

## PRE-INTERMEDIATE UNIT 5

### 5.1

#### 1A 5.1 WEAK AND STRONG FORMS: was/were


Read the story and complete the final sentence. Then listen and check.

### *The Smuggler*

One day a guard was standing at the border when he saw a young man on a bike. The man was cycling slowly because he was carrying two heavy bags. 'What are you carrying young man?' 'Straw.' The guard looked in the bags. They were full of straw and nothing else. The guard thought 'Something is wrong', but he said, 'Go on.'

The same thing happened every day for a year and then suddenly the young man stopped coming. A month later, the guard saw him in a supermarket. 'For a year I watched you every day. Tell me. Were you really only carrying straw?' 'Yes, I was,' said the young man. 'So you weren't smuggling anything?' 'I didn't say that.' 'I don't understand. What were you smuggling?' '\_\_\_\_\_!' said the young man with a smile.

- B** Circle seven examples of *was/were* used as part of the past continuous. Which examples are not pronounced as weak forms? Why not?

- C**  5.2 Listen and repeat the sentences from the story.

#### 2A 5.3 SOUNDS and SPELLING: diphthongs /aʊ/ /ɔɪ/ Read the Pronunciation tip. Then circle the word in each group with a different sound from the others. Listen and check.

### PRONUNCIATION TIP

Say the vowels separately faster and faster to make the diphthongs.

/æ/ + /ʊ/ = /aʊ/ *now* /ɔ/ + /ɪ/ = /ɔɪ/ *coin*

- 1 town flown down brown
- 2 going voicemail join point
- 3 underground accountant famous south
- 4 employee enjoyed lawyer saw
- 5 outdoors loud south enough
- 6 noise boy oil doing

- B** Look at the words in Exercise 2A. What are two common spellings of /aʊ/ and two common spellings of /ɔɪ/?

### 5.2

#### 3A **CONNECTED SPEECH: omitting sounds** Read a travel review of a hotel. How many stars do you think this person gave the hotel?

\*\*\*\*\* = excellent \* = very poor


#### PatnTom82:

We decided to have a weekend break and we wanted to stay in a good hotel. We arrived late but the receptionists were friendly and one of them helped to carry our bags upstairs. We had a problem with the TV but the manager promised to send someone to fix it and five minutes later someone came. There was a big problem though – we expected to have a good night's sleep, but in the middle of the night the fire alarm went off and we had to get up and go outside.

- B** Read the Pronunciation tip. Then in Exercise 3A cross out six /d/ or /t/ sounds that are not pronounced at the end of verbs.

### PRONUNCIATION TIP


When one word ends with /t/ or /d/ and the next word is *to*, we don't usually pronounce the final /t/ or /d/, e.g. *We stopped to speak. I need to leave early.*

- C**  5.4 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

### 5.3

#### 4A 5.5 SENTENCE STRESS and INTONATION: correcting Listen to the conversation and underline the main stressed word in sentences 1–3.

- A:** Go right at Greek Street.  
**B:** OK, so I go left at Greek Street.  
**A:** <sup>1</sup>No, go right at Greek Street.  
**B:** OK, right at Creek Street.  
**A:** <sup>2</sup>No, go right at Greek Street.  
**B:** OK, so I go right at Greek Road.  
**A:** <sup>3</sup>No, you go right at Greek Street!

- B**  5.6 Which word is stressed in B's part? Listen and check. Then listen and repeat B's part.

- 1 **A:** So it's called the Grand Hotel?  
**B:** No, the Grand Motel.
- 2 **A:** So you'd like a boat trip?  
**B:** No, a coach trip.
- 3 **A:** So that's five euros eighty.  
**B:** No, six euros eighty.
- 4 **A:** So I go to the centre.  
**B:** No, go through the centre.
- 5 **A:** So that's seven euros ninety.  
**B:** No, seven dollars ninety.