

Grammar Practice Book

in ENGLISH

PRE-INTERMEDIATE

Grammar Practice Book

Viney

OXFORD

PRE-INTERMEDIATE  
Grammar Practice Book

# in English

PETER VINEY  
KAREN VINEY

- Practice exercises
- Answer key
- Audio exercises on CD

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## Language words

Grammar word	Examples
article	a, an, the
noun	woman, apple, car, town, knife, happiness
verb (main verb)	listen, look, walk, go, write
auxiliary verb	am, is, are, do, does, did, have, has, had, be
modal	can, must, could, may, might, will, won't, would, should
conditional	Real (type 1): If I do this, you'll do that. Unreal (type 2): If I did this, you would do that.
adjective	large, blue, cold, English, French
comparative	larger, bigger, more important, better, worse
superlative	largest, biggest, most important, best, worst
subject pronoun	I, you, he, she, it, we, they
object pronoun	me, you, him, her, it, us, them
possessive adjective	my, your, his, her, its, our, their
possessive pronoun	mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs
possessive (nouns)	David's, Maria's, Charles's, the boys'
demonstrative	this, that, these, those
indefinite pronoun	something, anything, nothing, somewhere, anybody, no one
reflexive pronoun	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
frequency adverb	always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never
adverb of manner	quickly, slowly, well, badly, fast
preposition	in, on, off, by, near, across, through
questions	direct: What is it? Where are they? indirect: Do you know what it is? / where they are?
reporting	direct speech: He said, 'I know the answer.' reported speech: He said (that) he knew the answer.
contraction	I'm, we're, I'd, he's, they've, can't, hasn't, haven't, hadn't, don't, doesn't, didn't, couldn't, wouldn't, 'll, won't, mustn't
tense	past, present, future
aspect	present simple, present continuous, present perfect, present perfect continuous, past simple, past continuous, past perfect
voice	active: They do it. We did it. He has done it. passive: It is done. It was done. It has been done.
determiner	articles, demonstratives, possessive adjectives

## Sounds

## Vowels (with Practice Book units)

i:	see	/si:/	4, 11	ʌ	cup	/kʌp/	7, 16, 24
i	happy	/'hæpi/	18	ɜ:	third	/θɜ:ɪd/	9
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/	2, 19	ə	about	/ə'baʊt/	14
e	ten	/ten/	4, 11	eɪ	day	/deɪ/	3, 16
æ	hat	/hæt/	3, 11	əʊ	go	/gəʊ/	5, 15
ɑ:	father	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/	9, 11	aɪ	five	/faɪv/	1, 2
ɒ	got	/gɒt/	5	aʊ	now	/naʊ/	15, 25
ɔ:	four	/fɔ:(r)/	6, 25	ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/	23
ʊ	foot	/fʊt/	7	ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/	20
u	actual	/'æktʃʊəl/	25	eə	pair	/peə(r)/	20
u:	too	/tu:/	7, 16, 24	ʊə	tourist	/'tʊərɪst/	25

## Consonants (with Practice Book units)

p	pen	/pen/	29	s	so	/səʊ/	10, 27
b	bad	/bæd/	29	z	zoo	/zu:/	27
t	tea	/ti:/	19	ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/	10, 26, 28
d	did	/dɪd/	19	ʒ	vision	/'vɪʒn/	27
k	cat	/kæt/	10	h	had	/hæd/	28
g	got	/gɒt/	17	m	man	/mæn/	29
tʃ	chair	/'tʃeə(r)/	26, 28	n	no	/nəʊ/	8
dʒ	June	/dʒu:n/	17, 27	ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/	8, 17
f	five	/faɪv/	12	l	left	/left/	13, 29
v	van	/væn/	29	r	red	/red/	29
θ	thank	/θæŋk/	21, 22, 28	j	yes	/jes/	24
ð	this	/ðɪs/	22, 28	w	we	/wi:/	29

## Irregular verbs

present	past	past participle	present	past	past participle
am, is, are	was, were	been	has, have	had	had
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known
come	came	come	make	made	made
do, does	did	done	put	put	put
get	got	got	see	saw	seen
go	went	gone	take	took	taken

## Verbs

verb form	positive	negative	question	short answer
<b>present continuous: do</b>	I'm/am doing He/She/It's/is doing We/You/They're/are doing	I'm not doing He/She/It isn't/is not doing We/You/They aren't/are not doing	Am I doing ...? Is he/she/it doing ...? Are we/you/they doing ...?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not. Yes, she is./No, she isn't. Yes, we are./No, we aren't
<b>present simple: do</b>	I/You/We/They do ... He/She/It does ...	I/You/We/They don't do He/She/It doesn't do	Do you/we/they/I do ...? Does he/she/it do ...?	Yes, I do./No, I don't. Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.
<b>past simple: be</b>	I/He/She/It was We/You/They were	I/He/She/It wasn't We/You/They weren't	Was I/he/she/it? Were we/you/they?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't. Yes, we were./No, we weren't.
<b>past simple: do</b>	I/He/She/It/You/We/They did	I/He/She/It/You/We/They didn't do	Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they do ...?	Yes, I did./No, I didn't.
<b>past continuous: do</b>	I/He/She/It was doing We/You/They were doing	I/He/She/It wasn't doing We/You/They weren't doing	Was I/he/she/it doing ...? Were we/you/they doing ...?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't. Yes, we were./No, we weren't.
<b>present perfect: do</b>	I/You/We/They have done He/She/It has done	I/You/We/They haven't done He/She/It hasn't done	Have I/you/we/they done ...? Has he/she/it done ...?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't. Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.
<b>present perfect continuous: do</b>	I/You/We/They have been doing He/She/It has been doing	I/You/We/They haven't been doing He/She/It hasn't been doing	Have I/you/we/they been doing ...? Has he/she/it been doing ...?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't. Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.
<b>past perfect: do</b>	I/He/She/It/You/We/They ... ... had done	I/He/She/It/You/We/They ... ... hadn't done ...	Had I/he/she/it/you/we/they done ...?	Yes, I had./No, we hadn't.
<b>will, shall: do</b>	I/You/He/She/It/We/They ... ... will (do) + I/We shall (do)	I/You/He/She/It/We/They ... ... won't (do) + I/We shan't (do)	Will I/he/she/it/we/you/they (do) ...? + Shall I/we (do) ...?	Yes, I will./No, I won't. + Yes, I shall./No, I shan't.
<b>modals: can, must, mustn't, needn't, may, might</b>	I/He/She/It/You/We/They ... ... can/must/may/might (do) ... need to (do)	I/He/She/It/You/We/They ... ... can't/mustn't/needn't (do) ... may not/might not (do)	Can I/he/she/it/we/you/they (do) ...? Must I/he/she/it/we/you/they (do) ...? Need I/he/she/it/we/you/they (do) ...? May/Might I/she/you (do) ...?	Yes, I can./No, I can't. Yes, you must./No, you mustn't./ No, you needn't. Yes, you may./No, you may not.
<b>modals: would, could, should</b>	I/He/She/It/You/We/They ... ... would/could/should (do)	I/He/She/It/You/We/They ... ... wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't (do)	Would I/he/she/it/we/you/they (do) ...? Could I/he/she/it/we/you/they (do) ...? Should I/he/she/it/we/you/they (do) ...?	Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't. Yes, I could./No, I couldn't. Yes, I should./No, I shouldn't.
<b>passive</b>	It is done/It was done They are done/They weren't done	It isn't done/It wasn't done They aren't done/They weren't done	Is it done .../Was it done ...? Are they done ...?/Were they done ...?	Yes, it is./No, it wasn't. Yes they are./No, they weren't.

# How to use this book

- One Practice unit for each Student's Book unit
- Audio exercises for each Student's Book unit
- Grammar tables for reference

## After the class

Work on the Practice exercises:



You can think about the answer.

What's ..... name?



You can write in the answer.

What's *her* name?



You can write the sentence again.

What's ..... name?

*What's her name?*

Work on the Audio exercises:



You can listen to the audio exercises.



You can look at the book, listen, and repeat the audio exercises.



You can listen and repeat the audio exercises.

# Practice

## Personal details

1 Put the information into the third person and complete the table.



My name's Michiko Takaya, but my friends call me Miki. I work for Suntory in Tokyo, where I'm a translator in the sales office. I work five days a week. I got married last year when I was twenty-five. My husband's name is Kenji, or Ken for short. We've got an apartment in Tokyo. It's pretty small, but it's OK for us because we haven't got any children ... yet.

I've got two sisters, but I don't see them very often. Ken doesn't drive, but I've got a Toyota

Corolla. I like dance music, and I play tennis every Saturday. My hobbies are travelling, and watching movies, especially Japanese movies. Takeshi Kitano is my favourite director. Oh, I like shopping as well. Is that a hobby?

be	nationality age job marital status	
live	country town type of home with ...	<i>She lives in Tokyo.</i>
have got	brothers sisters children car	<i>She hasn't got any brothers.</i>
like	favourite music sport hobbies	
work	place organization days	<i>She works for Suntory.</i>

2 Make similar sentences about yourself.

## Word order

Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- you / in / free / your / What / time? / doing / do / like  
*What do you like doing in your free time?*
- 1 any / Have / hobbies? / got / you
- 2 do / she / aerobics? / When / does
- 3 cooking? / Do / like / you
- 4 your / music? / 's / favourite / of / What / kind
- 5 he / often / football? / play / How / does
- 6 popular / country? / films / Are / your / in / American

## Sound /aɪ/

These words are all in Unit 1, and all have the sound /aɪ/.

biography	by	drive	fine	fly	I
idea	Ireland	Irish	kind	life	like
my	night	sight	time	title	wife

Start a pronunciation notebook. Make three lists for the sound /aɪ/:

- 1) words with the spelling *-igh*
- 2) words with *-y*
- 3) words which have *i + consonant + e*

Add these words to your lists. What rules have you discovered?

bike Chinese cry flight nine right white why

Every rule has exceptions – things which are different to the rule.

In Unit 1, these words are exceptions: *lives, give*

## Collocations

Match the words. They all appear in Unit 1.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 romantic  | A people  |
| 2 close     | B time    |
| 3 famous    | C flat    |
| 4 classical | D century |
| 5 free      | E dinner  |
| 6 maiden    | F music   |
| 7 penthouse | G class   |
| 8 first     | H star    |
| 9 18th      | I name    |
| 10 football | J friends |



Shopping

The speech bubbles are on the wrong cartoons. Correct them.

- 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 .....



Verbs and nouns

These words can be verbs or nouns: bargain cost offer shop

**Circle** the verbs and underline the nouns from the box above:

- That shop sells Turkish carpets. (noun)
- We always (shop) at Tesco on Fridays. (verb)

- How much does it cost?
- The British bargain when they buy second-hand cars.
- Why don't you make me an offer?
- It's €20, plus VAT and service. So the total cost is €25.50.
- He wants €3,000 for the car, but offer him €2,500.
- That's very cheap. It's a bargain!

Money

Complete the conversations with words from the box.

cash bargain offer discount price credit card pay cost deal

- 'How would you like to .....?' 'By .....
- 'These T-shirts only ..... five euros.' 'Wow! That's a .....
- 'There's a 20% ..... if you pay .....
- 'Is it a fixed .....?' 'Well, no. You can make me an .....

Clothes

Singular or plural? Complete the sentences with *it / them / this / these*.

- Can I try ..... shorts on, please?
- ..... sweater isn't my size.
- I like those jeans. I'm going to try ..... on.
- It's a beautiful jacket. Would you like to try ..... on?
- ..... shoes are a bargain. Have you got any in size 38?
- How much does ..... shirt cost?
- ..... tie is 20% off in the sale.
- Look at these grey socks. I don't like .....
- I'd like a pair of ..... tights, please.
- ..... skirt's a size 12. Is there a size 14?



Collocations

Match the words. They all appear in Unit 2.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 designer | A reduction |
| 2 second-  | B offer     |
| 3 final    | C price     |
| 4 self-    | D citizens  |
| 5 street   | E label     |
| 6 special  | F transport |
| 7 half-    | G card      |
| 8 credit   | H service   |
| 9 senior   | I market    |
| 10 public  | J hand      |



Sounds /i/ and /ai/

These words from Units 1 and 2 have the sound /i/.

List them in alphabetical order in your notebook.

- |           |          |       |       |        |         |
|-----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| this      | discount | fixed | in    | listen | quality |
| different | minute   | think | thing | single | dinner  |

These words from Unit 2 have the sound /ai/.

- |       |          |       |      |      |     |
|-------|----------|-------|------|------|-----|
| try   | high     | price | item | size | buy |
| write | designer |       |      |      |     |

Add them to the three lists you made in Unit 1.

Five words on the sign above have the /i/ sound with other spellings (not 'i'). Circle the /i/ sound.



## At the station



### Read and match the names to the people in the picture.

A ..... B ..... C ..... D ..... E .....

This is the platform of a railway station.

- Ray Blake catches the 7.40 train every morning. It's usually late. He always buys the *Daily Mail* and reads it on the train.
- Jenny Lane plays the cello in the Bristol Symphony Orchestra. Her parents live in Waintree, and she visits them when she has a day off. She's catching the train back to Bristol this morning.
- Jake King works for National Rail. He normally starts work at 5 a.m. The 7.40's late again. He can't have his tea break until it leaves the station.
- Gail and James work in Bristol. They both catch the 7.40 every morning and they meet on the platform. They always sit together on the train.
- Jane and Dave are students. They take the train to Bristol every day. They're trying to buy tickets, but they haven't got the correct change.
- Tracy Baker sells newspapers and magazines. She's always busy between 7 a.m. and 9.30, then the station gets quieter.

## Questions

### 1 Give short answers.

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Does Jenny live in Waintree?    | 4 Are Gail and James holding hands?  |
| 2 Is the train on time?           | 5 Do Jane and Dave study in Bristol? |
| 3 Does Jake start work at 5 a.m.? | 6 Is Ray buying a newspaper?         |

### 2 Answer the questions.

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Which newspaper is Ray buying?     | 5 What are Gail and James doing? |
| 2 Which train does he usually catch? | 6 What are Jane and Dave doing?  |
| 3 Why is Jake looking at his watch?  | 7 What does Tracy do?            |
| 4 Where do Gail and James work?      | 8 What is Tracy doing?           |

### 3 Write one present simple question and one present continuous question about Jenny. Answer them.

## Collocations

### Match words from the box with the words below.

-aged dreams luck -tempered name news column -looking  
bye friends row /rəʊ/ class night headache guys

good ... middle ... bad ...

## Sounds /eɪ/ and /æ/



### These words have the sound /eɪ/. Make spelling lists:

1) vowel + consonant + e 2) ay 3) ai

day	game	female	late	main	male
may	name	pay	place	play	sale
same	say	Spain	train	x-ray	

### Find words with an /eɪ/ sound in the text in 'At the station'.

### These words have the sound /æ/.

back	chat	happen	happy	match	matter
------	------	--------	-------	-------	--------

### Which sound do these words have? Put them in two groups: 1) /eɪ/ 2) /æ/

apron	bank	eight	favourite	flat	hamburger
has	have	madam	married	radio	transport

## e ticket check-in

Number the screens in order from 1 to 6.

**Your Seating Allocation**

Green B Mr  
27F WINDOW

Confirm all seats  
 Change seating allocation

AISLE  CENTRE  WINDOW

**Welcome to Global Airways e check-in**

Please touch the screen to continue

**Please insert your card**

(Frequent flyer card or the credit card you paid with)

OR

Touch here to enter your 6-digit boarding reference

**WELCOME MR BEN GREEN**

Please check your outbound and return flight details

Depart / Destination / Schedule / Flight #  
London LHR / Rome FCO / 16 April 09:35 / GAW 345  
Rome FCO / London LHR / 21 April 14:50 / GAW 346

Class: economy

Cancel check-in  
 Continue to seating allocation  
 Check availability of earlier flights

**THANK YOU FOR USING QUICK CHECK, MR GREEN**

Please take your boarding pass from the slot below

Now please proceed with your bags to the FAST DROP facility

**You will need to show your passport**

**Quick Check**

Green B Mr Seat 27F

Use touch screen to enter the number of bags you are checking in

0  1  2  3  4

Did you pack the bags yourself?  
 YES  NO

Have the bags been with you at all times?  YES  NO

Has anyone given you anything to carry on?  YES  NO

## Reading

Find words which mean:

- the opposite of return flight
- six numbers
- the seat furthest from the window
- the place where you take your bags
- another word for *go* (with your bags)
- the piece of paper you show when you get on the plane
- the name of the screen with the seat number the airline has given you



## Time

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

behind on until in at between

- There's a five-hour time difference ..... London and New York.
- Their flight doesn't arrive in Madrid ..... 22.30.
- Our flight leaves ..... 19.45.
- New York is five hours ..... London.
- Hurry! The flight leaves ..... twenty minutes.
- We're flying to Paris ..... Sunday.



## Responses

Write two-word question responses.

- I'm going to Athens on Sunday. *Are you?*
- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 The flight leaves at 5.30 a.m.  | 5 She's got her boarding pass.        |
| 2 We're going to be late.         | 6 I'm travelling by United Airlines.  |
| 3 I always travel business class. | 7 We arrive late in the evening.      |
| 4 I've got an e-ticket.           | 8 The return flight departs at 6 p.m. |



## Sounds /e/ and /i:/

These words have an /e/ sound. Circle the words with an *ea* spelling.

- |       |       |          |         |         |        |
|-------|-------|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| check | enter | every    | head    | health  | left   |
| never | next  | second   | sweater | tell    | temper |
| them  | then  | terrible | weather | wedding | when   |

These words have an /i:/ sound. Make four spelling lists:

- 1) e 2) ee 3) ea 4) vowel + consonant + e, a, or i
- |        |        |         |        |         |       |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| be     | degree | dream   | easy   | eat     | jeans |
| leave  | me     | media   | medium | meeting | need  |
| please | retail | scene   | screen | seat    | see   |
| she    | speak  | teacher | these  | we      | week  |

Which is the spelling rule?

- A *ea* always has the sound /i:/ B *ea* usually has the sound /i:/

## Responses

### Match the responses.

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Are you ready to order?        | A Sure. There you go.                |
| 2 Could I have the menu, please? | B Still or sparkling?                |
| 3 Whose is the soup of the day?  | C No, this is on me.                 |
| 4 Would you like pepper on that? | D No, thanks. Just the bill, please. |
| 5 Could you bring me some water? | E No, none for me, thank you.        |
| 6 Is everything OK?              | F Yes, there's a 10% service charge. |
| 7 Would you like anything else?  | G Not yet. I'm waiting for someone.  |
| 8 Is service included?           | H Sure. Where are you going?         |
| 9 Let's split the bill.          | I Yes, it's very nice.               |
| 10 Could you call us a taxi?     | J That's mine. Thank you.            |

## Food vocabulary



chillis cheese sparkling olives tuna pineapple  
black pepper knife garlic prawns salad chicken  
egg ketchup butter pepperoni mushrooms ham  
onion red peppers beef sweetcorn still beer  
anchovies fork salt basil wine potatoes spoon



### Follow the instructions, and delete words in the box.

- Delete the things that you eat with (cutlery).
- Delete all the green foods (including those that can be green or another colour).
- Delete all the seafood.
- Delete the things a vegetarian cannot eat.
- Delete the alcoholic drinks.
- Delete the adjectives that describe types of water.
- Delete the condiments (things you put on food).
- Delete everything made from milk.
- Delete the vegetables.
- Delete the fruit.

### Which food item is left?

## Indefinite pronouns

Complete the conversations with words from the table.  
Use all the words once.

somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere
someone	anyone	no one	everyone
something	anything	nothing	everything

- A What's that! There's ..... outside.  
B I didn't hear .....  
A Well, I did!  
B Don't be silly. There's ..... there.  
C Maybe the noise is coming from upstairs.  
B That's impossible. ....'s asleep.



- A I think I've got ..... in my eye.  
..... looks really strange.  
B Well, I can't see ..... in your eye.  
A Are you sure?  
B Yes. There's ..... there.



- A Where are we?  
B We're ..... on this road, the B3478.  
A Is there a café ..... near here?  
I'm hungry.  
B No, there's ..... open.  
It's not the tourist season.  
.....'s closed.

## Sounds /b/ and /əʊ/

Find the exceptions (the words with the different sound).

