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2

Workbook

Jack C. Richards
with Jonathan Hull and Susan Proctor

Experience
Better
Learning

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FIFTH EDITION

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with Jonathan Hull and Susan Proctor

مرجع آموزش زبان ایرانیان
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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.

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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1 Good memories

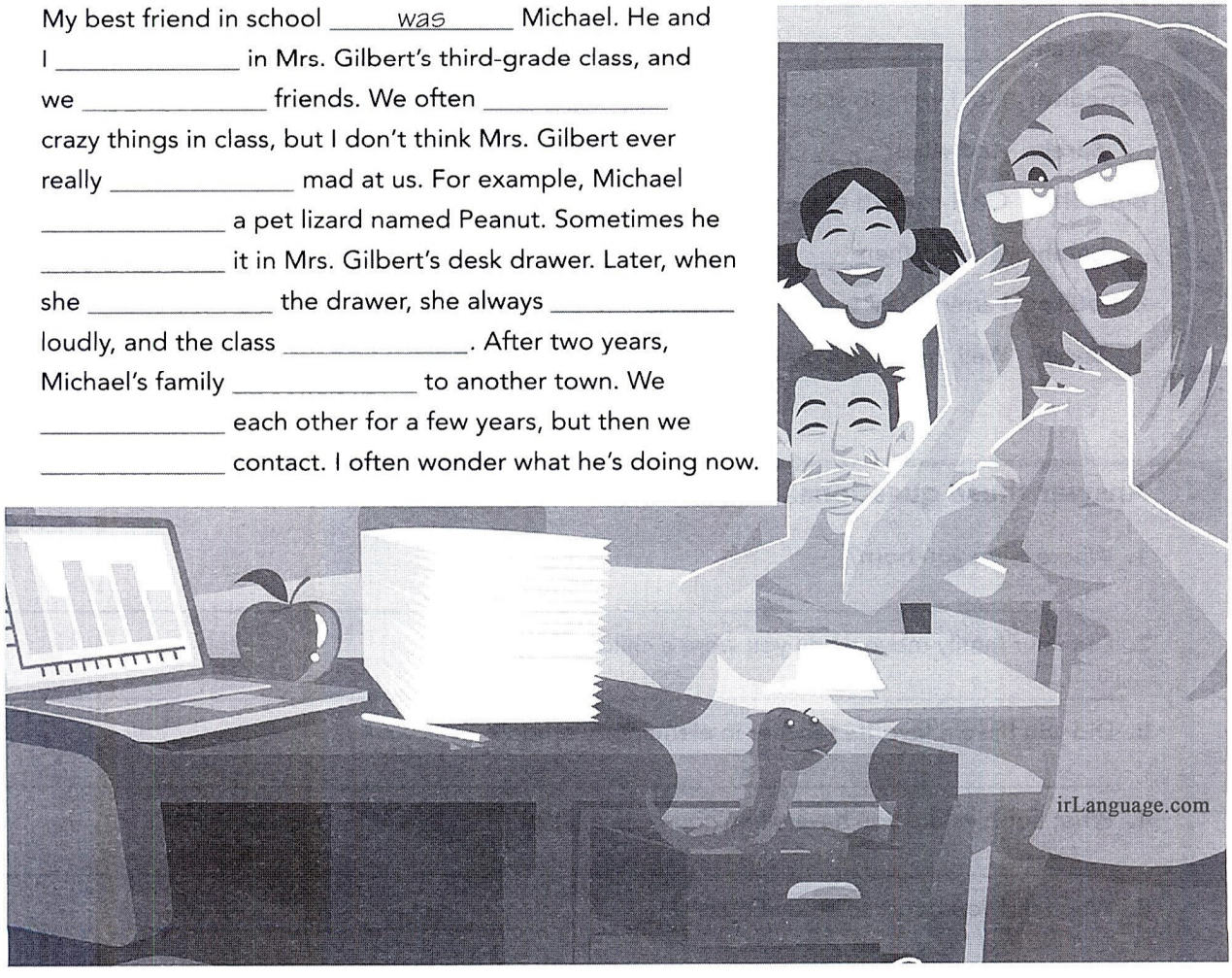
1 Past tense

A Write the past tense of these verbs.

Verb	Past tense	Verb	Past tense
be	*was/were*	hide	
become		laugh	
do		lose	
email		move	
get		open	
have		scream	

B Complete this paragraph. Use the past tense of each of the verbs in part A.

My best friend in school *was* Michael. He and I _____ in Mrs. Gilbert's third-grade class, and we _____ friends. We often _____ crazy things in class, but I don't think Mrs. Gilbert ever really _____ mad at us. For example, Michael _____ a pet lizard named Peanut. Sometimes he _____ it in Mrs. Gilbert's desk drawer. Later, when she _____ the drawer, she always _____ loudly, and the class _____. After two years, Michael's family _____ to another town. We _____ each other for a few years, but then we _____ contact. I often wonder what he's doing now.



2 Complete the questions in this conversation.



Sarah: Welcome to the building. My name's Sarah Walker.

Benedito: Hello. I'm Benedito Peres. It's nice to meet you.

Sarah: Nice to meet you, too. Are you from around here?

Benedito: No, I'm from Brazil.

Sarah: Oh, really? Were you born _____ in Brazil?

Benedito: No, I wasn't born there, actually. I'm originally from Portugal.

Sarah: That's interesting. So, when _____ to Brazil?

Benedito: I moved to Brazil when I was in elementary school.

Sarah: Where _____?

Benedito: We lived in Recife. It's a beautiful city in northeast Brazil. Then I went to college.

Sarah: _____ to school in Recife?

Benedito: No, I went to school in São Paulo.

Sarah: And what _____?

Benedito: Oh, I studied engineering. But I'm here to go to graduate school.

Sarah: Great! When _____?

Benedito: I arrived last week. I start school in three days.

Sarah: Well, good luck. And sorry for all the questions!

3 Answer these questions.

1. Where were you born?

_____

2. Did your family move when you were a child?

_____

3. Did you have a favorite teacher in elementary school?

_____

4. What hobbies did you have when you were a kid?

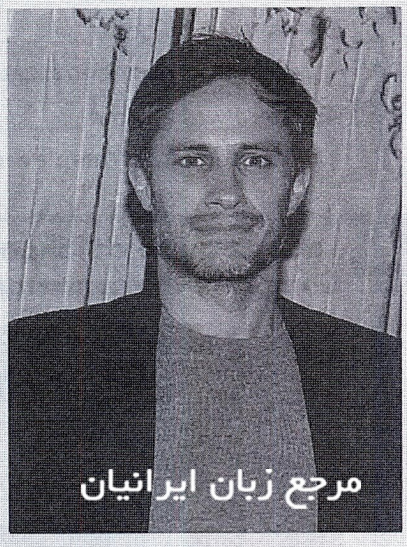
_____

5. When did you begin to study English?

_____

4 Gael García Bernal

A Scan the article about Gael García Bernal. Where is he from? What does he do?



Gael García Bernal was born in 1978 in Guadalajara, Mexico. As a child, he began to act, and when he was a teenager, he became a star in television soap operas. He decided to go to London to study acting when he was 19. While he was in London, Mexican director Alejandro González Iñárritu invited him to act in the film *Amores Perros*. When it was released in 2000, *Amores Perros* immediately made Gael García Bernal known to the world.

Gael later made many other successful films. With the Mexican actor Diego Luna, he co-starred in *Y tu mamá también* in 2001, a film about two upper-class Mexican teenagers. In 2002, he won the Ariel, Mexico's most important film award, for *El Crimen del Padre Amaro*, the story of a young priest in a small town. Two years later, he worked with the Brazilian director Walter Salles on *The Motorcycle Diaries*, the story of a young Ernesto "Che" Guevara's journey by motorcycle through South America. That same year, Gael worked with the Spanish director Pedro Almodóvar on *Bad Education*. In 2007, Gael directed his first film, *Déficit*, which was about people at a weekend party in Mexico.

As you can see, Gael García Bernal is an international star who works on films in different languages. One of Gael's more recent projects is *Mozart in the Jungle*, an American TV show mostly in English. Gael won a Golden Globe Award in 2016 for playing the lead role, the talented conductor Rodrigo.

Despite his busy career, Gael spends as much time as possible with his son Lázaro and his daughter Libertad. He also likes to sing and make music when he is not acting.

B Check (✓) True or False. For statements that are false, write the correct information.

	True	False
1. Gael García Bernal studied acting in Paris.	☐	☐
_____		
2. A Brazilian director directed the film that made him famous.	☐	☐
_____		
3. He won an award for his role in *El Crimen del Padre Amaro*.	☐	☐
_____		
4. He has never directed a film.	☐	☐
_____		
5. He plays a singer in *Mozart in the Jungle*.	☐	☐
_____		
6. Gael prefers not to work in foreign language films.	☐	☐
_____		

5 Choose the correct word or phrase.

1. I used to collect _comic books_ (hobbies / scrapbooks / comic books) when I was a kid.
2. My favorite _____ (pet / hobby / place) was a cat called Felix.
3. We used to go to _____ (the playground / summer camp / school) for two weeks during our summer vacations. It was really fun.
4. There was a great _____ (amusement park / playground / beach) on my street. We used to go there every afternoon to play.

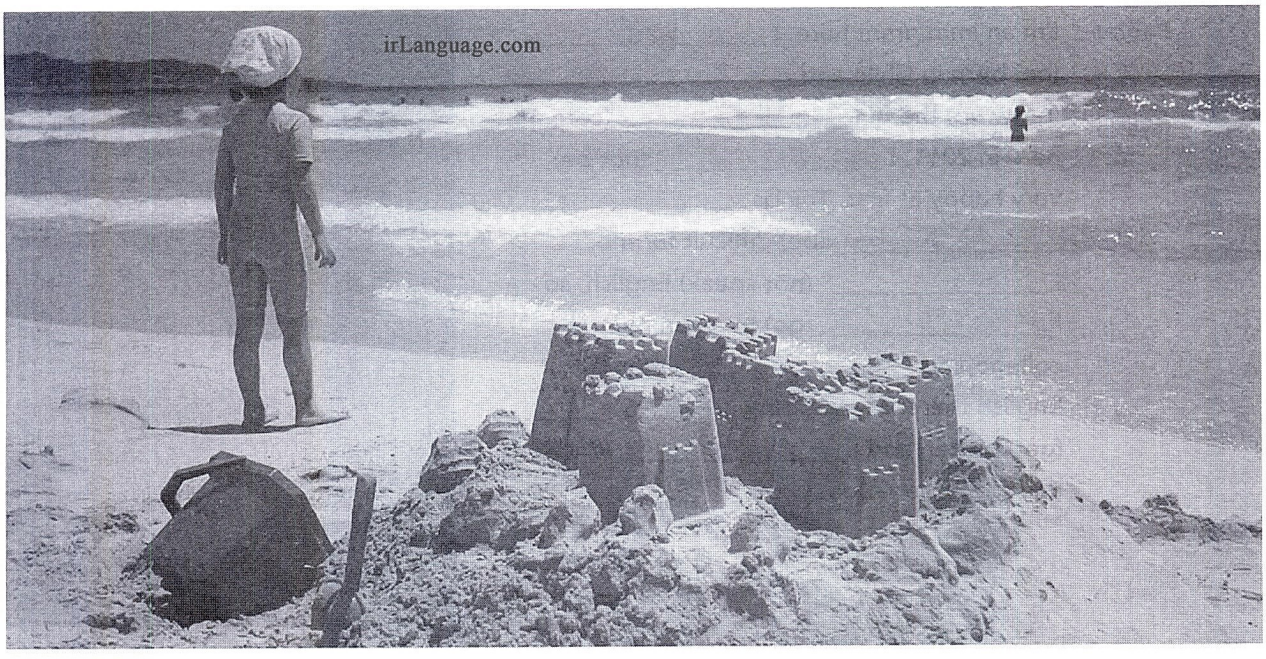
6 Look at these childhood pictures of Allie and her brother Robert. Complete the sentences using *used to*.



1. In the summer, Allie and Robert sometimes _used to go to summer camp_.
2. They also _____. Their dog Bruno always used to follow them.
3. Allie _____ every weekend during summer vacation. She hardly ever goes now.
4. Robert _____. Now they're worth a lot of money.
5. They _____. They don't have any pets now.

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7 Look at the answers. Write the questions using *used to.*



1. **A:** What did you use to do in the summer?
   B: We used to go to the beach.
2. **A:** _____
   B: No, we didn't collect shells. We used to build sand castles.
3. **A:** _____
   B: Yes, we did. We used to swim for hours. Then we played all kinds of sports.
4. **A:** Really? What _____
   B: Well, we used to play beach volleyball with some other kids.
5. **A:** _____
   B: No, we didn't. We used to win!

8 How have you changed in the last five years? Write answers to these questions.

1. What hobbies did you use to have five years ago?
   What hobbies do you have now?
   I used to . . .
   Now, . . .
2. What kind of music did you use to like then?
   What kind of music do you like now?
3. What kinds of clothes did you use to like to wear?
   What kinds of clothes do you like to wear now?

9 Complete the sentences. Use the past tense of the verbs given.

Paola: I'm an immigrant here. I _____was_____ (be) born in Chile and _____ (grow up) there. I _____ (come) here in 2011. I _____ (not be) very happy at first. Things _____ (be) difficult for me. I _____ (not speak) English, so I _____ (go) to a community college and _____ (study) English there. My English _____ (get) better, and I _____ (find) this job. What about you?



10 Choose the correct responses.

1. **A:** Are you from Toronto?
   B: No, I'm originally from Morocco.
   - No, I'm originally from Morocco.
   - Neither am I.

2. **A:** Tell me a little about yourself.
   B: _____
   - Sure. Nice to meet you.
   - What do you want to know?

3. **A:** How old were you when you moved here?
   B: _____
   - About 16.
   - About 16 years ago.

4. **A:** Did you learn English here?
   B: _____
   - Yes, I was 10 years old.
   - No, I studied it in Morocco.

5. **A:** By the way, I'm Lucy.
   B: _____
   - What's your name?
   - Glad to meet you.

2 Life in the city

1 Choose the correct compound noun for each picture.

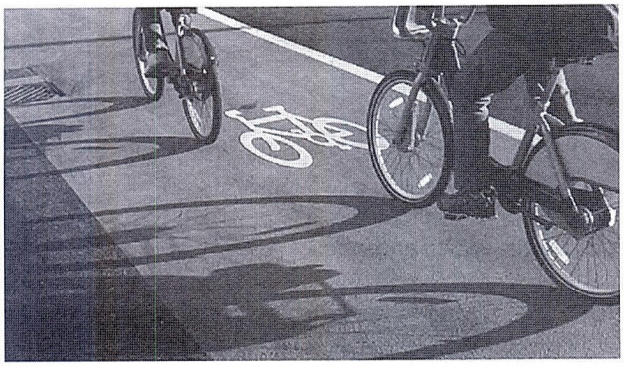
☐ bicycle lane	☐ subway station	☐ taxi stand
☐ bus stop	☑ streetlights	☐ traffic jam



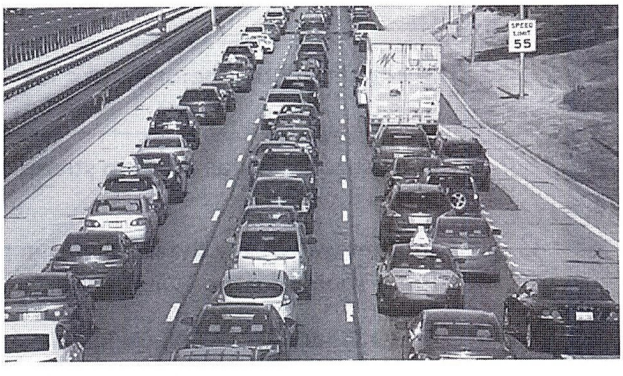
1. streetlights



2. _____



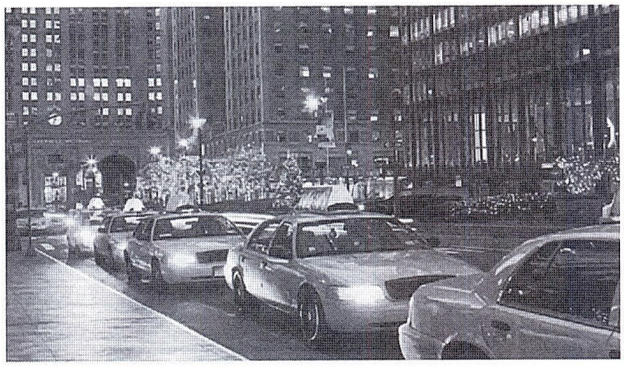
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

2 Problems, problems

A Choose a solution for each problem.

Problems

1. no more parking spaces: *build a public parking garage*
2. dark streets: _____
3. no places to take children: _____
4. crime: _____
5. car accidents: _____
6. traffic jams: _____

Solutions

- ☐ install modern streetlights
- ☐ build a subway system
- ☐ install more traffic lights
- ☐ hire more police officers
- ☐ build more parks
- ☑ build a public parking garage

B Look at these solutions. Write sentences explaining the problems. Use *too much*, *too many*, or *not enough* and the problems in part A.

1. *There aren't enough parking spaces.*
   The city should build a public parking garage.
2. _____
   The city should install more traffic lights.
3. _____
   The city should build a subway system.
4. _____
   The city should hire more police officers.
5. _____
   The city should build more parks.
6. _____
   The city should install modern streetlights.

C Find another way to say the problems in part B. Begin each sentence with *There should be more/less/fewer . . .*

1. *There should be more parking spaces.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



3 City blues

A Match the words in columns A and B. Write the compound nouns.

A	B
☑ air	☐ district
☐ business	☐ garages
☐ green	☐ hour
☐ parking	☐ spaces
☐ bicycle	☐ lanes
☐ public	☑ pollution
☐ rush	☐ transportation

1. air pollution
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

B Complete this online post using the compound nouns in part A.

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CITY FORUM HOME | HEADLINES | LOCAL NEWS | INTERNATIONAL | BUSINESS | SPORTS | CONTACT US

Life in this city needs to be improved. For one thing, there are too many cars, and there is too much bad air, especially during rush hour. The _____ is terrible. This problem is particularly bad downtown in the _____. Too many people drive their cars to work. Also, the city doesn't spend enough money on _____. There should be more buses and subway trains so people don't have to drive.

We also need fewer _____ downtown. It's so easy to park that too many people drive to work. Instead, the city should create more parks and _____ so people can relax and get some fresh air when they're downtown. There should also be more _____ so people can ride to work and get some exercise.

C Write two paragraphs about a problem in a city you know.
First describe the problem and then suggest solutions.

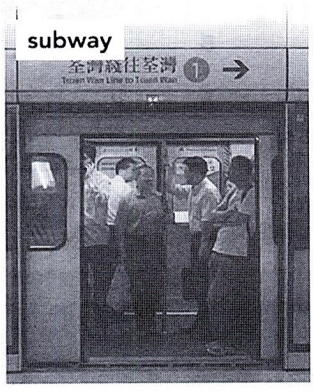
4 Transportation in Hong Kong

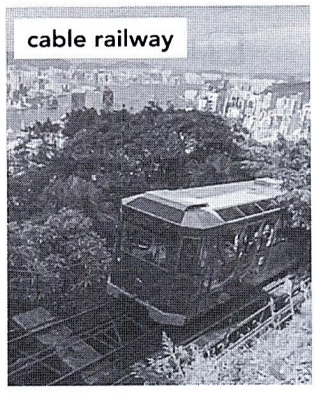
A Read about transportation in Hong Kong. Write the correct types of transportation in the article.

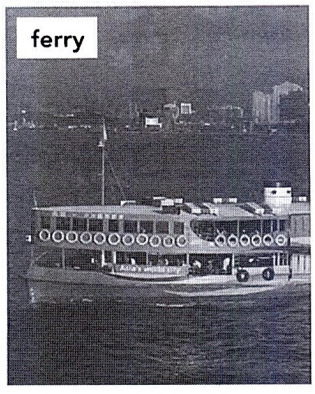
GETTING AROUND HONG KONG

Hong Kong has an excellent transportation system. If you fly there, you will arrive at one of the most modern airports in the world. And during your visit, there are many ways to get around Hong Kong.









1. _____

These have run in the streets of Hong Kong Island since 1904. They have two decks, and they carry more than 180,000 passengers a day. You can travel on six routes, totaling 30 kilometers (about 19 miles). You can also hire one for a private party with up to 25 guests – a great way to enjoy Hong Kong!

2. _____

Take one of these to cross from Hong Kong Island to Kowloon or to visit one of the other islands. You can also use them to travel to Macau and Guangdong. They are very safe and comfortable, and they are one of the cheapest boat rides in the world.

3. _____

Hong Kong's underground railway is called the MTR – the Mass Transit Railway. It is the fastest way to get around. You can take the MTR from the airport to all the major centers in Hong Kong. The MTR carries over four million passengers a day!

4. _____

This is found on Hong Kong Island. It pulls you up Victoria Peak, which is 552 meters (about 1,800 feet) above sea level, the highest mountain on the island. The system is nearly 130 years old. In that time, there has never been an accident. Two cars carry up to 120 passengers each.

B Complete the chart about each type of transportation. Where you cannot find the information, write *NG* (not given).

	cable railway	ferry	subway	tram
1. How old is it?	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. How many people use it?	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. How safe is it?	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Where can you go?	_____	_____	_____	_____

5 Complete these conversations. Use the words in the box.

☐ ATM ☑ duty-free shop ☐ sign ☐ hotel ☐ schedule



1. **A:** Could you tell me where I can buy some perfume?
   B: You should try the *duty-free shop*.
2. **A:** Can you tell me where I can find a good place to stay?
   B: Yeah, there is a nice _____ on the next street.
3. **A:** Do you know where I can change money?
   B: There's a money exchange on the second floor. There's also an _____ over there.
4. **A:** Do you know what time the last train leaves for the city?
   B: No, but I can check the _____.
5. **A:** Could you tell me where the taxi stand is?
   B: Sure. Just follow that _____.

6 Complete the questions in this conversation at a hotel.

Guest: Could you *tell me where the gym is*?

Clerk: Sure, the gym is on the nineteenth floor.

Guest: OK. And can you _____?

Clerk: Yes, the coffee shop is next to the gift shop.

Guest: The gift shop? Hmm. I need to buy something for my wife. Do you _____?

Clerk: It closes at 6:00 P.M. I'm sorry, but you'll have to wait until tomorrow. It's already 6:15.

Guest: OK. Oh, I'm expecting a package. Could you _____?

Clerk: Don't worry. I'll call you when it arrives.

Guest: Thanks. Just one more thing. Do you _____?

Clerk: The airport bus leaves every half hour. Anything else?

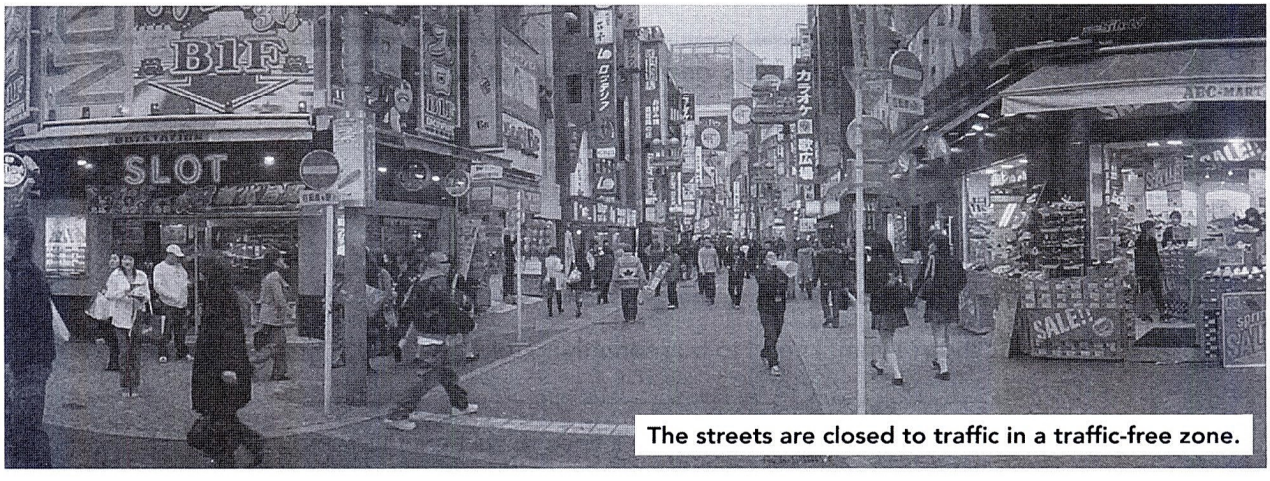
Guest: No, I don't think so. Thanks.

7 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. There are too many cars in this city. (fewer)
   There should be fewer cars in this city.
2. We need fewer buses and cars downtown. (traffic)
   _____
3. Where's the subway station? (Could you)
   _____
4. There isn't enough public parking. (parking garages)
   _____
5. How often does the bus come? (Do you)
   _____
6. What time does the last train leave? (Can you)
   _____

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8 Answer these questions about your city or another city you know.



The streets are closed to traffic in a traffic-free zone.

