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English Course

John and Liz Soars

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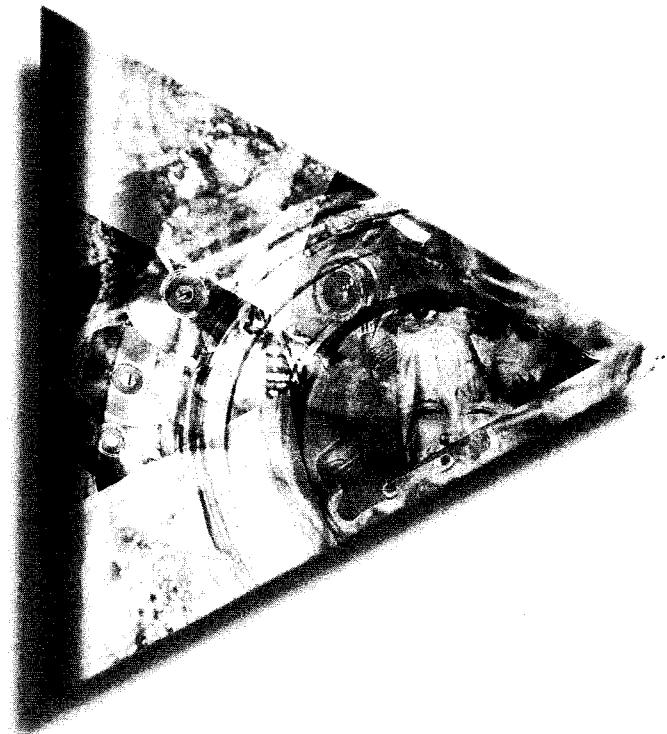
Workbook with key

New

headway

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John and Liz Soars



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1

Tenses • Questions
Jobs • Writing an informal letter

Getting to know you

Tenses

1 Recognizing tenses

T.T. Complete the texts using the verbs in the box.

can make	's studying
lives	teaches
wants	loves
doesn't have	

has	're listening
like	'm sitting
come	'm going to study
live	doesn't work

're playing	emigrated
didn't like	have
're going	went
live	was born

- 1 Enrique (1) _____ in Puebla, a town in Mexico. He's a student. He (2) _____ medicine because he (3) _____ to be a doctor. He's married, but he (4) _____ any children. His wife, Silvia, (5) _____ in a primary school. Enrique (6) _____ cooking. He (7) _____ an excellent enchilada!



- 2 Hi! My name's Rumi and I (1) _____ from Osaka in Japan. I (2) _____ with my parents. My father (3) _____ a business, but my mother (4) _____. Next year I (5) _____ economics at university. I (6) _____ going out with my friends. In the picture I (7) _____ in a bar with Noriko and Toshi. We (8) _____ to music.



- 3 Bruce is Australian. He (1) _____ in England, but he (2) _____ to Australia when he was six. He (3) _____ back to England once, but he (4) _____ it because it was so cold after Australia! He and his brother (5) _____ with their parents in Melbourne. They (6) _____ a big house not far from the beach.



In the picture he's on the beach with his friends. They (7) _____ volleyball. Tonight he's going out with his girlfriend. They (8) _____ to the cinema.

2 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 I'm speaking / I speak / I'm speak three languages: French, Spanish, and English.
- 2 A Where does Hans come / Hans come / is Hans coming from?
B He's Swiss. He comes from Zurich.
- 3 A What you do / do you do / are you doing tonight?
B I'm going out.
- 4 A Where's George?
B He has / 's having / have a shower.
- 5 A What means this word / does mean this word/ does this word mean?
B I don't know. Look it up.
- 6 A Do you want a cigarette?
B No, thanks. I don't smoke / no smoke / smoke not.
- 7 Last year I went / go / was go to America on holiday.
- 8 How long you stay / did you stay / stayed you in America?
- 9 The weekend was boring. I no do / didn't / didn't do anything.
- 10 A I'm going to university next year.
B What are you going to / you going to / do you study?

3 Correcting mistakes

Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 At the weekend I'm usually go swimming.
- 2 Are you enjoy the party?
- 3 We can't play tennis because it rains.
- 4 Do you can play chess?
- 5 How many sisters you have?
- 6 I no understand what you're saying.
- 7 What you do tonight?
- 8 What time you get home last night?
- 9 Last weekend I see some friends and we have a meal.
- 10 I'm loving English food. It's wonderful!



Question forms

4 Making questions with auxiliaries

T 1.2 Write Yes/No questions for these sentences.

- 1 She's French. Is she French?
- 2 It's raining.
- 3 They're at school.
- 4 They're learning English.
- 5 You're tired.
- 6 She was at home last night.
- 7 I'm right.
- 8 He was born in 1960.
- 9 You can speak Danish.

5 Making questions with do/does/did

T 1.3 Write Yes/No questions for these sentences.

- 1 You like music.
Do you like music?
- 2 She comes from France.
- 3 They live in a flat.
- 4 You take sugar in tea.
- 5 I speak English well.
- 6 She watched a film last night.
- 7 It started at 8.00.
- 8 You want to go home.
- 9 He works hard.

6 Question words

Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What do you do? | a Thirty dollars. |
| 2 Who did you go out with last night? | b Twenty-five. |
| 3 Where do you live? | c Fine. And you? |
| 4 When's your birthday? | d Maria and Pedro. |
| 5 Why are you wearing a suit? | e I'm a teacher. |
| 6 How many students are there in the class? | f <i>The Times</i> . |
| 7 How much did you pay for your shoes? | g It's today! |
| 8 How are you? | h I'm sure it's mine. |
| 9 Whose is this money? | i In a flat in the centre of town. |
| 10 Which newspaper do you read? | j Because I'm going to an expensive restaurant. |

7 Word order

Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer the questions about you.

1 buy/you/the/did/at/what/shops/?

2 is/who/teacher/your/English/?

3 parents/moment/where/your/the/at/are/?

4 cinema/you/go/last/when/did/the/to/?

5 learning/you/why/English/are/?

6 you/how/to/come/school/do/?

7 brothers and sisters/you/many/have/how/do?

8 Which question word?

T 1.4 Complete the conversation with question words.



Kate Hi, Dad.

Dad Morning, Kate. (1) are you today?

Kate Fine, thanks. A bit tired.

Dad I didn't hear you come home last night.

(2) time did you get in?

Kate About 11.00.

Dad (3) did you go?

Kate Just round to Beth's house.

Dad There's a letter for you on the table.

Kate Oh! (4) is it from?

Dad I don't know. Open it and see.

Kate Oh!

Dad (5) 's the matter?

Kate Nothing. It's from Luis in Spain.

Dad That's interesting.

Kate He says he's coming to England soon.

Dad (6) ?

Kate Because he's going to study English.

Dad (7) is he going to stay?

Kate Here in London.

Dad (8) school is he going to?

Kate He doesn't know yet.

Dad (9) is he coming?

Kate Next week.

Dad You must invite him round. (10)

don't you write back and invite him to Sunday lunch?

Kate OK, I will. Thanks, Dad.

9 What + noun, How + adjective or adverb

Match a question word in A with a word in B and a line in C. Then answer the questions about you.

A	B	C
How What	colour	shoes do you take?
	far	did you get up this morning?
	tall	do you read?
	sort	is it from your house to the town centre?
	much	are you?
	often	is your hair?
	size	do you go swimming?
	long	does a hamburger cost in your town?
	newspaper	of music do you like?
	time	does your English lesson last?

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____
 8 _____
 9 _____
 10 _____

Vocabulary

11 Jobs

Add a suffix from the box to the words to make jobs. Change the spelling when necessary. When does the pronunciation change?

-er/-r -ian -ist -man/-woman



1 music *musician*



2 art _____



3 science _____



4 journal _____



5 politics _____



6 manage _____



7 interpret _____



8 electric _____



9 photograph _____



10 police _____



11 post _____



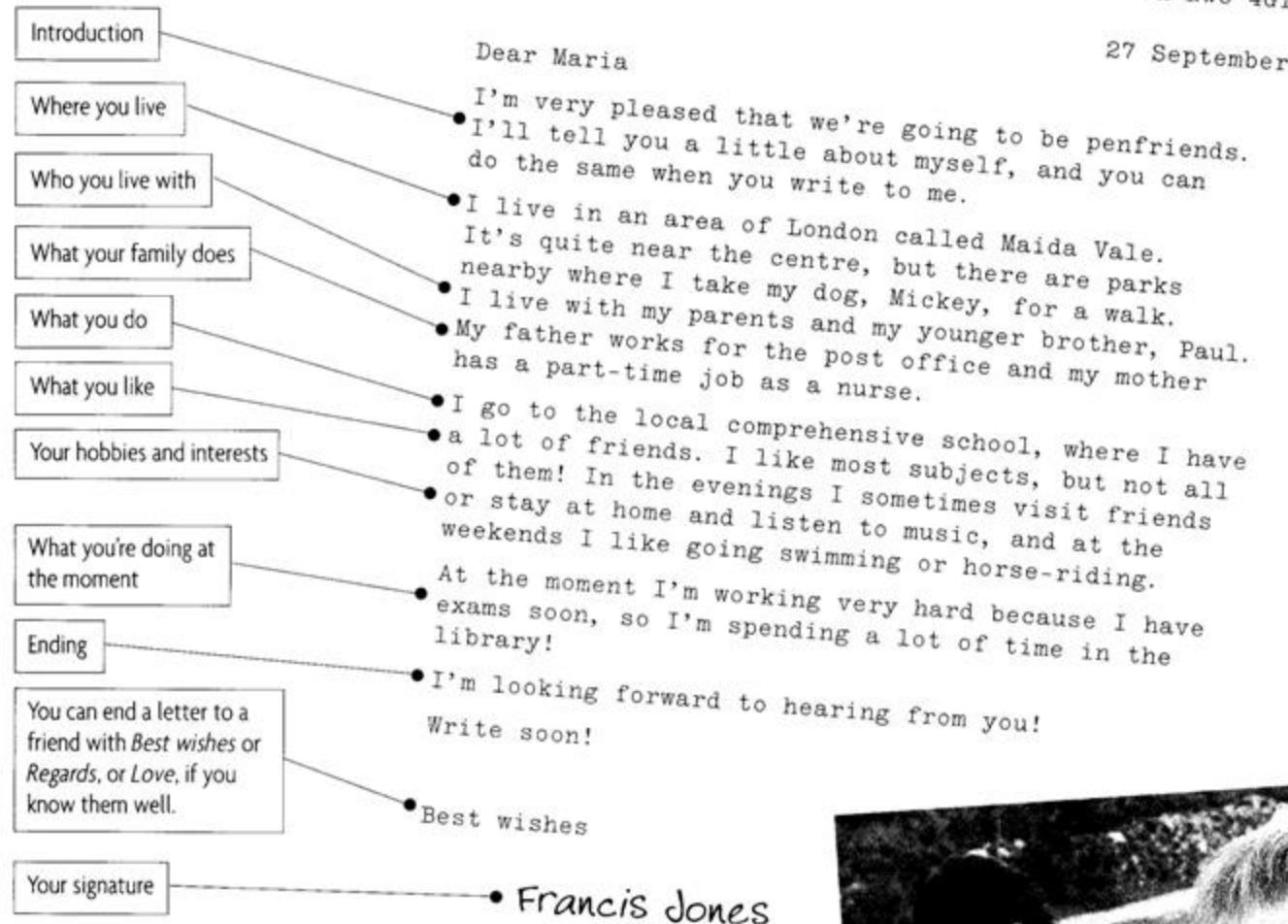
12 reception _____

Writing

12 Writing an informal letter

1 Look at the organization of this informal letter.

We begin all letters with *Dear ...*, your address, and the date, but not your name.



2 Write a similar letter to a penfriend in England.

Your penfriend can be male or female.

Write about these things:

- you
- where you live
- what you do
- your hobbies
- your family

2

Present tenses • *have/have got*
Things in the house
Writing – linking words

The way we live



Present Simple

1 Making negatives

T 2.1 Correct the sentences.

1 The sun rises in the west.

The sun doesn't rise in the west. It rises in the east.

2 The Pope lives in Alaska.

3 Manchester United footballers wear yellow shirts.

4 Kangaroos come from Canada.

5 The sun shines at night.

6 In Britain people drive on the right.

2 Making questions

T 2.2 Write the questions.

1 I get up at _____.

What time do you get up?

2 At the weekend I usually go to _____.

3 The bank opens at _____.

4 My mother comes from _____.

5 My children go to _____ school.

Which _____?

6 My brother works in _____.

Where _____?

7 My sister drives a _____.

What sort _____?



3 Short answers

Answer the questions about you.
Use short answers.

1 Do you smoke?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

2 Do you like science fiction?

3 Do you dream a lot?

4 Do you listen to the radio?

5 Do your parents read a lot?

6 Does your teacher give you a lot of
homework?

7 Does it rain a lot in your country?



4 Third person singular

Write the third person singular of these verbs.

1 help helps _____

2 watch watches _____

3 want _____

4 go _____

5 carry _____

6 catch _____

7 think _____

8 crash _____

9 wash _____

10 read _____

11 do _____

12 fly _____

13 study _____

14 kiss _____

15 eat _____

16 have _____

17 cry _____

5 Adverbs of frequency

Put the words in the correct order.

1 cinema/you/to/often/go/the/do/?

2 meat/never/eat/I/because/don't/I/it/like

3 listen/evening/the/to/parents/radio/the/my/always/in

4 holiday/how/do/have/often/a/you/?

5 sometimes/restaurant/we/Japanese/go/a/to

6 for/late/never/am/school/I

Present Simple or Continuous?

6 Spelling of the present participle

Write the -ing form of these verbs.

- 1 read reading
- 2 swim swimming
- 3 come coming
- 4 rain
- 5 wear
- 6 think
- 7 shine
- 8 smoke
- 9 have
- 10 take
- 11 wait
- 12 get
- 13 stop
- 14 run
- 15 begin

8 What does she do? or What is she doing?

T 2.3 Look at the picture and answer the questions.



7 Choosing the correct form

Choose the form of the verb.

- 1 I go / am going to work now.
Goodbye!
- 2 I read / am reading a book about astrology.
- 3 I read / am reading lots of books every year.
- 4 We go / are going to a party on Saturday.
- 5 Nurses look / are looking after people in hospital.
- 6 Annie comes / is coming from Ireland.
- 7 She comes / is coming for dinner this evening.
- 8 I speak / am speaking four languages.
- 9 Do you want / Are you wanting to go out tonight?

1 What does Wendy do? *She's a nurse.*

2 Is she working in the hospital now? *No, she isn't.*

3 What's she doing? *She's having dinner.*

4 What does Frank do?

5 Is he working in a restaurant now?

6 What's he doing?

7 What does Tony do?

8 Is he driving a taxi now?

9 What's he doing?

10 What does Lisa do?

11 Is she working in the kitchen now?

12 What's she doing?

have/have got

9 Making statements and negatives

Look at the picture of Joely's bedroom. Complete the sentences in two ways, once with *has/doesn't have* and once with *'s got/hasn't got*.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 She <u>has</u> a CD player. | 4 She <u>has</u> a television. |
| She's <u>got</u> a CD player. | She <u>hasn't got</u> a television. |
| 2 She <u>has</u> a tennis racket. | 5 She <u>has</u> a computer. |
| She <u>hasn't got</u> a tennis racket. | She <u>hasn't got</u> a computer. |
| 3 She <u>has</u> a lot of CDs. | 6 She <u>has</u> a Walkman. |
| She <u>hasn't got</u> a lot of CDs. | She <u>hasn't got</u> a Walkman. |



Write some sentences about your bedroom.

I've got a bed, but I haven't got a basin.

I've got a radio, but I don't have a TV.

10 Short answers

T 2.4 Answer the questions about Joely and about you. Use short answers.

- 1 Does Joely have an untidy bedroom?
Yes, she does.
- 2 Has she got posters on her walls?
Yes, she has.
- 3 Has she got a lot of clothes?
- 4 Does she have a camera?
- 5 Has she got a computer?
- 6 Does she have a lamp in her room?
- 7 Have you got a bike?
- 8 Do you have a lot of money?
- 9 Have you got a CD player?
- 10 Do you have a good English accent?

Vocabulary

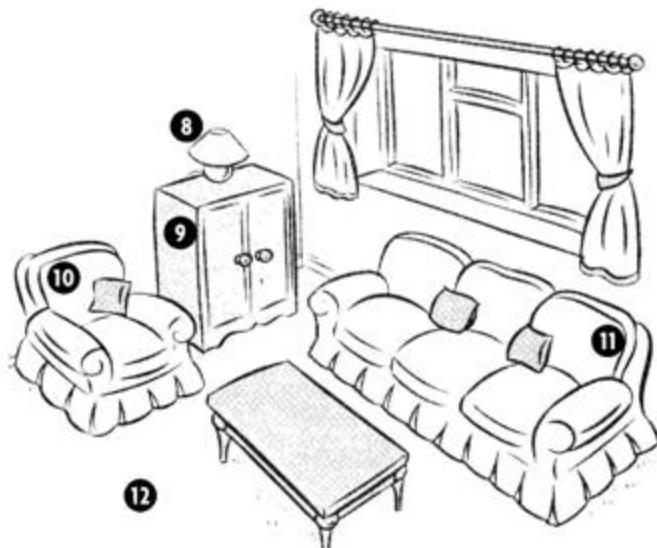
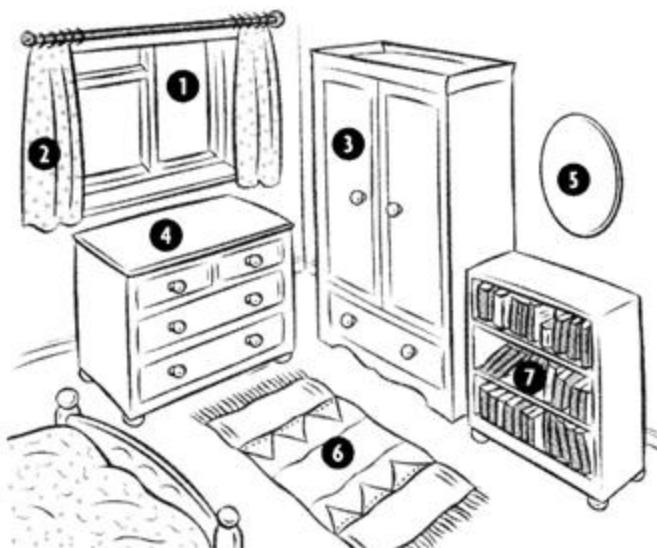
11 Things in the house

Match the words and pictures.

armchair
bookcase
window
chest of drawers

sofa
carpet
curtains
lamp

cupboard
rug
wardrobe
mirror



- 1
2
3
4
5
6

- 7
8
9
10
11
12

Writing

12 Linking words – *but*, *however*

1 Complete the sentences with *and*, *so*, or *but*.

- She can speak French, _____ she can't write it.
- He's going to work in Spain, _____ he's learning Spanish.
- I went into town. I bought some food _____ I went to the library.
- I haven't got a car, _____ I've got a motorbike.
- She's working late next Friday, _____ she can't come to the party.



But and *however* can contrast ideas, but they are used differently. Compare these sentences. What differences can you see?

I learnt French easily, but I didn't like my teacher.

I learnt French easily. However, I didn't like my teacher.

2 Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using *but* and *however*.

1 We enjoyed the holiday. It rained a lot.

2 He's moving to London next month. He doesn't like big cities.

3 She isn't English. She speaks English perfectly.



So is used to express the result of the statement before. *Because* expresses the reason or cause of something.

Cause → Result

It started to rain, **so** we stopped playing tennis.

Result ← Cause

We stopped playing tennis **because** it started to rain.

3 Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using *so* and *because*.

1 She went home. She was tired.

a) _____ b) _____

2 We didn't enjoy our holiday. The weather was bad.

a) _____ b) _____

3 He worked hard. He passed all his exams.

a) _____ b) _____

13 Describing a person

Complete the text with a linking word from the box.

and but so because however

Two Sisters

My sister and I are very different, (1) _____ we get on well together. She likes staying at home in the evening (2) _____ watching television with her boyfriend, (3) _____ I prefer going out with my friends. We like to go to clubs or the cinema. Sometimes we just go to a café. I have exams soon, (4) _____ I'm not going out very much at the moment. My sister is six years older than me, (5) _____ she works in a bank. She's trying to save some money (6) _____ she's going to get married this year. Her fiancé's name is Ferdinand, (7) _____ we all call him Freddy.

People say I look like my sister (8) _____ we both have brown eyes (9) _____ dark hair. (10) _____, we are very different in character. She's very quiet, (11) _____ I'm a lot more sociable.