/əʊ/	go	so	to	no	
/əʊ/	boat	coat	soap	road	horror
/əʊ/	know	now	slow	show	grow
/əʊ/	closed	come	home	phone	those
/əʊ/	potato	photo	zero	two	tomato
/b/	cost	bottle	clothes	honest	popular
/b/	on	offer	open	often	opera

## Past simple

### Make negative answers.

- Who did you tell? *I didn't tell anyone.*
- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 What did she teach? | 6 Where did he sit?         |
| 2 Where did they go?  | 7 Who did they know?        |
| 3 What did you buy?   | 8 What did she think?       |
| 4 Who did he fight?   | 9 Who did the police catch? |
| 5 What did you draw?  | 10 Who did you see?         |

### Did you need to know the past tenses to do the exercise?

## Sound /ɔ:/

### Find the present form of these verbs with an /ɔ:/ sound in the exercise above.

bought    caught    fought    taught    thought

### These words have an /ɔ:/ sound. Circle the ones with an *or* spelling.

born    daughter    door    draw    for    fork  
four    more    north    saw    store    war

## Subject and object questions

### 1 Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- He read the story. His daughter listened to it.  
A Who read the story? *He did.* / *He read the story.*  
B Who did he read it to? *He read it to his daughter.*

- 1 Mr Jackson sold the car. Mrs Clark bought the car.  
A Who sold the car?    B Who did he sell it to?
- 2 Laura went to the station to meet her boyfriend, Josh.  
A Who met Josh?    B Who did Laura meet?

### 2 Ask and answer two questions for each sentence.

- 1 Paul wrote a letter to his grandfather. (write)  
2 Rosie went to the cinema. She saw *Titanic II*. (see)  
3 Arsenal bought their new striker from Manchester United. (buy)

## The next word

### Put a cross (X) by any words that don't go with the words in bold.

- They were ...**    ✓ in the same class    ✓ friends    X study music    ✓ shy
- They got**     in Australia     divorced     engaged     into trouble
- He told**     me     a lie     the truth     a story     true
- We studied**     university     mathematics     for an exam     every day
- It happened**     yesterday     10 years ago     tomorrow     to him

## Start and finish

### Underline the words which mean *start(ed)*. Circle the words which mean *finish(ed)*.

"Turn the exam paper over and start writing now. You have thirty minutes."

But it seemed like only five minutes when the teacher spoke again. "Stop writing now. Please put your pens down."

... and they all lived happily ever after.  
**THE END**

They began building the cathedral in 1281, and they finally completed it in 1426.

The concert began at 8.30, and ended nearly three hours later after two encores.

Their romance started on the first day of her holiday in Crete, but it was all over two weeks later.

I started college in 2001 and left in 2004 with a BA degree in psychology.

To everyone's surprise, the winner of the race was White Lightning, the favourite at 2-1, finished last.

## Spelling

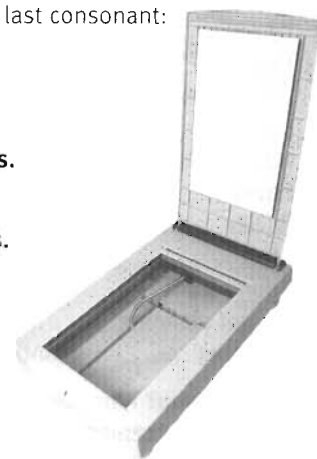
**spam** /spæm/ *noun* 2 (informal) advertising sent by e-mail to people who have not asked for it – compare JUNK MAIL  
**spam•mer** *noun* someone who sends junk mail

**spam•ming** /'spæmɪŋ/ *noun* [U] the practice of sending mail, usually advertising, through the Internet to people who have not asked for it.

When we add a **suffix** (like *-ing*, *-ed*, *-er*, *-est*) to a word ending with one vowel + one consonant, we usually double the last consonant:

**verb + suffix:** plan / planning / planned  
**noun + suffix:** scan / scanner, town planning  
**adjective + suffix:** hot / hotter / hottest

- Write the past tense of these regular verbs.**  
stop    shop    scan    travel
- Write the present participle of these verbs.**  
scan    put    run    cut    stop
- Make nouns from these verbs (add *-er*).**  
plan    shop    run    win
- Add *-er* / *-est* to these adjectives.**  
big    fat    thin



## Holidays

A magazine asked British people about holidays. These were the results.



Things I would like to do one day	Things I like doing on holiday	Things I actually did last holiday
1) scuba dive	1) sunbathing	1) spent too much
2) see lions in the wild	2) going to new places	2) drank too much
3) fly in a hot-air balloon	3) eating in restaurants	3) visited boring museums
4) visit Disney World	4) camping	4) got sunburn
5) watch the World Cup / Olympic Games	5) meeting interesting people	5) stayed home and painted the kitchen

Put the verbs in the correct form: base form (e.g. *do*), infinitive (e.g. *to do*) or *-ing* form (e.g. *doing*)

- Most people enjoy ..... (sunbathe)
- I wouldn't like ..... (stay at home).
- I'd love ..... (go) scuba-diving one day.
- I prefer ..... (camp) than ..... (stay) in hotels.
- I'd rather ..... (watch) the Olympic Games than the World Cup.
- I hope ..... (visit) Disney World one day.
- I'm planning ..... (travel) abroad next year.
- I want ..... (see) lions in the wild.
- I don't like ..... (visit) museums.
- I hate ..... (get) sunburn.
- I'd like ..... (fly) in a hot-air balloon.
- I like ..... (go) to new places.
- I don't want ..... (spend) too much on my next holiday.
- I'm not planning ..... (have) an expensive holiday.
- I'd rather ..... (paint) my bedroom.

What about you? What would you like to do one day?

What are you planning to do on your next holiday?

## Object pronouns + infinitive

want	+ object pronoun	+ infinitive
I want	<i>you</i>	to come with me.

Complete the sentences with an object pronoun from the box.

me you him her it us them

- I'm here. What do you want ..... to do?
- Is Tom free this afternoon? She'd like ..... to help her.
- They wanted ..... to come to dinner, but we couldn't go.
- Don't tell Jack and Diane. I don't want ..... to know.
- Is Anna busy? Mrs Smith wants ..... to make some tea.
- I've got some great news for you. I'd like ..... to be the first to hear it.
- It's raining. I want ..... to stop!

## Time words

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

one next tonight when before last

- I went to see a film ..... Friday.
- I want to travel ..... I get married.
- I'd like to climb a mountain ..... day.
- I'm planning to go to New York ..... summer.
- I don't want to go out .....
- I liked swimming ..... I was at school.

## Sounds /ʊ/, /u:/, and /ʌ/

1 Put these words with an /ʊ/ sound into two spelling groups.

book	cook	could	foot	good	look
should	took	would			

2 Put these words with an /u:/ sound into three spelling groups.

boot	cute	flew	flute	food	grew
knew	news	rule	school	soon	too

3 Put these words with an /ʌ/ sound into two spelling groups.

bus	but	come	cup	cut	love
mother	month	money	none	shut	some

4 Put these words with o + consonant + e into sound groups, /ʌ/ and /oʊ/.

code	come	closed	home	love	money
none	open	phone	some	those	wrote

## Reminders

### WATCH OUT! THERE'S A THIEF ABOUT!

#### Before you go on holiday ... Check!

- Have you locked the doors? **X**
- Have you closed the windows? **X**
- Have you turned off the lights? **✓**
- Have you turned off the central heating? **✓**
- Have you set the burglar alarm? **X**
- Have you cancelled the newspapers? **✓**
- Have you told your neighbours that you're going away? **X**
- Have you given your holiday address and phone number to a friend or relative? **✓**



The King family are leaving home in a few minutes. They've got this checklist. Make six sentences with *already* / *yet*.

**X** They haven't told their neighbours yet.

**✓** They've already turned off the central heating.

## Responses

### Match the responses.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Would you like an aspirin?                 | A Yes, three times.                            |
| 2 Do you like <i>The Lord of The Rings</i> ? | B I don't know. She didn't tell me.            |
| 3 Have you ever been to Scotland?            | C I've never read it.                          |
| 4 Have you done the washing-up yet?          | D Thanks. I've just been to the hairdresser's. |
| 5 Where's she gone?                          | E Yes, I've lost three kilos.                  |
| 6 Have you phoned Ann today?                 | F No, I've already taken one.                  |
| 7 Your hair looks good.                      | G Yes, I've just spoken to her.                |
| 8 Have you been on a diet?                   | H No, I'm going to do it in a minute.          |

## Word order

### Make sentences and questions.

- the / I / to / been / 've / bank / just *I've just been to the bank.*
- 1 sent / They / invitations / yet / haven't / the
- 2 classical / ever / to / Have / a / been / concert? / you
- 3 been / 's / China / never / to / She
- 4 already / 've / this / I / holiday / year / had / a
- 5 it / Where / gone? / has
- 6 test / three / He / taken / driving / times / 's / the

## Reading

Sherlock Holmes, the great detective, and his assistant Dr Watson go on a camping trip. After dinner and a bottle of wine, they go to their tent, and soon fall asleep.

Several hours later, Holmes wakes up his old friend, 'Watson, look up at the sky and tell me what you can see.'

'I can see the stars, Holmes,' replies Watson.

'And what do you deduce from that?' says the detective.

Watson thinks for a minute, 'It tells me that there are millions of galaxies and probably billions of planets. I can see the planet Venus is in the constellation of Leo. I deduce from the position of the stars that the time is approximately three o'clock. The sky is clear, so the weather is going to be good tomorrow. What does it tell you, Holmes?'

Holmes is silent for a moment, 'Watson, you are an idiot!' he says, ...

- 1 Can you guess the punch-line? It's at the end of the answer key.
- 2 Underline the words about astronomy.
- 3 Circle the time words and expressions.
- 4 Highlight the words for large numbers.

## Past participles

Complete the questions with the past participles of the verbs in the box.

meet read tell see hear

- 1 Have you ..... this joke before?
- 2 Have you ever ..... a Sherlock Holmes book?
- 3 Have you ..... a film about him?
- 4 Has anyone ..... you a joke today?
- 5 Have you ever ..... a detective?



## Sounds /n/ and /ŋ/

All present participles end with an /ŋ/ sound.

going	doing	forgetting	choosing	giving	flying
seeing	beating	writing	taking	knowing	stealing

Several past participles end with an /n/ sound.

gone	done	forgotten	chosen	given	flown
seen	beaten	written	taken	known	stolen

Say them aloud to yourself.

## Sport in the past

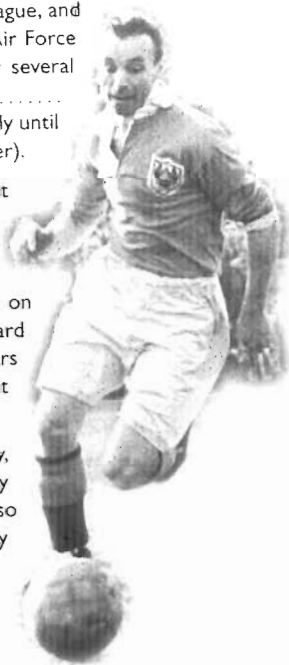
### 1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

had to   didn't have to   could   couldn't

**F**ootball was very different sixty years ago. In Britain, players ..... earn more than £20 a week because that was the maximum wage. The game wasn't dominated by a few big, rich teams so teams from small towns ..... win competitions. Sir Stanley Matthews (1915–2000) was the first British football superstar. He played 710 games for Blackpool and Stoke City in the English League, and 84 times for England. He was in the Royal Air Force in World War II, so he ..... play for several years in the middle of his career. He ..... afford to retire early and played professionally until 1965 when he was fifty (and he was a striker).

Clubs played every Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m. because most spectators ..... work on Saturday mornings. There weren't many evening games because there were no floodlights, and teams ..... play on Sundays at all. Players ..... train so hard and they ..... eat special diets. Players ..... even smoke a cigarette at half-time, and a few did!

In other sports, like athletics and rugby, players ..... be amateurs. They ..... receive any money for playing, so they ..... have other jobs. They ..... even appear in adverts. Sport was very different in those days. There were no sports millionaires, and footballers ..... clean their own boots.



### 2 Look at these answers and write questions.

- A: Because that was the maximum wage.

Q: *Why couldn't players earn more than £20 a week?*

- Because he was in the Royal Air Force.
- Because most spectators had to work on Saturday mornings.
- Because there were no floodlights.

### 3 Find this information in the text.

- the maximum wage
- the year Matthews was born
- the year he died
- the number of international games he played
- the year he retired
- his age when he retired
- the normal starting time for football matches

## Short answers

### Choose the correct answers.

- Could you walk when you were one year old?  
A Yes, I did.   B Yes, I could.
- Did you have to wear a uniform at school?  
A Yes, I had.   B Yes, I did.
- Can you play a musical instrument?  
A No, I can't.   B No, I don't.
- Do you like watching sport on TV?  
A Yes, I like.   B Yes, I do.
- Do you have to wear smart clothes to work?  
A No, I don't.   B No, I haven't.
- Have you ever played golf?  
A Yes, I have.   B Yes, I've played.
- Are you going to watch TV tonight?  
A Yes, I'm going.   B Yes, I am.
- Were you late for work last week?  
A No, I didn't.   B No, I wasn't.



## Sounds /ɑ:/ and /ɜ:/

### 1 Underline the words with an /ɑ:/ sound that do not have an ar spelling.

Circle the words with an as spelling.

alarm	are	art	bargain	basketball	bath
card	carpet	dancer	darts	garlic	glass
grass	hard	large	laugh	last	market
martial	party	pass	rather	start	target

**Note:** In American English and some British English accents, the *as* words above have an /æ/ sound, not the /ɑ:/ sound of standard British English.

### 2 Put these words with an /ɜ:/ sound into five spelling groups:

1) ear   2) ir   3) wor   4) er   5) ur

bird	birth	burn	early	earn	Earth
first	girl	heard	her	hurt	learn
prefer	search	service	shirt	sir	surfing
third	thirty	were	word	work	world

Situations

Read the situations then answer the questions.



1 He was reading a book. Suddenly the door opened and his wife walked in. He closed the book immediately.

- 1 What was he doing?
- 2 What happened?
- 3 What did he do?
- 4 What did she say? A or B?  
A What did you read?  
B What were you reading?



2 She was having a shower when the doorbell rang. She got out of the shower, put on her robe, and hurried downstairs. It was her next door neighbour.

- 1 What was she doing when the doorbell rang?
- 2 What did she do when the doorbell rang?
- 3 What did she say? A or B?  
A Sorry, I had a shower.  
B Sorry, I was having a shower.



3 She was listening to an orchestra in a concert hall when her mobile phone rang. She switched it off immediately. When the concert finished, she returned the call. It was her boyfriend. 'Where were you?' he said, 'You didn't answer my call.'

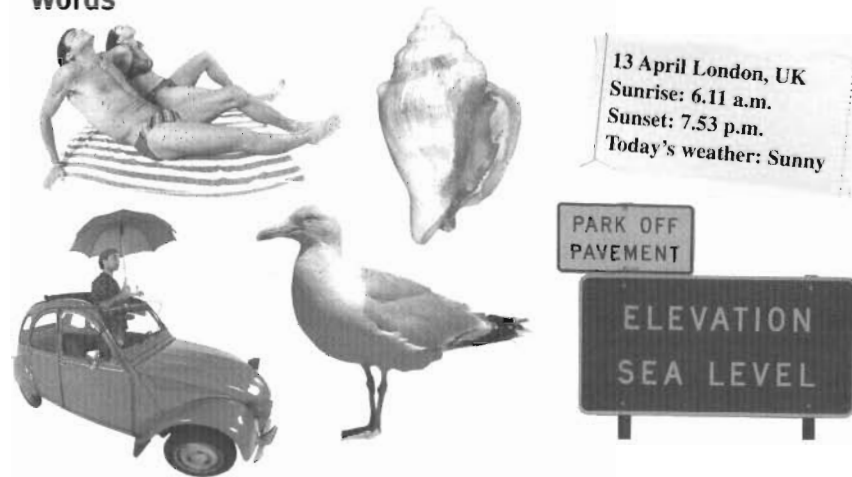
- 1 What was she doing when he called her?
- 2 What did she do when he called?
- 3 What did she say to her boyfriend? A or B?  
A I couldn't speak because I was listening to a concert.  
B I couldn't speak because I listened to a concert.

Past simple or past continuous?

Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

- 1 This time last week I ..... (lie) on the beach.
- 2 I ..... (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm ..... (go) off.
- 3 When the teacher ..... (arrive) all the students ..... (stand) up.
- 4 He ..... (see) the accident while he ..... (walk) to work.
- 5 The phone ..... (ring) while we ..... (have) dinner.
- 6 When the phone ..... (ring), I ..... (get) up to answer it.

Words



- 1 How many words can you add to *sun* and *sea*?  
sun sunroof, to sunbathe ... sea seagull, sea level ...
- 2 Make a new list with *air*. Check in a dictionary.

Sounds /s/ and /ʃ/, /s/ and /k/

Say these words from Unit 10 aloud.

/s/	sand	saw	sea	sign	similar
	sit	smile	some	stood	sunbathe
/ʃ/	cash	fish	shark	she	shell
	shine	shock	shore	shout	wash

Say this aloud.

She sells sea shells on the sea shore.

The letter *c* has a soft /s/ sound or a hard /k/ sound.

Put these words into two lists, /s/ or /k/.

can't	care	centre	cinema	city	clean
computer	crazy	doctor	ice	music	occasionally
once	place	politics	race	rock	script



## Telephoning verbs

Complete the telephone conversation with the correct form of verbs from the box.

hold put transfer press (x3) key in help  
connect bear answer choose confirm speak

**Recording** Thank you for calling Cinema Express. You can rent films online at [www.cine.express.biz.ukx](http://www.cine.express.biz.ukx) or you can ..... from one of the following options. To rent films, ..... one now. For account enquiries, ..... two now. For all other enquiries, ..... three or ..... for an operator. Please wait while we ..... you to an operator. If you are an existing customer please ..... your six-figure membership number now, followed by the star sign on your phone keypad. Please hold. An operator will ..... your call shortly.

**Operator** You're speaking to Nadia. Could you ..... your name?

**Man** Basil Stephenson.

**Operator** And your postcode, Basil?

**Man** OX6 2DP.

**Operator** How may I ..... you today?

**Man** I want to ..... to the manager because ...

**Operator** Please ..... with me. I'll ..... you through to her now. Trying to ..... you.



## during

*During* tells you when something happens. It is followed by a noun.

Compare these two sentences:

*His mobile rang **while** he was watching the film.*

*His mobile rang **during** the film.*

Choose the correct word.

- (During / While) I was walking to work, I saw an accident.
- The airline served three meals (during / while) the flight.
- We often go to the beach (during / while) the summer.
- I was nervous (during / when) I was taking my driving test.
- (When / During) we heard the news, we were surprised.
- He told me several offensive jokes (during / while) our conversation.
- Please don't phone me (during / while) mealtimes.
- Don't forget, phone me (during / when) you have time.

## Prepositions

Complete the story with prepositions from the box.

on (x2) down up (x2) in (x2) in front of into

It was Debbie's first day ..... her new job. Just as she sat ..... at her new desk, there was a knock ..... the door. She picked ..... the phone. She wanted to look busy and important, 'Come .....,' she said. A man walked in and stood ..... her desk. 'Hold .....,' said Debbie. Then she spoke ..... the phone, 'Yes ... Of course ... Fine ... OK ... Really? ... That's good ... Great ... I understand ... All right ... I know ... I'll do that ... Goodbye.' She looked ..... and spoke to the man, 'What can I do for you?' The man smiled, 'I'm the engineer. I've come to connect your phone.'



## Sounds: saying letters aloud

Check the pronunciation of letters of the alphabet.

/i:/ BCDEGPTV /a:/ IY  
/e/ FLMNSXZ /əʊ/ O  
/eɪ/ AHJK /ɑ:/ R  
/u:/ QUW

Say these car registrations aloud.



## Box office

The Portford Concert Hall has 450 seats. The pianist May Lee is playing there next month. These are conversations with the box office. Choose the correct words.

10.01 a.m. 7 tickets sold

- A Have you got any tickets for May Lee?  
 B Oh, yes. There (is / are) a lot of tickets available.

