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Illustrations by:
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Getting to know you

Tenses

1 Recognizing tenses

T 1.1 Complete the texts using the verbs in the box.

| can make | 's studying |
| lives    | teaches     |
| wants    | loves       |
| doesn't have |         |

1 Enrique (1) ______ in Puebla, a town in Mexico. He's a student. He (2) ______ medicine because he (3) ______ to be a doctor.
He's married, but he (4) ______ any children.
His wife, Silvia, (5) ______ in a primary school.
Enrique (6) ______ cooking. He (7) ______ an excellent enchilada!

2 Hi! My name's Rumi and I (1) ______ from Osaka in Japan. I (2) ______ with my parents.
My father (3) ______ a business, but my mother (4) ______. Next year I (5) ______ economics at university.
I (6) ______ going out with my friends. In the picture I (7) ______ in a bar with Noriko and Toshi. We (8) ______ to music.

3 Bruce is Australian. He (1) ______ in England, but he (2) ______ to Australia when he was six. He (3) ______ back to England once, but he (4) ______ it because it was so cold after Australia!
He and his brother (5) ______ with their parents in Melbourne. They (6) ______ a big house not far from the beach.
In the picture he's on the beach with his friends. They (7) ______ volleyball.
Tonight he's going out with his girlfriend. They (8) ______ to the cinema.
2 Choosing the correct form
Choose the correct form of the verb.
1 I'm speaking / I speak / I'm speak three languages: French, Spanish, and English.
2 A Where does Hans come / Hans come / is Hans coming from?
   B He's Swiss. He comes from Zurich.
3 A What you do / do you do / are you doing tonight?
   B I'm going out.
4 A Where's George?
   B He has / 's having / have a shower.
5 A What means this word / does mean this word/ does this word mean?
   B I don't know. Look it up.
6 A Do you want a cigarette?
   B No, thanks. I don't smoke / no smoke / smoke not.
7 Last year I went / go / was go to America on holiday.
8 How long you stay / did you stay / stayed you in America?
9 The weekend was boring. I no do / didn't / didn't do anything.
10 A I'm going to university next year.
    B What are you going to / you going to / do you study?

3 Correcting mistakes
Correct the mistakes in these sentences.
1 At the weekend I'm usually go swimming.
2 Are you enjoy the party?
3 We can't play tennis because it rains.
4 Do you can play chess?
5 How many sisters you have?
6 I no understand what you're saying.
7 What you do tonight?
8 What time you get home last night?
9 Last weekend I see some friends and we have a meal.
10 I'm loving English food. It's wonderful!

4 Making questions with auxiliaries
T 1.2 Write Yes/No questions for these sentences.
1 She's French. Is she French?
2 It's raining.
3 They're at school.
4 They're learning English.
5 You're tired.
6 She was at home last night.
7 I'm right.
8 He was born in 1960.
9 You can speak Danish.

5 Making questions with do/does/did
T 1.3 Write Yes/No questions for these sentences.
1 You like music.
   Do you like music?
2 She comes from France.
3 They live in a flat.
4 You take sugar in tea.
5 I speak English well.
6 She watched a film last night.
7 It started at 8.00.
8 You want to go home.
9 He works hard.
6 Question words
Match the questions and answers.

1. What do you do?
2. Who did you go out with last night?
3. Where do you live?
4. When's your birthday?
5. Why are you wearing a suit?
6. How many students are there in the class?
7. How much did you pay for your shoes?
8. How are you?
9. Whose is this money?
10. Which newspaper do you read?

a. Thirty dollars.
b. Twenty-five.
c. Fine. And you?
d. Maria and Pedro.
e. I'm a teacher.
f. The Times.
g. It's today!
h. I'm sure it's mine.
i. In a flat in the centre of town.
j. Because I'm going to an expensive restaurant.

7 Word order
Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer the questions about you.

1. buy/you/the/did/at/what/shops/?
2. is/who/teacher/your/English/?
3. parents/moment/where/your/the/at/are/?
4. cinema/you/go/last/when/did/the/to/?
5. learning/you/why/English/are/?
6. you/how/to/come/school/do/?
7. brothers and sisters/you/many/have/how/do/

8 Which question word?
Complete the conversation with question words.

Kate Hi, Dad.
Dad Morning, Kate. (1) are you today?
Kate Fine, thanks. A bit tired.
Dad I didn't hear you come home last night. (2) time did you get in?
Kate About 11.00.
Dad (3) did you go?
Kate Just round to Beth's house.
Dad There's a letter for you on the table.
Kate Oh! (4) is it from?
Dad I don't know. Open it and see.
Kate Oh!
Dad (5) 's the matter?
Kate Nothing. It's from Luis in Spain.
Dad That's interesting.
Kate He says he's coming to England soon.
Dad (6) ?
Kate Because he's going to study English.
Dad (7) is he going to stay?
Kate Here in London.
Dad (8) school is he going to?
Kate He doesn't know yet.
Dad (9) is he coming?
Kate Next week.
Dad You must invite him round. (10) don't you write back and invite him to Sunday lunch?
Kate OK, I will. Thanks, Dad.
9 What + noun, How + adjective or adverb

Match a question word in A with a word in B and a line in C. Then answer the questions about you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>colour</td>
<td></td>
<td>shoes do you take?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td></td>
<td>did you get up this morning?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td></td>
<td>do you read?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sort</td>
<td></td>
<td>is it from your house to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td></td>
<td>town centre?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td></td>
<td>are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td></td>
<td>is your hair?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td></td>
<td>do you go swimming?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newspaper</td>
<td></td>
<td>does a hamburger cost in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td></td>
<td>your town?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of music do you like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>does your English lesson last?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Replying with a question

T 1.5 Write the questions.

1 We had a wonderful holiday.  Where did you go?
2 I’m reading a good book at the moment.
3 I bought a new car last week.
4 Nick and I had a great night out on Saturday.
5 Ann’s going to China next week.
6 David earns more than £200,000 a year!
7 They have so many children!

11 Jobs

Add a suffix from the box to the words to make jobs. Change the spelling when necessary. When does the pronunciation change?

-er/-r  -ian  -ist  -man/-woman

1 music  musician  2 art
3 science  4 journal
5 politics  6 manage
7 interpret  8 electric
9 photograph  10 police
11 post  12 reception
12 Writing an informal letter

1. Look at the organization of this informal letter.
   We begin all letters with Dear …, your address, and the date, but not your name.

Dear Maria

- I'm very pleased that we're going to be penfriends.
- I'll tell you a little about myself, and you can do the same when you write to me.
- I live in an area of London called Maida Vale.
  It's quite near the centre, but there are parks nearby where I take my dog, Mickey, for a walk.
- I live with my parents and my younger brother, Paul.
- My father works for the post office and my mother has a part-time job as a nurse.
- I go to the local comprehensive school, where I have a lot of friends. I like most subjects, but not all of them! In the evenings I sometimes visit friends or stay at home and listen to music, and at the weekends I like going swimming or horse-riding.
- At the moment I'm working very hard because I have exams soon, so I'm spending a lot of time in the library!
- I'm looking forward to hearing from you!

Write soon!

Best wishes

Francis Jones

2. Write a similar letter to a penfriend in England.
   Your penfriend can be male or female.
   Write about these things:
   - you
   - where you live
   - what you do
   - your hobbies
   - your family
Present Simple

1 Making negatives

1 The sun rises in the west.
   *The sun doesn’t rise in the west. It rises in the east.*

2 The Pope lives in Alaska.

3 Manchester United footballers wear yellow shirts.

4 Kangaroos come from Canada.

5 The sun shines at night.

6 In Britain people drive on the right.

2 Making questions

1 I get up at
   *What time do you get up?*

2 At the weekend I usually go to

3 The bank opens at

4 My mother comes from

5 My children go to school.
   *Which school?*

6 My brother works in
   *Where does he work?*

7 My sister drives
   *What sort of car does she drive?*
3 Short answers
Answer the questions about you.
Use short answers.

1 Do you smoke?
   Yes, I do. / No, I don’t.

2 Do you like science fiction?

3 Do you dream a lot?

4 Do you listen to the radio?

5 Do your parents read a lot?

6 Does your teacher give you a lot of homework?

7 Does it rain a lot in your country?

4 Third person singular
Write the third person singular of these verbs.

1 help helps
2 watch watches
3 want
4 go
5 carry
6 catch
7 think
8 crash
9 wash
10 read
11 do
12 fly
13 study
14 kiss
15 eat
16 have
17 cry

5 Adverbs of frequency
Put the words in the correct order.

1 cinema you to often go the do?

2 meat never eat I because don’t I it like

3 listen evening the to parents radio the my always in

4 holiday how do have often a you?

5 sometimes restaurant we Japanese go a to

6 for late never am school I
Present Simple or Continuous?

6 Spelling of the present participle

Write the -ing form of these verbs.

1. read  reading
2. swim  swimming
3. come  coming
4. rain
5. wear
6. think
7. shine
8. smoke
9. have
10. take
11. wait
12. get
13. stop
14. run
15. begin

7 Choosing the correct form

Choose the form of the verb.

1. I go / am going to work now.
   Goodbye!
2. I read / am reading a book about astrology.
3. I read / am reading lots of books every year.
4. We go / are going to a party on Saturday.
5. Nurses look / are looking after people in hospital.
6. Annie comes / is coming from Ireland.
7. She comes / is coming for dinner this evening.
8. I speak / am speaking four languages.
9. Do you want / Are you wanting to go out tonight?

8 What does she do? or What is she doing?

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

I'm Frank.
I'm a waiter.

I'm Lisa.
I'm a chef.

I'm Wendy.
I'm a nurse.

I'm Tony. I'm a taxi-driver.
9 Making statements and negatives

Look at the picture of Joely’s bedroom. Complete the sentences in two ways, once with has/doesn’t have and once with ‘s got/hasn’t got.

1 She has a CD player.
   She’s got a CD player.

2 She ______ a tennis racket.
   She ______ a tennis racket.

3 She ______ a lot of CDs.
   She ______ a lot of CDs.

4 She ______ a television.
   She ______ a television.

5 She ______ a computer.
   She ______ a computer.

6 She ______ a Walkman.
   She ______ a Walkman.

10 Short answers

T 2.4 Answer the questions about Joely and about you. Use short answers.

1 Does Joely have an untidy bedroom?
   Yes, she does.

2 Has she got posters on her walls?
   Yes, she has.

3 Has she got a lot of clothes?

4 Does she have a camera?

5 Has she got a computer?

6 Does she have a lamp in her room?

7 Have you got a bike?

8 Do you have a lot of money?

9 Have you got a CD player?

10 Do you have a good English accent?

Write some sentences about your bedroom.

I’ve got a bed, but I haven’t got a basin.

I’ve got a radio, but I don’t have a TV.
Vocabulary

11 Things in the house
Match the words and pictures.

armchair   sofa   cupboard
bookcase   carpet   rug
window     curtains   wardrobe
chest of drawers   lamp   mirror

Writing

12 Linking words – but, however
1 Complete the sentences with and, so, or but.

1 She can speak French, ___ she can’t write it.
2 He’s going to work in Spain, ___ he’s learning Spanish.
3 I went into town. I bought some food ___ I went to the library.
4 I haven’t got a car, ___ I’ve got a motorbike.
5 She’s working late next Friday, ___ she can’t come to the party.

But and however can contrast ideas, but they are used differently. Compare these sentences. What differences can you see?

I learnt French easily, but I didn’t like my teacher.
I learnt French easily. However, I didn’t like my teacher.

2 Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using but and however.

1 We enjoyed the holiday. It rained a lot.

2 He’s moving to London next month. He doesn’t like big cities.

3 She isn’t English. She speaks English perfectly.

So is used to express the result of the statement before. Because expresses the reason or cause of something.

Cause → Result
It started to rain, so we stopped playing tennis.
Result → Cause
We stopped playing tennis because it started to rain.
3 Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using so and because.

1 She went home. She was tired.
   a) __________________________ b) __________________________

2 We didn’t enjoy our holiday. The weather was bad.
   a) __________________________
   b) __________________________

3 He worked hard. He passed all his exams.
   a) __________________________
   b) __________________________

13 Describing a person
Complete the text with a linking word from the box. and but so because however

Two Sisters

My sister and I are very different, (1) we get on well together. She likes staying at home in the evening (2) watching television with her boyfriend, (3) I prefer going out with my friends. We like to go to clubs or the cinema. Sometimes we just go to a café. I have exams soon, (4) I’m not going out very much at the moment. My sister is six years older than me, (5) she works in a bank. She’s trying to save some money (6) she’s going to get married this year. Her fiancé’s name is Ferdinand, (7) we all call him Freddy.

People say I look like my sister (8) we both have brown eyes (9) dark hair. (10) , we are very different in character. She’s very quiet, (11) I’m a lot more sociable.

Write a similar short paragraph about yourself and someone in your family.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

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__________________________________________________________
Past Simple

Choosing the right verb

Complete the text with a verb from the box in the Past Simple.

fall    find    break
laugh   spend   leave
lose    need    take
celebrate    save
can't (past = couldn't)

Gary Smith yesterday celebrated his twentieth birthday, but he's lucky to be alive. In March this year, he was climbing Ben Nevis, Britain's highest mountain, when he (1) _______ his way and (2) _______ sixteen hours in sub-zero temperatures.

My friends (3) _______ at me for having so much survival equipment, but it (4) _______ my life.'

On the first night, the weather was so bad that it tore his new mountain tent to pieces, so he moved into a Youth Hostel. He (5) _______ the hostel at 10.00 the next morning, but that afternoon he was in trouble.

'I (6) _______ off a rock and (7) _______ my left leg. I (8) _______ move.'

Mountain rescue teams went out to look for Gary, and (9) _______.

A helicopter (10) _______ him to hospital, where he (11) _______ several operations. 'Next time I'll go with my friends, not on my own!' he joked.
2 Making negatives

T 3.1 Correct the sentences.

1 Shakespeare wrote stories.
   Shakespeare didn't write stories.
   He wrote plays.

2 Christopher Columbus discovered India.

3 Beethoven came from France.

4 Leonardo da Vinci lived in Mexico.

5 The Americans landed on the moon in the 19th century.

6 The Buddha came from Australia.

4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Gary in exercise 1 and about you. Use short answers.

1 Did Gary get lost?
   Yes, he did.

2 Did he have a lot of equipment?

3 Did he go with friends?

4 Did he hurt his hand?

5 Did you do your homework last night?

6 Did you do any sport yesterday?

7 Did it rain yesterday?

5 Past Simple forms

Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

work   worked
save   saved
stop   stopped
come   came
arrive
plan
make
help
use
travel
feel
wash
like
rob
send
walk
smile
clap
know
6 Past time expressions
Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Sometimes no word is necessary.

I arrived home at six o'clock last night.
I saw Jane — yesterday.

ago last in for
at when on

1 I was born in Africa — 1970.
2 My parents moved back to England when I was five.
3 We lived in Bristol — three years.
4 I left college three years ago.
5 I found a flat on my own — last year.
6 I usually go home — the weekend.
7 I didn’t go home — weekend because some friends came to stay.
8 They arrived — three o’clock — the afternoon.
9 Saturday evening we went out — to a concert.
10 — we got home we listened to — some music.
11 We got up late — Sunday morning.
12 — the afternoon we went for a walk.
13 I bought a car a few weeks —.
14 I had an accident — last night.
15 It happened — seven o’clock — the evening.
16 I took my car to the garage — this morning.
17 It will be ready — two weeks.

7 Forming the Past Continuous
T 3.3 Yesterday you went to a party. This is what you saw when you arrived. Make sentences in the Past Continuous.

When I arrived at the party…

1 Jenny/talk/to Mick
   Jenny was talking to Mick.

2 Annie and Pete/dance

3 Sarah and Bill/sit/on the sofa

4 Katie/choose/a CD

5 Max/drink/champagne

6 Beth and Dave/eat/crisps

7 Justin/show/Lucinda a photograph

8 Harry/smoke/a cigar

9 James/tell/a joke
8 Newspaper stories

Look at the three newspaper stories. Match the phrases with the correct story. Where exactly do they go?

1. 'I was working in the garden at the time,' she explained.
2. ... because they were wearing masks
3. 'I know I was driving fast,' he explained to the court.
4. ... when he was travelling at 120 miles an hour
5. ... who was coming home from school at the time
6. The bottom of the tree was slowly moving.

A

Motorist Driving at 120 mph

Motorist Jeremy Page had to pay a fine of £330 at Durham Magistrates’ Court yesterday for speeding. Police stopped him on the motorway. The speed limit on motorways is 70 miles an hour. ‘This was because I was late for work.’ The judge said that this was no excuse.

B

TREE DESTROYS HOUSE

Yesterday afternoon a 35-year-old housewife narrowly escaped death when a tree blew over and fell onto her house, completely destroying it. ‘It was quite windy. I heard a strange noise coming from our tree. Suddenly the wind blew a little stronger, and I watched it crash onto the roof.’ The Bowles family are staying with friends while their house is rebuilt.

C

POST OFFICE ROBBERY

Yesterday afternoon thieves stole £500 from a post office in Preston, Lancashire. Police do not have a good description of the two men, but they know that they escaped in a red Ford Cortina. This information came from an 11-year-old boy, Charlie Carrack.

Past Simple or Continuous?

9 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. I met / was meeting a friend while I did / was doing the shopping.
2. I paid / was paying for my things when I heard / was hearing someone call my name.
3. I turned / was turning round and saw / was seeing Paula.
4. She wore / was wearing a bright red coat.
5. We decided / were deciding to have a cup of coffee.
6. While we had / were having a drink, a waiter dropped / was dropping a pile of plates.
7. We all got / were getting a terrible shock.
8. While the waiter picked / was picking up the broken plates, he cut / was cutting his finger.
Vocabulary
10 have + noun = activity

Have is often used with a noun to express a form of action.

I had a shower and went to bed.
Where did you have lunch?
Have a good weekend!
Notice that, with meals, we do not use a.
I had breakfast/lunch.

T 3.4 Complete the sentences with a form of have and a noun from the box.

drink argument look swim
bath breakfast word day
game time dinner

1. 'Would you like to have a drink?'
   'Yes, please. I'm very thirsty.'

2. 'Did you watch TV last night?'
   'No, I . . . . . . . and went straight to bed.'

3. 'Did you . . . . . . . a good . . . . . . of tennis?'
   'Yes. I won 6–0, 6–2.'

4. 'Bye, Mum. I'm going to the party now!'
   'Goodbye, darling. . . . . . . a nice . . . . !

5. 'Did you . . . . this morning?'
   'No. I got up too late. I just had a cup of coffee.'

6. 'I'm going to . . . . . . . a . . . . . . and wash my hair. I feel dirty.

7. I have a swimming pool in the garden, so if you want to . . . . . . . a . . . . . . , just come round.

8. 'Did you . . . . . . a good . . . . at the office, dear?'
   'No, I didn't. The boss was very angry with me.'

9. Peter and I always argue. We don't agree about anything. Yesterday we . . . . an about politics.

10. I've got my holiday photographs. Do you want to . . . . a . . . . ?

11. John! Could I . . . . a . . . . with you for a minute? There's something I want to talk to you about.

Writing
11 Linking words – while, during, and for

1. While is a conjunction, and is followed by a clause (subject + verb). If you say 'X happened while Y happened', it means X and Y happened at the same time.
   I met Peter while I was studying at university.

2. During is a preposition, and it is followed by a noun. It has a similar meaning to while.
   I worked on a farm during the holidays.
   The noun after during expresses an activity that takes time.
   during the film/lesson/afternoon/football match
   While and during answer the question When?

3. For is a preposition, and answers the question How long? It is followed by a time expression.
   I lived there for three years/six months.
   We're having a holiday for two weeks/a couple of days.

1. Complete the sentences with while, during, or for.

1. I fell and hurt myself . . . . . . I was playing tennis.
   It started to rain . . . . . . the match.
   We played tennis . . . . . . two hours.