Write a similar short paragraph about yourself and someone in your family.

3

Past Simple • Past Continuous
have + noun • Writing a story 1

It all went wrong

Past Simple

1 Choosing the right verb

Complete the text with a verb from the box in the Past Simple.

fall	find	break
laugh	spend	leave
lose	need	take
celebrate	save	
can't (past = couldn't)		

Gary Smith yesterday celebrated his twentieth birthday, but he's lucky to be alive. In March this year, he was climbing Ben Nevis, Britain's highest mountain, when he (1) _____ his way and (2) _____ sixteen hours in sub-zero temperatures. 'My friends (3) _____ at me for having so much survival equipment, but it (4) _____ my life.'

LOST, ALONE, AND INJURED ON A MOUNTAIN

On the first night, the weather was so bad that it tore his new mountain tent to pieces, so he moved into a Youth Hostel. He (5) _____ the hostel at 10.00 the next morning, but that afternoon he was in trouble. 'I (6) _____ off a rock and (7) _____ my left leg. I (8) _____ move.' Mountain rescue teams went out to look for Gary, and (9) _____



him at 9.00 the next morning. A helicopter (10) _____ him to hospital, where he (11) _____ several operations. 'Next time I'll go with my friends, not on my own!' he joked.



2 Making negatives

T 3.1 Correct the sentences.

- 1 Shakespeare wrote stories.

Shakespeare didn't write stories.

He wrote plays.

- 2 Christopher Columbus discovered India.

- 3 Beethoven came from France.

- 4 Leonardo da Vinci lived in Mexico.

- 5 The Americans landed on the moon in the 19th century.

- 6 The Buddha came from Australia.

3 Making questions

T 3.2 Write the questions.

- 1 I went to the States in 19 ____.

When did you go to the States?

- 2 I went to _____ for my last holiday.

Where _____ ?

- 3 We stayed in _____.

Where _____ ?

- 4 We stayed there for _____ weeks.

How long _____ ?

- 5 We had _____ weather.

Did _____ good weather?

- 6 We travelled round by _____.

How _____ ?

- 7 We had _____ food.

Did _____ good food?

4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Gary in exercise 1 and about you. Use short answers.

- 1 Did Gary get lost?

Yes, he did.

- 2 Did he have a lot of equipment?

- 3 Did he go with friends?

- 4 Did he hurt his hand?

- 5 Did you do your homework last night?

- 6 Did you do any sport yesterday?

- 7 Did it rain yesterday?

5 Past Simple forms

Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

work worked

save saved

stop stopped

come came

arrive

plan

make

help

use

travel

feel

wash

like

rob

send

walk

smile

clap

know

6 Past time expressions

Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Sometimes no word is necessary.

I arrived home at six o'clock last night.
I saw Jane — yesterday.

ago	last	in	for
at	when	on	

- 1 I was born in Africa — 1970.
- 2 My parents moved back to England — I was five.
- 3 We lived in Bristol — three years.
- 4 I left college three years —.
- 5 I found a flat on my own — last year.
- 6 I usually go home — the weekend.
- 7 I didn't go home — weekend because some friends came to stay.
- 8 They arrived — three o'clock the afternoon.
- 9 — Saturday evening we went out to a concert.
- 10 — we got home we listened to some music.
- 11 We got up late — Sunday morning.
- 12 — the afternoon we went for a walk.
- 13 I bought a car a few weeks —.
- 14 I had an accident — last night.
- 15 It happened — seven o'clock the evening.
- 16 I took my car to the garage — this morning.
- 17 It will be ready — two weeks.



Past Continuous

7 Forming the Past Continuous

T 3.3 Yesterday you went to a party. This is what you saw when you arrived. Make sentences in the Past Continuous.

When I arrived at the party...

- 1 Jenny/talk/to Mick
Jenny was talking to Mick.
- 2 Annie and Pete/dance

- 3 Sarah and Bill/sit/on the sofa

- 4 Katie/choose/a CD

- 5 Max/drink/champagne

- 6 Beth and Dave/eat/crisps

- 7 Justin/show/Lucinda a photograph

- 8 Harry/smoke/a cigar

- 9 James/tell/a joke

8 Newspaper stories

Look at the three newspaper stories. Match the phrases with the correct story. Where exactly do they go?

- 1 'I was working in the garden at the time,' she explained.
- 2 ... because they were wearing masks
- 3 'I know I was driving fast,' he explained to the court.
- 4 ... when he was travelling at 120 miles an hour
- 5 ... who was coming home from school at the time
- 6 The bottom of the tree was slowly moving.

B

TREE DESTROYS HOUSE



Yesterday afternoon a 35-year-old housewife narrowly escaped death when a tree blew over and fell onto her house, completely destroying it. 'It was quite windy. I heard a strange noise coming from our tree. Suddenly the wind blew a little stronger, and I watched it crash onto the roof! The Bowles family are staying with friends while their house is rebuilt.'

C

POST OFFICE ROBBERY

Yesterday afternoon thieves stole £500 from a post office in Preston, Lancashire. Police do not have a good description of the two men, but they know that they escaped in a red Ford Cortina. This information came from an 11-year-old boy, Charlie Carrack.



The post office in Preston

A

Motorist Driving at 120 mph



Jeremy Page

Motorist Jeremy Page had to pay a fine of £330 at Durham Magistrates' Court yesterday for speeding. Police stopped him on the motorway. The speed limit on motorways is 70 miles an hour. 'This was because I was late for work.' The judge said that this was no excuse.

Past Simple or Continuous?

9 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 *I met / was meeting* a friend while *I did / was doing* the shopping.
- 2 *I paid / was paying* for my things when *I heard / was hearing* someone call my name.
- 3 *I turned / was turning* round and *saw / was seeing* Paula.
- 4 She *wore / was wearing* a bright red coat.
- 5 We *decided / were deciding* to have a cup of coffee.
- 6 While we *had / were having* a drink, a waiter *dropped / was dropping* a pile of plates.
- 7 We all *got / were getting* a terrible shock.
- 8 While the waiter *picked / was picking* up the broken plates, he *cut / was cutting* his finger.

Vocabulary

10 have + noun = activity



Have is often used with a noun to express a form of action.

I **had** a shower and went to bed.

Where did you **have** lunch?

Have a good weekend!

Notice that, with meals, we do not use a.

I **had** breakfast/lunch.

T 3.4 Complete the sentences with a form of *have* and a noun from the box.

drink	argument	look	swim
bath	breakfast	word	day
game	time	dinner	

- 1 'Would you like to *have a drink*?'
'Yes, please. I'm very thirsty.'
- 2 'Did you watch TV last night?'
'No, I and went straight to bed.'
- 3 'Did you a good of tennis?'
'Yes. I won 6–0, 6–2.'
- 4 'Bye, Mum. I'm going to the party now!'
'Goodbye, darling. a nice !'
- 5 'Did you this morning?'
'No. I got up too late. I just had a cup of coffee.'
- 6 'I'm going to a and wash my hair. I feel dirty.'
- 7 I have a swimming pool in the garden, so if you want to a , just come round.
- 8 'Did you a good at the office, dear?'
'No, I didn't. The boss was very angry with me.'
- 9 Peter and I always argue. We don't agree about anything. Yesterday we an about politics.
- 10 I've got my holiday photographs. Do you want to a ?
- 11 John! Could I a with you for a minute? There's something I want to talk to you about.

Writing

11 Linking words – *while*, *during*, and *for*



1 *While* is a conjunction, and is followed by a clause (subject + verb). If you say 'X happened while Y happened', it means X and Y happened at the same time.

I met Peter **while** I was studying at university.

2 *During* is a preposition, and it is followed by a noun. It has a similar meaning to *while*.

I worked on a farm **during** the holidays.

The noun after *during* expresses an activity that takes time.

during the film/lesson/afternoon/football match

While and *during* answer the question *When*?

3 *For* is a preposition, and answers the question *How long?* It is followed by a time expression.
I lived there **for** three years/six months.
We're having a holiday **for** two weeks/a couple of days.

- 1 Complete the sentences with *while*, *during*, or *for*.
 - 1 I fell and hurt myself I was playing tennis.
It started to rain the match.
We played tennis two hours.
 - 2 I worked in Italy three years.
..... the summer I stayed on a farm in Tuscany.
I learned Italian I was there.
 - 3 We went on holiday in Florida three weeks.
..... the day it was very hot, but it was cool at night.
We went to Disneyland we were there.
 - 4 We had a lovely meal yesterday. We sat at the table three hours.
..... the meal we exchanged news.
I was talking to Barbara, I learned that Tony was in hospital.

2 Read the story and look at the pictures. Complete the text with *while*, *during*, or *for*.

A Disastrous Sailing Holiday



BILL AND SIMONE BUTLER left Miami one summer weekend on their annual sailing holiday in their boat, *Siboney*. They wanted to sail round the Caribbean Sea (1) _____ two weeks.

(2) _____ their holiday, they saw a large group of whales. Bill and Simone were very excited. Unfortunately, (3) _____ they were watching them, the whales began to hit the side of the boat.

Suddenly, water started flooding in, and they realized that they were in trouble. They quickly jumped into the lifeboat (4) _____ the boat was sinking, and watched it disappear under the sea.

Fortunately, they had enough food and water (5) _____ twenty days. They also had a fishing line and a machine which made salt water into drinking water. These two things helped them to survive

(6) _____ their terrible experience.

(7) _____ the next 50 days they caught about ten fish a day and ate them raw. They saw about twenty ships, but although they waved and shouted (8) _____ they were passing, nobody saw them. They were becoming weaker and weaker. Then, just as they were beginning to lose hope, a fishing boat rescued them. Their disastrous holiday was over.

12 Writing a story 1

Write a story of about 150 words. The story is about a time in your life when everything went wrong. You can choose one of these subjects if you like.

- the day you woke up late for an exam
- a terrible day at work
- an argument with your best friend
- your worst birthday ever
- an awful wedding

4

Count and uncount nouns • Expressions of quantity
Articles • Plural nouns • Clothes
Writing – forms

Let's go shopping!

1 *a or some?*

Put *a/an* before the count nouns, and *some* before the uncount nouns.

- 1 *a* chair
- 2 *some* sugar
- 3 stamp
- 4 book
- 5 petrol
- 6 tree
- 7 air
- 8 money
- 9 pound
- 10 music
- 11 job
- 12 work
- 13 apple
- 14 fruit
- 15 tomato
- 16 tomato soup
- 17 problem
- 18 information

Count and uncount nouns

2 *chocolate or a chocolate?*

Sometimes a noun can be both countable and uncountable. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *a + noun* or just the noun.



1 I don't like *chocolate*.



2 Would you like *a chocolate*?



3 I need some _____.



4 Can you buy _____?



5 I drink a lot of _____.



6 Let's have _____.



7 Have _____!



8 Have some _____!



9 It's made of _____.



10 Would you like _____ of water?



11 Would you like _____?



12 Have some _____!

Expressions of quantity

3 *some or any?*

Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1 I haven't got _____ paper.
- 2 I'll buy _____ paper when I go to the shops.
- 3 Is there _____ petrol in the car?
- 4 Yes. I put _____ in yesterday.
- 5 I bought _____ fruit, but they didn't have _____ vegetables.
- 6 Do you have _____ change? I need 50p.
- 7 I saw _____ change on the table a minute ago.
- 8 I need _____ help with my homework. Are you free?
- 9 I don't have _____ free time today. Sorry.
- 10 Did you have _____ problems with this exercise?

4 *How much? or How many?*

T 4.1 Write questions with *How much?* or *How many?*

- 1 We've got some eggs.

How many eggs have we got?

- 2 We need some flour.

How much flour do we need?

- 3 She has a lot of children.

- 4 Can you buy some butter?

want?

- 5 Their house has a lot of bedrooms.

- 6 Some people are coming for a meal on Sunday.

- 7 Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays.

- 8 She earns a fortune!

5 *much, many, or a lot of?*

Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with *much*, *many*, or *a lot of*.



- 1 There are *a lot of* apples.
- 2 The shop hasn't got *much* washing powder.
- 3 There's *oil*.
- 4 The shop has *bottles of water*.
- 5 There isn't *frozen food*.
- 6 There aren't *sweets*.
- 7 The shopkeeper has got *cheese*.
- 8 I can see *newspapers*.
- 9 But I can't see *bread*.
- 10 There isn't *yoghurt*.
- 11 The shop hasn't got *birthday cards*.
- 12 But there are *grapes!*
- 13 Why aren't there *magazines*?
- 14 But there is *rice*!

6 *a few or a little?*

T 4.2 Match a line in A with a line in B and a line in C.

A

- 1 Does your tooth hurt? ——————
- 2 Were there many people at the party?
- 3 Is there any food left over?
- 4 Have you got any whisky?
- 5 Do you have any books on French literature?
- 6 Would you like some cream?
- 7 Are there many Spanish people in your class?
- 8 Do you watch much TV?
- 9 Do you get many letters?
- 10 Do your children get a lot of homework?

B

- A few.
A little.

C

It takes them about an hour a night.
I'm trying to lose weight.
You can borrow them if you want.
The children ate most of it.
But I prefer reading.
Do you want some ice in it?
But most of them come from France.
I'll go to the dentist tomorrow.
But no one that you know.
But most of them are bills.

Articles

7 *a/an or the?*

T 4.3 Complete the sentences with *a/an* or *the*.

- 1 I bought a hat and a pair of shoes at the shops. Unfortunately shoes are wrong size. I'll take them back tomorrow.
- 2 A Where are children?
B They're in garden.
- 3 My sister's teacher in school near Leicester. She has three children, two girls and boy. girls are in her class at school, but boy isn't old enough for school yet.
- 4 Jane and Bill are very nice couple. She has clothes shop, and he works in office in centre of town.
- 5 A Where are my shoes?
B On floor in kitchen.
- 6 A How much are the driving lessons?
B Fifteen pounds hour.
- 7 When you come to bed, can you put cat out and turn off lights?
- 8 I went to restaurant last night.
- 9 What's name of restaurant we went to last night?

8 No articles

We do not use *a/an* or *the* when we talk about things in general.

Match a noun in A with a verb in B and a line in C to make general statements.

A	B	C
Cows	comes	oil and petrol.
Leaves	like	from grapes.
Wood	fall off	grass.
Cats	is	in trees.
Wine	go	full of vitamins.
Birds	live	to school until they're 16.
Children	eat	trees in autumn.
Cars	floats	eating fish.
Fruit	need	on water.

6 *a few or a little?*

T 4.2 Match a line in A with a line in B and a line in C.

A

- 1 Does your tooth hurt? ——————
- 2 Were there many people at the party?
- 3 Is there any food left over?
- 4 Have you got any whisky?
- 5 Do you have any books on French literature?
- 6 Would you like some cream?
- 7 Are there many Spanish people in your class?
- 8 Do you watch much TV?
- 9 Do you get many letters?
- 10 Do your children get a lot of homework?

B

- A few.
A little.

C

- It takes them about an hour a night.
I'm trying to lose weight.
You can borrow them if you want.
The children ate most of it.
But I prefer reading.
Do you want some ice in it?
But most of them come from France.
I'll go to the dentist tomorrow.
But no one that you know.
But most of them are bills.

Articles

7 *a/an or the?*

T 4.3 Complete the sentences with *a/an* or *the*.

- 1 I bought *a* hat and *a* pair of shoes at *the* shops. Unfortunately *the* shoes are wrong size. I'll take them back tomorrow.
- 2 A Where are *the* children?
B They're in *the* garden.
- 3 My sister's *a* teacher in *the* school near Leicester. She has three children, two girls and *a* boy. *The* girls are in her class at school, but *the* boy isn't old enough for school yet.
- 4 Jane and Bill are *a* very nice couple. She has *a* clothes shop, and he works in *the* office in *the* centre of town.
- 5 A Where are my shoes?
B On *the* floor in *the* kitchen.
- 6 A How much are the driving lessons?
B Fifteen pounds *an* hour.
- 7 When you come to bed, can you put *the* cat out and turn off *the* lights?
- 8 I went to *a* restaurant last night.
- 9 What's *the* name of *the* restaurant we went to last night?

8 No articles

We do not use *a/an* or *the* when we talk about things in general.

Match a noun in A with a verb in B and a line in C to make general statements.

A	B	C
Cows	comes	oil and petrol.
Leaves	like	from grapes.
Wood	fall off	grass.
Cats	is	in trees.
Wine	go	full of vitamins.
Birds	live	to school until they're 16.
Children	eat	trees in autumn.
Cars	floats	eating fish.
Fruit	need	on water.

9 a, the, or nothing?

Complete the sentences with *a*, *the*, or nothing.

- 1 I come to _____ school by _____ bus.
- 2 This morning _____ bus was late.
- 3 My favourite subject is _____ history, but I'm not very good at _____ maths.
- 4 Ankara is _____ capital of Turkey.
- 5 I work for _____ company that makes _____ carpets.
- 6 My friend lives in _____ same street as me.
- 7 I was at _____ home all day yesterday.
- 8 We had _____ lovely holiday in Spain. We're going back there _____ next year.
- 9 _____ Heathrow is _____ busiest airport in Europe.
- 10 Leave early if you want to miss _____ rush hour.
- 11 We arrived in _____ Paris on _____ third of August.
- 12 Last night we had _____ dinner in _____ restaurant.
- 13 I went to _____ bed late.
- 14 What time does your plane arrive? I'll come to _____ airport to meet you.

Vocabulary

10 Spelling of plural nouns

1 Write the plural form of these nouns.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 boy | 9 church |
| 2 lady | 10 address |
| 3 day | 11 story |
| 4 potato | 12 sandwich |
| 5 party | 13 key |
| 6 watch | 14 video |
| 7 glass | 15 way |
| 8 city | |

2 These nouns are irregular. Write the plural form.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 child | 4 tooth |
| 2 person | 5 sheep |
| 3 woman | 6 fish |

11 Clothes

Write the words.



Writing

12 Filling in forms

1 Match the expressions and questions.

1 First name	a Are you married or single?
2 Surname	b What do you do in your free time?
3 Date of birth	c What's your phone number?
4 Place of birth	d What's your first name?
5 Permanent address	e What do you do?
6 Marital status	f Where were you born?
7 Occupation	g When were you born?
8 Qualifications	h What's your family name?
9 Hobbies/Interests	i What degrees, diplomas, certificates, etc. do you have?
10 Tel. no.	j Where do you live?

2 Do these things. Write about you.

- 1 Write your name in capital letters.
- 2 Write your signature.
- 3 Delete where not applicable.
(Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms)
- 4 Write your postcode.

3 Complete the form.

The Oak Tree School of English

PLEASE WRITE IN CAPITAL LETTERS

Enrolment form

Mr/Mrs/Ms*

Family name

First name

Date of birth

Nationality

Language(s)

Address in your country

Occupation

Date of arrival

Date of departure

Reason for learning English: Business/pleasure/exams/other *(If other, please specify.)

How many hours a day do you want to study?

How long are you going to stay at the school?

What date do you want to start?

Signature

*Delete where not applicable.

5

Verb patterns • Future forms
Words that go together • Writing a postcard

What do you want to do?

Verb patterns

1 Hopes and ambitions

Write a sentence about each of these people's ambitions.

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



1 Sheila/teacher/work/with children

Sheila wants to be a teacher because she likes working with children.

Sheila hopes to be a teacher because she loves working with children.

Sheila would like to be a teacher because she enjoys working with children.

2 Jane/vet/work/with animals

3 Malcolm/farmer/he/outside in the fresh air

4 Suzy/stockbroker/want/earn/a lot of money

5 Gill/do voluntary service/help/children in developing countries

6 Janine/accountant/work/with numbers

7 My father/retire next year/want/have more free time

8 My parents/buy/a cottage by the sea/sail

2 Infinitive or -ing?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb, the infinitive or -ing. Sometimes both are possible.

- 1 I enjoy walking (walk) in the rain.
- 2 Would you like to have (have) something to eat?
- 3 I want see (see) a film on TV this evening.
- 4 I hope earn (earn) some money soon.
- 5 When did you finish paint (paint) the kitchen?
- 6 I began learn (learn) English when I was seven.
- 7 Some people like have (have) breakfast in bed, but I don't.
- 8 Don't forget post (post) my letter!
- 9 We've decided get (get) married in the spring.
- 10 When she saw how I was dressed, she started laugh (laugh).
- 11 What do you want do (do) tonight?
- 12 I'd like go (go) to the theatre.
- 13 I love listen (listen) to live music.
- 14 She continued talk (talk) during the whole meal.

3 Asking questions

T 5.1 Write B's questions and complete A's answers.

1 A I hope to go to university.

B What/want/study/?

What do you want to study?
A I want to study maths.