11.30 a.m. 276 tickets sold

- A I'd like four tickets for May Lee. Near the front if possible.  
 B There are only a (little / few) left at the front. We haven't got four (next / together). There are still a (many / lot) at the back.

12.15 p.m. 413 tickets sold

- A (Is / Are) there any tickets left for May Lee?  
 B We've got a (few / some) left. But there are none left near the front.

1.45 p.m. 434 tickets sold.

- A This is Portford High School. We'd like thirty tickets for May Lee.  
 B Thirty? Sorry, there aren't (any / enough) left.

2.15 p.m. 450 tickets sold

- A Do you have any May Lee tickets left?  
 B Sorry. They've all gone. There are (few / none) left at all. It's sold out.

The night of the concert. 7.15 p.m. Outside the concert hall.

- A May Lee tickets! Get your May Lee tickets here!  
 B How (much / many) have you got?  
 A Lots. How (much / many) do you want?  
 B Two. How (much / many) are they?

7.30 p.m. The manager is worried. There are 478 people in the hall.

- A Someone's selling forged tickets! There (aren't / isn't) enough seats for everyone!

PORTFORD CITY ENTERTAINMENTS PRESENT

# PORTFORD CONCERT HALL

## MAY LEE IN CONCERT

Sat 29th February 19.30

LATECOMERS NOT ADMITTED

€52

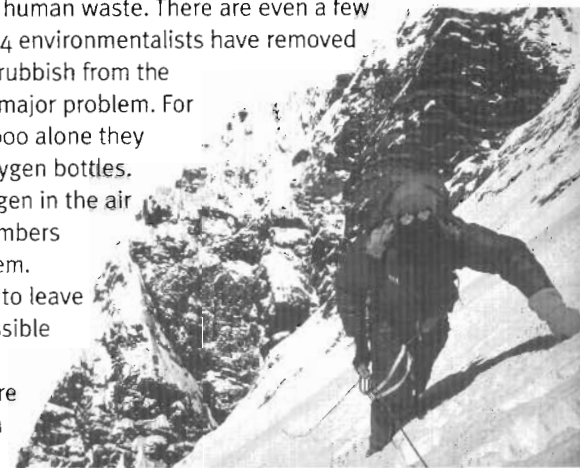
STALLS

ROW F

SEAT 17

## Quantity

Mount Everest has become the highest junkyard in the world. There's trash everywhere. Climbers carry up a lot of supplies, but when the weather gets bad, they go down and leave everything behind. As a result there are old tents, ropes, batteries, and oxygen bottles all over the mountain. There is also a lot of glass, tinned food, and human waste. There are even a few dead bodies! Since 1994 environmentalists have removed around 10,000 kilos of rubbish from the mountain. Oxygen is a major problem. For example, in the year 2000 alone they removed 800 empty oxygen bottles. There isn't enough oxygen in the air at high altitudes, so climbers have to carry it with them. Nowadays climbers try to leave as little garbage as possible behind them. But the problem is that there are too many climbers with too much equipment.



1 Are these words countable or uncountable? Write [C] or [U].

- |                                      |   |                                    |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> trash       | <input type="checkbox"/> tents          | <input type="checkbox"/> ropes     | <input type="checkbox"/> batteries   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> oxygen      | <input type="checkbox"/> oxygen bottles | <input type="checkbox"/> glass     | <input type="checkbox"/> tinned food |
| <input type="checkbox"/> human waste | <input type="checkbox"/> bodies         | <input type="checkbox"/> rubbish   | <input type="checkbox"/> air         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> garbage     | <input type="checkbox"/> climbers       | <input type="checkbox"/> equipment |                                      |

2 Find words which mean the same as *rubbish*.

3 Choose the correct word(s).

- There are too (much / many) expeditions.
- Climbers need (a lot of / much) equipment.
- There is only a (few / little) oxygen in the air at high altitudes.
- At low altitudes, there is (enough / not enough) oxygen in the air.
- There is too (much / many) rubbish.
- There (are / is) a lot of broken glass on the mountain.

## Sound /f/

Circle the /f/ sounds in these words. Put them in three spelling groups.

- |        |           |         |           |            |                |
|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| cough  | enough    | fifteen | firewood  | graph      | identification |
| laugh  | lifeguard | off     | pharmacy  | philosophy | photo          |
| phrase | physics   | surfing | telephone | tough      | traffic        |

The *ough* spelling has different vowel sounds:


/w/ cough /kɒf/ /ɪ/ enough /ɪˈnʌf/ tough (= strong) /tʌf/

Note that *of* has a /v/ sound, /av/ or /ɒv/.

## Postcard

Dear Grandpa,  
 We're having a great time here in London.  
 We're going to the coast tomorrow.  
 It's going to be a hot day, so  
 we're going to spend the day on the beach.  
 Our train leaves at nine, so we'll be there  
 about eleven. We'll send you a postcard. I  
 promise! I won't forget! We'll be back home  
 next Sunday. Will you be at home on  
 Monday? We'll call round and show you our  
 photos. Shall I bring you back some English  
 tea? I think you'll like it.  
 Lots of love  
 Sandy

Mr Damian Clancey  
 54 Kennedy Street  
 DUBLIN  
 Ireland



Read the postcard. Put the correct letters in the boxes.

- A future simple – a fact (x2)
- B present continuous, a plan for the future
- C a prediction from information now
- D a positive promise (x2)
- E present simple timetable future
- F asking for an instruction (also an offer)
- G an intention (a decision you have already made)
- H a prediction from what you think
- I a question about the future
- J a promise not to do something

## Sound /l/

Look at the words ending in an /l/ sound. Make three spelling lists:

1) -l 2) -ll 3) -le

apple ball beautiful bicycle bill bottle  
 call careful doll full hill little  
 pull small special tell uncle wonderful

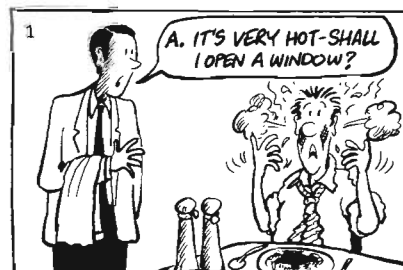
Say these sentences aloud.

It'll be a beautiful day. What'll you do? We'll need a little bottle of apple juice.

## Cartoons

The speech bubbles are on the wrong cartoons. Correct them.

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



## Collocations with have

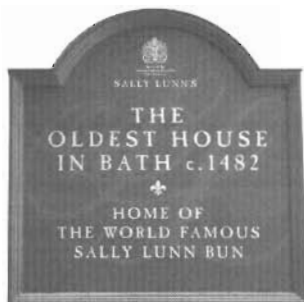
Add these words to the most likely boxes in the middle column.

a relationship with the day off cup of tea breakfast twins a shower

1 They usually have	lunch, dinner ...	at home.
2 She had	a crush on, an affair with ...	Tony.
3 He always has	a shave, a bath ...	at 7.30.
4 She's going to have	a baby, an operation ...	soon.
5 I think I'll have	a walk, an early night ...	tomorrow.
6 Shall we have another	dance, drink ... ?	

## Superlatives

Read the signs and list the superlatives. Which of the superlatives are facts? Which are advertising?



## Comparatives and superlatives

Where do these adjectives go on the table?

easy bad fresh difficult nice hot

	adjective	comparative	superlative
one syllable	tall	taller than	the tallest
one syllable ending in -e	close	closer than	the closest
double the last letter	big	bigger than	the biggest
ending in -y	heavy	heavier than	the heaviest
irregular	good	better than	the best
two or more syllables	important	more important than less important than	the most important the least important

## Matching

Match the beginnings and endings.

- |                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 She's older         | A expensive than the other one.   |
| 2 He's the tallest    | B as that one.                    |
| 3 It's the most       | C than me.                        |
| 4 It's less           | D difficult question in the book. |
| 5 This one's the same | E more money than me.             |
| 6 She's got           | F in the family.                  |

## Advert

Someone has changed some of the words in this advert. The underlined words are wrong. Replace them with comparatives and superlatives of the words in the box.

healthy (x2) clean large fit new attractive  
low warm fast easy good

Replace the words in *italics> with these words:*

more (x2) less least first fewer

- Do you want to be fatter? Feel hotter? Look more aggressive? Join Acme Health and Fitness Club.
- After two weeks you'll feel *more* tired, you'll be a slower runner and a worse swimmer.
- Our membership fees are the highest in the area, and you'll get less for your money. There are *more* people and *fewer* exercise machines at Acme!
- Our car park is the smallest of any health club in the city, so you'll find it more difficult to park your car.
- There is a café next to the gym, where you can find the *most* fattening and unhealthiest meals and snacks.
- Our swimming pool is the dirtiest and coldest you've ever been in!
- We have the oldest sauna and jacuzzi.



**Telephone us now!**  
**The last five callers will get four weeks free membership!**

## Sound /ə/

The /ə/ sound is called the *schwa* sound. It is very common in English, and is used when words like *was, were, can, does, have, has, to, of* are unstressed.

1 Circle the schwa sound in these words.

about ago along aloud better dinner  
player smaller water younger

2 Read this aloud. The spellings have been changed to show you when to use a schwa sound /ə/.

Canədə is largə thən thə United States əf əmericə, but it has ə much smallə population. Canədə həs ən area əf əbaut ten million square kilometrəs, but thə population wəs əbaut thirty million in 2001.

## Signs

Tick (✓) all the sentences which mean approximately the same as the signs.



Sign 2

- A You shouldn't feed the wildlife. It's bad for them.
- B You mustn't feed the wildlife. It's illegal.
- C You mustn't eat wild animals here.
- D You should be careful. Wild animals can bite people.

**Sign 1** (In the USA you can normally turn right on a red traffic light.)

- A You must stop when the traffic light is red.
- B You should stop when the traffic light is red.
- C You can't turn right on this red light.
- D You mustn't turn right on this red light.



Sign 3

- A You must never drive faster than 20 m.p.h.
- B You are allowed to drive faster at weekends.
- C You mustn't drive faster than 20 on school days at any time.
- D You mustn't drive faster than 20 at school starting and finishing times.



Sign 4

- A You must not drink alcohol in this public park.
- B Drinking alcohol is not allowed.
- C Drinking alcohol is forbidden.
- D Drinking alcohol is permitted.



## Modal verbs

*can, could, will, shall, would* are modal verbs.  
*must* and *should* are also modal verbs. They follow the same rules.

Match the rules 1–6 with the examples A to F.

- 1 We don't add *s* to the third person singular of modals (*he, she, it*). . . . .
  - 2 After modals, we put the infinitive without *to* (bare infinitive). . . . .
  - 3 We don't use *do / be / have* auxiliary verbs to make questions. . . . .
  - 4 Modals have contracted negative forms. . . . .
  - 5 We don't use *do / be / have* auxiliary verbs to make short answers. . . . .
  - 6 We use *had to* as the past tense of *must*. . . . .
- A *We must go. You should help him.* NOT *We must to go. She should to help him.*
- B *Must you go? Should I stay?* NOT *Do you must go? Do I should stay?*
- C *Yes, you must. / No, you shouldn't. / No, they mustn't. / Yes, he should.*
- D *He must do it. She should go.* NOT *He musts do it. She shoulds go.*
- E *I must do it today. I had to do it yesterday.*
- F *mustn't, can't, shouldn't, wouldn't, couldn't*

## Money

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

borrow afford earn owe save win cost spend pay lend

- 1 How much does this jacket . . . . . ?
- 2 Could I . . . . . €20 from you until tomorrow?
- 3 Could you . . . . . me €20 until Friday?
- 4 I'd like to . . . . . the bill now, please.
- 5 I want to buy a car, so I . . . . . €200 every month.
- 6 My job is well paid. I . . . . . €35,000 a year.
- 7 I hope to . . . . . the lottery one day!
- 8 I always . . . . . more than I earn.
- 9 I borrowed €200 from my sister, so I . . . . . her €200.
- 10 It's too expensive for me. I can't . . . . . it.

Our bank does not sell beer.  
In return, we do not accept cheques.  
CASH ONLY

## Sounds /əʊ/ and /ɔ:/

Put these words with an /əʊ/ sound into two spelling groups.

about account allowed amount house how  
loud mountain now sound towel town

These words with an /ɔ:/ spelling have an /əʊ/ sound (see Unit 5).

borrow follow flown grow know low  
owe show slow throw

## Word order

Put the endings of the indirect questions in the correct order.

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 Can you tell me what     | it / time / is / ?                       |
| 2 Do you know if           | time / flight / on / is / BA345 / ?      |
| 3 Could you tell me where  | lives / he / ?                           |
| 4 Can you tell me how far  | the / is / station / bus / ?             |
| 5 I'd like to know when    | left / they / hotel / the / .            |
| 6 Have you any idea who    | man / is / tall / that / ?               |
| 7 Could I ask you where    | bought / lovely / skirt / you / that / ? |
| 8 I'm trying to find which | restaurant / on / is / floor / the / .   |

## Asking strangers

Complete the questions in the speech bubbles.



## Question tags

This is a job interview. The interviewer is checking information on an application form. Add the question tags.

- A Let me just check a few details. That's OK, ..... ?  
 B Yes, fine.
- A Right. Your full name is Donna Teresa Barrett, ..... ?  
 B That's correct.
- A And you were at Exeter University, ..... ?  
 B Yes, I was.
- A You studied for a degree in maths, ..... ?  
 B That's right.
- A But you didn't finish your course, ..... ?  
 B No, I didn't.
- A You've got a driving licence, ..... ?  
 B Yes.
- A And you haven't had any accidents, ..... ?  
 B No, never.
- A That's great. And you live in London, ..... ?  
 B Yes, I live with my parents.
- A And you aren't working at the moment, ..... ?  
 B No, I'm not.



## Vocabulary: weather

Look at the sentences. Which words can replace the words in **bold**? You're looking for correct grammar, not the same meaning. There may be one word, or two words, that won't fit.

- It's a **nice** day, isn't it? lovely sunshine miserable hot
- They say it'll **rain** tomorrow. thunder wet snow fog
- It'll be **hotter** next week. colder better thunder warmer
- It's going to be **cloudy** later. sunny warmer snow windy
- It was **windy** yesterday, wasn't it? hot freezing rain foggy
- It's raining **heavily** in the north. hard lightly wet harder

## Sounds: noises

Circle the word that doesn't have the same vowel sound as the noise.

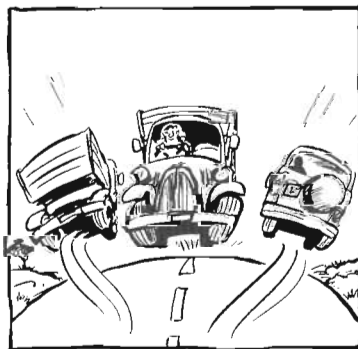
Noise	What does it rhyme with?
uh-huh /ʌhʌ/	but fun sure luck
eh? /eɪ/	date then may wait
ah! /ɑː/	care bar car mark
oh! /əʊ/	do no go note
ooh! /uː/	you out shoe blue
um /ʌm/	come home some drum

## Reading

### Left or right?

70% of the world drives on the right. The Romans preferred to travel on the left 2,000 years ago, and until the 18th century most countries chose the left too. The USA made the first laws for travelling on the right in 1792. France followed in 1794. The French emperor Napoleon conquered much of Europe, and the countries that he conquered all moved to the right. Britain, Austria-Hungary, and Portugal weren't conquered and stayed on the left. In the 20th century, many countries changed from left to right. Parts of Canada changed in the 1920s. Portugal changed in 1928. Austria switched in 1938, and China, Korea, and Argentina moved across in 1946. Sweden was the last country in Continental Europe to change, which they did in 1967. Nigeria switched in 1972. The only place to change in the opposite direction has been the Japanese island of Okinawa. It became a US military base in 1945, and it switched to driving on the right. Okinawa changed back to the left in 1978.

It costs billions to change traffic signs and every car in a country which has changed is worth less money immediately. Countries which drive on the left (the UK, Japan, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Australia, South and East Africa) say that it is better for drivers. The stronger right hand is on the steering wheel, and the weaker left hand changes gear. In parts of Africa, neighbouring countries drive on different sides. In remote areas, roads cross the border without customs controls. It's easy to cross the border without knowing which country you're in, so people drive in the middle. You can guess what happens!



1 **Underline all the comparatives in the text.**

2 **Find other words which mean *changed*.**

3 **Look at this:**

*Portugal drove on the left **until** 1928.  
It changed **in** 1928.*

How long has Portugal driven on the *right*?

*Portugal has driven on the right **since** 1928 (or ... **for** xx years.)*

**Make similar questions and answers for Sweden and Okinawa.**

4 **Think of sentences with *until*, *since*, and *for* about the countries in the second paragraph.**

## Time words

This postcard got wet in the post. Put in the missing words.

just for until already yet since (x2)

PAR AVION  
PER LUCHTPOST  
BY AIR MAIL

Dear Julie and Gareth,

Greetings from Los Angeles! We've been in California            last Sunday. We were in San Francisco            Tuesday, and we've been here            Thursday evening. We've            come back from Universal Studios. We haven't been to Disneyland           , but we're planning to go tomorrow. We'll be here            another week. We've            spent a lot of money on souvenirs.

All the best,  
Jenny and Graham

Mr & Mrs Johnson  
58 Jasmine Gardens  
Brighton  
Sussex  
BN5 7GJ  
United Kingdom

## Responses

**Match the questions and responses.**

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 How long have you known her?                  | A Until next Saturday.            |
| 2 Do you want to watch <i>Kill Bill</i> ?       | B No, not for a long time.        |
| 3 How long are you staying here?                | C Since 1849.                     |
| 4 Have you seen Jim recently?                   | D Since we were kids at school.   |
| 5 Have you ever been to Chicago?                | E When we were kids at school.    |
| 6 When did you first meet her?                  | F No, not yet. I'm not hungry.    |
| 7 Have you had dinner yet?                      | G No, I've already seen it twice. |
| 8 How long has California been part of the USA? | H Yes, twice.                     |

## Sounds /g/ and /dʒ/

The letter **j** has a /dʒ/ sound.

jacket Japan jeans joke July jump just

The letter **g** has two sounds: hard /g/ and soft /dʒ/.

The word **gadget** /gædʒɪt/ has both **g** sounds.

**Circle the soft /dʒ/ sounds. Underline the hard /g/.**

again	agent	August	bag	bigger	bridge
change	English	finger	general	gentlemen	Germany
glove	grown	guitar	large	manager	Nigeria
orange	passenger	Portugal	surgery	together	village

**Circle the silent **g** in these words.**

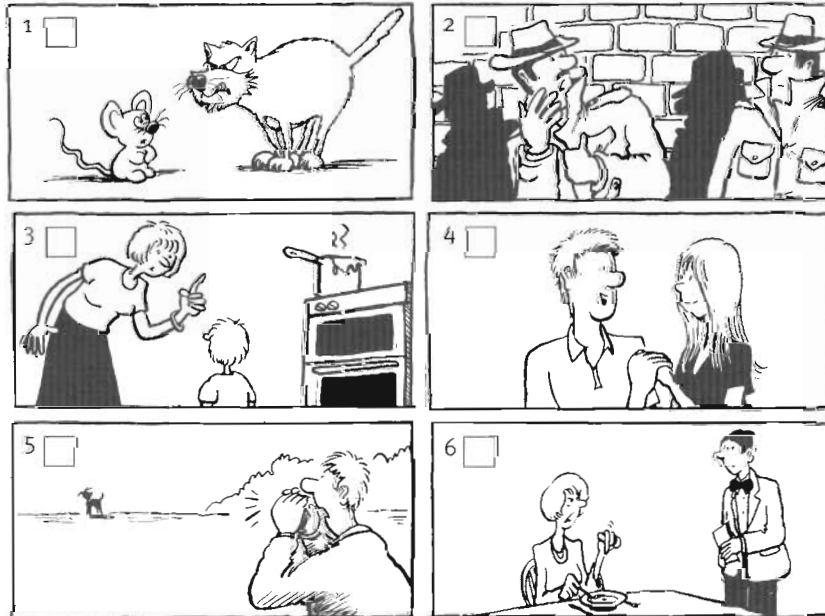
caught foreign light neighbour right sign

## say, tell, or ask?

### Choose the correct word.

- They phoned to (say / tell) us the news.
- Could you (say / tell) me the time, please?
- (Say / Tell) hello from me if you see Jackie.
- (Ask / Say) them to wait outside. I won't be long.
- I heard Phil's news. Please (say / tell) I'm very sorry.
- I can't speak now. (Say / Tell) I'll phone back later.
- Could you (ask / tell) them very politely to turn the music down?
- She (said / told) goodbye to her parents at the airport.

