course 2. three-month break
3. three-star hotel 4. seventeen-ton spacecraft
5. ten-dollar bill 6. three-hour journey

2. 2. ninety-kilo; seven-hour; five-gram;
two-centimetre screw; ten-year

Predictions 2 (maybe, probably, certainly, etc)

3. 1. This number will definitely increase.
2. Most of this junk certainly won’t ever land on Earth.
3. Some of the junk will definitely fall in the sea.
4. One of these objects will probably kill someone.
5. But it probably won’t be you!

4. 1. NS 2 S 3 S 4 S 5 S

5. 1. Perhaps this medicine will help you. / This medicine will perhaps help you.
2 Maybe you’ll meet someone you like. / You’ll maybe meet someone you like.
3 It will possibly take a long time to finish. / Possibly it will take a long time to finish.
4 They possibly won’t see each other again. / Possibly they won’t see each other again.

Translation
6 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

8C Help!

Computer actions
1 1 attached 2 print 3 highlighted
4 copy; paste 5 deleted 6 open; close
2 1 cursor 2 save 3 copy 4 send 5 attach

Giving instructions
3 1 insert a disc in the computer and choose a file to save
2 you click on File
3 you click on Save As
4 you select 3½ Floppy (A:)
5 click on 3½ floppy (A:) and then on Save
4 1 First of all, it is to click ‘Insert’.
2 Next, find ‘Picture’.
3 Then choosing ‘File’
4 Don’t press that button!
5 Next, you’re find the picture you want to insert.
6 Finally, double-click on the picture.

Dictation
5 42
1 Don’t press that button!
2 First of all, click on this icon at the top of the screen.
3 Then attach the document to your message.
4 Next, select the address you want to send it to.

8D Great ideas

Adjectives with infinitives
1 1 legal 2 cheap 3 easy 4 illegal
5 dangerous 6 impossible

Present tense in future time clauses
2 1 e 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 d

Translation
3 Translate the text into your language. Check with your teacher.

8 Reading
1 1 c 2 a 3 b
2 1 f 2 d 3 e 4 b 5 a 6 c
3 1 d 2 c 3 b 4 a

9A What’s on

-ing & -ed adjectives
1 1 boring 2 bored 3 relaxed 4 relaxing
5 fascinated 6 fascinating 7 depressing
8 depressed
2 1 extremely annoyed 2 really embarrassing
3 quite surprised 4 very annoying
5 a bit disappointing 6 too tired

Vocabulary from the lesson
3 1 exhibition 2 nightclub 3 entertainment
4 event 5 festival 6 masterpiece 7 available

Dictation
4 46
1 That kind of exhibition makes me feel depressed.
2 I think his paintings are fascinating.
3 That was a bit disappointing, wasn’t it?
4 I’m bored. Is there anything on at the cinema?

9B Reality TV

TV programmes
1 1 d 2 g 3 a 4 f 5 b 6 e 7 c

Passive
2 1 was shown; was called; was made; (was) filmed
2 were shown 3 were sent 4 was made
3 1 was watched 2 voted 3 was given 4 became
5 was given 6 arrived 7 were bought
4 1 What is your favourite programme called?
2 What time is it shown?
3 Is it watched by many people?
4 Was it made in your country?
5 Where was it filmed?

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

9C Oscars and raspberries

Films
1 1 f 2 c 3 e 4 b 5 d 6 a
Passive with agent
2 1 Who was The Godfather directed by?
2 Where was Lord of the Rings filmed?
3 Who were the costumes in Titanic designed by?
4 When was Moulin Rouge made?
5 How many extras were used in Lord of the Rings?
3 1 were used 2 was drunk 3 drank 4 used
5 was made 6 designed 7 advertised
8 was called

Dictation
4 48
1 Who was it written by?
2 The ceremony was attended by thousands of people.
3 How many Oscars was it awarded?
4 The results were announced in the news.

