NEW
Total English

INTERMEDIATE

Workbook with Key

Antonia Clare and JJ Wilson
with Anthony Cosgrove
1. Friends

LESSON 1.1  
Vocabulary: friends 
Grammar: auxiliary verbs (do, be, have) 
Pronunciation: intonation in echo questions 
Reading: a changing city

LESSON 1.2  
Vocabulary: personality 
Pronunciation: sounds and spelling: ea 
Grammar: Present Simple and Present Continuous 
Listening: online relationships

LESSON 1.3  
Vocabulary: arguing 
Grammar: Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple 
Vocabulary: phrasal verbs 
Reading: sisterly love? 
Review and consolidation 1  (p10–11)

LESSON 1.4  
Vocabulary: media and film 
Grammar: defining relative clauses 
How to... give opinions and disagree 
Lifelong learning: using the media 
Reading: a newspaper with a difference

LESSON 1.5  
Vocabulary: television 
Pronunciation: /n/ and /ŋ/ 
Grammar: the passive 
How to... describe an object 
Reading: when no news is real news

LESSON 1.6  
Pronunciation: word stress on word endings 
Grammar: Past Simple and Past Continuous 
Vocabulary: in the news 
Listening: news headlines 
Review and consolidation 2  (p18–19)

LESSON 1.7  
Vocabulary: adjectives for describing places 
Grammar: comparatives and superlatives 
Reading: think your city is the best?

LESSON 1.8  
Grammar: future possibility 
Vocabulary: compound nouns 
Pronunciation: word stress in compound nouns 
Vocabulary: prefixes and suffixes 
Reading: the future 
Review and consolidation 3  (p26–27)

2. Wealth

LESSON 2.1  
Vocabulary: wealth and time 
Grammar: phrasal verbs 
Pronunciation: question tags 
Listening: financial crime prevention

LESSON 2.2  
Vocabulary: personal qualities 
Grammar: modals of obligation and prohibition 
Pronunciation: connected speech 
Vocabulary: shopping

LESSON 2.3  
Grammar: Zero and First Conditionals with if/when/ unless/as soon as 
How to... ask for clarification 
Vocabulary: confusing words 
Reading: RFID 
Review and consolidation 4  (p34–35)

LESSON 2.4  
Vocabulary: free time 
How to... describe your response to a picture 
Grammar: Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect Simple 
Reading: childhood stories 
Pronunciation: weak forms

LESSON 2.5  
Grammar: -ing and infinitive 
Vocabulary: describing pastimes 
Pronunciation: sounds and spelling: a 
Listening: films and comic books

LESSON 2.6  
Vocabulary: food 
Grammar: countable and uncountable nouns 
How to... describe a restaurant 
Vocabulary: explaining what you mean 
Reading: restaurant reviews 
Review and consolidation 5  (p42–43)
6 Holidays

LESSON 6.1 (p44–45)
Vocabulary: holidays DESCRIPTIVE LANGUAGE
Grammar: Past Perfect Simple
How to... describe a memorable photo
Listening: travel writings

LESSON 6.2 (p46–47)
Vocabulary: places in a city
How to... get around a new place
Pronunciation: intonation in questions
Grammar: uses of like
Reading: amazing experiences in amazing places

LESSON 6.3 (p48–49)
Vocabulary: travelling
Pronunciation: sentence stress
Grammar: articles
Reading: travel agents’ true stories
Vocabulary: expressions with get
Review and consolidation 6 (p50–51)

7 Learning

LESSON 7.1 (p52–53)
Vocabulary: learning
How to... describe a learning experience
Grammar: subject/object questions
Reading: learning from mistakes

LESSON 7.2 (p54–55)
Vocabulary: personal qualities
Vocabulary: word building (1)
Pronunciation: word stress in word building
Grammar: used to and would
Listening: starting school

LESSON 7.3 (p56–57)
Vocabulary: education
Grammar: modals of ability, past and present
Pronunciation: connected speech
How to... carry out an interview
Vocabulary: learning: idioms and phrasal verbs
Reading: retirement
Review and consolidation 7 (p58–59)

8 Change

LESSON 8.1 (p60–61)
Vocabulary: change
Grammar: Second Conditional
Vocabulary: cities
How to... discuss problems and suggest changes
Reading: crazy laws

LESSON 8.2 (p62–63)
Vocabulary: global issues
Pronunciation: sounds and spelling o
How to... express attitude and respond to opinions
Grammar: adverbs
Reading: changing lives

LESSON 8.3 (p64–65)
Grammar: Third Conditional
Pronunciation: sentence stress in the Third Conditional
Vocabulary: word building (2)
Listening: important decisions
Review and consolidation 8 (p66–67)

9 Jobs

LESSON 9.1 (p68–69)
Vocabulary: jobs
Grammar: make, let, allow
Pronunciation: intonation for pausing
How to... ask for clarification and deal with difficult questions
Reading: job blog

LESSON 9.2 (p70–71)
Vocabulary: Vocabulary: -ing and -ed adjectives
Grammar: reported speech
Reading: the boss from hell?

LESSON 9.3 (p72–73)
Grammar: past obligation/permission
Vocabulary: job requirements
Listening: jobs
Lifelong learning: lexical cohesion
Vocabulary: UK and US English
Review and consolidation 9 (p74–75)

10 Memories

LESSON 10.1 (p76–77)
Vocabulary: memories
Lifelong learning: make it rhyme!
Grammar: I wish/If only
Reading: instant memory

LESSON 10.2 (p78–79)
Vocabulary: biographies
Grammar: review of past tenses
Pronunciation: pronouncing numbers
How to... say numbers

LESSON 10.3 (p80–81)
Grammar: phrasal verbs
Pronunciation: word stress in phrasal verbs
Grammar: phrasal verbs
How to... say goodbye (in person)
Vocabulary: the senses
Listening: remembering vocabulary
Review and consolidation 10 (p82–83)

Key (p84-96)
Vocabulary | friends

1. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

a good sense of humour, best friend, colleagues, ex-girlfriend, friend of a friend, get to know her, have a lot in common, keep in touch, lost touch, on the same wavelength

1. It has been really nice seeing you again. Let's try and _____. Shall I call you next week?

2. She always makes me laugh. She has _____.

3. Our relationship has finished so she's my _____.

4. I've met him once or twice at parties. He's a _____.

5. I'd like to _____. better because she seems very friendly.

6. I'm going out on Friday with a few _____. from work.

7. Mario and I have a good relationship because we _____. the same things.

8. Luis and I really understand each other very well.

9. I speak to Lucy every day on the phone. She's my _____.

10. Unfortunately we _____. when we left university.

2. Complete the adverts with the correct prepositions.

Are you interested _____. books?

Would you like to spend time with friends talking _____. books you have read?

Join us at the BOOK CLUB every Friday.

- Do you worry _____. your weight?
- Are you keen _____. exercise but not good _____. team sports?

Join Solutions Fitness Centre and we'll help you feel better.

Grammar | auxiliary verbs (do, be, have)

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

1. Are/sports/at/good/you

2. brothers/any/got/of/Has/sisters/?/he

3. are/How/they/?/old

4. you/German/?/Do/like/studying

5. America/?/been/Have/you/to

6. today/?/you/seen/Have/boss/your

7. you/shops/Did/go/yesterday/?/the/to

b. Write short answers to the questions in exercise 3a. Use auxiliary verbs where possible.

4a. Make questions from the prompts.

1. What/sports/you/interested/in?

2. You/been/kiing/recently?

3. She/like/listening/to/music?

4. Mozart/play/the violin?

5. Your parents/enjoy/the concert/last night?

6. Clara/had/her baby yet?

7. You/born/in Turin?

8. You/speak to Frances/yesterday?

b. Match the answers (a–h) with the questions (1–8) in exercise 4a.

a) Yes, she does. She's really keen on Mozart.

b) No, I wasn't. I was born in Rome.

c) Yes, I did. She called me last night.

d) Yes, they did. They loved it.

e) Yes, he did. He taught himself when he was five years old.

f) I love skiing and watching football.

g) Yes, she has. He's called Jack.

h) Yes, I have. I went to Switzerland last week.

Want to be fluent _____ English, but don't want to spend all your money _____ a language course?

Join the English Language Club.
Pronunciation Ⅰ intonation in echo questions

5 a. Match the statements (1–8) with the replies (a–h).
   1 Jenny and I are getting married.
   2 I've just seen someone famous.
   3 Bob's just a friend of a friend.
   4 I don't want any dessert after that big meal.
   5 My grandfather once played professional football.
   6 My mobile phone has broken again.
   7 It's my stepmother's birthday next week.
   8 I fell out with my boss last year.
   a Did he? That's amazing!
   b Have you? Who was it?
   c Did you? And how do you get on now?
   d Has it? Do you want to use mine?
   e Is he? I thought you knew him really well.
   f Don't you? But I made it especially for you!
   g Is it? What are you going to get her?
   h Are you? Fantastic - when is the big day?

b 3 Listen and check.
c Listen to the eight dialogues in exercise 5a again. In
which dialogue does the second speaker sound ...
• friendly and interested (F)?
• bored (B)?
• annoyed (A)?
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

Reading

6 Read the article and choose the best title, 1, 2 or 3.
   1 Young people - are they big spenders?
   2 China - the richest country in the world?
   3 Shenzhen - a changing city: how people spend their
   money

7 Read the article again. Mark the sentences true (T) or
false (F).
   1 How you spend your money does not depend on
how old you are.
   2 The city of Shenzhen has become richer because
professional people have moved there for work.
   3 People now spend twice as much money on
education as before.
   4 Most families in Shenzhen have a mobile phone.

8 What do the words in bold in the article mean?
   1 This (line 13) 2 They (line 20)
   a China a houses
   b education b people
   c 1,000 yuan c apartments

It's no surprise that what you spend your money on
depends on your age, where you live, how big your
family is, and how much money you earn. But have
you ever thought about how people change their
spending when a whole city starts to get richer?

Shenzhen, in China, has attracted lots of talented
professionals in the last few years, and the average
man or woman there now earns more than in any
other medium-sized city in China. So what do these
Shenzhen residents tend to spend their money on?
The first thing is education. This is very expensive
in China, and professional people generally spend
more than 1,000 yuan each on education. This
is one and a half times more money than they spent
in 1995. They also spend four times as much on
communications and telephones. In every one
hundred households there are now ninety-three
mobile phones and fifty-four home computers.
People have started to buy bigger houses.

They now usually have an average five square
metres more space in their apartments, and some
have even bought second houses too.

The biggest change, however, has been in the
number of people buying cars. In 1995 only four or
five families in every one hundred owned a car. Now
this number has shot up, and there are well over
one million cars in Shenzhen.
Vocabulary | personality

1. Choose the correct word in italics to complete the sentences.
   1. She's really kind-hearted/sulky – she'll do anything to help anyone.
   2. Once when I was a child, my twin brother got better birthday presents than me. I was so dependable/jealous, and didn’t speak to him for days!
   3. My piano teacher is very encouraging/mean. She tells me I will be really good if I practise.
   4. He’s a very upbeat/generous person, and is always in a good mood.
   5. After we had that argument, she became really encouraging/sulky, and didn’t speak to me.
   6. She said she forgot my birthday, but I think she’s just kind-hearted/mean to buy a present!
   7. We are looking for a hardworking, dependable/selfish person to join our team of nurses at Free United Hospital.
   8. My work colleague Paul is very pleasant/jealous, and always fun to be around.

2. Choose the correct answer, a or b.
   1. If someone is sulky, what does this mean?
      a. They are in a bad mood, and might not speak to you.
      b. They want to help people.
   2. Someone who is upbeat is …
      a. helpful and kind.
      b. cheerful and positive about life.
   3. Two words with opposite meanings are …
      a. generous and mean.
      b. upbeat and dependable.
   4. Someone who thinks of themselves before they think of someone else is …
      a. selfish.
      b. jealous.
   5. A person who helps someone else to feel more confident is …
      a. encouraging.
      b. dependable.

Pronunciation | sounds and spelling: ea

3. Each sentence has four words with ‘ea’. Three of them have the same sound, and one of them has a different sound. Circle the one with the different sound.
   She only buys cheap meat – she’s really mean.
   1. The teacher was upbeat about her heart disease.
   2. I’m fearful that it will take a year to clear this frozen meat.
   3. I’m jealous, because each day you have a healthier breakfast than me.
   4. My colleague realised she had ear problems when she was in the theatre.
   5. I’ve read that the weather is very pleasant every season in the Canary Isles.

b 3 Listen and check.

c Complete the table with the ‘ea’ words in exercise 3a according to their sounds. Listen again and check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/e/</th>
<th>/ea/</th>
<th>/ə/</th>
<th>/aɪ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>meat</td>
<td>really</td>
<td>mean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to… | start a conversation with a stranger

4. Complete the conversation starters with a word from the box.

are couldn’t Do do Have haven’t

1. Hello, we ___ met, have we? I’m Anthony.
2. So ___ you enjoying the party?
3. ___ you tried these snacks?
4. Sorry, I ___ help overhearing. You said you’ve just been to Delhi?
5. ___ you know many people here?
6. So what ___ you think of this music?

5. Match the conversation starters (1–6) in exercise 4 with the replies (a–f).

a. To be honest, I think it’s a bit too loud!
b. Yes, I am. There’s a great buffet, isn’t there?
c. No, I don’t think we have. My name’s Ivan.
d. No, I haven’t actually. But they look delicious – what are they?
e. Not really. Just the hosts, and a couple of their friends. What about you?
f. Yes, that’s right. I was there on holiday. It’s an amazing place. Have you been?
Grammar  | Present Simple and Present Continuous

6 Find and correct the mistakes in four of the sentences.
1 I'm not understanding you – can you say it again, please?
2 Are you wanting to go home yet?
3 What do you mean?
4 He's having a very good job.
5 Excuse me, do you know the time?
6 They want to get married.
7 Do you have a large family?
8 I'm knowing a lot of people through Facebook.

7 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.
1 A: How is your English?
   B: Not bad. It’s getting better.
2 I usually _____ (finish) work at six o’clock, and it ______ (take) me ten minutes to walk home.
3 You should turn your lights on. It _____ (get) dark.
4 ______ you always ______ (listen) to music in the car?
5 I ______ (live) with my parents until I can find an apartment to buy.
6 A: Shall we go out for a walk?
   B: Not now. It ______ (rain).

AUDIOSCRIPT
The friends you have on a social networking site can help you enjoy your day at work, but don't expect too much from them as many of these 'online friends' prefer to stay online only.
My friend Patricia, met a friend of a friend, Howard, at a conference. They got on really well and started an online relationship. They found that they had a lot in common. They shared memories, and talked about their workmates. Sometimes they swapped more than twelve messages a day. Patricia looked forward to receiving Howard's messages when she arrived at work.
After a few weeks, however, Patricia asked Howard if he wanted to meet up after work, but he always found an excuse not to. Then she received a really strange message from him explaining how he didn’t want to have a relationship and how he had decided to stop contacting her. That was the end of the story, and she never heard from him again.
You see, an online relationship takes a lot less energy than a face-to-face relationship. So a lot of people who don't really want the responsibility will try online friends instead. It's easier and, if you have an argument, you can always just shut down your computer!

b Listen again. Choose the correct answer, a or b.
1 Online friends are good for ...
   a going out with after work.
   b spending time with while you are at work.
2 Patricia and Howard ...
   a were old friends.
   b met at a conference.
3 They talked about ...
   a their colleagues.
   b their problems.
4 They usually sent ...
   a lots of messages every day.
   b one or two messages a day.
5 Patricia asked Howard to ...
   a meet her after work.
   b stop contacting her.
6 Howard ...
   a wanted to go to the cinema with Patricia.
   b didn't want to meet her in person.
7 Online relationships use ...
   a more energy than face-to-face relationships.
   b less energy than face-to-face relationships.
8 The advantage of an online relationship is that if you argue, you can ...
   a switch off your computer.
   b meet for a coffee.

Listening
8 a ✗ ✗ Cover the audioscript. Listen to the psychologist. What is she talking about?
1 girlfriends and boyfriends
2 online relationships
3 work relationships
Vocabulary | arguing

1. Match the beginning of the phrases (1-7) with the end of the phrases (a-g).
   1. get
   2. see
   3. fall
   4. have an
   5. not be in
   6. not speak
   7. lose your
   a. red
   b. argument
   c. angry with someone
   d. to someone for years
   e. temper with someone
   f. touch with someone any more
   g. out with someone over money
2. Read the text. Who are the people in the photo?

José was my best friend at school. But one day we had argument about money. I remember I got really angry him. I said some horrible things to him. He lost temper and shouted at me. We completely out, and didn't speak to each other years after that. That was all many years ago now.

And now? Well, believe it or not, my son has just married José's daughter! And José and I are touch every day, just like before.

Grammar | Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple

2. Complete the text with the verbs from the box.
   finished has lived have always admired
   have been married have just bought have never been
   looked after met moved spent

I (1) ______ my older brother – he's a really dependable person. He often (2) ______ me when I was little, because my parents were away a lot. Since he (3) ______ university, he (4) ______ in six different countries. He (5) ______ four years in Russia, where he (6) ______ a Russian lady called Tatiana. They (7) ______ for two years now. Last month he and Tatiana (8) ______ to Thailand. I (9) ______ there, but I've always wanted to go. And I'm really excited – I (10) ______ my plane ticket!

3. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the verbs in brackets. Make sure you use the correct tense.
   He became a lawyer in 2009.
   He has been a lawyer since 2009. (be)
   1. My parents keep dogs. They started when I was six years old.
       My parents __________________ I was six years old. (keep)
   2. Joan is in Paris. She went a week ago.
       Joan __________________ a week. (be)
   3. I met them two years ago.
       I ______________ two years. (know)
   4. She bought that car five years ago.
       She __________________ five years. (have)
   5. Alice moved to the countryside in 2010.
       Alice __________________ 2010. (live).

4. Some sentences below have mistakes. Correct the mistakes and tick (√) the correct sentences.
   1. I haven't seen Maria for a couple of months. ☐
   2. I've had a headache since lunchtime. ☐
   3. I haven't had a cigarette since three weeks! ☐
   4. I've known Julia for we went to university. ☐
   5. I've lived here since ten years. ☐
   6. I have studied English since I was at school. ☐
   7. Have you been here since a long time? ☐

5. Choose the correct word in italics to complete the sentences.
   1. My daughter is just one year old, but she's already/yet learned to say 'hello'.
   2. Oh no! I've just/since cut myself.
   3. When I was a child I lived in China already/for a year.
   4. Have you finished yet/ago?
   5. We've been close friends just/since we were children.
   6. My grandfather founded the firm fifty years ago/for.
Vocabulary | phrasal verbs

6 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

after (x2) brought got looked on told up

1. I was ____ up to enjoy music. My parents were very musical.
2. I take ____ my mother – she’s a pianist, and so am I.
3. He was a professional musician, so I ____ up to him for that.
4. When I left home, I carried ____ playing.
5. I sometimes looked ____ his dog when he had a concert.
6. I ____ on well with Joey, the singer, who lived next door.
7. My mother always ____ me off for not practising the piano enough.
8. I grew ____ in New Orleans.

Reading

7 Read the article about the Radwanska sisters, then tick (✓) the correct summary, 1, 2 or 3.

1. The sisters often fall out because they are too competitive.
2. The sisters get on extremely well, even when they play against each other.
3. The sisters’ relationship has got worse since they became professional.

8 Read the article again. Mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

1. The Radwanska sisters are now more famous around the world than the Williams sisters.
2. Agnieszka is older than Ula.
3. The girls’ parents are closely involved in their tennis careers.
4. The Radwanska sisters have often played against the Williams sisters.
5. The girls make all their own travel arrangements.
6. The girls became professional players at the age of fifteen.
7. Agnieszka doesn’t enjoy being famous.

Sisterly love?

If you hear the words ‘tennis’ and ‘sisters’, you probably think of Venus and Serena Williams. But now we’re hearing more and more about Poland’s tennis superheroes, the Radwanska sisters, Agnieszka and Ula.

Agnieszka has beaten some of the top players in the world, including Venus Williams and Martina Hingis. She has won professional competitions in Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and the UK.

Ula, her younger sister, is also a rising star. She was ranked as the world’s number one junior player when she was sixteen.

Like the Williams sisters, the Radwanskas have their father as their coach. He is proud of his daughters’ success, but says that it is only just beginning. He’s brought the girls up to play tennis. And their mother helps them by dealing with their paperwork and booking flights.

During the tennis season, which lasts from January to October, the family travel round the world together. Wherever in the world they are, they try to rent a house together. They’re obviously on the same wavelength. But does spending so much time together ever get a bit too much?

According to Ula, they get on really well, and hardly ever argue. Agnieszka is also very upbeat, and says that as they live together, they do everything together. They have been playing tennis together since they were in their teens, and there’s only an age gap of one year between them. But whoever wins on the tennis court, they remain close.

For those few months when they’re not playing tennis, they enjoy normal life back in Krakow. But they’re big celebrities in Poland, and people really look up to them because of their success. So how do they deal with all the attention?

Ula says they often get recognised in taxis and so on. Agnieszka says that very often, when someone recognises them, they just look, but don’t say anything. Perhaps they’re too scared!
Auxiliary verbs (do, be, have)

1 Write questions from the prompts.
   1 you/live/in Thailand?
   Yes, I do.
   2 you/see/the James Bond film/last night?
   No, we didn’t.
   3 When/Sal/go/on holiday?
   Next week.
   4 What/sports/you/interested in?
   Tennis and basketball.
   5 You/enjoy/study?
   Yes, I do.
   6 You/forget/your books?
   Yes, I have.
   7 Tim/like/working for IBM?
   Yes, he does.
   8 You/happy/in/your new flat?
   Yes, I am.
   9 George/have a good time/party yesterday?
   Yes, he did.
   10 You/pass/all your exams?
   Yes, I have!

Present tenses

2 Choose the correct words in italics.
   1 We flying/fly/have flown from Heathrow airport at 9:30 a.m.
   2 What are/have/do you enjoy spending your money on?
   3 Private schools are/are being/have been very expensive in China nowadays.
   4 It isn’t seeming/hasn’t seemed/doesn’t seem like a good idea to me.
   5 Do you want to borrow this book? I am just finishing/’ve just finished/just finish it, and it was brilliant!
   6 I’m afraid she’s busy at the moment. She talks/has talked/’s talking to someone on the other line.

3 Complete the dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Make sure you use the correct tense.
   A: (1) ____ you ever ____ to San Francisco? (be)
   B: Yes, I (2) ____ there a few years ago. (go)
   A: (3) ____ you ____ it? (enjoy)
   B: I (4) ____ it was fantastic! (think)
   A: (5) ____ you ____ squash regularly? (play)
   B: Yes, I (6) ____ quite good at it. (be)
   A: How long (7) ____ you ____ for? (play)
   B: I (8) ____ about six years ago. (start)
   A: (9) ____ you ____ to play on Sunday? (want)
   B: That (10) ____ like a great idea! (sound)

4 Complete the sentences with for or since.
   1 I haven’t heard from him ____ ages.
   2 We’ve been touring ____ last month.
   3 They’ve been gone ____ yesterday.
   4 Have you been waiting ____ long?
   5 I’ve played the guitar ____ I was sixteen years old.
   6 She’s staying there ____ a few weeks.
   7 We haven’t seen Horace ____ he left home.
   8 We lived in Spain ____ fifteen years.
   9 He’s been crying ____ this morning.
   10 We’ve wanted to tell you ____ the weekend.

5 There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.
   1 We went to school together, so I’ve know her for a long time.
   2 Have you spoke to the manager?
   3 When have they got married?
   4 We haven’t been in touch since a long time.
   5 When did you started working together?
   6 I’ve never did see that programme.
   7 It’s the funniest book I’ve never read.
   8 She have had a hair cut.
   9 I’ve just start to learn Tai Kwando.
   10 I haven’t did sign the contract yet.
Vocabulary

6 Match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with the sentence endings (a–h).
1 My friend John is the life and soul
2 She fell out with her brother
3 I'm not very good
4 Sarah and I understand each other perfectly – we're really
5 I love bikes, so I belong
6 She's really kind – she would do anything
7 Ali's just started learning Russian, and he's already fluent
8 I'm not enjoying work – I don't get on well

a) for her friends.
b) in six languages!
c) on the same wavelength.
d) at tennis, but I'm having lessons.
e) over money, and they don't speak any more.
f) of the party – he's always making people laugh.
g) with my boss. But my other colleagues are nice.
h) to a cycling club, and we go out most weekends.

7 Complete the text with the words in the box.

\[ \text{get} \quad \text{got} \quad (x \ 2) \quad \text{had} \quad (x \ 4) \]

Some people think that a good friend is someone you never fall out with. I disagree. Let me tell you about one of my closest friends, Alberto.

I first (5) _____ to know him when we were at school. We were soon best friends. We (2) _____ the same sense of humour, and laughed at the same things. But when we were about ten, everything changed. Alberto and I (3) _____ an argument – I can't even remember what it was about now, but it made me see red at the time. We both (4) _____ angry. I didn't get in touch with him again.

About fifteen years later, I met a stranger on a train. We started talking, and I found we (6) _____ a lot in common. He (7) _____ an opinion about everything, and he was great fun to be around. I asked his name, and he said, 'Don't you remember? It's me, Alberto!' (He had a beard now, and I didn't recognise him.)

So now we're friends again. And I think we (7) _____ on even better now than when we were children!

8 Put the letters in the correct order to make words to complete the sentences.
1 It was very _____ (siehsif) of you to take that last piece of cake!
2 I was often _____ (jeusola) when my brother got better Christmas presents than me.
3 Ali's really _____ (deapbneed), and you can always go to him for help.
4 She's quite a _____ (eapstna) lady, who's always happy to have a chat.
5 I can't stand _____ (name) people who never buy drinks for other people.
6 My driving instructor has been very _____ (eounigirnnga), and helped me feel more confident.

9 Choose the correct word in italics.
1 He told/took/said me off for being late.
2 The factory was taken in/up/over by a German business.
3 I have always looked over/down/up to my older brother.
4 My mother looks up to/after/on my baby son when I am at work.
5 He has used over/up/by all the paper.
6 We were brought on/in/up to eat everything on our plates, and never to waste food.
7 I grew/belong/take up in the countryside, but moved to the city when I got my first job.
8 I generally get off/on/to well with people at work.
9 I don't see him very often but we keep in/off/on touch by email.
10 I'm very organised. I take on/off/after my mother.

How to...

10 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.
1 always/crowded/?this/ls/it

2 how/So,/do/you/Sara/?know

3 these/Have/tried/sandwiches/?you

4 time/?Excuse/tell/me/me/could/you/the
Vocabulary | media

1 a. Choose the correct word in italics to complete the sentences.
   1. Do you watch a lot of real/reality shows?
   2. Do you do a lot of immediate/instant messaging?
   3. Shall we watch the horror/terror film on TV tonight?
   4. What did you think of the thriller/thrilling we saw last week?
   5. Have you ever cried while you were watching a romantic/romance film?
   6. Do you always look at the contemporary/current affairs section in your paper?

   a. No, I hate them, but I love watching soap/soaps.
   b. Sure, I do it most of the time when I'm on/online.
   c. Not very often, I'm more interested in reading the gossip/gossips.
   d. It was brilliant – I thought it was absolutely unwatchable/gripping.
   e. Yes, I have once, but it was a really moved/moving story. What about you?
   f. I don't like the sound of that. How about the history/period drama on the other channel?

b. Match the questions (1–6) with the answers (a–f) in exercise 1a.

Vocabulary | film

2. Match the films (1–6) with the kinds of film in the box.

   animated film docu-drama horror film
   period drama romantic comedy thriller

BIG SCREEN CINEMA – What's on this week

1. *Escape from the Mob* – an exciting story of two lovers who are running away from dangerous gangsters.
2. *I Love You Stupid* – set in New York, this funny love story between a millionaire and shopkeeper will make you laugh until you cry!
3. *Barack Obama: the early years* – using real footage and actors playing the young Obama at different times in his life, this is a fascinating picture of the man who became President.
5. *For the Love of a Prince* – this historical film, set in London in around 1800, has fabulous costumes and great acting.
6. *Dracula Returns* – he's dangerous, he's thirsty for blood, and he's back! The terrifying story of Count Dracula will make you scream!

Grammar | defining relative clauses

3. Complete the sentences (1–6) with the correct phrases (a–f). Use who/whose/which/where to join the two phrases. You will need to omit some words.

   1. That's the man _____
   2. I like people _____
   3. I've got an old car _____
   4. Ella works in a factory _____
   5. Laguna has a big beach _____
   6. I spoke to the architect _____

   a. it makes jewellery.
   b. his wife won the lottery.
   c. it never goes wrong.
   d. you can surf there all year.
   e. she is designing my house.
   f. they are always honest.

4. Complete the sentences with who, whose, which or where.

   1. Chicago was the place _____ Philippe Petit made his famous walk in 1974.
   2. A documentary is a TV programme _____ gives factual information about a topic.
   3. The journalist _____ made the film *Supersize Me* is called Michael Moore.
   4. The translations _____ appear onscreen during a film are called 'subtitles'.
   5. The address _____ the French President lives is Number 20, Champs-Élysées, Paris.
   6. Russell Crowe is an actor from New Zealand _____ most famous film role was probably as the star of *Gladiator*.

b. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).
How to... I give opinions and disagree

5 Complete the dialogue with words from the box.

| do | on opinion reckon sense sure true What |

A: I (1) ______ everyone loves animated films. It doesn't matter how old you are. What's your (2) ______?
B: I'm not (3) ______ about that. I love them, but my mum hates them. Some people never watch cartoons.
A: That's (4) ______, but I think most people like them. Children definitely do.
B: Yeah. I guess it depends (5) ______ the person, because everybody's different. (6) ______ do you think?
A: Yes, I think that makes (7) ______.
B: So what's the best ever animated film? What (8) ______ you think?
A: That's difficult. There are so many ...

Lifelong learning I using the media!

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

1 ever/online/you/your/instant/friends?/Do
2 often/you/How/do/go/cinema/to/the
3 best/the/film/What's/ever/you/seen?/ve
4 Do/know/been/anyone/you/TV/who's/on
5 seen?/the/What's/funniest/ve/comedy/you/ever
6 affairs?/the/way/to/What's/best/about/learn/current
7 Do/TV/prefer/watching/you/on/programmes/online?/or

Reading

7 a Choose the best headline for the story, 1, 2 or 3.

1 Chilean newspaper celebrates its birthday
2 Chile paper lets readers choose the news
3 Chile's journalists stop writing serious news

A newspaper with a difference

It was over 100 years old, boring and unpopular. But now Las Ultimas Noticias (LUN: The Latest News), has become one of Chile's favourite newspapers. Employees at LUN say it's a revolution in journalism. Critics say it's rubbish.

Recently LUN started analysing their web traffic statistics on www.lun.com. The clicks tell the editors which stories are popular and which are not. If an article gets a lot of clicks, the newspaper continues the story the following day, or finds similar ones. If an article gets only a few clicks, the story is killed. According to Augustine Edwards, the newspaper's publisher, LUN reflects the changing values and interests of Chile.

So, what news did readers choose when world leaders arrived in Santiago for an important trade meeting? One of the top stories was about where the US Secretary of State went to dinner and what he ate (prawns with couscous). Another popular story was about which politicians gave the best tips to the waiters (the Japanese).

The critics say LUN now has no serious news. Edwards replies, 'I'm focused not on what people should read, but what they want to read. I want my journalists to write for the people, not for me or their editors.' He even plans to pay his journalists according to the number of clicks their stories get.

However, only the richest half of the country has Internet access. So one question remains: is LUN really a reflection of 'the changing values and interests of Chile'?
Vocabulary | television

1 Match the sentence beginnings (1–6) with the sentence endings (a–f).
1 I need to get a new TV
2 is there anything good on
3 They say that if you work on live
4 My cousin has a new job as a TV
5 I'm so happy we've now got
digital
6 I'm a football fan, so my
favourite TV

a TV tonight?
b channel is Eurosport.
c producer for Al Jazeera.
d set because my old one is
broken.
e TV, you shouldn't work with
animals or children!
f TV, because we have lots more
channels than before.