2 A Carol phoned while you were out.

B What/want/talk about/?

A _____ a problem she's having.

3 A I left my job yesterday.

B Why/decide/do that/?

A _____ because it was boring.

4 A I'm going to bed early because I have a plane to catch tomorrow.

B What time/want/leave the house/?

A _____ as early as possible.

5 A That book you lent me was great!

B When/finish/read/it/?

A _____ last night.

6 A I don't want to go out tonight.

B What/would like/do/?

A _____ stay at home and have an early night.

would like (to do) or like (doing)?

4 Would you ...? or Do you ...?

T 5.2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Would you like to watch TV?
- 2 Would you like something to eat?
- 3 Do you like parties?
- 4 Do you like chips?
- 5 Do you like watching TV?
- 6 Would you like to come to a party on Saturday?

- a Yes, especially films and cartoons.
- b Yes, I'd love to. What time?
- c No. There's nothing good on tonight.
- d I'm afraid I don't. I think they're noisy, and there are usually too many people.
- e No. I think they're very bad for you.
- f No, thanks. I'm not hungry.

5 Choosing the correct form

Tick (✓) the correct form of the verb.

- 1 A Would you like a drink?
 Do you like a drink?
- 2 A Do you like your teacher?
 Would you like your teacher?
B Yes, she's very nice.
- 3 A Do you like going for walks?
 Would you like to go for a walk?
B Yes, I often go walking in Scotland.
- 4 A Do you like swimming?
 Would you like to go for a swim?
B What a good idea! It's so hot today!
- 5 A What do you like doing at the weekend?
 What would you like to do this weekend?
B I like putting my feet up and relaxing.
Sometimes I play tennis.
- 6 A What do you like to do in the evening?
 What would you like to do this evening?
B Why don't we pop round and see Pat and Peter?

6 *would like* or *like*?

T 5.3 Complete the sentences with *would like* (*to do*) or *like* (*doing*) and the correct form of the verb.

- 1 A What sort of books you (read)?
B I biographies and thrillers.
- 2 A you (be) a teacher when you grow up?
B No. They don't earn very much and they work very hard.
- 3 A It's Sophie's birthday soon.
B Is it? What she (have) for a present?
A Well, I know she (cook). Why don't you buy her a new cook book?
- 4 My daughter has a lot of pens and pencils. She (draw).
- 5 My son is a very fast runner. He says that one day he (run) in the Olympic Games.

will and *going to*

7 Offers and decisions

Look at the pictures. What are the people saying?
Make sentences with *will*.



8 What's going to happen?

Look at the pictures. What's going to happen? Make sentences with *is/are going to + verb*.

- 1 It's going to rain.

2

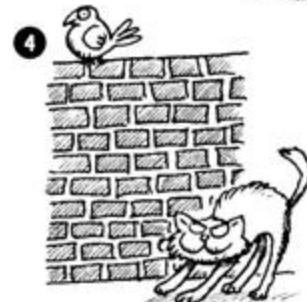
3

4

5

6

7



9 Choosing the correct form

T 5.4 Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 A Why are you working so hard these days?
B Because *I'll buy / I'm going to buy* a car, so I'm saving as much as I can.
- 2 A What *will you buy / are you going to buy* Jill for her birthday?
B A CD.
A She hasn't got a CD player.
B Oh, *I'll buy / I'm going to buy* her a book, then.
- 3 A Dad, can you mend this for me?
B I can't, sorry. Ask Mum. *She'll do / She's going to do* it for you.
- 4 A Why have you got so many eggs?
B Because *I'll make / I'm going to make* an omelette.
- 5 A What *will you do / are you going to do* today?
B It's John's birthday, so *I'll make / I'm going to make* him a cake.
- 6 A I have an appointment with the bank manager this morning.
B Why *will you see / are you going to see* him?
A Because my husband and I *will start / are going to start* our own business, and we need some money.
- 7 A I haven't got enough money to get home.
B *I'll lend / I'm going to lend* you some, if you like. How much do you want?
A Two pounds is enough. *I'll give / I'm going to give* it back tomorrow.

Vocabulary

10 Words that go together

1 Match a verb in A with a line in B.

A	B
1 wear	a the washing-up
2 tell	b a story
3 drive	c a photograph
4 take	d a cheque
5 do	e a van
6 make	f a suit
7 cash	g a phone call
8 post	h a suitcase
9 ride	i a taxi
10 pack	j a meal
11 pay	k a letter
12 order	l a film on TV
13 watch	m a horse
14 take	n a bill



2 Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

for at in to with of

- 1 I'm waiting for the postman to arrive.
- 2 Look at that picture! Isn't it beautiful!
- 3 I'm looking in Mary. Is she here?
- 4 My brother works for IBM.
- 5 If you have a problem, ask for help.
- 6 Are you interested in history?
- 7 Did you know that Helen is getting married to James?
- 8 Can I speak to you for a minute?
- 9 I agree with you about most things, but not politics.
- 10 My children are afraid of dogs.
- 11 Are you good at tennis?
- 12 This guide book is full of useful information.

Writing

11 Writing a postcard

1 Read the postcard. What is the only adjective used by Bill and Sue?

2 Bill and Sue use *nice* eight times. Complete the sentences below with a better adjective from the box. Use each adjective once only.

Careful! Sometimes more than one word is possible, but not always!

lovely small terrible
comfortable spectacular
old long good

- 1 We're having a _____ time here in Scotland.
- 2 But the weather is _____.
- 3 We're staying in a _____ hotel near a _____ town.
- 4 We have _____ views of the mountains.
- 5 The castle was really _____.
- 6 We're hoping to go for a _____ walk by the lake.
- 7 Did you have a _____ time in Italy?

Dear Laura,
We're having a nice time here in Scotland, but the weather isn't very nice. We're staying in a nice hotel near a nice town called Aberfeldy. We have nice views of the mountains and forests from our bedroom. Yesterday we went to see Blair Castle. It was really nice. Today we are hoping to go for a nice walk by the lake (called a 'loch' here!). Did you have a nice time in Italy? We'll ring you next week.
Love, Bill and Sue XXXX

Laura Green
'White Gates'
8 Shire Lane
Chesswood
Herts.
WD3 7QZ



Scotland

- 3 Where were you on your last holiday? Imagine you are still there. Write a postcard to a British friend, but use the adjective *nice* once only!
Write about these things.
 - the weather
 - the accommodation
 - something you did yesterday
 - something you are going to do today



6

What ... like?

Comparatives and superlatives

Adjectives • Writing – describing a place

Tell me! What's it like?

What ... like?

1 What is/are ... like?

1 Your friend is living in Australia for a year. Ask questions about the country.

1 the weather

What's the weather like?

2 the countryside

3 the people

4 the towns

5 Sydney

6 the beaches

7 the TV programmes

2 **T 6.1** Match a question in exercise 1 with an answer.

- a There aren't many. They're mainly on the coast.
- b It's hot nearly all year round.
- c It's a lovely place. The Opera House is fantastic.
- d There are millions of sheep and a lot of desert.
- e They have beautiful white sand, and are miles long.
- f They're really nice and friendly.
- g They're OK. Pretty similar to home, really.



2 What was/were ... like?

T 6.2 Complete the questions about Robert's terrible holiday.

- 1 A What _____ was the hotel _____ like?
B Awful. My room was tiny, and the service was bad.
- 2 A What _____ like?
B It was terrible. I waited over six hours for the plane.
- 3 A What _____ like?
B Awful! It rained every day!
- 4 A What _____ like?
B They were crowded and dirty. There was no sand on them, just stones!
- 5 A What _____ like?
B Disgusting! Chips with everything and they didn't cook it very well.

Comparatives and superlatives

3 Forming comparatives and superlatives

Look at this extract from the *Oxford Wordpower Dictionary*. It shows when an adjective with a consonant doubles in the comparative and superlative forms.

Look at your dictionary. Does it give the same information? Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

happy	<i>happier</i>	<i>happiest</i>			
beautiful	—	—	—	—	—
new	—	—	—	—	—
lovely	—	—	—	—	—
hot	—	—	—	—	—
good	—	—	—	—	—
handsome	—	—	—	—	—
mean	—	—	—	—	—
generous	—	—	—	—	—
thin	—	—	—	—	—
busy	—	—	—	—	—
patient	—	—	—	—	—
young	—	—	—	—	—
bad	—	—	—	—	—
comfortable	—	—	—	—	—
rude	—	—	—	—	—
fit	—	—	—	—	—
large	—	—	—	—	—

4 How old am I?

Read the text and answer the questions.

I have two sisters, Abigail and Jill, and two brothers, Graham and Robert. Abigail is twenty. Jill is six years younger than Abigail, but she is two years older than Robert. Robert is four years younger than me, and he is eight years younger than Graham.

1 How old am I?

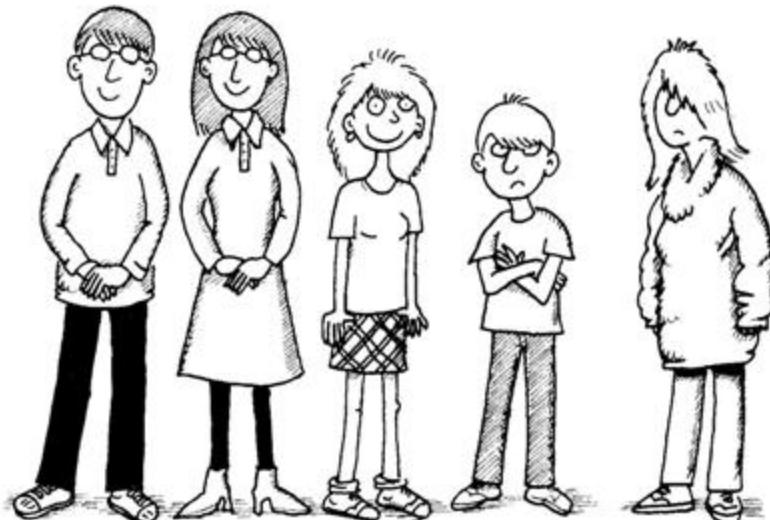
2 Who is the youngest in the family?

3 How old is Robert?

4 Is Jill older than me?

5 Am I the oldest in the family?

6 Who are the twins?



big /bɪg/ adj. (bigger, biggest)
1 large: *Manchester is a big city.*
2 important: *I have some big news!*

5 Opposite adjectives

T 6.3 Complete the sentences with an opposite adjective in its comparative or superlative form.

- 1 Robert is the oldest in the family.
No, he isn't. He's the youngest.
- 2 Bob is more polite than his brother.
No, he isn't. He's rude.
- 3 I'm the tallest in this class!
No, you aren't. You're the shortest.
- 4 My homework was worse than yours.
No, it wasn't. It was better.
- 5 The weather today is colder than yesterday.
No, it isn't. It's hotter / not so nice.
- 6 She bought the cheapest watch in the shop.
No, she didn't. She bought the most expensive.
- 7 Jack's meaner than Alan.
No, he isn't. He's more generous.
- 8 Janet arrived later than John.
No, she didn't. She arrived earlier.
- 9 This is the easiest exercise in this book.
No, it isn't. It's the most difficult.

6 as or than?

Complete the sentences with *as* or *than*.

- 1 Are you as tall as your brother?
- 2 She's not as clever as her sister.
- 3 Was Joan's party better than Maria's?
- 4 I'm studying the same subject as Emma.
- 5 Liz works much harder than John.
- 6 I haven't got as many cousins as you.

7 as ... as/not as ... as

T 6.4 Rewrite the sentences with *as ... as* or *not as ... as*.

- 1 Bob's taller than Jack.
Jack's not as tall as Bob.
- 2 Bob got more presents than Jack.
Jack didn't get as many presents as Bob.
- 3 Jill's more intelligent than Bill.
Bill's not as intelligent as Jill.
- 4 The sun's hotter than the moon.
The moon isn't as hot as the sun.
- 5 Are you and your husband the same age?
Are you as old as your husband?
- 6 You can read more quickly than I can.
I can't read as quickly as you.
- 7 Harry won more money than Bill.
Bill didn't win as much money as Harry.
- 8 'Is Switzerland bigger than Luxembourg?' 'Yes, it is.'
'Is Luxembourg smaller than Switzerland?'
- 9 Eva's work is better than mine.
My work isn't as good as Eva's.
- 10 Dogs are friendlier than cats.
Cats aren't as friendly as dogs.

8 Making sentences about you

Write nine sentences about you and your family. (Three comparatives, three superlatives, and three with *as ... as*.)

I'm more hard-working than my sister.

My grandfather is the oldest.

I'm not as patient as my mother.

Vocabulary

9 Adjective formation

- 1 Use the suffixes in the box to write the adjectives formed from these nouns. They have all appeared in Unit 6 of the Student's Book.

-y -ed -ing -al -ful -ate -ial -ous -ent -tic

Noun	Adjective
1 success	
2 luck	
3 romance	
4 wind	
5 difference	
6 happiness	
7 depression	
8 health	
9 person	

Noun	Adjective
10 wealth	
11 generosity	
12 mess	
13 noise	
14 dirt	
15 pollution	
16 finance	
17 medicine	
18 fortune	

- 2 Complete the sentences with an adjective from 1.

- 1 My dad's really _____. He's always buying presents for everyone.
- 2 Before you can get a credit card, you have to provide a lot of _____ details.
- 3 I try to lead a _____ lifestyle – lots of exercise, fruit, and no junk food.
- 4 The disco was so _____ that you couldn't hear yourself speak.
- 5 After the earthquake, the country needed a lot of _____ equipment to look after the sick and wounded.
- 6 She had a car crash, but she was _____ to escape with no injuries at all.
- 7 Venice is a very _____ city. A lot of people go there on honeymoon.
- 8 Here is the _____ news. Share prices on the Dow Jones Index have fallen dramatically.
- 9 After a heart attack, he needed major surgery, but fortunately the operation was _____.
- 10 I didn't like that city at all. The streets were so _____ and the air was so _____.



Writing – Relative clauses

10 who/that/which/where



We use **who**, **that**, **which**, and **where** to join sentences.

Who, **that**, **which**, and **where** are relative pronouns. Look at these sentences.

I met the man. **He** works in the bank.
I met the man **who** works in the bank.

who = person/people

I bought the coat. **It** was in the shop window.

I bought the coat **which/that** was in the shop window.

which/that = thing/things

The hotel was very comfortable. We stayed **in it**.

The hotel **where** we stayed was very comfortable.

where (in which) = place

Join the sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

1 There's the boy. He broke the window.

2 That's the palace. The King lives in it.

3 There are the policemen. They caught the thief.

4 He gave her a watch. It stopped after two days.

5 The Red Lion is the pub. We met in it for a drink.

6 Here are the letters. They arrived this morning.

7 That's the house. I was born in it.

8 Where is the woman? She ordered the fish.

11 Describing a place

1 Read the description of a town. Complete it with **who**, **which**, or **where**.



I WAS BORN IN NEWCASTLE, a city in the north-east of England. Newcastle is on the bank of the River Tyne. It is quite big, with a population of about 200,000 people. There is a cathedral and a university. There are five bridges over the River Tyne, (1) _____ link Newcastle to the next town Gateshead, (2) _____ there is one of the biggest shopping centres in the world, the Metro Centre.

A few years ago, the main industries were shipbuilding and coal-mining, but now the chemical and soap industries are more important.

I moved from Newcastle ten years ago but I often return. I miss the people, (3) _____ are so warm and friendly, and I miss the wild, beautiful countryside near the city, (4) _____ there are so many hills and streams.

People (5) _____ are born near the River Tyne have a special name. They are called 'Geordies'. I am very pleased to be a 'Geordie'!



2 Write a similar description of your home town in about 200 words.

First write some facts about it.

- Where is it?
- Is it big or small?
- What buildings and industries does it have?

Next write some personal opinions.

- Do you like it?
- Why?

7

Present Perfect Men and women Writing a biography

Famous couples

Present Perfect

1 Using the Present Perfect

T7A Complete the text with a verb from the box in the Present Perfect.

travel	meet	hunt	have
ride	see	live	be (x 4)
			do



My grandfather is 96 years old, and he (1) _____ a long and interesting life. He (2) _____ a lot, especially in the Far East. He (3) _____ the Taj Mahal in India, and the Pyramids in Egypt. He (4) _____ lions in Africa, and (5) _____ a camel across the Sahara Desert. He says that the most beautiful place he (6) _____ to is Kathmandu in Nepal. He (7) _____ the Queen on several occasions. In 1959 he was a soldier in New Zealand when she came to visit, and in 1972 he went to a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

He (8) _____ married twice. His first wife died when she was 32. He met his second wife while he was travelling round France by bike. He and his wife, Eleanor, (9) _____ married for 50 years, and they (10) _____ in the same cottage in the country since they got married. He says that he (11) _____ never _____ ill in his life.

The secret of good health, according to my grandfather, is exercise. He goes swimming every day. He (12) _____ this since he was a boy. He also has a glass of whisky every night! Perhaps that is his secret!



2 Making positive and negative sentences

Make sentences about these people.

1 Alice is a journalist.

meet/a lot of famous people

She has met a lot of famous people.

not be/on television

She hasn't been on television.

2 Robert Swan is an explorer.

be /North Pole

see/polar bears

never/get lost

3 Bill and Sophie are unemployed.

not have/a job for six months

not have/a holiday since Christmas

not be/in the cinema for a year

4 Sandra is a tennis player.

play/since she was six

not win/in a senior competition

never play/at Wimbledon

3 Making questions

1 Ask these people questions about their experiences.

1 a **racing driver** – have an accident?

Have you ever had an accident?

2 an **explorer** – get lost?

3 an **actress** – forget your words?

4 a **mountaineer** – climb Mount Everest?

5 a **window cleaner** – fall off your ladder?

6 a **pop singer** – have a number one song?

7 an **electrician** – have an electric shock?

2 **T 7.2** Now match these answers to the questions in 1.

a Yes, I have, once! I was so embarrassed!

b No, I haven't yet, but I reached number 10 with my last one.

c No, I haven't. I've always had a good team to help me.

d Yes, I have, lots of times! But not a serious crash.

e Yes, I have, unfortunately. I broke my leg.

f No, I haven't, fortunately. I'm very careful about safety.

g No, I haven't yet, but I would like to.

4 Short answers

T 7.3 Answer the questions about 'My grandfather' in exercise 1 and about you. Use short answers.

1 Has your grandfather been married for a long time?

Yes, he has.

2 Has he ever met the Queen?

3 Has he often been ill?

4 Have he and his wife lived in their house for a long time?

5 Has he had an interesting life?

6 Have you ever been to Mexico?

7 Have you ever tried Chinese food?

8 Has your teacher ever been angry with you?

9 Have you ever forgotten to do your homework?

5 Past participles

Write the past participle of these verbs.

1 walk *walked*

2 come

3 write

4 win

5 sell

6 try

7 read

8 play

9 find

10 visit

11 stop

12 study

13 die

14 do

6 for or since?

Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- 1 I haven't seen Keith _____ a while.
- 2 He's been in China _____ January.
- 3 He works for a company called KMP. He has worked for them _____ several years.
- 4 He and his wife have lived next to me. Their son, Tom, was born.

5 I have known them _____ many years.

6 We have been friends _____ we were at university together.

7 His wife, Carrie, is a designer. She has had her own studio _____ six months.

8 I'm looking after Tom today. He's been at my house 8.00 this morning.

Tense revision

7 Using the correct tense

Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense, Present Perfect, Past Simple, or Present Simple.



Dennis Heal

Dennis Heal (1) _____ (be) a politician. He (2) _____ (go) to Oxford University in 1975, and in 1982 he (3) _____ (become) a Member of Parliament. He (4) _____ (be) an MP since then. He (5) _____ (be) Defence Minister from 1989–95. He (6) _____ (write) three books, including his autobiography *The Time of my Life*, and a spy story called *The Time to Run*. He is married to the artist Edna Heal, and they have two children. They (7) _____ (live) in Oxford for 10 years, then (8) _____ (move) to London in 1995. They now (9) _____ (live) in a house in Cadogan Square in central London.



8 Asking questions

T 7.4 Write the questions about Dennis Heal.

- 1 What does he do ?
He's a politician.
- 2 When _____ ?
In 1975.
- 3 When _____ ?
In 1982.
- 4 How long _____ ?
Since 1982.
- 5 When _____ ?
From 1989 to 1995.
- 6 How many _____ ?
Three.
- 7 _____ he ever _____ a spy story?
Yes, he has. It's called *The Time to Run*.
- 8 What _____ ?
She's an artist.
- 9 How many _____ ?
Two.
- 10 How long _____ ?
For ten years.
- 11 When _____ ?
In 1995.
- 12 Where _____ ?
In a house in Cadogan Square in central London.

