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<td>Agreeing, Useful expressions, What's this I hear about ... -ing?</td>
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<td>I wouldn't mind -ing, seems to / doesn't seem to, Responses, Culture note: intonation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grammar summary</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language in use</td>
<td>It must be nice -ing, Could you get ... to ... ?, I don’t think ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammar summary</td>
<td>The Third conditional, should / shouldn’t have, Culture note: just married</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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| Transcripts | | page 60 |
1a
These are the main characters in *Lifetime* Level 3. Do you recognize any of the people? What do you know about them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Drake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>McKay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>a producer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>a personal assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Fletcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Frederick Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Managing Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1b
Watch the whole of Episode 1. Write the names and job titles under the correct pictures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simon</th>
<th>Martha</th>
<th>Julia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a cameraman</td>
<td>a trainee</td>
<td>the Marketing Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenton</td>
<td>Casey</td>
<td>Barnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a foreign reporter</td>
<td>Gary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>Alan</td>
<td>a reporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim</td>
<td>Meredith</td>
<td>Sean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewind the tape to the beginning of Episode 1. Watch to JULIA: That's wonderful! Thank you. Tick the correct endings.

1. The name of the company is ...
   - [ ] ABC TV
   - [ ] Apex TV
   - [ ] Aztec TV

2. Julia started work there last ...
   - [ ] September
   - [ ] December
   - [ ] April

3. She has worked there for ...
   - [ ] about a year
   - [ ] two years
   - [ ] nearly six months

4. She wants to be ...
   - [ ] a reporter
   - [ ] a researcher
   - [ ] a producer

5. She's going to be promoted to ...
   - [ ] a producer
   - [ ] a producer's assistant
   - [ ] an assistant producer

6. Her new position will start ...
   - [ ] next week
   - [ ] next month
   - [ ] next year

7. The company is also going to give her ...
   - [ ] a pay rise
   - [ ] her own office
   - [ ] a permanent contract

1a
Watch until Julia and Martha leave the office. Complete the sentences with the correct names.

1. [ ] comes into the office.
2. [ ] is waiting to see Martha.
3. [ ] wants to go now.
4. [ ] thinks Rebecca is very quiet this morning.
5. [ ] is going to her sister's graduation.
6. [ ] is from Australia.
7. [ ] is going to look after Alan Meredith.

1b
What's wrong with Rebecca?

2a
Complete what Martha says.

Anyway, [ ] and meet Alan Meredith. [ ] from Australia. He's [ ] us for a [ ] of days. Um, I'd [ ] you to look [ ] him – [ ] him around, [ ] him to [ ] people. You [ ] the [ ] of thing.

2b
Watch again. Check your answers.
Watch until you see Tim and Sean in the café. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Alan Meredith works for Kangaroo TV.
2. His company buys a lot of British programmes.
3. The company doesn't sell any TV programmes to the UK.
4. Alan Meredith recognizes Gary.
5. Gary is on TV in Australia every week.
6. Gary is going to see Frederick.
7. Alan goes to the studio with Gary.
8. Julia tells Gary her news.

2a
Tick the correct answers.

1. How does Alan refer to Australia?
   - down under
   - back home
   - Oz

2. What programme does Alan recognize Gary from?
   - UK News
   - News from the UK
   - What's New in the UK?

3. When did Frederick leave?
   - about half an hour ago
   - over an hour ago
   - just now

4. Who is Frederick having lunch with?
   - the Queen
   - the Prime Minister
   - the Bishop of Westminster

3a
Watch again. Discuss the questions.

1. How does Gary's manner change?
2. Why does it change?

3b
Complete what Gary says.

I saw him leaving.
He's having lunch with.

3c
Who does Gary say each sentence to? Why?

1a
Watch until Tim, Sean and Alan leave. Number the pictures in the correct order.
Why doesn’t Julia tell anyone her news?

Complete what Tim and Sean say.

What! Do you know, we’ve done a report on traffic congestion for the last three months! And then we’ve been in a traffic jam for hours! I’ve been in this job for two years now. You can’t get used to it.

But you enjoy it.

Who are Jason and Kylie?

What were they doing when Sean got home yesterday?

What happened?

Where did the ball land?

What was the result?

Complete the sentences with the correct subjects.

1 is writing a Christmas list.

2 hasn’t started thinking about Christmas presents.

3 likes to be organized.

4 has had a bad day.

5 has got an MBA degree.

6 think Cindy is doing very well.

7 want Rebecca to get a different job.

Watch to the end of Episode 1. Complete what Julia says. Who is she talking to?

Watch the whole of Episode 1 again.
Exercises

1
Julia has been at Apex TV for a year now. Say what has happened in that year. Use the cues.

**Example**
1. Julia / move / in with Rebecca
2. Julia and Tim / start going out together
3. Jason and Kylie / be / in trouble at school
4. Martha / be / to a health farm
5. Tim / be / arrested
6. Julia's parents / meet / Tim
7. Julia and Rebecca / have / a party
8. Tim / have / appendicitis
9. Tim and Sean / do / two reports on traffic congestion
10. Gary / win / a competition for the best-dressed newsreader
11. Cindy / finish / her MBA degree
12. Frederick / have / dinner at Buckingham Palace

2
Say when the things in 1 happened.

**Example**
1. the middle of October
2. Spring
3. last November, January, and June
4. June
5. the day when he was having dinner with Julia and her parents
6. 10 May
7. 23 October
8. Easter
9. last September and this September
10. February
11. two months ago
12. the beginning of April

3a
Write five sentences about what has happened to you and the people you know in the last year.

**Example**
my sister's had a baby.

3b
Talk to a partner about the events. Give more information about each one.

**Example**
A: My sister's had a baby.
B: Oh, when was it born?
A: In July.
B: Did she have a boy or a girl?
A: A boy.

4
Complete the text about Alan Meredith. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present simple tense or the Present continuous tense.

Alan Meredith ________________ from Australia. He ____________________________ in Sydney and he ________________ for Kangaroo TV. They ________________ a lot of British TV programmes and they ________________ some programmes to the UK, too. At the moment Alan ________________ the UK, because he ________________ to talk to the people at the TV companies that they ________________ with. This week he ________________ a few days at Apex TV. During his visit Julia ________________ him.

In this picture Julia ________________ Alan to Gary. Alan already ________________ Gary's face from the TV, because they ________________ Gary's News from the UK programme there every week. In fact, Gary ________________ something for the programme today.

Alan has been in the UK for three weeks now. Next week he ________________ to Australia and he ________________ going home.
5a
Alan went to the airport with Tim and Sean. On the way Tim asked him some questions. Use the cues below to make Tim’s questions. Use the Present simple tense, the Present continuous tense or the Present perfect tense.

Example
1 Where do you live in Australia?
2 What do you there?
3 What do you in the UK?
4 Julia look after you?
5 How long spend at Apex TV?
6 show any Apex programmes down under?
7 meet Gary Fenton?
8 How long be in the UK?
9 When go back to Australia?
10 enjoy your visit?
11 look forward to going home?
12 like travelling?

5b
Give Alan’s answers to make the dialogue.

6a
Complete Sean’s story. Choose the correct verbs. Delete the incorrect ones.

We had / were having some trouble yesterday with Jason and Kylie. When I got / was getting home, they played / were playing football in the garden. And they kicked / were kicking the ball through the neighbours’ window.

But that wasn’t / hadn’t been all. Our neighbours just sat down / had just sat down for dinner and the ball landed / was landing right in the middle of the table. There was / had been food and glass everywhere.

6b
Complete the story. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past simple tense, the Past continuous tense or the Past perfect tense.

Tim and Sean (sit) in the cafe.
They weren’t happy. They (have) a difficult day. They (do) a report on traffic congestion and then they (sit) in a traffic jam for two hours. While they (talk), Julia (come in). She (look after) Alan Meredith, but he wasn’t with her, because he (make) a phone call.

Earlier that day Martha (tell) Julia that she was going to be promoted and Julia (want) to tell Tim and Sean the news. But first Tim (decide) to get her a drink. While Tim (buy) the drink, Sean (tell) Julia about his problems with Jason and Kylie. Alan (arrive) and Julia (introduce) him to Tim and Sean. Then Tim’s phone (ring). There (be) an accident at the airport. So Tim, Sean and Alan all (leave).

When Julia (get) home, Rebecca was there. She (write) her Christmas list. She wasn’t happy, because she (have) a bad day. She (be) to her sister’s graduation and her parents (tell) her that she should get a better job. Julia (decide) that it wasn’t a good time to tell Rebecca her news.

But while she (brush) her hair, Julia (tell) someone her news. She (tell) her reflection in the mirror.

Role play
Work in a group of four. Write and act a play to fit this scenario.

A is visiting another country. B has been asked to look after him / her. B shows A around and finds out more information about him / her. On the way round, they meet C and D. B introduces A to them. It turns out that A has met one of them before.
1a Shortened sentences
In everyday speech we can often leave out the subject and/or the verb of a sentence, if the meaning is still clear. What’s missing from these sentences?
1 Might see you later.
2 Everything all right?
3 Sorry about that.
4 You on your own?
5 Fancy a drink?
6 Must go.
7 All right with you if I go?
8 Another drink?

1b
Say these sentences in the shortened form. What do you leave out?
1 Is Julia on her own?
2 It’s time to get up.
3 Do you need a lift?
4 I’m sorry, but I have to go.
5 I can’t stop. I’ll see you later.
6 Are you feeling all right?
7 Is it OK if I open the window?
8 Do you want the same again?

2 Useful expressions
Complete the dialogues with these expressions.

Let me (just) ... get you a drink introduce you to everyone switch the TV off make a phone call get my coat finish this letter (first).

1 A: What shall we do this evening?
   B: How about going to the cinema?
2 A: Have I got an appointment with Frederick today?
   B: Yes, at two.
   A: But it isn’t in my diary.
3 A: Can I have a cup of coffee, please?
   B: Sure.
4 A: Do you have to leave now?
   B: I’m afraid so.
5 A: I won the crossword competition.
   B: Oh,
7 A: Can you look at this report for me? Check the spelling and so on.
   B: OK.

3a Let me (do something) ...
We use Let me (do something) ... when somebody wants to do something, but you would like to do something else first.

Example
Julia: I’ve got some news.
Tim: Well, let me get you a drink first.

3b
Make expressions to complete the dialogues below. Use the table.

1 A: Shall we go to the restaurant now?
   B: (You’re writing a letter.)
2 A: Can I talk to you about the weekend?
   B: (The TV is on.)
3 A: The taxi’s here. Are you ready?
   B: (You want to phone your wife/husband.)
4 A: Hi. I heard something very interesting today.
   B: (You’ve got a drink, but A hasn’t.)
5 A: Good morning. My name’s Rodriguez. Is the meeting here?
   B: (Nobody at the meeting knows Mr Rodriguez.)
6 A: Let’s go for a walk.
   B: (It’s cold outside.)
The Present simple tense
The Present simple tense is used to talk about permanent states, routines and habits.
In the third person singular we add -s to the verb stem.
I work for Apex TV. Alan works for Kangaroo TV.
When the verb stem ends in -ss, -sh, -ch, or -o we add -es.
miss catches
misses catch
washes go
washes goes
To make negatives we put don’t or doesn’t before the verb stem.
I don’t live in England. He doesn’t live in Australia.
To make questions we put do or does before the subject and the verb stem.
Where do you live? Where does Alan live?
The Present continuous tense
The Present continuous tense is used to talk about temporary activities happening at the time of speaking.
We make the Present continuous tense with to be and the -ing form of the verb.
I’m spending a few days at Apex TV. Tim isn’t enjoying his job at the moment.
Are you looking after Alan?
Stative verbs
These verbs are not usually used in the Present continuous tense even when they refer to the present moment: verbs of liking and disliking (like, love, hate); verbs that describe a mental activity (think, imagine, believe); verbs of perception (look, sound, taste); verbs that describe a permanent state (contain, include, own).
The Past simple tense
We use the Past simple tense to talk about completed actions or states in the past. It is often used with time expressions such as, yesterday, last week, in 1999.
Julia started work at Apex TV in September.
To make the Past simple tense of regular verbs we add -ed or -d with verbs ending in -e.
work worked live lived
A lot of common verbs have an irregular past form.
go went come came broadcast broadcast
To make negatives we put didn’t before the verb stem.
They didn’t go to the pub yesterday.
To make questions we put did before the subject.
Did anyone call me while I was away?
The Past simple tense of to be is was / wasn’t (I, he, she, it) and were / weren’t (we, you, they).
We invert the verb and subject to make questions.
He was away yesterday.
Was he away yesterday?
The Present perfect tense
The Present perfect tense is used to talk about events which started in the past and have some connection with the present.
We make the Present perfect with have / has + the past participle. It is often used with for and since.
We’ve done a report on traffic congestion every year for the past four years.
Julia has shared a flat with Rebecca since October.
To make negatives we use haven’t or hasn’t.
I haven’t seen Tim today. Frederick hasn’t arrived yet.
To make questions we use have or has before the subject.
Has Frederick arrived yet? How long have you been in the UK?
Verbs that have an irregular Past simple tense also have an irregular past participle.

The Past continuous tense
The Past continuous tense describes a continuous or incomplete activity in the past.
We make the Past continuous tense with was / were + -ing.
Julia was(‘nt) waiting for Tim.
They were(‘nt) driving down the road.
It is often used with the Past simple tense. The Past continuous tense sets the scene, the Past simple tense says what happened. The clauses are usually joined by while, as or when.
Julia was talking to Martha when Alan arrived.
To make questions we use was or were before the subject.
Was Tim waiting for two hours?
Were Sean’s children playing football?
The Past perfect tense
We use the Past perfect tense to talk about an action or event that took place before events that are told in the Past simple tense.
We make the Past perfect tense with had + past participle.
Alan had visited two other TV stations, before he came to Apex.
To make questions we use had before the subject.
How long had Julia been there?
While you watch

1a
Look at the pictures. What is happening in each one?

1b
Watch the whole of Episode 2. Number the pictures in the correct order.

Rewind the tape to the beginning of Episode 2. Watch to Gary: ...for the time of year. Match the items in column A to the places in column B.

A
1 severe weather
2 heavy rain
3 strong winds
4 no electricity
5 storms

B
a will move northwards
b in Scotland
c in the South
d many parts of Britain
e in the North

1 Answer the questions.
1 What time is it?
2 How long will people be without electricity?
3 What is the temperature like?