Grammar | the passive

3 Complete the second sentence with no more than three words so
that it means the same as the first sentence.
Mr Turner founded CNN in 1980.
CNN was founded by Mr Turner in 1980.
1 The editor doesn't write many articles.
Not many articles ______ the editor.
2 Japanese workers made the TV set.
The TV set ______ Japanese workers.
3 A group of large banks are organising the meeting.
The meeting ______ a group of large banks.
4 The player has signed the contract today.
The player's contract ______ today.
5 The media will cover any scandal.
Any scandal ______ the media.
6 You can find branches of our company in most countries in the world.
Branches of our company can ______ in most countries.
7 Australians buy 2.5 million newspapers each day.
2.5 million newspapers ______ each day.
8 Avatar sold over $1 billion dollars' worth of tickets in its first
seventeen days.
Over $1 billion dollars' worth of Avatar cinema tickets ______
in its first seventeen days.

Pronunciation | /n/ and /ŋ/

2 a Read the text and underline all
the /ŋ/ sounds. How many /ŋ/ sounds can you find?

I started chatting to someone
on the bus home from college
yesterday. This woman – she said
her name was Angela – told me that
I just had to watch a film on TV that
evening. She said it was the most
entertaining film she'd ever seen.
So when I got home, I switched on
the TV to watch it.

It was about bank robbers. They
went into banks and started
singing, so all the people just
laughed at them. They didn't know
they were dangerous criminals. The
film wasn't a comedy – it certainly
wasn't very funny. But it wasn't a
thriller either. It was more boring
than exciting. In fact, I turned it off
after a few minutes, because it was
just unwatchable. It just goes to
show – never listen to what you're
told by a stranger on a bus!

b s Now listen and check.

How to... | describe an object

4 Complete each sentence with one word.

1 It's used ______ changing channels on the TV.
2 It's circular, made ______ metal, and you can buy things with it.
3 It's an adjective, and its meaning is similar ______ 'annoying'.
4 These are used ______ people who have an mp3 player.
5 It looks ______ a mobile, but you can't make calls with it.
6 It's a kind ______ computer.

5 Match the items in the box with the descriptions (1–6) in exercise 4.

a calculator a coin a notebook a TV remote control
headphones the word nauseating
When no news is real news – the journalists who lied and got caught

Open a newspaper and you expect to read, more or less, the truth. So what happens when it turns out that journalists invent their stories? Ask Janet Cooke or Stephen Glass or Ingo Mocek. They all spent parts of their careers inventing stories before being caught and fired.

Imagine the scene: Washington DC, 1980. Janet Cooke writes a long article for The Washington Post describing the world of eight-year-old Jimmy, a child living in terrible conditions in the poorest part of the city. She writes about every detail of his life, even describing the ‘baby-smooth skin of his thin brown arms’. The story shocks Washington, and Cooke wins a Pulitzer Prize for outstanding journalism. But when the city government tries to find Jimmy to help him, Cooke goes quiet. Under pressure, she eventually admits that Jimmy doesn’t exist.

Stephen Glass, a star reporter at The New Republic magazine, invented stories for years. ‘My life was one very long process of lying and lying again to work out how to cover those other lies,’ he says. Glass made great efforts to avoid getting caught. He created fake notes, fake faxes, fake email addresses; he even designed a website for a company that didn’t exist. Eventually, he got caught when he wrote a story about a fifteen-year-old boy at a conference of computer hackers. His editor insisted on seeing the conference room. Of course, there was no conference room. And no conference either. And no fifteen-year-old boy. Glass’s career as a journalist was finished, but he wrote a novel about his life, The Fabulist.

And sometimes celebrities and their fans are involved too. In 2010, the German magazine Neon, published an interview with Beyoncé. The article contained a lot of information about the star and her marriage to rapper Jay-Z which Beyoncé’s fans thought might not be true. The editors questioned the journalist, Ingo Mocek, about the article she had written. It turned out that she had invented much of the information – in fact, the interview probably never took place at all. Ingo Mocek was fired, and Neon made an apology to Beyoncé and her management.

The message for us, the public? Don’t believe everything you read, even if it comes from your favourite, trusted newspaper!

Reading

6 a Read the article and choose the best endings (a, b or c) for the sentences.

1 Janet Cooke was
   a a very poor woman.
   b a journalist.
   c a newspaper editor.

2 She invented a story about
   a a child living a difficult life.
   b a man called Jimmy.
   c the government.

3 The city government
   a fired Cooke.
   b tried to find the boy.
   c didn’t believe the story.

4 Stephen Glass created
   a a magazine.
   b a false identity for himself.
   c fake papers to pretend he was telling the truth.

5 Stephen Glass was caught
   a quickly.
   b by the police.
   c after many years.

6 When Beyoncé’s fans read the article, they
   a thought it was well-written.
   b did not believe it.
   c were angry with Beyoncé.

7 Ingo Mocek lost her job because she had
   a been rude to Beyoncé during the interview.
   b interviewed Beyoncé without permission.
   c not interviewed Beyoncé at all.

b Find the words or expressions in bold in the article that mean ...

1 people who break into technological systems illegally
2 top journalist
3 removed from a job
4 demanded
5 in a stressful situation
6 famous people (e.g. pop stars)
Pronunciation | word stress on word endings

1 a. Look at the words in italics in the sentences. Is the stress the same or different?
   1. I learnt some Portuguese when I was in Portugal. (PORTugal PortuGUESE)
   2. Both employers and employees are happy with the deal.
   3. Lots of Burmese and Chinese people live in the region.
   4. No divorcee actually enjoys divorcing.
   5. Being a carer is a very rewarding career.

b. Now listen and check.

Grammar | Past Simple and Past Continuous

2. Complete the newspaper articles with the Past Simple or Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Young boy, 5, discovered 300 kilometres from home

Police who (1) (look) for a lost five-year-old boy eventually (2) (find) him the next day. After getting separated from his family in a market, the boy, from Pekanbaru in Malaysia, (3) (go) to a station, got onto a train, and was discovered in Padang, 300 kilometres away. 'He (4) (be) very calm,' said the boy's mother. 'It was us, his family, who (5) (worry) all night.'

Traffic jams make Angelenos feel at home

A recent study said that Los Angeles has the worst traffic in the United States. Last year Angelenos (6) (spend) an average of 136 hours a year stuck in traffic. Only last week a man was arrested while he (7) (brush) his teeth in the car, and drivers are regularly seen applying make-up and shaving. Police (8) (say) that yesterday they (9) (stop) a man who (10) (drive) while playing on his laptop computer.

3. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the Past Simple or Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Someone _____ (steal) my wallet while I _____ (not/look).

2. I _____ (not/know) you _____ (be) in town.

3. We _____ (not/hear) the burglar because we _____ (listen) to loud music.

4. I _____ (drive) home when I _____ (see) a black cat at the side of the road.

5. Eve _____ (not/take) the bus because it _____ (be) a beautiful day.

6. Josie _____ (meet) Clyde while they _____ (ski).
Vocabulary 1 in the news

4 a Match the sentence beginnings (1–5) with the endings (a–e).
   1 Someone told me that the President has broken
   2 Congratulations – I hear you're having
   3 Spain won the
   4 A lot of accidents
   5 I hear most banks have made
   a match 2 – 1.
   b a baby – when is it due?
   c up with his wife – is it true?
   d huge profits again this year.
   e are caused by drivers on mobile phones.

b Match the replies (a–e) with the sentences (1–5) in exercise 4a.
   a I know – why can't people be more responsible?
   b Yes, they played brilliantly.
   c Yes, I know, I've just been reading about it in the business section.
   d Thank you, it's next month, and we think it's a girl.
   e Oh come on, you can't believe all the gossip you hear!

Listening

5 7 Cover the audioscript. Listen to the local news headlines and complete the notes.
   1 Children eat too much ____ , says nutritionist.
   2 1,000 ____ to be destroyed.
   3 ____ saves car crash victims.
   4 Artist sells painting to ____ .

AUDIOSCRIPT
And now for today's news headlines.
A nutritionist says our children are eating too much fat.
In Fincher, one thousand homes will be destroyed to build a shopping area.
A taxi driver last night saved two lives after a car crash.
And local artist Angela Witco sells a painting to rock star, Lee Santana.

b 8 Cover the audioscript. Listen to the news stories and answer the questions.
   1 Who did Niall Smith study?
   2 What food and drink should the children eat and drink less of?
   3 What two things will the town of Fincher build in place of the houses?
   4 When will the new houses be built?
   5 Who did John Manley save?
   6 Where exactly did he take them?
   7 Where did Lee Santana see the painting?
   8 How does Witco feel about selling her painting to Lee Santana?

AUDIOSCRIPT
Nutritionist Niall Smith from the Cambridge Think Tank on Diet and Health, says that our children eat too much fatty food. In a two-year study of 900 schoolchildren aged eleven to fifteen, Smith and his team found that children eat double the amount of fat recommended by nutritionists. Hamburgers, chips, chocolate and fizzy soft drinks were the biggest problems.

In the town of Fincher, one thousand homes will be knocked down to build a shopping area and car park. Local councillors say that the shopping area will revitalise Fincher town centre. They say new housing will be built next year.

A taxi driver, John Manley, has saved the lives of a husband and wife whose car crashed into a tree on Friday night. Manley pulled the couple from the car and drove them immediately to a London hospital in his taxi. They are now in a stable condition.

Painter Angela Witco has found a famous buyer for her work. Rock star and art lover Lee Santana bought Witco's painting Trees in Winter for an undisclosed sum. He saw the painting in a small art gallery in Manchester and fell in love with it immediately. Witco says she is extremely happy that her painting has found a good home.
Defining relative clauses

1 Join the sentence pairs to make single sentences with who/which/where/whose. Make any necessary changes.

The Vatican City is a state. The Pope lives there.
The Vatican City is the state where the Pope lives.
1 Los Angeles is a city. Michael Jackson died there.

2 Franz Kafka was a writer. He wrote a story about a man who became an insect.

3 St Petersburg is a city. It used to be called Leningrad.

4 Rodin was a sculptor. He made The Thinker.

5 Avatar is a famous film. It cost $500,000,000 to make.

6 Malibu is a beach in California. Hundreds of celebrities live there.

7 Vivaldi was a composer. His most famous work was The Four Seasons.

8 Istanbul is a city. It is built on two continents—Europe and Asia.

2 Complete the sentences using the prompts and the passive so that they mean the same as the first sentences. Use three or four words including the words in brackets.

You can see the Great Wall of China from space!
The Great Wall of China is a structure which can be seen from space. (seen)
1 That's the boy! Someone gave him my bicycle.
That's the boy who gave me my bicycle! (was)
2 These are great stories. People tell them from generation to generation.
These are the great stories which are told from generation to generation. (told)
3 He's an artist. People buy his paintings for thousands of Euros.
He's the artist who sells his paintings for thousands of Euros. (sold)
4 That's the old country house. I was born there.
That's the old country house which I was born in. (was)
5 It's a type of pen. You can use it under water.
It's a type of pen which can be used under water. (be)
6 These are the tourists. Someone has stolen their bags.
These are the tourists whose bags have been stolen. (been)

The passive, Past Simple and Past Continuous

3 a Match the sentences beginnings (1–8) with the sentence endings (a–h).

Robin Kruger wasn't caught while he was
1 in his left hand he was carrying a small gun and
2 A few hours later, he was captured at his home,
3 He gave a note to Melanie Joseph, who
4 Kruger was wearing sunglasses and a hat
5 The note said ‘I have a gun in my hand.’
6 Miss Joseph took the note and gave
7 Police officer Don Callow explained, ‘Kruger’s note was
8 a was working at the bank as a cashier.
b where he was counting his money.
c Give me £10,000 in cash.’
d trying to rob a bank, but very soon afterwards.
e written on the back of an envelope with his address on it.’
f in his right hand he had a bag for the money.
g him the money, and he walked out.
h when he walked into the bank.

b Now put the sentences in the correct order to make the story. The first and the last sentences have been done.

3 a Match the sentences endings (a–h) with the sentence beginnings (1–8).

Robin Kruger wasn't caught while he was
1 in his left hand he was carrying a small gun and
2 A few hours later, he was captured at his home,
3 He gave a note to Melanie Joseph, who
4 Kruger was wearing sunglasses and a hat
5 The note said ‘I have a gun in my hand.’
6 Miss Joseph took the note and gave
7 Police officer Don Callow explained, ‘Kruger’s note was
8 a was working at the bank as a cashier.
b where he was counting his money.
c Give me £10,000 in cash.’
d trying to rob a bank, but very soon afterwards.
e written on the back of an envelope with his address on it.’
f in his right hand he had a bag for the money.
g him the money, and he walked out.
h when he walked into the bank.

b Now put the sentences in the correct order to make the story. The first and the last sentences have been done.

3 a Match the sentences endings (a–h) with the sentence beginnings (1–8).

Robin Kruger wasn't caught while he was
1 in his left hand he was carrying a small gun and
2 A few hours later, he was captured at his home,
3 He gave a note to Melanie Joseph, who
4 Kruger was wearing sunglasses and a hat
5 The note said ‘I have a gun in my hand.’
6 Miss Joseph took the note and gave
7 Police officer Don Callow explained, ‘Kruger’s note was
8 a was working at the bank as a cashier.
b where he was counting his money.
c Give me £10,000 in cash.’
d trying to rob a bank, but very soon afterwards.
e written on the back of an envelope with his address on it.’
f in his right hand he had a bag for the money.
g him the money, and he walked out.
h when he walked into the bank.

b Now put the sentences in the correct order to make the story. The first and the last sentences have been done.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1 Last year, over $4,000,000,000 _____ (spend) on computers.
2 I hurt my back while I _____ (work) in the garden.
3 When _____ (you/realise) you had this great talent for tennis?
4 The car _____ (stop) by the police at 6:10 a.m.
   They searched it immediately.
5 I _____ (not/go) to the party because I had too much work to do.
6 Penicillin _____ (discover) by accident.
7 Who _____ (talk) to when I saw you this morning?
   I've never seen her before.
8 They didn't hear the news because they _____ (stay) on a desert island at that time.
Vocabulary

5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

affairs animated chat screen sections

Welcome to Mediareview.com, the webpage for busy people! Mediareview.com tells you what’s been in the newspapers and on TV this week.

It’s been a great week for sports fans. The sports affairs of all the newspapers have had all the matches from the International Open tennis men’s finals. And I have to tell you I did enjoy watching the final on my big new flat screen TV – absolutely gripping! And there was a very entertaining interview with the champion on my favourite chat show, Tonight with Jo King.

But it’s been a busy week if you’re interested in current affairs too, with all the pre-election news. And for film fans: the new Disney adventure, Elephants in Space, an animated film, is sure to be popular with the kids.

b Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in exercise 8a.

1 I watch this affairs every week. I want to know who’s going to win.
2 Have you got a sections to connect my camera to the computer?
3 She’s a well-known animated, and her movies have won prizes all over the world.
4 The sections is the noisiest bird I know!
5 Plug the screen into the back of your TV.
6 My brother is a theatre chat, and sees five or six new plays every week.
7 The word ‘sections’ comes from the words ‘situation comedy’.
8 If you’re a professional screen, you need to train for several hours every day.
9 A TV affairs needs to sound, and look, brilliant all the time.
10 The only good thing about this chat is the costumes. Apart from that, it’s unwatchable rubbish!
11 Last time I watched a screen, I was so terrified that I couldn’t sleep afterwards.

How to...

6 a Complete the table with the words and phrases in the box.

athlete cable critic digibox film director lobster monkey reality show seagull sitcom soap thriller

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>things to watch</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

animals

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

equipment

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

people

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 a Complete the sentences by adding one word.

1 reckon we should buy the black sofa, not the blue one.
2 What you think of that new Keira Knightley film?
3 You said we should leave at 8:00, but I’m not sure that.
4 I’d love to go to the beach, but it depends the weather.
5 If your computer isn’t working, try turning off and on again.
6 What’s matter with your TV? The picture isn’t very good, is it?
7 If the microwave breaks down again, call us and we can fix immediately.

b Match the sentences (1–7) in exercise 7a with the responses (a–g).

a Me too. I think it’ll be sunny.

b It depends on the traffic, but I think 8:15 will be OK.

c Great. I’ll keep your phone number then.

d It depends how expensive the black one is.

e No, it isn’t working properly. I can only get two channels.

f OK, I’ll try that.

g I think it’s brilliant. I loved the opening scene.
Vocabulary | lifestyle/home

1 a Match the definitions (1–7) with the words and phrases in the box.

attic cellar drive outskirts playground
public transport studio flat

1 parts of a town that are not close to the centre
2 private road or parking space between the street and a building
3 room or space (often with no windows) under a building
4 buses, trams, trains etc
5 room or space just below the roof of a house
6 one-room flat
7 an outdoor area for children to enjoy themselves, especially in a park

b Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box in exercise 1a.

1 I often take my kids to the local _____, where they play with their friends.
2 I live in a tiny _____, but I'm looking for a bigger place.
3 I live on the _____ of the city, quite close to the countryside. It's 20 minutes by bus to the centre.
4 I've put all the old furniture (which I don't need) up in the _____.
5 We keep the wine in the _____ because it is very cool down there.
6 My flat is great for _____: the station's five minutes away, and the bus stops in front of my house.
7 You can park the car outside the house, on the _____.

Grammar | future plans

2 Complete the sentences with the will or going to form of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: Why are you reading all those books?
   B: _____ an English course in September. (I/start)
2 A: What would you like to drink?
   B: _____ some mineral water, please. (I/have)
3 A: I don't know how to work this computer programme.
   B: Don't worry. _____ you. (I/show)
4 A: Have you decided where to go on your birthday?
   B: Yes, it's all planned. _____ that new restaurant I told you about. (We/try)

3 Add one word to complete each sentence.

1 I need some fresh air, I think I go for a walk.
2 you seeing Jack at the weekend?
3 What time Susannah coming?
4 We going to Berlin at the end of the month.
5 Are you coming to the concert too? Great – we see you there then.

How to… | complain politely

4 a Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

about apologise isn't to (x2) you

1 I don't like _____ complain, but these chips are cold.
2 You're an hour late! I think _____ should get here on time next time.
3 I still haven't received your payment. I'm sorry, but it just _____ good enough.

a I do _____ for that. You'll have the money by tomorrow.

b Oh, I'm sorry _____ hear that. I'll bring you some hot ones.
c Yes, I know, I must apologise _____ that. I was stuck in traffic.

b Match the sentences (1–3) with the sentences (a–c) in exercise 4a to make dialogues.
Reading

5 a Read the article and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where is their house?</th>
<th>Jean-Marc, Felicity and Abrielle</th>
<th>Pat, John and Sally</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How many bedrooms are there?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other features of the house/area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much money does the hotel/bed and breakfast make per year?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do they spend their time?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do they want to get from the house swap?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b What is different about this house swap?

HOUSE SWAP WITH A DIFFERENCE

Swapping your house with another family is one thing. But would you be happy to swap not just your house, but also your business? This is exactly what the following two families decided to do.

Jean-Marc, Felicity and Abrielle (sixteen) live in a huge villa in the south of France. The house has six guest bedrooms, a swimming pool, vineyards and extensive gardens. They run a hotel from the house, earning more than €50,000 per year. They employ two full-time staff so that they can take time off work to swim, eat good food, play golf and generally enjoy the Mediterranean lifestyle.

They decided to swap lives with John, Pat and Sally for one month. They hoped that the swap would be useful work experience for their daughter Abrielle.

John, Pat and their daughter Sally live in Bongor, a seaside town on the north of England, famous for its fish and chips. They run a bed and breakfast, which has ten bedrooms, and earns £20,000 in the high season, and about £10,000 during the rest of the year. They work hard. John manages the finances and serves food and drinks to the guests. Sally works as a waitress and helps Pat in the kitchen. Pat does the shopping, cooking, cleaning the bedrooms, and anything else that needs to be done. Pat is exhausted and wants to spend a month in France, to see how different life could be.

We spoke to the couples after their swap to ask them how it went.

Listening

6 a 9 Cover the audioscript.
Listen to Pat and Jean-Marc describing the house swap.

1 Was the swap a success for Pat?
2 Was the swap a success for Jean-Marc?

b Listen again and answer the questions about Pat.

1 Why was the house swap like a honeymoon?
2 What job did she have to do in the mornings?
3 What did they do with their free time?

c Now answer the questions about Jean-Marc.

1 Where did the English family live when they were at home?
2 Why didn't Jean-Marc like the traditional English breakfast?
3 Was the trip a success for Abrielle?
4 Would they like to repeat the experience?

AUDIOSCRIPT

Pat: It was wonderful. It was probably the best thing I've ever done. When we arrived at this beautiful villa it was like being on honeymoon. There was hardly any work to do. There was a cleaner for the rooms, and the only cooking I had to do was to make coffee in the morning! We had lots of free time, so we travelled around the area and went sailing. It didn't feel like work at all – it was a wonderful holiday.

Jean-Marc: Well, we were very surprised to see how the English family lived. They had two very small rooms in the basement, underground, and all the nice bedrooms were used for the guests. Also I think they work too hard, because nobody helps them. They are always cooking and cleaning. I had to cook a traditional English breakfast, but it was terrible. I can't eat food like that because I think it is very bad for you. In France we have fresh bread, with jam and coffee. It is healthier, and easier to prepare too! It was an interesting experience, but I was very happy to come home, and I don't think Abrielle learnt anything very useful. We wouldn't do it again.
Vocabulary  |  adjectives for describing places

1. **a** Match the adjectives (1–8) with their definitions (a–h) to make complete sentences.
   1. tiny  a. busy and full of people and traffic
   2. dull  b. popular with visitors
   3. touristy  c. dirty and unhealthy because of carbon emissions
   4. bustling  d. boring
   5. polluted  e. attractive
   6. enormous  f. very large
   7. picturesque  g. unfriendly
   8. unwelcoming  h. very small

**b** Complete the sentences with the adjectives (1–8) from exercise 1a.
   a. It's an absolutely ____ city, with over 20 million residents.
   b. My home town is so ____ . There's nothing to do, and nowhere to go.
   c. Hassop is a ____ village – it's only got three houses and a postbox!
   d. From the top of the hill, the town looks very ____ , so remember to take your camera.
   e. Big cities are often very ____ , and it's hard to meet people when you move there.
   f. When you go to Kengtung, you must visit the ____ market, which is full even at 6 o'clock in the morning.
   g. Seatown is pretty, but very ____ . The town is full of coaches and people taking photographs and buying ice creams.
   h. Unfortunately, Sinston is badly ____ because of all the factories in the area.

Grammar  |  comparatives and superlatives

2. **a** Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

   expensive  heavy  modern  near  peaceful  small

   1. It's very noisy in here. Shall we go somewhere ____ ?
   2. The meal was cheap. I expected it to be ____ .
   3. Your suitcase feels light. Mine is much ____ .
   4. The style is a bit old-fashioned. I was looking for something ____ .
   5. That hotel is a long way from the centre. Can't you find anything ____ ?
   6. This table is enormous. Have you got anything ____ ?

3. **b** Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

   1. They say London is the most interesting city in the world to visit. But I don't think it's the ____ place to live. (good)
   2. Going out to eat in Milan was ____ than we expected. (expensive)
   3. Delhi is the ____ city I have ever been to. (hot)
   4. Madrid is a big, bustling city. The atmosphere in Salamanca is ____ . (relaxed)
   5. Ravenna has some of the ____ mosaics in the world. (beautiful)
   6. Istanbul is one of the ____ cities I know. (lively)

Reading

4. **a** Read the information about a new book. Tick (✓) the statements which are correct.

   The book ...

   1. provides information about different cities in the US.  □
   2. is a fictional description of life in New York.  □
   3. tells you which are the best and the worst cities to live in.  □
   4. describes twelve of the best European cities.  □
   5. might be useful for someone who is planning to move to the US.  □

Think your city is best?

See the latest rankings.

The latest issue of Cities Ranked and Rated is just out. This book describes the top cities in the US. But what is it that makes a metropolis great (or bad)?

Are you thinking about relocating, or just curious how your city compares with others across the nation? Well, the answers to your questions are here, as featured in the annually updated book Cities Ranked and Rated. The book's authors, Bert Sterling and Peter Sander, talked to us about their findings.
5 Read the article below and match the questions (1–6) with the answers (a–f).

1 If I'm young and single, just starting out, what places would I find attractive?
2 And what if I have a family with kids? Is that different?
3 In general, what places make it to the top of the list?
4 How did you decide who makes it to the top?
5 Were there any surprises in your findings?
6 And what about the bad news? Why does a city end up at the bottom of your list?

a We look at over a hundred pieces of information about each place. We group those into nine categories including: economy and jobs, cost of living, climate, education, arts and culture. Then we press a button on the computer, and that's how we get the top ten.

b Cities with a university do especially well. They have plenty to do, nice city centres, pleasant surroundings and usually they aren't too crowded. The strength in higher education tends to affect all levels of education and most have excellent health care facilities. Then there are the state capitals, which tend to be clean, have a good economic situation and lots of cultural facilities – these are also good.

c Yes, quite a few. For instance, highly ranked cities are found all across the country, not just on the sunny coastlines like everybody thinks. There are a few interesting cities that we call the 'Big City Bargains'. These are big cities with a low cost of living, like Pittsburgh and Indianapolis.

d Areas at the bottom typically have high levels of unemployment and crime and a high cost of living combined with low levels of education, few facilities and not much to do. However, most of these cities recognise that there are problems and they are actively working to improve.

Younger single people are interested in places with jobs where they can build their careers and make money. They want lively cities with lots to do, and of course lots of other single people too! Of course, the top ten cities would all be good places to live, but for singles in particular we would choose the Norfolk area in Virginia and San Antonio, Texas.

f Yes, families look for many things, including good and affordable housing, quality education and more daytime facilities like parks, museums and outdoor recreation.

6 Choose the best answers, a, b or c.

1 The authors decided on the top cities by ...
   a asking people about their favourite cities.
   b looking at the population of each city.
   c comparing statistics about each city.

2 According to the book, university cities ...
   a have a lot of crime.
   b are nice cities to live in.
   c usually have too many people.

3 Cities with lots of people in higher education also tend to ...
   a have a low cost of living.
   b have good hospitals and doctors.
   c come near the bottom of the list.

4 The top cities ...
   a are found on the coasts.
   b are cheap to live in.
   c are spread across the country.

5 'Big City Bargains' are cities which ...
   a are cheap to live in.
   b are expensive to live in.
   c have a low standard of living.

6 Cities at the bottom of the list ...
   a don't realise that there is a problem.
   b have a lot of people who do not work.
   c are cheap to live in.

7 Young single people look for cities ...
   a where they can get good jobs.
   b where there are a lot of parks and museums.
   c which are cheap to live in.
3.3

Grammar | future possibility

1. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
   1. at/probably/party./you'11the/see/We
   2. not/He/want/might/come/to
   3. airport/us/may/They/at/meet/the.
   4. call/Simmons/the/Mrs/about/contract/might.
   5. for/you/table/eight/book/please?/o'clock/Could/a
   6. you/buy/Do/house?/think/you/the/might/
   7. to/won't/I/definitely/go/restaurant/that/again.
   8. this/We/win/definitely/game./will

Vocabulary | compound nouns

2a. Match the compound nouns in the box with the definitions (1–8).
   - air conditioning
   - bunk bed
   - central heating
   - fish tank
   - household waste
   - sofa bed
   - solar panels
   - washing machine

1. rubbish
2. for pets to swim in
3. something for cleaning clothes
4. these get energy from the sun
5. a system to keep your home warm
6. a system for keeping a building cool
7. a bed for two people, especially children
8. a piece of furniture that can be a seat or a bed

2b. Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from the box in exercise 2a.
   1. It's hot. Shall I put the _____ on?
   2. My flat is very cold because the _____ isn't working.
   3. Can you put all the dirty clothes in the _____ please?
   4. I'm going to put _____ on my roof, to make my own electricity.
   5. I bought a cheap _____ online. So now I need some goldfish to put in it.
   6. My brother and I shared a small bedroom, and slept in a _____ . I had the top one.
   7. The council collect _____ on Wednesdays, but only if we leave it outside in a black sack.
   8. We have a _____ in the living room. It's great — guests sleep on it, as we don't have a spare bedroom.

Pronunciation | word stress in compound nouns

3a. Look at the compound nouns in box A, and tick (✓) the correct sentence, a or b.

   A
   - birdsong
   - computer screen
   - DVD player
   - fireplace
   - nightlife
   - skylight
   - swimming pool

   a. The compounds in box A consist of: [ADJECTIVE + NOUN].
   b. The compounds in box A consist of: [NOUN + NOUN].

3b. Listen and mark the stress on the compounds in box A.

3c. Now look at the compound nouns in box B, and tick (✓) the correct sentence, a or b.

   B
   - central heating
   - household waste
   - mobile phone
   - public transport
   - terraced house

   a. The compounds in box B consist of: [ADJECTIVE + NOUN].
   b. The compounds in box B consist of: [NOUN + NOUN].

3d. Listen and mark the stress on the compounds in box B.

Vocabulary | prefixes and suffixes

4. Complete the words in the dialogues with prefixes and suffixes.

   1. A: Is the coast full of hotels and bars?
      B: Not at all, it's totally _____ spoilt.
   2. A: I haven't seen your girlfriend for a long time. How is she?
      B: I don't know. She's my _____ girlfriend now.
   3. A: I'm afraid I can't make the meeting tomorrow.
      B: That's not a problem. We can _____ arrange it.
   4. A: Do you get on with your new flat-mate?
      B: He's OK, but he's very mess _____.
   5. A: I paid over £5,000 for the insurance.
      B: That's unbeliev _____!
      B: Yes. It's very peace _____.
   7. A: Where is Saskia?
      B: I don't know. It's _____ usual for her to be late.
   8. A: This is a table for six people, but we booked for twelve.
      B: I think there's been a _____ understanding.
a Read the article and match the paragraph headings (a–d) with the paragraphs (1–4).
   a  The ‘smart’ home of the future
   b  Things your clothes might be able to do
   c  Predictions that were wrong
   d  Changes in information technology

1
People have always been interested in how things will change in the future. But we should remember that people have often got things wrong. I’ll just give you two examples. In 1943, Thomas Watson, the founder of IBM (who make computers) was asked what he thought about the future of technology. And he said that one day there might be a worldwide market ‘for maybe five computers’. Just five computers – can you imagine that?! And H.G. Wells, the writer, said that one day public transport would be moving walkways, like moving pavements, and you’d just step on and off to go anywhere you wanted.

2
Well, of course now we know that these predictions weren’t accurate. But we can be fairly sure that developments in IT today will become the changes in our lifestyles tomorrow. And a lot of that will involve microchips. It’s possible that by 2025, anything small enough to contain a microchip will have one.

3
So, for example, household technology might be very different. We could have fridges that can read the use-by date on your milk, and then place an order for more when you need it. Or our washing machines could be so smart that when something goes wrong, they send a message to a service engineer about the problem.

4
And even the things you wear could be connected to this technology. For example, a device could change your mobile to different settings, depending on whether you’re in your work or casual clothes. No more annoying work calls when you’re in the pub! And no more embarrassing football text messages when you’re in a meeting!

But if you don’t like the sound of all this, don’t worry. Even H.G. Wells got the future wrong!

