



Aa



ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK
LEVEL 2 BEGINNER



A COMPLETE SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

WITH
FREE ONLINE
AUDIO

Author

Rachel Harding has a background in English-language teaching and is now a full-time author of English-language learning materials. She has written for major English-language publishers including Oxford University Press.

Course consultant

Tim Bowen has taught English and trained teachers in more than 30 countries worldwide. He is the co-author of works on pronunciation teaching and language-teaching methodology, and author of numerous books for English-language teachers. He is currently a freelance materials writer, editor, and translator. He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Linguists.

Language consultant

Professor Susan Barduhn is an experienced English-language teacher, teacher trainer, and author, who has contributed to numerous publications. In addition to directing English-language courses in at least four different continents, she has been President of the International Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign Language, and an adviser to the British Council and the US State Department. She is currently a Professor at the School for International Training in Vermont, USA.

ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK

LEVEL 2 BEGINNER





Penguin
Random
House

US Editors Allison Singer, Jenny Siklos
Editors Gareth Clark, Lisa Gillespie, Andrew Kerr-Jarrett
Art Editors Chrissy Barnard, Ray Bryant
Senior Art Editor Sharon Spencer
Editorial Assistants Jessica Cawthra, Sarah Edwards
Illustrators Edwood Burn, Denise Joos, Michael Parkin, Gemma Westling
Audio Producer Liz Hammond
Managing Editor Daniel Mills
Managing Art Editor Anna Hall
Project Manager Christine Stroyan
Jacket Designer Natalie Godwin
Jacket Editor Claire Gell
Jacket Design Development Manager Sophia MTT
Producer, Pre-Production Luca Frassineti
Producer Mary Slater
Publisher Andrew Macintyre
Art Director Karen Self
Publishing Director Jonathan Metcalf

DK India

Jacket Designer Surabhi Wadhwa
Managing Jackets Editor Saloni Singh
Senior DTP Designer Harish Aggarwal

First American Edition, 2016

Published in the United States by DK Publishing
345 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10014

Copyright © 2016 Dorling Kindersley Limited
DK, a Division of Penguin Random House LLC
16 17 18 19 20 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
001-292811-Jun/2016

All rights reserved.

Without limiting the rights under the copyright reserved above, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise), without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.
Published in Great Britain by Dorling Kindersley Limited.

A catalog record for this book
is available from the Library of Congress.
ISBN 978-1-4654-5183-5

DK books are available at special discounts when purchased in bulk for sales promotions, premiums, fund-raising, or educational use. For details, contact: DK Publishing Special Markets, 345 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10014
SpecialSales@dk.com

Printed and bound in China

All images © Dorling Kindersley Limited
For further information see: www.dkimages.com

A WORLD OF IDEAS:
SEE ALL THERE IS TO KNOW

www.dk.com

Contents

How the course works

8

01 Talking about yourself

12

New language Using "to be"
Vocabulary Names, jobs, and family
New skill Talking about yourself

02 Talking about routines

16

New language The present simple
Vocabulary Routines and pastimes
New skill Talking about routines

03 Today I'm wearing...

20

New language The present continuous
Vocabulary Clothes and activities
New skill Talking about what's happening now

04 What's happening?

24

New language Present continuous questions
Vocabulary Activities and gadgets
New skill Asking about the present

05 Types of verbs

28

New language Action and state verbs
Vocabulary Activities
New skill Using state verbs

06 Vocabulary Feelings and moods

30

07 How are you feeling?	32	New language "Feeling" and emotions Vocabulary Adjectives of emotions New skill Talking about your feelings	54	15 Making comparisons
08 Vocabulary Transportation	36			New language Comparative adjectives Vocabulary Travel and countries New skill Comparing things
09 Routines and exceptions	38	New language Exceptions Vocabulary Time markers New skill Contrasting routines and exceptions	58	16 Talking about extremes
				New language Superlative adjectives Vocabulary Animals, facts, and places New skill Talking about extremes
10 Vocabulary The body	42			17 Vocabulary Geographical features
11 What's the matter?	44	New language Health complaints Vocabulary Body parts and pain phrases New skill Saying what's wrong	62	New language "Which" and "what" Vocabulary Geographical words New skill Asking multiple-choice questions
12 Vocabulary Weather	46			18 Making choices
13 What's the weather like?	48	New language Weather descriptions Vocabulary Temperature words New skill Talking about the weather	64	New language Large numbers Vocabulary Thousands and millions New skill Talking about large amounts
				19 Using large numbers
14 Vocabulary Travel	52			20 Vocabulary The calendar
				New language Dates, "was born," "ago" Vocabulary Numbers, months, and years New skill Talking about dates
				21 Talking about dates

22 Talking about the past	74	30 Applying for a job	102
New language The past simple of "to be"		New language Interview responses	
Vocabulary Jobs, town, and life events		Vocabulary Job words and phrases	
New skill Talking about past states		New skill Dealing with job applications	
23 Past events	78	31 Types of questions	104
New language Regular verbs in the past simple		New language Subject and object questions	
Vocabulary Pastimes and life events		Vocabulary Workplace words	
New skill Talking about your past		New skill Asking different kinds of question	
24 Past abilities	82	32 Someone, anyone, everyone	108
New language Using "could" in the past simple		New language Indefinite pronouns	
Vocabulary Abilities and pastimes		Vocabulary Office words	
New skill Talking about past abilities		New skill Talking about people in general	
25 Vocabulary Entertainment	84	33 Making conversation	110
New language Short questions		New language Short questions	
Vocabulary Question words		Vocabulary Question words	
New skill Asking short questions		New skill Asking short questions	
26 Irregular past verbs	86	34 Vocabulary Going out	112
New language Irregular verbs in the past simple		New language Future with present continuous	
Vocabulary Sequence words		Vocabulary Excuses	
New skill Describing the past		New skill Talking about future arrangements	
27 Vocabulary Tools and implements	92	35 Future arrangements	114
New language "About," opinions		New language Future tense	
Vocabulary Opinions		Vocabulary Time words and phrases	
New skill Describing media and culture		New skill Talking about your plans	
28 Telling a story	94	36 Plans and intentions	118
New language Past simple questions		New language Future tense	
Vocabulary Travel and activities		Vocabulary Time words and phrases	
New skill Talking about vacations		New skill Talking about your plans	
29 Asking about the past	98		

37	What's going to happen	122		44	Vocabulary Household chores	148
	New language The future with "going to"					
	Vocabulary Prediction verbs					
	New skill Predicting future events					
38	Vocabulary Animals	126		45	Around the house	150
					New language The present perfect	
					Vocabulary Household chores	
					New skill Talking about the recent past	
39	Making predictions	128		46	Events in your life	154
	New language The future with "will"				New language The present perfect	
	Vocabulary Prediction words				Vocabulary Adventure sports	
	New skill Saying what you think will happen				New skill Talking about past events	
40	Making quick decisions	132		47	Events in your year	158
	New language Quick decisions with "will"				New language "Yet" and "already"	
	Vocabulary Decision words				Vocabulary Routines and chores	
	New skill Talking about future actions				New skill Talking about the recent past	
41	Future possibilities	136		48	Eating out	162
	New language Using "might"				New language Restaurant phrases	
	Vocabulary Activities, food, and pastimes				Vocabulary Food preparation	
	New skill Talking about future possibilities				New skill Ordering a meal in a restaurant	
42	Giving advice	140		49	Achievements and ambitions	164
	New language "Should"				New language Desires and plans	
	Vocabulary Advice				Vocabulary Travel and adventure sports	
	New skill Giving advice				New skill Talking about your achievements	
43	Making suggestions	144				
	New language "Could" for suggestions					
	Vocabulary Advice					
	New skill Making suggestions					
				Answers		168
				Index		181

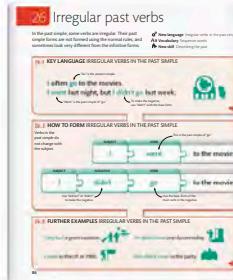
How the course works

English for Everyone is designed for people who want to teach themselves the English language. Like all language courses, it covers the core skills: grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Unlike in other courses, the skills are taught and practiced as visually as possible, using images and graphics to help you understand and remember. The best way to learn is to work through the book in order, making full use of the audio available on the website and app. Turn to the practice book at the end of each unit to reinforce your learning with additional exercises.

designed = разработанный
themselves = сами себя, сами
core = основной, ядро

Unlike = В отличие от

reinforce = подкреплять, укреплять
additional = дополнительный, добавочный



PRACTICE BOOK

COURSE BOOK

Unit number The book is divided into units. The unit number helps you keep track of your progress.