Read & listen
5 49 Refer to the reading text Oscars night on page 90 of the Student’s Book.

9D Box office
At the box office
1 1 speaking 2 help 3 like 4 for 5 date
6 sold out 7 check 8 sit 9 stalls 10 much
11 fee 12 That’s 13 cash 14 credit card
15 By 16 details
2 1 They paid for their tickets at the box office.
2 They sat downstairs.
3 They saw it in the afternoon.
4 They paid by credit card.
5 They saw it on Saturday 19th.

Translation
3 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

9 Reading
1 Correct order: 3, 5, 2, 4, 1
2 a 3 b 4 c 5 d 1 e 2
3 1 C 2 E 3 D 4 F 5 B 6 A

Read & listen
4 50 Refer to the Reading 9 Manaus Opera House on page 48.

10A Animal lovers
Present perfect simple with for & since
1 1 took 2 has lived 3 wrote 4 has become
5 has had
2 1 since 2 for 3 since 4 since 5 since
6 for
3 1 She's / She has had her car for six years.
2 They've / They have lived there since 1993.
3 I've / I have always loved cats.
4 He's / He has been a vet for ten years.
5 We haven't / have not seen him since 2002.

4 1 How long have you known your best friend?
2 How long have you lived in your house?
3 How long have you liked classical music?
4 How long have you studied English?

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

Read & listen
6 51 Refer to the reading text The united states of animals on page 96 of the Student’s Book.

10B Stress
Present perfect simple for unfinished time
1 1 haven’t slept 2 have you had 3 began
4 haven’t felt 5 started 6 Have you been
7 have had 8 said
2 1 said 2 have / 've taken
3 have / 've taken 4 left 5 have / 've been
6 've / have missed 7 spent
3 1 Have you seen Kate this week?
2 Have you read your email today?
3 Have you had a holiday this year?
4 Have you spent too much money this month?

Collocations with get
4 1 got promoted 2 got divorced 3 got ill
4 got married 5 got fired

Dictation
5 52
1 I've been really busy at work this month.
2 Have you spoken to Chris today?
3 They've had a lot of problems with money this year.

Read & listen
6 53 Refer to the reading text Stress on page 98 of the Student’s Book.

10C Marathon men
Present perfect simple with been & gone
1 1 been 2 been 3 been 4 gone 5 been
6 been 7 been 8 been 9 gone
2 1 's / has been 2 've / have been
3 've / have gone 4 's / has gone 5 's / has been

Sport
3 With a ball: tennis, golf, soccer, cricket, squash
Without a ball: yoga, aerobics, cycling
4 1 champion 2 spectators 3 tennis 4 health
5 aerobics 6 swimming 7 squash 8 training

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.
10D Doctor, doctor

Body & health
1 1 back 2 neck 3 mouth 4 eyes 5 nose 6 ears 7 head
2 1 a 2 c 3 f 4 e 5 d 6 g 7 b
3 1 appointment – the others are all people
2 patient – the others all work in a hospital
3 stomach – the others are on your head
4 prescription – the others are medicines
5 muscle – the others are symptoms of illness

At the doctor’s
4 1 How can I help you? 2 pain in my chest
3 matter 4 hurts 5 off 6 have a look
7 serious 8 about 9 does it hurt 10 painful
11 pulled 12 prescription

Dictation
5 54
1 What’s the matter?
2 She’s been a bit depressed since the operation.
3 I think you should take a few days off work.
4 There’s nothing to worry about.

10 Reading
1 3

2 1 d 2 a 3 f 4 c 5 b 6 e

3 1 More than 30. 2 It’s six years old.
3 They feel much better / happier. 4 No.

Read & listen
4 55 Refer to Reading 10 Could your pet make other people happy? on page 53.