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).
1 Thomas Watson thought that in the future, everyone would have a computer.
2 More things will have microchips in them.
3 Fridges will order your milk.
4 People will probably wear the same clothes at work and when they go out.

c Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in bold from the article.
1 I need to change the _____ on my mobile, because it’s too quiet.
2 Where can I buy _____ objects – kettles, radios, an iron, that sort of thing?
3 My GPS isn’t very _____, so I often get lost on the road.
4 Check the _____ on that cheese – it’s been in the fridge for ages!
5 Lisbon has great _____, and it’s so easy to get around.
Future plans

1. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.
   1. We going to Mexico on holiday this year.
   2. I don’t think I go to the cinema tonight because
      I’m too tired.
   3. Who is meet us at the airport?
   4. We getting married in June.
   5. Excuse me, I’ll to have a cappuccino please.
   6. We’re going see Andrea tomorrow. Do you want
      to come with us?
   7. A: I’m really hungry.
      B: OK. I go to make us some lunch now.
   8. A: What are you doing at the weekend?
      B: We will go to visit my mother-in-law.
   9. Do you will come with us to the office?
   10. Can you tell Jonathan I see him later?
   11. Do you coming to Madrid to watch the football?
   12. Sue is leave for Brazil and I’m not going to see
       her any more.

Comparatives/superlatives
and adjectives describing
places

2. Complete the sentences using comparative or
   superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.
   1. I love the Italian countryside. It’s even _____ I
      expected. (picturesque)
   2. Rio carnival is fantastic. It’s probably _____
      carnival in the world. (lively)
   3. The tsunami hit some of the _____ beaches in
      Asia. (unsplendid)
   4. Geneva is probably _____ place I’ve ever been to.
      (expensive)
   5. Those old blocks of flats make the area look
      _____ . (ugly)
   6. It’s a residential area with nothing to do there.
      It’s _____ part of the city. (dull)
   7. I think it would look better if it were _____.
      (modern)
   8. They have stopped cars driving in the centre, so
      now it is much _____ . (polluted)
   9. My mother-in-law cleaned the house. It’s _____
      than it has ever been before! (clean)
   10. The town was so busy. It’s much _____ than it
       was a few years ago. (touristy)

Future possibility

3. Use the prompts in brackets to complete the
   second sentence so that it means the same as the
   first.
   1. My old mp3 player is better than my new one.
      My new mp3 player _____. (as)
   2. London is more expensive than New York.
      New York _____. (cheap)
   3. More tourists visit Glasgow now than they did ten
      years ago.
      Glasgow ____ before. (touristy)
   4. I have never seen a city which is more
      picturesque than Florence.
      Florence _____. (most)
   5. Los Angeles is more polluted than San Francisco.
      San Francisco _____. (not)
   6. Most cities are dirtier than Singapore.
      Singapore _____. (one)
   7. More things happen in Shanghai nowadays.
      Shanghai _____ recently. (busier)
   8. The west coast of the island has not had so
      many visitors.
      The west coast _____. (unspoilt)

4. Write sentences using the prompts. Include the
   words in brackets.
   1. We/see you/in the restaurant. (probably)
   2. Do you think/she/say ‘Yes’? (might)
   3. I think/I/be late/for the lesson. (going)
   4. You/need/to change money. (definitely not)
   5. They/ask you/for your passport. (certainly)
   6. We/not/get an answer/until tomorrow. (may)
   7. I/call her again/in the morning. (definitely)
   8. She/arrive/at any time. (could)
   9. Helga/go/to Russia next year. (probably not)
   10. He/accept/the job he was offered. (might not)
Vocabulary

5 Put the letters in the correct order to make words to complete the sentences.
1 She lives in a ____ of flats. (clokb)
2 It is a residential _____. (eara)
3 Look out of the window. What a fantastic ____!
   (wiev)
4 They live a long way from the centre, in the
   _____. (burssub)
5 There is a park near here, with a ____ for the
   children. (gorlandyup)
6 The office is on the ____ of town. (sutsorikt)
7 Shall we have breakfast on the ____? (clanybo)

6 Add seven words to the text where necessary.

I recently went to visit my cousin in Tokyo, one
the world's most bustling cities. He lives in a leafy
residential area the outskirts of town. His block flats
is actually not far the airport, and he came to pick
me up when I arrived. In the car, he was apologising
the fact that his flat wasn't as big people's homes
in England. But in fact when we got there, I was
surprised: his apartment was much bigger my studio
flat in London!

7 Choose the correct words in italics.

Here is the news.

(1) Waves/Flooding has caused damage to the island
of Samaro, but fortunately nobody has been killed.

Environmentalists say (2) weather/climate change is
responsible.

New research says that houses with (3) insulated/
insulation roofs are up to 45 percent cheaper to heat.

More people are now growing their own food than
at any time in the last fifty years, a report says. The
author of the report says that people want to be
(4) sufficient/self-sufficient in order to save time
and money. They also want to produce less (5) house/
household waste. And she also claims that people
who grow their own food are 50 percent more likely
to use (6) solar/sun panels, or some other way of
generating their own electricity.

More news in an hour.

8 The compound nouns in bold are in the wrong
sentences. Rewrite the sentences putting the
compound nouns in the correct sentences.

I have a mobile-phone sofa bed in my sitting room,
which guests sometimes sleep on.

1 It's cold in here. Let's turn on the sofa bed.
2 I don't have anything to wear because my clothes
are all in the central heating.
3 Can I borrow your bunk bed? I need to call my
   office.
4 If I spend too long looking at a washing machine,
   I get headaches.
5 My brother and I shared a bedroom and slept in a
   computer screen.

9 Find and correct four mistakes in the prefixes and
suffixes in the sentences.

1 I find it annoying when people dispronounce my
   name.
2 She's really creative, and she's always got good
   ideas.
3 You're always making careless mistakes.
4 We had a really enjoyable evening.
5 I don't understand why you unlike him so much!
6 St Petersburg is a really attractive city.

How to...

10 There is a word order mistake in five of the
sentences. Find and correct the mistakes.

I don't like to complain, but ... I don't like to complain, but ...

1 I'm to sorry hear that.
2 We must about that apologise.
3 My hope is to have three children.
4 I apologise do for the inconvenience.
5 I'm sorry, but it just isn't enough good.
6 My ambition is to become completely self-
sufficient.
7 I have a dream lifelong of opening my own
   restaurant.
Vocabulary | wealth and time

1. In each sentence, two endings are possible, and one is not. Choose the answer that is not possible.
   1. We've run out of time/life/money.
   2. Don't go and see the film - it's not worth the cinema/time/money.
   3. That man stole my money/bicycle/time.
   4. We can save transport/time/money if we just walk there.
   5. Could you lend me some money/some time/your mobile?
   6. Joining a gym is a good way to spend your time/money/hobby.
   7. She earned lots of money/some time/our thanks.
   8. I always try to use my costs/money/time wisely.

Vocabulary | phrasal verbs

2. Complete the article with phrasal verbs from the box. Make sure you use the correct tense.

   break up  catch up  drop out  end up  pick up  run out  work out

Life-changer:

Steve Riddell tells us how a bad time turned good

I was having the worst time of my life. I'd just (1) ___ with my girlfriend and (2) ___ of university. I needed to (3) ___ what I was going to do with the rest of my life. So I went travelling around South America. The idea was to keep travelling until I (4) ___ of money. After a few months I'd (5) ___ some Spanish words and made some friends in Colombia. We went our separate ways, but later I decided to (6) ___ with them in Cali. What a fantastic place! I (7) ___ living there for ten years!

Grammar | question tags

3. Complete the sentences with the question tags in the box.

   aren't I  aren't we  aren't you  didn't we  don't they  hasn't she  will he  won't you

1. We're going home now, ____?
2. You'll be back tomorrow, ____?
3. She has eaten already, ____?
4. I'm on the list, ____?
5. You're from Ghana, ____?
6. He won't shoot, ____?
7. They work here, ____?
8. We stayed here before, ____?

4. Complete each sentence with a question tag. Then match the sentences (1–6) with the pictures (A–F).

   a. ___
   b. Match the questions (1–6) in exercise 4a with the answers (a–f).

   a. A little bit. I don't like heights, you see.
   b. Yes, it is. And I forgot to revise.
   c. No, I can't. It's hard work, isn't it?
   d. No, it's the first time. But it's tasty.
   e. I have, yes. From Russia actually.
   f. Actually, I'm finding them quite hard.
Pronunciation | intonation in question tags

5 Listen to the sentences from exercise 4. Does the speaker use \( \checkmark \) or \( \times \) intonation?

Listening

6 a Nancy Bryant, a fraud prevention officer, is talking about how to stop financial crime. Read the definitions below before you listen.

\textbf{fraud} (n) an illegal trick intended to deceive another person
\textbf{fake} (adj, v, n) make something look like it is real when it is not

b Listen to Parts 1, 2 and 3. Cover the audioscript. Number these topics in the order Nancy talks about them.

‘phishing’ \( \square \) her job \( \square \)
advice for consumers \( \square \) Internet fraud \( \square \)
investing your money \( \square \) shopping online \( \square \)
identity fraud \( \square \)

Listen to each part separately again, then answer the questions.

Part 1
1 What does Nancy do in her job?
2 Why is Internet fraud easier for criminals these days?

Part 2
3 What does Nancy say about cheap offers for Internet shoppers?
4 What four things should you never give over the Internet?

Part 3
5 Is online fraud currently rising or falling in the UK?
6 What advice does Nancy have for consumers?

AUDIOSCRIPT

Part 1
I: Nancy, fraud is becoming more and more common. Every day we hear of new cases of people losing large amounts of money.
N: That's right.
I: And your job is ... ?
N: My job is to tell the public what's happening, and explain how to stop fraud.
I: Right, and the main area you're working on now is Internet fraud. I think, isn't it?
N: That's right. For criminals, Internet fraud is easier because it's so impersonal. In the old days they had to make fake cheques and be actors. Nowadays though, they can steal money without ever even meeting their victims.

Part 2
I: Nancy, what can we actually do to prevent Internet fraud?
N: Lots of things. Firstly, be careful about shopping online. If someone offers you something incredibly cheap, then that's a dangerous sign. Or if you see an offer asking you to invest your money now, be careful. Most real investment opportunities don't work like this. They don't come looking for strangers over the Internet.
I: What about giving your details over the net?
N: Never give bank account numbers or passwords over the net.
I: Right, because then people could start spending your money.
N: Well, not just that. They can actually steal your identity as well. A lot of criminals have managed to get passports, even bank loans, by pretending to be someone else.
I: OK, so what can people do to prevent identity fraud?
N: Keep your details secure. Don't put your address or date of birth on any social networking sites, because criminals can use this information to pretend to be you.

Part 3
I: I've heard that online fraud is actually falling. Is this true?
N: Well, it's true that in the UK, less money is now being stolen each year through fraud on credit cards and debit cards.
I: So it's true then?
N: Well, yes and no - it all depends on how you understand the numbers.
I: How do you mean?
N: Well, phishing is actually on the increase.
I: Right, this is when you're asked for your card details online, but it's not from a genuine shop.
N: Yes, and it's not easy to know which websites are fake and which are genuine. So we're saying to people: if you're not sure, don't enter your details online.
Vocabulary | personal qualities

1 Match the sentence beginnings (1–7) with the sentence endings (a–g).

a of humour.
b with people.
c work long hours.
d and weaknesses.
e in her own ability.
f always giving us presents.
g to be the world's top pop star.

Grammar | modals of obligation and prohibition

3 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1 You must to come here now.
2 I've finished. What I should do now?
3 You don't must smoke in the office.
4 You haven't to wear a suit, but you can if you want to.
5 Shouldn't you to be at home now?
6 Am I have to buy a ticket?
7 She doesn't have to cleaning her room every day; only at weekends.
8 Our boss have to be in the office at 7:00 a.m.
9 I must going to the station now.
10 We are don't have to walk. We can take the car.

Pronunciation | connected speech

4 a Read the sentences. Find and cross out one letter which you think won't be pronounced.

1 Don't it!
2 Look at that dog!
3 Did Dave know?
4 You can't that.
5 Why do you waste time?
6 My house has a red door.
7 You must get ready now.

b 4 Listen and check.

Vocabulary | shopping

5 Choose the correct answer to the questions, a or b.

1 Which phrase means 'something you bought, but which you hadn't planned to buy'?
   a An impulse buy b A bargain

2 Shopping around means:
   a Buying lots of things
   b Trying to find the best price before buying something

3 If you take something you bought back to the shop and ask for your money back, what do you want?
   a A trolley b A refund

4 Which preposition usually follows the phrase spend money?
   a on b of

5 What's the name for the part of a shop where you pay?
   a Price comparison website
   b Checkout
How to... | report survey results

6 Choose the correct words in italics to complete the text.

I carried (s) out/up a survey to find out about the shopping habits of students at my university.

(2) Most of/Most of the students I interviewed (87 percent) use the internet to do their shopping at least once a month. Quite (3) few/a few of them were concerned about their money being stolen online, but (4) hardly any off/hardly any the people I interviewed (only 6 percent) (5) talked/said this had actually happened to them.

Reading

7 a Read the article. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1 William Johnstone knew how to buy things over the Internet.
2 The person who was selling the aeroplane sent it to William’s home.
3 Bill Davies thought he was going to win a lot of money.
4 Many other people had chosen the same winning numbers as Davies.
5 Zudan spent all of his lottery money in two months.
6 Zudan is sad because he is not rich now.
7 Samantha Brown knew there was some money hidden in the mattress.
8 Mr and Mrs Brown lost £18,000.

b Read the article again and choose the best meaning of these words and phrases, a or b.

1 To blow money means ...
a to spend money intelligently.
b to spend money quickly and foolishly.

2 Go on a spending spree means ...
a to buy a lot of things very quickly.
b to have an expensive holiday.

3 Winnings means ...
a the money you save.
b prize money.

4 Jackpot means ...
a a large amount of money that you can win.
b a pot where you keep money.

5 In debt means ...
a without a job.
b you owe (have to pay) money to someone, or to an institution.

6 Life savings means ...
a money for saving your life (if you have to go to hospital).
b all the money you have saved.

How not to get rich quick

California Bill Davies didn’t even get that far. When he saw that he had the winning numbers in his local lottery, he immediately ordered a Mercedes, booked a family holiday in Hawaii and had a champagne dinner for friends and family. When he went to pick up his winnings, he found that 9,022 others had also won first prize! His share of the jackpot was $40.

Jack Zudan won nearly $1,000,000 on the lottery in January 2011. By May, he had $400 left. ‘I got a bit excited,’ said the builder, twenty-four. He went on a spending spree and bought six cars, including two for friends. Of those six, by May he had already crashed two, and his friend crashed a third in June. Fortunately, Zudan was able to return to his old job. ‘It was fun while it lasted,’ he said, ‘but I’m happier working with my mates.’

When 76-year-old Samantha Brown realised her husband was in debt, she decided to sell as many things as possible, including an old mattress. A few weeks later her husband nervously asked her where the mattress was. Hidden inside it were his life savings of £18,000. They managed to find the mattress but not the money which, strangely, ‘had taken a walk.’
Grammar  | Zero and First Conditionals
with if/when/unless/
as soon as

1   a. Choose the correct words in italics.
1 As soon as/Unless you arrive, will you call me?
2 Unless/As soon as I can, I'll go home and get
some sleep.
3 As soon as/Unless you work harder, you won't
pass the exam.
4 If/When you wake up tomorrow, you'll see snow.
5 As soon as/If you like action films, you'll love
Fast Escape.
6 If/Unless we find a taxi right now, we'll miss the
plane.
7 Unless/If I see Dave, I'll tell him you called.
8 When/Unless you go on holiday, will you send me
a postcard?
9 If/Unless you take an umbrella, you won't get
wet.
10 When/Unless you get home, we'll watch a DVD.
11 As soon as/If you get there, you should check
into your room.
12 When/Unless you're nicer to Mum, she won't pick
you up tonight.

b Match the replies (a–l) with the statements
(1–12) in exercise 1a.

1 a. Look. Here's one coming now.
   b. Sure. I'll give you a call when I land.
   c. What? But the exam will be easy!
   d. I've already seen it – it was rubbish!
   e. Is that what the weather forecast said?
   f. Good point. Can I borrow yours then?
   g. OK. Which one do you fancy watching?
   h. Thanks, and can you ask him to ring me?
   i. Yes, I'm sure you'll be really tired by then.
   j. I don't do that any more – why don't you read my
      holiday blog?
   k. Fine! Then I'll walk home.
   l. That's a great idea. Then we can leave our
      suitcases there.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets
in the correct tense. Include the pronouns where
necessary.

1 A: I ____ (not/be) home for dinner unless
   _____ (finish) my work.
   B: As soon as you _____ (know) if you're coming,
   _____ (phone) me?
2 A: Where _____ (you/go) if you _____ (take) a
   holiday?
   B: If _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (visit)
   my aunt in Canada.
3 A: When you _____ (graduate), _____ (you/
   become) a professor?
   B: If I _____ (find) a job, it _____ (not/be) as a
      professor. I'll be a research assistant first.
4 A: We _____ (be) stuck here for hours unless we
   _____ (turn) off the motorway.
   B: If we _____ (not/find) a restaurant, we _____
      (die) of hunger.

3 Match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with the
sentence endings (a–h).

1 If the students get under 50 percent in the final
   exam,
2 We won't give you a refund
3 If you have problems remembering names,
4 Unless you pay for the ticket within four days,
5 We will continue to deliver the magazine
6 The committee will inform you
7 When you subscribe to News24.com,
8 The taxi will pick you up

   a. as soon as it makes its decision.
   b. unless you bring the receipt.
   c. you will benefit from the course in Memory
      Development.
   d. we will email you a secret password.
   e. they won't be able to move to the next level of
      the class.
   f. when you finish work.
   g. our office won't be able to guarantee you a seat.
   h. unless you tell us that you no longer wish to
      receive it.
How to... | ask for clarification

4. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
1. not/I'm/Sorry,/you./with
2. explain/Could/again?/you/that
3. I'm/quite/sorry,/I/get/that./didn't
4. mean/Do/can't/you/you/it?/afford
5. you/are/saying/too/it's/that/expensive?
6. egotistical?/so/you're/what/saying/is/I'm/that

Vocabulary | confusing words

5. a. Tick (√) the sentences which are true.
1. A coin is metal money.
2. A note is paper money.
3. A library is a place that can lend you books.
4. A penalty you have to pay as a punishment (e.g. for not having a train ticket) is called a fee.
5. Another word for a discount is a refund.
6. You can buy now and pay later if you have a credit card.
7. A receipt is a piece of paper asking you to pay a certain amount.
8. The cost of a journey by public transport is called a change.

b. Correct the four false statements in exercise 5a by replacing the incorrect words with a word from the box.

bill fare fine reduction

Reading

6. a. Read the article and tick (√) the best heading.
1. The dangers of advertising
2. Using computers to follow animals
3. The future of the personalised ad

b. Which paragraph tells us ...
   a. what RFID is?
   b. about potential problems of RFID?
   c. how RFID is being used in Japan?
   d. how shops intend to use RFID?

   c. Read the article again. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).
   RFID tags are ...
1. very small.
2. used for following the movements of animals.
3. used as weapons by the US Department of Defence.
4. in all clothes.
5. used by some commercial companies already.
6. dangerous for the health of workers.

1. If you happen to be shopping in the Ginza district of Tokyo, you might get a message on your mobile telling you which of the shops you’re near has a sale on at the moment. But how do the shops know to contact you? How do they know where you are?

2. The answer is RFID – radio frequency identification. RFID is in many ways a great idea. How does it work? Tiny computer chips (or ‘tags’) are attached to objects, clothes or packaging. These chips can be read by a central computer network. If you want to find your lost dog or to research the movements of ants, RFID is very helpful. This is what researchers at Bristol University did in 2009. Just put the tag on the animal and watch from a safe distance. RFID has commercial uses too. Delta Airlines uses it to track luggage and the US Department of Defense uses it to count its weapons and vehicles.

3. So how can RFID be used in advertising? Well, imagine your clothes have an RFID tag. Every time you enter the shopping mall a scanner ‘reads’ your name, age and buying habits. It knows which shampoo you buy, which bread you prefer, the size of your feet. The scanner then uses this information to target you with special offers. Just a few years ago, this sounded like science fiction, but it’s becoming more and more common.

4. So, what’s the problem? The problem is that great technology is often used for less great purposes. RFID could easily be used to track people instead of products. The boss may decide to track his workers – to see who spends their time smoking outside or taking long lunch breaks. The government may decide it wants to see which books you are reading or which political gatherings you attend. As all shoppers know, everything costs something. The cost of RFID may be your privacy.
Question tags

1. Complete the sentences using a question tag. Use the prompts in brackets.
   
   The sky is black and it's raining heavily. (horrible day)
   
   It's a horrible day, isn't it?
   
   1. Your friend is looking thinner than usual. (lose weight)
       You've ____________?
   
   2. You're listening to a boring radio show. (not very interesting)
       This ____________?
   
   3. You think your friend secretly ate your last chocolate. (ate)
       You ____________?
   
   4. You are saying goodbye to a friend who is going travelling. (write to me)
       You will ____________?
   
   5. You are looking for your sunglasses. (see)
       You haven't ____________?
   
   6. Your friend is at your barbecue. You think she is a vegetarian. (eat meat)
       You don't ____________?
   
   7. You are checking that your friend knows how to drive. (can)
       You ____________?
   
   8. You are talking about your first ever teacher. (wonderful)
       She was ____________?
   
   9. You check that your friend still runs regularly. (every day)
       You still ____________?

Zero and First Conditional with if/when/unless/as soon as

3. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use two to four words.
   
   1. Unless we eat early, there won't be any food left. (if)
      ____________ eat early, there won't be any food left.
   
   2. Immediately after you arrive, you will receive a ticket. (as)
      You will be given a ticket ____________ you arrive.
   
   3. It's not necessary for us to book a place on the course. (have)
      We ____________ book a place on the course.
   
   4. If I drink too much coffee, I'll be awake all night. (be)
      ____________ able to sleep if I drink too much coffee.
   
   5. It's a good idea to call the office first. (phone)
      We ____________ the office first.
   
   6. Playing ball games is forbidden here. (mustn't)
      You ____________ ball games here.
   
   7. She can take the test if she wants to, but it isn't obligatory. (have)
      She ____________ take the test.
   
   8. He won't come to the meeting unless it's really necessary. (come)
      He ____________ to the meeting if it's really necessary.
   
   9. You should wash your hands before you eat. (eat)
      You ____________ before washing your hands.
   
   10. Young children who do lots of exercise get tired easily. Young children get tired easily ____________ lots of exercise. (if)

4. Choose the correct words in italics.
   
   1. Unless we buy/will buy a phone card, we won't/will be able to call home.

   2. If/As soon as you don't like meat, you won't/don't enjoy this restaurant.

   3. When you will pass/pass the cinema, you will to/will see an Internet café. Turn left there.

   4. Will you/You will call me as soon as you will know/know the answer?

   5. Unless/If they don't take credit cards, we won't/can't be able to pay.

   6. It will/doesn't be great for Europe when these countries join/join the EU.

   7. Technology will/won't develop if we put/will put money into it.

   8. When/As you reach the age of seventeen, we will organise/organise driving lessons for you.

   9. Unless/When that bag weighs less than ten kilos, you won't/will be able to take it.

   10. Won't you/You won't fall off your bicycle if you won't/don't use your hands?
Vocabulary

5  a. Complete the phrasal verbs from the unit in the sentences.
   1. It's hard – I can't work _____ what to do.
   2. He dropped out _____ college in the first term.
   3. She's just broken up _____ her boyfriend, so she's upset.
   4. That's all – I'm afraid we've run out _____ time, so I'll see you again next week.
   5. Bob and I were really good friends, but ended _____ having a huge argument.
   6. Watching films in English helps me pick _____ a few new words.
   7. Did you grow _____ in this area?
   8. She's really good at making _____ funny stories, isn't she?

b. Match the replies (a–h) with the sentences (1–8) in exercise 5a.
   a. Yes, I find it helps me too.
   b. It's easy. Let me show you.
   c. Thanks for the lesson. Bye.
   d. Oh dear. Didn't he like his course?
   e. And how do you get on with him now?
   f. Has she? How long were they together?
   g. She is, yes. I don't know where she gets her ideas from.
   h. Yes, I've always lived here.

6. Tick (✓) the correct sentence in each pair, a or b.
   1. a. I have an interesting work.  
      b. I have an interesting job.  
   2. a. Remind me to buy milk tomorrow.  
      b. Remember me to buy milk tomorrow.  
   3. a. I don't want to lose this show.  
      b. I don't want to miss this show.  
   4. a. Can you lend me some money?  
      b. Can you borrow me some money?  
   5. a. He robbed a famous museum.  
      b. He stole a famous museum.  
   6. a. Don't drive too fast, or you'll have to pay a fare.  
      b. Don't drive too fast, or you'll have to pay a fine.  
   7. a. How was your travel?  
      b. How was your trip?  
   8. a. Skiing is always fun.  
      b. Skiing is always funny.

7. Complete the phrases in the sentences.
   1. The definition of a _____ t_____ i_____ is a product that is more expensive than other things in the same shop.
   2. It was reduced from €96 to €32, so I think it was really g_____ v_____ f_____ money.
   3. I never buy anything until I've shopped around and checked the p_____ c_____ websites to see how cheap I can get it.
   4. You've got to have a good s_____ o_____ h_____ in this job, and if you do, you can have a good laugh at work.
   5. I don't use much cash, as I pay for almost everything with my d_____ c_____.
   6. I studied maths at university, and I'm quite g_____ w_____ f_____ , so I became an accountant.
   7. My mum has to w_____ l_____ h_____ in her job. Yesterday she was at work for thirteen hours.
   8. I went into the shop for some batteries, and came out with a flatscreen TV – it was an i_____ b_____.

How to...

8. Read the dialogue between a schoolboy and his mother. Find and correct six mistakes in the dialogue.

A: We did a survey at school today.
B: Sorry, I'm not with your. What do you mean?
A: We asked each other survey questions in class.
B: Oh I see. What are you saying is you interviewed each other – is that right?
A: Exactly. And most of the people in the class told that they can go out in the evenings.
B: Well, do you means 'every evening'?
A: Yes, of course. And hardly any the students said they have to come home before 10:00 p.m.
B: OK, OK. I think I understand. Do you saying that you want to go out again tonight?
A: Oh, well yes actually. Can I go round to Marta's? She's having a party ...


**Vocabulary** | free time

1. Use the clues to complete the crossword.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Across</th>
<th>Down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indoor raquet game with a small ball</td>
<td>the world's most popular sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese martial art</td>
<td>things for protecting the eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the thing in the middle of a tennis court</td>
<td>sea sport with a board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spending time with friends</td>
<td>hard hat for cyclists, horseriders, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taking pictures</td>
<td>sports shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thing that cyclists and horseriders sit on</td>
<td>thing used to hit the ball in tennis and squash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercise class with music</td>
<td>exercise class with music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thing needed for chess and for surfing</td>
<td>thing needed for chess and for surfing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riding a bike</td>
<td>riding a bike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How to... | describe your response to a picture**

2. Complete the text by adding the words from the box in the correct place.

I can't draw or paint now, but when I was a child I made pictures all the time. I've got one I painted when I was about six years old. I think it's meant show me and my family. I still have vivid memories of the day when I painted it. I like the we're all smiling in the picture, and it looks as we're having a great time. Every time I look at it it me feel cheerful. It reminds of the time when I was a little boy, and when everything was fun.

**Grammar | Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect Simple**

3. Choose the correct words in italics.

1. She's finished/been finishing her book. She wrote the final page last night.
2. I've watched/been watching this film for an hour now and I don't understand anything!
3. I'm exhausted because I've worked/been working since 5:00 a.m.
4. We've gone/been going to samba classes since June. It's fun. Why don't you come?
5. How long have you known/been knowing Clara?
6. Your tennis is getting better. Have you practised/been practising?
7. That was the best film I've ever seen/been seeing.

4. Use the prompts to complete the dialogues with the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous. Write two, three or four words in each space.

1. A: I met Ravi ten years ago.
   B: So you _____ Ravi for ten years. (know)

2. A: Can't you find your glasses?
   B: No. I _____ them for hours. (look for)

   B: I _____ since eight in the morning. (run)

4. A: Where have you been?
   B: I _____ on my computer in my room. (play)

5. A: Do you like my new CD?
   B: I _____ it yet, so I don't know. (hear)

6. A: She's got a driving lesson tomorrow.
   B: How long _____ to drive? (learn)

7. A: I'm having a party tomorrow.
   B: How many people _____? (invite)
Reading

5 Match the stories (1–3) with the pictures (A–C).

A  B  C

Why is it that teenagers and adults get bored so easily, but young children are able to think of endless ways to keep themselves entertained? Three people tell us about what they did as young children.

1) Anthony

Well, when I was young my mum and dad were always playing classical music on CD. I liked the noise of this music — well, I think I just liked any noise basically. So I always tried to join in. I was only about three — much too young to play the piano or any other musical instrument. So I went to the kitchen and found a saucepan and a couple of wooden spoons. Then I took them to the room where my parents were listening to old composers like Brahms or Beethoven. And I just started hitting the saucepans with the spoons. I loved it, and spent ages doing this. I think it drove my parents crazy – they started making cake and leaving me there to make all this awful noise! Still, I enjoyed myself.

2) José

In my childhood we didn't have many toys and things. We managed without a computer or anything like that. Didn't need one really — my brother and I were really creative, and just invented our own games all the time. My favourite was using my hands and feet to climb up the inside of doorways. I loved getting high up to the top and then jumping back down onto the floor. We played games to see who could climb up to the top the quickest, and who could stay there for the longest.

3) Sergey

Like José, there weren't a lot of toys in my family. But we did have quite a few dogs. Of course, when you're a very young child, a dog seems like a huge animal. So my younger sister and I, we used to sit on them and ride them like horses! No helmets, no saddles, we just sat on them, and tried to make the dogs take us round the house! I was never very good at it — I think I weighed too much. I usually fell off, then just went and had some cake! But my sister became really good.

6 a  Match the questions (1–3) with the answers (a–c).

Who ...
1 had competitions with other family members?
2 annoyed the other people in his family?
3 was too big to do something well?

a Anthony
b Sergey
c José

b Read the stories again. Write true (T) or false (F).

1 The introduction says that little children are good at thinking of things to do. □
2 Anthony was learning to play the piano. □
3 Anthony talks about playing inside and outside. □
4 José had lots of computer games as a child. □
5 José and his brother created their own games. □
6 Sergey wore a helmet when he was riding. □
7 Sergey says he was a better rider than his sister. □

c What do the words in bold in the text refer to?

1 them (line 11)
   a parents
   b saucepan and spoons
   c composers

2 one (line 19)
   a childhood
   b computer
   c brother

3 it (line 32)
   a riding dogs
   b weighing his sister
   c making cake

Pronunciation 1 weak forms

7 a 15 Listen and tick (√) the sentences you hear, a or b.

1 a John's been working. □
   b John's working. □

2 a Have you been eating? □
   b Have you eaten? □

3 a I've painted it. □
   b I painted it. □

4 a I've been reading. □
   b I'm reading. □

5 a We lost. □
   b We've lost. □

6 a She's finished. □
   b She hasn't finished. □

7 a Are you seeing her? □
   b Have you seen her? □

8 a I've done the work. □
   b I haven't done the work. □
**Grammar** | *-ing and infinitive*

1. **a** Read what Jenny Schubert says about her work. What is her job?
   1. writer
   2. book editor
   3. cook
   4. English teacher

   I love seeing (see) a book begin to develop, and I try (1) ______ (work) closely with the author. During the early stages, I invite the author (2) ______ (have) dinner with me at home. We usually manage (3) ______ (discuss) the book while eating.
   It sounds strange, but I'd like (4) ______ (read) more for pleasure. I don't seem (5) ______ (find) the time to read books outside my field of work, and I hate (6) ______ (start) books when I don't have time to finish them.
   I enjoy (7) ______ (speak) to young writers and I advise them (8) ______ (read) as much as they can. I also tell them (9) ______ (write) from the heart, about things that are important to them. I sometimes agree (10) ______ (look) at the work of a new author if I expect (11) ______ (enjoy) the book, but I refuse (12) ______ (read) new work if it's full of spelling mistakes or badly presented.

2. **b** Complete the sentences with the *-ing* or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

   Complete the sentences with the *-ing* or infinitive form of the verbs in the box.

   beat  get  have  play (x2)  speak  study
   watch  write

What do the stars do in their free time?
1. Bill Clinton adores ______ the saxophone.
2. Gwyneth Paltrow loves languages and is learning ______ Spanish.
3. Ronaldinho is trying ______ better at karaoke – he has a machine in his house.
4. Robbie Williams is often invited ______ football in celebrity matches.