Learning points Every unit begins with a summary of the key learning points.

Modules Each unit is broken down into modules, which should be done in order. You can take a break from learning after completing any module.

35 Future arrangements

You can use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now. You can also use it to talk about arrangements for the future.

• New language Future with present continuous
• New Vocabulary Excuse
• New skill Talking about future arrangements

35.1 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH FUTURE EVENTS

Use time phrases to show whether a verb in the present continuous refers to the present or the future.
At the moment Dave is working, but tomorrow he is playing golf.
Time clause "tomorrow" refers to the future.
Present continuous refers to Dave's present activity.
Present continuous refers to a future event that is planned.

35.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH FUTURE EVENTS

Jack's playing soccer now, then later he's seeing a movie.
Today, I'm playing tennis, but I'm playing golf tomorrow.
Sue is studying now, but this evening she's visiting a friend.
I'm reading at the moment, but I'm going running later.
You can use the time word or phrase at the start or end of a clause.

35.3 KEY LANGUAGE "ON / IN" WITH DAYS, MONTHS, AND DATES

I'm working on Tuesday.
I'm working on May 9th.

I'm retiring in June.
I'm retiring in 2035.

114

115

Language learning

Modules with colored backgrounds teach new vocabulary and grammar.

Study these carefully before moving on to the exercises.

Audio support Most modules have supporting audio recordings of native English speakers to help you improve your speaking and listening skills.

35.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am watching TV with my friends tonight.

① John's cousins _____ (come) to the party tomorrow.

② I _____ (go) to the dentist tomorrow morning.

③ My family and I _____ (visit) my grandma on Saturday.

④ The managers in my office _____ (have) a meeting this afternoon.

⑤ A famous band _____ (play) in Central Park this weekend.

⑥ He _____ (study) for his exam tomorrow.

35.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



Exercises Modules with white backgrounds contain exercises that help you practice your new skills to reinforce learning.



FREE AUDIO
website and app
www.dkefe.com

Language modules

New language points are taught in carefully graded stages, starting with a simple explanation of when they are used, then offering further examples of common usage, and a detailed breakdown of how key constructions are formed.

graded = оцененный
stage = этап, стадия, ступень
common = распространенный, общий, обычный

Module number Every module is identified with a unique number, so you can track your progress and easily locate any related audio.

Module heading The teaching topic appears here, along with a brief introduction.

45.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT PERFECT

Use the present perfect to describe something that has happened in the past and which has a result in the present moment.



TIP
Form regular past participles in the same way that you form the past simple, by adding "ed" to the base form of the verb.

Tom has just cleaned the windows.

"Just" means that the action has happened recently.

"Have" or "has" go after the subject in the present perfect.

The main verb goes in its past participle form.



45.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT PERFECT

Look! I've just cooked dinner.



You haven't cleared the table. It's a mess!



John has just washed the dishes.



Have you cleaned up your bedroom?



Sample language New language points are introduced in context. Colored highlights make new constructions easy to spot, and annotations explain them.

Graphic guide Clear, simple visuals help to explain the meaning of new language forms and when to use them, and also act as an aid to learning and recall.

45.3 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT PERFECT

SUBJECT + "HAVE" / "HAS"

"JUST"

PAST PARTICIPLE

OBJECT

I have just

cleaned

the windows.

To make the present perfect, use "have" or "has" with the past participle of the verb.

Supporting audio This symbol indicates that the model sentences featured in the module are available as audio recordings.

Formation guide Visual guides break down English grammar into its simplest parts, showing you how to recreate even complex formations.

Vocabulary Throughout the book, vocabulary modules list the most common and useful English words and phrases, with visual cues to help you remember them.

Write-on lines You are encouraged to write your own translations of English words to create your own reference pages.



Practice modules

Each exercise is carefully graded to drill and test the language taught in the corresponding course book units. Working through the exercises alongside the course book will help you remember what you have learned and become more fluent. Every exercise is introduced with a symbol to indicate which skill is being practiced.



GRAMMAR

Apply new language rules in different contexts.



READING

Examine target language in real-life English contexts.



LISTENING

Test your understanding of spoken English.



VOCABULARY

Cement your understanding of key vocabulary.



SPEAKING

Compare your spoken English to model audio recordings.

Module number Every module is identified with a unique number, so you can easily locate answers and related audio.

1.5 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH "AM," "IS," OR "ARE"

1. I _____ am _____ an actor.
2. You _____ British.
3. He _____ a farmer.
4. They _____ 13 years old.
5. We _____ French.
I _____ an engineer.

Exercise instruction Every exercise is introduced with a brief instruction, telling you what you need to do.

Sample answer The first question of each exercise is answered for you, to help make the task easy to understand.

Space for writing You are encouraged to write your answers in the book for future reference.

Supporting graphics Visual cues are given to help you understand the exercises.

Supporting audio This symbol shows that the answers to the exercise are available as audio tracks. Listen to them after completing the exercise.

Speaking exercise This symbol indicates that you should say your answers out loud, then compare them to model recordings included in your audio files.

16.12 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING SUPERLATIVES

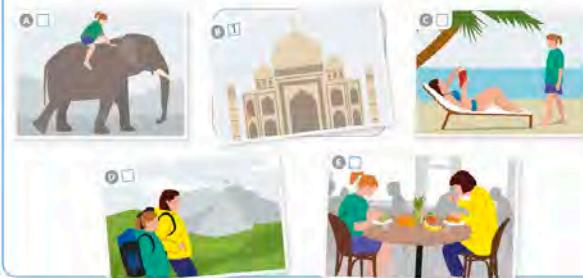
Mount Everest is a very high mountain. It is _____ mountain in the world.
1. Istanbul is a very large city. It is _____ city in Europe.
2. The Missouri River is 2,540 miles long. It is _____ river in North America.
3. The cheetah is a very fast animal. It is _____ land animal on Earth.
4. The Kali Gandaki Gorge is 3,46 miles deep. It is _____ gorge in the world.

Listening exercise

This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.

29.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED

Bea talks about her vacation in India.



Audio

English for Everyone features extensive supporting audio materials. You are encouraged to use them as much as you can, to improve your understanding of spoken English, and to make your own accent and pronunciation more natural. Each file can be played, paused, and repeated as often as you like, until you are confident you understand what has been said.



LISTENING EXERCISES

This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.



SUPPORTING AUDIO

This symbol indicates that extra audio material is available for you to listen to after completing the module.



FREE AUDIO
website and app
www.dkefe.com

Track your progress

The course is designed to make it easy to monitor your progress, with regular summary and review modules. Answers are provided for every exercise, so you can see how well you have understood each teaching point.

Checklists Every unit ends with a checklist, where you can check off the new skills you have learned.

1.1 CHECKLIST

Weather descriptions Temperature words Talking about the weather

Review modules At the end of a group of units, you will find a more detailed review module, summarizing the language you have learned.

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 11-13			
NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
SAYING YOU'RE NOT FEELING WELL	Are you okay? No, I'm not feeling very well .	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.1
HEALTH PROBLEMS	I have a broken foot . My foot hurts . I have a pain in my head. I have a headache .	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.3, 11.4
TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER	What's the weather like? Okay, but there are a lot of clouds. It's cloudy .	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.1, 13.2
GIVING THE TEMPERATURE	It's 27 degrees celcius . It's 10 degrees fahrenheit .	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.5
TEMPERATURE PHRASES	How hot is it? It's boiling . How cold is it? It's frosting .	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.5

Check boxes Use these boxes to mark the skills you feel comfortable with. Go back and review anything you feel you need to practice further.

01

1.4

- ① You **are** 40 years old.
- ② I **am** from New Zealand.
- ③ He **is** my cousin.
- ④ We **are** British.
- ⑤ They **are** mechanics.
- ⑥ She **is** my sister.
- ⑦ We **are** scientists.
- ⑧ She **is** 21 years old.

1.5

- ① You **are** British.
- ② He **is** a farmer.
- ③ They **are** 13 years old.
- ④ We **are** French.
- ⑤ I **am** an engineer.

1.6

- ① True
- ② False
- ③ False
- ④ True
- ⑤ True

1.7

- 1. I am Jack.
- 2. I am 40 years old.
- 3. I am Canadian.
- 4. I am an engineer.
- 5. He is Jack.
- 6. He is 40 years old.
- 7. He is Canadian.
- 8. He is an engineer.
- 9. They are 40 years old.
- 10. They are Canadian.

Answers Find the answers to every exercise printed at the back of the book.

Exercise numbers

Match these numbers to the unique identifier at the top-left corner of each exercise.

