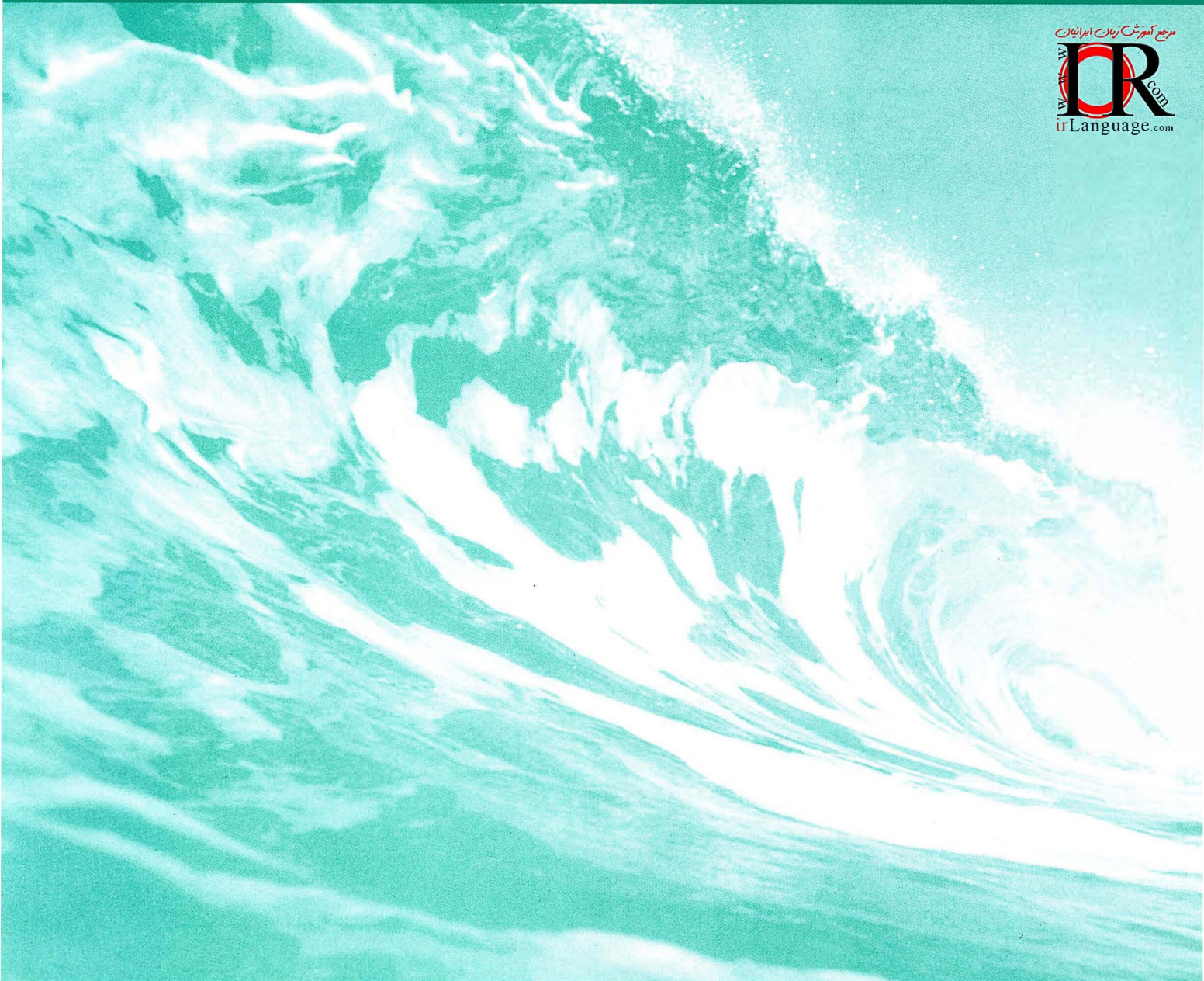


A M E R I C A N C U T T I N G E D G E

LEVEL 3

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WORKBOOK

peter moor sarah cunningham

A M E R I C A N C U T T I N G E D G E

LEVEL 3



این مجموعه با لوگوی مرجع زبان ایرانیان
به صورت نشر برخط و حامل به ثبت رسیده است.
کپی برداری از آن خلاف قانون، شرع و اخلاق است و شامل پیگرد خواهد شد.

WORKBOOK



peter moor sarah cunningham

Pronunciation table

Consonants		Vowels	
Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word
p	pan	i:	beat
b	ban	ɪ	bit
t	tip	e	bet
d	dip	æ	bat
k	cap	a:	father
g	gap	ɒk	block
tʃ	church	ɔ:	bought
dʒ	judge	ʊ:	book
f	few	u:	boot
v	view	ʌ	but
θ	throw	ə	about
ð	though	eɪ	bay
s	sip	əʊ	bone
z	zip	aɪ	by
ʃ	fresh	aʊ	bound
ʒ	measure	ɔɪ	boy
h	hot	ɪ	happy
m	sum	ʊ	annual
n	sun		
ŋ	sung		
l	lot		
r	rot		
j	yet		
w	wet		

Contents

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Introduction

	PAGE
Grammar terms	4

Module 1

	PAGE
Question forms: Word order	5
Question words	6
Subject and object questions	6
Present Simple:	7
Short answers	8
Frequency: Adverbs	8
Phrases	8
Vocabulary booster: sports	9
Vocabulary: Phrases with <i>go</i> and <i>play</i>	9
Pronunciation: The /ə/ sound	10
Improve your writing: Punctuation (1)	10

Module 2

Past Simple: Regular and irregular verbs	11
Negatives and affirmatives	12
<i>did, was, or were</i> in questions and answers	12
Time phrases often used in the past: <i>ago</i>	13
<i>in, at, on</i>	13
Vocabulary: Words to describe feelings	13
Listen and read	14
Spelling: <i>-ed</i> endings	16
Pronunciation: <i>-ed</i> endings	16
Linkers: <i>but, so, because, then</i>	16

Module 3

<i>can / can't</i>	17
<i>have to / don't have to</i>	17
<i>can / can't / have to / don't have to</i>	18
<i>should / shouldn't</i>	18
Short answers with modal verbs <i>can, should, have to</i>	19
Prepositions	19
Vocabulary booster: things in a school	20
Vocabulary: Wordbuilding	21
Collocations	21
Pronunciation: How to pronounce the letter "a"	22
Improve your writing: Writing a paragraph	22
Spelling: Finding mistakes	22

Module 4

Present Continuous	23
Present Simple or Present Continuous?	23
State and action verbs	24
Present Continuous for future arrangements	24
Vocabulary booster: special occasions	25
Vocabulary: Things people do on special occasions	26
Listen and read	26
Improve your writing: A letter of invitation	28
Spelling: <i>-ing</i> forms	28
Pronunciation: /ð/ and /θ/	28

Module 5

	PAGE
Comparatives and superlatives: Comparative forms	29
Superlative forms	29
Prepositions in comparative phrases: <i>as, than, from, like, in, to</i>	30
Describing what people look like: Questions about appearance <i>is or has got?</i>	30 31
Vocabulary: Describing appearances <i>look</i>	32 32
Vocabulary booster: parts of the face and body	33
Improve your writing: Writing a description	34
Pronunciation: Different ways of pronouncing the letter "o"	34
Spelling: Double letters	34

Module 6

Intentions and wishes: <i>going to</i> and <i>planning to</i> <i>going to, planning to, would like to, would prefer to</i>	35 35
Predictions: <i>will</i> and <i>won't</i> Short answers with <i>will, won't, and going to</i>	36 36
Pronunciation: /ll, will, and won't	36
Vocabulary: Vacations	37
Listen and read	38
Vocabulary booster: things you bring on vacation	39
Improve your writing: More postcards	39
Spelling: Words with <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>	40

Module 7

Present Perfect: positive, negative, and question forms	41
Present Perfect and Past Simple with <i>for</i>	41
Present Perfect: short answers	42
Present Perfect with <i>just, yet, already, and never</i>	42
Present Perfect and Past Simple with time phrases <i>been or gone</i>	43 43
Present Perfect and Past Simple	44
Past Participles Wordsearch	44
Vocabulary: Ambitions and dreams	45
Pronunciation: The sounds /æ/ and /ʌ/	45
Improve your writing: A minibiography	46

Module 8

Articles: Zero for general statements	47
For general and specific statements	47
With geographical features	48
Phrases with <i>the</i> : location	48
Phrases with <i>the</i> : time	48
Other phrases with and without <i>the</i>	49
Vocabulary: Geographical features	49
Vocabulary booster: things you find in cities	50
Spelling: Plural nouns	50
Listen and read	51
Improve your writing: Formal letters and informal notes	52

Module 9	PAGE
may, might, will, definitely, etc.: will / won't	53
<i>may / might</i>	54
<i>will probably / probably won't</i>	54
<i>will / won't / may / might</i>	54
Present tense after if, when, before, and other time words:	
Present tense after <i>if</i>	56
Time clauses: <i>if, when, before, as soon as</i>	56
Word order	57
Vocabulary: Modern and traditional	57
Vocabulary booster: technology	58
Pronunciation: Different pronunciations of the letter "i"	58

Module 10	PAGE
Past Continuous: Important moments in history	59
Past Continuous and Past Simple	59
<i>used to / didn't use to</i>	60
Vocabulary: Accidents	61
Other health words	61
Articles	61
Listen and read	62
Pronunciation: Different ways of saying the letter "c"	63
Improve your writing: Adverbs	63

Module 11	PAGE
Gerunds (-ing forms): Expressing likes and dislikes	64
Gerunds after prepositions	64
Verbs of liking and disliking	65
Gerunds and infinitives: <i>like doing / would like to do me too / so do I, etc.</i>	66
Vocabulary booster: -ed and -ing adjectives	67
Spelling: Words ending with -ion	68
Pronunciation: Words ending with -ion	68

Module 12	PAGE
Passive forms: Identifying Passive forms	69
Present Simple Passive	69
Past Simple Passive	70
Future Simple Passive	70
Listen and read	71
Active or Passive?	72
Relative clauses with which, who, and that	72
Vocabulary: Designer goods	73
Everyday objects	73
Spelling / Pronunciation: Silent "g" and "gh"	74
Improve your writing: Joining sentences with <i>which, who, and, because, and but</i>	74

Module 13	PAGE
Present Perfect Continuous	75
Time phrases with for and since	75
Present Perfect with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>	75
Present Perfect Simple or Continuous with stative verbs	76
Vocabulary: Jobs and Personal Characteristics	77
Vocabulary booster: jobs	77
Reading	78
Pronunciation: Some "hard to pronounce" words	80
Improve your writing: Error correction	80

Module 14	PAGE
some, any, and quantifiers: <i>some, any, and no much, many, a lot of, a few, no too and not ... enough</i>	81
<i>too and not ... enough</i>	82
Prepositions: Describing where things are	83
Vocabulary: Adjectives for describing places	84
Prepositions	84
Describing houses and apartments	84
Vocabulary booster: things in a house	85
Pronunciation: Compounds with two nouns	86
Improve your writing: Notes giving directions	86
Spelling: Same pronunciation, different spelling (homophones)	86

Module 15	PAGE
Past Perfect	87
Past Perfect and Past Simple	87
Reported speech: Direct to reported speech	88
Reported to direct speech	88
Prepositions	88
Irregular Past forms	89
Vocabulary: Verb phrases to do with money	89
Listen and read	90
Pronunciation: The sounds /eɪ/ and /e/	91
<i>say or tell</i>	91
Improve your writing: Punctuation in direct speech	91

Module 16	PAGE
would and wouldn't	92
Second Conditional	92
<i>might or would</i> in Second Conditional sentences	92
First and Second Conditional forms	93
will or would	94
Short answers with <i>will</i> and <i>would</i>	94
Vocabulary: Wordbuilding	94
Vocabulary booster: people in politics, religion, and public life	95
Spelling: Silent "w"	96
Pronunciation: The sound /w/	96
Improve your writing: Error correction	96

Introduction

Grammar terms

1 Use the words in the box to describe the words in **bold** below.

adjective	article (indefinite)	noun (countable)
pronoun	adverb	auxiliary verb
noun (uncountable)	main verb	article (definite)
possessive adjective	modal verb	preposition

- a an **old** woman a **good** movie
a **small** country *adjective*.....
- b **my** family **your** name **his** friends
.....
- c I like coffee. Where are **you** from?
Do **you** know **her**?
- d **Can** you swim? It **might** rain tonight.
Could you open the door?
- e Speak **slowly**. Come back **tomorrow**.
He's **always** late.
- f **Have** you finished? What time **does** she arrive?
It **will** be cold tomorrow.
- g The movie **starts** at 10. Do you **speak**
English? How do you **spell** it?
- h a **cat** an **elephant** **eggs**
- i **the** Internet **the** time **the** president
.....
- j **money** **weather** **homework**
- k They're **from** Brazil **at** eight o'clock
in the kitchen
- l a house **an** orange a book

2 Look at the song titles below. Find an example of:

- a an auxiliary verb *do*.....
- b an adjective
- c an indefinite article
- d a countable noun
- e a pronoun
- f an adverb
- g an uncountable noun
- h a main verb
- i a modal verb
- j a possessive adjective


Do you Want to Know a Secret?

Your Kiss Is Sweet
You Can Never Stop My Love

You Might See Me Cry
BOYS WANT TO HAVE FUN
I Will Always Love You


module 1

Question forms

Word order

- 1 a) Michael Aarons, World 100m Champion, is in Rome for an important athletics meeting. Write the journalists' questions by putting the words in the correct order.



- 1 first time – this – Is – here in Rome – your – ?
Is this your first time here in Rome ?.....?
No. I first came here about eight years ago.
- 2 your family – with – here – Is – you – ?
.....?
My wife is here; my children are with their grandparents in the United States.
- 3 enjoy – wife – Does – athletics – your – ?
.....?
She says so, but I think she's really here because she likes shopping!
- 4 life – you – here in Italy – like – Do – ?
.....?
Of course, especially the food and the sunshine!
- 5 you – about – the Italian champion, Giacomo Zanetti – Are – worried – ?
.....?
Giacomo is a great athlete and a good friend ... but I think I can win!
- 6 you – Do – have – for young athletes – any advice – ?
.....?
Sure – train hard, live a healthy life, and you can be a champion too!

- b)  Listen to the interview and check your answers.

Question words

2 Use each question word **once** to complete the questions about Parcheesi – the national game of India.



Parcheesi! The National Game of India

how how long where which who why
 how many what ~~what sort~~ when

- a What sort... of game is Parcheesi?
It's a board game – like chess or backgammon.
- b country does it come from originally?
India.
- c do people play it now?
All over the world – it's very popular in the US.
- d does "Parcheesi" mean?
It comes from "paxis," which means 25.
- e did people start playing it?
Hundreds of years ago: but it only came to Europe in the nineteenth century.
- f invented it?
Nobody knows!
- g people can play?
Four.
- h do you play?
By moving all your pieces to the center of the board.
- i does a game last?
Usually about half an hour.
- j is it so popular?
Because it's easy to learn ... but difficult to play well!

LOOK!

There are two different types of question with *who* (and *what*).

a *Who* is the subject of the sentence:

subject

Who is speaking? no inversion of subject and verb

b *Who* is the object of the sentence:

object subject

Who are you speaking to? inversion of subject and verb

In the Present (and Past) simple we do **not** use *do/did* in subject questions:

Who knows the answer? NOT ~~Who does know the answer?~~

What happened? NOT ~~What did happen?~~

Subject and object questions

3 Decide if *who* is the subject or object of the questions below. Circle the correct form.

- a Who wants / does want a cup of coffee?
- b Who won / did win the soccer game, last night?
- c Who want / do you want to go with?
- d Who knows / does know the right answer?
- e Who already know / do you already know in this class?
- f Who told / did tell you the news?
- g Who live / do you live with?
- h Who lives / does live in the apartment next door?
- i Who smokes / does smoke?
- j Who broke / did break my pen?

Present Simple

4 a) Read the text about the Wilson sisters.



Jennifer and Rosemary Wilson are twin sisters, and they're both famous ... but they have very different lives!

Jennifer lives in London: she's a well-known TV host, and she gets up at 3 a.m. every day to introduce the popular breakfast TV show *Good Morning UK!!* She finishes work at about 10:30 a.m.

Rosemary is a professional tennis player: she now lives in Beverley Hills, USA with her American husband, Ron. Rosemary comes to England two or three times a year to play: She always stays with her sister.


b) Correct the information in the sentences below. Use the information in the text.

- 1 Jennifer and Rosemary have very similar lives.
They don't have very similar lives: they have very different lives.
- 2 Jennifer and Rosemary live in the same country.
.....
.....
- 3 Jennifer lives in the United States.
.....
.....
- 4 She works in the evening.
.....
.....

- 5 Rosemary plays golf.
.....
.....
.....
- 6 She stays in a hotel when she visits Britain.
.....
.....
.....
- 7 They see each other every weekend.
.....
.....
.....

c) Write questions.

- 1 *Where does Jennifer Wilson live?*
She lives in London.
- 2 ?
At 3 a.m.
- 3 ?
At about 10:30 a.m.
- 4 ?
In Beverley Hills.
- 5 ?
Two or three times a year.
- 6 ?
To play tennis.
- 7 ?
With her sister.

d)  Listen and check. Practice the pronunciation of the questions.

Short answers

LOOK!

When we answer questions, we often use short answers, like this.

Question	Short answer		
Do you / they play tennis?	Yes, I / they do.	or	No, I / they don't.
Does (s)he like ice cream?	Yes (s)he does.	or	No, (s)he doesn't.

5 a) Answer these questions about yourself. Use short answers.

- 1 Do you like pasta? *Yes, I do.*.....
- 2 Do you live near the sea?
- 3 Do you smoke?

b) Answer these questions about someone you know well (for example your mother or your best friend). Use short answers.

- 1 Does (s)he wear glasses?
- 2 Does (s)he live near you?
- 3 Does (s)he drive a car?

c) Answer these questions about Jennifer and Rosemary Wilson. Read the text again if necessary. Use short answers.

- 1 Do they live in the same city?
- 2 Do they have the same job?
- 3 Do they often visit each other?
- 4 Do they look similar?

Frequency

Adverbs

6 Complete each sentence with a frequency adverb so it is true for you. Be careful to put the adverb in the correct position in the sentence.

always often sometimes occasionally never

- a I ^{some times} watch TV in bed.
- b I am late for work / school.
- c I play computer games.
- d I go to the opera.
- e I cook a meal for my friends.
- f I eat chocolate.

Phrases

LOOK!

once twice three times four times, etc.	a	day week month year
--	---	------------------------------

7 Replace the phrase in **bold** with a frequency phrase. Use the word in parentheses () to help you.

- a I go to English lessons on **Tuesdays and Thursdays.**
I go to English lessons *twice a week*..... (week)
- b We usually go on vacation **in April, in July, and in December.** We usually go on holiday
..... (year)
- c We go swimming **every Sunday.** We go swimming
..... (week)
- d It's important to visit the dentist **every six months.** It's important to visit the dentist
..... (year)
- e My friend goes running on **Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.** My friend goes running
..... (week)
- f I check my email **in the morning and in the evening.** I check my email
..... (day)
- g I go to visit my cousin in Bristol **about every four weeks.** I go to visit my cousin in Bristol
..... (month)

Vocabulary booster: sports

8 a) What are the sports and activities below?
Use the pictures to help you.



- 1 SELLABBA BASEBALL
- 2 NIKGIB -----
- 3 INKSIG -----
- 4 GWIMSMIN -----
- 5 CIE ITANKSG -----
- 6 ESHOR IDNGIR -----
- 7 BLEAT NINSET -----
- 8 LEBLAKTABS -----
- 9 GOBNIX -----
- 10 MISTCANGYS -----
- 11 LOBVALELYL -----

b) Listen to the spelling and pronunciation of the words. Practice the pronunciation.

c) Write the names of:

- 1 **one** sport that needs gloves
boxing.....
- 2 **four** sports that use a ball
.....
.....
- 3 **three** sports that need water, ice, or snow
.....
- 4 **two** sports in which you ride something
.....
- 5 **two** sports you play in a gym
.....

Vocabulary

Phrases with go and play

LOOK!

go	+ activity (= verb + -ing)	go skiing
go to the	+ place	go to the gym
play	+ sport / game	play soccer, play cards
play the	+ musical instrument	play the guitar

9 Put the words in the box in the correct column.

~~chess~~ gym soccer guitar movies
table tennis violin park computer games
shopping beach skiing ice skating trumpet
piano dancing

go	go to the	play	play the
.....	<i>chess</i>	.....
.....
.....
.....

module 2

Past Simple

Regular and irregular verbs

1 Complete the past forms of the verbs below. Use the list on page 148 of the Students' Book to find out which verbs are irregular.

appear	appeared
drive	dr _ v e
go	we _ _
make	m a _ _
begin	b e g _ n
eat	_ t _
happen	happen _ _
meet	m _ _
buy	bou _ _ t
fall	fe _ _
know	kn _ w
play	play _ _
come	c _ me
feel	fe _ _
live	liv _ _
read	r _ _ d
cost	c _ st
find	f _ _ nd
look	look _ _
take	t _ _ k
die	di _ _
get	g _ t
lose	lo _ _
write	w r _ te

2 Put the verbs in parentheses into the Past Simple.

The first TV Soap Opera

A soap opera

soap op·e·ra /'sɒp, ɒp/ n [C] a television or radio story about the ordinary lives of the same group of people, that is broadcast very frequently



The first TV soap opera (a) *appeared*..... (*appear*) on American television just after World War II. Its name (b) (*be*) *Faraway Hill* and it (c) (*begin*) on October 2nd, 1946. A famous Broadway actress, Flora Campbell, (d) (*play*) Karen St. John, a rich New York woman who (e) (*go*) to live with her relatives in the country after her husband (f) (*die*). She soon (g) (*meet*) a handsome young farmer, and of course the two immediately (h) (*fall*) in love. Unfortunately, the farmer (i) (*be*) already engaged to Karen's cousin, who (j) (*know*) nothing about the relationship. When she (k) (*find*) out, things (l) (*get*) very, very difficult for Karen. The producers of *Faraway Hill* (m) (*have*) very little money – each program (n) (*cost*) only \$300 – so they (o) (*make*) them as quickly as possible. Because there (p) (*be*) no time for the actors to learn their words each week, assistants (q) (*write*) them on chalkboards. Because of this, they often (r) (*look*) into the distance with a strange, romantic expression on their faces ... as they (s) (*read*) their words from the boards on the other side of the studio!

Negatives and affirmatives

3 Correct these sentences about *Faraway Hill*.

- a The first TV soap opera appeared before World War II.
It didn't appear before World War II - it appeared after World War II.
- b It began in October 1936.

- c It was about a rich farmer who moved to New York.

- d The woman fell in love with her cousin.

- e Her lover was married to her cousin.

- f The producers of the program had a lot of money.

- g The assistants wrote the actors' words on pieces of paper.

did, was, or were in questions and answers

4 Yesterday evening Ruth had her first date with Oliver. Her younger sister, Emma, is asking her about it.



- a) Complete Ruth and Emma's conversation with *was / wasn't, were / weren't, or did / didn't*.
- E: So how (1) *was*..... your evening with Oliver?
 R: It (2) good. Yes, very good.
 E: Mmm ... where (3) you go?
 R: To see the new James Bond movie.
 E: (4) it good?
 R: Well, it (5) really the kind of movie I like, you know, I'm not a James Bond fan, but it (6) pretty funny.
 E: And (7) you go anywhere after that?
 R: We went to that new bar across from the movie theater – a few of Oliver's friends (8) there.
 E: (9) they nice?
 R: The boy, James, (10) quite nice, but the two girls (11) very friendly – they (12) talk to me at all, not a word.
 E: That (13) very nice! How rude!
 R: But, anyway, they (14) stay long – they left after about twenty minutes ... and then we stayed and talked for an hour or two ... he (15) really, really funny!
 E: Mm, very nice! (16) he buy you dinner?
 R: No ... but he bought me a few drinks ...
 E: Mmm, and (17) he bring you home in his new sports car?
 R: Yes ... why?
 E: So, (18) he very romantic?
 R: Emma, mind your own business!
 E: And (19) he ask to see you again?
 R: Yes, he (20) , actually ... now go away!
 E: Mmm ... very interesting!

b) Listen and check your answers.

Time phrases often used in the past

ago

5 Answer at least six questions below about yourself. Use *ago* in your answers.

- a When did you first start learning English?
I first started learning English three years ago.
- b When did you first learn to write?
.....
- c When did you first use a computer?
.....
- d When did you first send an email?
.....
- e When did you first go abroad?
.....
- f When did you last watch or listen to the news?
I last watched the news this morning.
- g When did you last make a phone call?
.....
- h When did you last wash your hands?
.....
- i When did you last watch a movie?
.....
- j When did you last write a letter to a friend?
.....

in, at, on

6 Complete the blanks with *in, at, on*, or *-*.

- a My grandmother was born *in*..... 1939.
- b I'll meet you at the movie theater 8:30.
- c I met Kerry on the street last week – she looked very well.
- d My mother-in-law usually comes to stay Christmas.
- e I have an appointment Friday morning.
- f My cat sleeps on my bed night.
- g Pip often goes abroad the winter.
- h Bob moved to New York the 1970s.