## Reporting verbs



### 1 Match these sentences to the cartoons.

- A 'There's a fly in my soup.'      D 'Please don't kill me!'  
 B 'Come here!'                      E 'Don't touch that! It's hot.'  
 C 'I will always love you.'        F 'Shh. Don't make a noise.'

### 2 Add these reporting verbs to the sentences.

Be careful with quotation marks and punctuation.

shouted   complained   promised   warned   begged   whispered

- 'There's a fly in my soup,' she complained.

## Adverbs of manner

### 1 Choose the answers that are true for you.

- How do you feel about the voices on the audio CDs / cassettes?
  - They speak too quickly for me.
  - They're about right.
  - They speak too slowly for me.
- When you work with the audio CD, how do you speak?
  - I speak loudly.
  - I speak in my normal voice.
  - I whisper softly to myself.
- How do you feel about the texts in the Student's Book?
  - I don't understand them very well.
  - I understand most of them quite well.
  - I can read them all easily.
- How do you use the Practice Books?
  - I do all the exercises slowly and carefully.
  - I work quite hard with them, but I work fast.
  - I don't use them very often.

### 2 Underline the adverbs of manner above.

### 3 Complete the table with these adverbs of manner.

slowly   happily   fast   hard   badly   noisily  
 well   quietly   angrily   quickly   easily   politely

Regular	+ -ly -y → -ily	
same as adjective		
Irregular		

### 4 Choose the correct words.

- She's (good / well) at Maths.                      3 I do the exercises (quick / quickly).
- She speaks (good / well) in class.                4 He's a (fast / quickly) learner.

## Sound /i/

The sound /i/ comes at the end of words. It's like the sound /i:/ in Unit 4, but it's shorter. The spelling is -y.

busy   frequently   happy   happily   heavily   heavy  
 generally   loudly   nervously   noisy   normally   quickly  
 quietly   rarely   sadly   silly   softly   usually

### Put the words into three lists:

- adjectives
- adverbs of manner
- frequency adverbs



## Active or passive?

### 1 Write P for passive or A for active next to these sentences.

- Hamlet* is probably the best-known drama in English.
- It was written in 1601.
- Shakespeare wrote it in 1601.
- Shakespeare was born in 1564.
- It is regularly performed all over the world.
- Shakespeare died in 1616.

### 2 Which sounds better to you? Sentence A or sentence B?

(They are both grammatically correct.) Check with the answer key.

- These shoes were expensive.
  - Someone made them of leather.
  - They are made of leather.
- The Taj Mahal is in northern India.
  - Someone built it between 1632 and 1649.
  - It was built between 1632 and 1649.
- This is a marvellous champagne.
  - We bought it in France.
  - It was bought in France by us.
- More people speak Chinese than English.
  - But people speak English in more countries.
  - But English is spoken in more countries.
- Leonardo da Vinci was born in Italy.
  - He painted 'The Mona Lisa'.
  - The Mona Lisa was painted by him.
- I've got a Ford Ka.
  - They made it in Spain.
  - It was made in Spain.



## Sounds /t/, /d/, and /ɪd/

The **-ed** ending of regular past participles has three sounds: /t/, /d/, or /ɪd/.

### Make three lists with these words from Unit 19.

bottled	buried	completed	destroyed	died	directed
discovered	dressed	employed	filmed	guaranteed	manufactured
opened	painted	performed	produced	recorded	rescued

### Several irregular past participles also end in a /t/ or /d/ sound.

/t/	bought	brought	built	caught	cost	left
	lost	meant	met	put	taught	thought

/d/	fed	found	had	heard	held	laid
	made	paid	read	said	sold	told

## In the museum

### Terracotta Warriors

- 7,000 soldiers and horses
- terracotta
- c.206 BC
- Xi'an, China
- found 1974 to 1976
- museum built over them
- opened in 1979

### Mask of a King

- gold
- Greek
- c.1500 BC
- found by Schliemann at Mycaenae, Greece
- 1875
- on display in the Athens National Museum
- generally known as the 'Mask of Agamemnon'

### Roman coins

- 565 gold, 14,191 silver, 24 bronze
- made between 337 AD and 407 AD
- buried some time after 407 AD
- found by Eric Lawes
- Hoxne, Suffolk, UK, 1992
- on display in the British Museum, London
- known as 'The Hoxne Hoard'

BC = Before the Christian era

AD = Anno Domini, Latin for 'in the year of our Lord'; after the birth of Christ.

BC years are 'minus' years. 200 BC is 50 years **before** 150 BC.

c = circa, which means *around, about, or approximately*.

### 1 Complete this text about the Terracotta Warriors.

There are 7,000 soldiers and horses. They are ..... of terracotta. They were ..... in about 206 BC. They were ..... between 1974 and 1976 in Xi'an in China. A museum was ..... over them. It was ..... in 1979.

### 2 Answer the questions about the mask with full answers.

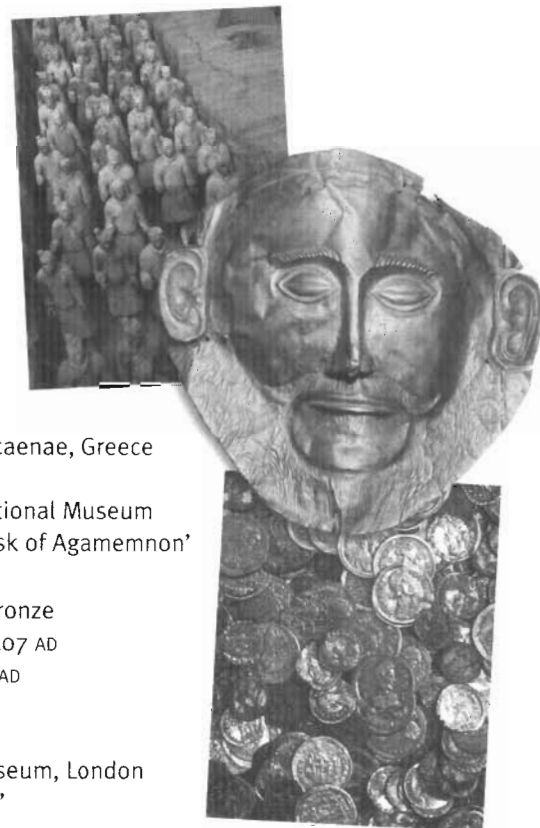
- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 What's it made of?   | 5 When was it found?     |
| 2 Where was it made?   | 6 Where was it found?    |
| 3 When was it made?    | 7 Where is it displayed? |
| 4 Who was it found by? | 8 What is it known as?   |

### 3 Write a text from the notes about the mask. Begin ...

- *This is the mask of a king. It is made of gold ...*

### 4 Make questions and answers about the Roman coins.

- Q: *How many were made of gold?* A: *565.*



## Probability

Read the questions and answers. Mark each of the answers A to D, according to how certain the speaker is.

A certainly B probably C possibly D definitely not

- Are you going to the party on Saturday?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> It depends. Maybe.	<input type="checkbox"/> I might.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I'll be there.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sorry, I'm working on Saturday.
<input type="checkbox"/> No, I won't be there.	<input type="checkbox"/> If I can.
- Do you think it'll rain tomorrow?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> It may.	<input type="checkbox"/> No, I don't think so.
<input type="checkbox"/> It might.	<input type="checkbox"/> It looks like it.
<input type="checkbox"/> I'm sure it will.	<input type="checkbox"/> I'm sure it won't.

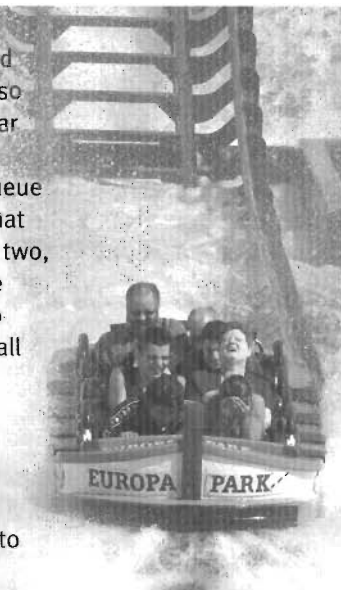
## Theme park

A tour guide is giving instructions to her group.

Choose the correct phrase A–G to complete the sentences.

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A as soon as they get into the park | E when we get off the bus       |
| B if you go on the water ride       | F If anyone is not here by six, |
| C before the parade starts          | G if you don't hurry            |
| D while the parade is taking place  |                                 |

**Tour guide:** It's now ten to nine. The park opens at nine o'clock. We'll join the left-hand queue ..... We've already got tickets so we don't have to buy them. The most popular ride is the Giant Roller-Coaster. People will hurry towards it ..... You'll have to queue for at least an hour ..... Remember that the restaurants are full between twelve and two, so it's a good idea to eat earlier or later. The parade starts at three o'clock. You'll need to find a good place ..... If you have small children with you, they'll want to be at the front of the crowd. The rides will have very short queues ..... So if you don't like parades, it's a good time for the busiest rides. But don't forget, you will get very wet ..... Please be back at the bus at ten to six. .... we'll leave without them.



## if

Combine these sentences.

- It might be cold tomorrow. We won't go out.  
*If it's cold tomorrow, we won't go out.*
- It might rain. We'll go to the cinema.
  - We might go to the cinema. We'll see *Troy II*.
  - We might enjoy the film. We'll buy the DVD one day.
  - It might be sunny. We'll eat outside.

## when, etc.

Combine these sentences, using the word in brackets.

- We won't go out. It'll stop raining. (until)  
*We won't go out until it stops raining.*
- I'll stop at the supermarket. I'll come home. (before)
  - I'll phone you. I'll arrive at the station. (after)
  - She'll move to London. She'll finish university. (when)
  - We'll go for a walk. The weather will be good. (if)
  - I'll have a shower. I'll finish playing tennis. (as soon as)
  - I'll do the exercises. I'll be travelling to work. (while)

## if + modals

Complete the sentences with modals from the box.

must should might mustn't

- If you're caught in a thunderstorm, you ..... stand under a tree.
- If you ever visit London, you ..... see Buckingham Palace.
- If you get a bad cold, you ..... take vitamin C.
- If you're lucky, you ..... win the competition.

## Sounds /ɪə/ and /eə/

Look at these lists of words with /ɪə/ and /eə/.

/ɪə/	beard	beer	cheers	clear	disappear	ear
	hear	here	idea	near	we're	year

/eə/	carefully	chair	hair	pair	share	square
	their	there	they're	stairs	wear	where

- ear** is usually pronounced /ɪə/. Find the exception in the lists.
- Find examples of the **ere** spelling with both /ɪə/ and /eə/.
- List the **are** and **air** spellings for the /eə/ sound.
- List the /ɪə/ sounds which are not spelled **ear**.

## Present perfect continuous

We walked onto the platform at 8.15.  
Now it's 8.52 and the train hasn't arrived yet.



- A We've been waiting since eight-fifteen.
- B We've been waiting for over half an hour.
- C We've been waiting for 37 minutes.

They're all correct, but B is the most likely answer. You're probably interested in the length of time rather than the starting time (A); C is a bit too accurate for everyday conversation.

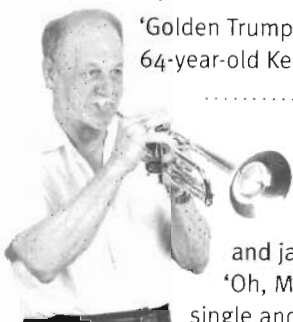
### 1 Make present perfect continuous sentences with *for* or *since*.

- 1 The traffic's very heavy. We started driving three hours ago, and we're still not there.
- 2 She started learning English in February.
- 3 It was raining yesterday, and the day before. It's raining today, too. That's three days of rain!
- 4 He first met her on June 21st. They started going out, and they're still going out.

### 2 Make questions with *How long*?

- he / live / here *How long has he been living here?*
- 1 they / learn / English                      3 she / talk / on the phone
- 2 you / save / for a car                      4 it / snow

### 3 Choose the correct form of the verb. Write A (present perfect) or B (present perfect continuous).



'Golden Trumpet' is the surprise hit album of the year, and 64-year-old Keith Smith ..... (become) a star. Keith ..... (play) the trumpet since he was twelve, and ..... (be) a professional musician for nearly forty years.  
He ..... (make) albums with symphony orchestras, and has played on pop, rock, ..... and jazz records too. Six months ago, Keith recorded 'Oh, My Papa' for a TV advert. It was released as a single and it ..... (be) in the Top 20 for seventeen weeks. The album ..... (be) in the charts since July. Keith ..... (tour) England for the last three weeks, and ..... (play) to large audiences every night. 'I don't understand it,' he said backstage at the Brighton Centre this evening, 'I ..... (play) in the same way all my life, and no one ..... (be) interested. Now suddenly I'm a star. I ..... (sign) autographs all evening! I think I ..... (sign) about five hundred.'

## Warnings with *get*

### Match the parts of the sentences.

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 If you drink too much alcohol,         | A you'll get indigestion. |
| 2 If you sunbathe all day,               | B you'll get a cough.     |
| 3 If you wear high-heeled shoes all day, | C you'll get sunburn.     |
| 4 If you don't clean your teeth,         | D you'll get fat.         |
| 5 If you eat too much chocolate,         | E you'll get a hangover.  |
| 6 If you smoke too much,                 | F you'll get toothache.   |
| 7 If you eat too quickly,                | G you'll get sore feet.   |

## The next word

### Put a cross (X) by any words that don't go with the words in bold.

- I've got**  toothache  earache  ill  stomach-ache  
**I feel**  sick  ill  indigestion  terrible  
**I've hurt my**  foot  shoulder  headache  arm  
**You shouldn't**  smoke  drink  drive  shouting  
**Take the medicine**  before meals  after meals  while  regularly  
**Your temperature is**  fever  high  low  normal  
**I've cut**  myself  me  my finger  my hand

## Sound /θ/

### Put your tongue between your teeth. Blow air between your tongue and your top teeth ... /θ/

- |          |          |           |          |        |             |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|-------------|
| author   | birthday | both      | healthy  | Keith  | mathematics |
| nothing  | Smith    | something | teeth    | thanks | theatre     |
| think    | thirsty  | thought   | thousand | throat | tooth       |
| thirteen | three    | Thursday  | worth    |        |             |

### 1 Divide the words in the box into three groups:

- 1) /θ/ at the beginning of the word
- 2) /θ/ in the middle of the word
- 3) /θ/ at the end of the word

### 2 Say aloud.

I thought a mathematics book was a good birthday present for Catherine. I think Keith Smith's third album sold three hundred and thirty thousand copies.

### 3 Read this joke. What did the first one think the second one said?

Two drunks were sitting on a train. 'What day is it?' said the first one. 'Thursday,' replied his friend. 'So am I,' said the first, 'Let's have a drink.'

## Relative *who* / *which*

### 1 Choose the correct answer.

- That's the bus which (goes / it goes) to the town centre.
- I've just met a woman who (knows / she knows) you.
- He's a really nice guy. (He comes / Comes) from Ireland.
- We can't stand the people who (live / they live) next door.
- It's a great film. (It's / Is) about an English teacher.
- I know a restaurant which (serves / it serves) Indian food.

### 2 Which and who are missing from these sentences. Put which or who in the correct places. You may need to add a comma.

- Google is a search engine is used on the Internet.
- Bill Gates is the person founded Microsoft.
- I use the Entourage web browser is part of Microsoft Works.
- Toast is a computer program copies CDs.
- A webmaster is a person controls a website.
- A poster is someone posts a message on an Internet site.
- The name *Google* comes from *googol* means  $10^{100}$ .

### 3 Combine the two sentences with *that*.

- Have you seen the book? It was on the table.
- I saw that woman. She reads the TV news.
- She was wearing huge earrings. They were made of plastic.
- Do you know the group? They recorded this song.
- He's got friends. They help him a lot.

## Definitions

**pas•sen•ger** /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ *noun* 1 [C] a person who is travelling in a car, bus, train, plane, or ship and who is not driving it or working on it.

### Match the beginnings and endings.

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 A teenager is someone who   | A has retired from work.            |
| 2 A non-smoker is someone who | B lives next to you or near you.    |
| 3 A contestant is someone who | C is between 13 and 19 years old.   |
| 4 A pensioner is someone who  | D takes part in a quiz or contest.  |
| 5 A spectator is someone who  | E does not smoke.                   |
| 6 A neighbour is someone who  | F watches a show, game, or contest. |

A boss is someone who is early when you are late,  
and late when you are early.

## A puzzle



A teacher has these five hats in a box. Three are black, and two are white. The teacher chooses three students: you, Paul, and Anna. You all close your eyes while the teacher puts one hat on each of you. None of you can see the hat which is on your own head. You can see the hats that the other two are wearing. The teacher asks Paul, 'What colour is your hat?' He replies that he doesn't know. The teacher asks Anna the same question. Anna replies, 'My hat must be black.' The teacher asks you the same question. What are you going to say? 'My hat must be ...'

### 1 Try and guess the colour of your hat.

### 2 This is the explanation. Complete the spaces with *must*, *might*, or *can't*.

Paul can see the colour of your hat and Anna's hat, but he doesn't know what colour his hat is. Your hat ..... be white or black. If your hat is white, and Anna's hat is white too, then Paul would know that his hat ..... be black, because there are only two white hats. Anna knows this. She can see that your hat is white. So she knows that her hat ..... be white, so it ..... be black.

## Describing people

aggressive attractive bad-tempered bald casual charming fit  
formal glamorous good-looking handsome kind middle-aged  
patient scruffy short shy sincere tall well-dressed young

### Put the words in the box into three groups:

- 1) physical *thin* 2) clothes *smart* 3) personality *friendly*

## Sounds /ð/ and /θ/

### Put your tongue between your teeth. Blow air and say /θ/ (see Unit 21).

### Now use sound only to say /ð/.

/ð/	another	clothes	leather	rather	that	the
	their	then	these	they	this	together

### Say these words with /θ/. Put your hand in front of your mouth. Can you feel the air moving?

/θ/	author	mouth	north	thanks	thin	thrown
-----	--------	-------	-------	--------	------	--------

Although you have to move air with both sounds, you don't really feel the air with /ð/ in the same way as you do with /θ/.

## Numbers

### 1 Underline the larger number in each pair.

- seventy-six per cent / three-quarters
- a twelfth / point eight two
- one hundred times four hundred / four hundred thousand
- fifty divided by three / twenty minus four
- eight plus five / eight per cent of one hundred
- half of eighty-eight / nine multiplied by five

### 2 Complete these sentences with one word.

- Fifteen ..... three equals eighteen.
- Five ..... three equals fifteen.
- Ten ..... two equals eight.
- Twenty ..... by four equals five.

### 3 Match the fractions and decimals.

A half, or  $\frac{1}{2}$ , is a fraction. Point five, or 0.5, is a decimal.

#### fraction

- a quarter
- three-quarters
- one tenth
- one twentieth
- one fifth
- one third

#### decimal

- point seven five
- point zero five
- point three three\*
- point two five
- point one
- point two

\* Actually point three three recurring (0.33333 ...)

### 4 Now match these percentages to the fractions in 3.

$33\frac{1}{3}\%$   25%  5%  10%  75%  20%

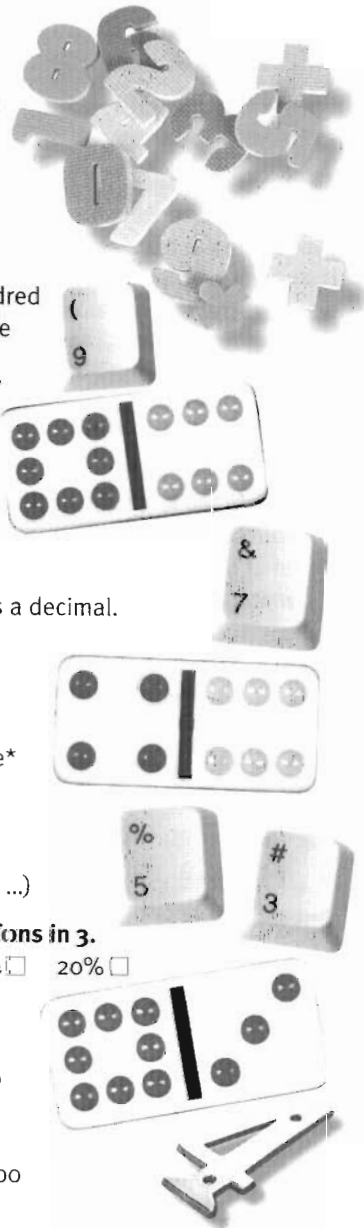
### 5 Match the numbers and words.