2. I worked in Italy . . . . . . three years.
   . . . . the summer I stayed on a farm in Tuscany.
   I learned Italian . . . . . . I was there.

3. We went on holiday in Florida . . . . three weeks.
   . . . . the day it was very hot, but it was cool at night.
   We went to Disneyland . . . . . . we were there.

4. We had a lovely meal yesterday. We sat at the table . . . . . . three hours.
   . . . . the meal we exchanged news.
   . . . . I was talking to Barbara, I learned that Tony was in hospital.
A Disastrous Sailing Holiday

BILL AND SIMONE BUTLER left Miami one summer weekend on their annual sailing holiday in their boat, Siboney. They wanted to sail round the Caribbean Sea (1) ______ two weeks.

(2) ______ their holiday, they saw a large group of whales. Bill and Simone were very excited. Unfortunately, (3) ______ they were watching them, the whales began to hit the side of the boat.

Suddenly, water started flooding in, and they realized that they were in trouble. They quickly jumped into the lifeboat (4) ______ the boat was sinking, and watched it disappear under the sea.

Fortunately, they had enough food and water (5) ______ twenty days. They also had a fishing line and a machine which made salt water into drinking water. These two things helped them to survive (6) ______ their terrible experience.

(7) ______ the next 50 days they caught about ten fish a day and ate them raw. They saw about twenty ships, but although they waved and shouted (8) ______ they were passing, nobody saw them. They were becoming weaker and weaker. Then, just as they were beginning to lose hope, a fishing boat rescued them. Their disastrous holiday was over.

12 Writing a story 1
Write a story of about 150 words. The story is about a time in your life when everything went wrong. You can choose one of these subjects if you like.

• the day you woke up late for an exam
• a terrible day at work
• an argument with your best friend
• your worst birthday ever
• an awful wedding
a or some?
Put a/an before the count nouns, and some before the uncount nouns.
1 a chair
2 some sugar
3 stamp
4 book
5 petrol
6 tree
7 air
8 money
9 pound
10 music
11 job
12 work
13 apple
14 fruit
15 tomato
16 tomato soup
17 problem
18 information

Count and uncount nouns

2 chocolate or a chocolate?
Sometimes a noun can be both countable and uncountable. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a + noun or just the noun.

1 I don't like chocolate...
2 Would you like a chocolate...
3 I need some
4 Can you buy
5 I drink a lot of
6 Let's have
7 Have
8 Have some
9 It's made of
10 Would you like
11 Would you like
12 Have some
Expressions of quantity

3 _some or any?
Complete the sentences with _some or any._

1 I haven’t got ______ paper.
2 I’ll buy ______ paper when I go to the shops.
3 Is there ______ petrol in the car?
4 Yes. I put ______ in yesterday.
5 I bought ______ fruit, but they didn’t have ______ vegetables.
6 Do you have ______ change? I need 50p.
7 I saw ______ change on the table a minute ago.
8 I need ______ help with my homework. Are you free?
9 I don’t have ______ free time today. Sorry.
10 Did you have ______ problems with this exercise?

4 _How much? or How many?_  
_T 4.1_ Write questions with _How much? or How many?_

1 We’ve got some eggs.  
 _How many eggs have we got?_
2 We need some flour.  
 _How much flour do we need?_
3 She has a lot of children.

4 Can you buy some butter? ______ want?

5 Their house has a lot of bedrooms.

6 Some people are coming for a meal on Sunday.

7 Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays.

8 She earns a fortune!

5 _much, many, or a lot of?_
Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with _much, many, or a lot of._

1 There are ______ apples.
2 The shop hasn’t got ______ washing powder.
3 There’s ______ oil.
4 The shop has ______ bottles of water.
5 There isn’t ______ frozen food.
6 There aren’t ______ sweets.
7 The shopkeeper has got ______ cheese.
8 I can see ______ newspapers.
9 But I can’t see ______ bread.
10 There isn’t ______ yoghurt.
11 The shop hasn’t got ______ birthday cards.
12 But there are ______ grapes!
13 Why aren’t there ______ magazines?
14 But there is ______ rice!
6 a few or a little?

**T4.2** Match a line in A with a line in B and a line in C.

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**Articles**

7 a/an or the?

**T4.3** Complete the sentences with a/an or the.

1. I bought a hat and a pair of shoes at the shops. Unfortunately shoes are wrong size. I’ll take them back tomorrow.

2. A Where are the children?  
   B They’re in the garden.

3. My sister’s teacher is in school near Leicester. She has three children, two girls and a boy. Girls are in her class at school, but the boy isn’t old enough for school yet.

4. Jane and Bill are a very nice couple. She has clothes shop, and he works in an office in the centre of town.

5. A Where are my shoes?  
   B On the floor in the kitchen.

6. A How much are the driving lessons?  
   B Fifteen pounds an hour.

7. When you come to bed, can you put the cat out and turn off the lights?

8. I went to the restaurant last night.

9. What’s the name of the restaurant we went to last night?

8 No articles

We do not use a/an or the when we talk about things in general. Match a noun in A with a verb in B and a line in C to make general statements.

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   B They're in garden.

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9 a, the, or nothing?
Complete the sentences with a, the, or nothing.
1 I come to — school by — bus.
2 This morning — bus was late.
3 My favourite subject is — history, but I’m not very good at — maths.
4 Ankara is — capital of Turkey.
5 I work for — company that makes — carpets.
6 My friend lives in same street as me.
7 I was at home all day yesterday.
8 We had — lovely holiday in Spain.
   We’re going back there — next year.
9 — Heathrow is — busiest airport in Europe.
10 Leave early if you want to miss — rush hour.
11 We arrived in Paris on — third of August.
12 Last night we had — dinner in — restaurant.
13 I went to — bed late.
14 What time does your plane arrive? I’ll come to — airport to meet you.

Vocabulary
10 Spelling of plural nouns
1 Write the plural form of these nouns.
   1 boy
   2 lady
   3 day
   4 potato
   5 party
   6 watch
   7 glass
   8 city
   9 church
   10 address
   11 story
   12 sandwich
   13 key
   14 video
   15 way

2 These nouns are irregular. Write the plural form.
   1 child
   2 person
   3 woman
   4 tooth
   5 sheep
   6 fish

11 Clothes
Write the words.

1 shoes
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
Writing

12 Filling in forms

1 Match the expressions and questions.

| 1 First name | a Are you married or single? |
| 2 Surname | b What do you do in your free time? |
| 3 Date of birth | c What's your phone number? |
| 4 Place of birth | d What's your first name? |
| 5 Permanent address | e What do you do? |
| 6 Marital status | f Where were you born? |
| 7 Occupation | g When were you born? |
| 8 Qualifications | h What's your family name? |
| 9 Hobbies/Interests | i What degrees, diplomas, certificates, etc. do you have? |
| 10 Tel. no. | j Where do you live? |

2 Do these things. Write about you.

1 Write your name in capital letters.

2 Write your signature.

3 Delete where not applicable.

(Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms)

4 Write your postcode.

3 Complete the form.

The Oak Tree School of English
Enrolment form

PLEASE WRITE IN CAPITAL LETTERS

Mr/Mrs/Ms*  Family name
First name  Date of birth
Nationality  Language(s)
Address in your country

Occupation
Date of arrival
Date of departure

Reason for learning English: Business/pleasure/exams/other *(If other, please specify.)

How many hours a day do you want to study?

How long are you going to stay at the school?

What date do you want to start?

Signature

*Delete where not applicable.
Verb patterns

1 Hopes and ambitions
Write a sentence about each of these people's ambitions.

1 Sheila/teacher/work/with children
   Sheila wants to be a teacher because she likes working with children.
   Sheila hopes to be a teacher because she loves working with children.
   Sheila would like to be a teacher because she enjoys working with children.

2 Jane/vet/work/with animals

3 Malcolm/farmer/he/outside in the fresh air

4 Suzy/stockbroker/want/earn/a lot of money

5 Gill/do voluntary service/help/children in developing countries

6 Janine/accountant/work/with numbers

7 My father/retire next year/want/have more free time

8 My parents/buy/a cottage by the sea/sail
Infinitive or -ing?
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb, the infinitive or -ing. Sometimes both are possible.
1. I enjoy walking (walk) in the rain.
2. Would you like to have (have) something to eat?
3. I want (see) a film on TV this evening.
4. I hope (earn) some money soon.
5. When did you finish (paint) the kitchen?
6. I began (learn) English when I was seven.
7. Some people like (have) breakfast in bed, but I don’t.
8. Don’t forget (post) my letter!
9. We’ve decided (get) married in the spring.
10. When she saw how I was dressed, she started (laugh).
11. What do you want (do) tonight?
12. I’d like (go) to the theatre.
13. I love (listen) to live music.
14. She continued (talk) during the whole meal.

Asking questions
Write B’s questions and complete A’s answers.
1. A I hope to go to university.
   B What/want/study?
   What do you want to study?
   A I want to study maths.
2. A Carol phoned while you were out.
   B What/want/talk about?
   A a problem she’s having.
3. A I left my job yesterday.
   B Why/decide/do that?
   A because it was boring.
4. A I’m going to bed early because I have a plane to catch tomorrow.
   B What time/want/leave the house?
   A as early as possible.
5. A That book you lent me was great!
   B When/finish/read/it?
   A last night.
6. A I don’t want to go out tonight.
   B What/would like/do?
   A stay at home and have an early night.

would like (to do) or like (doing)?

Would you …? or Do you …?
Match the questions and answers.

| 1. Would you like to watch TV? | a. Yes, especially films and cartoons. |
| 2. Would you like something to eat? | b. Yes, I’d love to. What time? |
| 3. Do you like parties? | c. No. There’s nothing good on tonight. |
| 4. Do you like chips? | d. I’m afraid I don’t. I think they’re noisy, and there are usually too many people. |
| 5. Do you like watching TV? | e. No. I think they’re very bad for you. |
| 6. Would you like to come to a party on Saturday? | f. No, thanks. I’m not hungry. |
5 Choosing the correct form
Tick (✓) the correct form of the verb.

1 A ✓ Would you like a drink?
   X Do you like a drink?
   
   B Yes, please. I'll have an orange juice.

2 A   Do you like your teacher?
   _ Would you like your teacher?
   
   B Yes, she's very nice.

3 A   Do you like going for walks?
   _ Would you like to go for a walk?
   
   B Yes, I often go walking in Scotland.

4 A   Do you like swimming?
   _ Would you like to go for a swim?
   
   B What a good idea! It's so hot today!

5 A   What do you like doing at the weekend?
   _ What would you like to do this weekend?
   
   B I like putting my feet up and relaxing.
   Sometimes I play tennis.

6 A   What do you like to do in the evening?
   _ What would you like to do this evening?
   
   B Why don't we pop round and see Pat and Peter?

6 would like or like?

7.5.3 Complete the sentences with would like (to do) or like (doing) and the correct form of the verb.

1 A What sort of books you read?
   
   B I prefer biographies and thrillers.

2 A __________ you (be) a teacher when you grow up?
   
   B No. They don't earn very much and they work very hard.

3 A It's Sophie's birthday soon.
   B Is it? What she have for a present?
   
   A Well, I know she (cook). Why don't you buy her a new cook book?

4 My daughter has a lot of pens and pencils. She (draw).

5 My son is a very fast runner. He says that one day he (run) in the Olympic Games.
8 What’s going to happen?
Look at the pictures. What’s going to happen? Make sentences with is/are going to + verb.

1 It’s going to rain.

9 Choosing the correct form
Choose the correct form of the verb.
1 A Why are you working so hard these days?
   B Because I’ll buy / I’m going to buy a car, so I’m saving as much as I can.
2 A What will you buy / are you going to buy for her birthday?
   B A CD.
   A She hasn’t got a CD player.
   B Oh, I’ll buy / I’m going to buy her a book, then.
3 A Dad, can you mend this for me?
   B I can’t, sorry. Ask Mum. She’ll do / She’s going to do it for you.
4 A Why have you got so many eggs?
   B Because I’ll make / I’m going to make an omelette.
5 A What will you do / are you going to do today?
   B It’s John’s birthday, so I’ll make / I’m going to make him a cake.
6 A I have an appointment with the bank manager this morning.
   B Why will you see / are you going to see him?
   A Because my husband and I will start / are going to start our own business, and we need some money.
7 A I haven’t got enough money to get home.
   B I’ll lend / I’m going to lend you some, if you like. How much do you want?
   A Two pounds is enough. I’ll give / I’m going to give it back tomorrow.
Vocabulary
10 Words that go together

1. Match a verb in A with a line in B.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 tell</td>
<td>b a story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 drive</td>
<td>c a photograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 take</td>
<td>d a cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 do</td>
<td>e a van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 make</td>
<td>f a suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 cash</td>
<td>g a phone call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 post</td>
<td>h a suitcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ride</td>
<td>i a taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 pack</td>
<td>j a meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 pay</td>
<td>k a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 order</td>
<td>l a film on TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>m a horse</td>
</tr>
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2. Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

for at in to with of

1. I'm waiting ______ the postman to arrive.
2. Look ______ that picture! Isn't it beautiful!
3. I'm looking ______ Mary. Is she here?
4. My brother works ______ IBM.
5. If you have a problem, ask ______ help.
6. Are you interested ______ history?
7. Did you know that Helen is getting married ______ James?
8. Can I speak ______ you for a minute?
9. I agree ______ you about most things, but not politics.
10. My children are afraid ______ dogs.
11. Are you good ______ tennis?
12. This guide book is full ______ useful information.
Dear Laura,
We’re having a nice time here in Scotland, but the weather isn’t very nice. We’re staying in a nice hotel near a nice town called Aberfeldy. We have nice views of the mountains and forests from our bedroom. Yesterday we went to see Blair Castle. It was really nice. Today we are hoping to go for a nice walk by the lake (called a ‘loch’ here!). Did you have a nice time in Italy? We’ll ring you next week.

Love, Bill and Sue XXXX

Laura Green
‘White Gates’
8 Shire Lane
Chesswood
Herts.
WD3 7GZ

Scotland

3 Where were you on your last holiday? Imagine you are still there. Write a postcard to a British friend, but use the adjective *nice* once only!
Write about these things.
• the weather
• the accommodation
• something you did yesterday
• something you are going to do today
What ... like?

1 What is/are ... like?

1 Your friend is living in Australia for a year. Ask questions about the country.

   1 the weather
      What’s the weather like?
   2 the countryside

   3 the people

   4 the towns

   5 Sydney

   6 the beaches

   7 the TV programmes

2 T 6.1 Match a question in exercise 1 with an answer.

  a [ ] There aren’t many. They’re mainly on the coast.
  b [ ] It’s hot nearly all year round.
  c [ ] It’s a lovely place. The Opera House is fantastic.
  d [ ] There are millions of sheep and a lot of desert.
  e [ ] They have beautiful white sand, and are miles long.
  f [ ] They’re really nice and friendly.
  g [ ] They’re OK. Pretty similar to home, really.

2 What was/were ... like?

   T 6.2 Complete the questions about Robert’s terrible holiday.

   1 A What ______ was the hotel ______ like?
      B Awful. My room was tiny, and the service was bad.

   2 A What ______ like?
      B It was terrible. I waited over six hours for the plane.

   3 A What ______ like?
      B Awful! It rained every day!

   4 A What ______ like?
      B They were crowded and dirty. There was no sand on them, just stones!

   5 A What ______ like?
      B Disgusting! Chips with everything and they didn’t cook it very well.
Comparatives and superlatives

3 Forming comparatives and superlatives

Look at this extract from the *Oxford Wordpower Dictionary*. It shows when an adjective with a consonant doubles in the comparative and superlative forms.

Look at your dictionary. Does it give the same information? Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>happy</th>
<th>happier</th>
<th>happiest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>new</td>
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<tr>
<td>lovely</td>
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<td>hot</td>
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<tr>
<td>handsome</td>
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<td>mean</td>
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<tr>
<td>generous</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| thin      |         |          |
| busy      |         |          |
| patient   |         |          |
| young     |         |          |
| bad       |         |          |
| comfortable |    |          |
| rude      |         |          |
| fit       |         |          |
| large     |         |          |

4 How old am I?

Read the text and answer the questions.

I have two sisters, Abigail and Jill, and two brothers, Graham and Robert. Abigail is twenty. Jill is six years younger than Abigail, but she is two years older than Robert. Robert is four years younger than me, and he is eight years younger than Graham.

1 How old am I?

2 Who is the youngest in the family?

3 How old is Robert?

4 Is Jill older than me?

5 Am I the oldest in the family?

6 Who are the twins?
5 **Opposite adjectives**

**T 6.3** Complete the sentences with an opposite adjective in its comparative or superlative form.

1. Robert is the oldest in the family.
   No, he isn’t. He’s the youngest.

2. Bob is more polite than his brother.
   No, he isn’t. He’s rude.

3. I’m the tallest in this class!
   No, you aren’t. You’re short.

4. My homework was worse than yours.
   No, it wasn’t. It was better.

5. The weather today is colder than yesterday.
   No, it isn’t. It’s hot.

6. She bought the cheapest watch in the shop.
   No, she didn’t. She bought the most expensive.

7. Jack’s meaner than Alan.
   No, he isn’t. He’s more generous.

   No, she didn’t. She arrived earlier.

9. This is the easiest exercise in this book.
   No, it isn’t. It’s the most difficult.

**T 6.4** Rewrite the sentences with as ... or not as ... as.

1. Bob’s taller than Jack.
   Jack’s not as tall as Bob.

2. Bob got more presents than Jack.
   Jack didn’t get as many presents as Bob.

3. Jill’s more intelligent than Bill.
   Bill’s not

4. The sun’s hotter than the moon.
   The moon isn’t

5. Are you and your husband the same age?
   Are you the same age as your husband?

6. You can read more quickly than I can.
   I can’t

7. Harry won more money than Bill.
   Bill didn’t win.

8. ‘Is Switzerland bigger than Luxembourg?’ ‘Yes, it is.’
   ‘Is Luxembourg bigger than Switzerland?’
   ‘No, it isn’t.’

9. Eva’s work is better than mine.
   My work isn’t

10. Dogs are friendlier than cats.
    Cats aren’t

**8 Making sentences about you**

Write nine sentences about you and your family. (Three comparatives, three superlatives, and three with as ... as.)

I’m more hard-working than my sister.
My grandfather is the oldest.
I’m not as patient as my mother.
Vocabulary

9 Adjective formation

1 Use the suffixes in the box to write the adjectives formed from these nouns. They have all appeared in Unit 6 of the Student’s Book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>success</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 wealth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luck</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 generosity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>romance</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 mess</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wind</td>
<td></td>
<td>13 noise</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>difference</td>
<td></td>
<td>14 dirt</td>
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<td>15 pollution</td>
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<td>16 finance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 fortune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with an adjective from 1.

1 My dad's really ______ . He’s always buying presents for everyone.
2 Before you can get a credit card, you have to provide a lot of ______ details.
3 I try to lead a ______ lifestyle – lots of exercise, fruit, and no junk food.
4 The disco was so ______ that you couldn’t hear yourself speak.
5 After the earthquake, the country needed a lot of ______ equipment to look after the sick and wounded.
6 She had a car crash, but she was ______ to escape with no injuries at all.
7 Venice is a very ______ city. A lot of people go their on honeymoon.
8 Here is the ______ news. Share prices on the Dow Jones Index have fallen dramatically.
9 After a heart attack, he needed major surgery, but fortunately the operation was ______.
10 I didn’t like that city at all. The streets were so ______ and the air was so ______.
Writing - Relative clauses
10 who/that/which/where

We use who, that, which, and where to join sentences. Who, that, which, and where are relative pronouns. Look at these sentences.

