

third
edition

ENGLISH FILE

Elementary Student's Book

with DVD-ROM



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1A My name's Hannah, not Anna

1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a 1 2) Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1-4.



b Listen again and complete the gaps.

- 1 A Hi, I'm Mike. What's your ¹ _____?
 B Hannah.
 A ² _____?
 B Hannah!
- 2 A What's your phone ³ _____?
 B It's 7894 132 456.
 A ⁴ _____, See you on Saturday. Bye.
 B Goodbye.
- 3 A ⁵ _____, Mum. This is Hannah.
 B ⁶ _____ Nice to meet you.
 C Nice to ⁷ _____ you, Anna.
 B ⁸ _____ name's Hannah.
 C Sorry, Hannah.
- 4 A Hi, ⁹ _____, You're early!
 B Hello, Mrs Archer. How are ¹⁰ _____?
 C I'm very well, ¹¹ _____ you, Anna. And you?
 B ¹² _____, thanks.
 A It's Hannah, Mum.

c Complete the gaps with a word from the list.

- Fine Hi I'm... Thanks Bye
 Hello = _____
 My name's... = _____
 Very well = _____
 Thank you = _____
 Goodbye = _____

d 1 3) Listen and repeat some phrases from the dialogue.
 Copy the rhythm.

e 1 4) In groups of three, practise the dialogues with the
 sound effects. Change roles.

f Introduce yourself to other students.

- Hello, I'm Antonio.
 What's your name?) (Carla. Nice to meet you.

2 GRAMMAR verb be, subject pronouns

a Complete the sentences with *are, is, or am*.

I'm Mike. = I _____ Mike.
 My name's Hannah. = My name _____ Hannah.
 You're early. = You _____ early.
 It's 7894 132 456. = It _____ 7894 132 456.

b ► p.124 Grammar Bank 1A. Learn more about verb *be* and subject pronouns, and practise them.

c 16 Listen and repeat the pronouns and contractions.

d 17 Listen. Say the contraction. I am I'm

e In pairs, try to remember the names in your class.
 Say *He's / She's* _____.







f Stand up and speak to other students.

Hi Carla. How are you? Fine thanks. And you?

3 PRONUNCIATION

vowel sounds, word stress

a 18 Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

					
fish	tree	cat	egg	train	bike
it	he	am	very	they	I
this	we	thanks	well	name	Hi
	meet				Bye

b ► p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the example words and spellings for the sounds in a.

Word stress
 Multi-syllable words have one stressed syllable.
 so|rry good|bye Sa|turday

c 19 Listen and underline the stressed syllable in these words.

air|port com|puter e|mail ka|ra|te
 ho|tel mu|se|um sa|lad te|nnis
 pas|ta in|ter|net bas|ket|ball sand|wich

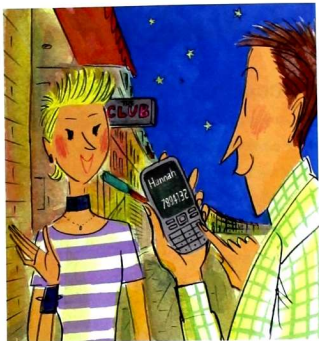
d Write the words from c in the chart.

food	technology	sports	places

e In pairs, write more words that you know in each column. How do you pronounce them?

4 VOCABULARY

days of the week, numbers 0–20



a Look at the picture. Can you remember what Mike and Hannah say?

b ► p.148 Vocabulary Bank Days and numbers. Do parts 1 and 2.

c 12 Listen and say the next day or number.

Monday, Tuesday Wednesday

d What's your phone number? What day is it today? And tomorrow?

5 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a 13 Listen. Where are they? Write 1–6 in the boxes.

<input type="checkbox"/> airport	Gate number _____
<input type="checkbox"/> sandwich bar	_____ euros _____ cents
<input type="checkbox"/> hotel	Room _____
<input type="checkbox"/> museum	Closed on _____
<input type="checkbox"/> taxi	_____ Manchester Road
<input type="checkbox"/> school	Classes on _____ and _____

b Listen again. Write a number or a day in each space.


c 14 Listen and respond.

Hello. Nice to meet you. Nice to meet you.

1B All over the world


1 VOCABULARY the world

- a Can you name three countries in English?
- b ► p.149 Vocabulary Bank *The world.*
- c (17) Listen. Say the nationality.
)) Scotland (Scottish
- d In pairs, do the quiz.

 **Useful phrases**
I think it's in Italy.
I think it's Russian, but I'm not sure.

THE WORLD QUIZ

2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/

 **The /ə/ sound**
 The /ə/ sound is the most common vowel sound in English. The /ə/ sound has many different spellings, e.g. *Hello, Saturday, Britain*

- a (20) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.



computer

American Argentinian
 Scotland Switzerland

- b (21) Listen and repeat the sound pictures and sentences. Practise with a partner.



1 chess Charles is Czech, not Russian.



2 shower She's Polish or Russian. I'm not sure.



3 jazz We're German and they're Japanese.

- c ► p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the example words and spellings for the sounds in a and b.

1 Where are these capital cities?

- a Canberra _____
 b Prague _____
 c Warsaw _____
 d Ankara _____
 e Edinburgh _____

2 What country is the money from?

- a the dollar _____
 b the yuan _____
 c the rouble _____
 d the pound _____
 e the yen _____

3 What country is the food from?

- a tapas _____
 b goulash _____
 c pasta _____
 d tacos _____

4 What nationality are the flags?

- a  _____
 b  _____
 c  _____
 d  _____

5 (18) What national anthem is it? Write the nationality.

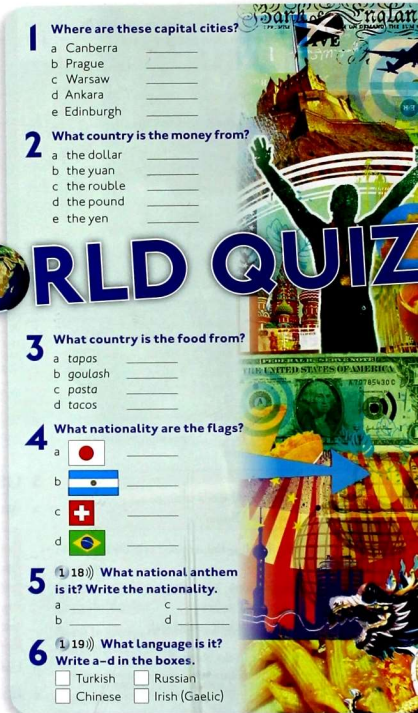
- a _____ c _____
 b _____ d _____

6 (19) What language is it? Write a-d in the boxes.

- Turkish Russian
 Chinese Irish (Gaelic)

Languages

The word for a language is usually the same as the nationality adjective, e.g. in Italy the language is Italian.



3 GRAMMAR verb be [?] and [□]

- a (122) Cover the dialogues. Listen to three interviews in London. Which countries are the people from?
- b Read the dialogues. Complete with *I'm*, *I'm not*, *are*, *aren't*, *is*, or *isn't*.



- 1 A Are you English?
 B No, _____ English.
 _____ Scottish.
 A Where _____ you from
 in Scotland?
 B _____ from Glasgow.



- 2 A Where _____ you
 from?
 B _____ from Australia,
 from Darwin.
 A Where's Darwin? _____
 it near Sydney?
 B No, it _____. It's in the
 north.
 A _____ it nice?
 B Yes, it _____. It's
 beautiful.



- 3 A Where _____ you
 from?
 B We're from Columbus, Ohio,
 in the USA.
 A _____ you on holiday?
 C No, we _____. We're
 students.

c Listen and check.

d ► p.124 Grammar Bank 1B. Learn more about verb be [?] and [□], and practise it.

e (124) Listen and respond with a short answer.
)) Is Sydney the capital of Australia? () No, it isn't.

f With a partner, write three questions beginning *Is...*? or *Are...*? Ask them to another pair.

4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING sentence stress



Sentence stress

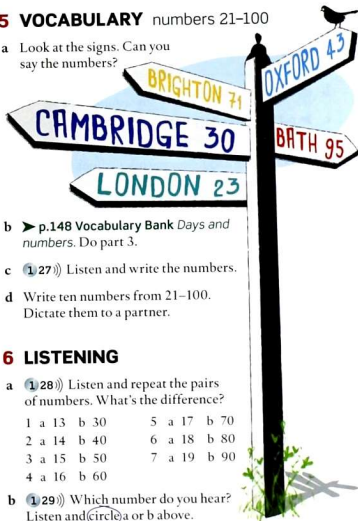
In sentences we stress the important words.

Where's she from? She's from **China**.

- a (125) Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.
- 1 A **Where** are you from?
 B I'm from **Dublin**.
 2 A Are you **American**?
 B **No**, I'm **not**. I'm **Australian**.
- b Practise the dialogues in 3 with a partner.
- c ► Communication Where are they from?
 A p.100 B p.106.
- d Ask people in the class Where are you from?

5 VOCABULARY numbers 21–100

- a Look at the signs. Can you say the numbers?



- b ► p.148 Vocabulary Bank Days and numbers. Do part 3.
- c (127) Listen and write the numbers.
- d Write ten numbers from 21–100. Dictate them to a partner.

6 LISTENING

- a (128) Listen and repeat the pairs of numbers. What's the difference?
- 1 a 13 b 30 5 a 17 b 70
 2 a 14 b 40 6 a 18 b 80
 3 a 15 b 50 7 a 19 b 90
 4 a 16 b 60
- b (129) Which number do you hear? Listen and circle a or b above.
- c Play *Bingo*.

7 (130) SONG All Over the World ♪

1C Open your books, please

1 VOCABULARY

classroom language

- a Look at the picture of a classroom.
 Match the words and pictures.

- board /bɔːd/
- chair /tʃeə/
- computer /kəm'pjʊtə/
- desk /desk/
- door /dɔː/
- picture /'pɪktʃə/
- table /'teɪbl/
- wall /wɔːl/
- window /'wɪndəʊ/




- b (131) Listen and check.
 c ► p.150 Vocabulary Bank
 Classroom language.
 d (134) Listen and follow the instructions.



2 PRONUNCIATION

/əʊ/, /uː/, /aː/; the alphabet








- a (135) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

	phone	close	mobile
	boot	school	do
	car	class	answer

- b (136) Look at these common abbreviations. Can you say any of them in English? Listen and check.


OK **BBC** MTV
CNN USB **DVD**
BMW **ATM**

- c (137) Complete the alphabet chart with B, C, D, K, M, N, O, S, T, U, V, W. Listen and check.

						
train	tree	egg	bike	phone	boot	car
A	—	F	I	—	Q	R
H	—	L	Y	—	—	—
J	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	E	—	—	—	—	—
—	G	—	—	—	—	—
—	P	—	X	—	—	—
—	—	—	Z	—	—	—

- d (138) Listen and circle the letter you hear.

1 EA I 2 G J 3 K Q 4 CS
 5 VP B 6 M N 7 V W 8 U Y

- e Practise saying the phrases below with abbreviations.  a PC
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a Personal Computer | a Very Important Person |
| the United Kingdom | the United States of America |
| the European Union | a Portable Document Format |
| a Disc Jockey | the National Basketball Association |

3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a (139) A student goes to London to study English. Listen to the interview and complete her form.

First name	D _____
Surname	B _____ rr _____
Country	_____
City	_____
Age	_____
Address	Avenida Princesa Isabel
Postcode	_____
Email	dbezerra@mail.com
Phone number	55 _____
Mobile phone	_____




- b (140) Listen. Complete the receptionist's questions.

- 1 What's your _____ name?
- 2 _____ your surname?
- 3 _____ do you spell it?
- 4 Where are you _____?
- 5 _____ old are you?
- 6 _____ your address?
- 7 _____ your postcode?
- 8 What's your _____ address?
- 9 What's your _____?

- c Listen again and repeat the questions. Copy the rhythm.

- d Ask your partner the questions. Write down their answers.

 **Spelling: names and addresses**
RR = double R @ = at . = dot

4 GRAMMAR possessive adjectives: *my, your, etc.*

- a Complete the gaps with *I, you, my, or your*.

- 1 Where are _____ from?
_____ 'm from Rio.
- 2 What's _____ name?
_____ name's Darly.

- b ► p.124 Grammar Bank 1C. Learn more about possessive adjectives and practise them.

- c (142) Listen. Change the sentences.

-)) I'm Richard. (My name's Richard.

5 SPEAKING

- **Communication** What's his / her real name? A p.100 B p.106. Find out if some actors' and singers' names are their real names or not.

6 WRITING

- p.111 **Writing** *Completing a form.*
Complete an application for a student visa and write a paragraph about you.

Practical English Arriving in London



1 VOCABULARY in a hotel

a Match the words and symbols.



- Reception /rɪ'seɪpʃn/
 the lift /lɪft/
 a single room /'sɪŋɡl rʊm/
 a double room /'dʌbl rʊm/
 the bar /bɑː/
 the ground floor /(graʊnd) flɔː/
 (first, second, third, etc.)

b 143 Listen and check.

2 INTRODUCTION

a 144 Watch or listen to Jenny and Rob. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- Rob lives and works in London.
- He's a writer for a magazine.
- The name of his magazine is *London 20seven*.
- Jenny is British.
- She's an assistant editor.
- It's her second time in the UK.

b Watch or listen again. Say why the F sentences are false.

3 CHECKING IN

a 145 Watch or listen to Jenny checking into a hotel room. Answer the questions.

- Complete Jenny's surname: ZI__LI__SK__.
- What's her room number?

b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You Hear** phrases.

You Hear	You Say
Good evening, madam.	Hello. I have a reservation. My name's Jennifer Zielinski.
Can you _____ that, please?	Z-I-E-L-I-N-S-K-I.
For five nights?	Yes, that's right.
Can I have your passport, please?	Just a second...Here you are.
Thank you. Can you sign here, _____? Thank you.	
Here's your _____.	
It's room 306, on the third floor. The _____ is over there.	The lift? Oh, the elevator.
Yes. Enjoy your stay, Ms Zielinski.	Thank you.

British and American English

lift = British English elevator = American English
 z = /zɛd/ in British English, /zɪ/ in American English

Greetings

Good morning = > 12.00 Good afternoon = 12.00 > 18.00
 Good evening = 18.00 > Good night = Goodbye (when you go to bed)
 Madam = a polite way to greet a woman
 Sir = a polite way to greet a man

c 146 Watch or listen and repeat the **You Say** phrases. Copy the rhythm.



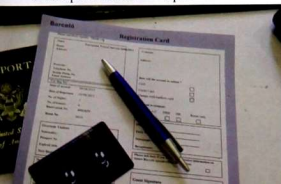
- d Practise the dialogue with a partner.
 e Work in pairs. Read your role and look at the dialogue in 3b. What do you need to change?

A (book open) You are the receptionist. It's 11.00 a.m. B's room is 207 on the second floor. Begin with *Good morning sir / madam*.
 B (book closed) You arrive at the hotel. Use your name and surname.

- f Roleplay the dialogue. Then swap roles.
 g (1.47) Look at the information in the box. Listen and repeat the *Can...?* phrases.

Can you...? = Please do it
Can you sign here?
Can you spell that?
Can I have...? = Please give me (your passport, etc.)
Can I have your passport, please?
Can I have my key, please?

- h You are in a hotel. How do you ask the receptionist to give you...?
 • your key • your passport
 • a map of London • a pen



4 JENNY TALKS TO ROB

- a (1.48) Watch or listen and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
- Jenny has a coffee.
 - She is in London on business.
 - The waitress is German.
 - Jenny phones Rob Walker.
 - Jenny is tired.
 - Their meeting is at 10.00.



- b Watch or listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.
 c (1.49) Read the information in the box. Listen and repeat the *Would you like...?* phrases and the responses. Practise offering drinks and responding.

Would you like...?
Would you like a coffee? Yes, please.
Would you like another tea? No, thanks.
 We use *Would you like...?* to offer somebody something.
 We respond *Yes, please* or *No, thanks*.

- d Look at the **Social English phrases**. Who says them: Jenny, Rob, or the waitress?

Social English phrases	
I'm here [on business].	This is [Rob. Rob Walker].
I'm from [New York]. What about you?	That's perfect.
No problem.	It's time for bed.
Is that [Jennifer]?	

- e (1.50) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?
 f Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.

- Can you...?**
- check into a hotel and spell your name
 - ask somebody to do something / to give you something
 - offer somebody a drink, and accept or refuse

2A A writer's room

1 VOCABULARY things

a Look at a photo of Roald Dahl, the author of many famous children's books and stories for adults. Do you know any of his books?









b Look at the photo of his room. Tick (✓) or cross (X) the things you can see in the picture. Do you think the room is tidy?

- a table
- a lamp
- a computer
- a chair
- pencils
- photos
- a window
- a printer
- a phone
- pieces of paper

c ➤ p.151 Vocabulary Bank Things.

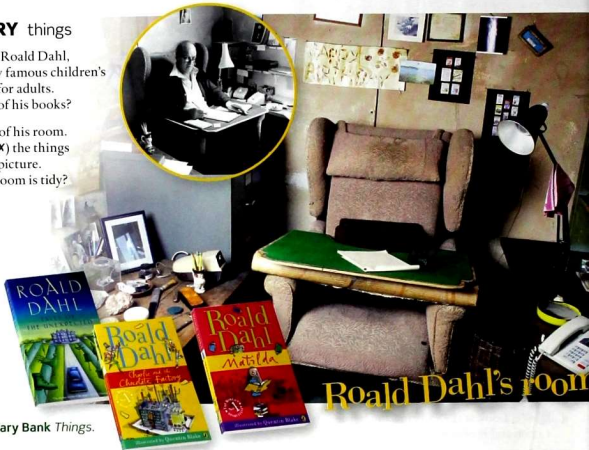
2 GRAMMAR a / an, plurals

a Complete the chart.

Singular	Plural
 a pen	 pens
 ___ umbrella	 _____
 _____	 watches
 _____	 diaries



b ➤ p.126 Grammar Bank 2A part 1.

Learn more about a / an and plurals, and practise them.




3 PRONUNCIATION final -s and -es

a 153 Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

 snake	books lamps tickets
 zebra	photos keys pens
/ɪz/	glasses watches purses

b 154 Read the rule. Circle the words where -es is pronounced /ɪz/. Listen and check.

 **Final -es**
 Final -es after ce, ch, sh, s, ge, and x = /ɪz/, e.g. watches, glasses, purses

- 1 classes 3 headphones 5 pieces 7 pages
- 2 files 4 boxes 6 tissues 8 mobiles

4 LISTENING & SPEAKING



- a ► **Communication** *What's on the table? p.100.*
- b 155) Listen to three people say what things they have on the table or desk where they work. Are their tables tidy?
- c Listen again and tick (✓) the things they have.

	1	2	3
a computer / a laptop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a printer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a lamp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a dictionary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a diary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
photos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
pieces of paper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
pens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DVDs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tissues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- d Talk to a partner about the table where you work or study. Say what things you have. Say if the table is tidy or not.
- ☞ I have a laptop and a printer. I have... It isn't tidy.*
- e Play *What is it?* with your partner. A close your eyes. B give things to your partner and ask *What is it? What are they?*

6 PRONUNCIATION *th*

- a 158) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

	mother	this that these the they
	thumb	thanks thing thirty three Thursday

- b 159) Listen and repeat the phrases. Practise saying them.

- this Thursday
- thirty-three
- those things
- Thanks for that.
- These are the keys.
- What are those things there?
- I'm thirty-three this Thursday.

33

- c Work in pairs. Put four of your things on your table (singular or plural). Ask your partner.



For the things on your table:

What's this in English? ☞ *It's a watch.*

For things in the classroom (point):

What are those in English? ☞ *They're pictures.*



5 GRAMMAR

this / that / these / those

- a 156) Look at pictures 1–4 and complete the dialogues. Listen and check. Practise the dialogues.
- b Read the dialogues again. What's the difference between...?
- this* and *these*
 - this* and *that*
 - these* and *those*
- c ► p.126 Grammar Bank 2A part 2.
Learn more about *this / that / these / those* and practise them.



- 1 What's this?
It's _____.



- 2 What are these?
They're _____.



- 3 What's that?
It's _____.



- 4 What are those?
They're _____.

2B Stars and Stripes

1 VOCABULARY colours, adjectives part 1

- a What colour is the American flag? Write the missing letters.



It's **r** **d**, **wh** **i** ,
 and **bl** .

- b Complete the other colours.

bl ck y ll w gr y p nk
 r ng br wn gr n

- c Practise with the flags. Ask and answer.



What colour is it?

- d What colour is your flag?

- e ► p.152 Vocabulary Bank *Adjectives*.
 Do part 1.

2 GRAMMAR adjectives

- a What are they? Label the pictures in the USA quiz using an adjective and a noun from each circle.

Adjectives

nice yellow
 American New
 fast White
 blue high

Nouns

food House
 school Airlines
 taxis jeans
 day York

- b (162) Listen and check. Circle the correct rule.

- Adjectives go *before* / *after* a noun.
- Adjectives *change* / *don't change* before a plural noun.

- c ► p.126 Grammar Bank 2B. Learn more about adjectives and practise them.

- d Cover the the pictures. Can you remember the eight phrases?



1 *American Airlines*



2 _____



3 Have a _____!



4 _____



5 The _____



5 The _____



6 a _____




7 _____











8 _____

3 PRONUNCIATION

long and short vowel sounds

Long and short vowels
Vowel sounds in English are long or short. Long sounds have /:/ in the phonetic symbol, e.g. /a:/.


- a 164)) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

 fish	 tree	 cat	 car
 clock	 horse	 bull	 boot

- b Match an adjective from circle **A** with an adjective from circle **B** with the same vowel sound. Write them in the chart.

A

- blue
- easy
- black
- small
- full
- rich
- fast
- hot

B

- cheap
- new
- short
- bad
- big
- good
- wrong
- far

- c 165)) Listen and check.

- d > p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for these sounds.

- e **Adjective race** In pairs, in three minutes make phrases with an adjective and a noun with the same vowel sound. Use *a/an* with singular nouns.

Adjectives

- old
- grey
- black
- big
- new
- fast
- good
- cheap
- short

Nouns

- book
- cars
- day
- jeans
- boots
- cat
- fish
- photo
- story

An old photo

- f 166)) Listen and check. Practise saying the phrases.

4 VOCABULARY adjectives part 2

- a > p.152 Vocabulary Bank Adjectives. Do part 2.
 b Work in pairs. **A** say an adjective. **B** say a famous person.
short } *Tam Cruise*

5 READING

- a Read the descriptions and look at the photos. Who are the two people?

HOLLYWOOD STARS

Who are they?

He's a **famous** American actor. He's quite tall and he's very attractive. He **has long hair** and **brown eyes**. I think he's **about** 50.

She's a very beautiful actress. She's quite short and slim, **and** she has long dark hair. She's a Hollywood star, **but** she isn't American, she's Spanish.



- b Read them again. Guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words.

6 WRITING & SPEAKING

- a Think of a famous person from any country in the world. Use the jobs in the box to help you.

actor / actress musician politician
 singer sportsman / sportswoman TV presenter

- b Write a short description of the person. Give it to your partner. Can he / she guess who it is?

- c Play *Guess the famous person*.

A think of a famous actor / actress.
B ask ten questions using *Is...?* Try to guess the actor / actress.

Is it a man or a woman? } { A woman.

Is she American? } { Yes, she is.

2C After 300 metres, turn right

1 VOCABULARY feelings

a Match the words and pictures.



- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> hungry | <input type="checkbox"/> sad | <input type="checkbox"/> bored |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hot | <input type="checkbox"/> thirsty | <input type="checkbox"/> happy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> angry | <input type="checkbox"/> cold | <input type="checkbox"/> stressed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tired | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> worried | |

Collocation

Use **be + hungry, thirsty, hot, etc.**,
 e.g. *I'm very hungry.*
 NOT *I have very hungry.*

b (168) Listen and check. Repeat the phrases.

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Make and sentences about how you feel and tell your partner.

I'm quite hungry.
I'm very tired.
I'm not hot.

2 LISTENING & READING

a (169) The Carter family are on holiday in Ireland. Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1–5.



- b Listen again and read. Try to guess what the **highlighted** phrases mean.

1 **Satnav** After 100 metres **turn right**.
Turn right.
Mum Please **slow down!** This road is very dangerous.
Dad **Don't worry.** You know I'm a good driver.
Mum **Be careful!**

2 **Suzy** Dad, this music is terrible. Can you turn it off?
Dad OK.
Tim Dad, I'm very hot. **Turn the air conditioning on,** please.
Dad Are you hot, Suzy?
Suzy No, I'm cold.
Mum **Open your window,** Tim.

3 **Suzy** I'm thirsty. Where's the water?
Mum Here you are.
Tim I'm hungry. Can we stop soon?
Mum **Let's stop at that service station.**
Dad OK.

4 **Tim** **Give me my iPod.**
Suzy This is my iPod!
Dad **Be quiet!**
Tim Are we there yet? I'm bored.
Dad It's not far now. Only 80 kilometres.
Tim Can you turn the radio on please, Mum?
Mum OK.
Dad Oh no!

5 **Suzy** Where are we?
Dad We're here. At the hotel.
Tim Great!
Mum **Don't park here.** Look at that sign. No parking.
Dad Don't worry. It's OK. **Come on.** **Let's go.**

- c 170)) Listen to the end of the story. What are the two problems the family have?



3 GRAMMAR imperatives, let's

- a Look at the **highlighted** phrases in 2b. Then complete the chart.

Imperatives	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turn right!	_____ here!
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ right!	Don't park here!
Suggestions	
_____ stop at that service station.	
Come on. Let's _____.	

- b ► p.126 Grammar Bank 2C. Learn more about imperatives and let's, and practise them.
- c Look at the pictures in 2 and cover the dialogues. Can you remember the imperatives and suggestions with each picture?
- d What do the signs mean? Use a verb phrase from the list in a or imperative.

be careful	cross the road now	go in here
smoke here	listen to music here	take photos
turn left	turn off your mobile	eat or drink here



- e Cover the list and look at the pictures. Can you remember the phrases?

4 PRONUNCIATION

understanding connected speech



Connected speech

When people speak they don't usually separate all the words. For example, if a word ends with a consonant and the next word begins with a vowel, they join them together, e.g. Turn_of the music.

- a 172)) Listen and write six sentences.
b Practise saying the sentences.

5 SPEAKING

► **Communication** What's the matter? A p.101 B p.106.
Roleplay dialogues.

- 6 173)) **SONG** Please Don't Go 🎵

1&2 Revise and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- Hello. _____ your name?
a What b What are c What's
- Maria is German. _____ a student.
a She's b He's c It's
- A Where _____ from?
B He's from Turkey.
a he is b is c is he
- They _____ English, they're Scottish.
a isn't b aren't c not are
- A Are you from Paris?
B Yes, _____.
a I am b I'm c I are
- She's Brazilian. _____ name's Daniela.
a His b Her c Your
- We're from the USA. _____ surname is Mackay.
a Your b Their c Our
- A What are they?
B They're _____.
a watches b a watch c watches
- A What is it?
B It's _____.
a a umbrella
b an umbrella
c umbrella
- Look at those _____.
a womans b women c womens
- A What are _____ in English?
B They're keys.
a that b this c these
- These are very _____.
a difficult exercises
b exercises difficult
c difficults exercises
- _____ careful! That dog's dangerous.
a Are b Be you c Be
- Please _____ in the library.
a not eat b don't eat c no eat
- I'm hungry. _____ stop at the cafe.
a Let's b We c Don't

VOCABULARY

a Complete with *at, from, in, off, or to*.

- I'm _____ Japan.
- Nice _____ meet you.
- What's *bonjour* _____ English?
- Look _____ the board.
- Please turn _____ your mobile phone.

b Complete the phrases with these verbs.

Answer	Stand	Open	Read	Work
--------	-------	------	------	------

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 _____ the text. | 4 _____ the door. |
| 2 _____ in pairs. | 5 _____ the questions. |
| 3 _____ up. | |

c Circle the word that is different.




one	three	book	five
1 eight	two	seven	file
2 Brazil	Chinese	Hungary	Switzerland
3 Polish	Italian	Japanese	France
4 Africa	Asia	Ireland	Europe
5 sixteen	forty	ninety	eighty
6 Wednesday	Italy	Friday	Monday
7 glasses	purse	headphones	scissors
8 door	window	wall	school
9 wallet	newspaper	book	magazine
10 happy	tired	angry	stressed

d Write the opposite adjective.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 good _____ | 4 tall _____ |
| 2 expensive _____ | 5 empty _____ |
| 3 dirty _____ | |

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|---------|
| 1  A | B | C | D |
| 2  Hi | day | my | nice |
| 3 /ɪz/ watches | boxes | files | glasses |
| 4  Japan | German | good | page |
| 5  dangerous | stamps | bad | laptop |

b Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 a|ddress 2 I|ta|ly 3 ex|pen|sive 4 news|pa|per 5 thir|teen

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a Read the article once. Do you know any more words which are American English, not British English?

British & American English –

the same, but different

British and American people **speak** the same language – English, but with some small differences.

VOCABULARY

Some words are different in American English, **for example** Americans say *zip code*, not *postcode*, *vacation*, not *holiday*, and *cell phone*, not *mobile phone*. Some words have different **meanings**, for example in British English a *purse* is a thing where women have their **money** and credit cards. In American English a *purse* is a woman's bag.

SPELLING

Colour, favour, and other words that **end in -our** in British English end with **-or** in American English, e.g. *color, favor*. *Centre, theatre*, and other words that end in **-tre** in British English end with **-ter** in American English, e.g. *center, theater*.

GRAMMAR

American grammar is very **similar** to British grammar, but with some small differences, especially prepositions. For example, Americans say *See you Friday*, but British people say *See you on Friday*.

PRONUNCIATION

The most important difference between American and British English is pronunciation. American **accents** and British accents are quite different, and when an American starts speaking British people know he or she is American, and **vice versa**.

- b Look at the **highlighted** words in the text and guess their meaning.

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

- 1 American English and British English are very different.
- 2 *Holiday* and *postcode* are the same in British and American English.
- 3 *Purse* has different meanings in American and British English.
- 4 *Kilometer* is British spelling.
- 5 British and American grammar are not very different.
- 6 It's difficult to know from their accent if a person is English or American.

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

1 74)) In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.



- 1 Her name is _____.
a Cecilia b Cecil c Cecile
- 2 Andy's from Newcastle in the _____ of England.
a North East b North West c South East
- 3 David is _____.
a Italian b French c Spanish
- 4 Her name is _____.
a Arya b Aria c Arja
- 5 Karin is _____.
a Swiss b Brazilian c Hungarian

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✓) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

- 1 count from 0–20
- 2 count from 20–100 (20, 30, etc.)
- 3 say the days of the week
- 4 give three instructions: two and one
- 5 introduce yourself and another person
- 6 answer the questions below
 - What's your first name / surname?
 - How do you spell it?
 - Where are you from?

Short films Hollywood, Los Angeles
Watch and enjoy a film on iTutor.

3A Things I love about Britain


1 VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Complete the phrases with a verb from the list.

go read work have listen

- 1 _____ a newspaper 4 _____ to the cinema
 2 _____ to the radio 5 _____ in an office
 3 _____ children

b ► p.153 Vocabulary Bank *Verb phrases*.

c (2/3) Listen. Say the phrase.)TV  watch TV

2 GRAMMAR present simple ⊕ and □

a Look at four things people say about Britain and the British. Do you think they are true or not true? Then read the text and check your answers.

THE BRITISH — IS IT TRUE?

British people drink tea at 5.00.

It rains a lot.

British people like animals.

The food in Britain isn't very good.

Four foreigners who live in Britain talk about the things people say about the British...

British people drink tea at 5.00. Kati from Hungary

It's true that British people **drink** a lot of tea (and coffee) but they **don't drink** tea at a special time. I work for a British company here and my boss **drinks** tea all the time.

It rains a lot. Nicolai from Russia

It **rains** a lot, but it **doesn't rain** every day. Be careful because the weather **changes** quickly. I always **take** an umbrella when I **go** out.

British people like animals. Norma from Mexico

I have a lot of friends here and they all **have** a dog or a cat. One family that I know **has** two dogs and five cats. British people **love** animals!

The food in Britain isn't very good. Hasan from Turkey

The restaurants are quite expensive but they are great, and the food is good in a lot of pubs, too. I share a flat with a Scottish boy, and he **cooks** every night. He **watches** all the cooking programmes on TV and he **makes** great curries!

b Answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 Look at the **highlighted** verbs. Why do some verbs end in -s?
 2 Write the *he / she / it* form of these verbs.

change _____ have _____
 cook _____ go _____
 make _____ watch _____

- 3 Find two negative □ verbs. How are they different from positive ⊕ verbs a) for *he / she / it* b) for all other persons?

c ► p.128 Grammar Bank 3A.

Learn more about present simple ⊕ and □, and practise it.

3 PRONUNCIATION third person -s


a How do you pronounce these plural nouns?

books keys watches


b (2/5) Listen and repeat the third person verb forms.

- /s/ She speaks Spanish.
 He drinks coffee.
 She cooks every day.
 /z/ It rains a lot.
 He has a cat.
 She does exercise.
 He goes to the cinema on Friday night.
 /ɪz/ He watches TV.
 The film finishes in a minute.
 The weather changes a lot.


c (2/6) Listen. Change the sentence.

) I live in a flat. She.  She lives in a flat.

d Tell your partner six true things about you: three ⊕ and three □. Choose verb phrases from p.153 Vocabulary Bank *Verb phrases*.

 I play the guitar. I don't wear glasses.

e Change partners. Tell your new partner the six things about your old partner.

 Eva plays the guitar. She doesn't wear glasses.

Starbucks, summer, and other things I ♥ love about Britain



1



2

Mark Vanhoenacker, an American journalist who lives in London, says the UK's not just OK – it's paradise. **These are some of his reasons...**

Walking

Britain isn't a good place for cyclists. But for pedestrians it is wonderful. When you walk on a zebra crossing, all the drivers stop.

Banks

British banks are great – you do everything online, and you don't pay when you take money out of an ATM. And if you want to change banks, the banks do all the work, not you.

Drivers

The British are very polite when they drive. They don't hoot, and they are patient with other drivers. They always say thank you when you let them pass.



3



4

Boots the Chemist

Chemists in the UK are wonderful, friendly shops and completely different from US pharmacies. Boots sells everything you want, not just medicine, and the shop assistants give you good advice.

No ID Cards

Britain is one of the only places in the world where people don't have ID cards. In the US you need ID when you buy a drink, go to a club, use a credit card, or take an intercity train.

Summers

I love British summers! A good summer day in Britain is dry and warm, but not very hot.

Starbucks

Starbucks isn't British, of course, but I prefer the Starbucks in Britain. They are nice, friendly places where people read the newspaper and drink good coffee. And the waiters don't write your name on the cups – I feel stupid in America when the waiter calls 'Mark, your tall cappuccino with extra chocolate!'

Adapted from an article in The Times



5



6

4 READING & SPEAKING

a Look at the photos. In which one can you see...?

- a cash machine (ATM in American English)
 a cup of coffee a chemist /'kemɪst/ a waiter
 a zebra crossing a cyclist /'saɪklɪst/ a pedestrian
 a driver

b (27) Read and listen to the article. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Say why the F ones are false.

- Britain is a good country for cyclists and pedestrians.
- It's expensive to use ATMs in Britain.
- British drivers are nice to other drivers.
- Boots the Chemist only has medicine.
- In Britain people don't have ID cards.
- Summers in Britain are very hot.
- In Starbucks in Britain waiters don't use your first name.

c Underline these verbs in the text. What do they mean? Compare your ideas with a partner.

walk pay drive sell give need
buy use prefer feel call

d Look at each paragraph again. Say if it's the same or different in your country or city.

Naples isn't a good place for cyclists or pedestrians, because people drive very fast!



Useful words: Why? and because

Use *because* to answer the question *Why?*
Why isn't Naples a good place for cyclists?
Because people drive very fast.

3B Work and play

1 VOCABULARY jobs

a Order the letters to make words for jobs.

- 1 ACTEHRE T _____
 2 ROCAT A _____
 3 TRIEWA W _____
 4 AXTI RREDIV T _____ D _____
 5 PTIREONICEST R _____

b ► p.154 Vocabulary Bank Jobs.

c What do you do? Ask five other students in the class.



His job, her job

2 LISTENING

a (210, 11) Listen to a game show called *His job, her job*.

A team of three people ask Wayne questions about his job and his wife Tanya's job. Write **W** next to the questions they ask Wayne about his job, and **T** next to the questions they ask about Tanya's job.

b Listen again. What are Wayne's answers? Write ✓ (yes), ✗ (no), or D (it depends) after each question.

c Look at the answers. What do you think his job is? What do you think her job is?

d (212) Listen to the end of the programme. What do Wayne and his wife do?

Where? work outside
 in the street
 inside
 in an office

When? work in the evening
 at night
 at the weekend

How? work with computers
 with other people
 long hours

have special qualifications
 speak foreign languages
 travel
 drive
 make things
 wear a uniform or special clothes
 earn a lot of money

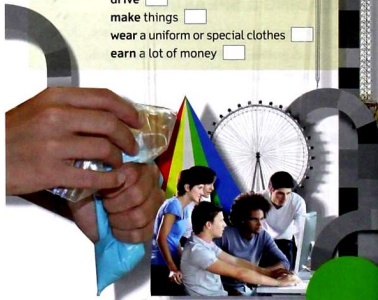
3 GRAMMAR present simple [?]

a (213) Complete the questions. Listen and check. Why are questions 3 and 4 different?

- 1 _____ you work with other people?
 Yes, I _____.
 2 _____ you work in an office?
 No, I _____.
 3 _____ she work with computers?
 No, she _____.
 4 _____ she work at the weekend?
 Yes, she _____.

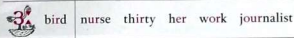
b ► p.128 Grammar Bank 3B. Learn more about present simple [?] and practise it.

c In groups of four, play *His job, her job*. Choose jobs from p.154 Vocabulary Bank Jobs. Ask questions to guess the jobs.



4 PRONUNCIATION /ɜ:/

- a (215) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.



bird nurse thirty her work journalist

ɜ:/
ur, ir, and er usually = /ɜ:/ when they are stressed.
or after w usually = /ɜ:/ e.g. work.

- b (216) Listen. Which word *doesn't* have the /ɜ:/ sound?

- 1 thirsty dirty thirteen tired
- 2 earn here prefer service
- 3 Thursday sure turn Turkey
- 4 worry word worker world

- c Practise saying the sentences.

I prefer Turkish coffee.

Journalists work all over the world.

Shirley is thirty on Thursday.

5 SPEAKING

- a Complete the phrases with a verb from the list.

do (x3) eat go listen read use walk watch

In the week

walk _____ to work / school

_____ a computer at work / school

_____ in English

_____ in a café or restaurant

_____ housework

At the weekend

_____ TV in the morning

_____ to music

_____ sport or exercise

_____ homework

_____ to the cinema

- b Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions, then change roles.

A Ask **B** the questions.

B Answer the questions. Give more information if you can.

A Do you walk to school? **B** No, I don't. I go by bus.

- c Change pairs. Ask your new partner about his / her old partner.

C Does Akito walk to school? **A** No, he doesn't. He goes by bus.

6 READING

- a Read the article. Match each text to a photo. What do the three people do?

UNIFORMS – FOR OR AGAINST?



JON



MARIE



SARAH

Three people say what they think...

- 1 Our uniform is OK. I like the colours, grey and red. The only things I don't like are the **tie**, because it's difficult to put on, and the **skirt**, because I prefer trousers. I think uniforms are a good idea. Everybody looks the same, and it's easy to **get dressed** in the morning – I don't need to think about what to wear.
- 2 Our uniform is dark **trousers** and a white **nylon top**, a bit like a nurse's uniform. We can't wear anything over the uniform, so it's quite cold in the winter, and it gets dirty very easily because it's white. I'm not against uniforms, but my uniform just isn't practical!
- 3 Our uniform is very simple – a dark blue **jacket** and trousers and a white **shirt and tie**. I like it, it's nice and **comfortable**, so I'm happy to wear it. And I think it's important that people can see where we are when they need help.

- b With a partner, say what the **highlighted** words mean. Check with your teacher or a dictionary.

- c Read the article again. Who...?

- 1 thinks uniforms are a good idea, but doesn't like his / her uniform?
 - 2 likes his / her uniform, but doesn't say anything about uniforms in general?
 - 3 thinks uniforms are a good idea and quite likes his / her uniform?
- d Do you wear a uniform at work / school? Do you like it? Why (not)? Do you think uniforms are a good idea?

Practical English Coffee to take away

1 TELLING THE TIME

- a Look at the clock. What time is it?



► p. 157 Vocabulary Bank *Time*. Do Part 1.

- b Communication *What's the time?* A p.101 B p.107.

2 ROB AND JENNY MEET

- a (2:25) Watch or listen to what happens when Rob and Jenny meet. What do they decide to do?

- b Watch or listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Say why the F sentences are false.

- Jenny's full name is Jennifer.
- Rob is early.
- Jenny likes the hotel.
- She doesn't like the hotel coffee.
- She has a meeting with Daniel at 9.15.
- The office isn't very far from the hotel.



3 BUYING A COFFEE



- a Look at the coffee shop menu. Do you know what all the things are?

menu

drinks and cakes

Espresso	single 2.45	double 2.80
Americano	regular 3.15	large 3.95
Latte	regular 3.45	large 3.65
Cappuccino	regular 3.45	large 3.65
Tea	regular 2.65	large 3.10
Brownie	3.00	
Croissant	3.00	

b (226) Watch or listen to Rob and Jenny buying coffee. Answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of coffee do Rob and Jenny have?
- 2 What do they have to eat?
- 3 How much is it?

c Watch or listen again. Complete the **You Hear** phrases.

You Hear	You Say
Can I _____ you?	What would you like, Jenny? An espresso, please.
_____ or double?	Double. Can I have a latte, please?
_____ or large?	Large.
To have _____ or take away?	To take away.
Anything else?	No, thanks. A brownie for me, please... and a croissant.
OK.	How much is that?
That's £12.45, please.	Sorry, how much?
£12.45. Thank you. And your _____.	Thanks.

Cultural note
barista = a person who works in a coffee shop

d (227) Watch or listen and repeat the **You Say** phrases. Copy the rhythm.

e In threes, practise the dialogue.

f **Roleplay** the dialogue in groups of three. Then swap roles.

A (book open) You are the barista.

B (book closed) You invite C (book closed) to have a drink.

A begins: *Can I help you?*

B asks C: *What would you like?*

4 FIRST DAY IN THE OFFICE

a (228) Watch or listen and answer the questions.

- 1 What's Karen's job?
- 2 Where in Europe does Jenny have family?
- 3 Where does she live in New York?
- 4 Does Karen have family in New York?
- 5 What does Daniel offer Jenny to drink?
- 6 What time is his next meeting?



b Look at the **Social English phrases**. Who says them: Rob, Karen, or Daniel?

Social English phrases

Here we are.

Talk to you later.

Is this your first time in [the UK]?

Would you like something to drink?

c (229) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?

d Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.

Can you...?

- tell the time
- order food and drink in a café
- meet and introduce people

4A Is she his wife or his sister?

1 GRAMMAR Whose...?, possessive 's

a How interested are people in your country in the private lives of celebrities? What kind of celebrities? Number the people 1-3 (3 = very interested, 2 = quite interested, 1 = not very interested).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> actors | <input type="checkbox"/> royalty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> musicians | <input type="checkbox"/> TV stars/presenters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sports players | <input type="checkbox"/> politicians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> others (say what) | |

b Look at the celebrities in the photos. In pairs, answer the questions for each celebrity.

- 1 What does he / she do? Where is he / she from?
- 2 Do you know anything about his / her family or private life?
- 3 Are you interested in these people? Why (not)?

c With a partner, guess who the other person in each photo is. Choose a or b in sentences 1-5.

d (2 30) Listen and check. What does 's mean in sentences 1-5?

e ► p.130 Grammar Bank 4A. Learn more about Whose...? and possessive 's and practise them.

f Look at some things from the photos. Whose are they?

Whose is the wristband? (It's George Clooney's.)



2 VOCABULARY family

a ► p.155 Vocabulary Bank The family.

b In pairs, answer the questions.

Who's...?

- 1 your mother's mother *My grandmother*
- 2 your father's brother _____
- 3 your brother's / sister's daughter _____
- 4 your aunt's children _____
- 5 your husband's / wife's brother _____
- 6 your niece's brother _____

Who are they with?

You know the celebrity -
 but who is the other person?

- 1 She's Justin Bieber's
 a sister b mother
- 2 He's Carla Bruni's
 a ex-boyfriend b ex-husband
- 3 She's Lionel Messi's
 a wife b sister
- 4 She's Jack Nicholson's
 a daughter b girlfriend
- 5 He's George Clooney's
 a brother b father

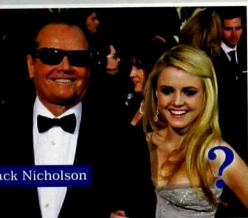




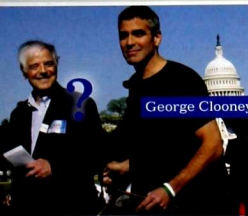
Carla Bruni



Lionel Messi



Jack Nicholson



George Clooney

3 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/, the letter o

- a (233) Listen and repeat the words and sound.



up

mother brother son husband uncle cousin

- b ▶ p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the different spellings for this sound.

- c How is the letter o pronounced in these words? Put them in the right column.

come do don't doctor go home job London
model money no one Scotland strong who



up



phone



clock



boot

come

don't

doctor

do

- d (234) Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

- e Practise the dialogues with a partner.

A Who's that?

B My mother.

A She's very young!

B No, she's sixty-one. She's a doctor.

A Who are they?

B That's my brother and his son.

A Do they live in Scotland?

B No, they don't. They live in London.

4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a (235) Listen to Isabel showing a friend photos on her phone.

Who are the people in the photos in relation to Isabel?

- b Listen again. Write down more information about the people in the photos, e.g. their names, ages, jobs, etc.

- c Work with a partner.

A Show B some photos of family or friends on your phone or write their names on a piece of paper.

B Ask three questions about each person.

Who's that? } She's my sister Yolanda.

How old is she? }



4B What a life!

1 VOCABULARY

everyday activities

- a (236) Listen to the sounds and number the phrases 1–6.

- get dressed
 get up
 have breakfast
 have a shower
 go to work / school
 have a coffee

- b What order do you do these things in the morning? Tell your partner.

First I get up, then I...

- c ➤ p.156 Vocabulary Bank *Everyday activities*.

2 PRONUNCIATION

linking and sentence stress

Connected speech

Remember, when people speak they usually link words together. Sometimes three linked words sound like one word, e.g. *I get up at seven.*

- a (238) Listen and write five sentences.

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____

- b (239) Listen and repeat the sentences.

Copy the rhythm.

I get up at seven.
 I have a shower.
 I go to work.
 I have a sandwich for lunch.
 I get home at six.
 I make the dinner.
 I go to bed at ten.
 What a life!

3 READING & LISTENING

- a Read the article. How do you think Nico feels at the end of a typical day? Why? Choose from the adjectives in the list.

bored happy stressed sad tired worried relaxed

- b Read the article again. Guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words and phrases. Then **underline** words and phrases connected with restaurants, e.g. *chef*.

- c ➤ Communication *Nico's day* A p.101 B p.107.

A Ask B questions.

B Find the answers in the text. Then change roles.

What time does Nico get up? } He gets up at...



FATHER & DAUGHTER

– whose day is more stressful?



Nico is a chef and has his own restaurant, the Blue Jar. He lives in Chile with his wife and her three children, aged 16, 12, and 9.

0630 I get up and make breakfast for the children. Then I have breakfast – a coffee and cereal – and I read the sports section of the paper.