Vocabulary

Words to describe feelings

7 Choose one of the adjectives from the box on page 18 of the Students' Book to complete the sentences below.

- a When Amanda didn't come home from her night out, her parents felt very *worried*..... .
- b The train's an hour late and it's raining!! I'm !!
- c The night before her birthday, Anna was so she couldn't sleep.
- d After a terrible day at work, I got home, listened to some music, and took a bath. Then I felt more
- e I wanted a new DVD player for my birthday, but all I got was a stupid computer game. I was really
- f When I was little, I stole a chocolate bar from a store, but I felt so I couldn't eat it.
- g It was a beautiful day: It was sunny and as I walked to work, I was really
- h The movie was nearly three hours long: A lot of people got and left before the end.
- i I was to see David in London: I thought he was in Paris!
- j Frank woke up and heard a noise downstairs. He was so he couldn't move.
- k My new hairstyle looked horrible: I was too to go out.
- l I'm sorry. I lost the CD you lent me. Please don't be
- m People often feel a little before an important exam.


Listen and read

- 8 a) Look at the quiz and try to answer the questions.

Movie Quiz

how much do you know about the movies?

- 1 *The first movie came from:*
 - a France
 - b Australia
 - c The US
- 2 *Hollywood became important for movie-making in:*
 - a the 1900s
 - b the 1920s
 - c the 1930s
- 3 *The first movies with sound appeared in:*
 - a 1917
 - b 1927
 - c 1937
- 4 *Rudolph Valentino was famous as:*
 - a a cowboy
 - b a comedian
 - c a lover
- 5 *The actress Greta Garbo originally came from:*
 - a Germany
 - b Russia
 - c Sweden
- 6 *The first Disney character was:*
 - a Bambi
 - b Mickey Mouse
 - c Snow White
- 7 *The most expensive movie of the twentieth century was:*
 - a Star Wars
 - b Batman Forever
 - c Titanic
- 8 *The most successful movie of the twentieth century was:*
 - a Citizen Kane
 - b Gone with the Wind
 - c Titanic
- 9 *They make the most movies in:*
 - a The US
 - b France
 - c India
- 10 *People go to the movies most often in:*
 - a The US
 - b Lebanon
 - c India

- b)  Now read and listen to the text on the next page and check your answers.

The Magic of Movies

How much do you know about films?

Did you know ...

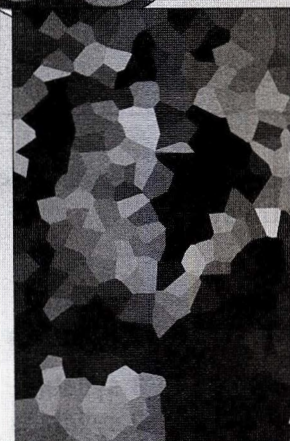
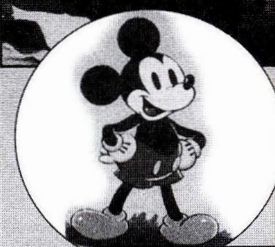
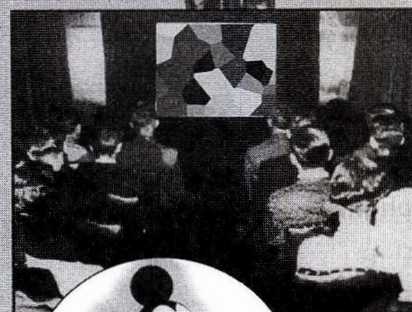
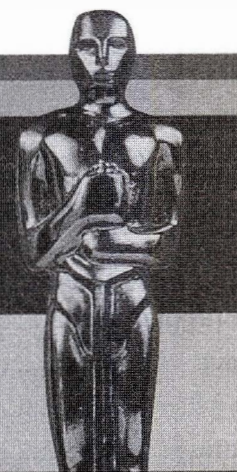
- The first movie appeared in Paris in 1895. The makers were two French brothers, Louis and Auguste Lumière, and it only lasted a few minutes (the first full-length movie didn't appear until 1905), but movies have been popular ever since.
- Between 1907 and 1913, Hollywood in Southern California became the center of the American (and international) movie industry – the weather was perfect for making movies outside!
- Until the late 1920s, movies were silent. Words on the screen told the important parts of the story and in each movie theater, a pianist played music at the same time as the movie. Great stars of the silent movies included Rudolph Valentino, who was famous as a great lover, and the London-born comedian Charlie Chaplin. The great Swedish actress, Greta Garbo, also started her career in silent movies.
- The first “talkie,” a movie called *The Jazz Singer* appeared in 1927, and starred Al Jolson. A few years later, the first color movies appeared.
- Walt Disney designed his first cartoon character, Mickey Mouse, in 1928. Later, Donald Duck appeared, and in 1937 Disney made his first full-length cartoon movie, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*.
- The most popular movie of 1939, *Gone with the Wind*, starring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh, was the most successful movie of all time until *Titanic* appeared in 1997.
- *Titanic*, starring Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet, was the most expensive movie ever made – it cost \$200 million to make. It also made the most money (\$1.6 billion in its first year alone) and won the most Oscars of any movie (eleven including “Best Movie”).
- However, movie critics often choose the 1941 movie, *Citizen Kane*, starring Orson Welles, as the best movie ever.
- You may think that the United States is the center of the movie world, but that isn't completely true. The Indian movie industry makes many more movies each year than the Americans do (850 compared to 570 in the US); the Lebanese go to the movies much more often (35 times a year on average, compared to just 4 times a year in the US) and Belarussia has more movie theaters per million people than the US!

Glossary

A *full-length movie* lasts more than an hour.

The *screen* is what you look at when you watch a movie.

A *movie critic* is an expert who writes about movies in a newspaper or magazine.



Spelling

-ed endings

9 a) Look at the spelling rules in the Language summary on page 150 of the Students' Book.

b) Use the rules to write the past simple forms of these regular verbs.


- 1 believe
- 2 cry
- 3 continue
- 4 drop
- 5 hurry
- 6 use
- 7 marry
- 8 phone
- 9 stop
- 10 study
- 11 try
- 12 dance

Pronunciation

-ed endings

LOOK!


Normally the *-ed* ending does not make an extra syllable.

 Listen:

push = 1 syllable
an·swer = 2 syllables


pushed = 1 syllable
an·swered = 2 syllables

But if the verb ends with the sound /t/ or /d/, there is an extra syllable, pronounced /ɪd/.

 Listen:

wait = 1 syllable
end = 1 syllable

wait·ed = 2 syllables
end·ed = 2 syllables

10 a)  Listen to these past forms. Write down the number of syllables you hear.

- 1 studied2.....
- 2 listened
- 3 wanted
- 4 compared
- 5 tried
- 6 used
- 7 loved
- 8 hated
- 9 remembered
- 10 stayed
- 11 acted
- 12 enjoyed

b)  Listen again and repeat.

Linkers: *but, so, because, then*

11 Correct the linker to make the sentences logical.

- a I'm really tired~~but~~..... I'm going to bed.
so
- b I couldn't buy anything~~so~~..... I forgot my purse.
- c He's broken his arm~~because~~..... he can't play soccer.
- d First you put in the cassette,~~but~~..... you press this button here.
- e We bought an expensive new computer this week,~~so~~..... we're having a lot of problems with it.
- f The new teacher is very nice,~~then~~..... she's very strict about homework.
- g It's terribly hot on the beach~~because~~..... we're taking the children home.
- h His boss was angry with him~~so~~..... he was late for work three times in a week.
- i Finish your drink,~~but~~..... we must go home.

module 3

can / can't

1 a) Rewrite the sentences replacing the phrase in **bold** with *can* or *can't*.

1 Is it **possible** to borrow your dictionary?
Can I borrow your dictionary?

2 My sister is **able to** speak three languages perfectly.
.....
.....

3 I'm sorry, you **don't have permission to** bring your dog in here.
.....
.....

4 Nowadays, it is **possible for you to** buy cheap airplane tickets on the Internet.
.....
.....

5 Bad news: It's **impossible for Renate to** come to the party on Saturday.
.....
.....

6 **Are you able to** read Russian? I don't understand this.
.....
.....

7 "I'm sorry **we're not able to** answer the phone at the moment: Please leave a message ..."
.....
.....

8 "Is it **possible for us to** have a table by the window?"
.....
.....

b)  Listen to the cassette. Practice saying the correct sentences.

have to / don't have to

2 Which of these things do you have to do at school/at work? Which don't you have to do? Write sentences.

start at 8:00 in the morning wear a uniform
go to work on Saturdays work / study in the evening
sit at a desk all day do a lot of writing
go to meetings make phone calls all day
be polite all the time concentrate hard



- a *I have to start work at 8:00 in the morning.*
- b
- c
- d
- e
- f
- g
- h
- i
- j

can / can't / have to / don't have to

3 Ben is going to take his UK driver's test soon. Complete the conversation with the correct form of *have to* or *can*.



BEN: Is it true that there are two driver's tests?

INSTRUCTOR: That's right: You (a) *have to* take a written test and a practical one – that's where you're on the road with the examiner.

BEN: I think I prefer the second one.
(b) I take the practical test first, please?

INSTRUCTOR: No, I'm sorry. You (c) take the practical test until you've passed the written one.

BEN: Hmm ... Is the written test very difficult?

INSTRUCTOR: No, not really. There are fifty questions, but the good news is you
(d) answer all of them correctly. You (e) get 45 correct answers, so you (f) make a few mistakes and still pass.

BEN: I see. (g) you give me some advice about how to prepare for the written exam?

INSTRUCTOR: Try to learn all the rules of the road! But there are thousands, so you

(h) remember everything at once – you (i) study a little bit every day.

BEN: OK. How about the practical exam?

INSTRUCTOR: Well, on the day, the examiner
(j) see your driver's license, so don't forget it !! Then he asks you to read a license plate to check you
(k) see OK.

BEN: That sounds easy ... (l) I take my test right away?

INSTRUCTOR: Impossible! You (m) learn to park first – you won't pass if you
(n) park your car!

should / shouldn't

4 You are having dinner with people you don't know well. Which of the things below *should* you do and which *shouldn't* you do in your culture?



- a You *shouldn't* speak with your mouth full.
- b You wait for the others before you start eating.
- c You eat with your fingers.
- d You eat with your elbows on the table.
- e You make a noise when you drink something.
- f You put the knife in your mouth.
- g You use a spoon for soup.
- h You put your knife and fork on the plate when you finish.

Short answers with modal verbs *can*, *should*, *have to*

5 a) When we answer questions with modal verbs, we often use short answers, like this.

LOOK!

Can I / you / (s)he / it / we / they come?
 Yes, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they can.
 No, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they can't.

Should I / you / (s)he / it / we / they go?
 Yes, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they should.
 No, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they shouldn't.

Do I / you / we / they have to go?
 Yes, I / you / we / they do.
 No, I / you / we / they don't.

Does (s)he / it have to go?
 Yes, (s)he / it does.
 No, (s)he / it doesn't.

b) Complete the dialogs with an appropriate short answer.

- 1 Can you and Roberto come for a cup of coffee with us after class?
No, we can't..... I'm sorry – we have to go home.
- 2 Do I have to pay for the room now?
 You can pay us when you leave if you prefer.
- 3 Should we phone your mother to tell her we're going to be late?
 Here's my phone.
- 4 Can we leave our coats here during the break?
 But don't leave any money in your pockets.
- 5 Do you think I should send a photograph with the application form?
 It's better if they can see what you look like.
- 6 My son is six years old. Do I have to buy a ticket for him too?
 It costs half the price of an adult ticket.
- 7 Do you have to get up early tomorrow?
 In fact, I can stay in bed as long as I want!
- 8 Can you speak Japanese ?
 I lived there for four years, so I learned quite a lot.

Prepositions

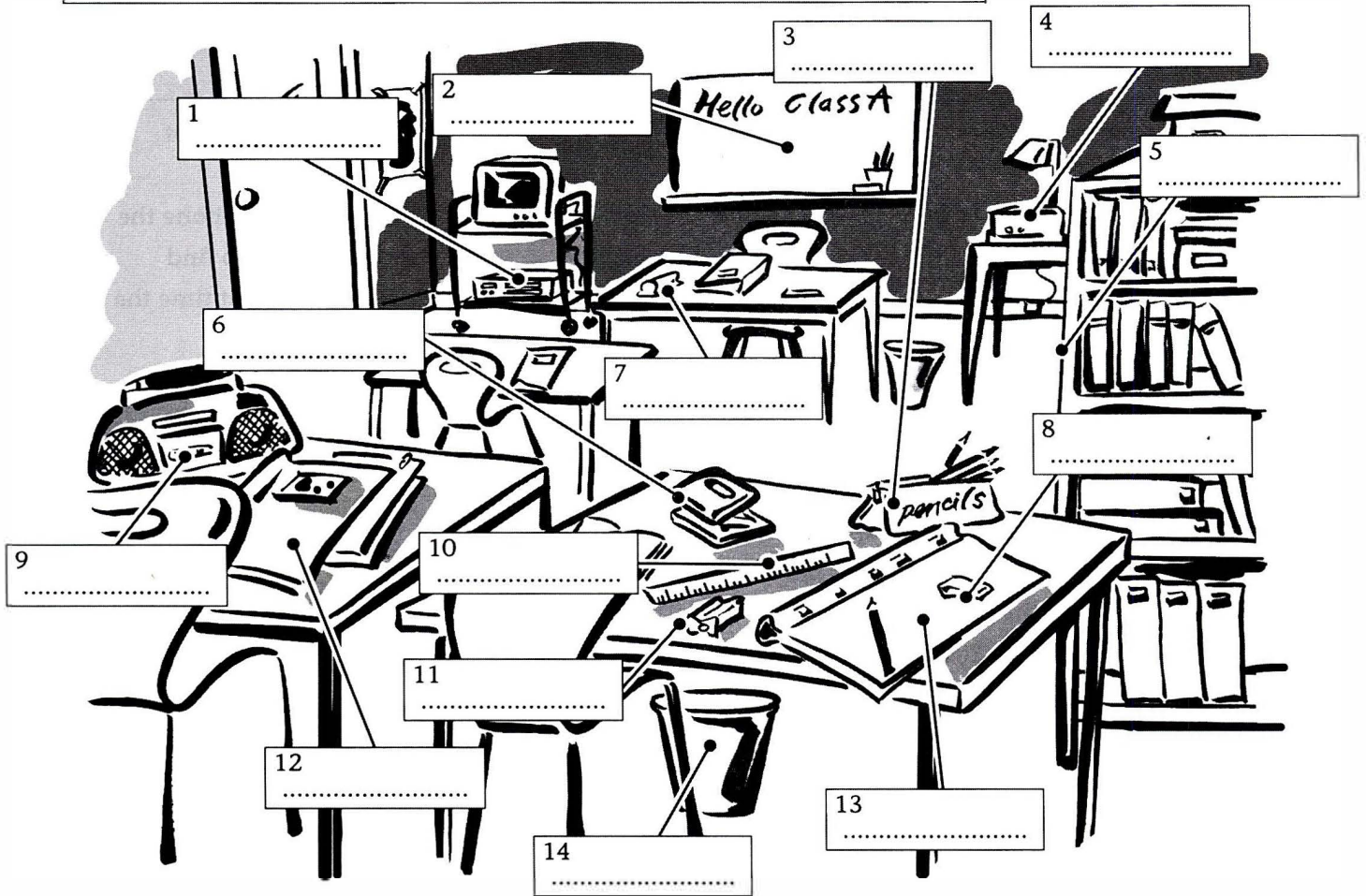
6 Choose the correct preposition to complete each sentence.

- a If you don't know a phone number, you can look it *up*..... in the phone book.
- b I can't think an explanation for what happened.
- c Jon is going to phone the movie theater to find what time the movie starts.
- d Clara tried to explain the other students what the word meant.
- e I gave him my address, and Philip wrote it on a piece of paper.
- f People have many different reasons learning a language.
- g Almost everybody in my country studies English college.
- h Mario sits the library every afternoon, studying for his exams.
- i It's very difficult to learn a language your own: I think you should join a class.
- j If you don't know the answer a question ... guess!!

Vocabulary booster: things in a school

7 a) Look at the picture below. Label the numbered items with the correct word from the box.

notebook file hole punch eraser VCR board eraser wastebasket
 cassette player overhead projector pencil case bookcase ruler
 whiteboard pencil sharpener



b) Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

c) Put the items into one of the boxes below.

Uses electricity	Doesn't use electricity – usually metal	Doesn't use electricity – not metal
<i>cassette player</i>	<i>hole punch</i>	<i>eraser</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

Wordbuilding

8 a) Write the nouns from these verbs. Use a dictionary if necessary.

communicate	<i>communication</i>
improve	.....
imagine	.....
advise	.....
interrupt	.....
practice	.....
pronounce	.....
explain	.....

b)  Listen to the words and mark the stress.

c) Complete the sentences so that the meaning is the same.

- His work really improved when he changed schools.
There was a big *improvement* in his work when he changed schools.
- Phones, faxes, and emails make it easier to communicate with other people.
Phones, faxes, and emails mean better with other people.
- When you read a good book, you have to imagine.
When you read a good book, you have to use your
- Could you advise me about which computer to buy?
Could you give me some about which computer to buy?
- It's difficult to work hard when people interrupt you a lot.
It's difficult to work hard when there are a lot of
- You need to practice a lot before you can drive well.
You need a lot of before you can drive well.

- How do you pronounce this word?
What is the of this word?
- Nobody can explain what happened that night.
Nobody can give an of what happened that night.

Collocations

9 Below is a summary of *What's the secret of successful language learning?* from page 25 of the Students' Book. Complete the gaps using verbs from the box.

~~learn~~ have get make work understand


Alastair says that if you want to (a) *learn* a language, confidence is very important. You also have to (b) hard, and not (c) frustrated if you don't (d) very much progress. You should try to develop an ear for language; this will help you to (e) what people are saying much more easily. Of course it's also important to (f) a good teacher!

~~study~~ become forget listen praise read

Teresa advises her students to (g) *study* grammar, (h) newspapers, magazines, etc., and (i) to the radio, pop songs, etc. You need a teacher to help you, because people often (j) what they've learned if they don't have someone to "push" them. She never forgets to (k) her learners when they are successful. Many of them now speak English better than her and have (l) English teachers themselves!

Pronunciation

How to pronounce the letter "a"

10 a)  There are a number of different ways to pronounce the letter "a." Listen:

/æ/ e.g.: <i>have to</i>	/ɑ:/ e.g.: <i>mark</i>	/eɪ/ e.g.: <i>make</i>
have to	mark	make
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

b) Here are some other words from module 3. Put the underlined letter "a" in the correct column according to its pronunciation.

communicate	pr <u>a</u> ctice	ex <u>a</u> m	ta <u>a</u> ke	ha <u>a</u> rd
mi <u>st</u> ake	ga <u>a</u> me	Spa <u>n</u> ish	educa <u>a</u> tion	fa <u>r</u>
under <u>st</u> and				

c)  Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

Improve your writing

Writing a paragraph

11 1) Read the sentences below and put them into the correct order.

- That's why I think that everyone should learn at least one foreign language from the age of eight.
- Also, children are less worried about making mistakes when they learn than adults.
- Nowadays, communication between people from different countries is more important than ever before.
- The main reason for this is that many people say it gets harder to learn a new language as you get older.

1 2 3
4

2) Which sentence:

- introduces the topic?
- gives the writer's opinion?
- gives a reason?
- gives another reason?

3) Write a similar paragraph yourself about one of the topics below. Use the language in the box to help you.

- the age when you finish school
- military service
- going to college
- learning to drive a car
- learning to use a computer

Nowadays, is more important than ever before, That's why I think that ...
I think that everyone should ...
The main reason for this is that ...
Also...

Spelling

Finding mistakes

12 a) Read the paragraph about Stefanie below. There is a total of ten spelling mistakes. Find and correct the mistakes.

Stefanie is very ~~pleasd~~^{pleasd} - she has wan a competition at her college. The price is a two-morth language corse in New York.
She will have English lessons for three hours evry morning, but she wants to now the best way to emprove her English outside her lessons. Her freinds, familly, and teachers have lots of advise!

b) Check your answers by reading the text about Stefanie on page 26 of the Students' Book, or by looking in the Answer key.

module 4

Present Continuous

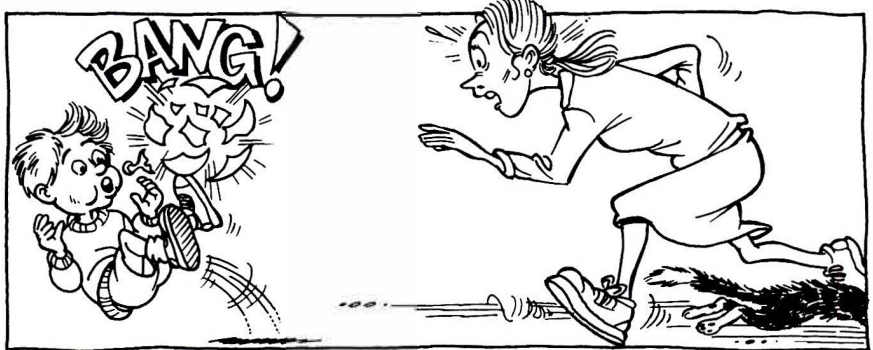
1 Put the verb in parentheses into the correct form of the Present Continuous: positive, negative, question, or short answer.

- a A: Good evening.
Are you enjoying..
(you / enjoy) yourselves?
B: Oh, yes! *We're having.....*
(we / have) a fantastic time, thank you!
- b A: I'm sorry
(I / drive) too fast for you?
B: Yes,
Could you slow down a little?
- c A: What
(you / do)?
B: There's a movie on TV, but
(I / not / watch) it really.
- d A: What's the problem?
B: (look for) my keys.
(you / sit) on them?
A: Oh, yes, here they are, sorry!
- e It's Sunday, so Virginia (not / work) today. She (spend) some time at home for a change.

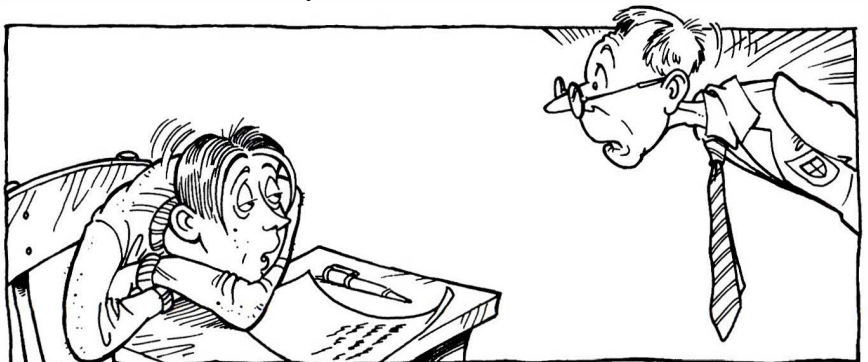
Present Simple or Present Continuous?

2 Underline the correct form:
Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- a A: What languages *are you speaking* / do you speak?
B: English, French, and Italian.
- b A: [BANG] Ow!!!
B: What's the matter – what *do you do* / *are you doing*?



- c A: What's that song *you listen to* / *you're listening to*?
B: It's called "Angels." It's good, isn't it?
- d A: What *are you reading* / *do you read*?
B: It's an article about vacations in Switzerland.
- e A: *Do you smoke* / *Are you smoking*?
B: No, thank you. I stopped smoking two years ago.
- f A: Why *are you laughing* / *do you laugh*?
B: It's your face. You look so funny!!
- g A: *Does your brother play* / *Is your brother playing* any sports?
B: Yes. Soccer in the winter, tennis in the summer, and swimming all year.
- h A: Paul. PAUL!! *Are you listening* / *Do you listen* to me?
B: Hmm? What? Sorry?



Vocabulary booster: special occasions

5 a) Look at the pictures and label the numbered items with the correct word from the box.

presents paper plates candles someone making a wish glasses
 the host and hostess birthday cake guests decorations paper cups
 sandwiches cards



b)  Listen to the pronunciation of the words on the tape. Practice saying the words.

Vocabulary

Things people do on special occasions

6 Choose the correct word from the box to complete the sentences.

dress have (x 2) stay buy visit send
make spend give go take

a At the carnival, many people *dress* up in colorful clothes.




- b It was your cousin's birthday yesterday. Did you remember to her a card?
- c During the week, I have to be at home by 11:00 p.m., but on the weekend I can out late.
- d People in Britain often relatives on Christmas Day. After lunch, they often their presents to each other.
- e At the end of the course, our class has decided to out for a meal together.
- f I don't feel well today. I'm going to the day off.
- g It's Valentine's Day tomorrow: don't forget to some flowers for your wife!



- h Charlie's mom is going to a special cake for his birthday.
- i In our family, we always a special meal at home on New Year's Eve.
- j It's Samantha's 16th birthday next week. She's going to a really big party.
- k We always a lot of money over the New Year: That's why we can't go away in January!