I met the man. He works in the bank.
I met the man who works in the bank.

who = person/people

I bought the coat. It was in the shop window.
I bought the coat which/that was in the shop window.

which/that = thing/things

The hotel was very comfortable. We stayed in it.
The hotel where we stayed was very comfortable.

where (in which) = place

Join the sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

1. There's the boy. He broke the window.

2. That's the palace. The King lives in it.

3. There are the policemen. They caught the thief.

4. He gave her a watch. It stopped after two days.

5. The Red Lion is the pub. We met in it for a drink.

6. Here are the letters. They arrived this morning.

7. That's the house. I was born in it.

8. Where is the woman? She ordered the fish.

11 Describing a place

Read the description of a town. Complete it with who, which, or where.

I was born in Newcastle, a city in the north-east of England. Newcastle is on the bank of the River Tyne. It is quite big, with a population of about 200,000 people. There is a cathedral and a university. There are five bridges over the River Tyne, (1) link Newcastle to the next town Gateshead, (2) there is one of the biggest shopping centres in the world, the Metro Centre.

A few years ago, the main industries were shipbuilding and coal-mining, but now the chemical and soap industries are more important.

I moved from Newcastle ten years ago but I often return. I miss the people, (3) are so warm and friendly, and I miss the wild, beautiful countryside near the city, (4) there are so many hills and streams.

People (5) are born near the River Tyne have a special name. They are called 'Geordies'. I am very pleased to be a 'Geordie'!

2. Write a similar description of your home town in about 200 words.
   First write some facts about it.
   • Where is it?
   • Is it big or small?
   • What buildings and industries does it have?
   Next write some personal opinions.
   • Do you like it?
   • Why?
Present Perfect

1 Using the Present Perfect

T 7.1 Complete the text with a verb from the box in the Present Perfect.

My grandfather is 96 years old, and he (1) ________ a long and interesting life. He (2) ________ a lot, especially in the Far East. He (3) ________ the Taj Mahal in India, and the Pyramids in Egypt. He (4) ________ lions in Africa, and (5) ________ a camel across the Sahara Desert. He says that the most beautiful place he (6) ________ to is Kathmandu in Nepal. He (7) ________ the Queen on several occasions. In 1959 he was a soldier in New Zealand when she came to visit, and in 1972 he went to a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

He (8) ________ married twice. His first wife died when she was 32. He met his second wife while he was travelling round France by bike. He and his wife, Eleanor, (9) ________ married for 50 years, and they (10) ________ in the same cottage in the country since they got married. He says that he (11) ________ ill in his life. The secret of good health, according to my grandfather, is exercise. He (12) ________ this since he was a boy. He also has a glass of whisky every night! Perhaps that is his secret!

2 Making positive and negative sentences

Make sentences about these people.

1 Alice is a journalist.
   meet/a lot of famous people
   She has met a lot of famous people.
   not be/on television
   She hasn’t been on television.

2 Robert Swan is an explorer.
   be/North Pole
   see/polar bears
   never/get lost
3 Bill and Sophie are unemployed. 
not have/a job for six months
not have/a holiday since Christmas
not be/the cinema for a year

4 Sandra is a tennis player. 
play/since she was six
not win/a senior competition
never play/at Wimbledon

3 Making questions
1 Ask these people questions about their experiences.

1 a racing driver – have an accident? 
Have you ever had an accident?
2 an explorer – get lost?
3 an actress – forget your words?
4 a mountaineer – climb Mount Everest?
5 a window cleaner – fall off your ladder?
6 a pop singer – have a number one song?
7 an electrician – have an electric shock?

2 T 7.2 Now match these answers to the questions in 1.
a [Yes, I have, once! I was so embarrassed!]
b [No, I haven’t yet, but I reached number 10 with my last one.]
c [No, I haven’t. I’ve always had a good team to help me.]
d [Yes, I have, lots of times! But not a serious crash.]
e [Yes, I have, unfortunately. I broke my leg.]
f [No, I haven’t, fortunately. I’m very careful about safety.]
g [No, I haven’t yet, but I would like to.]

4 Short answers

T 7.3 Answer the questions about ‘My grandfather’ in exercise 1 and about you. Use short answers.

1 Has your grandfather been married for a long time?
   Yes, he has.
2 Has he ever met the Queen?
3 Has he often been ill?
4 Have he and his wife lived in their house for a long time?
5 Has he had an interesting life?
6 Have you ever been to Mexico?
7 Have you ever tried Chinese food?
8 Has your teacher ever been angry with you?
9 Have you ever forgotten to do your homework?

5 Past participles

Write the past participle of these verbs.

1 walk __walked
2 come
3 write
4 win
5 sell
6 try
7 read
8 play
9 find
10 visit
11 stop
12 study
13 die
14 do
6 For or since?
Complete the sentences with for or since.
1 I haven’t seen Keith ___ a while.
2 He’s been in China ___ January.
3 He works for a company called KMP. He has worked ___ them several years.
4 He and his wife have lived next to me. Their son, Tom, was born ___.
5 I have known them ___ many years.
6 We have been friends ___ we were at university together.
7 His wife, Carrie, is a designer. She has had her own studio ___ six months.
8 I’m looking after Tom today. He’s been at my house ___ 8.00 this morning.

Tense revision
7 Using the correct tense
Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense, Present Perfect, Past Simple, or Present Simple.

Dennis Heal
Dennis Heal ___ (be) a politician. He ___ (go) to Oxford University in 1975, and in 1982 he ___ (become) a Member of Parliament. He ___ (be) an MP since then. He ___ (be) Defence Minister from 1989-95. He ___ (write) three books, including his autobiography The Time of my Life, and a spy story called The Time to Run. He is married to the artist Edna Heal, and they have two children. They ___ (live) in Oxford for 10 years, then ___ (move) to London in 1995. They now ___ (live) in a house in Cadogan Square in central London.

8 Asking questions
T 7.4 Write the questions about Dennis Heal.
1 What does he do? ?
2 When ___?
3 When ___?
4 How long ___?
5 When ___?
6 How many ___?
7 He ever ___ a spy story?
8 What ___?
9 How many ___?
10 How long ___?
11 When ___?
12 Where ___?

He’s a politician.
In 1975.
In 1982.
Since 1982.
Three.
Yes, he has. It’s called The Time to Run.
She’s an artist.
Two.
For ten years.
In 1995.
In a house in Cadogan Square in central London.
Vocabulary

9 Men and women
1 Many nouns refer to both men and women. 
   student doctor teacher
   Some words refer to one sex only. 
   actress waiter king
   Put the words in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>actor</th>
<th>musician</th>
<th>teenager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chef</td>
<td>bridegroom</td>
<td>professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nephew</td>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>pilot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niece</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>athlete</td>
<td>bride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>sir</td>
<td>flight attendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madam</td>
<td>nurse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Writing

10 Relative clauses
   who/which/that as the object

1 Who, which, and that can be the subject of a relative clause.

   SUBJECT
   He's the man who/that works in the bank.

   SUBJECT
   That's the coat which/that was in the window.

2 Who, which, and that can also be the object of a relative clause.

   OBJECT SUBJECT
   He's the man who/that Anna loves.

   SUBJECT OBJECT
   Anna bought the coat which/that she wanted.

3 We often leave out the relative pronoun when it is the object.
   He's the man Anna loves.
   Anna bought the coat she wanted.

Complete the sentences with who, which, or that. If it is possible to leave the relative pronoun out, put brackets around it.

1 He's the man (who/that) Anna loves.

2 The film star gave a party (who/that) cost £10,000.

3 The man (who/that) you met at the party was a famous film star.

4 What's the name of the woman (who/that) was wearing the gold dress?

5 You're reading the book (who/that) I wanted to read.

6 There's someone at the door (who/that) wants to speak to George.

7 I don't like food (who/that) is very spicy.

8 That's the dictionary (who/that) Bill gave me for my birthday.

9 Those are old cars (who/that) only take leaded petrol.

10 Do you like the people (who/that) invited to her party?

2 Complete the sentences with a word from 1.

1 He's my sister's son. He's my (actor).

2 I run in races. I'm an (athlete).

3 In my job I wear the latest fashions. I'm a (model).

4 I serve you drinks on a plane. I'm a (flight attendant).

5 I teach at university. I'm a (professor).

6 I cook food for a restaurant. I'm a (chef).

7 The wedding was wonderful. The (actor) looked beautiful, and the (actor) was very handsome.

8 'Good evening, (actor). Good evening, (actor). Here is the menu.'

9 (actor) Academy Awards. (actor) won Best Actor for his role in the film.

10 (actor) birthday. (actor) is turning 40 this year.

Unit 7 · Famous couples 41
Cher was born in the US on 20 May 1946 in El Centro, (1) __________ is on the California/Mexico border. Her full name is Cherlyn Sarkisian and she is part-Cherokee and part-Armenian, Turkish, and French. She left high school when she was 16 and went to Los Angeles, (2) __________ she planned to take acting lessons. There she met Salvatore Bono, (3) __________ was working at the Gold Star Studios (4) __________ Phil Spector was recording many famous singers. He discovered that Cher could sing, and they became the singing duo Sonny and Cher. Their first hit song was ‘I got you Babe’, (5) __________ topped the charts in 1965. Cher was still only 19. They got married and had a daughter, (6) __________ they called Chastity. In 1975 Sonny and Cher were divorced, and later that year Cher married Greg Allmann, (7) __________ was another famous rock star. They had a son called Elijah Blue. But two years later Cher was divorced for the second time because of Allman’s drink and drugs problems. She decided to turn to acting again. In 1982 she appeared in her first major film, ‘Come Back to the Five and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean’, (8) __________ was well received by the critics and public. She went on to win Best Actress at the Cannes Film Festival in 1985 for her role in ‘Mask’, and finally she won an Oscar for ‘Moonstruck’ in 1987. However, in the 1990s she returned to pop music in a big way.

She has had three number one hits from her chart-topping album ‘Believe’, (9) __________ has reached a whole new audience. In her long career, Cher has been extremely successful both as a serious actress and as a pop star, (10) __________ is an extraordinary achievement.

2 Divide the text into five paragraphs according to these headings:
   • introduction
   • early career
   • private life
   • later career
   • life now

3 Write a similar biography of somebody who you think is interesting.
have (got) to  

1 have got to  

T 8.1 Complete the sentences with 've got to or 's got to and a verb from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>work</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>get up</th>
<th>take (x2)</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>help</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 You've got to help me with my homework. It's impossible.

2 The doctor gave me some pills. I took them three times a day.

3 Thanks for a lovely evening! We go now or we'll miss our bus.

4 Mary's in a panic. She leaves at the airport at 2:30, but it's 2:00 and she isn't ready yet.

5 Sorry I can't come to your party. I work till late on Saturday.

6 'I don't want to take exams.' 'You must.' You have no choice.'

7 I'm going to bed now. I can't get up early tomorrow morning.

8 Harry's unemployed. He needs a job as soon as possible.

9 Do you think I should do this exercise? It's really boring.

2 have to  

Complete the sentences with have to, has to, or had to and a suitable verb.

1 I have to wear glasses because my eyes aren't very good.

2 Remember! When you drive in England you drive on the left!

3 'Can I go and see the dentist when I want?' 'Well, usually you can make an appointment, unless it's an emergency.'

4 At weekends Jack wears jeans and a T-shirt. During the week he wears a suit and a tie.

5 'Why are you late?' 'Sorry. I had to go to the bank, and there was a queue.'

6 I don't like my job. Sometimes I work till midnight.

7 Farmers work every day of the year.

8 Their car broke down, so they had to drive to the garage.

3 Making questions  

T 8.2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 time/you/up/what/have/get/do/to/to?
   What time do you have to get up?

2 job/wear/have/in/uniform/you/your/to/do/a/?
   What do you have to wear?

3 books/have/many/you/buy/so/why/did/to/?
   Why did you buy so many books?

4 States/visa/get/to/to/go/you/do/have/a/the/to/?
   Do you have a visa to go to the States?

5 John/does/pills/take/often/his/how/have/to/?
   How often does John take his pills?

6 plant/carefully/you/after/look/do/have/to/this/very/?
4 Short answers

Answer the questions about you. Use short answers.

1. Do you have to go to work every (week)day?  
   Yes, I do.

2. Did you have to work hard yesterday?

3. Does your teacher have to correct your homework?

4. Do you have to cook at home?

5. Does your mother have to travel a lot in her job?

6. Did you have to take any exams last year?

7. Do you have to get up early?

8. Do you have to look up a lot of words in your dictionary?

5 Making positive and negative sentences

Make ten true sentences about you and your family, using the chart. Add a comment if you can.

1. My grandfather doesn't have to go to work. He's retired.
2. I have to make the bed in the mornings. I don't mind.
3. We don't have to do the washing-up. We've got a dishwasher.

| I   | do the washing-up. |
|     | babysit.           |
| We  | make the beds in the mornings. |
| My parents | has to | do the shopping. |
| My mother | doesn't have to | do the cooking. |
| My father | does have to | do the ironing. |
| My sister |               | work in the garden. |
| My brother |             | get up early in the mornings. |
| My grandmother |         | go to work. |
| My grandfather |      | |
should

6 Giving advice

Give advice to these people. Use *I think … should* or *I don’t think … should.*

1 Peter’s got a very bad cold.
   *I think he should go to bed.*
   *I don’t think he should go to work.*

2 Jenny and Tony are only sixteen, but they say they want to get married.

3 I’ve lost my cheque book and credit cards.

4 Keith wants to drive home, but he hasn’t got his glasses.

5 My tooth hurts.

6 There’s a hole in my shoe. I only bought them last week!

7 Ann’s phone bill was enormous!
   £300!

8 My children spend all their pocket money on sweets.

9 Kate’s crying because I pushed her. It was an accident.

7 Asking for advice

Ask for advice in these situations. Use *What do you think … should …?*

1 George has asked me to marry him. *Do you think I should say yes?*

2 Teresa has invited me to a party at her parents’ house.

3 Hazel still hasn’t given me back the money she owes me.

4 I’m having a party, and I have to write a guest list. *Who?*

5 Lulu isn’t speaking to me today because yesterday I said she was stupid.

6 Paulo doesn’t know whether to go to university or travel round the world. *What?*

7 This stereo’s fantastic, but it’s so expensive!
have to or should?

8 Using the correct form

Complete the sentences with a form of have to or should. Make the verbs negative when necessary.

1. Your hair's too long. I think you
   __________ get it cut.
2. Your clothes smell, and you’ve got a cough. You
   __________ smoke.
3. I'm going to bed. I __________ be up early tomorrow.
4. I'd like to meet your boyfriend. You
   __________ invite him round.
5. I __________ tell my parents where I am, then they don’t worry.
6. You __________ come with me if you don’t want to. I’ll go on my own.
7. If you need some help with your homework, you
   __________ go to the library.
8. If you’ve got a ticket, you __________ queue. You can go straight in.
10. Geoff works too much. I think he
    __________ take it easy.

must

9 must for strong obligation

Complete the sentences with must and a suitable ending.

1. It’s my mother’s birthday tomorrow.
   I __________ buy her a present and a card.
2. There’s an excellent film on at the moment.
   You
3. My bedroom's a real mess. I
4. Peter’s in hospital. I
5. Our train leaves in two minutes! We
6. You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you
   __________. It was very expensive.
7. There’s a wonderful new restaurant opened in town. You

Vocabulary

10 Job descriptions

Match a job in A with a verb in B and a line in C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A farmer</td>
<td>helps</td>
<td>fires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A receptionist</td>
<td>puts out</td>
<td>legal advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An architect</td>
<td>repairs</td>
<td>medicine for patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lawyer</td>
<td>works</td>
<td>guests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A soldier</td>
<td>prescribes</td>
<td>buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A firefighter</td>
<td>welcomes</td>
<td>on the land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A decorator</td>
<td>fights for</td>
<td>the home and children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A mechanic</td>
<td>provides</td>
<td>rooms in a house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A housewife</td>
<td>designs</td>
<td>cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A shop assistant</td>
<td>paints</td>
<td>customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A doctor</td>
<td>looks after</td>
<td>his/her country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Writing

1. Writing a formal letter
1. Match the greetings and endings. Which are formal? Which are informal?

2. Look at this outline of a formal letter. Is it the same as in your country?

3. Read the letter. Separate the different parts and write them in the boxes in the outline above.
Rua Luis de Deus 18, 3000 Coimbra, Portugal. 29th March 2000. The Principal, The Oxford English College, 234 Hilton Rd, Eastbourne BN4 3UA. Dear Sir or Madam, I saw your advertisement for English classes in this month's English Today magazine and I am interested in coming to your school this summer. I have studied English for three years but I have never been to England and I feel that this is now necessary, especially to improve my pronunciation. Please could you send me more information about your courses, and an application form? I would also like some information about accommodation. I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible. Yours faithfully, Ana Maria Fernandes.

4. Write a similar letter about yourself to:
The Principal
The World English School
47 Harrogate Rd
York
YK3 8BT
England
Present Simple or will?

1. Choosing the correct form

   T 9.1 Choose the correct form of the verb.
   
   1 A. There's someone at the door.
   B. OK. I open / I'll open it.
   
   2 A. What a beautiful picture!
   B. I buy / I'll buy it for you.
   
   3 A. What newspaper do you buy?
   B. I buy / I'll buy The Times.
   
   4 A. Would you like to order, sir?
   B. I have / I'll have the lamb.
   
   5 A. What time do you eat in the evening?
   B. We have / We'll have supper at about 8.00.
   
   6 A. The phone's ringing!
   B. OK. I answer / I'll answer it.

Conditional clauses

2. First Conditional

   People are worried about the greenhouse effect. Make sentences, using If ..., ... will ...

   the earth gets warmer
   ↓
   If the earth gets warmer, the sea will get warmer.

   the sea gets warmer
   ↓
   If the sea gets warmer, the ice at the North and South Poles will melt.

   the ice at the North and South Poles melts
   ↓
   the sea level rises
   ↓
   there are floods in many parts of the world
   ↓
   many people lose their homes
3 Making questions

1 T.9.2 Your friend is going on holiday. Write the questions.

1 What/do/miss/plane/?
   What will you do if you miss the plane?
2 What/do/plane/late/?

3 Where/stay/hotels/full/?

4 What/do/not like the food/?

5 Where/go/beaches/crowded/?

6 What/do/get sunburnt/?

2 Now match the questions above with the correct answers.

a I’ll just eat bread, cheese, and fruit.
b I won’t sunbathe for a few days.
c I won’t miss it. I’ll get there early.
d I’ll find somewhere. A youth hostel, maybe.
e I’ll sleep in the airport.
f I’ll visit the old town and the mountains.

4 Making negatives

Make the sentences negative, but keep the meaning the same. You will need to change some words.

1 We’ll leave the party before 10.00.
   We won’t stay at the party after 10.00.
2 She’ll be late.
   She won’t be on time.
3 He’ll lose.

4 I’ll fail my exams.

5 She’ll tell the truth.

6 We’ll eat out.

7 We’ll walk to school.

8 I’ll go to bed early tonight.

9 I’ll accept the invitation.

10 We’ll go out at the weekend.

5 if or when?

Complete the sentences with if or when.

1 ______ you can’t do your homework, ask for help.
2 I’ll pay you back ______ I next see you.
3 I’ll come to bed ______ this programme ends.
4 ______ anyone phones me, tell them I’m out.
5 Come on! ______ we hurry, we’ll catch the bus!
6 ______ I play tennis with Justin, he always wins.
7 The shops are full of things to buy ______ Christmas comes.
8 ‘I’ve lost my bag.’ ______ I find it, I’ll let you know.'
Time clauses

6 Present tense or future?

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1 Bye! I phone / I'll phone you when I get / I'll get home.
2 I'm going to bed when this TV programme ends / will end.
3 I'm sorry you're leaving. I am glad / I'll be glad when you are back / you will be back.
4 'Give me your phone number.' 'Sure. I give / I'll give it to you before I'll go / I go.'
5 The doctor will be ready in ten minutes. Take a seat while you will wait / you're waiting.
6 I'm going out before the shops will shut / the shops shut.
7 I wait / I'll wait by the phone until you ring / you'll ring.
8 You must phone me as soon as you'll get / you get your exam results.
9 I hope to see you while I'll be / I'm in London.