Tick the problems that Gary mentions.

1 sunk two ships
2 caused floods
3 damaged buildings
4 blew down hundreds of trees
5 washed away cars and caravans
6 brought down electricity cables

Watch again. Check your answers.
Watch to ALAN: ... office. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Sean got very wet this morning. **T**
2. A car sprayed water all over Sean. **T**
3. Tim and Sean have finished for the day. **T**
4. Alan will be back in Australia in two days' time. **T**
5. It's summer in Australia at the moment. **F**
6. Julia likes the weather in Britain. **F**
7. Julia takes Alan to the station. **T**
8. Alan's bags are in Rebecca's office. **T**

Complete the expressions.

1. I can't **stand** this weather. **F**
2. It's **time** to be summer. **F**
3. Poor Sean! Has he dried **off** yet? **F**
4. I hope **not**. **F**
5. ... it'll be **barbies** and surfboards. **F**
6. The weather's pretty good there all year round, **am I right?**. **F**
7. Anyway, I'd **go** and call you a taxi. **T**
8. I'll give Alan a **call**. **T**
9. It's on my **phone**. **T**
10. Thanks. I'll **go** and get my bags ... **T**

Watch again. Check your answers. Who says each thing?

---

Tim, Julia and Alan talk about the weather in the UK and Australia. Match the expressions to the correct countries.

2b. Which seasons are mentioned?

2c. Watch again. Check your answers.
Watch until Tim goes into Martha's office. What is the good idea?

I think it's a good idea, don't you?

Tick the correct endings.
1 Rebecca, Tim and Gary are planning ... a surprise dinner. a party. a trip to London.
2 It's going to be on ... Wednesday. Monday. Friday.
3 This is the best day because ... Julia is working late. Rebecca has got a day off. It's the only free evening for Tim.
4 Gary's going to cook ... chicken chasseur. duck à l'orange. beef bourguignon.
5 Rebecca is going to do ... the vegetables. a dessert. the vegetables and a dessert.
6 Tim is going to ... buy the wine. order a cake. get some champagne.

Watch again. Check your answers.

Complete the dialogue.
TIM: I'd like to go to ... next month. It's in ... MARTHA: Ah, yes. Frederick's going to be one of ... there. But I thought you didn't like ... You've always refused to go ... TIM: Well, yes, but ... I thought it might be ... to you, know, keep up with what's ... in a formal request for funding.

Watch again. Check your answers.

Why do you think Martha makes the phone call?

Watch to Rebecca: ... in about twenty minutes. What are Gary, Tim and Rebecca doing?

What do they mean?

People travel ... for my ...
Watch to Woman: .... I'm going to work with.

Tick the correct answers.

1 Who is this?
   - Zoe Pearce
   - Jo Leeson
   - Chloe Rees

2 What is her job?
   - a producer
   - a reporter
   - a director

3 What will the new series be about?
   - the environment
   - drugs
   - the paranormal

4 What does the woman suggest having?
   - a nice meal
   - a bite to eat
   - a night out

2a Complete the dialogue with information from 1.

Would you like to go for a drink ... or how about having ______ somewhere?

Oh, you’re going to be the ______ of that new series on ______, aren’t you?

No, I’m just on my way home.

Good. I always like to get to know the people I’m going to work with.

Yes.

It’s Julia Drake, isn’t it?

Hello. I’m ______. We’re going to be working together soon, I gather.

That’s right. Look, are you doing anything at the moment?

That would be great. It’ll save cooking.

2b Number the dialogue in the correct order.

2c Watch again. Check your answers.

Match the sentences to the people.

1 I hope nothing’s happened to her.

2 My duck will be ruined, if we don’t eat it soon.

3 She must have gone somewhere after work.

4 And I’m starving.

What do the statements show about each person’s personality and attitude to life?

3 What do you think happened when Julia got home?

My duck will be ruined, if we don’t eat it soon.

Congratulations Julia.
Exercises

1 Who is going to do these things?
Example
Alan’s going to fly back to Australia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Julia</td>
<td>fly back to Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim</td>
<td>give a talk at the Intertel Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan</td>
<td>fly to Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim and Frederick</td>
<td>meet Isobel Mendoza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha</td>
<td>be an assistant producer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia and Zoe</td>
<td>have a barbecue on the beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>decorate the flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca, Tim and Gary</td>
<td>find out who’ll be at the conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>work with Zoe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Read Frederick’s diary. What is he doing next week?
Example
He’s meeting Martha at ten o’clock on Monday.

Mon 22
10 meet Martha
1 write talk for the Intertel conference

Tues 23
1 lunch with the Chancellor of the Exchequer
eve theatre

Wed 24
am train to Birmingham
2 visit the new studios in Birmingham
pm give a talk at the Videocon Conference

Thurs 25
am London
2 lunch with the Queen
7.30 fly to New York on Concorde

Fri 26
am discuss a new series on Britain and the USA
pm travel to Washington DC
eve dinner with the US President

Sat 27
am golf with Tiger Woods
eve return to London

3a Read the cues. Are you going to do any of these things next week?
Examples
1 see your parents
   I’m not going to see my parents.
2 play a sport
   I’m going to play a sport. I’m playing tennis with my friend, Miguel, on Tuesday.
3 meet someone important
4 go shopping
5 go to a restaurant
6 see a film
7 have dinner with the Prime Minister
8 travel to another country

3b Work with a partner. Ask each other about these things.
Example
Are you going to see your parents?
Yes, I am. I’m having dinner with them on Sunday.

4 Read the weather forecast and match the symbols to the correct places.
And now for tomorrow’s weather and I’ll start in the north with most of Scotland. Here the severe weather will continue with another wet and windy day. There will be a lot of heavy rain. Later we will see storms moving in from the north-west.

Moving southwards we can divide the country into two parts. In the west it will be a cloudy day with a few light showers. But it will be quite mild for the time of year.

In central and eastern parts of the country there will be a lot of fog. But the fog will gradually lift in most places and we’ll see a fine day with a lot of sunshine. In some places, however, it will stay foggy all day.

Finally, the far south-eastern corner. Here it will be very cold and this afternoon snow will move in from the Continent.

Choose the correct verb form to complete the dialogues. Delete the incorrect one.

1. A: It’s eleven o’clock. You’re going to miss / You’re missing your train.
   B: OK. I’m getting / I’ll get my bag.

   B: Tell him I’ll / I’m going to call him back in ten minutes.

3. A: What a day! I’m going to / I’ll look for a new job.
   B: Sit down and I’m going to / I’ll make you a cup of tea.

4. A: Are you doing / you going to do anything tomorrow morning?
   B: Yes, I’ll meet / I’m meeting some visitors from Denmark.

5. A: Will you do / Are you doing anything on Sunday?
   B: Yes, I’ll play / I’m playing tennis.

6. A: Is it raining / Is it going to rain tomorrow?
   B: I hope not, because I’m playing / I’ll play tennis.

7. A: Let’s have a party next week.
   B: Good idea. I’m going to / I’ll get some drinks.
   C: OK. And we’re making / we’ll make some sandwiches and things.

8. A: Will you go / Are you going to the conference?
   B: I can’t. My parents will come / are coming that weekend.

9. You’re going out with Tim, aren’t you?
10. Frederick’s your Managing Director, isn’t he?
11. You haven’t been to Australia, have you?
12. Gary reads the news very well, doesn’t he?
13. You share a flat with Rebecca, do you?
14. Sean used to play in a rock band, didn’t he?
15. Frederick won’t be here tomorrow, will he?
16. Tim and Sean always work together, don’t they?
17. You’ll be an assistant producer soon, won’t you?
18. Martha can’t see me today, can she?
19. You lived in Italy for a while, didn’t you?
20. You’ve got my e-mail address, haven’t you?

Delete the relative pronouns where possible.

Examples
1. You’re the guy that works for Kangaroo TV, aren’t you?
2. Is this the train that you need to get?
3. Here’s the software that you ordered.
4. Gary’s the newsreader who presents News from the UK.
5. Zoe’s the director that I’m going to be working with.
6. Is she the one that did the programme on car thieves?
7. Can you get me the information that we had about Intertel?
8. Isobel’s the person that you need to speak to.
9. Thanks for everything that you’ve done for me.
10. This is the job that I’ve always wanted.

Role play

A and B are going to be working together. A invites B for a meal to get to know him / her. In the course of the meal they find that it will be impossible for them to work together.
1a Gestures

Look at the two pictures and their possible meanings. Do people use these gestures in your country? What do they mean?

It's (going to be) great.
Everything's fine.
Good luck!

It's perfect.
It's delicious.

1b

Here are some more gestures used in Britain. Do you use these in your country? What do they mean?

Look!
It smells.
No.
Stupid!
Come here.
Yes.

2 Australian English

Here are some words and expressions that are commonly used in Australia. Match them to the meanings.

| 1 a barbie | a You're welcome. |
| 2 this arvo | b a can of beer |
| 3 a tinnie | c the country |
| 4 G'day. | d someone from Britain |
| 5 Not a problem. | e this afternoon |
| 6 a pom(mie) | f a farm |
| 7 a station | g a barbecue |
| 8 the bush | h Hello. |

3a Similar meanings

Look at the sentences. Find sentences with the same meaning in the transcript on page 61.

1 I must go and call you a taxi.
2 I'll take Alan in my car.
3 I have to go near there.
4 Perhaps I'll do that.
5 What is each person going to do?
6 I'm just going home.
7 How about going for a meal?
8 I won't have to cook.
9 I hope she's all right.
10 I'm very hungry.

3b

Make dialogues using the expressions from the transcript.

4 ... (just) go and ...

When we want to do something, but we need to go to another place to do it, we use the expression ... (just) go and ...

Example

I'll just go and get my bags from Rebecca's office.

Use the expression I'll (just) go and ... in these situations.

1 You want to put a message on the noticeboard.
2 You're at the station and you don't know the time of the train.
3 You want to make a drink but you haven't got any coffee.
4 You're very hungry.
5 You want to send a fax.
6 You're in a bar. You need to phone someone.
7 Your friend has come into the bar. You want to buy him/her a drink.
8 You want to go outside to see what the weather is like.
Grammar summary

The future with will
We use will
- to make predictions and general statements about the future.
The future will be strong winds in the North.
People won't have any electricity for a few days.
- for decisions made at the time of speaking.
I'll cook duck à l'orange.
I'll give Alan a lift.

Positive and negative statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He/She</th>
<th>(it)</th>
<th>We/You</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'ll</td>
<td>(will)</td>
<td>won't</td>
<td>(will not)</td>
<td>do it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To make questions we use will before the subject.
Will you be here tomorrow?

going to
We use going to
- to talk about plans and intentions made before the moment of speaking.
Julia's surprise party is going to be on Friday.
Zoe and Julia are going to be working together soon.
- for predictions when we can see what will happen.
Julia is going to be late for the surprise party.
To make negatives we use is not/isn't/aren't going to before the verb stem.
Martha isn't going to go to Amsterdam.
To make questions we use Am, Is or Are before the subject.
Are Zoe and Julia going to work together?

The Present continuous tense with future meaning
We can use the Present continuous tense with a future time expression to talk about arrangements in the future.
Frederick is having lunch with the Queen this afternoon.
I'm starting my new job next month.

Question tags
A question tag turns a statement into a question.
We usually use a question tag when we are fairly sure of the answer. It is less direct than an ordinary question.
When the statement is positive, the tag is negative.
It's winter in Australia, isn't it?

When the statement is negative, the tag is positive.
You aren't interested, are you?
When there is an auxiliary verb, we form the tag from the auxiliary and the subject.
You can't do that in a microwave, can you?
The meeting is here, isn't it?
When there is no auxiliary verb, we use do/does with the Present simple tense or did with the Past simple tense.
I think it's a good idea, don't you?
We had a nice time, didn't we?
When the subject of the statement is a noun, we use a pronoun in the tag question.
Andrea's from Hungary, isn't she?

Relative clauses
We use relative clauses to give more information about a person, place, animal or thing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>main clause</th>
<th>relative clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ted is the man</td>
<td>who works in reception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is the studio</td>
<td>where Gary reads the news.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relative pronouns are used to introduce relative clauses.
which for things and animals
who for people
where for places
that for people, things and animals

There are two types of relative clause – defining and non-defining.

Defining relative clauses
The clause is necessary to the overall meaning of the sentence. The sentence doesn't make sense without it.
In defining relative clauses the pronoun can be the subject or the object of the clause.
Alan's the man who has come from Kangaroo TV.
(who is the subject of the verb has come)
Here's the pen that Julia was using.
(that is the object of the verb was using)
When which, that or who is an object we can leave the relative pronoun out of the sentence.
This is the jeep that Tim drives
This is the jeep Tim drives.

Non-defining relative clauses
Non-defining relative clauses give information which is additional to the overall meaning of the sentence. The sentence will still make sense without it. We use commas at the start and the end of non-defining clauses.
Frederick, who is having lunch with the Prime Minister, is the Managing Director of Apex TV.
In non-defining relative clauses the relative pronoun cannot be left out.
EPISODE 3

While you watch

1

Watch until you see Julia. Answer the questions.
1  Where is Tim?
2  Where is he going?
3  Who does he meet?
4  Where is the other person going?

2a

Watch again. Tick the things the check-in clerk mentions.
1  economy or business class
2  ticket and passport
3  hand baggage
4  electrical items
5  a window or an aisle seat
6  smoking or non-smoking
7  onward flight
8  boarding pass
9  the business lounge

2b

What does she say about each one?

3a

Complete the boarding pass.

3b

Watch again. Check your answers.
1 Watch to JULIA: Cue music. Answer the questions.
1 What are Julia and Gary doing?
2 What has Gary got?

2 Watch to GARY: ...armed. Who is this man?

2 Watch again. Tick the correct endings.
1 Gary is reading the ...
   - lunchtime news.
   - early evening news.
   - late night news.
2 A bank was robbed by ...
   - three people.
   - four people.
   - five people.
3 They robbed a branch of ...
   - the Northern Rock bank.
   - the West of Ireland bank.
   - the Southern Alliance bank.
4 They stole over ...
   - £2 million.
   - £3 million.
   - £4 million.
5 They were chased by the police for over ...
   - a mile.
   - two miles.
   - three miles.
6 The car ...
   - was hit by a lorry.
   - crashed into a bridge.
   - caught fire.
7 The police arrested ...
   - a man and a woman.
   - two men.
   - two men and a woman.
8 They were taken ...
   - to the police station.
   - to jail.
   - to hospital.