11A Things

Infinitive of purpose
1 1 to get fit 2 to save money
3 to collect the suitcases 4 to get a cup of coffee
5 to get there on time

2 Suggested answers:
1 to relax
2 to have a nice / delicious meal
3 to get fit / to do exercise
4 to see / watch a film / movie
5 to pay later / to buy things
6 to decorate your house / to surprise someone

Paraphrasing
3 1 C 2 D 3 B 4 A

4 Suggested answers:
1 It’s a thing you open and close (or lock) doors with.
2 You use it to take pictures / photos with.
3 It’s a thing you cook with.
4 You use it to write with.

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

11B Fashion victim

Clothes
1 1 suit 2 dress 3 cardigan 4 jersey 5 trainers
6 underwear 7 scarf 8 tie

2 On your feet: trainers; boots; socks; flip flops
On your legs: shorts; skirt; jeans; trousers
On your top: jacket; shirt; cardigan; scarf; sweatshirt
On your top and legs: suit

Modals of obligation (present time)
3 1 can’t 2 can 3 can 4 can’t

4 1 don’t have to 2 have to 3 don’t have to
4 don’t have to 5 have to 6 don’t have to
7 have to / don’t have to

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

Read & listen
6 56 Refer to the reading text Office worker flip flops out of a job on page 108 of the Student’s Book.

11C Camden Market

Modals of obligation (past time)
1 1 couldn’t 2 could 3 could 4 couldn’t

2 1 didn’t have to 2 had to 3 didn’t have to
4 didn’t have to

3 1 had to 2 couldn’t 3 had to
4 didn’t have to 5 could 6 had to 7 had to
8 couldn’t 9 had to 10 could 11 didn’t have to

Dictation
4 57
1 I didn’t have to get up early this morning – it’s Saturday.
2 I had to take the bus because I couldn’t find a taxi.
3 My brother didn’t have to help with the housework.

Read & listen
5 58 Refer to the reading text Home comforts on page 110 of the Student’s Book.

11D At the mall

Fit, go with & suit
1 1 B 2 C 3 A

2 1 go with 2 fit 3 suit

In a clothes shop
3 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b

Dictation
4 59
1 I’m just looking around.
11 Reading
1 They closed the supermarket outside London. John tried the clothes on in the shop.
2 e 2 d 3 b 4 c 5 a
3 capital possessions uniforms furniture replace famous

Read & listen
4 60 Refer to Reading 11 Imagine no possessions on page 58.

12A Around the world
Prepositions of movement
1 along 2 over 3 through 4 out of 5 past 6 around 7 across 8 into

Phrasal verbs
2 c e 3 d 4 a 5 f 6 b
3 d 2 e 3 f 4 c 5 b 6 a

Dictation
4 61
1 Have you sorted the problem out yet?
2 You can take a boat across the river.
3 I wanted to give up the journey, but the others wanted to carry on.
4 I don’t want to call the meeting off, but I think we need to put it off for a few days.

12B Let’s dance
Festivals
1 B 2 C 3 A 4 E 5 D

Relative clauses
2 a festival that takes place
2 a shot is fired which is the sign
3 anybody who is standing
4 which was the biggest
5 a man who was playing

Translation
4 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

12C Global English
Countries & languages
1 Arabic 2 Italian 3 French 4 Greek 5 Hungarian 6 Spanish/Swedish 7 Chinese 8 Japanese 9 Russian 10 Polish 11 Portuguese 12 Turkish

2 mobile phone sweets trainers crisps chips biscuits
3 grey colour favourite behaviour centre litre defence burnt spelt

Vocabulary from the lesson
4 first 2 non-native 3 translations 4 international 5 standard

Dictation
5 62
1 Budapest 2 Istanbul 3 Rome 4 Madrid 5 Athens 6 Tokyo 7 Warsaw 8 Paris 9 Riyadh 10 Moscow

Read & listen
6 63 Refer to the reading text English as an international language on page 121 of the Student’s Book.