0715 I go to the market to buy fruit and vegetables for the restaurant.

0845 When I get to the restaurant I check the reservations and my emails, and plan the special menu of the day. I have my second cup of coffee.

1030 I start cooking. The radio is on, and we are **busy** with breakfast orders, but we **also** have to prepare the food for lunch.

1200 I check the tables, and have my third coffee.

1330 Suddenly **everyone** arrives at the same time and the restaurant is full (on a good day). I start to shout instructions at the chefs and waiters. We make lunch for 85 people in about an hour and a half.

1445 I come into the restaurant and talk to the customers, and ask if they are happy with the food. I'm really hungry now.

1530 Finally I have lunch. I **don't** enjoy it very much because I don't have time to relax.

- d (240) Listen to Amelia, Nico's 16-year-old stepdaughter, talking about her day. Complete the gaps with a word, a number, or a time.



Morning

6.30 She gets up.
 _____ She starts school.
 _____ She has _____ or _____ lessons.

Afternoon

_____ She has lunch. She only has _____ minutes for lunch.
 _____ She has _____ or _____ lessons.
 _____ She finishes school.
 On Mondays and _____ she has extra classes to prepare for the university entrance exam.
 On Tuesdays and _____ she has _____ practice.

Evening

_____ She does _____ and studies until dinner.
 _____ After dinner she studies until _____.
 _____ She goes to bed.

- e Look back at the text and the information in d. Whose day do you think is more stressful, Nico's or Amelia's? Why?



- 1600 After lunch I go back to the kitchen and plan the food for the evening menu.
 1730 I go home to be with the family for a couple of hours. The children do their homework and I make their dinner.
 1930 I go back to the restaurant, which is full again, and I check everything is OK.
 2200 I go home and have a shower. Then I collapse on the sofa with a sandwich and a glass of wine.
 2300 I go to bed, ready to start again the next day.

4 GRAMMAR prepositions of time (*at, in, on*) and place (*at, in, to*)

- a Look at some sentences from Amelia's day. Complete them with *in, on, at, or to*.
- I get up _____ half past six.
 - _____ the morning we usually have five lessons, sometimes six.
 - We have lunch _____ school in the cafeteria.
 - _____ Mondays and Wednesdays I go _____ extra classes.
- b (241) Listen and check.
- c ► p.130 Grammar Bank 4B. Learn more about prepositions and practise them.
- d (244) Listen and say the time phrases with the right preposition.
-))) the weekend (at the weekend

5 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a Work in pairs. Interview your partner about a typical weekday with the questions.

What time / get up?

/ have breakfast in the morning? What / have?

How / go to work or school?

What time / start work or school?

/ have a long lunch break? How long?

What time / finish work or school?

What / do after work or school?

/ relax in the evening? What / do?

When / do English homework?

What time / go to bed?

How / feel at the end of the day?



When you can't be exact

What time do you get up? At about 7.15.
 What do you have for breakfast? It depends.
 If I have time, I have toast or cereal.

- b Who do you think has a more stressful day, you or your partner? Why?
- c ► p.112 Writing A magazine article. Write about your favourite day.

4C Short life, long life?

1 VOCABULARY

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- a (245) Complete the gaps with a 'time' word. Listen and check.

- sixty seconds = a *minute*
- thirty minutes = half an _____
- sixty minutes = an _____
- twenty-four hours = a _____
- seven days = a _____
- four weeks = a _____
- twelve months = a _____

- b ► p.157 Vocabulary Bank *Time*. Do parts 2 and 3.

2 GRAMMAR position of adverbs and expressions of frequency

- a Read the text about British teenagers. Is it the same in your country?

Today's teenagers may not live as long as their parents

- b Look at the position of the **highlighted** words and expressions. Circle the correct rule.

- Adverbs of frequency (e.g. *usually*) go...
before / after a main verb.
before / after the verb *be*.
- Expressions of frequency (e.g. *every week*) go...
at the beginning / at the end of a phrase or sentence.

- c ► p.130 Grammar Bank 4C. Learn more about adverbs and expressions of frequency and practise them.

- d Make true sentences about you with the verb phrases below and an adverb or expression of frequency. Compare with a partner.


be late for work / school	watch the news on TV
go to the hairdresser	check your email
be tired in the morning	go to the cinema
do housework	chat online

I'm often late for work.

I check my emails five times a day.

3 PRONUNCIATION the letter *h*

- a (250) Listen and repeat the words and sound.

	house	how	hardly	healthy	high
		have	hungry	happy	

- b (251) Listen. Circle the word where *h* is **not** pronounced.

Harry's a hairdresser.
 He hardly ever has breakfast.
 He only has half an hour for lunch.
 He often has a hamburger for dinner.
 Harry isn't very healthy.

- c Practise saying the sentences.

- d ► p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for this sound.

Doctors are worried that today's teenagers have a very unhealthy lifestyle, and may not live as long as their parents' generation. Research shows:

- 30% of teenagers **never** have breakfast.
- They **eat** fast food at least **two or three times a week** and 75% **hardly ever** eat fruit or green vegetables.
- They **don't usually** sleep 8 hours a day. (30% sleep only 4–7 hours.) They **are often** tired in the morning.
- They **spend** about 31 hours online **every week**. A lot of teenagers **never do** sport or exercise.



4 READING & SPEAKING

a Work in pairs. Tick (✓) five things which you think help people to live to be a hundred. Then read the article to check.

- They have a big family.
- They aren't in a hurry.
- They sleep eight hours.
- They have pets.
- They hardly ever eat meat.
- They drink a little alcohol.
- They often go to the doctor.
- They work outside.
- They often see friends.

b Read the article again. In which places are these things important?

- 1 a special kind of water _____
- 2 a special kind of food _____
- 3 the weather _____
- 4 a special kind of drink _____

c Underline new words or phrases in the texts and compare with a partner. Try to guess their meaning. Choose two words to learn from each text.

d Look at the five things in a that are in the texts. Are they true for people in your country? Do you think they have a healthy lifestyle?

e ► **Communication** *Short life, long life?*
p.101 Interview your partner with the questionnaire, then change roles.

5 52 SONG Who Wants to Live Forever

The secrets of a long life

In three areas of the world a very high number of people live to be 100. Scientists want to know why. What do the three places have in common?

Ecuador

Vilcabamba, a small village in the Andes, is often called 'the Valley of Long Life'. What's its secret? Firstly, Vilcabamba is not very hot or very cold – the temperature is usually between 18 and 27 degrees, and the air is very clean. Secondly, people work hard in the fields, and do a lot of exercise. Thirdly, their diet is very healthy – they eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, and they hardly ever eat meat or fish. The water they drink, from the river in Vilcabamba, is very rich in minerals. They also have a good social life. In Vilcabamba people say, 'The left leg and the right leg help you to be healthy, because they take you to your friends' homes.'

Italy

In Ogliastra, a mountain region of Sardinia, one out of every 200 people lives to be 100, and they are normally very healthy, too. Most of the people in the villages work outside in their fields and with their animals. They have a healthy diet, with a lot of vegetables and not much meat or fish. They hardly ever take any medicine, but they usually drink a little *grappa* before they go to bed. 'Life is hard,' says Fortunato, who is a shepherd, 'but I am never stressed. I never read the newspaper – because I can't read very well.'

Japan

People in Okinawa in Japan do not have big meals. They usually just have vegetables and fish, and often eat soya. Okinawans are very active, and they often work until they are 80 or more. But they also relax every day – they see friends and they meditate. Ushi, from Okinawa, is 107. In the evening she often dances with her daughter and has a glass of *sake*. 'I want to have a boyfriend,' she says. When journalists ask people from Okinawa 'What is your secret?' they answer, 'We are happy, we are always positive, and we are never in a hurry.'

Adapted from a British newspaper

grappa an Italian alcoholic drink
sake a Japanese alcoholic drink
soya a kind of bean typical in Asia



3&4 Revise and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- I _____ live near here.
a not b don't c doesn't
- My sister _____ three children.
a has b have c have's
- _____ English?
a Are they speak
b Speak they
c Do they speak
- _____ your sister work?
a Does b Is c Do
- A Do you work here?
B Yes, I _____.
a work b do c am
- A What _____?
B He's an engineer.
a he does b does he c does he do
- What languages _____?
a speak you
b do you speak
c you speak
- Bill is _____.
a Carla's husband
b husband's Carla
c the Carla's husband
- This is my _____ house.
a parent's b parents' c parent
- _____ is this book?
a Who's b Who c Whose
- We usually have lunch _____ two o'clock.
a in b on c at
- What time do you go _____ bed?
a in b to c at
- She _____ late for class.
a never is b is never c never does
- I _____ early.
a usually get up
b get usually up
c get up usually
- I have an English class _____.
a one a week
b one the week
c once a week

VOCABULARY

a Complete with *at, to, in, on, or up*.

- _____ Saturday night I go to the cinema.
- I'm a student. I'm _____ university and I live _____ a flat.
- What time do you usually wake _____?
- What time do you go _____ work?

b Complete the phrases with these verbs.

do	get	go	have	listen	play	read	take	watch	wear
1 _____ dressed						6 _____ the guitar			
2 _____ the dog for a walk						7 _____ to music			
3 _____ a shower						8 _____ TV			
4 _____ your homework						9 _____ the newspaper			
5 _____ shopping						10 _____ glasses			

c Circle the word or phrase that is different.






- brother uncle niece grandfather
- husband mother-in-law stepsister aunt
- musician doctor journalist factory
- never early always often
- hour minute once second

d Complete the questions with *How many, Who, Why, What, or Where*.

- _____ do you live?
- _____ does your father do?
- _____ is your favourite family member?
- _____ hours do you work?
- _____ do you want to learn English?

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

-  work here earn turn
-  sometimes cousin nurse uncle
-  often home coffee doctor
-  father that brother think
-  /ɪz/ lives watches finishes relaxes

b Underline the stressed syllable.

- be|cause 3 un|em|ployed 5 grand|mo|ther
- den|tist 4 po|lice|man

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a Read the text and complete the gaps with these verbs in the correct form.

do drink drive earn eat have (x2)
know live spend think travel work

b Read the text again. Is a typical man from your country similar to the typical British man?

c Look at the **highlighted** words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

Is this the typical British man?

Statistics tell us that the typical British man is 40 years old, ¹ **lives** in a house and is married with two children. He ² **more than** 40 hours a week and ³ **about** £25,000 a year. He ⁴ **between** fifty minutes and an hour to and from work every day. He ⁵ **a Ford car** and he ⁶ **he is a good driver**.



The typical British man is overweight (he weighs about 82.5 kg) and he ⁷ **less than** 30 minutes exercise a week. He usually sleeps about seven hours a night. He is not a great cook, but he ⁸ **how to** make four dishes, **including** Spaghetti Bolognese. He ⁹ **three cups of tea a day** and during his life he ¹⁰ **approximately** 35,000 biscuits.

The typical British man ¹¹ **eight close friends** and more than eighty **contacts** on his mobile phone. He ¹² **three TVs, a copy of Queen's Greatest Hits, and at least** one of the Harry Potter books. He ¹³ **thirteen hours online every week** and forty-five hours a year waiting 'on hold' on the phone.



CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

(2/53) **In the street** Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.



Nick

Anya

Alison

Wells

Stacey

- Nick works between _____ hours a week.
a 20 and 30 b 30 and 40 c 40 and 50
- Anya's sister is _____.
a 20 b 15 c 16
- Alison usually gets up at about _____ at the weekend.
a 10.00 b 7.00 c 7.30
- Wells _____ does sport.
a hardly ever b sometimes c often
- Stacey _____.
a has a cat b has two cats c doesn't like cats

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✓) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

- say where you live and what you do
- say what time you usually get up and go to bed
- say what you do on a typical Monday morning
- ask your partner questions with the words below
 - What sports...?
 - What languages...?
 - What kind of music...?
 - What TV programmes...?

Short films a British policeman
Watch and enjoy a film on iTutor.



5A Do you have the X Factor?

1 VOCABULARY verb phrases

- a Can you remember the verbs for things people do in their free time?

d _____ exercise p _____ the guitar
 l _____ to music g _____ to the gym
 w _____ TV h _____ a coffee

- b ➤ p.158 Vocabulary Bank More verb phrases.

2 GRAMMAR can / can't

- a Read about Gary's audition for a British TV programme where people try to become professional singers. Complete it with phrases a-e.

a Can you come with me, please?
 b I can't remember the words!
 c you can have coffee downstairs.
 d we can't hear you.
 e Where can I park?

- b 25 Listen and check.

- c 26 Now listen to Gary and two other people (Justin and Naomi) sing. Vote for the person you want to be in the show.


- d 27 Listen to the judges. What do they say about each singer? How does Gary feel?

- e Look at four sentences with *can / can't*. Match sentences 1-4 with a-d.

1 You can't sing!
 2 You can't park here.
 3 Can you come with me, please?
 4 You can have coffee downstairs.


a It isn't OK.
 b It's possible.
 c Please do it.
 d You don't know how.

- f ➤ p.132 Grammar Bank 5A. Learn more about *can / can't* and practise it.



12.30 I arrive in Manchester and drive to the Conference Centre. The traffic is terrible. I'm late!

Guard Hey! You can't park here.
 Gary 1 Where can I park?
 Guard In the car park over there.
 Gary OK. Where's the main entrance?
 Guard The entrance? It's in the other street.
 Gary Thanks!



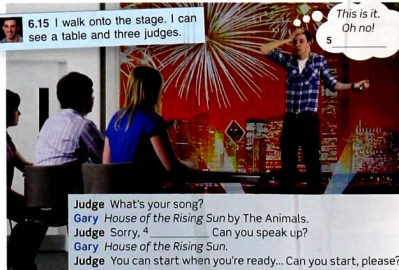
12.45 I wait for my audition with 350 other singers. I'm very nervous.

Organizer You can practise your songs here, and 2 _____
 Good luck!



6.00 Five hours later! Finally, a woman calls my number.

Organizer 3 _____ It's your turn now.



6.15 I walk onto the stage. I can see a table and three judges.

This is it. Oh no!

Judge What's your song?
 Gary House of the Rising Sun by The Animals.
 Judge Sorry, 4 _____ Can you speak up?
 Gary House of the Rising Sun.
 Judge You can start when you're ready... Can you start, please?

X FACTOR winners

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

'In the future everyone will be famous for fifteen minutes.' Andy Warhol

STEVE BROOKSTEIN

WINNER FIRST SERIES

And then? A recording contract with Sony and a number 1 with his first and only single. Later a job as a singer on a ferry boat between England and Spain.

Today? No recording contract. He gives concerts in pubs in Britain to small audiences.



LEONA LEWIS

WINNER THIRD SERIES

And then? Number 1 hits in the USA and UK and top ten records in many other countries. An appearance at the Olympic closing ceremony and three Grammy awards.

And today? She has a new album coming soon.



LEON JACKSON

WINNER FOURTH SERIES

And then? A recording contract with Sony and a number 1 single. *When you believe*.

And today? He gives concerts in small nightclubs and pubs in the UK. He now plays the guitar and piano, too, but he doesn't have a recording contract.



ALEXANDRA BURKE

WINNER FIFTH SERIES

And then? 1 million copies sold of her version of Leonard Cohen's *Hallelujah*. Three number 1 singles.

And today? She has a recording contract with Epic Records and she is also the face of *Sure Women*, a deodorant.



Adapted from a British newspaper

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a (259) Listen and repeat the dialogues.
Copy the rhythm.

- A Can you come tomorrow?
B Yes, I can come in the morning.

- A Can you play a musical instrument?
B Yes, I can.

- A What can you play?
B I can play the guitar.

- A Can we park here?
B No, you can't. You can't park here.

- b (260) Listen. Can you hear the difference?

- 1 a I can sing.
b I can't sing.
2 a She can dance very well.
b She can't dance very well.
3 a He can cook.
b He can't cook.
4 a I can come to the meeting.
b I can't come to the meeting.
5 a You can park here.
b You can't park here.
6 a I can drive.
b I can't drive.

- c (261) Listen. Circle a or b.

4 SPEAKING

- a ► **Communication** Do you want to be famous? p.102.
Are you musical, artistic, sporty, or good with words?
Interview your partner and complete the survey.
- b Change partners and tell your new partner what your first partner can and can't do.

5 READING

- a *The X Factor* is a British TV programme. Look at the title of the article and the photos. With a partner, guess which two of the singers are 'winners' today. Then read the article and check.
- b Look at the highlighted words and phrases related to pop music. With a partner, guess their meaning. Are the words similar in your language?
- c Do you have similar programmes to *The X Factor* in your country? Can you remember the names of some of the winners? Where are they now?

6 (262) SONG Famous

5B Love your neighbours

1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

verb phrases

- a (3 2)) Read the article about neighbours. Then listen to eight sounds, and write a-h in the boxes.

Noisy neighbours the top problems!

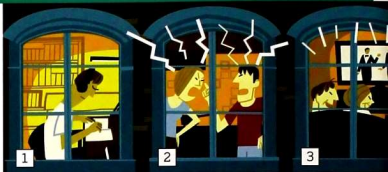
Sometimes it is difficult to love your neighbours, especially when they make a lot of noise. These are some things people do that cause problems in the UK (not in order).

- Their babies cry.
- Their dogs bark.
- They talk loudly or argue a lot.
- They have noisy parties.
- Their children shout all the time.
- They have the TV on very loud.
- They play loud music.
- They play musical instruments.

- b Which do you think are the top three in the UK? Which do you think are the top three in your country?
- c Do the questionnaire with a partner.

Are your neighbours noisy? Are you a noisy neighbour?

- 1 Do you live in a house or a flat?
- 2 Do you have neighbours...?
 - a upstairs
 - b downstairs
 - c next door
- 3 Are your neighbours...?
 - a very noisy
 - b quite noisy
 - c not very noisy
- 4 Which of the things in a do they do? Do they make any other noises?
- 5 Are you a noisy neighbour? Which of the things in a do you or your family do?



2 GRAMMAR present continuous

a 33) Look at the picture of the flats. Why do you think the couple in flat 5 can't sleep? Listen and check.

b Listen again and complete the dialogues with verbs from the list.

arguing crying doing getting going
happening having saying shouting (x2)

- 1 Man Are you awake?
Woman Yes. What's that noise?
M They're _____ a party downstairs.
W Again! What time is it?
M 12.00.

- 2 W Who's _____?
M People in the street. From the party.
W What's _____? Why are they _____?
M I can't hear.
W Are they _____?
M No, they aren't. They're _____ goodbye.
Excuse me! We're trying to sleep. It's 1.00 in the morning!

- 3 M Oh no. Now the baby next door is _____!
W What's the time?
M It's 5.00.
W What are you _____? Where are you _____?
M I'm _____ up. I can't sleep with that noise.

c Complete the sentences.

- They _____ having a party in number 8.
 _____ they arguing?
 No, they _____ arguing. They're saying goodbye.

d Read the rule and circle the right word.

We use the present continuous (*be + verb+ -ing*) to talk about *now* / *every day*.

e ► p.132 Grammar Bank 5B. Learn more about the present continuous and practise it.

f 35) Listen to the sounds. What's happening? Write six sentences.

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING /ŋ/

a 36) Listen and repeat the words and sound.



singer

singing dancing going doing
studying language wrong young
think bank pink thanks

b In pairs, point and ask and answer about the people in the flats.

What's he doing?

He's playing the guitar.
What are they doing?

c ► Communication Spot the differences A p.102 B p.107. Describe the pictures and find eight differences.

4 LISTENING

a 37) Look at the photo and read about Rebecca Flint. Then listen to her talking about noise rules where she lives. Does she think they are a good thing or a bad thing?

Switzerland

The sound of silence

Switzerland has very strict anti-noise rules, especially for people who live in flats. **Rebecca Flint**, a British woman who lives and works in the Swiss town of Chur, tells us about a life without noise.



b Listen again and complete the sentences.

During the week

- 1 She can't _____ between 12.30 and 2.00 p.m.
2 She can't _____ without headphones or _____ after 10 p.m.
3 She can't have a _____ or a _____ after 10 p.m.

On Saturdays

- 4 She can _____, but it can't be loud after 10 p.m.

On Sundays

- 5 She can't _____ furniture or put a _____ on the wall.
6 She can't _____ the washing machine.

c Do you think these are good or bad rules? Why (not)? Do you have any similar rules in your country? What happens if you make a lot of noise late at night?

5C Sun and the City

1 VOCABULARY & LISTENING

the weather and seasons

- a Look at the photo and answer the questions.
- 1 What city is it?
 - 2 What monument can you see?
 - 3 What's the weather like? Do you think it's typical weather there?



- b ► p.159 Vocabulary Bank *The weather and dates*. Do part 1.
- c (3/10) Listen to a travel guide talking about the weather in London. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
- 1 It's often very hot or very cold.
 - 2 The normal temperature in the summer is 32°C.
 - 3 It often snows in the winter.
 - 4 In spring and autumn the weather changes a lot.
 - 5 It's often grey and foggy in London.
- d What's the weather like where you live in the different seasons?

2 READING & SPEAKING

- a Read the guidebook extract about things to do in London, and find the answers to the 'Where can you...?' questions. Answer with **SH** (Somerset House), **SK** (South Kensington), or **HH** (Hampstead Heath).
- b Read the text again. Underline three new words in each paragraph. Compare with a partner.
- c Talk to a partner.
- Which of the three places would you prefer to go to? Why?
 - Where is a good place to go in *your* town...?
 - when it's very cold
 - when it's raining
 - when the sun is shining
 - What can you do in these places?

WHAT TO DO IN LONDON...

1 WHEN IT'S VERY COLD

Go ice skating at Somerset House. Somerset House is a beautiful 18th century building on the river Thames. In the winter, the area in front of the house is made into an ice-skating rink. There is a skating school, where you can have lessons, and there are also late-night sessions and DJ nights. In November and December there is an enormous Christmas tree, and the café serves special Christmas food.

2 WHEN IT'S RAINING

Go to South Kensington, and visit three wonderful museums. You can walk from one to the other because they are all very near. The Science Museum is very popular with adults and children, and also the Natural History Museum, which has life-size robotic dinosaurs and other fascinating exhibits. The third museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, is full of art and design from all over the world. It has an amazing collection of fashion from the 17th century to the present day. And if the sun comes out, cross the road into Kensington Gardens, one of London's many parks, and visit the famous statue of Peter Pan.

3 WHEN THE SUN IS SHINING

Go to Hampstead Heath, London's biggest park. From the top of Parliament Hill, in the south part of the Heath, you can see many of London's famous monuments, including St Paul's Cathedral and the London Eye. Have a picnic, and then, if it's hot, walk to the open-air swimming pool, where you can swim with plants and trees all round you. It is a magical place, and you can't believe that you are in the middle of a capital city.

WHERE CAN YOU...?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | learn to do something new |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | eat outside |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | have a fantastic view |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | see beautiful old clothes |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | do some exercise |
| 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | have fun after 9 p.m. |
| 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> | see some animals that don't exist today |
| 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> | see a famous character from a book |



3 GRAMMAR present simple or present continuous?

- a (311) Jack and his Swedish girlfriend Ingrid are on the London Eye. Cover the conversation and listen. Tick (✓) the places they see.

- Trafalgar Square St Paul's Cathedral
 Buckingham Palace Westminster Abbey
 The Houses of Parliament Big Ben

- b Listen to the conversation again, and put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous or the present simple.

I Come on, let's stand over there.
 J It's *moving*. (move). We _____ (go) up. Look, that's St Paul's Cathedral.
 I Where? Oh yes, I can see it. Is that Buckingham Palace?
 J Yes, and the Queen's at home.
 I How do you know?
 J Because the flag _____ (fly). It only _____ (fly) when she's at home.

I I think it _____ (start) to rain. Oh, yes look, it _____ (rain).
 J It always _____ (rain) when we're sightseeing!
 I We _____ (go) down now. I _____ (love) the view of the river with Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament.
 J Me too. Go and stand there. I _____ (want) to take a photo.

I Quick, the door _____ (open). Let's go.

- c Read the conversation again, and focus on the verbs *fly* and *rain*. When do we use the present simple? When do we use the present continuous?
 d ► p.132 Grammar Bank 5C. Learn more about the present simple and present continuous and practise them.
 e ► Communication What do you do? What are you doing now?
 A p.103 B p.108.

4 PRONUNCIATION places in London

- a (313) Place names in London are sometimes difficult for visitors to pronounce and understand. Listen. Underline the stressed syllable in the bold words.

Tra|falgar Square the Lon|don Eye Ox|ford Street St Paul's Ca|the|dral
 Leices|ter Square Bu|cking|ham Pa|lace The Hou|ses of Par|liam|ent
 West|min|ster Ab|bey the Ri|ver Thames Co|vent Gar|den

- b Listen again and repeat the names.
 c Practise with a partner. Imagine you are in a taxi.

Where do you want to go? To Trafalgar Square, please.

5 WRITING

- a Are social networking sites, e.g. Twitter or Facebook, popular in your country? What kind of people use them? Do you or your friends use them?
 b ► p.113 Writing Social networking. Write Facebook posts to say what you are doing on holiday.

Practical English In a clothes shop



1 VOCABULARY clothes

a Match the words and pictures.



- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a jacket /dʒækɪt/ | <input type="checkbox"/> a skirt /skɜːt/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> jeans /dʒiːnz/ | <input type="checkbox"/> shoes /ʃuːz/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a shirt /ʃɜːt/ | <input type="checkbox"/> a sweater /ˈswetə/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a T-shirt /ˈtiːʃɜːt/ | <input type="checkbox"/> trousers /ˈtraʊzəz/ |

b (314) Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

2 MEETING IN THE STREET

a (315) Watch or listen to Jenny and Rob. What problem does Rob have?

b Watch or listen again. Complete the sentences.

- 1 Rob has a _____ for Jenny.
- 2 Jenny has another meeting with _____.
- 3 Rob has an interview in _____ minutes.
- 4 Jenny's meeting is at _____ past nine.
- 5 Rob needs to buy a new _____.
- 6 They go to a clothes _____.
- 7 Jenny needs to answer her _____.

c (316) Look at the information box. Listen and repeat the phrases.

Apologizing	
I'm sorry.	That's OK.
I'm so sorry.	Don't worry.
I'm really sorry.	No problem.

d Cover the box. In pairs, practise apologizing and responding.

3 BUYING CLOTHES

a (317) Watch or listen to Rob buying a shirt. Answer the questions.

- 1 What size does Rob want?
- 2 Does he try it on?
- 3 How much is the shirt?



- b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You Hear** phrases.

)) You Hear	You Say
Can I _____ you?	Yes, what size is this shirt?
Let's see. It's a small. What _____ do you need?	A medium.
This is a _____.	Thanks. Where can I try it on?
The changing _____ are over there.	Thank you.
_____ is it?	It's fine. How much is it?
It's £44.99.	

- c (318)) Watch or listen and repeat the **You Say** phrases. Copy the rhythm.

Saying prices

£5.00 = five pounds

£5.50 = five pounds fifty

50p = fifty pence

Sizes

Sizes S = small, M = medium, L = large XL = extra large

- d Practise the dialogue with a partner.

- e In pairs, roleplay buying clothes.

A (book open) You are the shop assistant. Start with *Can I help you?*

B (book closed) You are the customer. Buy a T-shirt, a jacket, or jeans.

- f Swap roles.



4 JENNY'S ON THE PHONE

- a (319)) Watch or listen and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- Jenny is talking to Eddie.
- She says she doesn't like London.
- She says she likes the people in the office.
- Jenny is standing outside the shop.
- Eddie thinks that Rob is her boss.
- Jenny loves Rob's new shirt.



- b Watch or listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.

- c Look at the **Social English phrases**. Who says them: Jenny, Rob, or Eddie?

Social English phrases

It's so cool!	I have to go.
Right now?	Have fun!
Don't be silly!	What's wrong?
Wait a minute.	No way!

British and American English

shop = British English
store = American English

- d (320)) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?

- e Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.



Can you...?

- apologize
- buy clothes
- say prices



6A Reading in English

Red Roses

'Who is the man with the roses in his hand?' thinks Anna. I want to meet **him**.
 'Who is the girl with the guitar?' thinks Will. 'I like **her**. I want to meet **her**.'
 But they do not meet.

'There are lots of men,' says Anna's friend Vicki, but Anna can't forget Will. And then one rainy day...

Sally's Phone

Sally is always running, and she has her phone with **her** all the time: at home, on the train, at work, at lunchtime, and at the shops.

But then one afternoon suddenly she has a different phone...and it changes her life.

Dead Man's Money

When Cal Dexter rents one of the Blue Lake Cabins, he finds \$3,000 – under the floor! He doesn't know it, but it is the money from a bank robbery. A dead man's money.

'Do I take it to the police?' he thinks. But three more people want the money, and two of **them** are dangerous.

Can Cal stop **them**?

1 GRAMMAR object pronouns

- a Look at the three book covers and read the information which tells you what the book is about. Answer the questions with *Red Roses* (RR), *Sally's Phone* (SP), or *Dead Man's Money* (DMM).

Which book...?

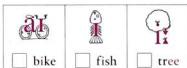
- ___ is a love story
 - ___ takes place in the USA
 - ___ is about a person who is quite stressed
 - ___ is about a man in a difficult situation
 - ___ is about a person who is romantic
 - ___ has a gadget which is important
- b Look at the **highlighted** words in the texts. Who do they refer to?
- ↳ **him** = the man with the roses
- c ➤ p.134 Grammar Bank 6A. Learn more about object pronouns and practise them.

- d ③22) Listen and say the sentences with a pronoun instead of the name(s).

) I like Anna. ↳ I like her.

2 PRONUNCIATION /aɪ/, /ɪ/, and /iː/

- a ③23) Say the three groups of words and match them to a sound picture. Listen and check.



- him it his ring finish pick
- he she me meet read leave
- I my buy smile nice tonight

- b ③24) Listen. Can you hear the difference?

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|---------|
| 1 a he's | b his | 4 a leave | b live |
| 2 a me | b my | 5 a this | b these |
| 3 a it | b eat | 6 a we | b why |

- c ③25) Listen and tick (✓) the word you hear.

- d ③26) Listen to this love story. Practise telling it.

They live in a big city.
 He works in an office, she's a writer.
 She meets him in the gym. She likes his smile.
 He thinks she loves him. He buys her a ring.
 But finally she says goodbye.

3 READING & LISTENING

- a 27 Read and listen to an extract from *Sally's Phone*. Answer the questions.

CHARACTERS:

- Sally, a young woman
- Claire, Sally's friend from work
- Andrew, Sally's boyfriend
- Paul, a young man
- Katharine, Paul's sister

- 1 Where are Claire and Sally?
2 Why doesn't Sally buy the skirt immediately?
3 What do they do when they finish shopping?
4 Why does she phone her mother?
5 What is Paul doing when Sally is talking to her mother?
6 What happens when he stands up?
7 Do they go out of the café together?
- b Read the extract again. With a partner guess the meaning of the **highlighted** verbs.

- c 28 Read and listen to the next part of the story. Why are Paul and Sally having problems?

Pronouns and possessive adjectives

When you read, be careful with different kinds of pronouns and possessive adjectives, e.g. *he, his, him*, etc. Make sure you know who (or what) they refer to.

- d Read the extract again. With a partner, say who the **highlighted** pronouns and possessive adjectives refer to.

Paul wants to phone **his** mother. **his** = Paul's

- e **Underline** words or phrases in the extract about phones or phoning, e.g. *rings, answers the phone*, etc.

- f What do you think happens in the end?

Reading in English

Reading Graded Readers, e.g. the Oxford Bookworms series, helps you to learn and remember vocabulary and grammar. Buy or borrow a Starter level book (with a CD if possible).

4 SPEAKING

- **Communication** *Reading in English* p.103.
Interview your partner.

Lunchtime

It is one o'clock. Sally and Claire are looking at skirts.

- 'Do you like this one, Sally?' Claire says.
'Yes, it's beautiful, but I never wear red.'
'Do you like red?' Claire asks.
'Yes, I do – but Andrew doesn't.'
'Well,' Claire says, 'it's a beautiful skirt. You like red. What do you want to do?'

Sally buys the skirt.
Claire goes back to work, but Sally wants a coffee. She goes into a café. She buys a coffee and sits down. Then she phones her mother.

- 'Hi, Mum. I have a new skirt – it's beautiful. I want to wear it tonight.'
'What colour is it?'
'It's red.'
'That's nice. Red is a good colour for you,' says her mother.
Next to Sally, Paul is finishing his coffee. He phones his friend and talks to him. Then he stands up. The bag with the red skirt **falls** on the floor.
'Oh! I'm sorry,' Paul says. 'That's OK,' Sally says. He **puts down** his phone and **picks up** the bag. 'Here's your bag.'
'Thank you.' She smiles.
'What a nice smile!' Paul thinks.

Paul picks up his phone and goes out of the café. Sally finishes her coffee. She picks up her bag and her phone, and goes back to work.



Sally's Phone

Afternoon

Paul is in his office.

A phone rings.

'What's that noise?' Paul thinks.

He answers the phone. It is Andrew.

'Hello, Sally?'

'It isn't Sally, it's Paul.'

'Paul? Paul who? Where's Sally?'

'Who's Sally? There's no Sally here.'

'Huh!'

Andrew finishes the call.



Paul wants to phone **his** mother. He finds 'Mum' on the phone, and presses the button.

'Hello Mum. It's Paul.'

'Paul? Who's Paul? I'm not Paul's mum. I'm Sally's mum.'

'What's happening?' Paul thinks.

'What number is that?' **he** asks.

'It's 0783 491839.'

'I'm very sorry,' Paul says. 'It's the wrong number.'

'That's OK,' Sally's mum says. 'What a nice voice!' **she** thinks.

Sally is at work.

Ring ring!

She answers the phone.

'Hello, is Paul there?'

'No, I'm sorry, this is...'

'Can you give a message to **him**? This is **his** sister Katharine.'

There's a party at **my** house tonight. It's **my** birthday.'

'But I...'

'8 o'clock – OK. Bye.'


6B Times we love

1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION the date

a Number the months 1–6.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> April | <input type="checkbox"/> June |
| <input type="checkbox"/> February | <input type="checkbox"/> March |
| <input type="checkbox"/> January | <input type="checkbox"/> May |

b ► p.159 Vocabulary Bank *The weather and dates.* Do part 2.

 **Ordinal numbers first, fourth, etc.**

Some ordinal numbers can be difficult to say because they end in two or more consonant sounds, e.g. **sixth** /sɪksθ/.

c (31) Listen and repeat the ordinal numbers. Then practise saying them.

fifth sixth eighth twelfth

d (32) How do you say these dates? Listen and check.

1/3 2/11 3/5 4/6
5/1 6/7 12/9 17/10
20/8 23/2 28/4 31/12

e Listen again and repeat the dates. Copy the rhythm.

↳ the **first** of **March**

f What days are public holidays in your country?

g Ask the other students in your class *When's your birthday?* Does anyone have the same (or nearly the same) birthday as you?

2 READING

a Read the first part of the text. What's special about the third Monday in January and the third Friday in June?

Favourite Times

In the UK the third Monday in January is the most depressing day of the year, says psychologist Dr Cliff Arnall, who calls it Blue Monday. Why? Because it's winter, the weather is usually grey and cold, the days are dark, and Monday is the first day of the working week. People are also often short of money after Christmas, and some people feel bad after breaking their New Year resolutions. And the happiest day of the year? 'The third Friday in June,' says Dr Arnall. And it's easy to see why – it's summer, it's warm outside, the evenings are light, and the weekend starts now!

We asked our readers about the days and times during the year that make them feel good.

- 1 What's your favourite time of day? Why?
- 2 What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- 3 What's your favourite month? Why?
- 4 What's your favourite season? Why?
- 5 What's your favourite public holiday? Why?

b Read the questions and Joe's and Rose's answers and complete them with phrases a–f.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a every week is different | d I love cooking |
| b I like making plans | e the days are long |
| c I hate getting up early | f I like being awake |

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases and guess their meaning.





Joe 24

- Ten thirty at night. Because it's the time of day when I can really relax.
- Saturday. Because ¹_____ during the week, and Saturday is the first day when I can **stay in bed** until 12 if I want!
- August. Because my birthday is in August and I'm usually on holiday.
- The summer. Because the weather's good, ²_____, and people are **in a good mood**.
- January 1st. Because it's the start of a new year, and ³_____.

Rose 35

- Early morning. Because ⁴_____ when other people are **asleep**, and the light is beautiful.
- It depends. Because ⁵_____!
- May. Because the world is pale green, and asparagus is in season!
- Autumn. Because the **leaves** are red and yellow, and it's a time for lots of wonderful fruit and vegetables. ⁶_____!
- Easter Sunday. Because I love chocolate, and I always have a lot of Easter eggs!

asparagus

Easter egg

New Year resolutions promises we make on December 31st, e.g. to eat or drink less in the new year
Easter Sunday an important Christian holiday in March or April



3 LISTENING

- a (33) Listen to Martin answering the questions in *Favourite Times*. Complete column 1.

1 What's your favourite...? 2 Why?

time of day:

during the week _____

at the weekend _____

day of the week _____

month _____

season _____

public holiday _____

- b Listen again and complete column 2.

4 GRAMMAR like + (verb + -ing)

- a Complete the chart with a verb from the list.

don't like hate don't mind like love

😊 _____

😊 _____

😡 _____

😡 _____

😞 _____

- b What form of the verb follows *like*, *love*, *don't mind*, and *hate*?

- c > p.134 Grammar Bank 6B. Learn more about *like + (verb + -ing)* and practise it.

5 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a Write a verb or verb phrase for each picture. Use the *-ing* form of the verb.



- b In pairs, ask and answer about each activity.

A Do you like reading? B Yes, I love it.

A What writers do you like? B I like Terry Pratchett. What about you?

- c Interview your partner with the five questions from *Favourite Times* in 2.

- d Write an article called *My favourite times*. Add photos or drawings if you can. Use the texts in 2 as a model.

6C Music is changing their lives

1 VOCABULARY music

- a (335) Listen and number the kinds of music 1–9. Can you name any other kinds of music in English?
 hip hop rock classical Latin jazz reggae /ˈreɪgeɪ/ blues heavy metal R&B
- b What kind of music do / don't you like? *↷ I like rock, but I don't like R&B.*
- c Do the music quiz in small groups.

1 What kind of music are these people famous for?

a Beyoncé
 b Louis Armstrong
 c Jay-Z
 d Yehudi Menuhin
 e Queen
 f Bob Marley

2 Where are they from? Match the singers and bands to their countries.

a Coldplay
 b Rihanna
 c Plácido Domingo
 d Black Eyed Peas
 e U2
 f Fools Garden

3 Whose music do you hear in the soundtrack of these films / shows?

a We Will Rock You
 b This Is It
 c Yellow Submarine
 d Amadeus
 e Mamma Mia!

2 GRAMMAR revision: be or do?

- a Circle the right words.
- What kind of music *are you / do you* listen to?
 - I'm not / I don't* like hip hop.
 - Are you / Do you* play in a band?
 - She *isn't / doesn't* listening to you.
 - Where *are / do* Coldplay from?
- b (p.134 Grammar Bank 6C. Learn more about be and do and practise them.
- c (338) Listen and make the questions.
-))) They're German. *↷ Are they German?*
-))) He plays the guitar. *↷ Does he play the guitar?*

3 PRONUNCIATION /j/

- a (339) Listen and repeat the words and sound.

yacht	yes you yellow
	young your yoga year

Hidden /j/ sound

Some words with the /u:/ sound (spelled with u or ew) also have a /j/ sound before the /u:/, e.g. music /'mjuzɪk/, NOT /'muzɪk/.

- b (340) Listen and repeat the sentences. Then practise saying them.
- That young musician plays beautiful music.
 - He usually uses a yellow pencil.
 - The new students start in January this year.

4 SPEAKING

- a Read the music questionnaire. Complete the questions with *are* or *do*. Complete question 6 with the names of six musicians / bands you either love or hate.

Music questionnaire

1 _____ you a big fan of a singer or band?
_____ you a member of a fan club or forum?

2 How often _____ you...?

- go to concerts or gigs
- go dancing
- watch MTV (or other music channels)
- download music
- look for song lyrics on the internet
- sing karaoke

3 How _____ you usually listen to music?

- on the radio
- online
- on your iPod/MP3 player
- on CDs

4 What kind of music _____ you like listening to when you are...?

- sad
- happy
- stressed

5 _____ you listening to a particular song or piece of music a lot at the moment?

6 What _____ you think of...?

Male musicians

Female musicians

Bands



Giving opinions

I like him.

I don't like her.

I think they're great / fantastic.

OK / not bad.

awful / terrible.

- b Take turns to interview a partner with the music questionnaire. Ask for more information. Do you have similar musical tastes?

5 READING

- a Do you play a musical instrument? What? Do you enjoy playing it?
- b Read the article. How is music changing the lives of young people in Venezuela?

Music is changing their lives

Inside the concert hall a top orchestra is playing brilliantly. Their young conductor, Gustavo Dudamel, is one of the best in the world. But we are not in New York, London, or Vienna. We are in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. The orchestra is the Simón Bolívar Youth orchestra, and its conductor and young musicians come from the poorest families in the country. They are a product of *El Sistema* ('the system' in Spanish), a project started in 1975 to save poor children from crime and drug addiction through classical music.



Today more than 270,000 young Venezuelans from the *barrios* (poor areas in Caracas) are learning to play instruments. They practise Beethoven and Brahms instead of learning to steal and shoot. Gisella, aged 11, says 'I am learning the *viola* because I want to escape from the *barrio*. In Venezuela now it's cooler to like Strauss than salsa.' Edgar, 22, who plays in the orchestra, says 'sometimes when we finish late I stay in town - it's dangerous to go home at that time. But now most of my friends are here. We are a family as well as an orchestra.'

Dudamel is now also the Musical Director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, one of the USA's top orchestras. But he returns frequently to Caracas to conduct. 'I miss my orchestra, but I will never leave them. They're family,' he says.



Adapted from an article in The Guardian

- c Look at the highlighted words. With a partner, guess their meaning.
- d Do you know of any other projects to help poor children?

6 WRITING

- p.113 Writing An informal email. You are going to write a similar email to a penfriend.

7 41 SONG Lemon Tree 🎵

5&6 Revise and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- She _____ the piano.
a can play b can to play c cans play
- _____ come tonight?
a Do you can b You can c Can you
- A What's that noise?
B _____ a party upstairs.
a They having
b They're having
c They're have
- The weather is cold, but _____ raining.
a it doesn't b it isn't c it not
- A What _____ doing?
B I'm studying for an exam.
a are you b do you c you are
- Look! The Queen's flag _____.
a fly b flies c is flying
- The museum _____ at 2.00 on Mondays.
a closes b is closing c close
- A What _____?
B I'm a nurse.
a are you doing b do you do c do you
- Our son always phones _____ every day.
a we b us c our
- Is your sister at home? I need to speak to _____.
a him b she c her
- Do you like _____ housework?
a doing b do making
- I don't mind _____ early.
a get up b getting up c to get up
- A _____ hungry?
B Yes. What's for dinner?
a Do you b Have you c Are you
- What song _____ listening to?
a are you b do you c you are
- What time _____ she usually go to bed?
a do b is c does

VOCABULARY

a Complete the phrases with these verbs.

buy call dance forget have hear play run take tell

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 _____ a noise | 6 _____ a party |
| 2 _____ a musical instrument | 7 _____ photos |
| 3 _____ somebody's birthday | 8 _____ a marathon |
| 4 _____ a present for your mother | 9 _____ a taxi |
| 5 _____ somebody a secret | 10 _____ a tango |

b Complete the sentences with *for, in, on, to, or at*.





- She goes to bed _____ about eleven o'clock.
- They have their TV _____ very loud.
- I can't find the keys. Can you look _____ them?
- I need to talk _____ the doctor.
- I'm coming! Wait _____ me!
- My birthday's _____ July.
- Their wedding is _____ 2nd March.

c Circle the word that is different.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 cloudy | wet | snowy | shine |
| 2 shine | rain | blow | fog |
| 3 autumn | season | spring | winter |
| 4 first | third | seven | twelfth |
| 5 twenty-second | twenty-five | twenty-one | twenty-three |
| 6 May | Sunday | December | June |
| 7 call | phone | ring | message |
| 8 band | rock | reggae | jazz |

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

- | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 1  driving | wrong | change | long |
| 2  ice | windy | spring | winter |
| 3  snow | go | now | cold |
| 4  third | the | tenth | Thursday |
| 5 /ju:/ | music | student | beautiful blues |

b Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 neigh|bour 2 re|mem|ber 3 Ju|ly 4 Fe|bru|a|ry 5 cla|ssi|cal

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a Read the text and answer the questions.

Where is a good place to go in Dublin if you want to...?

- 1 have lunch or dinner
- 2 see animals
- 3 buy a present
- 4 hear stories about famous places
- 5 have a drink without paying

b Look at the **highlighted** words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

c Read the text again and underline the thing you would like to do most.

Dublin – the friendly city

People don't usually think of capital cities as friendly, but people told me that Dublin is the exception, so I went there to see if it was true – and it was! Local people **greet** you like an old friend, they want to know everything about you, and about your day. The tourist **guides** are really friendly; **for example**, at the Guinness factory (somewhere you must go) they offer you a free glass of Guinness. The bus drivers on the tour buses (an excellent way to get around Dublin) tell very interesting and **amusing** stories about all the buildings and monuments they go past. They stop at all the **main** tourist attractions, for example Phoenix Park, the home to Dublin's zoo, St Patrick's Cathedral, and the main shopping areas (Grafton Street and O'Connell Street). When you want something to eat, the Temple Bar area is the place to go. Even in the restaurants Irish people want you to be happy. They often sit you at tables with other people, and the waiters **tell jokes** when they serve the food to make you laugh. In general, the food is great and very good value for money, there are lots of things to see, and hotels are cheap – how can you not be happy and friendly with all that?

Nick McCarthy Coventry Telegraph October 26 2010



CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

3 42)) In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.



Alison and Ben

Tiffany

Joel

Anya

- 1 Which sentence is true?
 - a Ben can't play a musical instrument.
 - b Alison can play the guitar well.
 - c Ben can play the guitar, but not very well.
- 2 Tiffany _____.
 - a has noisy neighbours
 - b doesn't have noisy neighbours
 - c is the noisy neighbour
- 3 Joel's favourite month is May because the weather is _____.
 - a hot
 - b nice
 - c sunny
- 4 Ben doesn't like _____.
 - a classical music
 - b heavy metal
 - c rock music
- 5 At the moment Anya is reading _____.
 - a a romantic novel
 - b a biography
 - c a trilogy

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✓) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

- 1 say two things you can do well, and two things you can't do (e.g. cook)
- 2 say three things you can or can't do in class (e.g. use your mobile)
- 3 say what kind of books you usually read, and what you are reading at the moment
- 4 ask your partner questions with the words below
 - ... tired? Why?
 - ... like watching sport on TV? Which sports?
 - ... enjoying your English classes?
 - ... play a musical instrument? Which one?

Short films Williamsburg, New York
Watch and enjoy a film on iTutor.

7A At the National Portrait Gallery

1 GRAMMAR was / were

- a Read about the National Portrait Gallery in London and answer the questions.

- Where is it?
- What can you see there?
- When is it open?
- How much does it cost?

- b (343) Look at a photo which is in the National Portrait gallery. Cover the dialogue and listen. Who are the two people in the photo?

- A I love that photo. Who are they?
 B I think it's King Edward VIII and Wallis Simpson. Let's see. Yes, that's right.
 A When was he king? I don't remember a King Edward.
 B Well, he was only king for 11 months, in 1936, I think. He was Queen Elizabeth II's uncle.
 A Why was he only king for a short time?
 B Because he was in love with Wallis Simpson, the woman in the photo. She was American. The government was against the marriage because she was divorced. It was a terrible scandal. In the end he abdicated* and they got married.
 A Who was the next king?
 B His brother, George VI.
 A Were Edward and Wallis happy?
 B I think they were happy. They were together for the rest of their lives.