What? Oh, sorry. It's my scientology - the ... you know.

3a Which of these things do the police say about the man who escaped? Tick the correct ones.
1 young
2 about thirty-five
3 in his thirties
4 wearing a blue jacket
5 was last spotted near the airport
6 tall
7 with fair hair
8 good-looking
9 probably injured
10 has got a broken arm
11 must not be approached
12 dangerous
13 could be armed
14 had a gun

3b Watch again. Check your answers.
Watch until you see Gary. What is the connection between the pictures?

Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Julia and Rebecca are waiting for Gary. [ ]
2. Julia is ready to go. [ ]
3. Julia’s window is open. [ ]
4. She always closes her window when she goes to work. [ ]
5. It rained the last time that she left the window open. [ ]
6. Tim gets back from his conference on Saturday. [ ]
7. Gary’s car has been stolen. [ ]
8. Julia and Rebecca are going to get the bus to work. [ ]

Correct the false statements.

Watch again. Check your answers. What does Rebecca actually say?

This dialogue has some extra words. Watch again. Underline the extra words.

JULIA: Has there been any news about your car?

GARY: No, there hasn’t. It’s probably being used by some robbers as a getaway car at this very moment. And look what happened to the car in that bank robbery yesterday.

REBECCA: Has that guy the police are looking for been caught yet? It’s a bit scary, thinking that there’s a dangerous criminal out there somewhere.

GARY: There’s a criminal out there in my poor car, too. People like that should be locked up in jail – for life.

JULIA: You should relax, Gary. It’ll be found sooner or later, I’m sure.

GARY: Relax? You wouldn’t say that, if it was your car that had been nicked.

REBECCA: Look. Why don’t you come round to our place after work this evening for a meal? It’ll help to take your mind off things.

GARY: Thanks very much. But if I get my hands on the people who’ve taken my car, I’ll show them. Nobody messes around with Gary Fenton and gets away with it.
1
Look at the picture. Watch to GARY: Oh, all right. What are they talking about?

2a
Number the pictures in the correct order.

2b
Watch again. Check your answers.

What do you think happens next?

G
1
Watch to the end of Episode 3. Check your ideas.

2
Watch again. Complete the speech bubbles.
1a

Complete the dialogue with the words.

seat razor boarding yourself unattended electrical aisle flight here passport gate contain sir ticket prefer check time pack for in

**Simon:** Can I enter in here, Rome?

**Clerk:** Yes, sir. Could I see your passport and ticket, please?

**Simon:** Yes, sir, you are.

**Clerk:** Did you contain the bag anything?

**Simon:** Yes, I did.

**Clerk:** Does the bag contain any items?

**Simon:** Yes, an electrical toothbrush.

**Clerk:** Thank you. Has the bag been left anywhere?

**Simon:** No, it hasn’t.

**Clerk:** Would you prefer a window or an aisle seat, Mr Fletcher?

**Simon:** Yes, please.

**Clerk:** Here’s your passport. You’re seat 8C. Boarding is at 12 o’clock at number 9. Have a nice flight.

**Simon:** Thank you.

1b

Work with a partner. Read the dialogue.

---

**New York**
- hairdryer
- window
- 3H
- 09.20
- gate 32

**Sara Westdorf**

**Hong Kong**
- electric toothbrush
- bag left at hotel reception this morning
- aisle
- 22D
- 14.50
- gate 7

**Julio Romero**

---

2

Complete the news items. Put the verbs in brackets into the Passive or Active voice. Use the tense above each news item.

**The Past simple tense**

One person was killed (kill) and three people were injured (injure) today when a lorry and a car collided (crash) on the M1 near Nottingham. The person who died (die) was the driver of the car. The lorry driver was trapped (trap) for two hours and had to be cut free by the fire service. He and two of the passengers in the car were taken (take) to hospital in Nottingham. A third passenger in the car was not hurt (not hurt). The accident happened (happen) at 8.30 this morning and it caused (cause) huge traffic jams, as the motorway closed (block) until eleven o’clock. All roads in the area were blocked (block) for several hours.
The Future with will

This afternoon the Prime Minister
(open) a new computer
factory in Scotland. The factory will be one of the
biggest in the world, but only 350 people
(employ) there, as most of
the work (do) by robots.
But the computers (need)
many different components, so the government
hopes that component manufacturers
(attract) to the area and
that in the future thousands of new jobs
(create).

The Present perfect tense

The southern states of the USA
(hit) by a violent hurricane.
Houses (damage), cars
(blow away) and power lines
(bring down). Reports say
that so far nobody (kill) by
the storm, which (describe)
as the worst for over forty years. In many places the
strong winds (bring) floods
and many people (lose) their
homes. In South Carolina two bridges
(wash away) by the water.

The Present simple tense

And finally a new report
(show) that today's young people
(watch) more television
than ever before. In many houses, the TV
(switch on) when the
children (come) home from
school, and it (not switch
off) again before they
(go) to bed. Doctors and teachers are worried that
young people (not take)
enough exercise. The survey also shows that many
adult programmes, which
(show) after nine o'clock at night,
(watch) by large numbers
of young children.

Make sentences with the First or
Second conditional. Use the cues.

Examples
1 If there / not be / any coffee / you / have / go to
the shop
If there isn't any coffee, you'll
have to go to the shop.
2 If Gary / make / the laws / he / put / all car
thieves in jail
If Gary made the laws, he'd put
all car thieves in jail.
3 If I / be / Tim / I / not go / to Australia
A: I'm going to resign.
B: I / not do / that / if I / be / you
4 If you / leave / the window open / that cat / get
in / again
5 When Tim / get back / from the conference / he / have to / write a report for Martha
6 If I / have / a pet / I / choose / a cat
A: If you / have / a cat / I / move out

8 If the flight / arrive / on time / Tim / get / here at
about 10 pm
9 When Julia / see / Tim / she / tell / him all about
the cat
10 Tim / not tell / Julia anything about Australia / until he / hear / from Isobel
11 A: I'm going out for lunch.
B: OK. If Frederick / ring / I / ask / him to call
back later
12 If I / have / a lot of money / I / buy / a car like
Gary's

Role play

Work in a group of three. Write and act a
play to fit this scenario.
A, B and C work together. One night after
they've been out for a meal, they go past
their office. They see a light on in the office.
This is very strange. They don't know what
to do.
1 Offering to pay
Complete the speech bubbles. Use the sentences.

Could I have a receipt, please?  Certainly, madam. I’ll get this. It’s OK.
No, no, I insist. Could we have the bill, please? OK. Thank you.

2 Advice
Make dialogues. Use the expressions from column A and the cues from column B.

Example
Don’t forget to go to the bank. You know what happened last time.

Well, I didn’t know I was going to run out of money.

A
1 go to the bank
2 lock the car
3 save the file
4 close the window
5 switch off your mobile
6 copy that report the day before the meeting
7 give yourself plenty of time to get to the airport
8 put your papers in your hand baggage
9 check the time of the train
10 set your alarm clock

B
a someone / phone in the middle of the concert
b be / a traffic jam on the motorway
c the luggage / get lost
d computer / crash
e oversleep
f snow
g they / change the timetable
h someone / nick it
i photocopier / break down
j run out of money

3 Useful expressions
Read the transcript on pages 61 and 62. Replace the underlined expressions in the dialogue.

A: Those people outside are making a lot of noise. I’m going to tell them to be quiet.
B: I don’t think that’s a very good idea.
A: Well, could you go and tell them?
B: Me? Definitely not!
A: Oh, please. I can’t work with all that noise.
B: No. Remember Steve. He told some people to be quiet and he ended up in hospital. We should call the police.
A: I don’t want to, but I will.
Grammar summary

Conditional sentences
Conditional sentences have two clauses.
*If* clause + *main* clause
The position of the clauses can be changed.

**First conditional**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If clause</th>
<th>Main clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If Julia doesn't hurry</td>
<td>She'll be late for work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main clause</td>
<td>if clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She'll be late for work.</td>
<td>if she doesn't hurry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second conditional**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If clause</th>
<th>Main clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If I had a pet,</td>
<td>I'd have a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main clause</td>
<td>if clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'd have a dog</td>
<td>if I had a pet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We use a comma after the *if* clause when it comes first in the sentence.
*If I see him, I'll give him your message.*

**The First conditional**
The First conditional is used to talk about real events in the present or the future when we think the result is certain or probable.
The First conditional is formed with *if* + Present simple tense, *will* + verb stem.

*If Tim meets Isobel, he'll ask her about Kangaroo TV.*
*If Tim goes to Australia, will Julia go with him?*
The First conditional is also used with time clauses beginning with words like *when, after, before* and *until."

*When the visitors arrive, I'll introduce them.*
*We'll wait until the post comes.*

**The Second conditional**
We use the second conditional to talk about the result of an imaginary or improbable action or event.
The Second Conditional is formed with *if* + past simple tense, *would* + verb stem.

*If Tim had the chance, he would take Simon's job.*
*If it wasn't cold, I'd go swimming.*
We often use were in place of was after *if.*
*If I were Tim, I would stay at Apex TV.*

To make questions we put *would* in front of the subject.
*Would Gary put the car thieves in prison?*
*What would you do?*
*What would you do if there was a burglar in your house?*

**The Passive voice**
We use the Passive voice when the subject is not known, not important or we are more interested in the action than in who did it.

*All the roads were blocked after the accident.*
*Millions of tons of rubbish are thrown away.*

When we want to say who did an action we use by.
*The meal was cooked by Rebecca.*
*The thief was caught by the police.*

We make the Passive voice with *to be* and a past participle. We change the tense of the verb to *be* to make different tenses.

- the Present simple tense
  *Gary's programme is shown in Australia.*
- the Present continuous tense
  *A man and a woman are being held by the police.*
- the Past simple tense
  *A bank was robbed yesterday.*
- the Present Perfect tense
  *Gary's car has been stolen.*

the Future with *will*

- A new series will be filmed in the autumn.

To make the negative of the Passive voice we use the negative of *to be* in each tense.

*The Intertel conference isn't held every year.*
*Gary's car hasn't been found yet.*

To make questions we use the question form of *to be* in each tense.

The Present simple tense:
*Are Apex programmes shown in the USA?*
The Present perfect tense:
*Has this programme been shown?*
The Future with *will:*
*Will these programmes be shown?*

After modal verbs we use the stem of *to be.*
*They should be locked up.*
The man must not be approached.
While you watch

1a
Look at the pictures. What are Julia and Rebecca doing?

1b
Watch the whole of Episode 4. What is the connection between the two pictures?

2
Answer the questions.
1 Who visits Rebecca?
2 Who has got a secret?
3 What is the secret?

Rewind the tape to the beginning of Episode 4. Watch until Rebecca leaves the room. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 Rebecca has been playing tennis.
2 She doesn't often take exercise.
3 She wants to enter the London Marathon.
4 Julia is doing a crossword.
5 She got the pen from Rebecca's room.
6 It's Sunday morning.
7 Rebecca is going to have a bath.

Watch again. Complete what Julia says.

Match the speech bubbles to the correct items in the pictures.

Why does Julia say these things?

What does the scene tell us about Julia and Rebecca?
Let me have a report some time on the conference, Tim? And I'd like to know whether you made any contacts there.

Watch until you see Tim’s car. Answer the questions.
1 Who has been causing problems for Sean?
2 What have they been doing?
3 Why does Rebecca leave?
4 What does Martha ask Tim for?

Read the speech bubbles. Watch again. Write in the missing words.

Match the halves of the expressions.
1 Hello, Sean. How a what she wants.
2 Not too b been doing now?
3 What have they c phoned just now.
4 Your sister d you would, Julia.
5 She'd like you e bad, I suppose.
6 She never f phones me at work.
7 I wonder g what you were up to, as well.
8 I'd like to know h are you?
9 I'm sure i to call her back.

Who says each thing?

Watch again. Check your answers.
Watch to Julia: ... soon. Answer the questions.
1. What is Rebecca doing?
2. What does she do when the doorbell rings?
3. Who is at the door?

Watch again. Tick the correct endings.
1. Rebecca's been tidying the flat for ...
   - two hours.
   - four hours.
   - three hours.
2. She's straightened the pen ...
   - three times.
   - five times.
   - four times.
3. Rebecca went to ...
   - university.
   - secretarial school.
   - technical college.
4. Rebecca describes Cindy's job as ...
   - high-powered.
   - jet set.
   - well-paid.
5. Cindy works ...
   - in the City.
   - in New York City.
   - at a university.
6. Rebecca describes her own job as ...
   - a secretary.
   - a clerk.
   - a personal assistant.
7. Julia and Tim are ...
   - having a meal in Tim's flat.
   - getting a video.
   - going out.

Complete what Rebecca says.

Write the numbers of the expressions in the correct places in the dialogue.

Julia, I don't know ..., but there's something ..., I suppose why to that conference. Well ...

Hey, you'll ..., Julia, but going to work in Australia.

Julia, my love ..., Julia, I don't know ..., but ... Of course, you nerd!

It's no good. I'll wait until I hear ...

Watch to Tim: ... got the job. Answer the questions.
1. Who is Tim talking to?
2. What is he trying to do?
3. What does he decide?
4. Who or what is he describing with these expressions?

Write the numbers of the expressions in the correct places in the dialogue.

2a

2b

Watch again. Check your answers.

Why does Rebecca feel this way?
Watch to REBECCA:... what she wants to do, too. Who is Jimmy?

2a
Tick the correct answers.
1 Why is Julia surprised?
- Cindy has gone. [X] Rebecca isn't in bed.
- Rebecca hasn't cleared the table.
2 How does Rebecca describe her evening?
- strange [ ] amazing [X] surprising [ ]
3 How long have Cindy and Jimmy been going out together?
- six months [ ] one year [X] two years [ ]
4 Why hasn't Cindy told her parents?
- They wouldn't approve. [X] Jimmy doesn't want her to.
- They wouldn't like Jimmy.
5 What's Cindy's surprising news?
- She's pregnant. [X] She's got married.
- She's given up her job.

