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Table des matières

[Unit 1: Describing character 3](#_Toc176959098)

[What are you like? 3](#_Toc176959099)

[Common mistakes 3](#_Toc176959100)

[Opposites 3](#_Toc176959101)

[Language help 4](#_Toc176959102)

[Describing a friend 4](#_Toc176959103)

[Exercises 5](#_Toc176959104)

[Over to you 7](#_Toc176959105)

[Unit 2: Money 8](#_Toc176959106)

[Notes and coins 8](#_Toc176959107)

[Managing your money 8](#_Toc176959108)

[Money problems 8](#_Toc176959109)

[Accommodation\* 9](#_Toc176959110)

[Language help 9](#_Toc176959111)

[Vocabulary 9](#_Toc176959112)

[Exercises 11](#_Toc176959113)

[Over to you 13](#_Toc176959114)

[Unit 3: Studying English and taking exams 14](#_Toc176959115)

[How are they getting on?\* 14](#_Toc176959116)

[Common mistakes 15](#_Toc176959117)

[Examinations 15](#_Toc176959118)

[Vocabulary 15](#_Toc176959119)

[Exercises 16](#_Toc176959120)

[Unit 4: Travel bookings 19](#_Toc176959121)

[Types of holidays 19](#_Toc176959122)

[Online booking 20](#_Toc176959123)

[Renting a private apartment 20](#_Toc176959124)

[Vocabulary 21](#_Toc176959125)

[Exercises 21](#_Toc176959126)

[Over to you 23](#_Toc176959127)

[Unit 5: Sightseeing holidays 24](#_Toc176959128)

[Things to see 24](#_Toc176959129)

[Tourist activities 26](#_Toc176959130)

[Describing places 26](#_Toc176959131)

[Language help 27](#_Toc176959132)

[Vocabulary 27](#_Toc176959133)

[Exercises 28](#_Toc176959134)

[Over to you 29](#_Toc176959135)

[Unit 6: Competitive sport 30](#_Toc176959136)

[Winning and losing 30](#_Toc176959137)

[Language help 30](#_Toc176959138)

[Competitions 30](#_Toc176959139)

[Reporting sports events 31](#_Toc176959140)

[Language help 31](#_Toc176959141)

[Vocabulary 32](#_Toc176959142)

[Exercises 33](#_Toc176959143)

[Over to you 34](#_Toc176959144)

[Unit 7: Climate change 35](#_Toc176959145)

[The problem 35](#_Toc176959146)

[The solution\* – or part of it 36](#_Toc176959147)

[Vocabulary 36](#_Toc176959148)

[Exercises 38](#_Toc176959149)

[Over to you 40](#_Toc176959150)

[Unit 8: Opinions, agreeing and disagreeing 41](#_Toc176959151)

[Asking someone for their opinion 41](#_Toc176959152)

[Introducing your own opinion 41](#_Toc176959153)

[Common mistakes 41](#_Toc176959154)

[Giving the opinion of others 41](#_Toc176959155)

[Agreeing and disagreeing (with someone) 41](#_Toc176959156)

[Common mistakes 42](#_Toc176959157)

[Giving a strong opinion 42](#_Toc176959158)

[Vocabulary 42](#_Toc176959159)

[Exercises 43](#_Toc176959160)

[Over to you 44](#_Toc176959161)

# Unit 1: Describing character

## What are you like?

Afbeelding met tekst, Menselijk gezicht, schermopname, Website

Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving

1what you are like as a person  
2believe that good things will happen  
3can be trusted to do what people expect you to do  
4feeling sure about yourself and your abilities  
5not confident, especially about meeting or talking to new people  
6putting a lot of effort into your work and spending a lot of time on it  
7the ability to laugh and understand when something is funny  
8a serious person is quiet and doesn’t laugh very much  
9able to stay calm and not get angry, especially when things take a lot of time

## Common mistakes

A: What’s he like? (~~NOT~~ How is he like?)  
B: He’s very **nice**. (NOT He’s ~~like~~ very nice.)

## Opposites

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Positive** | **negative** |
| **generous**[happy to give more money or help than is usual] | **mean** |
| **honest**[an honest person tells the truth] | **dishonest** |
| **clever, intelligent** [able to learn and understand things quickly] | **stupid** |
| **calm**[relaxed and not worried or frightened] | **nervous, anxious** |

## Language help

We use **kind**to describe someone who wants to help people a lot, and **nice, friendly** or **pleasant**for someone who is happy to talk to people. The opposites are **unkind**, **unfriendly**and **unpleasant**.

## Describing a friend

“The first thing I would say about my best friend is that she’s very **sensible**1. I’ve never known Emilia to do anything **silly**2, and I know I can always **trust**3 her. She’s also very **creative**4; she makes things, and she’s a very **talented**5 artist. I **wish**6 I had her **talent**.”

1practical; doesn’t do stupid things  
2not sensible, a bit stupid  
3be sure that she is honest  
4good at thinking of new ideas and using her imagination  
5has a natural ability  
6I would like to have her talent but I haven’t got it.