Vocabulary

9 Men and women

1 Many nouns refer to both men and women.

student doctor teacher

Some words refer to one sex only.

actress waiter king

Put the words in the correct column.

actor	musician	teenager
chef	bridegroom	professor
nephew	uncle	pilot
niece	model	cousin
aunt	athlete	bride
child	sir	flight attendant
madam	nurse	



Men	Women	Both

2 Complete the sentences with a word from 1.

1 He's my sister's son. He's my _____.

2 I run in races. I'm an _____.

3 In my job I wear the latest fashions. I'm a _____.

4 I serve you drinks on a plane flight. I'm a _____.

5 I teach at university. I'm a _____.

6 I cook food for a restaurant. I'm a _____.

7 The wedding was wonderful. The _____ looked beautiful, and the _____ was very handsome.

8 'Good evening, _____. Good evening, _____. Here is the menu.'

Writing

10 Relative clauses

who/which/that as the object



1 *Who, which, and that* can be the subject of a relative clause.

SUBJECT

He's the man **who/that** works in the bank.

SUBJECT

That's the coat **which/that** was in the window.

2 *Who, which, and that* can also be the object of a relative clause.

OBJECT SUBJECT

He's the man **who/that** Anna loves.

SUBJECT

Anna bought **the coat** **which/that** she wanted.

3 We often leave out the relative pronoun when it is the object.

He's the man Anna loves.

Anna bought **the coat** she wanted.

Complete the sentences with *who, which, or that*. If it is possible to leave the relative pronoun out, put brackets around it.

1 He's the man (*who/that*) Anna loves.

2 The film star gave a party _____. cost £10,000.

3 The man _____ you met at the party was a famous film star.

4 What's the name of the woman _____ was wearing the gold dress?

5 You're reading the book _____ I wanted to read.

6 There's someone at the door _____ wants to speak to George.

7 I don't like food _____ is very spicy.

8 That's the dictionary _____ Bill gave me for my birthday.

9 Those are old cars _____ only take leaded petrol.

10 Do you like the people _____ Sarah invited to her party?

11 Writing a biography

- 1 Complete the biography of Cher with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

Cher was born in the US on 20 May 1946 in El Centro, (1) _____ is on the California/ Mexico border. Her full name is Cherilyn Sarkisian and she is part-Cherokee and part-Armenian,



Turkish, and French. She left high school when she was 16 and went to Los Angeles, (2) _____ she planned to take acting lessons. There she met Salvatore Bono, (3) _____ was working at the Gold Star Studios (4) _____ Phil

Spector was recording many famous singers. He discovered that Cher could sing, and they became the singing duo Sonny and Cher. Their first hit song was 'I got you Babe',

(5) _____ topped the charts in 1965. Cher was still only 19. They got married and had a daughter, (6) _____ they called Chastity. In 1975 Sonny and Cher were divorced, and later that

year Cher married Greg Allmann, (7) _____ was another famous rock star. They had a son called Elijah Blue. But two years later Cher was divorced for the second time because of Allman's drink and drugs problems.



She decided to turn to acting again. In 1982 she appeared in her first major film, 'Come Back to the Five and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean', (8) _____ was well received by the critics and public. She went on to win Best Actress at the Cannes Film Festival in 1985 for her role in 'Mask', and finally she won an Oscar for 'Moonstruck' in 1987. However, in the 1990s she returned to pop music in a big way.



She has had three number one hits from her chart-topping album 'Believe', (9) _____ has reached a whole new audience. In her long career, Cher has been extremely successful both as a serious actress and as a pop star, (10) _____ is an extraordinary achievement.

- 2 Divide the text into five paragraphs according to these headings:

- introduction
- early career
- private life
- later career
- life now

- 3 Write a similar biography of somebody who you think is interesting.

8

have (got) to • should and must
Job descriptions
Writing a formal letter 1

Do's and don'ts

have (got) to

1 *have got to*

T 8.1 Complete the sentences with 've got to or 's got to and a verb from the box.

work	do	get up	take (x2)
be	help	get	go

- 1 You've got to help me with my homework. It's impossible.
- 2 The doctor gave me some pills. I take them three times a day.
- 3 Thanks for a lovely evening! We get now or we'll miss our bus.
- 4 Mary's in a panic. She has at the airport at 2.30, but it's 2.00 and she isn't ready yet.
- 5 Sorry I can't come to your party. I have till late on Saturday.
- 6 'I don't want to take exams.' 'You have them. You have no choice.'
- 7 I'm going to bed now. I get early tomorrow morning.
- 8 Harry's unemployed. He has a job as soon as possible.
- 9 I have I do this exercise? It's really boring.



2 *have to*

Complete the sentences with *have to*, *has to*, or *had to* and a suitable verb.

- 1 I have to wear glasses because my eyes aren't very good.
- 2 Remember! When you drive in England you drive on the left!
- 3 'Can I go and see the dentist when I want?' 'Well, usually you make an appointment, unless it's an emergency.'
- 4 At weekends Jack wears jeans and a T-shirt. During the week he wears a suit and a tie.
- 5 'Why are you late?' 'Sorry. I had to go to the bank, and there was a queue.'
- 6 I don't like my job. Sometimes I work till midnight.
- 7 Farmers work every day of the year.
- 8 Their car broke down, so they take it to the garage.

3 Making questions

T 8.2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 time/you/up/what/have/get/do/to/?
What time do you have to get up?
- 2 job/wear/have/in/uniform/you/your/to/do/a/?
Do you wear a uniform?
- 3 books/have/many/you/buy/so/why/did/to/?
Why did you buy so many books?
- 4 States/visa/get/to/to/go/you/do/have/a/the/to/?
Do you have to go to the USA to get a visa?
- 5 John/does/pills/take/often/his/how/have/to/?
How often does John have to take his pills?
- 6 plant/carefully/you/after/look/do/have/to/this/very/?
Do you look after this plant very carefully?

4 Short answers

Answer the questions about you. Use short answers.

- 1 Do you have to go to work every (week)day?

Yes, I do.

- 2 Did you have to work hard yesterday?

- 3 Does your teacher have to correct your homework?

- 4 Do you have to cook at home?

- 5 Does your mother have to travel a lot in her job?

- 6 Did you have to take any exams last year?

- 7 Do you have to get up early?

- 8 Do you have to look up a lot of words in your dictionary?

5 Making positive and negative sentences

Make ten true sentences about you and your family, using the chart. Add a comment if you can.

- 1 *My grandfather doesn't have to go to work. He's retired.*
- 2 *I have to make the bed in the mornings. I don't mind.*
- 3 *We don't have to do the washing-up. We've got a dishwasher.*

I	have to	do the washing-up.
We	has to	babysit.
My parents	don't have to	make the beds in the mornings.
My mother	doesn't have to	do the shopping.
My father		do the cooking.
My sister		do the ironing.
My brother		work in the garden.
My grandmother		get up early in the mornings.
My grandfather		go to work.

do the washing-up.
babysit.
make the beds in the mornings.
do the shopping.
do the cooking.
do the ironing.
work in the garden.
get up early in the mornings.
go to work.



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

should

6 Giving advice

T 8.3 Give advice to these people. Use *I think ... should* or *I don't think ... should*.



- 1 Peter's got a very bad cold.
I think he should go to bed.
I don't think he should go to work.



- 2 Jenny and Tony are only sixteen, but they say they want to get married.



- 3 I've lost my cheque book and credit cards.



- 4 Keith wants to drive home, but he hasn't got his glasses.



- 5 My tooth hurts.



- 6 There's a hole in my shoe. I only bought them last week!



- 7 Ann's phone bill was enormous! £300!



- 8 My children spend all their pocket money on sweets.



- 9 Kate's crying because I pushed her. It was an accident.

7 Asking for advice

T 8.4 Ask for advice in these situations. Use *(What) do you think ... should ...?*

- 1 George has asked me to marry him. *Do you think I should say yes?* ?
- 2 Teresa has invited me to a party at her parents' house. ?
- 3 Hazel still hasn't given me back the money she owes me. ?
- 4 I'm having a party, and I have to write a guest list. Who? ?
- 5 Lulu isn't speaking to me today because yesterday I said she was stupid. ?
- 6 Paulo doesn't know whether to go to university or travel round the world. What? ?
- 7 This stereo's fantastic, but it's so expensive! ?

have to or should?

8 Using the correct form

Complete the sentences with a form of *have to* or *should*. Make the verbs negative when necessary.

- 1 Your hair's too long. I think you get it cut.
- 2 Your clothes smell, and you've got a cough. You smoke.
- 3 I'm going to bed. I be up early tomorrow.
- 4 I'd like to meet your boyfriend. You invite him round.
- 5 I tell my parents where I am, then they don't worry.
- 6 You come with me if you don't want to. I'll go on my own.
- 7 If you need some help with your homework, you go to the library.
- 8 If you've got a ticket, you queue. You can go straight in.
- 9 You tell lies. It's wrong.
- 10 Geoff works too much. I think he take it easy.

must

9 must for strong obligation

Complete the sentences with *must* and a suitable ending.

- 1 It's my mother's birthday tomorrow.
I must buy her a present and a card.
- 2 There's an excellent film on at the moment.
You must see it.
- 3 My bedroom's a real mess. I must tidy it up.
- 4 Peter's in hospital. I must visit him.
- 5 Our train leaves in two minutes! We must catch it!
- 6 You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you must pay for it. It was very expensive.
- 7 There's a wonderful new restaurant opened in town. You must try it.

Vocabulary

10 Job descriptions

Match a job in A with a verb in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
A farmer	helps	fires.
A receptionist	puts out	legal advice.
An architect	repairs	medicine for patients.
A lawyer	works	guests.
A soldier	prescribes	buildings.
A firefighter	welcomes	on the land.
A decorator	fights for	the home and children.
A mechanic	provides	rooms in a house.
A housewife	designs	cars.
A shop assistant	paints	customers.
A doctor	looks after	his/her country.



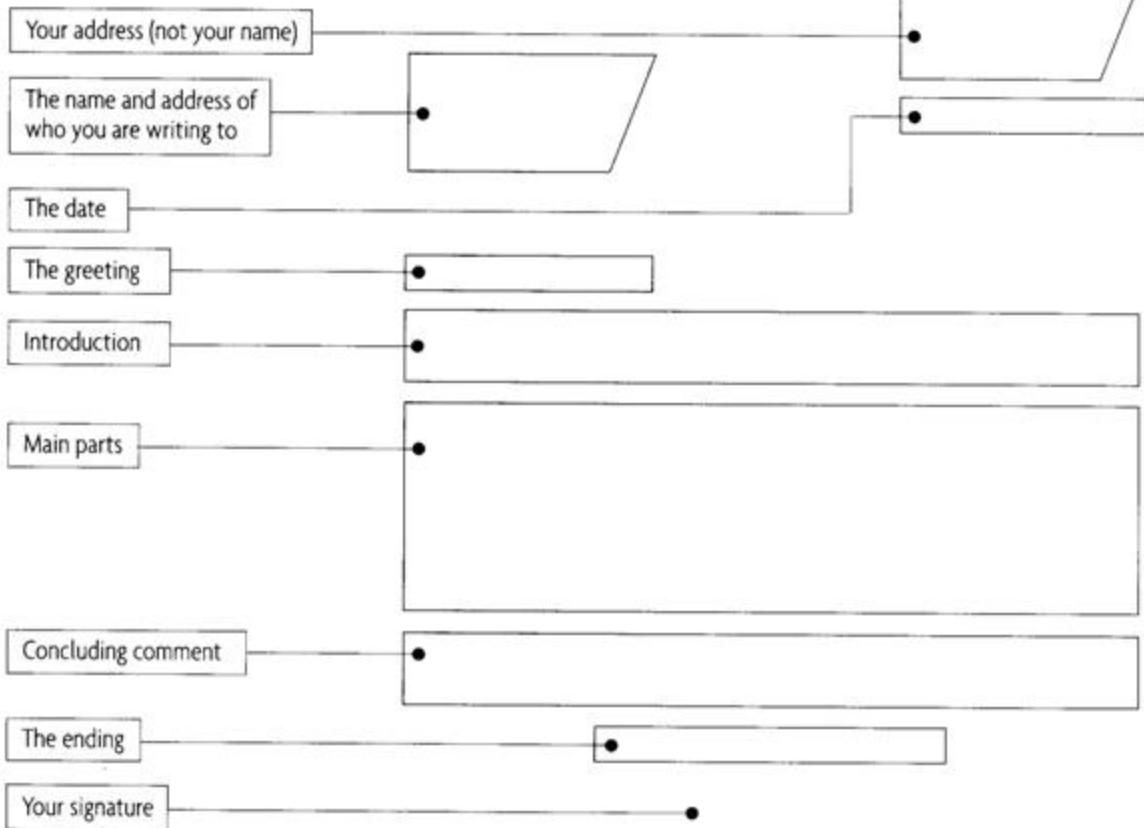
Writing

11 Writing a formal letter

- 1 Match the greetings and endings. Which are formal? Which are informal?

1 Dear Helen	a Yours Bob
2 Dear Sir or Madam	b Yours faithfully Robert J Fleming
3 Darling Rosie	c Love Bob
4 Dear Ms McDonald	d Lots of love Bobby xxx
5 Dear Philip	e Yours sincerely Robert Fleming

- 2 Look at this outline of a formal letter.
Is it the same as in your country?



- 3 Read the letter. Separate the different parts and write them in the boxes in the outline above.

Rua Luis de Deus 18, 3000 Coimbra, Portugal. 29th March 2000. The Principal, The Oxford English College, 234 Hilton Rd, Eastbourne BN4 3UA. Dear Sir or Madam, I saw your advertisement for English classes in this month's *English Today* magazine and I am interested in coming to your school this summer. I have studied English for three years but I have never been to England and I feel that this is now necessary, especially to improve my pronunciation. Please could you send me more information about your courses, and an application form? I would also like some information about accommodation. I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible. Yours faithfully, Ana Maria Fernandes.

- 4 Write a similar letter about yourself to:

The Principal
The World English School
47 Harrogate Rd
York
YK3 8BT
England

9

Conditional clauses • Time clauses
Preposition + word
Writing – discussing ideas

Going places

Present Simple or *will*?

1 Choosing the correct form

T 9.1 Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 A There's someone at the door.
B OK. *I open / I'll open* it.
- 2 A What a beautiful picture!
B *I buy / I'll buy* it for you.
- 3 A What newspaper do you buy?
B *I buy / I'll buy* *The Times*.
- 4 A Would you like to order, sir?
B *I have / I'll have* the lamb.
- 5 A What time do you eat in the evening?
B *We have / We'll have* supper at about 8.00.
- 6 A The phone's ringing!
B OK. *I answer / I'll answer* it.

Conditional clauses

2 First Conditional

People are worried about the greenhouse effect. Make sentences, using *If ... , ... will ...*

the earth gets warmer



If the earth gets warmer, the sea will get warmer.

the sea gets warmer



If the sea gets warmer, the ice at the North and South Poles will melt.

the ice at the North and South Poles melts



the sea level rises



there are floods in many parts of the world



many people lose their homes



3 Making questions

- 1 **T 9.2** Your friend is going on holiday. Write the questions.



1 What/do/miss/plane/?

What will you do if you miss the plane?

2 What/do/plane/late/?

3 Where/stay/hotels/full/?

4 What/do/not like the food/?

5 Where/go/beaches/crowded/?

6 What/do/get sunburnt/?

2 Now match the questions above with the correct answers.

- a I'll just eat bread, cheese, and fruit.
- b I won't sunbathe for a few days.
- c I won't miss it. I'll get there early.
- d I'll find somewhere. A youth hostel, maybe.
- e I'll sleep in the airport.
- f I'll visit the old town and the mountains.

4 Making negatives

Make the sentences negative, but keep the meaning the same. You will need to change some words.

1 We'll leave the party before 10.00.

We won't stay at the party after 10.00.

2 She'll be late.

She won't be on time.

3 He'll lose.

4 I'll fail my exams.

5 She'll tell the truth.

6 We'll eat out.

7 We'll walk to school.

8 I'll go to bed early tonight.

9 I'll accept the invitation.

10 We'll go out at the weekend.

5 if or when?

Complete the sentences with *if* or *when*.

1 _____ you can't do your homework, ask for help.

2 I'll pay you back _____ I next see you.

3 I'll come to bed _____ this programme ends.

4 _____ anyone phones me, tell them I'm out.

5 Come on! _____ we hurry, we'll catch the bus!

6 _____ I play tennis with Justin, he always wins.

7 The shops are full of things to buy _____ Christmas comes.

8 'I've lost my bag.' _____ I find it, I'll let you know.'

Time clauses

6 Present tense or future?

Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 Bye! *I phone / I'll phone* you when *I get / I'll get* home.
- 2 I'm going to bed when this TV programme *ends / will end*.
- 3 I'm sorry you're leaving. *I am glad / I'll be glad* when *you are back / you will be back*.
- 4 'Give me your phone number.' 'Sure. *I give / I'll give* it to you before *I'll go / I go*'
- 5 The doctor will be ready in ten minutes. Take a seat while *you will wait / you're waiting*.
- 6 I'm going out before *the shops will shut / the shops shut*.
- 7 *I wait / I'll wait* by the phone until *you ring / you'll ring*.
- 8 You must phone me as soon as *you'll get / you get* your exam results.
- 9 I hope to see you while *I'll be / I'm* in London.

7 Joining sentences

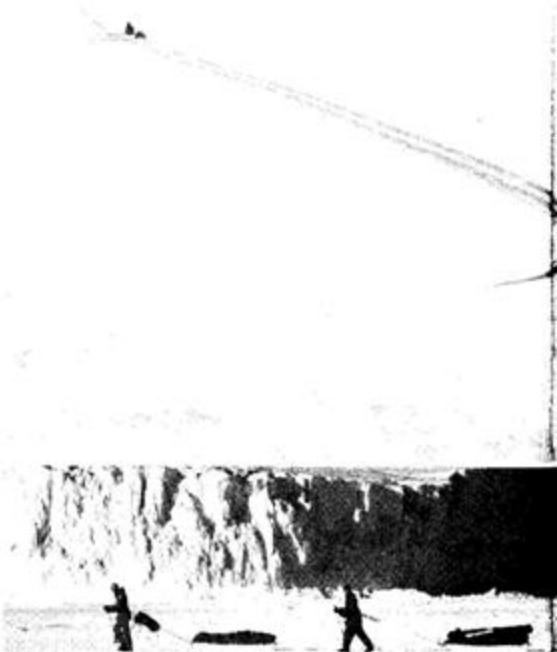
Join the pairs of sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 She'll pay me back. She'll get some money. (as soon as)
She'll pay me back as soon as she gets some money.
- 2 I'll wait here. You'll get back. (until)
- 3 Give me a ring. You'll hear some news. (when)
- 4 The TV programme will end. I'll do my homework. (after)
- 5 I'll go to work. I'll have a bath. (before)
- 6 She'll be in Paris. She'll visit friends. (while)
- 7 The lesson will end. I'll go home. (as soon as)
- 8 I won't leave the house. The postman will call. (until)
- 9 Can you feed the cats? I'll be away. (while)
- 10 I'll tell you about the holiday. I'll get back. (when)
- 11 I'll study English. I'll speak it perfectly. (until)

8 Choosing the correct conjunction

Choose the time expression which best completes the sentence. Sometimes two are possible.

- 1 *If / As soon as / Until* I win a lot of money, I'll buy you a Ferrari.
- 2 Please turn out the lights *after / before / when* you go to bed.
- 3 I like to relax *as soon as / while / before* I'm on holiday.
- 4 *When / If / While* you are the first person up in the morning, make me a cup of tea.
- 5 I'm going to keep asking you to marry me *while / until / when* you say yes.
- 6 We can go *if / as soon as / while* you're ready.
- 7 *While / If / When* I'm having my hair cut, you can do the shopping.
- 8 Stop at a petrol station *after / when / before* we run out of petrol.
- 9 *After / When / Until* you've read the newspaper, can I have it?
- 10 I am so worried about James. *As soon as / While / After* you hear any news, phone me.
- 11 *If / When / As soon as* we discover life on another planet, will it be intelligent?



9 Tenses and time expressions

T 9.3 Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense – Present Simple, *going to* future, *will* future, or the Present Continuous. If there is no verb, use *if*, *when*, or *as soon as*.



British explorer Robin Drake says that the first international polar expedition (1) _____ (start) next March. They (2) _____ (try) to reach the North Pole on a 65-day, 480-mile journey. (3) _____ Drake (4) _____ (succeed), he (5) _____ (be) the first man to walk to both the North and South Poles.