Audio This symbol indicates that the answers can also be listened to.

01 Talking about yourself

When you want to tell someone about yourself, or about people and things that relate to you, use the present simple form of "to be."

New language

Aa Vocabulary

New skill Talking about yourself

1.1 KEY LANGUAGE "TO BE" STATEMENTS

Use the verb "to be" to talk about your name, age, nationality, and job.



**Hi! I am Noah. I'm 25 years old.
I'm Australian and I'm a doctor.**

In conversational English, speakers often use contractions. These are shortened versions of pairs of words. "I am" can be shortened to "I'm."

Укороченный.



1.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "TO BE" STATEMENTS

Mia is 72 years old.



Aban is a police officer.



Jack's aunt is Canadian.



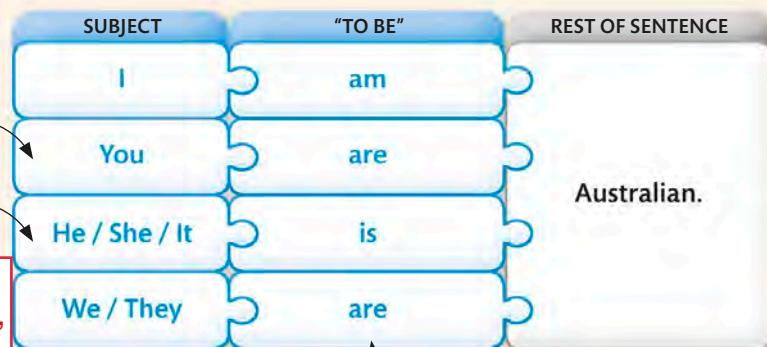
They are the Jackson family.



1.3 HOW TO FORM "TO BE" STATEMENTS

"You" in English is the same in the singular and plural.

These are pronouns. They are the subjects of these sentences.



The verb changes with the subject.

pronouns = местоимения

Местоимения включают слова, такие как "я", "ты", "он", "она", "мы", "вы", "они" и другие, которые помогают указать на конкретные люди, вещи или группы людей.



1.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

They **are** / **is** builders.

① You **are** / **is** 40 years old.

② I **am** / **is** from New Zealand.

③ He **is** / **are** my cousin.

④ We **an** / **are** British.

⑤ They **b** / **are** mechanics.

⑥ She **is** / **are** my sister.

⑦ We **as** / **are** scientists.

⑧ She **is** / **are** 21 years old.



1.5 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH "AM," "IS," OR "ARE"



I am an actor.



You are British.



He is a farmer.



They are 13 years old.



We are French.



I am an engineer.



1.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Charlie is an engineer.

True False

① Altan is American.

True False

② Latifa is an actor.

True False

③ Ollie is 36 years old.

True False

④ Kathleen is a chef.

True False

⑤ Sammi is 46 years old.

True False



1.7 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 10 CORRECT SENTENCES, THEN SAY THEM OUT LOUD

I am Jack.



I
He
They

Choose a subject.

am
is
are

Choose a verb form.

Jack.
40 years old.
Canadian.
an engineer.

Finish with a name, age,
nationality, or job.



1.8 KEY LANGUAGE NEGATIVE "TO BE" STATEMENTS

To make a negative statement, add "not" after the verb.



I am not a nurse. I am a scientist.



1.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES NEGATIVE "TO BE" STATEMENTS

"Are not" is often contracted to "aren't."

They aren't Canadian.



I'm not happy today.



"Is not" is often contracted to "isn't."

He isn't at work this morning.



Lucy is not my friend.



1.10 FILL IN THE GAPS TO MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES

It is not 11 o'clock.

① He isn't playing tennis.

② She isn't a waitress.

③ He isn't 30 years old.

④ We aren't teachers.

⑤ I am not at work.

⑥ Lyla isn't a cat.



1.11 WRITE EACH SENTENCE IN ITS NEGATIVE FORM

I am an engineer.

I am not an engineer.

① Kaleh is their mother.

Kaleh isn't their mother

② There is a bank on this street.

There isn't a bank on this street

③ That is his laptop.

That isn't his laptop

④ They are her grandparents.

They aren't her grandparents

⑤ Alyssa and Logan are your friends.

Alyssa and Logan aren't your friends



1.12 KEY LANGUAGE "TO BE" QUESTIONS

To ask a "to be" question, put the verb before the subject.

высказывание

In a statement, the subject comes before the verb.

You are Canadian.

Are you Canadian?

In a question, the verb moves to the start of the sentence.

The subject comes after the verb.



1.13 FURTHER EXAMPLES "TO BE" QUESTIONS

Is Shia an actor?



Are you French?



Are they engineers?



Is she a student?



1.14 REWRITE THE SENTENCES AS QUESTIONS

She is a gardener.



Is she a gardener?

1 Alvera is a nurse.



Is Alvera a nurse?

2 Those are my keys.



Are those my keys?

3 Ruby and Farid are artists.



Are Ruby and Farid artists?

4 They are best friends.



Are they best friends?



1.15 SAY THESE QUESTIONS OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

1 Is _____ she a waitress?



2 Is _____ Holly your mother?



3 Are _____ they from Argentina?



4 Are _____ these your dogs?



5 Is _____ this Main Street?



01 CHECKLIST

Using "to be"

Aa Names, jobs, and family

Talking about yourself

02 Talking about routines

pastimes = развлечения
possessions = имущество

You can use present simple statements to describe your daily routines, pastimes, and possessions. Use "do" to form negatives and ask questions.

New language

Aa Vocabulary Routines and pastimes

Puzzles New skill Talking about routines

2.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT SIMPLE

To make the present simple, use the base form of the verb (the infinitive without "to").

I eat lunch at 12 o'clock every day.



She eats lunch at 1:30pm every day.

With "he," "she," and "it," add "s" to the base form.



2.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT SIMPLE



They go to the gym at 8am.



Jamal goes to the gym at 9am.

Verbs ending "sh," "ch," "o," "ss," "x," and "z" take "es" in the third person singular.



I have a microwave.

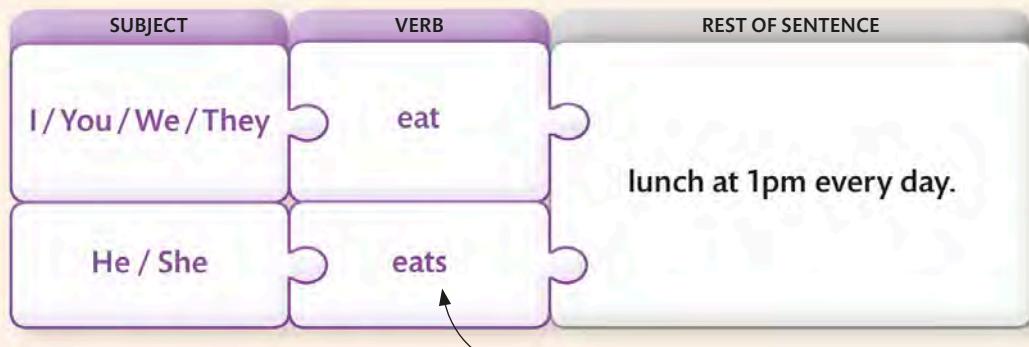


She has a dog and a cat.

The verb "have" is irregular. Use "has" for "he," "she," and "it."



2.3 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT SIMPLE





2.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

She ~~eat~~ / eats dinner in the evening.

- ① He ~~wake up~~ / wakes up at 7 o'clock.
- ② I start / ~~starts~~ work at 10am.
- ③ They leave / ~~leaves~~ home at 8:45am.
- ④ We finish / ~~finishes~~ work at 4pm.

⑤ My friend has / ~~have~~ dinner at 6:30pm.

- ⑥ I cook / ~~cooks~~ dinner every night.
- ⑦ My parents eat / ~~eat~~ lunch at 2pm.
- ⑧ Maria ~~get~~ / gets up at 5 o'clock.
- ⑨ My cousin ~~work~~ / works with animals.



2.5 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL



Michael gets up at 7:30am.

① We leave work at 5:30pm.



Pam eats lunch at 1:30pm.

③ We walk in the park.



His son goes to work at 9am.



My brother leaves work at 4:45pm.

⑥ They eat dinner at 8pm.

gets up

walk

goes to

leaves

eat

eats

leave



2.6 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Sonia goes (go) to work early.



① My son watches (watch) TV all night.



② He goes (go) shopping on Fridays.



③ We eat (eat) breakfast at 7am.



④ My cousin works (work) inside.



⑤ Georgia starts (start) work at 9am.