## Exercises

#### a ‣ Circle the correct answer.

1. nice
   *  positive
   *  negative
2. mean
   *  positive
   *  negative
3. sensible
   *  positive
   *  negative
4. lazy
   *  positive
   *  negative
5. calm
   *  positive
   *  negative
6. generous
   *  positive
   *  negative
7. unpleasant
   *  positive
   *  negative
8. hard-working
   *  positive
   *  negative
9. silly
   *  positive
   *  negative
10. nervous
    *  positive
    *  negative

#### b ‣ Write the opposites using the correct prefix.

1. kind
2. friendly
3. pleasant
4. patient
5. honest
6. reliable

#### c ‣ Describe the person in the sentences, in one word.

1. My brother is in the office from 8 am to 6 pm every day. 
2. He has never bought me a drink in ten years. 
3. She often promises to do things but sometimes she forgets. 
4. My teacher explains things again and never gets angry. 
5. Emma finds it difficult to meet people and talk to strangers. 
6. Noah is practical and doesn’t do anything stupid. 
7. Our teacher is nice, but he’s quiet and he doesn’t laugh a lot. 
8. Danya is very relaxed and doesn’t seem to worry about things. 
9. My boss is really good at using his imagination to think of new ideas. 
10. Ava can play several musical instruments. 

#### d ‣ Complete the sentences.

1. My sister can't wait for anything; she's so .
2. I get very  before exams; I need to try and relax a bit more.
3. I  I could paint as well as your brother; he’s so creative.
4. Adeline hasn’t done a thing since she’s been here. Honestly, she’s so .
5. I always have a laugh with my cousin – he’s got a great sense of .
6. My younger sister is able to understand new ideas so quickly; she’s very .
7. If Sarah says she’ll do it, then she’ll do it. I  her completely.
8. He’d like to be relaxed and confident, but it’s just not part of his .
9. He failed his exams, but he isn’t . He just didn’t do any work.
10. Aurora helped me bake some cakes last week; she’s very .

## Over to you

**From all the words in this unit, which one would you most like to be, and which is the one you would hate to be?**

# Unit 2: Money

## Notes and coins

Afbeelding met tekst, munt, valuta, geld

Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving

In the UK the **currency**[type of money used] is **sterling**[pounds]; in America it is **the dollar**; in much of Europe it’s **the euro**.

**Notes**e.g. ten pounds, twenty euros, **a ten-pound note**, **a twenty-euro note**

**Coins**(in the UK) e.g. fifty pence (usually spoken as **fifty p**), a pound, **a fifty-pence piece**, but **a one-pound coin**

## Managing your money

Afbeelding met persoon, tekst, kleding, geldautomaat

Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving

“I’ve had a **bank account** for a few years now, and I make sure my account is always **in credit**1. I go to the **cashpoint**once a week, so I always have some **cash**2 with me, and I **check**3 my account online once a week to see how much money I’ve got. ”

1 having money in the account  
2 money in the form of notes and coins  
3 look at the details of it

## Money problems

“When I went to university, I had to get a **student loan**1 to pay my **fees**2. That meant I had to be careful and make sure I didn’t **waste money**3, but by the time I finished my degree I **owed**4 a lot. One good thing is that I don’t have to pay it back until I get a job and I’m **earning**5 a **reasonable amount**6 of money. At the moment I’m **saving up**7 for a new laptop; the one I have is very slow and keeps going wrong. I’d love to have a car as well, but I **can’t afford**8 it. ”

1money you borrow to pay for your studies  
2money you pay to use something, or for a service, e.g. a lawyer’s fee  
3use it badly  
4had to **pay back** a lot of money to the bank  
5receiving money for the work I do  
6quite a lot; $ 1 million is **a large amount**  
7keeping money to buy something in the future  
8don’t have enough money to buy one

## Accommodation\*

“This year I’m **renting**a flat with three friends of mine. We had to pay one month’s **rent**as a **deposit**1, but it’s a nice place, quite **good value for money**2, and the landlord isn’t **charging**3 us to use his garage. ”

\* places where you live or stay  
1money you pay for something you are going to use, which is then returned to you when you have finished using it  
2good for the amount of money you pay  
3asking someone to pay an amount of money

## Language help

We use **rent**when we pay to use something for a long period of time, e.g. *rent a flat*. The noun *rent*is the amount you pay, e.g. *The****rent****is £400 per month*. We use **hire**when we pay to use something for a short period of time, e.g. *I****hired****a bike for the day.*Both verbs are used with cars, e.g. *We****rented****/****hired****a car when we were on holiday.*

## Vocabulary

* afford
* amount
* at home
* bank account
* bank loan
* burn v
* can’t afford (it)
* cash
* cashpoint
* charge v
* coin
* currency
* deposit
* dollar
* earn
* euro
* fall over
* fee(s)
* fifty-pence piece
* hire
* in credit
* large number/amount
* note [money]
* one pound coin
* out of order
* owe
* pay back
* properly
* reasonable
* reasonable (amount)
* rent n, v
* save (up)
* spill
* sterling
* student loan
* tear v
* ten pound note
* there’s something wrong with …
* twenty-euro note
* value for money
* waste
* waste of money
* work [function]