7 Joining sentences

Join the pairs of sentences using the words in brackets.

1 She'll pay me back. She'll get some money. (as soon as)
   She'll pay me back as soon as she gets some money.
2 I'll wait here. You'll get back. (until)

3 Give me a ring. You'll hear some news. (when)

4 The TV programme will end. I'll do my homework. (after)

5 I'll go to work. I'll have a bath. (before)

6 She'll be in Paris. She'll visit friends. (while)

7 The lesson will end. I'll go home. (as soon as)

8 I won't leave the house. The postman will call. (until)

9 Can you feed the cats? I'll be away. (while)

10 I'll tell you about the holiday. I'll get back. (when)

11 I'll study English. I'll speak it perfectly. (until)

8 Choosing the correct conjunction

Choose the time expression which best completes the sentence. Sometimes two are possible.

1 If / As soon as / Until I win a lot of money, I'll buy you a Ferrari.
2 Please turn out the lights after / before / when you go to bed.
3 I like to relax as soon as / while / before I'm on holiday.
4 When / If / While you are the first person up in the morning, make me a cup of tea.
5 I'm going to keep asking you to marry me while / until / when you say yes.
6 We can go if / as soon as / while you're ready.
7 While / If / When I'm having my hair cut, you can do the shopping.
8 Stop at a petrol station after / when / before we run out of petrol.
9 After / When / Until you've read the newspaper, can I have it?
10 I am so worried about James. As soon as / While / After you hear any news, phone me.
11 If / When / As soon as we discover life on another planet, will it be intelligent?
Tenses and time expressions

Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense – Present Simple, going to future, will future, or the Present Continuous. If there is no verb, use if, when, or as soon as.

British explorer Robin Drake says that the first international polar expedition (1) ______ (start) next March. They (2) ______ (try) to reach the North Pole on a 65-day, 480-mile journey. (3) ______ Drake (succeed), he (5) ______ (be) the first man to walk to both the North and South Poles.

Drake (6) ______ (go) on the Icewalk Expedition with navigator Alan Winterson. (7) ______ they (8) ______ (arrive) in Thule in northern Greenland, walkers from the Soviet Union, the USA, Japan, Australia, Canada, and Italy (9) ______ (join) them. (10) ______ they (11) ______ (get) to their base camp, Eureka, inside the Arctic Circle, they (12) ______ (have to) build huts to protect them from temperatures as low as minus 55 degrees Celsius.

'We (13) ______ (do) a lot of experiments to see how much pollution there is in the area,' said Robin. 'The results (14) ______ (help) us to understand the effects of pollution on the planet, including the greenhouse effect.' (15) ______ the weather (16) ______ (be) good enough, they (17) ______ (make) a film of the expedition. Robin said, '(18) ______ we (19) ______ (get) back home, we (20) ______ (show) it to people all over the world.'

Vocabulary

10 Preposition + word

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>at</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>by</th>
<th>for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 What’s ______ TV tonight?
2 I often go abroad ______ business.
3 Do you come to school ______ bus?
4 I’m very busy ______ the moment.
5 I can’t understand the instructions. They’re ______ Chinese.
6 Romeo and Juliet is a play ______ William Shakespeare.
7 ‘Is Mr James ______ work this week?’
   ‘No. He’s ______ holiday.’
8 I hate being late. I like to arrive ______ time.
9 Let’s go ______ a walk.
10 I spoke to her ______ the phone last week.
11 I read an interesting article ______ the paper this morning.
12 ‘Can I ask you something?’ ‘Not now ______ a moment.’
13 ‘Here’s a birthday present ______ you.’ ‘Oh, thank you!’
14 ‘Why did you open my letter?’ ‘I’m sorry. I did it ______ mistake.’
15 I arrived ______ England last month.
16 We arrived ______ the station five minutes late.
17 I live ______ the third floor.
18 I met my boyfriend ______ a party.
19 ‘Why does Jane look so happy?’
   ‘Because she’s ______ love.’
Writing

II Discussing ideas

1 Read these notes about travelling by train.

**Advantages**
- fast
- comfortable
- not stressful

**Disadvantages**
- expensive
- sometimes crowded
- sometimes delayed
- not door to door

*You can:*
- relax (read and look out of the window)
- work
- eat

*You must:*
- travel at certain times
- use other transport to get to the station

2 Now read the text. What is the purpose of each paragraph?

3 Put the linking words in the correct place in each paragraph. The linking words are in the right order. Sometimes you will need to change the punctuation.

4 Make notes about the advantages and disadvantages of one of these topics. Then write a text similar to the one above, giving your own opinions. Do not use more than 150 words.

- Travelling by car
- Living in a flat (rather than a house)
- Single sex schools (rather than mixed schools with both boys and girls)

---

The advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train

**First of all,**

**Also,**

**for example,**

**However,**

**Firstly,**

**Secondly,**

**for example,**

**Despite the disadvantages,**

**because ...**

Travelling by train has many advantages. There are no stressful traffic jams, and trains are fast and comfortable. You can use the time in different ways. You can just sit and read, or watch the world go by. You can work, or you can have a meal or a snack in the buffet car.

Travelling by train also has some disadvantages. It is expensive and the trains are sometimes crowded and delayed. You have to travel at certain times and trains cannot take you from door to door. You need a bus or a taxi to take you to the railway station.

I prefer travelling by train to travelling by car. I feel more relaxed when I reach my destination.
Verb patterns

1 Infinitive or -ing?

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, infinitive (with or without to), or -ing. Sometimes two forms are possible.

I enjoy walking (walk) in the rain.
Would you like to have (have) something to eat?
It started to rain/raining (rain) while we were out.

1 My family is trying (decide) where to go on holiday.
2 I'd like (go) somewhere different for a change.
3 I enjoy (visit) places I've never been to before.
4 But my children hate (sightsee).
5 They prefer (play) in a swimming pool all day.
6 They refuse (go) out on trips if it's too hot.
7 Last year we managed (find) a holiday that suited everyone.
8 We decided (rent) a house with a swimming pool.
9 A woman from a travel agency helped us (choose) a nice house.
10 When we arrived, the people next door invited us (have) a drink with them.
11 We began (talk) about next year's holiday two months ago.
12 Everyone hopes (enjoy) themselves on holiday, but it isn't always easy.
13 My wife and I are starting (think) we should stay at home.

2 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1 He agreed start / starting / to start the job as soon as possible.
2 I stopped read / to read / reading my book and went to bed.
3 My teachers always expected me doing / to do / do well in exams.
4 Let me to pay / paying / pay for the meal. You paid last time.
5 The dentist told me being / to be / be more careful when I brush my teeth.
6 I asked Monica buying / buy / to buy some stamps.
7 I never liked go / to go / going to church when I was a child.
8 Have you finished writing / write / to write that letter yet?
9 You can't parking / to park / park your car outside the hospital.
10 David always enjoyed play / playing / to play football at school.
3 Infinitive or -ing?

**T 10.1** Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>read</th>
<th>drink</th>
<th>relax</th>
<th>lie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>visit</td>
<td>sunbathe</td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sail</td>
<td>stay</td>
<td>decide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My friend and I had a problem about our holiday last year. I wanted (1) ______ a lazy seaside holiday because I was tired and needed (2) ______. I love (3) ______ in the sun, (4) ______ ice-cold beer and (5) ______ a good book. But Natalie likes busy, cultural holidays. She likes (6) ______ museums and galleries. She hates (7) ______ because she always goes red, not brown. The travel agent tried (8) ______ us and suggested Greece. I said I'd love (9) ______ to a quiet island, but of course Natalie said she'd like (10) ______ in Athens. It was easy (11) ______ what to do – we flew to Athens together, Natalie stayed there and I travelled to the island of Kos!

4 Asking questions

**T 10.2** Ask a question with the verb in brackets and do. Use the correct tense.

1 A What are you trying to do? (try)
   B I'm looking for my contact lens. Can you see it?

2 A I'll help you. What ______ me to do? (want)
   B Could you do the washing-up while I do the cooking? Thanks.

3 A What ______ you to do? (tell)
   B She (the doctor) told me to stay in bed for a few days.

   4 A My mother was so helpful while she was staying with us.
   B What ______ to do? (help)
   A She helped me to paint the kitchen.

   5 A What ______ to do tonight? (would like)
   B What about going out for a meal?

   6 A What ______ to do after university? (hope)
   B I'd like to get a job in publishing.

**used to**

5 Matching

Match a line with A with a line in B. Complete the line in B with a subject and used to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My family had some lovely holidays.</td>
<td>follow me everywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was very fit when I was young.</td>
<td>go everywhere by bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The teachers at my school were horrible.</td>
<td>freeze on winter mornings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My sister's room was so untidy.</td>
<td>fly Concorde.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I had a dog when I was a kid.</td>
<td>never tidy it at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When I was young, we didn't have a car.</td>
<td>do a lot of exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And we didn't have central heating.</td>
<td>hit the pupils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My uncle was a pilot for British Airways.</td>
<td>We used to go camping all over Europe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Things used to be different

1. This town’s so ugly.
   *It used to be so pretty.*

2. There are so many tourists.
   *There didn’t use to be any tourists.*

3. The houses are very expensive.

4. The streets are dirty.

5. There is so much litter on the streets.

6. The car parks are always full.

7. There is a lot of traffic on the roads.

8. It’s noisy at night.

9. We don’t have a park any more.

10. Now there are blocks of flats.

---

7 Infinitives after adjectives

Complete the sentences.

1. hard/find a good job
   *It’s hard to find a good job.*

2. I/surprised/see you here
   *I’m surprised to see you here.*

3. This book/easy/read

4. lovely/see you last night

5. easy/make mistakes when you’re learning a language

6. important/keep vocabulary records

7. I/pleased/see you’ve stopped smoking

8. impossible/keep the house tidy with five children

9. unusual/have long, hot summers in England

---

8 Infinitives of purpose

Match a line in A with a verb in B and a line in C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I went for a walk</td>
<td>to make</td>
<td>the house smell nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m going to the library</td>
<td>to buy</td>
<td>a new car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I went to town</td>
<td>to get</td>
<td>some friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I phoned the theatre</td>
<td>to change</td>
<td>how to get to my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to borrow some</td>
<td>to visit</td>
<td>house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money</td>
<td>to explain</td>
<td>my books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I bought some flowers</td>
<td>to do</td>
<td>some fresh air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m going to Paris</td>
<td>to ask</td>
<td>some shopping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wrote to John</td>
<td></td>
<td>what time the play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>started.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 How to do it/something to eat

**T 10.4** Match a line in A with a word in B and a line in C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 I’m hungry. I need  
2 I’ve lost my passport, and I don’t know  
3 I have a big problem, but I don’t know  
4 ‘You’re drunk!’ ‘No, I’m not. I’ve had  
5 I can’t do my homework. I need  
6 Can you tell me  
7 ‘Give me £5, Pete.’ I’m sorry. I haven’t got  
8 I need to speak to Ben, but I don’t know | how  
any money  
where  
somebody  
who  
nothing  
something  
when | to help me.  
to phone him.  
to eat.  
to get to the station?  
to lend you.’  
to talk to about it.  
to look for it.  
to drink all night.’ |

### Vocabulary

**10 -ed or -ing adjectives?**

Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

**Careful! They are not all used.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>surprised</th>
<th>interesting</th>
<th>interested</th>
<th>surprising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annoyed</td>
<td>bored</td>
<td>boring</td>
<td>annoying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frightening</td>
<td>exciting</td>
<td>excited</td>
<td>frightened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiring</td>
<td>worrying</td>
<td>worried</td>
<td>tired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The TV programme was so _______ that I fell asleep.
2. Children can’t get to sleep on Christmas Eve.
   They’re too _______.
3. **A** Hi, Mum!  
   **B** Carol! Thank goodness you rang! Where have you been? We’ve been so _______ about you!
4. **A** Hello, darling. I’ve got a present for you.  
   **B** For me?  
   **A** Don’t look so _______. I often buy you presents.  
   **B** But it isn’t my birthday!
5. The art exhibition was very _______. I loved it, but I had to leave after three hours. My feet were killing me! I find going round art galleries and museums very _______.
6. Some people don’t go out at night because they’re _______.
7. Our financial situation is very _______.
   We spend more and more, but we’re earning less and less.
8. **A** You’re yawning. Are you listening to what I’m saying?  
   **B** I am! I’m really _______. I want to know what happened. It’s just that I feel very _______. I went to bed very late last night.
9. **A** I’m going on a three-month holiday to the Far East.  
   **B** How _______! Lucky you!
10. **A** Was your father _______ when you told him your exam results?  
    **B** He was furious.

### Rhymes

In the groups of three words, two words rhyme and one doesn’t. Circle the one which is different.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 boot</th>
<th>2 foot</th>
<th>3 foot</th>
<th>4 suit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 wear</td>
<td>hair</td>
<td>word</td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lord</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>bored</td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 home</td>
<td>wrong</td>
<td>flour</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 sung</td>
<td>lower</td>
<td>far</td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 flower</td>
<td>law</td>
<td>young</td>
<td>piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 war</td>
<td>fool</td>
<td>wool</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 bull</td>
<td>pies</td>
<td>piece</td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 niece</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 food</td>
<td>loud</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 crowd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56 Unit 10 • Scared to death
Writing

12 Formal and informal letters 1

1 Here are two letters. Put the lines in each letter in the correct order.

Monday

Dear Alice and Jim
Would you mind having a look for me?
The conversation was excellent and the food delicious!
I think I left a pair of brown trousers in the wardrobe of my room.
I had a wonderful time.
Please can you let me know if you find them?
Thank you for having me to stay last weekend.
It was lovely to see you all. See you again soon!
Could you do something for me?
Thanks a lot.

Love

Jack

Dear Reception

☐ Could you possibly check if this is so?
☐ The service was superb and the food delicious!
☐ I have lost a pair of brown trousers, which I think I left in the wardrobe of my room.
☐ We had a very pleasant stay.
☐ I look forward to hearing from you.
☐ Many thanks for the weekend break that my wife and I enjoyed at your hotel recently.
☐ We hope to visit your hotel again soon.
☐ I would like to ask you a favour.
☐ I would be most grateful.

Yours sincerely

Jack Higgins

2 The first letter is informal, written to friends. The second letter is formal, written to a hotel.

Compare the language used.

Could you do something for me?
Would you mind having a look for me?

I would like to ask you a favour.
Could you possibly check if this is so?

Thanks a lot.

I would be very grateful.

3 Write the reply to each letter. Explain that you looked very carefully for the trousers, but couldn’t find them.

Alice and Jim’s letter

Dear Jack
Thanks for your letter. We enjoyed … , too.
I’m sorry, but I looked everywhere … , and I couldn’t … ,
Have you looked … ?
Perhaps you … ?
Sorry I can’t help any more.
See you soon!

The hotel’s letter

Dear Mr Higgins
Thank you for your letter of 13 January.
We are delighted that … We are sorry to inform you that … unable to find …
We looked … We look forward …
The passive

1 Forming the passive

Complete the text with the passive form of the verbs.
Use the Present Simple, Past Simple, or Present Perfect.

Concorde, the world's fastest passenger plane, **was developed** (develop) by France and Britain together. In the 1950s, both countries dreamed of having a supersonic plane and the project **start** in 1962. £1.5 billion **spend** on developing Concorde and it **test** for over 5,000 hours, which makes it the most tested plane in history. The first passenger plane **introduced** by British Airways and Air France in 1976. Concorde holds many world records, including the fastest crossing of the Atlantic from New York to London, which **achieve** in 2 hours 45 seconds!

Flying at twice the speed of sound means that flying time **reduce** by half, which is why the Concorde flight between London and New York **use** a lot by business people and film stars - you can leave Britain at 10.30 and arrive in New York an hour earlier! Twenty planes **build** up to the present day. But there are no plans to build any more.

Each plane **produce** at a cost of £55 million, which makes them very expensive!
2 Making questions

T 11.1 Complete the questions.
1 Concorde was developed in the 1960s.
   When was Concorde developed? ?
2  £1.5 billion was spent on its development.
   How much? ?
3 Twenty planes have been built altogether.
   How many? ?
4 The Houses of Parliament were built in the nineteenth century.
   When? ?
5 Twenty people were hurt in the train crash.
   How many? ?
6 Champagne is produced in France.
   Where? ?
7 She was fined £300 for speeding.
   How much? ?
8 School teachers are paid about £25,000 a year.
   How much? ?
9 Our post is delivered twice a day.
   How often? ?
10 Three teenagers were given an award for bravery yesterday.
   Why? ?

3 Making negatives

T 11.2 Correct the sentences.
1 Paper is made from plastic.
   Paper isn't made from plastic. It's made from wood.
2 President Kennedy was killed in New York.
3 Coffee is grown in Scotland.
4 Sunflowers was painted by Renoir.
5 Walkman cassette players were developed by the Russians.
6 The Berlin Wall was knocked down in 1982.
7 The 2000 Olympic Games were held in New Zealand.
8 Rolls-Royce cars are made in Japan.
9 Coca-Cola has been produced for over 200 years.

4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Concorde in exercise 1, and about you. Use short answers.
1 Was Concorde developed by France and Germany?

2 Was the Concorde project started in 1962?

3 Is it the most tested plane in history?

4 Have 20 planes been built altogether?

5 Is your school equipped with a language laboratory?

6 Has your house been decorated recently?
5 Newspaper stories

1. Complete the stories with the passive verbs in the box.

were injured   was found
have been given has been organized
were delayed   were taken
was operated on will be helped
was given (x2)   was discovered
was derailed    have been interviewed

Million dollar reward
A winning lottery ticket worth $7 million (1) was discovered in a wallet in the street last week in Montreal, Canada. It (2) __________ by unemployed builder William Murphy, who returned the ticket and the wallet to their owner, Jean-Paul Dupont. Yesterday Mr Murphy (3) __________ $1.2 million as a reward for his honesty.

Heart man alive and kicking
Taxi-driver Phil Young is celebrating a very special anniversary today. It is exactly one year since he (4) __________ at St Bartholomew’s Hospital and (5) __________ a new heart. Mr Young, 47, is now training to play in a charity football match which (6) __________ by the hospital to raise money for the transplant programme. So far 11 people (7) __________ new hearts by doctors at the hospital. ‘I hope more

2. Write the questions about the newspaper stories above.

1. What was found on the street last week?
   A winning lottery ticket worth $7 million.

2. __________
   $1.2 million.

3. __________
   Exactly one year ago.

4. __________ to raise money?
   A charity football match.

5. __________
   Eleven.

6. __________
   Yesterday morning.
Active and passive

6 Notices
Look at the shop notices. For each notice, write two sentences, one passive and one active.

1 German and French are spoken here.
   We speak German and French here.

2

3

4

5

6

7 Active or passive?
T 11.3 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, active or passive.

Nylon

The first man-made fibre

Nylon (1) (invent) in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other scientists (2) (work) with his invention and finally on 27 October 1938, Nylon (3) (introduce) to the world. It was cheap and strong and immediately (4) (become) successful, especially in the making of women’s stockings.

During the Second World War, the best present for many women was a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, nylon (5) (use) to make parachutes and tyres.

Today, nylon (6) (find) in many things: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts for the human body.

It (7) (play) an important part in our lives for over 50 years. Next year about 36 million tons of it (8) (manufacture).
Vocabulary

8 Words with more than one meaning

The words in the dictionary extracts all have more than one meaning.

Example

**wave** /weiv/ n. 1 rough top of the water when the sea is not calm; rolling movement of the sea when it crashes on the beach: A big wave swept the man off the boat. 2 movement from side to side, up and down, etc: He gave a wave of the hand to say goodbye. 3 gentle curve or bend: Her hair has waves.

**wave** v. 1 move gently to and fro: The flag is waving in the wind. 2 move something from one side to the other: Ada waved her hand as the train left.