2b
Watch again. Check your answers.

3a
Tick the things Rebecca says about Cindy.
1 [ ] She lives in a really posh flat.
2 [ ] She's a high-powered businesswoman.
3 [X] She's very clever.
4 [ ] She's got a flash car.
5 [X] She always wears the latest designer clothes.
6 [X] She's got loads of money.
7 [ ] She's got an MBA.
8 [ ] She goes to parties all the time.
9 [ ] She's been living a lie all her life.
10 [X] She's always tried to please her parents.
11 [X] She envies Rebecca.
12 [X] She's always done what she wanted.
13 [X] She's decided to do what she wants to do.

3b
Watch again. Check your answers.

Watch to REBECCA:... each other. What is Cindy going to do? Where?

2a
Match the sentences to the correct people.

- We couldn't tell each other how we really felt.
- That's the whole point, Gary.
- She won't make any money doing that.

You were right the other day, Julia. We should all be more honest with each other.

So you've been competing with each other all your lives for no reason?

2b
Watch again. Check your answers.

3
How does Tim react to what Rebecca says? Why?

Watch to the end of Episode 4. Answer the questions.
1 What is Rebecca doing?
2 Why is Julia surprised?
3 What is Julia doing in the picture?
4 Why is it significant?

Watch the whole of Episode 4 again.
Exercises

1
Read the dialogues. What have the people been doing? Use these verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>write</th>
<th>discuss</th>
<th>dance</th>
<th>have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>jog</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>shop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
1
JULIA: Have you had a good run, Rebecca?
REBECCA: I've been jogging.

2
SEAN: Right. That's it.
TIM: Do you know, this is the fourth time we've done a report on the plans for a new shopping centre.

In the cafe, Tim and Gary asked Rebecca a lot of questions. What did they say? Use these expressions.

Did she tell you ...?  Do you know ...?

Example

1 How did they meet?
2 When are they going to Africa?
3 Why hasn't she told your parents?
4 When did she decide to give up her job?
5 Which country are they going to?
6 Have they always wanted to be a teacher?
7 Are she and Jimmy going to get married?
8 Do they intend to stay in Africa?
9 Will they come back to England afterwards?
10 Has she sold her flat yet?
11 Do you know what Jimmy does?
3
What is Martha thinking about Tim?
Use these expressions.
I wonder ...
I'd like to know ...
I think I'll try and find out ...
Example
1 Why did Tim want to go to that conference?

2 What is he up to?
3 Who else was in Amsterdam?
4 Has it got anything to do with Alan Meredith's visit?
5 Is he thinking of going to Australia?
6 Has he said anything to Julia?
7 What does she think of it?
8 Should I say anything to him?
9 When did he decide to go?
10 Does Sean know anything about it?

4
What would you say in these situations? Complete the questions.
Example
1 Your watch has stopped. You want to know the time.
Could you tell me what time it is, please?
2 You're at the airport. You can't find a trolley.
Could you tell me where ...
3 You're in a restaurant. You need the toilet.
Could you tell me where ...
4 You're lost. You need to get to Brent Road.
Could you tell me how ...
5 You're at the station to catch the Paris train. You don't know the platform.
Could you tell me which ...
6 You're at the station to meet the London train, but you're late. Perhaps the train has already arrived.
Could you tell me whether ...

5a
When we want to introduce a difficult topic, we often start with an expression like
There's something I need to tell you / talk to you about ...
I don't know whether you'll like this, but ...
I don't quite know how to say this, but ...
If we want to sound more informal and less serious we can say
You'll never believe this, but ...

5b
How do you think Cindy might tell her parents about ...
1 her relationship with Jimmy?
2 her job?
3 her plans for the future?
4 her feelings about her life?

5c
Think of something difficult that you want to tell these people. Work with a partner. Make dialogues.

| your husband / wife |
| your boyfriend / girlfriend |
| your flatmate |
| your parents |
| your boss |
| a colleague |
| your brother / sister |
| your best friend |
| someone that you borrowed something from |

Role play
Work in pairs. Write and act a play to fit this scenario.
A has decided to do something that he / she thinks B won't like. He / she doesn't know how to tell B, but finally he / she does so. A is surprised to find that B has also got a secret to reveal.
1a I thought I'd (just) ...
We use *I thought I'd (just)* ... to describe something that you have decided to do.
Example

Rebecca means *I've decided to read the newspaper.*

1b
Work with a partner. Make dialogues. Use the tables.
Example

**I thought I'd just watch the film on TV.**
**What about you?**
**Oh, I thought I'd go to the pub.**

| **this evening** | **go skiing**
| **for your birthday** | **have a party**
| **at the weekend** | **go out for a meal**
| **for your holidays** | **watch the film on TV**
| **at New Year** | **get a pizza**
| **on Saturday** | **spend a couple of weeks in France**
| **tomorrow** | **get a video**
| **at lunchtime** | **go to the cinema**

2a I'm thinking of -ing
We use *I'm thinking of -ing,* when we haven't really decided what to do.
Example

Tim means *I haven't decided whether to go yet.*

2b
Work with a partner. Make dialogues with *I'm thinking of -ing.* Use the tables in 1b.
Example

**I'm thinking of watching the film on TV.**
**What about you?**
**Oh, I'm thinking of going to the pub.**

3 Useful expressions
Complete the dialogues with the expressions.

| I don't know whether you'll like this | What are they up to |
| I haven't finished with it | Could you let me have |
| ever since I can remember | what's that got to do with me |
| I'll be out of your way | I'll see to it |
| what's that got to do with me | Could you pass me |

1
A: Have you filled in that form?
B: No, in a minute.

2
A: How many of these envelopes do you need?
B: fifty, please.

3
A: Could you pass me the salt, please?
B: Sure. Here you are.

4
A: That meeting's been going on for three hours.
B: I don't know.

5
A: How long has Mrs Brown lived at number 22?
B: Well, she's been there...

6
A: but Cameron's crashed his car.
B: Oh dear, but...

7
A: He crashed it into yours.
B: OK...

8
A: Shall I shut down the computer?
B: No, yet.
**Grammar summary**

**The Present perfect continuous tense**
Like the Present perfect simple tense, the Present perfect continuous tense shows a connection between the past and the present.

The Present perfect continuous tense is used to emphasize the length of time an activity has taken.

*I've been waiting for two hours.*

*We've been playing tennis this afternoon.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'ve</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>haven't</td>
<td>have not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>hasn't</td>
<td>has not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To make questions we put have or has before the subject.

*Have you been waiting long?*

*Has she been doing the crossword?*

**Time expressions**
We often use the time expressions *for* and *since* with the Present perfect continuous tense. *For* is used to talk about the period of time. *Since* is used to talk about a point in time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time expression</th>
<th>Since expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for a few hours</td>
<td>since 12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for three weeks</td>
<td>since Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for six years</td>
<td>since 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for ages</td>
<td>since I can remember</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indirect questions**
An indirect question is a question that is embedded in a sentence. We use indirect questions after expressions, such as:

*I don't know …*

*Do you know … ?*

*I wonder …*

*Could you tell me … ?*

*I don't know where the office is.***

*Do you know whether Gary has arrived?*

*I wonder why she said that.***

*Could you tell me how much this is, please?*

We make indirect questions with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introductory phrase</th>
<th>Question word</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you know</td>
<td>I wonder</td>
<td>when he finishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has she been doing</td>
<td>how</td>
<td>it happened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In indirect questions we use the statement form of the verb not the question form.

*When does he finish?* (direct question)

*I wonder when he finishes.* (indirect question)

*Not: I wonder when does he finish?*

With *Yes/No* questions we use *if* or *whether* after the introductory phrase.

*Is Frederick here?* (direct question)

*Do you know if Frederick is here?* (indirect question)

*Did you see Isobel at the conference?* (direct question)

*I'd like to know whether you saw Isobel at the conference?* (indirect question)

When asking for instructions we use the infinitive of the verb.

*Can you tell me how to get there?*

*Do you know what to do?*

**Culture note: indirect questions and requests**
Generally speaking, direct questions and requests sound abrupt or impolite.

So questions are often made indirect to make them sound gentler and more polite, especially when talking to people we don’t know well.

*We don’t say:*

  *Where’s the phone?*
  *Pass me the salt, please.*

*We say:*

  *Could you tell me where the phone is, please?*
  *Could you pass me the salt, please?*
While you watch

1a
Look at the pictures of Julia. Where is she? What is she doing?

1b
Watch to JULIA: Thank you. Answer the questions.
1. What is the connection between the two pictures?
2. Who phones Julia?

2a
Complete the speech bubbles.

2b
Watch again. Check your answers.

3
Read the title of Episode 5. What is a premonition? What do you think is going to happen?

B

1
Watch the whole of Episode 5. Number the pictures in the correct order.

2
How do Sean and Julia find out about Tim's job?
Rewind the tape to the beginning of Episode 5. Watch to MARTHA: ... for your sake and Julia's. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Tim has come to tell Martha about the job in Australia.
2. Martha knows Isobel Mendoza.
3. Kangaroo TV have offered Tim a job.
4. They sent him an e-mail about the job yesterday.
5. He hasn't told Julia anything about the job yet.
6. Julia is away at the moment.
7. She's working with Zoe Pearce.
8. She's going to be away for two more days.
9. Tim's going to phone her tonight.
10. Gary hears what Tim and Martha are saying.

Read the dialogue. It contains some extra words and expressions. Watch again. Underline the extra parts.

MARTHA: How was my friend, Isobel?
TIM: I'm sorry?

MARTHA: Stop playing games with me, Tim. I've been in this business far too long for things like that. Isobel Mendoza and I go a long way back. She's on the Board of Directors of Kangaroo TV – and I know she was at the Amsterdam conference.

TIM: OK. I got a letter from the Personnel Manager of Kangaroo TV a couple of days ago, offering me a job as a reporter. Telling Julia about it isn't going to be very easy.

MARTHA: Well, delaying it won't make it any easier for you.

TIM: I know. I've decided that I'm going to tell her as soon as I see her. But she's been away on a shoot for the past few days.

MARTHA: Oh yes. She's doing this new series with Zoe Pearce about ghosts and UFOs and things like that, isn't she?

TIM: Yes, but she's supposed to be coming back tonight.

MARTHA: Going off to work in Australia is going to be a big step, Tim. So you should think about it very carefully – for your sake and Julia's.

Watch again. Check your answers.
Watch to ZOE: And cut! Answer the questions.

1. What happened to the man?
   - He had a strange dream.
   - He saw a ghost.
   - He saw a UFO.
   - He had a premonition.

2. When did it happen?
3. Where was he going at the time?
4. What did he do?

Tick the things the man mentions.

1. The voice said...
   - Your house is on fire.
   - Turn the car round.
   - Go back.
   - Go home.

2. In his mind he saw...
   - his house burning.
   - his children crying.
   - people screaming.
   - fire engines rushing to his house.

3. At the house he saw...
   - a light flickering in the front room.
   - flames coming under the door.
   - his wife standing at the bedroom window.
   - smoke coming out of the window.

Watch again. Check your answers.

Discuss the questions.

1. What do you think of the story? Do you believe it?
2. Have you ever had a strange experience like this?

Watch to JULIA: I love it. What happens to Julia while she’s talking to Zoe?

1. The man’s name is...
   - Dr Arkwright.
   - Dr Arnold.
   - Dr Ackroyd.

2. The cameraman’s name is...
   - Steven.
   - Ian.
   - Peter.

3. Julia describes the story as...
   - strange.
   - amazing.
   - peculiar.
   - weird.

Complete the speech bubbles with the words.

out up in off

Right. That just about wraps it out for this week. We can pack up now and head in.

Do you still want me to drop you off at home?

No, you needn’t bother. We finished a lot earlier than I expected. I’ll call you in at the office. There are a few things I want to sort out for next week’s shoot.

3b Watch again. Check your answers.
Watch to ABIGAIL: ... in the edit suite.

Answer the questions.

1. Why don't Tim and Julia meet each other?
2. Why does Tim turn the car round?

Watch to the end of Episode 5.

Is Tim going to take the job in Australia?

Some parts of this dialogue are not what Tim and Julia actually say. Watch again. Underline the incorrect parts.

TIM: I've been looking for you all over the place. You know, don't you?

JULIA: Why didn't you say something to me?

TIM: I didn't want to tell you until it was certain.

JULIA: So what have you decided to do?

TIM: I'm going to say that I won't take the job, unless my wife agrees.

JULIA: Your wife?

TIM: Yes, Julia, I'd like you to marry me.

Correct the dialogue.

Watch again. Check your answers.

Discuss the questions.

1. How does Julia react to Tim's proposal?
2. What do you think she will do? Why?
Exercises

1a
Match the events in column A and column B.

A       B
1 Gary heard Tim and Martha. a He was asking her to marry him.
2 Julia dreamt of Tim. b She was editing the news.
3 Julia heard the phone. c He was talking about his premonition.
4 Tim and Martha didn't notice Gary. d They were talking about Australia.
5 Dr Ackroyd saw his house. e They were coming downstairs.
6 Julia watched Zoe. f He was going back for his mobile.
7 Ian filmed Dr Ackroyd. g He was running to the edit suite.
8 Sean saw Julia. h It was ringing in her dream.
9 Julia didn't see Tim. i He was listening at the door.
10 Tim met Darren and Abigail. j She was directing the scene.
11 Darren and Abigail watched Tim. k His house was burning.
12 Tim found Julia. l She was running for the lift.

2
Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete the sentences.
1 Tim didn't think that the conference was very _______. (interesting / interested)
2 Julia was very _______ about starting her new job. (exciting / excited)
3 Gary thought that Tim and Martha's conversation was _______. (fascinating / fascinated)
4 Martha was _______ in who Tim met at the conference. (interesting / interested)
5 But she was _______ about how Julia would react to the news. (worrying / worried)
6 Tim was _______ when he heard that Gary knew about the job. (annoying / annoyed)
7 He has been feeling _______ with his job lately. (boring / bored)
8 He wants something that's a bit more _______. (exciting / excited)
9 Julia thought that Dr Ackroyd's story was _______. (amazed/amazing)
10 She was _______ when she was told about Tim. (shocking / shocked)

3
Choose the correct verbs. Delete the incorrect ones.
1 Rebecca decided _______ not to enter / not entering the London Marathon.
2 She never really enjoyed _______ to train / training.
3 Gary has never tried _______ to jog / jogging.
4 He doesn't believe in _______ to take / taking exercise.
5 Julia has always wanted _______ to work / working in production.
6 Julia has stopped _______ to work / working on the food programme now.
7 Tim's thinking about _______ to go / going to work in Australia.
8 Tim forgot _______ to close / closing the door, and Gary heard his conversation.
9 Tim was worried about _______ to tell / telling Julia about Australia.
10 He wasn't looking forward to _______ to do / doing it.
11 When Tim came into the edit suite, Julia stopped _______ to talk / talking to him.
12 Tim suggested _______ to get / getting married.