## Exercises

#### a ‣ Answer the questions as quickly as possible.

1. If you rent something, do you own it?
   *  Yes
   *  No
2. If you waste money, do you use it well?
   *  Yes
   *  No
3. Can you get money from a cashpoint?
   *  Yes
   *  No
4. If you are in credit, do you have money in your account?
   *  Yes
   *  No
5. Do you pay back a bank loan?
   *  Yes
   *  No
6. Is the currency in the United States of America called the euro?
   *  Yes
   *  No
7. Do you normally get back a deposit?
   *  Yes
   *  No
8. If you ‘can afford’ something, do you have enough money for it?
   *  Yes
   *  No

#### b ‣ Which words are being defined?

1. A flat, usually round piece of metal used as money. 
2. Money you borrow from a bank. 
3. Money you pay to someone for a professional service, e.g. a school. 
4. Money in the form of notes or coins. 
5. Money you pay to live in a building that you don’t own. 
6. A machine where you can get money. 
7. The type of money used in a country. 

#### c ‣ Rewrite the sentences without using the underlined words and phrases. Keep the same meaning.

1. He’s getting £300 a week in his job.
2. She used the money badly.
3. I don’t have enough money to go.
4. We could rent a car.

1. He asked us to pay £25.
2. I’ve got to pay back a lot of money.
3. I always look at my account carefully.

#### d ‣ Complete the text.

“I’m nearly 20 now, and I’ve been 1 for a car for the last two years. I’ve been putting money into my bank 2 , and I try to put in exactly the same 3  every month: £75 from money that I 4  doing a job two evenings a week, and £50 that my parents are lending me each month. That means I now 5  them £1200, but they said I don’t have to 6  them until I’ve got a full-time job. At the moment I’m still living at home, so I don’t have to pay for my 7 , although I will start paying my parents a bit of rent when I finish college and get a job.”

## Over to you

**Answer the questions.**

1. Have you got a bank account? If so, how long have you had it?
2. How often do you check your account?
3. How often do you use a cashpoint?
4. Have you ever had a bank loan? What did you have the loan for?
5. Are you saving up for anything at the moment?
6. Do you rent the place where you live? If so, did you have to pay a deposit?

# Unit 3: Studying English and taking exams

## How are they getting on?\*

This is what Nastya, an English teacher, thinks about some of her students.

Afbeelding met persoon, kleding, Menselijk gezicht, brief

Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving

“Jade has a **wide vocabulary** [knows a lot of words] and speaks very **accurately**[without mistakes], but she needs to practise her speaking more in order to become more **fluent**[able to speak naturally without stopping].”

“Angel is quite fluent, but his **accent**[the way he pronounces words] is not very good. In particular, he has problems with certain **consonants**[letters of the **alphabet**(a–z), which are not the **vowels**a,e,i,o,u]. ”

“Jose has no problem **making himself understood** [saying things in a way people understand], but he needs to **increase**his vocabulary [make it bigger], because at the moment it’s quite **basic**[elementary; *syn***simple**]. ”

“Olga is always **willing to** [happy and ready to] **experiment**with language [try something new to see what it is like]. For that reason she sometimes **gets things wrong**[makes mistakes], but she learns from her mistakes and she’s making a lot of progress. ”

“Andreas is a fantastic language learner. He **picks**things **up**[learns things without trying] very quickly, and he **has a good ear for language** [is good at hearing, repeating and understanding sounds and words]. ”

\*What progress are they making?

## Common mistakes

We use adjectives with nouns, and adverbs with verbs.

He’s a **fluent**speaker. (NOT He’s a ~~fluently~~ speaker.) She speaks **accurately**. (NOT She speaks ~~accurate~~.)

I need to speak English **well**. (NOT I need to speak English ~~good~~.)

## Examinations

You can **take**or **do**an exam (NOT ~~make~~ an exam). If you are successful and do well, you **pass**; if you are not successful and do badly, you **fail**. Before taking an exam, you **revise for** the exam. [study /prepare for the exam] Sometimes you can also **retake**an exam. [do it again]

“My students are **taking**the Cambridge English: First **exam**in June, and for some of them it will be **hard work**1. I think Angel might fail, but he’s **doing his best**2, so with a bit of luck he might pass. I expect most of the others to pass. Andreas is a strong **candidate**3, and I’m sure he’ll get a good **grade**(*syn***mark**). I think Jade and Olga will also **do well**.

At the moment I’m trying to **get through**4 the course book so that we can do some **revision**5. I think the most important thing is to do some **exam preparation**6. Today I want the students to **do/write an essay**7. Most of them still find it difficult to write accurately, so I need to **work on** that with them.”

1work that requires a lot of effort  
2making as much effort as he can; *syn***trying his best**  
3someone who is taking an exam  
4finish  
5revise for the exam  
6getting ready for the exam  
7a short piece of writing about a particular subject

## Vocabulary

* accent
* accurate(ly)
* alphabet
* basic
* candidate
* consonant
* do well
* do your best
* do/write an essay
* fail (an exam) v
* fluent
* get sth wrong
* get through sth [finish]
* grade
* hard work
* have a good ear for language
* increase n
* make yourself understood
* mark [grade]
* pass an exam
* pick sth up [learn]
* preparation
* retake sth
* revise
* revision
* simple
* take/do an exam
* try/do your best
* vowel
* wide vocabulary
* willing
* work on sth

## Exercises

#### a ‣ Choose the correct word to complete the sentences. Sometimes both are correct.

1. We made / got something wrong in the first question. 
2. I had to do / write an essay. 
3. My sister picks up / out languages very quickly. 
4. I will have to revise for / revise my exam next week. 
5. The students always do / make their best. 
6. Tomas wants to do / take the exam in June. 
7. Karin failed / lost the exam, but she can retake it next year. 

