



SERVE ELEGANCE

AMAN

Aman English and Vocational Training School

English Language for Pre-Intermediate-I

1 Getting to know you

Tenses • Questions • Using a bilingual dictionary • Social expressions 1

STARTER



- 1 Match the questions and answers.

Where were you born?	A year ago.
What do you do?	Three times a week.
Are you married?	In Thailand.
Why are you learning English?	Because I need it for my job.
When did you start learning English?	I'm a teacher.
How often do you have English classes?	No, I'm single.

- 2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

TWO STUDENTS

Tenses and questions

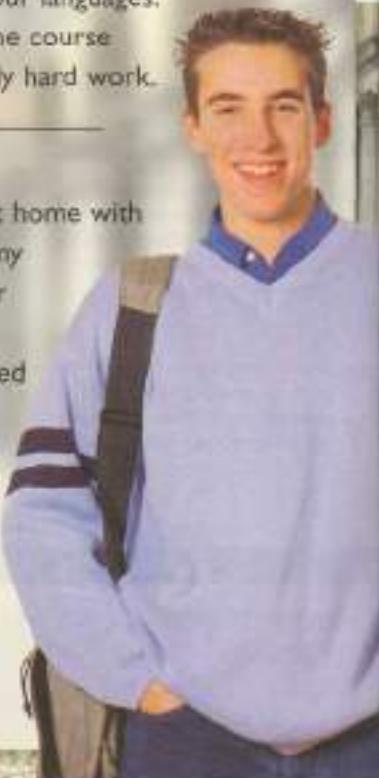
- 1 **T1.1** Read and listen to Maurizio. Then complete the text, using the verbs in the box.

'm enjoying	'm going to work	live	started
'm studying	come	can speak	went



My name's Maurizio Celi, I (1) _____ from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I (2) _____ modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I (3) _____ four languages. I (4) _____ the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course (5) _____ three years ago.

I (6) _____ at home with my parents and my sister. My brother (7) _____ to work in the United States last year. After I graduate, I (8) _____ as a translator. I hope so, anyway.



2 Complete the questions about Carly.

- 1 Where does she come from?
- 2 _____ live?
- 3 _____ live with?
- 4 What _____ studying?
- 5 _____ enjoying the course?
- 6 How many _____ speak?
- 7 _____ did her course start?
- 8 What _____ after she graduates?

T 1.2 Listen to Carly, and write the answers to the questions.

3 Complete the questions to Carly.

- 1 'Which university do you go to?'
'I don't go to a university. I study at home.'
- 2 '_____ a job?'
'Yes, I do. A part-time job.'
- 3 'What _____ at the moment?'
'I'm writing an essay.'
- 4 '_____ to England?'
'Fifteen years ago.'
- 5 '_____ name?'
'Dave.'
- 6 '_____?'
'He's an architect.'



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find examples of present, past, and future tenses in the texts about Maurizio and Carly.
- 2 Which tenses are the two verb forms in these sentences? What is the difference between them?
He lives with his parents.
She's living with an English family for a month.
- 3 Match the question words and answers.

What ... ?	Because I wanted to.
Who ... ?	Last night.
Where ... ?	\$5.
When ... ?	A sandwich.
Why ... ?	By bus.
How many ... ?	In New York.
How much ... ?	Jack.
How ... ?	The black one.
Whose ... ?	It's mine.
Which ... ?	Four.

►► Grammar Reference 1.1 and 1.2 p129



PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Ask and answer questions with a partner.

- Where ... live?
- ... have any brothers or sisters?
- What ... like doing at the weekend?
- Where ... go for your last holiday?

Make more questions. Use some of the question words in the Grammar Spot on p7. Ask your teacher some of the questions.



2 In groups, ask and answer the questions.

- Do you like listening to music?
- What sort of music do you like?
- What are you wearing?
- What is your teacher wearing?
- What did you do last night?
- What are you doing tonight?

3 Write a paragraph about you. Use the text about Maurizio to help you.



Getting information

4 Your teacher will give you some information about Joy Darling, a postwoman. You don't have the same information. Ask and answer questions.

Student A

Joy Darling started working as a postwoman ... (When?). She drives a van because she delivers letters to a lot of small villages.

When did she start working as a postwoman?

Because she delivers letters to a lot of small villages.

Student B

Joy Darling started working as a postwoman thirty years ago, when she was 22. She drives a van because ... (Why?).

Thirty years ago.

Why does she drive a van?

Check it

5 Choose the correct verb form.

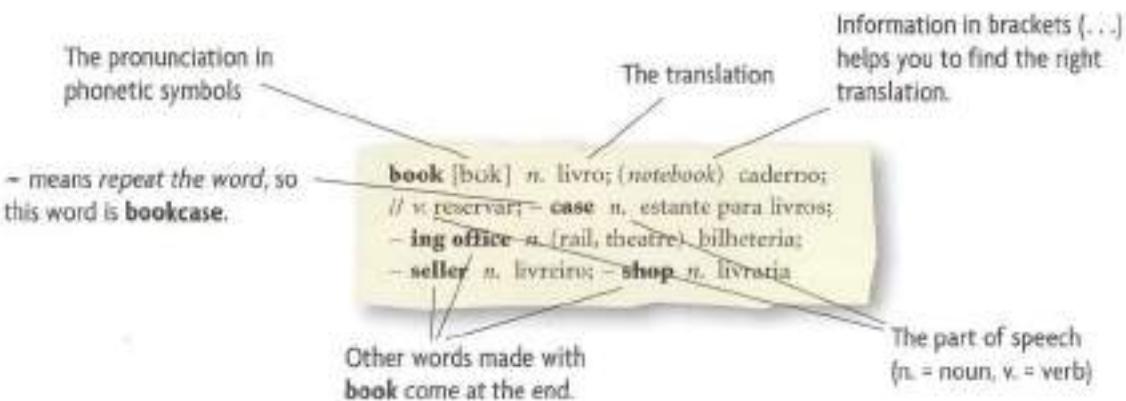
- 1 Maria *comes* / *is coming* from Chile.
- 2 She *speaks* / *is speaking* Spanish and English.
- 3 Today Tom *wears* / *is wearing* jeans and a T-shirt.
- 4 *Are you liking* / *Do you like* black coffee?
- 5 Last year she *went* / *goes* on holiday to Florida.
- 6 Next year she *studies* / *is going to study* at university.



VOCABULARY

Using a bilingual dictionary

- 1 Look at this extract from the Oxford Portuguese Minidictionary.



- 2 What are these words? Write *noun*, *verb*, *adjective*, *adverb*, *preposition*, or *past tense*.

bread _____	beautiful _____	on _____
hot _____	in _____	came _____
write _____	never _____	eat _____
quickly _____	went _____	letter _____

- 3 These words have more than one meaning. Write two sentences that show different meanings. Use a dictionary.

	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
book	I'm reading a good book.	I booked a room at a hotel.
kind		
can		
mean		
flat		
play		
train		
ring		

T1.3 Listen to some sample answers.

- 4 What are the everyday objects in the pictures? Look around the room you are in. Find five things you don't know the words for in English. Look them up in a dictionary.



READING

Communication

- 1 How many different ways can people communicate?



- 2 Your teacher will give you some ideas to communicate, but you can't use words! Mime to your partner, and your partner has to guess what they are.
- 3 Read the text quickly and match the headings to the paragraphs.

A HISTORY OF COMMUNICATION

HOW WE COMMUNICATE

COMMUNICATION TODAY

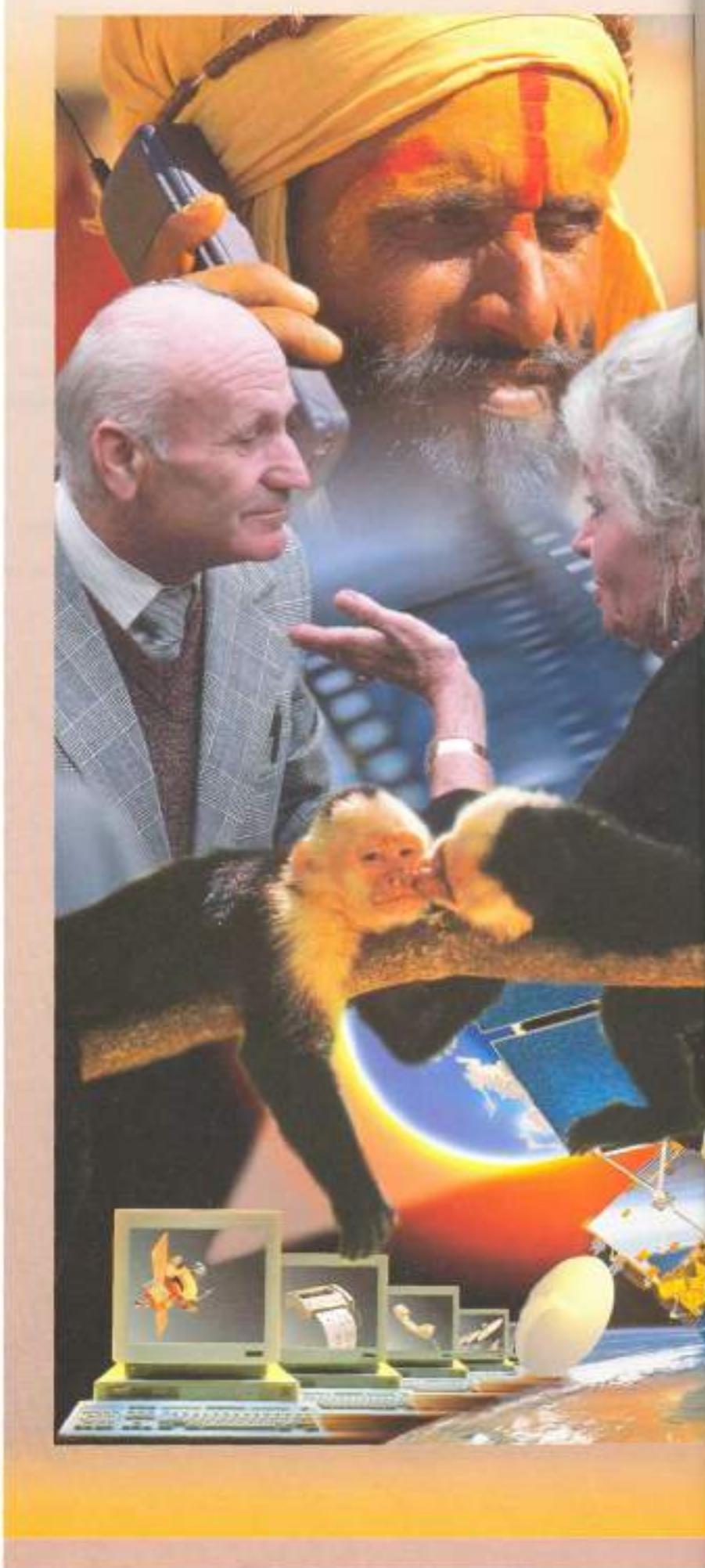
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

- 4 Match the pictures on p11 to each of the four ancient societies in paragraph three.
- 5 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which animals are mentioned? What can they do?
- 2 What is special about human communication? What can we do?
- 3 Which four forms of media are mentioned in the last paragraph?
- 4 What is good and bad about information technology today?

What do you think?

- What can animals do that people can't?
- How do you like to communicate?
- What is happening in information technology now?



PEOPLE

the great communicators

We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the phone (including the mobile!), the fax, and e-mail. Television, film, painting, and photography can also communicate ideas.

Animals have ways of exchanging information, too. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language – about 6000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

Communication technologies were very important in the development of all the great ancient societies:

- Around 2900 BC, paper and hieroglyphics transformed Egyptian life.
- The ancient Greeks loved the spoken word. They were very good at public speaking, drama, and philosophy.
- The Romans developed a unique system of government that depended on the Roman alphabet.
- In the 14th century, the printing press helped develop new ways of thinking across Europe.

Radio, film, and television have had a huge influence on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet, which is infinite. But what is this doing to us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what isn't. Modern media is changing our world every minute of every day.



LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Neighbours

- Who are your ideal neighbours? Complete the questionnaire on the right, then discuss your answers with a partner.
- 'Good walls make good neighbours'. What does this mean? Do you agree?
- You will hear Mrs Snell and her new neighbour, Steve, talking about each other.

Work in two groups.

T 1.4 Group A Listen to Mrs Snell.

T 1.5 Group B Listen to Steve.

- Answer the questions.

- When did Steve move into his new flat?
- Is it a large flat?
- What's his job? Is it a good job?
- Does he work long hours?
- What does he wear for work?
- Who is staying with Steve at the moment?
- What time did Steve's party end?
- How many people came to the party?
- What is Steve doing tonight?
- Why doesn't Mrs Snell want to speak to Steve?

Compare your answers with a partner from the other group. What are the differences?

Roleplay

Work in groups of three.

Student A You are Steve.

Student B You are Mrs Snell.

Student C You are another neighbour. You have invited them to your flat for coffee.

Continue the conversation below. Talk about these things.

- Steve's job • Steve's sister • the party

Neighbour Do you two know each other?

Steve Well, we met a few days ago.

Mrs Snell But we didn't introduce ourselves. I'm Mrs Snell.

Steve Pleased to meet you.

Neighbour Steve works in advertising, you know ...

What do you think?

- What do you understand by the words 'generation gap'?
- Write down three things that young people think about older people and three things that older people think about young people. In groups, compare ideas.

QUESTIONNAIRE



My ideal neighbours are people who ...

- ... say hello when I see them.
- ... I never see.
- ... have parties and invite me.
- ... are very quiet.
- ... often come round for a cup of coffee.
- ... come round to borrow things.
- ... make themselves at home in my house.

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions 1

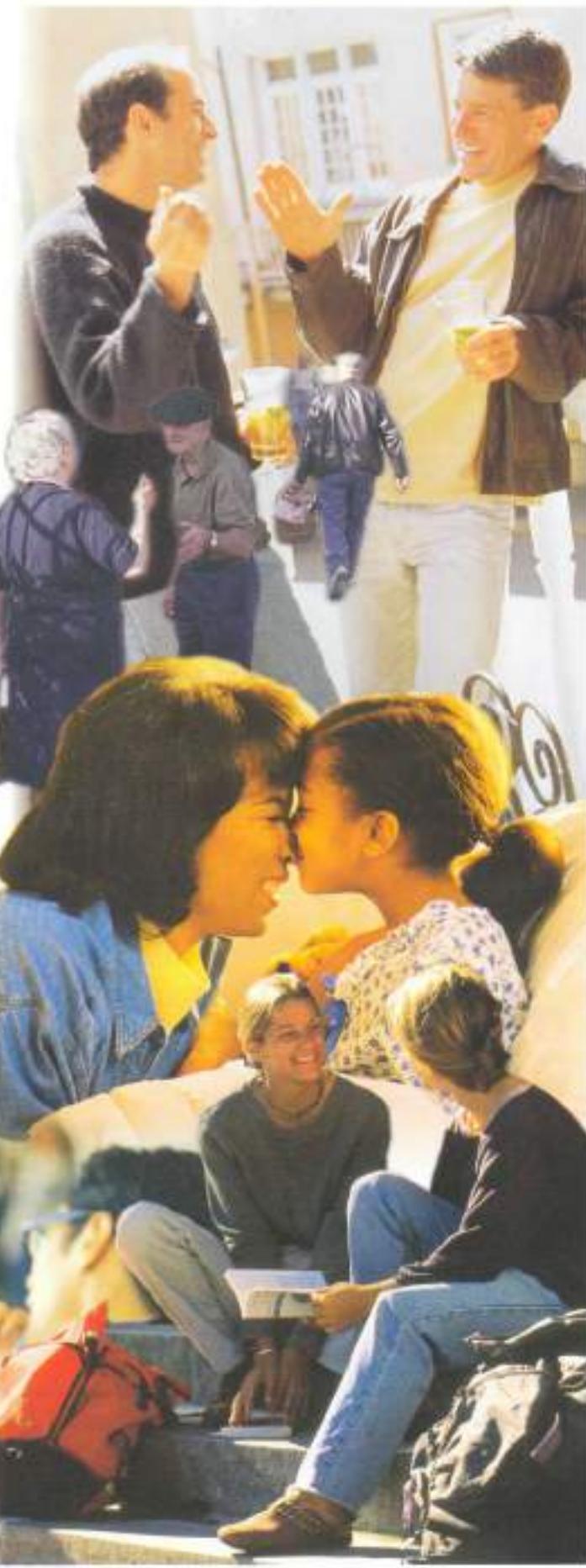
- 1 We use certain expressions in different social situations.

I'm sorry I'm late!

Don't worry. Come and sit down.

Match the expressions and responses. When do we use these expressions?

How are you?	Sleep well!
Hello, Jane!	Yes. Can I help you?
How do you do?	Good morning!
See you tomorrow!	Fine, thanks.
Good night!	Pleased to meet you, Ela.
Good morning!	Not at all. Don't mention it.
Hello, I'm Ela Paul.	Thanks.
Cheers!	Same to you!
Excuse me!	That's very kind. Thank you.
Bless you!	Bye!
Have a good weekend!	How do you do?
Thank you very much indeed.	Hi, Peter!
Make yourself at home.	Cheers!



T 1.6 Listen and check. Practise saying them.

- 2 Test a partner. Say an expression. Can your partner give the correct response?
- 3 With your partner, write two short conversations that include some of the social expressions. Read your conversations to the class.