5. Film star Keira Knightley enjoys ______ films.
7. Serena Williams designs clothes and would like ______ her own fashion company.
8. Angelina Jolie finished ______ to be a pilot in 2004. She now flies her own plane.

**Vocabulary** | describing pastimes

3. Use the clues to complete the crossword.

   1. A ______ is a person who really likes one sports team. (synonym = fan)
   2. The ______ is the tune in a piece of music.
   3. The words of a song are called the ______.
   4. A ______ is a person who really likes one sports team. (synonym = supporter)
   5. The ______ is the story that is told in a novel or film.
   6. The verb 'to ______' means to act the role of an important character in a film.
   7. An ______ is a CD or download of music, usually about ten or twelve songs, and usually by the same artist.
   8. To ______ in football means to score a goal, so that the score is equal, e.g. 1–1 or 2–2.
   9. An album with music from a film is called a ______.
   10. A person in a film or novel is called a ______.
   11. A book (or other product) which lots of people buy is called a ______.
Choose the correct options to complete the text.

My favourite (4) best-seller is Nick Hornby. Every book of his is a real (2) page-turner – they’re not thrillers or anything, his (3) characters are just ordinary people who live ordinary lives.

His novel High Fidelity is (4) written in a record shop, and the (5) leading character is the manager, Rob. He knows everything about music – if someone told him the name of a song, he could say which (6) album it was on. He could probably tell you all the (7) lyrics as well. High Fidelity was made into a film, (8) starring John Cusack as Rob, who gives a brilliant (9) performance.

1 A best-seller B author
2 A page-turner B chapter
3 A characters B actors
4 A written B set
5 A primary B leading
6 A melody B album
7 A single B lyrics
8 A playing B starring
9 A performance B act

Listening

Listen to four conversations comparing films and comic books. Complete the notes in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title of film/comic book</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denise</td>
<td>X-Men Origins</td>
<td>The film was ____ than the comic book. She loved the _____.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmed</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>He preferred the ____. The star looked too _____.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza</td>
<td>Batman: Under the Red Hood</td>
<td>The comic is dark but the film is _____. She loved the performance of _____.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glynn</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>He likes the comic and the film. He also loves the ____, he doesn’t like the ____ as much.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUDIOSCRIPT

Denise: I’ve recently seen the X-Men Origins film, which I really liked.

Interviewer: Oh yes? What did you like about it?

Denise: I thought it was much better than the comic book. I loved the action.

Ahmed: Um ... I saw Spiderman 3. But I didn’t like it that much.

Interviewer: Did you prefer the comic?

Ahmed: Yeah, I much preferred the comic to the film. In the comic, the characters are more real, whereas ... um ... in the film, I didn’t really like the actor who played Spiderman, the star ... what’s his name ... is he Toby Maguire?

Interviewer: Toby Maguire, I think, yes.

Ahmed: He looked too young.

Eliza: You saw the Batman film, didn’t you?

Interviewer: Really? More than the comic?

Eliza: The comic is ... like ... really dark, set in this dark city, and it’s all really tragic and everything, but the film is kind of funny. And I just loved Bruce Greenwood’s performance as Batman.

Glynn: I think both the Superman comic book and the film were great.

Interviewer: Yeah, me too.

Glynn: And I love the soundtrack.

Interviewer: Yeah, it’s great, isn’t it?

Glynn: It’s one of the things I remember most about the film, actually. ‘Yknow, that music when he’s flying above the city.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Glynn: The sequels aren’t so good, but the first film’s a classic.

Pronunciation | sounds and spelling: a

a Look at the pronunciation of ‘a’ in the groups of words. Underline the odd one out.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>page game change match</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 band album stage catchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 character play fan abandoned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 hate stand fantastic vampires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 based gave straight shadow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Listen and check.
Vocabulary | food
1 Find the six words connected with cooking in the wordsquare.

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

Grammar | countable and uncountable nouns
2 Find and correct the mistakes in four of the sentences.
1 I love your trousers – where did you get it?
2 Would you like a coffee?
3 I’ve got a little of time next week – shall we meet then?
4 Can I borrow that scissors, please?
5 There wasn’t enough room for me in the car, so I had to walk.
6 I need to buy some new furniture for my flat.
7 The strawberry ice cream was beautifully prepared.
8 Shall we have some rice for lunch?

3 Choose the correct options to complete the recipe.

How to make aubergine bake
This is a simple, delicious dish which doesn’t take (1) preparation.
You need 2 large aubergines,
4 tomatoes, 2 onions, 1 green pepper, garlic, 2 boiled eggs, cheese, oregano and salt.
Cut the aubergines into slices and leave them in salty water for 20 minutes.
Slice the tomatoes, onions, green pepper and eggs.
Grate the cheese.
Take a large tray and spread (2) butter on it. Place (3) pieces of aubergine on the tray, add (4) garlic, and (5) little bit of salt.
Next, add the tomatoes, onions, pepper and (6) cheese.
Repeat the steps adding another layer of the same ingredients. Put the sliced egg on top with (7) pepper. Add (8) of cheese this time and a couple of spoonfuls of oregano. Bake for 30 minutes.

How to... I describe a restaurant
4 Find and correct the nine spelling mistakes in the text.

U Babci Maliny... is my favourite restaurant. It’s near the main square in Krakow in Poland. It specialises in tradisional Polish food. The menu is very varied – you can have meat, fish, lots of vegetarian dishes as well as desserts. It gets very lively and noisy during the daytime, when it’s full of locals as well as tourists. They come in their hundreds for the beatifully prepared food, freindly efficiant service and reesonal prices.
Vocabulary | explaining what you mean

5 a Correct the mistakes in the sentences.
1 It's a type machine you use for cooking things fast.
2 It's kind of game that uses pieces like kings and queens.
3 It's the stuffing you find on the ground after a freezing night.
4 It's something you use for boil water to make tea.
5 They are made by rubber and you put them on your wheels.
6 It's a stick type of tape that you can use to attach paper to a wall.

b Match the words (a–f) with the definitions (1–6) in exercise 5a.

| a chess | c kettle | e microwave |
| b car tyres | d sellotape | f ice |

Reading

6 a Read the descriptions of some people. Then read about the restaurants. Match the people (1–5) with the restaurants (a–e).

1 Brett and Matthew like hot, spicy dishes. They have travelled a lot, and they love South American or Asian food.

2 The Wilkinsons like cheap, fast food, American food in particular.

3 Mr and Mrs Lewsey like expensive European food and excellent wine. They want to go to a quiet, comfortable restaurant, not too far from the town centre.

4 Dave and Jessie live on the coast. They are vegetarians, but they sometimes eat fish. They like cheap, cheerful restaurants.

5 Megan and Sian like Italian food. The restaurant must be easy to reach and near the centre of the city. They like eating out on Sundays.

b Which restaurants ...
1 tell you where they are? _____ and _____
2 offer special deals? _____ and _____
3 tell you when they are open? _____ and _____
4 tell you who has recommended them? _____ and _____
5 serve seafood? _____ and _____
6 serve meals for under £4.00? _____ and _____

a Cucina Romana is a modern restaurant specialising in pasta and pizza. Prices vary from £5.00 for our oven-baked calzone to £14.50 for our Seafood Deluxe pasta with shrimp and lobster. Free parking. Wheelchair access. Open daily 1:00 p.m. until midnight.

b Come and get it at MacBurgies Rapido! Hamburger, chips and fizzy drink for just £2.99. Family packs for just £8.99. If you have to wait more than ten minutes, we give you a free meal! Over the Christmas period, book our special Party Room for kids. Call 0207 676 2919 for bookings.


d Fisherman's Wharf is a friendly fish restaurant situated at the harbour, just twenty minutes from the centre of Hoban. Serving a wide variety of fish, we can guarantee freshness. All fish are caught locally. On Sundays try our special Seafood Combo of prawns, cod and squid for an unforgettable meal, at just £3.50. 'Fisherman's Wharf is fantastic value.' (Hoban Enquirer)

'Great service, great food!' (City Entertainment Guide, January 2005)

e Bistro Moderne This elegant, exclusive restaurant serves French, Spanish and Italian food. Our extensive cellar has over 400 wines for you to choose from. Prices from £70.00 per person. Open Monday to Saturday 7:00 – 11:30.
Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

1. Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

   1. ______ (you not/finish) your work yet? You're really slow!
   2. There's chocolate all over your mouth! ______ (you/eat) ice cream again?!
   3. You look bored. ______ (you/read) that book about nuclear physics? It's very long, isn't it?
   4. I ______ (ask) her for my book six times, and she still hasn't returned it.
   5. I'm exhausted. I ______ (study) all night and I still have to do one more essay!
   6. It's cold in here because the window ______ (be) open all day.
   7. The children are really tired. They ______ (ski) all morning.
   8. We ______ (start) going to yoga classes. It's a great way to deal with stress.
   9. There it is! I ______ (look) for that book for three weeks!
   10. There's no paint left. We ______ (use) it all on the wall.

-ing and infinitive

3. In each sentence, two endings are possible, and one is incorrect. Cross out the sentence ending which is not correct.

   1. I began
      A. to cry.
      B. playing the violin.
      C. play tennis.
   2. I'd like
      A. a coffee, please.
      B. going home now.
      C. to find a new job.
   3. She tried
      A. writing down new words.
      B. to swim.
      C. bake a cake.
   4. We expect
      A. make some money.
      B. good weather.
      C. to be there at 6:00.
   5. Don't forget
      A. me.
      B. buy milk.
      C. to clean the car.
   6. We agreed
      A. to start at 4:15.
      B. with the doctor.
      C. working together.
   7. I stopped
      A. to have a drink.
      B. play with the dog.
      C. writing poems years ago.
   8. He remembered
      A. dance all night.
      B. meeting you last year.
      C. to bring the presents.
   9. She can't stand
      A. watching TV.
      B. do exercise.
      C. vegetables.
   10. Last year the team started
      A. become popular.
      B. winning.
      C. to attract support.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns - ing and Infinitive

2. Complete the sentences with the -ing or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets, and choose the correct word in italics.

   1. I enjoy ______ (cook) and I always use few/a lot/a lot of garlic.
   2. I didn't manage ______ (find out) anything. Did you find any/many/a lot information?
   3. She really wants ______ (talk) to you. She needs some/an/a few advice.
   4. I'm looking forward to ______ (meet) you. I've heard a couple/so much/so many good things about you.
   5. There's something I'd like ______ (tell) you! It's a/¬/a few good news.
   6. They invited us ______ (go) on holiday with them, but it cost too lot/too many/too much money.
   7. She finished ______ (write) the book years ago, but it took few/many/much years to find a publisher.
   8. We don't mind ______ (look after) Sammy. Does he like a/¬/little chocolate?
   9. I can't stand ______ (run). It's even worse in a/too/¬ bad weather.
   10. He refused ______ (eat) his vegetables. He wanted an/few/little ice cream instead!
4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 a/She’s/subject/years./for/studying/the/of/ been/couple

2 of/heard/Mark./lot/I’ve/interesting/a/about/ stories

3 have/of/All/working/hard./been/you/very

4 I’ve/for/coming/been/here/years./many

5 time/in/spent/hasn’t/Brazil./much/He

6 Prague/of/us/A/stayed/few/before./in/have

7 days/been/She’s/taking/many/work./off/too

8 some/to/He’s/find/information./trying/been

9 days./haven’t/I/for/few/seen/you/a

10 doing/has/of/My/today/been/mother/lot/ gardening./a

7 Choose the correct definition of the underlined word, a or b.

1 I don’t like roadside restaurants – they’re too noisy.
   a next to a road
   b like a road

2 Marinate the chicken in olive oil and salt for three
   a fry in oil
   b leave food in flavouring before cooking

3 ‘Golabki’, a Polish dish, is a cabbage leaf stuffed
   a filled
   b flavoured

with rice and meat.

4 I had chicken pie and chips for lunch.
   a a kind of chicken
   b a kind of dish

5 The food in that restaurant is absolutely delicious
   a very tasty
   b very expensive

6 I need to wash the tablecloth, because I spill
   a material covering a table
   b a dining table

Vocabulary

5 Complete the words to match the definitions.

1 activity to keep the body flexible; sometimes
   a uses music: a

2 physical activity that is good for your body:
   b

3 slow running: j

4 Japanese martial art: k

5 spending time with other people: s

6 moving a boat through water: r

7 something you use to hit the ball in tennis:

8 something you sit on when you ride a horse:

9 special shoes you use to do exercise: t

10 something you use to protect your eyes when
   you swim: g

6 Match the words (1–8) with the definitions (a–h).

1 sound effects

2 audience

3 applause

4 is set

5 dialogue

6 sequel

7 heart throb

8 performance

a the act of presenting a play, dance or other form
   of entertainment

b the people watching a performance

c recorded sounds in a film, on the radio or in a play

d takes place

e a book or film which continues the story of a
   previous book or film

f the sound made by people watching a
   performance

g a conversation between characters in a book or
   play

h a man who is very attractive to women

How to...

8 a Quickly read the text. What is it?
   1 a complaint about a bad meal
   2 a review of an unusual restaurant
   3 a description of a restaurant the writer visited as
      a child

   b Correct the text by adding one word to each
      sentence.

   There’s a lovely restaurant the centre of the city where
   I live. It’s called The Trout, and, unsurprisingly, it
   specialises in seafood. When you walk in, you think
   you’re in wrong place because you see lots of people
   cooking. It actually looks as if you’ve come into the
   kitchen by mistake! It’s famous being the
   city’s only restaurant where you actually cook your own
   food! The smell is lovely – it reminds me my mother’s kitchen
   when I was a child. I love going there, and I really like way
   you can cook whatever you want. You choose the ingredients
   need. Last time, I burnt fish, not great. But the prices
   reasonable, and it has a very relaxing atmosphere.
Vocabulary | holidays/descriptive language

1 Choose the correct word in *italics*.
   1 For a good holiday, I like lying on a rock/sandy/sand beach.
   2 I was impressed by the lovely scene/scenery/scenic in Morocco's Atlas Mountains.
   3 I was so tired, I slept the sleep of the dead/die/death.
   4 We sat by the river and watched the going down/moving/setting sun. The sky was filled with reds and oranges.
   5 Have you ever heard the sound of a lion/dog/mouse roaring?
   6 In the market, this really cool T-shirt caught my seeing/sight/eye. I had to buy it.
   7 Prague is one of Europe's great sensation/historic/history capitals.
   8 We had a truly forgetful/forgotten/unforgettable journey around Russia.

Grammar | Past Perfect Simple

2 Underline examples of the Past Perfect in the sentences below.
   1 He had forgotten his camera.
   2 It was the most beautiful place we had ever seen.
   3 We had never expected such silence from a place so large.
   4 Jack had been when he was a young child.
   5 I'd seen it on TV loads of times.

3 Read the story. Write the answers to the questions using the phrases in the box and the verbs in the Past Perfect form.

- come a day early
- forget to bring his passport
- leave his windows open
- not reserve accommodation
- win enough money for a great holiday

   1 Why did Jimmie decide to go round the world?
   2 What made Jimmie go back home from the airport?
   3 What did he realise when he got back home?
   4 Why did he have a list of hotels in his pocket?
   5 Why did Jimmie laugh?

How to ... | describe a memorable photo

4 Read what Chee Yun says about her holiday photos. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

This photo *_______* the Iguazu Falls. The Falls are on the border of Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. You can see the two guys we met on the *_______*.

afterwards been excited foreground one
right shows
This is of the carnival in Recife. You can see the floats, those big open buses full of people in costumes, in the square.

b 18 Cover the audioscript. Listen and tick the things from exercise 6a that Melissa mentions.

c Listen again and answer the questions.
1 How does Melissa feel about her travels?
2 When did she become a travel writer?
3 What is the ‘good thing’ about modern travel?
4 How has climbing Mount Everest changed?
5 Why does she mention Sandy Hill Pitman?
6 What two pieces of advice does she give to young travel writers?

AUDIOSCRIPT
I: Melissa, you've travelled to and written about over six hundred countries, and seen some amazing things. But in a recent interview a year ago you say that your journey has only just begun.
M: I feel that way, yes. I think, as you see more, you realise there's more to see. You visit one country, then you want to go and see its neighbours. So, yes, I do feel I'm just starting.
I: How many years have you been a travel writer?
M: A long time, more than thirty years.
I: What changes have you seen in travel and tourism?
M: Well, many. I think these new airlines that offer cheap flights all over the world have made a big difference. People - not necessarily rich people - can now see more of the world, and I think that's a good thing.
I: And there's a bad side too?
M: Of course, I think, well, just as an example: Mount Everest. Mount Everest used to be probably the greatest challenge for any traveller. Well, now it's full of tourists. Your guides can take you up the mountain and you don't need any training because the guides do everything for you. There was the case of Sandy Hill Pitman in 1996. Her guides carried her laptop computer, her coffee machine and her food up Everest. Now, for me, that's the bad side of modern tourism. You lose some of the mystery.
I: Melissa, is there any advice you would give to young people who want to be travel writers?
M: Yes, I think the first thing is that you have to make time to write. Wherever you are - in a desert, on a boat, at the top of a mountain. You have to find the time. And if you do it every day, it becomes a habit. The second thing is details. You must look for details. It's no good writing 'The sunset was beautiful'. You have to say exactly what colours you saw. How the sun felt on your face. You have to be very detailed and look more deeply than most people.

Listening
5 Match the phrase beginnings (1–5) with the phrase endings (a–e).
1 wild a attacked
2 luxury b animals
3 be c food
4 greatest d flights
5 cheap e challenge

6 a You will listen to an interview with a travel journalist called Melissa. Which of the following do you think Melissa will talk about?

a her favourite trip
b advice for people who want to be travel writers
c equipment she uses
d how tourism has changed
e how long she has been a travel writer
**Vocabulary**  | places in a city

1 a Find sixteen places to visit in a city in the wordsearch. The words can go across or down.

L I E A I O R Q Q I E T R
L L D W L I B R A R Y B O
F M P A L A C E X Z A C U
H I A H C A F E M I K A N
O Y G A R D E N U R Z S D
F O U N T A I N S G H TA
V S Q U A R E A E A H L B
B O O K S H O P U L O E O
H O T E L L P Q M L S K U
C A N A L A A S H E T A T
A L U M X K R X I R E Y C
V V C W C E K L W Y L J T
G Y S M A R K E T X X A T

b Which two places might you visit ...
1 to stay the night? _____ and _____
2 to see paintings and sculptures? _____ and _____
3 to buy things? _____ and _____
4 to see water? _____ and _____
5 to go inside an old building? _____ and _____

**How to...**  | get around a new place

2 a Match the question beginnings and endings.
1 Excuse me, is there
2 Do you know where
3 How much is a
4 What time does the hostel
5 Could you tell me the way
a) to the Wawel Castle, please?
b) single to the city centre?
c) a good cheap restaurant nearby?
d) the station is, please?
e) close at night?

b Match the answers (a–e) with the questions (1–5) in exercise 2a.
a 2 euros.
b Yes, there's an excellent Chinese place just round the corner.
c That depends. Do you mean the bus station or the railway station?
d Just go straight on, and it's on your right.
e The doors are locked at 10:30.

**Pronunciation**  | intonation in questions

3 a Put the words in the correct order to make questions.
1 What is it?/time
2 this/Who is/a of?/picture
3 is here?/chemist/there/atear
4 station is?/Do you know/where you/the
5 much does/How does the tour cost?/sightseeing
6 you tell the art/gallery?/me/the way/to?/Could
7 ever have you been/holiday?/a/camping/on

b Which questions in exercise 3a are ...
a Wh- questions (e.g. What time does the museum close?)?
b Indirect questions (Could you tell me what time the train leaves?)?
c Yes/No questions (Is there a bank near here?)?

c Practise saying the questions using the correct intonation patterns.
a b c
d Listen and check.

**Grammar**  | uses of like

4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.
1 How's the flat like? Is it big?
2 Do you like some help? I'm free at the moment.
3 Your house is look like a museum. I love your old furniture.
4 I like listen to music. My favourite band is The White Stripes.
5 What is your girlfriend look like? Is she tall and blonde? I think I saw her yesterday.
6 What's that film likes? I've heard it's very sad.
7 What would you like do this evening? There's a good film on at the cinema.
8 What did the weather like? I hope it didn't rain and ruin your holiday.
**Reading**

5. **a** Read the article. Match the places (a–f) with the paragraphs (1–5). There are two places in one of the paragraphs.
   - a Roswell, USA
   - b Papua New Guinea
   - c Dubai, UAE
   - d Sahara Desert
   - e Lajamanu, Australia
   - f Bhutan

**b** Match the headings (a–e) with the paragraphs (1–5).
   - a Where can I see some crazy weather?
   - b Where can I watch sharks safely?
   - c Where can I learn about UFOs?
   - d Where can I find some peace and quiet?
   - e Where can I meet remote tribes?

**e** What do these numbers refer to in the article?

9,065,000  *the size of the Sahara Desert (in square kilometres)*

1  11
2  10,000,000
3  500
4  8,000

**d** Read the article again. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1. You need to swim underwater to watch the sharks.
2. Visitors to Roswell will see little green men.
3. People go fishing in the river at Lajamanu.
4. It is easier to go to the Sahara than to Bhutan.
5. Kelly Woolford is a tourist in Papua New Guinea.

---

**Amazing experiences in amazing places**

1. If you’re in the United Arab Emirates, why not go to the Dubai Aquarium? Every day at 4.00 p.m., divers get into the 10-million litre fish tank, and feed the sharks. And you can watch from 11 metres below the surface. But don’t worry – you don’t need to get wet. Just walk down the aquarium tunnel for an unforgettable view!

2. Go to the International UFO Museum and Research Center, in Roswell, USA. Something strange fell out of the sky in 1947, and people have been going there ever since. Don’t expect to see any little green men, though: there aren’t any!

3. Talking of strange things falling out of the sky, one day in 2010 in Lajamanu, Australia, it rained fish. Yes, hundreds of fish fell from the sky into the town. The amazing thing is that the nearest river is 500 km away. So how did it happen? Winds in a thunderstorm lifted the fish out of the water and took them as far as Lajamanu. Believe it or not, this happens quite often in Lajamanu!

4. Go to Bhutan in the Himalayas. There are very few cars, so wherever you go, it’s very calm and peaceful. Going to Bhutan is like traveling back in time. The only problem is getting into the country, as visas are limited. Still, if you can’t get one, go to the Sahara Desert. It’s 9,065,000 square kilometres, so there should be enough space for everybody!

5. Go to Papua New Guinea. Kelly Woolford of First Contact holidays will take you on a three-week trip for $8,000. There, you will trek through the rainforest and search out traditional tribespeople. Kelly Woolford says, ‘There are places in West Papua which are untouched (by modern travellers). People are too scared to go there.’
Vocabulary | travelling

**1.** a. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

- barren
- camping
- local
- package
- sandy
- tropical

1. I just want to find a nice _____ beach, where I can sunbathe all day.
2. If you want to visit a _____ rainforest, then go to the Amazon.
3. My parents took us on several _____ holidays when we were children. We arranged everything ourselves and stayed in campsites.
4. The best thing about a _____ holiday is that everything is arranged for you.
5. Is the Sahara just a _____ desert, with no plants or anything?
6. Don't you think the best way to experience _____ culture is to go to a market?

**b.** Write the phrases from exercise 1a which match these definitions.

- a sandy place without any water or wildlife.
- a trip where you buy one ticket for your transport and accommodation.
- a hot wet place with lots of wildlife.
- the way people in a particular place behave and live.
- a nice place by the sea.

Grammar | articles

**3.** Complete the website with a, the or – (no article).

**Today's Questions and Answers**

1. Q: Is Northern Ireland part of a/-/the UK?
   A: Yes, but a/-/the Republic of Ireland is a separate country.
2. Q: Is a/-/the Russia in Europe or Asia?
   A: It's in both. Parts of a/-/the country are in Asia and other parts are in Europe.
3. Q: Where and what are a/-/the Andes?
   A: It's a/-/the mountain range that runs through several countries in South America.
4. Q: What is a/-/the sunniest place on earth?
   A: a/-/the Sahara Desert. The sun shines virtually all day, every day: ninety-seven percent of the time.
5. Q: Can you tell me about a/-/the Monaco?
   A: It's a/-/the principality in Europe. It's small and rich.
6. Q: Is a/-/the Nile in Africa?
   A: Yes, it's a/-/the longest river on that continent.
7. Q: Can you tell me something about a/-/the Nauru? I think it's a country.
   A: It's a/-/the tiny island in the Pacific Ocean, and you're right — it is a country.
8. Q: Is it true that no one lives in a/-/the Greenland?
   A: No! But it is a/-/the coldest island in the world. Eighty-five percent of Greenland is covered in ice.
Reading

4 a. What do travel agents do? Choose from the options below.

1. book flights for people
2. tell customers what documents they need
3. help customers get the plane seat that they want
4. find cheap holidays
5. help customers rent cars for their trip
6. tell people which plane to get on

b. Read the stories. Tick (✓) the things from exercise 4a that are mentioned.

c. Read the stories again. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1. It takes less than one hour to get from Detroit to Chicago. [ ]
2. One man was looking for his flight number on the aeroplanes. [ ]
3. A customer wanted to drive from Heathrow Airport to Namibia. [ ]
4. A woman didn't want to sit near a window because of her hair. [ ]
5. A businessman was going to Colombia for the first time. [ ]
6. One customer wanted to smoke on the plane. [ ]

d. What are the definitions of the words? Choose a or b.

1. Time zone means
   a. an area where the clocks are set at a particular time.
   b. a place where you go if you are late.

2. Stopover means
   a. the place where you finish the journey.
   b. a scheduled stop on a journey, before starting again.

3. An aisle seat in a plane is
   a. a seat next to the corridor (not close to the window).
   b. a seat next to the window.

4. Travel documents means
   a. a film about a holiday destination.
   b. official papers you need when you travel.

5. A long haul flight means
   a. a very large aeroplane.
   b. a flight from one continent to another.

Travel Agents’ True Stories

We asked travel agents to write in and tell us about their funniest moments. Here are some of the stories.

I had a client once who called from the airport, saying, ‘How do I know which plane to get on?’ I asked him what he meant and he said, ‘I was told my plane was flight 554, but none of these planes have numbers on them.’

A woman phoned me from Detroit. She wanted to know how it was possible that her flight from Detroit left at 8:20 a.m. and arrived in Chicago at 8:33 a.m. I explained that Chicago was an hour ahead of Detroit, but she didn’t understand the idea of time zones. Eventually, I just told her the plane was very fast. She was happy with that.

A man who was travelling to Namibia via London’s Heathrow Airport asked if he could rent a car at Heathrow. I noticed that he only had a one-hour stopover in Heathrow Airport, so I asked him why he wanted to rent a car. He said he’d heard that the airport was really big, so he needed a car to drive to his next flight.

One customer was booking a seat on a plane. She asked for an aisle seat so that her hair wouldn’t get messed up by being near the window.

A businessman called me about travel documents for Colombia. I told him he needed a passport and visa. He said he didn’t need a visa. I checked again and I was definitely right. I called back to explain that he needed it, and he said, ‘The last time I was there I didn’t need a Visa. They took American Express.’

I booked a customer on a long haul flight from Oslo to Mexico. He asked if it was a non-smoking flight, and I told him it was. He asked if it would be OK to smoke on the plane if he opened the window.

Vocabulary | Expressions with get

5. Write an expression with get to replace the words in italics in the sentences. Make sure you use the correct verb tense.

1. They decided to have their wedding in Florida. ______
2. I really think my English is improving. ______
3. We’re returning before 5:00. ______
4. He’s always had a great relationship with his mother-in-law. ______
5. I usually put on my clothes at about 8:00 in the morning. ______
6. She wanted to go home, but she couldn’t find the way. ______
Past Perfect Simple and Past Simple

1. Choose the best follow-up to the first sentences, a or b.
   1. She was amazed when she saw Chartres Cathedral.
      a. She had never seen anything so beautiful.
      b. She never saw anything so beautiful.
   2. There were crowds of tourists standing around the Mona Lisa. It was amazing –
      a. we expected so many people.
      b. we hadn’t expected so many people.
   3. The land stretching out in front of us was completely dry.
      a. It had rained for months.
      b. It hadn’t rained for months.
   4. Watching India pass by through the train window, I relaxed and finally
      a. enjoyed the view.
      b. had enjoyed the view.
   5. Suddenly Janine appeared at my front door. I was shocked.
      a. Why had she called first?
      b. Why hadn’t she called first?
   6. Poland is one of the most interesting countries I’ve ever been to.
      a. I’d been there last August.
      b. I went there last August.
   7. I had always wanted to visit the temples at Bagan in Burma, and
      a. I finally went there last year.
      b. I had finally been there last year.
   8. The hotel looked great, but they couldn’t give us a room because
      a. we booked.
      b. we hadn’t booked.
   9. The weather was so disappointing during my holiday.
      a. I had hoped to spend a few days on the beach, but it was impossible.
      b. I hoped to spend a few days on the beach but it was impossible.
   10. Poland is one of the most interesting countries I’ve ever been to.
      a. I’d gone there last August.
      b. I went there last August.

Past Perfect Simple, Past Simple and articles

2. Complete the sentences with a, the or – (no article) and the Past Perfect Simple or the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.
   1. She was sad because she found out that she ______ (fail) ______ final law exam.
   2. I wanted to become ______ nurse. But in the end I ______ (become) a doctor.
   3. I arrived at ______ party at 8:00 but I ______ (not/stay) long. What about you?
   4. He got hurt during judo. Later they discovered that he ______ (break) ______ his leg.
   5. ______ computers ______ (start) to become popular with the public in the 1990s.
   6. When they returned, ______ children ______ (already/fall) asleep.
   7. That afternoon I told the police that I ______ (not/recognise) ______ burglar’s face.
   8. I’m sure we can find ______ good café. There were lots when I ______ (come) here in 2008.
   9. It seemed like ______ interesting programme. I ______ (never/see) it before.
   10. ______ lions tend to sleep during the day. When I ______ (go) to Africa, I saw a few.

Uses of like

3. Complete the sentences with like. Add any further necessary words.
   Tell me about Warsaw.
   What’s it like?
   1. Do they want some milk?
      Would ______.
   2. I’m not interested in being famous.
      I wouldn’t ______.
   3. Tell me about Johnny’s appearance when you last saw him.
      What did ______?
   4. It tastes the same as meat.
      It ______.
   5. Can you describe robots of the future?
      What will ______?
   6. I’ve never been keen on rock music.
      I’ve never ______.
   7. Is Spanish grammar similar to Portuguese grammar?
      Is ______?
   8. Luisa and her sister, Daniela, look the same.
      Luisa ______.
   9. Mum, how was life in the 1960s?
      Mum, what ______?
Articles
4 a. Two of these sentences are correct. Add an article where necessary to the other six sentences.
1 It's small, pretty town in the south of England, famous for cider, a drink made with apples.
2 They're tall and handsome, and oldest one has a really good sense of humour.
3 No! I think it's the most disgusting food I've ever eaten!
4 Horses. I wanted to be horse trainer when I was younger.
5 It was a brilliant place, and owner was very friendly.
6 My mother, I think. We have similar noses.
7 It's one of the biggest buildings in city, and it's made of glass.
8 Yes, please. Actually, can I have piece of toast?

b Match the sentences (1–6) in exercise 4a with the questions (a–h).
a Would you like some bread with your soup?
b What does the Modern Art Gallery look like?
c What's Taunton like?
d Who do you look like in your family?
e What was that restaurant like before it closed down?
f Do you like that Scottish dish, haggis?
g What type of animals do you like?
h What are your cousins like?