Listen and read

7 a)  Read and listen to the texts on the next page about three different religious festivals. In which festival do people:

- 1 clean and decorate their homes?
- 2 throw water at people on the street?
- 3 try to understand the problems of the poor?
- 4 have a special basket of food?
- 5 not eat between morning and evening?
- 6 buy new clothes?
- 7 put bright lights in their homes?

b) Read again and listen to the texts on the tape. Answer these questions.

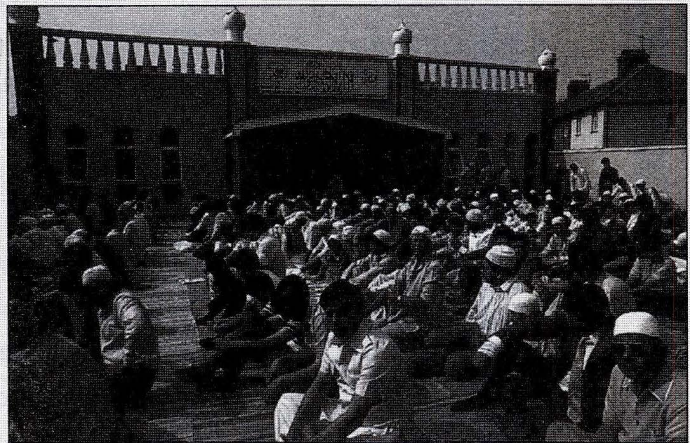
- 1 Are Islamic festivals at the same time each year?
- 2 Which month is Ramadan?
- 3 What does the "blessing basket" contain?
- 4 Which meal is very important to Poles at Easter?
- 5 In which country is Diwali celebrated?
- 6 How long is the festival of Diwali?
- 7 Which goddess is it the festival of?

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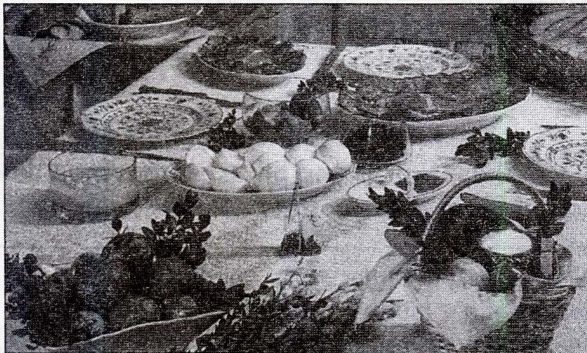
Religious festivals around the world

Islamic festivals – Ramadan

Because the Islamic religion uses a calendar based on the moon, not the sun, the exact date of religious festivals changes from year to year. The Islamic Calendar begins with the *hijra*, the year when Mohammed left the city of Mecca for Medina. The New Year is a time for peaceful prayer for most Muslim people. Every year in the month of Ramadan – the ninth month of the Islamic calendar – all Muslims fast from early morning until evening. By living without everyday comforts, even for a short time, a fasting person better understands the life of poor people who are hungry, and also grows in his or her spiritual life.



Easter in Poland



In Poland, there are many customs at Easter: for example, the “blessing basket,” containing (among other things) colored eggs, bread, salt, and white sausages. Everything in the basket has a meaning: The eggs represent Christ, the bread, salt, and sausages good health and enough money in the coming year. The family Easter breakfast on Sunday morning is as important as Christmas dinner for Poles. And there is one more Polish tradition connected with Easter Monday: “watering.” People throw water at each other, and this is a wish for good health, too. Even strangers on the street are not safe from a bath of cold water on Easter Monday!

A Hindu festival – Diwali



The festival of Diwali is one of the most important religious festivals in India. It lasts for five days around the end of October. It is the festival of Laxmi, the goddess who, in the Hindu religion, brings peace and prosperity.

Preparations for the festival begin several weeks before the festival itself. People clean and decorate their homes, prepare special food, and buy new clothes and jewelry to welcome the goddess into their homes. All over India, people light up their homes with oil lamps and colorful lights.

The celebrations take place on the darkest night of the lunar month, Amavasya. In the evening, fireworks fill the sky to make Diwali a true “Festival of Light.”

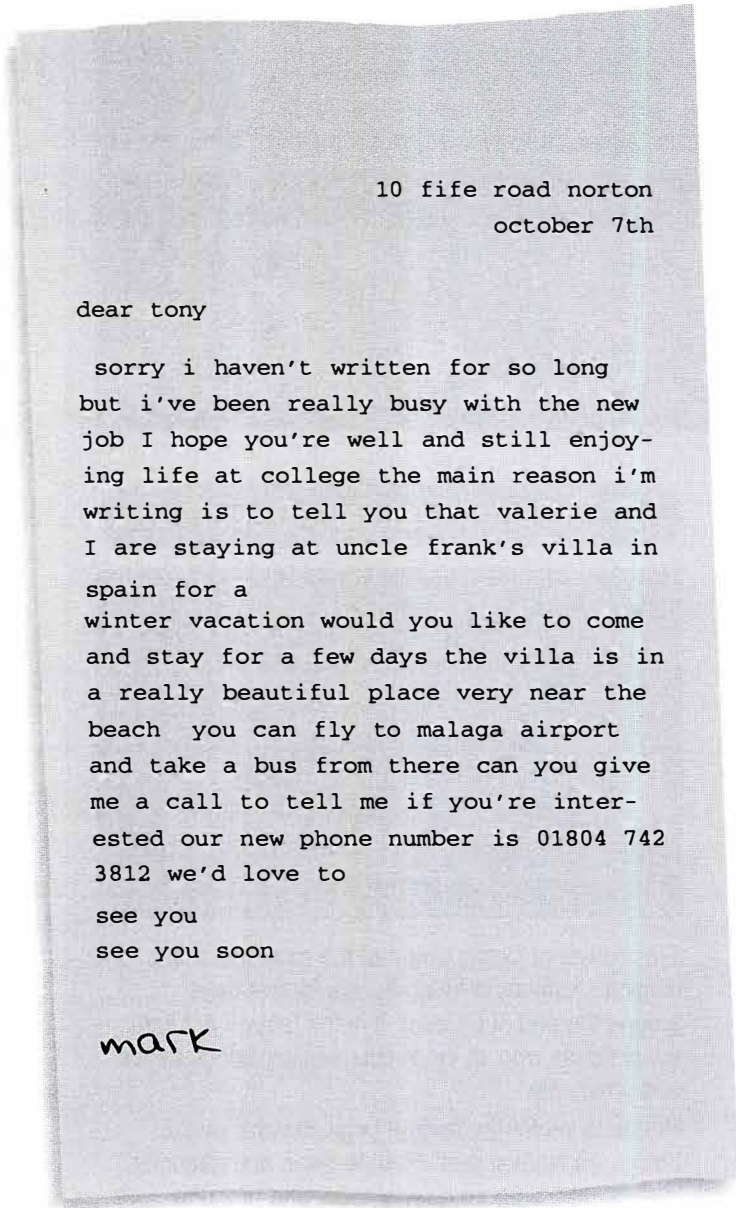
Glossary

fast = to eat no food.

Improve your writing

A letter of invitation

8 Write out the letter below with correct layout, capital letters, and punctuation. Use the letter on page 38 of the Students' Book to help you.



Spelling

-ing forms

9 Look at the spelling rules on page 151 of the Students' Book. Check (✓) the correct spellings and correct the ones that are wrong.

- celebrateing ~~X~~ celebrating
- cooking
- driveing
- getting
- giveing
- inviteing
- liveing
- putting
- studying
- taking
- wearing
- writeing

Pronunciation

/ð/ and /θ/

10 a) Listen to the underlined sounds in these words and phrases from module 4 and put them in the correct column: /ð/ or /θ/

Mother's Day Father's Day birthday
 twenty-fith fourth thirty-first the other day
the day before yesterday these days
 in those days your good health
Thanks for coming!

- | /ð/ | /θ/ |
|---------------------------|-------|
| <u>Mother's Day</u> | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

b) Listen again and practice saying the words.

module 5

Comparatives and superlatives

Comparative forms


1 a) Read the profiles of Paul Chang and Mike "The Monster" Morton. Use the adjectives in parentheses to complete the questions and answers below.

	PAUL CHANG	MIKE "THE MONSTER" MORTON
Age:	19	36
Height:	1.85m	1.78m
Strength:	Very fast	Slow
Weakness:	Not very experienced	Very experienced
Weight:	80kg	95kg
Aggression factor:	80%	95%
Power rating:	7/10	9/10
Popularity	☺☺☺	☺

Who is...

- (old) older?
Mike is older than Paul.
- (young)
- (tall)
- (fast)
- (experienced)
- (slow)

- (heavy)
- (aggressive)
- (powerful)
- (popular)

b)  Listen to the tape. Practice saying the sentences.

Superlative forms

2 Put the adjectives into the superlative form.

- The tallest (tall) US president was Abraham Lincoln, who was 1m 93, and the (old) was Ronald Reagan, who was 69 when he became president in 1981.
- The (fast) winner of a London Marathon was the Portuguese runner Antonio Pinto – fourteen minutes better than the (quick) woman, Ingrid Kristiansen from Norway.
- Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah – Sultan of the Arab state of Brunei – is the world's (rich) monarch. Many people think that Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain is the (wealthy) female ruler.
- Elvis Presley – who died in 1977 – was probably the (popular) singer of all time. He always said that the (important) person in his life was his mother.
- Queen Jane had the (short) time on the throne of any English queen – just five days! King Louis XIV of France was king for the (long) time: 72 years!

3 Here are some famous sayings that contain a comparative or superlative adjective. Listen to the sayings and underline the comparative and superlative forms.

a Democracy is the worst form of government ... apart from all the others.

Winston Churchill

b The reason I wanted to be an actress was to play people much more interesting than I am, and to say things much more intelligent than anything I could think of myself.

Actress Prunella Scales

c All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.

George Orwell in *Animal Farm*

d Good, better, the best
Never let it rest
Until good is better
And better is the best

Unknown teacher

e It was the best of times, it was the worst of times.

Charles Dickens: beginning of *"A Tale of Two Cities"*

f **Being funny is much more difficult than being clever.**

Editor of a comedy magazine

Prepositions in comparative phrases: *as, than, from, like, in, to*

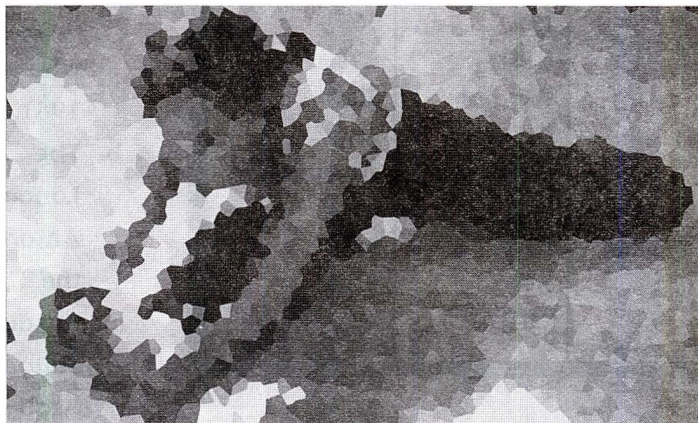
4 Complete the sentences with *as, than, from, like, in, or to*.

- a Marie's dress is very similar *to*..... mine.
- b She has the same taste in clothes me.
- c Anna is older she looks.
- d Tom always seems to have more money everyone else.
- e Do you look your parents?
- f Who's the youngest person your family?
- g Our lives today are very different the way our grandparents lived.
- h What's your parents' house ?

Describing what people look like

Questions about appearance

5 Write the questions for these answers about Donna.



- a *How old is she?*.....
She's in her twenties.
- b ?
She's very athletic and friendly-looking.
- c ?
About 1m 75.
- d ?
She's black.
- e ?
It's long.
- f ?
They're dark brown.

is or has got?

6 Complete the blanks with *is* ('s) / *are* or *has* ('s) / *have*.



a My grandmother *is*..... in her seventies, but she a very young face. She lovely teeth and skin and she (not) any white hair!



d My dad a mustache, but he (not) a beard any more – he shaved it off a few weeks ago!



b My brothers and sisters very similar to look at – they all very pale and they green eyes and red hair.



e Joe like his father – he very tall and slim.



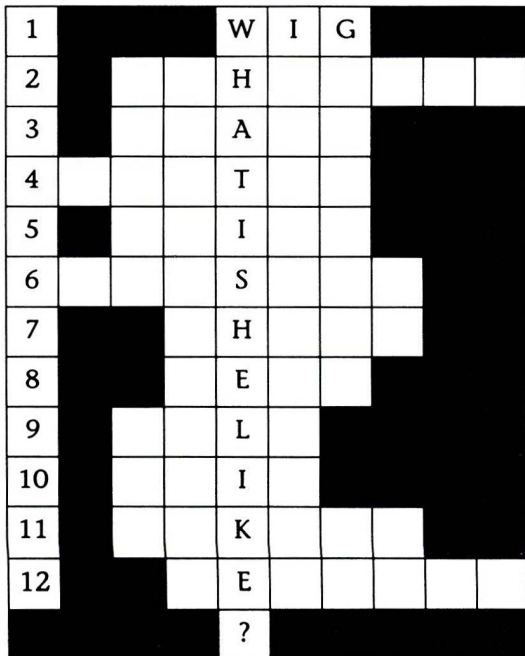
c The baby only a few days old, but she lots and lots of hair.

Vocabulary

Describing appearances

7 Use the clues to complete the grid below. The words all come from the text "You're Gorgeous" on page 41 of the Students' Book.

- 1 Eighteenth-century ladies – and men – often wore a on their head. (3 letters)
- 2 Physically strong and good at sports. (8 letters)
- 3 You are this if you have a lot of courage. (5 letters)
- 4 When your skin gets brown because of the sun, you have one of these. (6 letters)
- 5 In the times of Queen Elizabeth I, fashionable ladies wanted their faces to be this color! (5)
- 6 You describe someone who wears good clothes as *well* (7 letters)
- 7 Using a good shampoo can help you to have hair! (5 letters)
- 8 It's between your head and your shoulders! (4 letters)
- 9 For skin color, the opposite of dark. (4 letters)
- 10 Thin, in an attractive way. (4 letters)
- 11 People put this on their face to look more attractive. (6 letters)
- 12 People put this liquid on their skin: it has a pleasant smell. (7 letters)

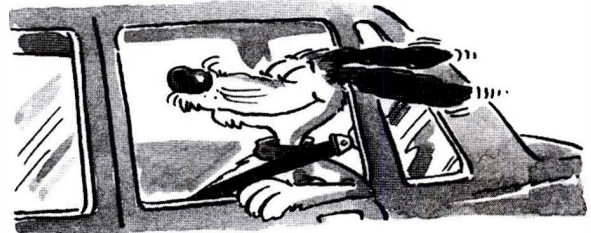


look

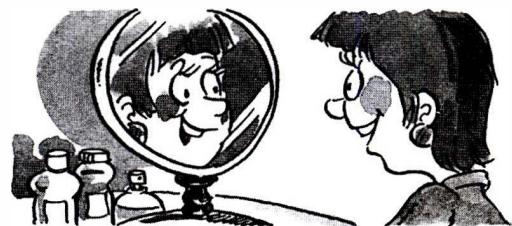
8 Use an expression from the box to complete these sentences.

looking forward to ~~look,~~ look for
 have a look Look! look at look up look like
 look out of looking

- 1 Look,..... I'm sorry to bring you this bad news, but you failed your exams.
- 2 He was a very good man, but he wasn't very intelligent.
- 3 A: My brother's an artist.
 B: Really! Can I at his paintings?
- 4 Could you help me my bag? I can't find it anywhere.
- 5 That man's wearing pink and green pants.
- 6 I don't my sister. She has light hair and blue eyes, and I have dark hair and brown eyes.
- 7 I'm really my summer vacation – this year we're going to visit my aunt in Tuscany.
- 8 Our dog loves to the window when he travels in the car.

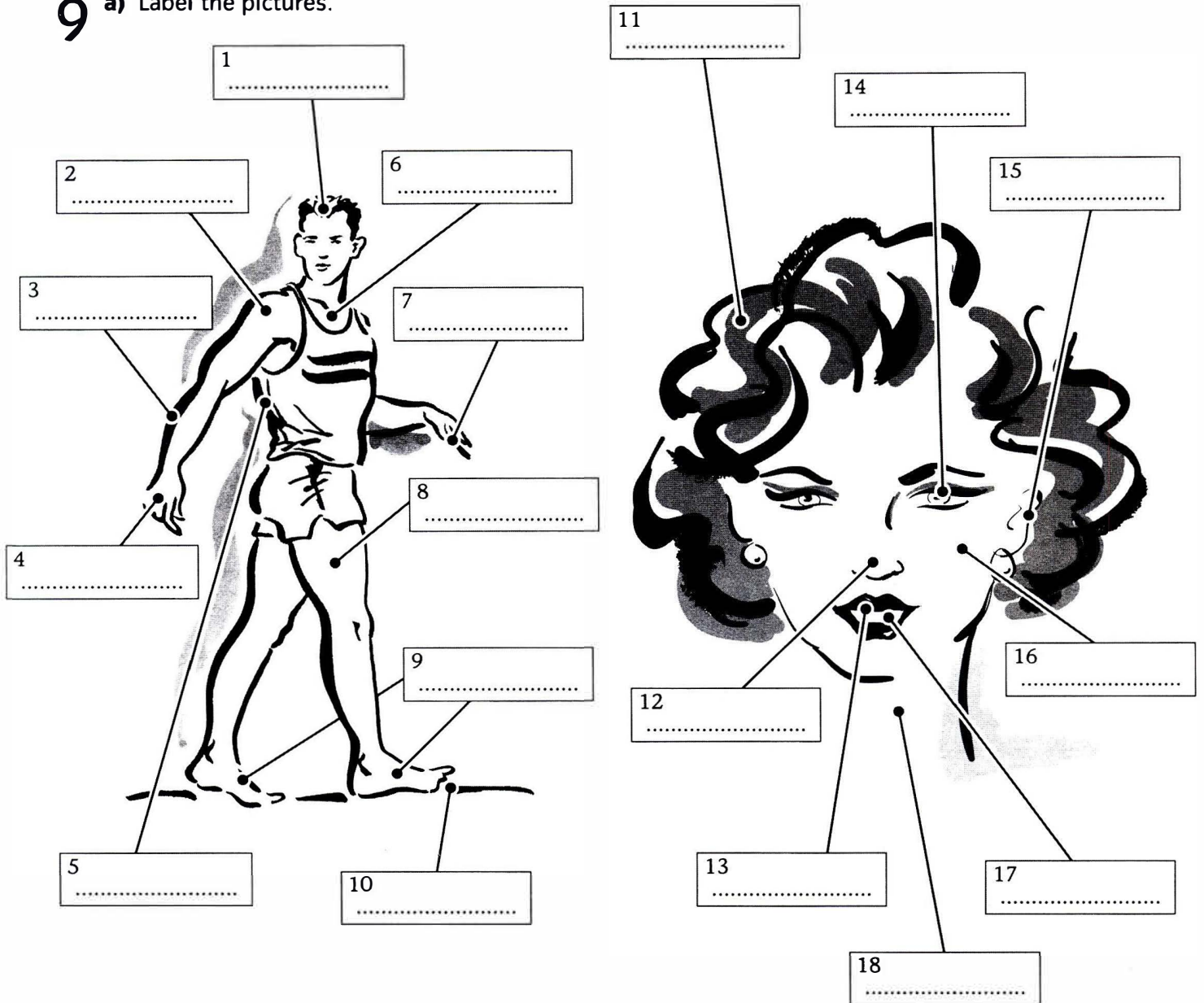


- 9 You should the word in a dictionary if you don't understand it.
- 10 Stella loves to herself in the mirror.



Vocabulary booster: parts of the face and body

9 a) Label the pictures.



b) Listen and practice the pronunciation of the words.

c) How many does a person usually have? Write the words from part a) next to the correct number below.

1 *head* , , , ,
..... , ,

2 , , , , ,
..... ,

10 ,

32

Uncountable!

Improve your writing

Writing a description

10 a) Read the description a student wrote of someone in her family. Which sentence talks about:

- 1 who the person is, and the writer's relationship to her? *E*.....
- 2 her general appearance?
- 3 her build and height?
- 4 her eyes?
- 5 her hair?
- 6 her age?

- A She's a very attractive little girl - she always looks happy and she has a lovely smile.
- B Her eyes are blue, just like her father's.
- C She's about average height for her age ... and she's quite slim.
- D She has beautiful, blond hair ... and it's her natural color!
- E Louise is my youngest cousin, and she lives not far from my family.
- F She'll be ten on her next birthday.

b) Make some notes about someone you know well, or someone in your family. Write a paragraph using the suggested order in part a).

Useful phrases
 X is my ... , and (s)he lives ...
 (S)he's a very ... man / woman / girl / boy and (s)he has a lovely ...
 (S)he has ... hair / eyes.
 His/Her eyes are ... / and (s)he has long/short, dark/blond hair.
 (S)he's about ... tall / about average height.
 (S)he's ... years old / (S)he'll be ... on her next birthday.

Pronunciation

Different ways of pronouncing the letter "o"

11 a) There are a number of different ways to pronounce the letter "o." Listen:

/ɔ:/ e.g.: more	/əʊ/ e.g.: most	/ɒ/ e.g.: got
more	most	got

b) Listen to the pronunciation of the words below. In each pair, is the sound in **bold** the same or different?

- 1 both important *different*...
- 2 old slow *the same*...
- 3 morning dog
- 4 toe nose
- 5 modern photograph
- 6 short gorgeous
- 7 popular organized
- 8 local strong
- 9 sport **your**
- 10 hope so

c) Listen again and practice saying the words.

Spelling

Double letters

12 Below there are twenty words from the module. Eleven of them should have a double instead of a single letter. Mark and correct them as in the example.

beter	<i>better</i>	midle-aged	.....
similar	.....	personality	.....
remember	.....	welldressed	.....
slimer	.....	glases	.....
prety	.....	beautiful	.....
diferent	.....	old-fashioned	.....
bigest	.....	taned	.....
shiny	.....	apearance	.....
atractive	.....	parents	.....

module 6

Intentions and wishes

going to and planning to

1 Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

- a a new computer – you – planning – Are – to buy – ?
Are you planning to buy a new computer?
- b to spend – she’s – going – with her family – Lucy – the Summer – says – .
- c aren’t planning – any – more children – John and his wife – to have – .
- d Caroline – after she finishes – a job – is planning – to look for – her exams – .
- e to see – are – Which movie – going – this evening – you – ?
- f is planning – true – Is it – soon – to retire – that – the president – ?
- g the school – organize – this Sunday – a barbecue – Is – going to – ?

going to, planning to, would like to, would prefer to

2 Read the newspaper column. Choose the phrases from the box to fill the blanks.

going to He’s I would planning to not planning
I’m planning is going to retire prefer to

Seen and heard

The best of this week’s celebrity gossip

by Stella Renuzzi



Glamorous actress, Sophie de Roy, has said that she is in love with Argentinian dancer Hector Castagni. “He’s the perfect man for me,” she told me, “It’s not easy being a single girl, but I hope that’s (a) *going to* change soon.” “Sophie and I are both very young,” said Castagni in an interview with KO magazine. “I would (b) wait for a few years before we make any important decisions. I’m (c) to get married until I’m 30.”

Ex-soccer player Jim Norton is in Hollywood hoping for a career in movies. And the good news for Jim is that he has found his first movie role – (d) going to play the part of “Badger” – a violent criminal – in the new Mo Amos film, *Gun Runner*. “I don’t think there’s a big difference between acting and playing soccer,” he said to me, “so I’m (e) move here to help my movie career.”

Angry that his last film *Smash!!* did not win the Academy Award, film director Donald Braine has said that he’s going (f) from show business. “If no one likes my movies, that’s not my problem,” he said. “The movie world is not important to me. I’m more interested in my new restaurant (also called *Smash!!*).” And he has more news: “(g) to open another restaurant (*Smash!! 2*) in Los Angeles next year,” he says.

Holly Pratelli – star of the TV Soap Opera *Hope Street* (h) to leave the series. She says it’s because she doesn’t like her new co-star, Chuck Ryder. “I don’t think he’s handsome at all,” she told me. “One day, (i) like to have a big romantic scene with British actor Roy Thinn – he’s gorgeous!!”

Glossary

gossip = conversation or writing about other people’s behavior and private lives

Predictions

will and won't

3 Put *will* or *won't* in the best place in the sentences.

- a It ^{won't} be difficult to find accommodations – there aren't many tourists at this time of year.
- b Do you think we be able to buy tickets when we get there ?
- c I'm sorry, but there be any time for us to have lunch.
- d You be all right if I go out for a couple of hours?
- e I'm going to Michelle's party on Sunday. You be there too?
- f Don't worry. I'm sure there be any problems getting a visa.
- g How long it take for us to get there?
- h There be any food at your party?

Short answers with *will*, *won't*, and *going to*

LOOK!

Will you / (s)he / it / we / they be here tomorrow?
 Yes, I / (s)he / it / we / they will.
 No, I / (s)he / it / we / they won't.

Are you / we / they going to be there?
 Yes, I am.
 Yes, we / you / they are.
 No, I'm not.
 No, we're / you're / they're not.

Is (s)he / it going to be there?
 Yes, (s)he / it is.
 No, (s)he / it isn't.