Drake (6) _____ (go) on the Icewalk Expedition with navigator Alan Winterson. (7) _____ they (8) _____ (arrive) in Thule in northern Greenland, walkers from the Soviet Union, the USA, Japan, Australia, Canada, and Italy (9) _____ (join) them. (10) _____ they (11) _____ (get) to their base camp, Eureka, inside the Arctic Circle, they (12) _____ (have to) build huts to protect them from temperatures as low as minus 55 degrees Celsius.

'We (13) _____ (do) a lot of experiments to see how much pollution there is in the area,' said Robin. 'The results (14) _____ (help) us to understand the effects of pollution on the planet, including the greenhouse effect.' (15) _____ the weather (16) _____ (be) good enough, they (17) _____ (make) a film of the expedition. Robin said, '(18) _____ we (19) _____ (get) back home, we (20) _____ (show) it to people all over the world.'

Vocabulary

10 Preposition + word

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

in	at	on
by	for	

- 1 What's *on* TV tonight?
- 2 I often go abroad *for* business.
- 3 Do you come to school *on* bus?
- 4 I'm very busy *at* the moment.
- 5 I can't understand the instructions. They're *in* Chinese.
- 6 *Romeo and Juliet* is a play *by* William Shakespeare.
- 7 'Is Mr James *at* work this week?' 'No. He's *on* holiday.'
- 8 I hate being late. I like to arrive *on* time.
- 9 Let's go *for* a walk.
- 10 I spoke to her *on* the phone last week.
- 11 I read an interesting article *in* the paper this morning.
- 12 'Can I ask you something?' 'Not now. *in* a moment.'
- 13 'Here's a birthday present *for* you.' 'Oh, thank you!'
- 14 'Why did you open my letter?' 'I'm sorry. I did it *by* mistake.'
- 15 I arrived *in* England last month.
- 16 We arrived *at* the station five minutes late.
- 17 I live *on* the third floor.
- 18 I met my boyfriend *at* a party.
- 19 'Why does Jane look so happy?' 'Because she's *in* love.'

Writing

11 Discussing ideas

1 Read these notes about travelling by train.

Advantages

- fast
- comfortable
- not stressful

You can:

- relax (read and look out of the window)
- work
- eat

Disadvantages

- expensive
- sometimes crowded
- sometimes delayed
- not door to door

You must:

- travel at certain times
- use other transport to get to the station

2 Now read the text.

What is the purpose of each paragraph?

3 Put the linking words in the correct place in each paragraph. The linking words are in the right order. Sometimes you will need to change the punctuation.

4 Make notes about the advantages and disadvantages of one of these topics. Then write a text similar to the one above, giving your own opinions. Do not use more than 150 words.

- Travelling by car
- Living in a flat (rather than a house)
- Single sex schools (rather than mixed schools with both boys and girls)



The advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train

First of all,

Also,

for example,

However,

Firstly,

Secondly,

for example,

Despite the

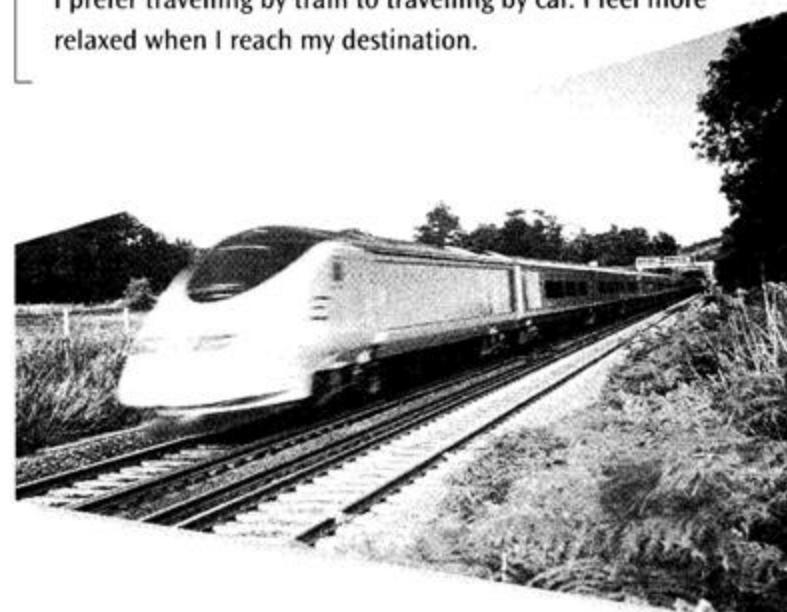
disadvantages,

because ...

Travelling by train has many advantages. There are no stressful traffic jams, and trains are fast and comfortable. You can use the time in different ways. You can just sit and read, or watch the world go by. You can work, or you can have a meal or a snack in the buffet car.

Travelling by train also has some disadvantages. It is expensive and the trains are sometimes crowded and delayed. You have to travel at certain times and trains cannot take you from door to door. You need a bus or a taxi to take you to the railway station.

I prefer travelling by train to travelling by car. I feel more relaxed when I reach my destination.



10

Verb patterns • *used to*
Infinitives • Rhymes
Writing – formal and informal letters 1

Scared to death

Verb patterns

1 Infinitive or -ing?

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, infinitive (with or without *to*), or -ing. Sometimes two forms are possible.

I enjoy *walking* ... (walk) in the rain.

Would you like *to have* ... (have) something to eat?

It started *to rain/raining* (rain) while we were out.

- 1 My family is trying (decide) where to go on holiday.
- 2 I'd like (go) somewhere different for a change.
- 3 I enjoy (visit) places I've never been to before.
- 4 But my children hate (sightsee).
- 5 They prefer (play) in a swimming pool all day.
- 6 They refuse (go) out on trips if it's too hot.
- 7 Last year we managed (find) a holiday that suited everyone.
- 8 We decided (rent) a house with a swimming pool.
- 9 A woman from a travel agency helped us (choose) a nice house.
- 10 When we arrived, the people next door invited us (have) a drink with them.
- 11 We began (talk) about next year's holiday two months ago.
- 12 Everyone hopes (enjoy) themselves on holiday, but it isn't always easy.
- 13 My wife and I are starting (think) we should stay at home.



2 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 He agreed *start / starting / to start* the job as soon as possible.
- 2 I stopped *read / to read / reading* my book and went to bed.
- 3 My teachers always expected me *doing / to do / do* well in exams.
- 4 Let me *to pay / paying / pay* for the meal. You paid last time.
- 5 The dentist told me *being / to be / be* more careful when I brush my teeth.
- 6 I asked Monica *buying / buy / to buy* some stamps.
- 7 I never liked *go / to go / going* to church when I was a child.
- 8 Have you finished *writing / write / to write* that letter yet?
- 9 You can't *parking / to park / park* your car outside the hospital.
- 10 David always enjoyed *play / playing / to play* football at school.

3 Infinitive or -ing?

T 10.1 Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in the box.

read	drink	relax	lie
have	visit	sunbathe	help
sail	stay	decide	



Holidays

My friend and I had a problem about our holiday last year. I wanted (1) _____ a lazy seaside holiday because I was tired and needed (2) _____. I love (3) _____ in the sun, (4) _____ ice-cold beer and (5) _____ a good book. But Natalie likes busy, cultural holidays. She likes (6) _____ museums and galleries. She hates (7) _____ because she always goes red, not brown. The travel agent tried (8) _____ us and suggested Greece. I said I'd love (9) _____ to a quiet island, but of course Natalie said she'd like (10) _____ in Athens. It was easy (11) _____ what to do – we flew to Athens together, Natalie stayed there and I travelled to the island of Kos!

4 Asking questions

T 10.2 Ask a question with the verb in brackets and *do*. Use the correct tense.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A What <i>are you trying</i> to do? (try) | 4 A My mother <i>was</i> so helpful while she <i>was staying</i> with us. |
| B I'm looking for my contact lens. Can you see it? | B What <i>_____</i> to do? (help) |
| 2 A I'll help you. What <i>_____</i> me to do? (want) | A She helped me to paint the kitchen. |
| B Could you do the washing-up while I do the cooking?
Thanks. | 5 A What <i>_____</i> to do tonight? (would like) |
| 3 A What <i>_____</i> you to do? (tell) | B What about going out for a meal? |
| B She (the doctor) told me to stay in bed for a few days. | 6 A What <i>_____</i> to do after university? (hope) |
| | B I'd like to get a job in publishing. |

used to

5 Matching

Match a line with A with a line in B. Complete the line in B with a subject and *used to*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | |
| 1 My family <i>had</i> some lovely holidays. | follow me everywhere. |
| 2 I <i>was</i> very fit when I <i>was</i> young. | go everywhere by bus. |
| 3 The teachers at my school <i>were</i> horrible. | freeze on winter mornings. |
| 4 My sister's room <i>was</i> so untidy. | fly Concorde. |
| 5 I <i>had</i> a dog when I <i>was</i> a kid. | never <i>tidy</i> it at all. |
| 6 When I <i>was</i> young, we <i>didn't have</i> a car. | do a lot of exercise. |
| 7 And we <i>didn't have</i> central heating. | hit the pupils. |
| 8 My uncle <i>was</i> a pilot for British Airways. | We <i>used to</i> go camping all over Europe. |

6 Things used to be different

T 10.3 Sentences with *used to* which show how things were different.

- 1 This town's so ugly.
It used to be so pretty.
- 2 There are so many tourists.
There didn't use to be any tourists.
- 3 The houses are very expensive.

- 4 The streets are dirty.

- 5 There is so much litter on the streets.

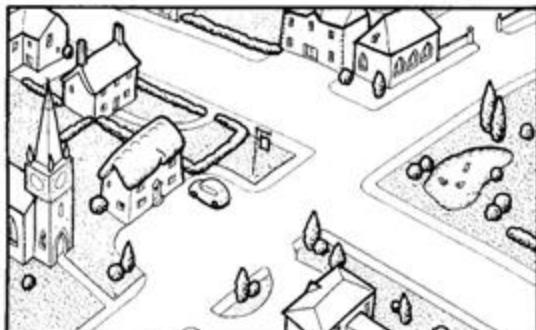
- 6 The car parks are always full.

- 7 There is a lot of traffic on the roads.

- 8 It's noisy at night.

- 9 We don't have a park any more.

- 10 Now there are blocks of flats.



Infinitives

7 Infinitives after adjectives

Complete the sentences.

- 1 hard/find a good job
It's hard to find a good job.
- 2 I/surprised/see you here
I'm surprised to see you here.
- 3 This book/easy/read

- 4 lovely/see you last night

- 5 easy/make mistakes when you're learning a language

- 6 important/keep vocabulary records

- 7 I/pleased/see you've stopped smoking

- 8 impossible/keep the house tidy with five children

- 9 unusual/have long, hot summers in England

8 Infinitives of purpose

Match a line in A with a verb in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
1 I went for a walk	to make	the house smell nice.
2 I'm going to the library	to buy	a new car.
3 I went to town	to get	some friends.
4 I phoned the theatre	to change	how to get to my house.
5 I want to borrow some money	to visit	my books.
6 I bought some flowers	to explain	some fresh air.
7 I'm going to Paris	to do	some shopping.
8 I wrote to John	to ask	what time the play started.

9 How to do it/something to eat

T 10.4 Match a line in A with a word in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
1 I'm hungry. I need	how	to help me.
2 I've lost my passport, and I don't know	any money	to phone him.
3 I have a big problem, but I don't know	where	to eat.
4 'You're drunk!' 'No, I'm not. I've had	somebody	to get to the station?
5 I can't do my homework. I need	who	to lend you.'
6 Can you tell me	nothing	to talk to about it.
7 'Give me £5, Pete.' 'I'm sorry. I haven't got	something	to look for it.
8 I need to speak to Ben, but I don't know	when	to drink all night.'

Vocabulary

10 -ed or -ing adjectives?

Complete the sentences with a word from the box.
Careful! They are not all used.

surprised	interesting	interested	surprising
annoyed	bored	boring	annoying
frightening	exciting	excited	frightened
tiring	worrying	worried	tired

- The TV programme was so _____ that I fell asleep.
- Children can't get to sleep on Christmas Eve. They're too _____.
- A Hi, Mum!
B Carol! Thank goodness you rang! Where have you been? We've been so _____ about you!
- A Hello, darling. I've got a present for you.
B For me?
A Don't look so _____. I often buy you presents.
B But it isn't my birthday!
- The art exhibition was very _____. I loved it, but I had to leave after three hours. My feet were killing me! I find going round art galleries and museums very _____.
- Some people don't go out at night because they're _____ that someone will rob them.
- Our financial situation is very _____. We spend more and more, but we're earning less and less.

- A You're yawning. Are you listening to what I'm saying?

B I am! I'm really _____. I want to know what happened. It's just that I feel very _____. I went to bed very late last night.

- A I'm going on a three-month holiday to the Far East.

B How _____! Lucky you!

- A Was your father _____ when you told him your exam results?
B He was furious.

11 Rhymes

In the groups of three words, two words rhyme and one doesn't. Circle the one which is different.

1 boot	foot	suit
2 wear	hair	ear
3 lord	word	bored
4 home	come	some
5 sung	wrong	young
6 flower	lower	flour
7 war	law	far
8 bull	fool	wool
9 niece	pies	piece
10 food	good	wood
11 crowd	loud	road

Writing

12 Formal and informal letters 1

- 1 Here are two letters. Put the lines in each letter in the correct order.

January 13th

Monday

Dear Alice and Jim

- Would you mind having a look for me?
- The conversation was excellent and the food delicious!
- I think I left a pair of brown trousers in the wardrobe of my room.
- I had a wonderful time.
- Please can you let me know if you find them?
- Thank you for having me to stay last weekend.
- It was lovely to see you all. See you again soon!
- Could you do something for me?
- Thanks a lot.

Love

Jack

- 2 The first letter is informal, written to friends. The second letter is formal, written to a hotel.

Compare the language used.

Could you do something for me?

I would like to ask you a favour.

Thanks a lot.

I would be very grateful.

Would you mind having a look for me?

Could you possibly check if this is so?

Dear Reception

- Could you possibly check if this is so?
- The service was superb and the food delicious!
- I have lost a pair of brown trousers, which I think I left in the wardrobe of my room.
- We had a very pleasant stay.
- I look forward to hearing from you.
- Many thanks for the weekend break that my wife and I enjoyed at your hotel recently.
- We hope to visit your hotel again soon.
- I would like to ask you a favour.
- I would be most grateful.

Yours sincerely

Jack Higgins

- 3 Write the reply to each letter. Explain that you looked very carefully for the trousers, but couldn't find them.

Alice and Jim's letter

Dear Jack

Thanks for your letter.

We enjoyed ... , too.

I'm sorry, but I looked everywhere ... , and I couldn't ... ,

Have you looked ... ?

Perhaps you ... ?

Sorry I can't help any more.

See you soon!

The hotel's letter

Dear Mr Higgins

Thank you for your letter of 13 January.

We are delighted that ...

We are sorry to inform you that ... unable to find ...

We looked ...

We look forward ...

11

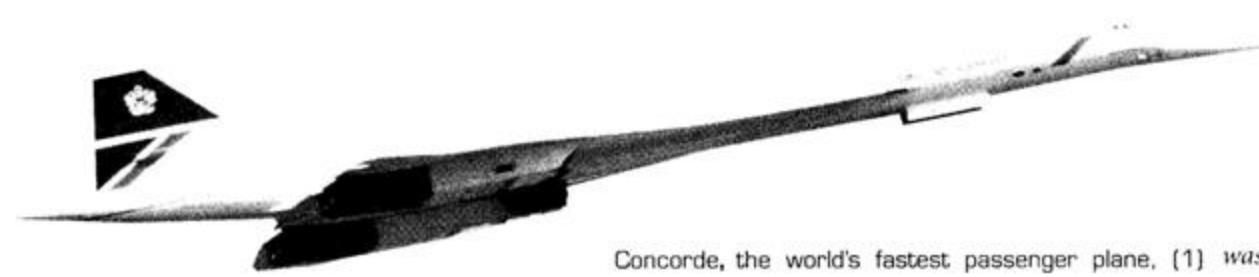
The passive
Words with more than one meaning
Writing a review

Things that changed the world

The passive

1 Forming the passive

Complete the text with the passive form of the verbs.
Use the Present Simple; Past Simple, or Present Perfect.



Concorde, the world's fastest passenger plane, (1) *was developed* [develop] by France and Britain together. In the 1950s, both countries dreamed of having a supersonic plane and the project

Faster (2) _____ [start] in 1962. £1.5 billion

(3) _____ [spend] on developing Concorde and it

than the (4) _____ [test] for over 5,000 hours, which

makes it the most tested plane in history. The first passenger plane

speed of (5) _____ [introduce] by British Airways and

Air France in 1976. Concorde holds many world records, including the

sound fastest crossing of the Atlantic from New York to

London, which (6) _____ [achieve] in 2 hours 45 seconds!

Flying at twice the speed of sound means that flying time

(7) _____ [reduce] by half, which is why the Concorde flight

between London and New York (8) _____ [use] a lot by

business people and film stars — you can leave Britain at 10.30 and

arrive in New York an hour earlier! Twenty planes (9) _____

[build] up to the present day. But there are no plans to build any more.

Each plane (10) _____ [produce] at a cost of £55 million,

which makes them very expensive!



2 Making questions

T11.1 Complete the questions.

1 Concorde was developed in the 1960s.

When was Concorde developed _____

?

2 £1.5 billion was spent on its development.

How much _____

?

3 Twenty planes have been built altogether.

How many _____

?

4 The Houses of Parliament were built in the nineteenth century.

When _____

?

5 Twenty people were hurt in the train crash.

How many _____

?

6 Champagne is produced in France.

Where _____

?

7 She was fined £300 for speeding.

How much _____

?

8 School teachers are paid about £25,000 a year.

How much _____

?

9 Our post is delivered twice a day.

How often _____

?

10 Three teenagers were given an award for bravery yesterday.

Why _____

?



3 Making negatives

T11.2 Correct the sentences.

1 Paper is made from plastic.

Paper isn't made from plastic. It's made from wood.

2 President Kennedy was killed in New York.

3 Coffee is grown in Scotland.

4 Sunflowers was painted by Renoir.

5 Walkman cassette players were developed by the Russians.

6 The Berlin Wall was knocked down in 1982.

7 The 2000 Olympic Games were held in New Zealand.

8 Rolls-Royce cars are made in Japan.

9 Coca-Cola has been produced for over 200 years.

4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Concorde in exercise 1, and about you. Use short answers.

1 Was Concorde developed by France and Germany?

2 Was the Concorde project started in 1962?

3 Is it the most tested plane in history?

4 Have 20 planes been built altogether?

5 Is your school equipped with a language laboratory?

6 Has your house been decorated recently?

5 Newspaper stories

1 Complete the stories with the passive verbs in the box.

were injured	was found
have been given	has been organized
were delayed	were taken
was operated on	will be helped
was given (x2)	was discovered
was derailed	have been interviewed



William Murphy

Million dollar reward

A winning lottery ticket worth \$7 million (1) *was discovered* in a wallet in the street last week in Montreal, Canada. It (2) _____ by unemployed builder William Murphy, who returned the ticket and the wallet to their owner, Jean-Paul Dupont. Yesterday Mr Murphy (3) _____ \$1.2 million as a reward for his honesty.

Heart man alive and kicking

Taxi-driver Phil Young is celebrating a very special anniversary today. It is exactly one year since he (4) _____ at St Bartholomew's Hospital and (5) _____ a new heart. Mr Young, 47, is now training to play in a charity football match which (6) _____ by the hospital to raise money for the transplant programme. So far 11 people (7) _____ new hearts by doctors at the hospital. 'I hope more people (8) _____ as I was,' said Mr Young. 'And I hope I can score the winning goal in the match!'



TRAIN CRASH AT 80 MPH



The London-Edinburgh express (9) _____ yesterday morning as it was passing through York station. Ten people (10) _____ and four people (11) _____ to hospital, but no one was seriously hurt. Trains (12) _____ for the rest of the day. Several eye witnesses (13) _____, but it is not yet clear how the crash happened.

2 Write the questions about the newspaper stories above.

1 *What was found on the street last week?*
A winning lottery ticket worth \$7 million.

2 _____
\$1.2 million.

3 _____
Exactly one year ago.

4 _____
to raise
money?
A charity football match.

5 _____
Eleven.

6 _____
Yesterday morning.

Active and passive

6 Notices

Look at the shop notices. For each notice, write two sentences, one passive and one active.

1 German and French are spoken here.

We speak German and French here.

- 2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

7 Active or passive?

T 11.3 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, active or passive.

Nylon

The first man-made fibre

Nylon (1) _____ (invent) in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other scientists (2) _____ (work) with his invention and finally on 27 October 1938, Nylon (3) _____ (introduce) to the world. It was cheap and strong and immediately (4) _____ (become) successful, especially in the making of women's stockings.