- |                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1 point five five       | A 55,000    |
| 2 five thousand         | B 500,000   |
| 3 five million          | C 0.05      |
| 4 fifty-five thousand   | D 0.55      |
| 5 point zero five       | E 5,000,000 |
| 6 five hundred thousand | F 5,000     |

We use commas between thousands in writing: 3,000 4,679 300,000

When we type, we can use spaces instead: 3 000 4 679 300 000

We never use full stops or points for thousands, only for decimals: 0.33



## Lucky PIN numbers?

Personal Identification Numbers are part of our lives. We need four-digit PIN numbers when we use cashpoints, credit cards, burglar alarms, door keypads, and lockers at the gym.

Numerology is the study of numbers. Some people believe that certain numbers can bring good luck and that numbers are connected to your personality. Is this true for PIN numbers?

Add up the numbers of a four-digit number until you get a single digit number, e.g. for PIN number 6235:

$$6+2+3+5 = 16$$

$$1 + 6 = 7$$

So the final number for 6235 is 7.

Here is the meaning of the numbers 1 to 9:

- successful and manipulative
- shy, kind, and artistic
- friendly with a lot of ideas
- hard-working, conventional, and practical
- easily-bored, likes doing new things
- interested in home and family
- spiritual seekers
- confident, good with money
- generous, enjoys helping others



So you should choose a PIN number that adds up to eight. This will bring money into your life. If your number adds up to four, you might not be a millionaire but you will always have enough money. You shouldn't choose a PIN that adds up to nine. This means you will give money away rather than receive it!

Think of a PIN which adds up to eight.

## Measures

Put these words into four lists:

1) time	2) weight	3) length	4) liquid
centimetre	century	day	decade
gallon	gram	hour	kilogram
kilometre	litre	mile	minute
ounce	pint	pound	ton
week	year		

## Sound /ɔɪ/

Put these words with an /ɔɪ/ sound into two spelling groups.

annoy	boil	boy	coin	employer	enjoy
noise	oil	point	royal	toy	voice

used to



1 **Make sentences with *used to*.**

- Grant / be / billionaire / isn't any more  
*Grant used to be a billionaire, but he isn't any more.*

- Edna / work / library / doesn't any more
- Butch / live / New York / doesn't any more
- Agnes / be / singer / isn't any more

2 **Give short answers.**

- Did Agnes use to be in a rock band?
- Did Edna use to be shy and quiet?
- Did Butch's victim use to be his friend?
- Did Agnes use to be married?

3 **Make negative sentences.**

- In *Sleeping*, California is an island. *It never used to be an island.*
- Edna smokes and drinks now.
  - Butch is a tomato farmer now.
  - Agnes is terrified of singing now.

4 **Answer these questions with *used to*.**

- Is everything the same when Grant wakes up?
- Who used to sit next to Butch at school?
- What was Edna like before she went to New Orleans?
- What did the old lady say to Agnes?

We usually write: *Did you use to ...? / I didn't use to ...*  
Some people write *Did you used to ...? / I didn't used to ...* because that's what it sounds like. Other people think this is incorrect.

## Changes

**Make sentences with comparatives.**

- I've lost weight. (fat) *I used to be fatter.*
- Computers are much smaller now. (a lot / big)
  - Chicken is cheaper nowadays. (expensive)
  - Life is better now. (bad)
  - He's retired and has more time now. (busy)
  - Traffic in my city is bad nowadays. (good)

## Sounds /ju:/ and /ʌ/

Sometimes the spelling *u* at the beginning of a word is an /ʌ/ vowel sound. Sometimes it's a /ju:/ consonant sound. Circle the /ju:/ sounds.

under unhappy unisex united university unlucky  
until up uranium us used to usually

Do all the words with *u* + one consonant + vowel have a /ju:/ sound?

Capital *U* always has a /ju:/ sound.

UEFA UFO UK UN URL USA

We use *a* before a /ju:/ sound and *an* before an /ʌ/ sound. Put *a* or *an* in front of these words:

euro UFO UK citizen umbrella uniform union  
unit university unlucky man upstairs room US passport

## Holiday matching

Match these words from Unit 25. Where would you find this sign?

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 traffic  | A site    |
| 2 building | B holiday |
| 3 lost     | C ruin    |
| 4 luxury   | D park    |
| 5 ancient  | E coaster |
| 6 roller   | F spot    |
| 7 happy    | G sex     |
| 8 summer   | H jam     |
| 9 opposite | I hotel   |
| 10 theme   | J hostel  |
| 11 photo   | K baggage |
| 12 youth   | L hour    |



## Adjectives with -ing / -ed

He was drunk and he was rude to everybody. He was really embarrassing! When we told him the next day, he felt embarrassed.

### 1 What does *He was embarrassing* mean?

- A Other people felt embarrassed because of his behaviour.  
B He felt embarrassed because of his behaviour.

### 2 Choose the correct word.

- The news was (worrying / worried).
- We felt (worrying / worried) when we heard the news.
- I felt so (boring / bored) during the film that I fell asleep.
- It's the most (exciting / excited) story I've ever read.
- This exercise is quite (boring / bored).
- We were (frightening / frightened) on the ride.
- Old black and white horror films aren't (terrifying / terrified).
- After a long day at work, I feel (exhausting / exhausted).
- The museum was more (interesting / interested) than the art gallery.

## Indefinite pronouns + they, etc.

After indefinite pronouns, we can use *they/their/them* as a singular neutral pronoun. It's easier than saying *he* or *she/his* or *her/him* or *her*.  
*No one likes it if they lose their money.*  
*Ask everybody to bring their books tomorrow.*  
*Everyone complains that you forgot to send them a card.*

## Complete the spaces with *they, their, or them*.

- Nobody understands if you ask ..... in English.
- If anyone needs information, ..... should ask at the reception desk.
- Everyone should lock ..... doors before going to sleep.
- Someone has left ..... purse on the table.
- Has anyone here got ..... mobile phone with ..... ?
- Does everyone know what ..... are doing tomorrow?

## Word order

Complete the sentences. Put the words in column B in the correct order.



### A

- We were terrified
- She was interested
- We were exhausted
- They were worried
- I was sorry
- I was shocked

### B

jungle / of / snakes / the / seeing / in  
ruins / of / in / history / the / ancient / the  
fourteen / our / hour / after / flight  
holiday / the / foreign / about / cost / of / their  
she / to / in / hear / hospital / was  
room / cockroaches / our / in / find / hotel / to

## The next word

Put a cross (X) by any words that don't go with the words in bold.

- arrive**  at 6.30 p.m.  soon  after a long flight  to the hotel  
**spend**  too much money  a lot of time  a week  my wallet  
**save**  a bank account  enough money  them from fire  time  
**stay**  at home  on a campsite  some money  with friends  
**fly**  British Airways  in economy  travelling  for a long time  
**tour**  by car  a holiday  round Europe  the area  
**travel**  by air  beach  on foot  all over the world

## Sounds /u/ and /ʊə/

/u/ is the central sound in these words:

actually factual situation

It sounds like the /u:/ sound in *too*, but is shorter.

/ʊə/ is the sound in these words:

cure curious pure tour tourism tourist

Note these *ou* words which don't have a /ʊə/ sound:

/aʊə(r)/ our flour hour  
/ɔ:/ four pour your  
/u:/ route

## Questionnaire

### ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?



#### Test yourself with this quiz.

Superstitions are beliefs that some things are lucky or unlucky. For example, in Britain, the number 7 and black cats are lucky. The number 13 and walking under a ladder are unlucky.

**1 If you arrived at a hotel, and they gave you Room 13 (or whichever number is unlucky in your country), what would you do?**

- A I wouldn't think anything about it.
- B I'd ask for another room.
- C I'd do nothing, but I'd feel worried.

**2 If your horoscope said that today was unlucky and you shouldn't drive, what would you do?**

- A I never read horoscopes, so I wouldn't know!
- B I'd be a little nervous all day.
- C I wouldn't drive.

**3 If you were in a hotel and someone told you 'There's a ghost in your room,' what would you do?**

- A I'd laugh. I don't believe in ghosts.
- B I'd worry about it.
- C I wouldn't sleep there.

**4 If there were a ladder in the street in front of you, what would you do?**

- A I'd walk around it, even if I had to walk in the road.
- B I might walk around if it were easy.
- C I'd walk straight under it.

**5 If you saw people throwing coins in a fountain, what would you do?**

- A I'd throw three coins in and I'd make a wish.
- B I might give my child a coin to throw in.
- C I certainly wouldn't throw money away.

#### Scoring

1 A0 B3 C1 If you scored 12-15 you are superstitious.  
 2 A0 B1 C3 If you scored 6-11 you aren't very superstitious, but you are a little superstitious.  
 3 A0 B1 C3 If you aren't superstitious at all.  
 4 A3 B1 C0 If you scored 0-5 you aren't superstitious at all.  
 5 A3 B1 C0 If you scored 13, did it worry you?

## Unreal conditionals

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

- If I *knew*... the answer, I *would tell* you. (know, tell)
- 1 If I ..... enough money, I ..... that coat. (have, buy)
- 2 If I ..... you, I ..... to the doctor. (be, go)
- 3 I ..... work if I ..... a lot of money. (stop, win)
- 4 She ..... angry if I ..... her the truth. (be, tell)
- 5 What ..... you ..... if you ..... your wallet? (do, lose)

## Real or unreal?

Choose the best words.

- 1 I'm definitely not going to park there. The traffic warden's watching. So if I (park / parked) there, I ('d / 'll) get a parking ticket.
- 2 If I (park / parked) here, I (might / would) get a parking ticket, but it's Sunday and no one's looking, so I'm going to do it!
- 3 I can't afford to go away on holiday this year, but if I (can / could), I (will / would) go to Florida.
- 4 I've got some holiday brochures. We ('ll / would) go to Florida if we (can / could) find a cheap hotel.
- 5 The weather forecast is snow. So if it (snows / snowed), I (won't / wouldn't) drive very far tomorrow.
- 6 The winters aren't very cold here. We hardly ever get snow. But if it (snows / snowed), the kids (will / would) love it.
- 7 Sorry, I'm too busy. I ('ll / 'd) help you if I (ve got / had) more time.
- 8 I'm busy at the moment, but I think I'll have time later. I ('ll / 'd) help you if I (ve got / had) time.

## Sounds /ʃ/ and /tʃ/

How many spellings can you find for the /ʃ/ sound?

brochure	champagne	delicious	English	finished	machine
occasionally	selfish	shall	shirt	should	situation
special	superstitious	sure	wish		

These words have a /tʃ/ sound.

change	children	choose	lunch	much	which
--------	----------	--------	-------	------	-------

Divide these words into two groups, /ʃ/ and /tʃ/.

ambition	cheap	chicken	chips	church
fish	matches	ship	shocked	shortly
station	sugar	touch	washing	watch



## Adverbs

- Adverbs of frequency tell us *how often* something happens.
- Adverbs of manner tell us *how* something happens.
- Adverbs of degree make the following adjective or adverb stronger or weaker.
- Introductory adverbs show our attitude to what we're going to say next.

- 1 Read the text. What kinds of adverb are the words in bold? Write **F** (frequency), **M** (manner), **D** (degree), or **I** (introductory).

Cinema managers have been complaining that people don't know how to behave **properly** in cinemas anymore. People have **always** talked during films, but **unfortunately** the problem is getting **much** worse. People who **normally** watch films at home on television or DVD **frequently** forget that they're in a public place. They eat popcorn **noisily**, and discuss the film **loudly** with their companions. If they've seen the film before, they'll tell friends what's going to happen **next**. **Obviously** the mobile phone has become a major problem. People **often** forget to switch them off, which can be **extremely** annoying. One manager reports that a customer took out his phone ten minutes before the end of the film, and phoned for a taxi. He didn't try to speak **quietly**. The people around him got **quite** angry and told him to be quiet. Then other people told them to shut up too. Soon everyone was shouting **angrily** at everyone else and they all missed the ending of the film.



- 2 Where in the sentences do the frequency adverbs come?  
A before the verb B after the verb C at the end of the sentence

## Introductory adverbs

Choose the correct word.

- 1 It's difficult for me being a Hollywood star. (Personally / Hopefully) I'd like to get married and live a quiet life, but the studio won't let me.
- 2 I lost my wallet. (Fortunately / Hopefully) I found it again ten minutes later.
- 3 (Personally / Obviously) the answer is wrong. Look here, you haven't written a decimal point. It's 60.03, not 6,003!
- 4 (Fortunately / Honestly) I was wearing a seat belt, and I wasn't injured.
- 5 (Generally / Unfortunately) we try to finish all the important jobs before we stop work.

## Words

- 1 Divide these words into two groups, adjectives and nouns.  
confidence confident introductory introduction prohibited prohibition shy shyness strength strong weak weakness
- 2 Make adverbs from these adjectives, by adding **-ly**, or by deleting **-y** and adding **-ily**.  
angry careful clear confident general happy  
honest hopeful loud lucky nervous nice  
noisy normal obvious proper quick quiet
- 3 The opposite of **fortunately** is **unfortunately**. The opposite of **articulate** is **inarticulate**. Use **un-** and **in-** to make these words opposite:  
**un-**  
able afraid certain enthusiastic equal  
happily interesting lucky selfish tidy  
**in-**  
ability complete correct dependent direct frequently

## Qualifiers

- 1 Add the adverbs of degree (or qualifiers) in brackets in the correct places.
  - 1 My boss was annoyed because I was late. (extremely, a bit)
  - 2 I went to bed early because I was tired. (quite, rather)
  - 3 The film was frightening and we thought it was awful. (really, absolutely)
  - 4 I was embarrassed because I said a rude word in front of everyone. (terribly, very)
- 2 Put a cross (X) by the adjective which doesn't go with each of these qualifiers.  
**completely**  wrong  useless  nice  stupid  
**slightly**  hurt  good  worried  injured  
**almost**  finished  dark  ready  fantastic  
**terribly**  excellent  hungry  thirsty  tired

## Sounds /z/, /s/, /ʒ/, and /dʒ/

The letter **s** has a /z/ or /s/ sound at the end of a word. Say these words aloud.

/z/	does	goes	is	lives	says	these
/s/	it's	lets	stops	this	weeks	yes

Say these words with a /ʒ/ sound.

/ʒ/	Asia	casual	decision	measure	television	usually
-----	------	--------	----------	---------	------------	---------

Say these words with a /dʒ/ sound (see Unit 17).

/dʒ/	agent	bridge	college	injured	January	jazz
	just	large	passenger	strategies	subject	village

## Reading

### 1 Match the extracts to the book titles.

- A *Survival!* – Marion O’Casey      D *My Word is My Bond* – Stan Flaming  
 B *Danger in Our Homes* – Nick Davis      E *Return of the Magician* – R.J.J. Caulkin  
 C *The Cochran Gang* – Joe Smith      F *Shakespeare’s Theatre* – Donald Regis

### 2 Underline the examples of the past perfect.

1 Angela had dark rings around her eyes because she hadn’t slept, and she had been crying. Eva touched her gently on the arm, ‘Come on, Angie. We can’t stop now. We’ve got to climb down this mountain and find help for the others.’

2 The earliest theatres in London were built in the shape of a circle. This was because the only other public places of entertainment were bull rings and bear rings which were used for animal fighting. The people who had built the theatres wanted them to be recognized as places of entertainment.

3 Until the early 1970s, many British homes had ‘pay-as-you-go’ gas meters. You had to put coins into a meter. There were many accidents as a result. In a typical case, a man had left the ring on in the kitchen by mistake. The meter had run out of money, and so the gas went out. His wife had arrived back from work, put money in the meter and lit a cigarette. The explosion destroyed the house.

## Dictionary skills

Read the definition of *ring*. Find the six meanings in the book extracts and write the numbers of the definitions in the boxes at the end.

**ring** /rɪŋ/ noun [C] 1 a piece of jewellery, a round piece of metal, often made of silver or gold, that you wear on your finger: a wedding ring ° an engagement ring 2 a round object of any material with a hole in the middle: a key-ring, onion rings 3 a circle: The coffee cup left a ring on the table; Stand in a ring and hold

4 The police believed they had broken up the ring several years earlier in 1999. But in 2004 the members of the gang left prison, and the problems started again. Detectives had caught the criminals, but they had never found the money. Millions were still hidden in various bank accounts.

5 The old wizard looked worried, ‘Where did you find it?’ Bulbus didn’t want to tell him. That first time, he had put it on his finger and had become invisible. ‘Why do you ask?’ he said nervously. ‘Because this is one of the great rings of power,’ said the wizard.

6 The blonde stranger smiled at him, ‘May I have a light?’ James Bond shook his head, ‘I don’t smoke.’ She opened her purse, took out a gold lighter and lit it herself. Then she blew a smoke ring in the shape of a perfect O into the air. He realized that she hadn’t actually needed a light. He smiled back at her. ‘I know who you are,’ she whispered, ‘You are the famous British spy ...’

*hands* 4 an area with seats all round it where people perform or compete: a circus ring ° a boxing ring 5 (esp Br.E.) one of the round parts on top of a cooker, on which you can put pans: an electric cooker with an oven, a grill and four rings 6 a number of people who are working together in something secret or not legal: a spy ring; a drugs ring

## Past simple or past perfect?

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past perfect.

When 40-year-old businessman Jack Cooper ..... (disappear), police ..... (find) his clothes on an empty beach in Dorset. There ..... (be) no note. The week before, Cooper ..... (take out) a large insurance policy. That same week, he ..... (sell) his collection of antique clocks for cash. Yesterday, two years after his disappearance, Australian police ..... (discover) Cooper on a beach in Queensland. He ..... (change) his name to Smith, and ..... (dye) his hair blonde. He ..... (be) there since his disappearance, living as a fisherman. He ..... (not tell) his wife where he ..... (be), and she ..... (believe) he ..... (be) dead.



## Collocations

Add words or phrases from the box to each of the verbs.

by 30%    at home    a leg    the night together  
 her maiden name    the kids from school

keep                    a secret, quiet, still ...  
 break                  someone’s heart, a glass, a promise ...  
 fall                     down, in love, over ...  
 collect                a reward, stamps, the rent ...  
 spend                 your life, your savings, an evening ...  
 live                     together, happily ever after, a long time ...

## Sound /h/

The letter *h* is sounded as /h/ in these words:

behind    happened    headache    hospital    husband    perhaps

*ph* is the sound /f/ in Philip, photo, telephone  
*ght* is the sound /t/ in bought, caught, thought  
*gh* is the sound /f/ in enough, rough, tough  
*sh* is the sound /ʃ/ in cash, shot, washing  
*ch* is the sound /tʃ/ in change, cheese, much  
*th* is the sound /θ/ in earth, theatre, worth  
*th* is the sound /ð/ in another, clothes, this

The letter *h* can be silent.

character    ghetto    honest    whisper

## Signs

1 Where would you find these signs?  
Match the places.

- 1  outside an open-air café
- 2  outside a bar or pub near a beach
- 3  on a building site
- 4  in a private car park
- 5  in Waitrose car park
- 6  at the entrance to a supermarket
- 7  in an area with crime problems



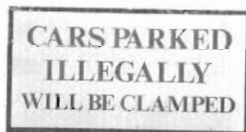
2 Find the passives of these active verbs.