4 Write in the correct short answer.

- a Will Antonella be at the party on Friday? Yes, *she will*.....
- b Are you going to say sorry? No,
- c Is it going to be a nice day? Yes,
- d Will you be at home if I phone you at 10? No,
- e Are Jill and Rory going to come with us? No,
- f Are you going to see Frank this afternoon? Yes,
- g Will it take a long time to get to the airport? No,
- h Will you be here next month? Yes,
- i Is Frederick going to take the exam? No,
- j Is it going to rain? No,
- k Will your friends be here for a long time? No,

Pronunciation

'll, will, and won't

5 a) Listen to how we pronounce 'll, will, and won't.

- I'll:** I'll go, I'll see, I'll have
- will:** Will you be ...?, Will there be ...?, Yes, I will
- won't:** I won't, It won't happen, They won't go

b) Listen to the tape and complete the sentences below.

- 1 *I'll*..... see you tomorrow.
- 2 be at home tomorrow.
- 3 be at home later?
- 4 Yes,
- 5 be there?
- 6 No,
- 7 be here soon.
- 8 be long.

c) Listen again and practice saying the sentences on the tape.

Vocabulary

Vacations

6 a) Choose an adjective from the box to match one of the definitions below.

crowded fantastic luxurious tasty lively
 polluted disgusting boiling ~~lovely~~ peaceful
 relaxing terrible wet windy sandy

- 1 beautiful and enjoyable
lovely.....
- 2 very comfortable, beautiful, and expensive

- 3 extremely hot

- 4 very unpleasant, making you feel sick

- 5 cheerful and active

- 6 pleasant and making you feel calm and comfortable

- 7 damaged by dangerous chemicals or gases, etc.

- 8 when the wind is very strong

- 9 good to eat or drink

- 10 very bad or unpleasant

- 11 extremely good

- 12 too full of people or things

- 13 calm and quiet


- 14 covered in sand

- 15 rainy

b) Complete the blanks with an adjective from the box in part a.

- 1 "Did you have a good vacation?"
 "Oh yes! It was absolutely *fantastic*.....!"
- 2 I really enjoyed the food when we visited Japan. We had a dish called *teriyaki* which was very
- 3 My grandmother was a person: Everyone in the village liked her.
- 4 Always bring an umbrella when you go out: The weather is often in October.
- 5 It was so during the night that a number of trees fell down.
- 6 On the weekend, the beach got so, there was nowhere for us to sit.
- 7 San Clemente is a very town: There are hundreds of bars and restaurants, and plenty of night life.
- 8 Don't try to walk anywhere in the afternoon – the temperature is sometimes 40° – absolutely
- 9 For me, there is nothing more than a sauna.
- 10 Unfortunately, the lake near the industrial plant is now so that all the fish have died.
- 11 We stayed in a cabin on the mountain, far from any streets or towns. It was very
- 12 The Hotel Metropole is a five-star hotel; one of the most hotels in the city.
- 13 If you walk down the path, there's a beach where you can go swimming or just relax.
- 14 We had a very enjoyable time in Dublin, but unfortunately the weather was – cold and wet!
- 15 This fish is over a week old. It smells

Listen and read

7  Read and listen to the information about vacation offers. Find the answers to the questions below:

- a Which is the cheapest vacation destination?
.....
- b If you want information about cheap flights to Hong Kong, what number should you phone?
.....
- c How long is the tour in Sorrento?
.....
- d Which hotel do you stay at in Boston?
.....
- e How much does the vacation in Spain cost?
.....
- f On what date does the tour in Syria begin?
.....
- g Can you buy a cheap ticket to Sorrento after March 31st?
.....
- h Where do you learn salsa dancing?
.....
- i What is the shortest time you can stay in Hong Kong?
.....
- j What's the price of the trip to Lille?
.....
- k Which vacation is cheaper for children?
.....
- l How many days does the tour of Syria last?
.....

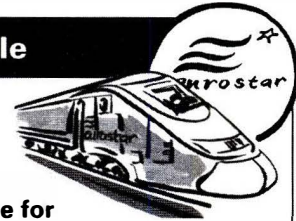
(A) Dance and ski in Spain

Dance Holidays (01206-5777000) is offering a seven-day holiday combining skiing in the Sierra Nevada and salsa dancing in Granada. The price, \$395, includes flights, **B&B**, and ski pass.



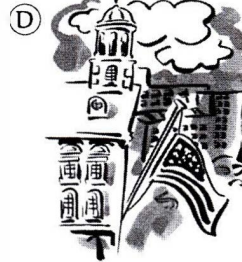
(B) Eurostar to Lille

Time Off (0870 584 6363) has two nights at the Grand Hotel Bellevue in Lille for \$179. This price includes round-trip Eurostar tickets, accommodations, and breakfast.



(C) Bargain flights to Hong Kong

Trailfinders (020 7938 3366) has cut-price fares to Hong Kong for only \$310 on KLM. Departures are from Stansted Airport until April 10. The minimum stay required is seven days, the maximum is one month.



(D) Bargain in Boston

Virgin Holidays (01293 456789) has three nights at the two-star Midtown Hotel in Boston for £299 until March 28. Flights depart from Gatwick and children under 11 pay half price.

(E) Tour of Syria

The Imaginative Traveler (020 8742 8612) has a nine-day tour of Syria. The trip, which includes Palmyra and Damascus, leaves on March 24 and costs \$695, with flights, hotels, and guides.



(F) Week in Sorrento

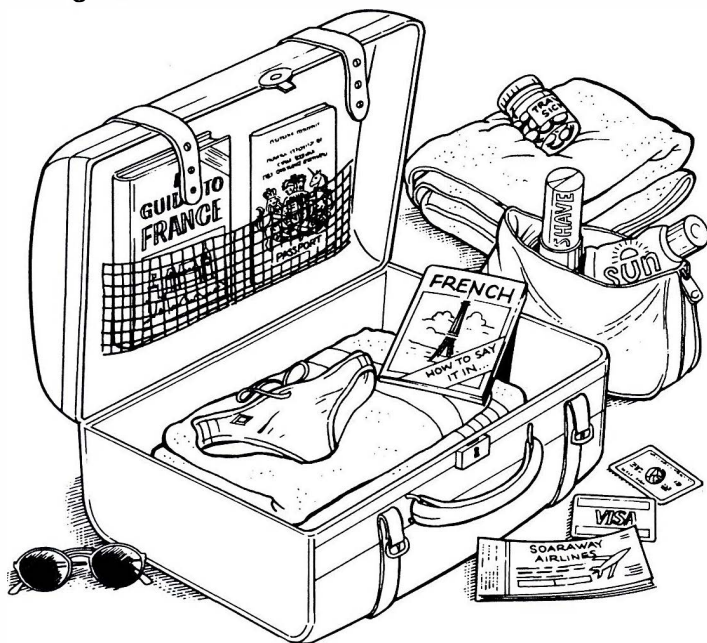
Citalia (020-8686 5533) has seven nights in Sorrento for \$399. This includes half-board accommodations in the Hotel Bristol and flights. The offer applies to departures on March 31.



Glossary B&B = the hotel price includes bed and breakfast half-board = the hotel price includes bed, breakfast, and dinner.

Vocabulary booster: things you bring on vacation

8 a) Dave is going on vacation. Look at the picture and check (✓) the items in the box that he has remembered to pack. What has he forgotten?



- passport sunscreen sunglasses guidebook
 swim trunks shaving cream phrasebook
 towels credit cards plane tickets
 travel sickness pills toothbrush

b) Listen to the pronunciation of the words. Practice saying them.

c) Put the words into one of the boxes below.

Things you need during a trip	Things you need for the beach	Things you need in a strange town	Other
passport	sunscreen		

Improve your writing

More postcards

9 a) Read the three postcards below. In each case find:

- Who sent the postcard, and from where.
 A
 B
 C
- The relationship between the sender and the receiver.
 A
 B
 C
- Is the sender enjoying her / himself?
 A B C

(A)

Hi, everyone!
 I can't believe we're finally here - it's fantastic, very hot and crowded (a bit like the office really...), lots to see and do; the food is really good (some dishes almost as hot as the weather!!). Today we visited the famous Golden Temple and tomorrow we're going on an excursion to an island called Ko Sichang. Don't work too hard! See you when we get back.
 Gill & Ruth
 PS: Give our love to the big boss!!

(B)

Dear Tanya,
 Your father and I are spending a few days here at the seaside. The weather has been very wet so far, and unfortunately dad has gotten a bad cold so we can't go out; not much fresh air. We've seen some good programs on TV, though. Hope you're enjoying yourself in London,
 Mom

(C)

Dear Jo,
 I'm sure you'll be surprised to get a card from me, but here I am! Last night we spent our first night out in the desert, and I must say it was fantastic. I never knew there were so many stars. And that it could be so quiet. I miss you, honey and you know I'll be back one day. I just need some time, that's all. I hope you understand.
 All my love,
 K. x

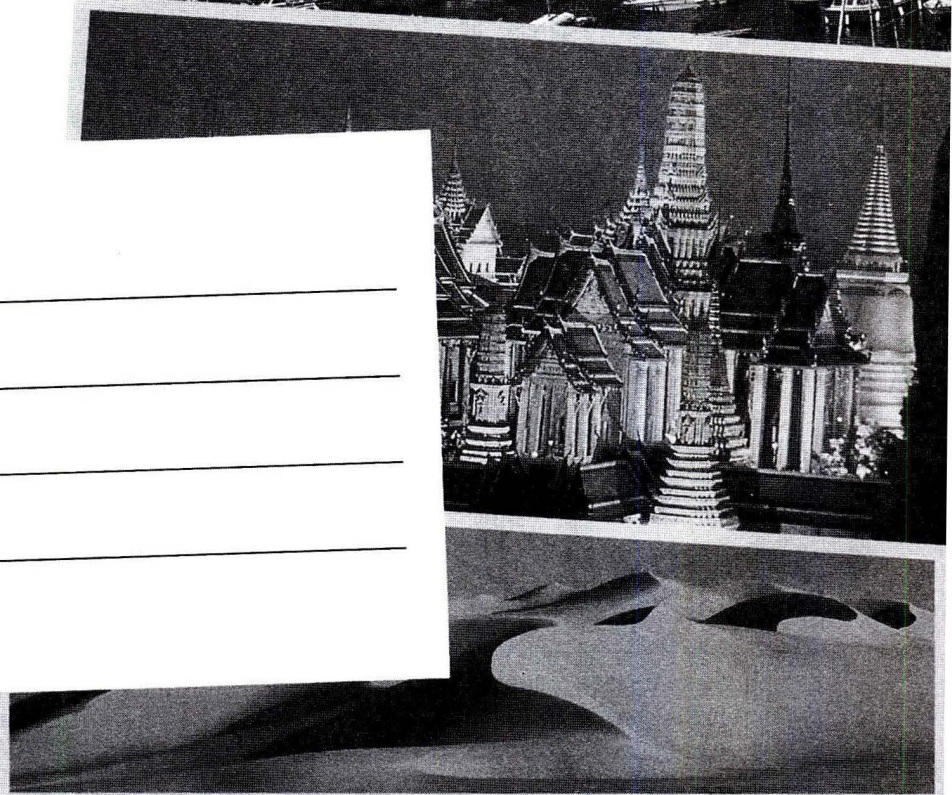
b) Write a postcard from one of the places on page 39 to either

- your teacher.
- someone in your class.
- someone in your family.
- a famous person.

Use some of the phrases from the box.

Hi, everyone ! See you when I / we get back Dear ...
 I'll be back soon / one day We're spending a few days in ...
 The weather has been... I can't believe we're here in ...
 Don't work too hard Here I am in ... All my love Lots to see ...
 Hope you're enjoying yourself on... The food is ... Give my / our
 love to ... Today we visited ... Tomorrow we're going to...

Blank postcard template with four horizontal lines for writing.



Spelling

Words with *-ed* and *-ing*

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10

Most of these words add *-ing* or *-ed* to the infinitive form.

interesting *interested*

Words which end in *-e* either: drop the *-e* in the *-ing* form

come *coming*

or: add *-d* in the *-ed* form

telephone *telephoned*

Verbs which end in a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant, double the final consonant in the *-ing* form.

put *putting*

LOOK!

How do you spell the *-ing* and *-ed* form of these verbs?

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a | climb | <i>climbing</i> | <i>climbed</i> |
| b | plan | ..... | ..... |
| c | disgust | ..... | ..... |
| d | surprise | ..... | ..... |
| e | relax | ..... | ..... |
| f | stay | ..... | ..... |
| g | ride | ..... | ..... |
| h | move | ..... | ..... |
| i | enjoy | ..... | ..... |
| j | hope | ..... | ..... |

module 7

Present Perfect

Positive, negative, and question forms

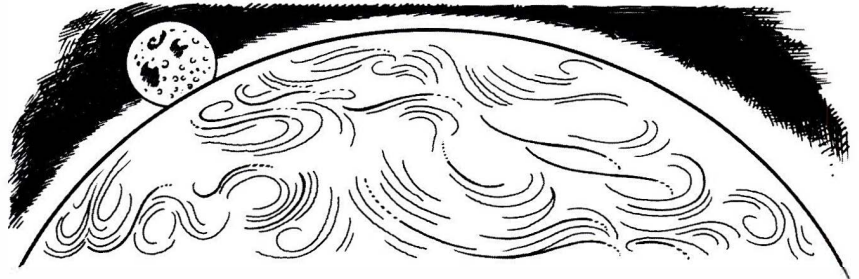
1 Complete the blanks in the dialogs below with a word from the box. Use each word **twice**.

've 's have has
haven't hasn't

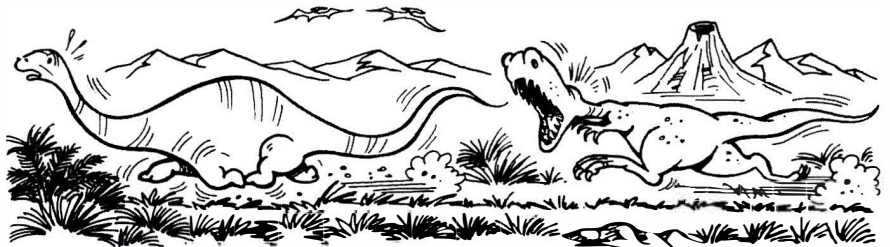
- a A: I' (1) *ve*..... just seen a friend of mine on TV.
(2)..... you ever appeared on television?
B: No, but my brother
(3)..... He was in a video a few years ago.
A: Really? Was it good?
B: I don't know.
I (4)..... seen it.
- b My friend Florence
(5)..... always wanted to be a successful writer: She (6)..... written four novels, but she (7)..... made much money.
I (8)..... read any of them myself, but she tells me they're very exciting.
- c The Diamante Brothers
(9)..... been famous for more than twenty years. "A show business life is the only life I (10)..... known," says Dion Diamante. "It (11)..... been easy for us to live a normal life. But it (12)..... been a fantastic life ... so far!"

Present Perfect and Past Simple with *for*

2 Underline the best tense, Present Perfect or the Past Simple.



- a The Earth *existed* / *has existed* for more than 4,000 million years.



- b Dinosaurs *have lived* / *lived* on Earth for 160 million years.



- c Humans *have been* / *were* on the planet for just 50,000 years.
d For thousands of years, people *thought* / *have thought* that the world was flat.
e The first Australians – the Aborigines – *have lived* / *lived* there for about 40,000 years.
f People in Europe *have only known* / *only knew* about Australia for about 400 years.
g For many years, the United States *has been* / *was* a British colony.
h The US *has been* / *was* an independent country for over 200 years.
i The dollar *has been* / *was* the currency of the United States for just over 200 years.

Present Perfect and Past Simple with time phrases

5 In the sentences below, put the verb in parentheses into the correct form: Present Perfect or Past Simple.

- a Carlos *visited*..... (visit) the United States about twelve years ago.
- b (go) to the movies lately? No, I (not / have) the time.
- c The plane (take off) at 8:15 ... exactly on time.
- d I (never / see) anything so stupid in all my life!!
- e It (be) a bad day in the store: So far this morning we (not / have) a single customer.
- f My parents (get married) when they (be) only nineteen years old.
- g I hope the weather gets better soon: It (be) really terrible this week.
- h Our son (arrive) in Australia three weeks ago, but he (write) to us yet.
- i Caroline (go) out a few minutes ago.

been or gone

She's gone to school.

=

She's at school, or on her way to school now.

She's been to school.

=

She's not at school now.

LOOK!

6 Write *been* or *gone* in the following sentences.

- a "Where's Roberto?"
"He's *gone*..... home."
- b I've to South America three times in my life.
- c "I'm sorry, you can't speak to Erik – he's out for lunch."
- d I left my umbrella under the table half an hour ago, and now it's!
- e How many times have you to the supermarket this month?
- f He's nearly forty years old, and he's never abroad.
- g Anna was here a minute ago. Where's she?

Present Perfect and Past Simple

7 a) Complete this text about Cher, using the correct tense, Present Perfect or Past Simple.



Few stars (1) *have had* (have) careers as long and varied as Cher. In a career of more than three decades, she (2) (be) successful both as a singer and as an actress.

Born Cherilyn Sarkasian LaPier in El Centro, California, on May 20th, 1946, she (3) (leave) home for Hollywood at the age of 16. When only seventeen she (4) (marry) songwriter and record producer, Sonny Bono. As Sonny and Cher, they (5) (have) several hits in the '60s, including "I Got You Babe" in 1964. The couple's success (6) (continue) with TV shows and a solo singing career for Cher. But in the 1970s, success (7) (be) more difficult to find, and Cher and Bono (8) (get) divorced in 1975. Soon after, Cher (9) (marry) rock star Gregg Allman, but the marriage only (10) (last) until 1979. She (11) (not / marry) again. Since the mid-eighties, Cher (12) (have) a second career – as an actress, appearing in films like *The Witches of Eastwick* and *Faithful*. In 1988, she (13) (win) a Best Actress Oscar for the film *Moonstruck*. More recently, Cher (14) (return) to singing once more, and with great success – her single "Believe" (15) (become) US Number One in March 1999.

b) Listen to the complete text.

Past Participles Wordsearch

8 a) There are 20 more irregular past participles in the box below. How many can you find? Write the past participle and the base form below.

- 1 *heard* *hear*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21

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H	E	A	R	D	R	B	S	A	T	C
M	A	D	E	O	C	R	E	K	S	O
W	T	O	L	D	S	O	E	T	P	M
R	E	S	O	L	D	U	N	C	O	E
I	N	E	S	U	N	G	F	O	K	D
T	P	U	T	N	C	H	O	S	E	N
T	D	R	U	N	K	T	U	T	N	T
E	G	O	T	G	W	O	N	Y	C	S
N	D	F	Y	P	A	I	D	D	A	W

b) Listen to the pronunciation of the words on the tape. Practice saying them.

Vocabulary

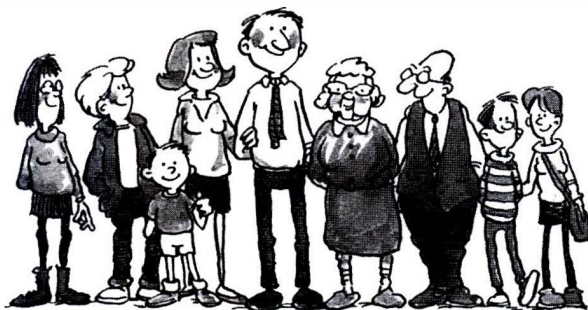
Ambitions and dreams

9 Complete the phrases with the correct verbs.

- a *go* { and live in the country
to college
abroad
- b { to speak a foreign language
to play an musical instrument
how to drive a car



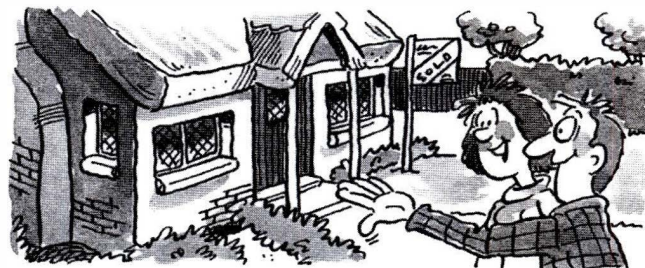
- c { a high school diploma
married
a job
- d { a millionaire
good at something
famous
- e { an interesting job
children
a large family



- f { a musical instrument
tennis
in a band

- g { a novel
a book
a poem

- h { a house
a car
your own home



Pronunciation

The sounds /æ/ and /ʌ/

10 a) We often pronounce the letter "a" as /æ/. Listen to the example words. Underline the /æ/ sound.

married family language Saturday

b) We often pronounce the letter "u" as /ʌ/. Listen to the example words. Underline the /ʌ/ sound.

country just understand money

c) Listen and write down the words you hear. Does each word have an /æ/ sound or an /ʌ/ sound?

- 1 sat /æ/
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

d) Listen again and practice saying the words.

Improve your writing

A minibiography

11 a) Read the text about jazz musician, Kenny G. Where should the five phrases below go in the text? Copy them in the correct space, as in the example.

- A As well as making records,
- B He was born in 1956 as Kenny Gorelick in Seattle, USA.
- C During the last 20 years, Kenny has played with
- D Kenny became well known on the international music scene
- E When he was just fifteen years old,
- ~~F Sax player.~~

b) Write some sentences about a famous musician, actor, or entertainer from your country. Use these phrases to help you.

... is ... (country's) most successful ...

He was born in ... (place) in ... (year).

After ... he started his career as a ...

He became well known during ...

When he was ... years old, he ...

During the last ... years he has ... and

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Kenny G

The World's Favorite Jazz Musician ...



(1) ~~Sax player Kenny G~~..... is now the world's most successful jazz musician.

(2)....., and he learned to play the saxophone at an early age. (3)....., he toured Europe with his High School band. After studying at Washington University, he started his career as a musician. In 1982 he signed for Arista records and made his first solo album, *Kenny G*.

Success came slowly at first, but during the 1990s

(4)..... He released *Breathless*, his most successful album so far in 1993, and in 1994 won the Best Artist award at the 21st American Music Awards held in Los Angeles.

(5)..... he also found time to play in front of another famous saxophone player – U.S. president Bill Clinton – at the “Gala For The President” concert in Washington, and to break the world record for playing a single note (45 minutes and 47 seconds!) at the J & R Music World Store in New York in 1997.

(6)..... superstars like Aretha Franklin, Michael Bolton, and Whitney Houston, and he has sold more than 36 million albums worldwide ... and he hasn't sung a note!


module 8

Articles

Zero for general statements

1 a) Find and cross out the unnecessary *the* in each sentence below.

- ~~The~~ Coca-Cola is one of the most popular drinks in the world.
- It's not true that English people drink the tea all the time.
- Drinking the coffee helps me to wake up in the morning!
- People in the Argentina often have a barbecue on the weekends.
- The Japanese tea isn't the same as English tea.
- Have you heard the news? The price of the gas is going up again!
- Marco says that the best ice cream comes from the Italy.
- In the some parts of the United States, you can't drive until you're 18.

b)  Listen to the sentences on the tape. Practice saying them.

For general and specific statements

2 Look at the pairs of sentences and underline the correct phrase.

We do not use *the* when we talk about things or people in general.

Dogs make very good pets.

We use *the* to talk about **specific** things or people.

The people on my street are very friendly.

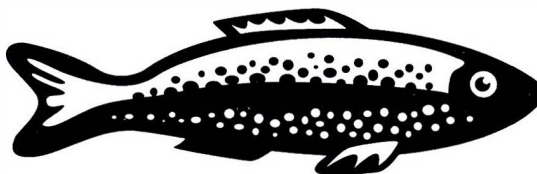
"Where's the milk?" "It's in the fridge."

LOOK!

- "Where's *coffee* / the coffee?" "It's in the cupboard on the left." I always drink coffee / *the coffee* at breakfast time.
- Swiss people* / *The Swiss people* all learn two languages at school. *The Swiss people* / *Swiss people* in my class all speak German.
- These days, it's easy to buy *books* / *the books* over the Internet. Where are *books* / *the books* you borrowed from the library?



- What's *the weather* / *weather* like today? Some people think that people work harder in *cold weather* / *the cold weather*.
- Can you pass me *salt* / *the salt* please? *Salt* / *The salt* is bad for you if you eat too much of it.
- This river is so polluted that all *fish* / *the fish* have died. Eating *fish* / *the fish* is very good for your heart.