1. Are there any traffic-free zones? If so, where are they located?
   _____
2. How do most people travel to and from work?
   _____
3. What's the rush hour like?
   _____
4. What's the city's biggest problem?
   _____
5. What has the city done about it?
   _____
6. Is there anything else the city could do?
   _____

3 Making changes

1 Opposites

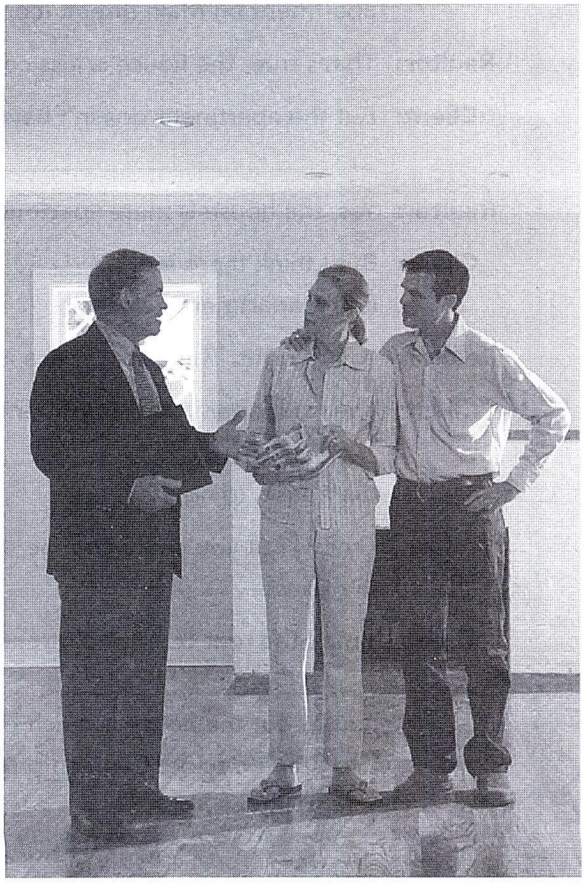
A Write the opposites. Use the words in the box.

☐ dark	☐ old
☐ expensive	☐ safe
☑ inconvenient	☐ small
☐ noisy	☐ spacious

1. convenient / *inconvenient*
2. cramped / _____
3. dangerous / _____
4. big / _____
5. bright / _____
6. modern / _____
7. quiet / _____
8. cheap / _____

B Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using *not . . . enough* or *too* and the words in part A.

1. The house is too expensive.
   The house isn't cheap enough.
2. The rooms aren't bright enough.
   _____
3. The living room isn't spacious enough for the family.
   _____
   _____
4. The bathroom is too old.
   _____
5. The yard isn't big enough for our pets.
   _____
6. The street is too noisy for us.
   _____
7. The neighborhood is too dangerous.
   _____
8. The location isn't convenient enough.
   _____



2 Add the word *enough* to these sentences.

Grammar note: *enough*

***Enough* comes after adjectives but before nouns.**

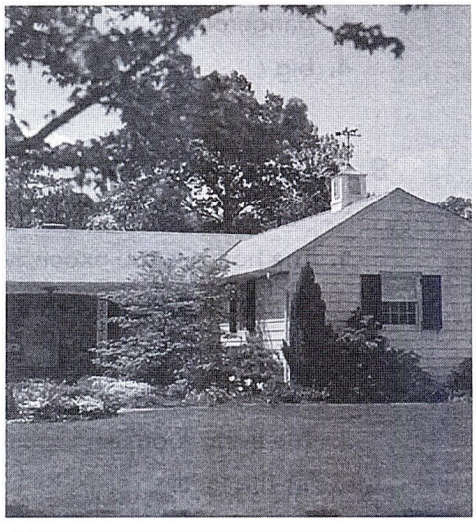
adjective + *enough*	***enough* + noun**
It isn't *spacious enough.*	There isn't *enough space.*
The rooms aren't *light enough.*	It doesn't have *enough light.*

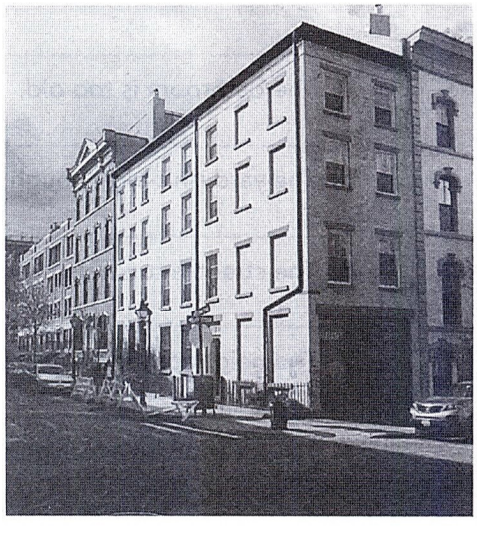
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1. The apartment isn't comfortable enough.
2. There aren't bedrooms.
3. It's not modern.
4. There aren't parking spaces.
5. The neighborhood doesn't have streetlights.
6. There aren't closets.
7. It's not private.
8. The living room isn't spacious.

3 Complete this conversation. Use the words given and the comparisons in the box. (Some of the comparisons in the box can be used more than once.)

almost as . . . as just as many . . . as
as many . . . as not as . . . as





Realtor: How did you like the house on Twelfth Street?

Client: Well, it's not as convenient as the apartment on Main Street. (convenient)

Realtor: That's true, the house is less convenient.

Client: But the apartment doesn't have _____ the house. (rooms)

Realtor: Yes, the house is more spacious.

Client: But I think there are _____ in the apartment. (closets)

Realtor: You're right. The closet space is the same.

Client: The wallpaper in the apartment is _____ the wallpaper in the house. (dingy)

Realtor: I know, but you could change the wallpaper in the house.

Client: Hmm, the rent on the apartment is _____ the rent on the house, but the house is much bigger. (expensive) Oh, I can't decide. Can you show me something else?

4 Home, sweet home

A Complete this questionnaire about where you live, and find your score below.

How does your home measure up?

The outside	Yes	No
1. Are you close enough to shopping?	☐	☐
2. Is there enough public transportation nearby?	☐	☐
3. Are the sidewalks clean?	☐	☐
4. Are there good restaurants in the neighborhood?	☐	☐
5. Is there a park nearby?	☐	☐
6. Is the neighborhood quiet?	☐	☐
7. Is the neighborhood safe?	☐	☐
8. Is there enough parking nearby?	☐	☐
9. Does the outside of your home look good?	☐	☐
The inside		
10. Are there enough bedrooms?	☐	☐
11. Is there enough closet space?	☐	☐
12. Is the bathroom modern?	☐	☐
13. Is there a washing machine?	☐	☐
14. Is there enough space in the kitchen?	☐	☐
15. Do the stove and refrigerator work well?	☐	☐
16. Is the living room comfortable enough?	☐	☐
17. Is the dining area big enough?	☐	☐
18. Are the walls newly painted?	☐	☐
19. Are the rooms bright enough?	☐	☐
20. Is the building warm enough in cold weather?	☐	☐

To score:

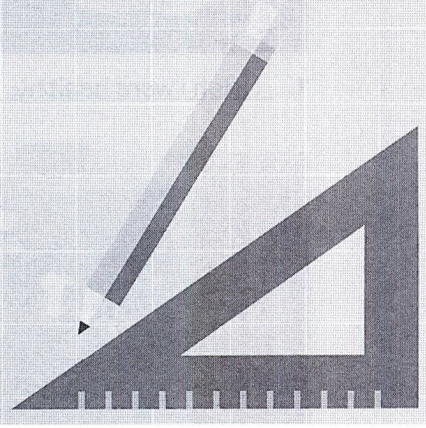
How many "Yes" answers do you have?

16–20
It sounds like a dream home!

11–15
Great! All you need now is a swimming pool!

6–10
Well, at least guests won't want to stay long!

0–5
It's time to look for a better place to live!



B Write two short paragraphs about where you live. In the first paragraph describe your neighborhood, and in the second paragraph describe your home. Use the information in part A or your own information.

5 Wishes

A Which words or phrases often go with which verbs? Complete the chart.

☐ guitar	☐ happier	☐ my own room	☐ soccer
☐ more free time	☑ healthy	☐ somewhere else	☐ to a new place

be	play	have	move
healthy			

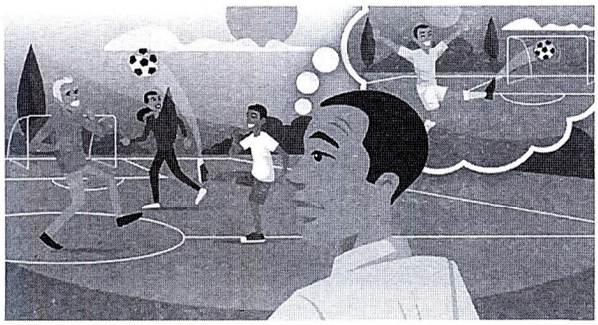
B Describe what these people would like to change. Use *I wish* and words or phrases in part A.



1. I wish I were healthy.



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

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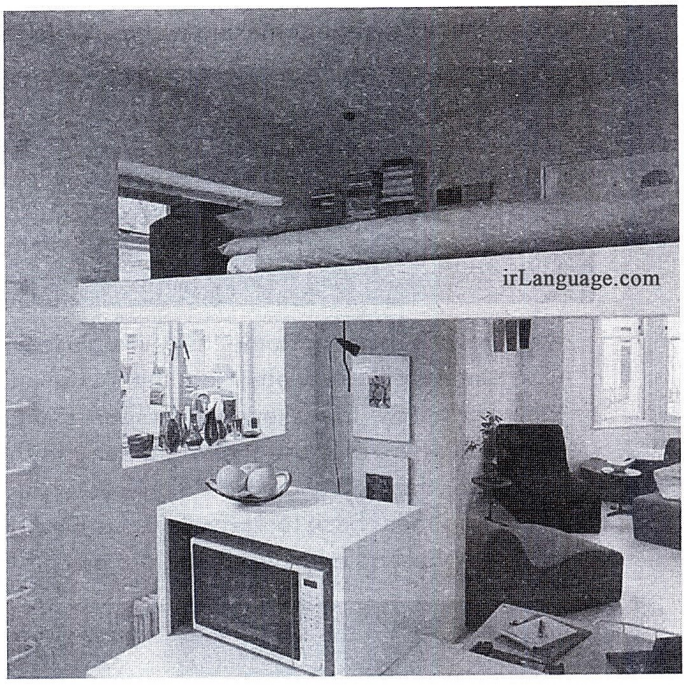
6 Choose the correct responses.

1. **A:** I wish I had a bigger apartment.
   B: Why? _____
   - Why?
   - I don't like my neighbors, either.

2. **A:** I wish I could retire.
   B: _____
   - I don't like it anymore.
   - I know what you mean.

3. **A:** Where do you want to move?
   B: _____
   - Somewhere else.
   - Something else.

4. **A:** I wish I could find a bigger house.
   B: _____
   - Is it too large?
   - It's very nice, though.



7 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. There should be more bedrooms in my apartment. (enough)
   There aren't enough bedrooms in my apartment.
2. This neighborhood is safe enough. (dangerous)
   _____
3. My apartment doesn't have enough privacy. (private)
   _____
4. Our house has the same number of bedrooms as yours. (just as many)
   _____
5. I don't have enough closet space. (wish)
   _____
6. We wish we could move to a new place. (somewhere else)
   _____
7. That apartment is too small. (big)
   _____
8. I wish housework were easy. (not difficult)
   _____

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8 Best wishes

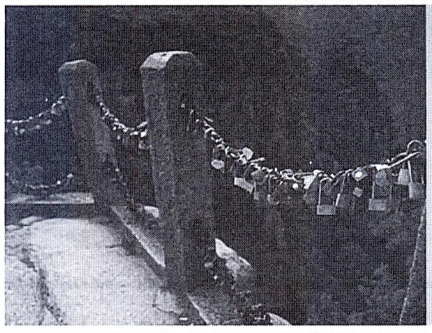
A Scan the article about making wishes. Which three countries does it refer to?

MAKING WISHES

All over the world, people have always wished for things such as peace, love, good health, and money. Over hundreds of years, people in different countries have found different ways to make wishes. Here are some interesting examples.

The Trevi Fountain in Rome, Italy, is a place where many people go to make a wish. The water from the fountain flows into a large pool of water below. To make a wish, visitors stand facing away from the fountain. Then, they use their right hand to throw a coin into the pool over their left shoulder. They believe this will bring them luck and bring them back to Rome one day. The coins in the fountain, several thousand euros each day, are given to poor people.





A very different way of making wishes happens in Anhui province in eastern China. Huangshan (which means "Yellow Mountain") is famous for its beautiful sunrises and sunsets. That's why people think it is a very romantic place. Couples go there to make a wish that they will stay together forever. Each couple buys a "love lock," or padlock, with a key. Next, they lock their padlock to a chain at the top of the mountain. Then they throw the key down the mountain so that their lock can never be opened.

In Turkey and some neighboring countries, May 5th is a special day for making wishes. People believe that each year on that day two wise men return to Earth. They come to help people and give them good health. In the evening, there are street food markets selling different kinds of seasonal food and musicians playing traditional music. People write their wishes on pieces of paper and then attach the paper to a tree. Nowadays, however, some people go online and send their wishes to special websites.

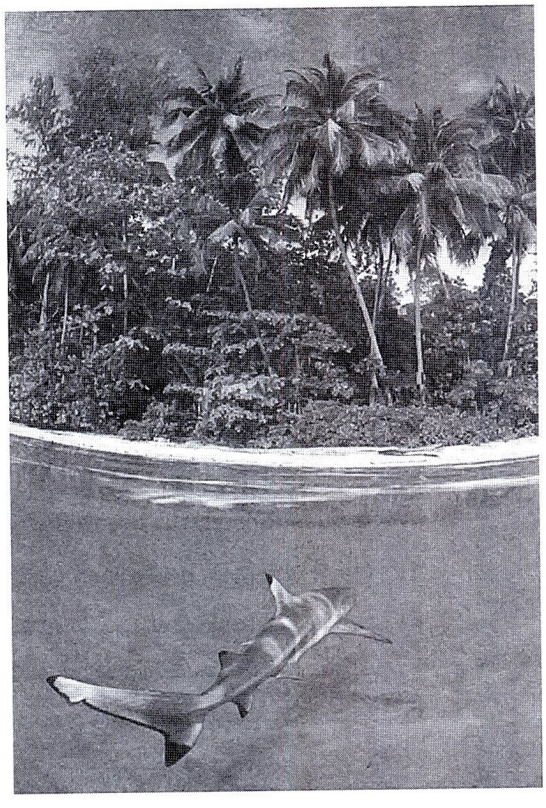


B Read the article. Check (✓) the statements that are true for each place.

	Rome	Huangshan	Turkey
1. People make wishes only once a year.	☐	☐	☐
2. You need a lock and key.	☐	☐	☐
3. You put your wish on a tree.	☐	☐	☐
4. You need a coin to make your wish.	☐	☐	☐
5. Wish-making is only for couples.	☐	☐	☐
6. The money from the wishes goes to poor people.	☐	☐	☐
7. Some people make their wishes on the Internet.	☐	☐	☐

4 Have you ever tried it?

1 Complete the conversation with the correct tense.



Margo: I went to Sunrise Beach last week.
Have you ever been
(Did you ever go / Have you ever been)
to Sunrise Beach, Chris?

Chris: Yes, _____. It's beautiful.
(I did / I have)

_____
(Did you go / Have you gone)
to the restaurant on the beach?

Margo: Yeah, I _____.
(did / have)
I _____ on Saturday.
(went / have gone)
_____ the sea snails.
(I had / I've had)

Chris: Wow! _____ sea snails!
(I never ate / I've never eaten)

Margo: Oh, they were delicious. On Sunday
I _____
(got / have gotten)
to the beach early to see the sun come up.
_____ a sunrise on a beach, Chris?
(Did you ever see / Have you ever seen)

Chris: No, _____.
(I didn't / I haven't)

Margo: Then I _____ swimming around 6:00,
(went / have gone)
but there were some strange dark shadows in the water.
_____ of sharks at Sunrise Beach?
(Did you ever hear / Have you ever heard)

Chris: Yes, _____. I _____ a news report about sharks last summer.
(I did / I have) (heard / have heard)

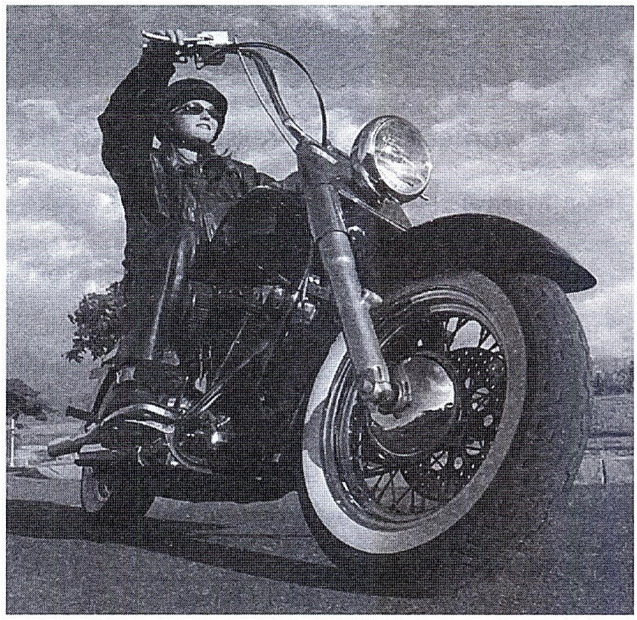
Margo: Wow! Maybe I _____ a lucky escape on Sunday morning!
(had / have had)
Why don't you come with me next time?

Chris: Are you kidding?

2 Have you ever . . . ?

A Look at this list and check (✓) five things you have done. Add other activities if necessary.

- ☐ ride a motorcycle
- ☐ go horseback riding
- ☐ cook for over 10 people
- ☐ eat raw fish
- ☐ go to a classical music concert
- ☑ have green tea ice cream
- ☐ read a novel in English
- ☐ take a cruise
- ☐ travel abroad
- ☐ try Indian food
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____



B Write questions about the things you checked in part A. Use *Have you ever . . . ?*

1. Have you ever had green tea ice cream?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

C Answer the questions you wrote in part B. Then use the past tense to give more information.

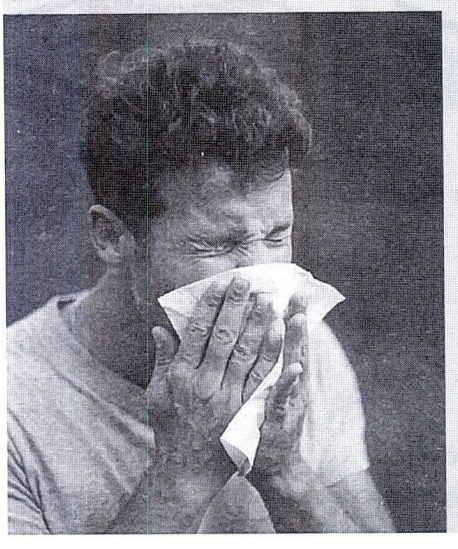
1. Yes, I have. I had some in a Japanese restaurant. It was delicious!
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

3 Do I have an allergy?

A Scan the article. What can cause allergies?

ALLERGIES

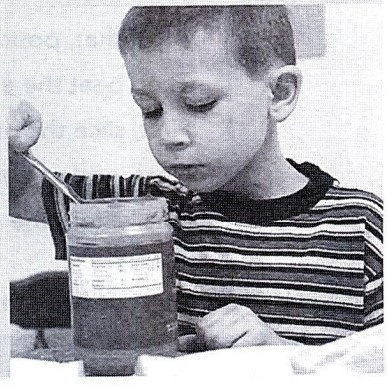
ANDREW was sneezing all of the time. He took an aspirin every morning for a week before he decided to see a doctor. She told him that he had hay fever, an allergy to the pollen from the juniper trees that grew in the area where Andrew lived. The doctor suggested an anti-allergy medicine that he had to take three times a day. But Andrew didn't get completely well until he also bought an air filter to clean the air in his apartment.





MARIANA loved her cat Lucy very much, but her eyes were always red and irritated. She discovered she had an allergy to her cat! She tried to pet Lucy less, but that didn't work. Her friends advised her to give Lucy away, but Mariana couldn't do that. Instead she changed where Lucy could go. Lucy was no longer allowed in Mariana's bedroom. Mariana made a little bed for Lucy in the garage. Mariana played with her cat outside because fresh air is best for cat allergies.

It was a very sad day when **ERIC'S** mother told him he shouldn't eat his favorite food anymore. He had a food allergy, she said, and peanut butter was the problem. Peanuts made his skin very red with a painful itch. Eric tried to eat less peanut butter, but he still itched. Now Eric eats almond butter, cashew butter, and tahini, which is also called sesame butter. A lot of his friends also eat these foods since Eric's school no longer serves peanut butter because of peanut allergies.



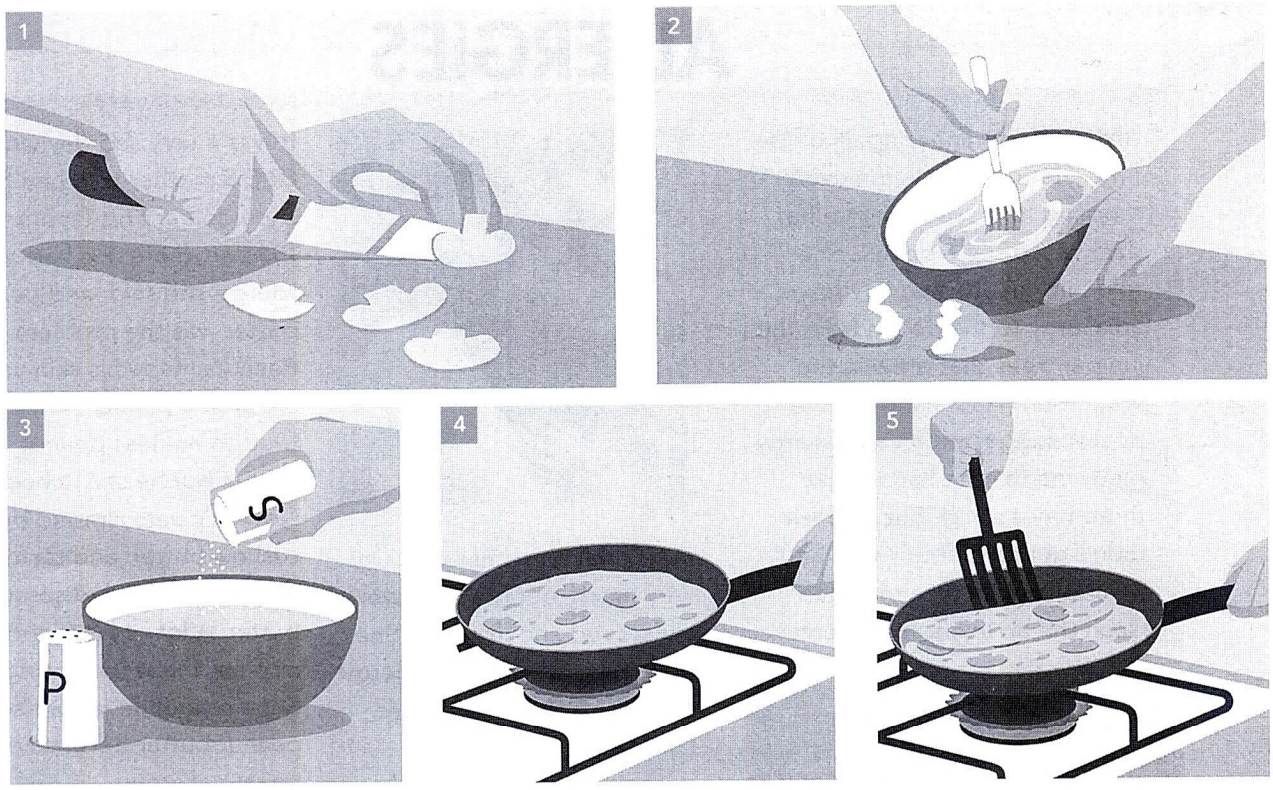
B Read the article. What problem did each person have? Complete the first column of the chart.

	Problem	What didn't work	What worked
Andrew	_____	_____	_____
Mariana	_____	_____	_____
Eric	_____	_____	_____

C Read the article again. What didn't work? What worked? Complete the rest of the chart.

4 Eggs, anyone?

A Here's a recipe for a mushroom omelet. Look at the pictures and number the sentences from 1 to 5.



_____ After that, pour the eggs into a frying pan. Add the mushrooms and cook.

_____ Then beat the eggs in a bowl.

__1__ First, slice the mushrooms.

_____ Next, add salt and pepper to the egg mixture.

_____ Finally, fold the omelet in half. Your omelet is ready. Enjoy!

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B Describe your favorite way to cook eggs. Use sequence adverbs.

HOW TO COOK EGGS:



5 Complete the conversation. Use the past tense or the present perfect of the verbs given.



Alexa: I _went_ (go) to a Thai restaurant last night.

Pedro: Really? I _____ (never eat) Thai food.

Alexa: Oh, you should try it. It's delicious!

Pedro: What _____ you _____ (order)?

Alexa: First, I _____ (have) soup with green curry and rice. Then I _____ (try) pad thai. It's noodles, shrimp, and vegetables in a spicy sauce.

Pedro: I _____ (not taste) pad thai before. _____ (be) it very hot?

Alexa: No. It _____ (be) just spicy enough. And after that, I _____ (eat) bananas in coconut milk for dessert.

Pedro: Mmm! That sounds good.

Alexa: It was.

6 Choose the correct word.

1. We had delicious guacamole dip and chips on Saturday night while we watched TV. It was a great _snack_ (dinner / snack / meal).
2. I had a huge lunch, so I _____ (ordered / skipped / tried) dinner.
3. What _____ (appetizers / ingredients / skewers) do you need to cook crispy fried noodles?
4. First, fry the beef in oil and curry powder, and then _____ (pour / mix / toast) the coconut milk over the beef.
5. We need to leave the restaurant now. Could we have the _____ (check / recipe / menu), please?