#### b ‣ Complete the sentences.The first letter has been given to help you.

1. There are twenty-six letters in the  .
2. A+ is the highest  you can get.
3. There are over 100  taking the exam.
4. We had to write an  for homework in not more than 200 words.
5. I need to  on my grammar; it’s not very good.
6. I need to  my vocabulary; it’s still very .
7. A and E are ; B, C and D are .
8. Studying for my exam is  , but it will be worth the effort.
9. Our teacher was always  to help us with our exam preparation.

#### c ‣ Rewrite the sentences on the left starting with the words given. Keep a similar meaning.

1. Can you retake the exam?
2. They will need to revise for the exam.
3. I will work as hard as I can.
4. We need to prepare for the exam.
5. I make mistakes.
6. I can listen and repeat things accurately.

d ‣ Complete the dialogues.

1. A: Do you think Natasha will do well?  
   B: Yes, I’m sure she’ll  the exam.
2. A: Is her pronunciation good?  
   B: No, she has quite a strong .
3. A: Can Elke speak naturally without stopping?  
   B: Yes, she’s quite .
4. A: And does she make many mistakes?  
   B: No, she’s quite  when she speaks.
5. A: Does Victor know a lot of English?  
   B: No, but he can make himself .
6. A: Will you finish the book?  
   B: Yeah, we should get  it.
7. A: Did Amy do  in her exam?  
   B: Yes, she got 80%.

# Unit 4: Travel bookings

## Types of holidays

* 1. Afbeelding met buitenshuis, reddingsvest, recreatie, watervoertuig

     Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving  
     **adventure holiday**
  2. Afbeelding met buitenshuis, sport, skiën, sneeuw

     Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving  
     **skiing holiday**
  3. Afbeelding met kleding, rit, persoon, draaimolen

     Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving  
     **family holiday**
  4. Afbeelding met buitenshuis, water, strand, Toeristische stad

     Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving  
     **beach holiday**
  5. Afbeelding met transport, watervoertuig, buitenshuis, schip

     Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving  
     **go on a cruise**
  6. Afbeelding met hemel, gebouw, buitenshuis, stadion

     Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving  
     **city break**

## Online booking

Many people book their holiday **accommodation**1 on the Internet. To **book online**2,you need to search for your **destination**3 and the dates when you plan to travel. You can look for hotels or **B&Bs**4. Often websites have low prices, especially in winter. It is helpful to read the online **reviews**5 before you book the accommodation. A popular option for a **weekend break**6 is to rent an apartment in an interesting city. But if you want to make life easy, you might like a **package holiday**, which includes the flight, hotel room and sometimes meals.

1a place where you stay  
2to make a reservation using the Internet  
3a place where you plan to travel  
4bed and breakfast: a small hotel where breakfast is included in the price  
5a description of a hotel, restaurant, etc, written by people who’ve been there  
6a short holiday during a weekend

## Renting a private apartment

To: Irene Sanders  
From: Oliver Weiss

Subject Re: Apartment with mountain view

Dear Irene,

We have arrived at your apartment. We **picked up**1 the keys from the neighbours without any problems. We like the apartment a lot, but we have a few questions. We can’t find the **wi-fi password**2. Could you send it to us? Also, the **listing**3 said that there was an **iron**4 in the kitchen, but we can’t see it. Can you let us know where it is? Finally, it’s very cold and we can’t find the instructions for the **central heating**5. Where do we **switch it on**6?

Where’s the **nearest**supermarket? And can you **recommend**7 **a nearby**8 restaurant for dinner? Somewhere cheap would be great!

All the best,  
Oliver and Jo

1 collect  
2 a secret group of letters and numbers, for connecting to wireless Internet  
3 written description of something to buy or rent  
4 a small machine that makes clothes smooth and flat  
5 a system that keeps a building warm  
6 make it start working  
7 say something is good  
8 not far

## Vocabulary

* accommodation
* adventure holiday
* B&B
* beach holiday
* book online
* city break
* cruise
* destination
* family holiday
* go on a cruise
* iron
* nearby
* nearest
* package holiday
* pick sth up [collect sth]
* recommend
* review
* skiing holiday
* switch sth on
* weekend break
* wi-fi password

## Exercises

#### a ‣ Match the holiday types on the left with their descriptions.

1. a cruise
2. beach holiday
3. skiing holiday
4. adventure holiday
5. family holiday
6. city break
7. a) a holiday where there are activities for children as well as adults
8. b) a winter holiday in the mountains
9. c) a holiday where you sleep on a boat and travel from one place to another
10. d) a short holiday where you visit a city
11. e) a holiday where you stay near the sea
12. f) an unusual, exciting holiday, possibly with some danger, e.g. rock climbing or walking in the jungle

#### b ‣ Complete the dialogues with words from B.

RUTH: Shall we book somewhere for our 1 break?  
HARRY: What about this hotel? It has great 2  online. Five stars!  
RUTH: I’d prefer somewhere a bit smaller, with breakfast included.  
HARRY: OK, here’s a nice 3  in the countryside.