12D Global Issues
Global issues
1 1 f 2 a 3 e 4 d 5 c 6 g 7 b

Agreeing & disagreeing
2 1 agree 2 correctly 3 am okay with 4 am agree
3 1 I see your point, but 2 Well, maybe, but 3 I see what you mean, but 4 I’m not sure about that
4 1 joking 2 see 3 serious
5 Give your answers. Check with your teacher.

Translation
6 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

12 Reading
1 H 2 P 3 P 4 H 5 H 6 P 7 H
2 F 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 T
3 1 The Katie Hines 2 They went to Nicaragua. 3 Six. 4 On 6 April 1909. 5 Frederick Cook. 6 Because he was an African American.

Read & listen
4 64 Refer to Reading 12 Matthew Alexander Henson on page 63.
Writing answer key

1 A personal message for a website

Reading
1 Things you can do:
   1 get in touch with old friends from school. ✔
   4 get in touch with people you worked with. ✔
   5 find an old neighbour. ✔
2 1 d 2 h 3 f 4 a 5 c 6 e 7 b 8 g
3 Write your answers. Check with your teacher.
4 She answers all of them.

Language focus
5 1 b 2 c 3 a

Writing
6 Philip Jones (born 1969)
   Does anyone remember me? I was at King’s School in
   Manchester from 1973–77. After school I studied Italian
   at a university in Bristol.
   After I left the university, I worked in a big office. It
   was terrible. Then I went to Italy for a year and
   travelled around. Now I work for a bank outside
   London. I’m married to Kate. We haven’t got any
   children but we’ve got a dog and two cats.
   Does anyone know where David Lee is now? Please get
   in touch if you do.

7 Model answer:
   Al Campbell (born 1969)
   Hi everybody! I hope you’re all well. I often think about
   you all, especially my old friends in the basketball team.
   After I left school I went to live in Los Angeles with my
   cousins for a year. Then I came back to the UK and
   studied Film at Sheffield University. I worked in
   advertising for a few years in London after university,
   but I didn’t like it much. Now I make music videos.
   I live in Brighton with my wife, Tara, and our two
   children, Leila and Anastasia.
   I’d love to hear from you. Get in touch! I promise to
   write back!

2 A story 1

Reading
1 2

Language focus
2 1 One day, 2 A few hours later, 3 Suddenly, 4 Then, 5 Three weeks later, 6 The next day, 7 After that,
3 1 One day, 2 Then, 3 A few days later, 4 Suddenly, 5 A few minutes later, 6 The next day, 7 After that,
4 One day Suddenly Then

Writing
5 Model answer:
   Suddenly, we saw a man in the water. He was waving
   at us and shouting ‘Help!’ Mr Miller ran into the sea. I
   was frightened. It was a long way to swim and the
   water was very cold. I phoned the police on my mobile.
   Mr Miller was holding the man in the water, but the
   waves were strong and dangerous. We were all
   watching them now. Suddenly, a police helicopter flew
   over. It dropped a rope to the two men. Mr Miller
   caught it and the police pulled the two men up into the
   helicopter.
   After that, the other pupils returned to school. But I
   went to the hospital. The police asked me and Mr
   Miller some questions and I spoke to the man. I wrote
   the things he said in my Biology notebook.
   Afterwards, I went home and wrote a story about the
   man in the sea and Mr Miller. I made a lot of spelling
   mistakes, but I took the story to the local weekly
   newspaper. A few days later, Mr Miller showed me the
   newspaper. My story was on the front page: ‘Biology
   Teacher Saves Man’s Life’, by Alison Hawthorne.