7 Choose the correct responses.

☐ Yuck! That sounds awful. ☐ That sounds wrong. ☐ Mmm! That sounds good.

1. **A:** Have you ever tried barbecued chicken? You marinate the meat in barbecue sauce for about an hour and then cook it on the grill.
   B: _____
2. **A:** Here's a recipe called Baked Eggplant Delight. I usually bake eggplant for an hour, but this says you bake it for only five minutes!
   B: _____
3. **A:** Look at this dish – frogs' legs with bananas! I've never seen that before.
   B: _____

8 Use the simple past or present perfect of these verbs to complete the sentences.

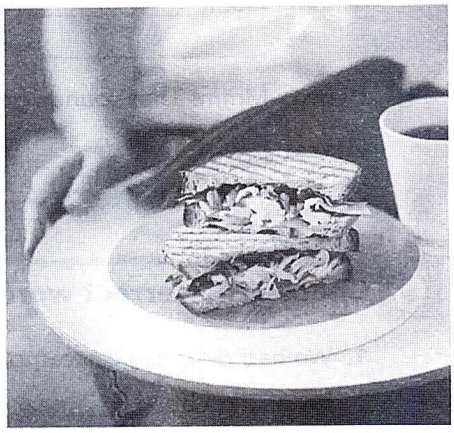
☑ ride ☐ take ☐ bring ☐ do



1. Have you ever ___ridden___ a horse? It's great!
2. I _____ all the ingredients with me.
3. _____ you eat a huge dinner last night?
4. We _____ my mother to the new Chilean restaurant.

☐ give ☐ decide ☐ eat ☐ be

5. I haven't _____ a birthday gift to my father yet.
6. We have never _____ to a Chinese restaurant.
7. I have never _____ snails. What are they like?
8. Have you _____ what kind of pizza you would like?



☐ make ☐ break ☐ buy ☐ skip

9. I _____ this chicken sandwich for $5.
10. Oh, I'm sorry. I just _____ a glass. What a mess!
11. Victor _____ gogi gui for dinner.
12. I wasn't hungry this morning, so I _____ breakfast.

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☐ fall ☐ forget ☐ drive ☐ try

13. Oh, no! I _____ to buy rice.
14. Have vou ever _____ a sports car?
15. I _____ Greek food for the first time last night.
16. Have you ever _____ asleep at the movies? It's really embarrassing.

5 Hit the road!

1 Vacation plans

A Which words or phrases often go with which verbs? Complete the chart. Use each word or phrase only once.

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- ☐ a camper
- ☐ camping
- ☐ something exciting
- ☑ long walks
- ☐ a lot of hiking
- ☐ some fishing
- ☐ a condominium
- ☐ on vacation
- ☐ sailing lessons
- ☐ a car
- ☐ swimming
- ☐ a vacation

take	do	go	rent
long walks			

B Write four things you plan to do on your next vacation. Use *be going to* and the information in part A or your own information.

Vacation plans

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C Write four sentences about your possible vacation plans. Use *will* with *maybe*, *probably*, *I guess*, or *I think*. Use the information in part A or your own information.

Possible plans

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

2 Complete the conversation. Use *be going to* or *will* and the information on the notepads.

Scott: So, Elena, do you have any vacation plans?

Elena: Well, I'm going to paint my apartment because the walls are a really ugly color. What about you?

Scott: _____ and take a long drive.

Elena: Where are you going to go?

Scott: I'm not sure. _____. I haven't seen her in a long time.

Elena: That sounds nice. I like to visit my family, too.

Scott: Yes, and _____ for a few days. I haven't been hiking in months. How about you? Are you going to do anything else on your vacation?

Elena: _____. I have a lot of work to do before school starts.

Scott: That doesn't sound like much fun.

Elena: Oh, I am planning to have some fun, too. _____. I love to go surfing!

Elena

paint my apartment – yes
catch up on my studying – probably
relax on the beach – yes

Scott

rent a car – yes
visit my sister Jeanne – probably
go to the mountains – maybe

3 Travel plans

A Look at these answers. Write questions using *be going to*.

1. **A:** Where are you going to go?
   B: I'm going to go someplace nice and quiet.
2. **A:** _____
   B: I'm going to drive.
3. **A:** _____
   B: I'm going to stay in a condominium. My friend has one near the beach.
4. **A:** _____
   B: No, I'm going to travel by myself.

B Use the cues to write other answers to the questions in part A. Use *be going to* or *will*.

1. I'm not going to go to a busy place. (not go / busy place)
2. _____ (maybe / take the train)
3. _____ (not stay / hotel)
4. _____ (I think / ask a friend)

4 Travel ads

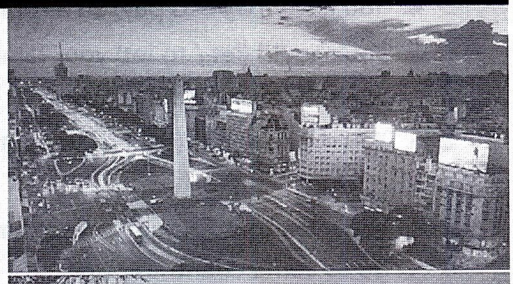
A Scan the travel ad. Where can tourists see beautiful nature scenes?

http://www.holidayofalifetime.com

THE PERFECT SOUTH AMERICAN VACATION • SEE TWO EXCITING CITIES AND ONE OF SOUTH AMERICA'S NATURAL WONDERS • 11 DAYS FOR $1,199 + AIRFARE!

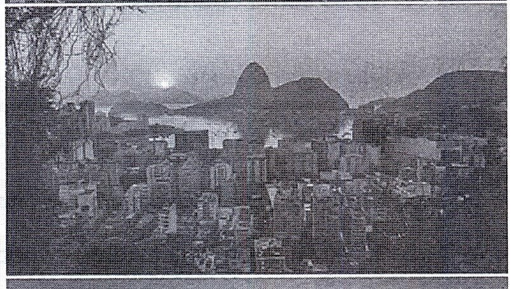
BUENOS AIRES

In this unique city of art, culture, and history, there are over 150 parks, 42 theaters, and museums and shops everywhere. You must visit Avenida 9 de Julio, the widest avenue in the world. The food is excellent, and you simply have to try the steaks! The home of the tango also offers great nightlife – all night long!



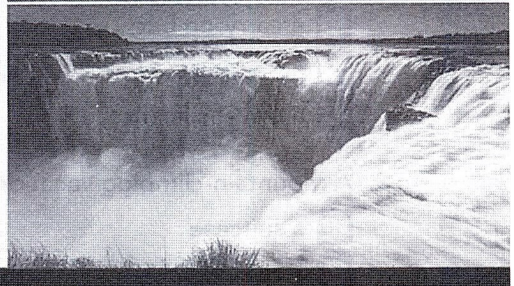
RIO DE JANEIRO

There's a lot to do in this exciting city! There's opera and ballet as well as museums, churches, parks, and great beaches. Just outside of the city, there are the Sugarloaf and Corcovado Mountains. Dining starts late in Rio, around 9:00 P.M., and dancing in the clubs begins around 11:00 P.M.



IGUAÇU FALLS

Bigger than Niagara Falls, this is truly an unforgettable wonder. For a real adventure, you ought to take a boat ride. And you must explore the national parks near the falls.



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Book with FLIGHT and SAVE!

Reserve online, or call **1-800-555-TRIP** for more information.

B Read the ad. Check (✓) True or False. For the statements that are false, write the correct information.

	True	False
1. People have dinner late in Rio de Janeiro.	☐	☐
_____		
2. Buenos Aires has the longest avenue in the world.	☐	☐
_____		
3. Niagara Falls is bigger than Iguaçu Falls.	☐	☐
_____		
4. Both Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires have exciting nightlife.	☐	☐
_____		
5. Buenos Aires and Iguaçu Falls have great beaches.	☐	☐
_____		

5 Circle the correct word or words to give advice to travelers.

1. You ought (check / (to check)) the weather.
2. You should never (leave / to leave) cash in your hotel room.
3. You need (take / to take) your credit card with you.
4. You have (pay / to pay) an airport tax.
5. You should (let / to let) your family know where they can contact you.
6. You'd better not (go / to go) out alone late at night.
7. You must (get / to get) a vaccination if you go to some countries.



6 Take it or leave it?

A Check (✓) the most important item to have in each situation.

1. A vacation to a foreign country
- ☐ a carry-on bag
- ☑ a passport
- ☐ a driver's license

2. A mountain-climbing vacation
- ☐ a suitcase
- ☐ a visa
- ☐ hiking boots

3. A sailing trip
- ☐ a hotel reservation
- ☐ a first-aid kit
- ☐ an ATM card

4. A visit to a beach
- ☐ a credit card
- ☐ a swimsuit
- ☐ a plane ticket

B Give advice to these people. Use the words or phrases in the box and the items in part A. Use each word or phrase only once.

☐ ought to	☐ need to	☐ should	☑ had better ('d better)

1. Martina is going on a vacation to a foreign country.
She'd better take a passport.

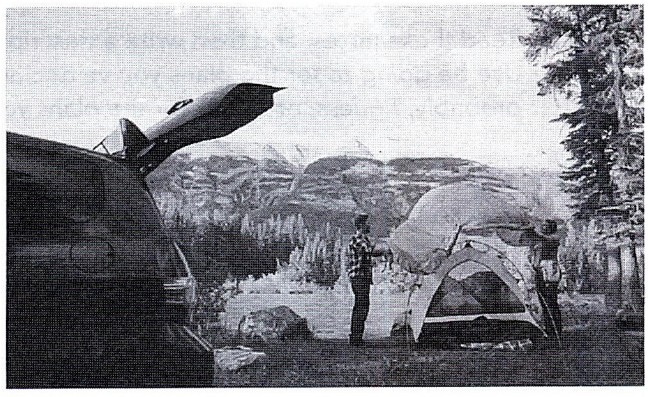
2. Robin and Evan are going on a mountain-climbing vacation.
_____

3. Kevin and Susie are planning a sailing trip.
_____

4. Eddie is going to visit a beach.
_____

7 You don't need to take that!

Your friends are planning to drive across North America and camp along the way. What advice can you give them? Write sentences using the expressions in the box and some of the cues below.



You don't have to . . .	You ought to . . .
You have to . . .	You should . . .
You must . . .	You shouldn't . . .
You need to . . .	You'd better . . .

bring cooking equipment
buy good quality camping equipment
buy maps and travel guides
forget a first-aid kit
forget your passport or identification
get a GPS device for your car
pack a lot of luggage
remember to bring insect spray
remember to bring a jacket
take a credit card
take a lot of cash
take your driver's license

1. You have to bring cooking equipment.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

8 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. I'm not going to go on vacation on my own. (alone)

   _____

2. I don't want to travel with anyone. (by myself)

   _____

3. You ought to travel with a friend. (should)

   _____

4. It's necessary to get a vaccination. (must)

   _____

9 I'm going on vacation!

A Read these notes, and then write a description of your vacation. Use *be going to* for the plans you've decided on. Use *will* with *maybe*, *probably*, *I guess*, or *I think* for the plans you're not sure about.





- arrive in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 6
- check in at the Tivoli Hotel
- go shopping (not sure)
- spend three days in Lisbon sightseeing
- take a tour bus across the border to Seville in Spain
- visit the cathedral (not sure)
- see some flamenco dancing in the evening
- rent a car and drive to Málaga on the Costa del Sol
- visit the old city center (not sure)
- spend time on the beach (not sure)
- fly to Madrid on July 19
- visit some museums (not sure)
- take a tour of the city and see the sights
- go home on July 22



I'm going to arrive in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 6 and check in at the Tivoli Hotel.
Then maybe I'll go shopping. . . .

B Write four more things you need to remember before you go on vacation.

1. I have to check the weather.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6 Sure! I'll do it.

1 Write responses to these requests. Use *it* or *them*.



1. Please take out the trash.
   OK, I'll take it out.
2. Please put the dishes away.
   _____
3. Hang up the towels.
   _____
4. Turn off the lights, please.
   _____
5. Turn on the radio.
   _____

2 Two-part verbs

A Use the words in the box to make two-part verbs. (You may use words more than once.)

away	down	off	on	out	up

1. clean up
2. hang _____
3. let _____
4. pick _____
5. put _____
6. take _____
7. take _____
8. throw _____
9. turn _____
10. turn _____

B Make requests with the two-part verbs in part A. Then give a reason for making the request.

1. Please clean up your room. It's a mess.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

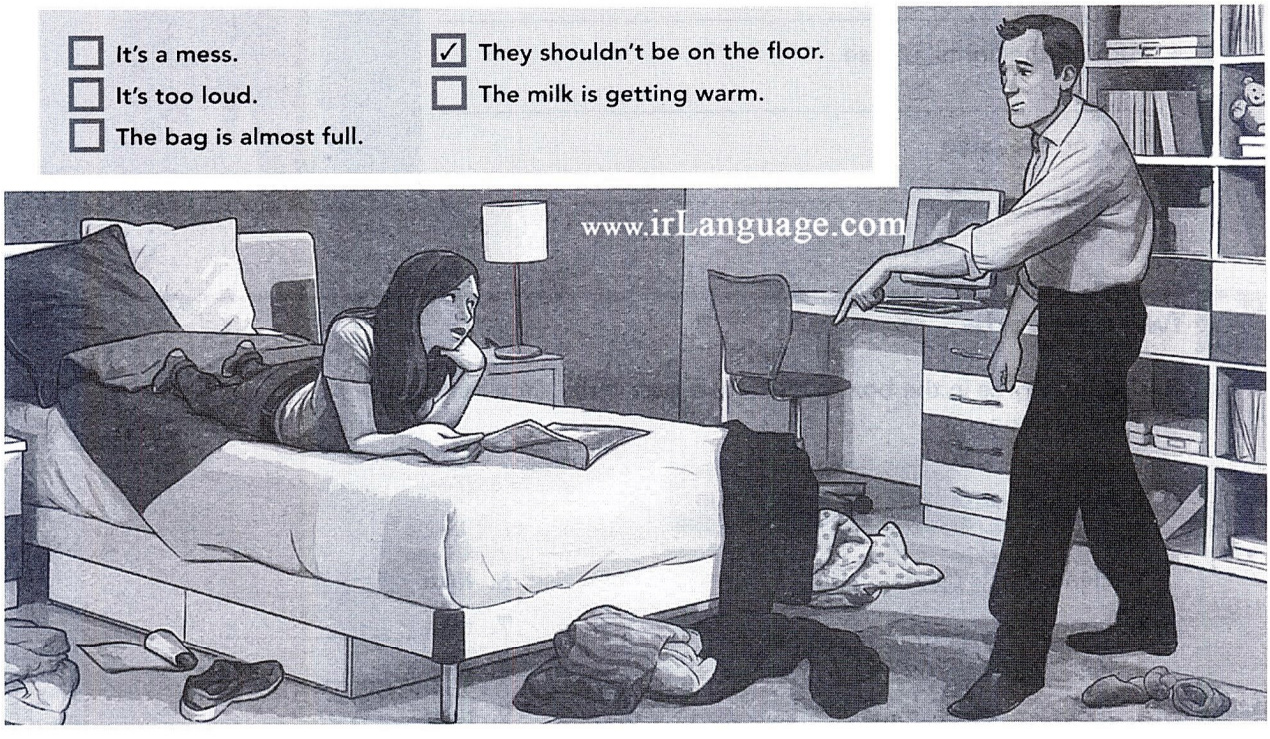
3 Choose the correct word.

1. Hang up your ___coat___. (books / coat / trash)
2. Take out the _____. (groceries / trash / yard)
3. Turn down the _____. (garbage / TV / toys)
4. Pick up your _____. (lights / things / yard)
5. Put away your _____. (clothes / microwave / dog)
6. Turn on the _____. (magazines / mess / radio)

4 What's your excuse?

A Complete these requests. Use the sentences in the box.

☐ It's a mess.	☑ They shouldn't be on the floor.
☐ It's too loud.	☐ The milk is getting warm.
☐ The bag is almost full.	



1. Pick up your clothes, please. They shouldn't be on the floor.
2. Please put the groceries away. _____
3. Take the garbage out. _____
4. Clean up the kitchen, please. _____
5. Turn down the music. _____

B Write an excuse for each request in part A.

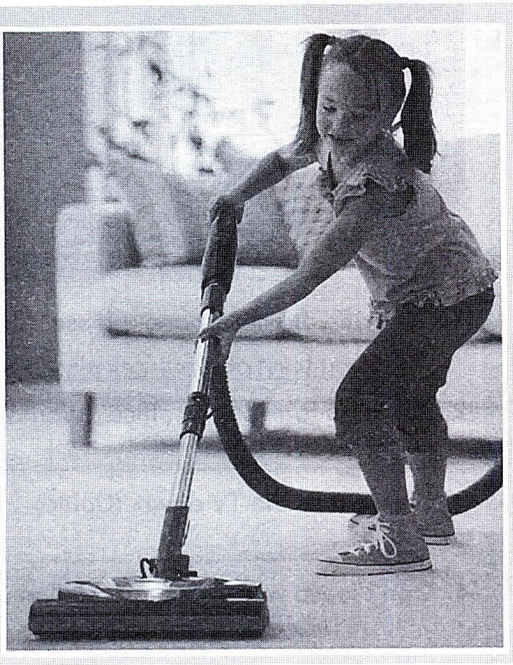
1. Sorry, but there isn't enough room in my closet.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

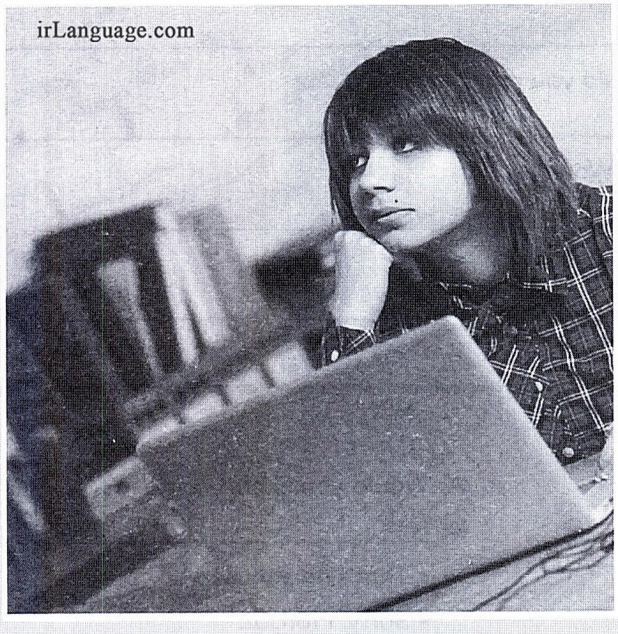
5 Two ways to get chores done

A Scan this article. What is different about the two computer apps for children's chores?

ChoreMonster is an app that allows parents to set up a chart of chores on a computer or cell phone for their children. When the kids complete their chores, they win cute little monsters that can be added up for a reward that their parents have agreed upon. For chores like cleaning their room, vacuuming the house, or washing the car, kids can earn a toy or something fun to do.

But wait! Will the cute little monsters that satisfy children between the ages of four and twelve satisfy a teenager? Let's take a look at another app to see what can happen when children become teenagers.





VexBox is not an app based on rewards. Instead, it is designed to frustrate, or vex, teenagers who don't do their chores. VexBox slows down computer connections until the teen completes a chore. It can take teenagers ten minutes to download their favorite song! The idea is that teens will do anything, even their chores, so they can get back to using the Internet at full speed.

Most teens do not like VexBox. That's the idea, of course. If they do their chores, then their parents won't use it!

B Read the article. Then answer these questions in your own words.

1. Do you think computer apps for chores are a good idea? Why or why not?

_____

_____

2. Would you use ChoreMonster for a young child? Why or why not?

_____

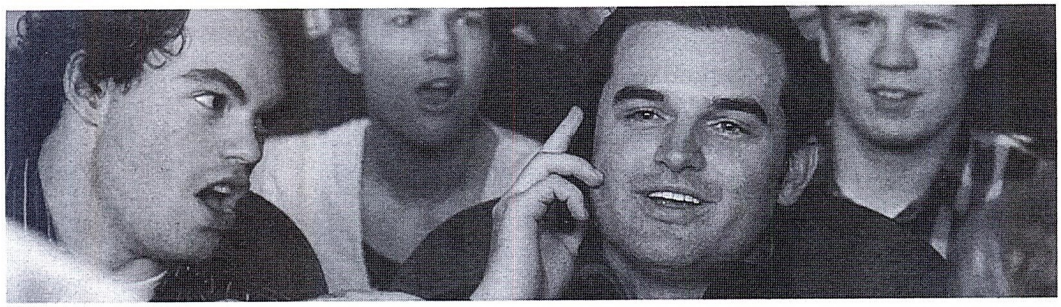
_____

3. Smartphones are not affected by VexBox. Would that be a problem for parents with teenagers where you live? Why?

_____

_____

6 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.



1. Turn off your cell phone, please. (Can)
   Can you turn off your cell phone, please?
2. Take this form to the office. (Would you mind)
   _____
3. Please turn the TV down. (Could)
   _____
4. Don't leave wet towels on the floor. (Would you mind)
   _____
5. Text me today's homework assignment. (Would)
   _____
6. Pass me that book, please. (Can)
   _____

7 Choose the correct responses.

1. **A:** Could you lend me some money?
   B: *Sure.*
   - Sure.
   - Oh, sorry.
   - No, thanks.

2. **A:** Would you mind helping me?
   B: _____
   - Sorry, I can't right now.
   - No, thanks.
   - I forgot.

3. **A:** Excuse me, but you're sitting in my seat.
   B: _____
   - I'll close it.
   - Not right now.
   - Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize that.

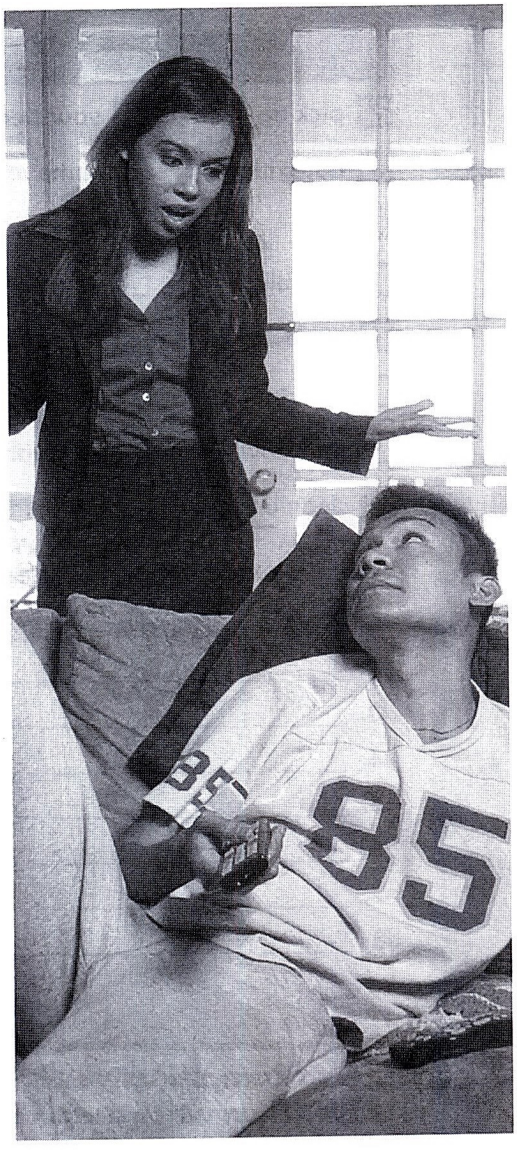
4. **A:** Would you like to come in?
   B: _____
   - That's no excuse.
   - Sorry, I forgot.
   - All right. Thanks.

5. **A:** Would you mind not leaving your clothes on the floor?
   B: _____
   - OK, thanks.
   - Oh, all right. I'll put them away.
   - Excuse me. I'll pay for them.

6. **A:** Can you hand me the remote control?
   B: _____
   - No problem.
   - You could, too.
   - I'll make sure.

8 For each complaint, apologize and either give an excuse, admit a mistake, make an offer, or make a promise.

1. **Roommate 1:** Could you turn the TV down? I'm trying to study, and the noise is bothering me.
   Roommate 2: Sorry. I didn't realize you were studying.
2. **Benjamin:** You're late! I've been here for half an hour!
   Jen: _____
3. **Customer:** I brought this laptop in last week, but it's still not working right.
   Salesperson: _____
4. **Father:** You didn't take out the garbage this morning.
   Son: _____
5. **Customer:** This steak is very tough. I can't eat it.
   Waiter: _____
6. **Neighbor 1:** Could you do something about your dog? It barks all night and it keeps me awake.
   Neighbor 2: _____
7. **Resident:** Would you mind moving your car? You're parked in my parking space.
   Visitor: _____
8. **Teacher:** Please put away your papers. You left them on your desk yesterday.
   Student: _____



9 Choose the correct words.

1. Throw that old food away. Put it in the _____.
   (trash can / living room / refrigerator)
2. Would you mind picking up some _____? We need coffee, milk, and rice.
   (dry cleaning / groceries / towels)
3. Turn the _____ off. Electricity costs money!
   (lights / oven / stereo)
4. My neighbor made a _____. He said, "I'll be sure to stop my dog from barking."
   (mistake / request / promise)

10 Make requests

A Match the words in columns A and B. Then write the phrases.

A	B
☑ pick up	☐ your bedroom
☐ not criticize	☑ some milk
☐ mail	☐ the groceries
☐ not talk	☐ your sunglasses
☐ put away	☐ these bills
☐ take off	☐ the TV
☐ turn down	☐ so loudly
☐ clean up	☐ my friends

1. pick up some milk
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

B Write requests using the phrases in part A.