HANS: Have you found any 4  yet?  
PAULA: Yes, I’ve booked a four-star hotel in the city centre.  
HANS: Was it very expensive?  
PAULA: No, it was part of a 5 , so the hotel was included in the price.

#### c ‣ Circle the words from B and C to complete each sentence.

1. Many travellers prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ their holiday online, rather than on the phone.
   *  book
   *  take
2. Spain is a popular holiday \_\_\_\_\_ among British holiday-makers.
   *  accommodation
   *  destination
3. If you book a \_\_\_\_\_, you don’t have to book flights separately.
   *  package holiday
   *  weekend break
4. The apartment \_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t say if it has wi-fi or not. We’ll have to email them.
   *  listing
   *  password
5. The central \_\_\_\_\_ is broken and Sara’s clothes are all creased.
   *  heating
   *  iron
6. The house has \_\_\_\_\_, so it is warm all through the winter months.
   *  listing
   *  central heating

#### d ‣ Correct the mistakes.

1. When you arrive, you can pick out the keys from the reception desk. 
2. I recommence renting a car, as public transport is not very good. 
3. The nearer train station is a five minute walk away. 
4. The wi-fi passport is written on a piece of paper next to the computer. 
5. I like staying in this area. There are quite a few nice cafés nearly. 
6. To switch out the air conditioning, press this button. 

## Over to you

**Answer these questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.**

1. What type of holiday from A do you prefer?
2. Do you read hotel reviews before you book online?
3. Where do you like to stay when you travel: in a hotel, in a B&B or in a private apartment?

# Unit 5: Sightseeing holidays

## Things to see

1.   
   **fountain**
2.   
   **mosque**
3.   
   **cathedral**
4.   
   **market**
5.   
   **castle**
6.   
   **temple**
7.   
   **statue**

## Tourist activities

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **activity** | **example** |
| **go sightseeing** [visit famous places; also **see the sights**] | We **went sightseeing** almost every day. I like to **see the sights** when I visit a place. |
| **do**a bit of / a lot of **sightseeing** | I didn’t **do**a lot of **sightseeing**in Warsaw. |
| **have a look round**[visit a place casually, often on foot] | We **had a look round** the shops. I want to **have a look round** the museum. |
| **explore**[go round a new place to see what is there] | We **explored**the flower market. |
| **go out** [leave home / your hotel to go to a social event, e.g. restaurant or theatre] | On holiday we **went out** every night. |
| **get lost**[lose one’s way] | I **got lost** three times in London. |
| **have**a great/nice/terrible **time** | They **had a lovely time**in Venice. |
| buy **souvenirs**[something you buy or keep to remember a place or holiday] | We bought some dolls as **souvenirs**. |

## Describing places

The word **place**can describe a building, an area, a town, or country, e.g. Bruges is a lovely **place**[town] and we found a really nice **place**[hotel] to stay.

“The **guidebooks**[books with information about places] say the Alhambra in Granada is **magnificent**[very good or very beautiful], but it’s always **packed**[very crowded] with tourists in the summer.”

“São Paulo is a **lively**place [full of life and activity], and there’s **plenty**[a lot] to do in the evening.”

“St Petersburg has lots of **historic monuments** [important places built a long time ago] but the Hermitage Museum was the main **attraction**for me. [something that makes people come to a place or want to do a particular thing]”

“If you go to Poland, it’s definitely **worth**visiting Kraków.”

## Language help

We use **worth**+ noun/-*ing*to say that it is a good idea to do something or go somewhere.

*It’s****worth****hiring a car if you go to Scotland. Glasgow is****worth a visit****as well.*

## Vocabulary

* **attraction**
* **castle**
* **cathedral**
* **do a bit/lot of (sightseeing/hiking etc.)**
* **explore**
* **fountain**
* **get lost**
* **go out [social activity]**
* **go sightseeing**
* **guidebook**
* **have a great/nice/terrible time**
* **have a look round**
* **historic monument**
* **lively**
* **magnificent**
* **market**
* **mosque**
* **packed**
* **palace**
* **place [town/building]**
* **see the sights**
* **sights**
* **sightseeing**
* **statue**
* **temple**
* **worth (+ noun/-ing)**

## Exercises

**a ‣ Tick (x) the words which refer to religious places.**

1. church
2. castle 
3. statue 
4. fountain 
5. market 
6. mosque 
7. temple 
8. cathedral 
9. palace 

**b ‣ Complete the email.**

From: John H.  
  
Hi everyone,  
  
I’ve been in Paris for over a week now and I’m having a great 1. I did quite a lot of 2  in the first few days – the Eiffel Tower, Notre-Dame, and all the usual tourist 3 . Most places are absolutely 4  with tourists at the moment, so yesterday I decided to 5  one or two shopping areas. I got 6  on my way back to the hotel, but it didn’t matter because I discovered a really fascinating street 7  selling just about everything from apples to antiques.  
  
I ate in the hotel the first night but I usually 8  for dinner – the restaurants are great and I can get a set meal for €20.  
I hope you’re all well. I’ll write again in a few days.  
  