*abdicate stop being king or queen

- c Listen again and read the dialogue. Then complete the gaps.

Present simple	Past simple
He is the king.	He _____ the king.
She is divorced.	She _____ divorced.
They are happy.	They _____ happy.

- d > p.136 Grammar Bank 7A. Learn more about was / were and practise it.

National Portrait Gallery

The National Portrait Gallery has a collection of portraits of famous British men and women, from the 16th century to the present day. The portraits are both paintings and photographs. The National Portrait Gallery is near Trafalgar Square, five minutes from the National Gallery, London's most important art gallery. It is open daily and entrance is free.



2 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress

- a (345) Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

⊕ I was at a party. She was born in Mexico.
 My parents were angry.

⊖ He wasn't at home. They weren't very happy.

? When were you born? Where was the hotel?
 Was it expensive? No, it wasn't.
 Were they at the concert? Yes, they were.

- b (346) Say the sentences in the past simple.

))) I'm at home. (I was at home.

- c > Communication Where were you? A p.103 B p.108.

3 READING

- a Look at three more pictures from the National Portrait Gallery. Do you know who the people are or anything about them?



- b (347) Read and listen to three audio guide extracts. Check your answers to a.

- Henry VIII was born in 1491. He was King of England from 1509 to 1547 and is famous for separating the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church, and for his six wives. When he was young, as in this picture, he was very strong and good-looking. He was an excellent sportsman, and was also a good musician and poet. However, in his old age he was very fat and always in pain.
- The Brontë sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, were born between 1816 and 1820 in a small village in the north of England. They were all writers, but only Charlotte, with her novel *Jane Eyre*, was famous in her lifetime. Their brother Branwell, the painter of this portrait, was originally in the picture between Emily and Charlotte. He wasn't happy with his self-portrait and now the painting shows only the three sisters.
- Helena Bonham Carter, the actress, was born in London in 1966. Her mother is half Spanish and her father, who died in 2004, was the grandson of Herbert Asquith, the British Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916. Her first big role was as Lucy Honeychurch in *A Room with a View*, and her other roles include The Red Queen in *Alice in Wonderland*, Bellatrix Lestrange in the Harry Potter films, and Queen Elizabeth in *The King's Speech*. She has two children with her partner Tim Burton, a film director.

- c Read the texts again and answer the questions.

- How long was Henry VIII King of England?
- What was he good at when he was a young man?
- Were the Brontë sisters famous when they were alive?
- Why isn't their brother in the picture?
- Who was Helena Bonham Carter's great-grandfather?
- What was her first famous film?

- d Cover the texts. What can you remember?

4 VOCABULARY word formation

- a Find words in the texts for people made from these words:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 sport _____ | 5 paint _____ |
| 2 music _____ | 6 act _____ (OR actor) |
| 3 poetry _____ | 7 direct film _____ |
| 4 write _____ | |



Word building: professions

We often add *-er* or *-or* to a verb, e.g. *writer*, *actor*.

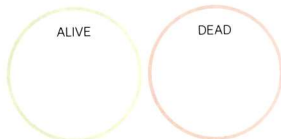
We often add *-ian*, *-ist*, or *-man* / *woman* to a noun, e.g. *musician*.

- b Are the words below verbs or nouns? Do you know the words for the people?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 sing _____ | 6 novel _____ |
| 2 compose _____ | 7 business _____ |
| 3 politics _____ | 8 sail _____ |
| 4 science _____ | 9 art _____ |
| 5 police _____ | 10 invent _____ |

- c (348) Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable. Practise saying the words.

- d Write the names of four famous people in each circle. Ask a partner.



Who's Shakira? She's a singer.

Who was Charles Darwin? He was a scientist.

5 LISTENING & WRITING

- a (349) Listen to five clues about two famous people. Do you know who they are?
- b With a partner write clues about a famous man and a woman (both dead).
- c Read your clues to another pair. Do they know the people?

7B Chelsea girls

1 READING & LISTENING

- a (3 50) Read and listen to the true story about a journey. Number the sentences 1–7.
- The taxi arrived at the girls' house.
 - They looked out of the window.
 - They chatted and listened to music.
 - 1 The girls wanted to go to a match.
 - The taxi stopped in a street with pretty houses.
 - They called a taxi.
 - The taxi driver typed their destination into his satnav.
- b (3 51) Listen and check. Do you think they were in London?
- c (3 52) Listen to the news story on the radio. Where were they?
- d ► **Communication** *Stamford Bridge* p.103. Read some tourist information about the place they were in and look at the map.
- e Do you think it is easy to make a mistake like this? Whose fault was it?

2 GRAMMAR

past simple: regular verbs

- a Read the text again and **highlight** ten more past simple regular verbs [4], one past simple negative sentence [5], and one past simple question [7].
- b In pairs, complete the chart and answer questions 1–3.

Present simple	Past simple
They want to go to the match.	They _____ to go to the match.
They don't talk to the taxi driver.	They _____ to the taxi driver.
Where do you want to go?	Where _____ to go?

- 1 What letters do you add to a regular verb in the past simple, e.g. *call*?
- 2 What do you do if the verb ends in *e*, e.g. *type*?
- 3 What happens to verbs which end with one vowel and one consonant, e.g. *chat*, *stop*?
- c ► p.136 **Grammar Bank 7B**. Learn more about past simple regular verbs and practise them.

The taxi journey



Althorp House

Charles Spencer, Princess Diana's brother, has three daughters, 18-year-old Kitty, and 15-year-old twins Eliza and Amelia. They live in Althorp, a large country house near Northampton, about 85 miles (136 kilometres) north of London.



The Spencer sisters

One of the sisters and her friend **wanted** to go to a football match in London. It was a Premier League match between Chelsea and Arsenal at Stamford Bridge. They called a taxi to take them to London and back. The taxi arrived and the driver typed Stamford Bridge into his satnav. The girls relaxed in the back of the car. They probably chatted, listened to music on their iPods, and texted their friends. They didn't talk to the taxi driver.

Two hours later the taxi stopped. They looked out of the window. It was a street with pretty houses.

The girls were a bit surprised, and they asked the taxi driver where they were. 'In Stamford Bridge,' he said. 'Where did you want to go?'



- d Stand up and move around the class. Ask *Did you... yesterday?* questions with the verb phrases below. When somebody answers *Yes, I did*, write their name.

YESTERDAY

Find a person who...

- used satnav _____
- watched a football match _____
- chatted online _____
- studied for an exam _____
- cooked dinner _____
- arrived at work / school late _____
- listened to the radio _____
- started a new book _____
- worked / studied until late _____
- played a computer game _____

Did you use satnav yesterday? () *No, I didn't. Did you...?*

3 PRONUNCIATION -ed endings

Past simple regular verbs

The e in -ed is not usually pronounced, and -ed is pronounced /ɪd/ or /t/, e.g. *closed* /kloʊzɪd/, *stopped* /stɒpt/. The -ed is pronounced /ɪd/ **only** in verbs which end with the sound /t/ or /d/, e.g. *waited* /ˈweɪtɪd/ *ended* /ˈendɪd/.

- a (354) Listen and repeat the verbs.

1 -ed = /ɪd/	2 -ed = /t/	3 -ed = /ɪd/
called	looked	wanted
arrived	relaxed	chatted
listened	stopped	texted

- b (355) Look at the verbs in the list. Circle the ones that belong to group 3. Listen and check.

played finished started travelled asked missed
cooked needed watched lived liked typed

- c (356) Listen to some verb phrases. Make true (+) or false (-) sentences about yesterday.

() play tennis () *I played tennis yesterday. / I didn't play tennis yesterday.*

4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

past time expressions

- a Number the past time expressions 1–10.

- yesterday morning
- last night
- last month
- three days ago
- five minutes ago
- last week
- last summer
- the day before yesterday
- a year ago
- in 2009



Past time expressions

We say *last week*, *last month* NOT the *last week*, the *last month*.

- b (357) Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

- c Look at the questionnaire below. Tell your partner true sentences with past time expressions. Ask for more information.

I cried at the end of a film last week. () *Oh really? What was it?*

When was the last time you...?



- * cried at the end of a film
- * travelled by plane
- * started a new hobby
- * walked more than 10 km

- * booked tickets online
- * downloaded a song
- * played sport
- * missed an English class



- * watched a really good film
- * called a friend
- * danced

7C A night to remember

1 READING

- a Look at the photos and read the introduction to the article.
For each photo, say why you think the night was memorable.
- b Read about two people's nights, and match them to a photo.
- c Read the texts again and match the questions to their answers in the texts.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> What time did you get back? | <input type="checkbox"/> What did you wear? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What was the weather like? | <input type="checkbox"/> Who were you with? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Why was it a memorable night? | <input type="checkbox"/> What did you do? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> When was it? Where were you? | |



Why do we remember some nights in our lives?

Is it because we went to a beautiful place, met interesting people, heard wonderful music, or saw a fantastic film?

We asked people all over the world to tell us about a night that they can never forget...

Maria Julia from Argentina

- 1 It was in August two years ago when I was on holiday in Athens.
- 2 I wanted to see a man that I knew a little when I was at university. He was Greek and he lived in Athens. I called him many times, but he didn't answer. Suddenly, on my last night, he came to my hotel.
- 3 I felt embarrassed, because my clothes weren't very special – a green skirt and a white T-shirt and Greek sandals – and my hair was a mess.
- 4 We went out and walked around the centre of Athens. We spoke English, but he taught me some Greek words and I taught him some Spanish.
- 5 It was a warm night with a beautiful full moon.
- 6 I got back to the hotel at 3 a.m.
- 7 It was a magical evening – an Argentinian woman with a Greek man on the other side of the world in those dark streets, with the lights from the Parthenon up on the hill!

Mehmet from Turkey

- 1 It was last year. I was in Istanbul, where I live.
- 2 I was with my friends. It was my best friend's birthday.
- 3 I wore a black T-shirt and blue jeans.
- 4 We went to a great place called Cezayir. It's an old building with a great restaurant. We had dinner, and after dinner we had a coffee in the bar. Then we went to the beach at Florya and we had a swim. It was fantastic. The water wasn't very clean, but we didn't mind!
- 5 It was a hot night and the sea was really warm.
- 6 After our swim, we were tired and decided to go back, but I couldn't find my car keys! We went back to the beach and we looked everywhere, but it was too dark. In the end I left the car at the beach and I went home in my friend's car! I got home really late, at 5.00 in the morning.
- 7 It was a memorable night because we had a fantastic dinner and swim, but also because I lost the car keys – it was my father's car and he was really angry!

2 GRAMMAR past simple: irregular verbs

- a Look at the article again and find the past tense of these irregular verbs.

can	could	/kʊd/
come	_____	/keɪm/
feel	_____	/fi:l/
get	_____	/ɡet/
go	_____	/weɪt/
have	_____	/hæd/
hear	_____	/hɪəd/
know	_____	/nju:z/
leave	_____	/leɪf/
lose	_____	/ləʊz/
meet	_____	/mi:t/
see	_____	/si:z/
speak	_____	/spi:k/
teach	_____	/ti:t/
wear	_____	/weə/

- b (358) Listen and check. Practise saying the verbs.
- c ► p.136 Grammar Bank 7C. Learn more about past simple irregular verbs and practise them.
- d Work in pairs. A re-read the text about Maria Julia, B re-read the text about Mehmet.
- e ► Communication A night to remember
A p.103 B p.108. Test your partner's memory.
Whose night do you think was more fun?

3 LISTENING


- a You are going to listen to David from Spain talking about his memorable night. Look at photo C from 1. Where was he? Why was it a memorable night?
- b (360) Listen and check.
- c Listen again. Correct the information.
- 1 It was on 11th August. *No, it was on 11th July.*
 - 2 He was in Buenos Aires.
 - 3 He watched the match in a restaurant.
 - 4 He wore a Spanish football shirt and a yellow scarf.
 - 5 The match was in the evening.
 - 6 There were a lot of English tourists there.
 - 7 After the match they went to a bar in the city centre.
 - 8 It was quite cold that night.
 - 9 He got to the hotel at 4.00 in the morning.

4 VOCABULARY go, have, get

- a Can you remember these phrases about Mehmet? Write *went*, *had*, or *got*.
- 1 We ___ to a great place called Cezayir.
 - 2 We ___ dinner, and after dinner we ___ a coffee in the bar.
 - 3 Then we ___ to the beach at Florya and we ___ a swim.
 - 4 I ___ home really late, at 5.00 in the morning.
- b ► p.160 Vocabulary Bank go, have, get.

5 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a Look at the questions in 'A memorable night' below. What words are missing?
- b (362) Listen and repeat the questions. Copy the rhythm.



A memorable night...

- When / it?
- Where / you?
- Who / with?
- What / wear?
- Where / go?
- What / do?
- What / the weather like?
- What time / get home?
- Why / it a memorable night?

6 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a Think about a time you had a memorable night. Look at the questions in 5b and plan your answers.
- b Interview your partner about their night.
- c Write about your night. Answer the questions in 5b, and use the article in 1 to help you.

7 (363) SONG Summer Nights 🎵

Practical English Getting lost

1 A FREE MORNING

- a (364) Rob and Jenny are planning what to do on their free morning. Watch or listen once. What is the problem?



- b Watch or listen again. Complete the sentences with a word, a name, or a number.

- Rob suggests that they go _____.
- He says that they can _____ bikes.
- _____ phones _____.
- Rob needs to interview an _____.
- Rob asks if he can do the interview on _____.
- Rob and Jenny arrange to meet at _____ o'clock outside the Tate Modern*.



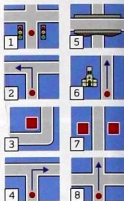
Cultural note

* The Tate Modern is a famous art gallery in London.

2 VOCABULARY directions

- a Match the words and pictures.

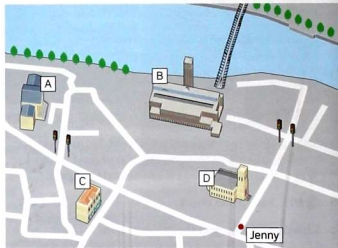
- on the **corner** /'kɔ:nə/
- at the **traffic lights** /'træfɪk laɪts/
- a **bridge** /brɪdʒ/
- opposite** /'ɒpəzɪt/
- turn left** /tɜ:n left/
- turn right** /tɜ:n raɪt/
- go straight on** /streɪt/
- go past (the church)** /pɑ:st/



- b (365) Listen and check.

3 ASKING THE WAY

- a (366) Jenny is trying to find the Tate Modern. Watch or listen. Is it A, B, C, or D?



b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You Hear** phrases.

You Say	You Hear
Excuse me, please. Where's the Tate Modern?	_____, I don't live here.
Excuse me. Is the Tate Modern near here?	The Tate Modern? It's near here, but I don't know exactly _____. Sorry.
Thank you.	
Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Tate Modern, please?	Yes, of course. Go straight on. Go _____ the church, then turn _____ at the traffic lights. And it's at the end of the street.
Sorry, could you say that again, please?	Yes, go straight on. Go _____ the church, then turn _____ at the traffic lights. And it's at the end of the street. You can't _____ it!
Thank you.	

c 367) Watch or listen and repeat the **You Say** phrases. Copy the **rhythm**.

d Practise the dialogue with a partner.

Can you...? or Could you...?
 Can you tell me the way to the Tate Modern?
 Could you say that again, please?

We can use *Can you...?* Or *Could you...?* when we want to ask another person to do something.
Could you...? is more polite.

e In pairs, roleplay the dialogue. A ask for directions to building A (the library). Start with *Excuse me, where's...?* B give directions. Then swap roles. Ask for directions to building C (the post office).



4 ■ JENNY AND ROB GO SIGHTSEEING



a 368) Watch or listen to Jenny and Rob. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- The Millennium Bridge is for cars and people.
- It was the first new bridge over the Thames for 100 years.
- Rob interviewed the engineer last year.
- Jenny doesn't like Shakespeare.
- Daniel phones and invites Jenny to dinner.
- Jenny accepts the invitation.
- There's a gift shop on the top floor of the Tate Modern.
- The Tate Modern was a power station until 1981.

b Watch or listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.

c Look at the **Social English phrases**. Who says them: Jenny, Rob, or Daniel?

Social English phrases

What a view!
 What would you like to visit?
 What is there to see?
 We could go to the Globe Theatre.
 Would you like to meet for lunch?
 That's really nice of you.
 Maybe another time?
 Yes, of course.

d 369) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?

e Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.

- Can you...?**
- ask for and understand directions
 - give simple directions
 - ask someone to do something in a polite way

8A A murder story

1 READING

- a Read the back cover of a murder story. Then cover it and look at the photographs. Can you remember who the people are?

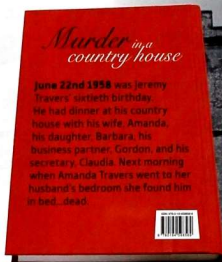
Who's Amanda? She's Jeremy's wife.

- b (4 2)) Read and listen to the story. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.

- 1 Somebody killed Jeremy between 12.00 a.m. and 2.00.
- 2 The inspector questioned Amanda in the living room.
- 3 Jeremy went to bed before Amanda.
- 4 Amanda and Jeremy slept in the same room.
- 5 Somebody opened and closed Amanda's door.
- 6 Amanda got up at 7.00.
- 7 Amanda didn't love Jeremy.

- c Look at the **highlighted** irregular verbs in the story. What are the infinitives?

1 was = be



Claudia



Gordon

2 PRONUNCIATION

past simple verbs

- a (4 3)) Listen to the pronunciation of these verbs in the past simple.

thought could found heard read
 said saw took taught wore

- b (4 4)) Now match the verbs in a with a word below which rhymes. Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

book _____ bed _____
 round _____ four _____
 bird _____ port _____
 good _____

- c (4 5)) Find and underline nine past simple **regular** verbs in the story. How do you pronounce them? Listen and check.

Inspector Granger arrived at about 9.00. He ¹was a tall man with a big black moustache. Amanda, Barbara, Claudia, and Gordon ²were in the living room. The inspector ³came in.

'Mr Travers died between midnight last night and seven o'clock this morning,' he ⁴said. 'Somebody in this room killed him.' He looked at them one by one, but nobody ⁵spoke.

'Mrs Travers, I want to talk to you first. Come into the library with me, please.'

Amanda Travers followed the inspector into the library and they ⁶sat down.

'What did your husband do after dinner last night?'

'When we finished dinner Jeremy said he was tired and he ⁷went to bed.'

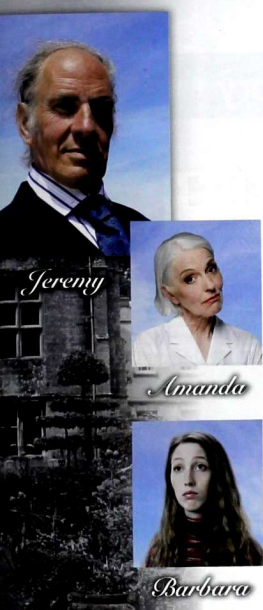
'Did you go to bed then?'

'No, I didn't. I went for a walk in the garden.'

'What time did you go to bed?'

'About quarter to twelve.'

'Was your husband asleep?'



3 LISTENING

- a (4, 6, 7, 8) Listen to the inspector question Barbara. Write the information in the chart. Listen again and check. Then do the same for Gordon and Claudia.

	Amanda	Barbara	Gordon	Claudia
What did they do after dinner?	She went for a walk.			
What time did they go to bed?	11.45.			
Did they hear anything?	Jeremy's door opened and closed.			
Possible motive?	She hated him.			

- b Compare your chart with a partner. Who do you think was the murderer: Amanda, Barbara, Gordon, or Claudia? Why?
- c (4, 9) Now listen to what happened. Who was the murderer? Why did he / she kill Mr Travers? Were you right?

4 GRAMMAR past simple: regular and irregular

- a Cover the story and look at these verbs. Are they regular or irregular in the past simple? Write the past simple form and for each verb.

come kill close speak sleep sit hate walk

came didn't come

- b (4, 10) Listen and check.
- c ► p.138 Grammar Bank 8A. Learn more about past simple regular and irregular verbs and practise them.
- d ► p.165 Irregular verbs Tick (✓) the irregular verbs you know. Choose three new ones and learn them.

5 SPEAKING

- Communication Police interview A p.104 B p.108. Interview robbery suspects. Are they telling the truth?

'I don't know, inspector. We... we ⁹slept in separate rooms. But I ⁹saw that his door was closed.'

'Did you hear anything when you were in your room?'

'Yes, I ¹⁰heard Jeremy's bedroom door. It opened. I ¹¹thought it was Jeremy. Then it closed again. I ¹²read in bed for half an hour and then I went to sleep.'

'What time did you get up this morning?'

'I ¹³got up at about 7.15. I ¹⁴had breakfast and at 8.00 I ¹⁵took my husband a cup of tea. I ¹⁶found him in bed. He was... dead.'

'Tell me, Mrs Travers, did you love your husband?'

'Jeremy is... was a difficult man.'

'But did you love him, Mrs Travers?'

'No, inspector. I hated him.'

8B A house with a history

1 VOCABULARY the house

- Read the advertisement for a house to rent. Would you like to rent it? Why (not)?
- Cover the advertisement. What can you remember about the house?
- With a partner, think of three things you can usually find in a bedroom, a bathroom, and a living room.
- p.161 Vocabulary Bank *The house.*

TO RENT

Beautiful country house.

Very quiet. Six bedrooms, four bathrooms, large garden. Five miles from Witney. Perfect family house.

LOW PRICE.



2 LISTENING

- 13 Kim and Leo are a young couple from the USA. They want to rent the house in 1. Cover the dialogue and listen to their conversation with Barbara. Which three rooms in the house do they go into?
- Listen again and complete the dialogue.

- K The garden is wonderful, I love it.
L Is there a ¹ garage?
B Oh yes, there's a big garage over there. Let's go inside the house.
- This is the ² _____. There are five rooms on this floor, the kitchen, the ³ _____, the living room, the ⁴ _____, the library...
- L Wow! There's a library, Kim!
B This is the living room.
L I love the furniture, the old sofa, the armchairs, the ⁵ _____.
- B And this is the ⁶ _____. It's very big, as you can see.
K Is there a dishwasher?
B No, there isn't. It's an old house, you see.
L Never mind. I think it's lovely. Is there a ⁷ _____ downstairs?
B Yes, there's one ⁸ _____ and there are three upstairs.
K Are there any ⁹ _____ with children?
B No, there aren't any neighbours near here. But there are some families with children in the village.
K That's great. You lived in this house, is that right, Mrs...?
B Call me Barbara, dear. Yes, I lived here. A long time ago. Now I live in the village. Let's go ¹⁰ _____.

- 14 Listen. What does Kim say about one of the bedrooms? Whose bedroom was it?





d (4 15) Kim and Leo go to the local pub. Listen and answer the questions.

- What do they have to drink? Why?
- What does the barman tell them...?
 - about what happened in the house
 - about Barbara
 - about what happened to the house later
- What do Kim and Leo decide to do?

3 GRAMMAR *there is / there are*

a In groups of three, practise the dialogue in 2b. Then complete the chart.

	singular	plural
+	There's a garden.	There ___ some families in the village.
-	There ___ a dishwasher.	There aren't any neighbours.
?	___ a garage?	___ any neighbours?

b What's the difference between...?



- There are **three** families in the village.
- There are **some** families in the village.

c ► p.138 Grammar Bank 8B. Learn more about *there is / there are* etc. and practise it.

4 PRONUNCIATION

/eə/ and /ɪə/, sentence stress

a (4 17) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

	chair
	car

b Put the words in the right place.

beer careful dear wear here they're
near stairs there we're hear where

c (4 18) Listen and repeat the words.

d (4 19) Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

- A Are there any stairs?
B Yes, they're over there.

- A Is there a bank near here?
B Yes.
A Where?
B There's one in the square.

e Practise the dialogues with a partner.


f Ask your partner questions with *Is there a...in your...?*
Are there any...in your...? Give more information in your answers if you can.











TV books plants pictures
mirror fireplace lamps
kitchen bedroom bathroom
dining room living room

Is there a TV in your kitchen? No, there isn't, but there's one in the living room.

5 SPEAKING

a Look at the questionnaire **Your home**. Interview a partner. Ask for and give more information if you can.

Your home 

 Do you live in a house or a flat?
 How old is it?
 How big is it?
 How many bedrooms are there?
 How many bathrooms?
 Is there a study?
 a garden or a balcony?
 a garage?
 central heating or air conditioning?
 Do you like it? Why (not)?

b Draw a simple plan of your living room. Show the plan to your partner and describe the room.

This is the living room. It's quite big and it's very light. There are two sofas and an armchair.

6 WRITING

► p.114 Writing Describing your home.
Write a description of your house or flat.

7 (4 20) SONG *House of the Rising Sun* 

8C A night in a haunted hotel

1 READING

- a Do you believe in ghosts? Are there buildings in your town / city that people think are haunted?
- b Read the text once and find out:
- Who are the ghosts in the two hotels?
 - Tick (✓) the things that happen in the hotels:
a people hear strange noises d lights go on and off
b people see somebody e things fall on the floor
c doors open and close f people feel that somebody is watching them
- c Look at the **highlighted** words in the text related to hotels and guess their meaning.
- d Would you like to stay in one of these hotels? Why (not)?

WOULD YOU LIKE TO STAY IN A HAUNTED HOTEL?

THERE ARE MANY HOTELS IN BRITAIN THAT PEOPLE SAY ARE HAUNTED. IF YOU ARE FEELING BRAVE, YOU CAN STAY THE NIGHT IN ONE OF THESE HOTELS.

ENGLAND GOSFORTH HALL INN

Gosforth Hall is a small hotel in Cumbria in the north of England, built in 1658. People say the hotel has the ghost of a Catholic priest. He usually appears in Room 11. There is a secret tunnel that goes from behind the fireplace in the hotel lounge to Room 11. In 17th-century England, Catholic priests used the tunnel to hide from Protestants.

The owner of the hotel, Rod Davies, says: 'I didn't believe in ghosts before I came here, but strange things happen in the hotel. One guest woke up in the middle of the night and saw a tall man standing next to his bed. He checked out the next morning.' Rod's wife says: 'One night a lot of books fell off a shelf in the lounge. And sometimes when I am working I feel that someone is watching me, but when I turn round nobody is there.'

GHOST HUNTERS: Ask for Room 11

www.gosforthhallhotel.co.uk

SCOTLAND COMLONGON CASTLE

Comlongon is a 15th-century castle in a small village near Dumfries in south-west Scotland. The castle is haunted by the Green Lady, the ghost of Lady Marion Carruthers. Lady Marion was unhappy because she was married to a man she did not love, and in 1570 she jumped from the castle walls and killed herself. Many strange things happen in the hotel – doors open and close, and lights go on and off in empty rooms. An American couple once opened the door of their room and saw a young woman sitting on the bed. They left because they thought they were in the wrong room. In fact it was their room, but when they came back the room was empty.

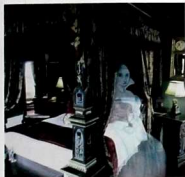
GHOST HUNTERS: Ask for The Carruthers suite.

www.comlongon.com



2 VOCABULARY prepositions: place and movement

- a Look at the pictures of the ghosts from the hotel. Where is the woman sitting? Where is the man standing?



- b ► p.162 Vocabulary Bank Prepositions: place and movement.

3 PRONUNCIATION silent letters

Silent letters
Some English words have a 'silent' letter,
e.g. in *cupboard* /'kʌbəd/ you don't pronounce the *p*.

- a (4/23) Listen and cross out the 'silent' letter in these words.

building castle could friend ghost guest
half hour know listen talk what write

- b Practise saying the words.

4 LISTENING

A British newspaper, the *Sunday Times*, sent one of its journalists, Stephen Bleach, to Gosforth Hall Inn. They asked him to spend the night in Room 11.

- a (4/24) Listen to part 1 of Stephen's night. Correct the information in these sentences.

- 1 He arrived at Gosforth Hall early in the evening.
- 2 There were four other guests in the hotel.
- 3 He talked to one of the guests.
- 4 He had dinner in the bar.
- 5 He went to his room at 11.00.
- 6 Room 11 was on the first floor.
- 7 The room was quite small.
- 8 There was a TV and a remote control.
- 9 There was a horror film on TV.
- 10 He went to sleep at the end of the film.

- b (4/25) Do you think Stephen saw the ghost? Listen to part 2 and find out. Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Did he wake up during the night?
If yes, what time?
- 2 Did anything strange happen?
If yes, what?
- 3 Did he 'feel' the ghost?
- 4 Was he frightened?
 very a little not at all
- 5 Would he like to go back?
Why (not)?

5 GRAMMAR

there was / there were

- a (4/26) Complete the sentences from the listening with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't*. Then listen and check.

- 1 There _____ many other guests in the hotel.
- 2 There _____ only three.
- 3 There _____ an old TV on a table.
- 4 There _____ a remote control.

- b ► p.138 Grammar Bank 8C. Learn more about *there was / there were* and practise it.

6 SPEAKING

► Communication *The Ghost Room*

A p104 B p.109. Look at the picture of another haunted hotel room for one minute. Try to remember what there was in the room.



Gosforth Hall Inn - Room 11

7 & 8 Revise and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- The Brontë sisters _____ all writers.
a was b were c is
- Where _____ Shakespeare born?
a was b were c is
- _____ the tickets expensive?
a Was b Were c Did
- I _____ a good film on TV last night.
a watched b watch c watches
- They _____ at Stamford Bridge stadium.
a didn't arrived
b don't arrived
c didn't arrive
- _____ you see the football match last night?
a Did b Do c Was
- We _____ to Istanbul three years ago.
a go b were c went
- When _____ in Los Angeles?
a you live
b did you lived
c did you live
- I _____ you at the party last night.
a didn't saw b didn't see c don't saw
- What time _____ home?
a did you get b you did get c you got
- _____ a big table in the living room.
a There are b There is c It is
- How many bedrooms _____?
a there are b are there c are they
- There aren't _____ pictures on the walls.
a any b some c a
- _____ only three guests in the dining room.
a There was b There were c There is
- How many people _____ in the hotel?
a there were
b was there
c were there

VOCABULARY

a Complete the professions with *-er, -or, -ist, or -ian*.

- act _____ 3 paint _____ 5 scient _____
- art _____ 4 music _____

b Complete the phrases with *have, go, or get*.

- _____ a good time 4 _____ a taxi
- _____ an email 5 _____ a holiday
- _____ away for the weekend

c Complete the sentences with *back, by, in, out, or to*.

- I went _____ with my friends on Saturday night.
- They went home _____ car.
- What time did you get _____ the restaurant?
- I was born _____ 1982.
- After lunch I went _____ to work.

d Label the pictures.



- _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____





e Write the prepositions.



- _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

- /ɪd/ wanted waited lived ended
-  saw wore thought could
-  heard met said left
-  near there wear stairs
-  hall heating hour behind

b Underline the stressed syllable.

- mu|si|cian 2 a|go 3 ye|ster|day 4 be|tween 5 fire|place

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- 1 Arthur Conan Doyle was Scottish, but he worked in England.
 - 2 He started writing stories about Sherlock Holmes at university.
 - 3 Conan Doyle lived at 221b Baker Street in London.
 - 4 In 1893 he didn't want to write more Sherlock Holmes stories.
 - 5 Sherlock Homes didn't die in Austria.
 - 6 Sherlock Holmes is very popular today.
- b Look at the **highlighted** words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

The man who wrote SHERLOCK HOLMES

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh on 22nd May 1859. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University and as a student he began writing **short stories**. He became a doctor in the south of England, but at first he didn't have many **patients**. So in his free time he began writing stories about a brilliant **detective**, Sherlock Holmes. Conan Doyle based Holmes' personality on his professor at university, Holmes, who lives at 221b Baker Street in London, is famous for solving difficult **crimes** and mysteries using his great intelligence. The Sherlock Holmes stories soon became very popular, but in 1893 Conan Doyle became tired of his detective, and decided to **'kill'** him. In *The Final Problem* Sherlock Holmes and his **enemy**, Professor Moriarty, die when they fall off the Reichenbach Falls in Switzerland. But people were very unhappy to lose Sherlock Holmes, and there were letters in many newspapers asking for him to **come back**.

Finally, in 1901 Conan Doyle brought him back in a new story, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. He explained that Holmes did not die in the Reichenbach Falls, but miraculously **survived**.

Conan Doyle died on 7th July 1930, but Sherlock Holmes continues to live both in the stories and in many film versions. Recently he was the inspiration for the character Dr Gregory House in the TV series *House*.



CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

(4 28)) In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.



Heba Polly Alison Sarah Jane Ben


- 1 Heba _____.
a has family in New York
b lives in Egypt
c was born in Cairo
- 2 Polly went out for dinner on _____.
a Friday b Saturday c Sunday
- 3 Alison likes her kitchen because _____.
a it's really big
b she can eat there
c it's practical for cooking
- 4 Sarah Jane can see _____ from her study.
a a tree in her garden
b the sea
c her mother's house
- 5 Yesterday evening Ben _____.
a went out to the pub
b worked at home
c went to bed early

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✓) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

- 1 say three things about a famous (dead) person from your country
- 2 say five things you did last week, using past time expressions, e.g. *last night, yesterday, (three) days ago*, etc.
- 3 say where and when you were born
- 4 ask your partner five questions about yesterday

 **Short films** Edinburgh Castle
Watch and enjoy a film on iTutor.

9A What I ate yesterday

What did you
have for lunch?

A pizza and
some salad.

1 VOCABULARY food

- a What food words do you know in English? With a partner, try to think of five words.
- b ► p.163 Vocabulary Bank *Food*.

2 READING

- a Look at the photos which show meals that three people – a model, a boxer, and a writer – ate yesterday. Guess which person ate which meal.
- b Read three articles from a series *What I ate yesterday* in *The Times* newspaper. Check your answers to a.
- c Read the articles again. Answer the questions with **M** (the model), **B** (the boxer), or **W** (the writer). Who...?
- 1 doesn't like eating during the day
 - 2 doesn't eat anything between meals
 - 3 didn't have any home-cooked food for lunch or dinner
 - 4 had fruit for dessert at lunchtime
 - 5 never eats meat
 - 6 didn't drink any alcohol yesterday
 - 7 had a drink and a snack before dinner
 - 8 doesn't eat anything for breakfast
 - 9 has a strange breakfast habit
- d With a partner, look at the **highlighted** words related to food and guess their meaning. Use the photos to help you.
- e Whose food do you prefer? Why?



What I ate yesterday

Laura Bailey *model*

Breakfast I never miss breakfast! I had some cereal and fruit, and a piece of **toast**. I'm a bit unusual because I have tea and coffee in the morning. I don't mind in which order, but I need to have both.

Lunch I was at my studio all day, so I got **takeaway** vegetarian sushi from a restaurant called *Itsu*. I became a vegetarian 20 years ago and now I can't imagine living any other way.

Dinner I picked up my children from school and we had a snack – cheese and biscuits. In the evening I went to my favourite pizzeria, and I had a vegetarian pasta **dish**, and two glasses of white wine.

James deGale *boxer*

Breakfast I woke up and went running for an hour and a half, then I came home and had a cup of tea and some porridge. Then I went to the gym and trained.

Lunch I had a **bowl** of pasta with chorizo and **bacon** in tomato **sauce** with cheese on top, and an apple and an orange. I have an important fight soon, so my diet has to be very strict now. Three **meals** a day, and no snacks.

Dinner I had a **grilled** chicken **breast** and vegetables – mushrooms, **sweetcorn** and tomatoes. My mum made it – she's a fantastic cook.

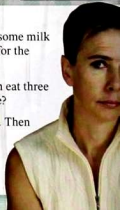
Lionel Shriver *writer*

Breakfast I had an enormous cup of espresso coffee with some milk and a little cream. It's all that I need and gives me energy for the whole day.

Lunch I don't eat lunch. I don't understand people who can eat three meals a day. How do they find the time to do anything else?

Dinner First I had a glass of sherry and a bowl of **popcorn**. Then I had grilled fish with some brown rice and vegetables – **peppers** and onions. For dessert I had a piece of chocolate cake. I drank red wine.

sushi a typical Japanese dish made with rice
porridge hot cooked cereal which British
people often have for breakfast
chorizo a kind of Spanish sausage



3 GRAMMAR

countable / uncountable nouns; a / an, some / any

a Look at the photos. Complete the gaps with *a, an, or some*.

- _____ strawberry
- _____ tomato
- _____ rice
- _____ biscuits
- _____ onion



b > p.140 Grammar Bank 9A.

Learn more about countable / uncountable nouns, etc. and practise them.




c Make sentences with *there's a / an / some...* and *there are some...* Choose food and drink from p.163 Vocabulary Bank Food.

4 PRONUNCIATION

the letters ea

a How is *ea* pronounced in these words? Put them in the correct column.

bread breakfast eat healthy ice cream
meat peas steak tea

 tree	 egg	 train

b (431) Listen and check. Practise saying them. Which is the most common pronunciation of *ea*?

5 SPEAKING

a Make a food diary for yesterday. Write down what food and drink you had. Use Vocabulary Bank Food p.163 to help you.

Breakfast a cup of coffee, some cereal

b Work in pairs. Tell each other what you had yesterday. Was it very similar or very different?

For breakfast I had a cup of coffee and some cereal.

6 LISTENING

a What cookery programmes do you have on TV in your country? What do you think of them? Do you sometimes cook their recipes?



b (432) Listen to part 1 of a TV cooking competition called *Get ready! Cook!* where contestants have to cook a starter, a main course, and a dessert. Answer the questions.

- How many ingredients are there in the bag?
- How long do the contestants have to cook their dishes?
- Name *three* of the basic ingredients they can use.

c (433) Listen to part 2. Complete the dishes that Jack and Liz make.

Jack	Judge's comments
1 _____ and _____ soup	
2 _____ breasts filled with cream _____	
3 pancakes with _____ sauce	

Liz	Judge's comments
1 carrot and _____ salad with _____ dressing	
2 _____ with creamy _____ sauce	
3 _____ and _____ mousse	

d > Communication *Get ready! Cook!* p.109 Look at the photos of their dishes. Whose dishes do you prefer?

e (434) Listen to part 3. What does the judge say about Jack and Liz's dishes? Who wins?

f In pairs, think of one of your favourite dishes. Write the ingredients you need. Tell your partner.

9B White gold

1 VOCABULARY food containers

a (435) Match the words and pictures. Listen and check.



- a bottle a box a can a carton a jar a packet a tin

b (436) Listen and write five phrases.

c Make phrases with the containers and the words below. (a packet of biscuits)

biscuits chocolates Coke crisps juice jam milk salt sugar tuna

2 GRAMMAR

quantifiers: *how much / how many, a lot of, etc.*

a Look at the pictures at the bottom of the page. Then ask and answer questions about the food.



How much sugar is there in dark chocolate? I'm not sure. I think there's a lot.

b ► **Communication** *Sugar and salt* p.109. Check your answers to a.

c Complete the sentences with a food or drink from a.

- There **isn't any** salt in _____.
- There's **a little** sugar in _____.
- There's **quite a lot of** salt in _____.
- There's **a lot of** sugar in _____.

d ► p.140 **Grammar Bank 9B**. Learn more about quantifiers and practise them.

3 PRONUNCIATION /f/ and /s/

a (438) Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

	sugar fish		salt sweets
shower		snake	

b (439) Put the words in the right column. Listen and check.

cereal cinema delicious fresh
 information centre rice crisps reception
 salad science shopping special sure

c (440) Listen and repeat the dialogue. Then practise it with a partner.

- A Are you sure this is salt? I think it's sugar.
 B No, I'm sure it's salt. I put some in the rice salad.
 A Let's taste the salad... Aargh. It was sugar. I told you.
 B Sorry!

How much sugar?



How much salt?



4 SPEAKING

- a Read the questionnaire and complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

How much sugar and salt do **YOU** have a day?

Sugar

- 1 _____ spoonfuls of sugar do you have in your tea or coffee?
a three or more b two c one d none
- 2 _____ cans of cola (or other fizzy drinks) do you drink a day?
a three or more b two c one d none
- 3 _____ fruit or fruit juice do you have a day?
a a lot b quite a lot c not much d none
- 4 _____ sweets or biscuits do you eat a week?
a a lot b not many c very few d none

Salt

- 5 How often do you add salt to your food at the table?
a always b often c sometimes d never
- 6 _____ takeaway food do you eat?
a a lot b quite a lot c not much d none
- 7 _____ bread do you eat a day?
a a lot b quite a lot c a little d none
- 8 _____ cheese do you eat a week?
a a lot b quite a lot c a little d none

- b In pairs, interview your partner. Do you think he / she needs to eat less sugar and salt?
- c Work in pairs. A say how much you eat / drink of the things below. B respond and ask for more information. Then say if you think A has a healthy diet or not. Swap roles.

fish meat potatoes vegetables chocolate
fast food eggs pasta olive oil butter

I eat a lot of fish. How often do you eat fish?

5 READING

- a Read the magazine article *White Gold*. With a partner, complete the facts with *sugar* or *salt*.
- b Read the article again, and **highlight** five new words or phrases. Compare with a partner.
- c Did any of the facts surprise you?

6 (4:41) SONG Sugar Sugar 🎵

WHITE GOLD

FASCINATING FACTS ABOUT SUGAR AND SALT

At different times in history, both sugar and salt were called 'white gold', because they were so expensive and difficult to get. But there are many more interesting facts about sugar and salt...

- Christopher Columbus introduced _____¹ to the New World in 1493 on his second voyage.
- If you eat too much _____² (about 1 gram per kilogram of weight), you can die. This was a method of ritual suicide in ancient China.
- Salzburg in Austria was called 'the city of _____'³ because of its mines.
- If you want to check if an egg is fresh, put it in a cup with water and _____⁴. If the egg floats, it isn't very fresh.
- In Brazil fuel made from _____⁵ is used in cars instead of petrol.
- Americans eat or drink about 2.25 kilos of _____⁶ a month.
- _____⁷ is used to make glass, washing powder, and paper.
- _____⁸ kills some bacteria, and so helps food to last longer, which is why bacon and cheese contain a lot.
- If you put _____⁹ into a vase of flowers, the flowers last longer.
- _____¹⁰ only contains energy. It doesn't contain any vitamins or minerals.
- *Sure* and _____¹¹ are the only two words in the English language that begin with 'su' and are pronounced 'sh'.
 - We need to have a little _____¹² in our diet, but not more than 6g a day, which is about one teaspoon.



9C Quiz night

Is Scotland bigger
than Wales?

Yes, it's three
times bigger.

1 VOCABULARY high numbers

- a Read three questions from a radio quiz show. Choose the right answer for each question.

1 What is the approximate population of the UK?

- a 42,000,000
b 52,000,000
c 62,000,000

2 How many calories are there in a Big Mac?

- a 670
b 485
c 305

3 How far is it from New York City to Los Angeles?

- a about 4,000 km
b about 2,500 km
c about 5,000 km

- b (442) Listen and check. How do you say the three answers?

- c ► p.148 Vocabulary Bank *Days and numbers*. Do part 4.

- d Look at the numbers below. Correct the mistakes.

175	a hundred seventy-five
2,150	two thousand and one hundred and fifty
3,009	three thousand nine
20,000	twenty thousands
3,000,000	three millions

- e (444) Listen and write the ten numbers you hear.

- f Answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 What's the population of your town / city?
- 2 What's the population of your country?
- 3 How far is it from your town / city to...?
a London
b New York

2 LISTENING

- a (445) What quiz shows are popular in your country? Listen to the introduction to a quiz show called *Quiz Night*. Answer the questions.

1 How long do the contestants have to say if the sentences are true or false?

2 How much do they win if they get...?

- a the first answer right _____ c the third answer right _____
b the second answer right _____ d all eight answers right _____

3 If they get an answer wrong, how much do they lose?

4 What can a contestant do if they are not sure of the answer?

- b In pairs, look at the sentences from *Quiz Night*. Write T (true) or F (false).

- c (446) Listen to a contestant on *Quiz Night*. Check your answers to b. How much does she win?

- d Listen again for why the answers are true or false. Write down any numbers you hear.

QUIZ NIGHT

- 1 The North Pole is colder than the South Pole. _____
- 2 Carrots are sweeter than tomatoes. _____
- 3 A proton is heavier than an electron. _____
- 4 The White House is bigger than Buckingham Palace. _____
- 5 Oranges are healthier than strawberries. _____
- 6 Female mosquitoes are more dangerous than male mosquitoes. _____
- 7 In judo a green belt is better than a blue belt. _____
- 8 Hepatitis A is worse than hepatitis B. _____

3 GRAMMAR comparative adjectives

- a Look at the adjectives in the quiz sentences. In pairs, answer the questions.

Using adjectives to compare two things:

- 1 What two letters do you put at the end of one-syllable adjectives (e.g. *cold*)?
- 2 Why is *big* different?
- 3 What happens when an adjective ends in *-y*?
- 4 What word do you put in front of long adjectives (e.g. *dangerous*)?
- 5 What's the comparative form of *good* and *bad*?
- 6 What's the missing word?
China is bigger ___ Japan.

- b ► p.140 Grammar Bank 9C. Learn more about comparative adjectives and practise them.

4 PRONUNCIATION

/ə/, sentence stress

- a (4 48) Listen to the eight quiz sentences from 2. How is *than* pronounced? How is *-er* pronounced at the end of a word?
- b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

5 SPEAKING

► Communication Quiz Night A p.105 B p.110.
Play Quiz Night.

6 READING

- a Read about two quiz shows. Do you have the same or similar shows in your country? Do you enjoy them?
- b Now read about Pat Gibson. Why is he 'the best quiz contestant in the country'?
- c Read the article again and complete it with a verb from the list in the past simple.

answer be become get have
help know phone win

- d With a partner, look at the **highlighted** words in the texts related to quiz shows and guess their meaning.
- e Would you like to be a contestant on a quiz show? Which one?

Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?

A quiz show where contestants can **win** a maximum **prize** of one million pounds if they can answer multiple choice questions which become more and more difficult. **Contestants** have three possibilities of getting help: they can ask the **audience**, reduce the four choices to two, or they can phone a friend.



Mastermind

A quiz programme where contestants answer questions on a specialist subject which they choose, and then answer **general knowledge** questions.



Q Who is the best quiz contestant in the country? A Pat Gibson

Last night Pat Gibson ¹ **had** a big party after winning *Mastermind* on BBC TV. But it ² _____ not his first celebration party. Last April Mr Gibson ³ _____ £1 million in *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?* and ⁴ _____ the first person in Britain to win both quizzes.

In the *Mastermind* **final** Pat, a 43-year-old computer programmer who is obsessed with **trivia**, **beat** five other contestants, including a university lecturer. During the **competition** he ⁵ _____ questions on several specialist subjects, for example film director Quentin Tarantino and science fiction author Iain M Banks.

In *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?* he ⁶ _____ to the final question and still had the possibility of phoning a friend for help. He was sure that he ⁷ _____ the answer, but he ⁸ _____ Mark Kerr, a friend, to double-check it. Mark was happy to help him – six weeks before, Pat ⁹ _____ Mark to win £250,000 on the same show as **his** phone-a-friend!



Practical English At a restaurant

1 AN INVITATION TO DINNER

- a (449) Watch or listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Jenny and Rob worked last night.
- 2 Jenny wants to read Rob's article.
- 3 It's Eddie's birthday today.
- 4 Rob and Daniel invite Jenny to dinner.
- 5 Jenny says yes to Rob.



- b Watch or listen again. Say why the F sentences are false.
- c (450) Read the information box. Listen and repeat B's phrases.

Responding to what somebody says

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 A It's my birthday today. | B Happy birthday! |
| 2 A We won the cup! | B Congratulations! |
| 3 A I have my driving test tomorrow. | B Good luck! |
| 4 A I got all my English homework right. | B Well done! |
| 5 A I didn't get the job. | B Oh dear! Never mind. |

- d (451) Listen and respond with phrases from the box.