1. Would you mind picking up some milk?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

11 Write six complaints you have about a friend or a relative. Then write a wish for each complaint.

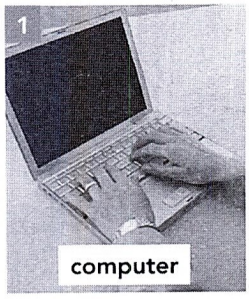
1. My roommate is always using my hair dryer.
   I wish she had her own hair dryer.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

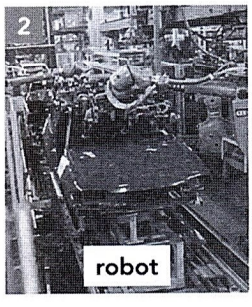


7 What do you use this for?

1 What are these items used for? Write a sentence about each item using *used for* and the information in the box.

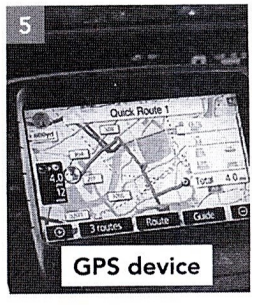
- ☐ do boring jobs
- ☐ store and send data
- ☐ take and delete photos easily
- ☑ write reports
- ☐ determine your exact location









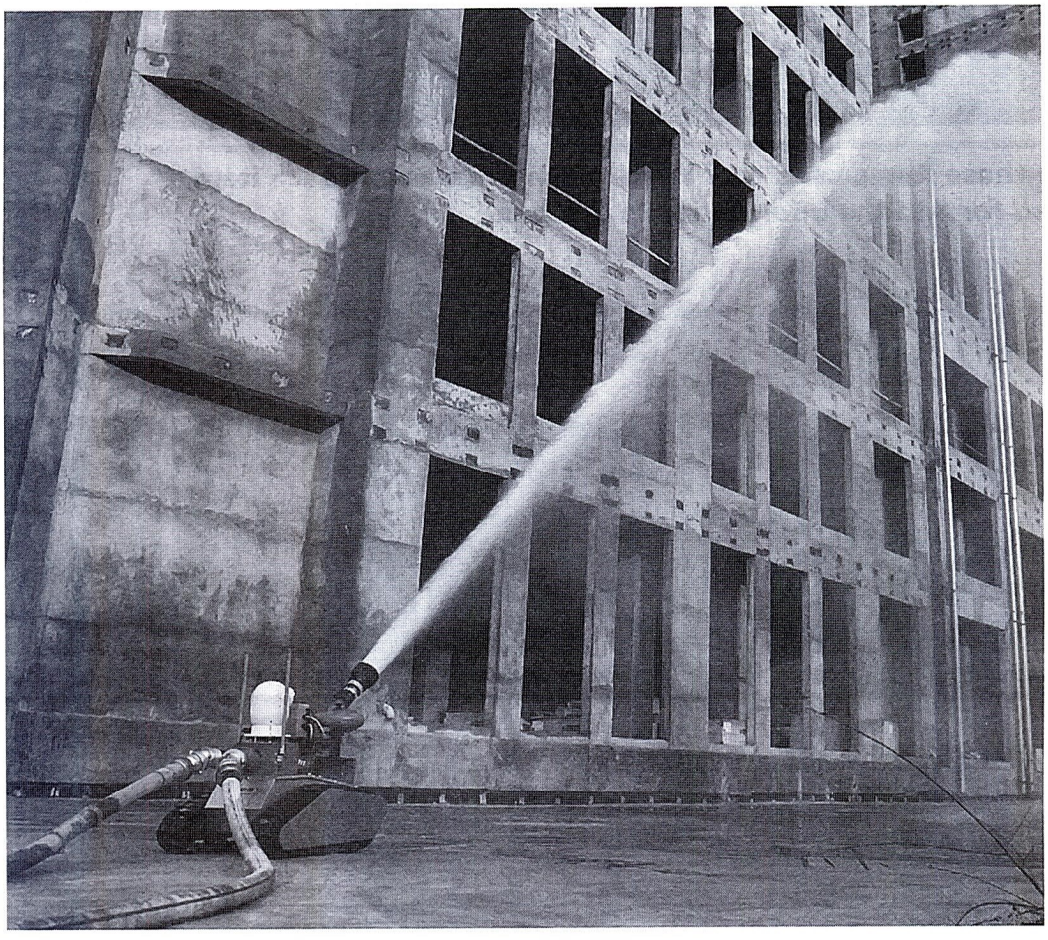


1. A computer is used for writing reports.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

2 Check (✓) the technology and its use. Then write sentences using *be used to.*

1. ☑ text messages ☑ cell phone ☐ photocopies
   A cell phone is used to send text messages.
2. ☐ flash drive ☐ take photos ☐ back up files
   _____
3. ☐ weather ☐ GPS device ☐ places
   _____
4. ☐ videos ☐ messages ☐ video camera
   _____
5. ☐ the Internet ☐ robots ☐ information
   _____

3 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. Use the correct form of the word.



1. Robots are used to ___perform___ (find / perform / study) many dangerous jobs.
2. Computers are used to _____ (connect / download / sing) music.
3. The Internet is used for _____ (check / watch / write) streaming TV.
4. Home computers are used to _____ (play / pay / have) bills.
5. External hard drives are used for _____ (back up / email / buy) data.
6. Airport scanners are used to _____ (hide / allow / find) dangerous items.

4 Complete the sentences with *used to, is used to,* or *are used to.*

1. My sister ___used to___ visit me on weekends when I was in college.
2. People _____ write letters, but now they usually send emails instead.
3. A cell phone _____ make calls and send texts.
4. I _____ have a desktop computer, but now I just use a laptop.
5. We download all of our movies. We _____ buy DVDs, but we don't buy them anymore.
6. Wi-Fi networks _____ access the Internet wirelessly.

5 Then and now

A Scan these ads from a sales catalog from 1917 and from a Web store a century later. What is different?

1917 CATALOG

DETROIT ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE



So quiet because it does not need a gasoline engine. The large, high windows make you feel like you're sitting in your living room! Travels 80 miles without being recharged. $2,700.



VICTROLA PHONOGRAPH

The first thing you'll ask is, "Where's the speaker?" The Victrola has the speaker inside the cabinet! The beautiful wood of the cabinet makes the sound sweeter! $250.00.

AMERICAN EAGLE TELEPHONE

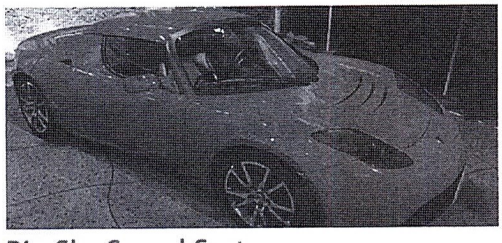


Allows you to talk easily to family and friends all over the country. Available with a wooden case and weighs less than 5 pounds. $25.00.

2017 WEB STORE

Aethera Electric Car

Has autopilot and automatic steering to allow you to drive safely. Travels 300 miles without recharging the battery. $43,000.



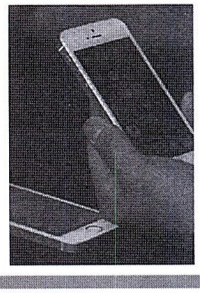
Big Sky Sound System

Allows streaming and plays compact discs so you can listen to all the music you love. Also included is a record player for your grandparents' records and the new ones you just bought! $299.00.



FutureNow Smartphone

Stay connected to everyone you know by telephone and on the Internet. This beautifully slender phone puts the whole world in your pocket. And it takes incredible photos! $799.00.



B Read the ads. Then answer these questions in your own words.

1. Would you buy a Detroit electric car today for use in your town or city? Why or why not?

   _____

2. Have you listened to music over the Internet, on CDs, and on records? Which do you think sounds the best? Why?

   _____

3. Although the American Eagle telephone is a hundred years old, is there anything about it that you like as much as today's smartphone?

   _____

6 Useful types of websites

A Match the types of websites with how people use them.

Types of websites	How people use websites
__d__ question and answer sites	**a.** find out what's happening in the world
_____ blogs	**b.** share information and photos with friends
_____ gaming sites	**c.** buy clothes, electronics, and other items
_____ media sharing sites	**d.** ask and answer questions online
_____ news sites	**e.** find information on the Internet
_____ search engines	**f.** play online games
_____ social media sites	**g.** post online diaries
_____ shopping sites	**h.** upload videos and music

B Do you use any of the types of websites in part A? What do you use them for? Write sentences.

1. I use question and answer sites to ask and answer questions online. OR I use question and answer sites for asking and answering questions online.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

7 Put these instructions in order. Number them from 1 to 5.

GETTING STARTED WITH SOCIAL NETWORKING

_____ Next, check what the site has to offer you. Don't worry if you can't understand all its functions.

_____ First of all, join a social networking site. Choose a site where you already know people.

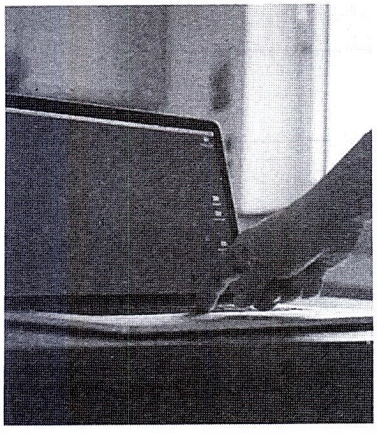
_____ After that, use the site's search features to find friends. Be sure to browse through groups who share your interests.

_____ Finally, invite people to be your friend. Try not to be shy! A lot of people may be waiting to hear from you.

_____ Then customize your profile page. For example, play with the colors to make the page reflect your personality. Now you're ready to start exploring!

8 Write a sentence about each picture using an expression in the box.

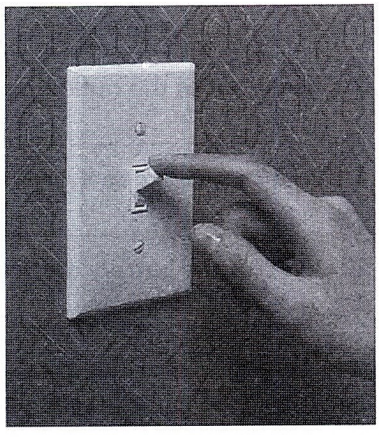
☐ Be sure to . . .	☐ Make sure to . . .	☐ Try not to . . .
☑ Don't forget to . . .	☐ Remember to . . .	☐ Try to . . .



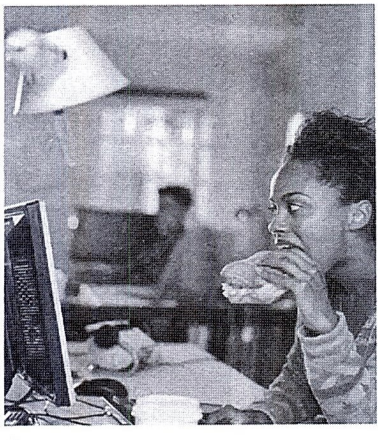
1. Don't forget to turn off your computer.



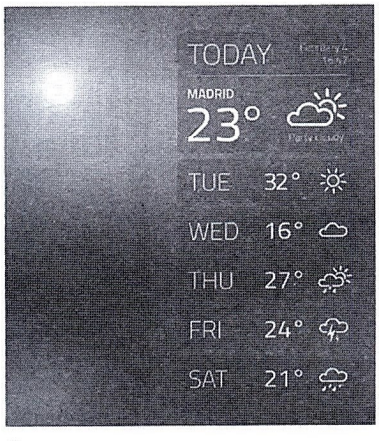
2. _____



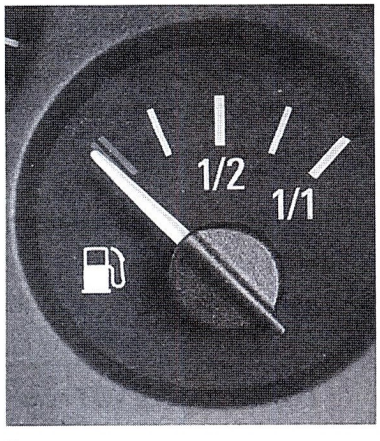
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

9 Write *a* or *an* in the correct places. (There are nine other places in this paragraph.)

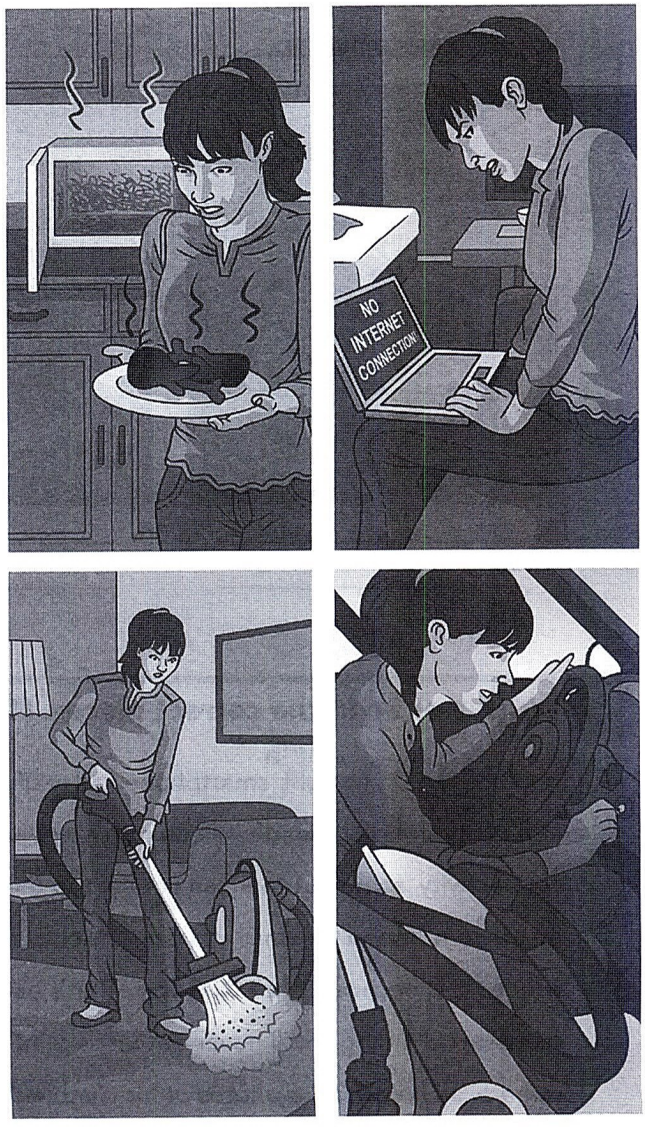
My brother just bought a smartphone. It's really great. It has lot of high-tech features. In fact, it's amazing handheld computer, not just cell phone. For example, it has Wi-Fi connectivity, so my brother can connect to the Internet in most places. He can send message to friend by email or through social networking site. He can also find out where he is because it has GPS app. That's perfect for my brother because he likes mountain climbing. He'll never get lost again! His smartphone also has excellent camera, so he can take photos of his climbing trips. And, of course, it's phone. So he can talk to his girlfriend anytime he wants!

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10 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. I use my computer for paying bills. (online)
   I pay my bills online.
2. It breaks very easily. (fragile)
   _____
3. Take it out of the outlet. (unplug)
   _____
4. Remember to keep it dry. (spill)
   _____
5. Don't let the battery die. (recharge)
   _____

11 Look at the pictures and complete this conversation. Choose the correct responses.



A: What a day! First, my microwave didn't work.

B: What happened?

A: It burned my lunch.

- It didn't cook my lunch.
- It burned my lunch.

Then I tried to use my computer, but that didn't work either.

B: Why not?

A: _____

- I couldn't get a Wi-Fi signal.
- I couldn't turn it on.

After that, I tried to use the vacuum cleaner.

B: Let me guess. It didn't pick up the dirt.

A: Worse! _____

- It made a terrible noise.
- It spread dirt around the room.

B: Did you take the vacuum cleaner to get it fixed?

A: Well, I tried, _____

- but my car wouldn't start.
- but I forgot.

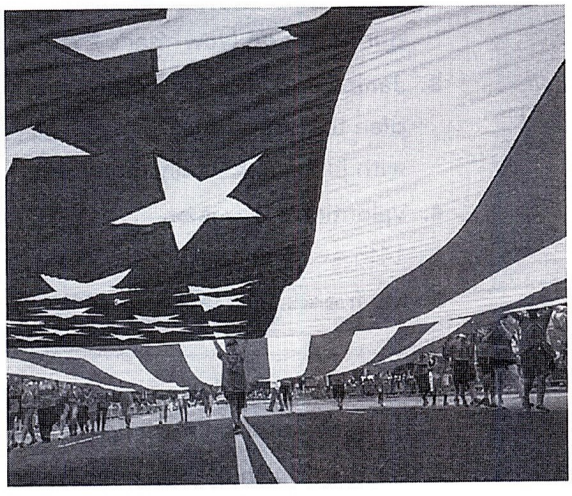
B: Oh, no! Do you need a ride to work tomorrow?

8 Time to celebrate!

1 Complete this paragraph with the words in the box.

☐ get together	☐ music	☐ fireworks	☐ decorations
☑ holidays	☐ customs	☐ picnic	☐ celebrate

One of the most important national ___holidays___ in the United States is Independence Day. This is the day when Americans _____ winning their independence from Britain almost 250 years ago. There are many _____ for Independence Day. Most towns, big and small, mark this holiday with parades and _____. They put up a lot of _____, usually in red, white, and blue, the colors of the U.S. flag. Bands play patriotic _____. It's also a day when many Americans _____ with family and friends to celebrate with a barbecue or a _____.



2 Complete the sentences with the clauses in the box.

☐ when I feel sad and depressed	☐ when people have to pay their taxes
☐ when school starts	☐ when summer vacation begins

1. I hate April 15! In the United States, it's the day _____.
   I always owe the government money.
2. June is my favorite month. It's the month _____.
   I always go straight to the beach.
3. September is my least favorite month. It's the month _____.
   Good-bye, summer!
4. I've never liked winter. It's a season _____. The cold weather always affects my mood negatively.



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3 Special days

A Use words from the box to complete the sentences.

☐ February	☐ tricks
☑ June	☐ wedding
☐ anniversary	☐ presents
☐ party	☐ fireworks



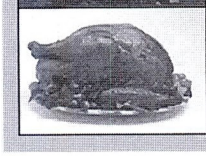
1. June is the time of year when there are a lot of weddings in the U.S.
2. We always have a _____ at our house on New Year's Eve.
3. Janice and Nick are getting married soon. They plan to have a small _____ with just a few family members.
4. Valentine's Day is on _____ 14th every year.
5. My friends and family gave me some very nice _____ on my birthday.
6. People like to play _____ on each other on April Fools' Day.
7. On the Fourth of July, many people shoot _____ into the sky at night.
8. Tomorrow is my parents' 25th wedding _____.

B Use the cues in parentheses to create sentences with relative clauses of time.

1. (Thanksgiving / a day / people spend time with their families)
   Thanksgiving is a day when people spend time with their families.
2. (Spring / the season / flowers start to bloom)
   _____
3. (New Year's Eve / a night / people celebrate new beginnings)
   _____
4. (The weekend / a time / people relax)
   _____
5. (Father's Day / a day / children spend time with their fathers)
   _____
6. (Winter / the season / we go skiing)
   _____

4 A lot to celebrate!

A Read about these special days in the United States. Do you celebrate any of them in your country?

EVENT		DAY	HOW PEOPLE CELEBRATE IT
	Martin Luther King Jr. Day	3rd Monday in January	People honor the life and work of the civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.
	Valentine's Day	February 14th	People give chocolates, flowers, and gifts to the ones they love.
	April Fools' Day	April 1st	This is a day when people play tricks on friends. Websites sometimes post funny stories or advertise fake products.
	Mother's Day	2nd Sunday in May	People honor their mothers by giving cards and gifts. They may also have a family gathering.
	Father's Day	2nd Sunday in June	People honor their fathers by giving them cards and presents. They may also have a family gathering.
	Independence Day	July 4th	Americans celebrate their country's independence from Britain. There are parades and fireworks.
	Labor Day	1st Monday in September	People honor workers and celebrate the end of summer. Many people have barbecues with friends and family.
	Thanksgiving	4th Thursday in November	People celebrate the fall season by eating a big dinner, often with turkey, with family members and friends.

B Complete the chart. Check (✓) the correct answers.

	Americans give gifts on:	Americans don't give gifts on:
Martin Luther King Jr. Day	☐	☐
Valentine's Day	☐	☐
April Fools' Day	☐	☐
Mother's Day	☐	☐
Father's Day	☐	☐
Independence Day	☐	☐
Labor Day	☐	☐
Thanksgiving	☐	☐

5 What happens at these times in your country? Complete the sentences.

1. Before a man and woman get married, they usually date each other.
2. When someone has a birthday, _____
3. After a couple moves into a new home, _____
4. After a student graduates, _____
5. When a woman gets engaged, _____
6. When a couple has their first child, _____





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6 Complete the paragraph with the information in the box. Add a comma where necessary.

Grammar note: Adverbial clauses of time

The adverbial clause can come before or after the main clause.

If it comes before the main clause, add a comma.

When a couple gets married, they often receive gifts.

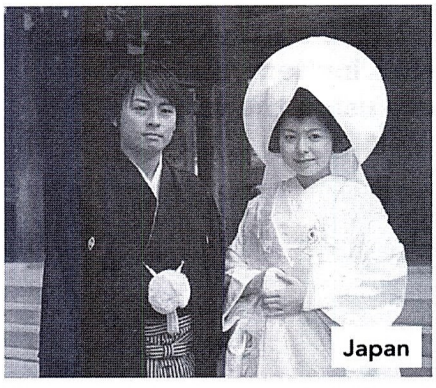
Do not add a comma after the main clause.

A couple often receives gifts when they get married.

- ☐ before the wedding reception ends
- ☐ many newlyweds have to live with relatives
- ☐ most couples like to be alone
- ☐ when they have enough money to pay for it

Newly married couples often leave on their honeymoon _____. When they go on their honeymoon _____. After they come back from their honeymoon _____. They can only live in their own place _____.

7 Write three paragraphs about marriage customs in your country. In the first paragraph, write about what happens before the wedding. In the second paragraph, write about the wedding ceremony. In the final paragraph, write about what happens after the wedding.


Japan


Morocco


Scotland


India

8 Choose the correct word or phrase.

1. Wedding _____ (celebrations / flowers / birthdays) are often held in a restaurant or hotel.
2. Children's Day is a day when people in many countries _____ (meet / honor / find) their children.
3. Fall is the _____ (custom / tradition / season) when people in the U.S. celebrate Thanksgiving.
4. In Indonesia, on Nyepi Day, Balinese people _____ (last / stop / observe) a day of silence to begin the new year.

9 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. Everyone in the family comes to my parents' home on Thanksgiving. (get together)
   Everyone in the family gets together at my parents' home on Thanksgiving.
2. Many people have parties on New Year's Eve. (New Year's Eve / when)

   _____
3. At the end of the year, Japanese people give and receive *oseibo* presents to show their appreciation for the people in their lives. (exchange)

   _____
4. June is the month when many Brazilians celebrate the Festa Junina. (in June)

   _____
5. In Sweden, people observe Midsummer's Day around June 21. (occur)

   _____

10 Imagine you are in a foreign country and someone has invited you to a New Year's Eve party. Ask questions about the party using the words in the box or your own ideas.



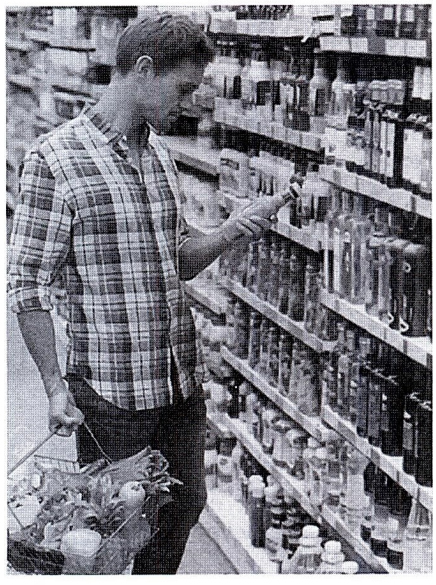
☐ clothes	☐ midnight	☐ sing and dance
☐ fireworks	☑ present	☐ special food

1. Should I bring a New Year's present?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

9 Only time will tell.

1 Complete this passage with the verbs in the box. Use the past, present, or future tense.

☐ buy	☐ drive	☐ do	☐ leave	☐ sell
☐ change	☑ go	☐ have to	☐ sell	☐ use

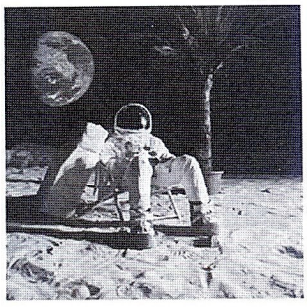


In many countries nowadays, food shopping takes very little time. In the past, people _____used to go_____ to a different shop for each type of item. For example, you _____ meat at a butcher's shop and fish at a fish market. A fruit market _____ fruits and vegetables. For dry goods, like rice or beans, you _____ go to grocery stores. Today, the supermarket or superstore _____ all these things. Once every week or two, people _____ in their cars to these huge stores to buy everything – not only food, but also clothes, electronic goods, furniture, and medicine. But in the future, the way we shop _____ again. Nowadays, people _____ a lot of their shopping online. Soon, maybe, no one _____ home to go shopping. Everyone _____ their computers to order everything online.

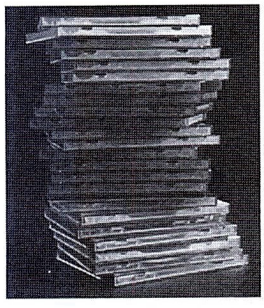
2 Choose the correct responses.