2

The way we live

Present tenses • have/have got • Collocation – daily life • Making conversation

STARTER



These flags all belong to English-speaking countries. Write the name of the country.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

The United States
Canada
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa
Scotland

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Present tenses and *have/have got*

- 1 Read the texts. Match a country from the Starter with a text and a photograph. Complete the texts with the words from the boxes.

a

exports enjoy immigrants huge

This country has quite a small population, just 16 million, but the country is _____. The people are mainly of European descent, but there are also aborigines and a lot of south-east Asian _____. People live in towns on the coast, not so much inland, because it is so hot. They live a lot of their lives outdoors, and ____ sports, swimming, and having barbecues. This country ____ wine and wool – it has more than 60 million sheep!

b

favourite variety has only

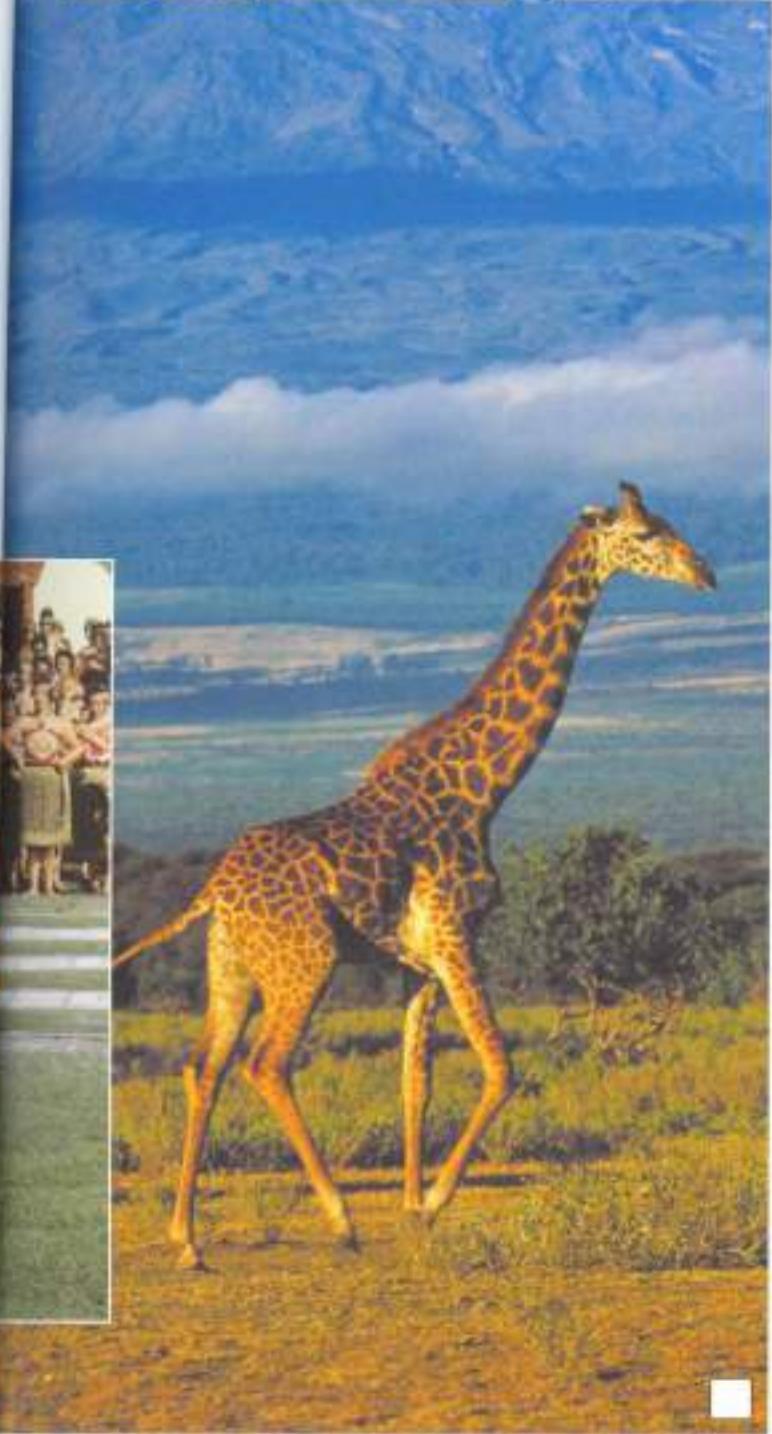
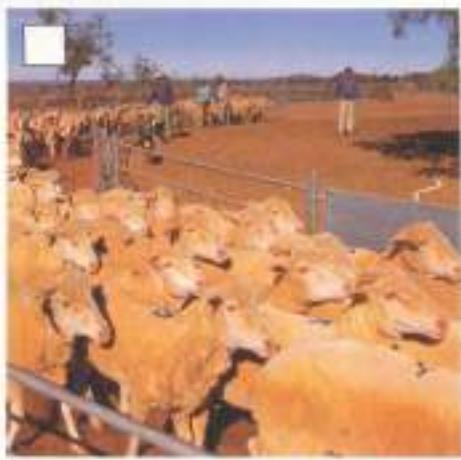
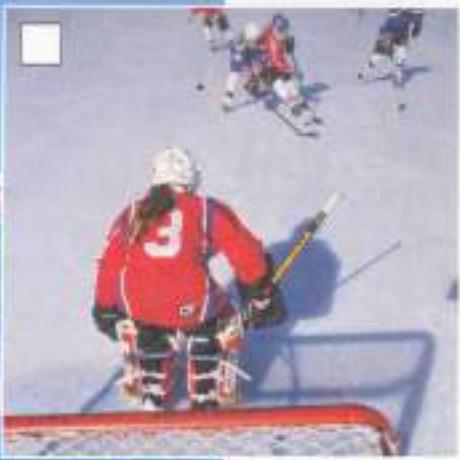
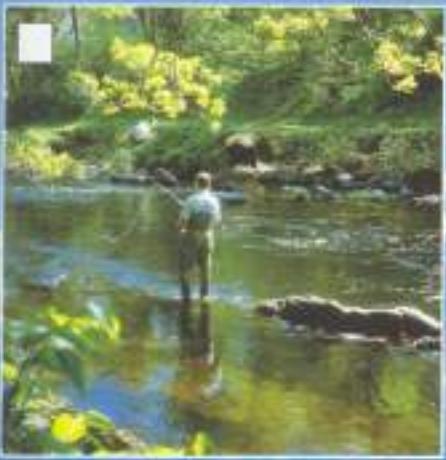
This is the second biggest country in the world, but it has a population of ____ 30 million. It is so big that there is a ___ of climates. Most people live in the south because the north is too cold. It is famous for its beautiful mountains and lakes – it ___ more lakes than any other country. Their ___ sports are baseball and ice hockey.

c

elephants grows black climate

This country has a population of about 45 million. Of these, 76 per cent are ____ and 12 per cent white. It has a warm ___. Either it never rains, or it rains a lot! It is the world's biggest producer of gold, and it exports diamonds, too. It ___ a lot of fruit, including oranges, pears, and grapes, and it makes wine. In the game reserves you can see a lot of wildlife, including lions, ___, zebras, and giraffes.





- 2 **T 2.1** Listen to three people describing the other countries. Match a country from the Starter with a description and a photograph.

d e f

- 3 Close your books. Remember three facts about each country.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are all the verb forms in texts a–c? Why?
- 2 Look at the sentences. Which refers to *all time*? Which refers to *now*?
She has three children.
She's having a shower.
- 3 Is *have* or *have got* used in texts a–c? And in d and e?
Is *have got* more formal or informal?

►► Grammar Reference 2.1–2.4 p130

- 4 Give some similar facts about your country.

PRACTICE

Talking about you

- 1 Practise the forms of *have* and *have got* in the question, negative, and short answer.



T 2.2 Listen and repeat.

- 2 Ask and answer about these things with a partner, using *have* or *have got*:

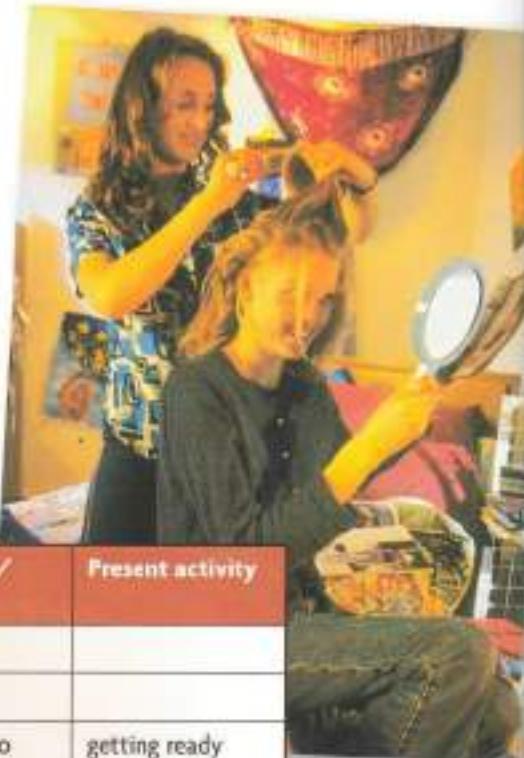
- a computer
- a credit card
- brothers and sisters
- a stereo
- a Walkman
- your parents/a holiday home
- a camera
- a mobile phone
- your sister/a car
- a bicycle
- a pet
- your brother/a motorbike

Getting information

- 3 Work with a partner.

Student A Look at this chart.

Student B Look at the chart from your teacher.



Name and age	Town and country	Family	Occupation	Free time/holiday	Present activity
Mike, 26					
Lucy, 38					
Nicole, 15	Texas, the United States	two brothers and a dog!	student at high school	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• listens to music• Florida or Mexico	getting ready to go out
Jeff, 54, and Wendy, 53	Melbourne, Australia	one daughter and three grandchildren	He... office. She... hairdresser.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• tennis, swimming• Bali every summer	having a barbecue in the back yard



Write questions to find the information about the people in your chart.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Town/country | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where does he... from? |
| Family | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ... married?• Does she have...? |
| Occupation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What... do? |
| Free time/holiday | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What does she... in her free time?• Where... go on holiday? |
| Present activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What... doing at the moment? |
- Has he got...?**
- How many...?**

T 2.3 Listen and compare.

- 4 Ask and answer questions with your partner to complete your chart.

VOCABULARY

Daily life

5 Think of questions to ask about free time and holiday activities.

- What do you do in your free time?
- What do ... at the weekend?
- ... any sports?
- Do you like ... ?
- Where ... holiday?
- Do ... winter holiday?

Stand up! Ask two or three students your questions. Use short answers when necessary. Find out who has the most hobbies and holidays.

Do you like skiing?

No, I don't.

Check it

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 Where you go on holiday?
 Where do you go on holiday?
- 2 Do you have any children?
 Do you have got any children?
- 3 I'm Hans. I'm coming from Germany.
 I'm Hans. I come from Germany.
- 4 This is a great party! Everyone is dancing.
 This is a great party! Everyone dances.
- 5 I don't have a mobile phone.
 I no have a mobile phone.
- 6 Jack's a policeman, but he doesn't wear a uniform.
 Jack's a policeman, but he no wear a uniform.
- 7 'Where is José?' 'He's sitting by the window.'
 'Where is José?' 'He sits by the window.'
- 8 I'm liking black coffee.
 I like black coffee.

1 Match the verbs and nouns.

have	a film on TV
wash	to my friends
watch	my hair
talk	breakfast

make	to music
listen	my homework
relax	a cup of tea
do	on the sofa

have	posters on the wall
clear up	the mess
do	a shower
have/put	the washing-up

cook	magazines
go	a meal
put on	make-up
read	to the toilet

T 2.4 Listen and check.

2 Match the activities from exercise 1 with the correct room.

Kitchen

Bathroom

Living room

Bedroom

3 Do you like where you live? Choose your favourite room. What do you do in that room?



I like my bedroom a lot because I've got lots of posters on the walls. I listen to music and do my homework ...

I like my living room. The walls are white, and I love the big, comfortable sofa ...

4 Describe your favourite room to a partner. Don't say which room it is. Can your partner guess?

READING AND SPEAKING

Living in the USA

- 1 Close your eyes and think of the United States. Write down the first five things you think of.

*The Empire State Building
Cheeseburger and fries*

Compare your list with other students.

- 2 Read the introduction to the magazine article. Then work in three groups.

Group A Read about Roberto.

Group B Read about Endre.

Group C Read about Yuet Tung.

- 3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why and when did he/she come to the US?
- 2 What does he/she do?
- 3 What does he/she like about living in the US?
- 4 What was difficult at the beginning?

- 4 Find a partner from each of the other two groups. Compare the three people.

- 5 Answer the questions with your group.

- 1 What do the people have in common?
- 2 Are they all happy living in the US?
- 3 Who has other members of their family living there?
- 4 Do they all have children?
- 5 Who married someone from their own country?
- 6 What do Roberto and Endre like about the US?
- 7 What do they say about their own country?
- 8 Do they like the people?
- 9 What do they say about Americans and their cars?

What do you think?

- What do you like best about living in your country? What would you miss if you lived abroad?
- Do you know any foreigners living in your country? What do they like about it? What do they find different?

LIVING IN



The people of the United States are nearly all immigrants, or descendants of immigrants. It is a young country, and much of the population has relatives who live in other parts of the world.

But how do they find the US when they first arrive? What do they think of the people, the culture, the way of life?

Jamie Peterson spoke to three of them.

IN THE USA



Roberto Solano
aged 24, from Mexico

Roberto came from Acapulco to New York ten years ago. At first he missed everything – the sunshine, the food, his girlfriend. But now he has a successful business with his three brothers and his sister. They run a soccer store in New Brunswick. Roberto's girlfriend is now his wife, and they have two children who go to American schools.

When asked why he came to the US, Roberto says without hesitation, 'Because I want to work hard and be successful.' He certainly works hard. He's at the store all day, then works as a driver in the evening. 'That's why I like America,' he says. 'You can be what you want.'

'When I first came here, I didn't speak the language, and it was winter. It was so cold! There was snow! Now nearly all my family are here, not only in New York, but also in California, and in Texas. We meet about once a month and have a huge Mexican meal that takes about five hours! We're all happy here.'



Endre Boros
aged 45, from Hungary

Endre is a mathematician at Rutgers University, New Jersey. He came from Budapest thirteen years ago. 'I had an opportunity to come here for two years.' After a year, his wife came to join him, and since then they've had a daughter, so they decided to stay.

'At first it was very strange. Everything is so big here,' he says. 'I started to feel happy when I bought a car. Now I go everywhere by car. In Hungary, we only use the car at weekends, but here your car is part of your life. Nobody walks anywhere.'

How does he find the people? 'Very friendly. The first question everybody asks you is "Where are you from?" People talk to you here, they start conversations. I like the fact that there are people from all over the world.'

What about the way of life? 'The thing I like best is the independence. Nobody tells me what to do. Here you can do what you want, so you learn to make decisions for yourself. I feel in control.'



Yuet Tung
aged 31, from Hong Kong

Yuet Tung is her Chinese name, but in English she's known as Clara. She came to the US eight years ago and studied fine art. Now she works on Madison Avenue for a publisher. She married a Vietnamese American three years ago, and they live in Long Island. They don't have any children yet.

What does she think of living in New York? 'It's very similar to Hong Kong. It's a busy city, very exciting, and people walk very fast! I like the stores here. They're huge, and it's cheaper than Hong Kong. But you need a car here. In Hong Kong everyone uses public transportation, because it's good and it's cheap. At first I hated driving here, but it's OK now.'

What does she like best? 'The space. Here I live in a house with a yard. In Hong Kong it is so crowded. And the people are friendly. When I go jogging, everyone says "Hi!" And the food is from every country in the world.'

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

You drive me mad (but I love you)!

1 Complete these sentences about the people in your life. Tell a partner.

- My mother/father drives me mad when she/he ...
- I hate it when my boyfriend/girlfriend ...
- I don't like people who ...
- It really annoys me when friends ...

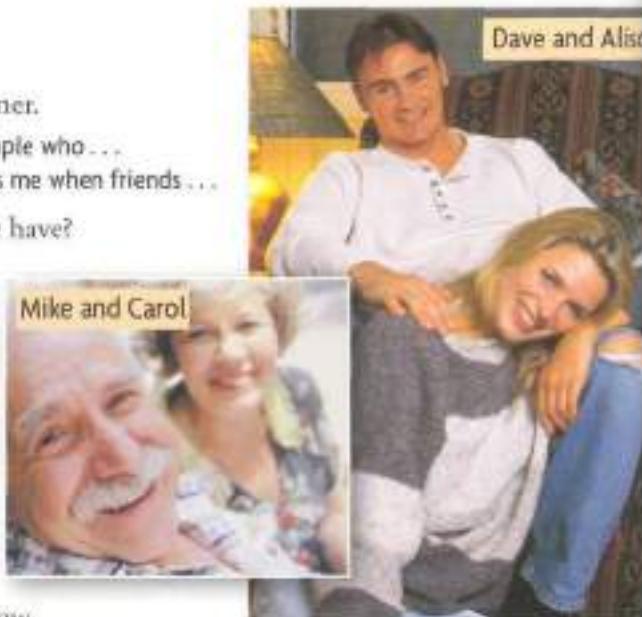
2 Choose one person in your life. What annoying habits does he/she have?

Does he/she...? Is he/she...?

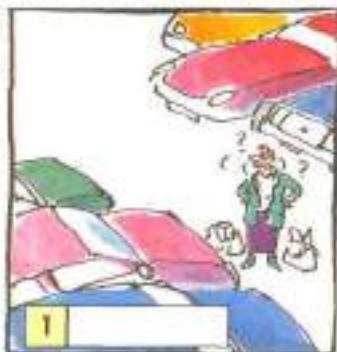
- always arrive late
- talk too loudly
- leave things on the floor
- untidy
- always on the phone
- never on time

What annoying habits do you have? Discuss with your partner.

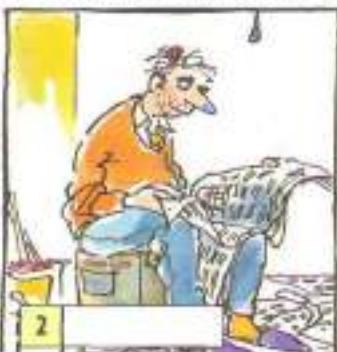
3 You are going to listen to a radio programme called *Home Truths*. Two couples, Carol and Mike, and Dave and Alison, talk about their partner's annoying habits. Look at the pictures below. What are their annoying habits?



T 2.5 Listen and write the correct names under each picture below.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

4 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Carol and Mike never watch television.
- 2 Mike doesn't listen when his wife speaks to him.
- 3 Carol makes the decisions in their house.
- 4 Mike shouts at his wife when she's driving.
- 5 Dave never does any jobs at home.
- 6 Dave is bad at his job.
- 7 Alison tidies up Dave's mess.
- 8 Alison is very organized.

What do you think?

1 Do men or women typically complain about their partners doing these things?

- watching sport on TV
- driving badly
- taking a long time to get ready
- not tidying things away

2 What do you think men are generally better at? What are women better at?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Making conversation

1 **T 2.6** Listen to two conversations. Maria and Jean-Paul are foreign students in Britain. Their teachers are trying to be friendly. Which conversation is more successful? Why?

2 Obviously, it is impossible to tell someone how to have a conversation, but here are some things that help.

- Ask questions.
- Show that you're interested.
- Don't just answer yes or no.
- Try to add a comment of your own.
- Don't let the conversation stop.

Find examples of these in the tapescripts on p119.



3 Match a line in **A** with a reply in **B** and a further comment in **C**.

A	B	C
1 What a lovely day it is today!	I'm enjoying it.	Was it a good game?
2 It's very wet today.	Yes, no problems.	That's very kind of you.
3 How are you today?	I'm very well, thanks.	We had a pub lunch and went for a walk.
4 Did you have a nice weekend?	No, I missed it.	The plane was a bit late, but it didn't matter.
5 How are you finding living in London?	Thank you.	Makes you feel miserable, doesn't it?
6 Did you have a good journey?	Thank you very much.	I got it in Paris last year.
7 Did you watch the football yesterday?	Yes.	How about you?
8 What a lovely coat you're wearing!	Yes, it was lovely.	It was a bit strange at first, but I'm getting used to it.
9 If you have any problems, just ask me for help.	Mm. Horrible.	Beautiful, isn't it?

T 2.7 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

4 Think of three questions to ask someone about each of these subjects.

- job
- home
- free time
- last holiday

5 Invent a new name and background for yourself.

My name's James Bond. I'm a spy. I have homes in London, Moscow, and Beijing ...