⑥ They do (do) their chores.



chores = работа по дому

2.7 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

Use "do not" before the main verb to make the negative. If the subject is "he," "she," or "it," use "does not."

The main verb does not change.

I do not work outside.



I work inside.

He does not work inside.



He works outside.



shrink,contract = сокращаться сжиматься

2.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE



He does not live in France.

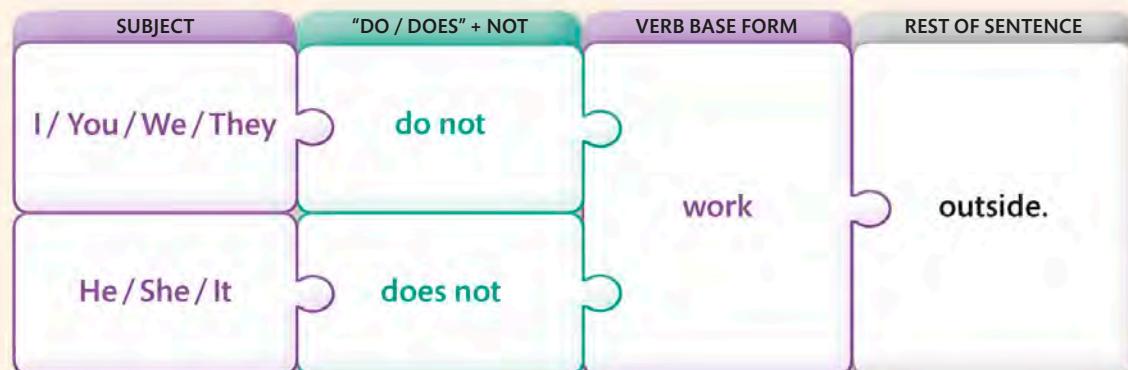


This house doesn't have a yard.



You can contract "do not" to "don't" and "does not" to "doesn't."

2.9 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE



2.10 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS

He gets up at 5am.

He does not get up at 5am.

He doesn't get up at 5am.

1 I go to work every day

I do not go to work every day

I don't go to work every day.

2 He watches TV in the evening

He does not watch TV in the evening.

He don't watch TV in the evening

3 They work in an office.

They do not work in an office

They don't work in an office

turn = превращать

vowel = гласный

2.11 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTIONS WITH "DO" AND "DOES"

For most verbs other than "to be," add "do" or "does" to turn a statement into a question.

утверждение

You work in an office.

Do you work in an office?

Use "do" in questions for "I," "you," "we," and "they."

She works in a school.

Does she work in a school?

The main verb is in its base form.

2.12 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUESTIONS WITH "DO" AND "DOES"



Do they live in London?



Does Tom get up at 7am?



Do I need a new coat?



Does she go swimming?



2.13 USE THE CHARTS TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

Do you like basketball?



Do you
Does he

like

basketball?
running?
pizza?

I
My sister
They

don't
doesn't

work

on the weekend.
on Mondays.

02 ✓ CHECKLIST

⚙ The present simple

Aa Routines and pastimes

榫 Talking about routines

03 Today I'm wearing...

You can use the present continuous to describe something that is happening now. It is often used to describe what people are wearing, using, or doing.

New language The present continuous

Aa Vocabulary Clothes and activities

New skill Talking about what's happening now

3.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use the present continuous form to describe what is happening right now.

bright = яркий

Julie doesn't usually **wear** dresses, but today **she is wearing** a bright red dress.



This is the present simple.
It describes a regular action.

This is the present continuous. It describes what is happening right now.

3.2 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use "to be" plus the present participle (this is the "-ing" form of the verb) to form the present continuous.

SUBJECT

"TO BE"

VERB + "-ING"

REST OF SENTENCE

She

is

wearing

a red dress.

This is the present participle.
These follow the same spelling rules as gerunds.

consonant = согласная

3.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS



She is walking the dog.



He is washing the dishes.



We are using our phones.



They're fighting with each other.



She is relaxing at the moment.



I am cutting some apples.

Remember, you
can use contractions.

For verbs ending in "e" (such as "use"), take off the "e" and add "ing."

For single-syllable words ending consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final letter before adding "ing."



3.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN THE SENTENCES

They ~~is~~ / **are** wearing hats.

1 Sharon ~~is~~ / ~~be~~ reading a book.

2 I **am** / ~~an~~ carrying my laptop.

3 My cat ~~is~~ / ~~be~~ climbing a tree.

4 We ~~is~~ / **are** working at the moment.

5 They ~~is~~ / **are** having their dinner.

6 He ~~is~~ / ~~are~~ talking to his dad.

7 I **am** / ~~an~~ driving to work right now.

8 They ~~an~~ / **are** watching the movie.



3.5 FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

She **is sleeping** (**sleep**) in her bed.

1 They **are coming** (**come**) home now.

2 We **are playing** (**play**) a board game.

3 Jane **is cooking** (**cook**) dinner.

4 He **is drinking** (**drink**) some water.

5 We **are listening** (**listen**) to music.

6 I **am washing** (**wash**) my hair.

7 You **are winning** (**win**) the game.

8 We **are visiting** (**visit**) New Zealand.



3.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE PORTRAITS TO THE NAMES



Emma



Emma's dad



Julie



Max



Emma's cousin



3.7 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE

Make the negative of the present continuous by adding "not" after "to be." Don't change the present participle.

He is wearing a tie, but he { is not
isn't } wearing a hat.

Add "not" after "to be" to make the negative. You can use contractions, too.



You still use the present participle when you make the negative.



3.8 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE

SUBJECT NEGATIVE + "TO BE" VERB + "-ING" REST OF SENTENCE
He isn't wearing a hat.

Use the present participle.



3.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE



She isn't walking the dog.



We aren't taking the bus today.



They aren't singing well today.



You aren't doing your job!



3.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN THE SENTENCES

They ~~isn't~~ / aren't wearing coats.

④ You ~~isn't~~ / aren't wearing boots.

① We ~~isn't~~ / aren't playing with them.

⑤ She ~~isn't~~ / ~~aren't~~ cooking lunch.

② The baby ~~isn't~~ / ~~aren't~~ sleeping.

⑥ We ~~isn't~~ / ~~aren't~~ meeting right now.

③ He ~~isn't~~ / ~~aren't~~ watching the game.

⑦ I am not / ~~aren't~~ eating with them.





3.11 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE

Sheila isn't walking (walk) the dog.

- 1 They aren't going (go) to the park.
- 2 I am not eating (eat) this meal.
- 3 You aren't wearing (wear) this coat again.
- 4 Frank's dog isn't sitting (sit) by the fire.
- 5 My dad is carrying (carry) the heavy box.



3.12 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE CORRECT ACTIVITIES

Ed's watching TV.

Ed's reading.

- 1 Dan is sleeping.

Dan's watching a movie.

- 2 Manu is dancing.

Manu's exercising.

- 3 George's playing his guitar.

George is singing.

- 4 Jamal is walking the dog.

Jamal is playing a computer game.

3.13 SAY POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SENTENCES BASED ON THE IMAGES



They are running.

They aren't running.



They are climbing

They aren't climbing



They are surfing

They aren't surfing



They are washing a car

They aren't washing a car

03 CHECKLIST

The present continuous

Clothes and activities

Talking about what's happening now

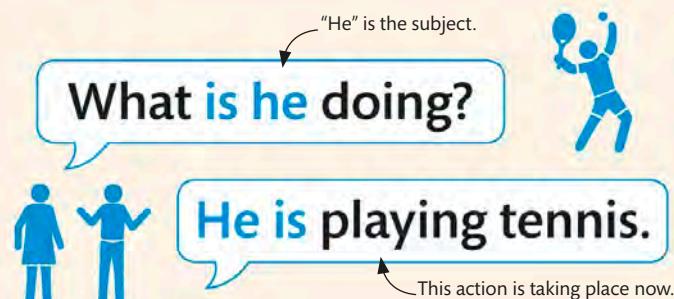
04 What's happening?

You can use the present continuous to ask about things that are happening now, at the time of speaking.

- ✿ New language Present continuous questions
- Aa Vocabulary Activities and gadgets
- ✿ New skill Asking about the present

4.1 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT CONTINUOUS QUESTIONS

Use present continuous questions to ask about what is happening now.



swap = менять

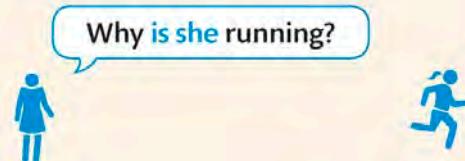
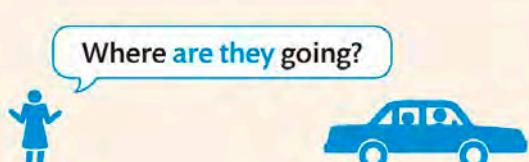
subject = подлежащее

4.2 HOW TO FORM PRESENT CONTINUOUS QUESTIONS

To make a question in the present continuous, swap the subject and "to be." You can also add question words.