Vocabulary
5 Choose the correct word in italics.
1 I went on a travel/tour around Venice last summer.
2 I love the view of snowing/snowcapped mountains.
3 There's a sightseeing/sightsee tour tomorrow – shall we go?
4 It's a very scenery/scenic place.
5 The resort has a great sandy/sand beach, that's really quiet too.
6 The lake/fountain is switched off every night.
7 In the centre of the city, there's a lovely old square/roundabout, where you can sit and enjoy a drink.
8 Most university students stay in the big student hostel/hotel behind the train station.

6 Match the expressions with get in italics in the sentences (1–6) with the meanings (a–f).
1 When will we get to the airport?
2 I was learning the game, but I got bored.
3 Nearly fifty percent of married couples get divorced after ten years or less.
4 I'll get you a drink later.
5 Can you come and get me from the station?
6 It takes a long time to really get to know the geography of London.

a arrive at
b buy
c end their marriages
d lost interest and stopped
e pick me up
f learn

How to ...
7 Add a word to each line said by A to correct the mistakes.
1 A: Excuse me. Is there post office near here?
   B: There's one on your left.
2 A: Can you tell me way to the theatre, please?
   B: Yes. Go straight on. It's right in front of you.
3 A: What time the museum close?
   B: At 6:30.
4 A: How is a ticket to the city centre?
   B: €3.20.
5 A: Excuse me. Could you tell me to get to Eve’s Restaurant?
   B: Eve’s Restaurant? Sorry, I don’t know it.
6 A: Does this train go the airport?
   B: Yes, it does.
7 A: Do you know much a hire car costs per day?
   B: It’s about £20, not including insurance.
8 A: Can recommend a good nightclub?
   B: Yes. Splash Deveer is good if you like hip-hop.
9 A: This is a photo took when I was on holiday last year.
   B: Oh, I see. You’re a good photographer.
10 A: Who’s the lady the left?
    B: That’s my mum.
Vocabulary | learning

1. Choose the correct words in *italics*.
   1. I started playing the trumpet last year, but I haven't *made/done/had* a lot of progress. It still sounds terrible!
   2. I'm *making/doing/getting* a Spanish course at the moment.
   3. I *made/got/did* Law at university.
   4. I drank a lot of coffee while I was *passing/failing/revising* for my exams.
   5. When I graduated *to/from/at* university, I started looking for a job.
   6. I tend to *make/do/take* my research on the Internet.
   7. I didn't *make/got/get* good marks in my exams.
   8. Did you *take/do/go* notes during the lecture?
   9. A: Are you coming with us for lunch?
      B: No, I'm just *having/going/doing* to my class.
   10. I've *got/made/graduated* a degree in English Literature from London University.
   11. My father *graduated/passed/revised* from the same university as me.
   12. Great news! I *made/went/passed* the exam – and I got 99 percent!

How to... | describe a learning experience

3. Complete the text with the prepositions.

   *for (x2) in (x2) of (x2) up*

When I was seventeen, I took an interest *(i)___* juggling. I was studying *(2)___* my university entrance exams at the time, so perhaps it wasn't the best time to start a new hobby! I needed to revise *(3)___* my school biology exams AND learn the basics *(4)___* medicine. I spent hours at my desk, but sometimes it got so boring! So a friend and I took a crash course *(5)___* juggling just for a laugh, and I picked it *(6)___* quite fast. I'd practise over and over. My mum always told me it was a complete waste *(7)___* time, and that I should be studying. But I actually found it really useful – after five minutes juggling, I felt relaxed and ready to get back to work.

Grammar | subject/object questions

4. a. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.
   1. the/Cup/held/World/Which/2010?/country/in
   2. Who/American/election/2008?/won/the/in
   3. Florence/?the/created/Who/David/in/statue/or
   4. city/What/Pompeii/of/destroyed/the
   5. the/Where/Parliament/?is/European
   6. Which/nearly/islands/country/180,000/has
   7. language/What/do/speak/in/they/Brazil?
   8. did/When/the/come/Berlin/Wall/down?

   b. Match the questions (1–8) in exercise 4a with the answers (a–h).
   b. A volcano.
   c. In Brussels.
   d. Portuguese.
   e. Barack Obama.
   f. South Africa.
   g. Michelangelo.
   h. Finland.
5. Correct the mistakes in five of the questions.
   1. Who did give Mina my email address?
   2. When did you get back from holiday?
   3. Who the book belongs to?
   4. Who did invented the computer?
   5. Who invited Matthew to the party?
   6. Which train did they catch?
   7. Where lives Marianna?
   8. What did happened at the meeting?

7. What do the words in bold in the article refer to?
   Line 2: it making mistakes
   1. Line 8: them ______
   2. Line 18: they ______
   3. Line 25: this ______
   4. Line 29: this ______

8. Find words or expressions in the article which mean ...
   1. make you annoyed ______ (line 3)
   2. falling on the ground ______ (line 4)
   3. saying something with the wrong pronunciation ______ (line 5)
   4. throw and catch three or more balls together ______ (line 6)
   5. a button on a computer ______ (line 16)
   6. do something in a way that people don’t expect ______ (4 words) (line 24)
   7. do things that could cause problems ______ (line 28)
   8. possibilities for things you can do ______ (line 30)

---

### Learning from mistakes

Have you ever noticed how children are always making mistakes? They do it all the time, and it doesn't seem to bother them. You don't learn to walk without falling over. You don't learn to speak without mispronouncing lots of words. You don't learn to juggle without dropping balls. But if you create an environment where mistakes are not accepted, then people become frightened of them. (1) ______. In these kinds of environments people learn to hide their mistakes, and not to celebrate them as a good thing. If you're not making mistakes then you're not learning anything valuable.

It's interesting to see what happens when someone uses a computer for the first time. When an older person starts using a computer, they are often worried about pressing the wrong key. Perhaps they are worried about deleting files by mistake. But children aren't like that. They experiment with all the buttons, just to see what will happen. (2) ______. And they are learning from every move they make.

The fear of failure seems to develop as we go through school. We learn to become afraid of our mistakes, to be afraid of having the wrong answer, or to draw outside the lines.

The fear of success comes later, and we can see this often in successful professionals and leaders. (3) ______. So they start to worry, and decide not to take risks.

Don't let this happen to you. (4) ______. See what opportunities can arise from the mistakes you make, and soon you'll feel happier about yourself.

---
Vocabulary | personal qualities

1. Match the adjectives from the box with the sentences.

boring encouraging inspiring
knowledgeable patient understanding

He knows so much about so many things. He's very knowledgeable.
1. He always tells you that you're doing well.
2. His books are wonderful. They give me lots of ideas.
3. She can always deal with difficult situations without getting angry.
4. He talks too slowly, and doesn't say anything interesting.
5. You can talk to her about your problems, and she knows how you're feeling.

Vocabulary | word building (1)

2. Replace the word in brackets with the correct part of speech (verb, adjective or noun).

He's very imaginative imaginative, and has lots of creative ideas.
1. I really hate the feeling of (boring) ______.
2. Can you please (clarity) ______ one thing: what am I supposed to do?
3. You need to be more (tolerate) ______ when people don't agree with you.
4. I don't know why, but spiders really (fright) ______ me.
5. He's very (know) ______ about his country's history and customs.
6. Having (patient) ______ with children when they are learning new things is very important.

Pronunciation | word stress in word building

3. a. Look at the picture. What is the woman trying to do? Read the text to check your ideas.

I want to encourage my son to think about the job he's going to do when he's older. I want him to have an interesting job. But it's frightening to think that, if he makes the wrong decision now, he might spend his life doing a job he hates. He really loves electric things, so maybe he'll be a great scientist. But he's also very artistic, so maybe he'll become a great painter or musician. Still, there's plenty of time for us to decide how we're going to educate him. He hasn't even learned to walk yet!

b. Put the words in bold in exercise 3a in the correct column (A or B) according to their stress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>encourage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Now listen and check. There should be five words in the first column and four in the second.
Grammar  

used to and would

Replace the Past Simple with used to/would in the sentences, where possible.

When I was a child ...
1 I spent my holidays with my grandparents.
2 My grandmother cooked delicious meals.
3 She kept chickens, goats and horses.
4 My cousin and I rode the horses every day.
5 My favourite horse was called Racer.
6 Racer was faster than all the other horses.
7 I didn't understand how dangerous riding could be.
8 One day I fell off Racer and broke my arm.
9 My mother didn't let me ride him again.
10 After that, I sat in the house and watched sadly as the horses played in the field.

7 a Read the story again. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1 Roger thought he would never grow up. □
2 His mother never talked to him about school. □
3 Roger was very happy about his first day at school. □
4 Roger was put in a class with the big children. □
5 He thought the most important thing to do at school was not to move. □
6 Roger was punished at school. □
7 He thought that if he moved he would get a reward. □
8 In his classroom he practised learning numbers and letters. □
9 The headteacher asked if Roger was a naughty boy. □
10 Miss Bradshaw said that Roger’s behaviour was better. □

b 22 Listen to check.

AUDIOSCRIPT

I was born on 4 November 1956. I think I always thought that I would spend my whole life just being a child, and living at home with my parents. Sometimes my mother would mention something called ‘school’, but she always said that I didn’t need to worry. I didn’t understand this, as whatever ‘school’ was, I didn’t plan to go there. Then, one morning, she woke me up early and said, ‘Today you go to school, Roger.’ I was terrified, and thought to myself, ‘This is the end of my life.’

That first day at Elementary School I quickly came to understand the most important thing about education – it was all about keeping still. As I entered the hall, a large hand took me away from my mother, and put me in a line with some other small children. And then a loud voice commanded ‘KEEP STILL!’ I stood very, very still, thinking that if I even moved one small part of my body, I would get some terrible punishment. I checked my body – feet and legs – keeping still, body and arms – keeping still, head and eyes – oh no – what about my eyes? Were they moving?

Inside the classroom, there were the same rules. I was put behind a desk and all I can remember was this tall, thin lady – Miss Bradshaw, our teacher – who kept shouting at us to ‘Keep still!’ while she was talking. ‘How can I write and keep still?’ I thought. ‘Can I open my book?’ After a month the situation was the same, and instead of concentrating on unimportant things like learning numbers and letters, I spent all my time practising very hard the art of keeping still.

I was rewarded, as one day the headteacher came into the classroom. ‘Stand up for the Headmistress!’ shouted Miss Bradshaw. ‘Who are the naughty children?’ asked the headteacher. ‘What about you, Roger?’ I stood very still and tried to look serious. Miss Bradshaw replied, ‘No, not any more. Roger is much less trouble than he used to be,’ and I smiled a long, warm smile.

Listening

Cover the audioscript. Listen to the description of a young boy called Roger starting school. Then answer the questions.

1 Before Roger started school, how did he feel about going to school?
2 When he started school, what did he think was the most important thing to learn?
3 How do you think Roger felt about Miss Bradshaw and the headteacher?

b 22
Vocabulary | education

1 Choose the correct words in italics.

1 According to a recent survey, Maths is considered the most boring subject/course by American schoolchildren.
2 I love the idea of blend/blended learning.
3 Some universities offer practical courses in things like Hairdressing, as well academic/formal ones like Economics.
4 When I finish school, I want to take/make a degree in Marketing.
5 My university lecture/course lasts three years.
6 If you live in a remote place, you can take a distance education/learning course.
7 We have continued/continuous assessment on my course.
8 I go to a seminar/degree every Tuesday morning.

Grammar | modals of ability, past and present

2 Complete each sentence using the verbs in brackets and one of the verbs from the box. Make sure you use the correct tense.

paint play publish read tell write

1 Pablo Picasso ________ from a very young age. He had his first exhibition in La Coruna, Spain, at the age of thirteen. (could)
2 The world’s youngest college graduate, American Michael Kearney, ________ his doctor, ‘I have an ear infection’ when he was only six months old. (able)
3 Mozart was a very young composer. He ________ his first minuet for the piano when he was only five years old. (manage)
4 William James Sidis, who was perhaps one of the most intelligent people ever, ________ Homer, in Greek, when he was four years old. (able)
5 The Swiss psychologist, Jean Piaget, wrote and ________ his first scientific paper at the age of ten. (manage)
6 My nephew ________ the violin so well that he already plays in concerts. And he’s only seven! (can)

Pronunciation | connected speech

3  c 33 Listen to the sentences and tick (✓) the sentence you hear, a or b.

1 a Where did you live?  
   b Where do you live?  

2 a She would let us play outside.  
   b She wouldn’t let us play outside.  

3 a You know you can get through the exam.  
   b You know you can’t get through the exam.  

4 a We can do some research and find out more.  
   b We could do some research and find out more.  

How to... | carry out an interview

4 a Match the question beginnings (1-4) with the question endings (a-d).

1 Would you mind  
2 I wonder if you could tell  
3 Can you give me an example  
4 And how did

a of a dance that was difficult to learn?  
 b telling me how much you earn per day?  
 c you learn to do that?  
d me why you decided to become a dancer?

b Match the replies (a-d) with the questions (1-4) from exercise 4a.

a I wanted to do this even as a young child.
 b Well, I just did a crash course, and I think practice makes perfect.
 c It varies a lot. Quite a lot when I’m performing, but on other days it’s nothing.
 d It’s a very steep learning curve for every dance, but I found the tangi really hard.
Vocabulary  |  learning: idioms and phrasal verbs

5 Complete the idioms about learning in the sentences.
1 The exam was a piece of _____. I've probably got 100 percent.
2 The translation was very difficult so Ella ____ me a hand.
3 She asked me for the price so I made a ____ guess.
4 I picked ____ a lot about company law when I worked in a law firm.
5 She always gives him top marks for his work because he is the ____ pet.
6 She is always in her study reading books. She is a real ____.
7 I'll need to ____ up on my Russian if I am going to work in Moscow.
8 He knew the building inside ____. He even knew the number of stairs!
9 Irregular verbs are difficult. You just have to ____ them by heart.
10 She passed the exam with flying ____.

Reading

6 Read the article and choose a suitable title, 1, 2 or 3.
1 Not old enough
2 Can't wait to retire
3 Not the retiring type

7 What is the importance of the following numbers from the article?
56 years __________________________
4 million __________________________
20 __________________________
71 __________________________
70 __________________________
40 hours __________________________
91 __________________________

8 Read the article again and answer the questions.
1 What three things does the article suggest people can do more of when they stop working?
2 What does Dorothy Beckett's work involve?
3 How old are some of her colleagues?
4 Would Dorothy like to stop work?
5 When did Javier Marco start learning about computers?
6 Why does Javier say he hasn't retired?
7 Does Javier enjoy his job?

Retirement – surely it's a golden age when you can escape the daily grind of work and spend your time doing gardening, taking holidays and chatting with friends? Not for everyone. Some people love their work so much that they stay on into their 70s, 80s and 90s.

Dorothy Beckett, 93, has been working in a cake factory in Yorkshire, UK for more than 56 years. She works a 40-hour week, putting cakes in boxes, together with people who are 70 years younger than her. In 1945, aged 36, Dorothy set up the factory with her husband, Fred. Now, the business has a £4m annual turnover. 'I've never wanted to retire,' she says. 'It would be the end of me.'

After Javier Marco retired at the age of 71, he wanted to learn a new skill, so he took a computer course. This was when the Internet was new, so he learnt how to create websites. And he was doing this before most people even knew what a website was! Javier is now 91, and has 20 years' experience. It started as a hobby, but it's now a full-time job. 'My clients just won't let me retire,' says Javier. 'But that's OK, because I work from home, and I've got the best job in the world.'
Subject and object questions
1 Correct the mistakes in six of the questions.
1 Who did go to the meeting?
2 Which room did they go to?
3 What did happen?
4 Where did Shakespeare born?
5 Who did write The Castle?
6 Which character did you like best?
7 Who did telephone the engineer?
8 What did he say?
9 When did you see her?
10 Who did eat the cake?

Modals of ability, past and present
3 Choose the correct words in italics.
1 Ivan could/managed/was able to get us some tickets for the show.
2 We managed not to/couldn’t/didn’t able see properly because we were in the back row.
3 Were you able/manage/able to read my handwriting?
4 I didn’t could/manage/able to send him a message in time.
5 Problems meant that they couldn’t/didn’t manage/weren’t able finish the job.
6 Did you manage to/able to/could get her autograph?
7 I didn’t manage/couldn’t/wasn’t able swim until I was 22.
8 She couldn’t/wasn’t able to understand my accent.
9 I was able/could/managed speak three languages before I was six years old.
10 We didn’t manage/able/couldn’t contact you immediately.

used to and would/Past Simple
2 Tick (√) the correct options, a, b or c. There may be more than one correct option.
1 When I was a boy I _____ a bicycle.
   a use to ride   ☐
   b used to ride   ☐
   c would rode   ☐
2 As a young girl she _____ .
   a always loving paint   ☐
   b always loved painting   ☐
   c would always love painting   ☐
3 We ____ in a huge house in the countryside.
   a would live   ☐
   b used to live   ☐
   c lived   ☐
4 My grandfather _____ me how to cook.
   a would show   ☐
   b showeded   ☐
   c use to show   ☐
5 I didn’t _____ listening to opera music.
   a use to enjoy   ☐
   b enjoyed   ☐
   c would enjoy   ☐
6 He once _____ me he would never leave.
   a used to promise   ☐
   b would promise   ☐
   c promised   ☐
7 As children we _____ very naughty.
   a were   ☐
   b used to being   ☐
   c would be   ☐
8 Yesterday, I _____ to the cinema.
   a used to go   ☐
   b went   ☐
   c would go   ☐

Lifelong learning (using a correction code)
4 Correct the mistakes using the correction code from unit 7.
I decided to brush out [WW-up] on my German before my holiday to Germany [1 _____], and enrolled on an intensive course at my college local [2 _____]. It was a pretty steep [3 _____] learning curve, and I was amazed how much I’d forgotten from [4 _____] my at school time [5 _____]. In those days, I’ve been [6 _____] quite good, and I knew the grammar inside out. At [7 _____] end of the course [8 _____] there had been [9 _____] a test. It was all multiple choice. When I didn’t know [10 _____] answer, I just made a wild guessing [11 _____]. Well, I must be the world’s best guesser, because somehow I passed with fly [12 _____] colours. I’ve no idea how I did it? [13 _____]
Vocabulary

5 Use the clues to complete the crossword.

Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

brought curve deep fast learner heart perfect picked practice steep strict thrown

1 I learn things quickly. I'm a _____
2 We couldn't mess around in her lessons. She was a very _____ teacher.
3 Just keep trying and you'll get better. _____ makes _____
4 I have learnt so much in the first week. It's a _____ learning _____
5 I can sing all the Beatles' songs from memory. I learnt them by _____
6 I didn't have Spanish lessons. I just _____ it up when I was there on holiday.
7 We didn't have any training. We were just _____ in at the _____ end.
8 When I was a child, my parents _____ me up to respect older people.

6 Replace the words in brackets with a suitable word to complete the sentences.

1 My uncle was very k_____ (he knew a lot) about the war.
2 I explained the problems and he was very u_____ (he knew how I felt).
3 My teacher was very s_____ (she told us what to do and what not to do), and I was a bit frightened of her.
4 A good teacher needs to be very p_____ (able to wait without getting angry).
5 Teachers should always c_____ (explain clearly) what they mean.
6 Thank you for giving me so much e_____ (help which made me feel better).

7 How to...

8 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

interest know sounds surprised though wonder

1 I _____ if you could tell me about your previous job?
2 It was a great experience, even _____ it was hard work.
3 I really didn't _____ what to expect ...
4 That _____ interesting, tell me a bit more ...
5 What _____ me was ...
6 About a year ago, I took an _____ in ...
Vocabulary  |  change

1. Complete the sentences with suitable words.
   1. If you use Internet banking, change your p____ regularly.
   2. If we all try to use less electricity, then we can reduce c____ change.
   3. He used to be a lawyer, but then he changed c____ and became a professional artist instead.
   4. I was planning to go out with friends tonight, but I've changed my m____, and I'm staying at home.
   5. You should change your p____ on your computer regularly.
   6. Sometimes, if you're feeling bad, a change of h____ can cheer you up!

Grammar  |  Second Conditional

2. Choose the correct word in italics.
   1. I'll/would call you tomorrow if I hear from them.
   2. If there were more police, there won't/wouldn't be so much crime.
   3. If she stops/stopped smoking, she'll probably put on weight.
   4. Where would you go if you have/had a free weekend?
   5. If I had some more money, I will/would buy that coat.
   6. Would it be a problem if I will ask/asked you for some help?
   7. The house is/would be much cleaner if you helped.
   8. We wouldn't/won't be here for long, if Eve gets her new job.

Vocabulary  |  cities

4. Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to make words to complete the blog.

I used to live in a tower (ckbolk) block in one of the world's biggest cities. And I hated everything about the city. It was noisy because there was always (1 bingduli) ____ work everywhere. I lived a long way from my office, and because there was so much (2 cosgention) ____ , it took me over an hour to get to work during the (3 shru hrou) ____ every morning and evening. I hated the sound of all those horns (4 hnoikng) ____ while angry drivers waited for the traffic lights to change. The smell of the (5 hauestx) ____ fumes from all those cars made me sick. So I decided to leave and move into the countryside, where it's really peaceful, and there are never any (6 citraff smaj) ____ . But you know what? Part of me still really misses the city.
How to... I discuss problems and suggest changes

5. a. Read the text quickly. How many things would the writer like to change in his life?
   If I could change things in my life, what would I change?
   Well, there are certainly a things I'd like to change. I always seem to be in a hurry, so it be nice if I had more time. Life would be much better we had three-day weekends. And I suppose would like to live closer to my office. Actually no, it would better if I worked closer to my home. And I'd rather live in a palace than a flat, but there's not I can do about that. But apart that, I'm pretty happy with my life!

b. Add one missing word to each sentence in the text.

   be could few from if much to would I

Reading

6. a. Read the article. Match the pictures (A–D) with the paragraphs (1–6). Two paragraphs do not have pictures.

   a. [A] b. [B] c. [C] d. [D]

Crazy laws

1. It seems that the Greek philosopher, Aristotle, was right when he said, 'Even when laws have been written down, they ought not always to remain unaltered.' Laws in some parts of the world haven't changed for centuries, and some of them were strange right from the start!

2. Did you know, for example, that London taxis (officially called Hackney carriages) are still legally required to carry hay and oats for their horses to eat? And in England, it is (1) ______ to stand within 100 yards (91 metres) of the Queen, without wearing socks? It is also illegal for a Member of Parliament to enter the Houses of Parliament, where these crazy laws are made and discussed, wearing a full suit of armour.

3. If you live in Scotland, however, it's important to know that if someone knocks at the door of your house, and needs to use your toilet, you are legally required to let him in. But if you are Scottish you should stay away from the city of York, in the north of England. There, it is perfectly legal to shoot a Scotsman with a bow and arrow, unless it is a Sunday!

4. But strange laws don't just exist in the UK. In France, you cannot call your pig Napoleon, and in Italy, a man can be (2) ______ for wearing a skirt. That's not all. In Alaska, US, while it's legal to shoot bears, waking a sleeping bear to take its photo is prohibited. Still in Alaska, it is considered an (3) ______ to push a live moose out of an aeroplane.

5. Lots of the craziest laws seem to involve animals. In Hollywood, in the US it is illegal to take more than 2,000 sheep down Hollywood Boulevard at any one time. And in Florida, if an elephant is left tied to a parking meter, the parking fine must be paid, just as it would for a vehicle.

6. Lastly, children are (4) ______ from going to school with their breath smelling of wild onions in West Virginia. And in Arkansas, teachers who have a certain haircut (a bob) will not be given a pay-rise. In Florida, a woman can be fined for falling asleep under the hair-dryer and unmarried women must not parachute on a Sunday. If they do, they might be arrested, receive a (5) ______ or be put in jail.

b. Read the article again, then complete it with words from the box.

   arrested fine forbidden illegal offence

c. Read the article again. Write true (T) or false (F).

   1. Aristotle believed that laws should never change. [T/F]
   2. The UK has laws about what politicians are allowed to wear. [T/F]
   3. The French have laws about animal names. [T/F]
   4. People can take as many animals as they like down the streets of Hollywood. [T/F]
**Vocabulary | global issues**

1. Complete the words in the sentences with the missing vowels.
   1. With so much money in the world, why is there still so much p_v_ry?
   2. The m_r_t_ty rate increases when a country has disease or conflict.
   3. She is trying to find a c_r_ for heart disease.
   4. If we don’t send some food quickly, people will suffer s_t_r_t_n.
   5. I recycle newspapers and bottles to help the _n_r_n_m_n.
   6. The s_t_n_d_rd of living in developing countries is very good nowadays.
   7. There is a factory not far away, which creates a lot of p_l_t_n.
   8. He is very ill in hospital with a rare d_s_se.

**Pronunciation | sounds and spelling o**

2. a. The sentences below describe three brothers, Tom, Joe and Paul. Match the underlined words in the sentences with the sound in the men’s names.

   - Tom /tɒm/  
   - Joe /dʒeu/  
   - Paul /pɔ:l/  
   - He has a dog.  
   - He uses solar energy.  
   - He eats a lot of organic food.

3. b) 24 Listen and check.

**How to... | express attitude and respond to opinions**

3. Choose the correct words in italics to complete the blog.

   - WHY does everyone use so much electricity nowadays? The planet is dying, so why do people charge up their mobiles and laptops every day?
     - **Dave, Auckland, New Zealand.**

   - Too (1) right/correct, Dave. What will life be like for our kids?
     - **Lisa, Milan, Italy**

   - You have (2) a/the point there Dave – I’m sure we could all switch things off more often. But I can’t agree (3) to/with Lisa about the future. There’s less pollution now than there was, and (4) luckily/unfortunately, our children and grandchildren will have a much cleaner and greener world when they grow up.
     - **Micky, Sydney, Australia.**

   - Well, (5) there’s/that’s your opinion, Micky. But I (6) completely/luckily agree with Dave.
     - (7) Interestingly/Interestingly, I heard that 20 percent of the world’s population use 80 percent of the world’s energy?!? Isn’t that crazy?!
     - **Conchi, Salamanca, Spain**

   - Oh, come (8) off/on it, Conchi! Surely it’s not that bad, is it? By the way, where did you get the statistics from?
     - **Bob, Melbourne, Australia**
Grammar | adverbs

4. Choose the correct word in italics.
1. The music was playing so **completely/loudly** that I couldn't hear the doorbell.
2. The manager said that we had to pay, but **personally/probably** I don't see why we should.
3. I was annoyed because **clearly/unfortunately** we missed the last bus back home.
4. Stan will **probably/beautifully** arrive just as we are ready to leave.
5. I was so **personally/completely** exhausted after the journey that I went straight to bed.
6. Could you pass me my glasses? I can't see **very beautifully/clearly**.
7. I **really/loudly** love her new album. Her voice is just great.
8. The story is complicated, but **basically/really** the thieves get caught as they leave the country.

Reading

6. Jim did some voluntary work abroad. Read the blog he has written about his experience. Answer the questions.
1. Where did Jim go?
2. What was his job?
3. Did he enjoy his time there?

7. Number the topics in the order that Jim mentions them.
   a. the problems with the job
   b. living in England
   c. exactly where he was working
   d. making friends
   e. missing his home

http://www.volunteer.abroad.com

Changing lives

Jim’s blog

I’ve just spent a year as a volunteer in Uganda. And it has made a huge difference to my life. I had lived a very quiet life in England. I had never left the country, never been on a plane even. And suddenly there I was on a plane, landing at Entebbe Airport in 40 degrees. I was met by an old priest, and then taken into the bush. It was quite an amazing change – not like anything I had ever experienced in England.

In fact, at the beginning I was very homesick and I just wanted to go back to England, to my friends and family and the life I knew so well. But very quickly I became completely absorbed in what I was doing and by what I was able to offer. People had so little there, and I was able to contribute something. It completely changed my life.

The people I was with didn’t have much money, but their lives were rich in other ways – family life was very important. But living in the bush was difficult; we were fifteen miles from the nearest post box and fifteen miles from the nearest road. The village was right on the banks of the Nile.

I worked as a doctor seeing about sixty people a day in a small village. Obviously the main problem was that there were almost no resources. That made the work very difficult. But there were positive things too. I made some very close friends during my time in Uganda.
Grammar | Third Conditional

1. Choose the correct options, a, b or c.
   1. I _____ bought it if I'd known it was so difficult to use.
      a. would have    b. wouldn't have    c. wouldn't
   2. We wouldn't have told him if we _____ how he would react.
      a. had known    b. knew    c. had knew
   3. If the tickets had been cheaper, there _____ more people at the show.
      a. would been    b. would have    c. would have been
   4. They _____ the booking if they'd thought there were going to be so many people.
      a. wouldn't cancelled    b. wouldn't have cancelled    c. haven't cancelled
   5. He would have contacted us by now if the car _____.
      a. had arrived    b. has arrived    c. had arrive
   6. They would have told us if the flight _____ delayed.
      a. has    b. had been    c. had been
   7. I would have told you not to come if I _____ that the bank was closed.
      a. realised    b. had realised    c. have realised
   8. The traffic was so bad it _____ quicker if we had walked.
      a. was    b. has been    c. would have been

2. Match the sentences (1–6) with the picture stories (A–F).
   1. They didn't have umbrellas, so they ended up getting wet.
   2. There was water on the floor, so the waiter slipped and fell.
   3. The man was able to buy the suit, because it was reduced by 90 percent.
   4. Sam didn't know Tara had a boyfriend, so he invited her out to dinner.
   5. They didn't know the restaurant was busy, so they didn't book a table.
   6. Jane was stuck in heavy traffic, so arrived at the airport too late, and missed her plane.
b Write sentences about the picture stories in exercise 2a using the prompts and the verbs in brackets. Make sure you use the correct tense.
1. If there _____ (be) traffic, she _____ (miss) the plane.
2. If the suit _____ (be) reduced, the man _____ (be able) to buy it.
3. If there _____ (be) water on the floor, the waiter _____ (slip).
4. They _____ (get) so wet if they _____ (take) umbrellas.
5. If they _____ (realise) it would be so busy, they _____ (book) a table.
6. If he _____ (know) she had a boyfriend already, he _____ (invite) her out to dinner.

Pronunciation I sentence stress in the Third Conditional
3 a. Look at the sentences from exercise 2b. Which words do you expect to be stressed?
b. 25 Listen and check.

Vocabulary I word building (2)
4 Complete the words in the table with the prefixes and suffixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-ence</th>
<th>-in-</th>
<th>-ion</th>
<th>-ment</th>
<th>over-</th>
<th>un-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. treat, move, punish, employ, arrange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _____</td>
<td>expected, paid, surprisingly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. independ, differ, intellig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. _____</td>
<td>dependent, human</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. congest, construct, direct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. _____</td>
<td>worked, cooked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listening
5 26 Cover the audioscript. Listen to Rachel and Justin talking about decisions they have made and answer the questions for each person.
1. What was the decision about?
   Rachel: ______________________________________
   Justin: ______________________________________
2. What was the situation before?
   Rachel: ______________________________________
   Justin: ______________________________________
3. What was the situation afterwards?
   Rachel: ______________________________________
   Justin: ______________________________________
First and Second Conditionals

1. Choose the correct words in italics.
   1. If we wait/will wait/would wait here, we'll see them when they arrive.
   2. If I were you, I won't/wouldn't/wasn't go there.
   3. If I am going/went/would go to university again, I would study sociology.
   4. We'll stay in a beautiful hotel if we go/went/would go to Prague.
   5. If you gave/give/will give him some money, he'd stop asking you.
   6. She'll call/would call/called us when she gets the message.
   7. They wouldn't come unless they will want/wanted/would want to buy something.
   8. She'd be so happy if she won/win/would win the race.
   9. I will/won't/didn't know how to contact her unless she gets in touch.
   10. You'll fail your exams if you wouldn't start/didn't start/don't start revising.