3 A description of your town

Reading
1 1 e 2 b 3 d 4 a 5 c

Language focus
3 attractive beautiful excellent fantastic
   first-class incredible lovely superb
   (attractive & beautiful are usually only used to describe
   appearance)
4 1 a beautiful/lovely/excellent/fantastic/first-class/park
   2 superb/fantastic/excellent/incredible/beautiful views
   3 beautiful/attractive/incredible lakes and hills
   4 excellent/lovely/attractive/fantastic/first-class place
      for walking
   5 superb/excellent/fantastic/first-class/lovely for
      outdoor activities
   6 excellent time to visit
   Remember where a appears before the adjective you
   will need to change it to an if the adjective states with
   a vowel. For example, ... an excellent park ...

6 1 It is easy to get to Edinburgh by plane, road or train.
   2 Edinburgh has beautiful parks, gardens and other
      open spaces for walking.
   3 You can sit on an open-top bus for a cheap,
      interesting tour of the city.
   4 Visitors often take home whisky, tartan scarves or
      pictures of the castle.
   5 There are a number of expensive, fashionable
      restaurants in the New Town.
   6 At Hogmanay, people go to parties, concerts and
      ‘ceilidhs’.

Useful phrases
7 Write your answers. Check with your teacher.

Writing
9 Model answer:
   Rabat is the capital city of Morocco and is situated on
   the Atlantic coast in the north-west of the country.
   Together with its ‘sister city’, Sale, on the other side of
   the Bou Regreg river, Rabat has a population of about
   two million.
   The most famous site in Rabat is probably the 12th
   Century Hassan Mosque with its enormous, beautiful
old minaret. Another popular place to visit is Chellah, the ruins of the old Roman city of Sala Colonia. There are also lovely flowers, trees and thousands of birds.
Rabat’s traditional walled market, called the Medina, is a busy, colourful place where you can see all sorts of people and all kinds of products. At the top of the Medina is the fantastic stone gate of the Kasbah des Oudaïas. The view over the Atlantic from the Kasbah walls is unforgettable.
There are many good restaurants in Rabat. Le Dinarjet is a lovely place for a traditional Moroccan meal in the heart of the Medina. During Ramadan, the market stays open all night and there are food stalls and happy crowds in the streets.
Early spring is probably the best time to go to Rabat because the weather is mild and the flowers are at their best. Winter can be cold.

4 An email to a friend

Reading
1 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 T 7 F 8 T

Language focus
2 visiting  writing
3 1 having 2 staying 3 enjoying 4 coming
5 running 6 looking
4 1 how’s 2 you’re 3 she’s 4 it’s 5 mother’s
6 I’m 7 I’ll 8 isn’t

6 1 so I spend a lot of time...
2 because my mother’s...
3 because I didn’t sleep...
4 so I’m writing...
5 so I’m travelling by train...
6 because he doesn’t like...

8 Model answer:
Dear Kit,
How are you? How’s Jo? Belinda tells me you’re both teaching in Budapest these days. What’s it like?
My big news is that I left my job at the university last year. One of the Russian professors offered me some work as a translator. I never really liked working in the library so I agreed. The money isn’t great but I can work at home now.
Charlotte’s well. She’s very excited at the moment because she sold two paintings last week. Now she wants to open a small gallery. It’s a nice idea, but we don’t have enough money and I don’t want to borrow from the bank. I think we need to wait a few years.
I miss our games of chess on Sunday mornings. I still have breakfast at that little chess café we used to go to in Camden. Do you still play?
It would be lovely to see you. We’d love to visit you in Budapest some time!
Write soon!
Greg

5 An email to arrange a trip

Reading

6 A review of a restaurant

Reading
1 1 A 2 B
2 Correct order: 6, 5, 7, 3, 2, 1, 4
3 1 waiters 2 atmosphere 3 food 4 restaurant
5 chairs 6 interior 7 food 8 service

Language focus
4 1 popular 2 relaxed 3 tasty 4 fresh
5 excellent 6 popular/excellent 7 friendly

5 1 c 2 e 3 d 4 f 5 b 6 a

Writing
6 Write your answers. Check with your teacher.
8 Model answer:
L’auberge de Richard is a small Swiss-French restaurant
Countable & uncountable nouns with some, any & no
2 1 some; any 2 any; some 3 no; no 4 Some; no