- 1 should carry
- 2 owns
- 3 will lock
- 4 will clamp
- 5 must wear
- 6 to take
- 7 may consume



3 Find words which mean:

- 1 to stop
- 2 eaten
- 3 something you wear on your feet
- 4 against the law
- 5 bought
- 6 metal or plastic hats
- 7 past this sign
- 8 something you put things in at the supermarket
- 9 have a piece of metal put on a car wheel to stop the car moving
- 10 a building and the land around it



## Passives

Complete the table.

tense	Present simple	Past simple	Present perfect	Modal: will
active	Someone does it.	Someone made it.	Someone has lost it.	Someone will finish it.
passive	<i>It is done.</i>			

tense	Modal: might	Present continuous	Past continuous	Infinitive
active	Someone might find it.	Someone is doing it.	Someone was making it.	Someone needs to do it.
passive				

## Responses

Match the sentences in a department store with the responses.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Are you being served?                         | A Next Monday.                            |
| 2 When will it be delivered?                    | B Sorry. It's already been worn.          |
| 3 What's it made of?                            | C Scotland.                               |
| 4 Is my meal ready? I've been waiting for ages. | D That's no problem. It can be shortened. |
| 5 I'd like to change this jacket.               | E Sorry. It's being cooked at the moment. |
| 6 This dress is a bit too long for me.          | F 100% cotton.                            |
| 7 Where was it made?                            | G Yes, thank you.                         |

## Sounds /l/, /r/, /v/, /w/, /b/, /p/, and /m/

1 Every nationality finds some English sounds difficult. Here are some examples of problems with consonants.

**Japanese:** /l/ /r/ law /raw, lost /roast, look /route

**Germans:** /v/ /w/ vine /wine, vet /wet, veal /wheel

**Italians:** /θ/ /ð/ pronounced as /t/ and /d/: thanks /tanks, thin /tin

**Spanish:** /m/ /k/ in a final position can be replaced with /n/ or /ŋ/: dream, from, sink, think

**Arabic speakers:** /b/ /p/ bat /pat, bull /pull

**Chinese:** final consonants full, got, lock, send, sent

**Many nationalities:** in consonant clusters like -cks, -nts, str-, spr-, tr- they try to put an /ə/ sound between the consonants, so spring becomes /s(ə)p(r)ɪŋ/: clocks, spring, straight, strong, train, wants

2 What are the most difficult sounds for you?

## Old jokes

1 Read the text and use the information to complete the dialogue.



The teacher was angry after the test. She held up Debbie's paper, and said that she had copied her answers from Laura. Debbie went bright red, and said that she hadn't. The teacher asked her to look at the first question. Laura had written 'yes', and Debbie had done the same. Debbie said that didn't mean anything. The teacher pointed to the second question and said that Laura had written 'no', and so had Debbie. Debbie said that didn't mean anything either. The teacher smiled

and pointed to the third question. Laura had put 'I don't know', and Debbie had put 'I don't know, either.'

**Teacher** Debbie! You ..... your answers from Laura!

**Debbie** No, I .....

**Teacher** Look at the first question. Laura ..... 'yes' and you ..... the same.

**Debbie** That ..... mean anything.

**Teacher** Well, look at the second question. Laura ..... and you .....

**Debbie** That ..... either.

**Teacher** OK, what about the third question? Laura ..... and you ..... !

2 Read these jokes, then write the dialogues.

Mrs Brown went for a medical check-up on her goth birthday. The doctor told her that she was in excellent health, and that her pulse was as regular as a clock. She laughed, and told him that he had got his hand on her watch.



**Doctor** .....

**Mrs Brown** .....

The mother called upstairs to her son and told him that he would be late for school. He said that he wasn't going that day. She asked him why he wasn't. He replied that the kids all hated him, and the teachers didn't like him either. His mother said she would give him two reasons why he should go. She told him that he was forty-two years old and he was the Head teacher.

**Mother** .....

**Son** .....

**Mother** .....

**Son** .....

**Mother** .....



## Reporting

1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 He said he (is / was) tired.
- 2 She said he (has / had) been working too hard.
- 3 He said he (will / would) go to bed early.
- 4 He told her that he (has got / had) a headache.
- 5 He told her that he (doesn't / didn't).
- 6 She replied that she (hasn't / hadn't) seen it.
- 7 She said she (is / was) going to watch the TV news.

2 Which of these verbs do **not** change when you are reporting?

am are can could did do had done have got might must  
shall should will would

## Word order

### if ... questions

1 Put the words in brackets in the correct order.

- Have you got any brothers? He asked her (brothers / if / any / had / she)  
*He asked her if she had any brothers.*

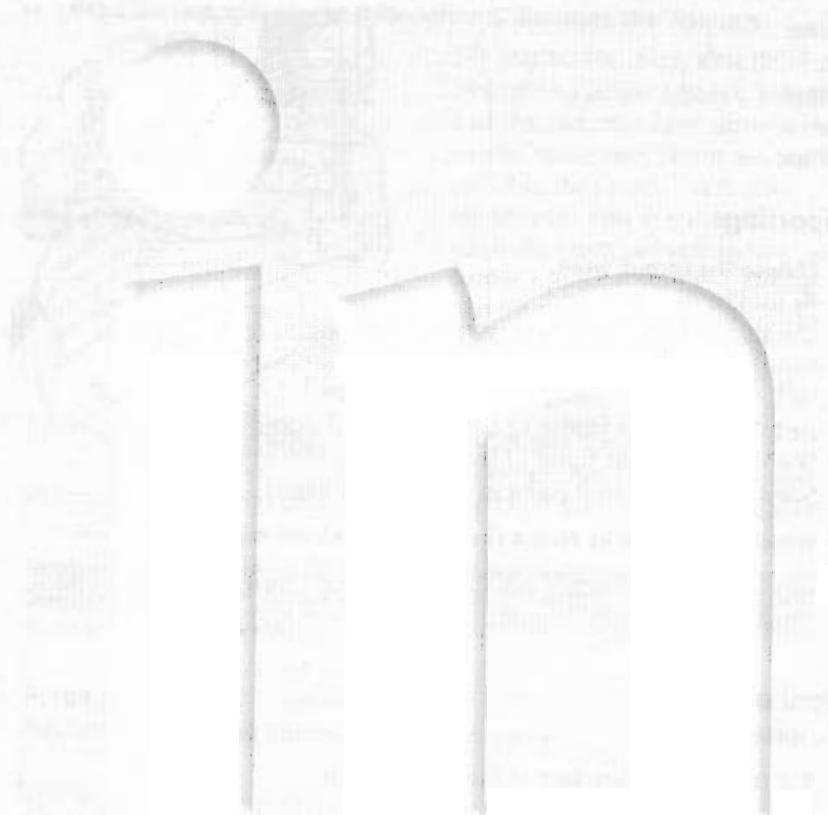
- 1 Do you know the answer? She asked him (the answer / knew / he / if)
- 2 Are you feeling OK? They asked us (OK / if / were / feeling / we)
- 3 Have you finished? We asked them (if / finished / had / they)
- 4 Will you be there? She asked me (would / there / if / be / I)

### Wh- questions

2 Put the words in brackets in the correct order.

- Where do you live? He asked us (lived / we / where)  
*He asked us where we lived.*
- 1 What did you see? He asked me (seen / I / had / what)
  - 2 Who have you told? She asked him (told / had / he / who)
  - 3 When will you go? They asked her (go / when / would / she)
  - 4 How much did you spend? I asked her (she / much / spent / how / had)

# Answer key



Note: *e.g.* (for example) means that there is more than one possible correct answer. *Free* means **you** choose the answers. You can check the pronunciation exercises with a dictionary.

## one

### Personal details

**be:** She's Japanese. / She's 26. / She's a translator. / She's married.

**live:** She lives in Japan. / She lives in Tokyo. / She lives in an apartment. / She lives with her husband.

**have got:** She hasn't got any brothers. / She's got two sisters. / She hasn't got any children. / She's got a Toyota Corolla.

**like:** She likes dance music. / She likes tennis. / She likes travelling. / She likes watching movies.

**work:** She works in the sales office. / She works for Suntory. / She works five days a week.

### Word order

- 1 Have you got any hobbies?
- 2 When does she do aerobics?
- 3 Do you like cooking?
- 4 What's your favourite kind of music?
- 5 How often does he play football?
- 6 Are American films popular in your country?

### Collocations

1E 2J 3A 4F 5B  
6I 7C 8G 9D 10H

## two

### Shopping

1D 2C 3B 4A

### Verbs and nouns

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 cost (V)    | 4 cost (N)    |
| 2 bargain (V) | 5 offer (V)   |
| 3 offer (N)   | 6 bargain (N) |

### Money

- 1 pay / credit card
- 2 cost / bargain
- 3 discount / cash / deal
- 4 price / offer

### Clothes

- |         |         |        |        |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 these | 2 This  | 3 them | 4 it   |
| 5 These | 6 this  | 7 This | 8 them |
| 9 these | 10 This |        |        |

## Collocations

1E 2J 3A 4H 5I  
6B 7C 8G 9D 10F

## three

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A Jane and Dave | D Jake King      |
| B Ray Blake     | E Gail and James |
| C Tracy Baker   | F Jenny Lane     |

## Questions

- 1 1 No, she doesn't. 4 No, they aren't.  
2 No, it isn't. 5 Yes, they do.  
3 Yes, he does. 6 Yes, he is.
- 2 1 He's buying the Daily Mail.  
2 He usually catches the 7.40.  
3 (He's looking at his watch) because the train is late.  
4 They work in Bristol.  
5 (e.g.) They're sitting / looking at each other / waiting for the train.  
6 They're (trying to buy / buying) tickets.  
7 She sells newspapers and magazines / works at the station.  
8 She's selling a newspaper (to Ray Blake).
- 3 What does she do? She plays the cello / She's a musician / cellist.  
What is she doing? She's catching a train / waiting for a train.

## Collocations

good luck, good-tempered, good news,  
good-looking, goodbye, good friends,  
goodnight, good guys  
middle-aged, middle name, middle column,  
middle row, middle class  
bad dreams, bad luck, bad-tempered, bad  
news, bad headache, bad guys

## four

### e ticket check-in

- 1 Welcome to ...
- 2 Please insert your card ...
- 3 Welcome Mr Ben Green ...
- 4 Your Seating Allocation
- 5 Quick Check
- 6 Thank you for using ...

### Reading

- 1 outbound flight
- 2 6-digit
- 3 aisle seat
- 4 Fast Drop facility
- 5 proceed
- 6 boarding pass
- 7 Your Seating Allocation

**Time**

- 1 between 2 until 3 at 4 behind  
5 in 6 on

**Responses**

- 1 Does it? 2 Are we? 3 Do you?  
4 Have you? 5 Has she? 6 Are you?  
7 Do we? 8 Does it?

**five****Responses**

- 1G 2A 3J 4E 5B  
6I 7D 8F 9C 10H

**Food vocabulary**

egg

**Indefinite pronouns**

**Conversation 1:** someone / anyone / no one / everyone

**Conversation 2:** something / Everything / anything / nothing

**Conversation 3:** somewhere / anywhere / nowhere / Everywhere

**six****Past simple**

- 1 She didn't teach anything.
- 2 They didn't go anywhere.
- 3 I didn't buy anything.
- 4 He didn't fight anyone.
- 5 I didn't draw anything.
- 6 He didn't sit anywhere.
- 7 They didn't know anyone.
- 8 She didn't think anything.
- 9 They didn't catch anyone.
- 10 I didn't see anyone.

**Sounds**

buy / catch / fight / teach / think

**Subject and object questions**

- 1 A Mr Jackson did. B He sold it to Mrs Clark.
- 2 A Laura did. B She met Josh.
- 2 A Who wrote a letter? Paul did.  
B Who did he write to? He wrote to his grandfather.
- 2 A Who went to the cinema? Rosie did.  
B What did she see? She saw *Titanic II*.
- 3 A Who bought a new striker? Arsenal did.  
B Who did they buy the striker from? They bought the striker from Manchester United.

**The next word**

X (= wrong) words: in Australia / true / university / tomorrow

**Start and finish**

start: start / began / began / started / started

finish: stop / The end / completed / ended / was all over / left / finished

**Spelling**

- 1 stopped / shopped / scanned / travelled
- 2 scanning / putting / running / cutting / stopping
- 3 planner / shopper / runner / winner
- 4 bigger, biggest / fatter, fattest / thinner, thinnest

**seven****Holidays**

- 1 sunbathing 2 to stay 3 to go
- 4 camping / staying 5 watch 6 to visit
- 7 to travel 8 to see 9 visiting
- 10 getting 11 to fly 12 going
- 13 to spend 14 to have 15 paint

**Object pronouns**

- 1 me 2 him 3 us 4 them 5 her
- 6 you 7 it

**Time words**

- 1 last 2 before 3 one 4 next
- 5 tonight 6 when

**eight****Reminders**

(e.g.)

They haven't locked the doors yet.  
They haven't closed the windows yet.  
They've already turned off the lights.  
They've already turned off the central heating.  
They haven't set the burglar alarm yet.  
They've already cancelled the newspapers.  
They haven't told their neighbours (that they're going away) yet.  
They've already given their holiday address and phone number to a friend.

**Responses**

- 1F 2C 3A 4H 5B 6G 7D 8E

**Word order**

- 1 They haven't sent the invitations yet.
- 2 Have you ever been to a classical concert?
- 3 She's never been to China.
- 4 I've already had a holiday this year.

- 5 Where has it gone?
- 6 He's taken the driving test three times.

**Reading**

- 2 Astronomy: sky, stars, galaxies, planets, constellation (+ proper nouns: Venus, Leo)
- 3 Time expressions: soon, several hours later, for a minute, approximately 3 o'clock, tomorrow, for a moment
- 4 Large numbers: millions, billions

**Past participles**

- 1 heard 2 read 3 seen 4 told 5 met

**nine****Sport in the past**

- 1 couldn't / could / couldn't / couldn't / had to / couldn't / didn't have to / didn't have to / could / had to / couldn't / had to / couldn't / had to
- 2 1 Why couldn't he play for several years (in the middle of his career)?  
2 Why did clubs play on Saturday afternoons?  
3 Why weren't there many evening games?
- 3 1 £20 a week 2 1915 3 2000 4 84  
5 1965 6 fifty 7 3 p.m.

**Short answers**

- 1B 2B 3A 4B 5A 6A 7B 8B

**ten****Situations**

- 1 1 He was reading a book.  
2 The door opened / His wife walked in.  
3 He closed the book immediately.  
4 B
- 2 1 She was having a shower.  
2 She got out of the shower.  
3 B
- 3 1 She was listening to an orchestra.  
2 She switched (it/her phone) off immediately.  
3 A

**Past simple or past continuous?**

- 1 was lying
- 2 was having / went
- 3 arrived / stood
- 4 saw / was walking
- 5 rang / were having
- 6 rang / got

**Words**

(you will find more in a dictionary)  
sunburn(ed), Sunday, sunglasses, sunhat, sunlight, sunny, sunrise, sunroof, sunset,

sunshade, sunshine, suntan, suntan lotion, seafood, seagull, sea level, seaman, seashell, seashore, seasick, seaside, seaweed  
airbag, air conditioner, aircraft, air force, airmail, airplane, airport, air traffic (control), air travel, airwaves

**eleven****Telephoning verbs**

choose / press / press / press / hold / transfer / key in / answer / confirm / help / speak / bear / put / connect

**during**

- 1 While 2 during 3 during 4 when
- 5 When 6 during 7 during 8 when

**Prepositions**

in / down / on / up / in / in front of / on / into / up

**twelve****Box office**

- 10.01 a.m. – are  
11.30 a.m. – few / together / lot  
12.15 p.m. – Are / few  
1.45 p.m. – enough  
2.15 p.m. – none  
7.15 p.m. – many / many / much  
7.30 p.m. – aren't

**Quantity**

- 1 [C]: tents, ropes, batteries, oxygen bottles, bodies, climbers  
[U]: trash, oxygen, glass, tinned food, human waste, rubbish, air, garbage, equipment
- 2 *trash* and *garbage* are the same; *junk* and *waste* can have similar meanings.
- 3 1 many 2 a lot of 3 little  
4 enough 5 much 6 is

**thirteen****Postcard**

We're going to the coast tomorrow. (B) It's going to be a hot day (C), so we're going to spend the day on the beach (G). Our train leaves at nine (E), so we'll be there about eleven (A). We'll send you a postcard (D), I promise! I won't forget (J)! We'll be back home next Sunday (A). Will you be at home on Monday (I)? We'll call round and show you our photos (D). Shall I bring you back some English tea (F)? I think you'll like it (H).

**Cartoons**

1E 2F 3D 4C 5A 6B

**Collocations with have**

- 1 breakfast 2 a relationship with  
3 a shower 4 twins 5 the day off  
6 cup of tea

**fourteen****Superlatives**

(F = fact, A = advertising, ? = we don't really know, but we guess this is the answer.)  
first (F?), best (A), oldest (F), cheapest (F?), largest (A?), lowest (A?), fastest (A?)

**Comparatives and superlatives**

one syllable: fresh / fresher than / the freshest  
one syllable ending in -e: nice / nicer than / the nicest  
double the last letter: hot / hotter than / the hottest  
ending in -y: easy / easier than / the easiest  
irregular: bad / worse than / the worst  
two or more syllables: difficult / more difficult than / the most difficult

**Matching**

1C 2F 3D 4A 5B 6E

**Advert**

Do you want to be fitter? Feel healthier? Look more attractive? Join Acme Health and Fitness Club. After two weeks you'll feel less tired, you'll be a faster runner and a better swimmer. Our membership fees are the lowest in the area, and you'll get more for your money. There are fewer people and more exercise machines at Acme! Our car park is the largest of any health club in the city, so you'll find it easier to park your car. There is a café next to the gym, where you can find the least fattening and healthiest meals and snacks. Our swimming pool is the cleanest and warmest you've ever been in! We have the newest sauna and jacuzzi. Telephone us now! The first five callers will get four weeks' free membership!

**fifteen****Signs**

The best choice is given first, but the others are also possible.

1 A, C, D 2 B, A 3 C, B 4 A, B, C

**Modal verbs**

1D 2A 3B 4F 5C 6E

**Money**

1 cost 2 borrow 3 lend 4 pay  
5 save 6 earn 7 win 8 spend  
9 owe 10 afford

**sixteen****Word order**

- time it is?
- flight BA345 is on time?
- he lives?
- the bus station is?
- they left the hotel.
- that tall man is?
- you bought that lovely skirt?
- floor the restaurant is on.

**Asking strangers**

(e.g.) / (free)

Could you tell me what time it is?

Do you know if there's a cashpoint near here?

Can you tell me where (the bank / bus station, etc.) is?

Excuse me, do you know when / what time the last bus goes / leaves?

I'd like to know \*when / what time the bank closes?

Have you got any idea who she is?

\* Note: no question mark at the end of sentences with this construction.

**Question tags**

isn't it? / isn't it? / weren't you?  
didn't you? / did you? / haven't you?  
have you? / don't you? / are you?

**Vocabulary: weather**

- lovely, miserable, hot
- thunder, snow
- colder, better, warmer
- sunny, warmer, windy
- hot, freezing, foggy
- hard, lightly, harder

**Sounds: noises**

The wrong words are:

uh-huh – sure; eh? – then; ah! – care;  
oh! – do; ooh! – out; um – home

**seventeen****Reading**

- (first and last are superlatives) / less / better / stronger / weaker
- moved to / switched (to) / moved across
- How long has Sweden driven on the right? Sweden has driven on the right since 1967 / for (xx) years.  
How long has Okinawa driven on the left? Okinawa has driven on the left since 1978. / for (xx) years.
- (e.g.) Korea drove on the left until 1946. Korea has driven on the right since 1946. Korea has driven on the right for (xx) years.

**Time words**

since / until / since / just / yet / for / already

**Responses**

1D 2G 3A 4B 5H 6E 7F 8C

**eighteen****say, tell, or ask?**

1 tell 2 tell 3 Say 4 Ask 5 say  
6 Say 7 ask 8 said

**Reporting verbs**

- A6 B5 C4 D1 E3 F2
- B he shouted C he promised  
D he begged E she warned  
F he whispered

**Adverbs of manner**

- (free)
- 1 quickly / slowly  
2 loudly / softly  
3 well / easily  
4 slowly / carefully / hard / fast
- ly: slowly, badly, quietly, quickly, politely  
-y → -ily: happily, noisily, angrily, easily  
same as adjective: fast, hard  
irregular: well
- 1 good 2 well 3 quickly 4 fast

**nineteen****Active or passive?**

1 1A 2P 3A 4P 5P 6A  
2 1B 2B 3A 4B 5A 6B

**In the museum**

- made / made / found / built / opened
- 1 It's made of gold.  
2 It was made in Greece.