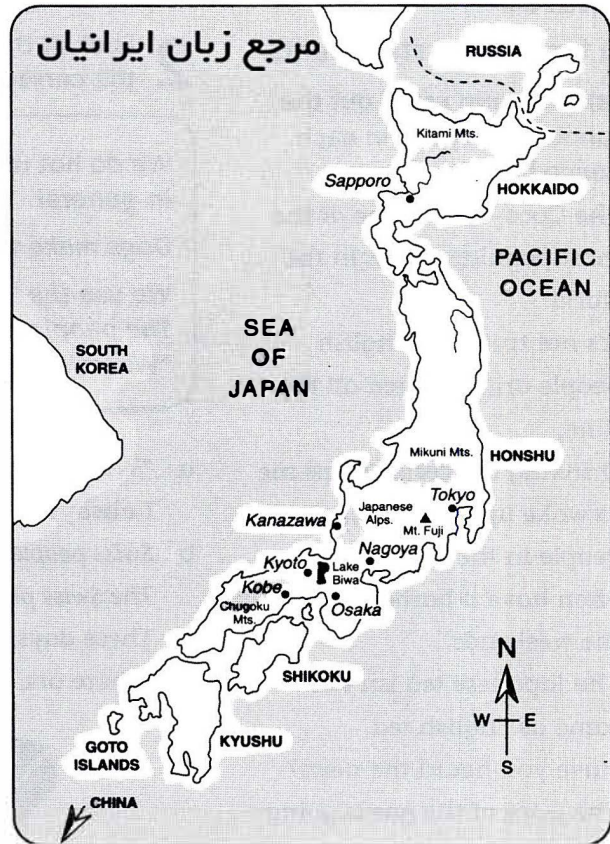
- I went to see *Chicago* last night: *music* / *the music* was great! I sometimes listen to *the music* / *music* when I'm working.

With geographical features

3 Read the Fact File about Japan. Complete the text using *the* or *-*.

Japan: Fact file

(a)..... Japan is not one island, but a group of over a thousand islands in (b)..... Pacific Ocean, in the east of (c)..... Asia. The four largest islands are (d)..... Hokkaido, (e)..... Honshu, (f)..... Kyushu, and (g)..... Shikoku. Japan's nearest neighbors are (h)..... North and South Korea across (i)..... Sea of Japan, (j)..... China, and (k)..... Russia. There are a number of volcanic mountains, including (l)..... Mount Fuji and (m)..... Mount Aso. Other important mountain ranges are (n)..... Chugoku Mountains and (o)..... Japanese Alps not far from (p)..... Nagoya, the third city. Hokkaido is the furthest north of the main islands. The main city is (q)..... Sapporo on (r)..... river Ishikari. Popular vacation places are (s)..... Kitami Mountains and (t)..... Lake Kussharo.



Phrases with *the*: location

4 Look again at the map of Japan and answer the questions using the word in parentheses.

- a Which part of Japan is Tokyo in? (*east*)
It's in the east of Japan.
- b Where are the Kitami Mountains? (*north*)
.....
- c Where is Kanazawa? (*coast*)
.....
- d Where are the Mikuni Mountains? (*middle*)
.....
- e Where are the Goto Islands? (*southwest*)
.....
- f Where is the island of Hokkaido? (*north*)
.....

Phrases with *the*: time

5 When do people usually do these things? Answer with *in the morning*, etc.

- a have breakfast *in the morning...*
- b watch TV
- c have dinner
- d feel tired
- e go dancing
- f dream
- g come home from school / work
- h meet friends
- i get up
- j have a cup of coffee

Other phrases with and without *the*

6 Complete the sentences below with the correct preposition, with or without *the*.

- a To make her apartment look more attractive, Tina decided to put some pictures *on the*..... wall.
- b I don't want to go out tonight. I'd like stay home for a change.
- c Because there are no buses, everybody had to go to work car.
- d Marianne and her husband Tony first met when they were school.
- e If you take your car to England, don't forget to drive left!
- f There were no more chairs, so we had to sit floor.
- g The quickest way to travel around Brazil is plane.
- h August is a very quiet time in the city – most people are vacation.
- i Of all the hotels center of the city, I think The Metropole is the best.
- j "What do you study college?" "Economics and English."
- k Walk along Main Street for 200 meters, and you'll see the railroad station right.
- l Here's my office telephone number if you want to call me work.

Vocabulary

Geographical features

7 Choose a word from the box to complete the sentences.

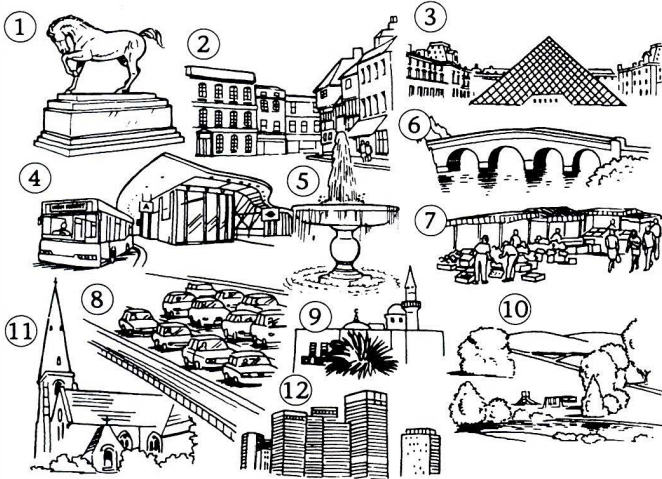
cathedrals canals volcanoes the coast deserts scenery
ports historical monuments islands the climate ~~rivers~~

- a Bridges go over them; fish live in them; they always go to the sea.
rivers.....
- b Camels like them; they are very dry and often hot; you don't need an umbrella in them.
.....
- c It can be hot or cold, wet or dry, you can't change it!
.....
- d It's natural; people like looking at it; you see it in the country.
.....
- e People often go there for vacations; it's next to the sea; it can be rocky.
.....
- f They can be big or small; Ireland is one; they have water all around them.
.....
- g They can be dangerous; sometimes they get very hot; Sicily has a famous one.
.....
- h They're often near the sea or on a river; you see a lot of ships in them.
.....
- i They're religious buildings; you see them in cities; Paris has a famous one.
.....
- j They're usually straight; boats sail on them; Venice is famous for them.
.....
- k Tourists often visit them; they're always very old; and very beautiful.
.....

Vocabulary booster: things you find in cities

8 a) Write the words for the pictures

a bridge a fountain skyscrapers a statue
 a mosque a superhighway a market a square
 a church a bus station a park an art gallery



- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1 <i>a statue</i> | 7 |
| 2 | 8 |
| 3 | 9 |
| 4 | 10 |
| 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 12 |

b) Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

c) Divide the words into four categories.

Buildings
a church

Transportation

Open Spaces

Other

Spelling

Plural nouns

9 a) Look at these rules for the spelling of plural nouns.

LOOK!


Normally we form the plural of nouns by adding the letter -s.

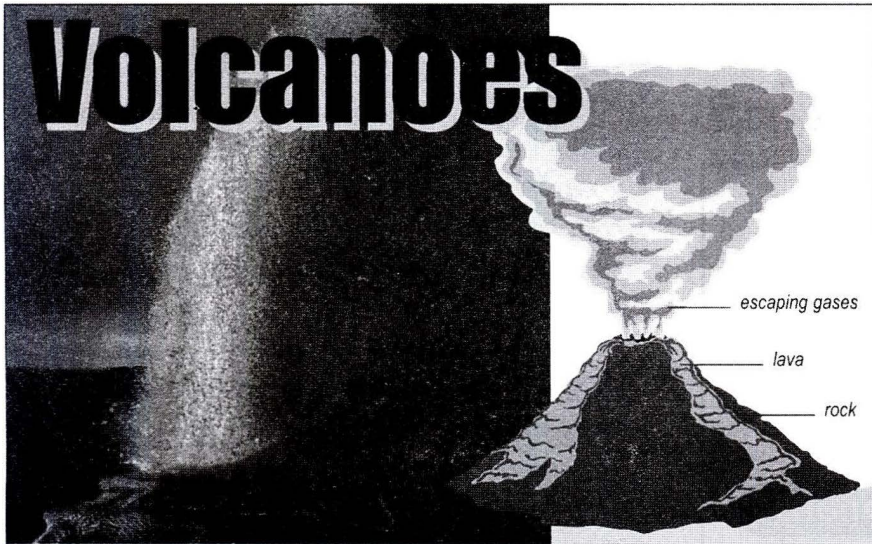
- Nouns ending in -s or -ss: add -es
gas *gases*
glass *glasses*
- Some nouns ending in -o: add -es
volcano *volcanoes*
- Nouns ending in a consonant + -y: drop the -y and add -ies
lady *ladies*
- Some nouns ending in -fe: changes to -ves in the plural
knife *knives*
- Some nouns are irregular:
child *children*
foot *feet*

b) Write the plural forms of the nouns below.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1 kiss | <i>kisses</i> |
| 2 potato | ..... |
| 3 baby | ..... |
| 4 woman | ..... |
| 5 watch | ..... |
| 6 man | ..... |
| 7 tomato | ..... |
| 8 tooth | ..... |
| 9 country | ..... |
| 10 life | ..... |
| 11 wife | ..... |
| 12 fly | ..... |

Listen and read

10 a)  Read and listen to the text about volcanoes.



We have all seen pictures like this from time to time ... perhaps you live in a country where there are volcanoes. Here are some of the most frequently asked questions about volcanoes.

► **What are volcanoes?**

A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening through which steam, gases, and lava from the center of the Earth can escape into the air.

► **What is lava?**

Lava is red-hot rock that comes to the Earth's surface through the volcano. It has a temperature of about 1,000°C – ten times hotter than boiling water!! Lava can move as fast as 55 kph ... faster than most animals can run.

► **How many volcanoes are there in the world?**

There are about 850 active volcanoes in the world. About 60% are in an area called the Ring of Fire in the Pacific Ocean. The largest active volcano is Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii.

► **What's the difference between "active" and "extinct" volcanoes?**

An active volcano can erupt at any time. Extinct volcanoes are volcanoes that have stopped erupting.

► **What happens when they erupt?**

A volcano erupts when there is a violent escape of gases and lava from the volcano. In 79 A.D., Mount Vesuvius in Italy erupted, destroying the Roman city of Pompeii. The worst volcanic disaster in the twentieth century was in Martinique, a French island in the Caribbean Sea. A volcano called Mount Pelée near the town of St. Pierre erupted on the morning of May 8th, 1902. Of the 30,000 people in St. Pierre, just two survived.

► **Can we predict when a volcano is going to erupt?**

Nowadays, scientists usually know when a volcano is going to erupt. In 1991, the Pinatubo volcano, 100 kilometers northwest of Manila in the Philippines, began one of the largest eruptions of the twentieth century. Thanks to the scientists' warnings, more than 100,000 people left the area before the volcano erupted on June 15th.

b) Complete the notes below with a name or number:

- 1 temperature of lava
1,000°C.....
- 2 speed at which lava can move
.....
- 3 number of active volcanoes in the world
.....
- 4 percentage of volcanoes which are in the Ring of Fire
.....
- 5 location of Mauna Loa
.....
- 6 date when Mount Vesuvius erupted
.....
- 7 location of Martinique
.....
- 8 date when Mount Pelée erupted
.....
- 9 number of people in St. Pierre who died
.....
- 10 number of people who survived
.....
- 11 year when Pinatubo erupted
.....
- 12 number of people who escaped
.....

Improve your writing

Formal letters and informal notes

11 a) Colin has a Swiss-Italian friend, Antonella, and he wants to take an Italian language course this summer, either in Italy or in Switzerland. Read the advertisement below. Underline the course he should apply for.

Languages Live!!

Learn ■ English in England & the US
 ■ Español en España, Mexico y Argentina
 ■ Français en France, Suisse et au Canada
 ■ Deutsch in Deutschland / Österreich / Schweiz
 ■ Italiano in Italia

Courses from 2 weeks to 9 months
All levels, all year round

Host Family Accommodations

For a **FREE** information pack please contact us at:
 ☎ Tel: 020 7753 2190 • Fax: 020 7753 9226
 email: langlive@coserve.org.uk
 Website: www.languageslive.co.uk
 Or write to: Isabel McGowan, Languages Live!
 177 King Street, LONDON W1 6HH

b) Look at Colin's two letters on the right. One is a formal letter asking for information about Italian courses, the other is a note to his friend. Complete the two letters with words and phrases from the box.

11/15/01 Monday the above address
 Dear Ms. McGowan, I'm sending you ~~46a~~
 All my love Just a quick note to say Please send
 I am interested in I read Yours sincerely Colin
 I'm sure I'll really enjoy reading it Hi, Antonella!!

(1) 16a Berwick Street
 Tiverton
 Devon T155 6FY

(2).....
 (3).....
 (4)..... your advertisement
 in the *Education Gazette* of November 15th,
 2001. (5)..... summer
 courses in Italian for the summer, 2002.
 (6)..... an information pack
 to me at (7)..... . Could you
 please also tell me if you have any courses in
 Italian in Switzerland, and provide me with
 some information about what kind of
 accommodations you have available.
 (8)..... ,
 Colin Riley

Tiverton

(9).....

(10).....
 (11)..... thanks for the
 book you sent me, which arrived yesterday.
 (12)..... ! (But I'm going
 to need my Italian-English dictionary!!)
 There's no real news here. I saw an
 advertisement for Italian courses in the
 newspaper today, so I've sent for an
 information pack.
 (13)..... some more photos
 of our weekend in Newquay. You look
 great!!
 Look after yourself,
 (14)..... ,
 (15).....

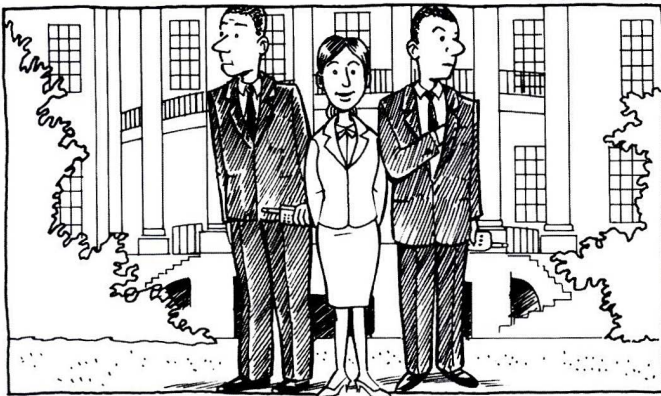
c) Either:
 Write a letter similar to Colin's asking about
 courses in another language. Use your own
 name / address, etc.
or
 Write Antonella's reply to Colin's note.

module 9

may, might, will, definitely, etc.

will / won't

1 a) On December 31st, 1999, Madame Sol – a world famous astrologer – made some predictions for the first decade of the 21st century. Write out the sentences using *will* / *won't*.

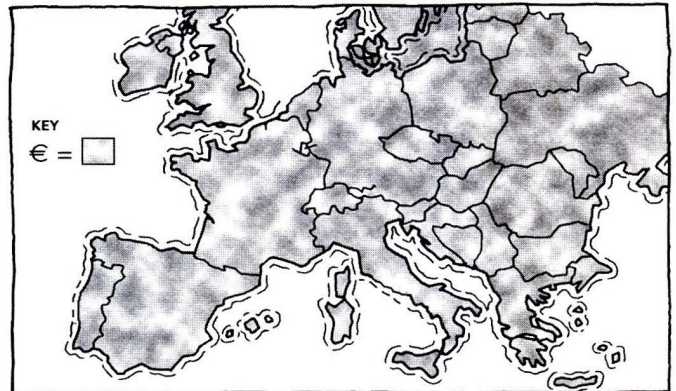


- 1 There / be / a woman president of the United States
There will be a woman president of the United States.
- 2 People / not use / cash: / they / only use / credit cards



- 3 Astronauts / visit / the planet Mars

- 4 Great Britain / not have / a King or Queen



- 5 The whole of Europe / use / the same currency



- 6 A powerful virus / destroy / the world's computers

b) Write some predictions of your own, using the ideas in the sentences.

There won't be a woman president in my country in the next ten years.

may / might

2 Rewrite the following sentences using *may (not)* or *might (not)* instead of the phrase in **bold**.

- a **It's possible that** Martin **will** be at Sally's party on Saturday.
Martin may/might be at Sally's party on Saturday.
- b **Maybe we will** go abroad for our vacation next year.
- c **Perhaps they won't** be able to finish the work until next week.
- d You should take your coat; **it's possible that it will** get cold later.
- e **Maybe your mother won't** want to go out this evening.
- f **Perhaps Martha will not** be able to help you.
- g **Maybe the prime minister will** resign if things don't get better soon.
- h I always buy a lottery ticket: **It's possible that I'll** win \$1 million one day!

will probably / probably won't

3 Doctors believe that about 355,500 babies were born all around the world on New Year's Day 2000. New Zealand had the first Millennium baby, a boy born in Waitakere Hospital in West Auckland at just one minute past midnight. What can we predict about his life in the third millennium? Complete each sentence with *will definitely / probably* or *definitely / probably won't*.




- a He *will probably*..... have a completely normal life.
- b He remember the Millennium celebrations.
- c He be famous all his life.
- d He be alive in the year 3,000.
- e He see a lot of changes in the third millennium.
- f He speak English when he's older.
- g His parents become rich.
- h People around the world forget about him in a few years.

will / won't / may / might

4 a) Read Sylvia Fox's daily horoscope on the next page. Which sign:

- 1 may have family problems this week? *Cancer*.....
- 2 will have a good day at school?
- 3 might need more money than usual this week?
- 4 will have more things to do than usual today?
- 5 may get very angry today?



- Yesterday
- send this horoscope to a friend
- Tomorrow 

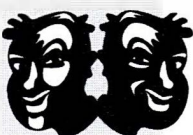
Your Daily Horoscope for Wednesday, May 17th by **Sylvia Fox**

Taurus



You might have an argument with an important person today. If this happens, you'll need help. A friend or partner will be very useful to you. And who knows ... you might win the argument!!

Gemini



This will be another busy work day for you: You'll have all the normal things to do, but there may also be an extra job or two. But don't worry, you'll succeed!! And think how happy you'll be when you finish!

Cancer



You may have to choose between your public and your private life today. You won't spend much time with your loved ones until later in the week. Make sure they know you love them, or they may feel forgotten.

Leo




This will be your lucky day for education! If you're still in school, it'll be a good day for study – something you've always thought was too hard for you will be easy. If you've already left school, think about going back to your studies – you won't regret it!

Virgo



There will be some money worries today. Check what you're spending – you may need to spend some extra money on travel, but if you buy something for a loved one, they may not thank you for it!!

b) Underline all the examples of predictions in the text.

c)  Listen to some of the predictions on the tape. Practice saying the sentences.

Present tense after *if, when, before,* and other time words

Present tense after *if*

5 Match the sentence halves and write out the complete sentence.

- a *If the weather's good this weekend we'll have a barbecue in the yard.*.....
- b
- c
- d
- e
- f
- g



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| If the weather's good this weekend, | you'll pass all your exams. |
| If you work hard, | we'll be home before midnight. |
| If you're late for the class again, | you'll get lost. |
| If you don't get up soon, | your teacher will get very annoyed. |
| If the train arrives on time, | we'll have a barbecue in the yard. |
| If you don't take a map, | we'll stop and have lunch. |
| If we see a restaurant, | you'll be late for the class. |

Time clauses: *if, when, before, as soon as*

6 Underline the best way to complete each sentence.

- a I promise to telephone you as soon as / before / if I arrive.
- b As soon as / If / When you don't leave me alone, I'll call the police!
- c What are you going to do as soon as / if / when you finish college?
- d If we drive quickly, we'll probably get home before / if / when it gets dark.
- e This exam is very important for Margaret; as soon as / if / when she passes, she can go to college.
- f "Please check you have all your luggage as soon as / if / when you leave the train."
- g As soon as / Before / If you go, could you give me your email address?
- h Promise to tell me the news as soon as / before / if you hear anything.
- i I'm sure I'll be married as soon as / if / when I'm 30.

Word order

7 Rearrange the phrases to make a sentence.

a will – win – probably – I – Germany – think – the soccer game.

I think Germany will probably win the soccer game.

b be – There – won't – any – tonight – snow – definitely

c will – tomorrow – be – Stefan – definitely – at home

d the answer – know – probably – to your question – won't – He

e able – will – We – next week – be – to give – definitely – you – an answer

Vocabulary

Modern and traditional

8 a) Put the words in the box into one of the categories below.

~~fast food restaurant~~ microwave cellphone mall personal computer cassette player
computer game electronic organizer photocopier email hypermarket stove
compact disc (CD) letter address book diary fax corner store appointment book

electronic goods	.....	.....	.....
places to eat	<i>fast food restaurant</i>		
places where you go shopping	.....	.....	.....
things for cooking	.....	
things you can play	.....	.....
things you can send	.....	.....	.....
things you write in	.....	.....

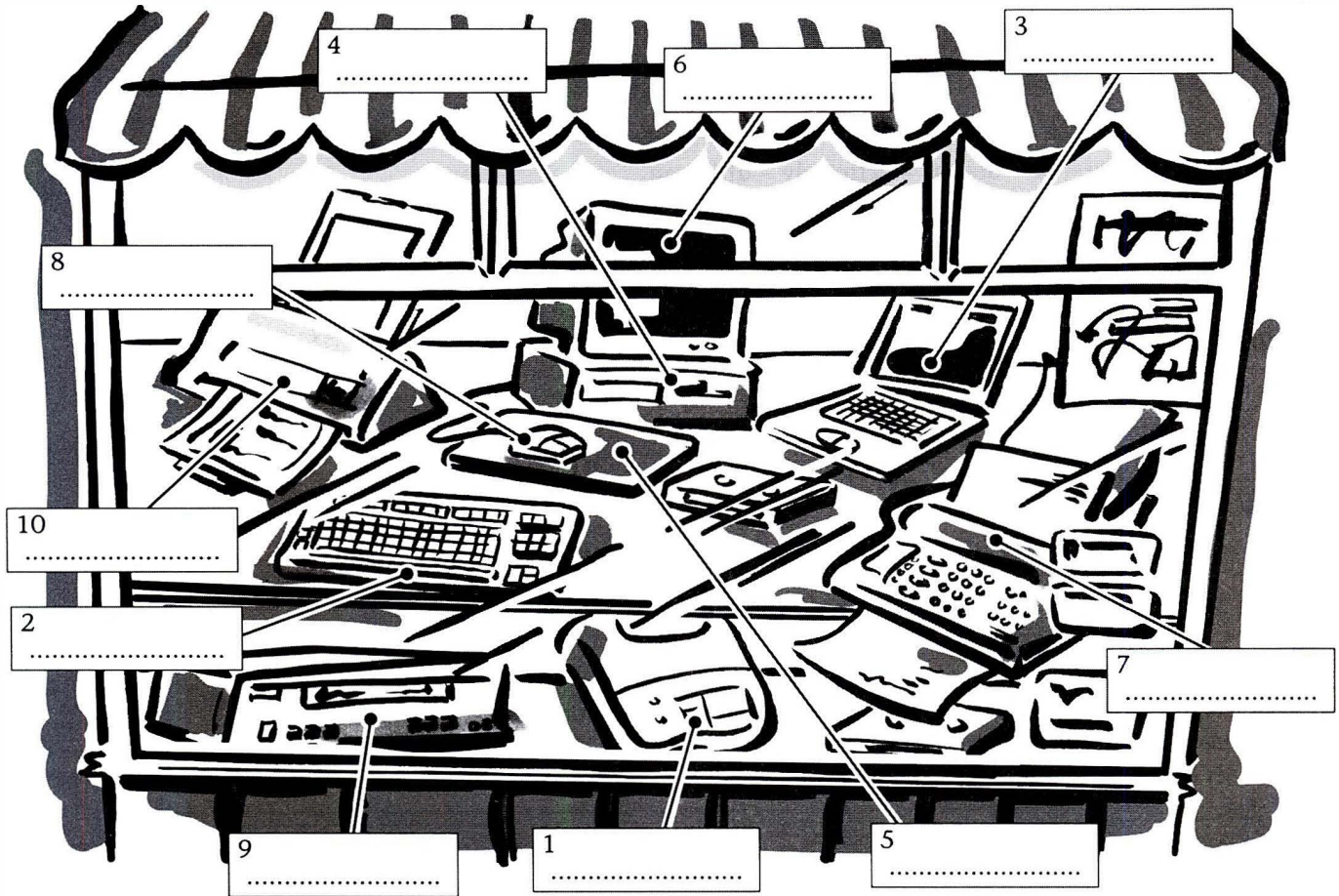
b) Complete the sentences with one of the words or phrases from the box.

- It's quicker to cook food in a *microwave*..... than in a normal oven.
- Every day, Lucy writes about what happened in her
- I write all my friends' phone numbers in my
- Now there is a new near our home, we only do our food shopping every two weeks.
- If you want to make some copies, you can use the office

Vocabulary booster: technology

answering machine keyboard laptop
 computer mouse pad screen fax machine
 mouse VCR printer

9 a) Label the items in the store window with a word from the box.



b) Listen to the pronunciation of the words. Practice saying them.

- c) Which of the items:
 do people often have at home?

 can you carry around with you?

 do people use at work?

Pronunciation

Different pronunciations of the letter "i"

10 a) The letter "i" can be pronounced

/ɪ/ as in *big* /aɪ/ as in *microwave*

b) How do we pronounce the *i* in these words? Listen and check. Write /ɪ/ or /aɪ/ for each word.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 typewriter /aɪ/ | 7 library |
| 2 traditional | 8 competition |
| 3 survive | 9 mile |
| 4 public | 10 equipment |
| 5 silly | 11 might |
| 6 bicycle | 12 deliver |

c) Practice saying the words, copying the voice on the tape.

module 10

Past Continuous

Important moments in history

1 Complete these sentences using the Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

When SS *Titanic* hit the iceberg ...

- a people *were dancing*
(dance) in the ballroom.
- b the captain
(read) a book in his cabin.