3 Correct sentences:
  4 Have we got any bread? ✓
  6 Have you got enough money for the cinema? ✓
  7 There isn’t enough space in my suitcase. ✓
  8 What sort of work do you do? ✓
  4 some; work 2 some; accommodation
  3 some; time 4 any; cinemas 5 some; friends

Translation
5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

3B Another country
Some, many & most
1 1 Most 2 Many / Some 3 Some / Many
2 1 Li, China: I miss my old friends so much that I can’t study! How many of you are like me?
2 Kim, S Korea: I used to feel like you, Li. Most of the students do. It takes time to settle down.
3 Naif, Saudi Arabia: At home I have a nice house and many friends, but here I have nothing!
4 Mario, Brazil: There aren’t many Portuguese-speaking students, but I get to practise my English.
5 Petra, Czech Republic: Many of the teachers are difficult to understand!
6 Natasha, Ukraine: I didn’t understand some of the teachers at first. But now I understand all of them.

3 Check with your teacher.

Vocabulary from the lesson
4 1 strange 2 settle down 3 backgrounds 4 foreign
5 conference 6 abroad 7 chat

Dictation
5 12
1 Most people in my country live in the capital city.
2 There aren’t many jobs in the villages.
3 Many families moved from villages to find work in the city.

Read & listen
6 Refer to the reading text Scots abroad on page 28 of the Student’s Book.

3C Home town

Towns
1 1 cinema 2 library 3 art gallery 4 restaurant
5 theatre 6 metro 7 nightclub

Quantifiers
2 1 too much 2 not enough 3 too many
4 too much a too much b enough c too much; enough
d too many
3 1 c 2 d 3 a 4 b

4 1 on a bus 2 in a hotel 3 in a bar
4 outside a nightclub
5 1 lot of 2 few 3 lot of; little
4 few; little

Translation
6 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

3D Lost!
Directions
1 1 C 2 D 3 B 4 A
2 1 out of 2 Turn right 3 Cross 4 turn left
5 straight on
3 1 tell me how 2 tell me the 3 do I get 4 is the

Dictation
4 14
1 Could you tell me the way to the castle, please?
2 How do I get to your house from the station?
3 Take the first left and it’s opposite the library.
4 Go straight on past the shopping centre to the end of the road.

3 Reading
1 Letters 1 and 4
2 1 Gina 2 Anne 3 Roger 4 Ron
3 1 Tourism 2 capital 3 expensive 4 multinational
5 opinion

Read and listen
4 Refer to Reading 3 Living London on page 18.

4A Online dating
Vocabulary from the lesson
1 1 active 2 quiet 3 romantic 4 open
5 independent 6 warm

Present simple
2 1 doesn’t think 2 are 3 say 4 look for 5 think
6 is 7 believe 8 say 9 want 10 like 11 is
12 don’t think
3 1 Do you believe 2 Where do you think
3 anybody who uses 4 Are single people
5 Do most single people in your country live with their parents?
in a little village near Lake Geneva. It's a family restaurant with a very warm, relaxed atmosphere. In winter there's a lovely fire and in summer you can eat outside in a beautiful garden.

What I love about L'auberge de Richard is that all the food is local and fresh. The menu is very simple, but all the dishes are delicious. I usually start with the tomatos farcies, roast tomatoes with herbs. The pâté is also a very good starter. There are only really two main courses: roast chicken or roast lamb. I always have the chicken and it is fantastic. Both the lamb and the chicken come with rösti, a traditional Swiss potato dish. The house white wine is surprisingly good. For dessert, I strongly recommend the speciality: tarte à la crème.

The family that run the restaurant seem to love their work. The manager often stops to speak to the guests and waiters are very helpful. The L'auberge de Richard is not a cheap restaurant but the prices are reasonable. It's a great place for Sunday lunch.