Stand up! You're all at a party. Try to make some friends.



3

It all went wrong

Past tenses • Word formation • Time expressions

STARTER



Here are the past tense forms of some irregular verbs. Write the infinitives.

1	_____	were	4	_____	told	7	_____	took	10	_____	could
2	_____	saw	5	_____	said	8	_____	gave	11	_____	made
3	_____	went	6	_____	had	9	_____	got	12	_____	did

THE BURGLARS' FRIEND

Past Simple

- 1 **T 3.1** Read and listen to the newspaper article. Why was Russell the burglars' friend?

The burglars' friend

IT was 3 o'clock in the morning when four-year-old Russell Brown woke up to go to the toilet.

His parents were fast asleep in bed. But when he heard a noise in the living room and saw a light was on, he went downstairs.

There he found two men. They asked him his name, and told him they were friends of the family.

Unfortunately, Russell believed them. They asked him where the video recorder

His parents were fast asleep in bed

was. Russell showed them, and said they had a stereo and CD player, too.

The two men carried these to the kitchen. Russell also told them that his mother kept her purse in a drawer in the kitchen, so they took that. Russell even gave them his pocket money – 50p.

They finally left at 4 a.m.

They said, 'Will you open the back door while we take these things to the car, because we don't want to wake Mummy and Daddy, do we?' So Russell held the door open for them. He then went back to bed.

His parents didn't know about the burglary until they got up the next day. His father said, 'I couldn't be angry with Russell because he thought he was doing the right thing.'

Fortunately, the police caught the two burglars last week.

- 2 Write the past forms of these irregular verbs from the article.

wake _____ leave _____
hear _____ hold _____
find _____ think _____
keep _____ catch _____

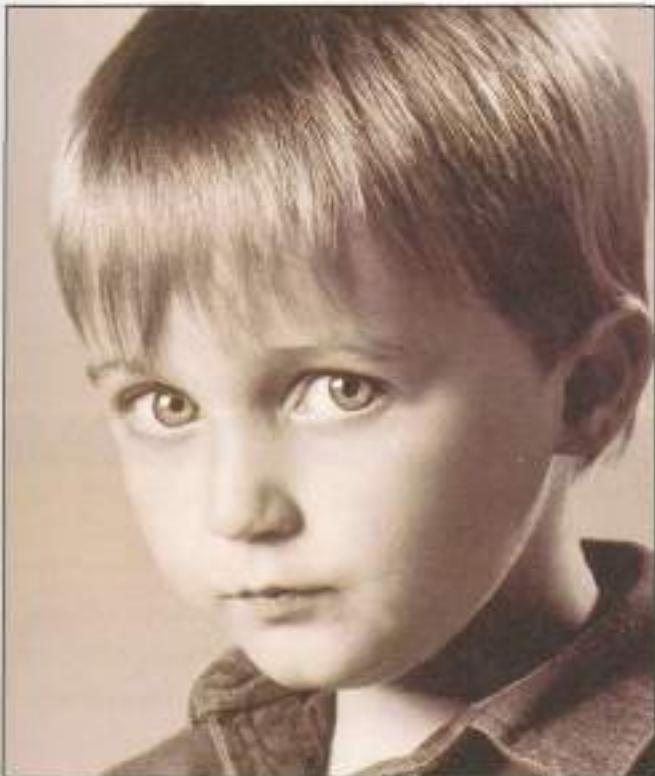
- 3 T 3.2 You will hear some sentences about the story. Correct the mistakes.

Russell woke up at 2 o'clock.

He didn't wake up at 2.00! He woke up at 3.00.

- 4 Write the questions to these answers.

- 1 Because he wanted to go to the toilet.
Why did he wake up?
- 2 They were in bed.
- 3 Because he heard a noise and saw a light on.
- 4 Two.
- 5 They told him they were friends of the family.
- 6 In a drawer in the kitchen.
- 7 50p.
- 8 At 4 a.m.
- 9 The next day. (*When ... find out about ... ?*)
- 10 Last week.



Russell, 4, made thieves feel at home

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are nearly all the verbs in the article? Why?
How do we form the question and negative?

- 2 Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

a ask	_____	c like	_____
show	_____	believe	_____
want	_____	use	_____
walk	_____	d stop	_____
start	_____	plan	_____

b try	_____
carry	_____

- T 3.3 Listen and repeat.

- 3 How is the regular past tense formed?

How is the past tense formed when the verb ends in a consonant + y?

When do we double the final consonant?

There is a list of irregular verbs on p143.

► Grammar Reference 3.1 p131

PRACTICE

Making connections

- 1 Match the verb phrases. Then make sentences using both verbs in the past. Join the sentences with *so*, *because*, *and*, or *but*.

I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.

break a cup	answer it
feel ill	mend it
make a sandwich	wash my hair
have a shower	laugh
lose my passport	be hungry
call the police	go to bed
run out of coffee	buy some more
forget her birthday	find it
phone ring	say sorry
tell a joke	hear a strange noise

- T 3.4 Listen and compare your answers.

Talking about you

- 2 Ask and answer these questions with a partner. Make more questions, using the Past Simple.

What did you do ... ?

- last night
- last weekend
- on your last birthday
- on your last holiday

I watched TV.

I went swimming.

NEWSPAPER STORIES

Past Continuous

- 1 Complete the newspaper articles with the Past Simple of the verbs in the boxes.

have can steal give say

break hear come leave go

a

Hands up, I've got a burger!

Last Tuesday a man armed with just a hot hamburger in a bag (1) _____ \$1,000 from a bank in Danville, California.

Police Detective Bill McGinnis (2) _____ that the robber entered the Mount Diablo National Bank at about 1.30 p.m. and (3) _____ the teller a note demanding \$1,000. He claimed that he (4) _____ a bomb in the bag. The teller said she (5) _____ smell a distinct odour of hamburger coming from the bag. Even so, she handed the money to the man. He dropped the bag with the hamburger. He escaped in a car.



Police Detective Bill McGinnis

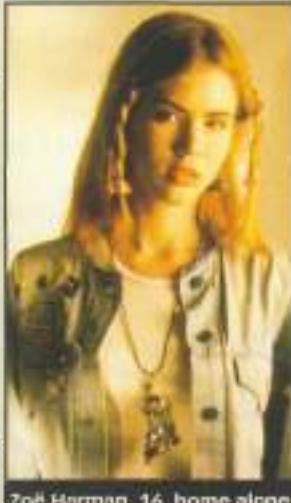
b

Teenage party ends in tears

When Jack and Kelly Harman (1) _____ away on holiday, they (2) _____ their teenage daughter alone in the house. Zoë, aged 16, wanted to stay at home. Her parents said she could have some friends to stay. However, Zoë decided to have a party. Things

started to go wrong. Forty uninvited guests arrived. They (3) _____ furniture, smashed windows, and stole jewellery.

When Mr and Mrs Harman (4) _____ the news, they (5) _____ home immediately.



Zoë Harman, 16, home alone

- 2 Match these phrases to the articles. Where exactly does each phrase go in the story?

... because she was revising for exams.

As he was running out of the bank,

Everyone was having a good time when suddenly ...

... that was waiting for him outside.

... and some of them were carrying knives.

..., who was wearing a mask, ...

T 3.5 Listen and check. Practise the sentences that contain these phrases.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- What tense are all the verb forms in exercise 2? Why is this tense used?
- How do we make questions and negatives?
- Look at these sentences. What's the difference between them?

When we arrived, | she made
she was making | some coffee.

►► Grammar Reference 3.2 and 3.3 p132

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

1 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 I *saw / was seeing* a very good programme on TV last night.
- 2 While I *shopped / was shopping* this morning, I *lost / was losing* my money. I don't know how.
- 3 Last week the police *stopped / were stopping* Alan in his car because he *drove / was driving* at over eighty miles an hour.
- 4 How *did you cut / were you cutting* your finger?
- 5 I *cooked / was cooking* and I *dropped / was dropping* the knife.
- 6 When I *arrived / was arriving* at the party, everyone *had / was having* a good time.
- 7 *Did you have / Were you having* a good time last night?

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- 1 While I _____ (go) to work this morning, I _____ (meet) an old friend.
- 2 I _____ (not want) to get up this morning. It _____ (rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm.
- 3 I _____ (listen) to the news on the radio when the phone _____ (ring).
- 4 But when I _____ (pick) up the phone, there was no one there.
- 5 I _____ (say) hello to the children, but they didn't say anything because they _____ (watch) television.

Getting information

3 Your teacher will give you some more information about the teenage party, but you don't have all the information. Ask and answer questions.

Student A

Mr and Mrs Harman arrived home at ... (When?)
Zoe was staying with friends.

When did Mr and Mrs Harman arrive home?

She was staying with friends.

Student B

Mr and Mrs Harman arrived home at 10.30 in the evening.
Zoe was staying ... (Where?)

At 10.30 in the evening

Where was Zoe staying?

fortunately/unfortunately

4 Continue this story around the class.



I went out for a walk.

Unfortunately, it began to rain.

Fortunately, I had an umbrella.

Unfortunately, it was broken.

Fortunately, I met a friend in his car.

Unfortunately, his car ran out of petrol.

Fortunately, ...

5 Tell similar stories around the class. Begin with these sentences.

- I lost my wallet yesterday.
- It was my birthday last week.
- We went out for a meal last night.
- I went on holiday to ... last year.

LISTENING AND READING

A radio drama

1 **T 3.6** Look at the pictures below and listen to a radio play called *The perfect crime*.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What can you see in the pictures?
- 2 How did Alice feel about Henry at the beginning of the play?
- 3 What did her husband tell her?
- 4 Who is Kathy? Who is Bobby?
- 5 What did she say when he told her? Why did she decide to do this?
- 6 What did she do to him then?
- 7 How do you think she murdered him?
- 8 What was her explanation to the police?
- 9 Why were all the policemen thirsty?



3 Read the story. What do you learn from the story that you didn't learn from the radio drama?

The perfect crime

Alice Jackson's husband, Henry, was a man of habit. So it was that at exactly six o'clock in the evening she was in the kitchen getting a beer for him out of the fridge and watching him walk up the path.

She was smiling. Today the routine was going to be different. It was their tenth wedding anniversary, and some friends were coming round for drinks at 8.00. There was a big ice statue of a couple kissing in the middle of the table in the living room, with twenty glasses waiting for the guests. Alice was looking forward to the evening.

She was very happy. She had a beautiful baby sleeping upstairs, a lovely home, and a husband who she adored.

Henry opened the door and came into the kitchen. She turned round to kiss him and give him his beer.

'Sit down,' Henry said. 'I've got something to say.'

Alice had no idea that in the next two minutes her whole life was going to change.

'I'm sorry,' he said. 'And it's our anniversary, as well. But it's just that Kathy and I are in love. Bobby won't miss me, he's too young.'

She didn't believe her ears. She was in a dream.

'I'll get ready for the party,' she said.

She walked into the living room. When she returned, Henry was standing with his back to her, drinking his beer. She was carrying something heavy. He turned. 'What on earth ... ?' These were Henry Jackson's last words. His wife hit him over the head.

At first he didn't move, then he fell to the floor.

Suddenly Alice began to think very clearly. She took the ice statue back to the living room, and phoned the police.

Then she turned up the central heating, and went upstairs to put on some make-up.

The police came quickly.

'Is he all right?' she asked.

'He's dead.'

Alice screamed, 'No, no, not Henry! My Henry! Oh Henry!' Through her tears she told how she put the baby to bed, and came downstairs to find Henry on the kitchen floor.

'Burglars,' said Detective Parry.

They took her into the living room.

'Sit down, Mrs Jackson. Sergeant Taylor, get Mrs Jackson a drink. A brandy with some ice. Phew! It's hot in this room. I hope you understand, Mrs Jackson, that we have to search the house immediately. We must find the murder weapon.'

The room was getting hotter. Suddenly an arm fell off the ice statue onto the table. It was melting. Sergeant Taylor went to the statue and picked up the melting arm. He broke it into bits and put some into Alice's brandy.

'Phew! Can I have a glass of water, Mrs Jackson? It's so hot in here.'

'I think we all need one,' said the detective. 'And with ice.' They were all very hot and thirsty.

Alice's friends arrived. 'Poor Alice! Poor Henry!' They cried, and they tried to comfort her.

'Oh, thank you, thank you,' sobbed Alice. 'Please ... stay and have a drink. Help yourselves.'

They all had drinks – gin and tonic, whisky – and they all had ice. The statue was now nearly a pool of water on the floor.

'I wonder what the burglar hit him with,' said one guest.

'Who knows?' said another, taking a sip of her drink. Alice heard this conversation, and smiled into her brandy.

4 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (✗)?
Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Alice was waiting for her husband because she wanted to kill him.
- 2 She was happy because it was her anniversary.
- 3 She didn't know what he was going to tell her.
- 4 Henry said that he was in love with someone else.
- 5 She thought for a long time about how to murder Henry.
- 6 She turned up the central heating because the room was cold.
- 7 After she murdered him, Alice was very clever in her behaviour.
- 8 Alice hid the murder weapon.

What do you think?

- At the beginning and the end of the play, Alice was smiling. Why?
- Why do you think she did it?
- Do you think it was the perfect crime? Do you think she got away with the murder? Why/Why not?

Language work

5 Give the past form of these verbs from the story. Be careful with the pronunciation.

adore	phone
open	scream
turn	take
walk	pick
hit	try
fall	sob

Speaking

- 6** Retell the story in your own words around the class.

VOCABULARY

Nouns, verbs, and adjectives

- 1 Look at these common noun and adjective suffixes. They are used to form different parts of speech.

nouns	-ation	-ian	-ness	-ity	-ence	-sion	-ment
adjectives	-ous	-y	-tific	-ly	-ful	-less	-ial

Complete the charts below and mark the stress. There are some spelling changes.

Noun	Verb
communi'cation	co'mmunicate
invita'tion	dis'cuss
edu'cation	'govern
im'provement	de'velop
	ex'plain
	de'cide
	en'joy
	'organize
	em'ploy

Noun	Adjective
'science	_____
friend	_____
	'happy
	'different
'danger	_____
use	_____
help	_____
	'special
care	_____
noise	_____
'industry	_____
am'bition	_____

- 2 Complete the sentences with one of the words from exercise 1.

- My English _____ a lot after I lived in London for a month.
- I have two _____ in life. I want to be rich, and I want to be famous.
- 'I'm going to work hard from now on.' 'That's a very good _____.'
- There are many _____ between my two children. They aren't similar at all.
- Thank you for your advice. It was very _____.
- I like Italian people. They're very kind and _____.
- The United Nations is an international _____.
- I asked the teacher for help, but unfortunately, I didn't understand his _____.
- Motor racing is a very _____ sport.
- Fish soup is a _____ of this area. You must try it.
- I'm having a party on Saturday, and I'd like to _____ you.
- This is the _____ part of my town. There are lots of factories and businesses.

Making negatives

- 3 We can make adjectives and verbs negative by using these prefixes.

adjectives	un-	im-	in-	il-
verbs	un-	dis-		

Complete the sentences, using a word from the box and a prefix.

pack possible agree tidy fair like
appear employed legal polite



- Don't go into my bedroom. It's really _____.
- I can't do maths. For me, it's an _____ subject.
- I don't _____ fish. I just prefer meat.
- It's very _____ to ask someone how much they earn.
- When we arrived at the hotel, we _____ our suitcases.
- I was _____ for two years. Then I got a job in an office.
- 'I think learning languages is stupid.' 'I _____.' I think it's a good idea.
- The thief stole my bag, ran into the crowd and _____. I never saw him again.
- Cannabis is an _____ drug in many countries.
- You gave her more money than me! That's _____!

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Time expressions



09:27

25/12/1990 12/4/1995 10/6/1997 19/7/1998 12/4/2000

February

18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

1982 1987 1977 1979
WK M T W Th F S
March 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



- 1 There are two ways of saying dates. What are they?

8/1/98 16/7/85 25/11/02

T 3.7 Listen and check.

Look at the same dates in written American English.
What's the difference?

1/8/98 7/16/85 11/25/02

T 3.8 Listen and check.

- 2 Practise these dates. They are in British English.

4 June 5 August 31 July 1 March 3 February
21/1/1988 2/12/1996 5/4/1980 11/6/1965 18/10/2000 31/1/2005

T 3.9 Listen and check.

What days are national holidays in your country?

- 3 Complete these time expressions with *at*, *on*, *in*, or no preposition.

— six o'clock	— Saturday	— 1995
— last night	— December	— the weekend
— Monday morning	— summer	— two weeks ago
— the evening	— yesterday evening	— January 18

►► Grammar Reference 3.4 p132.

- 4 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

1 Do you know exactly when you were born?

I was born **at** two o'clock **in** the morning **on**
Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of June, 1979.

2 When did you last ... ?

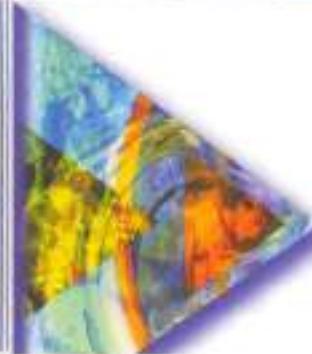
- go to the cinema
- go to a party
- play a sport
- do an exam
- give someone a present
- see a lot of snow
- have a holiday
- clean your teeth
- watch TV
- catch a plane



March Mars März Marzo Mai

13 Monday Lundi Montag Lunedì Lunes Lundi

WK	M	T	W	T
9			1	2
10		6	7	8
11		13	14	15
12		20	21	22



4

Let's go shopping!

much/many • some/any • a few, a little, a lot of • Articles • Shopping • Prices

STARTER



Play the alphabet game with things you can buy. Continue around the class.

- A Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple.
- B Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple and some bread.
- C Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple, some bread, and a car.
- D Yesterday ...

THE WEEKEND SHOP

Quantity

- 1 Sarah and Vicky are two students who share a flat. It is Saturday morning, and Sarah has written a shopping list.

T 4.1 Read and listen to their conversation.

- V It says here milk. How much milk do we need?
S Two pints.
V And eggs? How many eggs?
S A dozen.
V And what about potatoes? How many potatoes?
S A kilo's enough.
V And butter? How much?
S Just one packet.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Can we count milk (one milk, two milks)?
Can we count eggs (one egg, two eggs)?
When do we say *How much* ...?
When do we say *How many* ...?

►► Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

- 2 Match these quantities with the shopping list.

a bottle of red	six cans
just one white loaf	six pork ones
200g of Cheddar	four big ones
four packets	

Continue the conversation with a partner.



- 3 T 4.2 Read and listen to the rest of the conversation.

V Do we need anything else?
 S Let's have a look. We've got some apples, but there aren't any grapes. And there isn't any coffee, but we've got some tea.
 V Is there any orange juice left, or did somebody finish it?
 S There's a little, but there isn't much, so we need some more.
 V And vegetables? Have we got many vegetables?
 S Well, I can see a few carrots, but there aren't many onions.
 V Oh, and don't forget we need a lot of crisps. My nephews are coming tomorrow!
 S Right, then. I think that's everything. Let's go! By the way, how much money have you got?