() I got two goals this afternoon. (Well done!

2 VOCABULARY

understanding a menu

- a Complete the menu with **Main courses**, **Desserts**, or **Starters**.
- b (452) What do the **highlighted** words mean? How do you pronounce them? Listen and check.
- c Cover the menu. In pairs, try to remember what's on the menu.

Luigi's

2 courses £15.00

3 courses £22.50

1

Onion **soup**
Mozzarella and tomato salad

2

Grilled chicken breast
with vegetables
Mushroom ravioli
Seafood risotto

3

Home-made vanilla ice cream with
hot chocolate **sauce**
Fresh fruit salad
Tiramisu

3 ORDERING A MEAL



a (4:53) Watch or listen to Jenny and Daniel having dinner. What food do they order?

b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You Hear** phrases.

You Hear	You Say
Good evening. Do you have a _____?	Yes, a table for two. My name's Daniel O'Connor.
Come this _____, please.	
Are you ready to _____?	Yes. The soup and the mushroom ravioli, please. I'd like the mozzarella salad and then the chicken, please.
What would you _____ to drink?	Just water for me. A bottle of mineral water, please.
_____ or sparkling?	Is sparkling OK? Yes, sparkling.
Thank you, sir.	Thank you.

c (4:54) Watch or listen and repeat the **You Say** phrases. Copy the **rhythm**.

d Practise the dialogue in groups of three.

e In groups of three, roleplay the dialogue. A is the waiter. Start with *Good evening. Do you have a reservation?* B and C go to *Luiqi's*. Then swap roles.

4 THE END OF THE MEAL

a (4:55) Watch or listen and answer the questions.

- How does Jenny normally celebrate her birthday?
- Do they order dessert or coffee?
- What does Daniel say to Jenny after the meal?
- How does Jenny answer?
- Does Barbara give Jenny good news or bad news?
- Where does Jenny want to go after the meal?



b Look at the **Social English phrases**. Who says them: Jenny, Daniel, the waiter, or Barbara?

Social English phrases

Nothing special.	The same for me, please.
Would you like a dessert?	Go ahead.
Not for me, thanks.	Good news?
A decaf espresso.	Could I have the bill, please?

c (4:56) Watch or listen and check. Do you know what they are in your language?

d Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.



Can you...?

- use common phrases, e.g. *Good luck, Congratulations, etc.*
- understand a menu
- order a meal

What's the oldest building in your town?
 I'm not sure. Probably the cathedral.

10A The most dangerous road...

1 VOCABULARY places and buildings

- a Complete these famous tourist sights with a word from the list. Do you know what countries / cities they are in?

Bridge Castle Mountains Square Street

- 1 Trafalgar _____ 4 Edinburgh _____
 2 The Golden Gate _____ 5 The Rocky _____
 3 Wall _____

- b (5/2) Listen and check.

- c ► p.164 Vocabulary Bank *Places and buildings.*

2 GRAMMAR superlative adjectives

- a Look at the photos. Do you know what countries they are in?

- b (5/4) With a partner, complete the captions with a phrase from the list. Listen and check.

the biggest the busiest the most dangerous
 the longest the most popular the widest

- c Complete the chart with superlatives from b.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
long	longer	
wide	wider	
busy	busier	
dangerous	more dangerous	
popular	more popular	

- d What letters do you add to a one-syllable adjective to make a superlative? What words do you put before longer adjectives?

- e ► p.142 Grammar Bank 10A. Learn more about superlative adjectives and practise them.

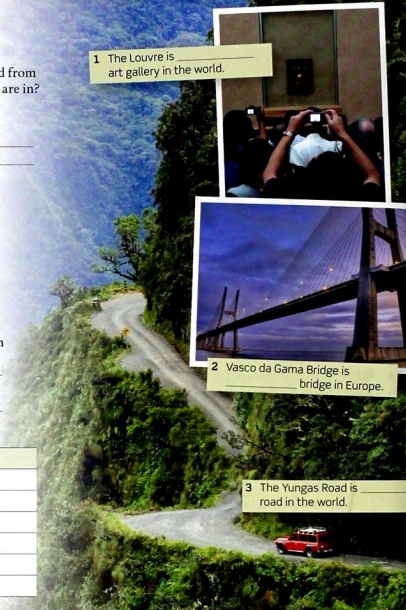
1 The Louvre is _____ art gallery in the world.



2 Vasco da Gama Bridge is _____ bridge in Europe.



3 The Yungas Road is _____ road in the world.



5 Avenida 9 de Julio in Buenos Aires is _____ street in the world.



4 Tiananmen Square is _____ square in the world.



6 Shinjuku Station in Tokyo is _____ railway station in the world.



3 PRONUNCIATION consonant groups

- a 56 Listen and repeat the adjectives in 2c.

Consonant groups

Words which have two or three consonants together, e.g. *fastest*, can be difficult to pronounce.

- b 57 Listen and repeat these superlatives.

the most expensive the most exciting the oldest
the most beautiful the smallest

- c ► **Communication** *Cities quiz A p.105 B p.110.*

Complete the questions with superlative adjectives. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

4 READING

- a Read the article below and look at the photo. Would you like to go cycling there? Why (not)?
- b Read the article again. Then cover the text and answer the questions in pairs.
- 1 Where is the North Yungas Road?
 - 2 Why is it called 'Death Road'?
 - 3 How wide is the road?
 - 4 Why is it popular with cyclists?
 - 5 When is the most dangerous time of year to go?
 - 6 Why is the road similar to London Bridge and the Sydney Opera House?
 - 7 Why didn't Marte enjoy cycling on the Yungas Road?
- c In pairs, guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words.
- d Is cycling popular in your country / region? Is there an area that is very popular for cyclists? Why?

5 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a Work in pairs.

A Imagine you are a tourist in your town (or nearest big town) who only speaks English. Ask B, who lives in the town, questions 1–5. Get as much information as you can.

B You live in your town. A is a tourist who doesn't speak your language. Answer his / her questions (1–5). Explain everything very clearly and give as much information as you can!

Then swap roles for questions 6–10.

What's the most beautiful square? *I think the Piazza Navona.*

Where's that? *It's in the centre, near the Pantheon. It has...*

- A**
- 1 What's _____ square? (beautiful)
 - 2 What's _____ way to get around? (easy)
 - 3 What's _____ museum? (interesting)
 - 4 What's _____ time of year to visit? (good)
 - 5 What's _____ place to eat typical food? (nice)

- B**
- 6 What's _____ building? (old)
 - 7 What's _____ place to go for a day trip? (nice)
 - 8 What's _____ area to walk at night? (dangerous)
 - 9 Where's _____ place to buy a souvenir? (good)
 - 10 What's _____ area to go at night? (popular)

- b Imagine you want to advertise your town / city for tourists. Write an advert using superlative adjectives. Add photos if you can.

Come to Kielce. It isn't the biggest or the most beautiful town in Poland, but it has the cleanest air and the most delicious cheesecake...

Cycling on the most dangerous road in the world

High in the Andes, the North Yungas Road goes from La Paz, the highest capital city in the world, to Coroico in the Yungas region of Bolivia. The road is only about three metres wide and the Coroico river lies 200 metres **below**. Bolivians call it 'El Camino de la Muerte' (Death Road) because of the number of accidents, and in 1995 it was officially declared 'the most dangerous road in the world.'

'One mistake and you are dead.'

Since a new road opened in 2006, there are **fewer** buses and lorries on the old road. But now thousands of mountain bikers come from all over the world to have the most exciting ride of their lives. They start at La Cumbre, 4,700 metres **above** sea level, and go down to 1,525 metres, travelling

at **near** 80 km an hour down the **narrow** road. During the **rainy** season, from December to March, only **experienced** cyclists can take part, but some die every year on the road. So, why do people do it?

Andrew Jagoo, 26, from Melbourne, said after finishing the ride, 'If you go to London, you have to see London Bridge and if you go to Sydney, you have to see the Opera House and if you go to Bolivia, you have to do the most dangerous road.'

Marte Solberg, 22, from Norway said, 'A lot of people said it was **fun**, but I was scared of falling over and dying. I was worried because I had no experience of mountain biking. One mistake and you are dead. I asked myself a thousand times, "Why am I doing this?"'

10B CouchSurf round the world!

1 LISTENING

- a Read the dictionary definition for *couch*, and look at the CouchSurfing website. What do you think CouchSurfing is?

couch /kaʊtʃ/ *noun* **1** a long comfortable seat for two or more people to sit on (= a sofa) **2** the bed in a doctor's room for a patient to lie on

The screenshot shows the CouchSurfing website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Login', 'Surf / Host', 'Community', 'Couch/Requests', 'Messages', 'Share', and 'About'. Below the navigation bar, there's a search bar and a description of CouchSurfing: 'Couchsurfing is a worldwide network for travellers and the local communities they meet'. The main content area displays a profile for Artur Dorner, a male DJ from Vienna, Austria, who speaks French and English and loves travelling. Below this, there's another profile for Judit Hetzke, a PhD student from Vienna, Austria, who speaks German and English and enjoys meeting people and showing them their city.

- b (5/8) Listen to part of a radio travel programme. Were you right? How does CouchSurfing work?
- c (5/9) Now listen to the speaker give more details about CouchSurfing. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- CouchSurfers usually pay their host a little money.
 - You need to create a profile on the website.
 - When you find a person with a bed, you call them to agree the days you want to stay.
 - You have to offer other people a bed in your house or flat.
 - CouchSurfing is safe because you can read what other travellers say about the host.
 - The host always shows their guests their city.
 - You can CouchSurf all over the world.
- d Would you like to go CouchSurfing? Why (not)? Would you like to have a stranger to stay in *your* house? Why (not)?

2 GRAMMAR be going to (plans)

- a (5/10) A British newspaper asked their travel journalist to try CouchSurfing. Cover the dialogue and listen to the interview. What are his plans?
- b Listen again and complete the gaps with a verb.

Presenter Tell me about your plans, Philip.

Journalist I'm going to 1 _____ round Europe – to Paris, Vienna, and Budapest.

P How long are you going to 2 _____ in each city?

J Just one night in each place.

P Who are you going to 3 _____ with?

J In Paris I'm going to stay with a guy called Théo, in Vienna with a guy called Artur, and in Budapest with a woman called Judit.

P Are you going to 4 _____ on a couch?

J Only in Vienna, luckily. In the other places I have a bed.

P How are you going to 5 _____?

J I'm going to 6 _____ by train.

P What are you going to 7 _____ in each place?

J I don't just want to see the typical tourist sights. I hope I'm going to 8 _____ things that aren't in a guide book.

P Well, have a good trip and good luck!

- c Look at the **highlighted** sentences in the dialogue. Then answer the questions.
- 1 What form is the verb *going to*?
 - 2 Do we use *going to* to talk about the past, the present, or the future?
- d ► p.142 Grammar Bank 10B. Learn more about *be going to* (plans) and practise it.
- e Number the future time expressions 1–8.
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> tonight | <input type="checkbox"/> tomorrow night |
| <input type="checkbox"/> next year | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 today |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tomorrow morning | <input type="checkbox"/> next week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> next month | <input type="checkbox"/> tomorrow afternoon |
- f (5/12) Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat. Make four true sentences about your plans.

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress

- a (5/13) Listen and repeat the highlighted phrases in 2b. Copy the rhythm.

I'm going to travel round Europe.

- b ► **Communication** What are you going to do? A p.105 B p.110. Interview a partner about his / her plans.

4 READING

- a Read the journalist's blog for his trip. Did he have a good time?
- b Read the blog again and tick (✓) the things that were a problem.
- 1 He didn't arrive at the right time at one of the houses.
 - 2 He couldn't understand the host's friends very well.
 - 3 One host didn't have much time to show him the city.
 - 4 One of the hosts didn't speak very good English.
 - 5 He did something wrong in one of the flats.
 - 6 He didn't like the food that one of the hosts cooked.
- c Read the blog again and look at the **highlighted** verb phrases. With a partner, say what you think they mean.



Paris: Théo

I met Théo at the Place D'Italie metro station. He's 24 and his English is good. At his apartment **I met his flatmate**, Roger. They were very friendly. They made me a delicious dinner of crêpes and ham and eggs. Then they took me to Footsie, a great bar near the Opéra. Some friends came and in the end the conversation changed to French. That was difficult for me and **I got tired**. Finally, we went to a party near Montmartre. It was great! Lots of friendly people. I went back to Théo's flat on the back of his bicycle.



Vienna: Artur

I stayed with Artur, a biochemistry student. He was friendly, but when I arrived I wanted to have a bath and I forgot **to turn off the tap**. The bathroom was full of water. Oops!



Budapest: Judit

I got off the train at the wrong station so I arrived late at Judit's flat. She wasn't very happy. She's a journalist for the Hungarian channels MTV and TV2 and she's an incredibly busy woman. In the afternoon she took me with her to a shopping centre to help her choose a dress for a party. That was a bit surreal! In the evening we had dinner together in the Castro bar in the city centre. Next day **I flew home** to London, tired but happy. I'm definitely going to do it again!

Adapted from a news website

5 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

holidays

- a Complete the holiday phrases using a verb from the list.

go have see stay show

- 1 _____ in a hotel / with a friend / for a week
- 2 _____ somebody round your town / city
- 3 _____ the sights
- 4 _____ by train (bus, plane) / back home
- 5 _____ a good time / nice meals

- b In pairs, plan a holiday. You are going to visit **three** cities in the same continent. Your holiday can be a maximum of **ten** days.

Answer the questions:

- What cities are you going to visit?
- Where are you going to stay?
- How are you going to get there?
- How long are you going to stay in each city?
- What are you going to do in each place?

Making suggestions

Let's (go to...)	I prefer to (go to...)
Why don't we (go to...)?	That's a good idea.

- c Change partners. Tell each other about your holiday plans.

We're going to go to South America – to Buenos Aires, Rio, and Montevideo. We're going to CouchSurf because we don't have much money...

- d Do you prefer your new partner's plans? Would you like to change partners and go with him / her?

6 WRITING

- p.115 **Writing A formal email.** Make a reservation in a Bed and Breakfast.



10C What's going to happen?

1 VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Do people in your country go to fortune-tellers, or use fortune-telling sites on the internet? Do you believe in fortune-telling?

b Match the fortune-teller's cards and verb phrases.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> become famous | <input type="checkbox"/> get a lot of money |
| <input type="checkbox"/> get a new job | <input type="checkbox"/> have a surprise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> get married | <input type="checkbox"/> be lucky |
| <input type="checkbox"/> meet somebody new | <input type="checkbox"/> travel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fall in love | <input type="checkbox"/> move house |

2 READING & LISTENING

a (514)) Read and listen to **PART 1** of a story. In pairs, answer the questions.

- Who does Jane want to see?
- Who is going to tell her about her future? Why?
- Why couldn't she see the man very well?

b (515)) Listen to part 2. Then, with a partner, complete the information.

- Jane has a problem with her _____.
- She chooses _____ cards.
- Her first card means she's going to be _____.
- Jane asks the fortune-teller if she's going to _____ with her boyfriend.

c (516)) Read and listen to **PART 3**. In pairs, answer the questions.

- What's the second card? What does it mean?
- Why is this a problem for Jane?
- What's her third card? What does it mean?
- Who's Jim? Where did Jane meet him?
- What do you think the fourth card is going to be?

d (517)) Listen to part 4. Then, with a partner, complete the information.

- Her fourth card means she is going to _____ her boyfriend and go away with Jim to _____.
- Very soon they are going to _____.
- Jane asks if she is going to be _____ and the fortune-teller says _____.
- She pays the fortune-teller £ _____.

e (518)) Read and listen to **PART 5**. In pairs, answer the questions.

- Who was the fortune-teller?
- Why did he pay Madame Yolanda £100?
- What's the fifth card? What do you think is going to happen?



It's written in the cards

PART 1

'Come in,' said a voice. Jane Ross opened the door and went into a small room. There was a man sitting behind a table.

'Good afternoon,' said Jane.

'I want to see Madame Yolanda, the fortune-teller.'

'Madame Yolanda isn't here today,' said the man. 'But don't worry. I'm going to tell you about your future. What questions do you want to ask?' Jane looked at the fortune-teller. She couldn't see him very well because the room was very dark.

PART 3

He turned over the second card.

'Mm, a house. A new house. You're going to move, very soon, to another country.'

'But my boyfriend works here. He can't move to another country.'

'Let's look at the next card,' said the fortune-teller.

He turned over the third card.

'A heart. You're going to fall in love.'

'Who with?' asked Jane.

'Let me concentrate. I can see a tall dark man. He's very attractive.'

'Oh, that's Jim,' said Jane.

'Who's Jim? Your boyfriend?'

'No. Jim's a man I met at a party last month. He's an actor, from New York. He says he's in love with me. It was his idea for me to come to Madame Yolanda.'

'Well, the card says that you're going to fall in love with him.'

'Are you sure?' asked Jane. 'But what about my boyfriend?'

'Let's look at the fourth card,' said the fortune-teller.

PART 5

The fortune-teller stood up. He turned on the light. At that moment an old woman came in. 'So, what happened?' she asked.

'It was perfect! She believed everything,' said Jim. 'I told you, I'm a very good actor. She was sure I was a fortune-teller!'

He gave the woman £100.

'That's Jane's £50 and another £50 from me. Thanks very much, Madame Yolanda. Bye.'

Madame Yolanda took the money. The fifth card was still on the table, face down. She turned it over. It was the plane. She looked at it for a minute and then she shouted:

'Wait, young man! Don't travel with that girl – her plane is going to...'

But the room was empty.

3 GRAMMAR *be going to* (predictions)

a Look at these two sentences. Which one is a plan? Which one is a prediction?

1 She's going to be very lucky.

2 She's going to go on holiday next week.

b ► p.142 Grammar Bank 10C. Learn more about *be going to* (predictions) and practise it.

c Write four predictions, about the **weather**, **sport**, **your town / country**, and **you**. Use *I think...going to...*

I think it's going to snow tonight.

d Compare your predictions with a partner. Do you agree?

4 PRONUNCIATION the letters oo



The pronunciation of oo

oo can be pronounced /u/ (e.g. book /buk/) or /u:/ (e.g. spoon /spu:n/). Use your dictionary to check the pronunciation of new oo words.

Be careful, room can be pronounced /rum/ or /ru:m/.

a (5 20) Listen to the two sound words. Can you hear the difference in the vowel sound?



bull



boot

b (5 21) Listen and write the words in the right column.

afternoon book choose cook food good
look moon school soon spoon too took

c (5 22) Listen and check.

d Practise saying the sentences.

Good afternoon.

Look at the moon!

He's a good-looking cook.

It's too soon!

Is the food good?

5 SPEAKING

Roleplay fortune-telling.

A Look at the ten cards in 1. Secretly, number the cards 1–10 in a different order.

B Choose five numbers 1–10.

A Predict B's future using those cards.

B Ask for more information. Then change roles.

A *I'm going to tell you about your future. Your first card is a star. You're going to become famous. You're going to be on TV...*

B *Great! What programme?*

6 (5 23) SONG Fortune Teller

9 & 10 Revise and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- There's _____ milk in the fridge.
a some b any c a
- We don't need _____ bread.
a no b any c a
- How _____ fruit do you eat a day?
a much b many c a lot
- I drink _____ coffee.
a much b a lot c a lot of
- A How much salt do you eat?
B _____.
a A little b A few c Much
- A Is there any sugar?
B No, sorry, _____.
a there isn't none
b there isn't any
c there isn't some
- Tea is _____ coffee in this café.
a cheaper than
b more cheap than
c cheaper than
- Oranges are _____ than bananas.
a more healthy b healthier c healthier
- My English is _____ than my brother's.
a gooder b better c more good
- This is _____ size that we have.
a the biggest b the most big c the bigger
- It's _____ restaurant in the city.
a the baddest b the worst c the worse
- What's _____ park in your town?
a the most beautiful
b most beautiful
c the more beautiful
- _____ to buy my ticket this afternoon.
a I go b I going c I'm going
- _____ to get married?
a Do they going
b They are going
c Are they going
- I think _____ tomorrow.
a it snows
b it's snowing
c it's going to snow

VOCABULARY

a Circle the word that is different.

- breakfast lunch dessert dinner
- strawberries mushrooms onions peas
- orange juice sugar milk mineral water
- crisps chips tomatoes potatoes
- fruit salad ice cream cake chicken

b Match the food and the containers.

beer fruit juice rice tomatoes honey

- a can of _____
- a tin of _____
- a jar of _____
- a packet of _____
- a carton of _____

c Circle the right word or phrase.

- It's a *hundred twenty* / *a hundred and twenty* miles from here.
- The population is about three *million* / *millions*.
- That new *department shop* / *department store* is great.
- Let's have a drink at one of those cafés in the *square* / *bridge*.
- Where is the main railway *centre* / *station*?

d Complete the phrases with these verbs.

become fall get go have meet move see show stay

- _____ in a hotel
- _____ by bus
- _____ famous
- _____ married
- _____ in love
- _____ the sights in a city
- _____ somebody new
- _____ somebody round your city
- _____ a great meal
- _____ house

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

-  bread peas meat tea
-  sugar shopping fish sweets
-  cereal carrots salad rice
-  chemist's church chips cheese
-  food cook book good

b Underline the stressed syllable.

- cho|colate
- de|ssert
- su|per|mar|ket
- in|ter|es|ting
- dan|ge|rous

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a Read the article once. Then read it again and choose a, b, or c.
- In British supermarkets people now _____.
 - buy more healthy food than before
 - buy less healthy food than before
 - buy the same kind of food they bought before
 - When people have a problem or big change in their lives they often _____.
 - eat unhealthy food
 - eat a lot
 - eat healthy food
 - If you want to eat healthily, you need to _____.
 - spend a lot of money
 - learn to cook
 - stop worrying about what you eat
- b Look at the **highlighted** words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

The British diet - STILL UNHEALTHY

Britain has a problem with obesity (more than 50% of the population are fat or overweight) and **the government** says we need to have a healthier diet. **However**, British shoppers are continuing to fill their supermarket **baskets** with unhealthy food.



A **survey** of 12 million consumers showed that 44 per cent of people have the same unhealthy eating habits that they had four years ago. The survey also found that shoppers who normally have a very healthy diet start buying **junk food**, e.g. frozen pizzas, crisps, and cakes, if there is a **crisis** in their lives, for example divorce, moving house, or losing a job.

Another thing the survey showed is that there is not much difference in price between a healthy shopping basket and an unhealthy one. A typical healthy basket costs, on average, £71.78 **compared with** £71.18 for an unhealthy one. Martin Hayward, the director of the study said 'Many people don't eat healthily because they worry that healthy food is more expensive, but the survey shows that this is not true. We believe the reason why some people eat unhealthily is because they don't know how to cook so they buy **ready-made meals**.'

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

5 24)) **In the street** Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.



Yvonne



Alison



Joel



Andy



Arja

- Yvonne doesn't eat much _____.
 - a fruit
 - sugar
 - salt
- Alison is good at cooking _____ food.
 - Italian
 - Indian
 - Indonesian
- Joel likes Barcelona because there are a lot of _____.
 - great shops
 - great buildings
 - great beaches
- Andy is going to travel for _____.
 - a month
 - three months
 - three weeks
- When Arja compares the US to her country she doesn't mention _____.
 - the food
 - the buildings
 - the weather

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✓) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

- say what you usually have for breakfast
- compare your country with the UK in three ways
- ask your partner four questions with the superlative of the **bold** adjective
 - What's _____ present you've ever bought? **expensive**
 - What's _____ film you've seen this year? **good**
 - What's _____ holiday you've ever had? **bad**
 - What's _____ place you've ever been to? **cold**
- ask your partner what he / she is going to do
 - tonight
 - tomorrow
 - next weekend



Short films the history of the sandwich
Watch and enjoy a film on iTutor.

11A First impressions

How do they dress?

They dress very fashionably, but casually.

1 READING

- a Look at the photos of three cities.
Do you know what countries they are in?



Atlanta



Malmö



Valencia

- b Read two blogs on a UK travel website, about people's first impressions of two of these cities. Which two are they?
c Read the blogs again. Answer with the names of the cities.

Where...?

- do people eat a lot of salt and sugar
- do TV programmes have subtitles
- are the days very short in winter
- do a lot of people have bad habits when they drive
- is the city safer than the writer thought
- are the houses colourfully painted
- do you see men looking after young children
- do people speak very slowly

Travel blogs

16
September

Moira in _____

The driving

I think people drive **quite dangerously**, which surprised me because I thought they were careful drivers here. They don't drive **fast**, but people are always on the phone in the car, which you don't often see in the UK nowadays.

The food

The food can be delicious, but I think people eat **very unhealthy**. In restaurants they often add salt to their food. And they drink litres of Coke! The headquarters of the Coca-Cola company is based here, and they even have a Coca-Cola museum. Once I went to a coffee shop and asked for a double espresso, no milk no sugar. I had to repeat my order three times, because the waitress couldn't understand me. She said people here only ask for lattes and cappuccinos with lots of sugar!

The people

In general, people are very friendly. The people I'm staying with, who live just outside the city, know all their neighbours **really well**. They often don't lock their doors, which surprised me because people say it's a dangerous city. They speak **incredibly slowly**, with a strong accent and sometimes I have a problem understanding them.

14
December

Mark in _____

The weather

It's December – and it gets dark at about 3 p.m., which is depressing! There's a lot of snow at the moment, but all the buses and trains are running **perfectly**, not like in Britain where everything stops when it snows!

The houses

All the houses are painted in pretty colours, like red, green and blue, and many houses have a yellow and blue flag. Inside the houses are decorated **beautifully** with lots of flowers and modern wooden furniture.

The people

People are friendly and polite, but quite formal. They dress fashionably but casually, and of course you see a lot of very blonde women here. You also see a lot of men who are looking after very young babies. Everybody speaks English really well, maybe because a lot of the TV is in English with subtitles.



d Find words in the blogs which mean:

Moirá

- Para 1 _____ *adv* at this time
 Para 2 _____ *noun* the office where the leaders of an organization work
 Para 3 _____ *verb* close with a key

Mark

- Para 4 _____ *adj* sth making you feel sad
 Para 5 _____ *adj* made from a tree
 Para 6 _____ *adv* not in a formal way

e Which of the two cities would you prefer to live in? Why?

2 GRAMMAR adverbs

a Look at the **highlighted** adverbs in the blogs. Answer the questions.

- What two letters are added to an adjective to make an adverb?
- Which adverb is the same word as the adjective?
- Which is the adverb from *good*?
- Which four adverbs are describing other adverbs?

b Now look at the **highlighted** adverbs again in Moira's first paragraph. Complete the rules with *before* or *after*.

- Some adverbs describe how people do things.
They go _____ the verb or verb phrase.
- Some adverbs describe another adverb (or adjective).
They go _____ the adverb (or adjective).

c ➤ p.144 Grammar Bank 11A. Learn more about adverbs and practise them.

d (5 27)) Listen and say what is happening. Use an adverb.

☞ They're speaking quietly.

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stressed syllable in the adjectives.

Adjectives	Adverbs
dan ge rous	dangerously
po lite	politely
beau ti ful	beautifully
in cre di ble	incredibly
care ful	carefully
fa shio na ble	fashionably
ca su al	casually
per fect	perfectly
un heal thy	unhealthily

b (5 28)) Listen and check. Repeat the adjectives.

c (5 29)) Now listen and repeat the adverbs. Does the stress change?

4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a (5 30)) Listen to Jemma talking about the third city. In general, is she positive, negative, or neutral about it?
- b Listen again. Then, with a partner, complete Jemma's sentences.



Eating out

People spend a lot of time in ¹_____ and ²_____.
 People who ³_____ go out to a bar to have
⁴_____. They don't have it in their ⁵_____.

When people go out in big groups, ⁶_____ all sit at one end of the table and ⁷_____ at the other.

The women

Women here talk very ⁸_____ and very ⁹_____.
 Women dress ¹⁰_____.

Work

There's a myth that the Spanish don't ¹¹_____,
 but I don't think it's ¹²_____.

People have a ¹³_____ lunch break, but they finish work very ¹⁴_____.

c Answer the questions in small groups.

1 In your country or city how do people...?

- dress for special occasions
- treat tourists
- drive
- eat at lunchtime during the week
- speak foreign languages
- behave at sports matches
- decorate their houses

2 Think of a time when you went to another country or another city / region in your country for the first time. What did you notice about...?

- the people
- the food
- the driving
- the houses
- the weather

5 WRITING

Choose two headings from the blogs in 1 or the listening in 4. Write two paragraphs, either about your country or a country you have visited.

11B What do you want to do?

1 READING & SPEAKING

- a Read about the website 43things.com. How does it work?

43Things is a website where people write things that they want to do. There are always 43 different ambitions. Some are trivial, some are more serious. Other people respond and write about their experiences and sometimes give advice.

- b Read today's 43 things and responses A–E. Match the responses with five things people want to do. Do you think their advice is good?
- c Complete the phrases from the text with a verb from the list.

become bite choose climb k klaim/
 download go learn spend visit

- _____ a mountain
 - _____ on a safari
 - _____ to cook
 - _____ less time on the internet
 - _____ the lyrics
 - _____ five things you really like eating
 - _____ a Goth
 - _____ all the continents
 - _____ my nails
- d Cover the verbs and try to remember them.

2 GRAMMAR verbs + to + infinitive

- a Look at the **highlighted** verbs in the text. What's the form of the next verb? Which one is different?
- b ▶ p.144 Grammar Bank 11B. Learn more about verbs + to + infinitive and practise them.

What do **you** want to do with your life?

On 43Things today, people want to...

climb Mount Kilimanjaro get up earlier go on a safari
 get a new job have very long hair have more time for myself
 learn to cook learn to dance like Shakira make a short film
 visit all the continents spend less time on the internet write a novel
 read 12 books a month run a half marathon see Radiohead live
 learn to speak Italian stop biting my nails get married
 go to Iceland write a song become a Goth paint my kitchen
 spend less money on clothes stop eating meat stay awake for 24 hours

A



Spend less time on Facebook, for example only two hours at the weekend. Stop using Second Life if you use it. (I uninstalled it).

B



Get a Laura Pausini CD. Download the lyrics to a song and translate them – you can use Google Translate for this. Listen carefully to the pronunciation, and then sing along with her (I sang "Incancelabile").

C



You just **need** to stop cutting it! Don't worry about the latest fashions. Go for it!

D



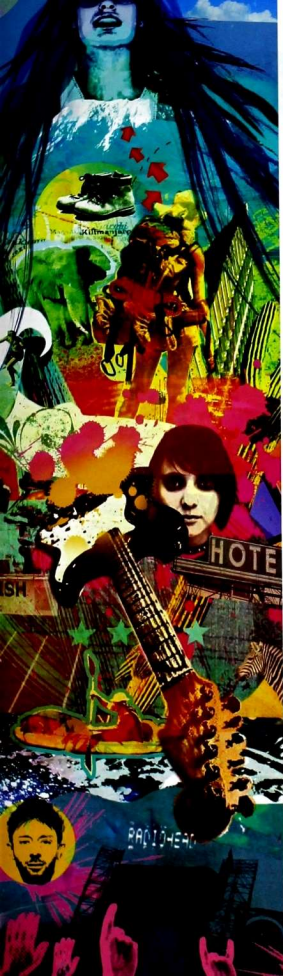
Choose five things you really **like** eating (e.g. roast chicken and chocolate cake) and then look at recipes on the internet. Choose the recipes that **you'd like** to try, preferably ones that aren't too difficult. Make the five things again and again until they're perfect. It isn't difficult, you just need to practise.

E



Wear black clothes. Be yourself, and listen to bands like The Cult and The Mission.

Second Life® a website which is a free 3D virtual world where users can socialize, create new personalities, and interact with other users
Laura Pausini an Italian pop singer, popular in several European and Latin American countries



3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a (532) Listen and repeat the dialogue. Copy the rhythm. How do you pronounce to?

A Would you like to go to Iceland?
 B No, I wouldn't.
 A Why not?
 B Because I don't like the cold.

- b (533) Listen to another dialogue. Complete the missing stressed words.

A _____ you _____ to _____ a _____?
 B _____, I'd _____ to.
 A _____?
 B Because I _____ my _____. It's _____.

- c Practise the dialogues with a partner.

- d In pairs, choose ten ambitions from **What do you want to do with your life?** Ask your partner questions using *Would you like to...?*

Would you like to climb Mount Kilimanjaro? } Yes, I would. /
 } No, I wouldn't.

4 SPEAKING

Work in pairs. Take turns.

- A Tell your partner about the things below.
 B Respond to what A says. Ask questions.
 A Ask *What about you?*

- a country you **want to go to**
- something you **would like to learn to do**
- something you **need to do tomorrow**
- a holiday you **are planning to have soon**
- a famous person you **hope to meet one day**
- a film you **want to see soon**
- a dangerous sport you **would like to try**
- something you **need to buy soon**
- a singer or group you **hope to see one day**

I really want to go to Australia. } Oh, yes? Why Australia?

5 WRITING

- a Create a class page for **43Things**. Write three things you really want to do. Your teacher will write some of them on the board.
- b Read other students' ambitions and choose one that you know something about. Write a response (like the ones in **43Things**) to give advice or talk about your experience.

- 6 (534) **SONG** *Don't Tell Me that it's Over* ♪

11C Men, women, and the internet

1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

the internet

- a Do you ever visit any of the websites on this page, or websites like them? How much time do you spend a day on the internet? Do you use it mainly for your work / studies or for pleasure?
- b Look at some words and phrases related to the internet. Match them with their definitions.

attachment download google log in online
 search for skype social network upload wifi

- 1 _____ *adj, adv* on the internet
- 2 _____ *noun* sth you send with an email, e.g. a document or a photo
- 3 _____ *verb* to move sth from your computer to an internet site, e.g. photos
- 4 _____ *verb* to move sth from an internet site to your computer, e.g. music, films
- 5 _____ *verb* to type words into the search engine Google® to find information about sb / sth
- 6 _____ *verb* to make a telephone call over the internet
- 7 _____ *verb* to type your username (usually your name or email address) and a password to begin using a computer or a website
- 8 _____ *noun* a way of connecting a computer to the internet without wires
- 9 _____ *noun* a website that people use to communicate, e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.
- 10 _____ *verb* to try to find sb or sth, e.g. on the internet

Dictionary abbreviations
 sth = something sb = somebody

- c (5 35) Listen and check. Repeat the words. Underline the stressed syllable in the multisyllable words.



2 SPEAKING & LISTENING

- a With a partner, look at some things which people do on the internet. For each one say if you do it often, sometimes, hardly ever, or never.

↳ Often send emails for work. What about you?



- send personal emails
- send emails for work
- read the news
- buy things on shopping websites
- buy things on eBay (or a similar site)
- get sports information
- visit websites about health and medicine
- use social networks
- play games
- download music
- visit forums about diet or looking after children
- use online banking
- use online maps for directions
- book tickets and hotels online



- b Now go through the list again and write **M** if you think men do them more than women, **W** if you think women do them more than men, and **ND** if you think there is no difference.
- c (536) Listen to an interview with a UK marketing expert about how men and women use the internet. Check your answers.
- d Do you think the situation is the same in your country?

3 GRAMMAR articles

- a Complete the email with *a, an, the, or -* (= no article).

Sent: Friday, 8 July 16:13
To: Carola Whitney
Subject: Re: Hello!

Hi Carola

Thanks for your email. I would really like to write to you and practise my English.

I'm ¹ _____ student at Buenos Aires University – it's ² _____ biggest university in Argentina. I'm studying ³ _____ medicine. I live in Buenos Aires with my grandmother, ⁴ _____ my mother's mother, because my family live in ⁵ _____ small town quite far away, but I go ⁶ _____ home at ⁷ _____ weekend.

I love listening to ⁸ _____ classical music, and ⁹ _____ last week I went to ¹⁰ _____ amazing concert at ¹¹ _____ Opera House here.

- b ► p.144 Grammar Bank 11C. Learn more about articles and practise them.
- c Work in pairs. A choose a circle, think of three things, three places, etc. and tell **B**. **B** respond and ask for more information. Then change roles.

I love fish, strawberries, and chocolate cake. I don't like tomatoes. (Tomatoes? Why not?)

3 kinds of food you love (and one you don't like)

3 things you sometimes do on Saturday evening

3 things you always have in your bag or pocket

3 things you do first thing in the morning

3 things you did last night

3 things women usually like doing (but men don't)

3 jobs you would like to do (and one you wouldn't)

3 things men usually like doing (but women don't)

Practical English Going home

1 JENNY'S LAST MORNING



a (5) 38)) Watch or listen and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Rob arrives late.
- 2 He has a coffee with Jenny.
- 3 Jenny has good news for him.
- 4 The job offer is for a year.
- 5 Rob thinks *A writer in New York* is a good name for the column.
- 6 Rob needs time to think.

b Watch or listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.

2 VOCABULARY public transport

a Match the words and pictures.

- bus
- plane
- taxi
- train
- coach
- tram



b (5) 39)) Listen and check.

c Complete the headings with a word from a.

1

You get one at a ~ rank.
They are also called cabs.
People usually give the driver a tip (= some extra money, about 5-10%).
In London they are black.

2

You get one at an airport.
First you have to check in.
Then you go through security to the Departure lounge.
Finally you go to your Gate.

3

You get one at a station.
You normally need to get a ticket first.
Then you need to find the right platform.
Some go underground in big cities. In London, this is called *The Tube*.

4

You get one at a ~ station or a ~ stop.
Intercity ones are also called coaches.
You can buy a ticket in advance or sometimes you can pay the driver.
In London they are red.

d Cover the columns and look at the headings. Try to remember the four facts about each type of public transport.



3 GETTING TO THE AIRPORT

- a (5:40) Watch or listen to Jenny's three conversations. How does she get to the airport?
- b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You Hear** phrases.

You Say	You Hear
Could you call me a taxi, please?	Yes, of course. _____ to?
To Paddington station.	And when would you like it _____?
Now, please.	
How much is it?	That's £ _____, please.
Make it £15. And could I have a receipt?	Thank you very much, _____.
Could I have a ticket to Heathrow Airport, please?	Single or _____?
Single, please.	Standard or _____ class?
Standard, please.	That's £18.
Can I pay by credit card?	Yes, of _____.

- c (5:41) Watch or listen and repeat the **You Say** phrases. Copy the rhythm.
- d Practise the dialogue with a partner.
- e In pairs, roleplay the dialogue. Then swap roles.
- A (book open) You are the receptionist, the taxi driver, and the ticket clerk. The taxi costs £11.60. The ticket costs £18.90.
- B (book closed) You want to get a taxi to Victoria Station, and then a train to Gatwick Airport. Begin with *Could you call me a taxi, please?*



4 SAYING GOODBYE

- a (5:42) Watch or listen and answer the questions.



- 1 What does Jenny leave in the hotel?
- 2 How does she get it back?
- 3 What has Rob decided to do?
- 4 Is Eddie going to meet her at the airport? Why (not)?
- 5 Who is Eddie? How old is he?

- b Look at the **Social English phrases**. Who says them: Jenny or Rob?

Social English phrases

I can't believe it!	I'm so happy.
Thank you so much.	Have a good journey.
I'd love to [accept].	See you in [New York].

- c (5:43) Watch or listen and check. How do you say them in your language?
- d Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.



Can you...?

- ask for a taxi
- buy a ticket on public transport
- use common phrases, e.g. *Have a good journey, See you in New York, etc.*

12A Books and films

1 GRAMMAR present perfect

- a Look at some images from films. What do the films have in common?
- b (5:44) Listen to Alan and Lucy talking on the phone. What two things are they going to do tonight?
- c Listen again and read the conversation. Complete the chart below and answer the questions with a partner.

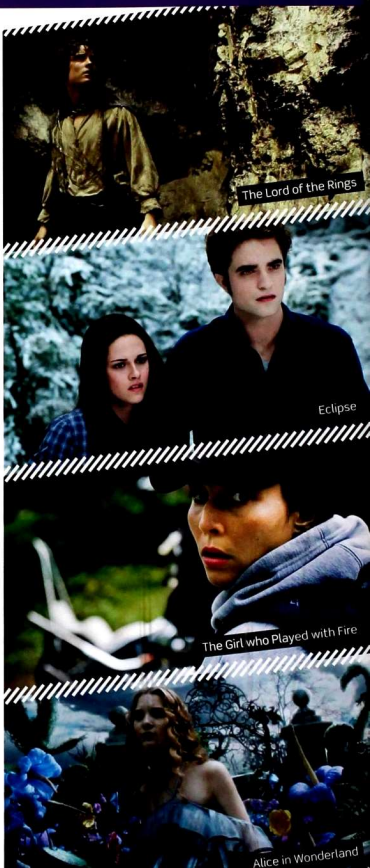
Alan Hi, Lucy. Have you finished your report?
Lucy Yes, I have, finally!
Alan What do you want to do tonight? Do you want to go out?
Lucy No, I'm a bit tired.
Alan Would you like to come here? I can order pizzas and we can watch a film.
Lucy Good idea. What films do you have?
Alan How about *Eclipse*? Have you seen it?
Lucy No, I haven't seen it, but I've read the book.
Alan Is it good?
Lucy I loved it! *Vampires* - perfect for a winter night!
Alan Great. What pizza topping do you want?
Lucy Cheese and blood, please...no, cheese and tomato.

+	I've seen the film.
-	I _____ the film.
?	_____ you _____ the film?

- 1 What is 've'? What verb is *seen* from?
- 2 Change the three sentences in the chart to third person singular (*He* or *She*).
- 3 Lucy says *I've read the book*. Do we know *when* she read it?
- d ▶ p.146 Grammar Bank 12A. Learn more about the present perfect and practise it.
- e Look at the films in a and talk to a partner. Which of the films have you seen? Have you read any of the books?

I've seen *Eclipse*, but I haven't read the book.

I haven't seen the film of *Alice in Wonderland*, but I've read the book.



2 PRONUNCIATION

sentence stress

- a (5 46) Listen and repeat the dialogue. Copy the rhythm.



- A Have you **seen** *The Hobbit*?
 B No, I **haven't**.
 A Have you **read** the book?
 B Yes, I **have**. I've **read** it twice.

- b Write down the names of three more films from books. Ask and answer with a partner.

Have you seen...? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
 Have you read the book?

3 VOCABULARY

irregular past participles

- a Look at some irregular past participles. Which verbs do you think they are from? Write the infinitive and the past simple.

	infinitive	past simple	past participle
1	be	was / were	been
2			broken
3			done
4			eaten
5			fallen
6			forgotten
7			gone
8			left
9			sung
10			spoken
11			taken
12			worn

- b (5 47) Listen and check.
 c (5 48) Cover a. Listen and say the past simple and past participle.

)) be (was / were, been

- d Complete the Verb column with a past participle from a.

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1 Have you <input type="checkbox"/> your homework? | Verb | _____ |
| 2 I'm sorry, I've <input type="checkbox"/> your name. | _____ | _____ |
| 3 Have you ever <input type="checkbox"/> a photo of an actor? | _____ | _____ |
| 4 Ann's <input type="checkbox"/> on holiday. She's going to be away for three weeks. | _____ | _____ |
| 5 Have you <input type="checkbox"/> to Mike about the party? | _____ | _____ |
| 6 I've never <input type="checkbox"/> that jacket. It was a big mistake. | _____ | _____ |
| 7 Jim's <input type="checkbox"/> in love with an Italian girl. | _____ | _____ |
| 8 Oh no! I've <input type="checkbox"/> my glasses. | _____ | _____ |

- e Cover the Verb column. Can you remember the sentences?

4 SPEAKING & LISTENING

- a Complete the phrases with the past participle of the verb in brackets.

FILM EXPERIENCES

Find someone who has...

	Name	What film was it?
1 <input type="checkbox"/> asleep watching a film (fall)		
2 <input type="checkbox"/> the soundtrack of a film (buy)		
3 <input type="checkbox"/> the cinema before the end of a film (leave)		
4 <input type="checkbox"/> a film more than three times (see)		
5 <input type="checkbox"/> in a film (cry)		
6 <input type="checkbox"/> a film in English with subtitles (see)		
7 <input type="checkbox"/> in a film (appear)		

- b Stand up and move around the class. Ask *Have you ever...?* questions with 1–7. When somebody answers *Yes, I have*, write down their name and ask *What film was it?*
 c (5 49) Listen to three people answering one of the questions from a. Which question is it?
 d Listen again. Complete the chart for each person.

	Which film?	How many?	Why?
1			
2			
3			

5 (5 50) SONG Flashdance

12B I've never been there!

1 LISTENING

- a Are you following a TV series at the moment? Which one? Why do you like it?
- b **51** Listen to the information about an episode from an American TV series. Listen to part of the episode. Then answer questions 1 and 2.



Episode 5

Jess's birthday is on Friday and Matt wants to take her somewhere special...

- 1 Which restaurants has Jess eaten in before? Tick (✓) or cross (✗) the boxes.
 The Peking Duck Appetito Luigi's
- 2 Do they agree which restaurant to go to?
- c Listen again and answer the questions.
- When did Jess go to *The Peking Duck* and who with?
 - How many times has she been to *Appetito*?
 - What did Matt say happened when they went to *Luigi's*?
 - Why is Jess angry?
 - Who does Jess think Matt went with to *Luigi's*?
 - What does Matt say? Do you believe him?

2 GRAMMAR

present perfect or past simple?

- a Look at part of the conversation between Matt and Jess. In pairs, answer the questions.

Matt Have you been to *The Peking Duck*?
Jess Yes, I have.
Matt Oh no! When did you go there?
Jess Last month. I went with the people from work.

- What tense is Matt's first question?
- What tense is Matt's second question?
- Which of the two questions is about a specific time in the past?

- b ▶ p.146 Grammar Bank 12B. Learn more about the present perfect and past simple and practise them.

- c Play *Guess where I've been*.

Guess where I've been

- Write down the names of **six** cities in your country or abroad (three you **have been to** and three you **haven't been to**).
- Swap lists with your partner. Tick (✓) the three cities you think your partner has been to, but don't tell him / her.
- Ask *Have you been to...?* for each place to check your guesses. Did you guess right?

Have you been to Oxford?

- 4 Now ask some past simple questions for the cities your partner has been to.

When did you go to...?

Did you like it?

3 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

more irregular past participles

- a Look at some more irregular past participles. Write the infinitive and the past simple.







1	_____	_____	bought
2	_____	_____	drunk
3	_____	_____	found
4	_____	_____	given
5	_____	_____	heard
6	_____	_____	had
7	_____	_____	known
8	_____	_____	lost
9	_____	_____	made
10	_____	_____	met
11	_____	_____	paid
12	_____	_____	sent
13	_____	_____	spent
14	_____	_____	thought
15	_____	_____	won

- b (54) Listen and check.

- c ► p.165 Irregular verbs Tick (✓) all the ones you know. Try to learn the new ones.

- d (55) Put three irregular past participles in each column. Listen and check.

bought broken done driven drunk
forgotten given gone known lost
made paid spoken sung taken
thought worn written

 clock	 fish	 train
 up	 phone	 horse

- e Play past participle Bingo.

4 SPEAKING

- a Look at question 1 below. What words are missing in the present perfect question? What words are missing in the past simple question? What form do you need of the verb in **bold**?

Recently...

Present perfect	Past simple
1 / be to the cinema recently?	What / see? / like it?
2 / buy any new clothes recently?	What / buy?
3 / have a really good meal recently?	Where / go? What / have?
4 / be to a sports match recently?	/ your team win?



In your life...

Present perfect	Past simple
5 / ever be on TV?	What programme / it?
6 / ever lose your mobile?	Where / lose it? / find it?
7 / ever win a cup or medal?	What / win it for?
8 / ever speak to a famous person?	Who / it? What / say?



- b Work in pairs. A ask B the questions. If B answers Yes, I have, ask the past simple questions too. Then change roles.

12C The English File questionnaire

1 READING

- a Read the information about Sir Ian McKellen. Have you seen any of his films? Did you like them?