During the Second World War, the best present for many women was a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, nylon (5) _____ (use) to make parachutes and tyres.



Today, nylon (6) _____ (find) in many things: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts for the human body. It (7) _____ (play) an important part in our lives for over 50 years. Next year about 36 million tons of it (8) _____ (manufacture).



1 German and French
are spoken

PART-TIME
ASSISTANT
WANTED

Jewellery
bought and sold

Credit cards accepted

5 ↗

Afternoon
Tea
Served

6 ↘

NO DOGS
ALLOWED

Vocabulary

8 Words with more than one meaning

The words in the dictionary extracts all have more than one meaning.

Example

wave¹ /weɪv/ *n.* **1** rough top of the water when the sea is not calm; rolling movement of the sea when it crashes on the beach: *A big wave swept the man off the boat.*

2 movement from side to side, up and down, etc: *He gave a wave of the hand to say goodbye.* **3** gentle curve or bend: *Her hair has waves.*

wave² *v.* **1** move gently to and fro: *The flag is waving in the wind.*

2 move something from one side to the other: *Ada waved her hand as the train left.*

I saw Ann this morning. I didn't speak to her, I just waved.

This is an example of entry 2, definition 2.

On the last days of our holiday, we couldn't go swimming because the waves were too big.

This is an example of entry 1, definition 1.

The grass was waving in the wind.

This is an example of entry 2, definition 1.

present¹ /'preznt/ *adj.*

1 being here; being there: *Is all the class present?* **2** being or happening now: *my present job, at the present time, now.*

present *n.* the time now, *at present, now, for the present*, for now; until later: *I've got enough money for the present, but I must go to the bank tomorrow.*

present² *n.* gift; something that you give to someone: *a birthday present.*

4 A I've got a *present* for you.

B Oh, thank you! Is it something nice?

5 The *present* government is ruining the country.

6 The whole family was *present* at the wedding.

Notice that this dictionary has a separate entry for nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.

Look at the dictionary extracts and the sentences. Which entry (and which definition) is the word an example of?

fit¹ /fɪt/ *adj.* (fitter, fittest) healthy; well: *Exercise keeps us fit.*

fit² *n.* **1** sudden illness. **2** doing something suddenly: *He was in fits of laughter.* **3** way clothes look and feel on someone: *My old shoes are a tight fit.*

fit³ *v.* (pres. part. fitting, past part. & past tense fitted /'fɪtid/) **1** be the right size and shape: *Do your new shoes fit well?* **2** put something into its place: *Mr. Unwin fitted a new lock on the door.* **fit in,** (a) find time to do something: *Can you fit in a visit to me?* (b) find space for something: *Can you fit in another person? Is there room in the car?*

1 I managed to *fit* all my clothes into one suitcase.

2 These jeans don't *fit* me. They're the wrong size.

3 He runs five miles every day. He's very *fit*.

7 When there is a *fair* in my town, I like to win prizes and go on the rides.

8 I have *fair* skin, so I can't lie in the sun for very long.

9 A I gave my son a bike for Christmas, and my daughter a book.

B That's not very *fair*. Did she mind?

fair¹ /feɪ(r)/ *adj.*

1 honest; treating people in the right way: *a fair boss.* **2** quite good but not very good: *Your work is good, but Derek's is only fair.* **3** dry and sunny: *fair weather.* **4** with a pale or light colour: *fair hair.*

fair² *n.* **1** special market: *We saw new kinds of farm machines at the agricultural fair.* **2** festival in the open air, where you can buy things, play games, hear music, etc.

10 Don't move! Keep *still* or I'll shoot you!

11 A What do you do these days?

B I *still* have the same job at the bank.

still¹ /stɪl/ *adj.* not moving or making any sound: *The air is so still that the smoke is rising straight up from the fire.*

stillness *n.*
still² *adv.* without moving or making any sound; quietly: *Please sit still while I cut your hair.*

still³ *adv.* **1** up to now; even now: *I can't go because I'm still busy.* **2** up to then and at that time: *When I left the fire was still burning.*

Writing

9 Writing a review of a book or a film

1 Complete the review of the novel *Frankenstein* with the sentences in the box. Which tense is used in the review, Past or Present Simple?

FRANKENSTEIN

Frankenstein was written by Mary Shelley, the wife of the poet P B Shelley, in 1818.

(1) _____ The story is told through the letters of a man called Walton, an English explorer. We are told of Victor Frankenstein, a student from Geneva, who discovers the secret of life.

(2) _____ People are terrified of it because it is so huge and ugly. The poor monster has no friends and feels lonely and depressed, so it asks Frankenstein to make it a wife.

(3) _____ Then the monster attacks and kills not only Frankenstein's brother, but also his friend, and his bride Elizabeth. Frankenstein is heartbroken and is determined to kill the monster.

(4) _____ *Frankenstein* is a fascinating story because of the character of the monster, which is both sad and frightening at the same time.



- a So he collects bones and bodies from graveyards, and makes a person which is more monster than man.
- b However, he dies while chasing the monster which then kills itself.
- c This he refuses to do.
- d It is a horror story which is thought to be the original science fiction novel.



2 Look at these headings. Find the information in the review of *Frankenstein*.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| • title and author | • events in the story |
| • type of book/film | • your opinion of the book or film |
| • characters | |

3 Make some notes under the headings above about a book or film that you have read or seen recently. Then write a review in about 200 words.

12

Second Conditional • *might*
Phrasal verbs
Writing a story 2

Things that changed the world



Second Conditional

1 Jimmy's dreams

T 12.1 Jimmy is in prison. Read about his life in prison, then complete the sentences about his dreams.

Reality

He's in prison. He ...

- gets up at 5.00
- wears a prison uniform
- has cold toast for breakfast
- works in a factory
- exercises in a yard
- watches TV every evening
- goes to bed at 9.00

Dream

If he weren't in prison, ...

- 1 he *'d get up* _____ at 7.30.
- 2 he _____ a suit.
- 3 he _____ coffee and croissants for breakfast.
- 4 he _____ in an office.
- 5 he _____ squash.
- 6 he _____ to night clubs.
- 7 he _____ at midnight.

2 Making questions

T 12.2 Ask questions about Jimmy in exercise 1.

If Jimmy weren't in prison, ...

- 1 *what time would he get up?*
At 7.30.
- 2 _____
A suit.
- 3 _____
Coffee and croissants.
- 4 _____
In an office.
- 5 _____
To night clubs.
- 6 _____
At midnight.

3 Laura's dreams

T 12.3 Look at the pictures of Laura's real life and her dream, and complete the text. Use the Present Simple and the Second Conditional.



Laura (1) lives (live) in a big city. If she lived in the country, she (2) would have (have) a dog.
Laura (3) shares (share) a flat with three other girls, but if it (4) is (be) possible, she (5) lives (live) on her own. If she (6) lives (live) in the country, she (7) buys (buy) a little cottage, and she (8) grows (grow) her own flowers and vegetables. In town, she (9) travels (travel) by Underground and (10) goes (go) shopping in big department stores, but she (11) does not like (not like) this at all. If she (12) is (be) in the country, she (13) rides (ride) her bike, and she (14) buys (buy) things in the little village shop. She (15) loves (love) walking, and often (16) goes (go) for a walk in town, but the streets are noisy. In the country, she (17) walks (walk) across the fields with her dog.



4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Laura. Use short answers.

If Laura lived in the country, ...

- 1 would she live on her own?

Yes, she would.

- 2 would she live in a flat?

- 3 would she have a dog?

- 4 would she go shopping in department stores?

- 5 would she ride her bike?

- 6 would she grow vegetables?

5 If...

Rewrite these sentences using the Second Conditional.

- 1 I'm not rich. I don't live in a big house.

If I were rich, I'd live in a big house.

- 2 He works in the evening. He has no time to play with his children.

- 3 She buys a lot of clothes. She has no money.

- 4 I haven't got a car. I can't give you a lift.

- 5 I go to bed late. In the morning I'm tired.

- 6 She hasn't got a watch. She's always late.

might

6 *might = will + perhaps*

Write the sentences with *might* instead of *will + perhaps*.

- 1 Perhaps it will rain tomorrow.

It might rain tomorrow.

- 2 Perhaps we'll go to Spain for our holidays.

- 3 Perhaps I won't get my cheque today.

- 4 Perhaps Joe and Ellie will pop in for a drink this evening.

- 5 Perhaps I'll get a Playstation for my birthday.

- 6 I'm a bit worried – perhaps Dave won't phone me tonight.

7 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 Don't wait for me. *I'll be / I might be* late. It depends on the traffic.
- 2 A What are you doing tonight?
B I don't know. *I'm going / I might go out*, or *I'm staying / I might stay at home*.
- 3 We have guests coming for Sunday lunch. *I'm going to cook / I might cook* roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. I've bought all the ingredients.
- 4 A I'm going to buy George a green shirt.
B I wouldn't, if I were you.
A Why not?
B *He isn't going to like / He might not like* the colour green.
- 5 A Goodbye, darling! *I'll phone / I might phone* as soon as I arrive.
B Thanks. Bye!
- 6 Catherine wants to be a politician. Who knows? One day *she'll be / she might be* Prime Minister!



8 Worries

What are these people worried about?

- 1 Sophie's worried. She's going to be an au pair abroad.
The children might be horrible. She might not like the family.
- 2 Tessa's worried. Her four-year-old daughter is walking on a high wall.
- 3 Danuta's worried. She's got two important exams tomorrow.
- 4 David's worried. His parents are away, and he's invited about twenty friends to his house for a party.
- 5 I'm worried. I'm driving a long way tomorrow, and my car is very old.
- 6 Toby's worried. He's got an appointment with the dentist this afternoon.
- 7 Kaori's worried. Her plane leaves in forty minutes, and she's stuck in a traffic jam.

9 Trying to decide

T 12.4 Complete the text with *might* and a verb from the box.

become	wait	do	go
not earn	not make	meet	

'I know it's time for decisions, but I'm not very good at making decisions. I always worry that I (1) _____ the right choice. I (2) _____ to university next year, but I'm not sure. I (3) _____ for a year and travel around Asia for a while. After university, I (4) _____ a teacher. I (5) _____ much, but I like working with kids, and money isn't everything. Someone told me there are lots of jobs teaching English abroad, so I (6) _____ a course in that. Then I could teach and travel! Who knows, I (7) _____ a nice girl too. That would be great!'

Vocabulary

10 Phrasal verbs

1 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form.

fill	give	put	try
look (x3)	turn	fall	

- 1 _____ on your warm coat. It's cold today.
- 2 Could I _____ on these shoes, please? Size nine.
- 3 Don't forget to _____ off the lights when you come to bed.
- 4 Could you _____ in this form, please, and sign it at the bottom?
- 5 I'm _____ forward to meeting her very much.
- 6 _____ out! The glass is going to fall! Oh! Too late!
- 7 I'm _____ for the car keys. Have you seen them anywhere?
- 8 She _____ off her horse and hurt her wrist.
- 9 I used to smoke, but I _____ up last year.

2 Complete the sentences with a particle from the box.

out	up (x4)	back	down (x2)
on	round	away	after

- 1 You look tired. Sit _____ and have a cup of tea.
- 2 I'm looking for yesterday's newspaper. Did you throw it _____?
- 3 Turn _____ the music! It's too loud!
- 4 I live in Bristol now, but I grew _____ in Leicester.
- 5 Come _____! Hurry _____! You'll be late for school.
- 6 Have you heard? Tony's going _____ with an Italian girl called Sofia.
- 7 Pick _____ your litter! Don't drop it on the street!
- 8 Don't worry about the baby. I'll look _____ her while you're out.
- 9 What a pretty dress! Turn _____! Let me look at it from the back.
- 10 John! Wake _____! Can you hear a noise downstairs?
- 11 I'm going to take these shoes _____. The heel has broken already.

Writing

11 Adverbs

Complete the sentences with the adverbs in the correct place.

- 1 A tiger jumped out of a tree. (suddenly)

Suddenly, a tiger jumped out of a tree.

- 2 Thank you for the invitation. I can't come.
(unfortunately)

- 3 I got out of bed and went to make a cup of tea.
(downstairs)

- 4 She checked in her luggage. She went to have a cup of coffee. (then)

- 5 I was sitting at home when something very strange happened. (last Thursday evening)

- 6 Keith's lying in bed because he doesn't feel well. (upstairs)

- 7 They have a son called Simon, and we have a son called Simon. (too)

- 8 There's a programme on TV tonight that I'm interested in. (very)

- 9 I worked all last week. (hard)

12 Writing a story 2

1 Look at the picture story. Put the adverbs in the correct place in the story, then finish the last sentence of each paragraph with your own ideas.



very suddenly last Monday morning

- 1 Sarah Brown was in her bedroom getting ready to go to work, when she saw a mouse in her handbag. She was scared of mice, so



finally at first upstairs quickly

- 3 She couldn't find him anywhere, but she found him sleeping under the kitchen table. She picked him up and ran back to



quietly then downstairs

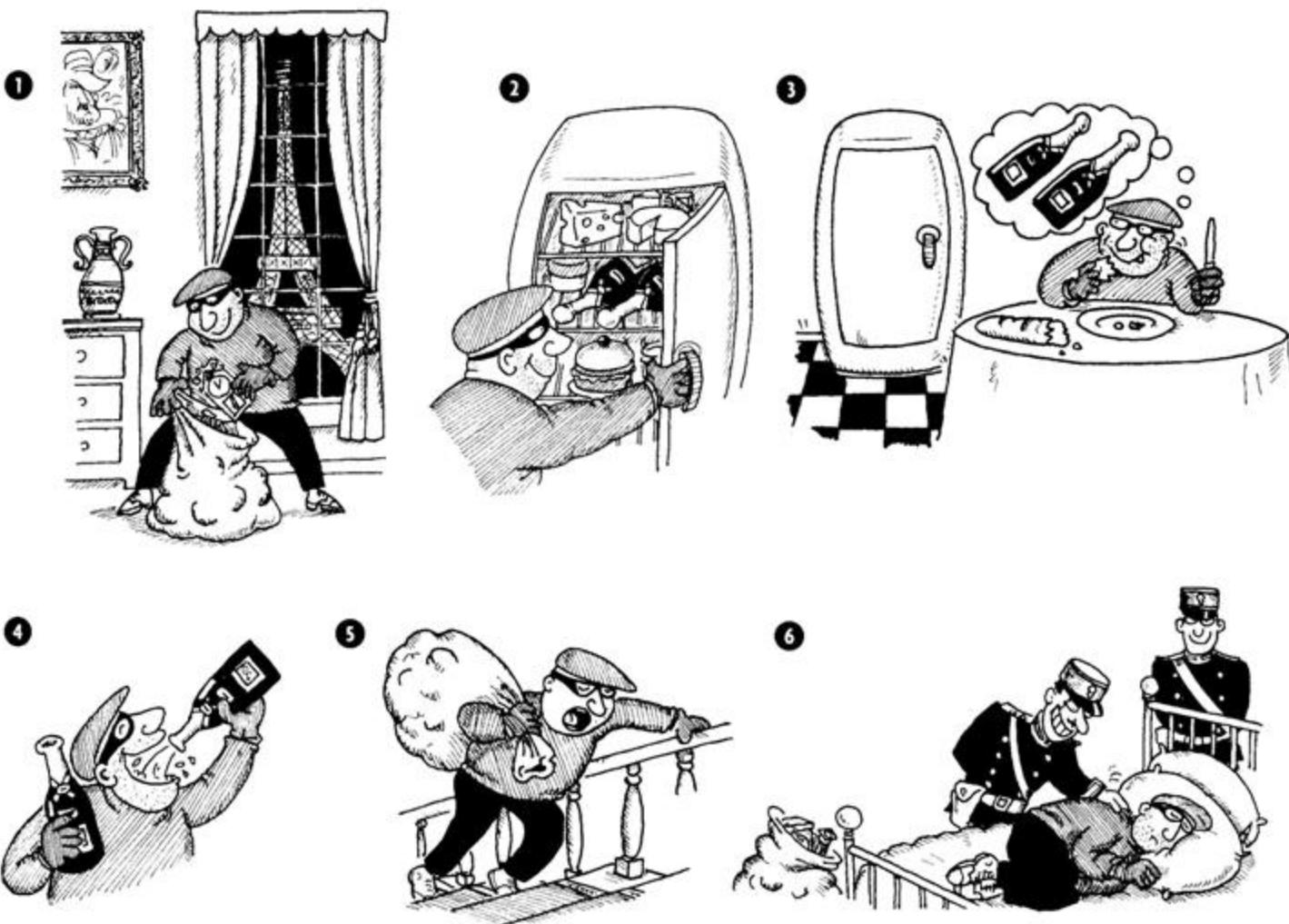
- 2 She had a good idea. She left the room and ran to look for her cat, Tiger. He would



unfortunately too then

- 4 In the bedroom, Sarah put Tiger down on the floor. She waited outside the door. Tiger was scared of mice, so

2 Here's another picture story. It's a true story! Write the story, using the information for each picture. Use as many adverbs as you can from 1.



- 1 On the evening of 1 June, a French burglar broke into a house in Paris. He ... living room and
- 2 ... kitchen to He opened ... cheese.
- 3 ... hungry, so Then ... two bottles of champagne.
- 4 ... thirsty, so
- 5 ... upstairs, but ... tired
- 6 ... asleep ... the next morning ...

13

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous
Words that sound the same
Expressions in letter writing

Earning a living

Present Perfect Simple

1 What's new?

T 13.1 Complete the letter with a verb from the box in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

meet	hear
be	go (x 2)
find	leave
try	agree
win	fall
see	get
have to	



Dear Heike

How are you? I (1) haven't heard from you for a while, so I thought I'd drop you a line and give you some of our news. The most important thing to tell you is that we (2) have bought a new house to buy! We (3) were able to see it last week, and we think it's wonderful. We (4) agreed on a price last night, and with a bit of luck, we might be in it in a couple of months' time. We (5) haven't had time to sell our house yet, but I don't think it will be difficult. I'm going to the estate agent's this afternoon.

The children are all fine. Did you know that Joanna (6) has been in the Far East for the past six months? She was in Melbourne for a while, but now she (7) is staying in Australia and (8) is flying to Indonesia. She's going to spend a few weeks there and then she's coming home. She's having a really good time. Jason (9) is in love with a lovely girl called Rosene! He (10) met her at a party last week, and he thinks she's the most beautiful girl he (11) has ever seen. I don't know how long the romance will last - we'll see!

Maggie has some good news, too! She (12) won first prize in a ballet competition last week. She (13) had to go to the Royal Ballet School in London for the whole day, and this morning we (14) received a letter saying that she had won, so we're all delighted.

That's all for now! I hope you're all well. Write soon.

Love

James

2 *yet* and *already*

Angela and Jean-Pierre are getting married. Look at their list of things to do and complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect with *yet/already*.



THINGS TO DO!!

ANGELA

- Book the hotel for the reception ✓
 - Order the cake X
 - Order the flowers X
 - Buy a dress ✓

JEAN PIERRE

- Book the church ✓
 Order the champagne ✓
 Buy a suit X
 Buy the wedding rings X

BOTH

- Send the invitations X
Decide where to go for the honeymoon ✓

- 1 Angela *has already booked* the hotel for the reception.

2 But she *brought* the cake.

3 Jean-Pierre *arranged* the church.

4 But he *wore* a suit.

5 They *sent* the invitations.

6 But they *haven't decided* where to go for their honeymoon.

3 Questions and short answers

- 1 **T 13.2** Ask questions with *yet* about Angela and Jean-Pierre. Then give short answers.

- ## 1 Angela/flowers

- A Has Angela ordered the flowers yet?

- B** No, she hasn't.

- ## 2 Angela/dress

- A

- B

- ### 3 Jean-Pierre/champagne

- A

- B

- #### 4 Jean-Pierre/wedding rings

- 8

- R

- ## 5 they/invitations

- 4

- 10

4 *been or gone?*

Complete the sentences with *been* or *gone*.

- 1 I've _____ to most countries in Europe, but
I've never _____ to Russia.

2 A Is Annie in her bedroom?
B No. She's _____ to work.

3 (Sign outside a shop) ' _____ to lunch. Back
soon.'

4 Sorry I'm late. I've _____ stuck in a traffic
jam for an hour!

5 You look very brown! Have you _____ on
holiday?

6 A Can I speak to Mr Thompson, please?
B I'm afraid he's just _____ out of the office.

Present Perfect Continuous

5 What has Ann been doing?

Match a line in A with a line in B.