All the best, John

**c ‣ Complete the dialogues, but without using a word from the question.**

1. A: It’s a fabulous city, isn’t it?  
   B: Yes, it’s a wonderful .
2. A: It was very crowded, wasn’t it?  
   B: Yes, it was absolutely .
3. A: It’s lively in the evening, isn’t it?  
   B: Yes, there’s .
4. A: Did you enjoy yourselves?  
   B: Yes, we had a .
5. A: Kyoto is a good place to go to, isn’t it?  
   B: Yes, Kyoto is definitely .
6. A: You know a lot about this castle, don’t you?  
   B: Yes, I bought a .
7. A: St Petersburg has got many famous old places to see, hasn’t it?  
   B: Yes, lots of historic .
8. A: The Taj Mahal was impressive and so beautiful.  
   B: Yes, it was .
9. A: Did you explore the town centre?  
   B: Yes, we had a .

## Over to you

**Think about your own country and write answers. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.**

1. Write down a place that is worth visiting and a place that is not worth visiting and say why.
2. Is there a place that is particularly famous for its historic monuments? What are they?
3. What typical souvenirs do tourists buy when they visit?
4. What are the main attractions for tourists to your country? Do you think they are worth seeing?

# Unit 6: Competitive sport

## Winning and losing

In football, you can talk about the **score**[the number of goals a team has] like this:  
Spain played Poland and they **won**the game. = Poland **lost**the game.  
Spain **won**2–0 (spoken as *two****nil***). = Poland **lost**2–0.  
Spain **beat**Poland (2–0). (NOT Spain ~~won~~ Poland.) = Poland **lost**(2–0) **to**Spain.  
Spain **defeated**Poland (2–0). = Poland **were defeated**(2–0) **by**Spain.  
Spain and Italy **drew**1–1 (spoken as ***one all***) OR It was **a**1–1 **draw between** Spain and Italy.

## Language help

The **score**at the end of a game is also the **result**.

*The final score/result was 2–0.*  
*The score at half-time was 1–0.* (NOT The ~~result~~ at half-time was 1–0.)

## Competitions

A **competition**is an organised event in which people try to win something by being the best, the fastest, etc. **Individuals**, such as tennis players Serena Williams or Rafael Nadal, and **teams**such as Manchester United, **take part in** [join with others in] different types of competition. Tennis players and golfers enter **tournaments**such as the French Open; football and ice hockey teams play in **league**competitions, where they **play against** different teams. Many teams also play in **cup**competitions (similar to tournaments), e.g. the FA Cup or the World Cup, which ends with two teams playing against each other in a **final**. The **winners**(*opp*the **losers**) are the **champions**, e.g. Germany became World Cup champions in 2014, and Philipp Lahm received the cup as **captain** of the winning team.

## Reporting sports events



**ONE INCREDIBLE RACE**

In one of the most **incredible races** of all time, Jamaican athlete Usain Bolt won the 100 metres final at the 2016 Olympics. Although Bolt did not **break**his own world **record**1 of 9.69 seconds, he achieved a great **victory**2 running an **outstanding**time of 9.81 seconds. Usain Bolt has now won three gold medals in three consecutive Olympic Games, also known as the ‘triple triple’.

**Another win for Kim Clijsters**  
Kim Clijsters won the women’s US Open last night for the second time. She first won the **championship**3 in 2005, but **gave up**4 tennis in 2007 to have a baby. She returned in 2009, and is the first mother to win a grand slam for 29 years.

**Canadian Grand Prix**  
There was a **superb**race for the Canadian Grand Prix. The **winner**5, Lewis Hamilton, passed Sebastian Vettel and won by five seconds. But Nico Rosberg now **leads**6 the drivers championship with 107 points.

1run faster than anyone in the world before  
2the time when you win a game or a competition  
3an important competition to decide who is the best  
4stopped playing  
5the person who wins  
6is in front of others during a competition, e.g. At half-time, Milan are leading 1–0.

## Language help

**Superb, incredible** and **out standing** can describe something or someone that is very good and of a very high quality, e.g. *Pelé was a****superb****footballer.*

## Vocabulary

* + **against [compete]**
  + **beat**
  + **break a record**
  + **captain**
  + **century**
  + **champion**
  + **championship**
  + **competition**
  + **defeat n, v**
  + **draw (a game) n, v**
  + **final n**
  + **for fun**
  + **give up (sth) [stop doing an activity]**
  + **incredible**
  + **individual**
  + **lead [be in front]**
  + **league**
  + **lose (a game)**
  + **loser**
  + **nil**
  + **outstanding**
  + **play against sb**
  + **race n**
  + **record n**
  + **result [in a competition]**
  + **superb**
  + **take part**
  + **team**
  + **tournament**
  + **victory**
  + **win**
  + **winner**

## Exercises

**a ‣ Complete the verb forms with the correct past tense and past participle.**

* + win /  / 
  + lose /  / 
  + beat /  / 
  + draw /  / 
  + break /  / 
  + give up /  / 

**b ‣ Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Sometimes both are correct.**

* + It was a fantastic *victory / defeat* for the team. 
  + Lionel Messi was *outstanding / incredible* for Barcelona. 
  + At half-time in the game, the *score / result* is 1–0 to Arsenal. 
  + The French Open is a famous tennis *cup / tournament*. 
  + Croatia *beat / defeated* Germany 3–2. 
  + We *won / beat* the other team 4–1. 
  + The UEFA Cup is a great *competition / league*. 