I saw Ann this morning. I didn’t speak to her, I just waved.

This is an example of entry 2, definition 2.

On the last days of our holiday, we couldn’t go swimming because the waves were too big.

This is an example of entry 1, definition 1.

The grass was waving in the wind.

This is an example of entry 2, definition 1.

**present** /'prezn/ adj. 1 being here; being there: Is all the class present? 2 being or happening now: my present job, at the present time, now.

**present** n. the time now, at present, now, for the present, for now; until later: I’ve got enough money for the present, but I must go to the bank tomorrow.

**present** v. gift; something that you give to someone: a birthday present.

Notice that this dictionary has a separate entry for nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.

Look at the dictionary extracts and the sentences. Which entry (and which definition) is the word an example of?

1. I managed to fit all my clothes into one suitcase.

2. These jeans don’t fit me. They’re the wrong size.

3. He runs five miles every day. He’s very fit.

4. A I’ve got a present for you.

5. B Oh, thank you! Is it something nice?

6. The present government is ruining the country.

7. When there is a fair in my town, I like to win prizes and go on the rides.

8. I have fair skin, so I can’t lie in the sun for very long.


B That’s not very fair. Did she mind?

10. Don’t move! Keep still or I’ll shoot you!

11. A What do you do these days?

B I still have the same job at the bank.
Writing

9 Writing a review of a book or a film

1 Complete the review of the novel *Frankenstein* with the sentences in the box. Which tense is used in the review, Past or Present Simple?

---

**FRANKENSTEIN**

*Frankenstein* was written by Mary Shelley, the wife of the poet P B Shelley, in 1818.

1. The story is told through the letters of a man called Walton, an English explorer. We are told of Victor Frankenstein, a student from Geneva, who discovers the secret of life.

2. People are terrified of it because it is so huge and ugly. The poor monster has no friends and feels lonely and depressed, so it asks Frankenstein to make it a wife.

3. Then the monster attacks and kills not only Frankenstein's brother, but also his friend, and his bride Elizabeth. Frankenstein is heartbroken and is determined to kill the monster.

4. Frankenstein is a fascinating story because of the character of the monster, which is both sad and frightening at the same time.

---

2 Look at these headings. Find the information in the review of *Frankenstein*.

- title and author
- type of book/film
- events in the story
- your opinion of the book
- characters

3 Make some notes under the headings above about a book or film that you have read or seen recently. Then write a review in about 200 words.
Second Conditional

1 Jimmy's dreams

T 12.1 Jimmy is in prison. Read about his life in prison, then complete the sentences about his dreams.

Reality
He's in prison. He …
• gets up at 5.00
• wears a prison uniform
• has cold toast for breakfast

Dream
If he weren't in prison, …
1 he’d get up ___ at 7.30.
2 he _____ a suit.
3 he _____ coffee and croissants for breakfast.
4 he _____ in an office.
5 he _____ squash.
6 he _____ to night clubs.
7 he _____ at midnight.

2 Making questions

T 12.2 Ask questions about Jimmy in exercise 1.

If Jimmy weren't in prison, …
1 what time would he get up?
   At 7.30.

2 _____________________________.
   A suit.

3 _____________________________.
   Coffee and croissants.

4 _____________________________.
   In an office.

5 _____________________________.
   To night clubs.

6 _____________________________.
   At midnight.
Laura’s dreams

T 12.3 Look at the pictures of Laura’s real life and her dream, and complete the text. Use the Present Simple and the Second Conditional.

Laura (1) ______ lives ______ (live) in a big city. If she lived in the country, she (2) ______ would have ______ (have) a dog.

Laura (3) ______ (share) a flat with three other girls, but if it (4) ______ (be) possible, she (5) ______ (live) on her own. If she (6) ______ (live) in the country, she (7) ______ (buy) a little cottage, and she (8) ______ (grow) her own flowers and vegetables. In town, she (9) ______ (travel) by Underground and (10) ______ (go) shopping in big department stores, but she (11) ______ (not like) this at all. If she (12) ______ (be) in the country, she (13) ______ (ride) her bike, and she (14) ______ (buy) things in the little village shop. She (15) ______ (love) walking, and often (16) ______ (go) for a walk in town, but the streets are noisy. In the country, she (17) ______ (walk) across the fields with her dog.
4 Short answers
Answer the questions about Laura. Use short answers.

If Laura lived in the country, ....

1 would she live on her own?
   Yes, she would.

2 would she live in a flat?

3 would she have a dog?

4 would she go shopping in department stores?

5 would she ride her bike?

6 would she grow vegetables?

5 If ...
Rewrite these sentences using the Second Conditional.

1 I’m not rich. I don’t live in a big house.
   If I were rich, I’d live in a big house.

2 He works in the evening. He has no time to play with his children.

3 She buys a lot of clothes. She has no money.

4 I haven’t got a car. I can’t give you a lift.

5 I go to bed late. In the morning I’m tired.

6 She hasn’t got a watch. She’s always late.

6 **might**
6 **might** = will + perhaps
Write the sentences with **might** instead of **will + perhaps**.

1 Perhaps it will rain tomorrow.
   *It might rain tomorrow."

2 Perhaps we’ll go to Spain for our holidays.

3 Perhaps I won’t get my cheque today.

4 Perhaps Joe and Ellie will pop in for a drink this evening.

5 Perhaps I’ll get a Playstation for my birthday.

6 I’m a bit worried – perhaps Dave won’t phone me tonight.

7 Choosing the correct form
Choose the correct form of the verb.

1 Don’t wait for me. I’ll be / I might be late. It depends on the traffic.

2 A What are you doing tonight?
   B I don’t know. I’m going / I might go out, or I’m staying / I might stay at home.

3 We have guests coming for Sunday lunch. I’m going to cook / I might cook roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. I’ve bought all the ingredients.

4 A I’m going to buy George a green shirt.
   B I wouldn’t, if I were you.
   A Why not?
   B He isn’t going to like / He might not like the colour green.

5 A Goodbye, darling! I’ll phone / I might phone as soon as I arrive.
   B Thanks. Bye!

6 Catherine wants to be a politician. Who knows? One day she’ll be / she might be Prime Minister!
8 Worries
What are these people worried about?
1 Sophie’s worried. She’s going to be an au pair abroad.
   *The children might be horrible. She might not like the family.*
2 Tessa’s worried. Her four-year-old daughter is walking on a high wall.
3 Danuta’s worried. She’s got two important exams tomorrow.
4 David’s worried. His parents are away, and he’s invited about twenty friends to his house for a party.
5 I’m worried. I’m driving a long way tomorrow, and my car is very old.
6 Toby’s worried. He’s got an appointment with the dentist this afternoon.
7 Kaori’s worried. Her plane leaves in forty minutes, and she’s stuck in a traffic jam.

9 Trying to decide
T 12.4 Complete the text with *might* and a verb from the box.

become wait do go
not earn not make meet

'I know it’s time for decisions, but I’m not very good at making decisions. I always worry that I
1 ( ) the right choice. I ( ) to university next year, but I’m not sure. I ( ) for a year and travel around Asia for a while. After university, I ( ) a teacher. I ( ) much, but I like working with kids, and money isn’t everything. Someone told me there are lots of jobs teaching English abroad, so I ( ) a course in that. Then I could teach and travel! Who knows, I ( ) a nice girl too. That would be great!'

Vocabulary
10 Phrasal verbs
1 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fill</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>put</th>
<th>try</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>look (x3)</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 on your warm coat. It’s cold today.
2 Could I on these shoes, please? Size nine.
3 Don’t forget to off the lights when you come to bed.
4 Could you in this form, please, and sign it at the bottom?
5 I’m forward to meeting her very much.
6 out! The glass is going to fall! Oh! Too late!
7 I’m for the car keys. Have you seen them anywhere?
8 She off her horse and hurt her wrist.
9 I used to smoke, but I up last year.

2 Complete the sentences with a particle from the box.

out up (x4) back down (x2)
on round away after

1 You look tired. Sit and have a cup of tea.
2 I’m looking for yesterday’s newspaper. Did you throw it ?
3 Turn the music! It’s too loud!
4 I live in Bristol now, but I grew in Leicester.
5 Come! Hurry! You’ll be late for school.
6 Have you heard? Tony’s going with an Italian girl called Sofia.
7 Pick your litter! Don’t drop it on the street!
8 Don’t worry about the baby. I’ll look her while you’re out.
9 What a pretty dress! Turn! Let me look at it from the back.
10 John! Wake! Can you hear a noise downstairs?
11 I’m going to take these shoes to the shop. The heel has broken already.
Writing

11 Adverbs
Complete the sentences with the adverbs in the correct place.
1 A tiger jumped out of a tree. (suddenly)
   Suddenly, a tiger jumped out of a tree.
2 Thank you for the invitation. I can't come.
   (unfortunately)
3 I got out of bed and went to make a cup of tea.
   (downstairs)
4 She checked in her luggage. She went to have a cup of
   coffee. (then)

5 I was sitting at home when something very strange
   happened. (last Thursday evening)

6 Keith's lying in bed because he doesn't feel well.
   (upstairs)

7 They have a son called Simon, and we have a son called
   Simon. (too)

8 There's a programme on TV tonight that I'm interested in.
   (very)

9 I worked all last week. (hard)

12 Writing a story 2
1 Look at the picture story. Put the adverbs in the correct
   place in the story, then finish the last sentence of each
   paragraph with your own ideas.

very suddenly last Monday morning

1 Sarah Brown was in her bedroom getting ready to
   go to work, when she saw a mouse in her handbag.
   She was scared of mice, so

quietly then downstairs

2 She had a good idea. She left the room and ran to
   look for her cat, Tiger. He would

finally at first upstairs quickly

3 She couldn't find him anywhere, but she found him
   sleeping under the kitchen table. She picked him up
   and ran back to

unfortunately too then

4 In the bedroom, Sarah put Tiger down on the floor.
   She waited outside the door. Tiger was scared of
   mice, so
2 Here's another picture story. It's a true story! Write the story, using the information for each picture. Use as many adverbs as you can from 1.

1 On the evening of 1 June, a French burglar broke into a house in Paris. He ... living room and ...

2 ... kitchen to ... He opened ... cheese.

3 ... hungry, so ... Then ... two bottles of champagne.

4 ... thirsty, so ...

5 ... upstairs, but ... tired ...

6 ... asleep ... the next morning ...
Present Perfect Simple

1 What's new?

T 13.1 Complete the letter with a verb from the box in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

Dear Heike,

How are you? I (1) haven't heard from you for a while, so I thought I'd drop you a line and give you some of our news. The most important thing to tell you is that we (2) have bought a new house to buy! We (3) saw it last week, and we think it's wonderful. We (4) bought it on a price last night, and with a bit of luck, we might be in it in a couple of months' time. We (5) can't wait to sell our house yet, but I don't think it will be difficult.

I'm going to the estate agent's this afternoon.

The children are all fine. Did you know that Joanna (6) has been in the Far East for the past six months? She was in Melbourne for a while, but now she (7) has been to Australia and (8) returned to Indonesia. She's going to spend a few weeks there and then she's coming home. She's having a really good time. Jason (9) fell in love with a lovely girl called Rosene! He (10) proposed to her at a party last week, and he thinks she's the most beautiful girl he (11) has ever met. I don't know how long the romance will last - we'll see!

Maggie has some good news, too! She (12) won first prize in a ballet competition last week. She (13) decided to go to the Royal Ballet School in London for the whole day, and this morning we (14) received a letter saying that she had won, so we're all delighted.

That's all for now! I hope you're all well. Write soon.

Love

James
2 **yet and already**

Angela and Jean-Pierre are getting married. Look at their list of things to do and complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect with *yet/already*.

![Image of a couple planning for their wedding](image)

**THINGS TO DO!!**

**ANGELA**
- Book the hotel for the reception ✓
- Order the cake X
- Order the flowers X
- Buy a dress ✓

**JEAN-PIERRE**
- Book the church ✓
- Order the champagne ✓
- Buy a suit X
- Buy the wedding rings X

**BOTH**
- Send the invitations X
- Decide where to go for the honeymoon ✓

1 Angela has already booked the hotel for the reception.
2 But she ___ the cake.
3 Jean-Pierre ___ the church.
4 But he ___ a suit.
5 They ___ the invitations.
6 But they ___ where to go for their honeymoon.

3 **Questions and short answers**

1 **T 13.2** Ask questions with *yet* about Angela and Jean-Pierre. Then give short answers.

   1 Angela/flowers
      A Has Angela ordered the flowers yet?
      B No, she hasn’t.

   2 Angela/dress
      A
      B

   3 Jean-Pierre/champagne
      A
      B

   4 Jean-Pierre/wedding rings
      A
      B

   5 they/invitations
      A
      B

4 **been or gone?**

Complete the sentences with *been or gone*.

1 I’ve ___ to most countries in Europe, but I’ve never ___ to Russia.
2 A Is Annie in her bedroom?
   B No. She’s ___ to work.
3 (Sign outside a shop) * ___ to lunch. Back soon.*
4 Sorry I’m late. I’ve ___ stuck in a traffic jam for an hour!
5 You look very brown! Have you ___ on holiday?
6 A Can I speak to Mr Thompson, please?
   B I’m afraid he’s just ___ out of the office.
Present Perfect Continuous

5 What has Ann been doing?
Match a line in A with a line in B.

A
1 Ann’s been sunbathing.
2 She’s been shopping.
3 She’s been working in the garden.
4 She’s been reading for hours.
5 She’s been watching a sad film.
6 She’s been waiting for a bus for hours.
7 She’s been doing the housework.
8 She’s been decorating the bathroom.
9 She’s been cooking.
10 She’s been bathing the children.

B
a She’s furious.
b She’s got paint in her hair.
c She’s crying.
d Her back hurts.
e She hasn’t got any money left.
f She’s a bit sunburnt.
g She’s covered in soap and water.
h The house smells of onions and garlic.
i She’s got a headache.
j Everything’s so clean.

6 Making questions
Complete the questions. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous.

1 Sorry I’m late. ___________________________ (wait) long?
2 So you play chess, do you? How long ___________________________ (play)?
3 The streets are wet. ___________________________ (rain)?
4 The children are filthy! What ___________________________ (do)?
5 I didn’t know you could speak Chinese. How long ___________________________ (learn) it?
6 Hi! I’m your new neighbour. ___________________________ (live) here long?
7 Why is your hair wet? ___________________________ (swim)?
8 A I’m a postman.
8 B How long ___________________________ (work) as a postman?
Tense review

7 Choosing the correct tense

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1 I’m hot because I’ve run / I’ve been running!
2 I’ve cut / I’ve been cutting my finger!
3 Have you heard / Have you been hearing Paul Simon’s latest record?
4 She’s tired because she’s shopped / she’s been shopping all day.
5 Sorry. I’ve broken / I’ve been breaking one of your glasses.
6 How long have you had / have you been having this book?
7 They live / They’ve been living here for three years.
8 I’ve painted / I’ve been painting the living room, but I haven’t finished yet.
9 I’ve lost / I’ve been losing my wallet. Where did I last have it?
10 Look what Pat has given / has been giving me for my birthday! A bike!
11 There’s my wallet! I’ve looked / I’ve been looking for it for ages.

8 Forming the correct tense

T 13.3 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Present or Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

1 I (1) __________ (learn) Italian for the past three years. My teacher is very good, and I (2) __________ (like) her very much.
I (3) __________ (be) to Italy three times. I (4) __________ (go) there last year with my family, and we (5) __________ (stay) in Florence.
I (6) __________ (enjoy) it a lot, but there (7) __________ (be) too many people.

2 My daughter (1) __________ (try) to find a job for months. She (2) __________ (leave) university in June, and since then she (3) __________ (have) one or two part-time jobs. She (4) __________ (work) in a café for the last two weeks.
She (5) __________ (want) to work in publishing. She (6) __________ (write) hundreds of letters of application, and she (7) __________ (have) a few interviews, but no job offers yet.

3 We (1) __________ (live) in our new house for several months. Since we (2) __________ (move) in, we (3) __________ (be) very busy. Everyone (4) __________ (help) to get the house ready. So far we (5) __________ (decorate) the living room and the kitchen. Soon after we arrived the central heating (6) __________ (break) down, so we (7) __________ (have) to spend a lot of money to repair it.
We (8) __________ (like) gardening very much, but we (9) __________ (not have) time to do anything to the garden yet. And it (10) __________ (rain) very heavily recently, so we’ll just wait till the weather gets better.

9 A conversation between old friends

T 13.4 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Present or Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

Jane Hello, Peter! I (1) __________ (not see) you for ages! How are you?
Peter Hi, Jane. I’m fine, thanks. And you?
Jane I’m OK. What (2) __________ you (do) since I last (3) __________ (see) you?
Peter Well, I (4) __________ (start) a new job last month. It’s still in advertising, but with a new company.
Jane How long (5) __________ you (work) in advertising?
Peter For five years. I really (6) __________ (enjoy) it. Anyway, what about you?
Jane Well, I’m still writing books. I (7) __________ (write) a couple of novels, and for the past year I (8) __________ (research) a book on local history.
Peter That sounds very interesting.
Vocabulary

10 Words that sound the same
1 Some words are pronounced the same, but they are spelt differently and have different meanings.
   here – Come here!
   hear – I can’t hear you.
   Tick the word in the box which matches the sound of the word on the left.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sound</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fair</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>hire</td>
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<td>hair</td>
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<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td></td>
<td>won</td>
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<td>own</td>
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<tr>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>suit</td>
<td>sweat</td>
<td>suite</td>
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<td>court</td>
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<td>cut</td>
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<td>threw</td>
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<td>though</td>
<td>tough</td>
<td>through</td>
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<tr>
<td>tie</td>
<td></td>
<td>tea</td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peace</td>
<td></td>
<td>pies</td>
<td>piece</td>
<td>peas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Think of two spellings for these words in phonemic script.
1 /breik/  
2 /nu:/  
3 /san/  
4 /blu:/  
5 /deo/  
6 /peo/  
7 /tʃek/  
8 /bat/  
9 /wi:k/  
10 /rait/  
11 /weirst/  

Writing

11 Expressions in letter writing
1 Match the types of letter in A with the expressions in B. Some expressions can go with more than one letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a Thank you for inviting me to …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Please find enclosed a cheque for …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c George and I are having a party on Saturday, and we’d love you to come.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d I look forward to hearing from you soon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e Just a quick note to say thank you …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f Sorry I haven’t written for so long, but I’ve been terribly busy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g RSVP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h I’d love to come. See you then!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i Could I please have a receipt?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j Give my regards to …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k Let us know if you can come.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l It was lovely to see you again after so long …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m International Shippers request the pleasure of your company at a buffet supper to be held on …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n You very kindly sent me a brochure of holiday cottages. Unfortunately you forgot to include a price list. I would be very grateful if you could send me one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Informal letters

1 Giving news
2 Inviting
3 Accepting an invitation
4 Thank-you letter after a weekend visit

Formal letters

5 Thanks and requests
6 Inviting
7 Paying a bill
12 Formal and informal letters 2

1 Here are two invitations. One is formal, the other is informal. Complete the invitations with the words and phrases in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>champagne reception</th>
<th>celebrate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday requests</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you can come</td>
<td>Saturday the eleventh of November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your company</td>
<td>Sally and Tim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr and Mrs Cantarelli</td>
<td>birthday party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>our house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To
Worldwide Publishings Inc.
the pleasure of
at a

to their new language series
on at p.m.
FORMAL DRESS REQUIRED RSVP

Dear
We’re having a for Linda
next at
from 8 p.m. onwards.
Let us know if
Love from
Jayne and Ivan

2 Choose one of these letters and write it out in full. Use some of the expressions in 1.

INFORMAL LETTERS

Giving news
Write to an English friend. Give news of a recent holiday you had. Say where you went, who with, and what you did. Give some news about what you are doing at the moment, and how your family is.