Adverbs

2. Choose the correct option, a, b or c.
   1. She ____ packed her bags and left.
      a. quickly
      b. interestingly
      c. completely
   2. They ____ didn't want us to know about the money.
      a. quickly
      b. obviously
      c. thoughtfully
   3. She said the train arrived at 2:00, but it ____ doesn't get here until 3:00.
      a. hopefully
      b. definitely
      c. personally
   4. ____ I won't be sorry to see him go.
      a. Personally
      b. Definitely
      c. Completely
   5. He was always taking days off, so ____ , he lost his job.
      a. really
      b. definitely
      c. not surprisingly

Third Conditional

3. Write Third Conditional sentences to describe how the situation could have been different. Use the prompts to start the new sentences.

   I bought a new car. I didn't have enough money to go on holiday.

   If I hadn't bought a new car I would have had enough money to go on holiday.

   1. The manager was so difficult to work for. So we left the company.
      If the manager ________________________________.
   2. I lost my phone. I didn't call you.
      I would have ________________________________.
   3. It was a sunny day. We sat in the garden eating ice creams.
      We ________________________________.
   4. She fell and broke her leg. She didn't become a professional dancer.
      If she ________________________________.
   5. The train was delayed. He arrived late for work.
      He ________________________________.
   6. I didn't read the contract carefully. I signed it.
      I wouldn't ________________________________.
   7. I didn't remember my password. I couldn't use my email account.
      If I had ________________________________.
   8. She lived by herself. She felt lonely.
      She ________________________________.
   9. I signed up to Facebook. I met my wife on Facebook.
      I wouldn't ________________________________.
   10. I had eaten too much. I felt sick.
        If I ________________________________.
Vocabulary

4 Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box and the verb change. Make sure you use the correct tense.

her hairstyle her name my career my clothes my mind the password the subject

I have been thinking about my job and I think it's time to change my career.
1 I didn't recognise her at first because she's _____ . It's short now.
2 I wanted to go out but I've _____ . I'm going to stay at home.
3 I couldn't get into the computer programme, because you have _____ .
4 I asked you how much you spent. Don't _____ . I want to know!
5 She decided not to _____ when she got married, because her husband's surname is difficult to spell.
6 I'll be there in a minute. I just need to have a shower and _____ .

5 Complete the text with words and phrases from the box.

Basically exhaust fumes global warming pollution really solar power

With temperatures rising all over the world, we know that global warming is a reality. Some people think this is a (1) _____ difficult problem to solve. Not me – I think it's simple. (2) _____ , all we have to do is treat it as our problem, not someone else's. Take energy, for example. We get most of it from big dirty power stations, which produce loads of (3) _____ . But that wouldn't happen if we used our common sense. If we all used (4) _____ by putting panels on our roofs to make our own electricity, it would make a huge difference. And if we used the bus instead of our car, our streets would not be so full of these disgusting (5) _____ .

6 Correct one mistake in each sentence.

1 Extreme wealthy and poverty can be seen in many developing countries.
2 Luckily, they have found cure for this awful disease.
3 I think my standard living has improved since I came to this country.
4 I don't like the city because there is too much polluted.
5 Fortunately the mortal rate has fallen in recent years.
6 The use of solar power can help to reduce global warmings.

7 Add a prefix and/or a suffix to the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

I can't trust him any more. He has been so dishonest. (honest)
1 This fish is _____ . It's almost raw. (cooked)
2 The _____ is responsible for education. (govern)
3 He went to a clinic for some private _____ . (treat)
4 Have you found some cheap _____ ? (accommodate)
5 He doesn't understand the _____ of saving money. (important)
6 A high level of _____ causes problems for the economy. (employ)
7 The United States of America declared its _____ on 4 July 1776. (independent)
8 There was a powerful student _____ in the 1970s. (move)
9 I don't think it will make any _____ . (different)

How to...

8 Add one word from the box to each line in the dialogue.

a about from if right to (x2)

1 A: What do you think about living in Bakewell? Is there anything you'd like change?
2 B: It would be nicer the weather was better.
3 A: Too! Definitely!
4 B: But there's not much we can do that.
5 A: Well, you have point there.
6 B: And there always seem be a lot of traffic jams.
7 A: That's certainly true. But apart that, I think it's fine. And I wouldn't want to live anywhere else.
Vocabulary | jobs
1. Use the clues to complete the crossword.

Across
1. I need some extra money so I’ve offered to work o____ this Saturday.
5. Most jobs involve some a____, like filling in forms and keeping records.
6. I used to work for a firm, but then I left to work f____, so now I’m my own boss.
7. A lot of mothers want a job with f____, so they can finish early some days to go and look after their children.
8. We’re celebrating, because Magda has been p____. She’s a manager now!
9. Most job v____ are advertised online.
11. The pay is not very good, but we get some p____, like long holidays.
12. My annual s____ is about 29,000 Euros.

Down
2. They offered me the job after they checked my r____ from my previous employer.
3. In some jobs, like the police, you have to wear a u____.
4. If I get the promotion, I should get a p____ r____.
10. Are you going to a____ for the job? I think you should – you’ll probably get it.

Grammar | make, let, allow
2. Complete the email with the words from the box.

allowed allowed to doesn’t let let make makes

Hi Michele,
We’re having great fun in London, except for the problems with our host family. The lady we are staying with is very strict and she (1) ______ us come home by 10:00 every evening, so we can’t go out with the other students, which is a shame. We aren’t (2) ______ to bring friends home either, and she (3) ______ us cook. We have to eat her cooking all the time, and it’s terrible! The school is really good though, and we like our teachers. They (4) ______ us study hard, but we’re (5) ______ choose which books we use, and they (6) ______ us talk in Spanish if we need to. Hope you’re having a good time on the beach!

Lots of love
Marianna

Pronunciation | intonation for pausing
3. a. Look at the dialogue. Divide each part into three sections, and show where you think the speaker will pause for emphasis.

A: I found this job advert last week and I decided it looks great – working outside and talking to people all day.
B: That’s great – you’re always saying you hate your job so why don’t you apply?
A: I already have and guess what? I’ve got an interview tomorrow.
B: That’s fantastic! I’m really pleased – I hope it goes well for you.

b. 27 Listen and check.
How to... I ask for clarification and deal with difficult questions

4 a. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

follow like said say saying tell

a. What I'd ______ to know is this. You ______ the company has spent too much year, so what are you going to do about it?
b. I didn't quite ______ what you just said about cuts. Are you ______ that staff won't get their pay rise this year?
c. Yes, I've got one. Could you ______ me a bit more about our pay?
d. I wonder if you could explain who will and who won't. Would it be true to ______ that managers like yourself are getting a pay rise, but ordinary employees like us aren't?

b. Complete the dialogue by putting (a–d) from exercise 4a in the correct places (1–4).

Gerald: Anyway, do you have any questions?
Sarah: (1) ______
Gerald: Your pay? That's a very interesting question. What would you like to know?
Sarah: (2) ______
Gerald: What am I going to do? Well, let me think about that... I suppose we'll have to spend less next year. Make cuts probably.
Sarah: (3) ______
Gerald: I'm not really sure if you'll get a pay rise or not. Some of us will get a pay rise, but we can't afford one for everyone.
Sarah: (4) ______
Gerald: That's a very interesting question. Er, I'm afraid I can't comment on my own pay. Ooh, look at the clock. It's time for lunch!

Reading

5 a. Read the blog. What is the most likely web address?
   a. jobinterviewadvice.com
   b. jobproblems.com
   c. jobvacanciesonline.com

Posting 1
I've been doing the same job for ten years, but it's going nowhere. I'm bored and poorly paid, and the managers who are delegating jobs for me to do are much younger than me. I want to get a better job, but I won't be able to, because I haven't got a degree. It seems really unfair. Annie

Posting 2
My job involves controlling budgets and making decisions, and the work is challenging and enjoyable. We get on really well in the office and outside. The problem is that I'm in the office almost every day, because my manager is always asking us to come in at weekends. I don't want to say no, but the problem is that I hardly have any free time. Any advice? Hassan

Posting 3
I was promoted and became a manager last year. To be honest, it's not really 'me' to be delegating jobs to other people or interviewing job candidates. I'm not very good at making decisions or solving problems. I got on really well with my workmates before, but they're not so friendly towards me now. What should I do – just resign? Javier

b. Match the titles (a–c) with the postings (1–3).
   a. My boss is always making me work overtime.
   b. I don't think I've got the right management skills.
   c. I haven't got any formal qualifications – will this stop me getting a good job?

6 Look at the replies to the postings. Complete the replies with the names of the writers (Annie, Hassan or Javier) in the postings in exercise 5.

Reply A
Not yet ______, no. Ask if they can give you some management training – all firms should provide this if possible. Perhaps you're not ready for your new responsibilities yet. But give your new job a chance first. And don't worry about what your colleagues think! Good luck! Keith

Reply B
Hello ______. I think you need to be more positive. If you don't apply, how will you know if they want you or not? If you don't have lots of exams you've done on your CV, write about all the skills you have instead. Noreen

Reply C
Hi ______. Have you looked at your contract to see how many hours you should actually work? There must be something about your hours there. Also, if you say yes all the time, people probably think you're happy to do all the work. Wildboy99

c. 28. Listen and check.
Vocabulary | -ing and -ed adjectives

1. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

| annoyed | bored | confusing | depressing | excited | exhausted | frightened | frightening | relaxing | tiring |

1. I don't watch horror films. I find them too _____.
2. I'm really _____ about starting my new job. It's going to be great.
3. It makes me sad. The news about the war is very _____.
4. I was so _____ that I left the cinema before the film had finished.
5. When I am stressed, listening to music makes me feel better. It's very _____.
6. I've been working long hours this week, so I'm _____.
7. I don't understand these instructions. They are too _____!
8. Frances was really _____ when she discovered we had spent all the money.
9. I have to carry lots of heavy boxes so my job is quite _____.
10. She started screaming because she was _____ of spiders.

Grammar | reported speech

2. Complete the sentences with say, tell or ask. Make sure you use the correct tense.

1. Jesse _____ he would see us later.
2. The receptionist _____ us for our passports.
3. The bus driver _____ me where the station was.
4. I _____ her for her telephone number.
5. We _____ we wanted to stay for a week.
6. I _____ you that I would pay for the dinner.
7. He _____ me for the time.
8. I _____ him it was half past three.
9. I’ll _____ my mother for some money.
10. I didn't know what to _____ to her.
11. He _____ me her name, but I didn't know.
12. He _____ that he had seen her before.
13. We got lost, so we had to _____ for directions.
14. Although he _____ me when the show starts, I've forgotten what he _____.

3. Read what Tran said last year and complete the reported sentences below. Make sure you use the correct tense.

My name is Tran and I come from Vietnam. I'm living in Sydney and working in a café. I've been here for three months and I really like it, but I miss my family and friends too. I want to go back home at Christmas, but I don't earn very much money so I can't afford the flight. I phoned my brother yesterday and he is going to visit me next month. Maybe I'll ask him to lend me some money! When I eventually go back to Vietnam, I will never forget my experiences here in Australia. I have made a lot of great friends, and my English has really improved.

1. He said that his name _____ Tran and he _____ Vietnam.
2. He said that he _____ in Sydney and _____ café.
3. He said that he _____ for three months and he _____ it, but he _____ his family and friends too.
4. He said that he _____ to go back home at Christmas, but he _____ very much money, so he _____ the flight.
5. He said that he _____ his brother _____, and that he _____ to visit him the _____ month.
6. He said that maybe he _____ ask him _____ him some money.
7. He said that when he _____ to Vietnam, he _____ never forget his experiences in Australia.
8. He said that he _____ a lot of great friends.
Reading

4 Read the article and match the paragraphs (1–6) with the summary sentences (a–f).
   a Identify the danger signs
   b Understand why the manager is angry
   c Know where to stop
   d Don't meet anger with anger
   e What makes people angry at work?
   f Know where the anger is directed

The boss from hell?

1 ______
   When you're at work, do you ever get angry? Yes? Then it's probably because of your manager. Bad management causes more people to lose their temper at work than any other reason. Almost four out of ten people across Europe said that poor management was the issue that makes them most angry about their jobs. In London, one out of three workers would describe their boss as 'the boss from hell!' Read our top tips to help you deal with an angry boss.

2 ______
   Some managers use fear as a management technique. They think it will make people respect them, although actually it just makes people want to leave their jobs.

3 ______
   Bosses like to get angry with new staff, to see if they can bully them. If you are new to a job, you need to work out if the anger is personal — because you have done something wrong, or business — this is how your manager treats all the new employees. You need to learn not to take things too personally.

4 ______
   Learn what are the particular things that make your boss angry. Does he go crazy when colleagues arrive late for work? Does he hate it when a job is not finished on time?

5 ______
   Sometimes the things you do will make other people angry. Learn to watch their reactions so that you can stop in time. If a colleague asks you to go outside for a fight, then you know you have gone too far!

6 ______
   Try breathing techniques to help you calm down. If someone is shouting at you, try imagining that you are blowing up a balloon. This allows your breathing to slow down and means you are less likely to get angry.

5 Read the article again and find words or phrases in the article which mean...
   1 get angry – lose your ______ (Paragraph 1)
   2 bad management – ______ management (Paragraph 1)
   3 cope with – ______ with (Paragraph 1)
   4 a management strategy – a management ______ (Paragraph 2)
   5 look up to someone – ______ them (Paragraph 2)
   6 frighten someone who is smaller or weaker than you – ______ them (Paragraph 3)
   7 decide after thinking carefully – ______ out (Paragraph 3)
   8 get angry – go ______ (Paragraph 4)
   9 become quiet instead of being angry – calm ______ (Paragraph 6)
   10 the opposite of speed up – ______ down (Paragraph 6)

6 Complete this summary of the article with the words and phrases from exercise 5.
   The article describes how ______ management is the main reason why people lose their ______ at work, and it offers advice to help workers ______ with a difficult boss. It explains how some managers use anger as a management ______ in order to make employees ______ them. Some bosses may ______ new staff to see how they react. It is important to ______ out why your boss is angry, so that you can try to avoid it. If this doesn't work, and your boss goes ______, the article suggests that you take deep breaths to help slow ______ your breathing, and this will help you to ______ down.
Grammar | past obligation/permission

1 a Choose the correct words in *italics*.
   1 Were you allowed *leave/to leave* work early today?
   2 *Could/Had* you wear whatever you wanted at school?
   3 Did everyone in your country *have to/allowed* join the army?
   4 Why *weren't/couldn't* you go back to work after you had your son?
   5 *Were/Did* you allowed to stay out at night when you were a kid?
   6 *Were/Could* you ask the computer engineer to help if you had problems at your last company?
   7 Did you *have/could* to wait a long time to get a refund?
   8 Were you allowed *to use/use* the Internet at school?

b Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Then match the questions (1–8) in exercise 1a with the answers (a–h).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>could</th>
<th>allowed</th>
<th>gave (x2)</th>
<th>had</th>
<th>have to</th>
<th>weren't</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

   a Yes, but we _____ allowed to wear jeans or anything too casual.
   b No, I always _____ to be back by 10:00 p.m.
   c No, I didn't _____ to do military service.
   d Because I had _____ look after him when he was little.
   e Yes, the boss was in a good mood, so I was _____ to go home an hour early.
   f Yes, but we were only _____ to use it for twenty minutes each time.
   g No, they _____ me the money really quickly. They had to – I was so angry!
   h Yes, we _____ ask them anything. They were really helpful.

Vocabulary | job requirements

2 Complete the job adverts with the words from the box.

- budgets
- dealing
- delegating
- making
- persuading
- qualifications
- skills
- stamina

Do you have good communication (1) _____?

Are you good at (2) _____ people to do things?

Then maybe a job in telesales is for you.

*Click here to apply.*

Childcare assistant needed

No formal (3) _____ are necessary, but you will need a lot of (4) _____; as children do require a lot of energy, as well as attention.

Logtech International are recruiting a Managing Director. Candidates who are used to (5) _____ hard decisions are invited to apply. Experience of management and (6) _____ work to your employees is essential.

Senior Finance Director needed

Must be good at (7) _____ with figures.

Needs to be able to control large (8) _____.
Listening

3 a 29 Cover the audioscript. Listen to three people talking about their jobs. Look at the photos below and match the people (A–C) to the jobs (1–3).

A Tomoko  B Arnold  C Josefina

1 Music teacher
2 College careers advisor
3 Tour guide

b Listen again. What do the three people have in common? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1 They all hate their jobs.
2 They all recently started a new job.
3 They have all been promoted.
4 They were all made redundant.

c Write the name of the person (Arnold, Josefina or Tomoko) who ...

1 is self-employed.
2 is a student.
3 says what their previous job was.
4 didn’t like their previous job.

d Find words or phrases that describe ...

1 a job with exactly the same working hours every day (Arnold)
2 a job with changing working hours (Josefina)
3 benefit of a job (Tomoko)
4 deciding which jobs to do first (Tomoko)

Lifelong learning  lexical cohesion

4 Find the following in the audioscript:

1 two negative words Arnold uses to describe his old job.
2 two positive words Arnold uses to describe his new job.
3 four phrases Josefina uses to describe the children in her life.
4 three phrases Tomoko uses for talking about money.

AUDIOSCRIPT

Arnold
I was stuck in a nine-to-five job that I was really bored with. I was in the Human Resources department of a large company. I’d have to read hundreds of CVs every week, because of all the jobs we were advertising. I got quite interested in these CVs. And I started thinking about how I could help all these (mostly young) people write a better CV and get the best job possible. So that’s what I do now for a living. I left the firm and last week I started helping our students get their first job. I advise them about job searching, help them with CVs and applications, that sort of thing. It’s more satisfying, and I’m glad I made the change.

Josefina
I wanted to get back to work after my little boy was born. But even when I was working full-time, it was difficult to have a family and a career. And I missed my boy when I was at work. So I’ve just set up a business of my own.

I run music classes for other parents with very young children. It’s going really well, and best of all is that I get to spend more time with my son, even when I’m at work! And it’s great to see all those little smiling faces!

Tomoko
My home town is full of visitors from overseas. I’ve just got my first paid job working for an agency, showing visitors round all the sights, meeting them from the airport and that sort of thing. It’s enjoyable (perhaps the best perk is that I receive a wage for going to beautiful places!), and the people are really nice most of the time. You have to be good at prioritising tasks, like when there are two problems at the same time, and you need to decide which one to deal with first. There’s the problem-solving too, like when there’s a problem with hotel bookings or late flights. But it all makes the job more interesting. And the job provides a bit of an income while I do my course, which I’ll finish next year.

Vocabulary  UK and US English

5 a Decide if the words are UK or US English. Write UK or US.

I mailed her a letter this morning. US
1 Let’s go to the cinema and see a film.  US
2 I need to move out of my apartment on Friday.   UK
3 He was driving at 150 k.p.h. along the motorway.   UK
4 I’m tired. I really need a vacation.  US
5 Excuse me. Where is the restroom?  US
6 I’ll see you in the shopping centre.  UK
7 The car’s running out of gas. We need to stop and fill up.  US
8 I need to recharge my cell phone.  US
9 I want to buy a cheap return ticket to New Zealand.   UK

b Write the UK and US equivalents to the words in italics in exercise 5a.

mailed → posted
**make, let, allow**

1. Correct the mistakes in the sentences, but keep the same verbs.
   1. We not allowed to go into the conference hall.
   2. She wouldn't let me to see a doctor.
   3. They should to make her get a job.
   4. Did they make you filling in a form?
   5. Am I allow to smoking?
   6. The landlord doesn't to let us have parties.
   7. Her parents let to her to do anything she wants.
   8. He's angry because we won't let he go to the cinema.

**Reported speech**

2. Complete the sentences with say/tell/ask. Make sure you use the correct tense. There may be more than one possibility.
   1. My boyfriend _____ me to marry him!
   2. We _____ her to meet us at the station.
   3. The interviewer _____ us if we had enjoyed making the record.
   4. Why didn't you _____ me before?
   5. We _____ for some free tickets, but the manager _____ 'no'.
   6. He _____ he would be here by two o'clock.
   7. They _____ us whether we liked living in Edinburgh.
   8. I _____ I would do the work as soon as possible.

3. Choose the best option, a, b or c.
   1. He _____ my daughter to be quiet.
      a said  b told  c asked to
   2. She _____ it was the best holiday she had ever been on.
      a told  b said me  c said
   3. They _____ that the boss would be late for the meeting.
      a told  b asked  c told me
   4. 'I have been here for too long.'
      She told me that she _____ for too long.
      a had been there  b is there  c have been there
   5. 'Would you like to come to my house for dinner?'
      She asked me whether I _____ to go to her house for dinner.
      a want  b will want  c wanted
   6. 'I'll see you tomorrow.'
      He said he'd see me _____.
      a the next day  b that day  c this day
   7. 'The car will be ready soon.'
      He said that the car _____ soon.
      a will be ready  b would be ready  c had been ready

**Past obligation/permission**

4. Complete the sentences with could/couldn't, wasn't/were(n't) allowed, had to, didn't have to.
   1. At school, we _____ to play outside in the rain. (It was necessary)
   2. As children, we _____ to talk at the dinner table. (It wasn't permitted)
   3. We _____ play football every afternoon. (It was permitted)
   4. I _____ to drive my father's car. (It wasn't permitted)
   5. Unfortunately, we arrived late so we _____ sit at the back. (It was necessary)
   6. The talk wasn't very interesting because we _____ ask questions. (It wasn't permitted)
   7. I hope you _____ wait too long. (It wasn't necessary)
   8. A few years ago, you _____ park for free anywhere in the city centre, but now you have to pay. (It was permitted)
   9. We _____ work overtime yesterday, because several members of staff were ill. (It was necessary)
   10. Recently, woman _____ be in the army in the UK. (It wasn't permitted)

**Vocabulary**

5. Choose the correct words in italics.
   1. The advantage of my work is that I can work rewarding/challenges/flexitime.
   2. One of the biggest challenges/rewards/pay rise was learning a new language.
   3. She works such overtime/long hours/all day that she should get a promoted/rewarding/pay rise.
   4. He's been doing the job for years so he's very rewarding/experienced/references.
   5. I'm applying/experienced/promoted for a new job, so I need to ask you for a perks/CV/reference.
   6. JM just got a job/pay rise/promoted to senior manager.
   7. The pay isn't very good. Are there any perks/pay rise/references?
   8. I retired/applied/worked for a job as a police officer, but I didn't get it.
Choose the correct words in italics.

1. If I am feeling tired/tiring at the end of the day, I have a bath and read my book.
2. Being a policeman can be quite frightened/frightening sometimes.
3. I can't wait to see you again after all this time. I'm so exciting/excited!
4. He never says 'please' or 'thank you'. It's really annoying/annoyed.
5. I'm not very good with figures. I find them too confused/confusing.
6. He's feeling a bit depressed/depressing because he can't find a job.
7. I have been working long hours, so I'm exhausted/exhausting.
8. My brother has probably got the most bored/boring job in the world.
9. I did some voluntary work last year, and I found it so rewarded/rewarding.
10. The documentary film was very interesting/interested.

Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

apply delegating overtime pay rise perks prioritise self-employed

1. I've decided to _____ for another job.
2. It's been a tiring week, because I've done twelve hours of _____.
3. Most electricians are _____, but a few work for building firms.
4. I have too many things to do, so I have to _____ which jobs are more urgent.
5. I try to do everything myself because I don't really like _____ jobs to my staff.
6. If we get a _____, then I'll be able to afford to go out more often.
7. One of the _____ of my job is that we can work flexitime if we want.

UK or US English

a. Complete the words in the sentences with the missing vowels.

1. I always take the s_bw_y to work in the morning, I find it's quicker.
2. Can I have the b_ll, please?
3. Would you like ch_ps or potatoes with your main course?
4. I sent off my r_s_m_ for that job I told you about. Let's see if I hear anything.
5. Did you remember to m_ I that letter told you about?
6. I'll see you in the sh_pp_ng c_ntr_.
7. I need to recharge my c_ll ph_n_
8. Did you see that f___ on TV last night?
9. I need to move out of my _p_rtn_n on Friday.
10. Excuse me. Where is the r_str_ m?

b. Are the words you completed British English or American English?

c. What is the UK or US English equivalent to the words in italics in sentences 1–10 in exercise 8a? Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UK</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 underground</td>
<td>subway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to...

9. Put the word in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.

I wonder you could explain that again, please. (if)
I wonder if you could explain that again, please?

1. Could you say that, please? (again)

2. I didn't follow what you said about next week's meeting. (quite)

3. Would it be true say you agree with the idea? (to)

4. Well, let me think that before I give you an answer. (about)

5. I'll have to get to you on that. (back)
Vocabulary  | memories
--- | ---
1 Choose the correct words in italics.
1 In my first week at university, I got homesick/memorial quite a lot.
2 We must remind/remember to buy some milk. We haven't got any left.
3 This house reminds/remember me of the place where I used to live.
4 I keep this necklace as a memento/nostalgia of my grandmother.
5 Can you remind me to/of call Robin? I need to speak to him.
6 Why do people often feel nostalgia/memory for their childhood?
7 Do you remind/remember the day we met?
8 In my country, we put flowers on graves in memory/remember of the dead.
9 This programme reminds me of/to a film I saw last week.
10 In lots of European towns, you can see memorials/commemorate to people killed in the world wars.

Grammar  | I wish/If only
--- | ---
3 Use two or three words to complete the second sentence of each pair so that it means the same as the first sentence.
1 We haven't got any matches to light the fire.
I wish _____ some matches.
2 I can't afford that skirt.
I wish _____ that skirt.
3 She is very sad that she missed your wedding.
She wishes _____ your wedding.
4 You always make a mess in the kitchen!
I wish _____ make a mess in the kitchen!
5 We were late for the train, so then we missed our flight!
If only _____ late for the train!
6 You live too far away, so we never see each other.
If only _____ closer to me.
7 I can't do this Biology homework. It's too difficult.
I _____ better at Biology.
8 I love China but I can't speak the language.
I wish _____ Chinese.
9 I ate a disgusting pizza.
I wish _____ that pizza.
10 You're always complaining!
I wish _____ stop complaining!

Lifelong learning  | make it rhyme!
--- | ---
2 a Find pairs of rhyming words from the box, and write them below.

call  debt  get  overtime  password  perk  purred  rhyme  shawl  trade  unpaid  work

- shawl and call
- _____ and _____
- _____ and _____
- _____ and _____
- _____ and _____

b Complete the sentences with the rhyming pairs in exercise 2a.
Give me a call if you want to borrow my shawl.
1 One _____ of my job is I can turn up to _____ whenever I want.
2 Look after your money, and don't _____ into _____
3 Lots of people in my _____ have to do quite a lot of _____ work, but at least it's fun!
4 I've changed my computer _____ to ' _____', because I love cats, but don't tell anyone!
5 Does the word 'crime' _____ with the word ' _____'?
Reading

What do you think a ‘brain pill’ does?
1. Destroys bad memories
2. Improves your memory

Now read the article to check.

Instant Memory

Imagine the scene: you have an important exam tomorrow morning. Your future depends on it. You stay up all night, drinking endless cups of coffee, trying to memorise four years’ information in twelve hours. Sounds familiar? But imagine you didn’t need to do this. Imagine you could just take a brain pill and immediately remember everything.

A memory pill, or any other pill that wakes up the brain, is a great idea, not only for students, but for lots of other professions. Soldiers, who have to function with just a few hours’ sleep, would welcome it. So would pilots on long trips, and shift workers who have to work with heavy machines at night. So too would the 37 million people around the world who suffer from Alzheimer’s Disease, an illness that robs people of their memory.

But are we close to finding such a pill? A number of pharmaceutical companies are already working on it. They see enormous financial possibilities in a pill that increases the memory, and laboratories have already been testing pills on both animals and humans.

But a memory pill raises ethical questions too. Research tells us that the pill would be used not only by ill people, but also by people who just wanted to remember everyone’s name at parties, or the laziest students. Is this fair on poorer students who couldn’t afford the pill? Would businesses start asking their workers to take pills so that they performed better? Would we divide quiz shows into two types: contestants with brain pills and contestants without?

Medicine and its processes evolve. Often, the original purpose gets lost. This has happened with plastic surgery (originally for soldiers with injuries to the face, now used by middle-aged actors who want to stay prettier for longer) and it happened with Prozac. It may happen with cloning. The truth is, we don’t know how a memory pill would affect society. Fortunately, we probably have a few more years to think about it. Most scientists believe that the drugs need much more testing. Some of these drugs work well with animals, but, as Dr Sue Clarke, one of the scientists working in this area, says, ‘it isn’t clear that animals use the same kind of memories as humans. A mouse doesn’t have to remember a shopping list during the day.’

b Match the headings (a–e) with the paragraphs (1–5).

(1) Imagine the scene: you have an important exam tomorrow morning. Your future depends on it. You stay up all night, drinking endless cups of coffee, trying to memorise four years’ information in twelve hours. Sounds familiar? But imagine you didn’t need to do this. Imagine you could just take a brain pill and immediately remember everything.

(2) A memory pill, or any other pill that wakes up the brain, is a great idea, not only for students, but for lots of other professions. Soldiers, who have to function with just a few hours’ sleep, would welcome it. So would pilots on long trips, and shift workers who have to work with heavy machines at night. So too would the 37 million people around the world who suffer from Alzheimer’s Disease, an illness that robs people of their memory.

(3) But are we close to finding such a pill? A number of pharmaceutical companies are already working on it. They see enormous financial possibilities in a pill that increases the memory, and laboratories have already been testing pills on both animals and humans.

(4) But a memory pill raises ethical questions too. Research tells us that the pill would be used not only by ill people, but also by people who just wanted to remember everyone’s name at parties, or the laziest students. Is this fair on poorer students who couldn’t afford the pill? Would businesses start asking their workers to take pills so that they performed better? Would we divide quiz shows into two types: contestants with brain pills and contestants without?

(5) Medicine and its processes evolve. Often, the original purpose gets lost. This has happened with plastic surgery (originally for soldiers with injuries to the face, now used by middle-aged actors who want to stay prettier for longer) and it happened with Prozac. It may happen with cloning. The truth is, we don’t know how a memory pill would affect society. Fortunately, we probably have a few more years to think about it. Most scientists believe that the drugs need much more testing. Some of these drugs work well with animals, but, as Dr Sue Clarke, one of the scientists working in this area, says, ‘it isn’t clear that animals use the same kind of memories as humans. A mouse doesn’t have to remember a shopping list during the day.’

b Match the headings (a–e) with the paragraphs (1–5).

a. Imagine the scene: you have an important exam tomorrow morning. Your future depends on it. You stay up all night, drinking endless cups of coffee, trying to memorise four years’ information in twelve hours. Sounds familiar? But imagine you didn’t need to do this. Imagine you could just take a brain pill and immediately remember everything.

b. A memory pill, or any other pill that wakes up the brain, is a great idea, not only for students, but for lots of other professions. Soldiers, who have to function with just a few hours’ sleep, would welcome it. So would pilots on long trips, and shift workers who have to work with heavy machines at night. So too would the 37 million people around the world who suffer from Alzheimer’s Disease, an illness that robs people of their memory.

c. But are we close to finding such a pill? A number of pharmaceutical companies are already working on it. They see enormous financial possibilities in a pill that increases the memory, and laboratories have already been testing pills on both animals and humans.

d. But a memory pill raises ethical questions too. Research tells us that the pill would be used not only by ill people, but also by people who just wanted to remember everyone’s name at parties, or the laziest students. Is this fair on poorer students who couldn’t afford the pill? Would businesses start asking their workers to take pills so that they performed better? Would we divide quiz shows into two types: contestants with brain pills and contestants without?

e. Medicine and its processes evolve. Often, the original purpose gets lost. This has happened with plastic surgery (originally for soldiers with injuries to the face, now used by middle-aged actors who want to stay prettier for longer) and it happened with Prozac. It may happen with cloning. The truth is, we don’t know how a memory pill would affect society. Fortunately, we probably have a few more years to think about it. Most scientists believe that the drugs need much more testing. Some of these drugs work well with animals, but, as Dr Sue Clarke, one of the scientists working in this area, says, ‘it isn’t clear that animals use the same kind of memories as humans. A mouse doesn’t have to remember a shopping list during the day.’