Sir Ian McKellen is one of Britain's greatest actors. He was born in Burnley in the north of England on 25 May 1939. He first became well known as an actor for his roles in Shakespeare's plays, e.g. *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*. In recent years he has had many important film roles including James Whale in *Gods and Monsters*, Gandalf in *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy, and Magneto in *X-Men*.



- b Sir Ian McKellen agreed to be interviewed especially for *English File*. Read the interview and write a heading from the list below in each section.

YOUR ABILITIES

YOUR WORK EXPERIENCES

YOUR HOME

YOUR LIFESTYLE

YOUR PLACES

YOUR TASTES

- c Read the interview again. Then mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Say why the F ones are false.

- 1 He became an actor when he was a student.
- 2 He lives outside London.
- 3 He gets up early every day.
- 4 He's never been to India.
- 5 He spends a long time on the internet every day.
- 6 He read *The Lord of the Rings* when he was young.
- 7 His desk isn't very tidy.
- 8 He doesn't like animals.
- 9 He relaxes by playing games.
- 10 He doesn't have any ambitions.

X-MEN [2000]

GODS AND MONSTERS [1998]

MACBETH [1979]

INTERVIEW WITH SIR IAN MCKELLEN

1 YOUR TASTES

What kind of music do you like?

I hardly ever listen to music at home – I prefer going to concerts. I enjoy classical music and pop, but my favourite kind of music is traditional American jazz.

What book are you reading at the moment?

I'm reading *The Hammersteins*, a biography of the American theatre family written by Oscar Andrew Hammerstein.

Who's your favourite historical character?

Perhaps William Shakespeare.

2

What time do you usually get up in the morning?

If I am working, I get up one hour before I have to leave the house. If I am not working, and I went to bed late the night before, I get up at about 10 in the morning.

How much time do you spend a day on the internet?

I can very easily spend three or four hours on the internet, answering emails, reading the news, etc. I think of the internet as a wonderful encyclopaedia of information.

How do you relax?

I enjoy a late night sudoku, but especially being with friends.

3

What's your favourite room in the house?

Perhaps the living room where I cook and eat, and from where I can see the River Thames in London.

What do you always have on your desk?

I always have too many letters, papers, and books which are waiting for me to read.

Do you have any pets? I love dogs, but I can't have one because I'm often away from home.

4

What languages do you speak?

I only speak English, but I can remember a little of the French I learned at school.

Can you play a musical instrument? No.

Is there something you would like to learn to do? Yes – many things, e.g. to sing well, to play the piano, and to speak foreign languages.

5

What's your favourite place in London?

I love the River Thames and the views from its many bridges.

Where are you going to go for your next holiday?

I'm going to go to India for the first time in February.

What's the most beautiful city you've ever visited?

I can't choose between Edinburgh, Prague, and Venice.

6

What was your first job?

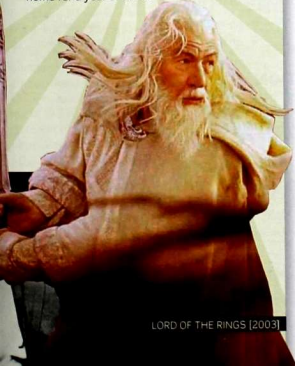
The first money I earned as a professional actor was when I was a student at Cambridge University in 1959. I played small parts in audio recordings of Shakespeare's plays.

When did you first read *The Lord of the Rings*?

I read it first when I was preparing to play Gandalf in the movie trilogy.

What was the best and worst thing about filming *The Lord of the Rings*?

The best thing about filming was discovering the countryside and people of New Zealand. But the worst thing was living away from home for a year or more.



LORD OF THE RINGS [2003]

2 VOCABULARY revision: word groups


a Put these words from the interview in the right column.


Rooms	Things	Jobs
Furniture	Adjectives	Daily routine

b With a partner, add three more words to each column.

3 PRONUNCIATION revision: sounds

a Look at some words from the interview. Which word has a different sound?

1  school choose cook too


2  first earn worst year

3  say wait can't favourite


4  friends many people ever

5  enjoy bridge dog languages

6  hour home perhaps hardly

7  thing three the think

8  information school traditional professional

b  Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

4 GRAMMAR & SPEAKING

revision: question formation

a Without looking back at the interview, try to remember the questions for these answers.

- Perhaps William Shakespeare.
- I'm going to go to India for the first time in February.
- I only speak English...
- I can't choose between Edinburgh, Prague, and Venice.
- I read it first when I was preparing to play Gandalf...

b Choose eight questions from the questionnaire to ask a partner.

11&12 Revise and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.






- You speak _____.
a very slow
b very slowly
c very slower
- She plays tennis _____.
a quite well
b quite good
c quite goodly
- My husband works _____.
a incredible hard
b incredibly hard
c incredibly hardly
- I'd like _____ a Ferrari.
a drive b to drive c driving
- What do we need _____ next?
a to do b do c doing
- She wants to pass her exams, but she doesn't like _____.
a study b studing c studying
- _____ usually drive fast in this country.
a The men b Men c The man
- I saw _____ good film last night.
a the b a c -
- It's _____ best place to eat in the city centre.
a the b a c -
- Do you go to _____ bed late at weekends?
a the b a c -
- I've read the book, but I _____ the film.
a don't see
b haven't saw
c haven't seen
- A** Have you _____ anyone famous?
B Yes, I have. A famous film actor.
a ever met b ever meet c met ever
- _____ he been to New York?
a Has b Did c Have
- We _____ to Italy last year.
a have gone b have been c went
- She _____ in a restaurant before.
a did never worked
b have never worked
c has never worked

VOCABULARY

- Write the opposite adjective or adverb.
1 quickly _____ 3 well _____ 5 formal _____
2 safe _____ 4 noisy _____ 6 healthily _____
- Complete the sentences with these verbs.
need learn promise want
1 I'd like to _____ to dance the tango.
2 You don't _____ to wash it. You've only worn it once.
3 I can't _____ to be on time. It depends on the traffic.
4 Do you _____ to go to a restaurant or to a pub for lunch?
- Complete the sentences with these internet words.
attachment wifi download online website
1 I do a lot of shopping _____ these days.
2 I can _____ the song for you tonight.
3 You can find all the information on the hotel's _____.
4 Don't open an _____ when you don't know who it's from.
5 We have _____ at home so I can send emails from my bedroom.
- Complete the sentences with *for*, *in*, *with*, or *up*.
1 Log _____ with your username and password.
2 I looked _____ U2 on Wikipedia – they started in 1976.
3 You can search _____ all kinds of information on the internet.
4 Have you ever seen a film _____ subtitles?
- Write the past participle of the following verbs.
1 see saw _____ 3 know knew _____ 5 fall fell _____
2 go went _____ 4 give gave _____ 6 take took _____

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

-  done sung gone won
-  said been any left
-  want had what watch
-  choose soon food book
-  worst wore prefer search

b Underline the stressed syllable.

- po|liti|ly 2 dan|ge|rous|ly 3 de|cide 4 a|ttach|ment 5 web|site

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- It is cheaper to live in the US than in the UK.
- It is more expensive to be ill in the US.
- Waiters are better in UK restaurants.
- It's more difficult to make friends in the US.
- The British are less direct than Americans.

b Look at the **highlighted** words or phrases in the text and guess their meaning.

Amy Johnson is an American who lives and works in England. We asked her to tell us about her first impressions of the UK.

One of my first impressions was that the UK is more expensive than the US. I live in Oxford and **the cost of living**, (rent, bills, food, etc.) is higher than in Ohio, where I'm from in the US. The only thing that is a lot cheaper here is **healthcare** – it's free to go to the doctor's or to hospital, whereas in the US it isn't, so you need to have health **insurance**, which can be very expensive.

I think you can eat very well in England – there's a **wide variety** of food from all around the world – Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Turkish, etc. – but eating out is more expensive than in the US, and the service is worse. Generally, I'd say British food is healthier than American food, and the **portions** are a lot smaller, too.

As for the people, I find British people quite **pessimistic** compared to Americans who are usually very positive and optimistic about the future. Also, when I'm in Ohio I talk to everybody: shop assistants, the person behind me in the supermarket **queue**, the person sitting next to me in the restaurant, but I can't do that in the UK – people are much more **reserved**. But, **on the other hand**, I think it is easier to make **real** friends here than in the US. I also find British people are not very good at telling you what they really think or (in a work situation) saying something negative about you. Americans just say things as they are!



CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

5:57 In the street Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.



Selina David Ruth Ben Justin

- Selina was surprised when she arrived in London because it was the summer but _____.
 - the weather was bad
 - there weren't many tourists
 - the weather was good
- David would like to _____.
 - get a completely new job
 - change the job that he has
 - do a job he did before
- When Ruth talks about Mamma Mia she doesn't mention _____.
 - the actors
 - the soundtrack
 - the story
- Ben thinks that women drive _____ than men.
 - a more slowly
 - less dangerously
 - better
- Justin went to a karaoke bar _____.
 - a long time ago
 - quite recently
 - last year

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Tick (✓) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

- say how people in your country a) drive b) dress
- say three things you would like to do in the future
- say which of the following you prefer and why
 - classical music or pop music
 - summer holidays or winter holidays
 - Chinese food or Japanese food
- say what things you do on the internet and how often
- answer the questions below
 - What city have you been to recently?
 - When did you go there?
 - What did you do there?
 - What's the best/worst thing about your town?

Short films the Electric Cinema
Watch and enjoy a film on iTutor.

Communication

1B WHERE ARE THEY FROM?

Student A

a Ask B the questions about person 1.

- Where's Masako from?
- Where in (country)?



	1	2	3
Name	Masako	Carlo	Petra
From	()	()	()

b Answer B's questions about person 4.

c Repeat for the other people.



	4	5	6
Name	Ali	Antonia	Oliver
From	Turkey (Ankara)	Mexico (Acapulco)	Germany (Berlin)

1C WHAT'S HIS / HER REAL NAME? Student A

a Look at the names of your four people. Two are their real names and two aren't. Cross (X) the names you think are not their real names.



Tom Hanks, actor	Bono, singer	Angelina Jolie, actress	Katy Perry, singer
_____	_____	_____	_____

b Check your answers. Tell B *I think _____ is / isn't his / her real name. If B says No, it isn't, ask B What's his / her real name? How do you spell it?* and write the name under the photo.

c Answer B's questions.



Jude Law, actor	Tina Turner, singer X	Eminem, singer X	Scarlett Johansson, actress
✓ real name	Anna Mae Bullock	Marshall Mathers	✓ real name

2A WHAT'S ON THE TABLE?

Students A+B

- a Look at the picture for one minute. Try to remember the things on the table.
- b Close your books and write down the ten things on the table.
- c Now compare with your partner. Did he / she remember more things than you?



2C WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Student A

a Read the conversation.

- A** What's the matter?
B I'm sad.
A Don't be sad. Cheer up.
B Thanks.

b Have four conversations with **B**. Ask **B** *What's the matter?* **B** answers. Then choose a phrase below.

Relax. Have a holiday. Open the window.
 Have a drink. Don't worry.

c Change roles. **B** asks you *What's the matter?* You answer with **1** below. **B** responds with a phrase. Then you respond, e.g. *Thanks, OK, Good idea, etc.*

- 1 I'm bored. 3 I'm tired.
 2 I'm cold. 4 I'm hungry.

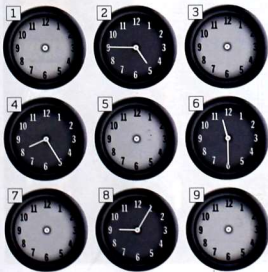
d Cover the phrases and do all eight conversations again from memory.

PE2 WHAT'S THE TIME?

Student A

Ask and answer questions with **B** to complete the times on the clocks. Then compare your clocks.

Clock 1: *What's the time / What time is it?*



4B NICO'S DAY Student A

a Ask **B** the questions below. **B** must find the answers in the text.

- 1 What time does Nico get up? (*He gets up at 6.30.*)
- 2 What does he have for breakfast? (*He has a coffee and cereal.*)
- 3 What two things does he check at the restaurant? (*He checks the reservations and his emails.*)
- 4 What time do all the customers arrive? (*They arrive at 1.30.*)
- 5 How many customers do they have in the restaurant at lunchtime? (*They have 85 customers.*)
- 6 What does Nico ask the customers? (*He asks if they are happy with the food.*)
- 7 What does Nico do after lunch? (*He goes back to the kitchen and plans the food for the evening menu.*)
- 8 What time does he go home in the afternoon? (*He goes home at 5.30.*)
- 9 What does Nico do at 7.30? (*He goes back to the restaurant and checks everything is OK.*)
- 10 What time does Nico go home? (*He goes home at 10 o'clock.*)

b Look at the text. Find the answers to **B**'s questions.

4C SHORT LIFE, LONG LIFE? Students A+B

Interview your partner. **A** ask the questions in the questionnaire. **B** answer and give more information if you can. Then change roles.

How often do you...?

- 1 have breakfast
 - a hardly ever / never
 - b sometimes / usually
 - c always
- 2 eat fresh fruit and vegetables
 - a hardly ever
 - b once a day
 - c three times a day
- 3 eat fast food
 - a often
 - b sometimes
 - c hardly ever / never
- 4 do exercise
 - a hardly ever / never
 - b once or twice a week
 - c three or four times a week
- 5 feel tired or stressed
 - a always / often
 - b sometimes
 - c hardly ever / never

- 6 drink alcohol
 - a every day
 - b hardly ever / never
 - c sometimes
- 7 see your friends
 - a sometimes
 - b often
 - c very often

How many...?

- 8 hours do you usually sleep a day
 - a 0 to 4
 - b 5 to 6
 - c 7 to 9
- 9 cups of coffee do you drink a day
 - a more than five
 - b usually only one or two
 - c I don't drink coffee
- 10 Which of these is true for you?
 - a I'm not very positive about life.
 - b I'm usually positive about life.
 - c I'm always positive about life.

Now calculate your partner's score.

a = 5 b = 7 c = 10 Total score = number of years you live

Communication

5A DO YOU WANT TO BE FAMOUS? Students A+B

Interview each other with the questionnaire. Ask *Can you...?* If the answer is *Yes, I can*, ask *How well?* Do you think your partner has the X Factor?

You want to be **famous** – but what can you do?

✓ = yes
 X = no
 3 = very well
 2 = quite well
 1 = not very well

Music

sing
 play an instrument
 dance
 read or write music

✓ / X

How well?

Words

write short stories
 write poems or song lyrics
 speak foreign languages
 speak in public

✓ / X

How well?

Art

take artistic photos
 draw cartoons
 paint pictures
 design websites or logos

Sport

run a half marathon
 play a team sport
 do a winter or water sport
 do an individual sport

5B SPOT THE DIFFERENCES Student A

You and B have the same picture but with eight differences.

- Tell B what is happening in flats 1–4 and in the garden on the left. B will tell you what is different in his / her picture. Circle the differences.
- Listen to B telling you what is happening in flats 5–8 and in the garden on the right. Look at your picture and tell B if it is the same or different. If it is different, tell B what is happening. Circle the differences.
- When you finish, compare the two pictures.



5C WHAT DO YOU DO? WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?

Student A

- a Ask B your questions.
- What do you do?
 - What are you doing now?
 - Are you wearing a watch today?
 - Do you usually wear a watch?
 - What kind of books do you usually read?
 - What are you reading at the moment?
- b Answer B's questions.

6A READING IN ENGLISH

Students A+B

How do you usually read?

- a on paper b on screen c on an eReader

What kind of things do you read?

- a books d websites
b newspapers e work documents
c magazines f others (what?)

When and where do you usually read?

- a at work / school
b when you are on a bus or train
c on holiday
d before you go to bed

Do you ever need to read in English? What?

7A WHERE WERE YOU? Student A

- a Ask B your questions. Ask *Where were you at...?*
- 9 o'clock yesterday morning
 - 11.30 yesterday evening
 - 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon
 - 12 o'clock last night
 - 6.30 yesterday evening
 - 7 o'clock this morning
- b Answer B's questions.

Useful language

at home / work / school / university
in bed / the street / my car
on the bus / the train

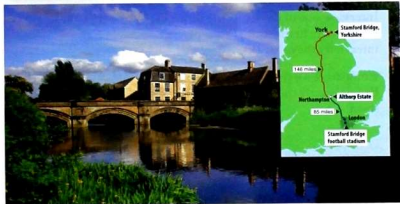
7B STAMFORD BRIDGE Students A+B

Tourist Information UK

STAMFORD BRIDGE

Stamford Bridge is a small village in the North of England, near York. It is about 230 miles (370 kilometres) from London. It has a population of 3,500 people. It is famous for a battle between the English and the Vikings in 1066.

NB Don't confuse Stamford Bridge near York with Stamford Bridge in London, the stadium of Chelsea Football Club!



7C A NIGHT TO REMEMBER Student A

- a Ask B the questions about Mehmet's night.
- 1 When and where was it? (*Last year, in Istanbul.*)
 - 2 Who was he with? Why? (*His friends. It was his best friend's birthday.*)
 - 3 What colour T-shirt did he wear? (*Black.*)
 - 4 What is Cezayir? (*It's an old building with a bar and a restaurant.*)
 - 5 What did they do after dinner? (*They had a coffee and then they went to the beach to have a swim.*)
 - 6 Was the sea cold? (*No, it was warm.*)
 - 7 Why did he go home in his friend's car? (*Because he couldn't find his car keys.*)
 - 8 What time did he get home? (*Really late, at five o'clock in the morning.*)
- b Answer B's questions about Maria Julia's night.
- c Whose memory is better?

Communication

8A POLICE INTERVIEW

Student A

Work in pairs with another A. You are police officers. There was a robbery last night. **B** and **B** are two friends. You think they were responsible. They say that they went out for dinner and went to the cinema last night. You want to know if this is true.

- Look at the Police interview form and prepare to ask the **Bs** the questions. Think of more questions to get more details about the evening, e.g. *What did you wear? What did you eat and drink? What film was it?*
- Interview one of the **Bs**. Write down his / her answers in the form. (Your partner interviews the other **B**.)
- Compare with your partner. Did the two **Bs** tell exactly the same story? If not, arrest them!

POLICE INTERVIEW FORM

Name: _____ Date: _____

	What time?	Where?	More details:
/ meet?			
/ have dinner?			
/ go to the cinema?			
What / do after the cinema?			
What time / get home?			

8C THE GHOST ROOM Student A

- Look at the picture for a minute. Try to remember what's in the room.
- Ask **B** the questions.
 - / a TV? (*No, there wasn't.*)
 - / a double or a single bed? (*There was a single bed.*)
 - / a mirror? Where was it? (*Yes, there was. It was on the table.*)
 - / any plants? (*No, there weren't.*)
 - / any books in the room? (*No, there weren't.*)
 - How many windows? (*There were two.*)
- Close your books. Answer **B's** questions.



9C QUIZ NIGHT Student A

- a Complete your sentences 1–8 with the comparative from the **bold** adjectives.

- small** Spain is _____ than France.
(True. Spain is 505,000 square kilometres and France is 544,000.)
- long** The river Amazon is _____ than the river Nile.
(False. The Amazon is about 6,400 km long and the Nile is about 6,670 km long.)
- old** Oxford University is _____ than Cambridge University.
(True. Oxford University was founded in 1170 and Cambridge 40 years later.)
- short** The English alphabet is _____ than the Arabic alphabet.
(True. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet and 28 in the Arabic alphabet.)
- dangerous** K2 is _____ to climb than Mount Everest.
(True. 40% of climbers who get to the top of K2 die, but only 9% of climbers of Everest die.)
- large** A gigabyte is _____ than a megabyte.
(True. A megabyte is 1,000 bytes, but a gigabyte is 1,000 megabytes.)
- dry** The Sahara Desert is _____ than the Atacama Desert.
(False. Sahara Desert average rainfall = 25 mm; Atacama Desert average rainfall = 0.1 mm.)
- far** New Zealand is _____ south than Australia.
(True. It's 2,000 km south-east of Australia.)

- b Play Quiz Night. You are the presenter.

- Read your sentence 1 to **B**. **B** must say if it's true or false.
- Tell **B** if he / she is right and give the extra information in brackets.
- If **B** is right, he / she wins 500 euros. Then read sentence 2 for 1,000 euros, sentence 3 for 2,000 euros, sentence 4 for 4,000 euros, etc.
- If **B** gets a question wrong, he / she loses the money, but continues to play. The prize starts again from 500 euros.

- c Play Quiz Night again. You are the contestant.

10A CITIES QUIZ Student A

- a Complete your questions with the superlative of the adjectives in brackets.

- What's the _____ city in the world? (noisy)
a **Tokyo** b Madrid c Rome
- What's the _____ city in the world? (hot)
a Rio de Janeiro b **Bangkok** c Nairobi
- Which city has the _____ monument in the world? (popular)
a New York b **Paris** c Istanbul
- What's the _____ city in Europe? (foggy)
a Prague b London c **Milan**
- Which city has the _____ traffic jams in the world? (bad)
a São Paulo b **Beijing** c Mexico City

- b Answer **B**'s questions.

- c Ask **B** your questions. Does he / she know the answers? (The correct answers are in **bold**.)

What's the **noisiest** city in the world, Tokyo, Madrid, or Rome?

10B WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

Student A

- a Ask **B** the questions below.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tonight | • What / do tonight? |
| | • / study English? Why (not)? |
| Tomorrow | • What time / get up tomorrow? |
| | • Where / have lunch? |
| Next weekend | • / go away next weekend? Where to? |
| | • What / do on Saturday night? |

- b Answer **B**'s questions.

Communication

1B WHERE ARE THEY FROM? Student B

- a Answer A's questions about person 1.



	1	2	3
Name	Masako	Carlo	Petra
From	Japan (Osaka)	Italy (Milan)	Hungary (Budapest)

- b Ask A the questions about person 4.

- Where's Ali from?
- Where in (country)?



	4	5	6
Name	Ali	Antonia	Oliver
From	()	()	()

- c Repeat for the other people.

1C WHAT'S HIS / HER REAL NAME? Student B

- a Look at the names of your four people. Two are their real names and two aren't. Cross (X) the names you think are not their real names.



Jude Law, actor	Tina Turner, singer	Eminem, singer	Scarlett Johansson, actress
_____	_____	_____	_____

- b Answer A's questions.



Tom Hanks, actor	Bono, singer X	Angelina Jolie, actress	Katy Perry, singer X
✓ real name	Paul Hewson	✓ real name	Katheryn Hudson

- c Check your answers to a. Tell A *I think _____ is / isn't his / her real name.* If A says *No, it isn't*, ask A *What's his / her real name? How do you spell it?* and write the name under the photo.

2C WHAT'S THE MATTER? Student B

- a Read the conversation.

- A What's the matter?
 B I'm sad.
 A Don't be sad. Cheer up.
 B Thanks.

- b Have four conversations with A. A asks you *What's the matter?* You answer with 1 below. A responds with a phrase. Then you respond, e.g. *Thanks, OK, Good idea, etc.*

1 I'm hot. 2 I'm thirsty. 3 I'm worried. 4 I'm stressed.

- c Have four more conversations. Ask A *What's the matter?* A answers. Then choose a phrase below.

Close the window.
 Have a sandwich.
 Read a book.
 Sit down.

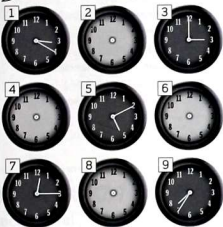
- d Cover the phrases and do all eight conversations again from memory.

PE2 WHAT'S THE TIME?

Student B

Ask and answer questions with A to complete the times on the clocks. Then compare your clocks.

Clock 2: What's the time / What time is it?



4B NICO'S DAY Student B

- Look at the *Father & Daughter* text. Find the answers to A's questions.
- Ask A the questions below. A must find the answers in the text.
 - What part of the newspaper does Nico read? (*He reads the sports section.*)
 - Where does he go after breakfast? (*He goes to the market.*)
 - What time does he start cooking the food for lunch? (*He starts cooking at 10.30.*)
 - How many cups of coffee does he have in the morning? (*He has three cups of coffee.*)
 - What time does Nico have lunch? (*He has lunch at 3.30.*)
 - Why doesn't Nico enjoy his lunch? (*Because he doesn't have time to relax.*)
 - How long does he spend with the children in the afternoon? (*He spends a couple of hours / two hours with them.*)
 - What do Nico and the children do between 5.30 and 7.30? (*The children do their homework and Nico makes their dinner.*)
 - What is the first thing Nico does when he gets home? (*He has a shower.*)
 - What time does he go to bed? (*He goes to bed at 11 o'clock.*)

5B SPOT THE DIFFERENCES Student B

You and A have the same picture but with eight differences.

- Listen to A telling you what is happening in flats 1–4 and in the garden on the left. Look at your picture and tell A if it is the same or different. If it is different, tell A what is happening. Circle the differences.
- Tell A what is happening in flats 5–8 and in the garden on the right. A will tell you what is different in his / her picture. Circle the differences.
- When you finish, compare the two pictures.



Communication

5C WHAT DO YOU DO? WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW? Student B

- a Answer A's questions.
- b Ask A your questions.
- Do your parents work? What do they do?
 - What do you think they are doing now?
 - Do you watch a series on TV?
 - What TV series are you watching at the moment?
 - Is it raining now?
 - Does it rain a lot at this time of year?

7A WHERE WERE YOU? Student B

- a Answer A's questions.
- A *Where were you at nine o'clock yesterday morning?* B *I was in bed.*
- b Ask A your questions. Ask *Where were you at...?*
- 8.30 yesterday morning
 - 6.30 yesterday evening
 - 11.30 yesterday morning
 - 10 o'clock last night
 - 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon
 - 6.30 this morning

Useful language

at home / work / school / university
in bed / the street / my car
on the bus / the train

7C A NIGHT TO REMEMBER Student B

- a Answer A's questions about Mehmet's night.
- b Ask A the questions about Maria Julia's night.
- 1 Where was she on holiday? (*In Athens.*)
 - 2 Who did she want to see? (*A Greek man that she knew when she was at university.*)
 - 3 How did she try to contact him? (*She called him many times, but he didn't answer.*)
 - 4 Where did they meet? (*At her hotel.*)
 - 5 Why was she embarrassed? (*Because her clothes weren't very special and her hair was a mess.*)
 - 6 What did they do? (*They walked round the centre of Athens.*)
 - 7 What language did they communicate in? (*They spoke English.*)
 - 8 What was the weather like? (*It was a warm night.*)
 - 9 What time did she get back to the hotel? (*At three o'clock in the morning.*)

- c Whose memory is better?

8A POLICE INTERVIEW Student B

Work in pairs with another B. You are friends. Last night you met, had dinner, and went to the cinema. There was a robbery last night. A and A are police officers. They think you were responsible, and they want to interview you separately. If you both tell the same story, you are innocent!

- a Prepare your story. Use these questions. Think of extra details, e.g. *What did you wear? What did you eat and drink? What film was it?*
- What time / where did you meet?
 - What time / where did you have dinner?
 - What time / where did you go to the cinema?
 - What did you do after the cinema?
 - What time did you get home?
- b Answer A's questions.
- c Did you and your friend tell the same story?

8C THE GHOST ROOM Student B

- a Look at the picture for a minute. Try to remember what's in the room.
- b Close your books. Answer A's questions.
- c Ask A the questions.
- / a clock? Where was it?
(Yes, there was. It was next to the window.)
 - / a carpet on the floor? (No, there wasn't.)
 - / a lamp or light? Where was it?
(Yes, there was. It was on the wall.)
 - / any pictures on the wall? What of?
(Yes, there was one. It was of a woman.)
 - / any cupboards? (No, there weren't.)
 - How many chairs / ? (There was one.)



9A GET READY! COOK! Students A+B

Jack's Meal

Starter



carrot and orange soup

Main course



chicken breasts filled with cream cheese

Dessert



pancakes with chocolate sauce

Liz's Meal

Starter



carrot and onion salad

Main course



pasta with creamy chicken sauce

Dessert



chocolate and orange mousse

9B SUGAR AND SALT

Students A+B

How much sugar?

According to the American Heart Association, a woman should have no more than 20g (grams) of sugar a day (= 5 teaspoons) and a man no more than 36g (= 9 teaspoons).

- a can of Coke has approximately 35g of sugar
- an apple has approximately 23g of sugar
- a small (40g) bar of dark chocolate has approximately 7g of sugar
- an egg doesn't have any sugar

How much salt?

According to UK Government studies, an adult should eat no more than 6g of salt a day.

- a packet of crisps has approximately 3g of salt
- a slice of white bread has approximately 0.5g of salt
- a bottle of mineral water has approximately 0.0023g of salt
- a bottle of olive oil doesn't have any salt

Communication

9C QUIZ NIGHT Student B

- a Complete your sentences 1–8 with the comparative from the **bold** adjectives.

- old** The Pyramids in Egypt are _____ than the Parthenon in Greece.
(True. The Pyramids are about 4,500 years old and the Parthenon is about 2,500 years old.)
- short** The First World War was _____ than the Second World War.
(True. The First World War lasted four years (1914–1918), but the Second World War lasted six years (1939–1945).)
- high** The mountains on Earth are _____ than the mountains on Mars.
(False. Olympus Mons on Mars is 25 km high; Everest is about 9 km high.)
- big** China is _____ than Canada.
(False. Canada is 10,000,000 square kilometres; China is about 9,600,000 square kilometres.)
- popular** In the UK coffee is now _____ than tea.
(False. On average, the British drink 165,000,000 cups of tea a day and 70,000,000 cups of coffee.)
- warm** The Mediterranean Sea is _____ than the Red Sea.
(False. Mediterranean Sea average temperature = 24–26 degrees Celsius; Red Sea average = 26–30 degrees Celsius.)
- good** It's _____ to do exercise in the morning than in the afternoon.
(False. In the afternoon between 4 and 5 p.m. the body temperature is at its maximum, which means it is the perfect time to exercise.)
- hot** The earth is _____ than the moon.
(False. The average temperature of the moon is about 123 degrees Celsius during the day; the average temperature of the earth is 13–17 degrees Celsius.)

- b Play Quiz Night. You are the contestant.

- A will read you his / her sentence 1. You must say if it's true or false.
- A will tell you if you are right, and give you extra information.
- If you are right, you win 500 euros. A then reads you sentence 2 for 1,000 euros, sentence 3 for 2,000 euros, sentence 4 for 4,000 euros, etc.
- If you get a question wrong, you lose all the money, but continue to play. The prize starts again from 500 euros.

- c Play Quiz Night again. You are the presenter. Use your questions 1–8.

10A CITIES QUIZ Student B

- a Complete your questions with the superlative of the adjectives in brackets.
- b Ask A your questions. Does he / she know the answers? (the correct answers are in **bold**.)

- 1 Which city has the _____ quality of life in the world? (good)
a Vienna b **Copenhagen** c Miami
- 2 Which US city has the _____ population? (big)
a **New York** b Chicago c San Francisco
- 3 Which city has the _____ airport in the world? (busy)
a London b **Atlanta** c Singapore
- 4 What's the _____ capital city in the world? (high)
a **La Paz, Bolivia**
b Kathmandu, Nepal
c Lima, Peru
- 5 Which city has the _____ public transport in the world? (expensive)
a Budapest b Athens c **London**

(Which city has the best quality of life in the world, Vienna, Copenhagen, or Miami?)

- c Answer A's questions.

10B WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

Student B

- a Answer A's questions.

- b Ask A the questions below.

Tonight

- What / have for dinner tonight?
- What / do after dinner?

Tomorrow

- / go to work (or school) tomorrow?
- What / do in the evening?

Next weekend

- / go out on Friday night? What / do?
- What / do on Sunday?

1 COMPLETING A FORM

- a Look at the information about capital letters.

Capital letters
In English these words start with a CAPITAL letter.

- names and surnames *Melissa Rogers*
- countries, nationalities, and languages *France, French*
- towns and cities *New York*
- days of the week *Monday*
- the first word in a sentence *Her father is from Milan.*
- the pronoun *I She's Russian and I'm Mexican.*

- b Complete the form with your information.
- c Write this text again with capital letters where necessary.
- my name's leos. i'm from brno in the czech republic, and i speak czech, german, and a little english. my teacher is american. her name's kate. my english classes are on Mondays and Wednesdays.
- d Write a similar text about you. Check the capital letters are correct. Then check for any other mistakes.

← p.9

APPLICATION FOR A STUDENT VISA

About You

First name Surname (Family name)

Mr Mrs Ms Gender Male Female

Date of birth Day Month Year

Marital status Married Single Divorced Separated

Nationality

Place of birth

Country Town / City

Contact Details

Home address

Email address

Phone number

home

mobile

Passport / Identity card number

Signature Date

2 A PERSONAL PROFILE

- a Read Jamie's profile. Do you have similar interests?
- b Look at the examples below.

and, but, and or

and I speak English **and** a little Italian.
I watch the news **and** football at the weekend.

but I speak English, **but** I don't speak Italian.
I'm from Scotland, **but** I live in London.

or I don't speak English **or** Italian.
I don't like classical music **or** jazz.

e.g. e.g. = for example. We often use it when we write informally. *I like rock music, e.g. Coldplay.*

- c Write a profile of yourself. Use the same headings (Hometown, Music, etc.). Attach a photo if you can. Use *and*, *but*, and *or* to join your ideas together.
- d Check your profile for mistakes (e.g. capital letters and spelling).

← p.25

Netfriends Worldwide



Jamie Hamilton

My profile ✎ Edit

Hometown	I'm from Scotland, but I live in London.
Occupation	I'm a graphic designer. I work for an international company.
Languages	I speak English and a little Italian.
Interests ✎ Edit	
Music	I like pop and rock. I don't like classical music or jazz.
Films	I like British and European films. I love old Italian films, e.g. Fellini's 'La Strada'.
TV	I watch the news in the evening and football at the weekend.
Sport	I play tennis and I go to the gym.

3 A MAGAZINE ARTICLE

- Read Cristina's article. Is her Saturday like yours?
- Look at the examples below.



after and then

Use *after* + another word, e.g. *after lunch*, *after work*, *after that*, etc.

Use *then* to say what happens next, e.g. *I get up and then I have breakfast*.

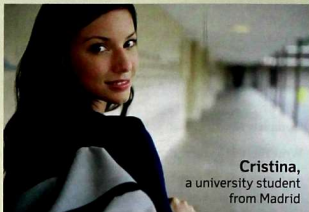
- Read her article again and check you understand the **highlighted** words. Then use them to complete the sentences below.
 - Jack usually gets up at 7.30. _____ he has a shower.
 - _____ lunch I often sleep for half an hour.
 - She always has a bath _____ she goes to bed.
 - _____ the week I work _____ 9.00 _____ 5.00.
 - I usually get home at about midnight, and _____ I go to bed.
 - We usually watch TV _____ it's time to go to bed.
- You are going to write an article for a magazine called **My favourite day**. Write four paragraphs. First, look at the questions and make notes of what you can say.

- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- What do you usually do in the morning?
- Where do you have lunch? What do you usually do after lunch?
- What do you usually do in the evening?

- Now write your article. Choose which of your ideas you want to use. Don't forget to use some of the **highlighted** words to link together your ideas.
- Check your article for mistakes. Show your article to another student. Find one thing in your partner's article that is the same for you.

◀ p.31

My favourite day



Cristina,
a university student
from Madrid

My favourite day of the week is Saturday, because it's the first day of the weekend!

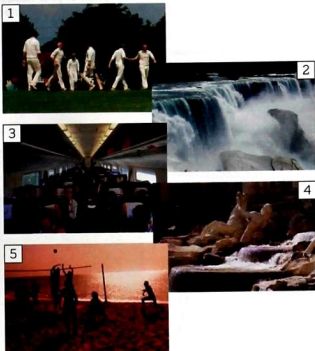
I get up very early **during** the week, so on Saturday it's nice to get up late, and I always stay in bed **until** about 10.30. **Then** I usually go shopping with a friend. In Spain shops are closed on Sundays, so Saturday is the only day for shopping. We don't always buy anything, but we have fun just looking.

I often have lunch with my mother and my brother. It's great because my mum is a really good cook and she always makes things we like, and my brother and I have time to talk about our week. **After** lunch I sometimes study **from** about 4.00 **to** 6.00, especially if I have exams.

In the evening I usually go out with my friends. We often go to the cinema, and then we have a pizza or tapes. I never go to bed **before** 1.00, or sometimes later.

4 SOCIAL NETWORKING

- a Alain is travelling round the world. He writes posts and puts photos from different places on a social networking site. Read his posts and match them to the photos. What countries do you think he is in?



- A I'm standing above Niagara Falls... Wow! Check out my photos!
- B I'm sitting at a bar looking at the sunset and watching a game of beach volleyball. I have three more days here – paradise!
- C I'm on the bullet train going to Mount Fuji. It's really fast – 300km an hour – just like the trains at home! ha ha ☺
- D I'm having lunch at a little trattoria just one minute from the Trevi fountain. I have my three coins ready to throw in – but my wish is a secret...
- E I'm watching a cricket match in the park in Oxford. A very strange sport – I think they're stopping to have tea now! Can you believe it?

- b Imagine you are on holiday in your country or abroad. Write four different posts of about 20–25 words saying what you're doing.
- c Check your posts for mistakes.

◀ p.41

5 AN INFORMAL EMAIL

To practise your English you can write to a 'penfriend' in another country. You can find penfriend websites on the internet.

- a Read the email. Then cover it. Can you remember what information Chiara gives in the three main paragraphs?

From: Chiara [chiararossi@hitmail.com]
 To: Stefan [stefan7541200@moebius.ch]
 Subject: Hi from Italy!

Hi Stefan

My name's Chiara. I'm 19, and I'm from Milan, in Italy. I'm a receptionist at a hotel. I'm studying English because I need it for my job.

I live with my parents and my brother and sister. My father is an arkitect and my mother works in a clothes shop. My brother and sister are at school.

I don't have very much free time because I work six days a week. I usually go shopping on my day off. In the evening I like listening to music, or chatting to frejnds. I really like hip hop – do you like it?

Please write soon.

Best wishes

Chiara

- b Look at the six underlined spelling mistakes. Can you spell these words?



Informal emails

beginning: *Hi + name*

middle: Use contractions, e.g. *I'm from Milan.*

end: *Best wishes, or Love (for a good friend)*

- c You are going to write a similar email to your teacher. First, make notes about the following information.

Paragraph 1	Your name, age, and where you are from. What you do, and why you are studying English.
Paragraph 2	Who you live with. Your family.
Paragraph 3	What you like doing in your free time.

- d Now write your email. Use your notes and the language in the information box.
- e Check your email for mistakes.

◀ p.49

6 DESCRIBING YOUR HOME

- a Read the website and the description of a flat in London. Would you like to stay there?
- b Number the information in the order it comes in the description.
- Details about some of the rooms
 - How far it is from the city centre
 - What floor the flat is on
 - What rooms there are
 - What services there are nearby
 - What you can see from the flat
 - Where it is
- c Look at the information about *so*.



so

There's a sofa bed in the study, so you can use it as an extra bedroom.

We can use so to express a result or consequence, e.g.

I was very tired, so I went to bed early.

My office is near my house, so I walk to work.

- d You are going to write a description of your house or flat for the website. First, make notes on the topics in **b**.
- e Now write your description. Choose which of your ideas you want to use. Don't forget to say where you would like to go.
- f Check your description for mistakes. Show it to other students. Whose house or flat would you like to stay in?

◀ p.63

house swap

Home | How it works | Search | News and views | Join our community | Help

Do you want a cheap holiday? Write a description of your house or flat, and say where you want to go. Post the description on our website, and find someone to swap homes with.

My home

Flat in north London

My flat is in a quiet street in Hampstead, north-west London. It's on the first floor. It has two bedrooms, two bathrooms, a living room, a study, and a kitchen. The kitchen is quite big and there's a table and chairs so you can eat there. There's a sofa bed in the study, so you can use it as an extra bedroom. The bedrooms have a great view and you can see many London landmarks like the London Eye and St Paul's Cathedral. The flat doesn't have a garden, but it's very near Hampstead Heath, a beautiful big park. It's a 5-minute walk from shops, and bus and underground stations, and about a 30-minute train ride from Oxford Street in the centre of London.



Where I want to go
San Francisco, Siena,
Palma de Majorca

7 A FORMAL EMAIL

- a Read the advertisement and Pascal's email. Complete the email with the words in the list.

about confirm Dear double from
hope Regards reservation would

- b Look at the information box and then write a similar email to the White Cottage Bed and Breakfast.

- Decide how many nights you want to stay and the kind of room you need.
- Ask an *Is there / Are there...?* question.

Formal emails (e.g. to a hotel or Bed and Breakfast, a language school, etc.)

Beginning

Dear Mr / Mrs / Ms + surname, or

Dear Sir / Madam if you don't know the person's name

Use a comma (,) (or nothing), NOT a colon (:)

Dear Mr Brown, NOT ~~Dear Mr Brown~~:

Middle

Don't use contractions.

I would like to make a reservation

NOT ~~I'd like to...~~

End

Regards

Your first name + surname

The White Cottage Bed and Breakfast in West Bexington, Dorset

Mark and Diana Buckingham and their family welcome you to their 200-year-old country home in a small village in Dorset.

Two double bedrooms, one single, and a family suite TV WiFi



The White Cottage – reservation

From: Pascal Mercier [pascal80@gmail.com]

To: thewhitecottage@greentomato.co.uk

1 _____ Mr and Mrs Buckingham,

I 2 _____ like to make a 3 _____ for a 4 _____ room and a single room for two nights, 5 _____ 24th to 26th June.

We 6 _____ to arrive by car at 7 _____ 5.00 in the afternoon on the 24th. Is there a place where we can park near your house?

Could you please 8 _____ the reservation?

9 _____

Pascal Mercier

Listening

113

- A A cheese and tomato sandwich, please.
B That's 3 euros and 20 cents.
- A So Anna, your classes are on Tuesday and Thursday mornings.
B *Que?* Sorry?
- British Airways flight to Madrid is now boarding at gate number 9.
- A Where to, madam?
B Manchester Road, please, Number 16.
- A Here's your key, sir, Room 12.
B Thank you.
- A Here we are.
B Oh no. It's closed.
A Look, it says 'Closed on Mondays!'

129

- The train waiting at platform 13 is the Eurostar to Paris.
- A Excuse me! How far is it to Dublin?
B It's about 40 kilometres.
B Thanks a lot.
- 15 love.
- Will all passengers on flight BA234 to New York please go to gate 60 immediately.
- A How much is that?
B A pizza and two cokes. That's 17 euros.
- A What's your address?
B It's 80 Park Road.
A Sorry? What number?
B 80, 80 oh.
- Teacher OK. Can you be quiet, please?
Open your books on page 90.
Student 1 What page?
Student 2 Page 90.

139

- Receptionist** Hello. Are you a new student?
Darly Yes, I am.
Receptionist Sit down, please. I'm the receptionist and my name's Mark. I'm just going to ask you a few questions.
Darly OK.
Receptionist Right. What's your first name?
Darly Darly.
Receptionist How do you spell that?
Darly D-A-R-L-Y
Receptionist D-A-R-L-Y?
Darly Yes, that's right.
Receptionist And what's your surname?
Darly Bezerra.
Receptionist Bezerra. Is that B-E-Z-E-R-A?
Darly B-E-Z-E-double R-A.
Receptionist B-E-Z-E-double R-A. OK.
Where are you from?
Darly I'm from Brazil.
Receptionist Where in Brazil?
Darly From Rio.
Receptionist And how old are you?
Darly I'm 20.

Receptionist What's your address?

Darly In Rio?

Receptionist Yes.

Darly It's 350 Avenida Princesa Isabel.

Receptionist That's 350 Avenida Princesa Isabel.

Darly Yes.

Receptionist What's your postcode?

Darly Sorry?

Receptionist The postcode, you know, a number?

Darly Ah yes. It's 22011-010.

Receptionist 22011-010. Great. What's your email address?

Darly It's dbezerra@mail.com.

Receptionist And what's your phone number?

Darly My mobile number or my home number in Rio?

Receptionist Both - home and mobile.

Darly My phone number in Rio is 55 - that's the code for Brazil - 219 560733.

Receptionist 55 219 560733.

Darly Yes, that's right. And my mobile number is 07621 3784511. It's an English mobile.

Receptionist 07621 3784511. That's great, Darly. Thank you, OK, so you're in level 6. Your first class is on Monday.

144

Rob Hi. My name's Rob Walker. I live here in London, I work in London, and I write about London! I work for a magazine called *London 24seven*. I write about life in London. The people, the theatre, the restaurants... It's fun! I love London. It's a great city.

Jenny Hi. My name's Jenny Zielinski. I'm from New York. The number one city in the world. I'm the assistant editor of a magazine, *New York 24seven*. I'm the new assistant editor. But this week, I'm on a business trip to London. This is my first time in the UK. It's very exciting!

148

Waitress Is your tea OK?

Jenny Yes, thank you. It's very quiet this evening.

Waitress Yes, very relaxing! Are you on holiday?

Jenny No, I'm here on business.

Waitress Where are you from?

Jenny I'm from New York. What about you?

Waitress I'm from Budapest, in Hungary.

Jenny Really? Oh, sorry.

Waitress No problem.

Jenny Hello?

Rob Is that Jennifer?

Jenny Yes.

Rob This is Rob. Rob Walker... From *London 24seven*?

Jenny Oh, Rob, yes, of course. Hi.

Rob Hi. How are you?

Jenny Oh, I'm fine, thanks. A little tired, that's all.

Rob I can meet you at the hotel tomorrow morning. Is nine OK for you?

Jenny That's perfect.

Rob Great. OK, see you tomorrow at nine.

Jenny Thanks. See you then. Bye.

Waitress Would you like another tea?

Jenny No, thanks. It's time for bed.

Waitress Good night, and enjoy your stay.

Jenny Good night.

155

- I have a big table, and on the table I have a computer and a printer, pens and pieces of paper, er, photos, and a lamp. Lots of things. My table isn't tidy. It's very untidy.
- On my desk I have a lamp, a phone, books, a laptop, a photo of my family, pens and pencils, and a lot of pieces of paper. I think my desk is tidy. Not very tidy, but tidy.
- On my desk I have a computer, a lamp, a diary, a Spanish-English dictionary, DVDs, and some pens. Oh, and tissues. At the moment my desk is very tidy.

170

Receptionist Good evening, sir. Good evening, madam.

Dad Good evening. Can we have two double rooms, please?

Receptionist Do you have a reservation?

Dad No, we don't.

Receptionist I'm sorry, sir. The hotel is full.

Mum Oh no!

Dad Come on. Let's go. I know another hotel near here.

Policeman Excuse me, sir. Is this your car?

Dad Yes, it is. What's the problem?

Policeman This is no parking, sir. Look at the sign.

Dad I'm very sorry.

Policeman Can I see your driving licence, please?

110

Announcer And now on Radio 4, His job, her job.

Presenter Good evening and welcome again to the jobs quiz, His job, her job. And our team tonight are David, a teacher...

David Hello.

Presenter ...Kate, who's unemployed...

Kate Hi.

Presenter ...and Lorna, who's a writer.

Lorna Good evening.

Presenter And our first guest tonight is...

Wayne Wayne.

Presenter Hello, Wayne. Welcome to the programme. What's your wife's name, Wayne?

Wayne Her name's Tanya.

Presenter Tanya? Nice name. OK team, you have one minute to ask Wayne questions about his job and then one minute to ask him about Tanya's job, starting now. Let's have your first question.

David Hi, Wayne. Do you work in an office?

Wayne No, I don't.

Lorna Do you work in the evening?

Wayne It depends. Yes, sometimes.

Kate Do you make things?

Wayne No, I don't.

Lorna Do you wear a uniform or special clothes?

Wayne Er, yes – I wear special clothes.

Kate Do you drive in your job?

Wayne No, I don't.

Lorna Do you work with other people?

Wayne Yes, I do. Ten people.