Inviting
Invite a friend to come to stay at your house for a weekend. Suggest some dates. Say what you’d like to do during the weekend. Suggest how the friend could travel, and offer to meet him/her.

Accepting an invitation
Reply to the invitation above. Your friend has invited you to come to stay for a weekend. Accept the invitation, and say thank you. Give some information about how you’ll travel, and when you expect to arrive.

Thank-you letter
The parents of a friend of yours lent you their house in the country for a week. Write to them to thank them. Say how kind they were, and describe what you did during the week’s holiday.

FORMAL LETTERS

Thanks and requests
You recently stayed in a hotel. You left a coat in the wardrobe in your room. You wrote to the hotel, asking them to send the coat to you, and also asking for a brochure for the hotel. The hotel sent the coat but not the brochure. Write to the hotel again, thanking them for sending the coat and asking for a brochure.

Paying a bill and requesting
A bookshop has sent you some books by post, and the bill. Write to the bookshop enclosing a cheque, and asking for a receipt. Also, a friend has recommended a cookery book called The Italian Kitchen but could not remember the author. Ask if the bookshop has this book and can send it to you.
Past Perfect

1 Matching

T 14.1 Make sentences from the chart.

| A | 1 I couldn't answer the questions  
|   | 2 I was hungry  
|   | 3 My mother was worried  
|   | 4 I was late  
|   | 5 I was pleased  
|   | 6 I was nervous during the flight  
|   | 7 My father was furious  
|   | 8 I was tired  

| B | because I had  
|   | because I hadn't  

| C | crashed his car.
|   | passed my driving test.
|   | got stuck in a traffic jam.
|   | flown in a plane before.
|   | slept badly.
|   | revised for the exam.
|   | been in touch for a long time.
|   | eaten all day.  

2 What happened first?

Read the sentences. Put numbers in the boxes after each action to show the order in which they happened.

1 I went to bed [3] after I'd had a bath [1] and brushed my teeth [2].

2 When I arrived at John's house [4], he had made a cake [8] and done the washing-up [6].

3 When I arrived at John's house [4], he made us a cup of tea [9].

4 My stomach-ache disappeared [5] after I'd taken some medicine [7].

5 When we got to the theatre [10], the play had started [11] and all the seats had been taken [12].

6 James had supper [13], then went to sit in his living room [14]. He felt miserable [15]. It had been an awful day [16].

7 James sat in his armchair [17] and thought about the day [18]. He had got up late [19], and his boss had threatened to sack him [20]. He decided it was time for bed [21].
3 Past Simple or Past Perfect?
Complete the sentences. Put one verb in the Past Simple and one in the Past Perfect.

1 Lisa  **gave** (give) me a lift because I  **had missed** (miss) the bus.
2 I  **thanked** (thank) her for everything she  **did** (do).
3 When I got to the office, I  **realized** (realize) that I  **had forgotten** (forget) to lock the front door.
4 When they  **finished** (finish) their work, they  **went** (go) home.
5 I  **called** (call) you at 8.00, but you  **had gone** (go) out.
6 I took my family to Paris last year. I  **was** (be) there as a student, so I  **knew** (know) my way around.
7 When I  **heard** (listen) to the news, I  **went to bed** (go) to bed.

4 Joining sentences
Join these pairs of sentences, using the conjunctions in brackets. Change one verb into the Past Perfect.

1 I had a bath. I went to bed. *(after)*
   After I’d had a bath, I **went to bed**.
2 I read the letter. I threw it away. *(when)*
3 He passed his driving test. He bought a car. *(as soon as)*
4 I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it. *(when)*
5 I didn’t go to bed. I did my homework. *(until)*
6 I spent all my money. I went home. *(when)*
7 I read the book. I saw the film. *(before)*
8 Her children left home. She started writing. *(after)*

5 Reported statements

Sally went to see a landlady called Mrs Mawby about a flat. Now she is telling her friend, Paul, about it.
Report the sentences.

1 ‘The rent is £50 a week.’
   The landlady said the rent was £50 a week.
2 ‘It’s a quiet flat, and the neighbours are nice.’
   Mrs Mawby said
3 ‘The rent includes gas and electricity.’
   She told me that
4 ‘I need £100 deposit.’
   Then she said
5 ‘I decorated the living room recently.’
   She told me that
6 ‘Other people have been to see the flat.’
   She said
7 ‘You’ll have to make up your mind soon.’
   She told me
8 ‘The people before looked after it very well.’
   She said that
9 ‘I’ve replaced all the carpets.’
   She told me that
10 ‘You can move in immediately.’
   She told me
11 ‘I’ll give you a ring soon,’ I said.
   I told Mrs Mawby that
6 Reported to direct speech

T14.4 Read the report of an interview with Laurence Wilmot. Then write the actual
words of the interview.

Interview with Laurence Wilmot

actor and musician

I asked Laurence how he felt about winning the Best Television Actor award. He told me that he had been very pleased and surprised. He said that he had not expected to win, and he also wanted to thank all the other actors in the programme. I asked him what it had been like to play the part of Sherlock Holmes, and he said that it had been great fun.

I asked him if he had ever played a Shakespearian role, and he told me that he had. He'd played Othello off Broadway last year, and he'd enjoyed it very much.

I asked Laurence what sort of music he liked, and he told me that he had always liked jazz. In fact, he said he played in a jazz band called Saxophony. When I asked him where the band played, he told me they mainly played in small clubs.

Finally, I asked him if he ever wanted to direct a play, and he told me that he hoped to one day, but he didn’t know when it could happen because he was so busy acting and playing jazz.

Interviewer: How do you feel about winning the award, Laurence?

Laurence: I'm (1) ________. I didn't expect (2) ________, and I

(3) ________ all the other actors.

Interviewer: What (4) ________ Sherlock Holmes?

Laurence: It (5) ________ great fun.

Interviewer: (6) ________ a Shakespearian role?

Laurence: Yes, (7) ________ Othello off Broadway last year.

(8) ________ very much.

Interviewer: What sort (9) ________, Laurence?

Laurence: I have always liked (10) ________. In fact,

(11) ________ called Saxophony.

Interviewer: (12) ________ direct a play?

Laurence: (13) ________ one day, but

(14) ________
7 say and tell

Complete the sentences with the correct form of say or tell.

1. He said (that) he was at school yesterday.
2. He told the teacher (that) he was at school yesterday.
3. What did Anna say?
4. What did Anna tell Peter?
5. She said it was cold in the park.
6. He hasn’t told us his address.
7. Did he tell you his telephone number?
8. They said that Birgitta left last week.
9. What did Karen say about the dinner party?
10. She said Alice that it was an awful party.
11. Have you told Jack about the film?
12. Why did you say that?
13. Sandra said that she went to India for a holiday.
14. Sandra told Bob that she didn’t see the Taj Mahal.

8 Words that are often confused

The pairs of words in this exercise are easy to confuse. Choose the correct one.

1. cook / cooker
   My mother’s a good ___ .
   We bought a new ___ today.

2. felt / fell
   I went to bed because I ___ tired.
   She ___ off her horse.

3. lend / borrow
   Could you ___ me your pen?
   Could I ___ your pen?

4. journey / travel
   (Journey is usually a noun. Travel is usually a verb.)
   How long is your ___ to work?
   You need a passport to ___ abroad.

5. buy / pay
   What did you ___ at the shops?
   Let’s ___ the bill and leave.

6. hear / listen
   ___ ! What’s that noise?
   I can’t ___ anything.

7. last / latest
   Shakespeare wrote his ___ play in 1613.
   Models are always dressed in the ___ fashions.

8. quiet / quite
   London is ___ expensive.
   Helen’s a very ___ person, isn’t she?

9. who’s / whose
   ___ is this coat? It isn’t mine.
   ___ coming out for a drink?

10. foreigner / stranger
    I’m English. I come from Brighton. In Paris I’m a ___ .

11. game / play
    Football is a ___ .
    Hamlet is a ___ .

12. robbed / stolen
    Someone has ___ my car.
    Thieves ___ the National Bank yesterday.
9 Writing a story 3

Look at the beginnings and endings of Saskia’s story and Bradley’s story. Choose one of them and write the rest of the story. Use some of the ideas to help if you want.

**Saskia’s Story**

The night she found out that Bradley had left her, Saskia put on her coat and went for a long walk. She had a lot of thinking to do, and she didn’t want to be disturbed. After an hour, she suddenly found herself in a part of town that looked familiar. She hadn’t been there for a long time, but then she realized how she knew the area. She ...

had lived there as a student
knew a lot of people
... no real boyfriends, but had liked a boy called Paul because ...
She wondered what had happened to him ...
Suddenly a door opened ...
Saskia wasn’t looking for another intense relationship ...
She decided to ...
Six months later, one Saturday night, she was at a party given by some old friends. Suddenly, across the room, she caught sight of ...
He asked her ...
She told him ...
They met a few days later in a ...
Saskia was a stronger person now than she had been just six months ago ...
... independent ...
... enjoyed being able to do what she wanted ...
But she found herself becoming more and more attracted to ...

**Bradley’s Story**

Bradley left Saskia because he had met another women. He had wanted to make Saskia happy, but Bradley was the sort of man who is never happy with what he has got. Bradley had met Alessandra as he was leaving a London train station. She had just arrived from Italy, and was lost. Bradley asked her ...

began to see more of each other ...
had a lot in common ...
both liked ...
After Bradley had got his divorce from Saskia ...
Alessandra wanted to go back to Italy because ...
At first, Bradley was happy. He was a writer, and could write just as well in Italy as ...
Sometimes, he had to fly back to London to meet ...
Alessandra stayed in Italy because ...
His visits started to last longer and longer ...
One Saturday night, he was at a party given by some old friend. Suddenly, across the room, he caught sight of ...
She asked him ...
He told her ...
They met a few days later in a ...
Bradley was beginning to realize that he had always loved ...
But it was difficult to persuade X that he was sincere ...

**ENDINGS**

Saskia was very grateful to Bradley, in fact. She had learned that she didn’t need to rely totally on other people to be happy. She had realized that she shouldn’t let a relationship dominate her life. She looked into X’s eyes, and this time saw trust, love, and sincerity. Her happiness would last forever.

Bradley thought that he was a very lucky man. He had nearly lost the person who meant more to him than anybody and anything else in the world.
He looked down into X’s eyes, kissed her gently, and promised that this time it was forever.
Revision

Tenses and verb forms

Question forms

1. Word order
   Put the words in the right order to ask a question, and write true answers.
   1. from you where are ______? ____________.
      Where are you from? I'm from Milan.
   2. it moment raining at is the ______?
   3. Chinese ever you food eaten have ______?
   4. are going do you this to what weekend ______?
   5. time up get usually do what you ______?
   6. many you can how languages speak ______?
   7. start English when you studying did ______?

2. Short answers
   Complete the questions in A. Then match a question in A and an answer in B.
   A
   Does ______ he come from Spain? ______ he coming this evening? ______ I late?
   ______ she got a car? ______ we going by car?
   ______ she work in a bank? ______ I need a passport?
   ______ we see him yesterday?
   B
   Yes, you are.
   No, she hasn't.
   Yes, he is.
   No, we aren't.
   Yes, we did.
   No, you don't.
   No, she doesn't.
   Yes, he does.

3. Correcting mistakes
   In each of the following questions there is one mistake. Find it and correct it.
   1. What do you? ______
      What do you do? ______
   2. Does he got a calculator? ______
   3. Have you ever ride a motorbike? ______
   4. What you are doing tonight? ______
   5. Where you went last night? ______
   6. Your friends they like travelling? ______
   7. Do you can speak English? ______
   8. What are you go to do tomorrow? ______

Present Simple

1. Making questions
   Write questions and answers.
   1. he/get up – 6.00
      What time does he get up? ______
      He gets up at 6.00.
   2. she/do – architect
      ______
   3. they/live – Glasgow
      ______
   4. Mark/study – physics
      ______
5 bank/open – 9.00

6 her parents/come from – Ireland

7 she/speak – Russian and Chinese

2 Making negatives
Make the following sentences negative. Then give the right information.

1 Lions live in Europe.
   Lions don't live in Europe. They live in Africa.

2 Concorde flies slowly.

3 Birds build nests underground.

4 Pasta comes from France.

5 The temperature rises at night.

6 Ornithologists study insects.

7 Brazilians speak Spanish.

3 Present Simple or Continuous?
Underline the correct verb form in the following sentences.

1 He speaks/speaking French and German.
2 I don't understand/am not understanding.
3 Hurry up! I wait/waiting.
4 What sports do you like/are you liking?
5 We come/come coming to see you this weekend.
6 'What do you do/are you doing?'
   'I write/write a postcard.'
7 Do Americans drive/Are Americans driving on the left?
8 'Do you enjoy/Are you enjoying the film?'
   'Yes, I do/am.'
9 'Does she need/Is she needing any help?'
   'No, she doesn't/isn't.'

Past Simple
1 Describing a holiday
Put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple.

David Where did you go (go) for your last holiday, Sara?
Sara I (1) (go) cycling in France with two friends.

David Oh yes? How (2) (get) to France?
Sara We (3) (catch) the ferry to Cherbourg.

David (4) (stay) in hotels?
Sara Only twice, when the weather (5) (not be) very good. The rest of the time we (6) (camp), so we (7) (not spend) much money.

David (8) (rain) much?
Sara No, the sun (9) (shine) most days.

David (10) (have) any problems?
Sara Well, I (11) (fall) off my bike once, and we (12) (forget) to take any tea bags, but we (13) (not have) any mechanical problems!

David What (14) (do) in the evenings?
Sara We (15) (find) a campsite, and then we (16) (go) shopping in the nearest village, (17) (cook) a big dinner, (18) (eat) lots of food, and (19) (drink) wine.
   It (20) (be) great!

David When (21) (get back)?
Sara I (22) (fly) home last Sunday, but my friends (23) (come) back three days later.
   They (24) (not want) to leave France!

2 Short answers
Answer the following questions about Sara's holiday.
Use short answers.

1 'Did she go to France?' 'Yes, she did.'
2 'Did they camp every night?'

3 'Did Sara have an accident?'

4 'Did they all come home at the same time?'

5 'Was it expensive to camp?'

6 'Was the weather good most of the time?'
Past Continuous

1 Forming the Past Continuous
What were these people doing at 6.00 yesterday evening? Make sentences in the Past Continuous.

1 Jan / not listen to the radio / watch television
   Jan wasn’t listening to the radio.
   He was watching television.

2 Maria / not work / drive home

3 We / not swim / sit in a traffic jam

4 Matthew and Peter / not run / play squash

5 I / not watch a film / have a bath

6 Justin / not read / cook dinner

2 What were you doing?
Answer the following questions about you!

What were you doing at ...

1 6.00 yesterday morning?

2 8.00 a.m. yesterday?

3 10.00 p.m. last Sunday?

4 midday yesterday?

5 5.30 p.m. the day before yesterday?

6 2.30 yesterday afternoon?

3 Past Simple or Continuous?
Put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Last week I decided (decide) to invite some friends over for dinner. I (1) (buy) lots of delicious food, including some Parma ham. At about 6.00 I (2) (cook) in the kitchen. The sun (3) (shine) and it (4) (be) a beautiful evening, so I (5) (open) the back door. Then the telephone (6) (ring). I (7) (go) to answer it, and when I (8) (come) back the ham (9) (not be) on the table. I (10) (look) out of the window. A cat (11) (sit) on my garden wall, and it (12) (eat) my ham. What (13) (can) I do? I (14) (fill) a pan with water and (15) (go) quietly outside. The cat (16) (not look) in my direction, and it (17) (enjoy) the ham so much that it (18) (not hear) me. I (19) (walk) slowly up to it – I (20) (want) to empty the water over its head. A bit cruel, I know, but the ham (21) (be) very expensive! But at the last moment the cat (22) (hear) me, (23) (jump) over the wall, and (24) (escape). The happiest cat in the neighbourhood ...

Verb patterns 1

1 Would you like or do you like?
Complete the following questions using would you like or do you like.

1 walking?
2 to go to the cinema?
3 going to the cinema?
4 What to drink?
5 to go for a walk?
6 What drinks ?

2 Match the questions and answers.

a 4 Mineral water, please.
b 5 Usually, but I hate horror films.
c 6 Yes, especially in the mountains.
d 7 Yes, it’s beautiful weather.
e 8 It depends what’s on.
f 9 Red wine and beer.
2 Infinitive or -ing?

Put the verb in brackets in the right form, infinitive or -ing. Sometimes both are possible.

1 I want to sell (sell) my car.
2 I'm thinking of ________ (buy) a car.
3 She hopes ________ (be) here by 7.00.
4 I love ________ (watch) black and white films.
5 I'd like ________ (continue) (study), but I haven't got enough money.
6 We finished ________ (paint) the house last week.
7 Would you like ________ (work) in a hospital?
8 He started ________ (play) golf last year.
9 I've decided ________ (train) to be a physiotherapist.

Present Perfect

1 Making positive and negative sentences

Have you ever done these things? Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) next to each one. Then write sentences.

- write a letter to a newspaper  x
- ski in the Alps
- meet a famous person
- visit the Vatican
- win a prize
- sing in public
- read Dante's Inferno

1 I've never written a letter to a newspaper.
2 ________
3 ________
4 ________
5 ________
6 ________
7 ________

2 Making questions

Put the words in the right order to ask a question, and write true answers.

1 have ever you to Austria been
   Have you ever been to Austria? Yes, I have.

2 recently have you a haircut had a
   ________

3 what have films this you seen year have
   ________

4 have smoked a you ever cigarette a
   ________

5 this week in you a restaurant have eaten a
   ________

6 this month this CDs have you bought any have
   ________
have to and should

1 Making positive and negative sentences

Complete the following sentences using have to, has to, don't have to, doesn't have to, should, or shouldn't.

1 'I'm tired.' 'You should go to bed.'

2 'I haven't done my homework.'

'Don't worry. You ________ do it today.'

3 'What time do we ________ be at the airport?'

'12.30 – I think we ________ call a taxi now.'

4 'Jane ________ work on Saturdays.'

'That's terrible. She ________ get a new job.'

5 'Luke ________ wear a school uniform.'

'Lucky him! All his brothers and sisters ________.'

6 'Does he ________ go on a diet?'

'No, he ________, but I think he ________.'

What's the problem?

Look at the advice. What problems do the people have?

1 'I've got a headache.' 'You should take an aspirin.'

2 '________.'

'You should study harder.'

3 '________.'

'You should take it back to the shop.'

4 '________.'

'You should keep it in a safe place.'

5 '________.'

'You should phone the police.'

will and First Conditional

1 Choosing the correct form

In the following pairs of sentences, one sentence is wrong. Put a tick (✔) or a cross (✗) next to each one.

1 If it's sunny tomorrow we'll play tennis.
   If it will be sunny tomorrow we play tennis.

   ✔

2 I want to see her before she'll go.
   I want to see her before she goes.

   ✔

3 A Have we got any milk?
   B No, I buy some.
   B No, I'll buy some.

   ✓

4 Will you see Robert tomorrow?
   Do you see Robert tomorrow?

   ✔
5 I'll wait here until you'll phone.
   I'll wait here until you phone.

2 What will happen?
   using the First Conditional.

A
   you / give me some money
   she / study more
   there / be an election
   it / stop raining
   the phone / ring
   you / cook
   the weather / get worse

B
   the river / not flood
   I / do the shopping
   I / do the washing up
   we / not go for a walk
   the government / win
   she / not fail her exams
   I / answer it

1 If you give me some money I'll do the shopping.

2

3

4

5

6

7


used to

Things have changed

Complete the following sentences in a suitable way.

I live in a house now, but I used to live in a flat.

2 I don't play much sport now, but ________________________________

3 She didn't use to like Indian food, but ________________________________

4 He used to live in Edinburgh, but ________________________________

5 ________________________________, but I haven't got any pets now.

6 ________________________________, but now he's on a diet.