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find seven count nouns (CNs) and four uncount nouns (UNs) in the conversation.
 2 Tick (✓) the correct columns.

We use ...	with CNs	with UNs	in positive sentences	in questions	in negative sentences
some	✓	✓	✓	✓(sometimes)	X
any					
much					
many					
a lot/lots of	✓	✓	✓	✓	
a few					
a little					

- 3 Look at the forms of *something/someone*, etc. The rules are the same as for *some* and *any*. Find two examples in the conversation in exercise 3.

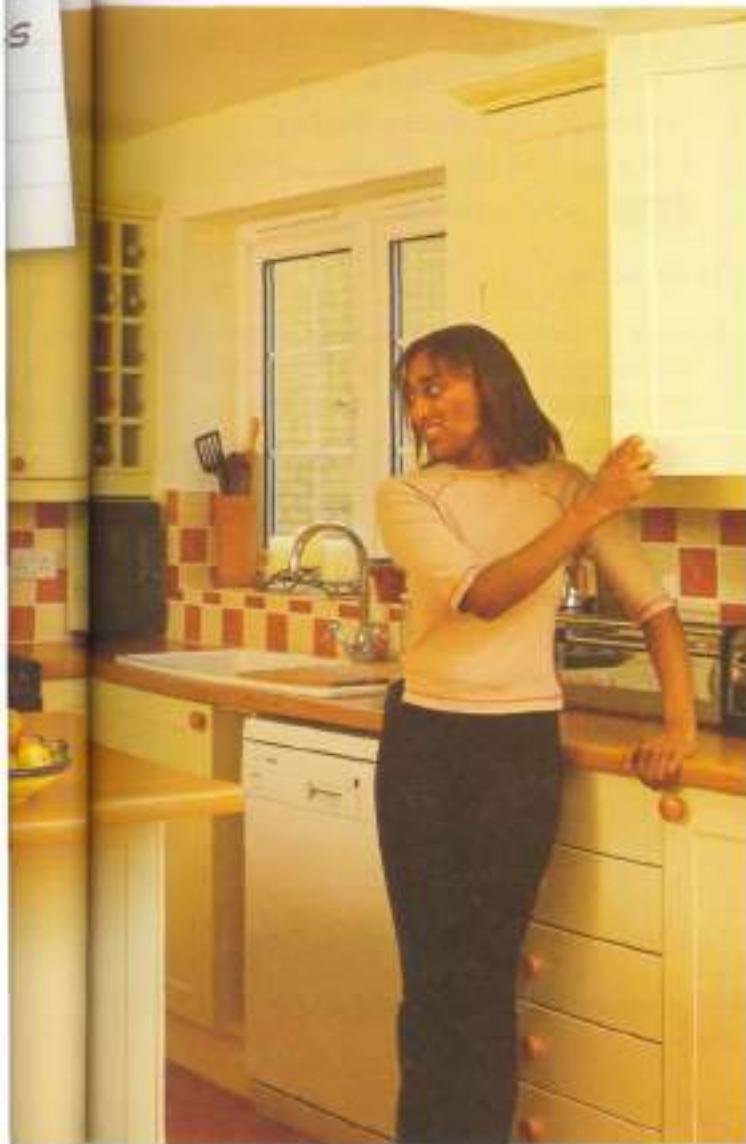
some any	+	thing one/body where
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► Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

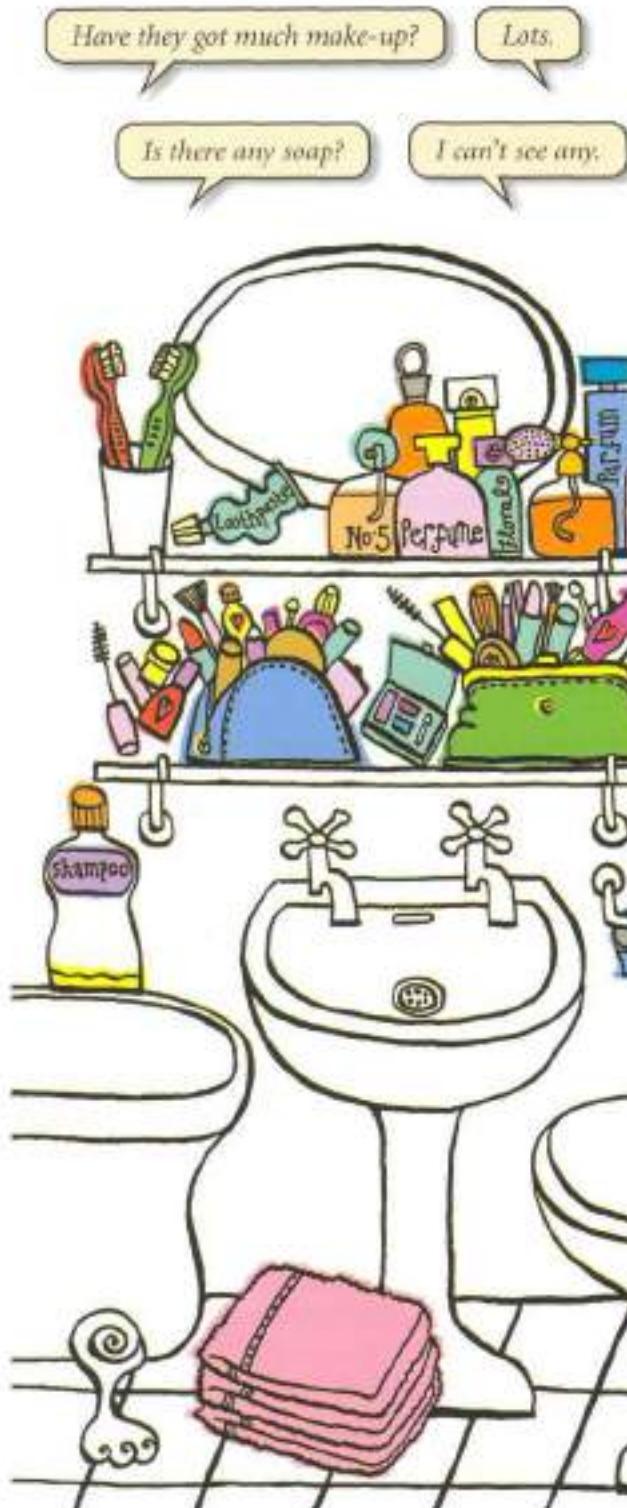
- 1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.
- Have you got ____ brothers or sisters?
 - We don't need ____ olive oil.
 - Here are ____ letters for you.
 - I need ____ money.
 - Is there ____ petrol in the car?
- 2 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.
- Have you got ____ homework?
 - We don't need ____ eggs. Just half a dozen.
 - Is there ____ traffic in your town?
 - I don't know ____ students in this class.
 - How ____ people live in your house?
- 3 Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.
- I have ____ close friends. Two or three.
 - He has ____ money. He's a millionaire.
 - 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just _____. Half a spoonful.'
 - 'Have you got ____ CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
 - I'll be ready in ____ minutes.
 - She speaks good Spanish, but only ____ Russian.



Questions and answers

- 4 Look at Sarah and Vicky's bathroom. Ask and answer questions with a partner about these things:

- make-up
- toothbrushes
- hairbrushes
- shampoo
- toothpaste
- soap
- towels
- toilet paper
- bottles of perfume



Have they got much make-up?

Lots.

Is there any soap?

I can't see any.

something/someone/somewhere

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some	*	thing
any		one/body
every		where
no		

- 1 'Did you meet _____ nice at the party?'
'Yes, I met _____ who knows you!'
- 2 'Ouch! There's _____ in my eye!'
'Let me look. No, I can't see _____.'
- 3 'Let's go _____ hot for our holidays.'
'But we can't go _____ that's too expensive.'
- 4 'I'm so unhappy. _____ loves me.'
'I know _____ who loves you. Me.'
- 5 I lost my glasses. I looked _____, but I couldn't find them.
- 6 'Did you buy _____ at the shops?'
'No, _____. I didn't have any money.'
- 7 I'm bored. I want _____ interesting to read, or _____ interesting to talk to, or _____ interesting to go.
- 8 It was a great party. _____ loved it.

T 4.3 Listen and check.

Town survey

- 6 Work in groups. Talk about the good things and bad things about living in your town. Make a list. Compare your list with the class.

Good things

There are a lot of cafés and restaurants.

There are some good shops.
We can go on lots of walks.

Bad things

But we haven't got any good clubs.

There aren't many ...

There's only one ...

There isn't anywhere that we can ...

MY UNCLE'S A SHOPKEEPER

Articles

T4.4 Read and listen to the text.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find examples of the definite article (*the*) and the indefinite article (*a/an*).
- Find examples of when there is no article.

► Grammar Reference 4.2 p133

PRACTICE

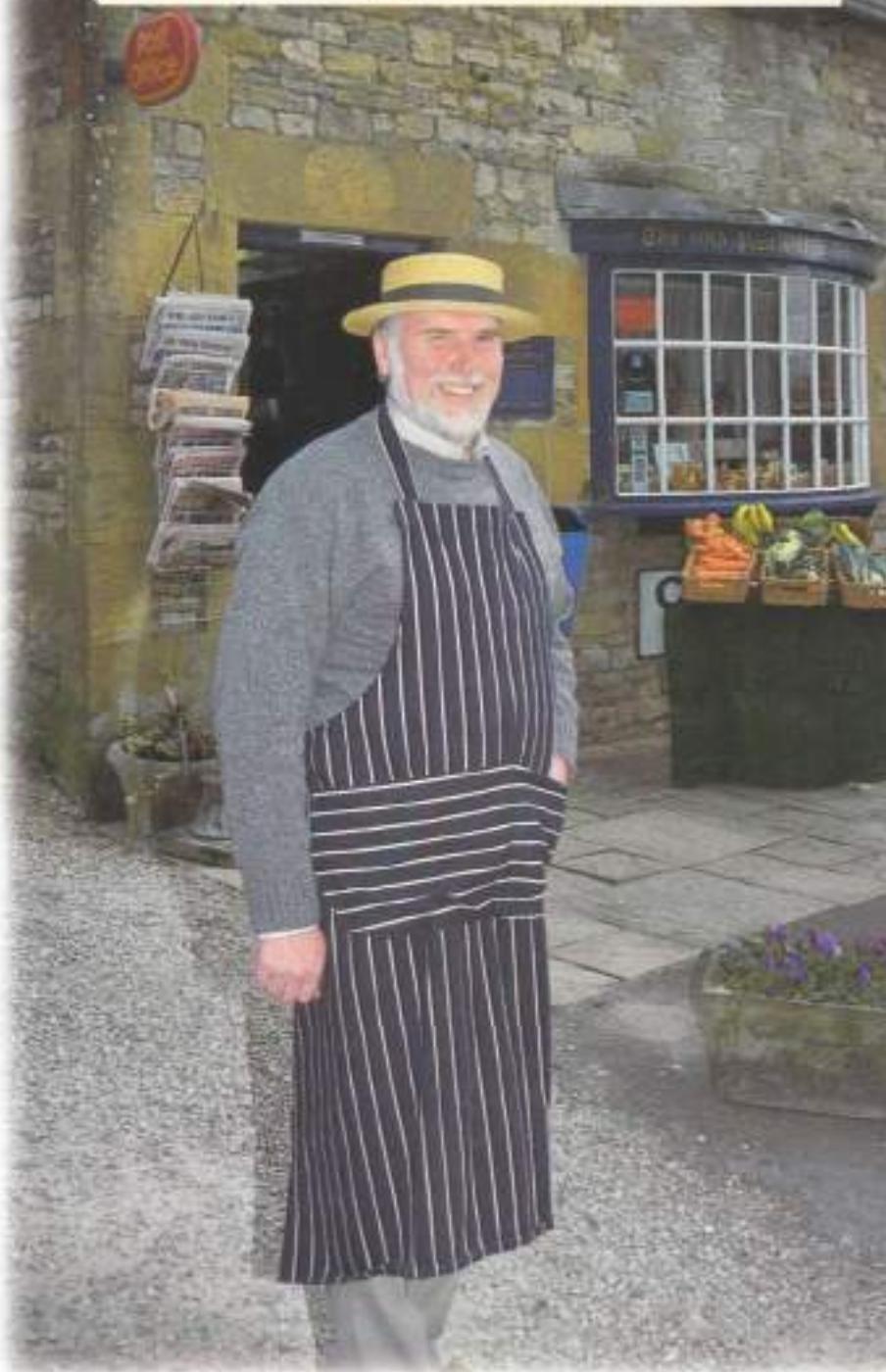
Discussing grammar

- In pairs, find one mistake in each sentence.
 - He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4 a.m.
 - The love is more important than money.
 - I come to the school by bus.
 - I'm reading one good book at the moment.
 - 'Where's Jack?' 'In a kitchen.'
 - I live in centre of town, near the hospital.
 - My parents bought the lovely house in the country.
 - I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.
- Complete the sentences with *a/an*, *the*, or nothing.

- I have two children, ____ boy and ____ girl. ____ boy is twenty-two and ____ girl is nineteen.
- Mike is ____ soldier in ____ Army, and Chloë is at ____ university.
- My wife goes to ____ work by ____ train. She's ____ accountant. I don't have ____ job. I stay at ____ home and look after ____ children.
- What ____ lovely day! Why don't we go for ____ picnic in ____ park?
- 'What did you have for ____ lunch?' 'Just ____ sandwich.'

My uncle's a shopkeeper. He has a shop in an old village by the River Thames near Oxford. The shop sells a lot of things – bread, milk, fruit, vegetables, newspapers – almost everything! It is also the village post office. The children in the village always stop to spend a few pence on sweets or ice-cream on their way home from school.

My uncle doesn't often leave the village. He hasn't got a car, so once a month he goes by bus to Oxford and has lunch at the Grand Hotel with some friends. He is one of the happiest men I know.



READING

The best shopping street in the world

- 1 Match a famous shopping street with a town, a store, and a product.

Street	Town	Store	Product
Oxford Street	Milan	Guerlain	underwear and jumpers
Champs-Elysées	New York	Marks and Spencer	leather goods
Fifth Avenue	London	Gucci	jewellery
Via Montenapoleone	Paris	Tiffany's	perfume

- 2 Read the headline and the introduction of the newspaper article. Does anything surprise you? What do you want to find out when you read the article? Write some questions.

- 3 Read the article quickly and answer the questions you have written.

What is the best summary of the article?

Nowy Świat is the best shopping street in the world because ...

- ... so many Polish people go walking there.
- ... it is a pleasant place to shop and the shops are small.
- ... everything is very expensive and very exclusive.
- ... the shops sell quality goods that you can't buy anywhere else.

- 4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How do we know that Nowy Świat is the most popular shopping street?
- 2 Why is it such a nice place to go shopping?
- 3 What can you see in the photos that is described in the article?
- 4 Why don't many foreign people go to Nowy Świat?
- 5 Why are the things produced by Polish manufacturers so good?
- 6 What can you buy here? What can't you buy?
- 7 What is expensive? What isn't expensive?
- 8 What's good about Café Blikle?
- 9 What is special about the shops in Nowy Świat?

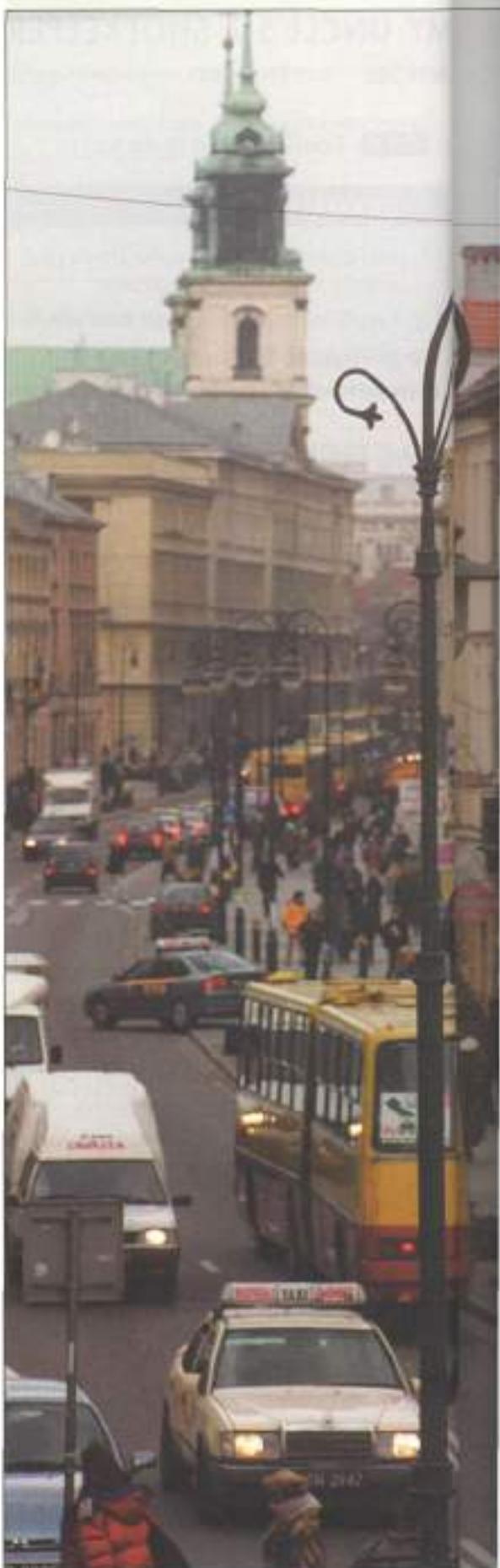
Language work

Complete the sentences with different ideas from the article.

In Nowy Świat, there are a lot of ... There isn't any ...
There aren't any/many ... There are some ...

What do you think?

- What are some of the famous brands and products that you can buy in many countries of the world? Think of clothes, food, cars Make a list. Work in groups and choose the most famous three. Compare your list with the class.
- What is the main shopping street in your town? What can you buy there that's special?
- Do you enjoy shopping? What do you like shopping for? What don't you like shopping for?



The best shopping street in the world

No, it isn't Oxford Street, the Champs-Elysées, or even Fifth Avenue. A new survey shows that the most popular shopping street in the world is ... Nowy Świat. Where's that? In Warsaw, Poland, of course.

by ANNE APPLEBAUM



'If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*!'



'There are a lot of small, chic shops.'

A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Świat (pronounced /nɔvɨ ʂviat/), which means *New World*. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafés, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II.

There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know

about this paradise for shoppers – yet.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Świat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

If you want an exquisite handmade suit, Nowy Świat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to £1,000. For beautiful French baby clothes, go to *Petit Bateau*. You will pay £50 for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about £90. At *Désa*, a famous antique shop, a desk costs

£5,000, and a 19th century Russian icon is £200.

Not everything is expensive. At the shop *Pantera* you can buy leather goods – handbags, purses, coats, and belts. *Cepelia* specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious.