1. **A:** When did people travel by horse and carriage?
   B: _____
   • In the next few years. • About 100 years ago. • These days.
2. **A:** When might doctors find a cure for the flu?
   B: _____
   • Nowadays. • In the next 50 years. • A few years ago.
3. **A:** When did the first man go to the moon?
   B: _____
   • Sometime in the future. • Today. • About 50 years ago.
4. **A:** When is everyone going to buy everything online?
   B: _____
   • In the past. • Right now. • Soon.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the words given and ideas from the pictures.

1. These days, people go to the beach for vacation. (beach)
In the future, they might go to space for vacation. (space)



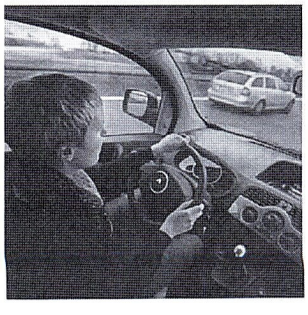
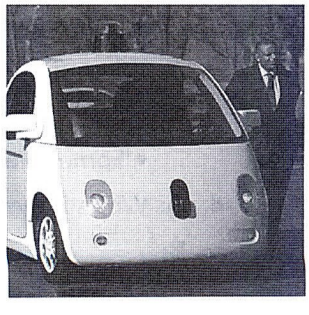

2. In the past, _____ (collect CDs)
Nowadays, _____ (listen to music online)




3. A few years ago, _____ (desktop computers)
Today, _____ (tablets)




4. Fifty years ago, _____ (business suits)
These days, _____ (casual clothes)

5. Nowadays, _____ (drive their own cars)
Sometime in the future, _____ (cars that drive themselves)

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4 Music is change

A Read the article. How did popular music change?



Popular music has changed a lot in the last one hundred years in the United States. From jazz to rock to hip-hop, music is always moving forward.

Jazz music began to make its appearance about a century ago in the United States as a fusion of European and African musical forms that people could immediately identify as something very new. Musicians all over the world began to play jazz and to make important contributions from their own musical cultures. An example of this is bossa nova (new beat), which began to emerge in Brazil in the 1950s.

Jazz evolved into Swing in the 1930s and 1940s, with large orchestras playing music that people would dance to. The big bands of Count Basie, Duke Ellington, Benny Goodman, and Artie Shaw were very popular. However, the expense of maintaining large orchestras and changing tastes led to a quite different kind of popular music in the 1950s.

In the 1950s, the rock 'n' roll electric guitar began to replace the jazz horn. Bands with only a guitarist or two, a drummer, and a singer became popular. Of course, the most important singer of this music in the U.S. was Elvis Presley. Like jazz, rock 'n' roll inspired musicians from all over the world, such as the Beatles from England, to make some of the best and most popular songs.

In the 1970s, alternatives to rock 'n' roll began to appear. Three of the most important new sounds were disco, punk, and hip-hop. Disco was famous for the rich sound created by studio musicians and the flashy clothes of the dancers. Punk was a return to small bands that played their own instruments very loud and fast and criticized society in their songs. Hip-hop began as a way to use record players to make music for parties without the need for musicians playing traditional instruments.

Some people say that these musical forms are the "children" of jazz. In any case, they are now played throughout the world with each country contributing its own very particular sound.

B What about you? Answer these questions about your own country's music.

1. What kind of music do you think your grandparents listened to? Do you like this kind of music?

_____

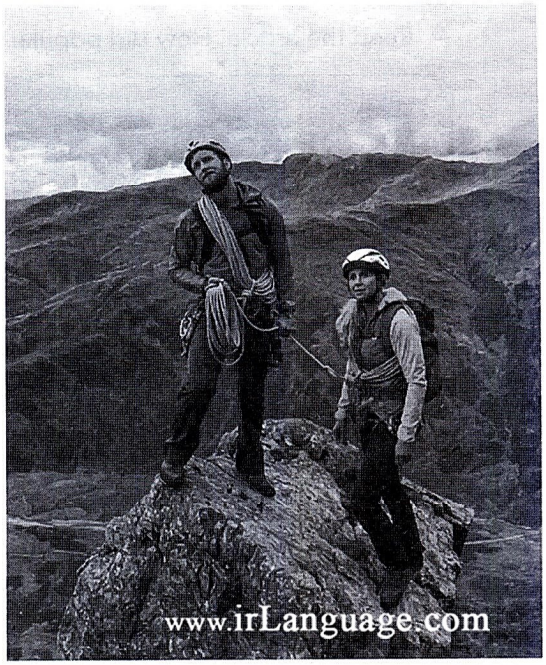
2. Was rock 'n' roll important to your parents? Was there someone like Elvis Presley or the Beatles in your country? Who?

_____

3. What kind of popular music do you listen to? Is it influenced by any of the musical forms discussed in the article? Which ones?

_____

5 Choose the correct responses.



1. **A:** What if I get in shape this summer?
   B: _____
   - You might be able to come rock climbing with me.
   - You won't be able to come rock climbing with me.

2. **A:** What will happen if I stop exercising?
   B: _____
   - Well, you won't gain weight.
   - Well, you might gain weight.

3. **A:** What if I get a better job?
   B: _____
   - You won't be able to buy new clothes.
   - You'll be able to buy some new clothes.

4. **A:** What will happen if I don't get a summer job?
   B: _____
   - You'll probably have enough money for your school expenses.
   - You probably won't have enough money for your school expenses.

6 Verb pairs

A Which words go with which verbs? Complete the chart.

☐ a cold	☐ money
☑ energetic	☐ relaxed
☐ a group	☐ time
☐ married	☐ a gym

feel	get	join	spend
energetic			

B Write sentences with *if*. Use some of the words in part A.

1. *If I feel energetic, I might go for a walk.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7 Complete these sentences with your own information. Add a comma where necessary.

Grammar note: Conditional sentences with *if* clauses

The *if* clause can come before or after the main clause.

If it comes before the main clause, add a comma.

If I move to a cheaper apartment, I'll be able to buy a car.

If it comes after the main clause, do not add a comma.

I'll be able to buy a car if I move to a cheaper apartment.

1. If I go shopping on Saturday, I might spend too much money.
2. I'll feel healthier _____
3. If I get more exercise _____
4. If I don't get good grades in school _____
5. I might get more sleep _____
6. I'll be happy _____

8 Nouns and adjectives

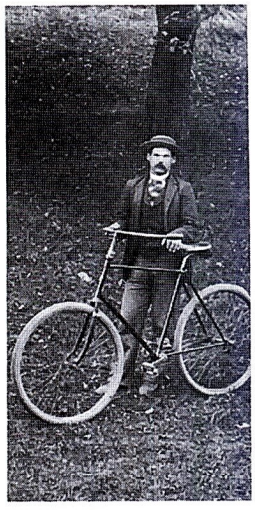
A Complete the chart with another form of the word given.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
energy	_____	_____	medical
_____	environmental	success	_____
health	_____		

B Complete the sentences. Use the words in part A.

1. There have been a lot of medical advances in the past half century, but there is still no cure for the common cold.
2. There are a lot of _____ problems in my country. There's too much air pollution, and the rivers are dirty.
3. My _____ is not as good as it used to be. So, I've decided to eat better food and go swimming every day.
4. My party was a great _____. I think I might have another one soon!
5. If I start exercising more often, I might have more _____.

9 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.



1. Today, people ride bicycles less often than before. (used to)

   People used to ride bicycles more often than they do today. OR

   In the past, people used to ride bicycles more often than they do today.

2. If I stop eating junk food, I may be able to lose weight. (diet)

   _____

3. In the future, not many people will use cash to buy things. (few)

   _____

4. If I get a better job, I can buy an apartment. (be able to)

   _____

5. I'm going to arrive at noon. (will)

   _____

10 Write three paragraphs about yourself. In the first paragraph, describe something about your past. In the second paragraph, write about your life now. In the third paragraph, write about your future.

I used to live in a very quiet place . . .

Now, I live in a big city. My job is . . .

If my English improves, I may be able to get a job with an international company . . .

Next year, I'm going to . . . I might . . .

10 I like working with people.

1 Choose the correct responses.

1. **A:** I enjoy working in sales.
   B: _____
   • Well, I can. • Neither do I. • So do I.
2. **A:** I like working the night shift.
   B: _____
   • Well, I don't. • Neither do I. • Neither am I.
3. **A:** I can't stand getting to work late.
   B: _____
   • I can't. • Neither can I. • Well, I do.
4. **A:** I'm interested in using my language skills.
   B: _____
   • So am I. • Oh, I don't. • Oh, I don't mind.

2 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box. Use gerunds.

☐ commute	☐ start her own business	☑ work under pressure
☐ learn languages	☐ use a laptop	☐ work with a team

1. Elena enjoys being a journalist. She has to write a news story by 4:00 P.M. every day, but she doesn't mind *working under pressure*.
2. Takiko is a novelist. He writes all his books by hand because he hates _____.
3. Sarah usually works alone all day, but she enjoys _____, too.
4. Jennifer works for a large company, but she's interested in _____.
5. Pablo has to use Portuguese and Japanese at work, but he's not very good at _____.
6. Annie has to drive to work every day, but she doesn't like _____.



3 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. I'm happy to answer the phone. (mind)
   I don't mind answering the phone.
2. I can't make decisions quickly. (not good at)
   _____
3. I hate making mistakes. (stand)
   _____
4. I don't enjoy working alone. (with a team)
   _____

4 Complete these sentences about yourself. Use gerunds.

On the job or at school

1. I like meeting people, but I'm a little shy.
2. I can't stand _____
3. I don't mind _____

In my free time

4. I'm interested in _____
5. I'm not interested in _____

At parties or in social situations

6. I'm good at _____
7. I'm not very good at _____

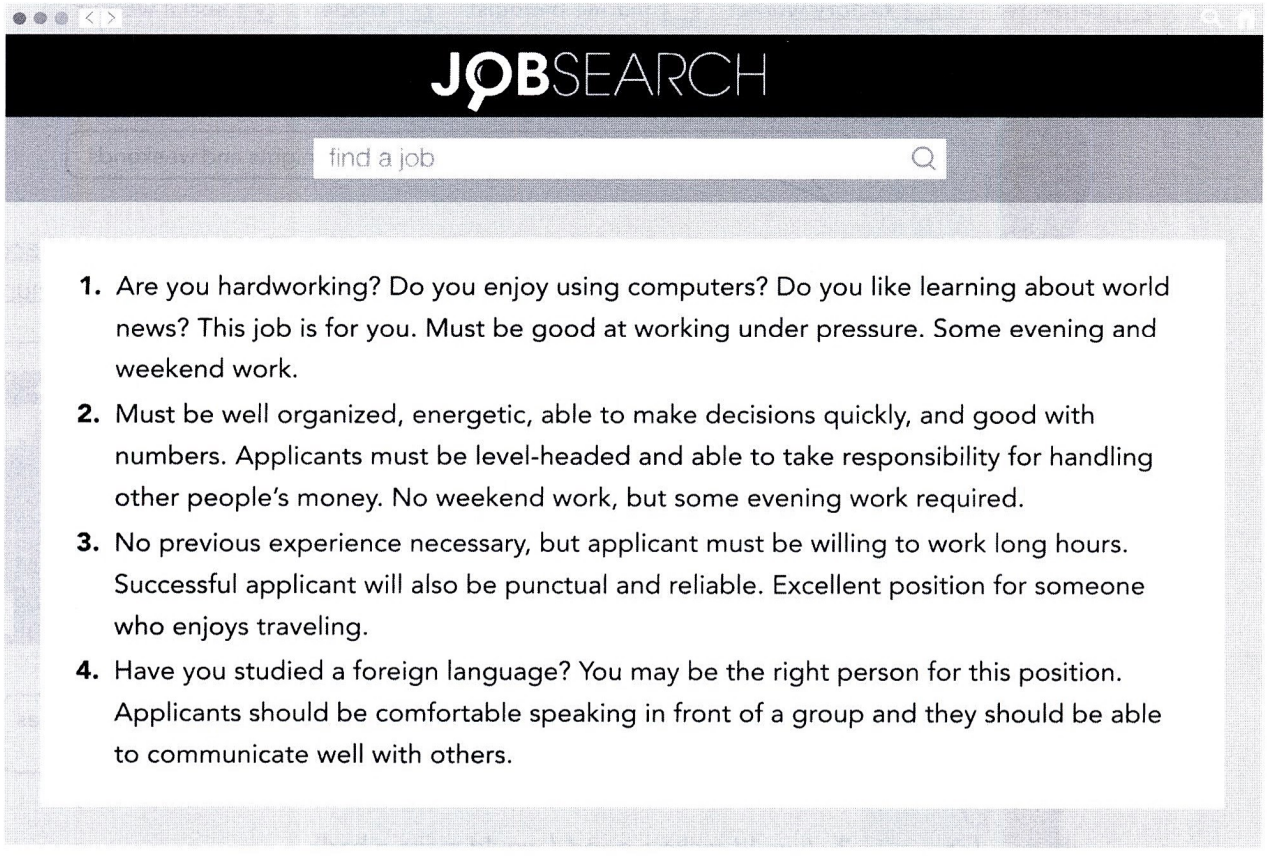
5 Choose the correct words.

1. Eric hates waiting in line. He's a very _____ person.
   (impatient / disorganized / punctual)
2. You can trust Marta. If she says she's going to do something, she'll do it. She's very _____.
   (hardworking / level-headed / reliable)
3. Kevin isn't good at remembering things. Last week, he missed another important business meeting. He's so _____.
   (efficient / forgetful / moody)

6 Job ads on the Internet

A Read these job listings. Match the job titles in the box with the listings below.

_____ flight attendant	_____ journalist	_____ language teacher	_____ stockbroker



1. Are you hardworking? Do you enjoy using computers? Do you like learning about world news? This job is for you. Must be good at working under pressure. Some evening and weekend work.
2. Must be well organized, energetic, able to make decisions quickly, and good with numbers. Applicants must be level-headed and able to take responsibility for handling other people's money. No weekend work, but some evening work required.
3. No previous experience necessary, but applicant must be willing to work long hours. Successful applicant will also be punctual and reliable. Excellent position for someone who enjoys traveling.
4. Have you studied a foreign language? You may be the right person for this position. Applicants should be comfortable speaking in front of a group and they should be able to communicate well with others.

B What key word(s) in each job ad helped you find the answers in part A?

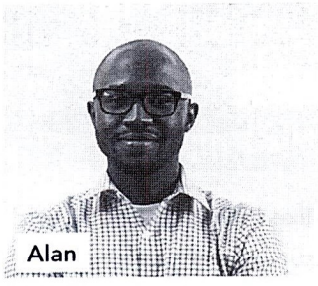
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C Which job would be the best for you? The worst? Number them from 1 (the best) to 4 (the worst) and give reasons. List your special experience, preferences, or personal traits.

Job	Reason
_____ language teacher	_____
_____ journalist	_____
_____ flight attendant	_____
_____ stockbroker	_____

7 Read what these people say about themselves. Then look at the jobs in the box. Choose a job each person should do and a job each person should avoid. Write sentences using *because*.

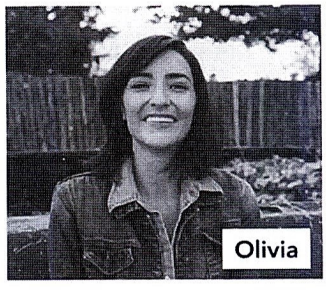
☐ accountant	☐ detective	☐ lawyer	☑ nurse	☐ salesperson
☐ carpenter	☐ factory worker	☐ marine biologist	☐ model	☑ social worker


Alan

I enjoy helping people, but I can't stand working nights and weekends.

1. (make a good / could never) Alan would probably make a good social worker because he enjoys helping people. He could never be a nurse because he can't stand working nights and weekends.

I really like doing things with my hands. I also enjoy working with wood. I don't enjoy working in the same place every day, and I hate being in noisy places.


Olivia

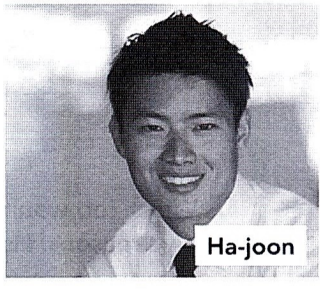
2. (could / couldn't) _____


Margo

I'm really interested in meeting people, and I enjoy wearing different clothes every day. I'm not so good at organizing my time, and I don't like to argue.

3. (would make a good / would make a bad) _____

I'm really good at selling things. I also love helping people. But I'm not so good at solving problems.


Ha-joon

4. (could be / wouldn't make a good) _____


Eddie

I love the outdoors and I'm very interested in the sea. I don't like sitting in an office all day, and I'm not good with numbers.

5. (would make a good / wouldn't want to be) _____

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8 Add *a* or *an* in the correct places.

1. Mike could never be a nurse or teacher because he is very short-tempered and impatient with people. On the other hand, he's efficient and reliable person. So he would make good bookkeeper or accountant.



2. Scott would make terrible lawyer or executive. He isn't good at making decisions. On the other hand, he'd make excellent actor or artist because he's very creative and funny.



9 Opposites

A Write the opposites. Use the words in the box.

☐ boring	☐ forgetful	☐ late	☐ outgoing
☑ disorganized	☐ impatient	☐ moody	☐ unfriendly

1. efficient / *disorganized*
2. friendly / _____
3. punctual / _____
4. interesting / _____
5. level-headed / _____
6. patient / _____
7. quiet / _____
8. reliable / _____

B Complete the sentences with the words in part A.

1. Mingyu is an _____ person. She really enjoys meeting new people.
2. Hannah is very _____. One day she's happy, and the next day she's sad.
3. I can't stand working with _____ people. I like having reliable co-workers.
4. Charles is an _____ person. I'm never bored when I talk to him.

10 Skills

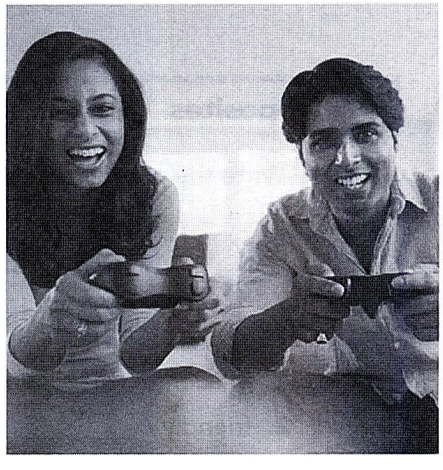
A Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

☐ critical	☐ efficient	☐ forgetful	☐ generous
☐ impatient	☐ level-headed	☑ reliable	☐ strict

1. I always do my job well. My boss never has to worry because I'm *reliable*.
2. Ed would make a great nurse because he's so _____. He never gets anxious or upset when things go wrong.
3. A good lawyer has to remember facts. Nathan is a terrible lawyer because he's very _____.
4. My favorite teacher at school was Mrs. Wilson. She was pretty _____, so no one misbehaved in her class.
5. My boss is very _____. She gave me a big holiday bonus.
6. June's assistant is very _____. She works fast and never wastes time.
7. My boss complains about everything I do. He's so _____.
8. Julie is so _____. She can't stand waiting for anything.

B Complete the conversations. Use the phrases in the box.

☐ Neither do	☐ Neither am	☐ Neither is	☐ I don't mind
☐ So is	☐ I am	☐ Neither can	☐ So am



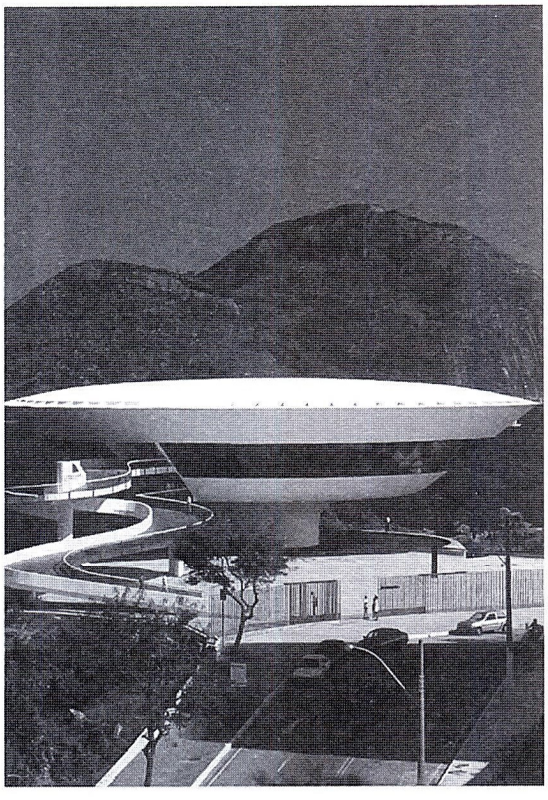
1. **A:** I'm not very good at video games. How about you?
   B: Oh, _____. I play video games every weekend.
2. **A:** Jake is not punctual.
   B: _____ Karen. She's always late.
3. **A:** I'm so disorganized!
   B: _____ I. My desk is a mess. I can never find anything.
4. **A:** I don't mind traveling for work.
   B: _____ I. I think it's kind of fun.
5. **A:** I can't stand working in the evening.
   B: _____ I. I prefer to work during the day.
6. **A:** I'm not very outgoing at parties.
   B: _____ I. I'm usually pretty quiet at social events.
7. **A:** I hate taking the train to work.
   B: _____. I usually read or listen to music when I'm on the train.
8. **A:** Stella is really creative.
   B: _____ Robert. He always has great ideas.

11 It's really worth seeing!

1 Complete these sentences. Use the passive form of the verbs in the box.

☐ compose	☐ discover	☐ paint
☑ design	☐ invent	☐ write

1. The Niterói Contemporary Art Museum in Brazil _was designed_ by the architect Oscar Niemeyer.
2. The play *Romeo and Juliet* _____ by William Shakespeare in the 1590s.
3. The microwave oven _____ by Percy Spencer in 1947.
4. The picture *Sunflowers* _____ by Vincent van Gogh in 1888.
5. In 1960, a 1,000-year-old Viking settlement in Canada _____ by Norwegian explorer Helge Ingstad.
6. The song "Let It Go" from the movie *Frozen* _____ by a married couple, Robert Lopez and Kristen Anderson-Lopez.



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2 Change these active sentences into the passive.

1. Scientists first identified the Ebola virus in 1976.
   The Ebola virus was first identified by scientists in 1976.
2. J. J. Abrams directed the box-office hit *Star Wars: The Force Awakens.*
   _____
3. The Soviet Union launched the first satellite into space in 1957.
   _____
4. E. B. White wrote the children's novel *Charlotte's Web.*
   _____
5. Frank Lloyd Wright designed the Guggenheim Museum in New York City.
   _____

3 Write sentences. Use the simple past form of the passive with *by*.

1. Angkor Wat



builder: Suryavarman II
year: 1150

2. the Blue Mosque



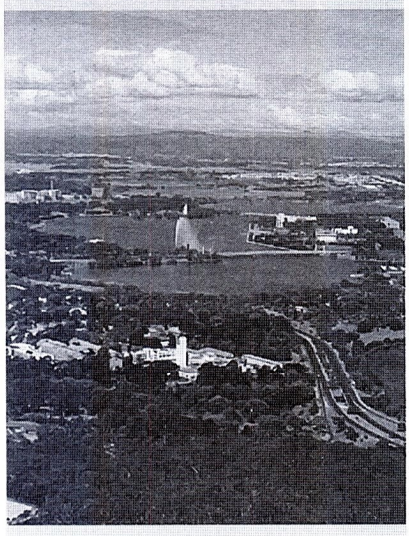
designer: Mehmet Aga
year: 1616

3. Buckingham Palace



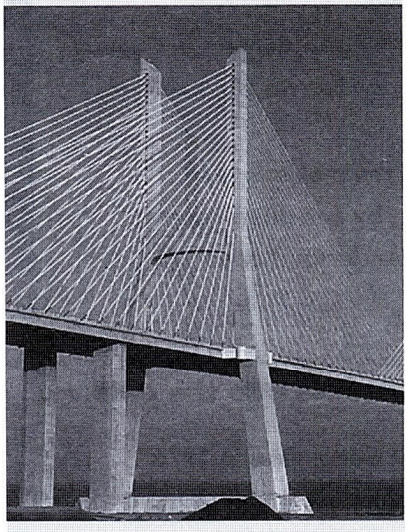
builder: the Duke of Buckingham
year: 1705

4. Canberra, Australia



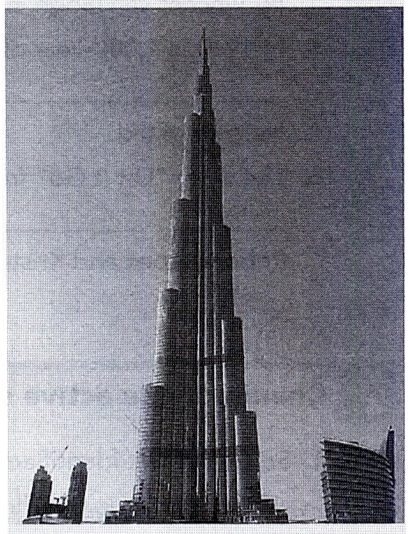
planner: Walter Burley Griffin
year: 1913

5. the Vasco da Gama Bridge



designer: Armando Rito
year: 1998

6. the Burj Khalifa



builders: 12,000 workers
year: 2010

1. Angkor Wat was built by Suryavarman II in 1150.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

4 Which city?

A Read about these cities. Write the cities in the box next to the correct descriptions below.

☐ Cusco, Peru	☐ Bogotá, Columbia	☐ Valparaíso, Chile
☐ Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	☐ Montevideo, Uruguay	☐ Ottawa, Canada

_____ This capital city's name is taken from the word *adawa* in the Algonquin language, which probably means "to trade."