4.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT CONTINUOUS QUESTIONS



4.4 VOCABULARY COMMON PRESENT CONTINUOUS VERBS



hold

Держать.



carry

нести



clean



use

Использовать.



4.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND WRITE WHO'S DOING EACH ACTIVITY



Martha



Jack



Fleur



Rachel



Jacob

COOTBETCTBOBATЬ

Aa

4.6 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE ANSWERS

What is Jim doing?

They are eating chocolate.

1 What are John and Mike watching?

She is singing "Happy Birthday."

2 What is Sida singing?

They are cooking dinner.

3 Where are you going?

He is reading a book.

4 What are Anna and Sue eating?

They are watching a movie.

5 What are Ali and Sam doing?

We are going to the store.



4.7 VOCABULARY DIGITAL GADGETS



tablet
планшет



computer
компьютер



smartphone



games console
Игровая консоль



headphones
наушники



e-reader
электронная книга



4.8 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS



Jack is holding his tablet.



Sam is wearing red pants.



Jack is reading on an e-reader.



You are listening to headphones.



Sam is cleaning her bike.



I am using my smartphone.

reading

listening

cleaning

holding

using

wearing



4.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What is Jim holding?

a e-reader a smartphone

① What is Lucas cleaning?

his shirt his shoes

② What is Orla using?

a computer a games console

③ What is Livia wearing?

a skirt a dress

④ What is David doing right now?

writing reading

⑤ What is Dewain listening to?

some music the radio

⑥ What is Rochelle carrying?

her tablet her laptop

⑦ What is Julio using?

his tablet his e-reader



4.10 REWRITE THE QUESTIONS, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Where Lill is going?

Where is Lill going?

① What cleaning is Kimi?

What is Kimi cleaning ?

② What is doing Jill?

What is Jill doing ?

③ Using what is Jack?

What is Jack using ?

④ Max what is holding?

What is Max holding ?

⑤ Is what carrying Marge?

What is Marge carrying ?



4.11 LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD



What is Alvita wearing?

Alvita is wearing a green sweater.



Where is Emir going?

Amir is going to New York



What are they holding?

They are holding some books



What is she carrying?

She is carrying a laptop



04 ✓ CHECKLIST

Present continuous questions

Activities and gadgets

Asking about the present

05 Types of verbs

ongoing = происходящий в настоящее время, непрерывный
called = называется, именуемый

You can use most verbs in the continuous form to describe ongoing actions. Some verbs cannot be used in this way. These are called "state" verbs.

- ✿ **New language** Action and state verbs
- Aa Vocabulary** Activities
- ✿ **New skill** Using state verbs

глаголы состояния

5.1 KEY LANGUAGE ACTION AND STATE VERBS

Action verbs usually describe what people or things do. State verbs usually say how things are or how someone feels.

ACTION VERB

I {
read
am reading} a book.



Action verbs can be used in simple forms and continuous forms.

STATE VERB

I love books.



State verbs are not usually used in the continuous form.



be (быть): am, is, are, was, were seem (казаться): appear (показаться): belong (принадлежать): like (нравиться): dislike (не нравиться): love (любить): hate (ненавидеть): prefer (предпочитать): know (знать): understand (понимать): remember (помнить): forget (забывать): mean (означать): believe (верить): mind (иметь что-то против): see (видеть): hear (слушать): smell (нюхать): taste (чувствовать вкус):

Dominic is eating ice cream.



I want to go on vacation.



Gayle is lying on the couch.



She has two cats and a dog.



Aa

5.3 FIND EIGHT VERBS IN THE GRID AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT HEADING

L	O	V	E	B	I	R	A	C	S	A	H
T	P	Q	A	Y	H	E	N	V	T	Q	A
R	E	M	E	M	B	E	R	D	H	M	T
W	A	N	T	L	E	R	E	A	D	T	E
L	T	B	C	O	W	D	K	S	V	X	C
E	E	D	E	V	T	W	E	E	E	A	I
L	E	A	R	N	L	A	O	E	R	G	O

ACTION VERBS:

① remember

STATE VERBS:

① want

② read

② love

③ learn

③ hate

④ go

④ see

5.4 COMMON MISTAKES STATE VERBS

It is incorrect to use state verbs in the continuous form.



I want a new laptop.

You can usually only use state verbs in the simple form.

I am wanting a new laptop.

You can't usually use state verbs in the continuous form.



5.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

He is liking the book.

He likes the book.

① I am having a big house by the ocean.

I am have a big house by the ocean.

② My sister is hating this new TV show.

My sister is hate this new show

③ Thomas is knowing your dad.

Thomas is know your dad

④ Finn is wanting a new bike.

Finn is want a new bike.

⑤ I am seeing the cat and dog.

I am see the cat and dog.



5.6 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN THE SENTENCES



I want / am wanting some chocolate.



She ~~has~~ / is going to the store now.



Fred doesn't like / ~~isn't liking~~ pizza.



I always sing / ~~am singing~~ in the bath.



He ~~reads~~ / is reading a book at the moment.



Jo ~~remembers~~ / ~~'sremembering~~ my birthday.



Li ~~play~~ / is playing tennis at the moment.



We ~~don't want~~ / ~~are not wanting~~ to leave.



05 CHECKLIST

Action and state verbs

Aa Activities

Using state verbs

06 Vocabulary

6.1 FEELINGS AND MOODS



calm
спокойствие



relaxed
расслабленный



happy



confident
уверенный



proud
гордый



excited
взволнованный



surprised
удивлен



pleased
Довольный



cheerful
жизнерадостный



amused
изумленный
довольный



irritated
раздраженный



angry



annoyed
раздраженный



furious
яростный



sad



unhappy
Несчастный.



worried
тревожный



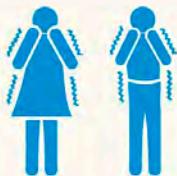
lonely
одинокий



scared
испуганный



terrified
запуганный
испуганный



nervous
нервный



anxious
тревожный
озабоченный
беспокойный



distracted
несосредоточенный
рассеянный



confused
спутанный
смущенный



disappointed
разочарованный



miserable
убогий
несчастный



stressed



jealous
ревнивый
завистливый
завидующий



tired



bored



curious
любопытный
любознательный



grateful
благодарный
приятельский

07 How are you feeling?

Talking about your feelings is an important part of everyday conversation. Use the present continuous to talk about how you're feeling.

New language "Feeling" and emotions

Vocabulary Adjectives of emotions

New skill Talking about your feelings

7.1 KEY LANGUAGE TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS

You can use the verb "to be" plus "feeling" to talk about your feelings.

TIP

"Feel" is a state verb that can be used in continuous forms.

How are you feeling?

Use "how" as the question word.



I am feeling happy.

You can use different adjectives to describe your feelings.

7.2 HOW TO FORM TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS

SUBJECT + "TO BE"

I am

"FEELING"

feeling

FEELING ADJECTIVE

happy.

Use the verb "to be."

The adjective comes at the end of the sentence.

7.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS



I'm feeling happy.



He is feeling angry.



You are feeling proud.



She is feeling excited.



I am feeling sad.

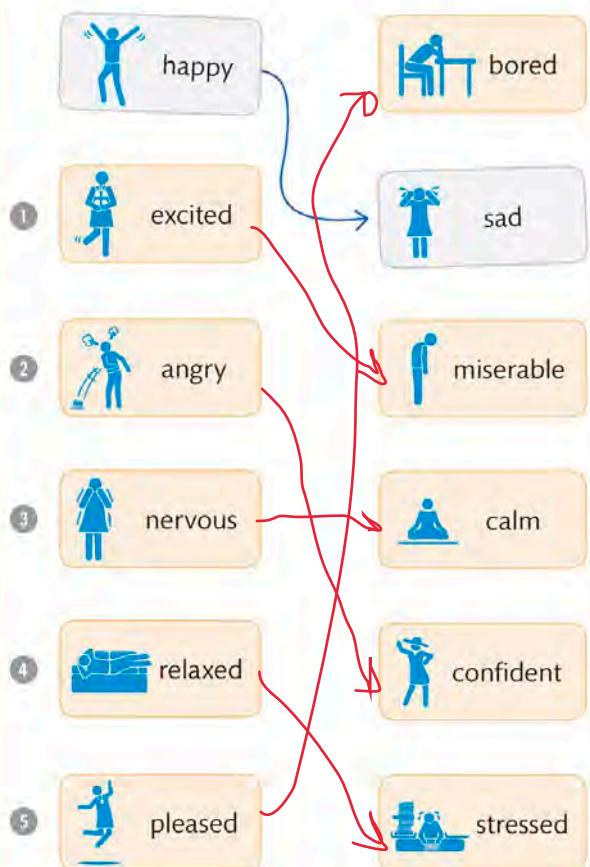


He's feeling scared.