It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique – and they're in Nowy Świat.

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Buying things

- 1 What can you buy or do in these places? Write two things for each place.
Compare your ideas with the class.

a clothes shop	a chemist's	a café	a bank	a newsagent's

- 2 **T 4.5** Listen to the conversations. Answer the questions.

- Where are the conversations taking place? Choose from the places in exercise 1.
- What does the customer want?
- Can the shop assistant/cashier help?
- How much does the customer pay?

- 3 Complete these lines from the conversations. Look at the tapescript on p64 and check your answers.

- A Hello. Can I help you?
B I _____, thanks.

...

- B I'm looking for a jumper
_____ . Have you got _____ ?
A I'll just have a look.
_____ are you?

B Medium.



- A Here you are.
B That's great. _____ ?
A Of course. The changing rooms are over there.
...
B I like it.
A It _____.
B How much is it?
A £39.99.
B OK. I _____.
A How would you like to pay?
B _____ .

- 2 A _____ help me?
I'm looking for this month's edition of *Vogue*. Can you tell me _____ ?
B Over there. Middle shelf. Next to *She*.



- A Hello. I _____ help me. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat. Can you _____ ?
B OK. You can take these three times a day.
A Thank you. _____ some tissues _____ , please?
B Sure. _____ ?
A No, that's all, thanks.



- 4 A Good morning. Can I have a _____ , please?
B Espresso?
A Yes, please. Oh, and a doughnut, please.
B _____ there aren't _____. We've got some delicious carrot cake, and chocolate cake.
A OK. Carrot cake, then.
B Certainly. Is _____ ?
A Yes, thanks.
B _____ , please.
A Thank you.



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Prices and shopping

- 1 Look at the way we write and say prices in British and American English. Practise saying them.

British English		American English	
Written	Spoken	Written	Spoken
£1	a pound	\$1	a dollar
50p	fifty p	50¢	fifty cents
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine	25¢	a quarter
£6.40	sixteen pounds forty	10¢	a dime

T4.6 Listen to the conversations and write the numbers you hear.

- 2 What's the exchange rate between sterling/US dollars and your currency?

There are about five ... to the dollar.

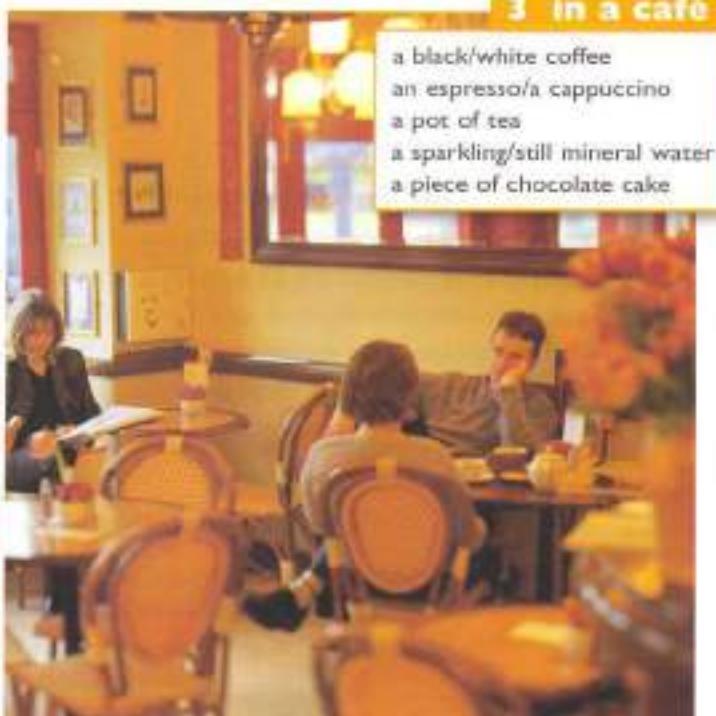
In your country, how much is ... ?

- a pair of jeans
- a packet of cigarettes
- a hamburger
- a litre of petrol

- 3 Make conversations in these places with a partner.
Use the ideas to help you.

1 in a clothes shop

a shirt/tie
What size are you?
small/medium/large
too small/too big
I'll have it, please.
I'll leave them, thanks.



3 in a café

a black/white coffee
an espresso/a cappuccino
a pot of tea
a sparkling/still mineral water
a piece of chocolate cake



2 in a chemist's

conditioner
shaving foam
deodorant
stomach ache
sore throat



4 in a post office

some stamps
First or second class?
a letter/postcard to Japan
send this parcel to Mexico
buy some envelopes

5

What do you want to do?

Verb patterns 1 • Future forms • Hot verbs • How do you feel?

STARTER



Complete these sentences with ideas about you.

- One day I want to ... • Right now, I'd like to ... • I enjoy ... because I like ...
- I can ... but I can't ... • Tonight I'm going to ...

HOPES AND AMBITIONS

Verb patterns 1

1 Match the people with their hopes and ambitions.

- 1 I'd like to have my own business, something like a flying school.
- 2 I'm going to be an astronaut and fly to Mars.
- 3 I'm looking forward to having more time to do the things I want to do.
- 4 I would love to have one of my plays performed on the London stage.
- 5 We hope to find work as we go round the world.
- 6 We're thinking of moving, because the kids will be leaving home soon.

T 5.1 Listen and check.

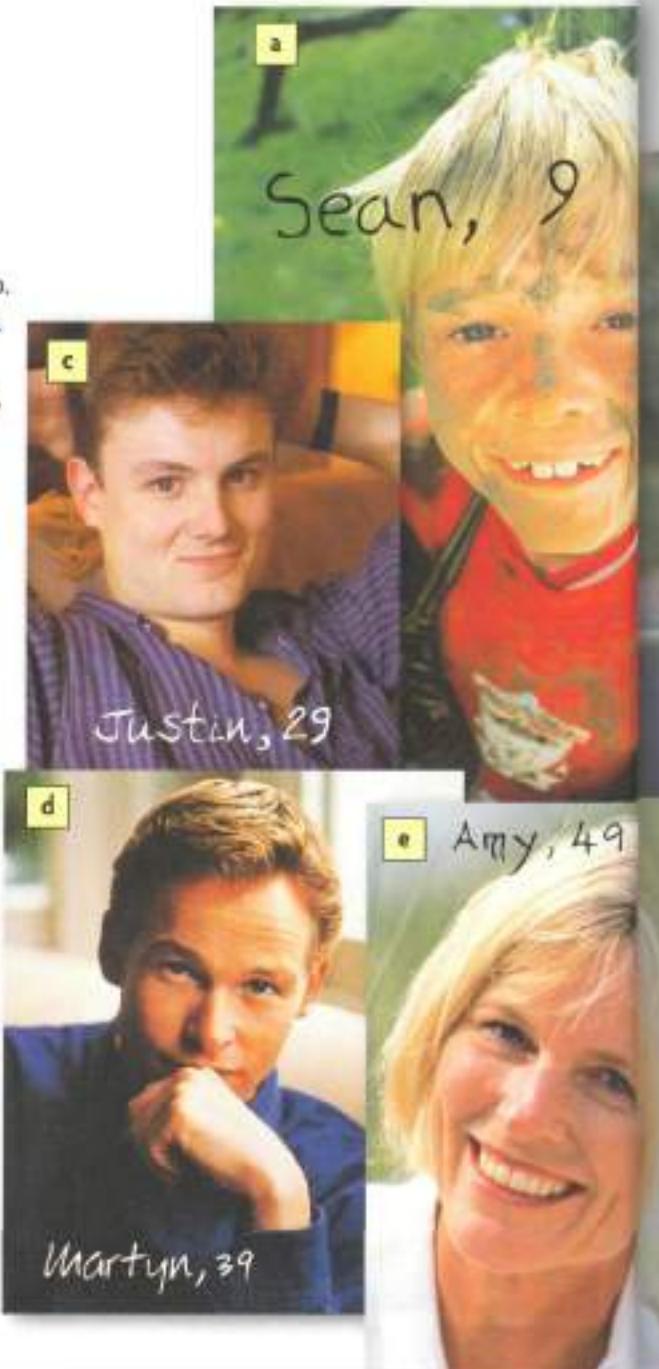
2 Complete the chart.

	Ambitions/Plans	Reasons
Sean		
Mel		
Justin		
Martyn		
Amy		
Alison		

3 Underline the examples of verb + verb in exercise 1.

I'd like to have my own business ...

Look at the tapescript on p120. Find more examples of verb + verb.



PRACTICE

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words *go abroad*. Put the verb *go* in the correct form.

I want *to go abroad*.

I'd like ...

I can't ...

I'm looking forward to ...

I hope ...

I enjoy ...

I'm thinking of ...

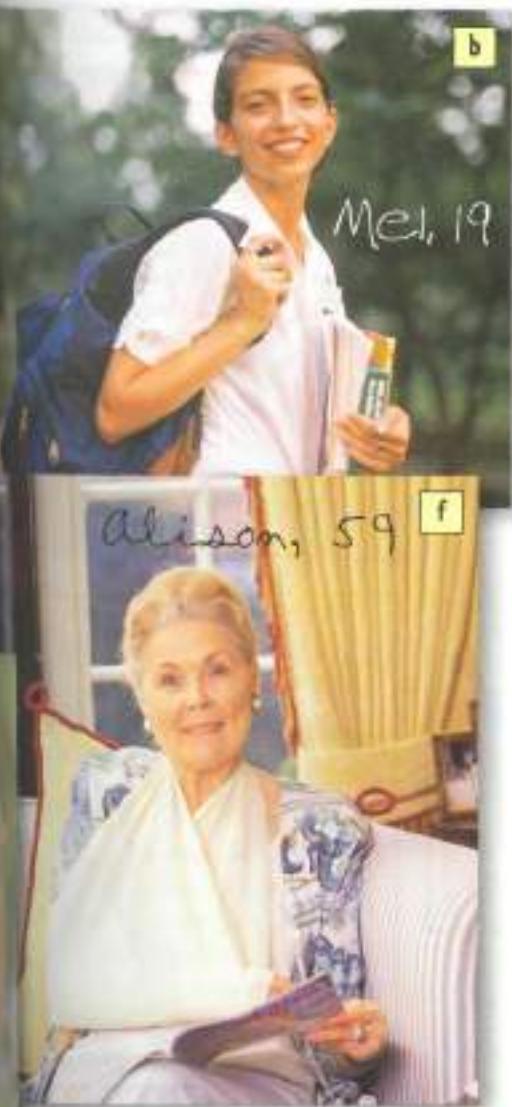
I'd love ...

- 2 What's the difference between these sentences?

I like going to the cinema.

I'd like to go to the cinema tonight.

►► Grammar Reference 5.1 and 5.2 p134



Discussing grammar

- 1 In these sentences, one or two verbs are correct, but not all three. Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

1 I __ to live in a hot country.

a want b enjoy c 'd like

2 We __ going to Italy for our holidays.

a are hoping b 're thinking of c like

3 I __ go home early tonight.

a want b like c can

4 I __ to see you again soon.

a hope b 'd like c 'm looking forward

5 Do you __ learning English?

a want b enjoy c like

6 We __ having a few days off soon.

a 're thinking of b 'd love to c 're looking forward to

Make correct sentences with the other verbs.

Making questions

- 2 Complete the questions.

1 A I hope to go to university.

B (What/want/study?) _____

2 A One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.

B (What/like/make?) _____

3 A I get terrible headaches.

B (When/start/get/them?) _____

4 A We're planning our summer holidays at the moment.

B (Where/think/go?) _____

5 A I'm tired.

B (What/like/do/tonight?) _____

T 5.2 Listen and check. What are A's answers? Practise the conversations with a partner.

Talking about you

- 3 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- What do you like doing on holiday?
- Where would you like to be right now?
- Do you like learning English?
- Would you like to learn any other languages?
- Would you like to have a break now?

- 4 Ask and answer questions about your plans and ambitions.

Which countries ... go to?

How many children ...

What ... after this course?

FUTURE INTENTIONS

going to and will

1 Match the pictures and sentences.

- 1 They're going to watch a football match.
- 2 I'll pick it up for you.
- 3 She's going to travel round the world.
- 4 It's OK. I'll answer it.
- 5 Don't worry. I'll lend you some.
- 6 We're going out to have a meal.

2 Add a line before and after the sentences in exercise 1.

Before

I haven't got any money.
What's Ali doing next year?
The phone's ringing.
Damn! I've dropped one.
What are you and Pete doing tonight?
What are the lads doing this afternoon?

After

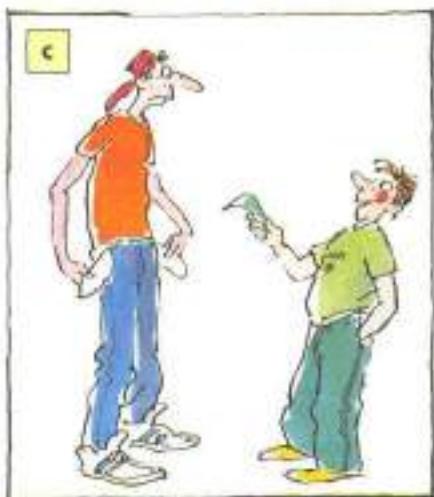
Thank you. That's very kind.
I'm expecting a call.
Thanks. I'll pay you back tomorrow.
I won't forget.
Lucky her!
Arsenal are playing at home.
It's my birthday.

T 5.3 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Notice the forms of *will*.
I'll = short form
I won't = negative short form
- 2 All the sentences in exercise 1 express intentions. Three intentions are spontaneous. Which are they? Three of the intentions are premeditated. What happened **before** each one?

►► Grammar Reference 5.3 p134



PRACTICE

Let's have a party!

- 1 Your class has decided to have a party. Everyone must help. Say what you'll do.

I'll bring the music.

I'll buy some crisps.

- 2 Your teacher didn't hear what you said. Listen to your teacher and correct him/her.

Teacher

You

Right, I'll bring some music.

No, I'm going to bring some music!

Oh, all right. Well, I'll buy some crisps.

No, no. I'm going to buy some crisps!

Discussing grammar

- 1 Choose the correct verb form.

1 'My bag is so heavy.'

'Give it to me. *I'll carry / I'm going to carry* it for you.'

2 I bought some warm boots because *I'll go / I'm going* skiing.

3 'Tony's back from holiday.'

'Is he? *I'll give / I'm going to give* him a ring.'

4 'What are you doing tonight?'

'*We'll see / we're going to see* a play at the theatre.'

5 You can tell me your secret. *I won't tell / I'm not going to tell* anyone.

6 Congratulations! I hear *you'll get married / you're going to get married*.

7 'I need to post these letters.'

'*I'll go / I'm going* shopping soon. *I'll post / I'm going to post* them for you.'

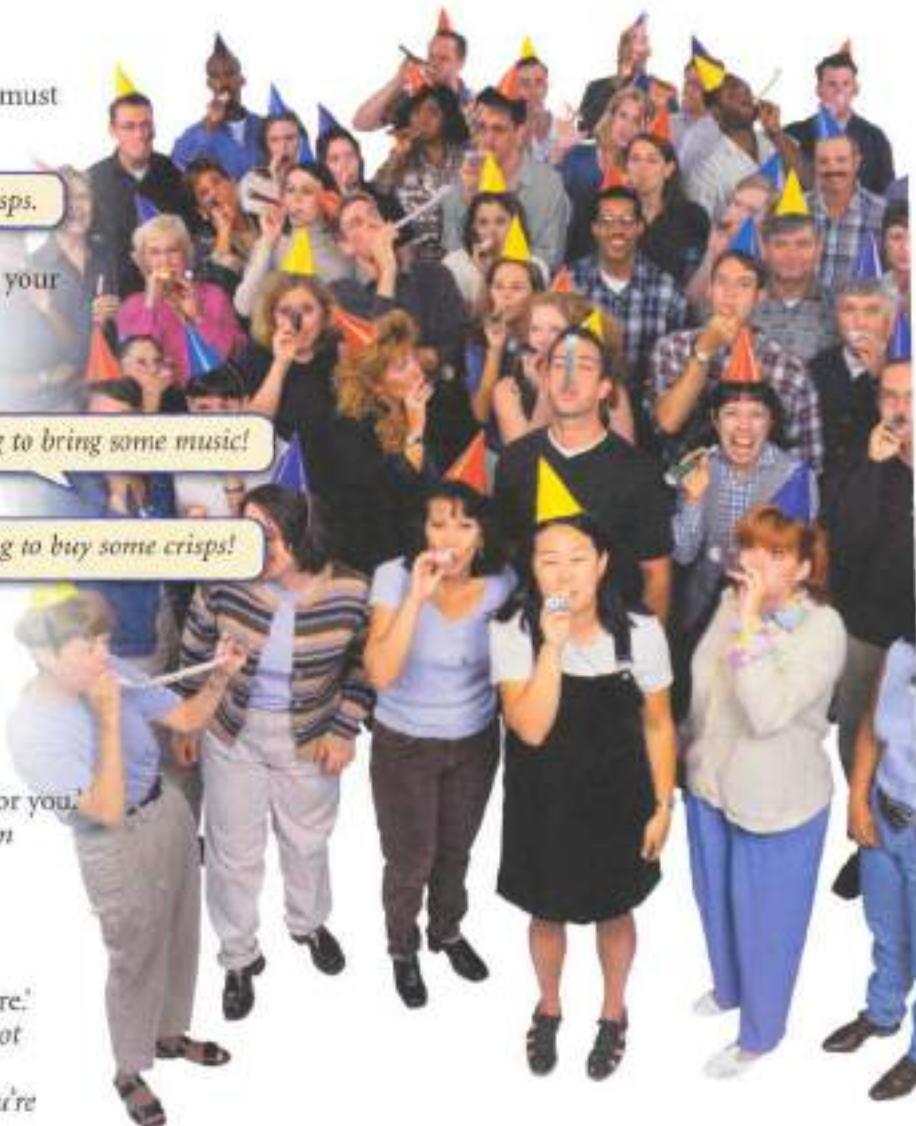
8 'Now, holidays. Where *will you go / are you going* this year?' 'We don't know yet.'

- 4 T 5.4 Close your books. Listen to the beginnings of the conversations. Complete them.

Check it

- 5 Correct these sentences.

- 1 What you want drink?
- 2 I have a Coke, please.
- 3 I can't to help you.
- 4 It's starting rain.
- 5 I'm looking forward to see you again soon.
- 6 I think to change my job soon.
- 7 Phone me tonight. I give you my phone number.
- 8 I see the doctor tomorrow about my back.



Talking about you

- 6 Talk to a partner about your plans for tonight, tomorrow, next weekend, your next holiday, Christmas ...

What are you doing/going to do tonight?

I'm going to stay at home and ...

Where are you going ... ?

I'm going to see ...

I think I'll ...

READING

Hollywood kids

- 1 What are some of the problems of being a teenager? Tick (✓) the boxes on the left.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> violence in the streets | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they don't have enough money | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> their parents don't give them enough attention | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they worry about how they look | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they have no interests or ambitions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> their parents want them to do well in life | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they're too old to be children, but too young to be adults | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 2 Read the text about Hollywood kids. What are some of their problems? Tick (✓) the boxes on the right. Are there any differences?