Kate Do you have special qualifications?

Wayne Qualifications? No, I don't.

David Do you speak foreign languages?

Wayne No, only English.

Presenter You only have time for one more question team.

David Er, do you earn a lot of money?

Wayne Yes, I do.

Presenter Your time's up...

211))

Presenter Now you have a minute to ask Wayne about Tanya's job.

Kate Wayne, does Tanya work outside?

Wayne It depends. Outside and inside.

Lorna Does she work at the weekend?

Wayne Yes, she does.

Kate Does she work with computers?

Wayne No, she doesn't.

David Does she wear a uniform or special clothes?

Wayne Yes, she does. She wears special clothes.

Kate Does she travel?

Wayne Yes, she does. A lot.

Lorna Does she earn a lot of money?

Wayne Yes, she does. A lot.

Presenter That's time. OK team...

212))

Presenter OK team. So, what's Wayne's job?

Kate OK, so you wear special clothes, you work with ten other people, you earn a lot of money. Are you a footballer, Wayne?

Wayne Yes, I am.

Presenter Very good! And Tanya's job?

David Let's see. She works outside and inside. She works at the weekend. She doesn't work with computers. She wears special clothes. She travels a lot. We think she's a flight attendant.

Presenter Is that right, Wayne?

Wayne No, that's wrong. Tanya is a model.

219))

Kevin Do you like Star Wars?

Samantha No, I don't.

Kevin Why not? It's a fantastic film.

Samantha I don't like science fiction.

Kevin What kind of films do you like?

Samantha I love foreign films, French, Italian, Spanish.

Kevin Oh.

Samantha My salad's very nice.

Kevin Good. My burger's nice too.

Samantha What kind of music do you like?

Kevin Music? I love heavy metal. What about you?

Samantha Opera.

Kevin Opera – that's not really my thing!

Kevin What do you do at the weekend?

Samantha I go to the cinema, I go to restaurants, I cook. I love good food. And you?

Kevin Well, I don't cook! I meet friends and we play video games.

Samantha You meet friends and you play video games. Wow.

Kevin Do you want another drink?

Samantha Oh, excuse me. Hi. Oh? Why?

Now? OK. See you in a minute. Sorry

Kevin. I need to go. Nice to meet you. Bye.

Kevin Oh. Bye.

Waiter The bill, sir.

Kevin The bill! Hey, Samantha. Wait!

225))

Rob Erm... Jennifer?

Jenny Rob?

Rob Yes, hello. Nice to meet you, Jennifer.

Jenny Call me Jenny. Good to meet you, too.

Rob Welcome to London. Am I late?

Jenny Erm... just a little.

Rob What time is it?

Jenny Nine fifteen.

Rob I'm really sorry. The traffic is terrible today.

Jenny No problem.

Rob How are you? How's the hotel?

Jenny The hotel's very nice. But breakfast isn't great. I'd like a good cup of coffee. Not hotel coffee, real coffee.

Rob OK, let's get a coffee.

Jenny Do I have time? I have a meeting at nine-thirty.

Rob With Daniel?

Jenny Yes.

Rob Don't worry. We have lots of time, the office is very near. So, Jenny, where do you live in New York?

228))

Rob Here we are. This is the office. And this is Karen.

Jenny Hello, Karen.

Rob Karen, this is Jennifer Zielinski from the New York office.

Karen Hello, Jennifer.

Jenny Nice to meet you.

Rob Karen is our administrator. We all depend on her.

Karen Don't listen to Rob.

Rob But it's true!

Karen Is this your first time in the UK, Jennifer?

Jenny Yes, it is. But it isn't my first time in Europe. I have family in Poland.

Karen Really? And where do you live in New York?

Jenny In Manhattan. Do you know New York?

Karen Yes. My sister lives in Brooklyn.

Jenny I have family in Brooklyn, too. Where does your sister live?

Daniel Jennifer!

Jenny Daniel?

Daniel How nice to meet you, at last. Would you like something to drink? Tea, coffee, water?

Jenny No, I'm fine, thanks.

Daniel Great. Oh, Karen. What time is your next meeting?

Karen At twelve o'clock.

Daniel That's good, we have time. OK, come into my office, Jennifer.

Jenny Thank you.

Daniel Talk to you later, Rob.

Rob Yeah. Sure.

235))

Anna Who's that?

Isabel That's my boyfriend, Alex.

Anna He's good-looking. How old is he?

Isabel Twenty-six.

Anna What does he do?

Isabel He's a policeman.

Anna Really? Does he like it?

Isabel Yes, he loves it. And this is my dad.

Anna He looks very young.

Isabel Well, he's fifty-five this year.

Anna He doesn't look fifty-five! Is that your mother?

Isabel No, that's Gloria, my stepmother.

Anna Is she nice?

Isabel Yes, she's great. She's a hairdresser – she does my hair for free!

Anna Oh, that's good. Who's that?

Isabel That's Natalie.

Anna Who's she?

Isabel My brother's girlfriend.

Anna She's pretty!

Isabel Do you think so?

Anna Yes. Don't you like her?

Isabel Not very much. She thinks she's very intelligent, but she isn't really.

Anna What does she do?

Isabel She's at university. She studies French – but she can't speak it very well...

240))

Interviewer What time do you get up in the morning?

Amelia Me levanto a las seis y media. Nunca me quiero levantar porque es tan temprano. I get up at half past six. I never want to get up because it's very early.

Interviewer Do you have breakfast?

Amelia Yes, a quick breakfast, and then I go to school.

Interviewer How do you go to school?

Amelia By bus. We have these yellow school buses – we call them liebes.

Interviewer What time do you start school?

Amelia At 8 o'clock. In the first lesson everyone is really sleepy.

Interviewer How many lessons do you have?

Amelia In the morning we usually have five but sometimes six.

Interviewer What time do you have lunch?

Amelia At 1 o'clock.

Interviewer That's a very long morning!

Amelia Yes, it is. We're very hungry at lunchtime.

Interviewer Where do you have lunch?

Amelia We have lunch at school in the cafeteria. We only have fifty minutes so we don't have much time to relax. We just eat our food and then run to the next lesson.

Interviewer How many lessons do you have in the afternoon?

Amelia On a good day only three, on a bad day five. After the second lesson everybody is tired and we don't concentrate on what the teacher is telling us.

Interviewer What time does school finish?

Amelia At half past five.

Interviewer Do you go home then?

Amelia It depends. On Mondays and

Wednesdays I go to extra classes to prepare for university entrance exams, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays I have basketball practice.

Interviewer What do you do when you get home?

Amelia I just want to relax but it's impossible. I have homework and exams so I need to study! So I sit down at my desk and start working again. After dinner I go back to my room and study until 11 o'clock, or sometimes later.

Interviewer What time do you go to bed?

Amelia About half past eleven. I lie in bed and think about the next day and the lessons I have. Luckily, it's Friday today! No school tomorrow!

②57))

GARY

Gary (sings)

Judge 1 Very nice Gary.

Judge 2 Yes, I like it. Well done.

JUSTIN

Justin (sings)

Judge 1 In a word... 'terrible!'

Judge 2 Justin, you have a very pretty face, but I'm sorry, you can't sing!

NAOMI

Naomi (sings)

Judge 1 Thank you Naomi. Very nice.

Judge 2 Naomi, you have a beautiful voice, but I can't hear the feeling.

Judge 1 OK. Justin and Naomi. Thank you very much, but no thank you. Gary, congratulations. See you on the show next week.

Gary Fantastic! That's great. Thank you.

③7))

Interviewer Do you have a problem with noisy neighbours, Rebecca?

Rebecca No, I don't, not at all. But sometimes my neighbours have problems with me! I live in a block of small flats and the house rules here are really strict.

Interviewer What kind of house rules do you have?

Rebecca Well, for example, during the week you can't make noise between 12.30 and two o'clock because this is when young children are asleep and the same is true after ten o'clock at night. So, for example, after ten o'clock you can't listen to loud music without headphones, or play a musical instrument. I think it's because people in Switzerland get up early in the morning, so they go to bed very early.

Interviewer Can you watch TV after ten o'clock?

Rebecca Yes, you can, just not really loudly. So, I watch TV, but with the volume low and the windows closed so that's not a problem. But the problem is I can't use my bathroom, because the water makes a noise, and my bathroom is next to my neighbour's bedroom.

Interviewer So you can't have a shower or a bath?

Rebecca No, not after ten o'clock. This isn't true in all flats in Switzerland, but in my flat it is. Maybe because the flats are small.

Interviewer What about at the weekend?

Rebecca On Saturday the rules are the same.

No noise after ten o'clock in the evening.

Interviewer What happens if you want to have a party?

Rebecca You can have a party but the music can't be loud after ten.

Interviewer What happens if you make a lot of noise after ten?

Rebecca Well, the neighbours complain and if it's really loud, they can call the police.

Interviewer What about on Sunday?

Rebecca Sunday is a day of rest in Switzerland so you can't make any noise in your flat at all. For example, in my building you can't move furniture, or put a picture on the wall, or turn on the washing machine.

Interviewer What do you think of these rules?

Rebecca Well, I like the rules that control noise during the week and on Sunday. I think it's a good idea. But I think they need to be a bit more flexible on Saturdays. I mean if a party is still a little loud after ten, I don't think you need to call the police.

Interviewer Does that really happen?

Rebecca Yes, it happened to me.

③10))

The best thing about the weather in London is that it's never extreme. It isn't usually very hot or very cold. In the summer it's sometimes sunny and sometimes cloudy, with temperatures of about 22 degrees. And of course it sometimes rains.

In winter the temperature is usually between zero and ten degrees. It can be windy and cold but it hardly ever snows.

In spring and in autumn the weather is very changeable – you can have all the four seasons in one day! It can be sunny in the morning, cloudy at lunchtime, raining in the afternoon, and then cold and windy in the evening. I always tell tourists to take their sunglasses and their umbrellas when they go out!

But one thing you don't often see these days in London is fog. A lot of tourists come to London and say 'Where's the fog? London is always foggy in films!' Well, it's true that, in the past, that is until the 1950s, London was a very foggy city because the air was really dirty. But today the air is clean and it's hardly ever foggy.

③15))

Rob Hey, Jenny!

Jenny Oh hi, Rob. Is that coffee for me?

Rob Yes. A double espresso.

Jenny Oh wow, thanks. That's really nice of you.

Rob No problem. Do you have a meeting with Daniel?

Jenny Yes, another meeting. And you?

Rob I'm going to the office, too. I have an interview in twenty minutes.

Jenny Oh really? With who?

Rob A theatre director.

Jenny Sounds interesting.

Rob What time is your meeting with Daniel?

Jenny At half past nine.

Rob Ugh!

Jenny Oh no. Are you OK? I'm so sorry!

Rob I'm fine!

Jenny I'm really sorry. You can't wear that shirt to an interview!

Rob Don't worry, there's a clothes shop over there. I can buy a new one.

Jenny OK. I can help you choose one.

Jenny Oh, that's my phone. Sorry, I need to answer this. See you in there?

Rob OK.

③19))

Eddie So, Jenny, what do you think of London?

Jenny I love it, Eddie! It's so cool!

Eddie What about the people in the office?

Jenny They're really nice. And they're very polite!

Eddie What are you doing right now? You aren't in the office. I can hear traffic.

Jenny Right now? I am standing outside a men's clothing store.

Eddie You're what?

Jenny I'm waiting for Rob.

Eddie Who's Rob? Do you have a new boyfriend already?

Jenny Don't be silly. He's just a guy from the office. He's buying a new shirt.

Eddie Wait a minute. So you're waiting for a guy named Rob outside a men's clothing store?

Jenny Stop it. I don't have time to explain it all now. Oh, here he is now. I have to go.

Eddie OK. Have fun.

Jenny Bye, Eddie. Love you.

Rob So, what do you think?

Jenny You cannot be serious!

Rob What's wrong? You don't like my new shirt?

Jenny No way! You can't wear that to an interview! Come on, let's go back into the store and change it.

Rob OK.

333))

Interviewer What's your favourite time of day?

Martin It depends. During the week it's seven in the evening, because that's when I get home from work and when I can relax. But at the weekend my favourite time is breakfast time. I have a big breakfast, and I have time to read the papers and listen to the radio.

Interviewer What's your favourite day of the week?

Martin My favourite day of the week is Friday, because then I know the weekend is near.

Interviewer What's your favourite month?

Martin Probably May. It's when the weather starts to get warm and the evenings are long.

Interviewer What's your favourite season?

Martin Spring, because it means that winter is finally over. I love cycling, and spring is a great time for cycling – not too hot and not too cold.

Interviewer What's your favourite public holiday?

Martin Probably New Year's Eve, because you don't need to worry about buying presents or cooking a big lunch, and everybody's in a good mood.

349))

1 He was an English writer.

He was born in the 16th century.

He was married with three children. He was born in Stratford upon Avon. He is famous for his plays, for example *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*.

2 She was born in Los Angeles in 1926.

She was a famous actress.

She was blonde and very beautiful.

Her real name was Norma Jeane Baker.

There is a famous painting of her by Andy Warhol.

352))

... and finally on the news today the story of two football fans who missed the big match.

Last week Chelsea played Arsenal at Chelsea's famous stadium, Stamford Bridge in west London. It was the match that football fans all over the world wanted to watch.

Charles Spencer's daughter and a friend were among the lucky people with tickets. The girls were in Althorp, which is about 140 km from London, and they decided to go by taxi. But when the taxi stopped in a small village, it was clear that something was wrong. They were in Stamford Bridge, but not at the Chelsea

stadium. The driver had typed Stamford Bridge into his satnav. But unfortunately, Stamford Bridge is also a small village in the north of England – and that's where they were! Of course, they missed the match.

360))

Interviewer When was your memorable night?

David Te puedo decir exactamente, fue el once de julio del dos mil diez. I can tell you exactly, it was the 11th July 2010.

Interviewer Why do you remember the date?

David Because it was the final of the Football World Cup, Spain against Holland.

Interviewer Where were you?

David Well, I'm a flight attendant and that day I was in Acapulco in Mexico.

Interviewer Who were you with?

David I was with three other Spanish flight attendants.

Interviewer Where did you go to watch the match?

David We didn't go out. We watched the match in the hotel bar.

Interviewer And what did you wear to watch the match?

David We wore Spanish football shirts which we bought in a shop and we also had red and yellow scarves.

Interviewer Tell me about the night. What did you do?

David Well, the match was on in the afternoon Mexican time. We went down to the hotel bar early to get a good seat. There was a big screen. The bar was full of Spanish tourists. There was a great atmosphere.

Interviewer And Spain won the match, of course.

David Yes. It wasn't a good match, but when Spain got their winning goal everybody shouted and jumped up. It was amazing! When the match finished we all went out. We wanted to celebrate. We went to another bar near the beach and it was full of Spanish people. Everyone was really happy. We had a great party!

Interviewer What was the weather like? Do you remember?

David Yes, it was a warm night. About 20 degrees, I think.

Interviewer What time did you get back to your hotel?

David I can't remember exactly but very late, about three in the morning. Luckily, I had a free day the next day so I didn't need to get up early.

Interviewer Why was this night so memorable?

David First, of course, because Spain won their first World Cup, but also because of the circumstances – we were very far away from Spain, thousands of kilometres away in another country, but we all felt very Spanish that night!

364))

Rob So, Jenny, we have a free morning. What do you want to do?

Jenny Well, you're the expert on London life! What do you suggest?

Rob Well, we can go cycling.

Jenny I don't have a bike.

Rob We can rent bikes. It's easy.

Jenny That's cool.

Rob OK, great. So we can cycle through the parks, and you can see a bit of London. Oh, hang on. Uh oh. It's Daniel. Daniel, hi!

Daniel Hi, Rob. You need to do an interview this morning, with an artist. He's at the Tate Modern.

Rob Can I do the interview on Monday?

Daniel Sorry, he can only do this morning.

Rob OK, send me the details.

Daniel Thank you very much, Rob.

Rob I'm sorry.

Jenny That's OK, I understand. Work is work!

Rob But I can meet you later, outside the Tate Modern. It's on the South Bank.

Jenny I can find it. I have a map. I can cycle there.

Rob Let's meet at twelve o'clock then.

Jenny Great.

368))

Rob Sorry about the weather.

Jenny Yeah... but what a view! It's a great bridge too.

Rob It's the Millennium Bridge. It's not for cars, only for people. It was the first new bridge over the Thames in 100 years.

Jenny You sound like a tour guide!

Rob Sorry... I interviewed the architect last year. So what would you like to visit?

Jenny What is there to see?

Rob Well, we could see the Tate Modern first as we're here, and then we could go to the Globe Theatre. Do you like Shakespeare?

Jenny Not really. I studied too much Shakespeare in college. It's Daniel. Sorry.

Hi, Daniel.

Daniel Hi, Jennifer. How's your free day? Are you enjoying London?

Jenny Absolutely. It's fantastic.

Daniel Listen, I have some free time today. Would you like to meet for lunch?

Jenny That's really nice of you, Daniel, but I'm sorry. I can't. I'm really far away from the office right now.

Daniel That's OK. No problem. Maybe another time?

Jenny Definitely. Bye.

Rob What did he want? Any important?

Jenny Not at all. Hey, let's go inside the Tate Modern now.

Rob Yes, of course. There's a great restaurant on the top floor. The view is fantastic. The Tate Modern was a power station until 1981. Did you know that?

Jenny I didn't. Do you know anything else about the Tate Modern?

Rob Thank you for asking. I know a lot about it actually.

Jenny Oh, great!

46))

Then the inspector questioned Barbara Travers.

Inspector What did you do after dinner yesterday evening?

Barbara After dinner? I played cards with Gordon, and then I went to bed.

Inspector What time was that?

Barbara It was about half past eleven. I remember I looked at my watch.

Inspector Did you hear anything in your father's room?

Barbara No. I didn't hear anything.

Inspector Miss Travers, did you have any problems with your father?

Barbara No, I didn't have any problems with him at all. My father was a wonderful man and a wonderful father. I'm sorry, Inspector.

Inspector Don't worry, Miss Travers. No more questions.

47))

Next, the inspector questioned Gordon Smith.

Inspector What did you do after dinner, Gordon?

Gordon I played cards with Barbara. Then she went to bed.

Inspector Did you go to bed then?

Gordon No. I stayed in the sitting room and I had a glass of whisky. Then I went to bed.

Inspector What time was that?

Gordon I don't remember exactly. I didn't look at the time.

Inspector Did you hear anything during the night?

Gordon No, I didn't. I was very tired. I slept very well.

Inspector You and Mr Travers were business partners, weren't you?

Gordon Yes, that's right.

Inspector And it's a very good business I understand.

Gordon Yes, inspector, it is.

Inspector And now it is your business.

Gordon Listen, inspector, I did not kill Jeremy. He was my partner and he was my friend.

48))

Finally, the inspector questioned Claudia Simeone.

Inspector What did you do yesterday evening, after dinner?

Claudia I went to my room and I had a bath and I went to bed.

Inspector What time was that?

Claudia About 11 o'clock.

Inspector Did you hear anything?

Claudia Yes. I heard somebody go into Jeremy's room. It was about 12 o'clock.

Inspector Who was it?

Claudia It was Amanda, his wife.

Inspector Are you sure? Did you see her?

Claudia Well, no, I didn't see her. But I'm sure it was Amanda.

Inspector You were Mr Travers' secretary, Claudia.

Claudia Yes, I was.

Inspector Were you just his secretary?

Claudia What do you mean?

Inspector Were you in love with Mr Travers?

Claudia No, I wasn't.

Inspector The truth please, Claudia.

Claudia Very well, inspector. Yes, I was in love with him and he said he was in love with me. He said he wanted to leave his wife – Amanda – and marry me. I was stupid. I believed him. He used me, inspector! I was very angry with him.

Inspector Did you kill him?

Claudia No, inspector, I loved Jeremy.

49))

Before dinner, Gordon had a drink with Jeremy in the library.

Gordon Cheers, Jeremy. Happy birthday.

Jeremy Ah, thanks, Gordon.

Gordon Listen, Jeremy, I want to talk to you about Barbara.

Jeremy Barbara? What's the problem?

Gordon It's not exactly a problem. I am in love with her, and I want to marry her.

Jeremy Marry Barbara? Marry my daughter!

Are you crazy? Never! You don't love Barbara. You only want her money!

Gordon That's not true, Jeremy. I love her.

Jeremy Listen to me. If you marry Barbara, when I die all my money goes to Claudia.

Gordon To Claudia? To your secretary?

Jeremy Yes.

Gordon Is that your last word, Jeremy?

Jeremy Yes, it is.

Amanda Dinner everybody!

Reader At midnight Gordon was in the sitting room. He finished his whisky and went upstairs.

Jeremy Who is it? Gordon?

414))

Barbara Let's go upstairs. Follow me. Be careful. The ceiling is very low here.

Leo It's a very old house.

Barbara Yes, the house is three hundred years old. My family lived here for nearly eighty years. There are six bedrooms. This was my father's bedroom.

Kim Is there central heating in the house?

Barbara Yes, there is. Why do you ask? Are you cold?

Kim Yes, it's very cold in here.

Leo That's because we're from California.

Barbara Let's go and see the other bedrooms.

Leo Yes, of course.

Inspector Well, what do you think, Kim? I love it! Don't you?

Kim I'm not sure. There's something about the house I don't like.

Leo Kim, it's perfect for the kids. Think of the garden. And it's a real authentic English country house. What do you say?

Kim I suppose so. If you're sure.

Leo I am sure! Mrs...er, Barbara. We want it. We want to rent the house.

Barbara Excellent.

Leo When can we move in?

Barbara As soon as you like.

415))

Leo Hello.

Barman Good evening, sir, madam. What would you like to drink?

Leo Do you have champagne?

Barman Yes, sir.

Leo Two glasses of champagne, please.

Barman Here you are!

Leo Cheers, Kim.

Kim Cheers. To our new house.

Barman You're Americans, aren't you?

Leo Yes, that's right. We're from California.

Kim We just rented the big house near here.

Barman Which house? The Travers family's house?

Leo Yes.

Barman Oh.

Leo Is something wrong?

Barman Who showed you the house?

Kim Barbara. The old lady who lived there before.

Barman Ahh, Barbara. Old Mr Travers' daughter. Some people thought that she was the one that did it. She never married, of course.

Kim The one who did what? What happened? Why did she never marry?

Barman Didn't she tell you?

Leo Tell us what?

Barman About the murder.

Leo & Kim Murder??

Barman Yes, Mr Travers was murdered in that house in 1958... in his bed.

Kim Oh, how horrible!

Barman The man who killed Mr Travers was Barbara's lover. The family never lived there again. They tried to sell the house, but nobody wanted to buy it. Not after a murder. That's why that house is always rented.

Leo Kim.

Kim Yes.

Leo Are you thinking what I'm thinking?

Kim Yes – I don't want to sleep in a house where somebody was murdered. Come on. Let's go to a hotel.

Barman Hey, your champagne! You didn't drink your champagne! Ah, well.

424))

I arrived at Gosforth Hall late in the evening. I don't believe in ghosts, but yes, I felt a little bit nervous. I checked in, and the receptionist gave me the key and showed me to my room.

I left my things in the room and came downstairs. There weren't many other guests in the hotel. There were only three. I sat in the lounge and I talked to the manager, Sara Daniels, about her hotel. Then I had a drink in the bar and at 12 o'clock I went upstairs to my room.

Room 11 was on the top floor. I opened the door and turned on the light.

It was a very big room, quite old, and yes, it was a bit spooky. There was an old TV on a table – but there wasn't a remote control. I turned on the TV.

There was a film on. I was happy to see that it wasn't a horror film. I decided to watch the

film, but I was tired after my long journey and after half an hour I went to sleep.

4 25))

Steph In the middle of the night I suddenly woke up! I looked at my watch. It was two o'clock in the morning. The television was off! But how? There was no remote control, and I didn't get up and turn it off. The light was on, but suddenly the light went off too. Now I was scared! I couldn't see anything strange, but I could feel that there was somebody or something in the room. I got out of bed and turned on the light and TV again. Little by little I started to relax, and I went to sleep again. When I woke up it was morning. I had breakfast and checked out.

Interviewer So the question is, did you see the ghost?

Steph No, I didn't see the ghost, but I definitely felt something or somebody in the room when I woke up in the night.

Interviewer Were you frightened?

Steph Yes, I was! Very frightened!

Interviewer Would you like to spend another night in the hotel?

Steph Definitely, yes.

Interviewer Why?

Steph Well, I'm sure there was something strange in that room. I can't explain the television and the light. I want to go back because I want to see the ghost.

4 32))

Presenter Good afternoon and welcome to today's edition of Get Ready! Cook! And a big round of applause for today's contestants, Jack and Liz. Hello, Jack. So, do you like cooking?

Jack I love it. I cook dinner every evening at home.

Presenter How about you Liz?

Liz Yes, I'm the cook in my family too. I cook every day of course, but what I really like is cooking for friends at the weekend.

Presenter OK, so you know the rules. In the bag there are six ingredients, just six ingredients. You have an hour to cook three dishes, a starter, a main course, and a dessert. Apart from the ingredients in the bag you can also use basic ingredients like pasta, rice, eggs, sugar, salt, pepper, etc. OK? Are you ready? Let's open the bag. And today's ingredients are a chicken, some carrots, some onions, three oranges, some cream cheese, and some dark chocolate. OK, Jack and Liz. You have five minutes to decide what to make and then it's Get ready! Cook!

4 33))

Presenter Liz and Jack, you have two more minutes, so I hope you're nearly ready. OK, time's up, stop cooking now, please. OK Jack, what did you make?

Jack For the starter there's carrot and orange soup, for the main course I made chicken breasts filled with cream cheese, and for

dessert pancakes with chocolate sauce.

Presenter That all looks delicious. And you Liz?

Liz I made a carrot and onion salad with orange dressing, then for the main course pasta with creamy chicken sauce and for dessert chocolate and orange mousse.

Presenter It all looks good too. But now, the moment of truth. Let's taste your dishes...

4 34))

Presenter Right Jack, let's try your soup.

Mmm, that's delicious. It's a great combination, carrot and orange. Is there any onion in the soup?

Jack Yes, one onion.

Presenter It's very good, but next time maybe you could add a little cream, not much, just a little. OK, now the chicken. Mmm, that's lovely. Not very original, but very tasty. And finally the pancakes. They look beautiful... and they taste fantastic. Now Liz, let's try your dishes. The salad first. Mmm, it's nice, but the taste of onion is very strong. How many onions did you use?

Liz Three.

Presenter I think perhaps two are enough for this salad. OK, the pasta. Mmm, it's very good but it needs a bit more salt and pepper. And finally the mousse. That's a beautiful mousse, Liz.

Liz Thank you.

Presenter Mmm, and it tastes fantastic, absolutely delicious.

Well, congratulations to you both. I loved all your dishes - but only one you can win - and today's winner is... Jack!

4 42))

Comper Question 1. What is the approximate population of the UK? Is it a 42 million, b 52 million, or c 62 million?

Contestant 1 I think it's c, 62 million.

Comper c is the right answer! Question 2. How many calories are there in a Big Mac? Is it a 670, b 485, or c 305?

Contestant 2 I think it's a, 670.

Comper Final answer?

Contestant 2 Final answer, 670.

Comper I'm sorry, the right answer is b. A Big Mac has 485 calories. And Question 3. How far is it from New York City to Los Angeles? Is it a about 4,000 km, b about 2,500 km, or c about 5,000 km?

Contestant 3 About 4,000 km.

Comper Are you sure?

Contestant 3 Yes, I'm sure.

Comper a is the right answer!

4 45))

Presenter Good evening. Welcome to Quiz Night. Tonight's show comes from Dublin. And our first contestant is Colleen from London. Hi Colleen. Are you nervous?

Colleen Yes, a bit.

Presenter Well, just try to relax. The rules are the same as always. I'm going to read you some sentences, and you have ten

seconds to say if the sentence is true or false. If you get the first answer right, you win 500 euros. Then for each correct answer you double your money, so if you get the second answer right, you win 1,000 euros, and for the third correct answer you win 2,000 euros. For eight correct answers you win 64,000 euros. But if you get an answer wrong, you lose all the money. Remember you can also phone a friend, so if you're not sure about one of the answers, you can phone your friend to help you. Is that OK, Colleen?

Colleen Yes, OK.

4 46))

Presenter OK Colleen, first question for 500 euros. The North Pole is colder than the South Pole. True or false?

Colleen The North Pole is colder than the South Pole. Er, false.

Presenter Correct. The South Pole is much colder, because it's much higher than the North Pole. In the summer the average temperature at the North Pole is zero degrees, but at the South Pole it's minus 26. Now, for 1,000 euros, carrots are sweeter than tomatoes. True or false?

Colleen Er, I think it's true.

Presenter Correct. It's true. Carrots are about five percent sugar, but tomatoes don't have any sugar at all. Right, for 2,000 euros, a proton is heavier than an electron.

Colleen I think it's true.

Presenter Correct. A proton is more than 1,800 times heavier than an electron. Next, for 4,000 euros, The White House is bigger than Buckingham Palace. True or false?

Colleen The White House is bigger than Buckingham Palace. Er, false.

Presenter Correct. Buckingham Palace has 775 rooms, but the White House has only 132 rooms. Next, for 8,000 euros, oranges are healthier than strawberries. True or false?

Colleen Er, true. No, er, false.

Presenter Do you want to phone a friend?

Colleen No, I think it's false.

Presenter Correct. An orange has 70 milligrams of vitamin C, but a cup of strawberries, a normal serving, has 98. OK, for 16,000 euros, female mosquitoes are more dangerous than male mosquitoes.

Colleen Er, true.

Presenter Correct. Female mosquitoes are the ones that bite. Male mosquitoes don't bite. OK Colleen, for 32,000 euros, in judo a green belt is better than a blue belt. True or false?

Colleen Er, I'm sure that's false. My brother does judo. False.

Presenter Correct. The order of belts in the lower stages of judo is white for a beginner, then yellow, orange, green, blue, brown, and black. And finally, the last question. Be very careful, Colleen. If you get it right, you win 64,000 euros, but if you get it wrong, you get nothing. Are you ready?

Colleen Yes, ready.

Presenter OK, for 64,000 euros, hepatitis A is worse than hepatitis B. True or false?

Colleen Er... er...

Presenter Quickly, Colleen, your time is nearly up.

Colleen I want to phone a friend.

Presenter Right, Colleen. So, who do you want to call?

Colleen Kevin.

Presenter Is he your boyfriend?

Colleen Yes, he is.

Presenter OK then. Hello, is that Kevin?

Kevin Yes, it is.

Presenter I'm phoning from Quiz Night.

Colleen needs some help. You have 30 seconds, Kevin. Here she is.

Colleen Hi Kevin.

Kevin Hi Colleen.

Colleen Listen, Kevin. It's the last question.

Hepatitis A is worse than hepatitis B. True or false?

Kevin Er, I think it's true. Hepatitis A, yes, that's the serious one.

Colleen Are you sure?

Kevin Yes, definitely!

Presenter Time's up. OK Colleen, true or false?

Colleen True.

Presenter Final answer?

Colleen Final answer, True.

Presenter I'm sorry Colleen, it's false.

Hepatitis B is much more serious, you can die from it. You had 32,000 euros, but now you go home with nothing.

Colleen Ooh, Kevin. You wait until I see him...

4 49

Jenny Thanks for showing me around

London yesterday. I had a great time.

Rob Me too. So, what did you do last night?

Jenny Nothing really. I had a lot of work to do. Emails, phone calls... What did you do?

Rob I wrote my article about the artist that I interviewed yesterday morning.

Jenny Can I see it?

Rob Sure, it's on my laptop. Hang on a second. There.

Jenny Sorry, Hi, Eddie. Thanks! But listen, I can't talk right now. I'm in the office. Yeah, later. OK. Sorry, but it's my birthday today.

Rob Really?! Happy birthday! Maybe we could have dinner tonight?

Daniel Jennifer.

Jenny Oh, hi Daniel.

Daniel I'd like to take you out for dinner this evening.

Jenny This evening?

Daniel Yes, for a working dinner. We have a lot to talk about before you go back to New York. I know a very good restaurant.

Jenny Oh, erm... yes, of course.

Daniel Great. See you later.

Jenny Yes, sure. Sorry, Rob.

4 55

Daniel So, Jenny, I hear it's your birthday today.

Jenny Yes, that's right.

Daniel Well, Happy Birthday! How do you normally celebrate?

Jenny Oh, nothing special. Maybe I go out for dinner with friends or see a movie.

Daniel Well, we could go out somewhere, after dinner.

Waiter Would you like a dessert?

Jenny Not for me, thanks.

Daniel OK, no.

Waiter Coffee?

Jenny A decaf espresso.

Daniel The same for me, please.

Waiter Two decaffeinated espressos. Certainly, sir.

Daniel You know Jenny, you've got beautiful eyes.

Jenny I get them from my mother. Anyway, what are your plans for the July edition of the magazine?

Daniel The, er, July edition? I um...

Jenny I have to take this. Sorry.

Daniel No problem.

Jenny Hi, Barbara.

Barbara Jenny, just a quick call. We really like your idea about Rob Walker. He's a great writer.

Jenny So can I ask him?

Barbara Yes. Go ahead.

Jenny That's great.

Barbara Good luck. I hope he says yes.

Jenny Me too.

Daniel Good news?

Jenny Er, yeah. That was Barbara my boss from the New York office. She just gave me a little birthday present.

Daniel So, would you like to go somewhere else?

Jenny I'm sorry, Daniel. I'm a little tired.

Daniel Yes, of course. Waiter, could I have the bill, please?

5 8

Presenter On today's travel programme

Alan Marks is going to tell us about

CouchSurfing, a new way of travelling.

Alan, what exactly is CouchSurfing?

Alan Well, CouchSurfing is an exciting and cheap way of travelling and seeing new places. It's a very simple idea. When you visit another city, you stay in somebody's flat or house. That person, the host, gives you a room and a bed, and if they don't have a bed, then you can sleep on their couch, or sofa.

5 9

Presenter Do you have to pay for the bed?

Alan No, you don't. It's completely free.

CouchSurfers usually take a small present for the host or maybe they can help with the housework or cook a meal. But you never pay any money.

Presenter How do you find these people?

Alan Well, there is a website called CouchSurfing.org. First, you go there

and create a profile. Then you search for the city you want to visit and you look for people there who are offering a bed. When you find somebody you send them an email and then you can agree the day or days that you want to stay. The website is free.

Presenter And do you have to offer a bed in your house?

Alan No, not if you don't want to. You can just be a guest or you can be a host and offer a room in your house, or you can do both things. It's up to you.

Presenter Is CouchSurfing safe?

Alan Yes, it is. You have a lot of information on the website about the person you are going to stay with. Every time a person stays with a host they write a report, either positive or negative and you can read all these reports. Also you can email the person before you go and ask any questions you like.

Presenter Does the host usually show you their city?

Alan Well, it depends on the person. Some hosts take their guests to see some of the sights, but others don't. It depends when you visit too. Some hosts take their guests out at weekends, but are too busy during the week. But hosts usually recommend things to do, so you often see things which tourists don't usually see.

Presenter And can I CouchSurf all over the world?

Alan Of course. In fact you can visit 230 countries and more than 70,000 cities.

5 15

Part 2

'Well I have a problem with my boyfriend. We argue all the time. I'm not sure that he loves me. I want to know if we're going to stay together.' 'Please choose five cards, but don't look at them.' Jane took five cards. The fortune-teller put them on the table face down. He turned over the first card. 'Ah, this is a good card. This means you're going to be very lucky.' 'But am I going to stay with my boyfriend?' Jane asked. 'Maybe,' said the fortune-teller. 'We need to look at the other cards first.'

5 17

Part 4

The fortune-teller turned over a card with two rings. 'Now I can see everything clearly. You are going to leave your boyfriend and go away with the other man, with Jim...to another country. And very soon you're going to get married.' 'Married? To Jim? But am I going to be happy with him?' 'You're going to be very happy together. I'm sure of it.' Jane looked at her watch. 'Oh no, look at the time. I'm going to be late for work.' She stood up, left a £50 note on the table, and ran out of the room.

5 30

One of the first things I noticed in Valencia is that people eat out a lot. They spend a lot of time in cafes and bars. You find people having

breakfast, or tea, in a bar, not just lunch and dinner. People who work go out to a bar to have coffee, they don't have it in their office. In restaurants one thing that really surprised me was that when people go out in big groups, the men all sit at one end of the table and the women at the other.

Another thing I notice, maybe because I'm a woman myself, is what Spanish women are like, or Valencian women maybe. Of course I'm a foreigner, but I find that the women here talk very fast and very loudly, much more than the men. Women dress very well, especially older women, and they always look immaculate!

Finally, there's a myth that the Spanish don't work hard, but I don't think it's true, it's just that they work different hours. People have a long lunch break, but they finish work very late.

536))

Interviewer Today, most people spend a lot of time every day online, but do men and women use the internet in the same way?

Expert Research shows that in general they use the internet in different ways.

For example, men and women both use the internet to send emails, but men send more work emails, while women send more personal emails, to friends and family.

Interviewer What about online shopping?

Expert As you can imagine, women do more internet shopping than men. They often use online shops to buy things for the house, clothes, toys, and so on. Men, on the other hand prefer buying things on auction sites like eBay.

Interviewer What other sites are more popular with men?

Expert News sites like the BBC are more popular with men than with women. Men also like visiting sports sites where they can find out, for example, the football results. In general men use the internet a lot for fun. They download music and play games much more than women do.

Interviewer What do women do more than men?

Expert Well, women often use the internet to get information about health and medicine. And they are also more interested in websites which give them advice, for example websites which give advice about how to be good parents, or diet websites which help them to lose weight. They also use the internet for directions much more than men, they use websites like Google maps when they need to go somewhere new. And they use social networks like Facebook more than men do.

Interviewer Are there some things that both men and women do?

Expert Yes, they both use the internet to book tickets for trains and planes, and to book hotels. They also both use online banking, for example to pay bills or make transfers.

538))

Jenny Rob!

Rob Jenny, hi. Sorry I'm a bit late.

Jenny No problem.

Rob Really?

Jenny Really!

Rob I got your message.

Jenny Would you like a coffee or something?

Rob No, I'm fine thanks. So what did you want to talk about? You think London is the best city in the world and you don't want to go home.

Jenny Not exactly. We'd like you to come to New York.

Rob Me? To New York?!

Jenny I talked to Barbara about you. You know, Barbara, my boss? She loves your articles, too. So, would you like to come over to New York and work for us? Just for a month. And write a column for *New York 24seven*. And maybe a daily blog?

Rob Wow, sounds great? What could I call it? *An Englishman in New York*?

Jenny Why not! Are you interested?

Rob Yes, very. It's amazing! But I need to think about it.

Jenny Of course.

Rob When do I need to decide?

Jenny Before the end of the week?

Rob OK, great. Thank you.

Jenny And now, I really have to go.

542))

Jenny Where is it? Where's my phone?!

Rob Are you looking for this?

Jenny Rob! I can't believe it! My phone! You're a hero, thank you so much.

Rob No problem. It gave me a chance to see you again. And I had more time to think about your offer.

Jenny And?

Rob I'd love to accept. I really want to come and work in New York.

Jenny That's great, Rob! I'm so happy.

Rob Me too. Oh, you had a call from Eddie. I didn't answer it. Is he going to meet you at the airport?

Jenny Eddie? No. He's at college in California.

Rob In California? Does he teach there?

Jenny Teach? No, he's a student.

Rob A student?

Jenny Well, he's only 19. Eddie's my brother.

Announcement Next departure flight 232 to New York is now ready for boarding.

Jenny I need to go.

Rob Well, have a good journey.

Jenny Thanks, Rob. Bye.

Rob Bye. And see you in New York!

549))

1 Yes, I have. I don't usually see films more than once or twice, but I've probably seen *It's a Wonderful Life*, the old Frank Capra film, at least six or seven times because it's on TV every Christmas and it's usually on just after lunch on Christmas Day, which is when I'm full and a bit sleepy and I want to

sit on the sofa and watch a film. Actually, I think it's a great film.

- 2 Yes, *The Empire Strikes Back*, the second *Star Wars* film, well, the fifth episode in the series. I've seen it about twenty times probably. It's my favourite film of all time, and when I meet a girl I always watch it with her. It's a kind of test. If she doesn't like the film, then I think that our relationship isn't going to work.
- 3 Yes, I have. *Flashdance*. I've seen it, oh, more than a hundred times. I absolutely love it. I love the music, and the film just makes me feel good. Whenever I feel a bit depressed I think, right, I'm going to watch *Flashdance*. It always makes me feel better. I've bought the DVD three times because after you've played a DVD a lot it doesn't work properly.

551))

Jess So, where are you going to take me for my birthday?

Matt I want to take you somewhere really nice. Have you been to *The Peking Duck* on 24th Street?

Jess On 24th Street. Yes, I have.

Matt Oh no! When did you go there?

Jess Last month. I went with some people from work.

Matt OK. Somewhere else. Have you ever eaten in *Appetito* on 2nd Avenue? They make fantastic pasta.

Jess I know. I've been there twice. But we could go there. I love Italian food.

Matt No, listen. Why don't we go back to *Luigi's*? We had a lovely meal last time. Do you remember? The Italian waiter sang for you. It was so romantic!

Jess No, I don't remember.

Matt You don't?

Jess No, I don't remember because it wasn't me. I've never been to *Luigi's*.

Matt Oh. My bad memory again.

Jess So, who did you go there with? With your ex-girlfriend?

Matt No, no, I went there with...my sister. Yes, with my sister.

Jess Your sister, huh? Let's forget it. I don't think I want to go out on my birthday.

1

1A present tense verb **be** ⊕, subject pronouns: *I, you*, etc.

⊕ = positive form

① 5))

Full form	Contraction
I am your teacher.	I'm your teacher.
You are in room 7.	You're in room 7.
He is Mike.	He's Mike.
She is Hannah.	She's Hannah.
It is a school.	It's a school.
We are students.	We're students.
You are in Class 2.	You're in Class 2.
They are teachers.	They're teachers.

- Always use a subject pronoun (*you, he*, etc.) with a verb, e.g. **It's a school. NOT Is a school. They're teachers. NOT Are teachers.**
- Always use capital *I*, e.g. **He's Mike and I'm Sally. NOT i'm Sally.** With other pronouns only use a capital letter when it's the first word in a sentence.
- *you* = singular and plural.
- Use *he* for a man, *she* for a woman, and *it* for a thing.
- Use *they* for people and things.

Contractions

- In contractions ' = a missing letter, e.g. *'m = am*.
- We use contractions in conversation and in informal writing, e.g. an email to a friend.

1B present tense verb **be** ⊖ and ⊗

I'm not American. ① 23))
 She **isn't** from London.
 They **aren't** Spanish.
Are you Polish? Yes, **I am**.
 Is she Russian? No, she **isn't**.

⊖ = negative form

Full form	Contraction	
I am not	I'm not	
You are not	You aren't	
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't	Italian. Spanish. British.
We are not	We aren't	
You are not	You aren't	
They are not	They aren't	

- Put *not* after the verb *be* to make negatives.
- You can also contract *are not* and *is not* like this:
You're not Italian. She's not Spanish.

⊗ = question form

Am I	
Are you	German?
Is he / she / it	Russian?
Are we	Polish?
Are you	
Are they	

⊗ = positive short answer

Yes,	I am. you are. he / she / it is. we are. you are. they are.
------	--

⊗ = negative short answer

No,	I'm not. you aren't. he / she / it isn't. we aren't. you aren't. they aren't.
-----	--

- In questions, put *am, are, is, before I, you, he*, etc.
Are you German? NOT *You are German?*
Where are you from? NOT *Where you are from?*
- Don't use contractions in positive short answers.
Are you Russian? Yes, **I am**. NOT *Yes, I'm*.

1C possessive adjectives: *my, your*, etc.

I'm Italian.
You're in level 1.
He's the director.
She's your teacher.
It's a school.
We're an international school.
They're new students.

My family are from Rome. ① 41))
 This is **your** classroom.
His name is Michael.
Her name is Tina.
Its name is Queen's School.
Our students are from many different countries.
Their names are David and Emma.

- *his* = of a man, *her* = of a woman, *its* = of a thing.
- *their* = of plural people or things.
- Possessive adjectives don't change with plural nouns.
our students NOT *ours students*



it's or its?

Be careful with *it's* and *its*.
it's = it is **It's a school.**
its = possessive **Its name is Queen's School.**

1A

a Complete with *am, is, or are*.

I am Mike.

- We _____ from London.
- He _____ early.
- They _____ teachers.
- Today _____ Wednesday.
- I _____ sorry.
- It _____ a hotel.
- You _____ in room 402.
- She _____ a student.
- My name _____ Carla.
- I _____ in a taxi.

b Write the sentences with contractions.

He is late. *He's late.*

- It is Friday. _____
- They are in school. _____
- I am very well. _____
- You are in my class. _____

c Write the sentences with a subject pronoun and a contraction.

Mike and Hannah are students. *They're* students.

- John is** in room 5. _____
- Sam and I are** early. _____
- Julia is** a teacher. _____
- The school is** in Madrid. _____

◀ p.5

1B

a Write the sentences in the negative.

She's Australian. *She isn't Australian.*

- I'm British. _____
- They're Brazilian. _____
- It's in South America. _____
- You're French. _____

b Make questions and short answers.

/ you English? *Are you English?* *Yes, I am.*

- / I in room 10? _____? _____
- / it Italian? _____? _____
- / they students? _____? _____
- / he from the USA? _____? _____
- / you sure? _____? _____

c Complete the dialogue. Use contractions if possible.

A Hi. *I'm* Mark.

B Hello Mark. My name ¹ _____ Maria.

A ² _____ you Spanish, Maria?

B No. I ³ _____ from Mexico.

A ⁴ _____ you from Mexico City?

B No. I ⁵ _____ from Tijuana.

A ⁶ _____ Tijuana near Mexico City?

B No, it ⁷ _____, it ⁸ _____ in the north.

A ⁹ _____ you a student?

B No. I ¹⁰ _____ a teacher.

◀ p.7

1C

a Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

My name's Daryl. I'm from Brazil.

- The students are from Italy. _____ names are Susanna and Tito.
- She's in my class. _____ name is Rebecca.
- We're in class 2. _____ teacher is Richard.
- London is famous for _____ parks.
- How do you spell _____ surname, Anna?
- This is my teacher. _____ name is Brad.
- I'm from London. _____ address is 31, Old Kent Road.
- Sit down and open _____ books, please.
- Laura is in my class. _____ desk is near the window.
- We're from Liverpool. _____ surname is Connor.

b Circle the correct word.

Mark and Simon are friends. They / Their are in class 2.

- She's a new student. She / Her name's Ipek.
- Is they / their teacher British?
- My name's Soraya. I'm in you / your class.
- Where are you / your friends from?
- We're French. We / Our names are Marc and Jacques.
- Is she / her German?
- Peter is a teacher. He / His is from Ireland.
- What's he / his name?
- I'm Karen. I / My surname is White.
- She / Her is from Barcelona.

◀ p.9

2A a / an, plurals; this / that / these / those

a / an, plurals

It's a bag. (1 52))
 It's an umbrella.
 They're books.
 They're watches.

a / an (indefinite article)

It's	a	bag. pen.
	an	identity card. umbrella.

- Use a / an with singular nouns.
- Use an with a noun beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).
- Use a with nouns beginning with u when u = /ju:/, e.g. university.

regular plurals

Singular	Plural	Spelling
a book a key	books keys	add -s
a watch a box	watches boxes	add -es after ch, sh, s, x
a country a dictionary	countries dictionaries	consonant + y > ies

- Add -s (or -es or -ies) to make plural nouns:
It's a pen. They're pens.
- Don't use a / an with plural nouns:
They're keys. NOT They're a keys.

irregular plurals

Singular	Plural
a man /'mæn/ a woman /'wʊmən/ a child /tʃaɪld/ a person /'pɜːsn/	men /men/ women /'wɪmɪn/ children /tʃɪldrən/ people /'piːpl/

this / that / these / those



- 1 What's **this**? It's a ticket. (1 57))
 These watches are Japanese.
 2 **That** car is Italian.
 What are **those**? They're headphones.