7 A letter of application

Reading
1 1 No
2 CV: short letter; names of two referees
3 Yes, but not the name

Language focus
2 1 writer's address 2 date 3 greeting phrase
4 ending of letter 5 writer's signature
6 writer's name
3 a 3 b 1 c 4 d 2
4 a 3 b 4 c 1 d 2 e 1 f 2 g 2 h 4
6 1 Dear Sir or Madam; Dear Sir/Madam; Yours faithfully; Faithfully yours
2 Dear Ms Stevens; Yours sincerely; Sincerely yours

Writing
8 Model answer:

23 Oakhampton Road
Eastbourne
Sussex EA3 3TH
Tel: 0873 295765
email:janeh@turnmail.com
23 June 2006

Dear Sir/Madam
I saw your advertisement for jobs with Bristol Summer Camps Network and I would like to ask for an application form. I am very interested in a temporary job as an Art teacher from May to September this year. I would love to work anywhere in France or Italy.

I finished an Arts degree at Chelsea Arts College in London last year. Before that, I worked as a French teacher for three years in Bratislava, Slovakia. I have also taught Art to children at a special school in Inverness, Scotland. At present, I am studying Art therapy. My CV is enclosed.

I believe I would be good at this job because I love working with young people and I think I can make classes fun and interesting for students.

Please contact me if you need any more information. My address is at the top of this letter.

I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours faithfully
Jane Hughes

8 A note giving instructions

Reading
1 3
2 1 c 2 e 3 d 4 a 5 b
3 1 First, please help yourself to any food and ...
2 feel free to use my computer, DVD machine, etc.
3 please remember to shut the balcony door
4 please don't forget to turn the bathroom heater off after you've used it
5 If you have any problems, phone my sister, Tanya, on 07890 496567.

4 1 Please help yourself to any drink.
2 Feel free to use my computer.
3 Please remember to shut/lock the door.
4 Please don't forget to shut the window.
5 If you have any problems, phone my brother, Tim, on 01689 789453.

Language focus
6 1 When you arrive, turn on the central heating.
2 Email me when the phone bill arrives.
3 Before you leave, please remember to turn on the answering machine.
4 You need to switch off the water heater after you use the shower.
5 Speak to my neighbour if you have any problems.
6 After you finish using the internet, please don't forget to disconnect.

Writing
8 Model answer:

Dear Irena,
I hope you arrived safely! This is a quick note to tell you some things about the flat. Firstly, I took some food out of the freezer for you before I left and it's on the side. Please help yourself to anything you find. The closest food shop is on Roman Road opposite the train station. While you're here could you please water the plants and feed the cat? Feel free to use the Imac if you want to.

Finally, if you have any problems, call my mother on 0395 774 843. The man next door at No. 12 (Ralph) is very friendly and he will help you with any problems in the flat: water and electricity. When you leave could you leave one light on and switch the gas off?

Have a good time while you're here!
Kristina

9 A review of a film

Reading
1 2 the names of the main actors ✓
3 the name of the award that the film won ✓
4 a summary of the story ✓
6 the name of the director ✓
7 the name of the film ✓
Language focus
5 1 the film
2 the soundtrack
3 the film/the action
4 the underground world/the false world
5 the film/the story
6 it is very old now  It was released
   It was directed by  it is about
   it makes you feel
7 1 interesting  2 surprising  3 depressing
   4 fantastic  5 exciting  6 incredible
   7 fascinating  8 beautiful

Writing
8 Model answer:
Peter libbetson was made in 1935 and has recently come out on DVD. It is not a very famous film, though it stars Gary Cooper, one of the greatest Hollywood actors of all time. It was directed by Henry Hathaway. The screenplay was written by Constance Collier and is based on a novel by George du Maurier.