6. Complete the summary of the text. Use one word in each gap.

Brain pills would be welcomed by students who were studying for (1) ______. Many professions would also use them; for example, people who (2) ______ in shifts and pilots and soldiers who don’t get much (3) ______. But brain pills raise many (4) ______ too, about how society would use them. Many scientists say that the pill needs to be (5) ______ more, before we can use it safely.
Vocabulary | biographies

1. Read the article about a famous athlete, and put the words in brackets in the correct order.

Prasanta Karmakar is (widely be to considered) widely considered to be one of India’s most talented athletes. But he had (life a start in difficult) 1 _________, as he lost an arm as a child. From early age an 2 _________ he wanted to be a great swimmer, and worked hard (odds against the) 3 _________ to achieve this. He is perhaps (known for best) 4 _________ being the first Indian swimmer to win a medal at the Commonwealth Games.

Grammar | review of past tenses

2. Choose the correct verb tense in italics.

1. When he retired from international football, David Beckham was playing/had played for England 115 times.
2. When Lady Gaga appeared on the front page of Time magazine in May 2010, she had already sold/was already selling fifteen million albums worldwide.
3. Hardworking Taiwanese pop star, Jay Chou, would often sleep at the studio while he was recording/had recorded songs.
4. Julia Roberts made her first film at twenty. Before that she was being/had been a model.
5. President Kennedy was shot while his car was driving/had driven through Dallas on 22 November, 1963.

3. Complete the sentences with the Past Continuous or Past Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. After we _____ (know) Michelle for a few months, we invited her over for lunch.
2. Paul arrived four hours late. He explained that his car _____ (break down) in Lyon.
3. Oh sorry, _____ (you/talk) to me?
4. When they arrived, it was hot because Mrs Blofeld _____ (switch on) the heating.
5. We _____ (wait) for the bus when it started raining.
6. I first began getting these headaches while I _____ (listen) to rock music.
7. Scotland was completely new to Max. He _____ (not/go) there before.

4. Complete the text with the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

When Swedish author Stieg Larsson died in 2004, very few people (1) _____ (hear) of him. But within just a few years, almost everyone (2) _____ (know) who he was. In 2009, the author of the three Millennium books (3) _____ (become) the best-selling author in Europe. By October 2010, his books (4) _____ (sell) 30 million copies worldwide.

So who was this man? Larsson (5) _____ (work) as a magazine editor during the day. Writing novels was just a hobby, which he (6) _____ (do) in the evening. He wrote on his computer while his partner (7) _____ (prepare) their evening meal. In fact, many of his work colleagues did not know he (8) _____ (write) a book at all.
Pronunciation | pronouncing numbers

5 Correct the words which do not match the numbers.

2.5% two point five percent ✓
1,000,000 one billion
1970s the ninety seventies
03/04/11 the third of April, two thousand and eleven
1,298 twelve thousand and ninety-eight
3/4 three fours
$18.20 eighteen dollars and twenty cents
99.9% ninety-nine and nine percent
20th the twentieth century
40,000 forty thousand
1969 nineteen ninety-six
11 1/2 eleven and half

6 a Write these words in numbers.
Four hundred and six 406
Sixteen thousand, three hundred and forty-nine
A third
Fourteen percent
The third of December two thousand and eleven
Eighty-eight dollars, seventy-one cents
The nineteen nineties

b Write these numbers and dates in words.
£45.20 – forty-five pounds, twenty pence
£32,993
$3/4
99.8%
19905
30/12/07
20th century
16/01/2011
£2.20

How to... | say numbers

7 a 30 Cover the audioscript. Listen to the sentences. Underline the number or date that you hear.

1 a 4,998 b 4,989
2 a £75.99 b £79.99
3 a 60% b 50%
4 a 16/12/12 b 15/11/12
5 a 6 1/2 b 16 1/2
6 a 19905 b 19805
7 a 21st century b 20th century
8 a 10th January 1969 b 10th July 1969
9 a 1,000 b 1,000,000
10 a $1,845 b $1,345

AUDIOSCRIPT
1 There were four thousand, nine hundred and ninety-eight people at the conference.
2 It costs seventy-nine pounds, ninety-nine pence, which is quite cheap really.
3 We are expecting a fifty percent increase in sales.
4 The programme starts on the fifteenth of November, two thousand and twelve.
5 I’ve had the car for about six and a half years now.
6 I listen to a lot of music from the nineteen-eighties.
7 There have been changes in transport, even since the beginning of the twenty-first century.
8 I was born on the tenth of July, nineteen sixty-nine.
9 A million men came to Washington that day.
10 This washing machine costs one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

b 31 Now read aloud the numbers and dates you underlined in exercise 7a. Listen and check.

AUDIOSCRIPT
1 Four thousand, nine hundred and ninety-eight
2 Seventy-nine pounds, ninety-nine pence
3 Fifty percent
4 The fifteenth of November, two thousand and twelve
5 Six and a half years
6 The nineteen-eighties
7 The twenty-first century
8 The tenth of July, nineteen sixty-nine
9 A million
10 One thousand, three hundred and forty-five
### Grammar | phrasal verbs

1. Choose the correct words in italics.
   1. I hope they turn in/up on time. They were late last week.
   2. I'm going through/in a difficult time at work.
   3. Excuse the interruption. Please carry over/on what you were doing.
   4. He called round/off the wedding. She was really upset.
   5. I hope you can come up/at with some better ideas than that!
   6. She split up/off with her husband two months after the wedding.
   7. I can't put up/on with your behaviour any more! It's got to stop!
   8. Strange things go in/on in this town all the time.
   9. If I leave now, I'll never come off/back.
   10. We need to find up/out what time the train leaves.

### Pronunciation | word stress in phrasal verbs

2. Listen to the sentences in exercise 1 and underline the part of the phrasal verb which is stressed.

### Grammar | phrasal verbs

3. Read the email. There are six mistakes (including the example). Find and correct the mistakes.

---

**From:** Tom  
**To:** Jason

Hi Jason,

It was great to hear from you again. I've got some good news and some bad news. You remember I told you about my wedding to Maria next month? Well, I'm afraid I've called it off. Maria and I were going a difficult time through. Actually, I don't think she could put up with my awful jokes with! But seriously, I think she's already got it over, and she's already found a new boyfriend! So that's good.

You'll never guess who turned up at my office the other day. Janet from school! Do you remember her? The one all the boys were in love with! Anyway, I found out she was abroad for a few years, but came last month back. So now we work together. And best of all: I'm taking her out to dinner tomorrow night!

Take care and hope to see you soon.

Regards,

Tom
Listening

6 a) Which of these are good ways of remembering vocabulary? Which ones do you use?
   a. Review new words regularly (almost every day).
   b. Stick notes around your house with new words on them.
   c. Test yourself regularly.
   d. Use new words in class whenever you can.
   e. Draw pictures of words and phrases.
   f. Read your notes before you go to bed.

b) Cover the audioscript. Listen to two language students discussing how to remember things they learn. Number the things in exercise 6a in the order that they are mentioned.

c) Listen again and choose the best answer, a or b.

1. What is their relationship?
   a. They are classmates.
   b. He is her teacher.

2. What language are they learning?
   b. Italian.

3. Where does the woman write new words?
   a. On little notes and in a notebook.
   b. On the bedroom walls.

4. Why should you write new words in your own sentences?
   a. Because then you will dream of the words.
   b. Because you can remember them better.

5. What does the woman think is the most important thing for learning new words?
   a. Draw pictures of the words.
   b. Revise regularly.

6. Who uses the most learning strategies?
   a. The man.
   b. The woman.

7. How were the following things connected to suggestions for language learning?
   a. fridge – the woman sticks words onto her fridge to help her remember them
   1. a train journey
   2. bedtime
   3. family and friends
   4. drawing pictures
   5. language lessons

AUDIOSCRIPT
M: Wendy, do you, like, have any good ideas for remembering new words and expressions in Italian? I just can’t remember all the stuff we learn.
W: Um, I do lots of things, but I don’t know if they’d work for you, Mark.
M: Like what?
W: Well, I do things like … um … I put, I stick little notes all over my house with new words …
M: Are you serious?
W: Yeah, I put them on the fridge, on the walls of the bedroom. Just little notes with the words written on.
M: Wow.
W: And I do other stuff like when I’m on the train going to work, I take my notebook and test myself. Why, do you …
M: I kind of, well, I tried reading my Italian notes before I went to bed and hoping I’d dream in Italian. But it didn’t really work.
W: I think it’s a good idea to write the words in new sentences that you invent, so you … um …
M: What, you make up the sentences yourself?
W: Yeah, because then it’s easier to remember. Like if you write sentences about your family or friends, you can remember them better.
M: That’s a good idea. I like that. What else?
W: A friend of mine who’s learning Japanese always draws pictures of words and phrases.
M: Really?
W: She’s kind of, a very visual person and she says she remembers things better if there’s a picture. But I suppose, I think the key is to review words regularly. Just keep revising.
M: Like, study them every day?
W: I don’t know about every day, but if you review them often enough and try and use them in class or when you’re writing, eventually they become part of your permanent vocabulary.
M: D’you think so?
W: I think so, yeah.
I wish/If only

1. Look at the dialogues. Complete B’s response to A.

A: I want to be there with you, but I’m too busy.
B: I wish you ______ here too.
   a. were  b. are  c. will be

A: You’re very lazy and your room’s a mess and you haven’t done your homework.
B: I wish you ______ criticising me.
   a. stop  b. will stop  c. would stop

2. Our exam is on Thursday.
B: If only we ______ to do this exam!
   a. didn’t have  b. don’t have  c. wouldn’t have

3. A: You didn’t have to buy those new chairs. I’ve already ordered a new sofa.
B: That’s great! I wish you ______ me earlier.
   a. had told  b. told  c. would tell

4. A: I’m sorry, but there’s no room for all your friends to stay.
B: Oh, Mum! If only we ______ a bigger house.
   a. had had  b. had  c. would have

5. A: You have to keep working. All of this must be finished by five o’clock.
B: If only I ______ a break now!
   a. can have  b. could have  c. would have

6. A: You’re too young to come in here.
B: If only I ______ older!
   a. wasn’t  b. am  c. was

7. A: That film was absolutely terrible, wasn’t it?
B: Yes. I wish we ______ our money on such rubbish!
   a. don’t waste  b. hadn’t wasted  c. won’t waste

8. Review of past tenses

Choose the correct verb from the box for each sentence. Put the verb into the correct tense.

- go  - watch  - take  - leave  - already  - buy  - not stay  - not see  - try  - dance  - put

I wanted to go to Berlin but my wife had bought tickets to Amsterdam.

1. She ______ TV when the phone rang.
2. I ______ to the show last night because I was working late.
3. I didn’t see you arrive at the party because I ______ with my eyes closed!
4. When I got home I noticed that I ______ my wallet in the shop.
5. We peeled the potatoes and ______ them in the oven.
6. David didn’t shave last month because he ______ to grow a beard.
7. Mary didn’t say hello this morning. Later, she told me that she ______ me.
8. Finally, he passed his driving test. He ______ the test eight times.
9. I went to the Marina hotel to find John, but he ______ there. Where could he be?

Phrasal verbs

4. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. picnic/raining/We/because/off/the/was/called/it.
   ______

2. tell/Can going/me/what/is/you/on?
   ______

3. come/a/have/to/with/up/solution/You.
   ______

4. turns/late/He/upon/always.
   ______

5. can/weather/up/Climbers/put/cold/with.
   ______

6. out/find/what/last/happened/night/I’ll.
   ______

7. difficult/going/a/They’re/period/through.
   ______

8. back/are/to/planning/When/come/you?
   ______

9. times/several/split/They’ve/before/up.
   ______

10. as/as/running/on/long/possible/for/Carry.
    ______
5 Use a phrasal verb to replace the words in italics. Make sure you use the correct tense.

I don't know what is happening is going on at work. The boss has left, but we haven't (1) discovered who is going to replace him. We can't (2) continue like this, though. We are (3) having the worst economic crisis in years, and there's no one in charge! Actually, I hope the old boss (4) returns. He's better than nobody.

Mary suddenly (5) appeared at my door in tears yesterday. She was so sad. She told me that she had (6) ended her relationship with Bob. I'm not sure why, but maybe she couldn't (7) tolerate his bad manners any longer. I can't (8) think of any other reasons. They've had to (9) cancel the wedding.

7 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

against for from in of

1 He had a difficult start ____ life, but became very successful.
2 Federer was an outstanding tennis player ____ an early age.
3 Jazz musician Dave Brubeck is best known ____ his 1959 album Time Out.
4 Le Corbusier is considered to be one of the greatest architects ____ all time.
5 Despite his problems, he succeeded ____ the odds, which surprised everybody.

8 Put the word in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.

1 (wouldn't) I ____ wish you ____ say things like that!
2 (widely) She's ____ considered to ____ be one of the greatest writers in her language.
3 (have) If I'd ____ known, I wouldn't ____ said anything.
4 (late) She turned ____ up ____ again.
5 (forward) I'm looking ____ to ____ seeing you next week.
6 (only) If ____ you would tidy ____ your room more often!

9 Each sentence has one word missing. Add the missing words.

1 Thanks very for coming.
2 One third is thirty-three three percent.
3 'Taste' rhymes 'raced'.
4 Sorry, I've got dash.
5 I was born on thirteenth of April.
6 It's time I made move.
7 You need to catch the one hundred seven bus to the station.
8 The population of my town is hundred thousand.
9 We'll see you in a couple weeks.
10 My Aunt Olive was born in nineteenth century and died in the twenty-first.

Vocabulary

6 Underline the sentence endings which are not possible.

1 I love the sound
   a of the rain.         b like a drum.
   c of children playing.
2 Can you remind me
   a to call Judy?        b of my friend?
   c to send that email?
3 This food tastes
   a like cheese.        b delicious.
   c a type of fruit.
4 I've lost
   a the taste of apples. b my watch.
   c some money.
5 That reminds me of
   a my grandmother.     b go home.
   c last weekend.
6 She doesn't like
   a the feel of wool.    b feeling of stone.
   c feeling tired.
7 It sounds
   a like a great book.  b fantastic.
   c of England.
8 Don't forget
   a buying milk.        b your towel.
   c to send me a postcard.
9 I can't remember
   a anything.           b my neighbour.
   c of that film.
10 You look
    a a model.           b very beautiful.
    c like my sister.
Unit 1 Friends

Lesson 1.1

Vocabulary | friends
1 keep in touch
d2 a good sense of humour
d3 ex-girlfriend
d4 friend of a friend
d5 get to know her
d6 colleagues
d7 have a lot in common
8 on the same wavelength
9 best friend
10 lost touch
2 in 2 about
3 about 4 on
5 at 6 in
7 on

Grammar | auxiliary verbs (do, be, have)
3a Are you good at sports? 2 Has he got any brothers or sisters?
3b How old are they? 4 Do you like studying German? 5 Have you been to America? 6 Have you seen your boss today? 7 Did you go to the shops yesterday?
3c Yes, I am./No, I’m not. 2 Yes, he has./No, he hasn’t. 3 Possible answer: My sister’s 20 years old and my brother’s 22. 4 Yes, I do./No, I don’t. 5 Yes, I have./No, I haven’t. 6 Yes, I have./No, I haven’t. 7 Yes, I did./No, I didn’t.
4a What sports are you interested in? 2 Have you been skiing recently?
4b Does she like listening to music? 4 Did Mozart play the violin? 5 Did your parents enjoy the concert last night? 6 Has Clara had her baby yet? 7 Were you born in Turin? 8 Did you speak to Frances yesterday?

Pronunciation | intonation in echo questions
5a This is the best title
5b 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T
8 1 c 2 b

Lesson 1.2

Vocabulary | personality
1 kind-hearted
2 jealous
3 encouraging
4 upbeat
5 sulky
6 mean
7 dependable
8 pleasant
2 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 a

Pronunciation | sounds and spelling: ea
3a heart
3b meat
3c each
d4 colleague
d5 season
3c /t/ /e/ /ə/ /æ/
cheap
meat (x2)
mean
teacher
upbeat
disease
each
colleague
season
jealous
healthier
breakfast
read
weather
pleasant
really
fearful
year
clear
realised
ear
theatre
heart

Grammar | Present Simple and Present Continuous
6 I’m not understanding (I don’t understand) 2 Are you wanting (Do you want) 3 Correct 4 He’s having (He has) 5 Correct 6 Correct 7 Correct 8 I’m knowing (I know)
7 Is getting 2 finish ... takes 3’s getting 4 Do ... listen 5’s living 6’s raining

Listening
8a
8b 1 b 2 3 a 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 a

Lesson 1.3

Vocabulary | arguing
1a 1 c 2 a 3 g 4 b 5 f 6 d 7 e
1b José and the writer
1c José was my best friend at school. But one day we had an argument about money. I remember I got really angry with him. I said some horrible things to him. He lost his temper and shouted at me. We completely fell out, and didn’t speak to each other for years after that. That was all many years ago now.
And now? Well, believe it or not, my son has just married José’s daughter! And José and I are in touch every day, just like before.

Grammar | Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple
2 I have always admired. 2 looked after. 3 finished. 4 has lived. 5 spent. 6 met. 7 have been married. 8 moved. 9 have never been. 10 have just bought.
3 I have kept dogs since 2 has been in Paris for 3 have known them for 4 has had that car for 5 has lived in the countryside since.

Grammar | for, since, ago, already, just & yet
4 1 2 3 since (for) 4 for (since) 5 since (for) 6 7 since (for)
5 1 already 2 just 3 for 4 yet 5 since 6 ago

Vocabulary | phrasal verbs
6 brought 2 after 3 looked 4 on 5 after 6 got 7 told 8 up

Reading
7
8
8a 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 NG 5 F 6 NG 7 NG

Review and consolidation unit 1

Auxiliary verbs (do, be, have)
1 1 Do you live in Thailand? 2 Did you see the James Bond film last night? 3 When is Sal going on holiday? When does Sal go on holiday? 4 What sports are you interested in? Do you enjoy studying? 6 Have you forgotten your books? Does Tim like working for IBM? 8 Are you happy in your new flat? Did George have a good time at the party yesterday? 10 Have you passed all your exams?
Present tenses
2 fly do go 4 doesn't seem 5 've just finished 6 's talking 7 'm trying 8 've always enjoyed 9 can't remember
3 Have ... been 2 went 3 Did ... enjoy 4 thought 5 Do ... play 6 'm/am 7 have ... played/been playing 8 started 9 Do ... want 10 sounds
4 1 for 2 since 3 since 4 for 5 since 6 for 7 since 8 for 9 since 10 since
5 know (known) 2 spoke (spoken) 3 have they got (did they get)
4 since (for) 5 started (start) 6 did see (seen) 7 never (ever) 8 have
(has) 9 start (started) 10 did sign (signed)

Vocabulary
6 if 2 e 3 d 4 c 5 h 6 a 7 b 8 g
7 got 2 had 3 had 4 got 5 had 6 had 7 get
8 selfish 2 jealous 3 dependable 4 pleasant 5 mean 6 encouraging
9 told 2 over 3 up to 4 after 5 up 6 up 7 grew 8 on 9 in 10 after

How to...
10 Is it always this crowded? 2 So, how do you know Sara? 3 Have you tried these sandwiches? 4 Excuse me, could you tell me the time?

Unit 2 Media

Lesson 2.1

Vocabulary 1 media
1a 1 reality 2 instant 3 horror 4 thriller 5 romantic 6 current a soaps b online c gossip d gripping e moving f period
1b 1 a 2 b 3 f 4 d 5 e 6 c

Vocabulary 1 film
2 1 thriller 2 romantic comedy 3 docu-drama 4 animated film 5 period drama 6 horror film

Grammar 1 defining relative clauses
3 that's the man whose wife won the lottery. 2 if I like people who are always honest. 3 c i've got an old car which never goes wrong.
4 a film works in a factory which makes jewellery. 5 d laguna has a beach where you can surf all year. 6 e i spoke to the architect who's designing my house.
4a 1 where 2 which 3 who 4 which 5 where 6 whose
4b 1 f new york 2 t 3 f - morgan spurlock 4 t 5 f - élysée palace 6 t

How to... 1 give opinions and disagree
5 I reckon 2 opinion 3 sure 4 true 5 on 6 what 7 sense 8 do

Lifelong learning 1 using the media
6 I do you ever instant message your friends? 2 How often do you go to the cinema? 3 What's the best film you've ever seen? 4 Do you know anyone who's been on TV? 5 What's the funniest comedy you've ever seen? 6 What's the best way to learn about current affairs?

Reading 7a 2
7b 1 f 2 t 3 f 4 t 5 f 6 t

Lesson 2.2

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

Pronunciation 1 /n/ and /ŋ/
2a /ŋ/: chatting evening entertaining bankings singing boring exciting

Grammar 1 the passive
3 I are written by 2 was made by 3 was organised by 4 has been signed 5 will be covered by/in 6 be found 7 are bought by Australians (in Australia) 8 were sold

How to... 1 describe an object
4 for 2 of 3 to 4 by 5 like 6 of
5 a TV remote control 2 a coin 3 the word nauseating 4 headphones 5 a calculator 6 a notebook

Reading 6a 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 c 6 b 7 c
6b 1 hackers 2 star reporter 3 fired 4 insisted 5 under pressure 6 celebrities

Lesson 2.3

Pronunciation 1 word stress on word endings
1a 1 different 2 different 3 same 4 different 5 different

Grammar 1 Past Simple and Past Continuous
2 I were looking 3 found 3 went 4 was 5 were worrying 6 spent 7 was brushing 8 said 9 stopped 10 was driving
3 I stole ... wasn't looking ... didn't know ... were 3 didn't hear ... were listening 4 was driving ... saw 5 didn't take ... was 6 met ... were skiing

Vocabulary 1 in the news
4a 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 e 5 d
4b 1 a 4 b 3 c 5 d 2 e 1

Listening 5a 1 fat 2 homes 3 taxi driver 4 rock star (lee santana)
5b 1 900 children aged 11 to 15 2 hamburgers, chips, chocolate and fizzy soft drinks 3 a shopping area and a car park 4 next year, 5 a husband and wife. 6 to a london hospital. 7 in an art gallery (in manchester). 8 extremely happy.

Review and consolidation unit 2

Defining relative clauses 1
1 los angeles is the city where michael jackson died. 2 franz kafka was the writer who wrote a story about a man who became an insect. 3 st petersburg is the city which used to be called leningrad.
4 rodin was the sculptor who made the thinker. 5 avator is a famous film which cost $500,000,000 to make. 6 malibu is the beach in california where hundreds of celebrities live. 7 vivaldi was the composer whose most famous work was the four seasons. 8 istanbul is the city which is built on two continents – europe and asia.
2 I was given 2 which (or that) are told 3 whose paintings are sold
4 where I was born 5 which/that can be used 6 whose bags have been
The passive, Past Simple and Past Continuous

3a
1 d 2 f 3b 4 a 5 h 6 c 7 g 8 e
3b
1 5 2 4 6 7 3 8
3c
The Past Continuous: was trying, was carrying, was wearing, was working, was counting
The passive: wasn’t caught, was captured, was written

4
was spent 2 was working 3 did you realise 4 was stopped
5 didn’t go 6 was discovered 7 were you talking 8 were staying

Vocabulary

5
1 sections 2 screen 3 chat 4 affairs 5 animated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>things to watch</th>
<th>animals</th>
<th>equipment</th>
<th>people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reality show</td>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>digibox</td>
<td>athlete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitcom</td>
<td>lobster</td>
<td>cable</td>
<td>critic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soap</td>
<td>seagull</td>
<td></td>
<td>film director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to...

7a
1 I reckon we should ... 2 What do you think of that new Keira Knightley film? 3 ... I'm not sure about that. 4 I'd love to go to the beach, but it depends on the weather. 5 if your computer isn't working, try turning it off ... 6 What's the matter with your TV? ... 7 If the microwave breaks down again, call us and we can fix it immediately.

7b
1 d 2 g 3 b 4 a 5 f 6 e 7 c

Unit 3 Lifestyle

Lesson 3.1

Vocabulary 1 lifestyle/home

1a
1 outskirts 2 drive 3 cellar 4 public transport 5 attic 6 studio flat
7 playground

1b
1 playground 2 studio flat 3 outskirts 4 attic 5 cellar 6 public transport 7 drive

Grammar 1 future plans

2
1 I'm going to start 2 I'll have 3 I'll show 4 We're going to try
3
1 I'll go for a 2 Are you seeing 3 What time is Susannah coming? 4 We are going to Berlin at the end of the month. 5 Great, we'll see you there then.

How to... I complain politely

4a
1 to 2 you 3 isn't 4 apologise b to c about

4b
1 b 2 c 3 a

Reading

5a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jean-Marc, Felicity and Abielle</th>
<th>Pat, John and Sally</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where is their house?</td>
<td>In the south of France.</td>
<td>In Bongor, UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many bedrooms are there?</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other features of the house/area</td>
<td>swimming pool, vineyards, large gardens</td>
<td>seaside town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much money does the hotel/bed and breakfast make?</td>
<td>€50,000</td>
<td>€30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do they spend their time?</td>
<td>swimming, eating, playing golf and enjoying the Mediterranean lifestyle</td>
<td>working: shopping, cooking, cleaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do they want to get from the house swap?</td>
<td>useful work experience for their daughter Abrielle</td>
<td>to see how different life could be in France</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5b
It is different because these couples are swapping their houses and their businesses too.

Listening

6a
1 Yes, it was a success for Pat. 2 No, it wasn't a success for Jean-Marc.

6b
1 It was like a honeymoon because they stayed in a beautiful villa, and there wasn't a lot of work to do. 2 She had to make coffee. 3 They travelled and went sailing.

6c
1 They lived underground, in two small rooms in the basement. 2 He thought the traditional breakfast was unhealthy. 3 No, it wasn't a success because she didn't learn anything useful. 4 No, they wouldn't.

Lesson 3.2

Vocabulary 1 adjectives describing places

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

1b
a enormous b dull c tiny d picturesque e unfriendly f bustling g touristy h polluted

Grammar 1 comparatives and superlatives

2
1 more peaceful 2 more expensive 3 heavier 4 more modern 5 nearer 6 smaller

3
1 best 2 more expensive 3 hottest 4 more relaxed 5 most beautiful 6 liveliest

Reading

4
1, 3 and 5

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

6
1 c 2 b 3 b 4 c 5 a 6 b 7 a

Lesson 3.3

Grammar 1 future possibility

1
1 We'll probably see you at the party. 2 He might not want to come. 3 They may meet us at the airport. 4 Mrs Simmons might call about the contract. 5 Could you ask a table for eight o'clock, please? 6 Do you think you might buy the house? 7 I definitely won't go to that restaurant again. 8 We will definitely win this game.
Vocabulary 1 compound nouns
2a 1 household waste 2 fish tank 3 washing machine 4 solar panels
5 central heating 6 air conditioning 7 bunk bed 8 sofa bed
2b 1 air conditioning 2 central heating 3 washing machine 4 solar panels
5 fish tank 6 bunk bed 7 household waste 8 sofa bed

Pronunciation 1 word stress in compound nouns
3a Box A = b
3b The stress is on the first word in box A
3c Box B = a
3d The stress is on the second word in box B.

Vocabulary 1 prefixes and suffixes
4 1 un 2 ex 3 re 4 y 5 un 6 ful 7 un 8 mis

Reading
5a 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 d 2
5b 1 f 2 t 3 t 4 f
5c 1 settings 2 household 3 accurate 4 use-by date 5 public transport

Review and consolidation unit 3

Future plans
1 A: We're going to Mexico on holiday this year. 2 I don't think I'll go to the cinema tonight because I'm too tired. 3 Who is meeting us at the airport? 4 We're getting married in June. 5 Excuse me, I'll have a cappuccino please. 6 We're going to see Andrea tomorrow. Do you want to come with us? 7 A: I'm really hungry. B: OK, I'll make us some lunch now. 8 A: What are you doing at the weekend? B: We're going to visit/re visiting my mother-in-law. 9 Will you come with us to the office? 10 Can you tell Jonathan I'll see him later? 11 Are you coming to Madrid to watch the football? 12 Sue is leaving for Brazil and I'm not going to see her any more.

comparatives/superlatives/adjectives describing places
2 1 more picturesque than 2 the liveliest 3 most unspoil 4 the most expensive 5 uglier 6 the dullest 7 more modern 8 less polluted 9 cleaner 10 more touristy
3 1 My new mp3 player isn't as good as my old one. 2 New York is cheaper than London. 3 Glasgow is more touristy than before.
4 Florence is the most picturesque city I have ever seen.
5 San Francisco is not as polluted as Los Angeles. 6 Singapore is one of the cleanest cities. 7 Shanghai has got busier recently. 8 The west coast of the island is unspoil.

Future possibility
4 1 We'll probably see you in the restaurant. 2 Do you think she might say "Yes?" 3 I think I'm going to be late for the lesson. 4 You definitely don't want to need to change money. 5 They'll certainly ask you for your passport. 6 We may not get an answer until tomorrow. 7 I'll definitely call her again in the morning. 8 She could arrive at any time. 9 Helga probably won't go to Russia next year. 10 He might not accept the job he was offered.

Vocabulary
5 1 block 2 area 3 view 4 suburbs 5 playground 6 outskirts 7 balcony

6 I recently went to visit my cousin in Tokyo, one of the world's most bustling cities. He lives in a leafy residential area in the outskirts of town. His block of flats is actually not far from the airport, and he came to pick me up when I arrived. In the car, he was apologising for the fact that he left wasn't as big as people's homes in England. But in fact when we got there, I was surprised: his apartment was much bigger than my studio flat in London!

7 1 flooding 2 climate 3 insulated 4 self-sufficient 5 household 6 solar

8 1 It's cold in here. Let's turn on the sofa (central heating). 2 I don't have anything to wear because my clothes are all in the central heating (washing machine). 3 Can I borrow your bunked (mobile phone)? I need to call my office. 4 If I spend too long looking at a washing machine (computer screen), I get headaches. 5 My brother and I shared a bedroom and slept in a computer screen (bunk bed).

9 1 dispronounce (mispronounce) 2 creative (creative) 3 Correct 4 enjoyable (enjoyable) 5 unlike (dislike) 6 Correct

How to...
10 1 I'm sorry to hear that. 2 We must apologise about that. 3 Correct 4 I do apologise for the inconvenience. 5 I'm sorry, but it just isn't good enough. 6 Correct 7 I have a lifelong dream of opening my own restaurant.

Unit 4 Wealth

Lesson 4.1
Vocabulary 1 wealth and time
1 The incorrect endings are: 1 life 2 cinema 3 time 4 transport 5 some time 6 hobby 7 some time 8 costs

Vocabulary 1 phrasal verbs
2 1 broken up 2 dropped out 3 work out 4 ran out 5 picked up 6 catch up 7 ended up

Grammar 1 question tags
3 1 aren't we 2 won't you 3 hasn't she 4 aren't I 5 aren't you 6 will he 7 don't they 8 didn't we

4a 1 Isn't it? 2 are you? 3 can you? 4 aren't they? 5 have you? 6 haven't you? 1 B 2 A 3 D 4 F 5 C 6 E

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

Pronunciation 1 intonation in question tags
5

Listening
6b Correct order: 1 her job 2 Internet fraud 3 shopping online 4 investing your money 5 identity fraud 6 'phishing' 7 advice for consumers

6b 1 She tells the public what's happening and explains how to stop fraud. 2 It's impersonal: criminals can steal money without ever meeting their victims. 3 They are a dangerous sign. 4 You should never give bank account numbers, passwords, addresses or dates of birth. 5 It's rising. 6 If you're not sure of a website, don't give your details online.
Lesson 4.2

Vocabulary | qualities
1
: t b 2 a 3 g 4 f 5 d 6 e 7 c
2
: flexible 2 ambitious 3 figures 4 humour 5 hours

Grammar | modals of obligation and prohibition
3
: You must come (come) here now. 2 I've finished. What should I do (should I do) now? 3 You don't must (mustn't) smoke in the office. 4 You haven't got (don't have to) wear a suit, but you can if you want to. 5 Shouldn't you to be (you be) at home now? 6 Am I have to (Do I have to) buy a ticket? 7 She doesn't have to cleaning (clean) her room every day; only at weekends. 8 Our boss has (has) to be in the office at 7:00 a.m. 9 I must going (go) to the station now. 10 We are (don't have to) walk. We can take the car.