1b
Say what happened.
Example
Gary heard Tim and Martha talking about Australia.
4a
Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use expressions with to or -ing:
1 I've always wanted ...
2 I always enjoy ...
3 I hate ...
4 I've never tried ...
5 I often forget ...
6 When I was a child I can remember ...
7 For my next holidays I'm thinking of ...
8 I'd really love ...
9 I sometimes worry about ...
10 I've decided ...

4b
Work with a partner. Ask about each other's ideas.
Example

What have you always wanted to do?

or

Have you ever wanted to ...?

5
Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the phrasal verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phrasal verbs</th>
<th>complete the dialogues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>finish with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sort out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 REBECCA: Have you __________ the newspaper?
JULIA: Nearly. I just want to __________ the crossword.

2 MARTHA: Can you __________ the computer? It's doing something strange.
REBECCA: It's OK. The engineer's on his way. He'll __________ it ________.

3 JULIA: What are you going to do tonight?
REBECCA: Well, first, I'm going to ________ and ________ my shoes ________.

4
ABIGAIL: OK. Well I'm ________ home now.
DARREN: Yes, I think I'll ________, too.
ABIGAIL: Do you want to ________ at the pub on the way?
DARREN: I can't ________ this evening, but I can ________ you ________, if you like.

5
SEAN: Why are you ________ , Tim?
TIM: I'm ________ to the office to talk to Julia.
      I just hope she hasn't already ________ about Australia from Gary.

6
TED: What's the matter with Tim? He just ________ outside the building and ________.
SEAN: He's ________ Julia.

Role play
Work in a group of three. Write and act a play to fit this scenario.
A has had a very strange experience. He/she tells B and C about it. They don't believe the story, but later they realize it was true.
1a Agreeing

To agree with a positive statement we use
So + auxiliary verb + l.

To agree with a negative statement we use
Nor + auxiliary verb + l.

Examples

1 1 like skiing.
2 Julia enjoys her job.
3 We didn't like the film.
4 Rebecca doesn't like untidiness.
5 She's very organized.
6 Tim would like to work abroad.
7 I don't think Julia will marry Tim.
8 I haven't been to South America.
9 We went to the USA last year.
10 I'm going to do some shopping at the weekend.
11 We aren't going to the pub for lunch today.
12 I wouldn't want to see a ghost.

2a Useful expressions

Match the expressions in column A to their meanings in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 This is your wake-up call.</td>
<td>a It's fortunate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Stop playing games.</td>
<td>b It's an important decision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 We go way back.</td>
<td>c Wait! I want to get in the lift, too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 It's a big step.</td>
<td>d Don't waste my time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 That just about wraps it up.</td>
<td>e It's time to get up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 You needn't bother.</td>
<td>f We've finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 It's a good job.</td>
<td>g I'll give you a lift. It's on my way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 I've been looking for you everywhere.</td>
<td>h We've known each other a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Can you hold the lift?</td>
<td>i I couldn't find you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 I can drop you off.</td>
<td>j It isn't necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2b

Work with a partner. Use the expressions in column A to make dialogues.

3a What's this I hear about ... -ing?

We use the expression What's this I hear about ... -ing? to introduce a topic that's sensitive in some way.

Example

Sean implies that he isn't very pleased at the news or that he's offended, because Tim didn't tell him.

3b

Use What's this I hear about ... -ing? to introduce these topics. Give a response.

Example

1 Abigail had a party last Saturday.
   A: What's this I hear about Abigail having a party last Saturday?
   B: Yes, it was great. Why weren't you there?
   A: Well I wasn't invited.
2 Tim went to the Amsterdam conference.
3 Julia's been promoted.
4 Zoe's the director of the new series about the paranormal.
5 Gary has had a pay rise.
6 Martha got a new computer.
**Grammer summary**

---

**-ing forms**

The -ing form of a verb can be used in several ways.

1. It can be used as the object or the subject of a sentence.
   - Telling Julia isn’t going to be easy.
   - Delaying it won’t make it any easier.
   - I wouldn’t mind living in Australia.
   - Rebecca likes dancing.

2. Verbs which describe feelings (enjoy, dislike), attitudes (think, suggest), or perceptions (see, hear), are often followed by an -ing form.
   - I enjoy meeting people.
   - He suggested watching a video.
   - It started burning.

Some verbs can be followed by either -ing or the infinitive. The meaning of the sentence changes.

- She stopped to smoke.
  (She stopped doing something in order to smoke a cigarette.)

- She stopped smoking.
  (She doesn’t smoke anymore.)

- I remember playing here when I was a child.
  (I’m thinking back to the past.)

- I remembered to buy the tickets.
  (I didn’t forget to buy the tickets.)

Some verbs can be followed by either -ing or the infinitive with little change in meaning.

- I prefer to study at home.
- I prefer studying at home.

3. The -ing form is used after all prepositions.
   - We look forward to seeing you.
   - Sean worries about bringing up his kids.

4. The -ing forms are used with there is, there was to describe a scene.
   - There is + someone / something + gerund
   - There’s someone coming up the stairs.
   - There are two men having an argument over there.

   We can use this form in any tense.
   - There were flames coming under the door.
   - There will be lots of people waiting to see you.

5. Verbs of perception (see, hear, notice, smell, etc.) use the -ing form in this pattern:
   - verb + object + -ing form.
   - They smelt something burning.
   - I saw him leaving

---

**Phrasal verbs**

Phrasal verbs are made up of a verb + one or two particles (adverb or preposition).

- give up, go out with, look after

Some phrasal verbs don’t take a direct object – they are intransitive.

- The plane took off.
- The car pulled up.

Some phrasal verbs take a direct object – they are transitive. Some transitive phrasal verbs can be separable – the object can go before or after the particle.

- We’ll sort out the problem.
- We’ll sort the problem out.

If the object is a pronoun it must go before the particle.

- We’ll pack it up.
- Not: We’ll pack up it.

Some transitive phrasal verbs are inseparable. The object always goes after the particle.

- Sean looks after his children.
- Not: Sean looks his children after:

Some transitive verbs have two particles. They are always inseparable.

- Everybody puts up with Gary.
- Tim doesn’t always get on with Julia’s parents.

**So do I / Nor do I**

We use So / Nor + auxiliary verb + noun / pronoun to agree with statements made by the previous speaker.

**Positive statements**

- A: I like my job as an editor.
- B: So do I.
- A: Gary’s here.
- B: So is Julia.

**Negative statements**

- A: I don’t believe in premonitions.
- B: Nor do I.
- A: He hasn’t finished.
- B: Nor have we.

Neither has the same meaning as nor.

- A: I don’t believe in ghosts.
- B: Neither do I.

In the So / Nor expression we use the auxiliary verb from the original sentence.

- I’ve got two brothers. So have I.
- We won’t be at the meeting. Nor will I.

If there is no auxiliary, we use do, does, with the Present simple tense and did with the Past simple tense.

- I live near here.
- So do I.

- Frederick went to Amsterdam.
- So did Tim.
While you watch

1a Look at the pictures. What do you think happens?

1b Watch the whole of Episode 6. Check your ideas.

2 Who decides to change jobs? Why?

Rewind the tape to the beginning of Episode 6. Watch until you see Tim. Answer the questions.

1 What are Julia and Rebecca talking about?
2 How does Rebecca feel about it?
3 What did Julia tell Tim?
4 What is Julia going to do?

Tick the reasons Julia gives.

1 She doesn't want to get married yet.
2 She's enjoying her new job.
3 She doesn't want to live abroad, because she wants to be near her parents.
4 She feels that Tim doesn't think her job is important.
5 She would have to give up her job, so that Tim could do what he wants.
6 She's happy living with Rebecca and doesn't want to move.

Watch again. Complete what Tim says.

In the nineteen experts predicted that by the twenty-first century, would be a thing of the. They said that almost every would be done by and people would all their time on leisure. In fact, it seems, the has happened. According to a report we now work than ever before. And more and people have to work hours - working at night or at . Of course, there are benefits. We all more; we now have twenty-four hour banking; most shops are open seven a week, and some, like this supermarket, are open the . But what effect is this having on our ? And, with spending more time at , what is it doing to life? It's nearly and I'm going to ask some of the and here what they think ...

Watch again. Check your answers.
3a
What expressions does Tim use for ...
1 the year 2000?
2 something that doesn't happen any more?
3 things that people do in their free time?
4 work more than we did in the past?
5 times when most people are not normally at work?
6 get more money?
7 every day?
8 they never close?
9 twelve o'clock at night?

3b
Watch again. Check your answers.

1a
Watch to SEAN: ... something about them. Who is he talking about?

1b
What is Sean talking about? Tick the correct picture.

2a
Tick the correct endings.
1 Sean says he's hardly been home ...
   in the past week.
   in the last four days.
   for a fortnight.
2 He's got a day off ...
   in two days' time.
   at the end of the week.
   tomorrow.
3 He and his wife are going to see ...
   a child psychologist.
   a psychiatrist.
   a police officer.
4 Jason and Kylie were able to take the vehicle because ...
   they stole the keys from the workmen.
   the workmen left the keys in it.
   one of the workmen dropped the keys.

2b
Tick the things Jason and Kylie did with the vehicle they took.
1 They dug up part of the street.
2 They backed it into the newsagent's window.
3 They smashed up a car.
4 They threw the keys away.
5 They overturned it.
6 They drove it through someone's garden.
7 They knocked down the neighbours' hedge.

2c
Watch again. Check your answers.

3a
Complete what Sean says.

3b
Watch again. Check your answers.
**While you watch**

---

**E**

1 **Watch to Tim:** And? Answer the questions.
   1. What is Tim doing when the phone rings?
   2. What’s the time?
   3. Where is Julia?
   4. What is she phoning about?

---

**2a**

Why are Tim and Julia both still awake? Tick the reasons they give.
   1. I’ve been lying awake for hours.
   2. I got up to get a drink.
   3. I couldn’t sleep.
   4. We’ve just arrived at the hotel.
   5. We’ve been working late.
   6. I’ve been watching the late film on TV.
   7. I had a bad dream.

---

**2b**

Watch again. Check your answers.

---

**F**

1 **Watch to Sean:** ...priorities were. Complete the sentences with the correct subjects.
   1. has tried to phone Julia.
   2. ’s mobile phone isn’t working.
   3. spoke to Julia the other night.
   4. is very upset about things.
   5. went to see a psychologist.
   6. told Sean that he was the problem.
   7. works unsocial hours.

---

**2a**

Both Tim and Sean were told that they had to make choices. What are they?

---

**2b**

Watch again. Check your answers.

---

**3a**

Complete what Tim and Sean say.

---

**3b**

Who are they talking about?

---

**3c**

Watch again. Check your answers.
Watch until you see Rebecca. Answer the questions.

1. Who does Tim phone?
2. What is Tim doing?
3. Who is this man?

2a
Complete the sentences with the correct names.

1. [ ] has checked out of the hotel.
2. [ ] has just got back from Rome.
3. [ ] wants to talk to Simon.
4. [ ] is going to be at the meeting.
5. [ ] is sending an e-mail.
6. [ ] is going to receive the e-mail.
7. [ ] is going to the pub for lunch.
8. [ ] is going to the pub after sending an e-mail.

2b
Watch again. Check your answers.

3a
Complete what Tim says. What does he mean?

Our [ ] actually here? It

3b
Watch again. Check your answers.

4
Discuss the questions.

1. Why do you think Martha wants to see Simon?
2. What do you think Tim has written in his e-mail?

Watch to the end of Episode 6. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Tim wants to talk to Simon.
2. Martha is in a meeting with Simon and Frederick.
3. The meeting has been going on all day.
4. Tim decides to see Martha tomorrow morning.
5. Sean has asked for a transfer to studio work.
6. Tim knew about Sean’s decision.
7. Martha asks Rebecca to find Tim.

2a
What reasons did Sean give for asking for a transfer? Tick the correct ones.

1. He wants to work indoors.
2. The hours are more regular.
3. He doesn’t want to work with Tim any more.
4. It’s the right time to change because Tim’s leaving.
5. He’s getting fed up with the unsocial hours.
6. He’s getting too old for all the outside work.
7. The people he loves are more important than his job.

2b
Watch again. Check your answers.

3a
Complete what Rebecca says.

He said it was

3b
Watch again. Answer the questions.

1. Listen to how Rebecca speaks to Tim. What does she imply?
2. Do you think Sean has made the right choice?
3. What do you think Tim will decide his priorities are?
Exercises

1
Read what Rebecca says about her conversation with Sean. What did Sean actually say? Complete their conversation.

**Example**

Rebecca: Hi, Sean.
Sean: Can I make an appointment with Martha?
I want to talk to her about changing jobs.
Rebecca: Really?
Sean: Yes, I've decided to ask for a transfer to studio work.
Rebecca: Why?
Sean: He told me he'd decided to ask for a transfer to studio work.
Rebecca: Is this because of the talk with the psychologist?
Sean: Yes, I realised that the people he loved were more important than his job.
Rebecca: I see.
Sean: He said it was because the hours were more regular, and if you were going to Australia, it was an appropriate time for a change.
Rebecca: Yes, I suppose it is.

2
Put the conversations into reported speech.

1
Julia, will you marry me?
Don't be silly.

Tim asked Julia to marry him. Julia told him not to be silly.

2
Please don't be angry with me, Tim. Try and understand what I'm saying.

3
He's here now actually.

Oh, good. Send him in, please.

He's here now actually.

Rebecca, can you find Tim, please?

Rebecca, can you find Tim, please?