- 3 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (✗)?

Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Everybody in Hollywood is rich and famous.
- 2 Hollywood kids don't lead ordinary lives.
- 3 They understand the value of what they have.
- 4 Trent Maguire is spoilt and ambitious.
- 5 The adults try hard to be good parents.
- 6 Amanda's mother listens to all her daughter's problems.
- 7 The kids are often home alone.
- 8 Their parents organize every part of their lives.
- 9 The kids don't want to be children.
- 10 All the kids complain about living in Hollywood.

- 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 In what ways do Trent, Amanda, Emily, and Lindsey live unreal lives?
- 2 Does anything surprise you in what the kids say?
- 3 What are their ambitions?

What do you think?

- Do you feel sorry for children in Hollywood? Is there anything about their lives that you would like?
- What is your opinion of their parents?
- Do teenagers around the world think the same as Hollywood kids?
- Do you think it is dangerous to have everything you want?

Hollywood

Growing up in L...

In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous, and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown, and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious, and the children are part of the parents' ambitions.

Parents pay for extravagant parties, expensive cars, and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids learn the value of nothing because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards, and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants. 'One day, I'll earn more than my Dad,' he boasts.

Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a nutritionist, a bodyguard/chauffeur, a singing coach, and a counsellor to look after all her 15-year-old daughter's needs.

Often there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready.

Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids in L.A. live unreal lives where money, beauty, and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

"Looks are very important in Hollywood. If you're good-looking, you'll go far. I want to be a beautician. You grow up really fast in L.A. Everyone is in a rush to be an adult, to be going to clubs. It's not cool to be a kid." Mijanou, aged 18

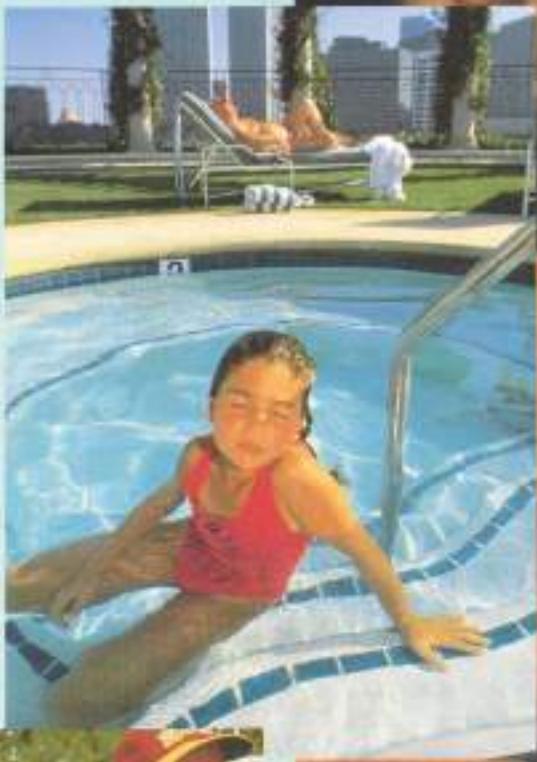


d kids

Los Angeles ain't easy

" I live in a hotel and when I come home from school, there are maybe 80 people who say 'Good day' to me. It's their job to say that. In the bathroom there are mirrors everywhere. I love looking at myself. I can spend five hours doing my hair and posing. I'm going to be a model. "

Emily, aged 10

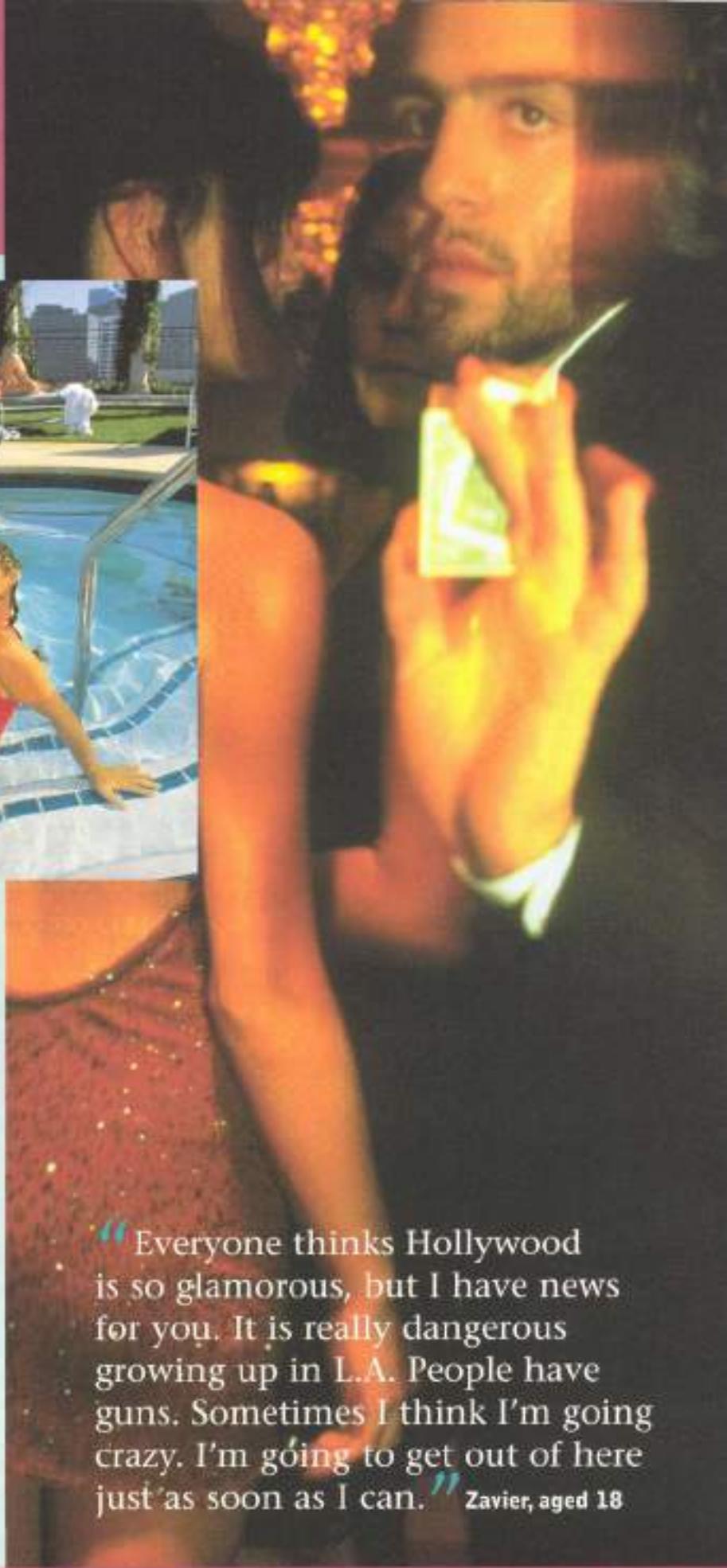


" I've wanted to get my nose done since I was 12. My friends started having plastic surgery and liposuction during my freshman year of high school. My nose cost \$10,000. But it was worth it. It changed my life. I'm gonna get into the movies. "

Lindsey, aged 18

" Everyone thinks Hollywood is so glamorous, but I have news for you. It is really dangerous growing up in L.A. People have guns. Sometimes I think I'm going crazy. I'm going to get out of here just as soon as I can. "

Zavier, aged 18



VOCABULARY

Hot verbs – have, go, come

- 1 The verbs *have*, *go*, and *come* are very common in English. Look at these examples from the text on p42–3.

have	go	come
... they have no time ...	You'll go far.	Every dream can come true. ... come home from school ...
I have news for you.	I'm going crazy.	

- 2 Put *have*, *go*, or *come* into each gap.

_____ an accident _____ a cold
_____ first in a race _____ wrong
_____ out for a meal _____ a meeting
_____ and see me _____ abroad
_____ shopping

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* (or *have got*), *go*, or *come*.

- We're _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like _____?
- I _____ a terrible headache. Can I _____ home, please?
- You must see my new flat. _____ round and _____ a drink some time.
- 'I'm _____ out now, Mum. Bye!' 'OK. _____ a good time. What time are you _____ home?'
- Hi, Dave. Pete _____ a shower at the moment. I'll just _____ and tell him you're here.
- _____ on! Get out of bed. It's time _____ to school.
- It's a lovely day. Let's _____ to the park. We can _____ a picnic.
- I'm _____ skiing next week. _____ you _____ any ski clothes I could borrow?



LISTENING

You've got a friend

- 1 Who says these things? Write 1, 2, or 3 in the boxes.

- Your best friend
- Your boyfriend/girlfriend
- Your ex-boyfriend/girlfriend

- I'll love you forever.
 I'll never forget you.
 I'll always be there for you.
 I'll always remember the times we had together.
 I'll do anything for you.
 You'll never find anyone who loves you more than I do.

- 2 Listen to the first verse of the song. Discuss these questions.

- Do you think the man and woman live together?
- Is it a close relationship?
- What is the relationship between them now? What do you think it was in the past?

- 3 **T 5.5** Listen and complete the song.

You've got a friend, by Carole King

When you're down and troubled
And you need a _____
And nothing, but _____
Close your eyes and think of me
And soon I _____
To brighten up even your darkest nights.
(Chorus)
You just call out my name,
and you know wherever I am
I _____ to see you again.
Winter, spring, _____
All you have to do is call
And I'll be there, yeah, yeah, yeah.
You _____.

If the sky above you
_____ and full of clouds
And that old north _____
Keep your head together
And _____
And soon I'll be knocking on your door.
Hey, _____ that you've got a friend?
People can be so cold
and desert you
Well they'll take your soul if you let them
Oh, yeah, but _____.
(Chorus)

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

How do you feel?

1 Look at the photos. How do the people feel?



2 All the lines in **A** answer the question *How are you?* Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
1 I feel nervous.	It's so wet and miserable.
2 I don't feel very well.	I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow.
3 I'm feeling a lot better, thanks.	My grandfather's going into hospital for tests.
4 I'm really excited.	I think I'm getting the 'flu.'
5 I'm fed up with this weather.	Nothing's going right in my life.
6 I'm really tired.	I've got an exam today.
7 I'm a bit worried.	I've got a lot more energy.
8 I feel really depressed at the moment.	I couldn't get to sleep last night.



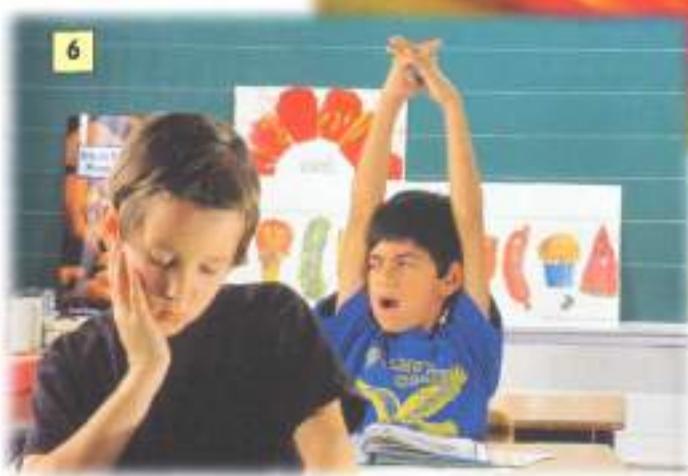
3 Choose a reply for each sentence in exercise 2.

- a Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!
- b Why don't you go home to bed?
- c I'm sorry to hear that, but I'm sure he'll be all right.
- d I know. We really need some sunshine, don't we?
- e Poor you! That happens to me sometimes. I just read in bed.
- f That's great. Have a good time.
- g That's good. I'm pleased to hear it.
- h Good luck! Do your best.

T 5.6 Listen and compare your answers.

4 Make more conversations with a partner about these things:

- a wedding • a visit to the dentist • a letter from the bank
- a big project at work • problems with teenage children



6

Tell me! What's it like?

What ... like? • Comparatives and superlatives • Synonyms and antonyms • Directions

STARTER



- 1 What is the capital city of your country? What is the population? Is it an old or modern city?
- 2 Write down two things that you like about your capital and two things that you don't like. Tell the class.

I like travelling on the buses in London but I don't like the Underground, it's too expensive.

WORLD TRAVEL

What's it like?

- 1 Read about Todd Bridges.
- 2 What do you know about Melbourne, Dubai, and Paris? Where are they?
- 3 **T6.1** Listen to what Todd says about them. Write the adjectives he uses for each city. Compare with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Match the questions and answers.

Do you like Paris?

It's beautiful.

What's Paris like?

Yes, I do.

It's got lots of old buildings.

No, I don't.

- 2 Which question in 1 means: *Tell me about Paris.*

►► Grammar Reference 6.1 p135

- 4 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the places Todd visited.

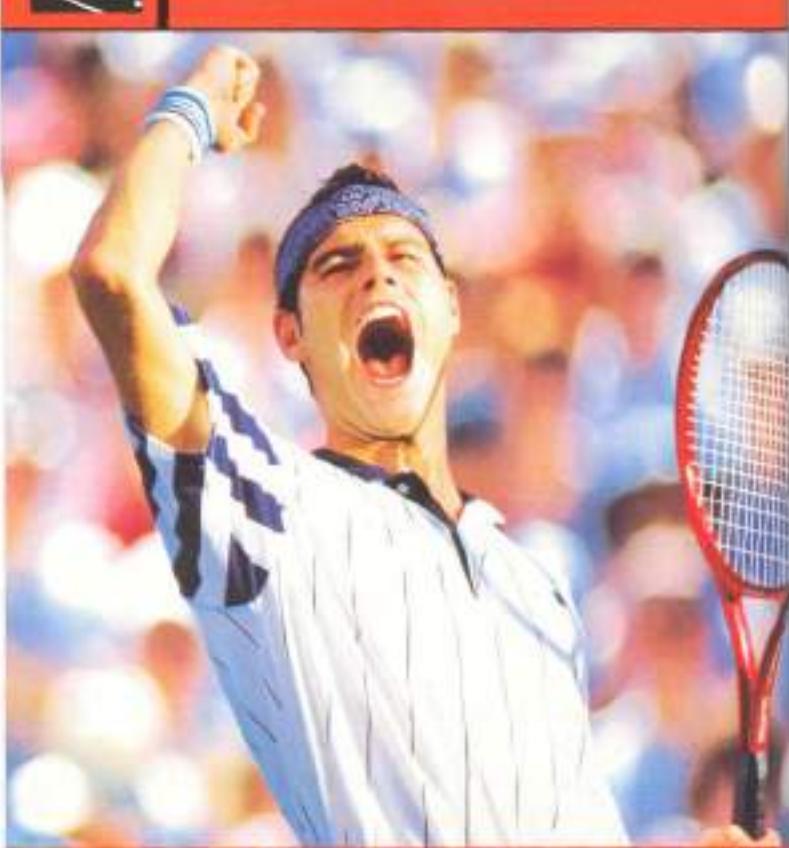
What's Melbourne like?

It's ...

It's got ...

There are ...

TODD BRIDGES

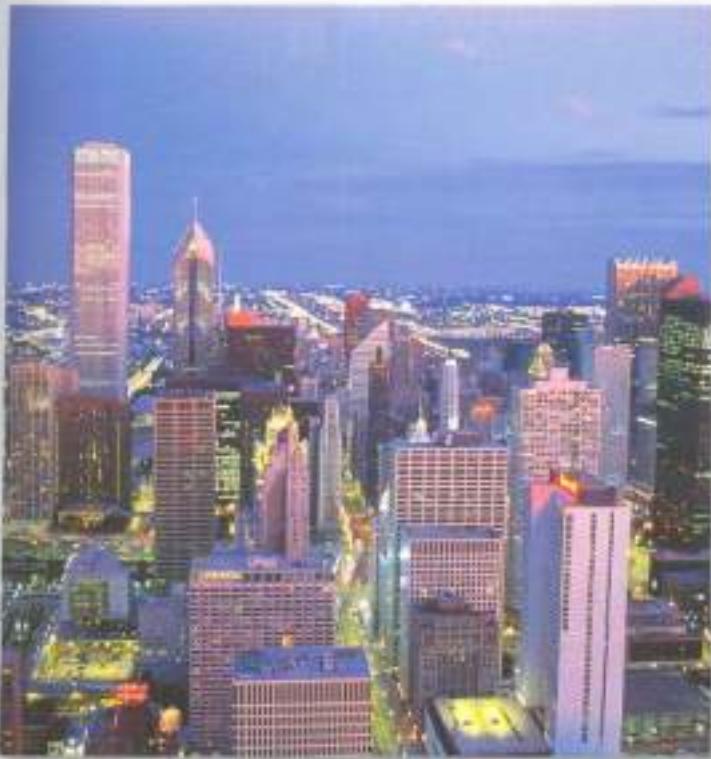


Todd Bridges is only seventeen years old but he is already a successful tennis player. He comes from Chicago, USA, but he travels all over the world playing tennis. Last year he played in tennis championships in Melbourne, Dubai, and Paris.

PRACTICE

What's Chicago like?

- 1 You are asking Todd about Chicago. Complete the questions with *is* or *are* and the correct words from the box.



the restaurants the people the night-life the buildings

1 **You** What's the weather like?

Todd Well, Chicago's called 'the windy city' and it really can be windy!

2 **You** What _____ like?

Todd They're very interesting. You meet people from all over the world.

3 **You** What _____ like?

Todd A lot of them are very, very tall. The Sears Tower is 110 storeys high.

4 **You** What _____ like?

Todd They're very good. You can find food from every country in the world.

5 **You** What _____ like?

Todd Oh, it's wonderful. There's lots to do in Chicago.

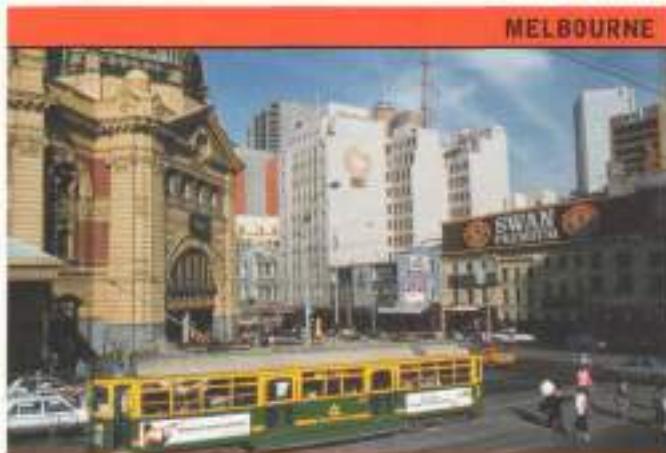
2 **T 6.2** Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

3 Ask and answer the same questions about the town or city you are in now.

BIG, BIGGER, BIGGEST!