When John Lennon met Paul McCartney ...

- c John (play)
with a group called "The Quarrymen."
- d rock 'n' roll music
..... (become)
popular in England.

When Neil Armstrong first walked on the Moon ...

- e the other astronauts
..... (sit)
inside Apollo 11.
- f millions of people
..... (watch)
it on television.

When Nelson Mandela left jail ...

- g his wife Winnie
..... (wait) for
him.
- h his supporters
..... (sing)
outside the jail.


Past Continuous and Past Simple

2 a) Put the verb in the correct tense, Past Continuous or Past Simple.



- 1 I (watch) TV at home, when someone
..... (come) to the door.
- 2 My mother (phone) while I
(prepare) dinner.
- 3 When we (arrive) home, some friends
..... (wait) for us.
- 4 As I (walk) along the street, I
..... (see) an old friend.
- 5 When I (wake) up, everyone
(look) at me.



- 6 Jane (see) another guest who
..... (wear) exactly the same hat!
- b)  Listen to the sentences on the tape. Practice saying them.

3 Read the story of when Dave Mascott met his hero, and put the verb in parentheses in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

The famous American rock star Bob Goldhart
 (a) *was making*..... (make) a tour of Britain when he
 (b) (meet) British rock star Dave
 Wells at a party. As he (c) (leave),
 Dave (d) (invite) Bob to come to
 his house and (e) (tell) him the
 address. But Bob (f) (made) a
 mistake as he (g) (write) down the
 address: he wrote "Addison Street" instead of "Addison
 Road."

The next day, Helen Mascott of 145 Addison Street,
 London (h) (listen) to the radio in
 her kitchen when the doorbell (i)
 (ring). A man with long hair (j)
 (stand) outside. She (k) (think) the
 man (l) (look) familiar but
 (m) (not say) anything.
 "Is Dave in?" the man (n) (ask)
 politely. The woman – whose husband's name was also
 Dave – (o) (explain) that Dave
 (p) (do) the shopping, but he would
 be back in a few minutes.
 She (q) (invite) Bob Goldhart to
 come in and wait. While Helen (r)
 (make) some coffee, he (s) (look)
 around the living room and (t) (be)
 very happy to see all of his albums!

A few minutes later, Dave (u)
 (arrive) home. "You have a visitor," Helen
 (v) (tell) her husband.
 When Dave – a big, big fan of Bob Goldhart –
 (w) (open) the living room door and
 (x) (see) who
 (y) (wait) for him ... he
 (z) (faint)!!

used to / didn't use to

4 Roger Curry lives with his wife and three children in a castle in Scotland. He drives a Rolls-Royce car, has a private plane, and always wears expensive designer clothes. But things weren't always so good for Roger. Write three sentences with *used to* and one of the verbs in the box for each picture.

wear	have	be	work
------	------	----	------



- a *He used to have long hair.*..... (long hair)
- b (mustache)
- c (old T-shirt)



- d (a very boring job)
- e (hamburger joint)
- f (poor)

5 Write some negative sentences about Roger Curry using the words in brackets.

- a (be / rich) *He didn't use to be rich.*
- b (live / Scotland)
- c (drive / Rolls-Royce)
- d (have / private plane)
- e (wear / designer clothes)

Vocabulary

Accidents

6 Choose one of the verbs in the box to complete the sentences below.

fall ~~slip~~ cut touch drop bump hurt
burn break bleed

- a As I was walking home one night, my foot *slipped* on some ice and I down.
- b Be careful! There's some broken glass on the floor and I don't want you to yourself.
- c Don't that electric wire ... you'll get a shock!
- d After he his leg in a game, he never played soccer again.
- e Sam had an accident while he was riding his bicycle: Fortunately he didn't himself too badly.
- f As the waiter was walking towards our table, he the plate he was carrying.
- g Have you got a Band-Aid? My finger's
- h It was so dark when I walked into the room, I into a chair.
- i Be careful when you use the iron: You might yourself.

Other health words

7 Read the clues and complete the words.


- a A mark on your skin when you hurt yourself.
b r u i s e
- b If you have this in your chest, it means that your chest hurts.
p _ _ _
- c Doing this regularly helps you to stay healthy.
e _ _ _ _ _
- d A piece of paper which means you can buy certain drugs.
p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- e You may need to drink this when you feel sick.
m _ _ _ _ _
- f You may need one of these if you cut yourself.
B _ _ _ - _ _ _
- g The person you go to see when you're sick.
d _ _ _ _ _
- h You need this if you're working hard!
r _ _ _ _

Articles

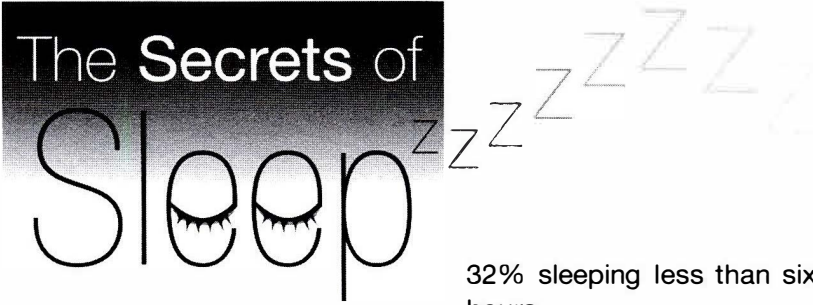
8 Complete the blanks with *a*, *the*, or *-*.

- a What's *the* matter?
- I have *a* headache.
- b If you have temperature, it's a good idea to stay in bed and keep warm.
- c If you're taking prescription of antibiotics, you should always finish prescription.
- d Is it OK to eat pasta if you want to lose weight?
..... doctor says I should eat more fruit and vegetables.
- f If you cut yourself on piece of broken glass, you should put Band-Aid on it.

Listen and read

9  Do you know the answers to these questions? Read and listen to the article *The Secrets of Sleep* and find the answers.

- a How many hours a day do babies sleep?
.....
- b How many hours should we sleep?
.....
- c Give three reasons why it is bad for you to sleep for less than six hours a day.
.....
- d How many hours do most people sleep?
.....
- e Do older people need less sleep than younger people?
.....
- f Does sleeping more than ten hours help you to wake up early the next day?
.....



Babies do it for up to eighteen hours a day: Mrs. Thatcher and Napoleon both said they only needed to do it three or four hours a night. Sleep. No one can live without it. But how much do we really need?

Research by the National Sleep Foundation in Washington says that we all need eight hours' sleep every night. Scientists have found that people who sleep for less than six and a half hours a night are more often sick than people who sleep for eight hours. Going without sleep also increases the chance of serious illness. "Workaholics" who sleep for less than five hours often die young, and do less well at work.

The scientists found that, on average, adults sleep for seven hours a night, with

32% sleeping less than six hours.

It also says that the idea that we need less sleep as we get older is completely untrue. "People have no idea how important sleep is to their lives," Dr. Thomas Roth, director of the Foundation says. "Good health needs good sleep."

"But not too much of it," says Professor Jim Horne of Loughborough University. "Sleep is like food and drink," he believes: "You would always like to have a little bit more, but that doesn't mean you need it." Professor Horne studied a group of people who could spend as many hours as they wanted in bed; after ten hours they didn't find it any easier to get up in the morning. And people who sleep for more than nine hours a night die younger than people who usually sleep for seven or eight!

Adapted from *The Week* April 4, 1998 & May 30, 1998.

Pronunciation


Different ways of saying the letter “c”

10 a) How do we pronounce “c” and “ch” in these words?

Before e and i we usually pronounce c as /s/	<i>circle</i>
Before a, o, and u we usually pronounce c as /k/	<i>cough</i>
We usually pronounce ch as /tʃ/	<i>chair</i>
In some words we pronounce ch as /k/	<i>stomach</i>

LOOK!

medicine	/s/	headache	.....	electricity	.....
exercise	.....	century	.....	crash	.....
backache	.....	children	.....	school	.....
chest	.....	cure	.....	Christmas	.....

b)  Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

Improve your writing

Adverbs

11 Choose an adverb from the box to complete each of the sentences below.

suddenly	fortunately	eventually	immediately
unfortunately	certainly		

- a Susan’s grandmother really wanted to go to the wedding:
unfortunately she was sick and couldn’t go.
- b We waited nearly twenty minutes at the side of the highway:
 a car stopped.
- c there was a loud noise and all the lights went out.
- d James was so tired when he got home that he went to bed
- e While she was riding home, Sophie fell off her bicycle: she
 wasn’t badly hurt.
- f I don’t know the exact age of this house, but it’s more than
 one hundred years old.

Verbs of liking and disliking

3 The symbols on the table show what two children think of the things below. Write sentences to describe how they feel, using the phrases in the box.

really loves doesn't mind absolutely loathes
 doesn't really like really hates really enjoys / likes
 is crazy about can't stand likes

	Joseph	Jessica
a math	☺ ☺	☹ ☹
b playing soccer	☺	☺
c singing	☹ ☹	☺
d reading	☺ ☺	☺ ☺
e playing computer games	☺ ☺	☹
f cooking	☹	☺ ☺
g chocolate	☺	☺
h doing homework	☹	☹

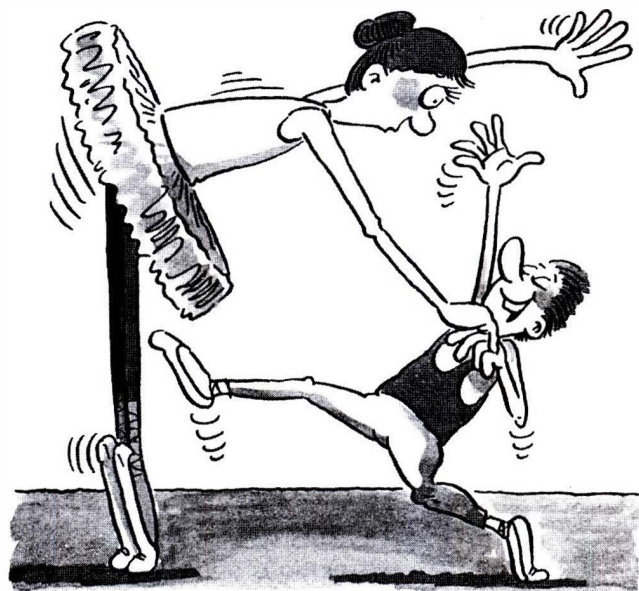
- a *Joseph really likes math, but Jessica can't stand it.*
 b *They both like playing soccer. / They both really enjoy playing soccer.*
 c
 d
 e
 f
 g
 h

Gerunds and infinitives

like doing and would like to do

4 a) Underline the best form: *like* or *would like* to complete the sentences below.

- 1 What do you think George would like / *likes* for his birthday this year?
- 2 Annette *likes* / *would like* Brad Pitt so much, she has all his movies on videotape.
- 3 Hello. *I'd like to speak* / *I like speaking* to Mr. Shizuko, please.
- 4 *Would you like to go* / *Do you like going* for some coffee after class today?
- 5 One day, I *love going* / *would love to go* to Florida for a vacation.
- 6 Jenny always drives to college because *she doesn't like walking* / *she wouldn't like to walk*.



- 7 I *would love to be* / *love being* a professional ballet dancer, but I'm too tall.
- 8 It's late and *I'd like to go* / *I like going* home. Can you call for a taxi?

b) Listen to the sentences on the tape. Practice saying them.

5 Read about Christopher Coleman. Correct the verbs in **bold** which should be in the *-ing* form.

Being

(a) ~~Be~~ addicted to something isn't so unusual; some people can't (b) **live** without (c) **smoke**; others enjoy (d) **shop**; there are plenty of people who say they are addicted to (e) **eat** chocolate; but Christopher Coleman, from New Hampshire in New England, has a more unusual addiction.

"I've always loved (f) **drink** Coke," he said, "but a few years ago I began (g) **buy** more and more. I couldn't (h) **sleep** at night, and I needed five

cans in the morning to stop (i) **shake**!! In a normal day, I drank about forty cans. (j) **Get** enough Coke every day was the only important thing in life!! It was terrible!! My girlfriend told me to stop (k) **spend** all my money on Coke, but I didn't (l) **listen**. So in the end, she left me. That night I decided to give up (m) **drink** Coke forever."



me too / so do I, etc.

6 a) Complete the blanks so that person B agrees with person A.

A

- 1 Mmm! I absolutely love strawberries!
- 2 I'm not very enthusiastic about driving.
- 3 Actually, I'm quite nervous about flying!
- 4 I felt really sick after that meal last night.
- 5 Yuk, I don't like this coffee!
- 6 Actually I'm a vegetarian now.
- 7 Bob was really angry after the meeting yesterday.
- 8 I didn't see the news last night.
- 9 I was a bit confused in that last English lesson.
- 10 Unfortunately I can't speak French.

B

- Mmm. *So do!!*
- Neither
- Yes, me
- So
- Me
- Really? I.
- Yes, I!
- Neither
- Yes, me
- Neither

b) Listen and repeat the responses.

Vocabulary booster: -ed and -ing adjectives

7 a) Match one of the adjectives with a face.

bored interested ~~surprised~~ tired relaxed
excited frightened worried



5



1 *surprised*



6



2



7




3



8



4

b)  Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

c) How do you feel when:

- 1 you listen to classical music?.....
- 2 you watch a soccer game on TV?
- 3 you see a spider?
- 4 your best friend doesn't call you for a few days?.....
- 5 you stay up after 2 a.m.?
- 6 someone talks to you about cars?

LOOK!

Some adjectives have both *-ed* and *-ing* forms, for example: *bored / boring*.
 The *-ing* form describes the way something is.
 The *-ed* form describes the way it makes you feel.

d) Underline the best form, *-ed* or *-ing*.

- 1 Driving for a long time can be *tired* / *tiring*.
- 2 A long walk in the park can be *relaxed* / *relaxing*.
- 3 If you have nothing to do, you may be *bored* / *boring*.
- 4 A piece of news can be *surprised* / *surprising*.
- 5 You can be *interested* / *interesting* in soccer.
- 6 Going for a swim can be *relaxed* / *relaxing*.
- 7 A movie can be *excited* / *exciting*.
- 8 People can be *worried* / *worrying* about losing their job.
- 9 Hard work can make you *tired* / *tiring*.

Spelling

Words ending with *-ion*

8 a) All these verbs have a noun form ending with *-ion*. Write the nouns.


- 1 collect *collection*.....
- 2 decide
- 3 describe
- 4 discuss
- 5 educate
- 6 explain
- 7 invite
- 8 permit
- 9 prepare
- 10 pronounce

b) Complete these *-ion* words.


- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 fa _ _ ion | 5 profe _ _ ional |
| 2 ambi _ ion | 6 rela _ ionship |
| 3 obse _ _ ion | 7 tradi _ ional |
| 4 conversa _ ion | 8 na _ ionality |

Pronunciation

Words ending with *-ion*

9 a)  Listen to the pronunciation of these *-ion* words. Is the *-ion* syllable strong or weak? Underline the stressed syllable in each word.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 colle <u>ction</u> | 7 per <u>mission</u> |
| 2 educa <u>tion</u> | 8 tradi <u>tion</u> al |
| 3 discu <u>ssion</u> | 9 occa <u>sion</u> |
| 4 rela <u>tion</u> ship | 10 fash <u>ion</u> |
| 5 dec <u>ision</u> | 11 na <u>tion</u> ality |
| 6 conversa <u>tion</u> | |

b)  Listen again and practice saying the words. Pay attention to the stress, and to the weak pronunciation of the *-ion* syllable.

module 12

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Passive forms

Identifying Passive forms



1 Rock star Bob Goldhart has been one of the US's favorite rock stars for more than 30 years. Here are the titles of some of his songs. Write P next to the song titles which include passive forms and A next to the songs which include active forms.

- a "When Will I be Forgiven?" P.....
- b "I was Made to Love You"
- c "You Told Me You Loved Me (And That was a Lie)"
- d "Rock 'n' Roll will Never Die"
- e "My Heart was Stolen (By a Disco Queen)"
- f "The Man who Bought the World"
- g "My Heart is Made of Glass"
- h "It Wasn't Easy (But I did it Anyway)"
- i "Tonight Will Be the Most Beautiful Night"
- j "I Am Adored (By all the World)"

Present Simple Passive

2 Put the verb in parentheses into the Present Simple Passive.

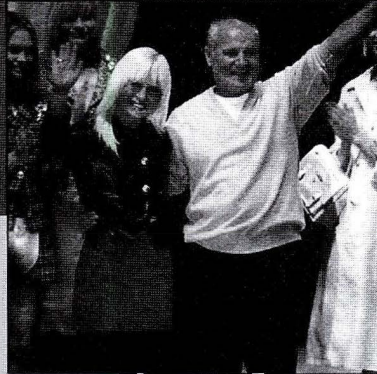
- a About 300,000,000 photocopies are made (make) in Europe every day.
- b The word *the* (use) 63,924 times in the Bible.
- c 4,250 mailmen (bite) by British dogs every year.
- d 3,822 cars (steal) in the United States every day.
- e 112 different languages (speak) in Russia.
- f 71% of the world (cover) by water.
- g In a normal year, five people (kill) by lightning in England and Wales.
- h 2.4 liters of water (lose) by the human body every day.

Past Simple Passive

3 Complete the biography of the designer Gianni Versace by putting the verbs in parentheses into the Past Simple tense.

Designer of the Decade

Italian Gianni Versace was one of the best-known fashion designers of the twentieth century.



Sometimes his clothes (a) *were criticized* (*criticize*), but they (b) (*buy*) by the rich and famous – particularly people from the worlds of pop music and the movies.

Versace came from Calabria, in the south of Italy, where his mother was a dressmaker. He moved to the northern city of Milan in the 1970s, and his first collection (c) (*launch*) in 1978.

Soon, his brother Santo and his sister Donatella (d) (*give*) jobs in the growing Versace Empire. He bought homes in Milan, Paris, New York, and Miami, which (e) (*fill*) with works of art from all over the world.

In 1994, the English actress Elizabeth Hurley wore a Versace dress on the first night of the film *Four Weddings and a Funeral* in London. The simple black dress which (f) (*hold*) together by a few safety pins was a sensation. The next day, the photos (g) (*see*) all over the world and from that moment the name Versace (h) (*know*) everywhere.

His clothes (i) (*wear*) by superstars such as Elton John, Madonna, Courtney Love, Princess Diana, and the supermodel Naomi Campbell.


Versace (j) (*murder*) on July 15th, 1997 outside his home in Miami Beach. His memorial service in Milan Cathedral (k) (*attend*) by 2,000 people: millions watched on television as a tearful Elton John (l) (*comfort*) by Princess Diana – who herself died tragically just a few weeks later.

Future Simple Passive

4 In 1995, the World Economic Institute made some predictions for the twenty-first century. Complete them by putting the verb in parentheses into the Future Simple Passive.

- a A new superhighway *will be built* (*build*) which goes all the way from London to Beijing in China.
- b Europe and Africa (*join*) by a tunnel at Gibraltar, off the south coast of Spain.
- c All the water problems of Africa (*solve*) by a new super lake.
- d 90% of the world's business (*do*) on the Internet.
- e The world's weather (*control*) by satellites.
- f The Sahara and Arabian deserts (*make*) into agricultural areas.
- g Nuclear power (*replace*) by solar energy.
- h A world president (*choose*) by everyone who can vote.

Listen and read

5 a)  Listen to and read the text *Diamonds are forever*.




Diamonds are forever

“Diamonds,” sang Marilyn Monroe in the movie *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*, “are a girl’s best friend.” You might not agree, but we can be sure of this: diamonds are not only the hardest substance in the world, they are also the most expensive. A single diamond cost \$16.5 million when it was sold in Geneva in 1995!

Diamonds are found in a number of countries including Australia, South Africa, Brazil, and Russia. In fact, there are two types of diamond; colorless diamonds (about 25% of those found) are the hardest and are often made into jewels. Black diamonds – the remaining 75% – are usually used by industry. Industrial diamonds are also produced artificially.

The largest diamond in history is the Cullinan diamond. It weighed 620g and was mined in South Africa in 1905. It was bought by the Transvaal Government for £150,000, and then it was presented to the king of England, Edward VII. The diamond was cut into smaller jewels, which are now part of the British Crown Jewels, which belong to the queen of England and are kept in the Tower of London.

Diamonds are also used for decoration. Between 1885 and 1917, the Russian jeweler Peter Carl Fabergé made a number of decorated Easter eggs for the czars and their families. The most valuable of them is decorated with more than 3,000 diamonds. It was sold at Christie’s, Geneva, Switzerland for \$5.5 million.

b) Using the information in the text, complete the sentences below with either the active or the passive form of the verb.

- 1 Marilyn Monroe / sing / *Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend*
Marilyn Monroe sang "Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend."
- 2 A \$16.5 million diamond / sell / in Geneva / in 1995

- 3 Diamonds / find / in many countries, including South Africa and Russia

- 4 Colorless diamonds / make / into jewels

- 5 Black diamonds / use / in industry

- 6 The Transvaal government / give / the Cullinan diamond to King Edward VII

- 7 The diamond / cut / into smaller diamonds

- 8 Peter Fabergé / make / egg that / sell / for \$5.5 million at Christie's.

Active or Passive?

6 Check (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 a Twenty people arrested at the demonstration.
- b Twenty people were arrested at the demonstration.



- 2 a Mona Lisa painted Leonardo da Vinci.
- b Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
- 3 a Magellan sailed around the world about 500 years ago.
- b Magellan was sailed around the world about 500 years ago.
- 4 a Steven Spielberg directed the movie *Schindler's List*.
- b Steven Spielberg was directed the movie *Schindler's List*.
- 5 a *Romeo and Juliet* wrote William Shakespeare.
- b *Romeo and Juliet* was written by William Shakespeare.
- 6 a Unfortunately, our dog was killed in a traffic accident.
- b Unfortunately, our dog killed in a traffic accident.
- 7 a The cathedral in our town built about 400 years ago.
- b The cathedral in our town was built about 400 years ago.
- 8 a All her clothes are made in Italy.
- b All her clothes made in Italy.

8 Join each pair of sentences, using *which*, *that*, or *who*.

- a I have a brother. He lives in Scotland.
 -
 - I have a brother who lives in Scotland.*
- b Henry has a hat. It's red, green, and blue.
 -
 -
- c Claire is a writer. She is very famous.
 -
 -
- d It's a salad. It tastes delicious.
 -
 -
- e This is a picture. It was painted by Monet.
 -
 -
- f He's a teacher. He is very popular.
 -
 -
- g It's a machine. It makes pasta.
 -
 -

Relative clauses with *which*, *who*, and *that*

7 Cross out the incorrect words in the sentences below.

- a a cellphone *which* / ~~*who*~~ can send emails
- b a computer *that* / *what* knows your voice
- c the man *which* / *who* lives next door
- d the girl *that* / *which* always sits next to me
- e the bus *that* / *who* I take to school
- f a meal *which* / *who* you can cook easily at home

Vocabulary

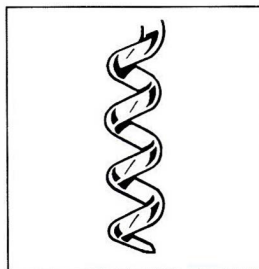
Designer goods

9 Look at the words and phrases in **bold** on page 99 of the Students' Book. Which word or phrase completes these sentences?

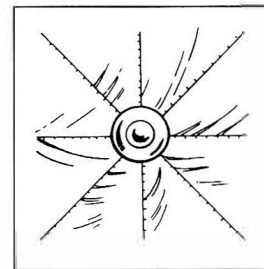
- a A good pair of shoes will probably **l a s t** **l o n g e r** than a cheap pair.
- b Many companies spend a lot of money on a _____ so people know about their products.
- c My nephew wants to buy a new jacket, but he'll have to s _ _ _ u _ f _ _ it.
- d I always think it's a good idea to pay a little more for things if they are b _ _ _ _ _ q _ _ _ _ _ .
- e It was so stupid of me to buy that designer dress: I look terrible in it. What a w _ _ _ _ o _ _ m _ _ _ _ .
- f Why should we s _ _ _ _ m _ _ _ _ o _ _ buying lunch when we can take sandwiches?
- g In my opinion, the food you cook, is j _ _ _ a _ g _ _ _ as the food in an expensive restaurant.
- h I'll have to buy a second-class ticket; the first class c _ _ _ _ f _ _ t _ _ much.
- i That new computer is so expensive: I just c _ _ ' _ a _ _ _ _ it.
- j One day, I'd love to o _ _ a really powerful car.
- k Brown really isn't Liliane's best color: I think she l _ _ _ _ b _ _ _ _ in black.
- l A few books, some photographs, and an old guitar were the only p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ he had.

Everyday objects

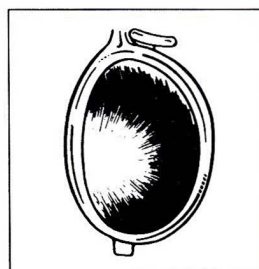
10 Here are some pictures of parts of some of the everyday objects on page 103 of the Students' Book. Name the objects.