Tim asked Julia to marry him. Julia told him not to be silly.
3b
Here are more of the psychologist’s questions. How did Sean report them?
1. Do you enjoy your job?
2. How often do you see your children?
3. Do you often work at weekends?
4. How long have you been a cameraman?
5. Have you always worked unsocial hours?
6. When did the problems start?
7. Are they getting into trouble at school, too?
8. What are you going to do about things?
9. Can you change your job?
10. How will you feel if they get into serious trouble?

4
Tim and Gary are in the pub. Report their conversation.

Examples
GARY: What do you want to drink?
Gary asked Tim what he wanted to drink.
TIM: I’ll have a mineral water, please. I have to drive later.
Tim said he’d have a mineral water. He said he had to drive later.
GARY: Why is Simon Fletcher back in England?
TIM: He’s got a meeting with Martha.
GARY: Do you know what it’s about?
TIM: I’ve no idea. But Frederick’s going to be there, too.
GARY: Where’s Julia?
TIM: She’s away on a shoot.
GARY: Is she still working on this series with Zoe?
TIM: Yes, she is. She seems to be enjoying it.
GARY: Well, she didn’t look very happy the last time I saw her.
TIM: I don’t think that’s anything to do with her job.
GARY: Have you had an argument about going to Australia?
TIM: Mind your own business.
GARY: Don’t be so touchy.

Role play
Work in a group of four. Write and act a play to fit this scenario.
A has overheard part of a conversation about B, but he / she misinterprets it.
A tells C and D the news. They are not sure whether to believe it. D goes to talk to B
and finds that the story is completely wrong. B then goes to find A.
Language in use

1a I wouldn’t mind -ing

We use I wouldn’t mind -ing when we like the idea of doing something, or have no objections to doing something.

Example

I wouldn’t mind living in Australia.

If we do object we can use

I don’t fancy the idea of -ing
I don’t think I’d like to ...

Examples

I don’t fancy the idea of living in Australia.
I don’t think I’d like to live in Australia.

1b

Use the expressions above. Would you like to ...
1 drive a racing car?
2 live in the USA?
3 work unsocial hours?
4 go shopping at two o’clock in the morning?
5 have ten children?
6 change your job?
7 try hot-air ballooning?
8 enter the London Marathon?
9 teach in Africa?
10 see a UFO?

2a seems to / doesn’t seem to

We use seems to or doesn’t seem to, when we are not completely sure about something.

Example

Julia’s mobile doesn’t seem to be working.

2b

Make these statements less definite. Use seems to / doesn’t seem to.
1 Julia isn’t interested in going out.
2 Jason and Kylie are getting worse.
3 The shop isn’t open.
4 I knocked, but there’s nobody in.
5 I took the medicine, but it isn’t doing any good.
6 Abigail has got an interview tomorrow, but she isn’t worried about it.
7 Martha didn’t like the new series on gardening.
8 Julia’s enjoying her new job.
9 Tim’s decided to go to Australia.
10 There’s something wrong with the computer.

3 Responses

Work with a partner. Make dialogues. Choose appropriate responses for the sentences below.

a OK. I’ll see you there.
b How about first thing tomorrow?
c Mind your own business!
d I’ll have to think about it.
e Don’t be silly!
f Hi, it’s me.
g Why don’t you take the day off?
h Is this because of the incident with the horse?
i Congratulations. When’s the big day?
j Why on earth she wants to go to Africa, I’ll never know!

1 So Cindy has given up her job, has she?
2 Sean won’t be here today. He’s got to go to the police station.
3 Do you fancy going to the Edinburgh conference?
4 (Ring, ring) Hello, Rebecca Bond.
5 What’s this I hear about you going out with Zoe?
6 Darren and I are getting married.
7 I’m going to the pub.
8 Can we get together to discuss Sean’s request?
9 Have you ever tried hang-gliding?
10 I don’t feel very well.

Culture note: intonation

Mind your own business is normally quite an impolite thing to say. When Tim says it, however, he uses a rising intonation to give it a light-hearted feeling.
Grammar summary

**Reported speech**
We use reported speech to report what somebody said. We sometimes introduce reported speech with *that*.

**Reported questions**
When we report questions
- the tenses and pronouns change as for statements.
- the word order changes to a statement word order.
- there is no question mark.

*How long has Julia worked for Apex TV?*
*She asked me how long Julia had worked for Apex TV.*

*Do you want to work in Australia?*
*I asked him whether he wanted to work in Australia.*

**Reported requests and commands**
We use *asked* + object + infinitive when reporting requests.

*Marry me, Julia.*
*Tim asked Julia to marry him.*

We use *told* + object + infinitive to report commands.

*Wait outside.*
*I told them to wait outside.*

To report negative requests and comments we use:
*asked / told* + object + *not* + infinitive

*Please don’t be late.*
*Gary asked her not to be late.*

*Don’t be silly!*
*Julia told Tim not to be silly.*

**Say and tell**
We usually use the verbs *say* and *tell* when reporting statements.

*We say something.*

*Sean said (that) he was going to see a psychologist.*

*We tell someone.*

*Tim told me (that) he wanted to marry me.*
While you watch

1a
What do you think will happen in Episode 7? Why?

1b
Watch the whole of Episode 7. Check your ideas.

2
You don’t see all of these people in Episode 7, but they all play a part in it. What part does each person play?
Rewind the tape to the beginning of Episode 7. Watch to Zoe: Here you are.
Answer the questions.
1. What have Zoe and Julia been doing?
2. What are they going to do?

Answer the questions.
1. What does Zoe mean?
2. Why was the day so long?
3. What is the result?
4. Whose phone does Julia use? Why?

Watch again. Check your answers.

Match the halves of the sentences.

1. And we didn’t
2. I would have run a mile.
3. I’m exhausted.
4. Perhaps we shouldn’t have done something.
5. Anyway, I don’t see the ghost!
6. Why don’t we try it again?
7. ...then we can go straight into work.
8. OK. I’ll ring round.
9. Can I borrow yours?
10. Mine’s tomorrow.

Who says each thing?

Complete what Zoe says.

Watch to Sean: Cheers! Why are Tim and Sean doing this?
While you watch

1 Watch to Tim: ... I'm on my way. Number the pictures in the correct order.

2a Answer the questions.
1 What does Tim do with the envelope?
2 Why doesn't Zoe hear what Darren and Abigail say?
3 What happens to Julia?
4 Where is Tim when he gets the phone call?
5 Why do you think he is there?
6 Where is Julia?

2b Watch again. Check your answers.

3a Complete what Darren and Abigail say.

3b Watch again. Check your answers.

3c Who does Julia think they are talking about?

E 1 Watch to Tim: ... to Australia. Answer the questions.
1 Who are the two people with Julia and Tim?
2 How do they react to Tim?
3 Why does Tim laugh?

2a Who says these things?
1 You may well ask.
2 This is all your fault.
3 You should have told me.
4 Could somebody please tell me what's going on?
5 I don't think it's very funny.
6 She wasn't talking about me.

2b Why do they say them?

2c Watch again. Check your answers.
Watch until you see Tim's jeep. Match the people to the correct jobs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Now</th>
<th>In the future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martha</td>
<td>the Managing Director of Apex TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim</td>
<td>a foreign reporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim</td>
<td>a producer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon</td>
<td>a reporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>the Managing Director of Apex TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a producer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now In the future

Martha the Managing Director of Apex TV
Tim a foreign reporter
Tim a producer
Simon a producer
Frederick the Managing Director of Apex TV

Watch again. Check your answers.

Answer the questions.
1 What is Rebecca giving to Julia?
2 How does it change Julia's mind?
3 How does Julia know when it was sent?
4 Why is the time it was sent important?

What is on the back of the jeep?

Watch again. Check your answers.

Watch to the end of the episode.
Answer the questions.
1 Where are Julia and Tim?
2 Where is Tim going?
3 Is he going on his own?
4 What is the name of the hotel?
5 What does Tim call Julia?

What is on the back of the jeep?

Watch again. Check your answers.

Some parts of this dialogue are not what the people actually say. Watch again. Underline the incorrect parts.

TIM: So when you're better, we can get married.
JULIA: But it hasn't really changed things, has it, Tim?
TIM: I don't understand what you mean.
JULIA: You wouldn't have wanted to get married, if you hadn't been offered the Australian job. And you would have taken it, if the foreign reporter's job hadn't come up.
TIM: No. I'd already decided not to take the job in Australia.
JULIA: I don't believe that.

Correct the dialogue.

Watch again. Check your answers.

Watch the whole of Episode 7 again.
Exercises

1
Complete the speech bubbles with the words in the boxes.

1

And we didn't see the ghost

I would have run a mile if it

has appeared  would have appeared
would appear  had appeared

2

Read the sentences. What would or wouldn't have happened, if ...?

Example

1
Julia's mobile wasn't working.
Tim didn't talk to her on the phone.
He didn't tell her about Australia.

If Julia's mobile had been working, Tim would have spoken to her on the phone.
If Tim had spoken to her on the phone, he would have told her about Australia.

2
Zoe tried to do the shoot in one day.
She was too tired to drive home.
They spent the night at a hotel.
Julia didn't go home.
She didn't find Tim's e-mail.
She didn't know Tim wasn't going to Australia.

Abigail and Darren came downstairs.
Julia heard them talking.
She got the wrong idea.
She ran out of the building.
She had an accident.
She ended up in hospital.

3

Read the situations. Work with a partner. Make dialogues.

Example

1
A wanted to go to Spain, but B wanted to go to Scotland. They went to Scotland and the weather was terrible.

A: This is all your fault.
B: What do you mean?
A: We should have gone to Spain.
B: Why?
A: If we'd gone to Spain, the weather wouldn't have been terrible.
B: Well, I didn't know the weather was going to be bad.

2
A didn't want to go skiing, but B did. They went skiing and A broke his / her leg.

3
A wanted to go to London by train, but B insisted on going by car. They were sitting in a traffic jam for three hours.

4
A and B went for a meal. A ordered oysters. Later they were both sick.

5
B had a good job, but he / she gave it up.
His / her successor has become the Managing Director.
6 A and B had to catch a plane, but B got up late. They missed the plane.
7 B was ill, but he / she insisted on going to work. He / she collapsed at work and ended up in hospital.
8 A and B went out. B left a window open. A burglar stole the television.

4 Tell the story of Episode 7. Start like this.

At the beginning of the episode, Zoe and Julia are packing up after a shoot. The shoot has taken a long time and Zoe doesn’t want to drive back that night. So they decide to ...

5 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the phrasal verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go off</th>
<th>ring round</th>
<th>turn down</th>
<th>come up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drive back</td>
<td>turn round</td>
<td>take over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A: I was offered a job in the States, but I ______ it.
B: Why?
A: Well, something better ______ here a few days later.

2 A: I see that some new people have ______ the newsagents.
B: Yes, the previous owner has ______ to live in Barbados.

3 A: Why are you ______ the car ______?
B: I’ve forgotten my passport. I’ll have to ______ and get it.

4 A: I fancy a holiday.
B: Me, too. I’ll ______ some travel agents and see what they’ve got.

6a When we have two auxiliary verbs with the same verb (or verb phrase), we usually leave out the second verb (or verb phrase).
Example

1 I want to marry you.
2 I’m not going to marry you.

3 I want to marry you, but I’m not going to.

6b Join these sentences in the same way.
1 Sean went to see a child psychologist.
   He didn’t want to see him.
2 Julia didn’t want to tell Tim her decision on the phone.
   In the end she decided she had to tell him on the phone.
3 Simon didn’t want to come back to England.
   Martha asked him to come back.
4 Sean didn’t want to change his job.
   His wife made him change it.
5 I don’t really want to go to the pub.
   I will go to the pub.
6 Tim isn’t going to Australia.
   Frederick is going to Australia.
7 Julia was listening to Abigail and Darren.
   They didn’t know she was listening to them.

Role play

Write and act a play to fit this scenario. A has to send a tender for an important contract, but he / she is going away for the weekend and doesn’t have time to take it to the post office. A asks B to post the tender. B doesn’t want to, but agrees. However, on the way to the post office, he / she meets some friends. They go for a drink. B leaves the tender in the pub. As a result the company doesn’t get the contract. A and B both blame each other.
Language in use

1a  It must be nice -ing
Tim is a foreign reporter. Read what Julia says.

It must be nice being a foreign reporter.

1b
Make dialogues. Use the table. What would you say to someone who ...

1  lives in Hollywood.
2  drives a sports car.
3  works in a hospital.
4  gets up at four o'clock in the morning.
5  does bungee jumping.
6  is an artist.
7  has seven children.
8  collects antiques.
9  meets a lot of people in his / her job.
10  plays in a rock band.

1c
It must be
nice ...
interesting ...
exciting ...
great ...
tiring ...
expensive ...
difficult ...
dangerous ...

2a  Could you get ... to ...?
Tim wants to speak to Julia. Read what he says to Rebecca.

2b
What will Martha say to Rebecca in these situations? Use the table.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Martha's Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her computer isn't working.</td>
<td>could you get the computer engineer to see to my computer?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her car's making a strange noise.</td>
<td>call me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her office window is leaking.</td>
<td>check my brakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She's flying to Warsaw.</td>
<td>fix the window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She wants to talk to Frederick.</td>
<td>phone me when the visitors arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She's expecting some visitors.</td>
<td>see to my computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's something wrong with her mobile.</td>
<td>let me have those tapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She wants to see the new series.</td>
<td>take me to the airport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3a  I don't think ... 
When we want to express a negative idea, we use I don't think ... + a positive verb.

Example

It isn't very funny.

3b
Express these thoughts with I don't think ...

1  Julia's mobile isn't working.
2  Tim shouldn't have applied for the job in Australia.
3  Julia won't be in hospital very long.
4  Sean didn't really want to move to studio work.
5  Frederick hasn't gone to Australia yet.
6  It isn't going to rain.
7  Rebecca hasn't got a new flatmate yet.
8  Gary doesn't want to change jobs.
The Third conditional
We use the Third conditional to talk about the result of an imaginary action or event. We often use the Third conditional to express regrets or to criticise actions in the past.

*If you hadn’t decided to go to Australia this wouldn’t have happened.*

The Third conditional has two clauses: a condition (if) clause and a result (main) clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>lf + past perfect,</em></td>
<td><em>would(n’t) have + past participle.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If you had told Julia, she wouldn’t have had the accident.*

*If Julia hadn’t gone to the office, she wouldn’t have found Tim’s letter.*

The order of the clauses can be changed without any change in meaning.