- A**

 - 1 Ann's been sunbathing.
 - 2 She's been shopping.
 - 3 She's been working in the garden.
 - 4 She's been reading for hours.
 - 5 She's been watching a sad film.
 - 6 She's been waiting for a bus for hours.
 - 7 She's been doing the housework.
 - 8 She's been decorating the bathroom.
 - 9 She's been cooking.
 - 10 She's been bathing the children.

- B**

 - a She's furious.
 - b She's got paint in her hair.
 - c She's crying.
 - d Her back hurts.
 - e She hasn't got any money left.
 - f She's a bit sunburnt.
 - g She's covered in soap and water.
 - h The house smells of onions and garlic.
 - i She's got a headache.
 - j Everything's so clean.

6 Making questions

Complete the questions. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous.

- 1 Sorry I'm late. (wait) long?

2 So you play chess, do you? How long (play)?

3 The streets are wet. (rain)?

4 The children are filthy! What (do)?

5 I didn't know you could speak Chinese. How long (learn) it?

6 Hi! I'm your new neighbour. (live) here long?

7 Why is your hair wet? (swim)?

8 A I'm a postman.
B How long (work) as a postman?

Tense review

7 Choosing the correct tense

Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 I'm hot because *I've run / I've been running!*
- 2 *I've cut / I've been cutting my finger!*
- 3 *Have you heard / Have you been hearing Paul Simon's latest record?*
- 4 She's tired because *she's shopped / she's been shopping all day.*
- 5 Sorry. *I've broken / I've been breaking one of your glasses.*
- 6 How long *have you had / have you been having this book?*
- 7 *They live / They've been living here for three years.*
- 8 *I've painted / I've been painting the living room, but I haven't finished yet.*
- 9 *I've lost / I've been losing my wallet. Where did I last have it?*
- 10 Look what Pat *has given / has been giving me for my birthday! A bike!*
- 11 There's my wallet! *I've looked / I've been looking for it for ages.*

8 Forming the correct tense

T 13.3 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Present or Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

- 1 I (1) _____ (learn) Italian for the past three years. My teacher is very good, and I (2) _____ (like) her very much.
I (3) _____ (be) to Italy three times. I (4) _____ (go) there last year with my family, and we (5) _____ (stay) in Florence.
I (6) _____ (enjoy) it a lot, but there (7) _____ (be) too many people.
- 2 My daughter (1) _____ (try) to find a job for months. She (2) _____ (leave) university in June, and since then she (3) _____ (have) one or two part-time jobs. She (4) _____ (work) in a café for the last two weeks.
She (5) _____ (want) to work in publishing. She (6) _____ (write) hundreds of letters of application, and she (7) _____ (have) a few interviews, but no job offers yet.

- 3 We (1) _____ (live) in our new house for several months. Since we (2) _____ (move) in, we (3) _____ (be) very busy. Everyone (4) _____ (help) to get the house ready. So far we (5) _____ (decorate) the living room and the kitchen. Soon after we arrived the central heating (6) _____ (break) down, so we (7) _____ (have) to spend a lot of money to repair it.
We (8) _____ (like) gardening very much, but we (9) _____ (not have) time to do anything to the garden yet. And it (10) _____ (rain) very heavily recently, so we'll just wait till the weather gets better.

9 A conversation between old friends

T 13.4 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Present or Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

- Jane** Hello, Peter! I (1) _____ (not see) you for ages! How are you?
Peter Hi, Jane. I'm fine, thanks. And you?
Jane I'm OK. What (2) _____ you (do) since I last (3) _____ (see) you?
Peter Well, I (4) _____ (start) a new job last month. It's still in advertising, but with a new company.
Jane How long (5) _____ you (work) in advertising?
Peter For five years. I really (6) _____ (enjoy) it. Anyway, what about you?
Jane Well, I'm still writing books. I (7) _____ (write) a couple of novels, and for the past year I (8) _____ (research) a book on local history.
Peter That sounds very interesting.

Vocabulary

10 Words that sound the same

1 Some words are pronounced the same, but they are spelt differently and have different meanings.

here – Come here!

hear – I can't hear you.

Tick the word in the box which matches the sound of the word on the left.

<i>fair</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> fear	<input type="checkbox"/> fire	<input type="checkbox"/> fare
<i>hire</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> higher	<input type="checkbox"/> hair	<input type="checkbox"/> high
<i>one</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> when	<input type="checkbox"/> won	<input type="checkbox"/> own
<i>sweet</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> suit	<input type="checkbox"/> sweat	<input type="checkbox"/> suite
<i>court</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> coat	<input type="checkbox"/> caught	<input type="checkbox"/> cut
<i>threw</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> though	<input type="checkbox"/> tough	<input type="checkbox"/> through
<i>tie</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> tea	<input type="checkbox"/> Thai	<input type="checkbox"/> toe
<i>peace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> pies	<input type="checkbox"/> piece	<input type="checkbox"/> peas

2 Think of two spellings for these words in phonemic script.

1 /breɪk/

2 /nju:/

3 /sʌn/

4 /blu:/

5 /ðeə/

6 /peə/

7 /tʃek/

8 /baɪ/

9 /wi:k/

10 /raɪt/

11 /weɪst/

Writing

11 Expressions in letter writing

1 Match the types of letter in A with the expressions in B.

Some expressions can go with more than one letter.

A

Informal letters

- 1 Giving news
- 2 Inviting
- 3 Accepting an invitation
- 4 Thank-you letter after a weekend visit

Formal letters

- 5 Thanks and requests
- 6 Inviting
- 7 Paying a bill

B

- a Thank you for inviting me to ...
- b Please find enclosed a cheque for ...
- c George and I are having a party on Saturday, and we'd love you to come.
- d I look forward to hearing from you soon.
- e Just a quick note to say thank you ...
- f Sorry I haven't written for so long, but I've been terribly busy.
- g RSVP
- h I'd love to come. See you then!
- i Could I please have a receipt?
- j Give my regards to ...
- k Let us know if you can come.
- l It was lovely to see you again after so long ...
- m International Shippers request the pleasure of your company at a buffet supper to be held on ...
- n You very kindly sent me a brochure of holiday cottages. Unfortunately you forgot to include a price list. I would be very grateful if you could send me one.

12 Formal and informal letters 2

- 1 Here are two invitations. One is formal, the other is informal. Complete the invitations with the words and phrases in the box.

champagne reception	celebrate
Saturday	6
requests	Saturday the eleventh of November
you can come	Sally and Tim
your company	birthday party
Mr and Mrs Cantarelli	our house

To _____

Worldwide Publishings Inc.

the pleasure of _____

at a _____

their new language series

on _____

at _____ p.m.

FORMAL DRESS REQUIRED RSVP

Dear _____

We're having a _____
next _____ at _____
from 8 p.m. onwards.

Let us know if _____

Love from _____

Jayne and Ivan

- 2 Choose one of these letters and write it out in full. Use some of the expressions in 1.

INFORMAL LETTERS

Giving news

Write to an English friend. Give news of a recent holiday you had. Say where you went, who with, and what you did. Give some news about what you are doing at the moment, and how your family is.

Inviting

Invite a friend to come to stay at your house for a weekend. Suggest some dates. Say what you'd like to do during the weekend. Suggest how the friend could travel, and offer to meet him/her.

Accepting an invitation

Reply to the invitation above. Your friend has invited you to come to stay for a weekend. Accept the invitation, and say thank you. Give some information about how you'll travel, and when you expect to arrive.

Thank-you letter

The parents of a friend of yours lent you their house in the country for a week. Write to them to thank them. Say how kind they were, and describe what you did during the week's holiday.

FORMAL LETTERS

Thanks and requests

You recently stayed in a hotel. You left a coat in the wardrobe in your room. You wrote to the hotel, asking them to send the coat to you, and also asking for a brochure for the hotel. The hotel sent the coat but not the brochure. Write to the hotel again, thanking them for sending the coat and asking for a brochure.

Paying a bill and requesting

A bookshop has sent you some books by post, and the bill. Write to the bookshop enclosing a cheque, and asking for a receipt. Also, a friend has recommended a cookery book called *The Italian Kitchen* but could not remember the author. Ask if the bookshop has this book and can send it to you.

14

Past Perfect • Reported statements
Words that are often confused
Writing a story 3

Love you and leave you

Past Perfect

1 Matching

T 14.1 Make sentences from the chart.



- A**
- 1 I couldn't answer the questions
 - 2 I was hungry
 - 3 My mother was worried
 - 4 I was late
 - 5 I was pleased
 - 6 I was nervous during the flight
 - 7 My father was furious
 - 8 I was tired

- B**
- because I had
because I hadn't

- C**
- crashed his car.
passed my driving test.
got stuck in a traffic jam.
flown in a plane before.
slept badly.
revised for the exam.
been in touch for a long time.
eaten all day.



- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

- 5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

2 What happened first?

Read the sentences. Put numbers in the boxes after each action to show the order in which they happened.

- 1 I went to bed 3 after I'd had a bath 1 and brushed my teeth 2.
- 2 When I arrived at John's house , he had made a cake and done the washing-up .
- 3 When I arrived at John's house , he made us a cup of tea .
- 4 My stomach-ache disappeared after I'd taken some medicine .
- 5 When we got to the theatre , the play had started and all the seats had been taken .
- 6 James had supper , then went to sit in his living room . He felt miserable . It had been an awful day .
- 7 James sat in his armchair and thought about the day . He had got up late , and his boss had threatened to sack him . He decided it was time for bed .

3 Past Simple or Past Perfect?

Complete the sentences. Put one verb in the Past Simple and one in the Past Perfect.

- 1 Lisa gave (give) me a lift because I had missed (miss) the bus.
- 2 I (thank) her for everything she (do).
- 3 When I got to the office, I (realize) that I (forget) to lock the front door.
- 4 When they (finish) their work, they (go) home.
- 5 I (call) you at 8.00, but you just (go) out.
- 6 I took my family to Paris last year. I (be) there as a student, so I (know) my way around.
- 7 When I (listen) to the news, I (go) to bed.

4 Joining sentences

T 14.2 Join these pairs of sentences, using the conjunctions in brackets. Change one verb into the Past Perfect.

- 1 I had a bath. I went to bed. (after)
After I'd had a bath, I went to bed.
- 2 I read the letter. I threw it away. (when)
- 3 He passed his driving test. He bought a car. (as soon as)
- 4 I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it. (when)
- 5 I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (until)
- 6 I spent all my money. I went home. (when)
- 7 I read the book. I saw the film. (before)
- 8 Her children left home. She started writing. (after)

Reported statements

5 What did she say?

T 14.3 Sally went to see a landlady called Mrs Mawby about a flat. Now she is telling her friend, Paul, about it. Report the sentences.



- 1 'The rent is £50 a week.'
The landlady said the rent was £50 a week.
- 2 'It's a quiet flat, and the neighbours are nice.'*Mrs Mawby said*
- 3 'The rent includes gas and electricity.'*She told me that*
- 4 'I need £100 deposit.'*Then she said*
- 5 'I decorated the living room recently.'*She told me that*
- 6 'Other people have been to see the flat.'*She said*
- 7 'You'll have to make up your mind soon.'*She told me*
- 8 'The people before looked after it very well.'*She said that*
- 9 'I've replaced all the carpets.'*She told me that*
- 10 'You can move in immediately.'*She told me*
- 11 'I'll give you a ring soon,' I said.
I told Mrs Mawby that

6 Reported to direct speech

T14.4 Read the report of an interview with Laurence Wilmot. Then write the actual words of the interview.

INTERVIEW WITH

Laurence Wilmot actor and musician

I asked Laurence how he felt about winning the Best Television Actor award. He told me that he had been very pleased and surprised. He said that he had not expected to win, and he also wanted to thank all the other actors in the programme. I asked him what it had been like to play the part of Sherlock Holmes, and he said that it had been great fun.

I asked him if he had ever played a Shakespearian role, and he told me that he had. He'd played Othello off Broadway last year, and he'd enjoyed it very much.

I asked Laurence what sort of music he liked, and he told me that he had always liked jazz. In fact, he said he played in a jazz band called Saxophony. When I asked him where the band played, he told me they mainly played in small clubs.

Finally, I asked him if he ever wanted to direct a play, and he told me that he hoped to one day, but he didn't know when it could happen because he was so busy acting and playing jazz.



Interviewer How do you feel about winning the award, Laurence?

Laurence I'm (1) I didn't expect (2) , and I
(3) all the other actors.

Interviewer What (4) Sherlock Holmes?

Laurence It (5) great fun.

Interviewer (6) a Shakespearian role?

Laurence Yes, (7) Othello off Broadway last year.
(8) very much.

Interviewer What sort (9) , Laurence?

Laurence I have always liked (10) In fact,

(11) called Saxophony.

Interviewer (12) direct a play?

Laurence (13) one day, but
(14)

Vocabulary

7 say and tell

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

- 1 He said (that) he was at school yesterday.
- 2 He told the teacher (that) he was at school yesterday.
- 3 What did Anna ?
- 4 What did Anna Peter?
- 5 She it was cold in the park.
- 6 He hasn't us his address.
- 7 Did he you his telephone number?
- 8 They that Birgitta left last week.
- 9 What did Karen about the dinner party?
- 10 She Alice that it was an awful party.
- 11 Have you Jack about the film?
- 12 Why did you that?
- 13 Sandra that she went to India for a holiday.
- 14 Sandra Bob that she didn't see the Taj Mahal.

8 Words that are often confused

The pairs of words in this exercise are easy to confuse. Choose the correct one.

1 cook / cooker

My mother's a good .

We bought a new today.

2 felt / fell

I went to bed because I tired.

She off her horse.

3 lend / borrow

Could you me your pen?

Could I your pen?

4 journey / travel

(*Journey* is usually a noun. *Travel* is usually a verb.)

How long is your to work?

You need a passport to abroad.

5 buy / pay

What did you at the shops?

Let's the bill and leave.

6 hear / listen

 ! What's that noise?

I can't anything.

7 last / latest

Shakespeare wrote his play in 1613.

Models are always dressed in the fashions.

8 quiet / quite

London is expensive.

Helen's a very person, isn't she?

9 who's / whose

 is this coat? It isn't mine.

 coming out for a drink?

10 foreigner / stranger

I'm English. I come from Brighton. In Paris I'm a

I'm from Brighton, in the south of England. In Manchester, in the north of England, I'm a .

11 game / play

Football is a .

Hamlet is a .

12 robbed / stolen

Someone has my car.

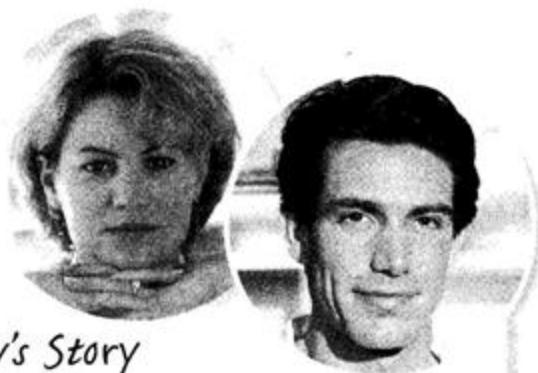
Thieves the National Bank yesterday.



Writing

9 Writing a story 3

Look at the beginnings and endings of Saskia's story and Bradley's story. Choose one of them and write the rest of the story. Use some of the ideas to help if you want.



BEGINNINGS

Saskia's Story

The night she found out that Bradley had left her, Saskia put on her coat and went for a long walk. She had a lot of thinking to do, and she didn't want to be disturbed.

After an hour, she suddenly found herself in a part of town that looked familiar. She hadn't been there for a long time, but then she realized how she knew the area. She ...

had lived there as a student
knew a lot of people
... no real boyfriends, but had liked a boy called Paul because ...
She wondered what had happened to him ...
Suddenly a door opened ...
Saskia wasn't looking for another intense relationship ...
She decided to ...
Six months later, one Saturday night, she was at a party given by some old friends. Suddenly, across the room, she caught sight of ...
He asked her ...
She told him ...
They met a few days later in a ...
Saskia was a stronger person now than she had been just six months ago ...
... independent ...
... enjoyed being able to do what she wanted ...
But she found herself becoming more and more attracted to ...

Bradley's Story

Bradley left Saskia because he had met another woman. He had wanted to make Saskia happy, but Bradley was the sort of man who is never happy with what he has got.

Bradley had met Alessandra as he was leaving a London train station. She had just arrived from Italy, and was lost. Bradley asked her ...

began to see more of each other ...
had a lot in common ...
both liked ...
After Bradley had got his divorce from Saskia ...
Alessandra wanted to go back to Italy because ...
At first, Bradley was happy. He was a writer, and could write just as well in Italy as ...
Sometimes, he had to fly back to London to meet ...
Alessandra stayed in Italy because ...
His visits started to last longer and longer ...
One Saturday night, he was at a party given by some old friend. Suddenly, across the room, he caught sight of ...
She asked him ...
He told her ...
They met a few days later in a ...
Bradley was beginning to realize that he had always loved ...
But it was difficult to persuade X that he was sincere ...

ENDINGS

Saskia was very grateful to Bradley, in fact. She had learned that she didn't need to rely totally on other people to be happy. She had realized that she shouldn't let a relationship dominate her life. She looked into X's eyes, and this time saw trust, love, and sincerity. Her happiness would last forever.

Bradley thought that he was a very lucky man. He had nearly lost the person who meant more to him than anybody and anything else in the world.

He looked down into X's eyes, kissed her gently, and promised that this time it was forever.

Revision

Tenses and verb forms

Question forms

1 Word order

Put the words in the right order to ask a question, and write true answers.

1 from you where are

Where are you from ? *I'm from Milan.* _____

2 it moment raining at is the

_____ ?

3 Chinese ever you food eaten have

_____ ?

4 are going do you this to what weekend

_____ ?

5 time up get usually do what you

_____ ?

6 many you can how languages speak

_____ ?

7 start English when you studying did

_____ ?

2 Short answers

Complete the questions in A. Then match a question in A and an answer in B.

A

- Does he come from Spain?

- he coming this evening?

- I late?

- she got a car?

- we going by car?

- she work in a bank?

- I need a passport?

- we see him yesterday?

B

- Yes, you are.
No, she hasn't.
Yes, he is.
No, we aren't.
Yes, we did.
No, you don't.
No, she doesn't.
Yes, he does.

3 Correcting mistakes

In each of the following questions there is one mistake. Find it and correct it.

1 What you do? *What do you do* ?

2 Does he got a calculator?

_____ ?

3 Have you ever ride a motorbike?

_____ ?

4 What you are doing tonight?

_____ ?

5 Where you went last night?

_____ ?

6 Your friends they like travelling?

_____ ?

7 Do you can speak English?

_____ ?

8 What are you go to do tomorrow?

_____ ?

Present Simple

1 Making questions

Write questions and answers.

1 he/get up – 6.00

What time does he get up ?

He gets up at 6.00.

2 she/do – architect

_____ ?

3 they/live – Glasgow

_____ ?

4 Mark/study – physics

_____ ?

5 bank/open – 9.00

6 her parents/come from – Ireland

7 she/speak – Russian and Chinese

2 Making negatives

Make the following sentences negative. Then give the right information.

1 Lions live in Europe.

Lions don't live in Europe. They live in Africa.

2 Concorde flies slowly.

3 Birds build nests underground.

4 Pasta comes from France.

5 The temperature rises at night.

6 Ornithologists study insects.

7 Brazilians speak Spanish.

3 Present Simple or Continuous?

Underline the correct verb form in the following sentences.

- 1 He speaks/'s speaking French and German.
- 2 I don't understand/'m not understanding.
- 3 Hurry up! I wait/'m waiting.
- 4 What sports do you like/are you liking?
- 5 We come/'re coming to see you this weekend.
- 6 'What do you do/are you doing?'
'I write/'m writing a postcard.'
- 7 Do Americans drive/Are Americans driving on the left?
- 8 'Do you enjoy/Are you enjoying the film?
'Yes, I do/am.'
- 9 'Does she need/Is she needing any help?
'No, she doesn't/isn't'

Past Simple

1 Describing a holiday

Put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple.

David Where did you go (go) for your last holiday, Sara?

Sara I (1) (go) cycling in France with two friends.

David Oh yes? How (2) (get) to France?

Sara We (3) (catch) the ferry to Cherbourg.

David (4) (stay) in hotels?

Sara Only twice, when the weather (5) (not be) very good. The rest of the time we (6) (camp), so we (7) (not spend) much money.

David (8) (rain) much?

Sara No, the sun (9) (shine) most days.

David (10) (have) any problems?

Sara Well, I (11) (fall) off my bike once, and we (12) (forget) to take any tea bags, but we (13) (not have) any mechanical problems!

David What (14) (do) in the evenings?