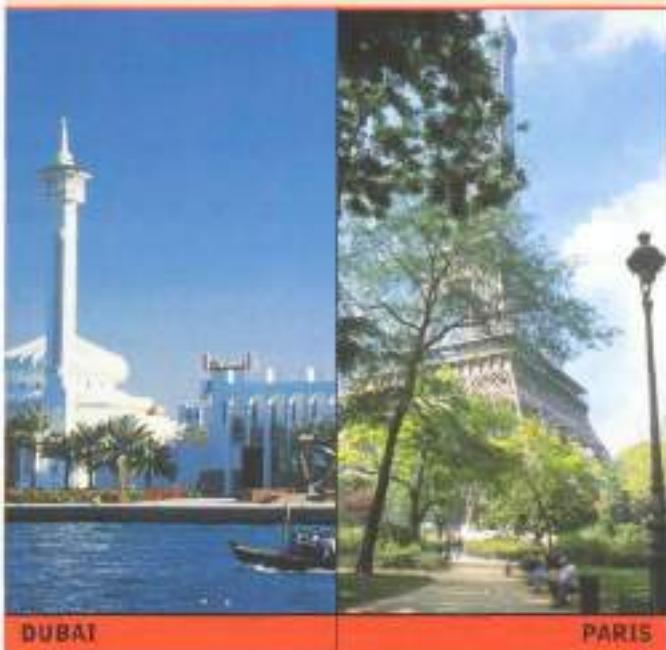
Comparatives and superlatives

- 1 Read the second part of the conversation with Todd. He compares the places he visited last year. Can you complete any of the sentences?



MELBOURNE

“ Melbourne was interesting, but for me, Paris was _____ interesting. Melbourne, and in some ways Dubai was the _____ interesting of all because it was so different from any other place I know. It was also the _____, driest, and _____ modern. It was hot in Melbourne but not _____ hot _____ in Dubai. Dubai was _____ hotter! Melbourne is _____ older than Dubai but not _____ old than Paris. Paris was _____ oldest city I visited, but it has some great modern buildings, too. It was the _____ romantic place. I loved it.”



DUBAI

PARIS

T 6.3 Listen and check.

PRACTICE

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What are the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives? What are the rules?

a small	c busy
cold	noisy
near	dry
b big	d beautiful
hot	interesting
wet	exciting

- 2 These adjectives are irregular. What are the comparative and superlative forms?

far good bad

- 3 Adjectives also combine with *as . . . as*.
Melbourne isn't as cosmopolitan as Chicago.

► Grammar Reference 6.2 p135

- 2 T 6.4 Listen and repeat the sentences.

/əʊtə ðən/

This summer's hotter than last.

/əz hot əz/

It wasn't as hot as this last year.

- 3 Practise these sentences with a partner.

It isn't as cold today as it was yesterday.

But it's colder than it was last week.

I'm not as tall as you, but I'm taller than Anna.

This car's more expensive than John's.

But it isn't as expensive as Anna's.

- T 6.5 Listen and check.

- 4 Learn this poem by heart.

Good, better, best.

Never, never rest

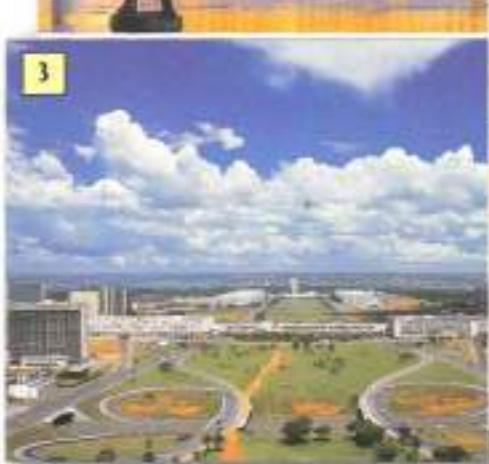
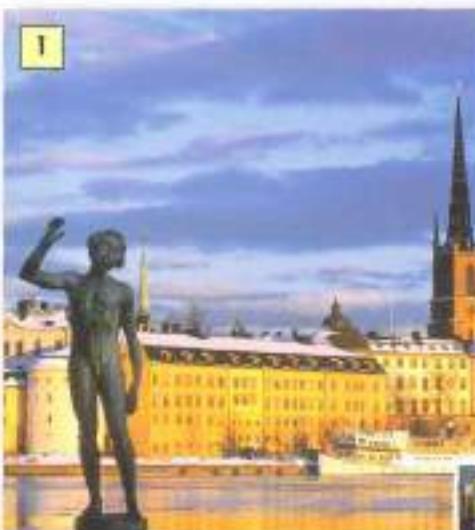
'til your good is better,

And your better best.

Comparing four capital cities

- 1 Match the cities and the photographs. Of which countries are these the capital cities?

Paris Beijing Stockholm Brasilia



- 2 Work with a partner. Your teacher will give you some information.

Student A Read about Paris and Beijing.

Student B Read about Stockholm and Brasilia.

Ask and answer these questions to find out about the other two cities.

- How old is it?
- How big is it?
- How many people live there?
- How hot/cold does it get?
- How wet is it?
- How far is it from the sea?

How old is it?

It's very old. It was founded in ...

- 3 Now compare the four cities.

Beijing is bigger than Brasilia.

Paris is the oldest.

- 4 Compare some cities in your country.

Conversations

5 Work with a partner and continue these conversations.

- 1 A I moved to a new flat last week.
B Oh, really? What's it like?
A Well, it's bigger than my old one but it isn't as modern, and ...
- 2 A I hear Sandy and Al broke up.
B Yeah. Sandy's got a new boyfriend.
A Oh, really? What's he like?
B Well, he's _____ than Al, and ...
- 3 A We have a new teacher.
B Oh, really? What's she like?
A Well, I think she's the _____ teacher we've ever had ...
- 4 A Is that your new car?
B Well, it's second-hand, but it's new to me.
A What's it like?
B Well, it's _____ than my old car ...

Act out a conversation to the class. Whose is the longest?

16.6 Listen and compare. Repeat the last lines.

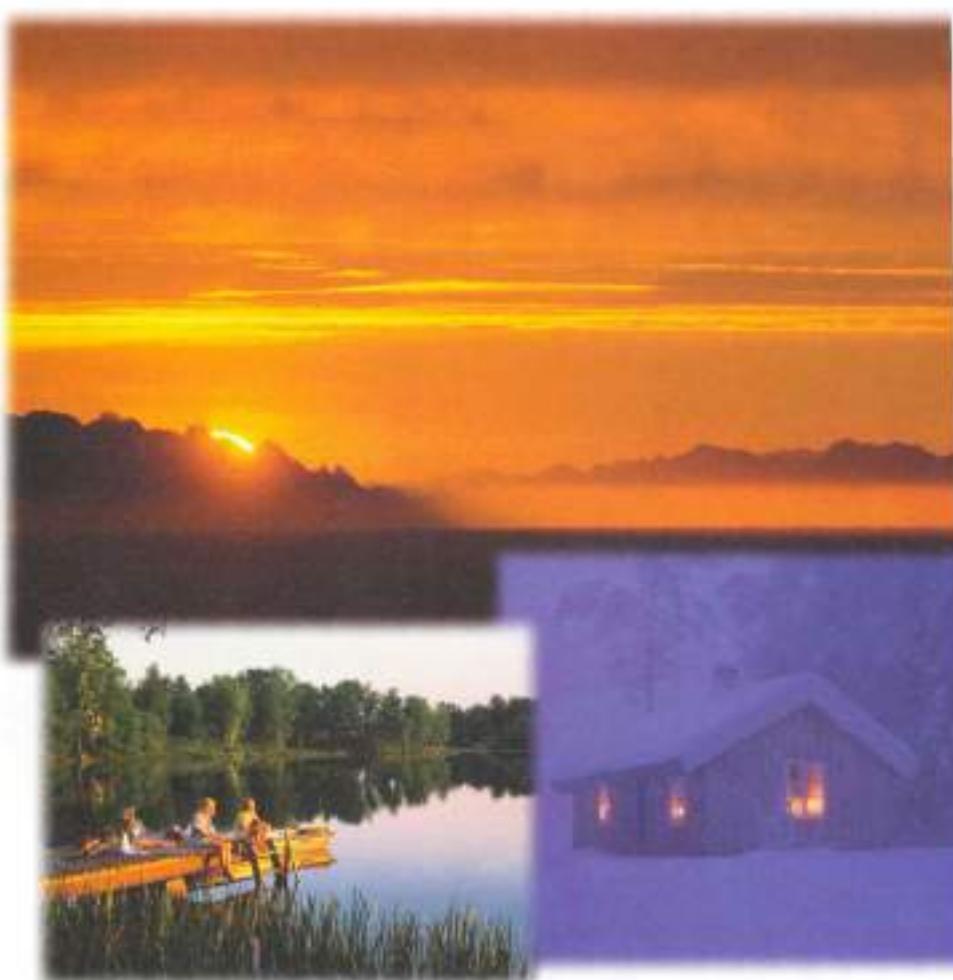
Check it

6 Correct these sentences.

- 1 He's more older than he looks.
- 2 Jessica's as tall than her mother.
- 3 'What does New York like?' 'It's really exciting!'
- 4 Trains in London are more crowded than in Paris.
- 5 Oxford is one of oldest universities in Europe.
- 6 He isn't as intelligent than his sister.
- 7 This is more hard than I expected.
- 8 Who is the most rich man in the world?
- 9 Everything is more cheap in my country.
- 10 Rome was hotter that I expected.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Living in another country



1 What do you know about Sweden? What is the country like? What are the people like? Discuss these statements about Sweden. Do you think they are true (✓) or false (✗)?

- 1 In winter there is only one hour of daylight.
- 2 Swedish people look forward to winter.
- 3 The houses are cold.
- 4 The houses are much better insulated than in Britain.
- 5 In parts of Sweden from May to July the sun never sets.
- 6 Londoners work longer hours than the Swedes.
- 7 Swedes always start work early in the morning.
- 8 Country cottages in Sweden are usually very luxurious.
- 9 All houses have a sauna.
- 10 The whole family like to sit in the sauna together.

2 **16.7** You are going to listen to Jane Bland talking to her friend, Fran, about her life in Sweden. Jane comes from London, but three years ago she married a Swede and went to live and work in Stockholm. Listen and check your answers to exercise 1.

3 Compare your country with what you learned about Sweden.
In my country it gets dark at five o'clock in winter, and it's much warmer.

READING AND SPEAKING

A tale of two millionaires

- Who are the richest people in your country? Where does their money come from? How do they spend their money?
- Match the verbs and nouns. Many of them are to do with money.

Verbs	Nouns
buy	a bank account
spoil	poverty
wear	a thief
open	a will
live in	stocks and shares
inherit	a child
make	a leg
arrest	ragged clothes
invest	a lot of money from someone
amputate	a lot of money in something

- You are going to read about two millionaires. One was very mean, the other very generous. First read quickly about Milton Petrie. Can you remember any examples of his kindness?
- Now read quickly about Hetty Green. Can you remember any examples of her meanness?
- Read one text more carefully, then answer the questions with a partner who read the other text.
 - When were Milton and Hetty born?
 - What were their parents like?
 - How did Milton and Hetty become so wealthy?
 - Who wore ragged clothes?
 - What was the meanest thing Hetty did?
 - Why did Milton like making a lot of money?
 - Who did they marry?
 - When did they die? How old were they?
 - Who left the most money? Who did they leave it to?

What do you think?

Discuss these questions in small groups.

- How were Milton and Hetty's childhoods different?
- How did their childhoods affect them later?
- Why was Milton especially generous to policemen?
- Why did Hetty's daughter build a hospital?
- What was the kindest thing Milton did?
- Who had the happier life? Milton or Hetty?

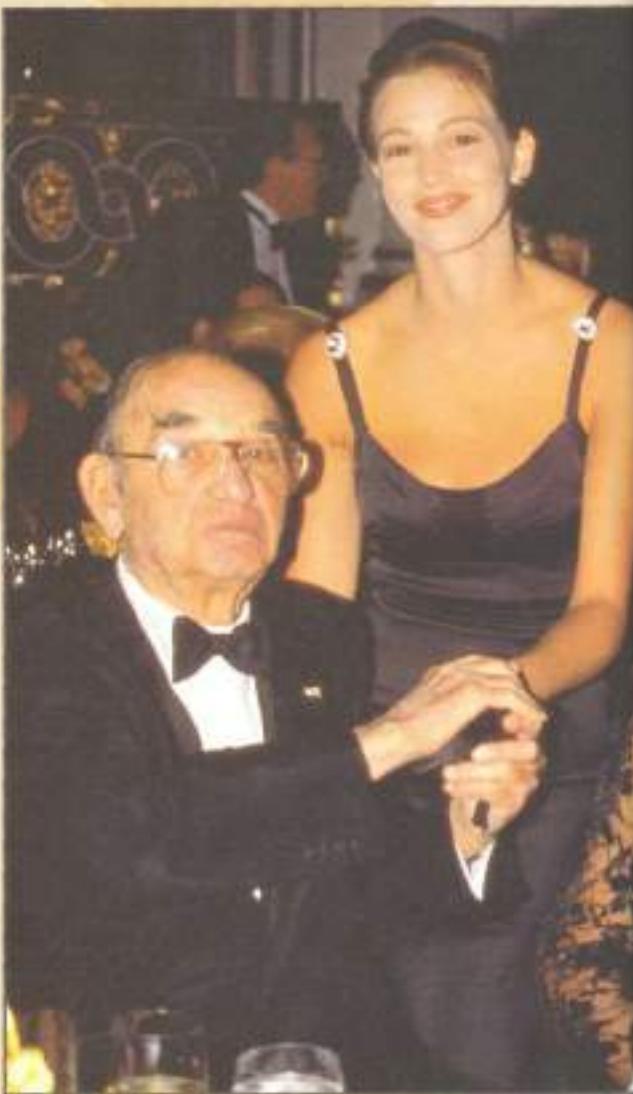
A tale of t

Some millionaire spe

Milton Petrie

The Most Generous Man in the World

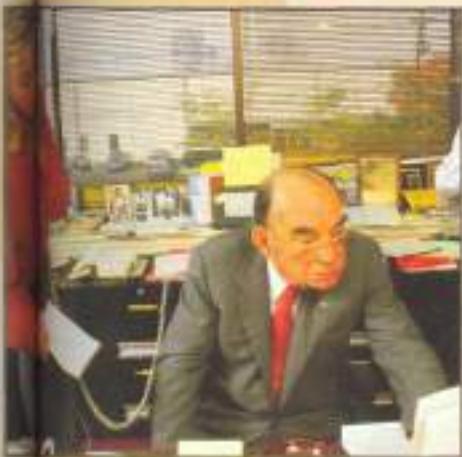
Every morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York apartment and bought a newspaper from the ragged old man on the street corner. One morning the man wasn't there. Petrie learned that he was very ill in the city hospital. Immediately he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, paid for his funeral.



Milton with the model he helped

two millionaires

spend it and some save it. Elizabeth Wilson reports on one of each.



The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money. Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or firemen injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack. It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left. He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. 'The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help.'

Milton Petrie died in 1994, when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left \$150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years. His family were poor but kind-hearted. His father was a Russian immigrant who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone, he was too kind. He couldn't even give a parking ticket.

Hetty Green

The Richest, Meanest Woman in the World

Henrietta (Hetty) Green was a very spoilt, only child. She was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and she opened her own bank account.

Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited \$7.5 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. She was called 'The Witch of Wall Street'. At 33 she married Edward Green, a multi-millionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.

Hetty's meanness was legendary. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken cookies (biscuits) which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much-loved dog, Dewey. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned's leg was amputated.

When she died in 1916 she left her children \$100 million (worth \$9.3 billion today). Her daughter built a hospital with her money.



VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Synonyms

- 1 We often use synonyms in conversation because we don't want to repeat words.



Antonyms

- 3 We can also use antonyms in conversation to avoid repeating words.



Complete the conversations, using an adjective of similar meaning from the box.

fed up **generous** **brilliant** **messy** **modern** **wealthy**

- 1 'Mary's family is very rich.'
'Well, I knew her uncle was very _____.'
- 2 'Look at all these new buildings!'
'Yes, Paris is much more _____ than I expected.'
- 3 'Wasn't that film wonderful?'
'Yes, it was _____.'
- 4 'George doesn't earn much money, but he's so kind.'
'He is, isn't he? He's one of the most _____ people I know.'
- 5 'Ann's bedroom's really untidy again!'
'Is it? I told her it was _____ yesterday, and she promised to clean it.'
- 6 'I'm bored with this lesson!'
'I know, I'm really _____ with it, too!'

- 2 **T 6.8** Listen and check. Listen again, paying particular attention to the stress and intonation. Practise the conversations with a partner.

Match the following adjectives with their two opposites in exercise 1.

interested	bored	fed up
horrible	_____	_____
mean	_____	_____
old	_____	_____
poor	_____	_____
tidy	_____	_____

- 4 Sometimes it is more polite to use *not very* and an opposite adjective.

Tom's so short. *Well, he's not very tall.*

He always wears such dirty clothes. *They certainly aren't very clean.*

Reply to these sentences. Be more polite.

- 1 London's such an expensive city.
- 2 Paul and Sue are so mean.
- 3 Their house is always so messy.
- 4 Their children are so noisy.
- 5 John looks so miserable.
- 6 His sister's so stupid.

- 5 **T 6.9** Listen and check. Pay particular attention to the stress and intonation. Practise the conversations with your partner.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Directions

1 Look at the map of Chesswood and find these things:

- * a farm * a wood * a pond * a path * a hill * a river * a bridge * a gate



2 Read these descriptions and add the places to the map.

- 1 The hotel is **opposite** the car park.
- 2 The bank is **on the corner of** Lower Road and Hill Road. It is **next to** the baker's.
- 3 The supermarket is **between** the chemist's and the greengrocer's.
- 4 There is a bus stop **in front of** the flower shop in Station Road.
- 5 There are two pubs. The Red Lion is in Station Road, **opposite** the flower shop **near** the railway bridge, and the Old Shepherd is in Church Street, **behind** the school.

3 Ask and answer questions about the places on the map. Use the prepositions from exercise 2.

Where's the
library?

It's on the corner of Station Road and
Green Street, opposite the flower shop.

4 Complete the directions from Chesswood farm to the church with the prepositions in the box. Look at the map to help you.

up down over past through out of (x2) in(to) across

You go _____ the path, _____ the pond, _____ the bridge, and _____ the gate. Then you go _____ the road and take the path _____ the wood. When you come _____ the wood you walk _____ the path and _____ the church. It takes five minutes.

T 6.10 Listen and check.

5 Give your partner directions to get to your house from your school.

7

Famous couples

Present Perfect + for, since + Adverbs, word pairs + Short answers

STARTER



What is the Past Simple and the past participle of these verbs?

write be sell win have read do eat know break

FAMOUS WRITERS

Present Perfect and Past Simple

- 1 Look at the photographs of two well-known English writers. How do you think they are related?

Complete the sentences with *He* or *She*.