Pronunciation | connected speech
4a
: Don't do it! 2 Look at that dog! 3 Did Dave know? 4 You can't take that. 5 Why do you waste time? 6 My house has a red door. 7 You must get ready now

Vocabulary | shopping
5
: 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b

How to... | report survey results
6
: 1 out 2 Most of the 3 a few 4 hardly any of 5 said

Reading
8a
: 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 F 7 F 8 T
8b
: 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 b

Lesson 4.3

Grammar | Zero and First Conditional with if/when/unless/as soon as
1a
: As soon as 2 As soon as 3 Unless 4 When 5 If 6 Unless 7 If 8 When 9 If 10 When 11 As soon as 12 Unless
1b
: 1 b 2 i 3 c 4 e 5 d 6 a 7 h 8 j 9 f 10 g 11 l 12 k
2
: A: won't be... I finish B: know... will you phone A: will you go... take B: I have... will visit 3 A: graduate... will you become B: find... won't be 4 A: will be... turn B: don't find... will die
3
: 1 e 2 b 3 c 4 g 5 h 6 a 7 d 8 f

How to... | ask for clarification
4
: Sorry, I'm not with you. 2 Could you explain that again? 3 I'm sorry, I didn't quite get that. 4 Do you mean you can't afford it? 5 Are you saying that it's too expensive? 6 So what you're saying is that I'm egotistical?

Vocabulary | confusing words
5a
: True sentences: 1, 2, 3 and 6
5b
: Correction of false sentences: 4 fine (fine) 5 refund (reduction) 7 receipt (bill) 8 change (fare)

Reading
6a
: 3 is the best heading.
6b
: a 2 b 4 c 1 d 3
6c
: 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 F

Review and consolidation unit 4

Question tags
1
: 1 lost weight, haven't you? 2 isn't very interesting, is it? 3 ate my last chocolate, didn't you? 4 write to me, won't you? 5 seen my sunglasses, have you? 6 eat meat, do you? 7 can drive, can't you? 8 wonderful, wasn't she? 9 run every day, don't you?

Modals of obligation and prohibition
2
: 1 I need to send Judith an email, don't I? 2 We mustn't have write in the book, must we? 3 They shouldn't arrive so late, should not they? 4 He has to go to class now, doesn't he? 5 She doesn't have to be wear a hat, does she? 6 I must invite Samuel, mustn't I? 7 You have to memorise the password, haven't you? 8 None of us has should be worried, should we?

Zero and First Conditional with if/when/unless/as soon as
3
: 1 if we don't 2 as soon as 3 don't have to 4 I won't be 5 should phone 6 mustn't play 7 doesn't have to 8 only will come 9 shouldn't eat 10 If they do
4
: 1 buy... won't 2 I... won't 3 pass... will 4 Will you... know 5 Unless... won't 6 will... join 7 will... put 8 When... will organise 9 Unless... won't 10 Won't you... don't

Vocabulary
5a
: 1 out 2 of 3 with 4 of 5 up 6 up 7 up 8 up
5b
: 1 b 2 d 3 f 4 c 5 e 6 a 7 h 8 g
6
: 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 a
7
: big ticket item 2 good value for 3 price comparison 4 sense of humour 5 debit card 6 good with figures 7 work long hours 8 impulse buy

How to...
8
: A: We did a survey at school today. B: I'm not with your (you). What do you mean? A: We asked each other survey questions in class. B: Oh I see. What are you saying (you are saying) is you interviewed each other -- is that right? A: Exactly. And most of the people in the class told (said) that they can go out in the evenings. B: Well, do you means (mean) "every evening"? A: Yes. Of course. And hardly any the students (of the students) said they have to come home before 10:00 p.m. B: OK, OK. I think I understand. Do (Are) you saying that you want to go out again tonight? A: Oh, well yes actually. Can I go round to Marta's? She's having a party...
Unit 5 Free time

Lesson 5.1

Vocabulary | describing pastimes
3
'supporter'
'melody'
'lyrics'
'fan'
'plot'
'star'
'album'
'equalise'
'soundtrack'
'character'
'bestseller'

How to... I describe your response to a picture
2
I can't draw or paint now, but when I was a child I made pictures all the time. I've got one I painted when I was about six years old. I think it's meant to show me and my family, I still have vivid memories of the day when I painted it. I like the way we're all smiling in the picture, and it looks as if we're having a great time. Every time I look at it it makes me feel cheerful. It reminds me of the time when I was a little boy, and when everything was fun.

Grammar | Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect Simple
3
1 finished 2 been watching 3 been working 4 been going 5 known 6 been practising 7 seen
4
1 have known 2 have/ve been looking for 3 have/ve been running 4 have/ve been playing 5 haven't heard 6 has she been learning 7 have you invited

Reading
5
1 C 2 B 3 A
6a
1 C 2 A 3 B
6b
1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 F 7 F
6c
1 B 2 B 3 A

Pronunciation | weak forms
7
1 A 2 B 3 A 4 A 5 B 6 B 7 B 8 A

Lesson 5.2

Grammar | -ing and infinitive
1a
3
1b
1 to work 2 to have 3 to discuss 4 to read 5 to find 6 starting 7 speaking 8 to read 9 to write 10 to look 11 to enjoy 12 to read
2
1 playing 2 to speak 3 to get 4 to play 5 watching 6 to beat 7 to have 8 studying

Vocabulary | food

Grammar | countable and uncountable nouns
2
1 it (them) 2 Correct 3 a little of time (a little time) 4 that (those) 5 Correct 6 furnitures (furniture) 7 Correct 8 Correct
3
1 C 2 A 3 D 4 B 5 B 6 C 7 A 8 D
How to... I describe a restaurant

4 restraunt (restaurant) square (square) specialises (specialises) tradisional (traditional) varied (varied) beatifully (beautifully) freindly (friendly) efficient (efficient) reasonable (reasonable)

Vocabulary I explaining what you mean

5a 1 It's a type of machine you use for cooking things fast. 2 It's (a) kind of game that uses pieces like kings and queens. 3 It's the stuffing (stuff) you find on the ground after a freezing night. 4 It's something you use for boil (boiling) water to make tea. 5 They are made by (of) rubber and you put them on your wheels. 6 It's a stick (sticky) type of tape that you can use to attach paper to a wall.

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

Reading

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

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

Review and consolidation unit 5

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

1 I Haven't you finished 2 Have you been eating 3 Have you been reading 4 I've asked 5 I've been studying 6 I've been skiing 7 I've/have been looking after 8 I've/have been looking after 9 I've/have used

countable and uncountable nouns/-ing and infinitive

2 cooking ... a lot of 2 to find out ... any 3 to talk ... some 4 meeting ... so many 5 to tell ... - 6 to go ... too much 7 writing ... many 8 looking after ... - 9 running ... - 10 to eat ... an

3 I C 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 B 6 C 7 B 8 A 9 B 10 A

4 She's been studying the subject for a couple of years. I've heard a lot of interesting stories about Mark. 3 All of you have been working very hard. 4 I've been coming here for many years. 5 It's hard to find some information. 9 He hasn't seen you for a few days. 10 My mother has been doing a lot of gardening today.

Vocabulary

5 aerobics 2 exercise 3 jogging 4 karate 5 socialising 6 sailing 7 racquet 8 saddle 9 trainers 10 goggles

6 I c 2 b 3 f 4 d 5 g 6 e 7 h 8 a

7 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 a

How to...

8a 2 b There's a lovely restaurant in the city where I live. It's called The Trout, and, unsurprisingly, it specialises in seafood. When you walk in, you think you're in the wrong place because you see lots of people cooking. It actually looks as if you've come into the kitchen by mistake! It's famous for being the city's only restaurant where you actually cook your own food! The smell is lovely - it reminds me of my mother's kitchen when I was a child. I love going there, and I really like the way you can cook whatever you want. You choose the ingredients you need. Last time, I burnt the/my fish, not great. But the prices are reasonable, and it has a very relaxing atmosphere.

Unit 6 Holidays

6.1

Vocabulary I holidays/descriptive language

1 sandy 2 scenery 3 dead 4 setting 5 lion 6 eye 7 historic 8 unforgettable

Grammar I Past Perfect Simple

2 I had forgotten 2 had ever seen 3 had never expected 4 had been 5 I'd seen

3 Suggested answers:

1 He had won enough money for a great holiday. 2 He had forgotten his passport. 3 He hadn't closed the windows. 4 He hadn't booked a hotel. 5 He had come on the wrong day.

How to... I describe a memorable photo

4 I shows 2 right 3 one 4 foreground 5 excited 6 been 7 Afterwards

Listening

5 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 e 5 d

6b She mentions b, d and e.

6c She feels that she's only just starting. 2 In the 1970s, over thirty years ago. 3 Normal people can now see more of the world. They don't have to be rich. 4 Tour guides can take you up the mountain, so you don't need any training. 5 Sandy Hill Pitman's guides carried her laptop computer, coffee machine and luxury food up Everest and she had fashion magazines delivered to the mountain. She is 'the bad side of modern tourism'. She suggests that they should make time to write and they should look for details.

Lesson 6.2

Vocabulary I places in a city

1a

L I E A I O R Q Q I E T R
L L D W L I B R A R Y B O
F M P A L A C E X Z A C U
H I A H C A F E M I K A N
O Y G A R D E N U R Z S D
F O U N T A I N S G H T A
V S Q U A R E A E A H L B
B O O K S H O P P U L O E O
H O T E L L P Q M L S K U
C A N A L A A S H E T A T
A L U M X K R X I R E Y C
V V C W C E K L W Y L J T
G Y S M A R K E T X X A T

1b

1 hotel ... 2 museum ... gallery 3 bookshop ... market (and students' own answers) 4 canal ... lake 5 palace ... castle

How to... I get around a new place

2a 1 Excuse me, is there a good cheap restaurant nearby? 2 Do you know where the station is, please? 3 How much is a single to the city centre? 4 What time does the hostel close at night? 5 Could you tell me the way to the Wawel Castle, please?
Review and consolidation unit 6

Past Perfect Simple and Past Simple

1

Past Perfect Simple, Past Simple and articles

Uses of like

Articles

Vocabulary

5

4a

Vocabulary I travelling

4b

How to...

7

Excuse me. Is there a post office near here? 2 Can you tell me the way to the theatre, please? 3 What time does the museum close? 4 How much is a ticket to the city centre? 5 Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to Eve’s Restaurant? 6 Does this train go to the airport? 7 Do you know how much a hire car costs per day? 8 Can you recommend a good nightclub? 9 This is a photo I took when I was on holiday last year. 10 Who’s the lady on the left?

Unit 7 Learning

7.1

Vocabulary I learning

Grammar I subject/object questions

4a

4b

Grammar I articles

3

Reading

4a

Travel agents might do all of these except 6: “tell people which plane to get on”.

4b

The stories mention all of them except 4: “find cheap holidays”.

4c

1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 T

4d

1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b

Vocabulary I expressions with get

5

I get married 2 I’m getting better 3 getting back 4 got on well 5 get dressed 6 got lost
Reading
6
1 a 2 c 3 d 4 b
7
1 mistakes 2 children 3 the fear of success 4 starting to worry and deciding not to take risks
8
1 bother 2 falling over 3 mispronouncing 4 juggles 5 keys 6 draw outside the lines 7 take risks 8 opportunities

Lesson 7.2
Vocabulary | personal qualities
1
1 encouraging 2 inspiring 3 patient 4 boring 5 understanding

Vocabulary | word building
2
1 boredom 2 clarify 3 tolerant 4 frighten 5 knowledgeable 6 patience

Pronunciation | word stress in word building
3b
Column A: encourage, decision, electric, artistic, musician
Column B: interesting, frightening, scientist, educate

Grammar | used to and would
4
1 I used to would spend my holidays with my grandparents. 2 My grandmother would used to cook delicious meals. 3 She used to keep chickens, goats and horses. 4 My cousin and I used to would ride the horses every day. 5 My favourite horse was called Racer 6 Racer used to be faster than all the other horses. 7 I didn’t use to understand how dangerous riding could be. 8 One day I fell off Racer and broke my arm. 9 My mother didn’t wouldn’t let me ride him again. 10 After that, I used to would sit in the house and watch sadly as the horses played in the field.

5a
1 I used to play volleyball when I was at school. 2 Did Sylvie used to smoke? 3 I didn’t used to like mushrooms. I love them now. 4 I used to enjoy cooking. Now I don’t have enough time. 5 She used to drink milk when she was a child but she’s allergic to it. 6 He didn’t use to play computer games before. Now he is always playing them. 7 I used to read a lot of books when I was at University. I don’t read so many now. 8 You don’t study there now, but did you use to go to the Anglo-American school?

5b
Would can be used in 4 and 6.

Listening
6
1 He didn’t know much about school, and wasn’t interested in going. 2 The art of keeping still. 3 He was probably frightened of them.

1 T 2 F 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 F 7 F 8 F 9 T 10 T

Lesson 7.3
Vocabulary | education
1
1 subject 2 blended 3 academic 4 take 5 course 6 learning 7 continuous 8 seminar

Grammar | modals of ability, past and present
2
1 could paint 2 was able to tell 3 managed to write 4 was able to read 5 managed to publish 6 can play

Pronunciation | connected speech
3
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b

How to... I carry out an interview
4a
1 Would you mind telling me how much you earn per day? 2 I wonder if you could tell me why you decided to become a dancer? 3 Can you give me an example of a dance that was difficult to learn? 4 And how did you learn to do that?

4b
1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b

Vocabulary | learning: idioms and phrasal verbs
5
1 cake 2 gave 3 wild 4 up 5 teacher’s 6 bookworm 7 brush 8 out 9 learn 10 colours

Reading
6
Title 3 is best.
7
56 years: the number of years Dorothy Beckett has worked in the cake factory. 4 million: the annual turnover for the cake business.
20: the number of years of experience that Javier has as a web designer.
71: Javier’s age when he retired. 70: many of the other workers are 70 years younger than Dorothy Beckett.
40 hours: the number of hours Dorothy Beckett works a week. 91: Javier’s age now
8
1 Three things that people can do when they stop working are gardening, taking holidays and chatting with friends. 2 Her work involves putting cakes in boxes. 3 Some are 23 years old. 4 No, she says she never wants to retire. 5 After he retired.

Review and consolidation unit 7
Subject and object questions
1
1 Who did go (went) to the meeting? 2 Correct 3 What did happen (happened)? 4 Where did (was) Shakespeare born? 5 Who did write (wrote) The Castle? 6 Correct 7 Who did telephone (telephoned) the engineer? 8 Correct 9 Correct 10 Who did eat (ate) the cake?

used to and would/ Past Simple
2
1 b 2 c 3 b and c 4 a and b 5 a 6 c 7 a and c 8 b

Modals of ability, past and present
3
1 managed 2 couldn’t 3 able 4 manage 5 couldn’t 6 manage to 7 couldn’t 8 wasn’t able 9 could 10 couldn’t

Lifelong learning (using a correction code)
4
I decided to brush out [WW – up] on my German before my holiday to Germany [1 P – Germany], and enrolled on an intensive course at my college local [2 WO – local college], It was a very steep [3 Sp – steep] learning curve, and I was amazed how much I’d forgotten from [4 WW – since] my school time [5 WO – my time at school]. In those days, I’ve been [6 Wf – was] quite good, and I knew the grammar inside out. At [7 M – the] end of the course [8 Sp – course] there had been [9 Wf – was] a test. It was all multiple choice. When I didn’t know [10 M – an] answer, I just made a wild guessing [11 Wf – guess]. Well, I must be the world’s best guesser, because somehow I passed with fly [12 Wf – flying] colours. I’ve no idea how I did it? [13 P – –]
Vocabulary

5

GRADUATED

PERFECT

BOOKWORM

PET

PROGRESS

FAILED

MARKS

OK

LECTURES

REVISED

6

Fast learner 2 strict 3 Practice ... perfect 4 steep ... curve 5 heart
6 picked 7 thrown ... deep 8 brought
7
1 knowledgeable 2 understanding 3 strict 4 patient 5 clarify
6 encouragement

How to...

8
1 wonder 2 though 3 know 4 sounds 5 surprised 6 interest

Unit 8 Change

Lesson 8.1

Vocabulary 1 change
1
1 password 2 climate 3 career 4 mind 5 password 6 hairstyle

Grammar 1 Second Conditional
2
1 'll 2 wouldn't 3 stops 4 had 5 would be 6 asked 7 would 8 won't
3
d 2 f 3 e 4 a 5 h 6 g 7 b 8 c

Vocabulary 1 cities
4
1 building 2 congestion 3 rush hour 4 honking 5 exhaust 6 traffic jams

How to... 1 discuss problems and suggest changes
5a
Four things the person would like: have more time; have three-day weekends; live closer to the office and live in a palace rather than a flat
5b
Well, there are certainly a few things I'd like to change. I always seem to be in a hurry, so it would be nice if I had more time. Life would be much better if we had three-day weekends. And I suppose I would like to live closer to my office. Actually no, it would be better if I worked closer to my home. And I'd rather live in a palace than a flat, but there's not much I can do about that. But apart from that, I'm pretty happy with my life!

Reading

6a
A2 B4 C5 D2

6b
1 illegal 2 arrested 3 offence 4 forbidden 5 fine
6c
1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F

Lesson 8.2

Vocabulary 1 global issues
1
1 poverty 2 mortality 3 cure 4 starvation 5 environment 6 standard
7 pollution 8 disease

Pronunciation 1 sounds and spelling a

2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tom</th>
<th>Joe</th>
<th>Paul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>coast</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cough</td>
<td>home</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tropical</td>
<td>clothes</td>
<td>waterfalls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forests</td>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>boring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photographer</td>
<td>overcooks</td>
<td>abroad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to... 1 express attitude and respond to opinions
3
1 right 2 a 3 with 4 luckily 5 that's 6 completely 7 interestingly 8 off

Grammar 1 adverbs
4
1 loudly 2 personally 3 unfortunately 4 probably 5 completely
6 clearly 7 really 8 basically
5
1 Correct 2 carefully (careful) 3 Correct 4 I don't want definitely
5 I definitely don't want) 5 obviously (obviously) 6 Correct 7 (Hopeful)
8 Correct 9 clearly (clearly) 10 Correct

Reading

6
1 He went to Uganda. 2 He was a doctor. 3 Yes, he did.
7
Correct orders: 4, 1, 2, 5, 3.

Lesson 8.3

Grammar 1 Third Conditional
1
1 b 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 c 7 b 8 c
2a
Answers to be confirmed once artwork in place
2b
1 hadn't been so much ... wouldn't have missed 2 hadn't been ...
3 wouldn't have been able 3 hadn't been ... wouldn't have slipped
4 wouldn't have got ... 4 if taken 5 had realised ... would have booked
6 hadn't known ... wouldn't have invited

Pronunciation 1 sentence stress in Third Conditional
3a
1 been/traffic wouldn't have missed/plane
2 suit/reduced wouldn't/t able/buy
3 hadn't/ water/flower wouldn't/t slippers
4 wouldn't/wet/taken/umbrellas
5 realised/busy wouldn't/t booked/table
6 known/ already wouldn't/t dinner

Vocabulary 1 word building
4
1 ment 2 un - 3 ence 4 in - 5 ion 6 over-
4b
1 construction 2 difference 3 overcooked 4 unpaid 5 congestion
6 arrangement

Listening

5
Rachel's answers: 1 Her decision was what she should study at university and what her career would be. 2 She'd always wanted to be a doctor and she was studying medicine. 3 She didn't like studying medicine and decided she wanted to change to psychology.
Justin's answers: 1 His decision was about deciding to buy a house and starting a family. 2 Before that, his work had always been the most important thing for him. 3 He met Shan and his priorities started to change.
Review and consolidation unit 8

First and Second Conditionals
1
I wait 2 wouldn’t 3 went 4 go 5 gave 6 ‘ll call 7 wanted 8 won 9 won’t 10 don’t start
Adverbs
2
t 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 b 7 c

Third Conditional
3
I hadn’t been so difficult to work for, we wouldn’t have left the company 2 called you if I hadn’t lost my phone. 3 wouldn’t have sat in the garden eating ice cream if it hadn’t been a sunny day. 4 hadn’t fallen and broken her leg, she would have become a professional dancer. 5 wouldn’t have arrived/been late for work if the train hadn’t been delayed. 6 have signed the contract if I had read it carefully. 7 remembered my password, I would have used my email account. 8 wouldn’t have felt lonely if she hadn’t lived by herself. 9 have met my wife if I hadn’t joined Facebook. 10 hadn’t eaten so much I wouldn’t feel sick.

Vocabulary
4
I changed her hairstyle. 2 changed my mind. 3 changed the password. 4 change the subject. 5 change her name. 6 change my clothes.
5
1 really. 2 Basically. 3 pollution. 4 solar power. 5 exhaust fumes.
6
1 wealthy. 2 have found a cure. 3 standard of living. 4 polluted (pollution). 5 mortal (mortality). 6 global warming (warming).
7
1 undercooked. 2 government. 3 treatment. 4 accommodation. 5 importance. 6 unemployment. 7 independence. 8 movement. 9 difference.

How to...
8
1. Is there anything you’d like to change? 2. It would be nicer if the weather was better. 3. Too right! Definitely. 4. But there’s not much we can do about that. 5. Well, you have a point there. 6. And there always seem to be a lot of traffic jams. 7. That’s certainly true. But apart from that, I think it’s fine. And I wouldn’t want to live anywhere else.

Unit 9 Jobs

Lesson 9.1
Vocabulary | jobs
1
- overtime
- admin
- freelance
- library
- flexitime
- promoted
- options
- vacancies
- perks
- salary

Grammar | make, let, allow
2
1 makes 2 allowed 3 doesn’t let 4 make 5 allowed to 6 let

Pronunciation | intonation for pausing
3a
A: I found this job advertised / and I decided it looked / working outside and talking to people all day. B: That’s great / you’re never saying you hate your job / so why don’t you apply? A: I already have / and guess what / I’ve got an interview tomorrow. B: That’s fantastic / I’m really pleased / I hope it goes well for you.

How to... 1 ask for clarification and deal with difficult questions
4a
a like ... b follow ... c tell d say
4b
t c a b 3 4 d

Reading
5a
b
5b
a 2 b 3 c 1

Reply A: Javier Reply B: Annie Reply C: Hassan

Lesson 9.2
Vocabulary | -ed and -ing adjectives
1
1 frightening 2 excited 3 depressing 4 bored 5 relaxing 6 exhausted 7 confusing 8 annoyed 9 tiring 10 frightened

Grammar | reported speech
2
1 said 2 asked 3 told 4 asked 5 said 6 told 7 asked 8 told 9 ask 10 say 11 asked 12 said 13 ask 14 told 15 said
3
1 was ... came from 2 was living in ... (was) working in a 3 had been there (here) ... really liked ... missed 4 wanted ... didn’t earn / have ... couldn’t afford 5 had phoned ... the day before / the previous day ... was going / coming ... following 6 would ... to lend 7 went back ... would 8 had made / made

Reading
4
1 e 2 b 3 f 4 a 5 c 6 d
5
1 temper 2 poor 3 deal 4 technique 5 respect 6 bully 7 work 8 crazy 9 down 10 slow
6
1 poor 2 temper 3 deal 4 technique 5 respect 6 bully 7 work 8 crazy 9 down 10 calm

Lesson 9.3
Grammar | past obligation / permission
1a
1 to leave. 2 Could 3 have to 4 couldn’t 5 Were. 6 Could 7 have 8 to use
1b
a weren’t b had c have d to e allowed f allowed g gave h could 1 e 2 a 3 c 4 d 5 b 6 h 7 g 8 f

Vocabulary | job requirements
2
1 skills 2 persuading 3 qualifications 4 stamina 5 making 6 delegating 7 dealing 8 budgets

Reading
3a
A 3 B 2 C 1
3b
2
3c
1 Josefina 2 Tomoko 3 Arnold 4 Arnold
3d
1 nine-to-five 2 flexitime 3 perk 4 prioritising
Lifelong learning | lexical cohesion
4
1 stuck ... bored 2 satisfying ... glad 3 little boy... my boy... young
children ... my son 4 paid ... wage ... income

Vocabulary | UK and US English
5a
1 UK 2 US 3 UK 4 US 5 US 6 UK 7 US 8 US 9 UK
5b
UK US
1 film movie
2 flat apartment
3 motorway freeway
4 holiday vacation
5 toilet restroom
6 shopping centre mall
7 petrol gas
8 mobile phone cell phone
9 return ticket round trip

Review and consolidation unit 9
make, let, allow
1
1 We not allowed (are not allowed) to go into the conference hall.
2 She wouldn't let me see a doctor. 3 They should be make her
get a job. 4 Did they make you filling (fill) in a form? 5 Am I allow
allowed (to smoke)? 6 The landlord doesn't let us have parties.
7 Her parents let her do anything she wants. 8 He's angry
because we won't let he (him) go to the cinema.

Reported speech
2
1 asked 2 asked/told 3 asked 4 tell/ask 5 asked ... said 6 said
7 asked 8 said
3
1 b 2 c 3 c 4 a 5 c 6 a 7 b

Past obligation/Permission
4
1 didn't have to 2 weren't allowed 3 could 4 wasn't allowed 5 had to
6 couldn't 7 didn't have to

Vocabulary
5
1 flextime 2 challenges 3 long hours ... pay rise 4 experienced
5 applying ... reference 6 promoted 7 perks
6
1 tired 2 frightening 3 excited 4 annoying 5 confusing 6 depressed
7 exhausted 8 boring 9 rewarding 10 interesting
7
1 apply 2 overtime 3 self-employed 4 prioritise 5 delegating
6 pay rise 7 perks
8a
1 subway 2 bill 3 chips 4 resume 5 mail 6 shopping centre
7 cellphone 8 film 9 apartment 10 restroom
8b

How to...
9
1 Could you say that again please? 2 I didn't quite follow what you
said about next week's meeting. 3 Would it be true to say you agree
with the idea? 4 Well, let me think about that before I give you an
answer. 5 I'll have to get back to you on that.

Unit 10 Memories
Lesson 10.1
Vocabulary | memories
1
1 homesick 2 remember 3 reminds 4 memento 5 to nostalgia
7 remember 8 memory 9 of 10 memorials

Lifelong learning | make it rhyme!
2a
(in any order) work ... perk; get ... debt; rhyme ... overtime; trade ... 
unpaid; password ... purred
2b
1 perk ... work 2 get ... debt 3 trade ... unpaid 4 password ... purred
5 rhyme ... overtime

Grammar | I wish if only
3
1 we had 2 I could afford 3 she hadn't missed 4 you wouldn't/didn't
5 we hadn't been 6 you lived 7 wish I was 8 I spoke/I could speak
9 I hadn't eaten 10 you would
4
A I wish I could run faster. B I wish I had more money. C I wish I had
revised for the test. D I wish I hadn't gone skiing. E I wish I wasn't so
short. F I wish I hadn't bought this car.

Reading
5a
2
5b
a 5 b 4 c 1 d 2 e 3
5c
1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b
6
1 exams 2 work 3 sleep 4 questions 5 tested

Lesson 10.2
Vocabulary | biographies
1
1 a difficult start in life 2 from an early age 3 against the odds 4 best
known for

Grammar | review of past tenses
2
1 had played 2 had already sold 3 was recording 4 had been 5 was
driving
3
1 had known 2 had broken down 3 were you talking 4 had switched
on 5 were waiting 6 was listening 7 had never been/had not gone
4
1 I had heard 2 knew 3 became/had become 4 had sold 5 worked/
was working 6 did 7 was preparing/prepared 8 was writing/had
written

Pronunciation | pronouncing numbers
5
5 one-billion one million 2 the nineteen seventies 3 Correct 4
Twelve-thousand and ninety-eight one thousand two hundred and ninety-
eight 5 three hours three-quarters 6 Correct 7 ninety-nine and ninetynine%-nineteen point nine 8 nine percent 9 Correct 10 ninety-ninety-six sixty-nine 11 eleven and a half
6a
1 16,349 2 1/3 3 14% 4 3rd December 2011/03/12/11 5 $88.71
6 19905
6b
1 twenty-three thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three pounds
2 three-quarters 3 ninety-nine point eight percent 4 the nineteen-nineties 5 the thirtieth of December, two thousand and seven 6 the twentieth century 7 The sixteenth of January, two thousand and eleven 8 two euros twenty (cents)

How to... Say numbers
1 a 2 b 3 b 4 b 5 a 6 b 7 a 8 b 9 b 10 b

Lesson 10.3
Grammar | phrasal verbs
1 up 2 through 3 on 4 off 5 up 6 up 7 up 8 on 9 back 10 out

Pronunciation | word stress in phrasal verbs
2 up 2 going 3 on 4 off 5 up 6 up 7 up 8 on 9 back 10 out

Grammar | phrasal verbs
3 It was great to hear from you again. I've got some good news and some bad news. You remember I told you about my wedding to Maria next month? Well, I'm afraid I've called off it (called it off). Maria and I were going through a difficult time through (going through a difficult time). Actually, I don't think she could put up with my awful jokes. After (put up with my awful jokes). But seriously, I think she's already got it (over got over it), and she's already found a new boyfriend! So that's good. You never guess who turned up at my office (turn up at my office) the other day. Janet from school! Do you remember her? The one all the boys were in love with? Anyway, I found out she was abroad for a few years, and came back last month (came back last month). So now we work together. And best of all: I'm taking her out to dinner tomorrow night! Take care and hope to see you soon.

Regards
Tom

How to... Say goodbye (in person)
4 1 made 2 off 3 coming 4 Have 5 really enjoyed 6 couple 7 see

Vocabulary | the senses
5 1 e 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 d

Listening
6b
Correct order: 5, 1, 2, 6, 4, 3

6c
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 b

7 a train journey: the woman spends time on train journeys revising vocabulary. 2 bed time: the man tried reading his Italian notes at bed time. 3 family and friends: the woman practises vocabulary by writing sentences about her family and friends. 4 drawing pictures: the woman's friend draws pictures of words and phrases to help her learn them in Japanese. 5 language lessons: the woman recommends using new vocabulary in language lessons for practice.

Review and consolidation unit 10
I wish/If only
1 1 a 2 c 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 b 7 c 8 b
2 1 was able to stop 2 hadn't thrown away 3 had bought 4 had taken 5 was able to remember

Review of past tenses
3 1 was watching 2 didn't go 3 was dancing 4 had left 5 put 6 was trying 7 hadn't seen 8 had taken 10 wasn't staying

Phrasal verbs
4 1 We called off the picnic/called the picnic off because it was raining. 2 Can you tell me what is going on? 3 You have to come up with a solution. 4 He always turns up late. 5 Climbers can put up with cold weather. 6 I'll find out what happened last night. 7 They're going through a difficult period. 8 When are you planning to come back? 9 They've split up several times before. 10 Carry on running for as long as possible.

5 1 found out 2 carry on 3 going through 4 comes back 5 turned up 6 split up 7 put up with 8 come up with 9 call off

Vocabulary
6 1 b 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 b 6 b 7 c 8 a 9 c 10 a

7 1 in 2 from 3 for 4 of 5 against

8 1 I wish you wouldn't say things like that! 2 She's widely considered to be one of the greatest writers in her language. 3 If I'd known, I wouldn't have said anything. 4 She turned up late again. 5 I'm looking forward to seeing you next week. 6 If only you would tidy your room more often!

How to...
9 1 Thanks very much for coming. 2 One third is thirty-three point three percent. 3 'Taste' rhymes with 'raced'. 4 Sorry, I've got to dash. 5 I was born on the thirtieth of April. 6 It's time I made a move. 7 You need to catch the one hundred and seven bus to the station. 8 The population of my town is one/a hundred thousand. 9 We'll see you in a couple of weeks. 10 My Aunt Olive was born in the nineteenth century and died in the twentieth-first.