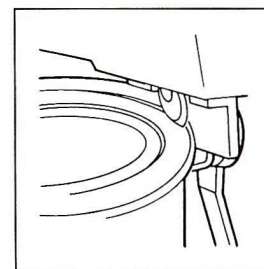
a a corkscrew



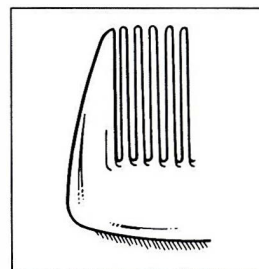
b



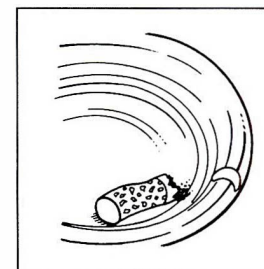
c



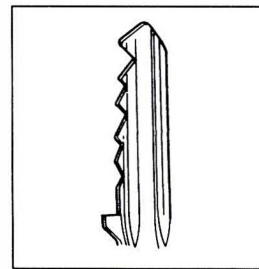
d



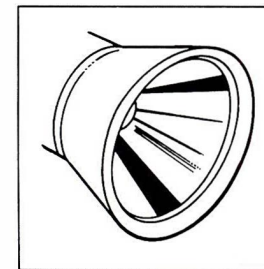
e



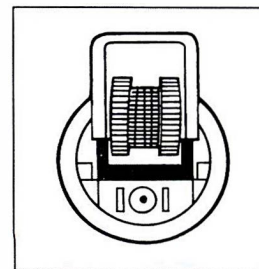
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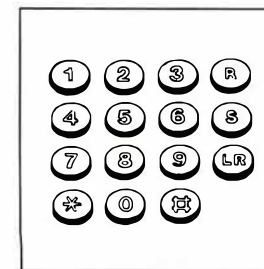
g



h



i



j

module 13

Present Perfect Continuous

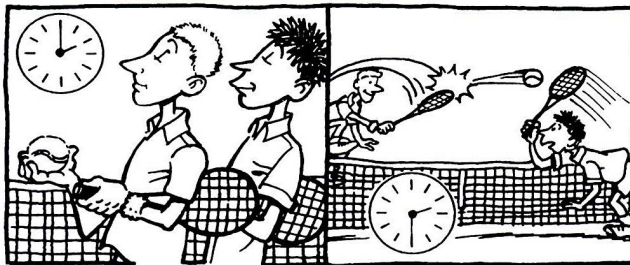
1 Write one sentence using the Present Perfect Continuous for each pair of pictures.



a *She has been working in the office for two hours.* (work)



b (rain)



c (play tennis)



d (walk)

Time phrases with *for* and *since*

2 Write *for* or *since* next to these time phrases.

- a *for* a week
- b *since* 1990
- c twenty minutes
- d he was born
- e Thursday
- f then
- g last week
- h nine o'clock
- i this morning
- j you left school
- k six months
- l an hour
- m twenty years

Present Perfect with *for* and *since*

3 Choose one of the phrases from Exercise 2 to complete each sentence in a logical way.

- a Today's the last day of our vacation: We've been here *for a week*
- b She left home two days ago, and no one has seen her
- c You probably haven't studied math
- d I'm not surprised you're hungry – you haven't eaten
- e The American singer Stevie Wonder has been blind
- f Germany has been reunited
- g Excuse me, waitress. Is our meal coming? We've been waiting
- h I've been driving and I've never had an accident!

4 Read the text and answer the questions below using the Present Perfect Continuous.

Success from abroad

Thomas Eckhardt: Thomas came to London from Germany almost four years ago. After taking a course in theater costume design, he began working at the National Theatre in London a year ago. "I really enjoy designing clothes, and I've always loved the theater, so this job is absolutely perfect for me," he says. "I started work on a new production of *Romeo and Juliet* two weeks ago and I'm really excited about it."

Bianca and Richard Jones: Bianca Jones is originally from Lima, in Peru. She came to England in 1997, and a year later she got married. For the last two years she has been manager of *La Finca* restaurant with her English husband, Richard. "We were London's only Peruvian restaurant. It's been so successful that last week we opened a new restaurant – *La Finca II*."

Florence Gauthier: Since coming to New York almost twenty years ago as a language student, Florence has been a teacher – first of French at a high school, but now of yoga. "I started studying yoga about ten years ago ... I enjoyed teaching French, but I wanted a change. I started teaching yoga about a year and a half ago, and I must say I really enjoy it."

- a How long has Thomas been living in England?
He *'s been living in England for nearly four years.*.....
- b How long has he been working at the National Theatre?
He
- c How long has he been working on *Romeo and Juliet*?
He
- d How long has Bianca been living in England?
She
- e How long has she been working at *La Finca*?
She
- f How long has *La Finca II* been operating?
It
- g How long has Florence been living in New York?
She
- h How long has she been studying yoga?
She
- i How long has she been teaching yoga?
She

Present Perfect Simple or Continuous with stative verbs

5 Read the Look! box on page 24 of your Workbook again. The eight sentences below all use the Present Perfect Continuous. Four of them should be in the Present Perfect Simple. Find, underline, and correct them.

- a I've been working for about three hours. ✓
- b I've been having this watch for over twenty years.
- c The president has been talking for nearly an hour.
- d How long have you been waiting?
- e I've been liking chocolate for years.
- f Have you been knowing Sylvia for a long time?
- g She's been reading that book for weeks.
- h I haven't been seeing Michael for years and years.

b - I've had this watch for over twenty years......

.....

Vocabulary

Jobs and Personal Characteristics

6 Complete the blanks with a word from the *Jobs and Personal Characteristics* section on page 107 of the Students' Book.

- a You need to be *careful* when you carry those glasses: They break easily.
- b There are a number of people who are for this job, so it's very difficult to choose the best one.
- c It's very important to be when teaching someone to drive: don't get angry every time they make a mistake!
- d We feel that Paul is too young for this job, and doesn't have enough
- e One of the things people expect from a travel guide is a appearance.
- f We can guarantee that you will learn English quickly at our school; we use all the
- g I've always been , so I'm looking for a job in banking.
- h When I explained to my boss why I was late, he was very and told me not to worry.
- i In this job, we're looking for people with plenty of ideas; you need a lot of
- j I'm sure nobody who works in this bar stole the money: I'm sure they're all completely
- k We expect everyone who works in our store to be and to speak politely to the customers.
- l She's an excellent travel agent; she's very , so all the customers like her.

Vocabulary booster: jobs

7 Match the jobs in the pictures to the words in the box. Then listen and check.

taxi driver	nurse	waiter	truck driver
police officer	pharmacist	sales clerk	musician
tour guide	flight attendant		



a b



c d



e f



g h

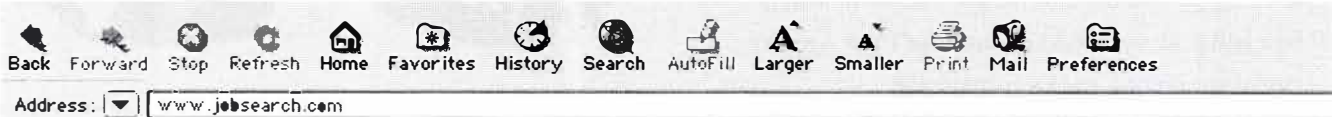


i j

Reading

8 a) These job advertisements are all from the same website: *Just Jobs*, which advertises jobs for young people all over the world. Read the advertisements and complete the table.

	the job	where it is	dates
1
2
3
4



jobsearch.com

Jobs for students, recent graduates, and people looking for adventure

1

The Chaweng Beach Center, Samui Management Trainee

Job Location: Samui Island, Suratthani, Thailand

Job Description: We are looking for an English-speaking person to work as a Management Trainee at the Chaweng Beach Center in Samui, Thailand. If you speak fluent English and want to work in the hotel and tourism business, why not apply for this job?

The working period will be from July through September 2004. Monthly salary of 6,000 baht; your accommodations and meals are free. Transportation and visa will be your responsibility. The hotel will arrange a work permit for you. For more information, please contact:

Training Manager.
 The Chaweng Beach Center
 63/3 Moo 5, Borpud,
 Koh Samui, Chaweng Beach,
 Suratthani, Thailand 82340
 Phone: 66 77 231504
 Fax: 66 77 231528
 email: chawenres@samart.co.th
www.centralbeachresorts.com

2

Hotel Waitress

Job Location: Island of Sark, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Region: UK

Job Description: Hotel Beauchamp, situated on the beautiful, small island of Sark in the Channel Islands, requires waitress from end of May until mid-September. 16-room private hotel with restaurant. Good salary and working conditions, live-in accommodations at the hotel. Experience not essential.

Contact: Mr. & Mrs. M. Robinson,
 Hotel Beauchamp, Sark
 Via Guernsey, Channel Islands GY9 OSF
 Phone: 01481 238046
 Fax: 01481 238469
 email: hotbe@island-of-sark.co.uk

next ▶

b) Now read the advertisements again and complete the table below.

	you need to ...	salary
1	<i>Speak fluent English</i>	.....
2	.....	.....
3	.....	.....
4	.....	.....

jobsearch.com Jobs for students, recent graduates, and people looking for adventure

3 **Chamont Hot-Air Balloon Ground Crew**
Job Location: Europe
Region: France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy
Job Description: The Chamont Balloon Adventures team travels to France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, the Czech Republic, and Turkey, from May through October and the Swiss Alps, in January through February. Since 1977, we have offered hot-air balloon flights to an international clientele.
 To be a ground assistant, you must be fit, with a cheerful personality: Knowledge of spoken French, Italian and/or German is an advantage. Driver's license essential.
 Accommodations and food included, as well as a small salary. To apply send resumé, ID photo, and photocopy of driver's license.
 We are currently hiring for our summer season (May 24 through October 30).
Contact: Michel Chamont
 Chamont Balloon Adventures
 Château de Labourde
 Dijon, FRANCE 21200
 email: mchamont@compuserve.com

4 **Peking Garden**
Chef - for Chinese fast-food restaurant
Job Location: Tallinn, Estonia.
Job Description: Qualified Chef needed for period of approximately six months in busy Chinese fast-food restaurant in Tallinn, Estonia. Salary \$800-1000 per month. Please contact us by email.
Contact: Peking Garden Chinese Restaurant
 Pronksi 8-45
 Tallinn, Estonia 10421
 Phone: (372) 25023896
 FAX: (372) 26184588
 email: peking@evr.ee


◀ back

Pronunciation

Some “hard to pronounce” words

9 a) Look at the words below. Is the sound in **bold** pronounced the same as the word in A or B?

	A	B
mayor	player	✓ higher
honest	✓ not	home
patient	pan	painting
awful	offer	now
health	fell	feel
architect	children	headache

b)  Listen and check. Practice saying both words, copying the voice on the tape.

Improve your writing

Error correction

10 a) Read the letter below. Find:

- three punctuation mistakes (periods, capital letters, etc.)
- three layout mistakes (where things are on the page)
- four spelling mistakes
- two mistakes of politeness

b) Write out the letter in full, correcting all the mistakes.



DRIVER'S LICENSE

1. GUINARD
 2. JEAN
 3. 05-07-83 UNITED KINGDOM
 4a. 16-03-99 4b. 03-03-09 4c.
 5. GUINARD
 7. *Jean*
 8. 374 UPPER ROAD, ISLINGTON LONDON N1 2XG
 9. B, B1, t, k, l, n

374 Upper Road
 Islington
 London
 N1 2XG

Tel. 020 7359 1410

May 26th, 2004

hello Sir!

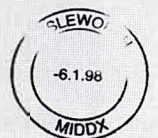
I am writeing to apply for a job as a member of your hot air balloon ground crew. I inclose a resumé, ID photo, and photocopy of my driver's license as requested. I am avalable to start work immediatly.

Thanks a lot,

Jean Guinard.

Resumé

Jean Gu



Michael Chamont
 Chamont Balloon Adventures
 Château de Labourde
 Dijon
 FRANCE 21200

module 14

some, any, and quantifiers

some, any, and no

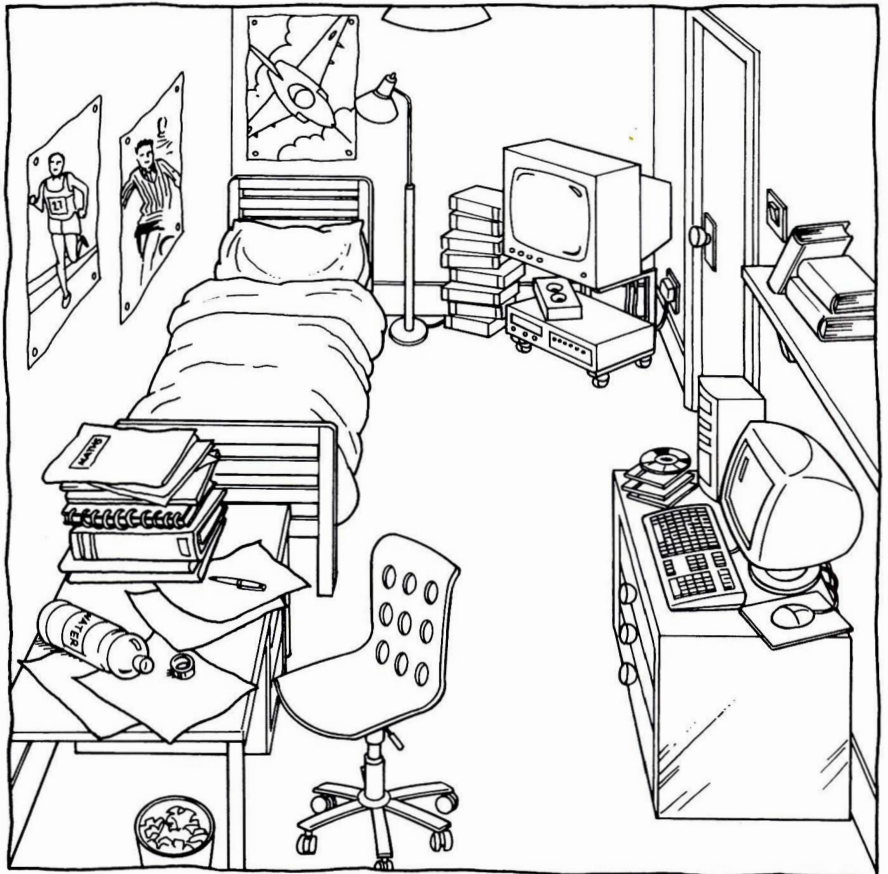
1 Complete the sentences with *some*, *any*, or *no*.

- Helga can't work abroad because she doesn't speak *any*..... foreign languages.
- Would you like more coffee before you leave?
- There are letters for you over there, on the table.
- Do you have questions you'd like to ask me?
- If there are more questions, we can finish now.
- I'm afraid there's ice cream in the fridge. How about fruit instead?
- Can you buy bread when you go to the supermarket?
- I can't get a ticket from the machine – I haven't got change.
- There are supermarkets open in the town on a Sunday, so you'll have to eat in a restaurant.

much, many, a lot of, a few, no

2 a) Look at the picture of Luke's bedroom. Complete the sentences about Luke using the words in the box.

much many a lot of a few no a



- There isn't *much*..... space in his bedroom.
- He doesn't have books.
- He has work to do!
- He has videotapes.
- There are pictures on the wall.
- There is water in the bottle.
- He has computer, and computer games.
- There are plants in his room.

b)  Listen and check your answers. Practice saying the sentences.

too and not ... enough

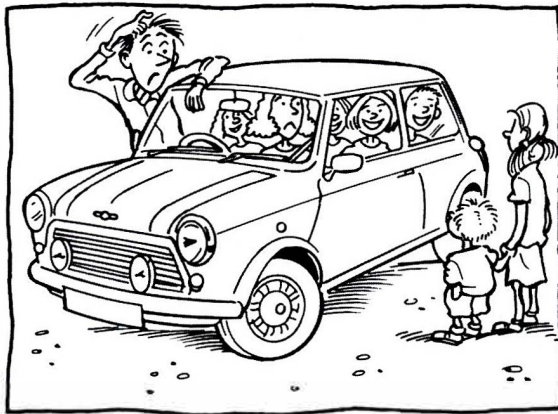
3 Complete the sentences in two ways using *too* or *not ... enough* using the adjectives in parentheses.



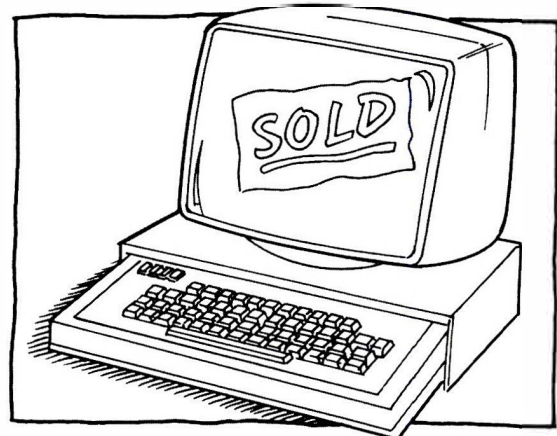
a My sister is 12 years old. She can't marry because she *isn't old enough* / *is too young*.
(old / young)



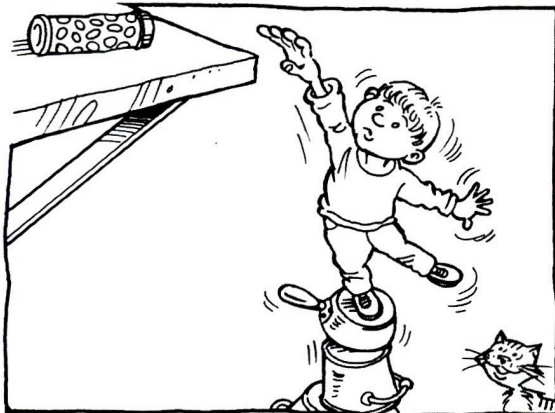
b We couldn't swim in the sea because the water (cold / warm)



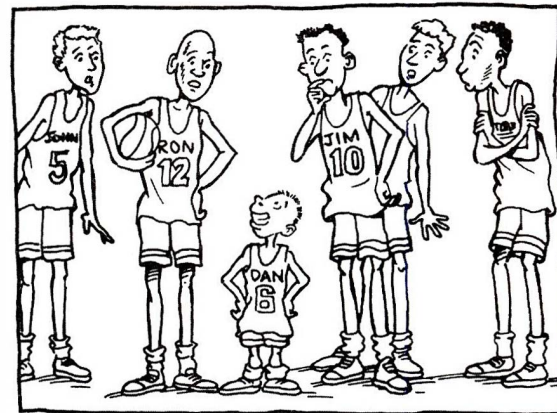
c They can't all travel together because the car (big / small)



d Margaret sold her old computer because it (fast / slow)



e The child couldn't reach the candy because the shelf (high / low)



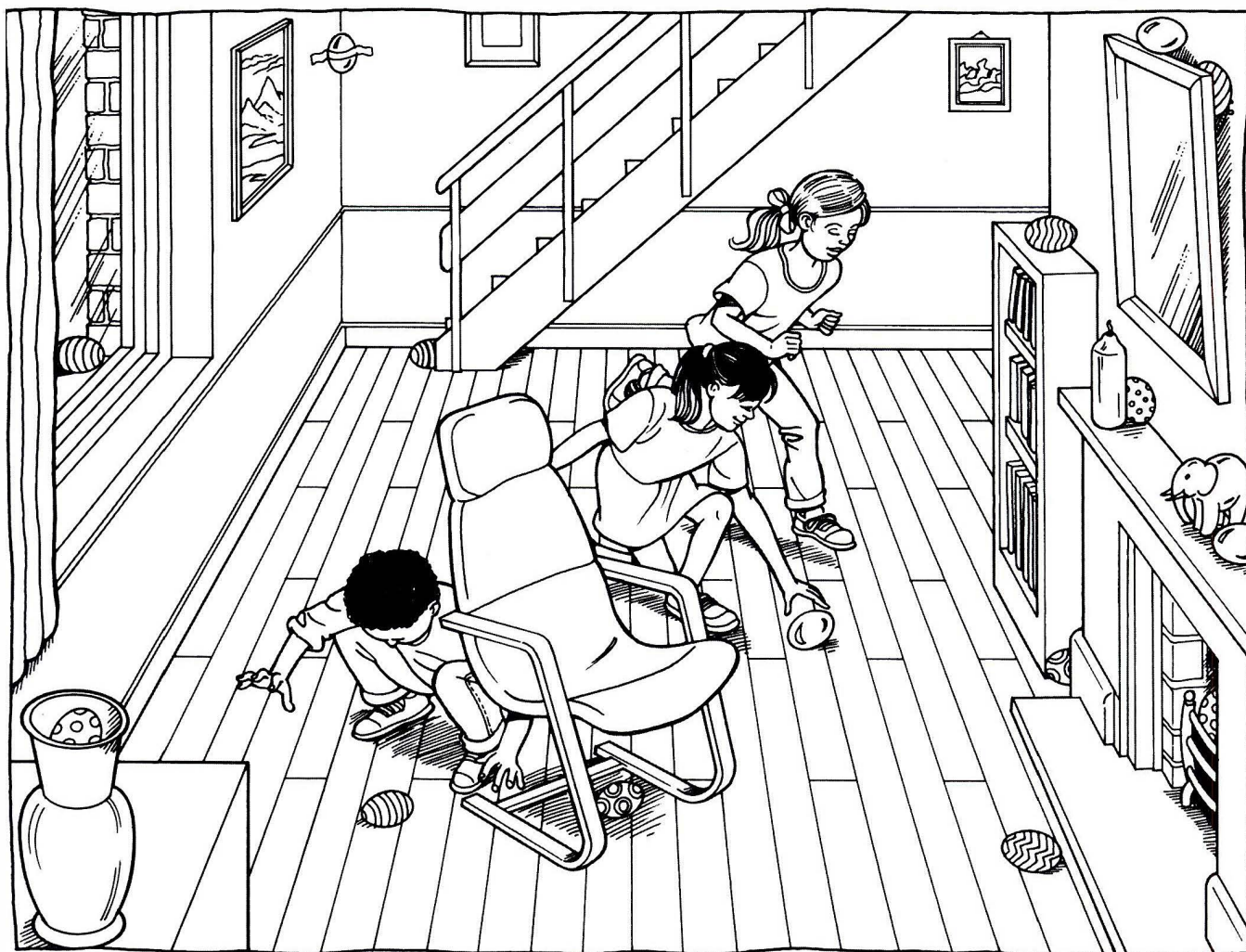
f I don't think Dan will be a successful basketball player because he (small / tall)

Prepositions

Describing where things are

4 There are fifteen Easter eggs in the picture. Where are they?
Write a sentence to describe the position of each egg, using a word from the box.

above next to in the corner behind (x 2) opposite near
between at the bottom of inside (x 2) in front of under
outside on top of



- a There's an egg above the mirror.
- b
- c
- d
- e
- f
- g
- h

- i
- j
- k
- l
- m
- n
- o

Vocabulary

Adjectives for describing places

5 Cross out the adjective that does **not** go with the noun.

a	A(n)	quiet	attractive	elegant	slow	street.
b	A	private	large	wooden	sunny	yard.
c	A(n)	modern	spacious	attractive	private	kitchen.
d	A(n)	old-fashioned	private	wooden	elegant	table.
e	A(n)	colorful	elegant	simple	quiet	dress.
f	A	dark	simple	large	lovely	meal.
g	A(n)	three-story	old-fashioned	dark	attractive	room.

Prepositions

6 Complete each sentence with *in*, *at*, or *on*.

- She owns a very comfortable apartment *in*..... the suburbs.
- Their office is the sixth floor.
- How many times must I tell you not to leave your clothes the floor!
- There's a small store the end of the street.
- The bathroom is the end of the corridor.
- When my parents retired, they went to live a small town.
- Our family owns a summer home the coast.
- Lydia's family were waiting for her the yard.