Aa

7.4 MATCH THE FEELINGS TO THEIR OPPOSITES

противоположности



7.5 FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

We are feeling nervous.

① Ben is feeling bored.

② Luis is feeling irritated.

③ I am feeling sad.

④ You are feeling calm.

⑤ Kate and I are feeling happy.

⑥ Gina is feeling confident.

⑦ We are feeling excited.

⑧ I am feeling tired.



7.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Jack is feeling confident.

True False

① Jill is feeling happy.

True False

② Sami is feeling nervous.

True False

③ Ian is feeling bored.

True False

④ Lindi is feeling annoyed.

True False

⑤ Jenny is feeling happy.

True False

⑥ Jimmi is feeling excited.

True False

⑦ Minna is feeling scared.

True False

⑧ Aziz is feeling tired.

True False

7.7 ANOTHER WAY TO SAY IT TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS

You can also ask how someone is, without using "feeling."

How are you?

Ask the question without using the word "feeling."



I'm really happy.



You can show how happy you are by using an adverb before the adjective.



7.8 HOW TO FORM TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS

SUBJECT + "TO BE"

I'm

Use the subject and the verb "to be."

ADVERB

very
really
so

Place these adverbs before the adjective to emphasize the strength of your feeling.

FEELING ADJECTIVE

happy.

7.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS



I'm really angry.



They're so sad.



You're very excited.



I'm so bored.



7.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, ADDING ADVERBS

I am excited. (really)

I am really excited.

③ Lin is nervous. (very)

Lin is very nervous

① Joe's unhappy. (very)

Joe's very unhappy

④ She is confident. (very)

She is very confident

② Bella and Edith are sad. (really)

Bella and Edith are really sad

⑤ They're tired. (so)

They're so tired



Aa**7.11 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL**

I'm having a great day at the beach. All my friends are here and we're playing volleyball. I'm really happy.



① I'm at the airport. I'm waiting for the flight. I don't have a book. There's nothing to do. I'm really bored.



② I'm watching a movie on TV. It's a love story. The man and his wife are in different countries. They're very sad.



③ We're at the concert. We're waiting for my favorite band in the world to come on stage. We're at the front. I'm so excited.



④ I'm at the supermarket. There's no milk, no butter, no flour, and no sugar. All the things that I need for the cake. I'm so angry.



⑤ I'm waiting to meet my new boss. She's talking to everyone in the office. I don't know what to say to her. I'm very nervous.

sad

happy

bored

angry

excited

nervous

**07 CHECKLIST**
 "Feeling" and emotions
Aa Adjectives of emotions

 Talking about your feelings

08 Vocabulary

8.1 TRANSPORTATION



car



taxi



bus



coach

автобус для дальних
путешествий меж
городами, странами



plane



train



tram



motorcycle (US)
motorbike (UK)



bicycle



boat
лодка
шлюпка



yacht
ячт
яхта



ship



helicopter



bus stop



train station



taxi rank

стоянка такси



airport



port



road



railroad tracks (US)
railway line (UK)
железнодорожные пути



walk



ride a bike



fly a plane
летать на самолете



drive a car



ticket



fare ФЕ
плата за проезд
стоимость проезда



steering wheel
руль
рулевое колесо



tires (US)
tyres (UK)
шины

baggage compartment
багажник

boot (UK)

trunk (US)

bagajnik

wheels

Колеса.

hood (US)
bonnet (UK)

Капот.

engine

Двигатель.

headlights

Передние фары.



09 Routines and exceptions

Use the present simple to describe routines, and the present continuous to say what you are doing now. These tenses are often used together.

New language Exceptions

Vocabulary Time markers

New skill Contrasting routines and exceptions

9.1 KEY LANGUAGE CONTRASTING ROUTINES AND EXCEPTIONS

You can contrast a routine action with an exception to that routine by using "but."



I usually drive to work, but today I'm walking.



Adverbs of frequency help to show the present simple action is a routine.

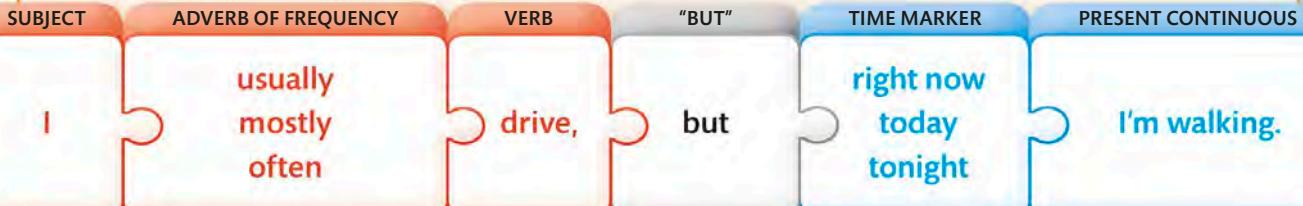
The present simple describes something you do regularly.

Use "but" to contrast the actions.

This is a time marker.

The present continuous describes something you are doing now.

9.2 HOW TO FORM CONTRASTING ROUTINES AND EXCEPTIONS



9.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES CONTRASTING ROUTINES AND EXCEPTIONS

I often stay at home on the weekends, but today I'm shopping in town.



They usually go to the gym after work, but tonight they're going to the movies.



Tonight, we're celebrating my birthday, but normally we don't eat out.



You can put the exception first.



9.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT TENSES

Ben usually sings (**sing**) in the school band, but today he is playing (**play**) the guitar.

- 1 Sarah and I normally play (**play**) tennis on Wednesdays, but today we are swimming (**swim**).
- 2 Today, I am having (**have**) soup for lunch, but I usually have (**have**) a sandwich.
- 3 We often watch (**watch**) TV in the evenings, but tonight we having (**have**) a party.
- 4 Ben and Tom usually work (**work**) until 6pm, but tonight they are working (**work**) until 9pm.
- 5 Melanie is skiing (**ski**) in France this winter, but she normally go (**go**) to Italy.
- 6 Today, you are drinking (**drink**) water, but you often have (**have**) coffee after lunch.



9.5 VOCABULARY TIME MARKERS



At the moment, I'm knitting.
На данный момент я вяжу.



I'm leaving **right now**.
Я ухожу прямо сейчас.



I'm in a meeting **this morning**.
Я встречаюсь с этим утром.



This afternoon, we're shopping.
Сегодня днем мы ходим по магазинам.



Today, I'm on vacation.
Сегодня я в отпуске.



They're seeing a play **tonight**.
Сегодня вечером они смотрят спектакль.





9.6 READ THE MESSAGES AND FILL THE GAPS USING THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Chrissy _____ *is watching a movie* _____.

1 Denzel _____ *is seeing a show* _____.

2 Selma _____ *is doing her project* _____.

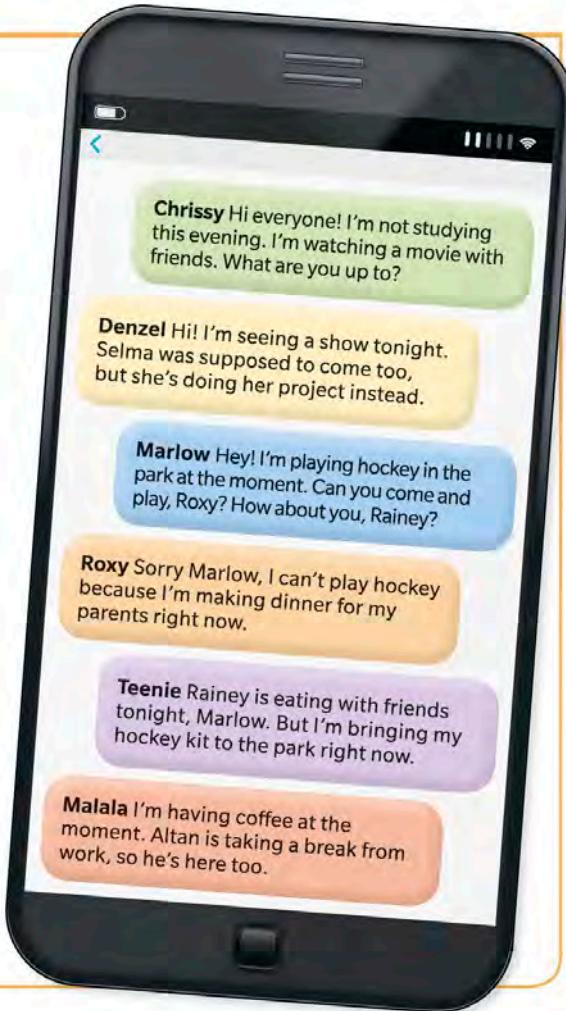
3 Marlow _____ *is playing hockey* _____.