**c ‣ Complete the sentences.**

* + It was a good game but unfortunately we  3–2.
  + The  at half-time was 2–1, but the final  was a draw.
  + Holland  England 2–1, so they are in the semi-final.
  + Brazil  1–1 with Argentina last night.
  + Serena Williams has won the Wimbledon  at least six times.
  + Carolina Kluft broke the heptathlon world  again last night.
  + There are 20 teams in the , and each team plays the other teams twice.
  + Bradley Wiggins  part in the Tour de France in 2009 and finished fourth.
  + I think Novak Djokovic is going to win. He’s  5–2 in the final set.
  + Argentina are playing  Brazil next week.

## Over to you

**Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.**

* + Have you ever taken part in a sports competition?
  + Have you ever won anything?
  + Have you ever been captain of a team?
  + Have you ever come first, second or third in a race?
  + Have you ever watched an individual or team in a final, at the game or on television?

# Unit 7: Climate change

## The problem



**WHAT IS THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT?**

Many **greenhouse gases**, e.g. carbon dioxide, methane and ozone, **exist**1 naturally and are needed to **create**2 **the greenhouse effect** that keeps the Earth warm enough to **support**3 human life. However, the use of **fossil fuels**, e.g. **oil**, natural gas and coal, has produced **excessive**4 amounts of greenhouse gases, and the **result**5 is **global warming**: an increase in the average temperature on Earth. Of the 15 warmest years **on record**6, 14 have **occurred**7 since 2000.

The **effects**8 of **climate change** can already be seen in our everyday lives. Summers are getting hotter and winters are getting wetter, so **drought**9 and **floods**10 are becoming more common. With it, animal and plant life is **suffering**11 – some species will disappear altogether – and certain illnesses, e.g. hay fever, asthma and skin cancer, are becoming more common.

To stop global warming from **destroying**12 our **environment**13, we need to act now.

1 are real or present  
2 make something happen or exist  
3 help (human life) to continue  
4 more than you want or need  
5 something that happens because of something else that has happened  
6 If information is *on record*, it has been written down or kept on a computer.  
7 happened; fml  
8 a change or result that is caused by something  
9 a long time without rain when people do not have enough water  
10 when water covers an area that is usually dry, often from too much rain  
11 experiencing something which is unpleasant  
12 damaging something so badly that it does not exist or cannot be used  
13 the air, land and water around us

## The solution\* – or part of it

To **reduce**global warming [make it less], the nations of the world will have to **act**together [do something to solve a problem; *syn***take action**]. In the meantime, individuals can also help.

**SIX WAYS TO REDUCE GLOBAL WARMING:**

* 1. Don’t throw things **away – recycle** paper, glass, plastic, etc. so that it can be used again.
  2. **Save**1 **energy**2 e.g. **switch off** lights when you leave a room.
  3. Don’t **waste**3 water, e.g. turn off the **tap**when you are brushing your teeth.
  4. Change light bulbs for more **energy-efficient**4 ones.
  5. Drive less and walk more.
  6. **Plant trees**5 because trees reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and so reduce greenhouse gases.

\* the answer to a problem  
1 don’t waste  
2gas and electricity  
3 use it badly  
4 working well and not wasting energy  
5 put a new tree in the ground

## Vocabulary

* + **create**
  + **act [do sth]**
  + **climate change**
  + **destroy**
  + **drought**
  + **effect**
  + **efficient**
  + **energy**
  + **environment**
  + **excessive**
  + **exist**
  + **existence**
  + **flood**
  + **fossil fuel**
  + **global warming**
  + **greenhouse effect**
  + **greenhouse gases**
  + **oil [fuel]**
  + **on record**
  + **plant v**
  + **reduce**
  + **result [consequence]**
  + **save [keep]**
  + **solution**
  + **suffer**
  + **switch sth off**
  + **take action**
  + **tap**
  + **throw sth away**
  + **waste**

## Exercises

**a ‣ How do you pronounce the underlined letters? Use the index to help you.**

* 1. global    Is it like go or got? 
  2. flood    Is it like foot or fun? 
  3. fuel    Is it like food or few? 
  4. drought    Is it like no or now? 
  5. suffer    Is it like son or soon? 
  6. climate    Is it like educate or comfortable? 

**b ‣ Match the words on the left with the words on the right.**

* 1. the greenhouse 
  2. global 
  3. fossil 
  4. greenhouse 
  5. climate 

a) warming

b) change

c) effect

d) fuels

e) gases

**c ‣ How can we help with global warming? Cover the opposite page and complete the text.**

• Don’t 1 paper, glass and plastic; 2  it.  
• Don’t 3  water: turn off the 4  when you brush your teeth.  
• 5  energy by 6  off lights when you leave a room.  
• 7  trees in order to 8  the amount of carbon dioxide.  
• 9  action now, before it’s too late.