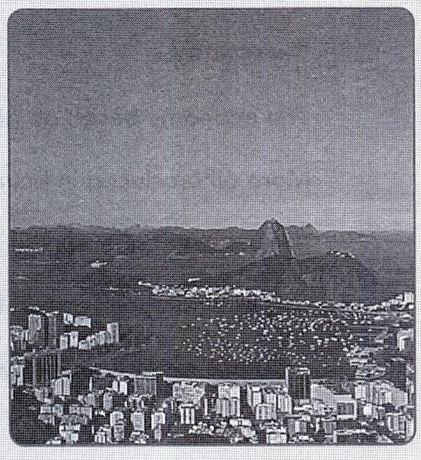
_____ The Spanish explorer Juan de Saavedra named this city after his village in Spain. The name means "Valley of Paradise."

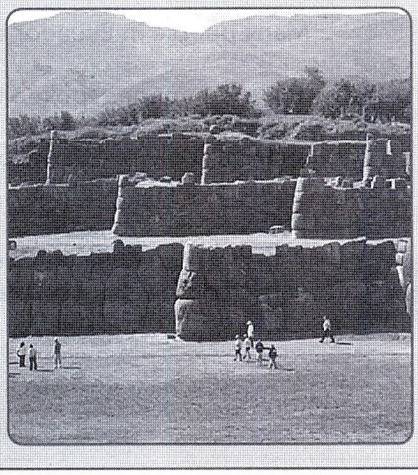
_____ The name of this city, which means "River of January" in English, comes from the fact that it was discovered by the Portuguese on January 1, 1502. However, there's no river in the city, just the bay!

_____ The name of this city comes from the expression *Qusqu Wanka* (Owl of the Rock) in Quechua, the language of the Incas. The myth was that a hero who grew wings discovered the place and then became a rock to mark the spot.

_____ The most popular belief about the name of this city is that it comes from the Portuguese expression *monte vid eu* (I saw a hill), spoken by a sailor who first saw this spot in January of 1520.

_____ The name of this city comes from the indigenous Muisca language, but the original word was *bacatá* (planted fields).





B Check (✓) True or False. For statements that are false, write the correct information.

	True	False
1. Both Bogotá and Ottawa were named after a person. _____	☐	☐
2. Montevideo and Valparaíso were named by explorers. _____	☐	☐
3. Cusco was named after the mythological story of a bird. _____	☐	☐
4. Rio de Janeiro was named because of the month of the year it was discovered. _____	☐	☐

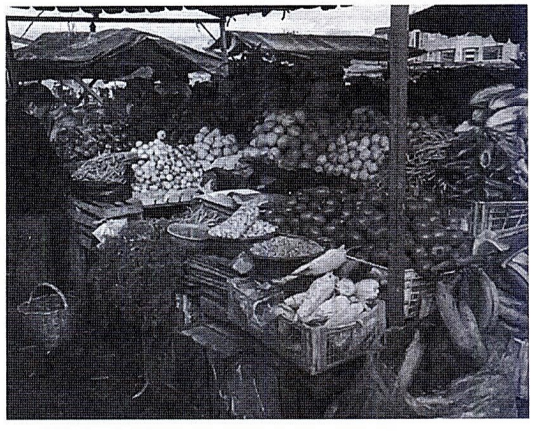
5 Add *is* or *are* where necessary.

Ecuador is situated on the equator in the northwest of South America. It made up of a coastal plain in the west and a tropical rain forest in the east. These two areas separated by the Andes mountains in the center of the country.

The economy based on oil and agricultural products. More oil produced in Ecuador than any other South American country except Venezuela. Bananas, coffee, and cocoa grown there. Many of these products exported. Hardwood also produced and exported.

Many people in Ecuador are of Incan origin. Several native languages spoken there, such as Quechua. Spanish spoken in Ecuador, too.





6 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

☑ handicrafts	☐ electronics	☐ peso	☐ wheat
☐ beef	☐ mining	☐ tourism	

1. In many countries, handicrafts are sold by people who make them as well as sell them.
2. The _____ is the currency that is used in Chile.
3. Millions of people visit Italy every year. _____ is a very important industry there.
4. A lot of meat, especially _____, is exported by Argentina.
5. Gold _____ is an important industry in South Africa.
6. Much of the world's _____ is grown in the Canadian prairies. It's used to make foods like bread and pasta.
7. A lot of computers are exported by Taiwan. In fact, the _____ industry is an important part of many East Asian economies.

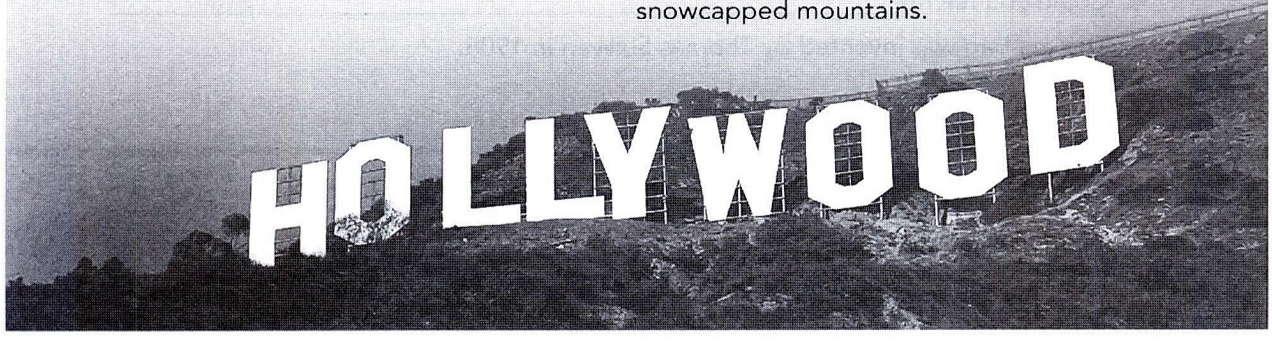
7 Complete this paragraph with *is* or *are* and the past participle of the verbs in the box. Some words may be used more than once.

border	divide	find	locate
call	fill	know	visit

Every year, millions of tourists visit California. California _____ for its beautiful scenery, warm climate, and excellent food. There are many national parks in California. They _____ by over 30 million people every year. Many world-famous museums _____ there, including the Getty Center in Los Angeles and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art.

The state _____ into two parts, called Northern California and Southern California. San Francisco and Yosemite National Park _____ in Northern California.

San Francisco _____ by water on three sides. It is a city with a beautiful bay and two famous bridges. San Francisco's streets _____ always _____ with tourists. On the north end of the bay is the world-famous Napa Valley. South of San Francisco, there is an area that is famous for its computer industries; it _____ Silicon Valley. Many computer industries _____ there. Los Angeles, Hollywood, and Disneyland _____ in Southern California. Southern California _____ for its desert areas, which are sometimes next to snowcapped mountains.



8 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. The designer of the Montjuic Tower in Barcelona was Santiago Calatrava. (designed)

   _____

2. Switzerland has four official languages. (spoken)

   _____

3. In South Korea, a lot of people work in the automobile industry. (employed)

   _____

4. Malaysia has a prime minister. (governed)

   _____



9 Wh- questions and indirect questions

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A Look at the answers. Write Wh- questions.

1. What _____
   The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
2. Where _____
   Acapulco is located in southern Mexico.
3. When _____
   Santiago, Chile, was founded in 1541.
4. What _____
   Rice is grown in Thailand.

B Look at the answers. Write indirect questions.

1. Do you know _____
   The Golden Gate Bridge is located in San Francisco.
2. Can you tell me _____
   Don Quixote was written by Miguel de Cervantes.
3. Do you know _____
   Antibiotics were first used in 1941.
4. Could you tell me _____
   The tea bag was invented by Thomas Sullivan in 1908.

10 Complete the sentences. Use the passive of the words given.



1804 The first steam locomotive _____was built_____ (build) in Britain.

1829 A speed record of 58 kph (36 mph) _____ (establish) by a train in Britain.

1863 The world's first underground railway _____ (open) in London.

1964 "Bullet train" service _____ (introduce) in Japan.

1990 A speed of 512 kph (320 mph) _____ (reach) by a French high-speed train.

1995 Maglevs _____ (test) in several countries. These trains use magnets to lift them above the ground.

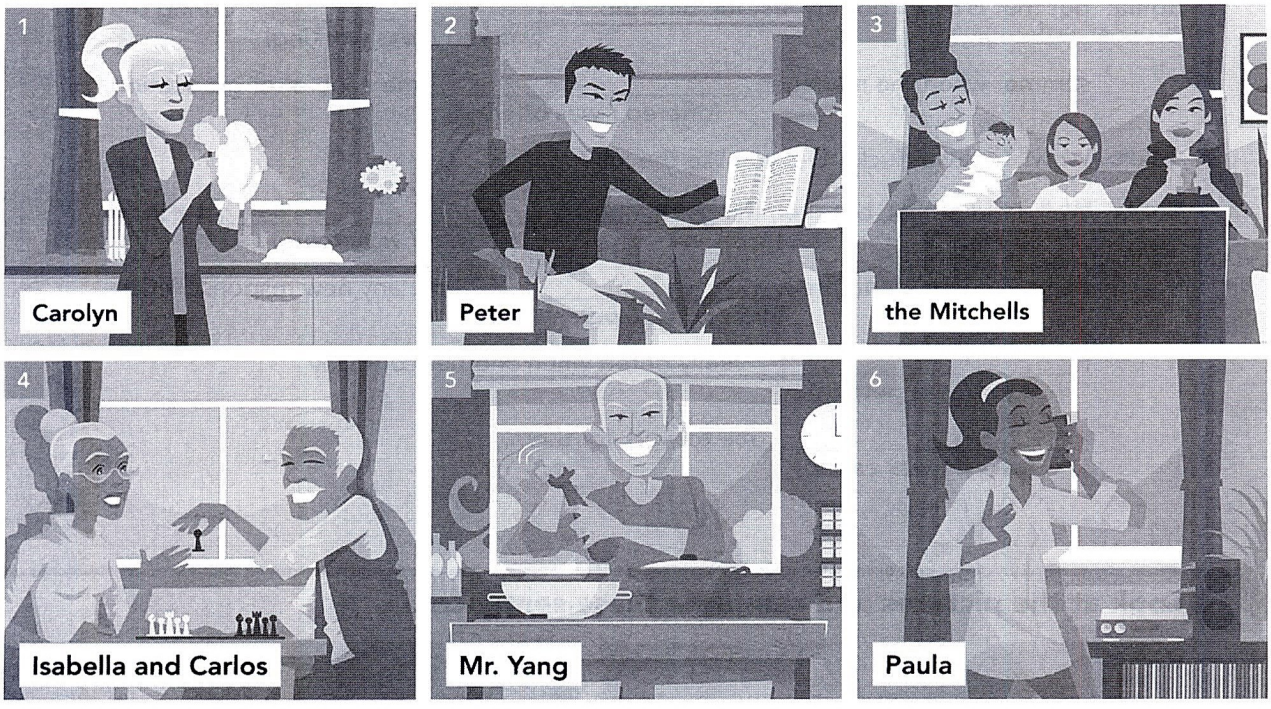
2006 The Qinghai-Tibet railway _____ (finish). It is the world's highest railway and reaches 5,072 meters (16,640 feet).

2011 The journey time from Beijing to Shanghai _____ (reduce) from 10 hours to 5.5 hours by the new maglev train.

12 It's a long story.

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1 Describe what these people were doing when a fire alarm went off in their apartment building last night. Use the past continuous.



1. Carolyn was washing the dishes when the fire alarm went off.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

2 Describe your activities yesterday. What were you doing at these times?

At 9:00 A.M.	About 10:00 last night	In the afternoon
At 9:00 A.M., I was having breakfast at a coffee shop with my friends.		
Around noon	**At 11:00 in the morning**	**At this time yesterday**

3 Complete the conversation with the correct word or phrase.

Matt: How did you get your first job, Sonia?

Sonia: Well, I _____got_____ a summer job in a department store
(got / was getting)

while I _____ at the university.
(studied / was studying)

Matt: No, I mean your first full-time job.

Sonia: But that *is* how I got my first full-time job. I _____ during the
(worked / was working)

summer when the manager _____ me a job after graduation.
(offered / was offering)

Matt: Wow! That was lucky. Did you like the job?

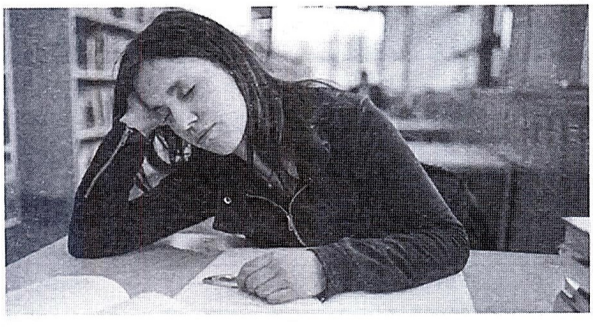
Sonia: Well, I did at first, but then things changed. I _____ the same
(did / was doing)

thing every day, and they _____ me any new responsibilities.
(didn't give / weren't giving)

I _____ really bored when another company
(got / was getting)

_____ me to work for them.
(asked / was asking)

4 Look at the pictures and complete these sentences.





1. My roommate was studying when
she fell asleep!

2. I saw an old friend last week while
_____





3. My car was giving me a lot of trouble, so
_____

4. Coffee arrived while
_____

5 One foot in one country, one foot in another

A Scan the article. Why is Lila Downs famous?

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Lila Downs



Lila Downs is a Grammy-award winning singer and songwriter who is famous not only in Mexico and the United States, but throughout the world.

Lila was born in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico in 1968. Her mother belongs to the indigenous Mixtec people who speak both Mixtec and Spanish. Her father, who died when Lila was sixteen, was a professor of art and film from the United States. As a girl living in and traveling between Mexico and the U.S., Lila picked up the musical influences that give her music a very international flavor. She still travels a lot between Mexico and the U.S. because her husband is from Minnesota.

Lila is trilingual. She sings in Mixtec, Spanish, and English. She can sing in other languages, too. She learned to sing as a child by listening to her mother, who was a professional singer of Mexican popular music. Lila's first big success came in 1999 with her album *La Sandunga*, which is the name of a traditional dance in Oaxaca. In 2005 she went on to win the Latin Grammy award for *Una Sangre (One Blood)*.

Lila became known to many people through her singing performance in *Frida*, the 2002 film about the famous Mexican artist Frida Kahlo. She has acted in and contributed music to a number of films, while also writing the music and lyrics with her husband to the musical version of *Como agua para chocolate (Like Water for Chocolate)*, based on the very popular book by Mexican novelist Laura Esquivel.

Although she studied classical voice at college in the United States, Lila has devoted a great part of her career to singing the music of Mexico in Spanish, Mixtec, and Zapotec, which is another indigenous language in the state of Mexico. Many of her songs are concerned with social justice.

B Read the article and check (✓) True or False. For statements that are false, write the correct information.

	True	False
1. Lila Downs' father was a professor of literature in the United States.	☐	☐
_____		
2. Her husband is from the United States.	☐	☐
_____		
3. She wrote the book *Como agua para chocolate.*	☐	☐
_____		
4. She studied classical voice in college in Mexico.	☐	☐
_____		
5. She speaks Spanish, Mixtec, and English.	☐	☐
_____		

6 How long has it been?

A Write sentences. Use the present perfect continuous and *for* or *since*.

Grammar note: *for* and *since*

Use *for* to describe a period of time.

Linda has been living in Seattle ***for three months.***

I haven't been jogging ***for very long.***

Use *since* to describe a point of time in the past.

Linda has been living in Seattle ***since she changed jobs.***

I haven't been jogging ***since I hurt my foot.***



1. Annie / work / actor / three years

   Annie has been working as an actor for three years.

2. Carrie and Alex / go / graduate school / August

   _____

3. Tom / study / Chinese / a year

   _____

4. Linda / not teach / she had a baby

   _____

5. Lori / not live / Los Angeles / very long

   _____

6. Luis and Silvina / travel / South America / six weeks

   _____

B Write sentences about yourself. Use the phrases and clauses in the box (or your own information) and *for* or *since*.

18 months	a few weeks
2006	I was in high school
ages	this morning

1. I haven't been swimming in ages.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7 Look at the answers. Write the questions.

Mark: What have you been doing lately?

Andrew: I've been working a lot and trying to stay in shape.

Mark: _____

Andrew: No, I haven't been jogging. I've been playing tennis in the evenings with friends.

Mark: Really? _____

Andrew: No, I've been losing most of the games. But it's fun. How about you?

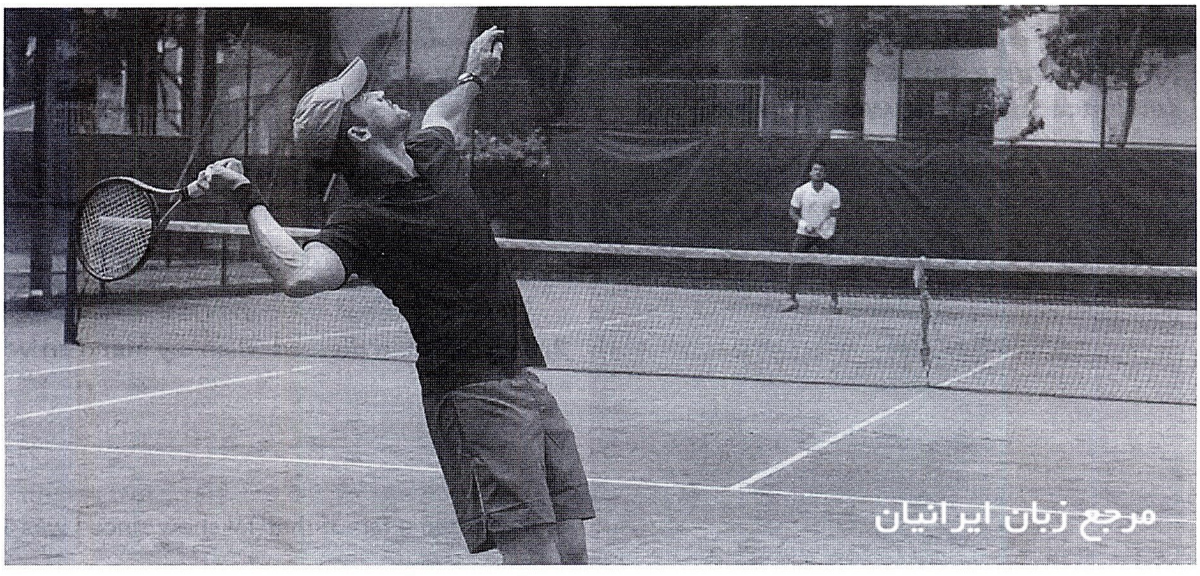
_____

Mark: No, I haven't been getting any exercise. I've been working long hours every day.

Andrew: _____

Mark: Yes, I've even been working on weekends. I've been working Saturday mornings.

Andrew: Well, why don't we play a game of tennis on Saturday afternoon? It's great exercise!


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8 Choose the correct responses.

1. **A:** When I was a kid, I lived on a farm.
   B: _____
   - Really? Tell me more.
   - Oh, have you?
   - So have I.

2. **A:** I haven't been ice-skating in ages.
   B: _____
   - Why were you?
   - Wow! I have, too.
   - Neither have I.

3. **A:** I was a teenager when I got my first job.
   B: _____
   - Really? Where do you work?
   - Really? That's interesting.
   - For five years.

4. **A:** I haven't seen you for a long time.
   B: _____
   - I didn't know that.
   - Not since we graduated.
   - Hmm, I have no idea.

9 Complete the answers to the questions. Use the past continuous or the present perfect continuous of the verbs given.

1. **A:** Have you been working here for long?
   B: No, I *haven't been working* (work) here for very long – only since January.
2. **A:** Were you living in Europe before you moved here?
   B: No, I _____ (live) in South Korea.
3. **A:** How long have you been studying English?
   B: I _____ (study) it for about a year.
4. **A:** What were you doing before you went back to school?
   B: I _____ (sell) real estate.
5. **A:** What have you been doing since I last saw you?
   B: I _____ (travel) around the country.

10 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.



1. Terri was about 15 when she started saving up for a world trip. (teenager)
   Terri started saving up for a world trip while she was a teenager.
2. I was getting dressed when my friend arrived. (while)
   _____
   _____
3. I've been a fan of that TV show since I was a kid. (a long time)
   _____
   _____
4. I've had a part-time job for a year. (last year)
   _____
   _____
5. I've been spending too much money lately. (not save enough)
   _____
   _____
6. I haven't seen you for a long time. (ages)
   _____
   _____

13 That's entertainment!

1 Choose the correct words to complete these movie reviews.

Classic Movie Review

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Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull

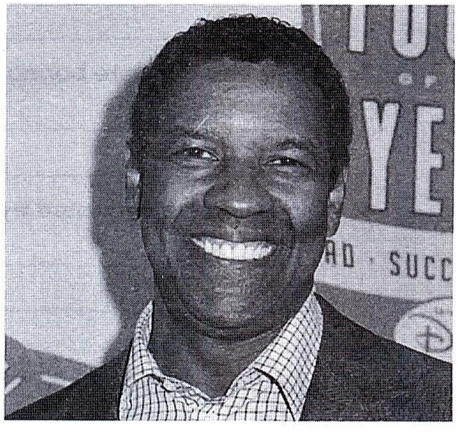
This action movie is dumb. It has ___amazing___ (amazed / amazing) action scenes, but the story is really _____ (bored / boring). I think the other Indiana Jones movies were _____ (excited / exciting), but I think this one is ridiculous.

Brian's Song

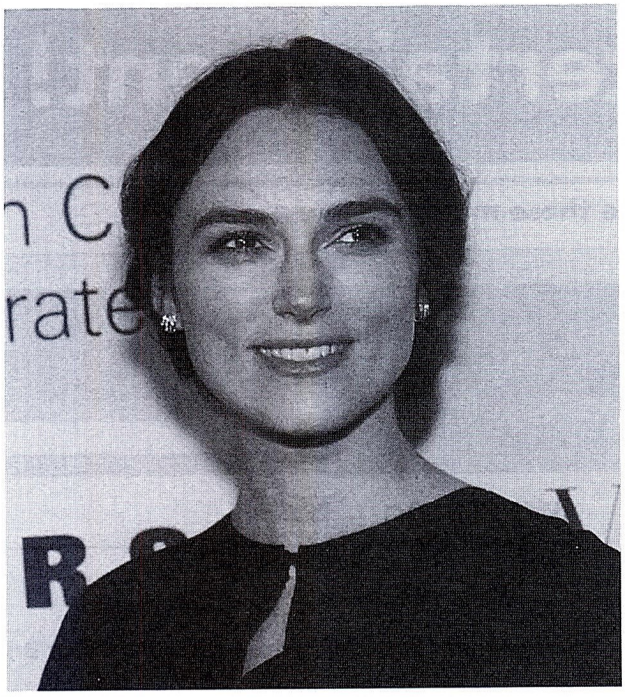
This drama is based on a _____ (fascinated / fascinating) true story. It's about Brian Piccolo, a football player who develops a terrible disease, and his friend Gayle Sayers. Maybe it doesn't sound _____ (interested / interesting), but it's a must-see. The film has great acting and a wonderful script. I was very _____ (moved / moving) by the story of the friendship between Piccolo and Sayers.

2 Choose the correct words.

1. Denzel Washington was ___outstanding___ (horrible / ridiculous / outstanding) in his last movie. I think he's a really great actor.
2. I really enjoyed all of the *Hunger Games* movies. In fact, I think they're _____ (terrible / wonderful / boring).
3. The special effects were great in that sci-fi movie we saw last week. They can do such _____ (silly / dumb / incredible) things with 3-D technology these days.
4. The latest *Star Wars* movie was _____ (dumb / disgusting / fantastic), and I'd love to see it again.



3 Choose the correct responses.



1. **A:** I think that Keira Knightly is very pretty.
   B: Oh, I do, too.
   - Oh, I do, too.
   - I don't like her either.

2. **A:** His new movie is the dumbest movie I've ever seen.
   B: _____
   - Yeah, I liked it, too.
   - I didn't like it either.

3. **A:** It's weird that they don't show more classic movies on TV. I really like them.
   B: _____
   - I know. It's really wonderful.
   - I know. It's strange.

4. **A:** I think Tina Fey is hilarious.
   B: _____
   - Yeah, she's horrible.
   - Yeah, she's excellent.

5. **A:** The movie we saw last night was ridiculous.
   B: _____
   - Yes, I agree. It was exciting.
   - Well, I thought it was pretty good.

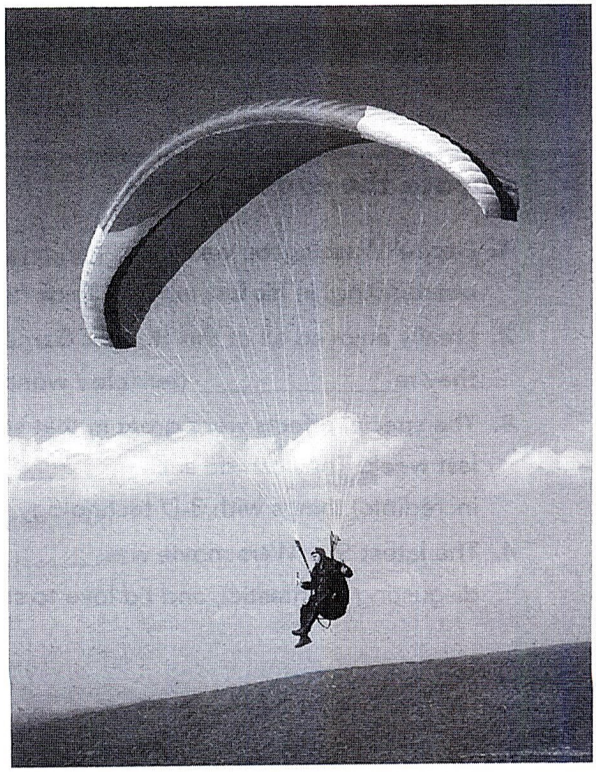
4 Write two sentences for each of these categories.