Peter libbetson is a simple, but incredibly romantic story about the power of love. It begins with two close childhood friends, Gogo and Mimsy. When Gogo’s mother dies, he has to move away from Mimsy. Many years later, Peter (Gogo) is employed by the Duke and Duchess of Towers to design some buildings. The duchess is Mimsy and she and Peter fall in love. The duke tries to kill Peter, but shoots himself. Peter is sent to prison and the duchess becomes very ill. Every night, however, they walk with each other in their dreams in a strange and beautiful landscape.

This film is especially interesting because of the special effects of the dream scenes. A lot of people fall in love with this film because there is something very innocent, brave and hopeful about it.

A description of a favourite possession
Reading
1  c
2 a 3 b 2 c 1

Language focus
3 1 Before seeing the shepherd and his sheep, the bear was feeling a bit hungry. / The bear was feeling a bit hungry before seeing the shepherd and his sheep.
2 The shepherd ran away after seeing the bear. / After seeing the bear, the shepherd tried to run away.
3 After running for a few seconds, the shepherd fell on a rock. / The shepherd fell on a rock after running for a few seconds.
4 The dog bit the bear on the leg before running away. / Before running away, the dog bit the bear on the leg.
5 After chasing the dog, the bear forgot about the shepherd. / The bear forgot about the shepherd after chasing the dog.
6 Before returning to the shepherd, the dog found all the sheep. / The dog found all the sheep before returning to the shepherd.

Writing
8 Model answer:
One night, a wild boar was looking for food on the edge of a forest. At the same time, a pet Pekinese dog was out in the garden of a small farmhouse. The dog heard noises in the trees and went to see what was happening. When the boar saw the Pekinese, it was terrified and started to run. The dog chased after it. The boar ran into the garden and then into the house, smashing a door.

The sound of the breaking glass woke up the elderly couple inside. The couple were horrified. They could see something by their bedroom door. The man turned on the light next to the bed. At that moment, the boar jumped into bed and the elderly couple ran out of the room. Then the dog arrived and started barking at the boar.

After a few moments, the couple realized the boar was frightened of the dog. The man got out of bed and carried the dog outside. He found a chain and attached the dog to a fence. In the end, the boar left the garden and returned to the forest.
white and blue lines. The pattern is very simple: rows of triangles. It makes me feel very calm when I look at it. A friend of mine says the pattern is actually Iranian, not Afghan. I don’t know, but I know I like it! I don’t use the carpet on the floor. It hangs on the wall behind my computer. In all the places I have lived for the past ten years, I have had it in front of me. It’s like an old friend!

In my view, nobody can say what is right or wrong for mothers with careers. It depends on each family. Who really knows the right way to look after children?

12 An opinion composition

Language focus

2 1 true/wrong 2 seems 3 believe 4 opinion
5 that 6 in 7 wrong 8 is
5 1 and 2 although 3 although 4 and

6 1 The government in my country says it wants to help although young families, it doesn’t really do very much to help.

2 There’s nothing wrong with grandparents looking although after grandchildren, it can cause problems.

3 I think it is true that husbands and children are although happier when mothers stay at home, I am not sure that it’s very interesting for the women.

4 I don’t feel it is right for most people to put their although careers before their children, I understand why some people – such as great musicians, painters and writers – make this choice.

Writing

8 Model answer:
I do not believe that it is wrong for women to put their careers before their families. I do believe, though, that some jobs make it difficult to look after children.

In many countries, it is expensive to give your children a good quality of life and education. Both parents often need to work to pay for their children’s needs. Of course, we would all like to have a nice quality of life and lots of time for our children. But this is often not possible and we must make a difficult decision. In my opinion, the choice should depend on the parents’ jobs. When both parents work long hours or often need to move house for their work, I think one of the parents should change their jobs.

I also disagree with the statement for another reason. A mother with a successful career may not be able to spend a lot of time with her young children. But when those children grow up, maybe they will be happy that their mother achieved her ambitions. A woman who finds it boring to stay at home might not be a good mother.
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