4 Roxy _____ *is making dinner with her parents* _____.

5 Rainey _____ *is eating with friends* _____.

6 Malala _____ *is having coffee* _____.

7 Altan _____ *is taking a break* _____.



9.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHICH ACTIVITIES ARE EXCEPTIONS





9.8 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT TENSES

Phil usually runs (run), but today he is cycling (cycle).



1 Sally usually swims (swim), but right now she is playing (play) soccer.



2 Abe normally reads (read), but tonight she is listening (listen) to music.



3 They often play (play) golf, but today they are playing (play) hockey.



4 I usually take (take) a shower, but today i am taking (take) a bath.



09 ✓ CHECKLIST

Exceptions

Aa Time markers

Contrasting routines and exceptions



REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 01–09

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
TALKING ABOUT YOURSELF AND YOUR DAILY ROUTINE	I am Noah. I'm 25 years old. I eat lunch at 1pm every day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.1, 2.1
THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS	She is wearing a red dress.	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.1
PRESENT CONTINUOUS QUESTIONS	What is he doing ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.1
ACTION AND STATE VERBS	I am reading a book. I love books.	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.1
TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS	How are you feeling ? I am feeling happy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.1
ROUTINES AND EXCEPTIONS	I usually drive to work, but today I'm walking .	<input type="checkbox"/>	9.1

10 Vocabulary

10.1 THE BODY



head



hair



face



neck

шея



cheek
щека



chin
подбородок



shoulders



ear



eye



eyebrow



eyelashes



nose



mouth



lips



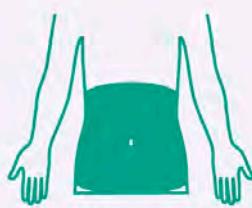
teeth



tooth



chest



stomach



arm



hand



fingers



thumb



knuckles



fingernail

костяшки пальцев



leg



thigh



knee



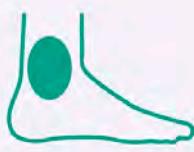
shin



foot



toes



ankle



heel



11 What's the matter?

There are many different ways to say you're sick. You often use the negative, "not well," to talk about general illness, and "hurts," "ache," or "pain" for specific problems.

 **New language** Health complaints

 **Aa Vocabulary** Body parts and pain phrases

 **New skill** Saying what's wrong

11.1 KEY LANGUAGE SAYING YOU'RE NOT FEELING WELL

To say what's wrong, use the verb "to be" with "well," "sick," or "ill." You can also use "to be" with "feeling" and an adverb to show the problem continues and to explain how bad it is.

Negative form.

No, I'm **not very well**.

Use "don't" and "doesn't" with the base form of "to feel."

No, I **don't feel very well**.

"**Ill**" is more often used in UK English.
"Sick" is more common in US English.

Are you okay?

Use verb "to be" with present continuous to say the problem is ongoing.

No, I'm **not feeling very well**.

In UK English, "I'm feeling sick" or "I feel sick" mean you might vomit.

No, I'm **sick**.

No, I'm **feeling ill**.



11.2 REWRITE THE SENTENCES CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Hilary not feeling well. She's at the doctor.

Hilary's not feeling well. She's at the doctor.

- 1 My brother isn't **feel** very well this morning.
My brother isn't **feeling** very well this morning.

- 2 George **are** sick, so he's staying in bed today.
George **is** sick, so he's staying in bed today.

3 I **is** sick, so I'm not going to work.

I am sick, so I'm not going to work.

4 Ayshah **doesn't** **feeling** well, so she's going home.
Ayshah **isn't** **feeling** well, so she's going home.

5 Luca and Ben **isn't** **feeling** well today.

Luca and Ben **aren't** **feeling** well today.

11.3 KEY LANGUAGE HEALTH PROBLEMS

Use "have" and "has" with "ache," "pain," and "broken" to say what's wrong. You can also say which part of the body "hurts."

I have a **broken** foot.
My foot hurts.

Use a part of the body with "hurts" to say where the pain is.

Use "in" with "pain" to say where it hurts.

I have a **pain** in my head.
I have a **headache**.

Headache is one word.

11.4 FURTHER EXAMPLES HEALTH PROBLEMS

She has a **stomach ache**.



Susan's leg **hurts**.



I've got a **broken arm**.



Jo has a **pain** in her back.



Aa 11.5 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL



I have a bad headache.



Mary's back hurts.



John has a broken leg.



I've got a pain in my finger.



She has a terrible toothache.

headache toothache pain broken hurts

11.6 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

She has a broken leg.

She have a broken leg.

① I have a pain in my arm.

I am a pain in my arm.

② John has got an earache.

John has got a earache.

③ He has a head hurt.

His head hurts.

④ Aziz has got a pain in his back.

Aziz has got a pain on his back.

11 CHECKLIST

Health complaints

Aa Body parts and pain phrases

Saying what's wrong

12 Vocabulary

12.1 WEATHER



cloud



fog



ice



snow



frost



sun



drizzle



rain



град



wind



gale



storm



thunder



lightning



hurricane/
typhoon/cyclone



tornado



flood

наводнение



dry



wet



humidity



temperature



warm



hot



boiling



cold



freezing



rainbow



puddle



gray sky (US)
grey sky (UK)



blue sky

12.2 WEATHER ADJECTIVES

sun → sunny

cloud → cloudy

fog → foggy

rain → rainy

snow → snowy

ice → icy

frost → frosty

wind → windy

storm → stormy

thunder → thundery



13 What's the weather like?

There are many ways to talk about the weather. Use the verb "to be" with weather words and phrases to describe the temperature and conditions.

 **New language** Weather descriptions

 **Aa Vocabulary** Temperature words

 **New skill** Talking about the weather

13.1 KEY LANGUAGE TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER

To ask about the weather, say: "What's the weather like?" To answer, use the verb "to be" with the correct weather word or phrase.



What's the weather like?

"Like" is a preposition here, not a verb as it is in "I like music."

Okay, but there are a lot of clouds. It's cloudy.



Use "a lot of" with a noun to show the amount of cloud.



13.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER



Beautiful! It's really hot and sunny.



Horrible! It's raining. It's wet and cold.

Use the present continuous to say what is happening with the weather now.



Really cold. It's snowing a lot and it's very icy.



There's a storm coming. It's very windy.



Aa**13.3 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT SENTENCES**

This is a beautiful place, but I really want it to be sunny. It's dark and cloudy all the time.



The weather's good, and it's windy today, so we're going sailing with Sue and Louis.



The weather is beautiful here. It's hot and sunny, and I'm having a great time.



There's a lot of snow, so the children are having a great time. They want to learn how to ski.

**Aa****13.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL**

The weather's lovely here in San Diego. It's really sunny.



Oh no! I hate this weather. It's raining again.



I can't ride my bike in these conditions. It's too foggy.



Be careful! There's ice on the road.



Wow! It's really stormy outside today.

raining

ice

sunny

stormy

foggy



13.5 KEY LANGUAGE THE TEMPERATURE

Temperature can be given in "Fahrenheit (°F)" or "Celsius (°C)." In spoken English, use the verb "to be" with a temperature phrase to talk about how hot or cold it is.

Mostly. =По большей части.

How hot is it?



How cold is it?

In spoken English,
"boiling" means
"very hot."

m

It's boiling.

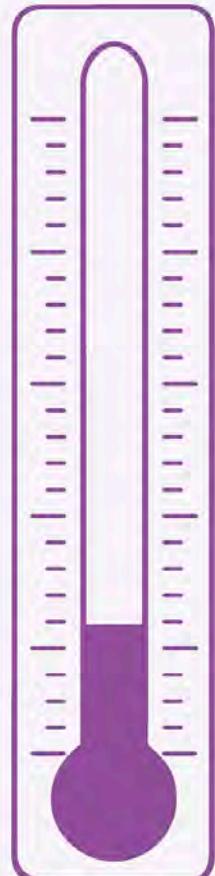
It's 27 degrees Celsius. I'm hot.