7 We used to go to France on holiday, but ________________________________

8 They didn't use to like watching TV, but ________________________________

The passive

1 Forming the passive

Complete the following sentences.

1 200 houses / build / last year
   200 houses were built last year.______________________________

2 4,000 books / sell / in the last week
   ________________________________

3 the post / deliver / 8.00 every morning
   ________________________________

4 Mercedes / not make / Sweden
   ________________________________

5 four people / arrest / during yesterday's football match
   ________________________________

6 Buckingham Palace / open to the public / 1995
   ________________________________

7 the new bridge / not build / next year
   ________________________________

8 a cure for malaria / just be find / scientists in Paris
   ________________________________
5 I’ll wait here until you’ll phone.
   I’ll wait here until you phone.

2 What will happen?
Match a line in A with a line in B. Then make sentences using the First Conditional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you / give me some money</td>
<td>the river / not flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she / study more</td>
<td>I / do the shopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there / be an election</td>
<td>I / do the washing up</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>you / cook</td>
<td>she / not fail her exams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the weather / get worse</td>
<td>I / answer it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 If you give me some money I’ll do the shopping.
2
3
4
5
6
7

Verb patterns 2
Choosing the correct form
Put a tick (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.

1 She refused | pay | to pay | paying
               |     |        | for the meal.
2 My boss let me | go | to go | going
               |     |        | home early.
3 Your writing is impossible | read | to read | reading.
4 I’ll never forget | meet | to meet | meeting
               |     |        | him for the first time.
5 He always makes me | laugh | to laugh | laughing.
6 I managed | give up | to give up | smoking.
               |     |        | to smoke.
               |     |        | giving up | smoking.

used to
Things have changed
Complete the following sentences in a suitable way.
1 I’m not very fit now, but I used to do a lot of exercise. I live in a house now, but I used to live in a flat.
2 I don’t play much sport now, but ____________________________.
3 She didn’t use to like Indian food, but ____________________________.
4 He used to live in Edinburgh, but ____________________________.
5 ____________________________, but I haven’t got any pets now.
6 ____________________________, but now he’s on a diet.
7 We used to go to France on holiday, but ____________________________.
8 They didn’t use to like watching TV, but ____________________________.

The passive
1 Forming the passive
Complete the following sentences.
1 200 houses / build / last year
   200 houses were built last year.
2 4,000 books / sell / in the last week
   ____________________________
3 the post / deliver / 8.00 every morning
   ____________________________
4 Mercedes / not make / Sweden
   ____________________________
5 four people / arrest / during yesterday’s football match
   ____________________________
6 Buckingham Palace / open to the public / 1995
   ____________________________
7 the new bridge / not build / next year
   ____________________________
8 a cure for malaria / just be find / scientists in Paris
   ____________________________
2 Active or passive?

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Past Simple, Present Perfect, or Present Simple, active or passive.

Mount Everest and K2 are believed (believe) to be the two highest mountains in the world, but they
(1) _______ (be) very different. Everest (2) _______ (climb) for the first time in 1953, and since then thousands of people
(3) _______ (stand) on the summit. You (4) _______ (not need) to be a professional climber – every year many people (5) _______ (take) to the top by guides. But in recent years this popularity (6) _______ (begin) to cause problems. Since 1953 thousands of tons of rubbish (7) _______ (left) at the foot of the mountain, and a lot of people (8) _______ (think) that the 'Everest experience' (9) _______ (ruin) by the number of visitors.

K2, deep in the Himalayas, (10) _______ (not measure) until 1859, seven years after Everest. It (11) _______ (say) to be the most dangerous mountain in the world, and it (12) _______ (not climb) as often as Everest has. Every year small numbers of mountaineers (13) _______ (try) to reach the top, but not many (14) _______ (succeed) – some of the worst Himalayan accidents in the last twenty years (15) _______ (happen) on the mountain, and many lives (16) _______ (lose). Tourist expeditions (17) _______ (start) going to Everest in the 1980s, and the number of visitors (18) _______ (rise) since then, but they (19) _______ (not go) to K2.

1 If you stopped smoking you wouldn't cough so much.
2 _______
3 _______
4 _______
5 _______
6 _______
7 _______

2 Correcting mistakes

In each of the following sentences there is one mistake. Find it and correct it.

1 I’d lend you the money if I’d have it.
   I’d lend you the money if I had it.
2 If I have more money I’d go on holiday.
3 We could play football if the weather would be nice.
4 I’ll help you in the garden if my back didn’t hurt.
5 If I were English I didn’t have to study the language.

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

1 Present Perfect Simple

Complete the following sentences with suitable words.
1 I’ve never _______ to Paris.
2 ‘You look brown. Have you _______ on holiday?’
   ‘Yes, we’ve _______ got back.’
3 ‘_______ you heard? Jane’s _______ a baby!’
   ‘_______ she? _______ she come out of hospital?’
   ‘No, not _______.’
4 I’ve _______ all my Christmas cards.
   ‘What, _______ ? But it’s only October!’
5 ‘_______ anybody seen my glasses? I’ve _______ them.’
   ‘No, we _______.’
6 ‘I _______ worked here _______ two years.’
   ‘_______ you? And how long _______ you lived in London?’
   ‘________ 1992.’
7 ‘Where’s Nick?’ ‘He’s _______ shopping.’

Second Conditional

1 What would they do?

Match a line in A with a line in B. Then make sentences using the Second Conditional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you/stop smoking</td>
<td>take a taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/do more exercise</td>
<td>not need to get the bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/be President</td>
<td>not cough so much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/win the lottery</td>
<td>be fitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she/have a car</td>
<td>abolish income tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/buy an alarm clock</td>
<td>not be late for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we/miss the bus</td>
<td>buy a Ferrari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revision 87
8 ‘______ you organized your holiday?’
   ‘I ____ bought the tickets, but I ____ got the insurance _______’.

2 **What have you been doing?**

Answer the questions. Put the verbs in the box in the Present Perfect Continuous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plan my holidays</th>
<th>sit in the sun</th>
<th>clean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>try them on</td>
<td>decorate the bathroom</td>
<td>repair the car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke cigars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 ‘Why are your hands dirty?’
   ‘I’ve been repairing the car _______’.

2 ‘The kitchen looks better.’
   _______.

3 ‘Why is his face red?’
   _______.

4 ‘What are these brochures for?’
   _______.

5 ‘Why are their clothes covered in paint?’
   _______.

6 ‘What’s that terrible smell?’
   _______.

7 ‘Why are all her winter clothes out?’
   _______.

3 **Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?**

In the following pairs of sentences, one verb form is right and one is wrong. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) next to each one.

1 How long have you been writing that letter?
   How long have you written that letter?
   ✓

2 I’m exhausted! I’ve played tennis for hours.
   I’m exhausted! I’ve been playing tennis for hours.
   ✓

3 Have you ever flown to Scotland?
   Have you ever been flying to Scotland?
   ✗

4 Oh no! I’ve lost my car keys.
   Oh no! I’ve been losing my car keys.
   ✓

5 Has the film been starting?
   Has the film started?
   ✓

6 How long has she been having her car?
   How long has she had her car?
   ✓

7 I’ve been breaking my leg.
   I’ve broken my leg.

---

**Past Perfect**

1 **Forming the Past Perfect**

Match a line in A with a line in B. Then complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be late</td>
<td>not study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go skiing</td>
<td>have a haircut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fail the exam</td>
<td>alarm clock not go off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not recognize him</td>
<td>not cook enough food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apologize</td>
<td>break my leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be tired</td>
<td>not sleep well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be hungry</td>
<td>call him an idiot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 She was late because her alarm clock hadn’t gone off .

2 I couldn’t go skiing because _______.

3 They failed the exam because _______.

4 I didn’t recognize him because _______.

5 I apologized because _______.

6 She was tired because _______.

7 We were hungry because _______.

2 **Past Simple or Past Perfect?**

Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

I went to a school reunion last week. I was (be) very surprised – so many things (1) _ change_.

They (2) _ knock down_ the old gymnasium, and the library (3) _ disappear_. I (4) _ walk_ slowly round the school. Everything (5) _ seem_ much smaller, although they (6) _ build_ some impressive new buildings. I (7) _ meet_ lots of my old schools friends, too, and they (8) _ not stay_ the same either. Some of them (9) _ move_ to London, and most of them (10) _ get_ married. I (11) _ talk_ to the headmaster for a while – he (12) _ not leave_. He (13) _ say_ that he (14) _ remember_ every boy who (15) _ attend_ the school since he (16) _ start_ working there in 1978. But when I (17) _ ask_ him what my name was, he (18) _ have to_ confess that he (19) _ forget_ – that (20) _ make_ me realize that I (21) _ change_ too!
UNIT 1
1 1 lives 2’s studying 3 wants
 4 doesn’t have 5 teaches 6 loves
 7 can make
2 1 come 2 live 3 has 4 doesn’t
  work 5’m going to study 6 like
 7’m sitting 8’re listening
3 1 was born 2 emigrated 3 went
  4 didn’t like 5 live 6 have
  7’re playing 8’re going

1 I speak 2 does Hans come 3 are
  you doing 4’s having 5 does this
  word mean 6 don’t smoke 7 went
  8 did you stay 9 didn’t do 10 are you
  going to

3 1 At the weekend I usually go
  swimming. 2 Are you enjoying the party?
  3 We can’t play tennis because it is
  raining. 4 Can you play chess?
  5 How many sisters do you have?
  6 I don’t understand what you’re saying.
  7 What are you doing tonight?
  8 What time did you get home last
  night?
  9 Last weekend I saw some friends and
  we had a meal.
  10 I love English food. It’s wonderful.

4 1 Is it raining? 2 Are they at school?
  3 Are they learning English? 4 Are you
  tired? 6 Was she at home last night?
  7 Am I right? 8 Was he born in 1960?
  9 Can you speak Danish?

5 1 Does she come from France? 2 Do
  they live in a flat? 4 Do you take sugar
  in tea? 5 Do I speak English well?
  6 Did she watch a film last night?
  7 Did it start at 8.00? 8 Do you want
to go home? 9 Does he work hard?

6 1 e 2 d 3 i 4 g 5 j 6 b 7 a 8 c
  9 h 10 f

7 1 What did you buy at the shops?
  2 Who is your English teacher?
  3 Where are your parents at the
  moment?
  4 When did you last go to the cinema?
  5 Why are you learning English?
  6 How do you come to school?
  7 How many brothers and sisters do
  you have?

8 1 How 2 What 3 Where 4 Who
  5 What 6 Why 7 Where 8 Which
  9 When 10 Why

9 1 What colour is your hair?
  2 How far is it from your house to the
town centre?
  3 How tall are you?
  4 What sort of music do you like?
  5 How much does a hamburger cost in
your town?
  6 How often do you go swimming?
  7 What size shoes do you take?
  8 How long does your English lesson
last?
  9 What newspaper do you read?
  10 What time did you get up this
morning?

10 1 What are you reading?
  2 What sort did you buy?
  3 Where did you go?
  4 How long is she going to stay?
  5 What does he do?
  6 How many do they have?

11 1 artist 2 scientist 3 journalist
  4 politician 5 manager 6 interpreter
  7 electrician 8 photographer
  9 policeman/policewoman
  10 postman/postwoman 11 receptionist

UNIT 2
1 1 The Pope doesn’t live in Alaska.
  He lives in Italy.
  3 Manchester United footballers don’t
  wear yellow shirts. They wear red
  shirts.
  4 Kangaroos don’t come from Canada.
  They come from Australia.
  5 The sun doesn’t shine at night. It
  shines in the daytime.
  6 In Britain people don’t drive on the
  right. They drive on the left.

2 1 Where do you usually go to at the
weekend?
  2 What time does the bank open?
  3 Where do your mother come from?
  4 Which school do your children go to?
  5 Where does your brother work?
  6 What sort of car does your sister drive?

3 1 Yes, I do. No, I don’t.
  2 Yes, I do. No, I don’t.
  3 Yes, I do. No, I don’t.
  4 Yes, I do. No, I don’t.
  5 Yes, they do. No, they don’t.
  6 Yes, he/she does. No, he/she doesn’t.
  7 Yes, it does. No, it doesn’t.

4 1 wants 2 goes 3 carries 4 catches
  5 thinks 6 crashes 7 washes
  8 reads 9 does 10 flies
  11 studies 12 eats 13 has 14 cries

5 1 Do you often go to the cinema?
  2 I never eat meat because I don’t like it.
  3 My parents always listen to the radio
  in the evening.
  4 How often do you have a holiday?
  5 We sometimes go to a Japanese
  restaurant.
  6 I am never late for school.

6 1 raining 2 wearing 3 thinking
  4 shining 5 smoking 6 having
  7 taking 8 waiting 9 getting
  10 stopping 11 running 12 beginning

7 1 I am going 2 am reading 3 read
  4 are going 5 look 6 comes
  7 is coming 8 speak 9 Do you want

8 1 He’s a waiter. 2 Yes, he is.
  3 He’s serving food.
  4 He’s a taxi-driver. 5 No, he isn’t.
  6 He’s reading a newspaper.
  7 She’s a chef. 8 Yes, she is.

9 1 She has a tennis racket. She’s got a
  tennis racket.
  2 She doesn’t have a lot of CDs.
  3 She hasn’t got a lot of CDs.
  4 She has a television. She’s got a
television.
  5 She has a computer. She’s got a
  computer.
  6 She doesn’t have a Walkman. She
  hasn’t got a Walkman.

10 1 No, she hasn’t. 2 No, she doesn’t.
  3 Yes, she has. 4 Yes, she does.

11 1 window 2 curtains 3 wardrobe
  4 chest of drawers 5 mirror 6 rug
  7 bookcase 8 lamp 9 cupboard
  10 armchair 11 sofa 12 carpet

12 1 1 but 2 so 3 and 4 but 5 so
  2 1 We enjoyed the holiday, but it
  rained a lot.
  2 We enjoyed the holiday. However, it
  rained a lot.

13 1 He’s moving to London next
  month, but he doesn’t like big cities.
  He’s moving to London next month.
  However, he doesn’t like big cities.

14 1 She isn’t English, but she speaks
  English perfectly.
  2 She isn’t English. However, she
  speaks English perfectly.

3 1 She was tired, so she went home.
  She went home because she was
  tired.
  2 The weather was bad, so we didn’t
  enjoy our holiday.
We didn't enjoy our holiday because the weather was bad.
3 He worked hard, so he passed all his exams.
He passed all his exams because he worked hard.
13 1 but 2 and 3 but 4 so 5 and 6 because 7 but 8 because 9 and 10 However 11 but/and

UNIT 3

1 1 lost 2 spent 3 laughed 4 saved 5 left 6 fell 7 broke 8 couldn't 9 found 10 took 11 needed
2 2 Christopher Columbus didn't discover India. He discovered America.
3 Beethoven didn't come from France.
He came from Germany.
4 Leonardo da Vinci didn't live in Mexico.
He lived in Italy.
5 The Americans didn't land on the moon in the 19th century. They landed on the moon in the 20th century.
6 Buddha didn't come from Australia.
He came from India.
3 2 Where did you go for your last holiday?
3 Where did you stay?
4 How long did you stay there?
5 Did you have good weather?
6 How did you travel round?
7 Did you have good food?
4 2 Yes, he did. 3 No, he didn't.
4 No, he didn't.
5 Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
6 Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
7 Yes, it did. No, it didn't.
5 arrived planned made helped used travelled felt washed liked robbed sent walked smiled clapped knew
6 1 in 2 when 3 for 4 ago 5 - 6 at 7 last 8 at; in 9 On 10 When 11 on 12 In 13 ago 14 - 15 at; in 16 - 17 in
7 2 Annie and Pete were dancing.
3 Sarah and Bill were sitting on the sofa.
4 Katie was choosing a CD.
5 Max was drinking champagne.
6 Beth and Dave were eating crisps.
7 Justin was showing Lucinda a photograph.
8 Harry was smoking a cigar.
9 James was telling a joke.
8 1 B 2 C 3 A 4 A 5 C 6 B

UNIT 4

A Motorist Jeremy Page had to pay a fine of £330 at Durham Magistrate's Court yesterday for speeding. Police stopped him on the motorway when he was travelling at 120 miles an hour. The speed limit on motorways is 70 miles an hour. 'I know I was driving fast,' he explained to the court. 'This was because I was late for work.' The judge said that this was no excuse.

UNIT 5

1 1 d 2 h 3 g 4 f 5 j 6 a 7 e 8 i 9 b 10 c

UNIT 6

1 2 Jane wants to be a vet because she likes working with animals. Jane hopes to be a vet because she loves working with animals. Jane would like to be a vet because she enjoys working with animals.
3 Malcolm wants to be a farmer because he likes being outside in the fresh air. Malcolm hopes to be a farmer because he loves being outside in the fresh air. Malcolm would like to be a farmer because he enjoys being outside in the fresh air.
4 Suzy wants / hopes / would like to be a stockbroker because she wants to earn a lot of money.
5 Gill wants to do voluntary service because she likes helping children in developing countries. Gill hopes to
do voluntary service because she loves helping children in developing countries. Gill would like to do voluntary service because she enjoys helping children in developing countries.

Janine wants to be an accountant because she likes working with numbers. Janine hopes to be an accountant because she loves working with numbers. Janine would like to be an accountant because she enjoys working with numbers.

My father wants / hopes / would like to retire next year because he wants to have more free time.

My parents want to buy a cottage by the sea because they like sailing. My parents hope to buy a cottage by the sea because they love sailing. My parents would like to buy a cottage by the sea because they enjoy sailing.

3 to see 4 to earn 5 painting 6 to learn / learning 7 to have / having 8 to post 9 to get 10 to laugh / laughing 11 to do 12 to go 13 to listen / listening 14 to talk / talking

2 What did she want to talk about? She wanted to talk about a problem she's having.

3 Why did you decide to do that? I decided to leave my job because it was boring.

4 What time do you want to leave the house? I want to leave as early as possible.

5 When did you finish reading it? I finished reading it last night.

6 What would you like to do? I'd like to stay at home and have an early night.

4 1c 2f 3d 4e 5a 6b

5 2 ✓ Do you like your teacher? 3 ✓ Do you like going for walks? 4 ✓ Would you like to go for a swim? 5 ✓ What do you like doing at the weekend? 6 ✓ What would you like to do this evening?

6 1 do ... like reading like reading 2 Would ... like to be 3 would ... like to have / likes cooking 4 likes drawing 5 would like to run

7 1 I'll do the washing-up. 2 I'll pay for the coffee. 3 I'll have a hamburger. 4 I'll answer it.

8 7 He's going to fall down the hole. 2 The books are going to fall on her head. 3 She's going to buy the book / learn Japanese. 6 They are going to plant a tree. 5 He's going to build a bookcase / bookshelves.

4 It's going to jump onto the wall / catch the bird.

9 1 I'm going to buy 2 are you going to buy; I'll buy 3 She'll do 4 I'm going to make 5 are you going to do; I'm going to make 6 are you going to see; are going to start 7 I'll lend; I'll give

10 1 if 2 b 3 e 4 c 5 a 6 g 7 d 8 k 9 m 10 h 11 n 12 j 13 l 14 i 1 f 2 a 3 r 4 for / at 5 for 6 in 7 to 8 to / with 9 with 10 of 11 at 12 of

11 1 nice 2 lovely 2 terrible 3 comfortable; small 4 spectacular 5 old 6 long 7 good

UNIT 6

1 2 What's the countryside like? 3 What are the people like? 4 What are the towns like? 5 What's Sydney like? 6 What are the beaches like? 7 What are the TV programmes like?

2 b1 c5 d2 e6 f3 g7

2 2 What was the flight/journey like? 3 What was the weather like? 4 What were the beaches like? 5 What was the food like?

3 beautiful more most beautiful new newer newest lovely lovelier loveliest hot hotter hottest good better best handsome more most handsome mean meaner meanest generous more most generous thin thinner thinnest busy busier busiest patient more patient most patient young younger youngest bad worse worst comfortable more most comfortable rude ruder rudest fit fitter fittest large larger largest

4 1 16. 2 Robert. 3 12. 4 No, she isn't. 5 No. 6 Abigail and Graham.