Sara We (15) (find) a campsite, and then we (16) (go) shopping in the nearest village, (17) (cook) a big dinner, (18) (eat) lots of food, and (19) (drink) wine. It (20) (be) great!

David When (21) (get back)?

Sara I (22) (fly) home last Sunday, but my friends (23) (come) back three days later. They (24) (not want) to leave France!

2 Short answers

Answer the following questions about Sara's holiday. Use short answers.

1 'Did she go to France?' 'Yes, she did.'

2 'Did they camp every night?' '

3 'Did Sara have an accident?' '

4 'Did they all come home at the same time?' '

5 'Was it expensive to camp?' '

6 'Was the weather good most of the time?' '

Past Continuous

1 Forming the Past Continuous

What were these people doing at 6.00 yesterday evening? Make sentences in the Past Continuous.

- 1 Jan / not listen to the radio / watch television

Jan wasn't listening to the radio.

He was watching television.

- 2 Maria / not work / drive home

- 3 We / not swim / sit in a traffic jam

- 4 Matthew and Peter / not run / play squash

- 5 I / not watch a film / have a bath

- 6 Justin / not read / cook dinner

2 What were you doing?

Answer the following questions about you!

What were you doing at ...

- 1 6.00 yesterday morning?

- 2 8.00 a.m. yesterday?

- 3 10.00 p.m. last Sunday?

- 4 midday yesterday?

- 5 5.30 p.m. the day before yesterday?

- 6 2.30 yesterday afternoon?

3 Past Simple or Continuous?

Put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Last week I *decided* (decide) to invite some friends over for dinner. I (1) _____ (buy) lots of delicious food, including some Parma ham. At about 6.00 I (2) _____ (cook) in the kitchen. The sun (3) _____ (shine) and it (4) _____ (be) a beautiful evening, so I (5) _____ (open) the back door. Then the telephone (6) _____ (ring). I (7) _____ (go) to answer it, and when I (8) _____ (come) back the ham (9) _____ (not be) on the table. I (10) _____ (look) out of the window. A cat (11) _____ (sit) on my garden wall, and it (12) _____ (eat) my ham. What (13) _____ (can) I do? I (14) _____ (fill) a pan with water and (15) _____ (go) quietly outside. The cat (16) _____ (not look) in my direction, and it (17) _____ (enjoy) the ham so much that it (18) _____ (not hear) me. I (19) _____ (walk) slowly up to it – I (20) _____ (want) to empty the water over its head. A bit cruel, I know, but the ham (21) _____ (be) very expensive! But at the last moment the cat (22) _____ (hear) me, (23) _____ (jump) over the wall, and (24) _____ (escape). The happiest cat in the neighbourhood ...

Verb patterns 1

1 Would you like or do you like?

1 Complete the following questions using *would you like* or *do you like*.

- 1 _____ walking?
2 _____ to go to the cinema?
3 _____ going to the cinema?
4 What _____ to drink?
5 _____ to go for a walk?
6 What drinks _____?

2 Match the questions and answers.

- a 4 Mineral water, please.
b Usually, but I hate horror films.
c Yes, especially in the mountains.
d Yes, it's beautiful weather.
e It depends what's on.
f Red wine and beer.

2 Infinitive or -ing?

Put the verb in brackets in the right form, infinitive or -ing. Sometimes both are possible.

- 1 I want to sell. (sell) my car.
- 2 I'm thinking of _____ (buy) a car.
- 3 She hopes _____ (be) here by 7.00.
- 4 I love _____ (watch) black and white films.
- 5 I'd like _____ (continue)
(study), but I haven't got enough money.
- 6 We finished _____ (paint) the house last week.
- 7 Would you like _____ (work) in a hospital?
- 8 He started _____ (play) golf last year.
- 9 I've decided _____ (train) to be a physiotherapist.

will and going to

Choosing the correct form

Underline the correct verb form in the following sentences.

- 1 'I'm cold.'
'I'll put/I'm going to put the heating on.'
- 2 'Can I speak to Marco?'
'Hold on, I'll get/I'm going to get him.'
- 3 'Coffee or tea?'
'I'll have/I'm going to have tea, please.'
- 4 'Has Hugh got any plans for the weekend?'
'Yes, he'll visit/he's going to visit his grandparents.'
- 5 'Cath's on the phone for you.'
'Can she call back? I'll have/I'm going to have a bath.'
- 6 'I'll go/I'm going to go to the supermarket.'
'Oh, will you/are you? I think I'll come/I'm going to come with you.'
- 7 'Did you get my fax?'
'No, I didn't.'
'OK, I'll send/I'm going to send it again.'
- 8 'Sophie? Will you marry me/Are you going to marry me?'
'Oh, James! Yes, of course I will/I'm going to.'

Present Perfect

1 Making positive and negative sentences

Have you ever done these things? Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) next to each one. Then write sentences.

write a letter to a newspaper ✗
ski in the Alps
meet a famous person
visit the Vatican
win a prize
sing in public
read Dante's *Inferno*

- 1 *I've never written a letter to a newspaper.*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

2 Making questions

Put the words in the right order to ask a question, and write true answers.

- 1 ever you to Austria been have

Have you ever been to Austria ? Yes, I have.

- 2 haircut you have a had recently

_____ ?

- 3 year have films this you seen what

_____ ?

- 4 ever cigarette a you smoked have

_____ ?

- 5 restaurant eaten a you have in week this

_____ ?

- 6 any you have CDs bought month this

_____ ?

3 Present Perfect or Past Simple?

Put the verb in brackets in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

Interviewer Today I'm talking to Tony Crooks, the British film director. Tell me, Tony, how long have you been (be) a film director?

Tony Well, I (1) _____ (study) film-making at university in the 1970s, and I (2) _____ (work) as a director for over 20 years now.

Interviewer What (3) _____ (be) the first film you (4) _____ (make)?

Tony *A Prisoner's Life* in 1978, but I (5) _____ (lose) the only copy a year later so nobody (6) _____ (see) it since then! My first successful film (7) _____ (be) *Always*, which (8) _____ (come out) in 1982.

Interviewer And how many countries (9) _____ (visit)? (10) _____ (make) films outside Britain?

Tony I (11) _____ (not work) in many countries – only Britain, Germany, and Italy. Last month I (12) _____ (fly) to Berlin and (13) _____ (spend) two weeks filming there.

Interviewer When (14) _____ (go) to Italy?

Tony In 1995. I (15) _____ (want) to make a TV documentary called *North and South*, about regional differences in Europe, and I (16) _____ (drive) all the way from the Alps to Sicily.

Interviewer What are the best things about your job?

Tony The travel and the people. I

(17) _____ (travel) all over the world, going to film festivals and so on. And I (18) _____ (meet) some great people.

Interviewer (19) _____ (start) any new projects recently?

Tony Yes, last week I (20) _____ (sign) a contract for a new film set in China.

Interviewer Well, thank you, Tony – it (21) _____ (be) very interesting talking to you ...

have to and should

1 Making positive and negative sentences

Complete the following sentences using *have to*, *has to*, *don't have to*, *doesn't have to*, *should*, or *shouldn't*.

- 1 'I'm tired.' 'You should go to bed.'
- 2 'I haven't done my homework.'
'Don't worry. You _____ do it today.'
- 3 'What time do we _____ be at the airport?'
'12.30 – I think we _____ call a taxi now.'
- 4 'Jane _____ work on Saturdays.'
'That's terrible. She _____ get a new job.'
- 5 'Luke _____ wear a school uniform.'
'Lucky him! All his brothers and sisters _____.'
- 6 'Does he _____ go on a diet?'
'No, he _____, but I think he _____.'

2 What's the problem?

Look at the advice. What problems do the people have?

- 1 'I've got a headache.' 'You should take an aspirin.'
- 2 '_____ 'You should study harder.'
- 3 '_____ 'You should take it back to the shop.'
- 4 '_____ 'You should keep it in a safe place.'
- 5 '_____ 'You should phone the police.'

will and First Conditional

1 Choosing the correct form

In the following pairs of sentences, one sentence is wrong. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) next to each one.

- 1 If it's sunny tomorrow we'll play tennis.
If it will be sunny tomorrow we play tennis.
- 2 I want to see her before she'll go.
I want to see her before she goes.
- 3 A Have we got any milk?
B No, I buy some.
B No, I'll buy some.
- 4 Will you see Robert tomorrow?
Do you see Robert tomorrow?

- 5 I'll wait here until you'll phone.
I'll wait here until you phone.

2 What will happen?

using the First Conditional.

A

you/give me some money
she/study more
there/be an election
it/stop raining
the phone/ring
you/cook
the weather/get worse

B

the river/not flood
I/do the shopping
I/do the washing up
we/not go for a walk
the government/win
she/not fail her exams
I/answer it

- 1 *If you give me some money I'll do the shopping.*
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

Verb patterns 2

Choosing the correct form

Put a tick (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.

- 1 She refused | pay | for the meal.
to pay |
paying |

- 2 My boss let me | go | home early.
to go |
going |

- 3 Your writing is impossible | read.
to read.
reading. |

- 4 I'll never forget | meet | him for the first time.
to meet |
meeting |

- 5 He always makes me | laugh
to laugh.
laughing. |

- 6 I managed | give up | smoke.
to give up |
giving up | smoking.

used to

Things have changed

Complete the following sentences in a suitable way.

I live in a house now, but I used to live in a flat.

- 2 I don't play much sport now, but _____.
3 She didn't use to like Indian food, but _____.
4 He used to live in Edinburgh, but _____.
5 _____, but I haven't got any pets now.
6 _____, but now he's on a diet.
7 We used to go to France on holiday, but _____.
8 They didn't use to like watching TV, but _____.

The passive

1 Forming the passive

Complete the following sentences.

- 1 200 houses/build/last year
200 houses were built last year.
2 4,000 books/sell/in the last week

3 the post/deliver/8.00 every morning

4 Mercedes/not make/Sweden

5 four people/arrest/during yesterday's football match

6 Buckingham Palace/open to the public/1995

7 the new bridge/not build/next year

8 a cure for malaria/just be find/scientists in Paris

- 5 I'll wait here until you'll phone.
I'll wait here until you phone.

2 What will happen?

Match a line in A with a line in B. Then make sentences using the First Conditional.

A	B
you/give me some money	the river/not flood
she/study more	I/do the shopping
there/be an election	I/do the washing up
it/stop raining	we/not go for a walk
the phone/ring	the government/win
you/cook	she/not fail her exams
the weather/get worse	I/answer it

- 1 If you give me some money I'll do the shopping.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

Verb patterns 2

Choosing the correct form

Put a tick (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.

- 1 She refused | pay | to pay | for the meal.
paying
- 2 My boss let me | go | to go | home early.
going
- 3 Your writing is impossible | read. | to read. | reading.
- 4 I'll never forget | meet | to meet | him for the first time.
meeting
- 5 He always makes me | laugh | to laugh. | laughing.
- 6 I managed | give up | to give up | smoke.
giving up | to smoke. | smoking.

used to

Things have changed

Complete the following sentences in a suitable way.

- 1 I'm not very fit now, but I used to do a lot of exercise.
I live in a house now, but I used to live in a flat.
- 2 I don't play much sport now, but _____.
- 3 She didn't use to like Indian food, but _____.
- 4 He used to live in Edinburgh, but _____.
- 5 _____, but I haven't got any pets now.
- 6 _____, but now he's on a diet.
- 7 We used to go to France on holiday, but _____.
- 8 They didn't use to like watching TV, but _____.

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- 5 four people/arrest/during yesterday's football match

- 6 Buckingham Palace/open to the public/1995

- 7 the new bridge/not build/next year

- 8 a cure for malaria/just be find/scientists in Paris

2 Active or passive?

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Past Simple, Present Perfect, or Present Simple, active or passive.

Mount Everest and K2 *are believed* (believe) to be the two highest mountains in the world, but they

- (1) _____ (be) very different. Everest
(2) _____ (climb) for the first time in 1953, and since then thousands of people
(3) _____ (stand) on the summit. You
(4) _____ (not need) to be a professional climber – every year many people (5) _____ (take) to the top by guides. But in recent years this popularity (6) _____ (begin) to cause problems. Since 1953 thousands of tons of rubbish

- (7) _____ (left) at the foot of the mountain, and a lot of people (8) _____ (think) that the 'Everest experience' (9) _____ (ruin) by the number of visitors.

K2, deep in the Himalayas, (10) _____ (not measure) until 1859, seven years after Everest. It (11) _____ (say) to be the most dangerous mountain in the world, and it (12) _____ (not climb) as often as Everest has. Every year small numbers of mountaineers (13) _____ (try) to reach the top, but not many (14) _____ (succeed) – some of the worst Himalayan accidents in the last twenty years (15) _____ (happen) on the mountain, and many lives (16) _____ (lose). Tourist expeditions (17) _____ (start) going to Everest in the 1980s, and the number of visitors (18) _____ (rise) since then, but they (19) _____ (not go) to K2.

Second Conditional

1 What would they do?

Match a line in A with a line in B. Then make sentences using the Second Conditional.

A	B
you/stop smoking	take a taxi
he/do more exercise	not need to get the bus
I/be President	not cough so much
I/win the lottery	be fitter
she/have a car	abolish income tax
I/buy an alarm clock	not be late for work
we/miss the bus	buy a Ferrari

- 1 *If you stopped smoking you wouldn't cough so much.*

- 2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

2 Correcting mistakes

In each of the following sentences there is one mistake. Find it and correct it.

- 1 I'd lend you the money if I'd have it.
I'd lend you the money if I had it.
2 If I have more money I'd go on holiday.

3 We could play football if the weather would be nice.

4 I'll help you in the garden if my back didn't hurt.

5 If I were English I didn't have to study the language!

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

1 Present Perfect Simple

Complete the following sentences with suitable words.

- 1 I've never *been* to Paris.
2 'You look brown. Have you _____ on holiday?'
'Yes, we've _____ got back.'
3 '_____ you heard? Jane's _____ a baby!'
'_____ she? _____ she come out of hospital?'
'No, not _____.'
4 'I've _____ all my Christmas cards.'
'What, _____? But it's only October!'
5 '_____ anybody seen my glasses? I've _____ them.'
'No, we _____.'
6 'I _____ worked here _____ two years.'
'_____ you? And how long _____ you lived in London?'
'_____ 1992.'
7 'Where's Nick?' 'He's _____ shopping.'

- 8 '_____ you organized your holiday?'
 'I _____ bought the tickets, but I _____ got the insurance _____.'

2 What have you been doing?

Answer the questions. Put the verbs in the box in the Present Perfect Continuous.

plan my holidays	sit in the sun	clean
try them on	decorate the bathroom	
smoke cigars	repair the car	

- 1 'Why are your hands dirty?'
 'I've been repairing the car' _____ ;
- 2 'The kitchen looks better.'
 '_____';
- 3 'Why is his face red?'
 '_____';
- 4 'What are these brochures for?'
 '_____';
- 5 'Why are their clothes covered in paint?'
 '_____';
- 6 'What's that terrible smell?'
 '_____';
- 7 'Why are all her winter clothes out?'
 '_____';

3 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

In the following pairs of sentences, one verb form is right and one is wrong. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) next to each one.

- 1 How long have you been writing that letter?
 How long have you written that letter?
- 2 I'm exhausted! I've played tennis for hours.
 I'm exhausted! I've been playing tennis for hours.
- 3 Have you ever flown to Scotland?
 Have you ever been flying to Scotland?
- 4 Oh no! I've lost my car keys.
 Oh no! I've been losing my car keys.
- 5 Has the film been starting?
 Has the film started?
- 6 How long has she been having her car?
 How long has she had her car?
- 7 I've been breaking my leg.
 I've broken my leg.

Past Perfect

1 Forming the Past Perfect

Match a line in A with a line in B. Then complete the sentences.

A	B
be late	not study
go skiing	have a haircut
fail the exam	alarm clock not go off
not recognize him	not cook enough food
apologize	break my leg
be tired	not sleep well
be hungry	call him an idiot

- 1 She was late because *her alarm clock hadn't gone off*.
 2 I couldn't go skiing because _____.
 3 They failed the exam because _____.
 4 I didn't recognize him because _____.
 5 I apologized because _____.
 6 She was tired because _____.
 7 We were hungry because _____.

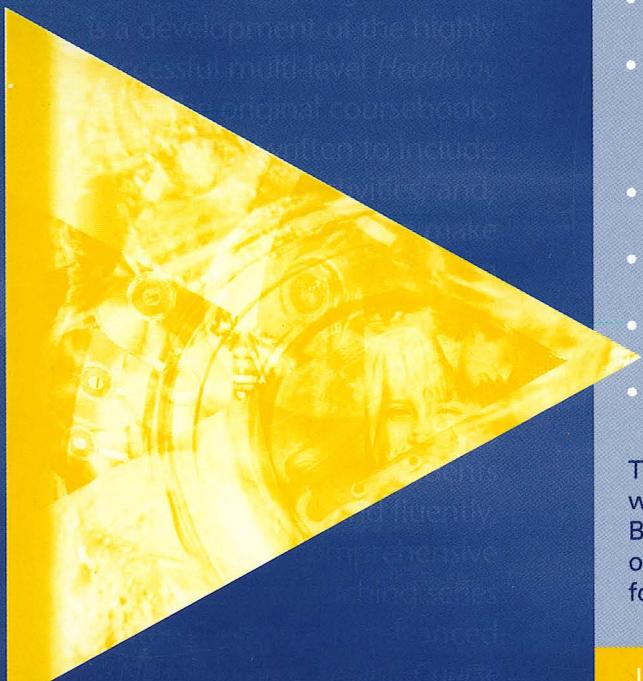
2 Past Simple or Past Perfect?

Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

I went to a school reunion last week. I was (be) very surprised – so many things (1) _____ (change). They (2) _____ (knock down) the old gymnasium, and the library (3) _____ (disappear). I (4) _____ (walk) slowly round the school. Everything (5) _____ (seem) much smaller, although they (6) _____ (build) some impressive new buildings. I (7) _____ (meet) lots of my old schools friends, too, and they (8) _____ (not stay) the same either. Some of them (9) _____ (move) to London, and most of them (10) _____ (get) married. I (11) _____ (talk) to the headmaster for a while – he (12) _____ (not leave). He (13) _____ (say) that he (14) _____ (remember) every boy who (15) _____ (attend) the school since he (16) _____ (start) working there in 1978. But when I (17) _____ (ask) him what my name was, he (18) _____ (have to) confess that he (19) _____ (forget) – that (20) _____ (make) me realize that I (21) _____ (change) too!

Phonetic symbols

Consonants				Vowels			
1	/p/	as in	pen /pen/	25	/i:/	as in	see /si:/
2	/b/	as in	big /big/	26	/ɪ/	as in	his /hɪz/
3	/t/	as in	tea /ti:/	27	/i/	as in	twenty /'twenti/
4	/d/	as in	do /du:/	28	/e/	as in	ten /ten/
5	/k/	as in	cat /kæt/	29	/æ/	as in	stamp /stæmp/
6	/g/	as in	go /gəʊ/	30	/ɑ:/	as in	father /'fɑ:ðə/
7	/f/	as in	four /fɔ:/	31	/ɒ/	as in	hot /hɒt/
8	/v/	as in	very /'veri/	32	/ɔ:/	as in	morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/
9	/s/	as in	son /sən/	33	/ʊ/	as in	football /'fʊtbɔ:l/
10	/z/	as in	zoo /zu:/	34	/u:/	as in	you /ju:/
11	/l/	as in	live /liv/	35	/ʌ/	as in	sun /sʌn/
12	/m/	as in	my /mai/	36	/ɜ:/	as in	learn /lɜ:n/
13	/n/	as in	near /nɪə/	37	/ə/	as in	letter /'letə/
14	/h/	as in	happy /'hæpi/	Diphthongs (two vowels together)			
15	/r/	as in	red /red/	38	/eɪ/	as in	name /neɪm/
16	/j/	as in	yes /jes/	39	/əʊ/	as in	no /nəʊ/
17	/w/	as in	want /wɒnt/	40	/aɪ/	as in	my /mai/
18	/θ/	as in	thanks /θæŋks/	41	/aʊ/	as in	how /hau/
19	/ð/	as in	the /ðə/	42	/ɔɪ/	as in	boy /bɔɪ/
20	/ʃ/	as in	she /ʃi:/	43	/ɪə/	as in	hear /hɪə/
21	/ʒ/	as in	television /'telɪvɪʒn/	44	/eə/	as in	where /weə/
22	/tʃ/	as in	child /tʃaɪld/	45	/ʊə/	as in	tour /tuə/
23	/dʒ/	as in	German /'dʒɜ:mən/				
24	/ŋ/	as in	English /'ɪngglɪʃ/				



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