1. Things you think are exciting
   I think paragliding is exciting.
   _____

2. Things you are interested in
   _____
   _____

3. Things you think are boring
   _____
   _____

4. Things you are disgusted by
   _____
   _____



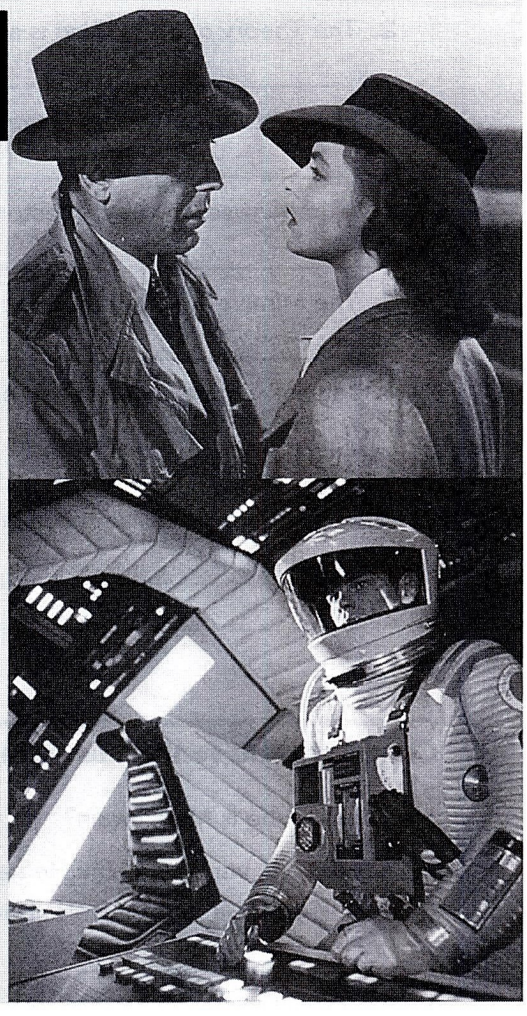
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5 Movie classics on the Internet

A Read about these movies available online. Write the number of the movie next to its type.

_____ fantasy _____ war movie _____ romantic drama _____ science fiction

Movie Classics



1. *Casablanca* (1945)
This is the story of two people in love during World War II who are waiting in Casablanca for a chance to escape from the war. Starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingmar Bergman and directed by John Huston, this movie is a must!

2. *Pan's Labyrinth* (2006)
This movie blends a story of the Spanish Civil War with the mythological fantasies of a young girl (Ivana Baquero). It takes place in the mountains of northern Spain where legends of strange creatures are still told. The movie was written and directed by Guillermo de Toro. It is a masterpiece and it is out of this world!

3. *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968)
Directed by Stanley Kubrick, this is a story about two astronauts who are on a fatal mission in outer space. But it's the ship's computer, HAL, who really steals the show.

4. *The Bridge Over the River Kwai* (1957)
You will never forget the music of this film! And you will understand why many people think it is one of the best movies ever made about war. It is the story of British and American soldiers who are prisoners of war. They must build a bridge in Burma during World War II. You will not be disappointed!

B Write the name of the movie described.

1. a movie with an unusual "star": _____
2. two lovers in a difficult situation: _____
3. where dreams and reality meet: _____
4. its music is unforgettable: _____

C Match the expressions in column A with their meanings in column B.

A	B مرجع زبان ایرانیان
1. you won't be disappointed _____	**a.** you need to see it
2. out of this world _____	**b.** becomes the center of attention
3. it's a must _____	**c.** you're going to like it
4. steals the show _____	**d.** outstanding

6 Tell me more!

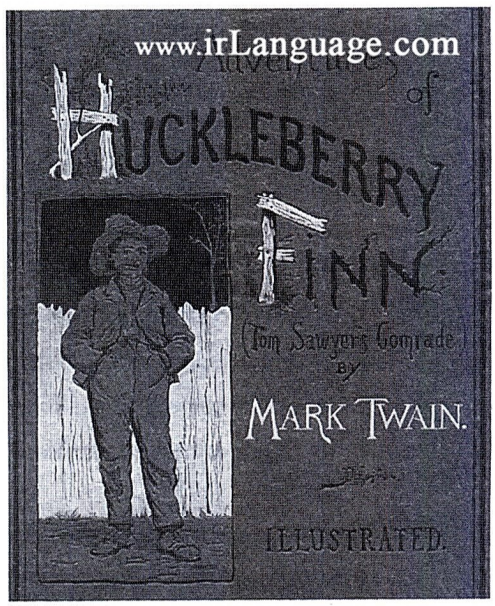
A Rewrite these sentences. Use *who* or *which*.

1. *The Sound of Music* is a movie. It has been very popular for a long time.
   The Sound of Music is a movie which has been very popular for a long time.
2. *The Theory of Everything* is a movie. It is based on a true story about Stephen Hawking.
   _____
3. Elizabeth Taylor was an actress. She won two Academy Awards.
   _____
4. Akira Kurosawa was a director. He was one of the most influential filmmakers in history.
   _____
5. *The Miracle Worker* is a great movie. It won a lot of awards.
   _____
6. Jennifer Lopez is an actress, a dancer, and a singer. She also appears on TV.
   _____

B Write two sentences like those in part A about movies and entertainers. Use *who* or *which*.

1. _____
2. _____

7 Complete the sentences. Use *that* for things or *who* for people.



Heather: Who is Mark Twain?

Carlos: Oh, you know him. He's an author *who* wrote a lot of novels about life in America in the 1800s.

Heather: Oh, I remember. He wrote several stories _____ people have to read in literature classes, right?

Carlos: Yes, but people love reading them for pleasure, too.

Heather: What's his most popular book?

Carlos: I guess *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is the one _____ is most famous. It's a work _____ has been very popular since it was published in 1885.

Heather: Ah, yes, I think I've heard of it. What's it about?

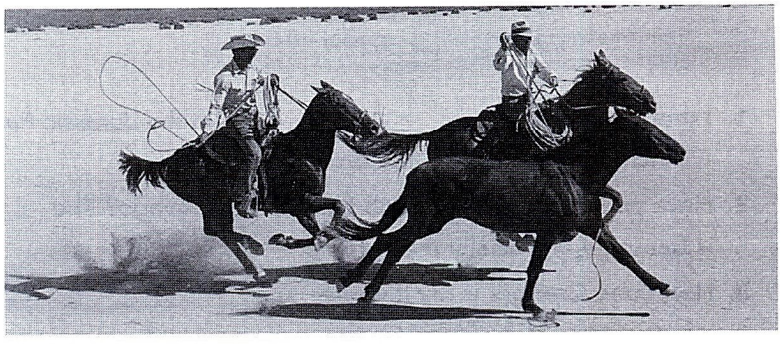
Carlos: It's about a boy _____ has a lot of adventures with his friend Tom Sawyer. It was one of the first American novels _____ was written in the first person. It's Huck Finn himself _____ tells the story.

Heather: Now, that's a story _____ I'd like to read.

8 Different kinds of movies

A Write definitions for these different kinds of movies. Use relative clauses and the phrases in the box.

- ☐ has a love story
- ☑ has cowboys in it
- ☐ has a lot of excitement
- ☐ is about a real person
- ☐ is scary
- ☐ makes you laugh
- ☐ shows real events



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1. A western is a movie that has cowboys in it.
2. A romance _____
3. A comedy _____
4. An action film _____
5. A horror film _____
6. A biography _____
7. A documentary _____

B What kind of movie in part A is your favorite? Your least favorite? Write one paragraph about each and give reasons for your opinions.

My Favorite Kind of Movie

I really like action movies. They are movies that make me forget about all my problems. . . .

My Least Favorite Kind of Movie

I don't like horror movies because I think they are really dumb. Usually, the story has characters who are not very scary. . . .

9 Complete these sentences. Use the words in the box.

☐ character	☐ composer
☐ cinematography	☐ special effects

1. I thought the _____ in the *Jurassic Park* movies were cool. It's incredible what they can do with computers.
2. Have you ever seen the 1965 film *Doctor Zhivago*? The _____ is beautiful, especially the lighting.
3. Hermione Granger is my favorite _____ in the *Harry Potter* books.
4. I've forgotten the name of the _____ who wrote *Rhapsody in Blue*. Was it George Gershwin?

10 Rewrite this movie review. Where possible, join sentences with *who, that,* or *which.*

THE HUNGER GAMES



The Hunger Games is a series of science fiction films. They started to come out in 2012. The first one was directed by Gary Ross. He also wrote the screenplay. The films include some famous actors. The actors include Jennifer Lawrence and Woody Harrelson. The films are about a young girl. She is called Katniss. She joins a contest to save her community in the near future. The future is very dark and dangerous. Will she save her community?

The Hunger Games is a series of science fiction films that started to come out in 2012.

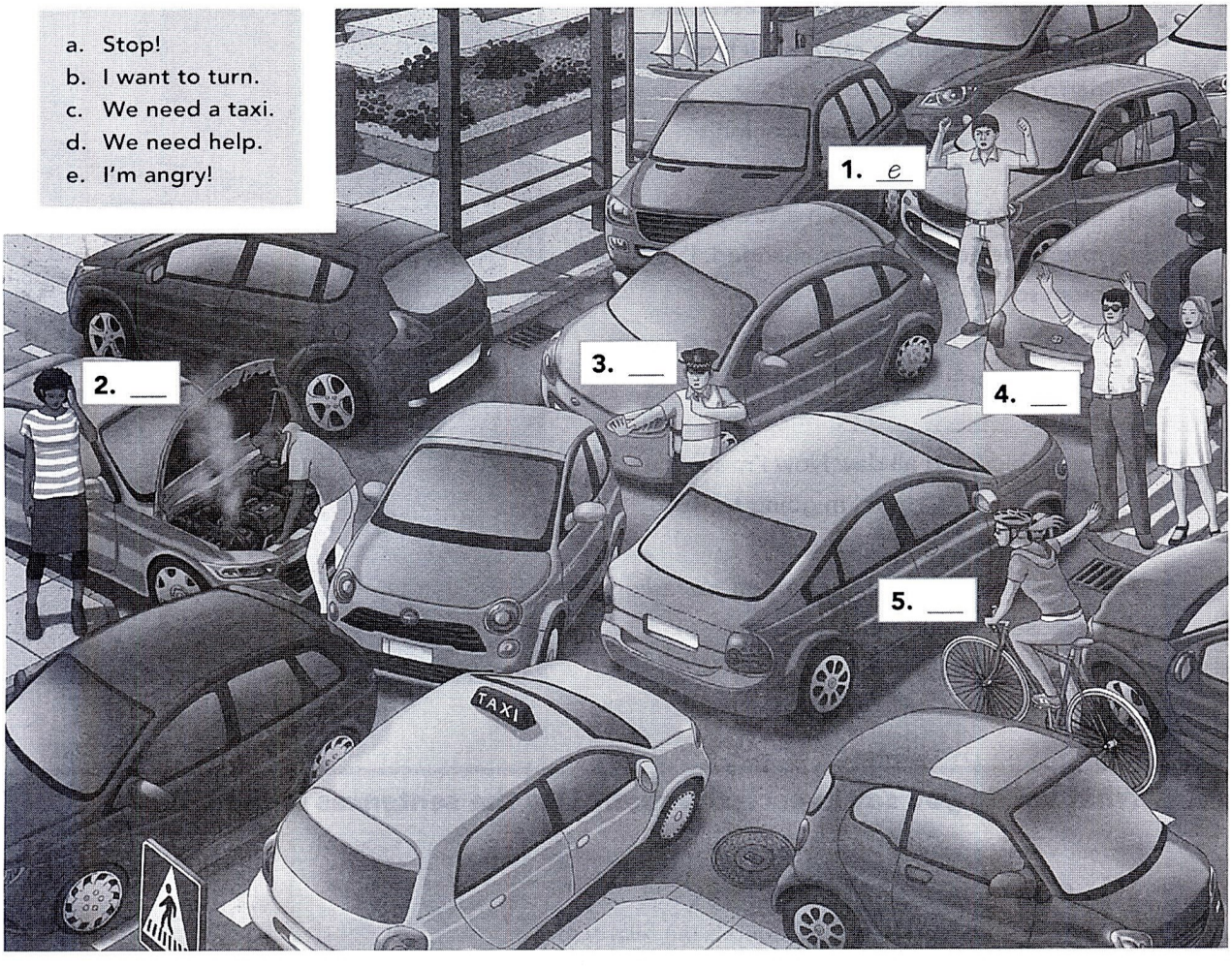
14 Now I get it!

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1 What does that mean?

A What do these gestures mean? Match the phrases in the box with the gestures.

a. Stop!
b. I want to turn.
c. We need a taxi.
d. We need help.
e. I'm angry!



B Write a sentence about each situation in part A using the phrases in the box.

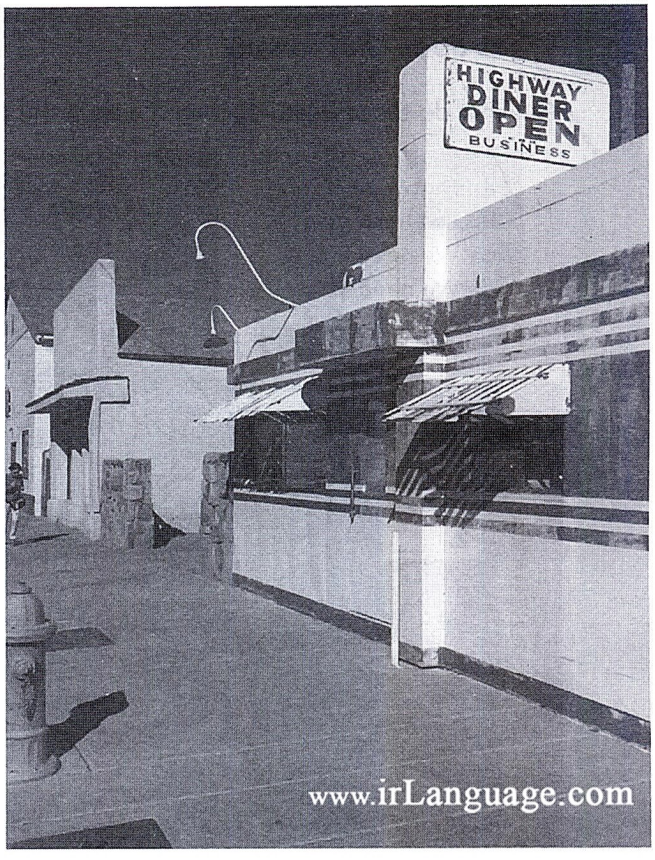
It could mean . . .	It might mean . . .	It must mean . . .
Maybe it means . . .	Perhaps it means . . .	It probably means . . .

1. It must mean he's angry.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the words in the box.

☐ annoy	☐ confuse	☐ embarrass	☐ frustrate
☐ bore	☑ disgust	☐ exhaust	

1. The food in that restaurant is *disgusting*. I'll never eat there again!
2. That sign is really _____. What does it mean? It's not clear at all.
3. I got stuck behind a really slow bus on a narrow mountain road. I felt _____ because I couldn't pass it.
4. I drove for eight hours on a straight, flat road where the scenery never changed. I've never been so _____!
5. I couldn't get into the parking space, and everyone was looking at me. It was pretty _____.
6. I went bicycling all day. Now I'm so _____ that I'm going to sleep for 12 hours!
7. I asked the taxi driver to turn off his radio because the loud music was very _____.



3 What would you say in each situation? Use the sentences in the box.

☐ Come here.	☐ Shh. Be quiet!
☐ That sounds crazy!	☐ Where's the restroom?

1. Your friend wants to dye his hair green and wear orange contact lenses.

   _____

2. You can't concentrate on the movie because the people in front of you are talking.

   _____

3. You wave to your friend because you want to show her something interesting.

   _____

4. You just ordered a meal and want to wash your hands before you eat.

   _____

4 Proverbs

A Match the proverbs with their meanings.

Proverbs

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1. The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.
2. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
3. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
4. There are plenty of fish in the sea.
5. Better late than never.
6. Birds of a feather flock together.

Meanings

____ If you eat the right food you will be healthy.

____ People with the same interests become friends.

1 We may think we will be happier in a different situation, but it is not necessarily true.

____ Don't worry if you love someone who doesn't return your love. You can always find someone else.

____ It is easier to fix something before there is a problem than after the problem has occurred.

____ It is preferable to do something with some delay than to never do it at all.

B What would you say? Choose a proverb for each situation.

1. **A:** I really don't understand what Miriam sees in Bill.
   B: Oh, I do. They both love movies from other countries and they like learning languages.
   A: Ah, I see! _____

2. **A:** It's 10 o'clock already! Do you think I can get to the party on time?
   B: That depends on whether you can catch the bus.
   A: But what if I don't?
   B: Well, getting there is the important thing. _____

3. **A:** A penny for your thoughts.
   B: I was just thinking about what it's like to be a movie star.
   A: Do you think they're any happier than you are?
   B: They must be, don't you think?
   A: Oh, I don't know. _____

4. **A:** It's cold outside. Why don't you put on your new coat?
   B: Do you think I need to, dear?
   A: Well, you don't want to catch a cold like the one you had last month, do you?
   B: OK, you're right. Like they say, _____

5 What do you think these proverbs mean?

1. Don't cry over spilled milk.

   It could mean _____

2. Don't judge a book by its cover.

   Maybe it means _____

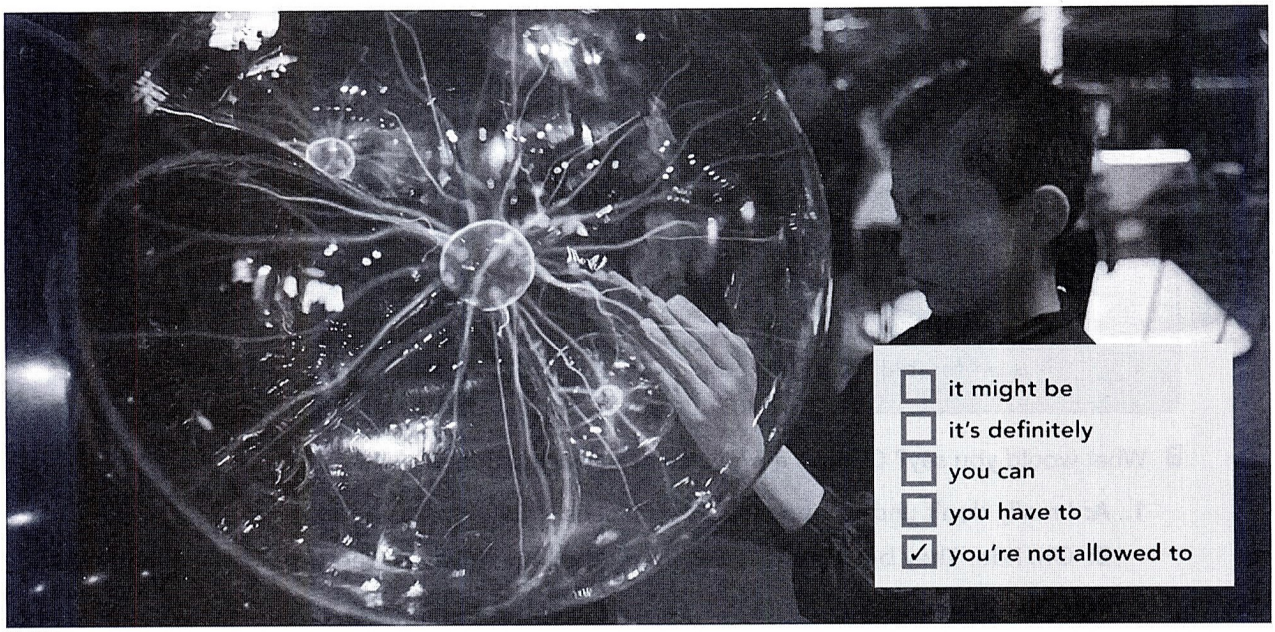
3. There's no such thing as a free lunch.

   It might mean _____

4. Bad news travels fast.

   It probably means _____

6 Complete the conversation. Use each phrase in the box only once.



Teacher: OK, class. This afternoon, we're going to take the school bus to the science museum.

Student 1: Great! I'm going to take some photos.

Teacher: I'm afraid *you're not allowed to* take photos.

Student 1: But how can they stop me? I'll use my cell phone, not a camera.

Teacher: _____ check all your things with security.

Student 2: Can I take my jacket into the museum?

Teacher: I'm not sure. _____ best to leave it on the bus.

Student 2: But what about my wallet? It might not be safe on the bus.

Teacher: Oh, _____ a good idea to keep your money with you. Keep it in your pocket.

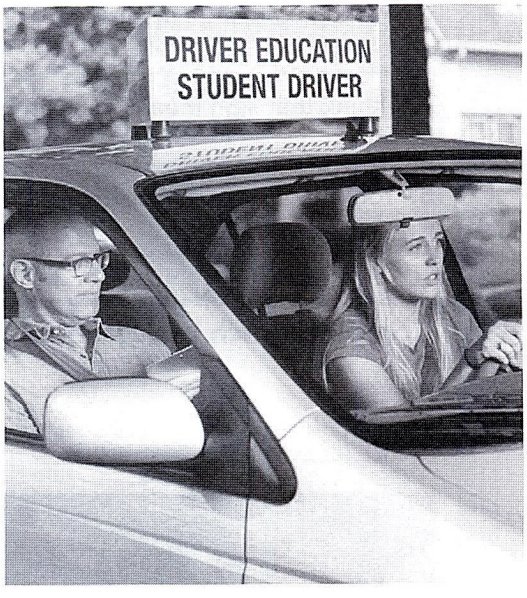
Student 3: And what about touching things in the museum?

Teacher: There are "Don't touch!" signs next to some of the things. But _____ touch things if there is no sign.

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7 Look at the numbered photos of signs below. Then complete the conversations between a driving instructor and his student. Use each word or phrase in the box only once.

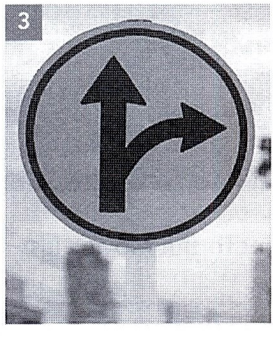
☐ are allowed to	☐ can	☐ don't have to
☑ aren't allowed to	☐ can't	☐ have to



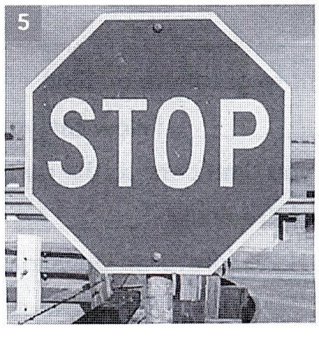
1. **Student:** This is great!
   Instructor: Hey, slow down! You *aren't allowed to* go above the speed limit.
2. **Student:** Uh, what does that sign mean?
   Instructor: It means you _____ turn left.
3. **Instructor:** You look confused.
   Student: What . . . what does that sign mean?
   Instructor: It means you _____ do two things. You _____ turn right or go straight.
4. **Instructor:** Why are you stopping?
   Student: The sign says to stop.
   Instructor: Actually, you _____ stop. Just be prepared to, if necessary.
5. **Instructor:** Hey, stop! Didn't you see that sign? It means you _____ come to a complete stop.
   Student: What sign? I didn't see any sign.











8 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. Maybe it means you're not allowed to fish here. (may)
   It may mean you're not allowed to fish here.
2. You can't light a fire here. (allowed)
   _____
3. Perhaps that sign means you're not allowed to swim here. (might)
   _____
4. I think that sign means you can get food here. (probably)
   _____
5. You need to be quiet after 10:00 P.M. (have got to)
   _____

9 Complete each conversation using the words in the box.

☐ confusing ☐ embarrassing ☐ exhausting ☐ impatient ☐ irritating



1. **A:** I went to the movies last night. A couple who sat behind me talked during the entire movie.
   B: That's _____!
2. **A:** I fell asleep during class this afternoon. The teacher had to wake me up.
   B: Oh, that's _____!
3. **A:** I drove all night to get there on time.
   B: Oh, that's _____! How can you keep your eyes open?
4. **A:** Did Sara give you directions to the party?
   B: She did, but they're really _____. Hey, can I get a ride with you?
5. **A:** This movie is taking forever to download. Why does it have to take so long?
   B: You are so _____! There, look. It's done!

15 I wouldn't have done that.

1 I think I'd . . .

A What would you do in these situations? Check (✓) an answer or write your own suggestion.