- _____ wrote novels about Victorian life. _____ writes novels about modern people and their relationships.
- _____ wrote 47 novels, travel books, biographies, and short stories. _____ has written over twenty novels. _____ started writing in her thirties.
- _____ has lived in the west of England for forty years. _____ lived in Ireland for eighteen years.
- _____ has been married twice, and has two daughters. _____ married for the first time in 1966. _____ was married and had two sons.

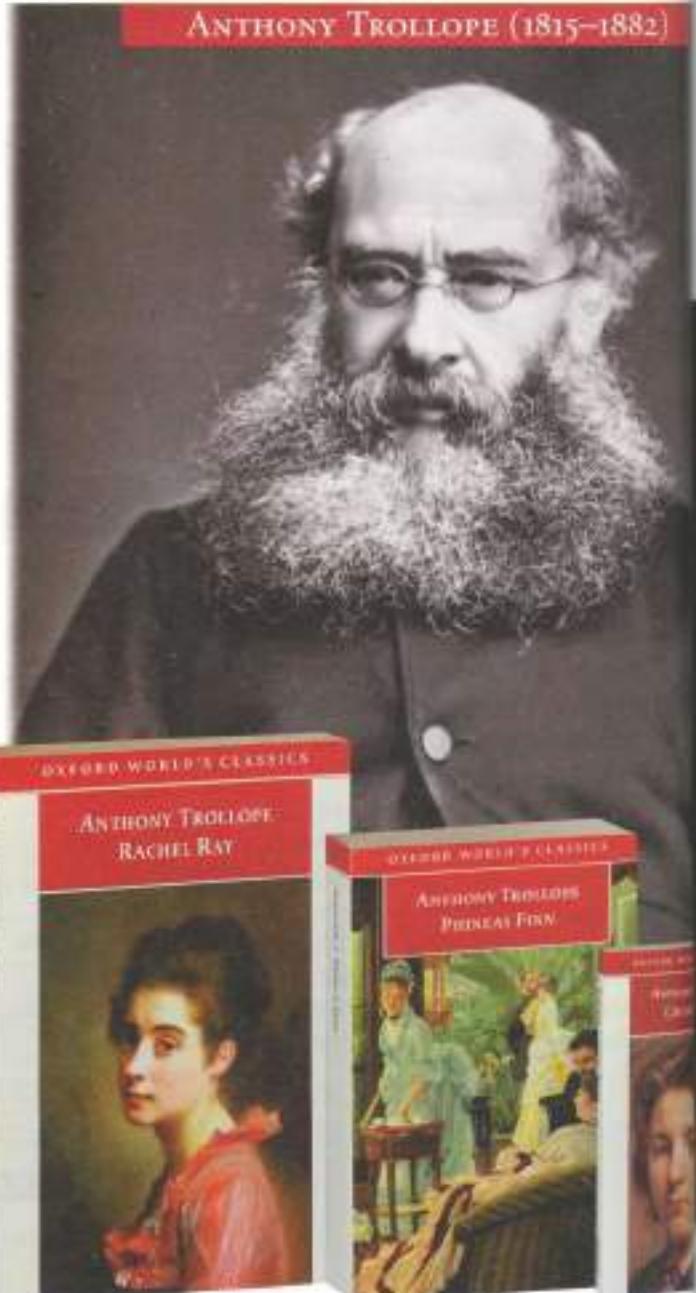
T7A Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find examples of the Past Simple in sentences 1–4. Find examples of the Present Perfect.
- Complete the rule.
We make the Present Perfect with the auxiliary verb
+ the _____.
- Why are different tenses used in these sentences?
Anthony Trollope **wrote** forty-seven novels.
Joanna Trollope **has written** twenty novels.

►► Grammar Reference 7.1 and 7.2 p136

ANTHONY TROLLOPE (1815–1882)



PRACTICE

1 Put the verbs in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

- 1 Anthony Trollope _____ (travel) to South Africa, Australia, Egypt, and the West Indies. Joanna Trollope _____ (travel) to many parts of the world.
- 2 She _____ (win) many awards, and several of her stories _____ (appear) on TV.
- 3 Her first book _____ (come) out in 1980. Since then, she _____ (sell) more than 5 million copies.
- 4 She _____ (go) to school in the south of England, and _____ (study) English at Oxford University, but she _____ (live) in the country for most of her life.
- 5 She writes her books by hand. She _____ (have) the same pen since 1995.

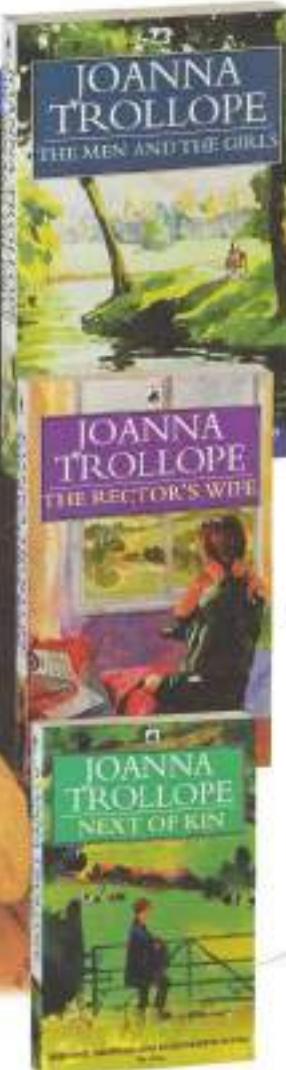
T7.2 Listen and check.

3 Here are the answers to some questions about Joanna. What are the questions?

- 1 For forty years.
- 2 English. (... study ... ?)
- 3 More than twenty.
- 4 Over five million.
- 5 In 1980.
- 6 Twice. (*How many times ... ?*)
- 7 Yes, two daughters. (... children?)
- 8 Since 1995.

T7.3 Listen and check.

JOANNA TROLLOPE (1943–)



Discussing grammar

1 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 *Have you ever been / Did you ever go to a rock concert?*
- 2 *I saw / have seen The Flash last week.*
- 3 I love rock and roll. I like / have liked it all my life.
- 4 The Flash's concert was / has been fantastic.
- 5 I have bought / bought all their records since then.
- 6 The Flash have been / are together for over fifteen years.

Find someone who . . .

2 Your teacher will give you a card which begins *Find someone who . . .*

Find someone who has been to China.

Decide on the question, beginning *Have you ever . . . ?* Stand up, and ask everyone in the class.

Ask questions to find out more.

What did you do in China?

What were the people like?

Where did you go?

Did you enjoy it?

How long were you there?

3 Report back to the class.

No one has been to China.

Pierre and Sophie have been to China.

for and since

- 4 Complete the time expressions with *for* or *since*.

1 a year 4 nine o'clock 7 months
2 half an hour 5 I was a student 8 1990
3 August 6 a couple of days

- 5 Match a line in A and B and a sentence in C. There is more than one answer.

A	B	C
1 I've known my best friend —	from 1988 to 1996.	It's not bad. I quite like it.
2 I last went to the cinema	for an hour.	I went camping with some friends.
3 I've had this watch	two weeks ago.	We met when we were 10.
4 We've used this book	since 1985.	I really need a cup of coffee.
5 We lived in our old flat	since the beginning of term.	My Dad gave it to me for my birthday.
6 We haven't had a break	for years.	We moved because we needed somewhere bigger.
7 I last had a holiday	for three years.	The film was rubbish.
8 This building has been a school	in 1999.	Before that it was an office.

T 7.4 Listen and check. Make similar sentences about you.

Asking questions

- 6 Complete the conversation.

What tenses are the three questions?

- A Where live, Olga?
B In a flat near the park.
A How long there?
B For three years.
A And why move?
B We wanted to live in a nicer area.

T 7.5 Listen and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

- 7 Make more conversations, using the same tenses.

1 A What... do? B I work ... A How long ... ? B For ... A What ... do before that? B I worked ...	2 A ... got a car? B Yes, I ... A How long ... ? B Since ... A How much ... pay for it? B It was ...	3 A ... know Pete Brown? B Yes, I ... A How long ... ? B For ... A Where ... meet him? B We ...
--	---	--

- 8 With a partner, ask and answer questions beginning *How long ... ?*

How long have you lived / worked / known / had ... ?

Then get some more information.

Why did you move?

What did you do before ... ?

Where did you meet ... ?

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

The band *Style*

1 What kinds of music do you like? If you could meet your favourite bands or singers, what would you ask them?

2 **17.6** Listen to an interview with two musicians, Suzie and Guy, from the band *Style*. Put **S** or **G** in columns 1 and 2. Put **✓** or **✗** in column 3.

1 What do they do in the band?	2 Bands they have played with	3 Places they have visited
<input type="checkbox"/> guitar	<input type="checkbox"/> UB40	<input type="checkbox"/> Holland
<input type="checkbox"/> keyboards	<input type="checkbox"/> Lionel Richie	<input type="checkbox"/> Hungary
<input type="checkbox"/> drums	<input type="checkbox"/> Phil Collins	<input type="checkbox"/> America
<input type="checkbox"/> harmonica	<input type="checkbox"/> Genesis	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweden
<input type="checkbox"/> vocalist	<input type="checkbox"/> Happy Mondays	<input type="checkbox"/> Japan
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bon Jovi	<input type="checkbox"/> Italy
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ace	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia

Which bands have they played with? Which countries have they been to?

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do Suzie and Guy feel tired?
- 2 What have they done this year?
- 3 Have they had a good time?
- 4 What was special about the song *Mean Street*?
- 5 How many years have they been together?
- 6 Where do they want to go?
- 7 What jobs has Guy had? What about Suzie?
(She's worked ...)

Language work

4 Make sentences about Suzie and Guy with the phrases in the boxes.

A	B
in April	since 1997
in 1995	about twenty-five
two years ago	fifteen years
when she left college	since he was 17

What tense are the verbs in the sentences from A?

What about B?

5 Ask and answer the questions.

- What/do/before forming *Style*? • How/meet each other?
- ...be/to America? • How many records/make?

Roleplay

6 Some of you are members of a band. Others are journalists who are going to interview the band. Your teacher will give you some ideas. When you are ready, have the interview.

READING

Celebrity interview

- Which celebrities are in the news at the moment? Why are they in the news? What have they done?
- Look at the article from *Hi! Magazine*. Who is the couple in the interview? Are there magazines like this in your country? What sort of stories do they have?
- Read the article quickly and put these questions in the right place.

- Have there ever been times when you have thought 'This relationship isn't working'?
- Terry, footballers are usually hard, but you seem very sensitive. Why is this?
- You're both terribly busy in your separate careers. How do you find time to be together?
- How did you two meet?
- How do you find being superstars?
- Read the article again and answer the questions.
 - Why are they famous?
 - They are both successful in their careers. What have they done?
 - In what ways are they normal people? What is not normal about their lives?
 - How do you know they're in love?
 - Was it love at first sight?
 - What is their attitude to newspapers and 'other people'?
 - Why do some people want them to split up?
 - In what way is Terry unusual for a footballer?
- Work in groups of three. Read the text aloud.

Language work

- Choose the correct tense.

- Donna and Terry *are* / *have been* / *were* together for two years.
- They *like* / *have liked* / *liked* watching TV on Saturday night.
- They *meet* / *have met* / *met* after a football match.
- They *have lived* / *live* / *lived* in their new home since April.
- Terry *is* / *has been* / *was* in love just once.

Project

- Buy a magazine like *Hi!* and find an interview with a famous couple. Bring it into class and tell the class about it.

THE POP STAR AND THE FOOTBALLER

DONNA FLYNN & TERRY WISEMAN

TALK TO *Hi!* MAGAZINE ABOUT THEIR LOVE FOR EACH OTHER

This is the most famous couple in the country. She is a pop star who has had six number one records – more than any other single artist. He has scored fifty goals for Manchester United, and has played for England over thirty times. Together they earn about £20 million a year. They invited *Hi!* Magazine into their luxurious home.

Donna: A lot of the time since we've been together, one of us has been away. We really have to try hard to be together. We have both flown all over the world just to spend a few hours together.

Terry: Obviously, people say, 'Oh, you've got all this money, so are you going to spend it on?' But the best thing is that money buys us the freedom to be together.

Donna: It hasn't changed us. We are still the same people. Newspapers have told terrible stories about us, but it's all lies.

Terry: Our perfect Saturday night is sitting in front of the telly with a take-away. Our favourite programmes are *Blind Date* and *Friends*. You won't find photos of us coming out of parties and clubs drunk, having spent the night with a whole load of famous people.



Donna says: 'We are so totally in love. I'm the happiest I've ever been.'

Donna: I went to one of his matches because I liked him and I wanted to meet him. It's funny, because I'm not really interested in football, so when I met him after the match, I didn't know what to say to him.

Terry: I'm very shy. We just looked at each other from opposite sides of the room. But I said to my mate, 'She's the one for me, I'm going to marry her one day.' Fortunately, she came to another game, and we started talking then.

Donna: Not really. Naturally, it's hard when you're away from each other, but in a way this has made us stronger.

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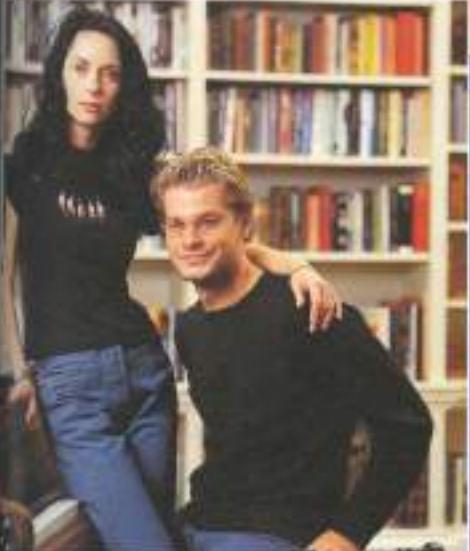
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Donna and Terry have been together for just over two years. They have lived in their house since April. She says: 'He has good taste - but was good as mine!'

A lot of people would love to see us split up. People have accused Terry of things ...

Terry: Of course you have to be prepared to give and take in any relationship. There's a trust between us, and as long as that's there, we will last.

Terry: It's because this is the first time I've been in love. I think that when you meet the person that you want to spend the rest of your life with, you change. You become a softer person.

Donna: We mean the world to each other. Neither of us will do anything to spoil it.

HIT



Terry says: 'She's the only woman I've ever loved.'

VOCABULARY

Adverbs

- 1 Many adverbs end in *-ly*.

slowly carefully usually

Find some more examples in the text on p58–9.

- 2 There are also many adverbs that don't end in *-ly*.
Find these examples in the text.

together hard still just of course

- 3 Complete the sentences with one of these adverbs.

still
nearly
only
of course
together



- 1 'Do you love me?' '_____ I do. I adore you.'
- 2 I called Tom at 10.00 in the morning, but he was _____ in bed.
- 3 It's our anniversary today. We've been _____ for fifteen years.
- 4 Kate is very fussy about food. She _____ eats pasta and crisps.
- 5 She was very ill and _____ died, but fortunately, she got better.

- 4 Complete the sentences with one of these adverbs.

at last exactly too especially just

- 1 I like all Russian novelists, _____ Tolstoy.
- 2 'I hate ironing.' 'Me, _____. It's so boring.'
- 3 'Are you telling me that we have no money?' '_____. Not a penny.'
- 4 I met her on December 23, _____ before Christmas.
- 5 _____ I have finished this exercise. Thank goodness! It was so boring.

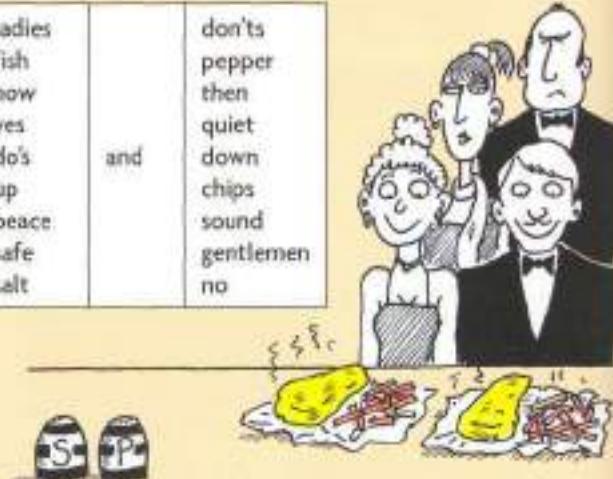
Word pairs

- 1 There are many idiomatic expressions which consist of two words joined by *and*. Here is an example from the text on p59.

'Of course you have to be prepared to give and take in any relationship.'

- 2 Match the words.

ladies	and	don'ts
fish		pepper
now		then
yes		quiet
do's		down
up		chips
peace		sound
safe		gentlemen
salt		no



- 3 Complete the sentences with one of the expressions.

- 1 'Do you still play tennis?' 'Not regularly. Just _____. when I have time.'
- 2 This is a pretty relaxed place to work. There aren't many _____. ?
- 3 Here you are at last! I've been so worried! Thank goodness you've arrived _____. .
- 4 'Do you like your new job?' '_____. The money's OK, but I don't like the people.'
- 5 Sometimes there are too many people in the house. I go into the garden for a bit of _____. .
- 6 Good evening, _____. It gives me great pleasure to talk to you all tonight.
- 7 'How's your Gran?' '_____. There are good days, and then not such good days.'
- 8 'Here's supper. Careful! It's hot!' '_____. ! Yummy!'

T 7.7 Close your books. Listen to the beginnings of the conversations and complete them.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Short answers

- 1 **T7.8** Listen to the conversations. What's the difference between them? Which sounds more polite?

! 1 When we answer Yes/No questions, we often repeat a subject and the auxiliary verb. Yes or No on its own sounds impolite. Complete these short answers.

Do you like cooking? Yes, I do.
Is it raining? No, it isn't.
Have you been to France? Yes, I have.
Are you good at chess? No, I am not.
Can you speak Spanish? Yes, I can.

2 It also helps a conversation if you can add more information.

Do you like cooking? Yes, I do, actually, especially Italian food.

- 2 Complete the short answers. Continue with a line from the speech bubbles.

I'm sorry, I haven't got a penny on me.

Why? What are you doing?

I prefer rock'n'roll.

It was a great game.

I went there last weekend with Frank.

But they give me a lot of freedom, too.

- 1 A Do you like jazz?

B No, .

- 2 A Did you see the football last night?

B Yes, .

- 3 A Have you got change for a pound?

B No, .

- 4 A Have you tried the new pizza place?

B Yes, .

- 5 A Are your parents quite strict?

B Yes, I suppose .

- 6 A Are you doing anything tonight?

B No, .

Choose one or two of the conversations. Continue them with a partner.

- 3 Think of questions to ask each other. Use these ideas to help you.

- Do you ... like/play/go/have ... ?
- Can you ... ride/speak/run/use ... ?
- Did you ... go/have/win/do ... last night?
- Have you ever ... been/seen/tried/had ... ?
- Are you ... going to/good at/afraid of ... ?
- Have you got ... a car/a CD player/a cat ... ?

- 4 Stand up and ask your questions. Use short answers in your replies.