- It was made about / around 1500 BC.
- It was found by Schliemann.
- It was found in 1875.
- It was found at Mycaenae.
- It's displayed in the Athens National Museum.
- It's known as the Mask of Agamemnon.
- (e.g.) This is the mask of a king. It is made of gold. It was made around 1500 BC in Greece. It was found at Mycaenae by Schliemann in 1875. It's displayed in the Athens National Museum. It's generally known as the Mask of Agamemnon.
- How many were made of silver? 14,191. How many were made of bronze? 24. When were they made? Between 337 AD and 407 AD. When were they buried? Some time after 407 AD. Who were they found by? Eric Lawes. Where were they found? Hoxne, Suffolk, in the UK. When were they found? 1992. Where are they displayed? In the British Museum, London. What are they known as? The Hoxne Hoard.

**twenty****Probability**

- It depends. Maybe. C / Yes, I'll be there. A / No, I won't be there. D / I might. C / Sorry, I'm working on Saturday. D / If I can. C
- It may. C / It might. C / I'm sure it will. A / No, I don't think so. C / It looks like it. B / I'm sure it won't. D

**Theme park**

E / A / G / C / D / B / F

**if**

- If it rains, we'll go to the cinema.
- If we go to the cinema, we'll see *Troy II*.
- If we enjoy the film, we'll buy the DVD (one day).
- If it's sunny, we'll eat outside.

**when, etc.**

- I'll stop at the supermarket before I come home.
- I'll phone you after I arrive at the station.
- She'll move to London when she finishes university.
- We'll go for a walk if the weather's good.

- 5 I'll have a shower as soon as I finish playing tennis.  
6 I'll do the exercises while I'm travelling to work.

**if + modals**

- 1 mustn't 2 must 3 should  
4 might

**twenty-one****Present perfect continuous**

- 1 1 We've been driving for three hours.  
2 She's been learning English since February.  
3 It's been raining for three days.  
4 They've been going out since June 21st.  
2 1 How long have they been learning English?  
2 How long have you been saving for a car?  
3 How long has she been talking on the phone?  
4 How long has it been snowing?  
3 A has become / B has been playing / A has been / A has made A has been / A has been / B has been touring A has played or B has been playing / B have been playing / A has been B have been signing / A have signed

**Warnings with get**

- 1E 2C 3G 4F 5D 6B 7A

**The next word**

X (= wrong) words: ill / indigestion / headache / shouting / while / fever / me

**Sounds**

- 3 'Thirsty.'

**twenty-two****Relative who / which**

- 1 1 goes 2 knows 3 He comes 4 live 5 It's 6 serves  
2 1 Google is a search engine which is used on the Internet.  
2 Bill Gates is the person who founded Microsoft.  
3 I use the Entourage web browser, which is part of Microsoft Works.  
4 Toast is a computer program which copies CDs.  
5 A webmaster is a person who controls a website.

- 6 A poster is someone who posts a message on an Internet site.  
7 The name Google comes from *googol*, which means  $10^{100}$ .  
3 1 Have you seen the book that was on the table?  
2 I saw that woman that reads the TV news.  
3 She was wearing huge earrings that were made of plastic.  
4 Do you know the group that recorded this song?  
5 He's got friends that help him a lot.

**Definitions**

- 1C 2E 3D 4A 5F 6B

**A puzzle**

- 1 Your hat must be white.  
2 might / must / can't / must

**Describing people**

physical: attractive, bald, fit, good-looking, handsome, middle-aged, short, tall, young  
clothes: casual, formal, glamorous, scruffy, well-dressed  
personality: aggressive, bad-tempered, charming, kind, patient, shy, sincere

**twenty-three****Numbers**

- 1 1 seventy-six per cent  
2 point eight two  
3 four hundred thousand  
4 fifty divided by three  
5 eight plus five  
6 nine multiplied by five  
2 1 plus 2 times 3 minus 4 divided  
3 1D 2A 3E 4B 5F 6C  
4  $33\frac{1}{3}\% - 6$ ;  $25\% - 1$ ;  $5\% - 4$ ;  $10\% - 3$ ;  
 $75\% - 2$ ;  $20\% - 5$   
5 1D 2F 3E 4A 5C 6B

**Lucky PIN numbers?**  
(free)**Measures**

time: century, day, decade, hour, minute, week, year  
weight: gram, kilogram, ounce, pound, ton  
length: centimetre, kilometre, mile  
liquid: gallon, litre, pint

**twenty-four****used to**

- 1 1 Edna used to work in a library, but she doesn't any more.  
2 Butch used to live in New York, but he doesn't any more.  
3 Agnes used to be a singer, but she isn't any more.  
2 1 Yes, she did. 2 Yes, she did.  
3 Yes, he did. 4 Yes, she did.  
3 1 Edna never used to smoke and drink.  
2 Butch never used to be a tomato farmer.  
3 Agnes never used to be terrified of singing.  
4 1 No, nothing is like it used to be.  
2 His victim used to sit next to him at school.  
3 She used to be quiet, shy, and unattractive.  
4 She said, 'Didn't you use to be Agnes Fawthrop?'

**Changes**

- 2 They used to be a lot bigger.  
3 It used to be more expensive.  
4 It used to be worse.  
5 He used to be busier.  
6 It used to be better.

**twenty-five****Holiday matching**

- 1H 2A 3K 4I 5C 6E  
7L 8B 9G 10D 11F 12J  
At a theme park.

**Adjectives with -ing / -ed**

- 1 A  
2 1 worrying 2 worried 3 bored  
4 exciting 5 boring 6 frightened  
7 terrifying 8 exhausted 9 interesting.

**Indefinite pronouns + they, etc.**

- 1 them 2 they 3 their 4 their  
5 their / them 6 they

**Word order**

- 1 of seeing snakes in the jungle.  
2 in the history of the ancient ruins.  
3 after our fourteen hour flight.  
4 about the cost of their foreign holiday.  
5 to hear she was in hospital.  
6 to find cockroaches in our hotel room.

**The next word**

X (= wrong) words: to the hotel / my wallet / a bank account / some money / travelling / a holiday / beach

**twenty-six****Questionnaire**

(free)

**Unreal conditionals**

- 1 had / would buy 2 were / would go  
3 would stop / won 4 would be / told  
5 would ... do / lost

**Real or unreal?**

- 1 parked / 'd 2 park / might  
3 could / would 4 'll / can  
5 snows / won't 6 snowed / would  
7 'd / had 8 'll / 've got

**twenty-seven****Adverbs**

- 1 frequency: always / normally / frequently / often  
manner: properly / noisily / loudly / quietly / angrily  
degree: much / extremely / quite  
introductory: unfortunately / obviously  
2 A

**Introductory adverbs**

- 1 Personally 2 Fortunately 3 Obviously  
4 Fortunately 5 Generally

**Words**

- 1 adjectives: confident, introductory, prohibited, shy, strong, weak  
nouns: confidence, introduction, prohibition, shyness, strength, weakness  
2 angrily, carefully, clearly, confidently, generally, happily, honestly, hopefully, loudly, luckily, nervously, nicely, noisily, normally, obviously, properly, quickly, quietly  
3 Simply add *un-* and *in-* to the words.

**Qualifiers**

- 1 1 My boss was extremely annoyed because I was a bit late.  
2 I went to bed quite early because I was rather tired.  
3 The film was really frightening and we thought it was absolutely awful.  
4 I was terribly embarrassed because I said a very rude word in front of everyone.  
2 X (= wrong) words: nice / good / fantastic / excellent



## twenty-eight

### Reading

- 1 A1 B3 C4 D6 E5 F2  
 2 1 hadn't slept / had been crying  
 2 had built  
 3 had left / had run out / had arrived /  
 (had) put / (had) lit  
 4 had broken up / had caught / had never  
 found  
 5 had put it on / had become  
 6 hadn't actually needed

### Dictionary skills

- 1 Definition 3      4 Definition 6  
 2 Definition 4      5 Definition 1  
 3 Definition 5      6 Definition 2

### Past simple or past perfect?

disappeared / found / was /  
 had taken out / had sold / discovered /  
 had changed / had dyed / had been /  
 had not told / was / believed / was

### Collocations

keep her maiden name  
 break a leg  
 fall by 30%  
 collect the kids from school  
 spend the night together  
 live at home

## twenty-nine

### Signs

- 1 1F 2C 3A 4D 5E 6B 7G  
 2 1 should be carried  
 2 is owned  
 3 will be locked  
 4 will be clamped  
 5 must be worn  
 6 to be taken  
 7 may be consumed  
 3 1 to prevent 2 consumed 3 footwear  
 4 illegally 5 purchased 6 helmets  
 7 beyond this point 8 trolley  
 9 clamped 10 premises

### Passives

It was made. / It has been lost. / It will  
 be finished.  
 It might be found. / It is being done. /  
 It was being made. / It needs to be done.

### Responses

- 1G 2A 3F 4E 5B 6D 7C

## thirty

### Old jokes

- 1 copied / didn't / wrote / did /  
 doesn't / wrote 'no' / did, too /  
 doesn't mean anything / put 'I don't  
 know.' / put 'I don't know, either.'  
 2 Doctor: You're in excellent health and your  
 pulse is as regular as a clock.  
 Mrs Brown: You've got your hand on my  
 watch!  
 Mother: You'll be late for school!  
 Son: I'm not going today.  
 Mother: Why not?  
 Son: The kids all hate me and the teachers  
 don't like me either.  
 Mother: I'll give you two reasons why you  
 should go. You're 42 years old, and you're  
 the Head teacher!

### Reporting

- 1 1 was 2 had 3 would 4 had  
 5 didn't 6 hadn't 7 was  
 2 could, had done, might, must, should,  
 would

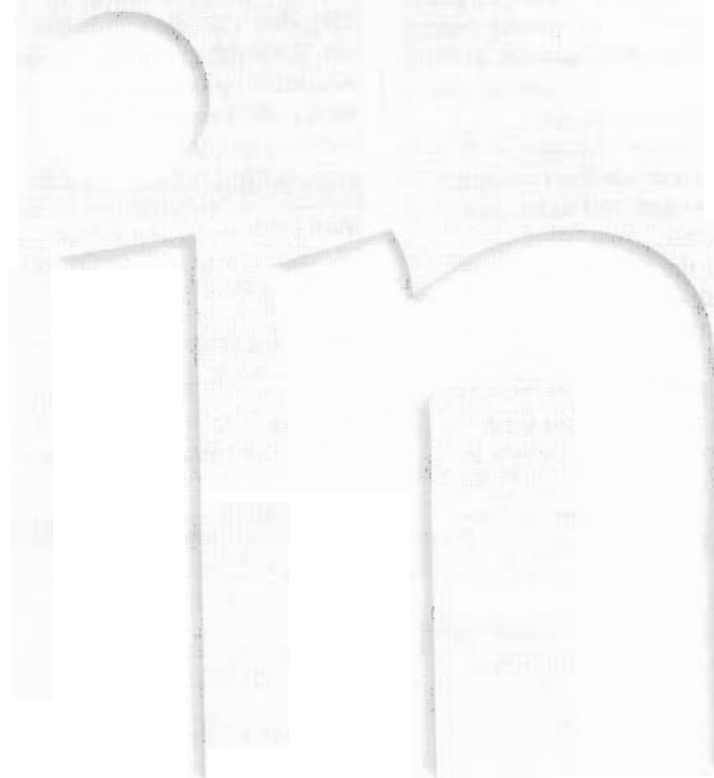
### Word order

- 1 1 She asked him if he knew the answer.  
 2 They asked us if we were feeling OK.  
 3 We asked them if they had finished.  
 4 She asked me if I would be there.  
 2 1 He asked me what I had seen.  
 2 She asked him who he had told.  
 3 They asked her when she would go.  
 4 I asked her how much she had spent.

## Unit 8 punch-line

'Someone has stolen our tent!'

# Audio exercises



## Introduction

You can do the audio exercises many times. Come back and repeat them in a week, and then in a month (and in a year). Try to do them faster. Try to do them without reading. Try to follow the stress, intonation, and word linking patterns.

You can do these things:

- Listen to the exercises.
- Listen and read the exercises.
- Listen, read, and do the audio exercises.
- Close the book. Listen to the exercises.
- Close the book. Listen and do the audio exercises.

### How the audio exercises work

If you have used the Starter and Elementary levels, you will find that the examples are shorter in Pre-Intermediate. For example:

#### \* 3 Make questions.

First you listen to the examples:

- he / in London
- ▶ *He works in London.*
- We / for Sony

Then you hear the audio and you respond:

- They / in a bank.

There is space for you to say:

- ▶ *They work in a bank.*

Then you hear the correct answer on ●

- They work in a bank.
- She / in the mornings.

There is space for you to say:

- ▶ *She works in the mornings.*

Then you hear the correct answer on ●

- She works in the mornings.

The audio exercises help you with many things. For example:

### Grammar habits

They help you with habits – *He + does, they + do, we + have, she + has*. These things will become automatic if you practise.

Track 4: *Do + you / Does + she*

Tracks 39 and 40: *is* with uncountables; *are* with countables

### Word order

Tracks 57 and 58: *Ask him where he is / Where is he?*

### Connecting sentences

Track 34: *while*

### Formulas

Track 9: *Can I try (it / them) on?*

### Pronunciation

The sound of words.

Track 2: /s/ /z/ /vz/

Tracks 36 and 37: the alphabet

### Contractions

Track 43: *I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, etc.*

### Weak forms / Unstressed forms

Track 22: /tu/ /tə/

### Intonation

The way the voice goes up or down.

Track 41: *OK, what shall we have?*

### Stress / Emphasis

Track 16: *Would you like tea or coffee?*

Track 71: grouping telephone numbers 367-985-418

### Rapid responses

Track 79: *No, I didn't / No, I wouldn't / No, I haven't / No, I don't, etc.*

### Numbers, dates, times

Track 13: timetables

## Unit one

### \* 1 Copyright information

### \* 2 Repeat.

/s/ work – works think – thinks

like – likes

/z/ live – lives do – does

play – plays

/vz/ watch – watches close – closes finish – finishes

### \* 3 Make sentences.

- he – in London

▶ *He works in London.*

- We – for Sony

▶ *We work for Sony.*

- They – in a bank

• She – in the mornings

• I – from 9 to 5

• He – in Spain

### \* 4 Make questions.

- you – here

▶ *Do you live here?*

- she – in a flat

▶ *Does she live in a flat?*

- you – in the country

• he – in France

• they – together

### \* 5 Answer with *no*.

- Have they got any children?

▶ *No, they haven't.*

- Are they English?

▶ *No, they aren't.*

- Does she work at home?

• Are they American?

• Is he fifty?

• Do they live here?

• Has he got a bicycle?

## Unit two

### \* 6 Repeat the numbers.

13 – 30 14 – 40 15 – 50 16 – 60

17 – 70 18 – 80 19 – 90

100 (a hundred) 200 300 400

500

1,000 (a thousand) 6,000 7,000

8,000 9,000

### \* 7 Ask for something.

- this one

▶ *I'd like this one, please.*

- that one

• one of these

• one of those

• two of these

### \* 8 Ask questions.

Repeat.

extra-large? these in extra-large?

one of these in extra-large? Have you got? Have you got one of these in extra-large?

- extra-large

▶ *Have you got one of these in extra-large?*

- medium

• size 12

• large

• small

### \* 9 Ask questions.

- It's my size.

▶ *Can I try it on?*

- These are my size.

▶ *Can I try them on?*

- They're my size.

• This is my size.

• Those are my size.

• That's my size.

## Unit three

## \*10 Make sentences.

- She – usually
- ▶ *She usually goes to bed late.*
- They – always
- ▶ *They always go to bed late.*
- I – never
- He – often
- We – sometimes
- She – hardly ever
- You – quite often

## \*11 Make sentences.

- It – always
- ▶ *It's always on time.*
- They – never
- ▶ *They're never on time.*
- He – hardly ever
- We – usually
- She – normally
- I – always
- The train – rarely

\*12 Ask questions with *How often?*

- I sometimes play tennis.
- ▶ *How often do you play tennis?*
- I'm sometimes late.
- ▶ *How often are you late?*
- I sometimes drive to work.
- I'm sometimes early.
- I sometimes watch TV.
- I'm sometimes busy.

## Unit four

## \*13 Timetables

Repeat the times.

10.05 ('O' five) 11.05 12.10 13.15  
 14.20 15.25 16.30 17.35 18.40  
 19.45 20.50 21.55 22.00  
 (hundred) 23.00

\*14 Make questions with *Who?* and *What?*

- I'm meeting someone.
- ▶ *Who are you meeting?*
- He's watching something.
- ▶ *What's he watching?*
- They're doing something.
- I'm phoning someone.
- She's writing something.
- They're asking someone.

\*15 Answer with *tomorrow*.

- When are you seeing the doctor?
- ▶ *I'm seeing the doctor tomorrow.*
- When does the flight arrive?
- ▶ *The flight arrives tomorrow.*
- When are you going to do it?
- ▶ *I'm going to do it tomorrow.*
- When are you meeting her?
- When does the train arrive?
- When are you going to be there?
- When does the holiday start?
- When are you going to see it?
- When are you seeing him?

## Unit five

## \*16 Emphasis

Repeat.

still or sparkling? beer or wine?  
red or white? tea or coffee? this  
 one or that one?

- Still or sparkling?
- ▶ *Would you like still or sparkling?*
- Red or white?
- This one or that one?
- Tea or coffee?
- Beer or wine?

\*17 Answer with *yes*.

- Do you like olives?
- ▶ *Yes, I do.*
- Would you like some olives?
- ▶ *Yes, I would.*
- Does he like red wine?
- Would he like some red wine?
- Do they like garlic?
- Would they like some garlic?

\*18 Ask with *Could?*

- You'd like some wine.
- ▶ *Could you bring me some wine?*
- You'd like some pepper.
- You'd like a menu.
- You'd like some water.
- You'd like the bill.

## Unit six

\*19 Ask questions with *Who?*

- Someone saw the programme.
- ▶ *Who saw the programme?*
- Someone told a joke.
- ▶ *Who told a joke?*
- Someone bought some flowers.
- Someone flew to Boston.
- Someone drank all the milk.
- Someone left the door open.

\*20 Ask questions with *What?* and *Where?*

- They saw something.
- ▶ *What did they see?*
- We went somewhere.
- ▶ *Where did you go?*
- She bought something.
- They flew somewhere.
- He went somewhere.
- We did something.

## \*21 Make negative sentences.

- He usually drives to work.
- ▶ *He didn't drive to work yesterday.*
- I usually come home early.
- ▶ *I didn't come home early yesterday.*
- She usually phones her mother.
- We usually eat at home.
- They usually go to school.
- He usually e-mails his girlfriend.

## Unit seven

## \* 22 Strong and weak forms of to

Repeat.

to /tu:/ going to? Where are you going to?

to /tə/ to do want to do I want to do it

to /tə/ to be I'd like to be I'd like to be rich

## \* 23 Make sentences.

- go home
- ▶ *I want to go home.*

- see you
- buy it
- be rich
- stop smoking

## \* 24 Ask questions.

- Let's dance.
- ▶ *Would you like to dance?*
- Let's have a drink.
- ▶ *Would you like to have a drink?*
- Let's go out for a meal.
- Let's have another drink.
- Let's go to the cinema.
- Let's have a coffee.

## \* 25 like doing or 'd like to do

Repeat.

I I like I'd I'd like

- working here
- ▶ *I like working here.*
- work at home
- ▶ *I'd like to work at home.*
- studying English
- study French
- meeting people
- meet Brad Pitt

## Unit eight

## \* 26 Make sentences with yet.

- I've seen the film. What about you?
- ▶ *I haven't seen it yet.*
- I've read the book. What about him?
- ▶ *He hasn't read it yet.*
- I've heard the CD. What about them?
- I've seen the play. What about her?
- I've done the work. What about him?
- I've bought the DVD. What about you?

## \* 27 Make sentences with already.

- Ask them to do the washing-up.
- ▶ *They've already done the washing-up.*
- Ask her to phone Peter.
- ▶ *She's already phoned Peter.*
- Ask them to do the shopping.
- Ask him to open the windows.
- Ask her to lock the door.
- Ask them to clean the kitchen.