**d ‣ Complete the explanations.**

* 1. We don’t have to create greenhouse gases; they  naturally.
  2. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere  the greenhouse effect.
  3. Global warming is the  of an increase in the amount of greenhouse gases.
  4. Two  of climate change have been hotter summers and wetter winters.
  5. A  is often the result of too much rain when the rivers are full.
  6. A  is a long period without rain, and they are  more frequently now.
  7. The  is the air, land and water around us.
  8. If you  something, it is so badly damaged, it cannot be used again.
  9. If something is , it works well and doesn’t waste energy.
  10.  is the power that comes from gas, electricity, etc.

**e ‣ Complete the tables. Use a dictionary to help you.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **verb** | **noun** |
| recycle |  |
| waste |  |
| destroy |  |
| exist |  |
|  | solution |
| reduce |  |
| support |  |
| suffer |  |

## Over to you

**Answer the questions. If possible, talk to someone else about the problems.**

* 1. Can you see the effects of global warming and climate change in your country? What do you see?
  2. What things do people recycle every week?
  3. Do you think you often waste water and energy? How?
  4. What more could you do to solve the problem? Does it worry you?

# Unit 8: Opinions, agreeing and disagreeing

## Asking someone for their opinion

**What do you think of** his new book / Tom’s girlfriend? (asking about a specific thing or person)

**What do you think about** global warming / cosmetic surgery? (asking about a general topic)

**How do you feel about** working with the others?

## Introducing your own opinion

**Personally, I think** Helena was probably right.

**Personally, I feel** that we should increase the price.

**In my opinion** [I think], we need to change the direction of the company.

**My view/feeling is** [my opinion is] that we need to wait a bit longer.

## Common mistakes

Personally, I **don’t think it’s** a good idea. (NOT I ~~think it’s not~~ a good idea.)

**In**my **opinion**, motorbikes are dangerous. (NOT ~~On~~ my opinion OR In my ~~meaning~~)

In most situations, it is probably easier and more natural to use **personally**.

## Giving the opinion of others

The newspaper **says**that his death was not an accident. (NOT ~~It’s written~~ in the newspaper)

**According to** the paper [the paper says], the government didn’t know about it.

## Agreeing and disagreeing (with someone)

I **totally agree (with you)** [agree completely, 100%].

I **partly agree (with you)** [agree but not completely].

I **agree (with you) to a certain extent** [partly agree].

## Common mistakes

**I agree**with you. (NOT ~~I’m agree~~ with you.)

**Do you** agree? (NOT ~~Are you~~ agree?)

In British English, it is common to agree with someone before giving a different opinion.

**That’s true, but** I think …

**I see what you mean**, [I understand what you are saying] but …

**I agree to some extent, but**…

I think that’s a good **point**[idea or opinion], **but**…

I **take your point** [I understand and partly agree with your opinion], **but**...

## Giving a strong opinion

I **feel very strongly about** military service. I think everyone should do it.

I think you’re **absolutely right / wrong** [100% correct/wrong].

I don’t agree **at all** [I completely disagree].

I **disagree completely** [100% don’t agree].

## Vocabulary

* + **according to**
  + **agree [have the same opinion]**
  + **at all**
  + **can’t stand**
  + **disagree**
  + **feel [believe]**
  + **How do you feel about …?**
  + **I see what you mean**
  + **in my opinion**
  + **my view/feeling is**
  + **partly**
  + **personally**
  + **point [idea]**
  + **say [give information in writing]**
  + **to some extent**
  + **totally**
  + **What do you think of/about …?**

## Exercises

**a ‣ Complete the questions in different ways to ask people their opinion.**

* + What do you think  sending people to Mars?
  +  these shoes? Do you like them?
  +  having more responsibility?

**b ‣ Complete the dialogues.**

* + A: Did you think he was right in what he said?  
    B: Not completely, but I  agreed with him.
  + A: What did you think  the film?  
    B: Well,  I didn’t like it.
  + A: Do you agree with her?  
    B: Yes, to a certain .
  + A: She feels very  about protecting the environment.  
    B: Yes, I know, and I think she’s absolutely .
  + A: , I think all politicians tell lies.  
    B: Sorry, but I  completely.
  + A: We can’t send everyone to university.  
    B: Yes, that’s , but we should give everyone a chance to go.
  + A: My  is that we should make all chocolate and sweets more expensive, and then people couldn’t afford to eat so many things that are bad for them.  
    B: That’s a good , but it seems unfair on people who don’t eat too many sweet things.
  + A: I see what you  about spending more money, but can we afford it?  
    B: Well, in my  we have no choice.

**c ‣ Rewrite the sentences using the words in capitals. Keep a similar meaning.**

* + I think you’re right. AGREE
  + I think the club needs new players. OPINION
  + I completely disagree with you. AT ALL
  + The newspaper says the fire was started on purpose. ACCORDING
  + I partly agree with her. EXTENT
  + I see what you mean, but I’m not sure I agree. POINT

## Over to you

**Respond to the statements with your own opinion. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.**

* + I think most women are happy to stay at home and be a mother and housewife.
  + Personally I don’t think the government should give so much money to people who don’t work.
  + My feeling is that we should give more money to poor countries in other parts of the world.
  + I think we should make it more expensive to drive a car in order to reduce the number of cars.