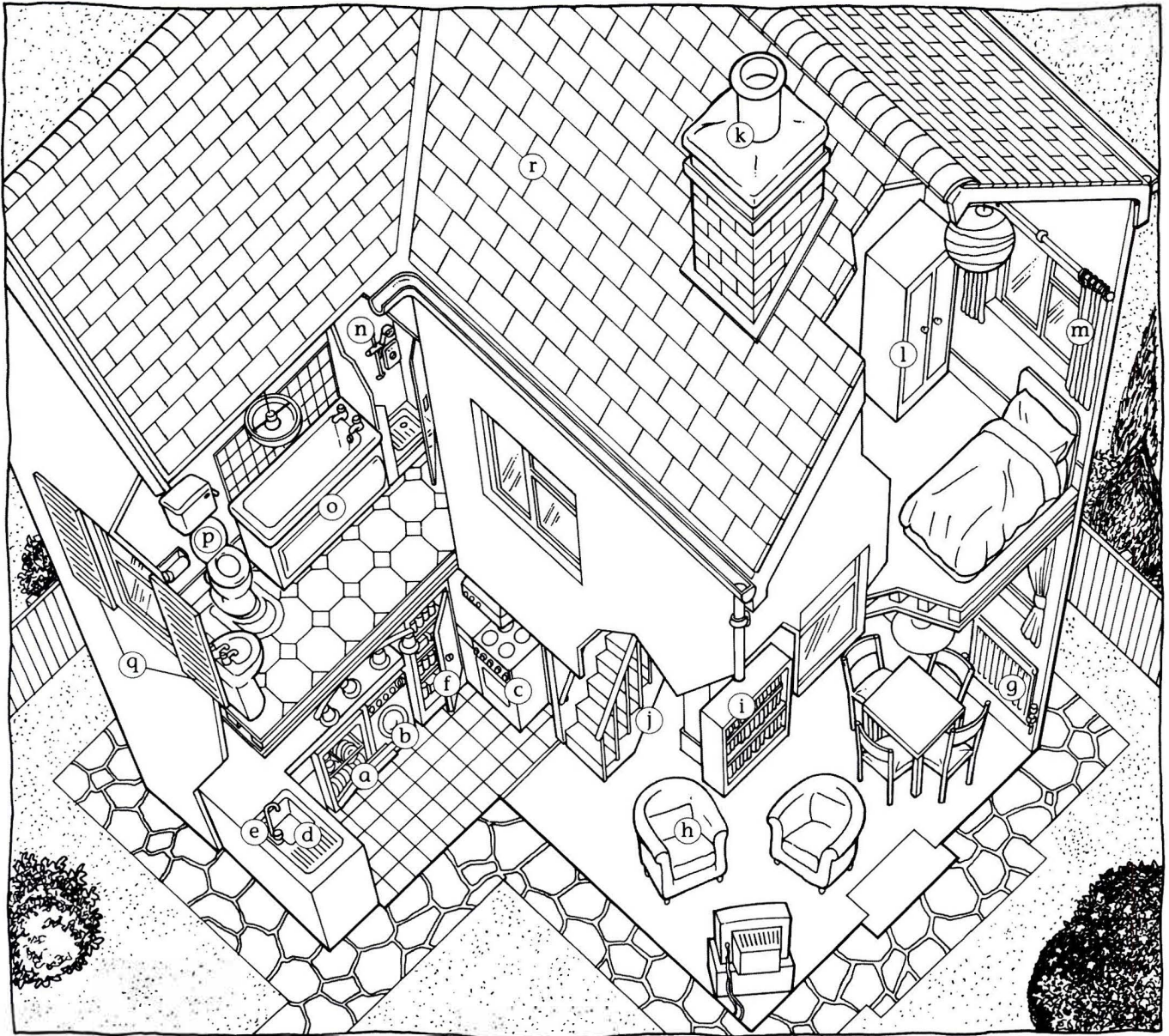
Describing houses and apartments

7 The answers to the questions come from the *Describing houses and apartments* section in the Students' Book on page 118.

- Which **A H** is a building where lots of people live?
A *partment*..... H *ouse*.....
- Which **B** is a place outside a room where you can sit and look out?
B
- Which **B** is a general word for houses, offices, etc.?
B
- Which **C** is an open space in the middle of a large building?
C
- Which **F** is a general word for chairs, tables, beds, etc.?
F
- Which **F** is where you make a fire to heat a room?
F
- Which **F** is what you stand (or sit!) on in a room?
F
- Which **K** is the place where you do your cooking?
K
- Which **L R** is the room where you sit and read or watch TV?
L R
- Which **P** is something you can walk along in a yard or park?
P
- Which **R** is something you use to decorate the floor?
R
- Which **S** is an area where people live outside a city?
S
- Which **V** is smaller than a town or city?
V

Vocabulary booster: things in a house

8 a) Find these things in the picture and write the correct letter in the box next to the word.



- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cupboard | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 8 washing machine | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 curtains | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 wardrobe | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 chimney | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 shutters | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 sink | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 bathtub | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 staircase | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 faucet | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 shower | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 roof | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 stove | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 toilet | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 6 dishwasher | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 bookcase | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 7 radiator | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 armchair | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

b) Listen to the pronunciation of the words. Practice saying them. As you say them, point to the item in the picture.

Pronunciation

Compounds with two nouns

LOOK!

In English, there are many nouns made of two words (compound nouns). Notice the stress on the first word:

noun +	<i>bath</i> +	⇒	<i>báthroom</i>
noun:	<i>room</i>		
-ing form	<i>dining</i> +	⇒	<i>díníng room</i>
+ noun:	<i>room</i>		

9 a) Mark the stress on these compound nouns.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 armchair | 7 dishwasher |
| 2 courtyard | 8 apartment house |
| 3 fireplace | 9 living room |
| 4 bedroom | 10 washing machine |
| 5 bookcase | 11 swimming pool |
| 6 tennis court | 12 building site |

b) Listen and check your answers. Practice saying the nouns with the correct stress.

Improve your writing

Notes giving directions

10 Look at the directions on pages 119 and 120 of the Students' Book. The notes below explain how to get to some vacation apartments from St. Christopher's Station. Write full sentences.

- a get off train / St Christopher's Station
Get off the train at St. Christopher's Station.
- b come out of station / turn left
- c walk / Station Road / about fifty meters

d there / bus stop / on / right. Take / number 11 / to Sandy Bay

e get off / see large gas station / on corner / take / about ten minutes

f cross road / walk about 100 meters

g walk / two blocks / left, where / see sign saying "Vacation Apartments"

h down hill towards sea / see "Vacation Apartments" office on right / open 9-5

Spelling

Same pronunciation, different spelling (homophones)

11 a) Many words in English have the same pronunciation, but different spelling and meaning:

There were two people sitting on the square. It was **too** dark to see anything.

b) Underline the correct spelling of each word in the text below.


If you need to buy something to eat, there's a ¹*knew* / *new* restaurant quite near ²*hear* / *here* which you could try: we ³*ate* / *eight* there last week and had a very good meal. When you come out of the house, turn ⁴*right* / *write*. Walk along the ⁵*road* / *rode* for about a hundred meters, ⁶*passed* / *past* the bank, and you'll ⁷*sea* / *see* the restaurant on the corner. Make sure you get ⁸*their* / *there* early, because the restaurant always gets very full ⁹*buy* / *by* about ¹⁰*ate* / *eight* o'clock.

module 15

Past Perfect

1 a) Put the verbs in parentheses into the Past Perfect to complete the sentences below.

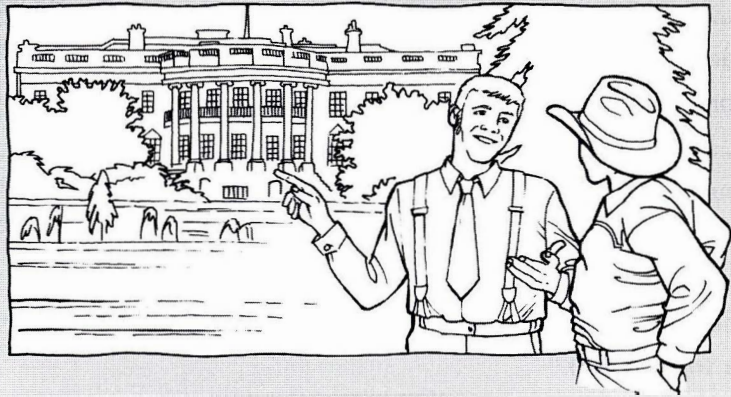
- Nadia said she was very sorry for what she *had done* (do).
- When Sam (pay) the check, we left the restaurant and went home.
- It wasn't surprising that she was tired: she (not / sleep) for two days.
- The children were very excited because they (not / see) a tiger before.
- The street was blocked because a trailer truck (break down).
- During the afternoon, David lost all the money he (win) in the morning.
- My mother felt very nervous on the plane because she (not / fly) before.
- When the police arrived to arrest him, Thompson (leave).

b)  Listen to the sentences

Past Perfect and Past Simple

2 Complete the text about Arthur Ferguson, using the verbs in the box.

died had arrested was had emigrated wasn't didn't know
had bought had sent found had sold had tried



When, in 1926, a US court (a) *sent* a man called Arthur Ferguson to jail for five years, it (b) the end of an amazing criminal career. The police (c) him several months earlier, when he was trying to sell the Statue of Liberty to an Australian tourist. After the arrest, the police soon (d) that it (e) the first time that Ferguson (f) to make money by selling famous buildings. Ferguson (g) to the United States from Scotland the previous year. Soon after his arrival, he found a luxurious house in Washington for a rich Texas farmer; but the farmer (h) that he (i) the White House, home of the presidents of the United States for hundreds of years!

Before coming to America, Ferguson (j) Buckingham Palace – home of the English royal family – for £2,000, Big Ben for £1,000, and Nelson's Column for £6,000 – all to rich American tourists who perhaps (k) more money than intelligence! When Ferguson (l) , in 1938, he was a rich man.

Reported speech

Direct to reported speech

3 Here are some of the things Arthur Ferguson said to the man who nearly bought the White House. Put them into reported speech.

- a "It's one of the most beautiful houses in Washington."
He said (that) it was one of the most beautiful houses in Washington.
- b "The house belonged to my grandfather."

- c "My grandfather died last month."

- d "I don't want to sell the house, but I can't afford to keep it."

- e "You and your family will be very happy here, Mr. Taylor."

- f "The house is worth \$100,000, but I'll sell it to you for \$50,000."

Reported to direct speech

4 The police arrested a man for the theft of a painting from The Denton Art Gallery. He said that he was innocent. Write the suspect's original words.



- a The suspect said his name was Ricky Davies.
"My name is Ricky Davies."
- b He told the police that he lived with his mother at 43, Fountain Road, Denton.
 "....."

- c He said that he had spent the evening watching *The Lion King* at a movie theater.
 "....."

- d He said that he'd fallen asleep during the movie, so he couldn't remember the story.
 "....."

- e He said that the movie had finished at about 10:30.
 "....."

- f He said that after the movie, he had taken the number 85 bus home to Fountain Road
 "....."

- g He said that he had gone to bed at twelve o'clock, after his mom had read him a story.
 "....."

Prepositions

5 Complete the blanks with the correct preposition.

- a I tried to borrow some money *from*..... my parents, but they said no.
- b When I have enough money the bank, I'll retire.
- c Thomas spends about \$150 a month clothes.
- d Can I change this money US dollars, please?
- e The government should invest more money the transportation system.
- f I'm afraid you can't pay credit card in this restaurant: they only accept cash.
- g "How would you like to pay, ma'am?" "I'll pay cash."

Irregular Past forms

6 Underline the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

- a The show had already *began* / *begun* when we got to the stadium.
- b It was a marvelous show, and Maria *sang* / *sung* beautifully.
- c I was very tired because I had *drove* / *driven* all the way from Edinburgh to London.
- d While I was swimming in the sea, someone *stolen* / *stole* my clothes.
- e When she died in 1999, the novelist Iris Murdoch had *wrote* / *written* twenty-seven novels.
- f The X-rays showed that Laurence had *broke* / *broken* his leg.
- g I had never *saw* / *seen* anything so beautiful in my whole life.



Vocabulary

Verb phrases to do with money

7 Make a sentence in column B which has the same meaning as the sentence in column A.

- | A | B |
|---|---|
| 1 The computer was too expensive for me to buy. | 1 I <u>couldn't afford</u> the computer. |
| 2 Philip borrowed \$1,000 from his friend Gill. | 2 Gill \$1,000 to her friend
..... |
| 3 In this job, your salary will be \$30,000 a year. | 3 In this job, you will
\$30,000 a year. |
| 4 I borrowed \$10 from Joseph, and I haven't paid it back yet. | 4 I Joseph \$10. |
| 5 I was very disappointed with my vacation. I feel that I spent my money stupidly. | 5 I was very disappointed with my vacation. I feel that I my money. |
| 6 In the TV program <i>Millionaire</i> you can receive up to \$1 million by answering simple questions. | 6 In the TV program <i>Millionaire</i> you can up to \$1 million by answering simple questions. |
| 7 Instead of eating in restaurants, I'm going to eat at home to spend less money. | 7 Instead of eating in restaurants, I'm going to eat at home to money. |
| 8 Jimmy bet \$100,000 on Japan to win the World Cup. | 8 Jimmy \$100,000 that Japan would win the World Cup. |
| 9 The government wants to give more money to the car industry. | 9 The government wants to more money in the car industry. |
| 10 When the company closed, all the investors' money disappeared. | 10 When the company closed, the investors all their money. |

Listen and read

8 a) Complete the text using the phrases in the box.

But they weren't used in Europe a thing of the past ~~How much money~~
 began to appear a £10 bank note about 2,700 years ago
 pieces of paper as people became rich

1. *How much money*..... do you have with you today? How many coins? How many bills? Why is money so important anyway? If you think about it, coins are just disks of metal, and bills are just

2..... Money is only money if we agree that it's worth something! Nowadays, governments print banknotes and guarantee their value. As well as the queen's head, all British banknotes carry the words: *I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of ...* That means that – in theory – it's possible for you to take

3..... to the Bank of England and ask for £10 of gold in return. We don't suggest you try it, though! The United States government, for example, stopped exchanging bills for gold in 1971.


Over the years, money has taken many forms: in China people used precious shells; hundreds of years later the Vikings in Northern Europe used jewelry, and the people of ancient Tibet once used blocks of dried tea! People from ancient Lydia (Turkey) were the first to make coins, 4..... The coins were made from electrum, a mixture of gold and silver. It wasn't until the eleventh century that paper bills 5..... in China.

6..... until the Middle Ages when traders and bankers used "bills of exchange" instead of cash. The modern industries of banking and insurance soon followed

7..... through trade between East and West.

With the growth of the "virtual economy," some people predict that, by the end of this century, coins and bills will be

8..... : we will all use "smart cards" to buy things. No more worries about losing your wallet or purse ... but what if you lose the card??

b)  Listen and check your answers.

c) Answer the questions below about the text.

- 1 Can you really change a £10 note for £10 of gold at the Bank of England?

- 2 Can you exchange dollar bills for gold in the US?

- 3 What did people use for money in
 a) Ancient China?
 b) Viking Europe?
 c) Ancient Tibet?
- 4 Who made the first coins? When?

- 5 When did the first bills appear? Where?


- 6 When did banknotes first appear in Europe?

- 7 What do some people predict will replace money?



Pronunciation

The sounds /eɪ/ and /e/

9 a)  Listen to the /eɪ/ and /e/ sounds in the following words.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| /e/ | /eɪ/ |
| lend | break |
| bread | day |
| spend | make |

b) Look at the sentences below. Mark the /eɪ/ and /e/ sounds.


- I've made about ten phone calls today.
 /eɪ/ /e/ /eɪ/
- They wasted all the money we gave them.

- You said you'd never played tennis until today!

- Have you read the book I lent you, by the way?

- She said she'd pay me back at the end of April.

- Jane made a terrible mistake.

c)  Listen and check your answers. Practice saying the sentences

say or tell

10 Complete each sentence with *say*, *tell*, *said*, or *told*.

- What does that sign *say*.....? Can you read it from here?
- I saw Donna today and she me you were engaged. Congratulations!
- John just stood there and nothing.
- Why didn't you me that you'd be late?
- The prime minister appeared on TV and that the government would spend more money on education.

- I wanted to something, but I decided it was better to wait.
- I phoned my friend and her that I'd be a few minutes late.
- me what happened.

Improve your writing

Punctuation in direct speech

11 a) Read the text below and look at the notes.

One day, the British Education Minister Stephen Byers was visiting a school. He said how important it was for children to learn math at an early age.
 "What are eight sevens?" a journalist asked.
 "I was worried you would ask me that," replied Mr Byers, "I think it is 54."

- " " These are *quotation marks*. They come before and after the speaker's original words.
- ? A *question mark* comes after a question in direct speech. It comes before the second *quotation mark*.
- Look at this final sentence. There is a *comma* at the end of the speaker's words, before the second set of *quotation marks*. Then there is another *comma* before the first set of *quotation marks* when the speaker's words start again.
- At the end of the sentence, the *period* (.) comes before the *quotation marks*.

b) Now put the correct punctuation in the sentences below.

- "Has your mother arrived yet?" asked Clara.
- I didn't play very well today Peter Salmon said but I still think I can win tomorrow.
- Where are you going the police officer asked us.
- Two cups of coffee please I said to the waiter and can we have the check please.
- Are you ready yet shouted Neil's mother I'm waiting.
- I've bought you a gift said Christine I hope you like it.

module 16

would and wouldn't

- 1 Complete the sentences with *would* or *wouldn't*.
- a I like working: If I didn't have a job, I *would* soon get bored.
- b I'm very happy in the city: I enjoy living in the country – it's too quiet!
- c My sister is very honest: If she found some money on the street, I'm sure she take it to the police.
- d I like to be famous: I'm quite happy as I am!
- e Nobody has read the fire instructions: If there were a fire, they know what to do.
- f We can't go to Asia by bus: The trip take much too long.
- g If I could live my life again, I change anything.

Second Conditional

- 2 Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense to make conditional sentences.
- a I'm sorry, I don't know. If I *knew* (know) the answer, I *would tell* (tell) you.
- b If I (not / work), we (not / have) enough money to live.
- c I'm sure you (feel) better if you (not / get up) so late.
- d If you (can) meet a famous person from history, who (like) to talk to?
- e I don't know what I (do) if you (be / not) here to help me.
- f If I (have) a lot of money, I (take) you on an expensive vacation.
- g If everyone (speak) the same language, do you think life (be) better?
- h If you (have) twenty brothers and sisters, think how many birthday presents you (get)!

might or would in Second Conditional sentences

3 a) Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 He might help you | a I'd go to Florida. |
| 2 She wouldn't go out with him | b if you were more polite to him. |
| 3 If I could go on vacation anywhere in the world, | c you might sleep better. |
| 4 Robert might do better at school | d if he didn't have so much money. |
| 5 If you told her the truth, | e if he did his homework regularly. |
| 6 If you didn't drink so much coffee before going to bed, | f she might get very angry. |

- b)  Listen to the sentences on the tape. Practice saying them.

First and Second Conditional forms

4 Check (✓) the correct sentence for each situation below.



1 Someone asks you to help them to translate a newspaper article into your language. Unfortunately, the newspaper article is in Chinese – a language you don't speak or understand.

What do you say?

- a *I'll help you if I can.*
- b *I'd help if I could.* ✓

2 Someone asks about your plans for tomorrow. You're not sure yet – you're either going to the beach or to the movies – it depends on the weather.

What do you say?

- a *If the weather's good, I'll go to the beach.*
- b *If the weather was good, I'd go to the beach.*

3 You're on vacation at the seaside. The beach is very nice, but unfortunately the weather isn't very good – it's cloudy and the temperature is only 12°C. Someone asks if you're enjoying yourself.

What do you say?

- a *I'd be happier if the weather was better.*
- b *I'll be happier if we have better weather.*



4 You invite a friend to go to a club with you, but she has an exam tomorrow, so she can't come. What does she say to you?

- a *I'll come if I don't have an exam.*
- b *I'd come if I didn't have an exam.*

5 A taxi driver is driving you very slowly to the station. Your train leaves in five minutes. What do you say to him?

- a *If we don't go faster, I'll miss the train.*
- b *If we didn't go faster, I'd miss the train.*



6 A friend asks you to drive her home from a party, but your car is at home, so you can't help her.

What do you say?

- a *Sorry, if I have my car, I'll take you home.*
- b *Sorry, if I had my car, I'd take you home.*

7 You see a child crossing the street reading a book. What do you say to the child?

- a *If you're not careful, you'll have an accident.*
- b *If you weren't careful, you'd have an accident.*

will or would

5 Underline the best form in each sentence, as in the example.

- a I wouldn't / won't do that if I were you!
- b Goodbye, everybody! I'd / I'll see you all next week.
- c I'd / I'll help you if I had more time.
- d What time will / would you be back from work this evening?
- e I won't / wouldn't be surprised if they won the competition.
- f Sorry, I can't speak now. I'd / I'll phone you back later.
- g I'll / I'd be here until six o'clock if you need anything.
- h Life will / would be so much easier if people worked together.
- i If my mother were here, I'm sure she'd / she'll know what to do.

Short answers with will and would

Will you / he / she / it / we be at home?

Yes, I / he / she / it / we **will**.
No, I / he / she / it / we **won't**.

LOOK!

Would you / he / she / it / we work ?

Yes, I / he / she / it / we **would**.
No, I / he / she / it / we **wouldn't**.

6 Write short answers to these questions.

- a Would you travel to another planet if you had the opportunity?
Yes, I would.
- b Will your brother be at home if I call this evening?
No,
- c Would you like to be prime minister of your country?
No,
- d Will we have time for lunch when we get there?
Yes,
- e If you won the lottery, would you give up work?
Yes,
- f Would you move to a larger house if you had the money?
No,
- g If Kate and Roger marry, do you think they'll be happy?
Yes,
- h If a stranger offered you \$1,000 to carry a bag onto an airplane, would you do it?
No,

Vocabulary

Wordbuilding

7 Complete the blanks with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

- a The president of the United States is perhaps the most *powerful*..... person in the world. (power)
- b John Lennon died in December 1980. (tragedy)
- c It's a lovely hotel: very quiet, and in the middle of really country. (peace)
- d There was a smell of cigarettes in the room. (strength)
- e The police were worried that the demonstration might become (violence)
- f In this zoo, the animals can move around (freedom)

Spelling

Silent "w"

9 a) Sometimes the letter "w" is silent. Which of the "w"s below are silent?

would	wrong	whole
weight	when	walk
answer	why	songwriter
whose	worried	wrote

b) Listen and cross out the silent "w"s.

c) Complete the rules below with examples from part a.

- 1 If a word begins with wr, "w" is always silent, for example
- 2 If a word begins with who, "w" is usually silent, for example
- 3 A few other words have a silent "w," for example

Pronunciation

The sound /w/

10 Listen and practice the /w/ pronunciation in these words and phrases from module 16.

will	won't
words	wouldn't
world	war
whites	wife
to win	an award
to wonder	working

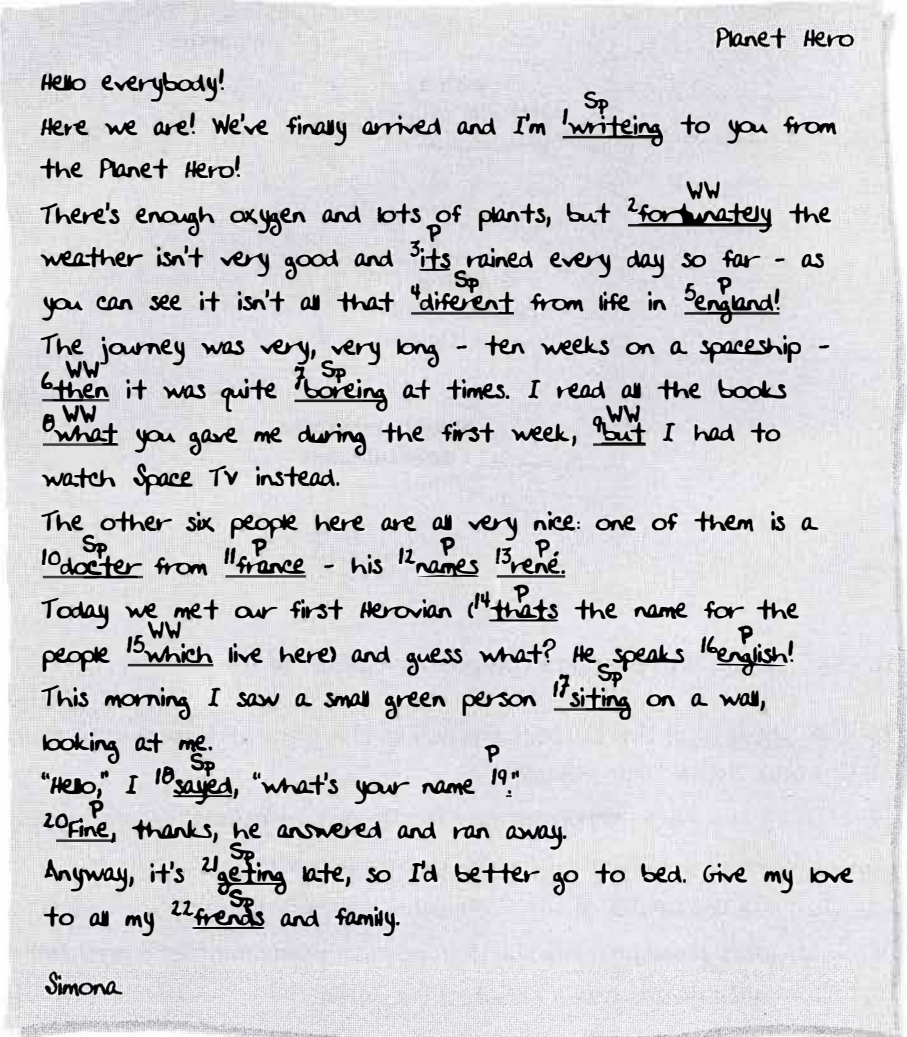
Improve your writing

Error correction

11 Here is a student's letter for the Writing activity on page 137 of the Students' Book. The teacher has marked 22 mistakes, using the following code:

- Sp for a spelling mistake
- P for a punctuation mistake
- WW for a wrong word.

Write the corrections below.



- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 9 | 17 |
| 2 | 10 | 18 |
| 3 | 11 | 19 |
| 4 | 12 | 20 |
| 5 | 13 | 21 |
| 6 | 14 | 22 |
| 7 | 15 | |
| 8 | 16 | |

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