- Use **this / these** for things near you (*here*).
 - Use **that / those** for things which aren't near you (*there*).
- this / that** = singular; **these / those** = plural.
 - this, that, these, and those** can be adjectives (**this** watch) or pronouns (What's **this**?).

2B adjectives

- The White House is in the USA. (1 63))
They're **blue** jeans.
- He's **strong**.
It isn't easy.
Is it **American**?
- It's a very **big** city.
She's quite **small**.

- When we use an adjective with a noun, the adjective goes before the noun:
It's a **big** house. NOT ~~It's a house big~~.
Adjectives don't change before a plural noun: They're **blue** jeans. NOT ~~They're blues~~ jeans.
- We can also use adjectives without a noun, after the verb *be*.
- We often use *very* and *quite* before adjectives:
 - He's **very** tall.
 - He's **quite** tall.
 - He **isn't** very tall.



2C imperatives, let's

- Open the door. Turn right. (1 71))
Don't worry. Don't stop.
Be quiet, please. Please sit down.
- Let's go home. Let's wait.

- Use imperatives to give orders or instructions.
 - [+] imperatives = verb (infinitive). [-] imperatives = don't + verb (infinitive).
 - Add *please* to be polite: *Open the door, please.*
 - We often use *be* + adjective in imperatives: *Be quiet, Be careful, etc.*
 - Don't use a pronoun with imperatives: *Be quiet.*
- Use *Let's* + verb (infinitive) to make suggestions.
Use *Let's not* + verb to make a negative suggestion: *Let's not wait.*

2A

a Complete with *a* or *an*. Write the plural.

singular	plural
a photo	<i>photos</i>
1 ___ city	_____
2 ___ email	_____
3 ___ person	_____
4 ___ box	_____
5 ___ woman	_____

b Write sentences with *It's* or *They're* (and *a* or *an* if necessary).

pen	<i>It's a pen.</i>
buses	<i>They're buses.</i>
1 children	_____
2 purse	_____
3 men	_____
4 umbrella	_____
5 sunglasses	_____

◀ p.12

c Complete the dialogues with *this*, *these*, *that*, or *those*.



Teacher What's ¹ _____, Jenny?

Jenny It's an iPod.

Teacher And what are ² _____, Jenny?

Jenny They're headphones.

Teacher Give them to me, please, Jenny.



Boy 1 Who's ³ _____ man over there?

Boy 2 He's my father.

Boy 1 And are ⁴ _____ your dogs?

Boy 2 Yes, they are.

Boy 1 Wow!

◀ p.13

2B

a Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

He's a rich man.

- They're Japanese tourists.
- It's an international school.
- That isn't the right answer.
- We're good friends.
- Hi, Anna. Nice to meet you.
- Those animals are dangerous.
- This is a big country.
- My phone is very cheap.

b Put the words in the right order.

is Chinese he? *Is he Chinese?*

- a day very it's hot
- your Australian is teacher?
- car fast isn't that very
- a idea bad it's
- a are student you good?
- easy is English quite
- strong my is brother very
- watch expensive is this an

◀ p.14

2C

a Complete with a verb from the list. Use a or a imperative.

be go have open park read speak take turn on worry

A It's hot. B *Open* the window.

A I'm very sorry B *Don't worry*. It isn't a problem.

- A I'm bored. B _____ the TV.
- A *No entiendo*. B This is an English class. Please _____ Spanish.
- A I'm tired. B It's late. _____ to bed.
- A Is this book good? B No, it isn't. _____ it.
- A I'm hungry. B _____ a sandwich.
- A Look at those animals. B _____ careful. They're dangerous.
- A It's raining. B _____ an umbrella.
- A Where is our hotel? B It's over there. _____ here.

b Complete with *Let's* and a verb from the list.

close go open sit down stop turn off

It's hot. *Let's open* the window.

- Come on. _____.
- It's late. _____ the TV and go to bed.
- I'm tired. _____.
- It's very cold in here. _____ the window.
- There's a service station. _____ and have a coffee.

◀ p.17

3A present simple ⊕ and ⊖

British people **like** animals. (2 4))
 They **live** in houses with gardens.
 My husband **works** from 9.00 to 5.00.
 Ann **has** three children.

⊕	⊖
I work .	I don't work .
You work .	You don't work .
He / She / It works .	He / She / It doesn't work .
We work .	We don't work .
You work .	You don't work .
They work .	They don't work .

- We use the present simple for things that are generally true or that habitually happen.

- Contractions: *don't = do not, doesn't = does not*.
- To make negatives use *don't / doesn't + verb (infinitive)*:
He doesn't work. NOT He doesn't works.

spelling rules for he / she / it

I work / play / live.	He works / plays / lives.
I watch / finish / go / do.	She watches / finishes / goes / does.
I study.	She studies.

- The spelling rules for the *he / she / it* forms are the same as for the plurals (see **Grammar Bank 2A p.126**).

Be careful with some he / she / it forms

I have	He has	NOT	He hases
I go	He goes	/gəʊz/	
I do	He does	/dʌz/	
I say	He says	/sez/	

3B present simple ?

Do you work in an office? No, I **don't**. (2 14))
 Does she work outside? Yes, she **does**.

?	✓	✗
Do I work?	Yes,	No,
Do you work?		
Does he / she / it work?	I do .	I don't .
Do we work?	you do .	you don't .
Do you work?	he / she / it does .	he / she / it doesn't .
Do they work?	we do .	we don't .
Do they work?	you do .	you don't .
Do they work?	they do .	they don't .

- Use *do* (or *does* with *he, she, it*) to make questions.

do and does

do = /duː/, does = /dʌz/

Do and *does* can be:

- the auxiliary verb to make present simple questions. *Do you speak English? Does she live here?*
- a normal verb. *I do my homework in the evening. He does exercise every day.*

- The word order for present simple questions is **ASI = Auxiliary verb (do, does), Subject (I, you, he, she, etc.), Infinitive (work, live, etc.)**.

3C word order in questions

Question word / phrase	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive	(2 20))
	Do	you	live near here?	
	Does	your mother	work?	
What	do	you	do?	
Where	does	he	live?	
How many children	do	you	have?	
What kind of music	does	she	like?	
How	do	you	spell your surname?	

- The word order for present simple questions with *do* and *does* is: **ASI (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive)**, e.g. *Do you live here?*: **OR QUASI (Question, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive)**, e.g. *Where do you live?*
- We often use question phrases beginning with *What*, e.g. *What colour...? What size...? What make...? What time...?*, etc.

Word order in be questions

Remember the word order in questions with *be*. Put *be* before the subject. *Where are you from? What's your name? Is he Spanish?*

3A

a Change the sentences.

- My mum drinks tea. *I drink tea.*
- 1 I go to the cinema. She _____.
- 2 We live in a flat. He _____.
- 3 She has two children. They _____.
- 4 My dad doesn't like cats. I _____.
- 5 The shops close at 5.30. The supermarket _____.
- 6 We don't study French. My sister _____.
- 7 I do housework. My husband _____.
- 8 I want a guitar. My son _____.
- 9 I don't work on Saturdays. My friend _____.
- 10 Our lessons finish at 5 o'clock. Our English lesson _____.

b Complete the sentences with a or verb.

eat have listen play read
speak study wear work

- They *study* economics.
- 1 Pedro _____ in an office.
- 2 Eva _____ books in English.
- 3 You _____ Arabic very well.
- 4 I _____ games on my phone.
- 5 Paolo _____ glasses.
- 6 We _____ to music on the bus.
- 7 They _____ fast food.
- 8 Julia _____ two children.

◀ p.20

3B

a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

- Do* you work with a computer?
- 1 _____ she have any qualifications?
- 2 _____ you speak a foreign language?
- 3 _____ Jamie play the guitar?
- 4 _____ you like Italian food?
- 5 _____ you study another language?
- 6 _____ school children wear a uniform?
- 7 _____ your dad cook?
- 8 _____ people in your country work long hours?

b Make questions.

- A She works at night. B *Does she work* at the weekend?
- A I don't play the guitar. B *Do you play the* piano?
- 1 A He likes sport. B _____ tennis?
- 2 A She speaks foreign languages. B _____ German?
- 3 A I don't eat fast food. B _____ pizzas?
- 4 A They cook Italian food. B _____ lasagne?
- 5 A Teresa doesn't live in a flat. B _____ in a house?
- 6 A I want a new phone. B _____ an iPhone?
- 7 A My dad drives a Ferrari. B _____ fast?

◀ p.22

3C

a Order the words to make questions.

- you live where do? *Where do you live?*
- 1 phones how many do you have?
- 2 interesting is job it an?
- 3 you drink how do coffee much?
- 4 brother your where from is?
- 5 you with work computers do?
- 6 read of what do kind you magazines?
- 7 do what does weekend he at the?
- 8 want you do drink another?
- 9 your where does sister live?
- 10 do how that you say English in?

b Complete the questions.

- What's *your name*? My name's Andrew.
- 1 How many children _____? Three, two girls and a boy.
- 2 What kind of films _____? He likes science-fiction films.
- 3 Where _____? We're from New York.
- 4 What _____ your father _____? He's a lawyer.
- 5 What kind of food _____? I like Japanese food.
- 6 Where _____? She works in an office.
- 7 Where _____? Our flat is near the market.
- 8 How many foreign languages _____? I speak French and Spanish.
- 9 When _____ to the gym? I go on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
- 10 How old _____? I'm 21.

◀ p.25

4A Whose...?, possessive 's

- 1 He's George Clooney's father. (2 31))
It's James's house.
- 2 They're my parents' friends.
- 3 Whose is this bag? It's Maria's.
- 4 The end of the film is fantastic. I live in the city centre.
- 1 We use 's with a person to talk about family and possessions:
George Clooney's mother NOT *the mother of George Clooney*
- 2 We use s' not 's with regular plural nouns, e.g.
They're my parents' friends. NOT *They're my parent's friends.*
- With irregular plural nouns, e.g. *children, men*, use 's:
the children's room, men's clothes.

- 3 We use *Whose...*? to ask about possessions.
We can ask *Whose is this bag?* OR *Whose bag is this?*
You can answer *It's Maria's bag.* OR *It's Maria's.*
- 4 We don't usually use a thing + 's, e.g. *the end of the class* NOT *the class's end*, *the city centre* NOT *the city's centre.*



's

Be careful with 's. It can be two things:

Maria's mother ('s = of Maria)*Maria's Spanish* ('s = is)**Whose / Who's***Who's = Who is*, e.g. *Who's that girl? She's my sister.**Whose = of who*, e.g. *Whose is this bag? It's Jack's.**Whose* and *Who's* are pronounced the same.

4B prepositions: (at, in, on, to)

Time

in	on	at
the morning the afternoon the evening the summer	Monday Tuesday (morning)	three o'clock midday / midnight lunchtime night the weekend Christmas

- We use *in* for parts of the day and seasons.
- We use *on* for days.
- We use *at* for times of the day, *night*, *the weekend*, and festivals.

Movement and place

- 1 He goes **to** work at 8.00. (2 43))
- 2 He has lunch **at** work.
He works **in** an office.

- 1 We use *to* for movement or direction: *She goes to the gym.*
NOT *She goes at the gym.*
We don't use *to* before *home*: *go home* NOT *go to home*
- 2 We use *at* and *in* for position.
- We use *at* + *work, home, school, university.*
 - We use *in* + other places: *a flat, an office, a room*, etc.
 - We can use *in* or *at* with some public places: *a restaurant, the cinema*, etc.
On Saturdays he usually has lunch in / at a restaurant.

Other uses of *in* and *on*We also use *in* with months and years.
e.g. *in December, in 2015*We also use *on* with dates.
e.g. *on 1 January*

(See Grammar Bank 7A p.136)

4C adverbs and expressions of frequency

- 1 I **always** have toast for breakfast. (2 49))
Do you **usually** go to work by bus?
She doesn't **often** go to the cinema.
They're **sometimes** late.
She **hardly ever** watches TV.
He is **never** stressed.
- 2 I have English classes **twice a week**.
She doesn't work **every day**.

- 1 We use adverbs of frequency to say how often you do something.
- Adverbs of frequency go **before** all main verbs (except *be*).
after be.
 - Use a [+] verb with *never* and *hardly ever*. *He never smokes.*
NOT *He doesn't never smoke.*
 - In negative sentences the adverb of frequency goes between *don't / doesn't* and the verb.
- 2 Expressions of frequency usually go at the end of a sentence or verb phrase.

4A

a Circle the correct form.

Monica Cruz is Penelope Cruz's sister / sister's Penelope Cruz.

- It's my mother's birthday / my birthday's mother.
- That's her house's parents / her parents' house.
- I'm tired when I go home at the end of the day / the day's end.
- Those are friends' my sister / my sister's friends.
- That's Anne's bag / Annes' bag.
- Those are the students' desks / the student's desks.

b Look at the pictures. Answer the questions with a short sentence.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Who is the laptop? <u>It's Bill's.</u> | 3 Who are the magazines? _____ |
| 1 Who are the cars? _____ | 4 Who is the watch? _____ |
| 2 Who is the wallet? _____ | 5 Who are the glasses? _____ |

c Complete with *Whose* or *Who's*.

Whose car is this? Who's the man with dark hair?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 _____ book is this? | 4 _____ Kevin's girlfriend? |
| 2 _____ keys are these? | 5 _____ bag is this? |
| 3 _____ your favourite singer? | 6 _____ their English teacher? |



< p.28

4B

a Complete with *in*, *on*, or *at*.

- on Saturday
- _____ the evening
 - _____ 22nd September
 - _____ the summer
 - _____ 7.30
 - _____ night
 - _____ Monday mornings
 - _____ the weekend
 - _____ January

b Complete with *to*, *at*, *in* or *-*.

- We go to school by bus. They get - home late.
- Sorry, John's not here. He's - work.
 - It's a lovely day. Let's go to the beach.
 - Sally's boyfriend works at an office.
 - My brother studies maths at the University of Manchester.
 - I go to the gym on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
 - What time do you go - home?
 - We live in a flat.
 - It's Monday. The children are at school.
 - My father's a doctor. He works at a hospital.
 - Jack isn't - home. He's on holiday.

< p.31

4C

a Put the adverb or expression of frequency in the right place.

They drive - they don't have a car. **never**
They never drive - they don't have a car.

- Do you wear glasses? **usually** _____
- I'm bored. **hardly ever** _____
- She does housework. **sometimes** _____
- We go to the cinema. **once a week** _____
- Why are you late? **always** _____
- I walk to work. **every day** _____
- My girlfriend is stressed. **never** _____
- Does it rain in the winter? **often** _____

b Order the words to make sentences.

- always she at six up gets
She always gets up at six.
- for late never I am class
 - eat ever fast hardly we food
 - what work you usually time do finish ?
 - parents radio often the my listen don't to
 - always brother lunchtime is my hungry at
 - don't homework always our we do
 - you work every day to do drive ?
 - hardly teacher angry is our ever

< p.32

5

5A can / can't

- I **can** sing, but I **can't** dance. (2 58))
- I **can** come on Tuesday, but I **can't** come on Wednesday.
- You **can** park here. You **can't** park there.
- Can** you help me? **Can** I open the window?

• can + infinitive has different meanings:

- I *can* = I know how to.
I *can't* = I don't know how to.
- I *can* = It's possible for me.
I *can't* = It's impossible for me.
- You *can* = It's OK / It's permitted.
You *can't* = It's not OK / It's not permitted.
- Can* you ...? = Please do it.
Can I ...? = Is it OK if I do it?

+			-		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can	swim. come. help.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can't	swim. come. help.

?			✓			✗		
Can	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	swim? come? help?	Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	can.	No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	can't.

- can and can't are the same for all persons (I, you, he, etc.). **NOT He cans.**
- Contraction: can't = cannot.
- Don't use to after can.
I can swim. **NOT I can to swim.**

5B present continuous: be + verb + -ing

- They're **having** a party in Flat 4. (3 4))
Oh no! The baby's **crying**.
It's **raining**.
A What **are you doing**?
B I'm **waiting** for my brother.

- We use the present continuous for things that are happening now / at the moment.
- We also use the present continuous with longer periods of time, e.g. *today, this week*.
I'm **working** at home **this week** because my daughter's not very well.

?		✓		✗	
Am I Are you Is he / she / it Are we Are they	having a party?	Yes,	I am. you are. he / she / it is. we are. they are.	No,	I'm not. you aren't. he / she / it isn't. we aren't. they aren't.

spelling rules for the -ing form

infinitive	verb + -ing	spelling
cook study	cooking studying	add -ing
dance	dancing	e + -ing
shop	shopping	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + -ing

+		-	
I'm You're He / She / It 's We're They're	I'm not You aren't He / She / It isn't We aren't They aren't	having a party.	

5C present simple or present continuous?

present simple	present continuous (3 12))
My sister works in a bank.	Today she's working at home.
What do you usually wear to work?	What are you wearing now?
It rains a lot here in the spring.	Look! It's raining .

- We use the present simple to say what we usually do, or things that are normally true.
- We often use the present simple with adverbs and expressions of frequency, e.g. *always, often, once a week*, etc.
- We use the present continuous to say what is happening now.

- We often use the present continuous with *at the moment, today, this week*.

What do you do? or **What are you doing?**
A What **do you do**? (= What's your job?)
B I'm a teacher.
A What **are you doing**? (= now, at the moment)
B I'm waiting for a friend.

5A

a Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of *can* or *can't*.

- I know how to play the piano. I can play the piano.
 1 It's possible for her to meet me after work.
 She _____.
 2 Please open the door.
 _____ you _____, please?
 3 My boyfriend doesn't know how to ski.
 My boyfriend _____.
 4 Is it OK if I use your car?
 _____ I _____?
 5 It isn't possible for us to come to your party.
 We _____.

b Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't* and the verbs.

- I'm sorry. I can't remember your name. (remember)
 1 She _____ French, but not Spanish. (speak)
 2 _____ you _____ me? These bags are very heavy. (help)
 3 I _____ you tonight. I'm very busy. (see)
 4 _____ I _____ the window? It's cold in here. (close)
 5 _____ you _____ your address, please? (repeat)
 6 It says 'No parking'. We _____ here. (stop)
 7 Andy doesn't want to go to the beach because he _____ . (swim)
 8 _____ I _____ your phone? I want to call my dad. (use)

◀ p.36

5B

a Write a question and answer.



What's she doing? She's crying.

- 1 _____?
 2 _____?
 3 _____?
 4 _____?
 5 _____?

b Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous.

- A (On the telephone) Hi, Frank. It's Tina.
 B Hello, Tina. It's good to hear from you. Where are you?
 A I'm here in Bristol. I'm on holiday so I am visiting (visit) my parents. I stay (stay) with them all this week. They're retired. Right now they work (work) in the garden and I sit (sit) in the sun. And you, Frank? What do (do) you _____ these days?
 B I look (look) for a job.
 A Good luck! What about your parents. How are they?
 B Fine. My mum learn (learn) to drive! She isn't enjoy (not enjoy) it much because she's very nervous. At the moment she is making (make) the dinner and my dad is helping (help) her.
 A It's great to speak to you, Frank. Can we meet?
 B Yes. Let's have dinner tonight.

◀ p.39

5C

a Circle the correct form.

- A What do you cook / are you cooking? I'm really hungry.
 B Spaghetti. We can eat in ten minutes.
 1 A Hello. Is Martin at home?
 B No, he plays / he's playing football with his friends.
 2 A Do your parents live / Are your parents living near here?
 B Yes. They have / are having a flat in the same building as me.
 3 A How often do you go / are you going to the hairdresser's?
 B About once a month. When I think / I'm thinking my hair's very long.
 4 A Don't make a noise! Your father sleeps / is sleeping!
 B Is he OK? He doesn't usually sleep / isn't usually sleeping in the afternoon.

b Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or continuous.

- Look. It's raining . (rain)
 1 A Hi, Sarah! What _____ you _____ here? (do)
 B I _____ for a friend. (wait)
 2 A Let's have lunch. _____ you _____ hamburgers? (like)
 B No, sorry. I'm a vegetarian. I _____ meat. (not eat)
 3 A Listen! The neighbours _____ a party again. (have)
 B They _____ a party every weekend! (have)
 4 A What _____ your boyfriend _____? (do)
 B He's a teacher. He _____ at the local school. (work)
 5 A Hi, Lisa. Where _____ you _____? (go)
 B To the gym. I _____ to the gym every evening. (go)

◀ p.41

6

6A object pronouns: me, you, him, etc.

subject pronoun	object pronoun	
I	me	Can you help me ?
you	you	I know you .
he	him	She isn't in love with him .
she	her	He phones her every day.
it	it	I don't like it .
we	us	Wait for us !
they	them	Call them this evening.

- Pronouns take the place of nouns.
- We use **subject** pronouns when the noun is the subject of a verb (i.e. the person who does the action): **John** is a doctor. **He** lives in London.
- We use **object** pronouns when the noun is the object of a verb (i.e. the person who receives the action): Anna meets **John**. She invites **him** to a concert.
- Object pronouns go **after** the verb:
I love you. NOT I you love.
- We also use object pronouns after prepositions (with, to, from, etc.):
Listen to me! I'm in love with her. NOT I'm in love with she.



He loves her but she doesn't love him.

6B like (+ verb + -ing)

😊😊	I love shopping.	3 34
😊	I like going to the cinema.	
😞	I don't mind getting up early.	
😞	I don't like doing housework.	
😞😞	I hate driving at night.	

- We use verb + -ing after like, love, don't mind, and hate.

spelling rules for the -ing form

infinitive	verb + -ing	spelling
cook	cooking	add -ing
study	studying	
dance	dancing	e + -ing
shop	shopping	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + -ing

6C be or do?

be

- Hi. I'm Jim. 3 36
She **isn't** very friendly.
Are you German?
- I can't talk. I'm driving.
They **aren't** working today.
Is it raining?

do / does

- Do you speak English? 3 37
Where **do** they live?
They **don't** have children.
Does your sister have a job?
What **does** your father do?
Alan **doesn't** like jazz.

- We use **be** as a main verb.
- We also use **be** to form the present continuous. **Be** here is an auxiliary verb.

- We use **do / does** and **don't / doesn't** to make questions and negatives in the present simple.
- Remember **ASI** and **QUASI** (See Grammar Bank 3C p.128).



do as a main verb

Remember, we also use **do** as a main verb.
*I'm **doing** my homework.*
*Does **he do** the housework?*

6A

- a Change the highlighted words to object pronouns.

I call **my mother** once a week.
Call her once a week.

1 I can't find **my wallet**.

2 She speaks to **her father** in German.

3 He meets **his friends** after work.

4 Can you help **my friend and me**?

5 Ivan is in love with **his girlfriend**.

6 My son doesn't like **cats**.

- b Complete the sentences with a subject pronoun (*I, he, etc.*) or object pronoun (*me, him, etc.*).

John is American. *He* lives in California, with his parents. *He* argues with *them* a lot.

- Susan has a big flat. _____ likes _____ a lot. We often visit _____ on Sundays because she invites _____ for lunch.
- I am very happy with my neighbours. _____ often help _____ with my children. They often take _____ to school when I'm working.
- Mark loves Ruth but she doesn't love _____. He calls _____ every day but _____ doesn't want to speak to _____.
- My brother has two dogs. _____ takes _____ for a walk twice a day. I don't like _____ very much because _____ bark at _____.
- We often take my grandfather some magazines, but _____ never reads _____. _____ watches TV all day and never turns _____ off.

◀ p.44











6B

- a Write the *-ing* form of the verbs in the chart.

come cook dance eat get have
 run sleep stop study swim write

work > working	
live > living	writing
shop > shopping	

- b Write sentences about Bob with *love*, *not like*, *like*, *not mind*, or *hate* and a verb.

-   in an office a computer
  the newspaper housework
  lunch at work home late
  tennis to the cinema
  TV music

He loves working in an office.

- _____ 6 _____
- _____ 7 _____
- _____ 8 _____
- _____ 9 _____
- _____



◀ p.47

6C

- a Put the phrases in the correct column.

hungry like heavy metal tired
 waiting for a friend stressed
 have a car speak Russian
 listening to me know those people

Are you...?	Do you...?
hungry	

- b Complete the dialogues with *do/does* or *am/is/are*.

- A Do you speak German? B Yes, but I don't speak it very well.
- A Where _____ Gemma going? B She _____ going to the gym.
 - A _____ you live in a house? B Yes, but it _____ have a garden.
 - A _____ Matt like shopping? B He _____ mind it.
 - A Why _____ you crying? B Because I _____ feeling sad.
 - A _____ your boyfriend cook? B Yes. He _____ making dinner now.
 - A _____ you busy? B Yes. We _____ doing our homework.
 - A How old _____ your father? B He's 66, but he _____ want to retire.
 - A _____ you watching TV? B No. I _____ playing a video game.

◀ p.48

7A past simple of *be*: *was* / *were*

King Edward VIII's wife **was** American. (3 44))
 She **wasn't** in class yesterday. Was she ill?
 The Beatles **were** famous in the 1960s.
 Where **were** you last night? You **weren't** at home.

- We use *was/were* to talk about the past.
- We often use *was/were* with past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday, last night, in 1945*, etc.
- We use *was/were* with *born*: **I was born** in Hungary.

+		-	
I / He / She / It You / We / They	was there. were there.	I / He / She / It You / We / They	wasn't there. weren't there.
?		✓	✗
Was	I / he / she / it	Yes, I was .	No, I wasn't .
Were	you / we / they	Yes, you were .	No, you weren't .
	famous?		

7B past simple: regular verbs

I **played** tennis this morning. (3 53))
 We **watched** a good film on TV last night.
 My grandfather **lived** in Vienna when he was young.
 I **studied** German when I was at school.

- We use the past simple for finished actions in the past.

spelling rules for regular verbs

infinitive	past	spelling
watch	watched	add -ed
play	played	
live	lived	add -d
stop	stopped	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant
study	studied	consonant + y > ied

+		-	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	worked yesterday.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	didn't work yesterday.
?		✓	✗
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	Yes,	No,
	work yesterday?	you / he / she / it / we / they	didn't .

- **Contraction:** *didn't* = *did not*.
- Regular verbs in the past end in -ed, e.g. *worked, lived, played*.
- The past simple is the same for all persons (*I, you, she*, etc.).
- Use auxiliaries *did/didn't* + infinitive for past simple and . *Did* is the past of *do*.

7C past simple: irregular verbs

I went to Spain last month. (3 59))
 I **didn't** go to Madrid.
 Did you go to Barcelona?

infinitive	past <input type="checkbox"/>	past <input type="checkbox"/>
go	went	didn't go
have	had	didn't have
get	got	didn't get
teach	taught	didn't teach
hear	heard	didn't hear
feel	felt	didn't feel
leave	left	didn't leave
lose	lost	didn't lose
meet	met	didn't meet
see	saw	didn't see
wear	wore	didn't wear
speak	spoke	didn't speak
do	did	didn't do

- Use the irregular past form only in sentences: **I saw** a film last night.
- Use the infinitive after *did/didn't*:
Did you see a film last night? **NOT** *Did you saw...?*
I didn't go out last night. **NOT** *I didn't went...*
- Remember word order in questions = ASI (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. *Did you go out last night?* or QUASI (Question word, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. *Where did you go?*
- There is a list of irregular verbs on page 165.

**could**

Past of *can* = *could*.

= *couldn't* **NOT** *didn't can*

= *Could you...?* **NOT** *Did you can...?*

7A

- a Complete the past simple sentences with *was/wasn't* or *were/weren't*.

present simple

My father's a painter.

past simple

My grandfather *was* a painter, too.

Yesterday _____ Sunday.

Where _____ you yesterday?

I _____ in Germany last month.

_____ it hot yesterday?

It _____ open this morning.

They _____ at home yesterday.

We _____ in Venice yesterday.

They _____ tired last week.

1 Today is Monday.

2 Where are you now?

3 I'm in Italy.

4 Is it hot today?

5 The café isn't open now.

6 My neighbours aren't at home.

7 We're in Rome now.

8 They're tired.

- b Complete the dialogues with *was, wasn't, were, or weren't*.

A *Were* you and Charlie at the concert last night?

B Yes, we ¹ _____.

A ² _____ it good?

B No, it ³ _____. The singer ⁴ _____ terrible.

A ⁵ _____ the tickets expensive?

B Yes, they ⁶ _____.

A Where ⁷ _____ your mother born?

B She ⁸ _____ born in Argentina in 1955.

A ⁹ _____ her parents Argentinian?

B No, they ¹⁰ _____. Her father ¹¹ _____

German and her mother ¹² _____ from Italy.

◀ p.52

7B

- a Rewrite the sentences in the past simple with *yesterday*.

Present

I watch TV.

Past

I watched TV yesterday.

1 We study English. _____

2 Do you listen to the news? _____

3 He doesn't cook dinner. _____

4 Does she play sport? _____

5 They work late. _____

6 I use the internet at work. _____

7 She chats to her friends. _____

8 My brother doesn't dance. _____

- b Complete the sentences with a verb in the past simple.

not call cry dance finish not listen play

We *finished* work late yesterday.

1 I _____ my mother on her birthday.

2 The film was very sad. _____ you _____?

3 My brother _____ video games all day yesterday.

4 I _____ to the news this morning because I was late.

5 _____ Sarah _____ with Martin at the party?

◀ p.54

7C

- a Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Last weekend, I *went* (go) to London with some friends. We

¹ _____ (meet) at the train station at 7.30 a.m. Our train

² _____ (leave) at 7.45 a.m. In the morning, we ³ _____ (buy)

some souvenirs. Then, we ⁴ _____ (have) lunch in an Italian

restaurant. In the evening, we ⁵ _____ (see) a Shakespeare play at

the Globe Theatre. We ⁶ _____ (get) home very late that night. We

all ⁷ _____ (feel) very tired but very happy.

- c Correct the information using the word in brackets.

They got home at midnight. (11 p.m.)

They didn't get home at midnight. They got home at 11.

1 She wore a red dress. (blue)

2 I left work early. (late)

3 We went by train. (bus)

4 He lost his mobile phone. (wallet)

5 You had a sandwich. (salad)

◀ p.57

- b Complete the questions in the past simple.

Did you go out last night? Yes, I did.

1 What _____? I wore jeans.

2 Where _____ your friends? We met in a café.

3 What time _____? We got home late.

4 How _____ home? We went home by taxi.

5 _____ a good time? Yes, we had a great time.

8A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

1 be

- I was born in Japan. They were late for class yesterday.
 She wasn't at home last night. You weren't very nice to her.
 Were you ill yesterday? When was he born?

(4 11)

2 regular verbs

- I really liked the present. She wanted to be a doctor.
 She didn't enjoy the concert. They didn't arrive until very late.
 Did you watch the match last night? When did you finish the book?

3 irregular verbs

- I went to Paris last summer. She slept on the sofa.
 He didn't come home last night. They didn't hear the music.
 Did you speak to your sister yesterday? Where did you have lunch?

- The past of *be* is *was/were*. We add *not* to make negatives and invert the subject and verb to make questions.
- Regular verbs add *-ed* or *-d* in the past simple ☐, e.g. *like-liked, want-wanted*.
- Irregular verbs change their form in the past simple ☐, e.g. *go-went, see-saw*.
 - Regular and irregular verbs (except *can*) use:
 - didn't* + infinitive to make negatives, e.g. *I didn't like it. She didn't see him.*
 - did* + subject + infinitive to make questions, e.g. *Did you want to come? Where did she go?*

 can / could

The past of *can* is *could*. We add *not* to make negatives (*I couldn't find my glasses*) and reverse the subject and verb to make questions (*Could you use your mobile on the mountain?*).

8B *there is / there are, some / any* + plural nouns

Singular	Plural
<input type="checkbox"/> There's a garage.	There are some pictures on the wall.
<input type="checkbox"/> There isn't a swimming pool.	There aren't any plants in the room.
<input type="checkbox"/> Is there a bathroom downstairs?	Are there any neighbours with children?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, there is.	Yes, there are.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, there isn't.	No, there aren't.


(4 16)

there is / there are

- We use *there is / there are* to say that somebody or something exists. We use *there is* + a singular noun and *there are* + plural nouns.
- There is* is often contracted to *There's*. *There are* is not usually contracted.
- When we talk about a list of things we use *there is* if the first word in the list is singular or *there are* if the first word in the list is plural:
In my bedroom there's a bed, two chairs, and a desk.
In the living room there are two armchairs and a sofa.

a / an, some and any

- We often use *there is / there are* with *a / an, some, and any*.
- Use *some* and *any* with plural nouns. *Some* = not an exact number.
- Use *some* in ☐ sentences and *any* in ☐ and ☐.

 There is or It is?

Be careful. *There is* and *It is* are different.

There's a key on the table. **It's** the key to the kitchen.

8C *there was / there were*

Singular	Plural
<input type="checkbox"/> There was an old TV.	There were only three guests.
<input type="checkbox"/> There wasn't a remote control.	There weren't any more people.
<input type="checkbox"/> Was there a ghost?	Were there any windows?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, there was.	Yes, there were.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, there wasn't.	No, there weren't.

(4 27)

- there was / were* is the past of *there is / are*.

8A

a Complete the dialogue using the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A Where were (be) you last night at 8.00?
 B I ¹ _____ (be) at home, Inspector. With my wife. We
² _____ (be) at home all evening.
 A What ³ _____ you _____ (do)?
 B We ⁴ _____ (watch) TV and then we ⁵ _____
 (have) a light dinner. We ⁶ _____ (not be) hungry. After
 that, we ⁷ _____ (go) to bed.
 A What time ⁸ _____ you _____ (go) to bed?
 B About 10 o'clock.
 A ⁹ _____ you _____ (hear) a noise during the
 night?
 B No, I ¹⁰ _____ (not hear) anything.

b Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Last night I was (be) asleep in my room when a strange noise ¹ _____ (wake) me up. I
² _____ (not want) to leave my room
 because I ³ _____ (feel) very scared.
 Then I ⁴ _____ (hear) the noise again, so
 I ⁵ _____ (decide) to go and investigate.
 When I ⁶ _____ (turn on) the light in the
 kitchen, a bird ⁷ _____ (fly) out of the
 window.
 I ⁸ _____ (close) the window so that the
 bird ⁹ _____ (not can) come in again and
 then I ¹⁰ _____ (go) back to bed.

◀ p.61

8B

a Complete with or of *There's* or *There are*.

There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.
Are there any people in the room?

- 1 _____ any books on the shelf?
 2 _____ a toilet downstairs?
 3 _____ some stairs over there.
 4 _____ a carpet on the floor.
 5 _____ some pictures on the wall.
 6 _____ a shower in the bathroom?
 7 _____ some chairs in the garden.
 8 _____ a lamp in the bedroom?
 9 _____ a motorbike in the garage.
 10 _____ any glasses in the cupboard?

b Write , , or sentences with *there is/are + a/an, some or any*.

- trees / the garden *There are some trees in the garden.*
 1 table / the kitchen _____
 2 fireplace / the living room _____?
 3 plants / your flat _____
 4 people / the hall _____?
 5 pictures / your bedroom _____
 6 TV / the kitchen _____
 7 computer / the study _____
 8 chairs / the dining room _____
 9 mirror / the bathroom _____?
 10 car / the garage _____

◀ p.63

8C

a Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *there was* or *there were*.

- A How many guests were there in the hotel?
 B ¹ _____ four including me. ² _____
 a French tourist and ³ _____
 two businessmen.
 A ⁴ _____ a restaurant?
 B No, ⁵ _____, but ⁶ _____ a
 bar.
 A ⁷ _____ a minibar in your room?
 B Yes, ⁸ _____ but ⁹ _____ any
 drinks in it.
 A How many beds ¹⁰ _____?
 B One. A double bed.

b Complete the sentences with *there was/were / wasn't/weren't + a/an, or some/any*.

- There were some* ghosts in the haunted castle I stayed in.
 1 My sister didn't have a shower because _____ spider in the bath.
 2 We couldn't watch the news because _____ TV in our room.
 3 I couldn't sleep on the plane because _____ noisy children behind me.
 4 They couldn't play tennis because _____ tennis balls.
 5 She didn't have a coffee because _____ cups.
 6 He took a photo because _____ beautiful view.
 7 They couldn't park near the restaurant because _____ car park.
 8 I couldn't work in the hotel because _____ computer.

◀ p.65

9A countable / uncountable nouns

a / an, some / any



an apple



three apples



rice



meat

- There are two kinds of nouns in English; countable (C) and uncountable (U).
C = things you can count, e.g. *apples*. C nouns can be singular (**an apple**) or plural (*apples*).
U = things you can't count.
butter, meat **NOT** *two-butters, three meats*
U nouns are normally singular.
- Some nouns can be C or U but the meaning is different.



an ice cream (C)



some ice cream (U)

	countable	uncountable (4 30))
<input type="checkbox"/> We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter.
<input type="checkbox"/> We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice.
<input type="checkbox"/> Do we need	an orange? any oranges?	any sugar?

- We use *a / an* with singular C nouns; *a / an* = one.
- We use *some* with plural C nouns and with U nouns; *some* = not an exact number or quantity.
- We use *any* in and with plural C nouns and with U nouns.

some in

We use *some* in to ask for and offer things.
Can I have **some** apples, please?
Would you like **some** coffee?

9B quantifiers: how much / how many, a lot of, etc.

uncountable (singular)	short answers	full answers (4 37))
How much sugar do you eat?	A lot. Quite a lot. A little. Not much. None.	I eat a lot of sugar. I eat quite a lot of sugar. I eat a little sugar. I don't eat much sugar. I don't eat any sugar.
countable (plural)		
How many sweets do you eat?	A lot. Quite a lot. A few. Not many. None.	I eat a lot of sweets. I eat quite a lot of sweets. I eat a few sweets. I don't eat many sweets. I don't eat any sweets.

- We use *How much...?* with uncountable (U) nouns and *How many...?* with plural countable (C) nouns.
- We use:
a lot (of) with C and U nouns for a **big quantity**.
quite a lot (of) for a **medium quantity**.
a little / not...much with U nouns for a **small quantity**.
a few / not...many with C plural nouns for a **small quantity**.
not...any (none in short answers) for **zero quantity**.

a lot of and much / many

- In sentences we usually use *a lot of*.
- In sentences and , we usually use *much* and *many*:
I don't drink much water. Do you drink much coffee?
- It is also possible to use *a lot of* in and : *Do you drink a lot of coffee? I don't eat a lot of vegetables.*

9C comparative adjectives

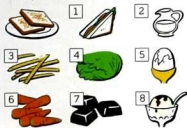
- Is your sister **older** than you? (4 47))
Buckingham Palace is **bigger** than the White House.
Female mosquitoes are **more dangerous** than males.
(My new job is **better** than my old one.
The traffic is always **worse** in the evening.

- Use comparative adjectives + *than* to compare two things, people, etc.

adjective	comparative	
old	older	one-syllable adjectives: add -er
cheap	cheaper	
big	bigger	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant, add -er
hot	hotter	
dry	drier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y > -ier
healthy	healthier	
famous	more famous	two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective
expensive	more expensive	
good	better	irregular
bad	worse	
far	further	

9A

- a Write a, an, or some + a food / drink word.



some bread

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

- b Complete the dialogue with a, an, some, or any.

- A What can we cook for your brother and his girlfriend?
 B Let's make a lasagne.
 A Good idea. Are there ¹ _____ onions?
 B Yes. And there are ² _____ tomatoes, too.
 A Great!
 B Oh no! There isn't ³ _____ pasta!
 A Oh. Wait a minute. I bought ⁴ _____ fish yesterday. Are there ⁵ _____ potatoes?
 B Yes, there are.
 A Good. So we can have fish and chips. Do we have ⁶ _____ fruit?
 B Yes. I think we have ⁷ _____ oranges. Why?
 A You can make ⁸ _____ fruit salad for dessert. There's ⁹ _____ apple and ¹⁰ _____ bananas, too.
 B OK. Let's start cooking.

◀ p.69

9B

- a Complete with How much / How many.

How much sugar do you put in your tea?

- _____ butter do you use?
- _____ cans of cola did she drink?
- _____ oil do I need?
- _____ chocolates were in that box?
- _____ rice do you want?
- _____ coffee does he drink?
- _____ bottles of water did you buy?
- _____ tins of tuna do we have?
- _____ orange juice is there in that carton?
- _____ biscuits did you eat?

- b (Circle) the correct word or phrase.

- I don't put (much) many salt on my food.
 1 We don't eat a lot of / a lot sweets.
 2 A How much chocolate do you eat? B A little / A few.
 3 My friends don't drink much / many coffee.
 4 A How much fruit do you buy? B Quite a lot / Quite a lot of.
 5 We eat a lot of / much fish. We love it!
 6 A Do your children drink any milk? B No. Not much / Not many.
 7 Donna ate her hamburger, but she didn't eat much / many chips.
 8 A How many vegetables do you eat? B Any / None. I don't like them.
 9 I have a cup of tea and a few / a little cereal for breakfast.
 10 A Do you eat much / many meat?
 B No, I don't eat no / any meat. I'm a vegetarian.

◀ p.70

9C

- a Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

big bigger

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 high | _____ |
| 2 dirty | _____ |
| 3 dangerous | _____ |
| 4 good | _____ |
| 5 thin | _____ |
| 6 slow | _____ |
| 7 healthy | _____ |
| 8 far | _____ |
| 9 comfortable | _____ |
| 10 bad | _____ |

- b Complete with a comparative adjective + than.

My sister is younger than me. She's only 18. (young)

- The market is _____ the supermarket for vegetables. (cheap)
- Italian is _____ for Spanish students _____ it is for English students. (easy)
- It rains a lot in the spring. April is _____ July. (wet)
- This restaurant is _____ when it first opened. (busy)
- Come in the summer. The weather is _____ in the spring. (good)
- I love science. I find it _____ history. (interesting)
- Milan is _____ from the sea _____ Rome. (far)
- I'm _____ my brother. He's very tall. (short)
- The situation is _____ it was last year. (bad)
- Skiing is _____ I thought it was. (difficult)

◀ p.73

10A superlative adjectives

It's the **hottest** month of the year. (5 5))
 It's the **most dangerous** road in the world.
 She's the **best** student in the class.
 Monday is the **worst** day of the week.

- Use *the* + superlative adjective to say which is the (*biggest*, etc.) in a group.
- After superlatives, we use *in* (not *of*) + places, e.g. *the world*, *the class*.

adjective	comparative	superlative	
cold high	colder higher	the coldest the highest	add -est
big hot	bigger hotter	the biggest the hottest	double consonant, add -est
dry sunny	drier sunnier	the driest the sunniest	> -iest
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous	the most + adjective
good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest	irregular

10B *be going to* (plans)

I'm going to have a holiday next month. (5 11))
 I'm not going to study English.
 Are you going to have a holiday too?

	full form	contraction		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I am You are He / She / It is We are They are	I'm You're He / She / It's We're They're	going to	have a holiday next month. study English tonight.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I am not You are not He / She / It is not We are not They are not	I'm not You aren't He / She / It isn't We aren't They aren't	going to	have a holiday next month. study English tonight.

[?]

Am I Are you Is he / she / it Are we Are they	going to	have a holiday next month. study English tonight.
---	----------	--

Yes,	I am. you are. he / she / it is. we are. they are.	No,	I'm not. you aren't. he / she / it isn't. we aren't. they aren't.
------	--	-----	---

- We use *be going to* + verb (infinitive) to talk about future plans.
- We often use future time expressions with *going to*:
tomorrow, *next week*, *next year*, etc.

10C *be going to* (predictions)

- We can use *be going to* + verb (infinitive) to make predictions (= to say what you think or can see is going to happen in the future).

I think it's going to rain. (5 19))
 You're going to be very happy.
 I'm sure they're going to win.



10A

a Write the opposite.

- the smallest *the biggest*
- 1 the coldest _____
- 2 the most expensive _____
- 3 the best _____
- 4 the most difficult _____
- 5 the driest _____
- 6 the shortest _____
- 7 the nearest _____
- 8 the cleanest _____

b Complete the sentences with a superlative. Use the adjectives in brackets.

- The tigers are *the most dangerous* animals in the zoo. (dangerous)
- 1 Our house is _____ house in the street. (big)
- 2 For me, Saturday is _____ day of the week. (good)
- 3 My bedroom is _____ room in our house. (small)
- 4 July is _____ month in my country. (hot)
- 5 My neighbours upstairs are _____ people in the world. (noisy)
- 6 _____ driver in my family is my dad. (bad)
- 7 Sophie is _____ student in our English class. (young)
- 8 _____ building in my town is the castle. (beautiful)

◀ p.76

10B

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verb in brackets.

- She doesn't have a car. *She's going to travel by train.* (travel)
- 1 We need a holiday. We _____ a hotel near the beach. (book)
- 2 Tomorrow is Saturday. I _____ in bed. (stay)
- 3 My sister wants to be a doctor. She _____ medicine. (study)
- 4 Laura and David are in love. They _____ married. (get)
- 5 Ian is busy. He _____ late tonight. (work)
- 6 Their house isn't very tidy. They _____ the housework this afternoon. (do)
- 7 It's raining. We _____ an umbrella. (take)
- 8 I have a problem at work. I _____ to my boss. (speak)

b Complete the sentences with *be going to* + a verb.

not buy call not come eat
go not see sleep watch

- I'm staying with a friend. *I'm going to sleep* on the couch.
- 1 I need to talk to my mum. I _____ her tonight.
- 2 There isn't any food. What _____ we _____?
- 3 My friend is ill. She _____ to the party.
- 4 They don't have any money. They _____ any new clothes.
- 5 Germany are playing England. _____ you _____ the match?
- 6 Our friends are away. We _____ them this week.
- 7 The children are tired. They _____ to bed.

◀ p.78

10C

a Write predictions for the pictures.



A be catch make play send

B the bus an email a nice day an omelette tennis

He's going to play tennis.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

b Complete the predictions with *be going to* and a verb.

be break not finish forget have
not like not pass tell win

- I'm a fortune-teller. *I'm going to tell* you about your future.
- 1 You're driving very fast! I'm sure we _____ an accident!
- 2 She's a very bad student. She _____ the exam.
- 3 Be careful with that glass! You _____ it!
- 4 We have a lot of homework. I'm sure we _____ it.
- 5 They're playing very well. I think they _____.
- 6 Look at the time. We _____ late.
- 7 Oh no, it's a horror film. I'm sure I _____ it.
- 8 He didn't put her number in his phone. He _____ it.

◀ p.81

11

11A adverbs (manner and modifiers)

adverbs of manner

They drive **dangerously**. (5 25))
 He dresses **fashionably**.
 She eats very **quickly**.
 I work **hard**.
 We speak English **well**.

- We use adverbs of manner to say **how** people do things.
- Adverbs usually go after the verb.
*I speak English **very well**.*
NOT *I speak **very well** English.*


adjective	adverb	
slow quick bad careful	slowly quickly badly carefully	+ -ly
healthy easy	healthily easily	consonant + y > -ily
possible	possibly	le > -ly
good fast hard	well fast hard	irregular

- Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs:
*I'm a **careful** driver.* (*careful* is an adjective. It describes the noun, *driver*.)
*I drive **carefully**.* (*carefully* is an adverb. It describes the verb, *drive*.)

modifying adverbs: *very, quite, etc.*

It isn't **very** expensive. (5 26))
 People are **quite** formal.
 She drives **incredibly** fast.
 They speak **really** slowly.

- We use modifying adverbs with adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go **before** the adjective or adverb.

 **words ending in -ly**
 Not all words that end in -ly are adverbs, e.g. *friendly* = adjective.
*He's a **friendly** person.*


11B verbs + to + infinitive: *want to, need to, etc.*

I want to **find** a new job. (5 31))
 You **need** to practise every day.
 When did you **learn** to play the guitar?
 Would you **like** to be famous?