5 2 ruder 3 the shortest 4 better 5 hotter / warmer 6 the most expensive 7 more generous 8 earlier 9 the most difficult

6 1 as 2 as 3 than 4 as 5 than 6 as 7 Bill's not as intelligent as Jill.

4 The moon isn't as hot as the sun. 5 Are you as old as your husband? 6 I can't read as quickly as you can.

7 Bill didn't win as much money as Harry.

8 Is Luxembourg as big as Switzerland? 9 My work isn't as good as Eva's.

10 Cats aren't as friendly as dogs.

1 1 successful 2 lucky 3 romantic 4 windy 5 different 6 happy 7 depressing 8 healthy 9 personal 10 wealthy 11 generous 12 messy 13 noisy 14 dirty 15 polluted 16 financial 17 medical 18 fortunate

2 1 generous 2 personal 3 healthy 4 noisy 5 medical 6 lucky 7 romantic 8 financial 9 successful 10 dirty; polluted

10 There's the boy who broke the window.

2 That's the palace where the King lives.

3 There are the policemen who caught the thief.

4 He gave her a watch which/that stopped after two days.

5 The Red Lion is the pub where we met for a drink.

6 Here are the letters which/that arrived this morning.

7 That's the house where I was born.

8 Where is the woman who ordered the fish?

11 1 which 2 where 3 who 4 where 5 who

UNIT 7

1 1 has had 2 has travelled 3 has seen 4 has hunted 5 has ridden 6 has been 7 has met 8 has been 9 have been 10 have lived 11 has ... been 12 has done

2 2 He has been to the North Pole. He has seen polar bears. He has never got lost.

3 They haven't had a job for six months. They haven't had a holiday since Christmas. They haven't been to the cinema for a year.

4 She has played since she was six. She hasn't won a senior competition. She has never played at Wimbledon.

3 1 Have you ever got lost? 3 Have you ever forgotten your words? 4 Have you ever climbed Mount Everest? 5 Have you ever fallen off your ladder? 6 Have you ever had a number one song?

7 Have you ever had an electric shock?

2 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

4 2 Yes, he has. 3 No, he hasn't. 4 Yes, they have. 6 Yes, he has.

5 2 come 3 written 4 won 5 sold 6 tried 7 read 8 played 9 found 10 visited 11 stopped 12 studied 13 died 14 done
UNIT 8

1 've got to take 3 've got to go
4's got to be 5've got to work
6 've got to take 7've got to get up
8's got to 9 Have ... to do
2 have to drive 3 have to make 4 has to wear 5 had to go 6 have to work 7 have to work 8 had to take
3 Do you have to wear a uniform in your job?
3 Why did you have to buy so many books?
4 Do you have to get a visa to go to the States?
5 How often does John have to take his pills?
6 Do you have to look after this plant very carefully?
6 (Sample answers)
2 I don't think they should get married yet.
3 I think you should phone your bank.
4 I don't think he should drive.
5 I think you should go to the dentist.
6 I think you should take them back to the shop.
7 I think she should check the bill with the phone company.
8 I don't think they should spend it all on sweets.
9 I think you should tell Kate you're sorry.
7 (Sample answers)
2 Do you think I should go?
3 Do you think I should remind her?
4 Who do you think I should invite?
5 Do you think I should apologize to her?
6 What do you think he should do?
7 Do you think I should buy it?
8 I should 2 shouldn't 3 have to 4 should 5 have to 6 don't have to 7 should 8 don't have to 9 shouldn't 10 should
9 (Sample answers)
2 must see it 3 must tidy it up 4 must visit him 5 must hurry 6 must be careful with it 7 must have a meal there
11 1 Dear Helen - Love Bob (informal)
2 Dear Sir or Madam - Yours faithfully Robert J Fleming (formal)
3 Darling Rosie - Lots of love, Bobby xxx (informal)
4 Dear Ms McDonald - Yours sincerely Robert Fleming (formal)
5 Dear Philip - Yours Bob (informal)
2 Rua Luis de Deus 18
3000 Coimbra
Portugal
The Principal
The Oxford English College
234 Hilton Rd
Eastbourne BN4 3UA
29th March 2000
Dear Sir or Madam
I saw your advertisement for English classes in this month's English Today magazine and I am interested in coming to your school this summer. I have studied English for three years but I have never been to England and I feel that this is now necessary, especially to improve my pronunciation. Please could you send me more information about your courses, and an application form? I would also like some information about accommodation.
I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours faithfully
Ana Maria Fernandes

UNIT 9

1 I'll open 2 I'll buy 3 I buy 4 I'll have 5 We have 6 I'll answer
2 If the ice at the North and South Poles melts, the sea level will rise.
3 If the sea level rises, there will be floods in many parts of the world.
4 If there are floods in many parts of the world, many people will lose their homes.
3 1 2 What will you do if the plane is late? 3 Where will you stay if the hotels are full?
4 What will you do if you don't like the food?
5 Where will you go if the beaches are crowded?
6 What will you do if you get sunburnt?

2 a 4 b 6 c 1 d 3 e 2 f 5
4 He won't win. 4 I won't pass my exams. 5 He won't lie. 6 We won't eat in. 7 We won't go by bus/car.
8 I won't stay up late tonight. 9 I won't refuse the invitation. 10 We won't stay in at the weekend.
5 1 If 2 when 3 if 4 if 5 If 6 When 7 when 8 If
6 I'll phone; I get 2 ends 3 I'll be glad; you are back 4 I'll give; I go 5 you're waiting 6 the shops shut 7 I'll wait; you ring 8 you get 9 I'm 10 I'll wait here until you get back.
3 Give me a ring when you hear some news.
4 I'll do my homework after the TV programme ends.
5 I'll have a bath before I go to work.
6 She'll visit friends while she's in Paris.
7 I'll go home as soon as the lesson ends.
8 I won't leave the house until the postman calls.
9 Can you feed the cats while I'm away?
10 I'll tell you about the holiday when I get back.
11 I'll study English until I speak it perfectly.
8 1 If 2 before/when 3 while 4 If 5 until 6 if/as soon as 7 While 8 before 9 After/When 10 As soon as 11 If
9 1 I will start 2 are going to try 3 If 4 succeeds 5 will be 6 is going 7 When 8 arrive 9 will join 10 are joining 10 As soon as 11 get 12 will have to 13 are going to do 14 will

92 Workbook key
My uncle was a pilot for British Airways. He used to fly Concorde.

3 They used to be very cheap.
4 They used to be clean.
5 There didn’t use to be any litter on the streets.
6 They used to be empty.
7 There didn’t use to be any traffic on the roads.
8 It used to be quiet at night.
9 We used to have a park.
10 There didn’t use to be any blocks of flats.

7 This book is easy to read.
4 It was lovely to see you last night.
5 It’s easy to make mistakes when you’re learning a language.
6 It’s important to keep vocabulary records.
7 I’m pleased to see you’ve stopped smoking.
8 It’s impossible to keep the house tidy with five children.
9 It’s unusual to have long, hot summers in England.

8 I went for a walk to get some fresh air.
2 I’m going to the library to change my books.
3 I went to town to do some shopping.
4 I phoned the theatre to ask what time the play started.
5 I want to borrow some money to buy a new car.
6 I bought some flowers to make the house smell nice.
7 I’m going to Paris to visit some friends.
8 I wrote to John to explain how to get to my house.

9 I’m hungry. I need something to eat.
2 I’ve lost my passport, and I don’t know where to look for it.
3 I have a big problem, but I don’t know who to talk to about it.
4 ‘You’re drunk!’ ‘No, I’m not. I’ve had nothing to drink all night.’
5 I can’t do my homework. I need somebody to help me.
6 Can you tell me how to get to the station?
7 ‘Give me five quid, Pete.’ ‘I’m sorry, I haven’t got any money to lend you.’
8 I need to speak to Ben, but I don’t know when to phone him.

10 I am bored. 2 excited 3 worried
4 surprised 5 interesting 6 tiring
7 frightened 8 worrying 9 interested
10 tired 11 exciting 10 annoyed

12 ear 3 word 4 home 5 wrong
6 lower 7 far 8 fool 9 pies 10 food 11 road

Letter to a friend
1 Thank you for having me to stay last weekend.

UNIT 11
1 2 was started 3 was spent 4 was tested 5 was introduced
6 was achieved 7 was reduced 8 is used
9 have been built 10 is produced

1 2 was spent on its development
3 planes have been built altogether
4 were the Houses of Parliament built
5 people were hurt in the train crash
6 is champagne produced
7 she fined for speeding
8 are school teachers paid a year
9 is your post delivered
10 were three teenagers given an award yesterday

3 President Kennedy wasn’t killed in New York. He was killed in Dallas.
3 Coffee isn’t grown in Scotland. It’s grown in South America/Africa.
4 Sunflowers wasn’t painted by Renoir.
It was painted by Van Gogh.
5 Walkman cassette players weren’t developed by the Russians. They were developed by the Japanese.
6 The Berlin Wall wasn’t knocked down in 1982. It was knocked down in 1989.
7 The 2000 Olympic Games weren’t held in New Zealand. They were held in Australia.
8 Rolls-Royce cars aren’t made in Japan. They’re made in Britain.
9 Coca-Cola hasn’t been produced for over 200 years. It’s been produced for over 100 years.

4 1 No, it wasn’t. 2 Yes, it was.
3 Yes, it is. 4 Yes, they have.
UNIT 12

1 2'd wear  3'd have  4'd work  5'd play  6'd go  7'd go to bed
2 2 what would he wear?  3 what would he have for breakfast?  4 where would he work?  5 where would he go every evening?  6 what time would he go to bed?
3 3 shares  4 was / were  5 would live  6 lived  7 would buy  8 would grow  9 travels  10 goes  11 doesn't like  12 was / were  13 would ride  14 would buy  15 buys  16 goes  17 would walk
4 2 No, she wouldn't.  3 Yes, she would.  4 No, she wouldn't.  5 Yes, she would.  6 Yes, she would.
5 2 If he didn't work in the evening, he would have time to play with his children.

UNIT 13

1 2 have found  3 went  4 agreed  5 haven't tried  6 has been  7 has left  8 has gone  9 has fallen  10 met  11 has ... seen  12 won  13 had to  14 got
2 2 But she hasn't ordered the cake yet.  3 Jean-Pierre has already booked the church.
4 2 But he hasn't bought a suit yet.  5 They haven't sent the invitations yet.  6 But they have already decided where to go for their honeymoon.
3 2 Has Angela bought a dress yet? Yes, she has.
4 3 Has Jean-Pierre ordered the champagne yet? Yes, he has.
5 4 Has Jean-Pierre bought the wedding rings yet? No, he hasn't.
6 1 Have you been waiting  2 have you been playing  3 Has it been raining  4 have they been doing  5 have you been learning  6 Have you been living  7 Have you been swimming  8 have you been working
7 1 I've been running  2 I've cut  3 Have
you heard  4 she's been shopping  5 I've broken  6 have you had  7 They've been living  8 I've been painting  9 I've lost 10 has given  11 I've been looking  12 I have been earning  2 like  3 have been  4 went  5 stayed  6 enjoyed  7 were  2 I have been trying  2 left  3 has had  4 has been working  5 wants  6 has written  7 has had  3 I have been living  2 moved  3 have been  4 has helped  5 have decorated  6 broke  7 had  8 like  9 haven't had  10 has rained / has been raining  9 I haven't seen  2 have ... been doing  3 saw  4 started  5 have ... been working  6 enjoy  7 have written  8 have been researching  10 I fare higher won suite caught through Thai piece  2 I brake; break  2 new; knew  3 sun; son  4 blue; blew  5 there; their  6 pear; pair  7 check; cheque  8 by; buy  9 week; weak  10 right; write  11 waist; waste  11 f; 2 c; k  3 a; h  4 e; l  5 a; d; j; n  6 g; m  7 b; i  12 I To Mr and Mrs Cantarelli  Worldwide Publishing Inc. requests the pleasure of your company at a champagne reception to celebrate their new language series on Saturday the eleventh of November at 6 p.m. Formal dress required RSVP  Dear Sally and Tim  We're having a birthday party for Linda next Saturday at our house from 8 p.m. onwards. Let us know if you can come. Love from  Jayne and Ivan

UNIT 14

1 1 I couldn't answer the questions because I hadn't revised for the exam.  2 I was hungry because I hadn't eaten all day.  3 My mother was worried because I hadn't been in touch for a long time.  4 I was late because I had got stuck in a traffic jam.  5 I was pleased because I had passed my driving test.  6 I was nervous during the flight because I hadn't flown in a plane before.  7 My father was furious because I had crashed his car.  8 I was tired because I had slept badly.  2 2 When I arrived at John's house [3], he had made a cake [1] and done the washing-up [2].  3 When I arrived at John's house [1], he made us a cup of tea [2].  4 My stomach-ache disappeared [2] after I'd taken some medicine [1].  5 When we got to the theatre [3], the play had started [2] and all the seats had been taken [1].  6 James had supper [3], then went to sit in his living room [4]. He felt miserable [2]. It had been an awful day [1].  7 James sat in his armchair [3] and thought about the day [4]. He had kept up late [1], and his boss had threatened to sack him [2]. He decided it was time for bed [5].  3 2 thanked; had done ... 3 realized; had forgotten ... 4 had finished; went ... 5 called; had ... 6 been; knew ... 7 had listened; went ... 2 When I had read the letter, I threw it away.  3 As soon as he had passed his driving test, he bought a car.  4 I took the book back to the library when I had finished reading it.  5 I didn't go to bed until I had done my homework.  6 When I had spent all my money, I went home.  7 I had read the book before I saw the film.  8 She started writing after her children had left home.  5 2 it was a quiet flat and the neighbours were nice  3 the rent included gas and electricity  4 she needed £100 deposit  5 she had decorated the living room recently  6 other people had been to see the flat  7 I would have to make my mind up / make up my mind soon  8 the people before had looked after it very well  9 she had replaced all the carpets  10 I could move in immediately  11 I would give her a ring soon

1 1 2 pleased and surprised  2 to win  3 want to thank  4 was it like to play  5 to play  6 Have you ever played  7 I played  8 I enjoyed it  9 of music do you like  10 jazz  11 I play in  12 Do you ever want to  13 I hope to  14 I don't know when it can happen because I'm so busy acting and playing jazz

3 3 didn't understand  3 I'm waiting  4 do you like  5 're coming  6 are you doing; I'm writing  7 Do Americans  8 Are you enjoying; am  9 Does she need; doesn't.

Workbook key 95

REVISION

Question forms

1 2 Is it raining at the moment? (Answers will vary.)
  3 Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
  4 What are you going to do this weekend?
  5 What time do you usually get up?
  6 How many languages can you speak?
  7 When did you start studying English?

2 Is he coming this evening? Yes, he is. Am I late? Yes, you are. Has she got a car? No, she hasn't. Are we going by car? No, we aren't. Does she work in a bank? No, she doesn't. Do I need a passport? No, you don't. Did we see him yesterday? Yes, we did.

3 2 Has he got a calculator?
  3 Have you ever ridden a motorbike?
  4 What are you doing tonight?
  5 Where did you go last night?
  6 Do your friends like travelling?
  7 Can you speak English?
  8 What are you going to do tomorrow?

Present Simple

1 1 What does she do? She's an architect.
  2 Where do they live? They live in Glasgow.
  3 What does Mark study? He studies physics.
  4 What time does the bank open? It opens at 9.00.
  5 Where do her parents come from? They come from Ireland.
  6 What languages does she speak? She speaks Russian and Chinese.

2 2 Concorde doesn't fly slowly. It flies fast.
  3 Birds don't build nests underground. They build them in trees.
  4 Pasta doesn't come from France. It comes from Italy.
  5 The temperature doesn't rise at night. It falls.
  6 Ornithologists don't study insects. They study birds.
  7 Brazilians don't speak Spanish. They speak Portuguese.

3 2 I don't understand  3 I'm waiting  4 do you like  5 're coming  6 are you doing; I'm writing  7 Do Americans  8 Are you enjoying; am  9 Does she need; doesn't.
Past Simple
1 1 went 2 did you get 3 caught
4 Did you stay 5 wasn’t 6 camped
7 didn’t spend 8 Did it rain 9 shone
10 Did you have 11 fell 12 forgot
13 didn’t have 14 did you do 15 found
16 went 17 cooked 18 ate 19 drank
20 was 21 did you get back 22 flew
23 came 24 didn’t want
2 2 No, they didn’t. 3 Yes, she did. 4 No,
you didn’t. 5 No, it wasn’t. 6 Yes, it was.

Past Continuous
1 2 Maria wasn’t working. She was
driving home.
3 We weren’t swimming. We were
sitting in a traffic jam.
4 Matthew and Peter weren’t running.
They were playing squash.
5 I wasn’t watching a film. I was having
a bath.
6 Justin wasn’t reading. He was cooking
dinner.
2 (Answers will vary.)
3 1 bought 2 was cooking 3 was shining
4 was 5 opened 6 rang 7 went
8 came 9 wasn’t 10 looked 11 was
sitting 12 was eating 13 could
14 filled 15 went 16 wasn’t looking
17 was enjoying 18 didn’t hear
19 walked 20 wanted 21 was
22 heard 23 jumped 24 escaped

Verb patterns 1
1 1 Do you like 2 Would you like
3 Do you like 4 would you like
5 Would you like 6 do you like
b 3 c 1 d 5 e 2 f 6
2 2 buying 3 to be 4 watching/to watch
5 to continue; studying 6 painting
7 to work 8 playing/to play 9 to train

will and going to
2 I’ll get 3 I’ll have 4 he’s going to visit
5 I’m going to have 6 I’m going to go;
are you? I’ll come 7 I’ll send 8 Will you
marry me? I will

Present Perfect
1 (Answers will vary.)
2 2 Have you had a haircut recently?
(Answers will vary.)
3 What films have you seen this year?
4 Have you ever smoked a cigarette?
5 Have you eaten in a restaurant this
week?
6 Have you bought any CDs this
month?
3 1 studied 2 have worked 3 was 4 made
5 lost 6 has seen 7 was 8 came out
9 have you visited 10 Have you made
11 haven’t worked 12 flew 13 spent
14 did you go 15 wanted 16 drove

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous
1 2 been; just 3 Have; had; Has; has;
yet 4 bought; written/sent; already 5 Has;
lost; haven’t 6 ‘ve; for; Have; have;
Since 7 gone 8 Have; ‘ve; haven’t; yet
9 hadn’t 10 hadn’t
2 2 I’ve been cleaning. 3 He’s been sitting
in the sun. 4 I’ve been planning my
holidays. 5 They’ve been decorating
the bathroom. 6 I’ve been smoking
cigars. 7 She’s been trying them on.
3 1 How long have you been writing that
letter?✓
2 I’m exhausted! I’ve been playing
tennis for hours. ✓
3 Have you ever flown to Scotland? ✓
4 Oh no! I’ve lost my car keys. ✓
5 Has the film started? ✓
6 How long has she had her car? ✓
7 I’ve broken my leg. ✓

Past Perfect
1 2 I couldn’t go skiing because I’d broken
my leg.
3 They failed the exam because they
hadn’t studied.
4 I didn’t recognize him because he’d
had a haircut.
5 I apologized because I’d called him an
idiot.
6 She was tired because she hadn’t slept
well.
7 We were hungry because we hadn’t
cooked enough food.
2 1 had changed 2 had knocked down
3 had disappeared 4 walked 5 seemed
6 had built 7 met 8 hadn’t stayed
9 had moved 10 had got 11 talked
12 hadn’t left 13 said 14 remembered
15 had attended 16 started 17 asked
18 had to 19 had forgotten 20 made
21 had changed
## Phonetic symbols

### Consonants

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### Diphthongs (two vowels together)

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