*Julia wouldn’t have had the accident, if you had told her.*

**should / shouldn’t have**
We use *should / shouldn’t have + past participle* to talk about regrets and to criticise past action.

**Positive and negative statements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>(It)</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>should</td>
<td>shouldn’t</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>gone away,</td>
<td>told them,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(should not)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>taken the job.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can also use this in the continuous form.

*The driver shouldn’t have been driving so fast.*

**Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Should</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>(It)</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>should</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>gone away?</td>
<td>told them?</td>
<td>taken the job?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ought to have* is used in the same way and with the same meaning as *should have.*

*You should have told me.*

*You ought to have told me.*
EPISODE 1

JULIA: You wanted to see me, Martha?
MARTHA: What? Oh, yes, Julia. Sit down. Um ... How long have you been at Apex TV now?
JULIA: Let's see. I started in September last year. So about a year.
MARTHA: And so far you've worked with me on the food programme. You've done some interviews and you've done quite a lot of research, too. But how do you see yourself in, say, five years' time? As a reporter, a researcher, a producer?
MARTHA: I thought so. Well, I'm pleased to tell you that from next month you're no longer a trainee, but an assistant producer. And we're going to give you a permanent contract.
REBECCA: Sorry to interrupt. Alan Meredith is waiting to see you. And er, is it all right if I go now?
MARTHA: Rebecca's very quiet this morning.
JULIA: She always gets nervous when she sees her family.
MARTHA: Oh yes. She's going to her sister's graduation. Anyway, come and meet Alan Meredith. He's from Australia. He's visiting us for a couple of days. Um, I'd like you to look after him - show him around, introduce him to people. You know the sort of thing.
JULIA: What do you do at Kangaroo TV, Alan?
ALAN: I'm the Marketing Manager. Julia. And what are you doing in the UK?
ALAN: We buy a lot of British programmes and we sell some to the UK, too. So I'm visiting the TV stations that we deal with.
JULIA: Gary! Can I introduce you to Alan Meredith from Australia? Alan, this is ...
ALAN: You don't need to introduce this man. It's Gary Fenton, the newsreader. Pleased to meet you. You're very well known down under. We broadcast your News from the UK programme every week. It's one of our most popular shows.
GARY: Really? Well, I'm just going to record something for that now. Would you like to come and watch?
JULIA: But we're on our way to see Frederick.
GARY: I saw him leaving about half an hour ago. He's having lunch with the Prime Minister.
ALAN: OK with you then, Julia?

JULIA: Yes, it's fine. Oh, by the way, Gary, I've got some good news. I've been ...
GARY: Sorry, Julia. Duty calls.
TIM: What a day! Do you know, we've done a report on traffic congestion every year for the last four years. And then we were sitting in a traffic jam for two hours! I've been in this job too long.
SEAN: But you used to enjoy it.
SIMON: Hello, lad.
SEAN: Hi, Simon.
TIM: Simon.
SIMON: Everything all right?
SEAN: Yeah.
TIM: Great.
SIMON: Excellent.
TIM: I wouldn't mind his job.
SEAN: What? Foreign reporter?
TIM: Travelling to different places all the time. That would be great.
JULIA: Hi.
SEAN: Hi, Julia. Are you on your own?
JULIA: No, I'm looking after this guy from Australia. He's just making a phone call. I've got some news.
TIM: Well, let me get you a drink first. White wine?
SEAN: We had some trouble yesterday with Jason and Kylie. When I got home, they were playing football in the garden. And they kicked the ball through the neighbours' window.
JULIA: Oh dear.
SEAN: But that wasn't all. Our neighbours had just sat down for dinner and the ball landed right in the middle of the table. There was food and glass everywhere.
TIM: There you go. Now what's this news?
ALAN: Sorry about that.
JULIA: Alan, let me introduce you to Tim Barnes, Tim's one of our reporters, and Sean Casey. Sean's a cameraman.
TIM: Excuse me. Hello, Tim Barnes ... When? ... Can't Pete cover it? We've just finished for the day ... OK. There's been an accident at the airport. Oh, would you like to come along with us?
JULIA: Alan? Sorry. I keep doing this.
ALAN: That's OK.
TIM: You can tell me more about Australia on the way. Bye. Might see you later.
JULIA: Hi Rebecca, What are you doing?
REBECCA: I'm writing my Christmas list.
JULIA: In September? I haven't even started to think about buying Christmas presents yet.

REBECCA: There's nothing wrong with being organised.
JULIA: No, no, nothing at all. Anyway, I've got some news.
REBECCA: Don't put that there! I'm sorry, Julia. I've just had a bad day.
JULIA: What's wrong?
REBECCA: My parents. It's always the same. 'Cindy's the first person in the family to get an MBA degree. Isn't she doing well?' And then it always turns to, 'Are you still working at that TV station, Rebecca? Why don't you look for something better?'
JULIA: That's not fair. You're very good at your job.
REBECCA: I know. And I like the people. Anyway, what's your news?
JULIA: Oh, nothing important. Would you like a cup of tea or something?
REBECCA: Do you want to hear my news? I've been promoted to assistant producer. And I've got a permanent contract. That's wonderful, Julia. Well done!

EPISODE 2

GARY: This is Gary Fenton with the one o'clock news. Severe weather has brought problems to many parts of Britain. Heavy rain has caused floods in the South. In the North strong winds have damaged buildings and brought down electricity cables. Many people in Scotland will be without electricity for several days. The storms will slowly move northwards during the day, but it will stay very cold for the time of year.
TIM: I can't believe this weather. It's supposed to be summer. Sean got soaked this morning. A lorry drove through a huge puddle and sprayed water all over him.
JULIA: Poor Sean! Has he dried out yet?
TIM: I hope so. We're leaving to do another report in a few minutes.
ALAN: Well, in two days time I'll be on a warm, sunny beach, and it'll be all barbies and surfboards.
JULIA: But it's winter in Australia now, isn't it?
ALAN: Well, it's nearly spring, but the weather's pretty good there all year round, actually.
TIM: Sounds great.
JULIA: Oh, I like all the different kinds of weather that we have here. It's nice in autumn when the trees change colour and in winter when it's cold and frosty. Anyway, I'd better go and call you a taxi.

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TIM: I'll give Alan a lift. You're going to the station, aren't you? It's on my way.

ALAN: Thanks. I'll just go and get my bags from Rebecca's office.

ALAN: Thanks for everything.

TIM: Have a good trip, Alan. And send us some of that Australian sunshine.

ALAN: You're quite interested in Australia, aren't you, Tim?

TIM: Yes.

ALAN: Well, kangaroo TV is expending and we're going to need some new blood - particularly people with the kind of experience you've got.

TIM: Sounds interesting.

ALAN: Well, if you are interested, one of our directors, Isabel Mendoza, is going to be at the Intertel Conference in Amsterdam next month. Perhaps you could arrange to meet her there.

TIM: Thanks. I might do that.


TIM: Have a good trip. Bye.

REBECCA: I think it's a good idea, don't you? Gary, shall we do something to celebrate Julia's promotion?

GARY: Sure.

REBECCA: What about arranging a surprise dinner for her on Friday?

TIM: Why Friday?

REBECCA: She's working late, so it will give us time to get things ready. You aren't doing anything, are you?

GARY: No. So who's going to do what?

GARY: I'll cook my duck à l'orange.

TIM: You can't do that in a microwave, can you?

GARY: Uh, people travel miles for my duck.

REBECCA: I'll do the vegetables and a dessert.

TIM: And I'll get some champagne.

MARThA: Yes, Tim?

TIM: I'd like to go to the Intertel Conference next month. It's in Amsterdam.

MARThA: Ah, yes ... Frederick's going to be one of the speakers there. But I thought you didn't like conferences. You've always refused to go in the past.

TIM: Well, yes, but ... I thought it might be a good idea to, you know, keep up with what's going on in the business.

MARThA: OK, but you'll need to put in a formal request for funding.

TIM: Right.

MARThA: Could you get the information on the Intertel Conference in Amsterdam, please, Rebecca? I'd like to know who's going to be there.

REBECCA: Gary, can you take your shoes off if you're going to stand on the sofa?

TIM: Can someone get me that drawing pin?

REBECCA: What?

GARY: Aaargh!

REBECCA: It's all right. Gary's found it. Hello ... Thanks, Ted. She's just left work, so she should be here in about twenty minutes.

ZOE: It's Julia Drake, isn't it?

JULIA: Yes.

ZOE: Hello. I'm Zoe Pearce. We're going to be working together soon, I gather.

JULIA: Oh, you're going to be the director of that new series on the paranormal, aren't you?

ZOE: That's right. Look, are you doing anything at the moment?

JULIA: No, I'm just on my way home.

ZOE: Would you like to go for a drink ... or how about having a bite to eat somewhere?

JULIA: That would be great. It'll save cooking.

ZOE: Good. I always like to get to know the people I'm going to work with.

TIM: She left work nearly two hours ago!

REBECCA: I hope nothing's happened to her.

GARY: My duck will be ruined, if we don't eat it soon.

TIM: And I'm starving. She must have gone somewhere after work.

ZOE: That was a very nice meal.

JULIA: Yeah, I like this place. I came here with Tim once.

ZOE: So, are you looking forward to your new job?

JULIA: Yeah. It's going to be great.


JULIA: Thanks.

EPISODE 3

TIM: Can I check in here for Amsterdam?

CLERK: Yes, sir. Can I see your ticket and passport, please? Thank you. Did you pack the bag yourself?

TIM: Yes, I did.

CLERK: Does the bag contain any electrical items?

TIM: No, it doesn't.

CLERK: And has the bag been left unattended at any time?

TIM: No.

CLERK: Would you prefer a window or an aisle seat, Mr Barnes?

TIM: Window, please.

CLERK: OK, here's your boarding pass. You're in seat 15A. Boarding is at eleven fifteen at gate 27. Have a nice flight.

TIM: Thank you. Hi, Simon. Are you going to the Intertel Conference, too?

SIMON: No, no, I'm off to Rome. I'm covering the elections there. It's lovely in Italy at this time of year.

TIM: See you.

SIMON: Bye.

JULIA: OK. Twenty seconds to everyone. Gary?


JULIA: Put it away! Five, four, three, two, one. Cue music.

GARY: It's six o'clock. This is Gary Fenton with the early evening news. The police are warning the public to be on the lookout for a dangerous criminal. He is one of three people who robbed a branch of the Southern Alliance bank this morning. The thieves made off with over £2 million. However, their car was spotted by the police. They were chased for over two miles before the car was hit by a lorry and overturned. The lorry driver was not hurt in the accident. A man and a woman in the car were arrested and taken to hospital, but a second man escaped. He is described as in his thirties, tall, and with fair hair. He was probably injured in the crash. The police say that if he is seen, he must not be approached. He is dangerous and could be armed.

REBECCA: Hurry up, Julia. Gary will be here soon. And don't forget to close your window. You know what happened last time.

JULIA: Well I didn't know it was going to rain.

REBECCA: When does Tim get back from his conference?

JULIA: On Friday.

REBECCA: What? ... No! When? ... OK. See you later.

REBECCA: Julia! Gary's car's been stolen.

JULIA: What?

REBECCA: His car's been nicked.

JULIA: We'll have to try and get a taxi from the end of the street.

JULIA: OK. Coming!

GARY: No ... No ... No. Right. Bye. That was the police.

JULIA: Any news about your car?

GARY: No. It's probably being used as a getaway car at that very moment. And look what happened to the car in that robbery yesterday.

REBECCA: Has that guy been caught yet? It's a bit scary, thinking that there's a criminal out there somewhere.

GARY: There's a criminal out there in my car, too. People like that
should be locked up – for life.
JULIA: Relax, Gary. It’ll be found sooner or later.
GARY: Relax? You wouldn’t say that, if it was your car.
REBECCA: Why don’t you come round to our place after work for a meal? It’ll take your mind off things.
GARY: Thanks … But if I get my hands on the people who’ve taken my car, I’ll … Nobody messes with Gary Fenton and gets away with it.
GARY: I’ll get this.
JULIA: No. It’s OK.
GARY: No, no, I insist. Could I have a receipt; please? Thank you.
Hello, Gary.
JULIA: What’s the matter?
REBECCA: There’s someone inside the flat.
JULIA: What?
REBECCA: Did you close your window? I told you you shouldn’t leave it open.
GARY: My car’s been found and it hasn’t been damaged!
REBECCA AND JULIA: Sssshhh!
GARY: What’s that?
JULIA: Could you go in and find out?
GARY: Me? We ought to phone the police.
JULIA: Go on, Gary.
GARY: No way.
JULIA: OK then. This is my fault. I’ll do it. Give me the keys.
GARY: I wouldn’t do that if I were you. It could be the man the police are looking for.
REBECCA: Gary!
GARY: Oh, all right. Nobody messes with Gary Fenton and gets away with it!
JULIA: Our hero.