1. Your classmate leaves her new smartphone in the classroom.

- ☐ run after her and give it back to her immediately
- ☐ take it home overnight to try it out
- ☐ _____

2. Someone climbs through your neighbor's window.

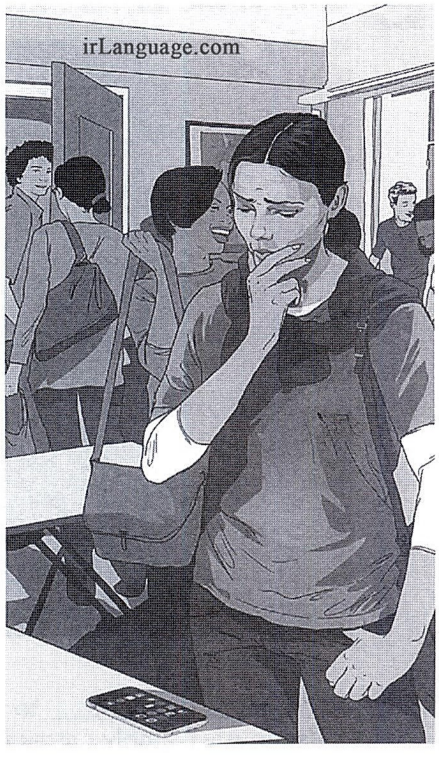
- ☐ call the police
- ☐ ring the doorbell
- ☐ _____

3. Your boss makes things difficult for you at work.

- ☐ talk to your boss
- ☐ look for another job
- ☐ _____

4. A friend sounds unhappy on the phone.

- ☐ ask your friend if he or she has a problem
- ☐ tell jokes to make your friend laugh
- ☐ _____



B Write about what you would do in the situations in part A. Use the phrases in the box.

I'd . . .	I might . . .	I guess I'd . . .
I'd probably . . .	I think I'd . . .	

1. If my classmate left her new smartphone in the classroom, I think I'd run after her and give it back to her immediately.

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

2 Complete these sentences with information about yourself.

1. If a relative asked to borrow some money, I'd _____
2. If I had three wishes, _____
3. If I could have any job I wanted, _____
4. If I had a year of vacation time, _____
5. If I could change one thing about myself, _____

3 Choose the correct word.



1. I'd go straight to the police if I saw someone breaking into a house.
   (seriously / simply / straight)

2. My friend _____ to cheating on the biology exam, but his teacher still failed him.
   (returned / confessed / said)

3. I'm in a difficult _____ at work. I don't know whether to talk to my boss about it or just quit.
   (divorce / predicament / problem)

4. If I saw someone _____ in a store, I'd tell the store manager immediately.
   (cheating / shoplifting / shopping)

5. My uncle died and left me $20,000. I'm going to _____ most of it.
   (invest / return / sell)

6. When I went back to the parking lot, I tried to get into someone else's car _____ mistake.
   (by / in / with)

7. There is so much great music to download from the Internet. I don't know what to _____.
   (choose / confess / fix)

8. My aunt won't let me use her car because she thinks I'm a terrible driver.
   She has a _____. I had two accidents last year!
   (flat tire / point / reward)

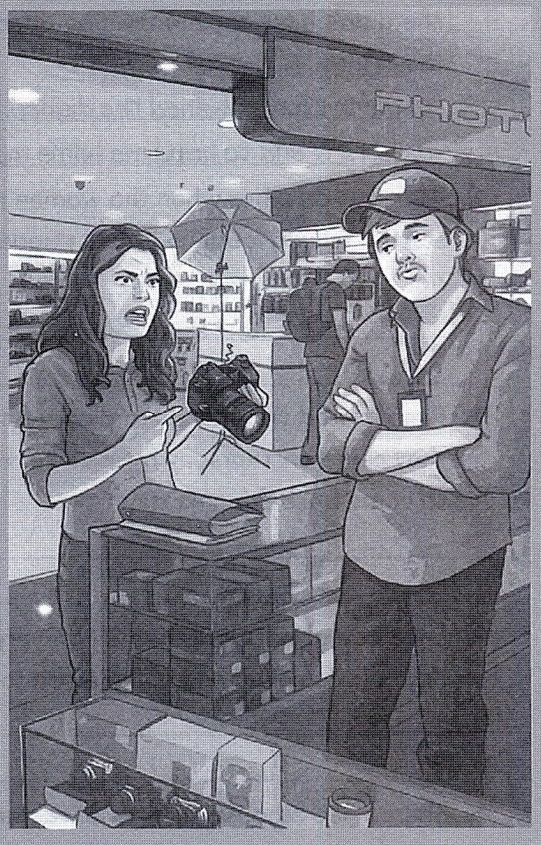
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4 What to do?

A Read the article. Match what happened to a possible action.

What happened

1. You bought a camera on sale at a store, but it didn't work right. The salesclerk said, "We can't do anything about it."
2. You checked your bank statement and noticed that there was a deposit of $1,000. You didn't make the deposit. You're sure it was a bank error.
3. You sat on a park bench that had wet paint on it. You ruined your clothes. There was no "Wet Paint" sign.
4. You were not happy with the grade you got in an important class.
5. Your next-door neighbors borrowed your vacuum cleaner. When they returned it, it was damaged.
6. A friend gave you an expensive vase for your birthday, but you didn't really like it.



Possible actions

_____ I guess I'd take it back to the store and exchange it for something else.

_____ I guess I'd write a letter of complaint to the manufacturer.

_____ Maybe I'd ask them to repair it.

_____ I think I'd make an appointment to see the instructor to talk about it.

_____ I'd probably wait until the next month to see if the mistake is corrected.

_____ I'd write a letter to the city council and ask them to pay for the damage.

B What would you do in each situation? Write another possible action.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

5 What would you have done in these situations? Use *would have* or *wouldn't have*.



1. Lisa had dinner in a restaurant and then realized she didn't have any money. She offered to wash the dishes.
   I wouldn't have washed the dishes. I would have called a friend to bring me some money.
2. Alex was on a bus when the woman next to him started talking loudly on a cell phone. He asked her to speak more quietly.
   _____
   _____
3. Ryan invited two friends to dinner on Friday, but they came on Thursday by mistake. He told them to come back the next day.
   _____
   _____
4. Luke's neighbors had their TV on very loud late at night. Luke called and complained to the police.
   _____
   _____
5. Sharon had a houseguest who was supposed to stay for three days, but the woman was still there three weeks later. Sharon finally gave her a bill for her room and board.
   _____
   _____
6. Margo accidentally broke a glass at a friend's house. She decided not to say anything about it.
   _____
   _____

6 Write two things you should have done or shouldn't have done last week, last month, and last year.

1. Last week: Last week, I should have . . .
   _____
2. Last month: _____
   _____
3. Last year: _____
   _____

7 Advice column

A Complete each letter with the correct forms of the verbs in each box.

☐ borrow	☐ disagree	☑ marry	☐ spend
☐ deny	☐ enjoy	☐ save	☐ lose

Ask Harriet

Dear Harriet,

I've never written to an advice columnist before, but I have a big problem. I'm going out with this really nice guy. He's very sweet to me, and I really want to ___marry___ him. In fact, we plan to have our wedding next summer. But he has a problem with money. He _____ money like crazy! Sometimes he _____ money from me, but he never pays it back. I want to _____ money because I want us to buy an apartment when we get married. However, if I tell him he has a problem with money, he _____ it. He says, "I _____ with you. You never want to go out and _____ yourself." I don't want to _____ him, but what can I do? – J. M., Seattle

☐ accept	☐ admit	☑ agree
☐ find	☐ forget	☐ refuse

Dear J. M.,

You and your boyfriend must ___agree___ on how you spend your money *before* you get married. If you both _____ that there is a problem, you could probably _____ an answer. He should _____ your idea of saving some money. And you shouldn't always _____ to go out and have fun. Don't _____ that talking can really help.

Good luck! – Harriet

B What advice would you give J. M.? Write a reply to her letter.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

8 To accept or to refuse?

A Complete the conversation with *would* or *should* and the correct tense of the verbs given.

Carly: Guess what, Kristin! A university in New Zealand has offered me a scholarship.

Kristin: Great! When are you going?

Carly: That's just it. I may not go. What *would* you *do* (do) if your boyfriend asked you not to go?

Kristin: Well, I _____ (try) to convince him that it's a good opportunity for me.

Carly: I've tried that. He said I could study the same thing here.

Kristin: If I were you, I _____ (talk) to him again. You know, I once missed a big opportunity.

Carly: Oh? What happened?

Kristin: I was offered a job in Los Angeles, but my husband disliked the idea of moving, so we didn't go. I _____ (take) the job. I've always regretted my decision. In my situation, what _____ you _____ (do)?

Carly: Oh, I _____ (accept) the offer.

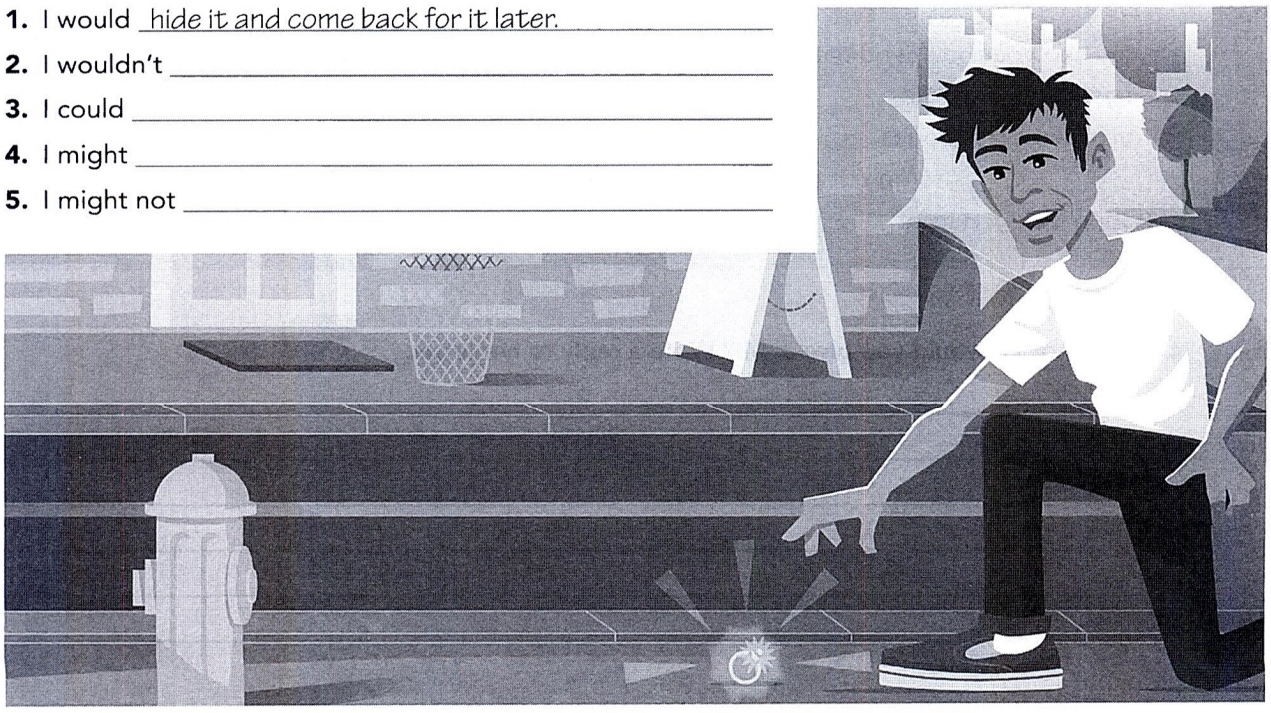
Kristin: Well, there's the answer to your predicament. Accept the scholarship!

B What would you do if you were Carly? Why?

If I were Carly, . . .

9 What would you do if you found a diamond ring? Complete these sentences.

1. I would hide it and come back for it later.
2. I wouldn't _____
3. I could _____
4. I might _____
5. I might not _____



16 Making excuses

1 **People are making many requests of Eric. Write the requests. Use *ask*, *tell*, or *say* and reported speech.**



1. **Mark:** "Eric, take my phone calls."
2. **Julie:** "Can you do an Internet search for me, Eric?"
3. **Andrew:** "Could you check this flash drive for viruses?"
4. **Tanya:** "Eric, put this information on a spreadsheet."
5. **Carla:** "Don't forget to add paper to the copier, Eric."
6. **Alan:** "Reformat this text file as a PDF file."
7. **Bruce:** "Get me some coffee, Eric."
8. **Cindy:** "Make five copies of the agenda before the meeting."
9. **Jack:** "Could you give me a ride home?"
10. **Robin:** "Don't be late to work again."

1. Mark told Eric to take his phone calls.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

2 Nouns and verbs

A Complete the chart.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Verb
acceptance	accept	_____	explain
_____	apologize	_____	invite
_____	complain	_____	offer
_____	excuse	_____	suggest

B Complete these sentences. Use the correct form of the words from part A.

1. This coffee tastes awful. I'm going to *complain* to the waiter about it.
2. I _____ an invitation to Billy and Kate's house for dinner.
3. I didn't want to go to Jenny's party, so I made up an _____.
4. I was rude to my teacher. I must _____ to him.
5. Can you _____ the end of the movie? I didn't understand it.
6. Steve said he'd take me to the airport. It was really nice of him to _____.
7. Thank you for your helpful _____ on how to fix my essay. The teacher really liked it!
8. I received an _____ to Mindy's party. I can't wait to go.

3 Choose the correct verb. Use the past tense.

☐ express ☐ give ☐ make ☑ offer ☐ tell

1. Jennifer told me she was graduating from college, so I *offered* her my congratulations.
2. I _____ a complaint to the police because our neighbors' party was too noisy.
3. I couldn't go to the meeting, so I _____ my concerns in an email.
4. Jake _____ an excuse for being late for work. He said there had been a traffic jam on the highway.
5. Lori was very funny at the class party. As usual, she _____ a lot of jokes.



4 What a great excuse!

A Read the invitations and excuses in these text messages between Eileen and William. Underline the phrases that are invitations or excuses.

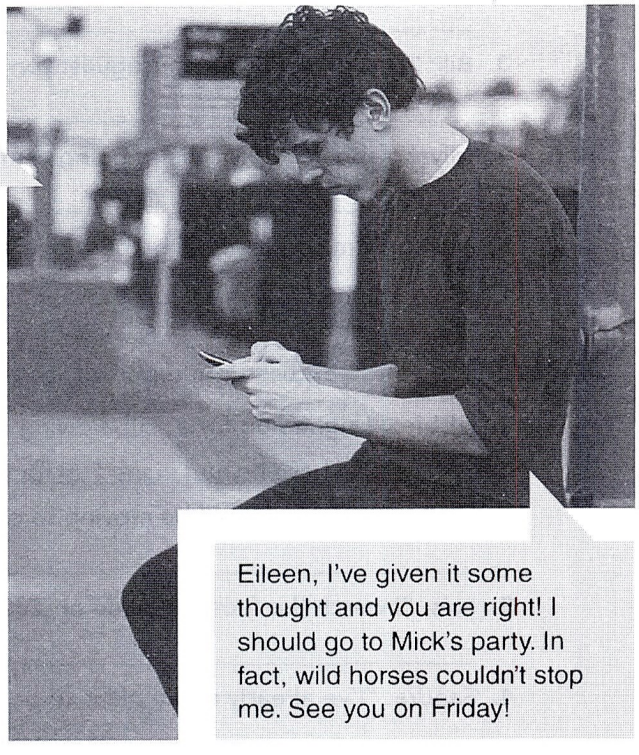


Hi, William. It would be wonderful if you could come to our party next Friday! It's Mick's birthday and I really think that he would appreciate it if you could be there. All of his friends will be there. The best part is that Mick doesn't know everyone is going to be there. It's a surprise birthday party! So please come and be part of the surprise.

Hi, Eileen. Thank you for the invitation. You know I would love to come if I could, but unfortunately I am working late on Friday. I have to study for my examination next week. So, have a great time without me, and of course I will send a present to Mick.

Oh, William, come on! Please come. The best present you can give to Mick is being with him on his birthday. I know everyone would really enjoy seeing you, too.

Eileen, I really should study for the test. I know I will probably regret not going, but I think I should stick to my plan.



William, you are so right when you say you will regret it if you don't come to Mick's birthday party. All of your friends will be there. As a matter of fact, I mentioned you to Penelope and she said she is looking forward to talking to you at the party. We will all be disappointed if you don't come. Especially Penelope!

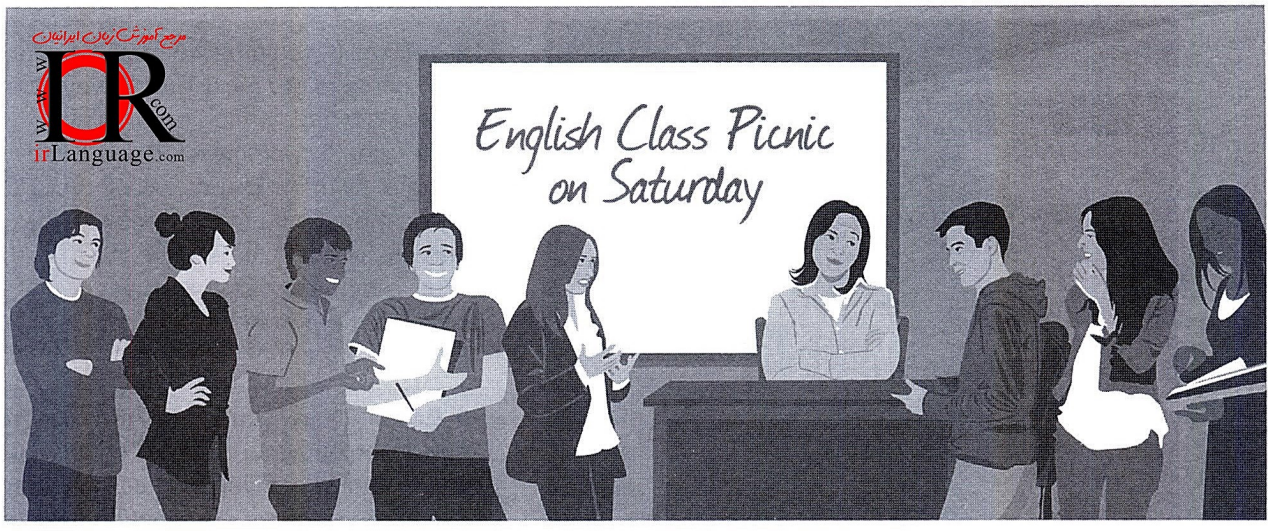
Eileen, I've given it some thought and you are right! I should go to Mick's party. In fact, wild horses couldn't stop me. See you on Friday!

B Read the phrases that you underlined. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Eileen text William?
2. Why can't William come to the party?
3. Why do you think William decided to accept the invitation after all?

5 Sorry, but . . .

A The teacher wants to have a class picnic on Saturday. Look at the excuses that students gave her. Change each excuse into reported speech using *say*.



1. Tim: "I'm getting my hair cut."
   Tim said he was getting his hair cut.
2. Teresa: "My sister is having a baby shower."
   _____
3. Bill: "I may have some houseguests on Saturday."
   _____
4. Miyako and Yoshiko: "We're going camping this weekend."
   _____
5. Marco: "I'm sorry, but I'll be busy on Saturday afternoon."
   _____

B Change these excuses into reported speech using *tell*.

1. Abbie: "I signed up for a scuba diving class."
   Abbie told her she had signed up for a scuba diving class.
2. Paul and James: "We'll be moving to our new apartment that day."
   _____
3. Luis: "I watch the football game on TV every Saturday."
   _____
4. Sandra: "I've already made plans to do something else."
   _____

C Write excuses for three more students. Use your own ideas.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

6 What did they say?

A Match the reports of what people said in column A with the descriptions in column B.

A	B
1. Sam said that he was talking to Jim in the office for an hour. He's very unhappy about the new company rules. *c*	**a.** giving a reason
2. Brian said that the game was canceled because of bad weather. _____	**b.** refusing an invitation
3. Nina said she would be studying on Saturday night. (But she'll actually be at the movies.) _____	**c.** making a complaint
4. Carl told me he couldn't come for dinner on Friday. He said he had to work late. _____	**d.** telling a lie
5. Max told me that he didn't want to go to the party because Kayla would be there. _____	**e.** making an excuse

B Write each person's original words.

1. Sam: *"I was talking to Jim in the office for an hour. He's very unhappy about the new company rules."*

2. Brian: _____

_____

3. Nina: _____

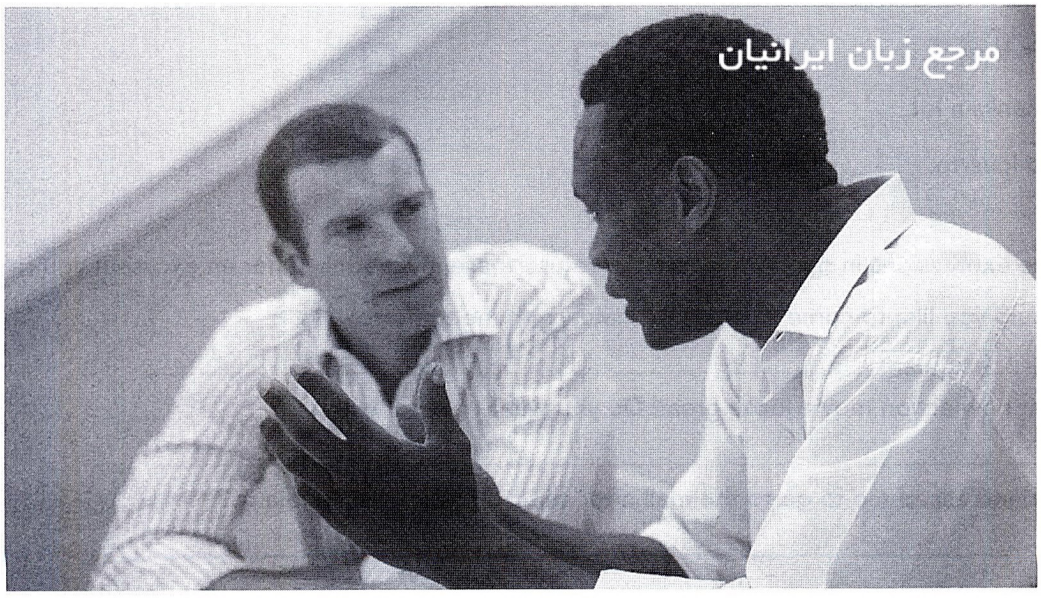
_____

4. Carl: _____

_____

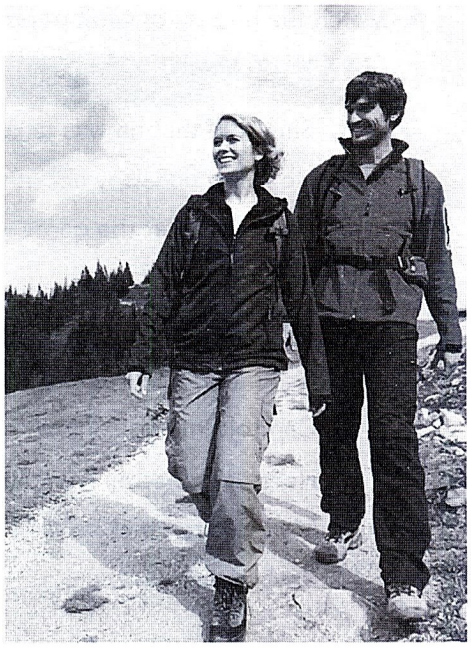
5. Max: _____

_____



7 Choose the correct responses.

1. **A:** We're going to go hiking. Do you want to join us?
   B: _____
   • Sorry, I won't be able to. • What's up?
2. **A:** I'm really sorry. We'll be out of town this weekend.
   B: _____
   • I've made other plans. • No problem.
3. **A:** Meet us at 7:00. OK?
   B: _____
   • Oh, that's all right. • OK, sounds like fun.
4. **A:** I'm sorry. I won't be able to make it.
   B: _____
   • Well, never mind. • Great.



8 Yes or no?

A Which expressions would you use to accept an invitation? To refuse an invitation? Check (✓) the correct answer.

	Accept	Refuse
1. I'm really sorry.	☐	☐
2. Great.	☐	☐
3. Sounds like fun.	☐	☐
4. I've made other plans.	☐	☐
5. I won't be able to make it.	☐	☐
6. I'm busy.	☐	☐
7. Thanks a lot.	☐	☐
8. I'd love to.	☐	☐

B Use the expressions in part A to accept or refuse these invitations. Offer an excuse if you refuse.

1. Would you like to come to a soccer match with me tomorrow?
   _____
2. That new action movie looks great! Do you want to see it with me?
   _____
3. A friend asked me to go to the mall after class. Do you want to join us?
   _____

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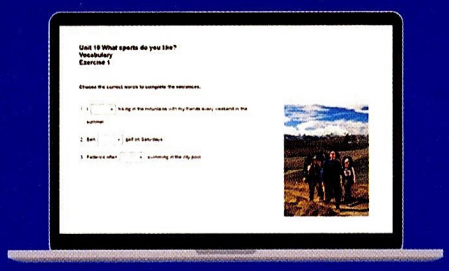
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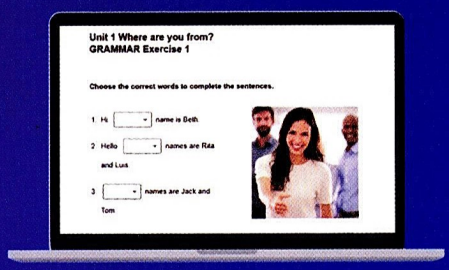
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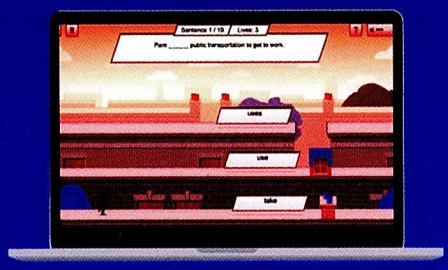


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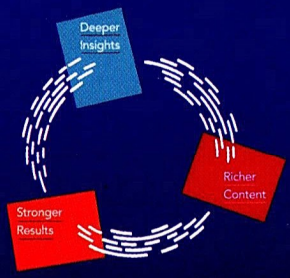
	Intro	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Passages 1	Passages 2
CEFR level:	A1	A2		B1	B2	C1

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