- Many verbs are followed by a verb in the infinitive with *to*.
- These include: *want, need, learn, promise, decide, plan, and hope.*

would like to

- *I would like to = I want to* (now or in the future).
- **Contractions:** 'd = *would*; wouldn't = *would not*.
- Use the infinitive with *to* after *would like*. *I would like to **learn**.* **NOT** *I would like **learn**.*
- Remember you can also use *Would you like...?* to offer:
Would you like a drink?
would like is the same for all persons.

 **would like and like**
I'd like to dance. = I want to dance.
I like dancing. = I enjoy it; I like it in general.

11C articles

1 a/an

A What's this? B It's a photo of my daughter. (5 37))
 A What do they do? B Jim's a doctor. Sally's an engineer.
 A How often do they have classes? B Three times a week.

2 the

Can you close **the window**, please?
 Can you check their address on **the internet**?
 It's **the best** restaurant I know.

3 a or the?

Let's have a pizza. **The** pizzas are very good here.

4 no article

Men are usually more interested in sport than **women**.
 She's **my mother's cousin**. That's **Tom's chair**!
 Jim goes to **school** by bus.

1 We use a/an

- to say what something is or what job people do.
- in expressions of frequency.

2 We use the

- when the speaker and hearer know the thing we are talking about: *Close **the window**.* = the one that is open.
- when there is only one of something: *the internet, the sun, etc.*
- before superlative adjectives: *the biggest, the best, etc.*

3 We often use a the first time we mention a person or thing and then the the next time because it is now clear who or what we are talking about.

4 We don't usually use the

- when we talk about people or things in general:
*Men are more interested in sport than **women**.* (general)
***The women** in this class work harder than **the men**.* (specific)
- before possessive 's. *She's my mother's cousin.* **NOT** *She's the my mother's cousin.*
- with the following:
meals: *breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc.*
places: *work, school, university, bed, home, etc.*
by + transport: *go by car, travel by train, etc.*

11A

- a Adjective or adverb? Circle the correct form.

People drive quite *dangerous* / *dangerously*.

- 1 He wrote down the phone number *careful* / *carefully*.
- 2 My neighbour's children aren't very *polite* / *politely*.
- 3 My niece plays the piano *beautiful* / *beautifully*.
- 4 Fast food is incredibly *unhealthy* / *unhealthily*.
- 5 Old people often walk very *slow* / *slowly*.
- 6 I bought a *real* / *really* cheap bag in the sales.
- 7 My friend sings very *good* / *well*.
- 8 My sister speaks Spanish *perfect* / *perfectly*.
- 9 We wear *casual* / *casually* clothes to work.
- 10 The view from the top is *incredible* / *incredibly* beautiful.

- b Complete with adverbs from these adjectives.

bad	careful	easy	fast	good
hard	healthy	perfect	quiet	

The buses and trains in Malmö run *perfectly* when it snows.

- 1 Can you talk _____, please? I'm trying to sleep.
- 2 Don't drive _____ when it's raining.
- 3 I don't like the sea because I can't swim very _____.
- 4 She picked up the baby _____ and put him in the bath.
- 5 We're working _____ because we have an exam.
- 6 People who do sport usually eat very _____.
- 7 We played _____ in the semi-final and we lost 5-1.
- 8 She was the best athlete so she won the race _____.

◀ p.85

11B

- a Complete the sentences with *to* + a verb from the list.

be	buy	call	climb	drive	get married
go	leave	pass	see	stay	

Sam loves Africa. He wants *to climb* Mount Kilimanjaro.

- 1 I learned _____ a car when I was 17. I passed my test first time!
- 2 Our fridge is broken. We need _____ a new one.
- 3 I wouldn't like _____ famous. I'm happy as I am.
- 4 He promised _____ his girlfriend after work.
- 5 The weather was terrible. We decided _____ at home.
- 6 My friend would like _____ Radiohead live. She loves them.
- 7 They're planning _____. Their wedding is on 12th July.
- 8 I studied hard last week. I hope _____ the exam.
- 9 Do you like animals? Would you like _____ on a safari?
- 10 She's enjoying the party. She doesn't want _____.

- b Circle the correct form.

I hate fly / *flying* so I usually travel by train.

- 1 Would you like *have* / *to have* dinner with me tonight?
- 2 My grandmother learned *to drive* / *driving* when she was 62.
- 3 I'd like *to travel* / *travelling* around Europe.
- 4 I like *relax* / *relaxing* at the weekend.
- 5 Do you want *to play* / *playing* football?
- 6 He's hoping *to have* / *having* more time when he retires.
- 7 Most people hate *to go* / *going* to the dentist.
- 8 I love *to read* / *reading* detective stories.
- 9 It's cold. You need *wear* / *to wear* a coat.
- 10 My mum doesn't like *to cook* / *cooking*.

◀ p.86

11C

- a Circle the correct word or phrase.

How much time do you spend on internet / *the internet*?

- 1 My brother is at *university* / *the university* studying Maths.
- 2 I'd like *cup of tea* / *a cup of tea*, please.
- 3 We're going to visit my aunt at *weekend* / *the weekend*.
- 4 We have English classes *twice a week* / *twice week*.
- 5 I love reading *novels* / *the novels*.
- 6 Yolanda is *best* / *the best* student in our class.
- 7 My mum's *lawyer* / *a lawyer*.
- 8 He's *the man* / *a man* that I told you about yesterday.
- 9 Can you open *a door* / *the door* for me, please?
- 10 He had *breakfast* / *the breakfast* late this morning.

- b Complete with *the*, *a* / *an*, or *-*.

I'm going to buy a new laptop next week.

- 1 What time do you finish _____ work?
- 2 We usually go to the cinema once _____ month.
- 3 _____ children behaved very badly yesterday.
- 4 Lorena doesn't like _____ dogs.
- 5 I want to be _____ engineer when I finish studying.
- 6 _____ sun came out so we went for a walk.
- 7 Can you pass _____ salt, please?
- 8 My mum chose _____ most expensive dessert.
- 9 Last year we went on holiday by _____ train.
- 10 This is Joanne. She's _____ very good friend.

◀ p.89

12A present perfect

- 1 A Have you seen his new film? (5 45))
 B Yes, I've seen all his films.
 She hasn't read any Harry Potter books.
- 2 Have you ever read a Russian novel?
 Sarah's never worked in a big company.
- 3 Have you finished the exercise?
 Your parents have arrived. They're in the living room.

- 1 We use the present perfect when we talk or ask about things that have happened in the past, but when we don't say when.
- 2 We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= at any time in your life) and *never* (= at no time in your life).
- 3 We also use the present perfect to talk about something that has recently happened.

	full form of have	contraction	past participle of main verb
+	I have You have He / She / It has We have They have	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	seen that film.
-	I have not You have not He / She / It has not We have not They have not	I haven't You haven't He / She / It hasn't We haven't They haven't	

?		
Have Has	I / you / we / they he / she / it	seen that film?

✓		
Yes,	I / you / we / they he / she / it	have. has.

✗		
No,	I / you / we / they he / she / it	haven't. hasn't.

- To make the present perfect use *have / has* + the past participle of the verb.
- 's = *has* in present perfect.
- Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the past simple.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
like	liked	liked
want	wanted	wanted

- Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the past simple, e.g. *read*, but sometimes different, e.g. *seen*.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
read /ri:zd/	read /red/	read /red/
see	saw	seen

(There is a list of irregular past participles on p.165)

12B present perfect or past simple?

- A Have you been to Luigi's? B Yes, I have. (5 52))
 A When did you go there? B I went last weekend.
 A Who did you go with? B I went with some people from work.

I've been to New York twice. I went to visit my sister – she's married to an American.

- We often use the **present perfect** to ask about or tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask / say when the action happened: **Have you been to Luigi's?** *I've been to New York twice.*
- We then use the **past simple** to ask / talk about specific past details: **When did you go there?** *I went to visit my sister.*
- We use the past simple **NOT** the present perfect with *when* and past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday, last week*:
 ✓ **When did you see it?** **NOT** *When have you seen it?*
I saw it last week. **NOT** *I've seen it last week.*

been or gone?

- I've been to Italy. (5 53))
 My sister's gone to Italy to study Italian.

- been to* and *gone to* have different meanings. *been* is the past participle of *be*, and *gone* is the past participle of *go*.
- In the present perfect we use *been to* (**NOT** *gone to* or *been in*) to say that somebody has visited a place.
I've been to the USA three times. Have you been to the new Italian restaurant in George Street?
- We use *gone to* when somebody goes to a place and is still there:
My parents have gone to the USA for their holidays. They don't come back until Saturday.
- Compare: *Nick has been to Paris* = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.
Nick has gone to Paris = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.

12A

- a Write the sentences with contractions.

I have seen the film. *I've seen the film.*

- 1 She has not read the book.
- 2 You have not washed the dishes.
- 3 We have done the housework.
- 4 He has been ill.
- 5 They have not eaten Japanese food before.

- b Write , , and sentences in the present perfect.

I / meet a famous actor.

I've met a famous actor.

- 1 I / forget your name
- 2 my boyfriend / wear his new shirt
- 3 you / speak to your boss
- 4 they / do their homework
- 5 your brother / work in New York
- 6 the train / leave the station
- 7 we / take any photos
- 8 the children / eat all the biscuits
- 9 my girlfriend / call me today
- 10 Janet / leave her book at home

- c Write a sentence in the present perfect for each picture. Use the verbs in the box.

break buy fall go read win



They've won the cup.

- 1 _____ his leg.
- 2 _____ to the beach.
- 3 _____ off his motorbike.
- 4 _____ the newspaper.
- 5 _____ a new car.

◀ p.92

12B

- a Circle the correct form.

Have you ever eaten / Did you ever eat in 'Appetito'?

- 1 I haven't bought / didn't buy any new clothes recently.
- 2 My boyfriend has given / gave me a ring for my last birthday.
- 3 They've spent / spent a lot of money yesterday.
- 4 Have you ever won / Did you ever win a competition?
- 5 My friends have had / had a party last weekend.

- b Circle the correct form.

Let's go to the 'Peking Duck'. I've never been / gone there.

- 1 The secretary isn't here. She's gone / been to the bank.
- 2 I've never gone / been to the USA.
- 3 My neighbours aren't at home. They've gone / been on holiday.
- 4 Have you ever gone / been abroad?
- 5 We have lots of food. We've gone / been to the supermarket.

- c Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or past simple.

A Have you ever travelled abroad? (travel)

B Yes, I went to Portugal last year. (go)

A ¹ _____ you ever _____ any countries outside Europe? (visit)

B Yes, I have. I ² _____ to Morocco a few years ago. (go)

A Who ³ _____ you _____ with? (go)

B My husband. It was a work trip and his company ⁴ _____ for everything. (pay)

A How wonderful! How ⁵ _____ you _____ there? (get)

B We ⁶ _____ . (fly)

A Where ⁷ _____ you _____ ? (stay)

B We ⁸ _____ a suite in a five-star hotel. It was beautiful! (have)

A ⁹ _____ the company _____ you on any other trips recently? (take)

B No. My husband ¹⁰ _____ working there a year later, so that was our only trip. (stop)

A What a pity!

◀ p.94

1 DAYS OF THE WEEK

a Complete the days of the week with the letters.

W Fr S S Th T M

Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ _iday /'fraɪdeɪ/
 _uesday /'tjuːzdeɪ/ _aturday /'sætədeɪ/
 _ednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ _unday /'sʌndeɪ/
 _ursday /'θɜːzdeɪ/

b ①10) Listen and check.

c Cover the days of the week. Say them in order.



Useful phrases

the weekend (= Saturday and Sunday)

a weekday (= Monday–Friday)

What day is it today? It's Friday.

Have a good weekend. You too.

See you on Monday.

Capital letters

Days of the week begin with a capital letter.

Tuesday NOT *tuesday*

2 NUMBERS 0-20

a Match the words with the numbers.

twelve twenty eleven three
 eighteen five fifteen seven

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0 zero /'ziərəʊ/ | 11 _____ /'levn/ |
| 1 one /wʌn/ | 12 _____ /twelv/ |
| 2 two /tuː/ | 13 <u>thirteen</u> /θɜː'tiːn/ |
| 3 <u>three</u> /θriː/ | 14 <u>fourteen</u> /fɔː'tiːn/ |
| 4 four /fɔː(r)/ | 15 _____ /fɪf'tiːn/ |
| 5 _____ /faɪv/ | 16 <u>sixteen</u> /sɪks'tiːn/ |
| 6 six /sɪks/ | 17 <u>seventeen</u> /sevn'tiːn/ |
| 7 _____ /'sevn/ | 18 _____ /eɪ'tiːn/ |
| 8 eight /eɪt/ | 19 <u>nineteen</u> /naɪn'tiːn/ |
| 9 nine /naɪn/ | 20 _____ /'twenti/ |
| 10 ten /ten/ | |

b ①11) Listen and check.

c Cover the words. Say the numbers.



Phone numbers

We say the digits separately.

794 1938 = seven nine four, one nine three eight

44 = four four OR double four 0 = zero OR oh

◀ p.5

3 NUMBERS 21-100

a Write the numbers.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>21</u> | <u>twenty-one</u> /'twenti 'wʌn/ |
| _____ | <u>thirty</u> /'θɜːti/ |
| _____ | <u>thirty-five</u> /θɜːti 'faɪv/ |
| _____ | <u>forty</u> /'fɔːti/ |
| _____ | <u>forty-three</u> /fɔːti 'θriː/ |
| _____ | <u>fifty</u> /'fɪfti/ |
| _____ | <u>fifty-nine</u> /'fɪfti 'naɪn/ |
| _____ | <u>sixty</u> /'sɪksti/ |
| _____ | <u>sixty-seven</u> /sɪksti 'sevn/ |
| _____ | <u>seventy</u> /'sevnti/ |
| _____ | <u>seventy-two</u> /sevnti 'tuː/ |
| _____ | <u>eighty</u> /'eɪti/ |
| _____ | <u>eighty-eight</u> /eɪti 'eɪt/ |
| _____ | <u>ninety</u> /'nanti/ |
| _____ | <u>ninety-four</u> /nanti 'fɔː/ |
| _____ | a / one <u>hundred</u> /'hʌndrəd/ |

b ①26) Listen and repeat.



Pronunciation

13 and 30, 14 and 40, etc. are similar, but the stress is different, e.g. thirteen, thirty, fourteen, forty, etc.

-een is a long sound /iː/, but -y is a short sound /ɪ/.

◀ p.7

4 HIGH NUMBERS

a Write the missing words or numbers.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>105</u> | a / one hundred and five |
| _____ | two hundred |
| 350 | three hundred and _____ |
| 875 | eight hundred _____ seventy-five |
| 1,000 | a / one thousand /'θaʊznd/ |
| _____ | one thousand five hundred |
| 2,012 | two thousand and _____ |
| 5,420 | five thousand four _____ and twenty |
| _____ | twenty-five thousand |
| 100,000 | a / one hundred _____ |
| 1,000,000 | a / one million /'mɪljən/ |
| 2,300,000 | two million _____ hundred thousand |

b ④43) Listen and check.

◀ p.72

The world

1 CONTINENTS

a Match the words and continents.

Continent	Adjective
Africa /'æfrɪkə/	African /'æfrɪkən/
Asia /'eɪʒə/	Asian /'eɪʒn/
Australia /n'stɹeɪliə/	Australian /n'stɹeɪliən/
Europe /'juərəp/	European /'juərə'pi:ən/
1 North America	North American
South America	South American

b 15 Listen and check.

c Cover the words and look at the map. Can you remember the continents and their adjectives?



2 COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

a 16 Match the words and countries. Then listen and check.

Country /'kʌntri/	Nationality adjective
England /'ɪŋɡlənd/	-ish English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/
Ireland /'aɪələnd/	Irish /'aɪrɪʃ/
Poland /'pəʊlənd/	Polish /'pəʊlɪʃ/
Scotland /'skɒtlənd/	Scottish /'skɒtɪʃ/
Spain /speɪn/	Spanish /'spæniʃ/
Turkey /'tʌki/	Turkish /'tʌkɪʃ/
Germany /'dʒɜ:məni/	-an German /'dʒɜ:mən/
Mexico /'meksɪkəʊ/	Mexican /'meksɪkən/
1 the (United) States / the US(A)	American /ə'merɪkən/
Argentina /ˌɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/	-ian Argentinian /ˌɑ:dʒən'ti:niən/
Brazil /brə'zɪl/	Brazilian /brə'zɪliən/
Egypt /'ɛdʒɪpt/	Egyptian /'ɛdʒɪptɪn/
Hungary /'hʌŋɡəri/	Hungarian /'hʌŋ'ɡeəriən/
Italy /'ɪtəli/	Italian /'ɪtəliən/
Russia /'rʌʃə/	Russian /'rʌʃn/
China /'tʃaɪnə/	-ese Chinese /tʃaɪ'nɪz/
Japan /dʒə'pæn/	Japanese /dʒə'pæni:z/
the Czech Republic /tʃek rɪ'pʌblɪk/	Czech /tʃek/
France /frɑ:ns/	French /frentʃ/
Switzerland /'swɪtsələnd/	Swiss /swɪs/

b Cover the words and look at the maps. Can you remember the countries and nationalities?



Capital letters
Use CAPITAL letters for countries, continents, nationalities, and languages, e.g. Japan NOT japan; Spanish NOT spanish.

The teacher says

a Match the phrases and pictures 1–13.

- 1 Open your books, please.
- 2 Go to page 84.
- 3 Do exercise a.
- 4 Read the text.
- 5 Look at the board.
- 6 Close the door.
- 7 Work in pairs / groups.
- 8 Answer the questions.
- 9 Listen and repeat.
- 10 Stand up.
- 11 Sit down.
- 12 Turn off your mobile.
- 13 Please stop talking!

b 132 Listen and check.

You say

a Match the phrases and pictures 14–22.

- 1 Sorry, can you repeat that, please?
- 2 I don't understand.
- 3 Can I have a copy, please?
- 4 How do you spell it?
- 5 I don't know.
- 6 Excuse me, what's _____ in English?
- 7 Can you help me, please?
- 8 What page is it?

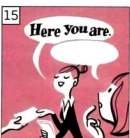
b 133 Listen and check.

c Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Say the sentences.

the
Look **at** the board.
Answer **the** questions.

- Use the when we know which (board, questions, etc.).
- Look at the board. NOT Look at a board.
- Use the with singular and plural nouns (the board, the questions).

◀ p.8



Things

a Match the words and pictures.

- a book /bʊk/
- 1 a coin /kɔɪn/
- a credit card /'kredɪt kɑ:d/
- a diary /'daɪəri/
- a dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/
- a file /faɪl/
- glasses /'glɑ:sɪz/
- headphones /'hedfəʊnz/
- an identity card /aɪ'dentəti kɑ:d/
- an iPod /'aɪpɒd/
- a key /ki:/
- a laptop /'læptɒp/
- a magazine /'mægə'zɪn/
- a mobile (phone) /'məʊbaɪl/
- a newspaper /'nju:zpeɪpə/
- a pen /pen/
- a pencil /'pensl/
- a photo /'fəʊtəʊ/
- a piece of paper /pi:s əv 'peɪpə/
- a purse /pɜ:s/
- scissors /'sɪzəz/
- a stamp /stæmp/
- sunglasses /'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/
- a ticket /'tɪkɪt/
- a tissue /'tɪʃu:/
- an umbrella /ʌm'brelə/
- a wallet /'wɒlɪt/
- a watch /wɒtʃ/



b 51 Listen and check.

Plural nouns
Some words for things are plural, e.g. glasses, headphones, trousers. Don't use a / an with plural nouns. NOT a glasses, a headphones.

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer.

What is it? It's a watch.

What are they? They're glasses.

1 COMMON ADJECTIVES

a Match the words and pictures 1–16.

- bad /bæd/ _____
- big /bɪg/ _____
- 1** dangerous /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ safe
- dirty /ˈdɜːti/ _____
- easy /iːzi/ _____
- empty /ˈempti/ _____
- expensive /ɪkˈspensɪv/ _____
- far /fɑː/ _____
- fast /fɑːst/ _____
- high /haɪ/ _____
- hot /hɒt/ _____
- long /lɒŋ/ _____
- old /əʊld/ _____
- rich /rɪʃ/ _____
- strong /strɒŋ/ _____
- wrong /rɒŋ/ _____



b **160** Listen and check.

c Match these adjectives with their opposites in a.

cheap /tʃiːp/	low /ləʊ/	short /ʃɔːt/
clean /kliːn/	near /nɪə/	slow /sləʊ/
cold /kəʊld/	new /njuː/	small /smɔːl/
difficult /ˈdɪfɪkəlt/	poor /pɔː/	weak /wiːk/
full /fʊl/	right /raɪt/	
good /gʊd/	safe /seɪf/	

d **161** Listen and check. Then test your partner. A say an adjective and B say the opposite.

Modifiers: very / really, quite
We often use these words before adjectives.
A Ferrari is **very / really fast**.
It's **quite cold** today. (= It's cold, but not very cold)

e Look at the things in the list. Say two adjectives for each one. Use modifiers.

A Ferrari Mount Everest Bill Gates
The Pyramids Africa Your town / city

◁ A Ferrari – It's really fast and very expensive.

◁ p.14

2 APPEARANCE

a Match the opposite adjectives and the pictures.

- blonde /blɒnd/ dark /dɑːk/ old /əʊld/ young /jʌŋ/
- beautiful /ˈbjuːtɪfl/ ugly /ʌɡli/ tall /tɔːl/ short /ʃɔːt/
- fat /fæt/ thin /θɪn/

b **167** Listen and check.

c Cover the adjectives and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

Positive adjectives for appearance
Beautiful, good-looking, pretty, and attractive can all be used for women, but for men we only use *good-looking* or *attractive*.

◁ p.15



Verb phrases

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- cook /kʊk/
- do /duː/
- drink /drɪŋk/
- eat /iːt/
- go /gəʊ/
- have /hæv/
- like /laɪk/
- listen /lɪsən/
- I live /lɪv/
- play /pleɪ/
- read /riːd/
- say /seɪ/
- speak /spiːk/
- study /ˈstʌdi/
- take /teɪk/
- want /wɒnt/
- watch /wɒtʃ/
- wear /weə/
- work /wɜːk/



1 in a flat



2 in an office



3 children



4 economics



5 German



6 a new car



7 a newspaper



8 animals



9 to the cinema



10 TV



11 to music



12 tennis



13 an umbrella



14 homework / housework



15 the guitar



16 sorry



17 mineral water



18 fast food



19 dinner



20 exercise



21 glasses

b (2)) Listen and check.

work
 Work has two meanings.
 1 She works in a museum.
 = it's her job
 2 The phone doesn't work.
 = it's broken

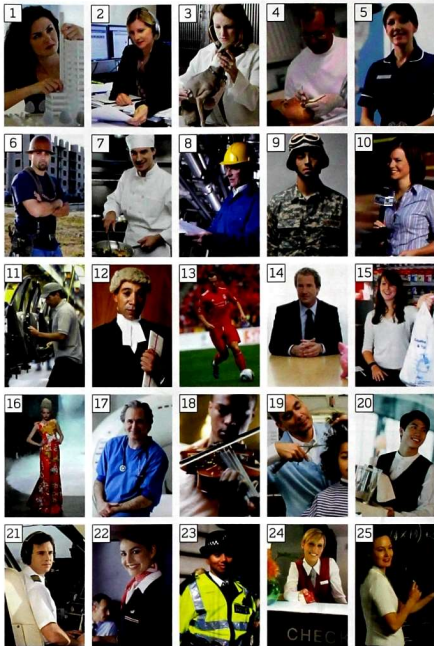
have or eat?
 Have can be used with both food and drink, and is common with meals, e.g. have a sandwich, have a coffee, have lunch.
 Eat can only be used with food, e.g. eat fast food.

c Cover the verbs and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

◀ p.20

a Match the words and pictures.

- an **administrator** /əd'mɪnɪstreɪtə/
- 1 an **architect** /ˈɑːkɪtekt/
- a **builder** /ˈbɪldə/
- a **chef** / a **cook** /ʃef/ /kɒk/
- a **dentist** /ˈdentɪst/
- a **doctor** /ˈdɒktə/
- an **engineer** /endʒɪˈniə/
- a **factory worker** /ˈfæktəri wɜːkə/
- a **flight attendant** /flaɪt əˈtendənt /
- a **footballer** /ˈfʊtbɔːlə/
- a **hairdresser** /ˈheədresə/
- a **journalist** /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/
- a **lawyer** /ˈlɔːjə/
- a (bank) **manager** /ɪˈbæŋk mænɪdʒə/
- a **model** /ˈmɒdl/
- a **musician** /mjuːzɪʃn/
- a **nurse** /nɜːs/
- a **pilot** /ˈpaɪlət/
- a **police**man / a **police**woman /pəˈliːsmən/ /pəˈliːswoman/
- a **receptionist** /riˈsepʃənɪst/
- a **shop assistant** /ʃɒp əsɪstənt/
- a **soldier** /ˈsəʊldɪə/
- a **teacher** /ˈtiːtʃə/
- a **vet** /vet/
- a **waiter** / a **waitress** /ˈweɪtə/ /ˈweɪtrəs/


 **Pronunciation**

In multisyllable words, final *-er* / *-or* is pronounced /ə/, e.g. *doctor*, *teacher*.
Final *-ian* is pronounced /ɪn/, e.g. *musician*.

a / an + jobs

We use *a / an* + job words.
She's a model. NOT *She's the model.*

b (28) Listen and check.

c Cover the jobs. In pairs, say what the people do.

She's a vet. He's an engineer.

d (29) Listen and repeat the sentences. What do you do?

What do you do?

I'm a musician.
I'm **an** engineer.

I work **for** a
French company.
I work **in** a shop.

I'm **a** student.
I'm **at** university.
I'm **at** school.

I'm unemployed.
I'm retired.

The family

a Look at the two family trees.
Number the people in relation to Richard.

- 1 aunt /aʊnt/
- 2 brother /'brʌðə/
- 3 cousin /'kʌzɪn/
- 4 daughter /'dɔ:tə/
- 5 father /'fɑ:ðə/
- 6 grandfather /'grænfɑ:ðə/
- 7 grandmother /'grænmʌðə/
- 8 mother /'mʌðə/
- 9 nephew /'nefju:/
- 10 niece /'ni:s/
- 11 sister /'sɪstə/
- 12 son /sʌn/
- 13 uncle /'ʌŋkl/
- 14 wife /waɪf/

b Complete 1–3 with *children*, *grandparents*, *parents*.

- 1 my father and my mother = my _____ /'peərənts/
- 2 my grandfather and my grandmother = my _____ /'grænpəərənts/
- 3 my son and my daughter = my _____ /'fɪldrən/

c 32 Listen and check your answers to a and b.



More family words

My wife's mother = my **mother-in-law**; My sister's husband = my **brother-in-law**, etc.

My mother's second husband = my **stepfather**

My father's daughter from another wife = my **stepsister**

d Cover the words. In pairs, ask and answer.

Who's Jennifer? } She's Richard's grandmother.

Who are Sue and Nick? } They're Richard's aunt and uncle.



Jennifer = John



Carol = Gary



Sue = Nick



Richard



Kate



Steven



Hugh



Sarah



Richard = Emma



Kate = Christopher



Cathy

Jake



Oliver

Sally

a Match the verbs and pictures.

Suzu Stressed

- have a shower
- have a coffee
- do the housework
- start work at 8.30
- finish work at 6.30
- get dressed
- 1** wake up at 7.00
- have lunch at work
- go shopping
- go to bed late
- have pizza for dinner
- get home late
- go to work by bus
- watch TV and check emails

Henry Healthy

- go to Italian classes
- do Italian homework
- 1** get up at 8.00
- have breakfast
- do exercise
- go home early
- walk to work
- relax
- take the dog for a walk
- sleep for eight hours
- make the dinner
- have a bath

Suzu Stressed



Henry Healthy



b (237) Listen and check.

c In pairs, cover the phrases and look at the pictures. A describe Suzy's day, then B describe Henry's day. Then swap.



have

Have has two meanings.

- 1 For family and possessions, e.g. *I have three children. He has a big house.*
- 2 For activities, e.g. *I have lunch at 1.30. She has a shower in the morning.*

1 TELLING THE TIME

a Match the clocks and phrases.



- It's a quarter past six.
- It's six o'clock.
- It's a quarter to seven.
- It's ten past six.
- It's five to seven.
- It's twenty-five to seven.
- It's half past six.
- It's three minutes past six.
- It's twenty past six.

b (24) Listen and check.

Time

You can agree for the time in two different ways:
What time is it? OR What's the time?

For times which are not multiples of five we use *minutes*,
e.g. 6.03 = It's three minutes past six.

c Cover the phrases. Ask and answer with a partner.

What time is it? It's...

◀ p.26

2 EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY

a Complete the expressions.

How often do you see your friends?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1 every /evri/ <u>day</u> | M, T, W, Th, F, S, S |
| 2 every w _____ | week 1, week 2, week 3, etc. |
| 3 every m _____ | January, February, March, etc. |
| 4 every y _____ | 2001, 2002, 2003, etc. |
| 5 once /wʌnz/ a _____ | only on Mondays |
| 6 twice /tu:z/ a _____ | on Mondays and
Wednesdays |
| 7 three times a _____ | on Mondays, Wednesdays,
and Fridays |
| 8 four times a _____ | in January, April, July, and
October |

b (246) Listen and check.

c Cover the left-hand column. Test yourself.

3 ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

a Match sentences 1–6 with a–f. What do the **highlighted** words mean?

- 1 I **always** /ɔ:lweɪz/ get up at 7.00 during the week.
- 2 I **often** /ɒfn/ go to the cinema after work.
- 3 I **usually** /ˈju:ʒuəli/ finish work at 6.00.
- 4 I **sometimes** /sʌmtaɪmz/ meet a friend for lunch.
- 5 I **hardly ever** /hɑ:dlɪ evə/ go to the theatre.
- 6 I **never** /nevə/ have coffee.

- a About seven or eight times a month.
- b I start work at 8.00 every day.
- c But on Fridays we stop at 3.00.
- d I don't like it.
- e Only once or twice a year.
- f About once or twice a month.

b (247) Listen and check.



normally

Normally is the same as *usually*. I normally get up early = I usually get up early.

c Cover sentences 1–6 and look at a–f. Can you remember the sentences?

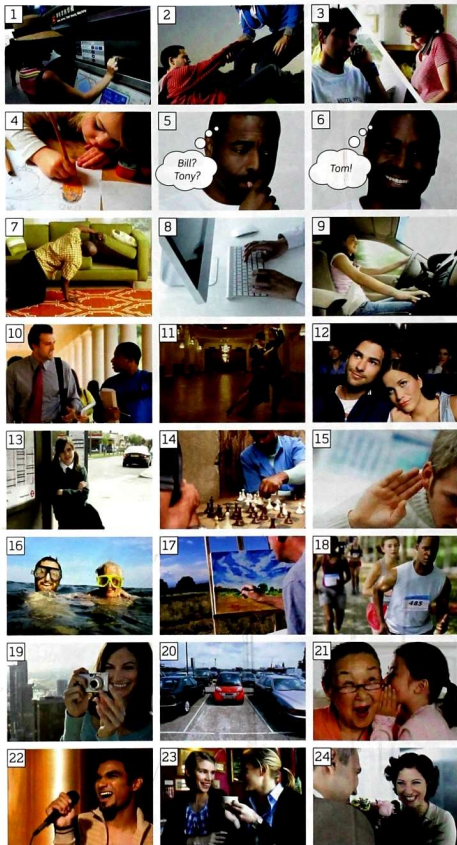
d (248) Listen and repeat the **highlighted** adverbs of frequency.

◀ p.32

More verb phrases

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- 1 buy (a ticket) /baɪ/
- 2 call / phone (your mum) /kɔːl/ /fəʊn/
- 3 dance (the tango) /dɑːns/
- 4 draw (a picture) /drɔː/
- 5 drive (a car) /draɪv/
- 6 find (a parking space) /faɪnd/
- 7 forget (somebody's name) /fɔːget/
- 8 give (somebody flowers) /gɪv/
- 9 hear (a noise) /hɪə/
- 10 help (somebody) /help/
- 11 look for (your keys) /lʊk fɔː/
- 12 meet (for a coffee) /miːt/
- 13 paint (a picture) /peɪnt/
- 14 play (chess) /pleɪ/
- 15 remember (somebody's name) /rɪˈmembə/
- 16 run (a race) /rʌn/
- 17 see (a film) /siː/
- 18 sing (a song) /sɪŋ/
- 19 swim (in the sea) /swɪm/
- 20 take (photos) /teɪk/
- 21 talk (to your teacher) /tɔːk/
- 22 tell (somebody a secret) /tel/
- 23 use (a computer) /juːz/
- 24 wait for (a bus) /weɪt fɔː/



b (254) Listen and check.

c Cover the verbs and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.









< p.36

The weather and dates

1 THE WEATHER

a Complete the chart with words from the list.


- cloudy /'klaʊdi/ hot /hɒt/ raining /'reɪnɪŋ/
 cold /kəʊld/ snowing /'snəʊɪŋ/ windy /'wɪndi/
 foggy /'fɒgi/ sunny /'sʌni/

What's the weather like?			
	It's <u>sunny</u> .		It's _____.
	It's _____.		It's _____.
	It's _____.		It's _____.
	It's _____.		It's _____.

b (3/8) Listen and check.





Other adjectives for temperature
 warm /wɔ:m/ = a nice temperature, not very hot (opposite = cool /ku:l/)

c Cover the chart and look at the pictures. Ask and answer with a partner.

What's the weather like?  It's sunny.

The four seasons

d (3/9) Match the words and pictures. Listen and check.

- spring /sprɪŋ/ autumn /'ɔ:təm/
- summer /'sʌmə/ winter /'wɪntə/

e What's the weather like today? What season is it where you are?

2 THE DATE

a Complete the months. Remember to use CAPITAL letters!

- January ___pril ___uly ___ctober
 ___ebruary ___ay ___ugust ___ovember
 ___arch ___une ___eptember ___ecember

b (3/29) Listen and check.

c Complete the numbers and words.

- 1st first /fɜ:st/
 2nd second /'sekənd/
 3rd third /θɜ:d/
 4th fourth /fɔ:θ/
 5th fifth /fɪfθ/
 6th _____ /sɪksθ/
 7th _____ /'sevntθ/
 _____ eighth /eɪtθ/
 _____ ninth /naɪnθ/
 10th _____ /tenθ/
 11th _____ /'levntθ/
 _____ twelfth /twelfθ/
 13th _____ /θɜ:'tɪnθ/
 14th _____ /fɔ:'tɪnθ/
 _____ twentieth /'twenti:θ/
 21st _____ /'twenti 'fɜ:st/
 _____ twenty-second /'twenti 'sekənd/
 23rd _____ /'twenti 'θɜ:d/
 _____ twenty-fourth /'twenti 'fɔ:θ/
 30th _____ /θɜ:'ti:θ/
 _____ thirty-first /θɜ:'ti 'fɜ:st/

d (3/30) Listen and check.

Writing and saying the date
 We write We say
 12th March the **twelfth** of March
 22/1 the **twenty-second** of January

Prepositions with years, months, and dates
 Use *in* + years, e.g. *The Rio Olympics are in 2016.*
 Use *in* + months, e.g. *My birthday's in February.*
 Use *on* + dates, e.g. *The meeting is on Friday 5th September.*

Saying years
 1807 eighteen oh seven
 1936 nineteen thirty-six
 2008 two thousand and eight (for years 2000–2010)
 2011 two thousand and eleven OR twenty eleven

e What's the date today? What's the date tomorrow? What year is it?

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- by bus / by car / by plane /bas/ /ka:/ /plein/
- 1 for a walk /wɜ:k/
- home (from school) /həʊm/
- out (on Friday night) /aʊt/
- shopping /'ʃɒpɪŋ/
- to a restaurant /'restrɒnt/
- to bed (late) /bed/
- to church / to mosque /tʃɜ:ʃ/ /mɒsk/
- to the beach /bi:tʃ/
- back (to work) /bæk/
- on holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/

- a car / a bike /ka:/ /bɪk/
- long hair /lɒŋ 'heə/
- breakfast / lunch / dinner /brɛk'fæst/ /lʌntʃ/ /'dɪnə/
- a drink /drɪŋk/
- a good time /gʊd taɪm/
- a sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/
- a shower / a bath / a swim /'ʃaʊə/ /bʌθ/ /swɪm/

- a newspaper (= buy) /'nju:zpeɪpə/
- a taxi / a bus / a train (= take) /'tæksɪ/ /bʌs/ /treɪn/
- an email / a letter (= receive) /'i:meɪl/ /'letə/
- dressed /drest/
- home (= arrive) /həʊm/
- to the airport (= arrive) /'eəpɔ:rt/
- up (early) /ʌp/

b (361) Listen and check.

c Cover the expressions and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

d Take turns to say three things you did yesterday and three you did last week with *went, had, or got*.

Yesterday I got up early. I had breakfast in a café. I went shopping...

The illustrations show: 1. A man walking; 2. A woman on a bus; 3. A man walking past a church; 4. A family leaving a house; 5. A person sunbathing on a beach; 6. A woman shopping; 7. People at a restaurant; 8. A man in a white coat; 9. People at a club; 10. A woman with a suitcase; 11. A man at a cafe; 12. A man showering; 13. A woman eating a sandwich; 14. A woman with long hair; 15. A man drinking; 16. People dancing; 17. A man in a taxi; 18. People at a table; 19. A man looking out a window; 20. A man with a suitcase; 21. A woman on a train; 22. A man at a desk; 23. A woman at a shop; 24. A woman at a computer; 25. A man at a post office.

The house

1 ROOMS

Match the words and pictures 1–10.

- a bathroom /'bʌθru:m/
- a bedroom /'bedru:m/
- a dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/
- a garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/
- a garden /'gɑ:dn/
- a hall /hɔ:l/
- a kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/
- a living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/
- a study /'stʌdi/
- a toilet /'tɔɪlət/

2 PARTS OF A ROOM

Match the words and pictures 11–15.

- a balcony /'bælkəni/
- the ceiling /'si:ljɪŋ/
- the floor /flɔ:/
- the stairs /steɪz/
- the wall /wɔ:l/

3 THINGS IN A ROOM

a Match the words and pictures 16–31.

- an armchair /'ɑ:mtʃeə/
- a bath /bɑ:θ/
- a bed /bed/
- a carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/
- a cooker /'kʊkə/
- a cupboard /'kʌbəd/
- a fireplace /'faɪəpleɪs/
- a fridge /frɪdʒ/
- a lamp /læmp/
- a light /laɪt/
- a mirror /'mɪrə/
- a plant /plɑ:nt/
- a shelf (shelves) /ʃelf/
- a shower /'ʃaʊə/
- a sofa / a couch /'səʊfə/ /kaʊtʃ/
- a washing machine /'wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/



b (4/12) Listen and check 1–3.

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

◀ p.62



Central heating and air conditioning

Central heating is a system that makes a house warm, usually using radiators.

Air conditioning is a system that makes a house cool.

Prepositions: place and movement

1 PLACE

a Match the words and pictures.

- in /ɪn/
- in front of /ɪn frʌnt əv/
- on /ɒn/
- under /ˈʌndə/
- 1 behind /bɪˈhaɪnd/
- between /biˈtwiːn/
- opposite /əˈpɒzɪt/
- next to /ˈnekst tu/
- over /əʊvə/

b (421) Listen and check.

c In pairs, ask and answer about the pictures.

Where's the ghost?

It's under the bed.



2 MOVEMENT

a Match the words and pictures.

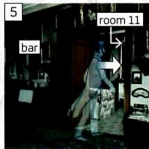
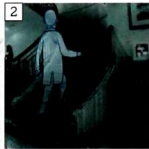
- from...to /frɒm/ tu/
- into /ɪntu/
- out of /aʊt əv/
- up /ʌp/
- down /daʊn/
- 1 towards /təˈwɔːdz/

b (422) Listen and check.

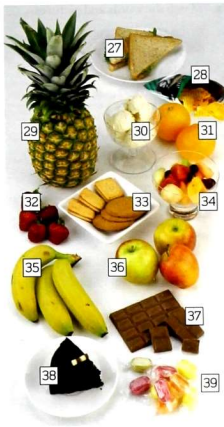
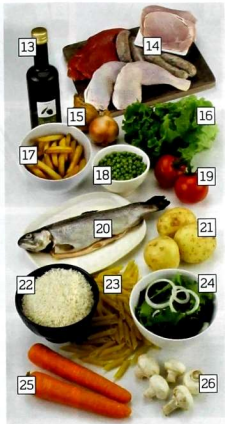
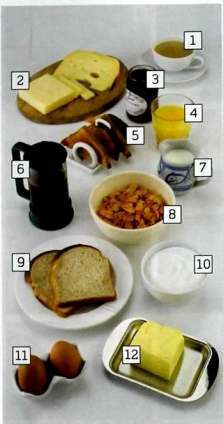
c In pairs, ask and answer about the pictures.

Where's the ghost going?

It's going from the bar to room 11.



Food



a Match the words and pictures.

Breakfast /'brekfəst/

- bread /bred/
- butter /'bʌtə/
- cereal /'siəriəl/
- cheese /tʃi:z/
- coffee /'kɒfi/
- eggs /egz/
- jam /dʒæm/
- (orange) juice /dʒu:s/
- milk /milk/
- sugar /'fʊgə/
- tea /ti:/
- toast /təʊst/

Lunch / dinner /lʌntʃ/ /'dɪnə/

- fish /fɪʃ/
- meat (steak, chicken, sausages, ham) /mi:t/
- (olive) oil /ɔ:l/
- pasta /'pæstə/
- rice /raɪs/
- salad /'sæləd/

Vegetables /'vedʒəblz/

- carrots /'kærəts/
- chips (French fries) /tʃɪps/
- a lettuce /'letɪs/
- mushrooms /'mʌʃrʊmz/
- onions /'ɒnjənz/
- peas /pi:z/
- potatoes /pə'tetəʊz/
- tomatoes /tə'metəʊz/

Fruit /fru:t/

- apples /'æplz/
- bananas /bə'nænəz/
- oranges /'ɒrɪndʒɪz/
- a pineapple /'paɪnæpl/
- strawberries /'strɔ:bɜ:rɪz/

Desserts /dɪ'zɜ:tɪz/

- cake /keɪk/
- fruit salad /fru:t 'sæləd/
- ice cream /aɪs 'kri:m/

Snacks /sneɪks/

- biscuits /'bɪskɪts/
- chocolate /'tʃɒklət/
- crisps /krɪps/
- sandwiches /'sænwɪdʒɪz/
- sweets /swi:tɪz/

b (4 29) Listen and check.

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

Places and buildings

a Match the words and pictures.

- 1 an **art** gallery /'a:t ga:ləri/
 - 2 a **bridge** /brɪdʒ/
 - 3 a **bus station** /'bʌs steɪʃn/
 - 4 a **car park** /'kɑ:k pɑ:k/
 - 5 a **castle** /'kɑ:sl/
 - 6 a **chemist's** / a **pharmacy** /'kemɪsts/ /'fɑ:məsi/
 - 7 a **church** /tʃɜ:tʃ/
 - 8 a **department store** /di'pɑ:tmənt stɔ: /
 - 9 a **hospital** /'hɒspɪtl/
 - 10 a **market** /'mɑ:kit/
 - 11 a **mosque** /'mɒsk/
 - 12 a **museum** /'mju:ziəm/
 - 13 a **police station** /'pə:lis steɪʃn/
 - 14 a **post office** /'pəʊst ɒfɪs/
 - 15 a **railway station** /'reɪlweɪ steɪʃn/
 - 16 a **river** /'rɪvə/
 - 17 a **road** /rəʊd/
 - 18 a **shopping centre** / a **mall** /'ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/ /'mɔ:l/
 - 19 a **square** /skweɪ/
 - 20 a **street** /stri:t/
 - 21 a **supermarket** /'su:pəmɑ:kit/
 - 22 a **temple** /'templ/
 - 23 a **theatre** /'θi:ə/
- 1 a town **hall** /taʊn 'hɔ:l/

b (5/3) Listen and check.

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

◀ p.76














Irregular verbs










558))

Present	Past simple	Past participle
be /bi:/	was /wɒz/ were /wɜ:/	been /bi:n/
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gʌn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	—
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come
cost /kɒst/	cost	cost
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /draʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'i:tn/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
have /hæv/	had /həd/	had
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/

Present	Past simple	Past participle
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid
put /pʊt/	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run
say /seɪ/	said /seɪd/	said
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought
understand /ʌndə'stænd/	understood /ʌndə'stʊd/	understood
wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /'wəʊkən/
wear /weə/	wore /wɜ:/	worn /wɜ:n/
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/

Vowel sounds













	usual spelling	! but also
 fish	i his this film six big swim	English women busy
 tree	ee meet three ea speak eat e me we	people police key niece
 cat	a thanks flat black Japan have stamp	
 car	ar garden party start a father glasses dance	aunt
 clock	o hot stop coffee long not box	what watch want
 horse	or sport door al talk small aw saw draw	water four bought thought
 bull	u full put oo good book look room	could would woman
 boot	oo school food u* June use ew new flew	do fruit juice shoe
 computer	Many different spellings. <i>/ə/</i> is always unstressed. teacher umbrella America famous second ago	
 bird	er her verb ir first third ur nurse turn	learn work world word
 egg	e yes help ten pet very red	friend bread breakfast any said













	usual spelling	! but also
 up	u bus lunch ugly run lucky cut	come brother son does young
 train	a* name make ai rain paint ay play day	break steak great eight they grey
 phone	o* home close old don't oa road toast	slow low
 bike	i* nine twice y my why igh high night	buy
 owl	ou out thousand house count ow how brown	
 boy	oi coin noise toilet oy toy enjoy	
 ear	eer beer engineer ere here we're ear year hear	really idea
 chair	air airport stairs fair hair are square careful	their there wear
 tourist	A very unusual sound. euro Europe poor sure plural	
/i/	A sound between /ɪ/ and /i:/. Consonant + y at the end of words is pronounced /i/. happy any thirsty	
/u/	An unusual sound. education usually situation	

* especially before consonant + e

short vowels long vowels diphthongs

Consonant sounds

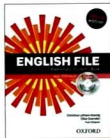
	usual spelling	! but also
 parrot	p paper pilot Poland sleep pp apple happy	
 bag	b be table job builder number bb rubber	
 key	c credit card actor k kitchen like ck black back	Christmas chemist's
 girl	g green get angry big gg eggs bigger	
 flower	f Friday fifteen wife ph photo elephant ff office coffee	
 vase	v very eleven live travel river love	of
 tie	t tea take student sit tt letter bottle	liked dressed
 dog	d dance understand bad read dd address middle	played tired
 snake	s sister stops ss stress actress ci/ce city cinema centre nice	
 zebra	z zero Brazil s music please dogs watches	
 shower	sh shopping shoes Spanish fish ti (+ vowel) station information	sugar sure
 television	si (+on) revision decision confusion	usually garage

	usual spelling	! but also
 thumb	th think thirty throw bathroom fourth tenth *	
 mother	th the these then other that with	
 chess	ch cheap children church tch watch match t (+ure) picture adventure	
 jazz	j January juice July enjoy dge bridge fridge	German manager
 leg	l like little plane girl ll small spelling	
 right	r red rich rr problem try sorry terrible	write wrong
 witch	w window twenty Wednesday win wh why when	one once
 yacht	y yellow yesterday young yes before u use university music student	
 monkey	m man Monday money swim mm summer swimming	
 nose	n no never nn nine ran dinner thinner	know
 singer	ng song England language thing long going	think bank
 house	h happy hungry hotel behind hall head	who whose

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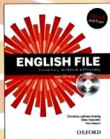
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