## \* 28 Ask questions with ever.

- He's been to Scotland.
- ▶ *Have you ever been to Scotland?*
- She's seen the Queen.
- ▶ *Have you ever seen the Queen?*
- He's been on TV.
- She's flown in a helicopter.
- He's met the President.
- She's driven a Rolls-Royce.

## Unit nine

## \* 29 Make sentences with can't / couldn't.

- yesterday
- ▶ *I couldn't go to work yesterday.*
- tomorrow
- ▶ *I can't go to work tomorrow.*
- next week
- last week
- yesterday morning
- tomorrow afternoon

## \* 30 Make questions with have to.

Repeat.

to do have to do did you have to do  
do What did you have to do?

- you
- ▶ *What did you have to do?*
- she
- ▶ *What did she have to do?*
- they
- he
- I
- we
- you

## \* 31 Make sentences.

- go out – work late
- ▶ *I couldn't go out because I had to work late.*
- stay in – go out
- ▶ *I couldn't stay in because I had to go out.*
- get up late – go to work
- stay in bed – get up
- meet you – do my homework
- go out – work late

## Unit ten

## \* 32 Ask questions.

- I was busy last night.
- ▶ *What were you doing?*
- She was busy last Saturday.
- ▶ *What was she doing?*
- We were busy last weekend.
- He was busy yesterday.
- They were busy last night.
- She was busy last Tuesday.

## \* 33 Answer with no.

- Were you sunbathing?
- ▶ *No, I wasn't.*
- Did he buy an ice-cream?
- ▶ *No, he didn't.*
- Were they swimming?
- Did he have any suntan lotion?
- Did you see any sharks?
- Was she wearing a bikini?

## \* 34 Make sentences with while.

- The phone rang. We were having lunch.
- ▶ *The phone rang while we were having lunch.*
- The post arrived. I was having breakfast.
- ▶ *The post arrived while I was having breakfast.*
- I saw an accident. I was driving to work.
- Some friends called. We were having dinner.
- Someone phoned. I was having a shower.
- We met her. We were shopping.

## Unit eleven

## \* 35 Ask for the manager.

- May I ...?
- ▶ *May I speak to the manager?*
- I'd like to ...
- ▶ *I'd like to speak to the manager.*
- Can I ...?
- I want to ...
- I'd like to ...
- Could I ...?
- May I ...?
- Let me ...

## \* 36 The alphabet

Repeat.

A E I O U

A E I O U

G J B P Q U V W

I Y M N S F A H

X Z D T R L C K

## \* 37 Spell the words.

- Can you spell 'manager'?
- ▶ *M-A-N-A-G-E-R.*
- Can you spell 'phone'?
- Can you spell 'joking'?
- Can you spell 'quiz'?
- Can you spell 'aerobics'?
- Can you spell 'welcome'?

## Unit twelve

\* 38 Reply with *not much / not many*.

- Have we got any milk?
- ▶ *Yes, but not much.*
- Have we got any potatoes?
- ▶ *Yes, but not many.*
- Have we got any bread?
- Have we got any bottles of beer?
- Have we got any tomatoes?
- Have we got any salad?

\* 39 Make sentences with *enough*.

- water
- ▶ *There isn't enough water.*
- seats
- ▶ *There aren't enough seats.*
- petrol
- time
- tickets
- people
- money

\* 40 Make sentences with *little / few*.

- Is there enough water?
- ▶ *No, there's only a little.*
- Are there enough plates?
- ▶ *No, there are only a few.*
- Are there enough seats?
- Is there enough milk?
- Is there enough coffee?
- Are there enough knives and forks?
- Is there enough bread?
- Are there enough glasses?

## Unit thirteen

\* 41 Ask questions with *shall*.

- Let's have something to drink.
- ▶ *OK, what shall we have?*
- Let's go dancing.
- ▶ *OK, where shall we go?*
- Let's have something to eat.
- Let's go somewhere for lunch.
- Let's go somewhere for dinner.
- Let's have a hot drink.

## \* 42 Offer to help.

- Will somebody help me?
- ▶ *Yes, I'll help you.*
- Can somebody open the window?
- ▶ *Yes, I'll open the window.*
- Will somebody give me directions?
- Can someone do the washing-up?
- Will somebody close the door?
- Could someone please give me a pen?

## \* 43 Make sentences.

Repeat.

I'll You'll He'll She'll We'll

They'll

- I
- ▶ *I'll see you tomorrow.*
- We
- She
- They
- He
- I

## Unit fourteen

## \* 44 Make comparative sentences.

- He's very popular.
- ▶ *He's more popular than me.*
- He's very tall.
- ▶ *He's taller than me.*
- He's very attractive.
- He's very strong.
- He's very generous.
- He's very shy.

\* 45 Make sentences with *more / less*.

- She talks a lot.
- ▶ *She talks more than I do.*
- She doesn't earn a lot.
- ▶ *She earns less than I do.*
- She studies a lot.
- She doesn't spend a lot.
- She goes out a lot.
- She doesn't eat a lot.

## \* 46 Make superlative sentences.

- It's very good.
- ▶ *It's the best I've ever seen.*
- They're very expensive.
- ▶ *They're the most expensive I've ever seen.*
- It's very bad.
- They're very good.
- It's very expensive.
- It's very interesting.
- They're very small.

## Unit fifteen

## \* 47 Ask questions.

- You should come to school earlier.
- ▶ *Should I? Why?*
- You mustn't look at the answers.
- ▶ *Mustn't I? Why?*
- You should do more exercise.
- You must drive slowly.
- You shouldn't smoke.
- You mustn't sit there.
- You should eat more fruit.
- You must be careful.

\* 48 Give advice with *should*.

- I eat too much.
- ▶ *You should eat less.*
- I don't do enough exercise.
- ▶ *You should do more.*
- I drink too much alcohol.
- I don't drink enough water.
- I don't study enough.
- I work too hard.

\* 49 Answer with *must / mustn't*.

Someone is applying for a job as a children's nurse. You are answering their questions.

- Am I allowed to smoke in front of the children?
- ▶ *No, you mustn't.*
- Do the children have to do their homework?
- ▶ *Yes, they must.*
- Do the children have to wear seat belts in the car?
- Are the children allowed to watch TV?
- Do I have to cook dinner for the children?
- Am I allowed to smoke in the house?

## Unit sixteen

## \* 50 Make indirect questions.

- Where are they?
- ▶ *Do you know where they are?*
- How far is it?
- ▶ *Do you know how far it is?*
- Who are they?
- What time is it?
- How much are they?
- Whose is it?

## \* 51 Answer with indirect statements.

- Where does she live?
- ▶ *I don't know where she lives.*
- What do they do?
- ▶ *I don't know what they do.*
- What time does it leave?
- When does it arrive?
- How much do they cost?
- Who do they work for?
- Which one does he want?

## \* 52 Agree with the speaker.

- It's a nice day, isn't it?
- ▶ *Yes, it is.*
- It wasn't very nice yesterday, was it?
- ▶ *No, it wasn't.*
- It rained hard yesterday, didn't it?
- The sun didn't shine at all, did it?
- You weren't here yesterday, were you?
- You were at home, weren't you?
- You haven't been to London yet, have you?
- You've just finished this exercise, haven't you?

## Unit seventeen

## \* 53 Make sentences.

- you
- ‡ *How long have you been here?*
- she
- ‡ *How long has she been here?*
- we
- he
- they
- it
- I
- she

\* 54 Make sentences with *for / since*.

- five years
- ‡ *I've had it for five years.*
- January
- ‡ *I've had it since January.*
- three weeks
- my birthday
- a few months
- last weekend
- two days

\* 55 Make sentences with *for / until*.

- three days
- ‡ *I'm staying here for three days.*
- Tuesday
- ‡ *I'm staying here until Tuesday.*
- five o'clock
- a few days
- September
- two weeks
- a long time

## Unit eighteen

\* 56 Make sentences with *Ask ...*

- Please wait.
- ‡ *Ask her to wait.*
- Please call back later.
- ‡ *Ask her to call back later.*
- Please phone again tomorrow.
- Please leave a message.
- Please sit down.
- Please leave your phone number.

## \* 57 Ask questions.

- Ask her what she wants.
- ‡ *What do you want?*
- Ask him where he is.
- ‡ *Where are you?*
- Ask her where she lives.
- Ask them what time it is.
- Ask me what I do.
- Ask him how old he is.

\* 58 Ask questions with *you*.

- Ask him what time he left.
- ‡ *What time did you leave?*
- Ask her who she met.
- ‡ *Who did you meet?*
- Ask me where I went.
- Ask us when we arrived.
- Ask him what he said.
- Ask her which one she bought.
- Ask us why we came here.

## Unit nineteen

## \* 59 Make sentences.

- it – cotton
  - ▶ *It's made of cotton.*
- they – Japan
  - ▶ *They're made in Japan.*
- they – plastic
  - it – Mexico
  - it – wool
  - they – Italy

\* 60 Ask questions with *When? / Where?*

- It was made in 2003.
  - ▶ *Sorry? When was it made?*
- They were made in Spain.
  - ▶ *Sorry? Where were they made?*
- They were made last year.
  - It was made in Turkey.
  - They were made in Poland.
  - It was made ten years ago.

## \* 61 Make active or passive sentences.

- British farmers – potatoes
  - ▶ *British farmers grow potatoes.*
- potatoes – Britain
  - ▶ *Potatoes are grown in Britain.*
- Chinese farmers – tea
  - tea – China
  - Brazilian farmers – coffee
  - coffee – Brazil
  - Egyptian farmers – cotton
  - cotton – Egypt

## Unit twenty

## \* 62 Change the word order.

- If it rains, we'll stay in.
  - ▶ *We'll stay in if it rains.*
- If I'm tired, I won't go out.
  - ▶ *I won't go out if I'm tired.*
- If we don't leave soon, we'll be late.
- If you make a noise, you'll wake the baby.
- If it's cold, we won't go to the beach.
- If you take the tablets, you'll feel better.

## \* 63 Change the word order.

- When I go to the supermarket, I'll buy some milk.
  - ▶ *I'll buy some milk when I go to the supermarket.*
- After we have dinner, we'll watch TV.
  - ▶ *We'll watch TV after we have dinner.*
- As soon as I get home, I'll have a shower.
- Before I go out, I'll phone you.
- When the programme finishes, I'll make some tea.
- While I'm having breakfast, I'll read the newspaper.
- When the shops close, we'll go home.
- After we finish work, we'll go for a drink.

\* 64 Ask questions with *What'll?*

- You might fail the exam.
  - ▶ *What'll you do if you fail the exam?*
- You might not get the job.
  - ▶ *What'll you do if you don't get the job?*
- You might miss the train.
- You might not catch the bus.
- You might not get an appointment.
- You might lose your phone.

## Unit twenty-one

## \* 65 Make sentences.

- I
  - ▶ *I've been waiting for a long time.*
- She
  - ▶ *She's been waiting for a long time.*
- We
  - He
  - I
  - They
  - You

\* 66 Ask questions with *How long?*

- I've been waiting.
  - ▶ *How long have you been waiting?*
- He's been working.
  - ▶ *How long has he been working?*
- She's been sleeping.
  - They've been sunbathing.
  - It's been raining.
  - I've been studying.

\* 67 Ask questions with *How many?*

- I've been writing letters all day.
  - ▶ *How many have you written?*
- I've been eating biscuits all day.
  - ▶ *How many have you eaten?*
- I've been phoning customers all day.
- I've been taking aspirins all day.
- I've been making cakes all day.
- I've been sending e-mails all day.

## Unit twenty-two

\* 68 Connect the sentences with *who*.

- I met a woman. She knows you.
  - ▶ *I met a woman who knows you.*

- I've got a friend. She lives in England.
  - ▶ *I've got a friend who lives in England.*
- I know a man. He wears a wig.
- I've got a neighbour. He plays music all night.
- I know a couple. They've been married for 50 years.
- I met a girl. She comes from New Zealand.

\* 69 Connect the sentences with *that*.

- This is the letter. It arrived this morning.
  - ▶ *This is the letter that arrived this morning.*
- These are the sunglasses. They cost two hundred dollars.
  - ▶ *These are the sunglasses that cost two hundred dollars.*
- That's the wine. It comes from Hungary.
- Those are the e-mails. They were sent yesterday.
- This is the purse. It was left on the table.
- This is the book. It was made into a film.

## \* 70 Respond.

- Is she a police officer?
  - ▶ *She looks like a police officer.*
- Are they unhappy?
  - ▶ *They look unhappy.*
- Are they musicians?
- Is he tired?
- Are they bored?
- Is he an actor?

## Unit twenty-three

## \*71 Stress and rhythm

Repeat.

dah-dah-dah ... dah-dah-dah

176 - 563

001 - 874 - 613 - 759

dah-dah-dah-dah ... dah-dah-dah ...  
dah-dah-dah

0845 - 601 - 106

0801 - 987 - 654

dah-dah-dah ... dah-dah-dah-dah ...

dah-dah-dah-dah

020 - 7621 - 9064

020 - 8514 - 0639

dah-dah-dah-dah-dah ...

dah-dah-dah ... dah-dah-dah

09723 - 102 - 874

07354 - 137 - 590

## \*72 Practise the sounds.

Repeat.

th /θ/ fourth fifth sixth

the /ðə/ the first the second

the /ði:/ the eighth the eleventh

## \*73 Say the dates.

- 21 August 2001

▶ *The twenty-first of August two thousand and one.*

- 30 April 1998

▶ *The thirtieth of April nineteen ninety-eight.*

- 8 January 2014

▶ *The eighth of January twenty-fourteen*

- 22 February 2005

- 18 October 1990

- 31 December 2017

- 23 July 1985

## \*74 Continue the sequence.

- 1 2 3

- ▶ 4 5 6

- 5 10 15

- ▶ 20 25 30

- 40 50 60

- 1st 2nd 3rd

- 7th 8th 9th

- 108 109 110

## Unit twenty-four

\*75 Make sentences with *used to*.

- She doesn't work here anymore.

▶ *But she used to work here.*

- He doesn't smoke anymore.

▶ *But he used to smoke.*

- They don't live here anymore.

- He doesn't play football anymore.

- She doesn't eat meat anymore.

- They don't go to the gym anymore.

## \*76 Make negative sentences.

- I have to study a lot nowadays.

▶ *I never used to study a lot.*

- I have to get up early nowadays.

▶ *I never used to get up early.*

- I have to work hard nowadays.

- I have to go to bed early nowadays.

- I have to save money nowadays.

- I have to learn English nowadays.

## \*77 Ask questions.

- I don't drink coffee nowadays.

▶ *Did you use to drink coffee?*

- I don't play video games nowadays.

▶ *Did you use to play video games?*

- I don't go swimming nowadays.
- I don't go to bed late nowadays.
- I don't eat hamburgers nowadays.
- I don't drive fast nowadays.

## Unit twenty-five

## \*78 Make sentences.

- It was worrying news.

▶ *Yes, I was worried.*

- It was a frightening film.

▶ *Yes, I was frightened.*

- It was an interesting lesson.

- It was a shocking film.

- It was a boring programme.

- It was a terrifying journey.

\*79 Answer with *no*.

- Did you go on holiday last year?

▶ *No, I didn't.*

- Would you like to go to Florida?

▶ *No, I wouldn't.*

- Have you ever been to Australia?

- Will you be on holiday next week?

- Do you like travelling by air?

- Were you staying in a hotel on your last holiday?

- Did you enjoy it?

## \*80 Complain about a hotel room.

- soap

▶ *There isn't enough soap.*

- towels

▶ *There aren't enough towels.*

- shampoo

- pillows

- blankets

- hot water

- toilet paper

## Unit twenty-six

## \*81 Ask questions.

- you

▶ *What would you do?*

- she

▶ *What would she do?*

- they

- he

- you

## \*82 Give advice.

- Should I buy these shoes?

▶ *I wouldn't if I were you.*

- Shall I go out with Jackie?

▶ *I wouldn't if I were you.*

- Do you think I should see the doctor?

- Should I see that new movie?

- I'm going to buy a new car.

- I think I'll go out tonight.

## \*83 Repeat.

I'd he'd she'd it'd you'd

we'd they'd

I'd do it She'd go there We'd buy

it It'd be nice They'd help us

## \*84 Make sentences.

- I want to buy a car, but I haven't got enough money.

▶ *If I had enough money, I'd buy a car.*

- I want to go to the bank, but I haven't got time.

▶ *If I had time, I'd go to the bank.*

- I want to go to the concert, but I haven't got a ticket.

- I want to buy a coat, but I haven't got enough money.

- I want to watch TV, but I haven't got time.



## Unit twenty-seven

## \* 85 Give opinions.

- It looks cheap.
- ▶ *Personally, I think it looks cheap.*
- He was wrong.
- ▶ *Personally, I think he was wrong.*
- It sounds terrible.
- It was a good idea.
- It looks dangerous.
- She's very nice.

\* 86 Answer with *It depends*.

- Shall we go for a walk next Sunday?
- ▶ *I don't know. It depends.*
- Will you be able to help me tomorrow?
- ▶ *I don't know. It depends.*
- Are you going away this summer?
- Will he have to go to hospital?
- Will you be able to finish the job?
- Can you come to my party next week?

## \* 87 Add qualifiers.

- You were wrong. (totally)
- ▶ *You were totally wrong.*
- It's nice. (quite)
- ▶ *It's quite nice.*
- She was embarrassed. (a bit)
- It's useless. (completely)
- They looked frightened. (really)
- He was annoyed. (rather)

## Unit twenty-eight

## \* 88 Make sentences.

- I ran to the bus stop, but I was too late.
- ▶ *The bus had gone.*
- We drove fast to the airport, but we were too late.
- ▶ *The plane had gone.*
- She ran to the train station, but she was too late.
- They hurried to the bus stop, but they were too late.
- We got to the airport, but we were too late.

## \* 89 Make sentences.

- He didn't have his mobile.
- ▶ *He'd left it at home.*
- We didn't have our keys.
- ▶ *We'd left them at home.*
- She didn't have her purse.
- They didn't have their books.
- He didn't have his umbrella.
- She didn't have her sunglasses.

\* 90 Answer with *already*.

- Had they had lunch when you met them?
- ▶ *Yes, they'd already had it.*
- Had she finished her work when you called her?
- ▶ *Yes, she'd already finished it.*
- Had they heard the news when you spoke to them?
- Had he done the work when you got there?
- Had they seen the programme when you phoned them?
- Had she had dinner when you saw her?

## Unit twenty-nine

## \* 91 Ask questions.

- A hotel employee is talking to the hotel manager.
- The letters haven't been typed.
  - ▶ *When will they be typed?*
  - The document hasn't been photocopied.
  - ▶ *When will it be photocopied?*
  - The rooms haven't been cleaned.
  - The floor hasn't been cleaned.
  - The beds haven't been changed.
  - The elevator hasn't been repaired.

## \* 92 Reply.

Thirty minutes later. The manager is asking the employee questions.

- Have the letters been typed?
- ▶ *They're being typed at the moment.*
- Has the document been photocopied?
- ▶ *It's being photocopied at the moment.*
- Have the rooms been cleaned?
- Has the elevator been repaired?
- Has the floor been cleaned?
- Have the beds been changed?

## \* 93 Reply.

An hour later. The manager is asking the employee the same questions.

- Have the letters been typed?
- ▶ *Yes, they've been typed.*
- Has the document been photocopied?
- ▶ *Yes, it's been photocopied.*
- Have the rooms been cleaned?
- Has the elevator been repaired?
- Has the floor been cleaned?
- Have the beds been changed?

## Unit thirty

## \* 94 Report.

- I'm tired.
- ▶ *She said she was tired.*
- I'm not hungry.
- ▶ *She said she wasn't hungry.*
- I'm sorry.
- I'm not thirsty.
- I'm cold.
- I'm not busy.

## \* 95 Report.

- I like jazz.
- ▶ *She told me she liked jazz.*
- I don't like opera.
- ▶ *She told me she didn't like opera.*
- I don't like coffee.
- I like tea.
- I don't like him.
- I like you.

## \* 96 Report.

- Can she come?
- ▶ *She said she could.*
- Will she be there?
- ▶ *She said she would.*
- Can she do it?
- Will she do it?
- Can she help?
- Will she work late?

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