EPISODE 4
JULIA: Have you had a good run?
REBECCA: Yes, thanks.
JULIA: You’ve been doing a lot of training lately.
REBECCA: Yes, I thought I’d enter the London Marathon.
JULIA: Wow!
REBECCA: Do you know where the pen for phone messages is?
JULIA: I’ve been using it to do the crossword. Sorry, I know. It shouldn’t be moved from the phone. Leave those. I’ll see to them in a minute … And I haven’t finished with those yet. It’s Sunday morning, Rebecca. Relax.
REBECCA: OK. I’m going to have a shower.
REBECCA: Hello, Sean. How are you?
SEAN: Not too bad, I suppose.
REBECCA: Jason and Kylie? What have they been doing now?
SEAN: They’ve been talking on one of those telephone chat lines – you know, where you can talk to people from all over the country. We got the phone bill yesterday, I don’t know what we’re going to do with those kids.
TIM: You could try strangling them.
MARSHA: Rebecca. Your sister phoned just now. She’d like you to call her back.
REBECCA: Cindy? She never phones me at work. I wonder what she wants.
MARSHA: Could you let me have a report some time on the Amsterdam conference, Tim? And I particularly like to know whether you made any useful contacts there.
TIM: Sure. No problem.
JULIA: I’d like to know what you were up to, as well.
MARSHA: I’m sure you would, Julia.
REBECCA: It’s very strange. I’ve been living in that flat for four years and she’s only ever visited me once before.
JULIA: Do you know what she wants?
REBECCA: No.
JULIA: Why do people have to be so mysterious? I don’t know why they can’t just say what’s on their mind. Don’t you agree, Tim?
TIM: Er … yes … yes, definitely.
JULIA: You’ve been tidying this flat for the last two hours. And it was tidy when you started … And that’s the fourth time you’ve straightened that pen. What is it with you and your family? Why does everything have to be so perfect?
REBECCA: Ever since I can remember, Cindy’s always been better at everything. She got better grades at school. She went to university, I went to the local technical college. She’s got a high-powered job in the City. I’m just a … a secretary.
JULIA: A personal assistant. But I don’t see what that’s got to do with being tidy.
REBECCA: I’ve got to show that I’m better at something. If I can’t be as successful as her, I can be neater or more organised … or fitter.
JULIA: Is that why you want to do the London Marathon? Just relax, Tim and I are going out so I’ll be out of your way soon.
TIM: Julia. I don’t know how to say this, but there’s something I need to tell you. I suppose you’re wondering why I wanted to go to that conference. Well … Hey, you’ll never believe this, Julia, but I’m thinking of going to work in Australia … Julia, my love … Julia, I don’t know whether you’ll like this, but … Of course she won’t like it, you nerd! It’s no good. I’ll wait till I hear whether I’ve definitely got the job.
JULIA: Hi, Rebecca. Is Cindy still here?
REBECCA: No, she’s gone.
JULIA: Are you all right? Only … you haven’t cleared the table.
REBECCA: I’ve had such a strange evening.
JULIA: What happened?
REBECCA: You know Cindy’s always been a high-powered business woman with a flash car and loads of money and now this MBA as well?
JULIA: Yeah.
REBECCA: Well, she’s met this guy called Jimmy. Actually, they’ve been going out for about two years. She hasn’t told Mum and Dad because they wouldn’t approve.
JULIA: How romantic!
REBECCA: And now she’s given up her job.
JULIA: What?
REBECCA: Yes, it seems she’s been living a lie all her life. She’s done all the things she’s done just to please Mum and Dad.
JULIA: Wow.
REBECCA: But you haven’t heard the best bit. She envies me because I’ve always done what I wanted. And now she’s decided to do what she wants to do, too.
GARY: Going to Africa?
REBECCA: Yes, she and Jimmy are going to teach in a school for blind children.
GARY: She won’t make any money doing that.
JULIA: That’s the whole point, Gary.
TIM: So you’ve been competing with each other all your lives for no reason?
REBECCA: Yes. We couldn’t tell each other how we really felt. You were right the other day, Julia. We should all be more honest with each other.
JULIA: I thought you’d gone jogging.
REBECCA: I’ve given that up. I never really enjoyed it.
JULIA: No London Marathon, then?
REBECCA: No. I thought I’d just read the paper and maybe do the crossword. Could you pass me that pen? Thanks.
**EPISODE 5**

**TIM:** Julia, will you marry me?

**JULIA:** I can't. I'm editing the news. Tim! Tim!

**RECEPTIONIST:** Good morning, Miss Drake. This is your wake-up call. It's five o'clock.

**JULIA:** Thank you.

**TIM:** The Amsterdam report.

**MARTHA:** Thank you. How was Isobel?

**TIM:** Sorry?

**MARTHA:** Stop playing games, Tim. I've been in this business too long for that. Isobel Mendoza and I go way back. She's on the Board of Directors of Kangaroo TV - and she was at the Amsterdam conference.

**TIM:** OK. I got a letter from Kangaroo TV a couple of days ago, offering me a job. Telling Julia isn't going to be easy.

**MARTHA:** Well, delaying it won't make it any easier.

**TIM:** I know. I've decided to tell her as soon as I see her. But she's been away for the past few days.

**MARTHA:** Oh yes. She's doing this series with Zoe Pearce about ghosts and UFOs and things, isn't she?

**TIM:** Yes, but she's coming back tonight.

**MARTHA:** Going off to work in Australia is a big step, Tim. So think about it carefully - for your sake and Julia's.

**DR ACKROYD:** It happened about five years ago. One night, while driving to the hospital - I was doing night duty at the time - I heard a voice saying; Turn the car round. Go back. Turn the car round. I remember thinking there was somebody else in the car with me, but there wasn't. Then suddenly in my mind I saw my house burning and there were people screaming. It was very frightening. So I quickly turned round and headed back home. When I pulled up outside the house, everything looked all right, but then I noticed a light flickering in the front room. And as I walked up the path I could see that there was smoke coming out of the window. I rushed in, woke up my wife and children and got them outside. A few minutes later the whole house was on fire.

**ZOE:** And cut! Thank you, Doctor Ackroyd. That was great.

**DR ACKROYD:** OK.

**ZOE:** Thank you.

**JULIA:** Right. That just about wraps it up for this week. We can pack up now and head off.

**ZOE:** Thanks, Ian.

**IAN:** Thanks.

**JULIA:** That was a weird story, wasn't it?

**ZOE:** Yes, very strange. Although I don't believe in premonitions.

**JULIA:** No, nor do I.

**TIM:** Julia, will you marry me?

**JULIA:** I can't. I'm editing the news.

**ZOE:** Do you still want me to drop you off at home?

**JULIA:** No, you needn't bother. We finished a lot earlier than I expected. I'll call in at the office. There are a few things I want to sort out for next week's shoot.

**ZOE:** You're really enjoying your new job, aren't you?

**JULIA:** I love it.

**TIM:** Oh, I've left my mobile upstairs. Just a minute.

**JULIA:** Hi, Sean, Ted. Can you hold the lift? Thank you.

**TIM:** OK. Let's go.

**SEAN:** Tim? What's this I hear about you going to Australia?

**TIM:** How did you know about that?

**SEAN:** Gary told me.

**TIM:** Gary? Oh no. That means everyone in the whole place will know by now. It's a good job Julia isn't there today.

**SEAN:** She is. She came in while you were getting your mobile.

**TIM:** What?

**TIM:** Have you seen Julia?

**DARREN:** No, I haven't.

**ABIGAIL:** Nor have I. She might be in the edit suite.

**TIM:** I've been looking for you everywhere. You know, don't you?

**JULIA:** Why didn't you tell me?

**TIM:** I didn't want to say anything until it was definite.

**JULIA:** So what are you going to do?

**TIM:** I'm going to tell them that I can only take the job, if my wife agrees.

**JULIA:** Your wife?

**TIM:** Yes. Julia, will you marry me?

**JULIA:** I'm going going to wait till I got it's sort of like Tim wants to go to Australia so my job isn't important. I just have to give it up to let him do what he wants to do.

**REBECCA:** You'll have to decide what you're going to do soon though, won't you?

**JULIA:** Well, luckily I'm going away tomorrow night. I won't be back for the next few days. So I've got a bit of time to think about it.

**TIM:** In the nineteen sixties experts predicted that by the beginning of the twenty-first century, work would be a thing of the past. They said that almost every job would be done by robots and people would spend all their time on leisure activities. In fact, it seems, the opposite has happened. According to a recent report we now work longer than ever before. And more and more people have to work unsocial hours - working at night or at weekends. Of course, there are benefits. We all earn more; we now have twenty-four-hour telephone banking; most shops are open seven days a week, and some, like this supermarket, are open round the clock. But what effect is this having on our health? And, with parents spending more time at work, what is it doing to family life? It's nearly midnight and I'm going to ask some of the customers and workers here what they think ... And cut.

**SEAN:** I don't know about other people working long hours. I've hardly been home in the past week.

**TIM:** You've got tomorrow off.

**SEAN:** Yeah, but I'm not looking forward to it. We're going to see a child psychologist about Jason and Kylie. It's because of the incident with the digger.

**TIM:** Oh yes. You said that they'd backed it into the newsagent's window.

**SEAN:** That was after they'd driven it through someone's garden. Why on earth the workmen left the keys in it I'll never know.

**TIM:** So where does the child psychologist come into this?

**SEAN:** Well, the police said that Jason and Kylie would be in serious trouble if we didn't do something about them.

**TIM:** Hello, Tim Barnes.

**JULIA:** Hi, Tim. It's me.

**TIM:** Hi. Are you all right? It's two o'clock in the morning.

**JULIA:** I couldn't sleep. I didn't wake you up, did I?

**TIM:** No, we've been working late.

**JULIA:** I was going to wait till I got it...
back, but well, I've thought about, you know ...
TIM: Getting married.
JULIA: Yes.
TIM: And?
REBECCA: Hi, Tim. Have you spoken to Julia lately? Her mobile doesn't seem to be working.
TIM: She phoned me from her hotel the other night. She told me that she wanted to marry me, but she wasn't going to. She said that I'd only asked her to marry me to get myself out of a difficult situation.
REBECCA: She's very upset about it, all you know.
TIM: Well, she told me that I was having to choose - Australia or her.
REBECCA: Oh, hi, Sean. Didn't it go very well with the psychologist?
SEAN: He told me that Kylie and Jason weren't the problem, I was. He said I didn't spend enough time with them, but I said it was difficult with my job.
REBECCA: You do work pretty unsocial hours.
SEAN: He asked me what I did. So I told him.
TIM: Did you tell him that you enjoyed your job too?
SEAN: Yeah, but he asked me which was more important - my family or my job. He said I had to decide what my priorities were.
TIM: Could I speak to Julia Drake, please? ... Checked out? ... OK, thank you.
SIMON: Hello, Tim.
TIM: Simon! I thought you were in Rome.
SIMON: I was, but I had to come back early. Martha wanted to talk to me in person. And apparently Frederick's going to be there, too.
TIM: Our Managing Director's actually here? It must be something important.
GARY: Are you coming to the pub for lunch?
TIM: Um, I'll see you there. I just want to send this e-mail.
GARY: Australia, eh?
TIM: Mind your own business.
TIM: Is Martha free yet?
REBECCA: No, she's still with Simon and Frederick.
TIM: They've been in there all afternoon.
REBECCA: Martha's free first thing tomorrow morning.
TIM: It's OK. I'll wait.
REBECCA: Sean was here earlier. He told me he'd decided to ask for a transfer to studio work.
TIM: What? He hates working indoors.
REBECCA: He said it was because the hours were more regular, and if you were going to Australia, it was an appropriate time for a change. He's here now, actually ... OK. Martha's just asked me to find you. She wants you to go in and join them.
TIM: Really? Is this because of Sean's family?
REBECCA: Yes. He said he'd realised that the people he loved were more important than his job. He said it was all a question of priorities.

**EPISODE 7**

ZOE: Whee! That was a bit of a marathon.
JULIA: And we didn't see the ghost!
ZOE: I would have run a mile, if it had appeared! I'm exhausted.
JULIA: Perhaps we shouldn't have tried to do it all in one day.
ZOE: Maybe, anyway, I don't fancy driving back tonight. Why don't we stay somewhere near here, then we can go straight into work tomorrow?
JULIA: OK. I'll ring round some of the local hotels. Can I borrow your mobile? Mine's not working.
ZOE: Yes, of course. Here you are.
TIM: Hi, Rebecca. Is Julia back yet? ... And she hasn't called! ... Well, when you speak to her, could you get her to call me? ... I don't mind how late. I'm going to be working till at least half past three in the morning ... Cheers.
SEAN: Here's your coffee.
TIM: Thanks.
SEAN: I suppose this will be our last job together.
TIM: Yes. I hope the studio work goes well for you.
SEAN: So do I! And good luck with your new job, too.
TIM: Thanks. It'll be good to see some new places. To the future.
SEAN: Cheers!
TED: Good morning, Zoe, Julia.
JULIA: Morning, Ted.
ZOE: Morning.
TED: Oh, Zoe, I've got a package for you here and you need to sign for it.
ABIGAIL: Well, I wouldn't have believed it, if I hadn't heard it from Martha.
JULIA: See you later, Zoe.
ZOE: OK.
DARREN: So he's definitely going to Australia?
ABIGAIL: Yes, to Kangaroo TV.
ZOE: Julia? Julia!
TIM: Hello, Tim Barnes. What? ... Is she all right? ... The General? ... Yeah, I'm on my way.
TIM: Julia. Are you all right? What happened?

SANDRA: You may well ask, Tim Barnes. This is all your fault. If you hadn't decided to go off to Australia, this wouldn't have happened.
TIM: But ...
JULIA: You should have told me, Tim ...
TIM: Could somebody please tell me what's going on?
JULIA: I was in reception and I heard Abigail saying that you were definitely going to Australia.
TIM: She said that I was going to Australia?
JULIA: Well, she didn't actually mention your name, but ...
COLIN: I don't think it's very funny, if that driver hadn't stopped so quickly, Julia would have been killed.
TIM: She wasn't talking about me. She was talking about Frederick. I'm not going to Australia.
JULIA: Let me get this straight. Frederick's going to be Managing Director of Kangaroo TV and Martha's taking over?
TIM: Then Simon Fletcher is taking Martha's place and they've offered me Simon's old job as foreign reporter. So as soon as you're well again, we can get married.
JULIA: But nothing really changed, has it, Tim?
TIM: What do you mean?
JULIA: You wouldn't have asked me to marry you, if you hadn't been offered the job in Australia. And you would have gone, if Simon's job hadn't come up.
TIM: No. I'd already turned the Australian job down.
JULIA: I don't believe you.
GARY: How's the patient?
TIM: Look, I'll show you. Oh, no. I put it under your door.
REBECCA: Is this what you want?
GARY: You really turned it down?
TIM: I e-mailed that yesterday before I knew anything about the job at Apex.
GARY: It's true, Julia. I saw him typing it.
JULIA: It must be nice being a foreign reporter, going to all those different places.
TIM: It is. I'm off to Barbados today.
JULIA: Oh really? So am I. I'm staying at the Honeymoon Hotel. Perhaps I'll see you there, Mr Barnes.
TIM: Perhaps you will, Mrs Barnes.
Lifetime Level 3 is the third stage of a three-level English language teaching video series designed for elementary to intermediate learners.

* lifetime is an entertaining story about friends and colleagues working for a TV news company, with the central characters appearing in all three levels. Each level consists of seven stand-alone episodes with a clear language focus, and an emphasis on communication.

* lifetime Level 3 can be used in conjunction with any course at intermediate level. The Student's Book contains video-based activities, and is supported by a Teacher's Book which gives guidance on using the video in the classroom.