It's warm.

It's cold.

**It's 10 degrees Fahrenheit.
I'm freezing.**

In spoken English,
"freezing" means
"very cold."



Aa

13.6 READ THE CLUES AND WRITE THE ANSWERS IN THE CORRECT PLACES ON THE GRID



ACROSS

- It's very cold outside. The temperature is 5°F at the moment, and I'm freezing.
- I'm really cold. Can we have the heating on tonight?
обогрев
- Sandra says it's hot in France today. It's more than 85°F.

DOWN

- The sun is out and it's 115°F in Turkey today. It's boiling.
- It's warm outside today. Everyone's wearing T-shirts.

freezing boiling hot cold warm



13.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



A radio presenter describes the weather across North America.

Where is it 72 degrees Fahrenheit?

Kansas Boston Denver

1 What is the temperature in Calgary?

52°F 55°F 60°F

2 Where is there a storm at the moment?

San Francisco Seattle Portland

3 Where is there snow today?

Vancouver Edmonton Anchorage

4 Where are there no clouds?

Phoenix Houston Dallas

13 CHECKLIST

Weather descriptions

Aa Temperature words

Talking about the weather

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 11-13

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
SAYING YOU'RE NOT FEELING WELL	Are you okay? No, I'm not feeling very well .	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.1
HEALTH PROBLEMS	I have a broken foot . My foot hurts . I have a pain in my head. I have a headache .	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.3, 11.4
TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER	What's the weather like? Okay, but there are a lot of clouds . It's cloudy .	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.1, 13.2
GIVING THE TEMPERATURE	It's 27 degrees Celsius . It's 10 degrees Fahrenheit .	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.5
TEMPERATURE PHRASES	How hot is it? It's boiling . How cold is it? It's freezing .	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.5

14 Vocabulary

14.1 TRAVEL



late поздний
опаздывающий
поздно



on time вовремя
в срок



pack your bags
Пакуй свои сумки



luggage
багаж



arrive at the airport
Прибытие в аэропорт.



terminal
Терминал



check-in
регистрироваться



boarding card
Посадочный талон.



flight
рейс



hand luggage
Ручная кладь



security



delay
задерживать



board a plane
Сесть в самолет.



fly in a plane
Летайте на самолете.



land at the airport
Приземлитесь в аэропорту.



passport control
паспортный контроль

land = приземляться



miss a flight
Пропустить рейс



runway
взлетная полоса



set off on a journey
Отправьтесь в путешествие.



road trip
Дорожное путешествие.



visit a museum
посетите музей



go sightseeing
Осмотрывать достопримечательности.



get on a bus



get off a bus
Выйти из автобуса.



hotel



apartment



hostel



cruise



arrive at a hotel
Прибытие в отель.



reception



stay in a hotel
Оставайся в отеле.



leave a hotel
покинуть отель



15 Making comparisons

A comparative adjective is used to describe the difference between two nouns. Use it before the word "than" to compare people, places, or things.

- New language** Comparative adjectives
- Vocabulary** Travel and countries
- New skill** Comparing things

15.1 KEY LANGUAGE COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

For most adjectives with one or two syllables, add "er" to make the comparative.

Greece is warm.



Greece is warmer than France.

Add "er" to make the comparative.

Use "than" after the comparative adjective.



15.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES



Ahmed is **taller than** Jonathan.



A plane is **faster than** a train.



5°F is **colder than** 85°F.



Sanjay is **younger than** Tina.



15.3 KEY LANGUAGE FORMING COMPARATIVES

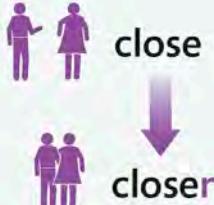
There are special rules for adjectives ending in "e," "y," and with a single consonant.

согласный



Add "er" to most adjectives of one or two syllables.

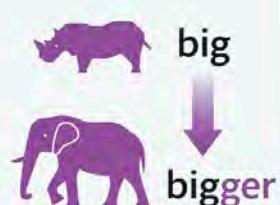
СЛОГИ



If the adjective ends in "e," just add "r."



For some adjectives ending in "y," take off the "y" and add "ier."



For single-syllable adjectives ending consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final letter and add "er."





15.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES



The red suitcase is bigger than the blue suitcase.



① An elephant is larger than a lion.



② Three o'clock is earlier than seven o'clock.



③ ice cream is colder than coffee.



④ A mouse is smaller than a cat.

red seven coffee mouse blue three cat elephant ice cream lion



Aa

15.5 FIND NINE COMPARATIVES IN THE GRID AND WRITE THEM NEXT TO THE CORRECT ADJECTIVE

E	R	P	W	T	I	E	V	E	H	C	L
H	V	K	K	R	K	N	I	A	I	F	O
O	H	M	E	A	S	I	E	R	G	V	W
T	L	A	T	E	R	C	Y	L	H	F	E
T	Y	T	X	E	L	I	C	I	E	Q	R
E	F	L	A	R	G	E	R	E	L	T	
R	K	T	H	I	N	N	E	R	E	V	K
J	A	K	I	O	H	M	R	N	P	L	Q
G	D	H	B	C	L	O	S	E	R	E	D

thin = thinner

① low = lower

② high = higher

③ large = larger

④ late = later

⑤ easy = easier

⑥ early = earlier

⑦ hot = hotter

⑧ close = closer

15.6 KEY LANGUAGE COMPARATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

For some two-syllable adjectives and those of three syllables or more, use "more" and "than" to make the comparative.

This beach is beautiful.

The adjective "beautiful" has three syllables, so you say "more beautiful than."



This beach is **more beautiful than that one.**

Use "more" before the adjective.

Use "than" after the adjective.



15.7 HOW TO FORM COMPARATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

SUBJECT + VERB

"MORE"

ADJECTIVE

"THAN"

REST OF SENTENCE

This beach is

more

beautiful

than

that one.

15.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES COMPARATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES



Surfing is **more exciting than** going to the gym.



Flying is **more expensive than** traveling by car.



This book is **more interesting than** that one.



For me, science is **more difficult than** history.



15.9 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE CORRECT COMPARATIVES

This movie is really exciting. It's more exciting than the book.

- ① The Hotel Supreme is very expensive. It's more expensive than the Motel Excelsior.
- ② The physics exam is really difficult. It's more difficult than the biology exam.
- ③ Your dress is very beautiful. It's more beautiful than my dress.
- ④ This TV program is really interesting. It's more interesting than the other ones.





15.10 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE ADJECTIVES INTO THEIR COMPARATIVE FORMS



The balloon is *lighter than* **(light)** the birthday cake.

1



This laptop is *more expensive than* **(expensive)** this phone.

2



Seven o'clock is *later than* **(late)** three o'clock.

3



A game of chess is *more difficult than* **(difficult)** a game of cards.

4



A horse is *bigger than* **(big)** a rabbit.



15.11 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Selma and Joe are deciding where to go on vacation.

Costa Rica is hotter than the Bahamas.

True False

1 The Bahamas is easier to fly to than Costa Rica.

True False

2 The Bahamas is more expensive than Costa Rica.

True False

3 Tahiti Beach is more beautiful than Playa Hermosa.

True False

4 Joe thinks the Bahamas is more exciting than Costa Rica.

True False



15.12 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

An elephant is **bigger / more big** than a lion.

1 Paris is **beautiful / more beautiful** than Dallas.

2 Noon is **earlier / more early** than 5pm.

гепард

3 A cheetah is **faster / more fast** than a bear.

4 Gold is **expensive / more expensive** than silver.

5 Rock is **harder / more hard** than paper.

6 Water is **warmer / more warm** than ice.

7 Skiing is **exciting / more exciting** than walking.



15 CHECKLIST

Comparative adjectives

Travel and countries

Comparing things

16 Talking about extremes

крайности

превосходная степень

Use superlative adjectives to talk about extremes, such as "the biggest" or "the smallest." For long adjectives, use "the most" to make the superlative.

 **New language** Superlative adjectives

 **Vocabulary** Animals, facts, and places

 **New skill** Talking about extremes

16.1 KEY LANGUAGE SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

For most adjectives with one or two syllables, add "est" to make the superlative.

The comparative describes the difference between two things.

определенный

Always use the definite article ("the") before the superlative.

K2 is higher than Annapurna, but Everest is **the highest mountain in the world.**

The superlative describes which thing is the most extreme.



Annapurna



K2



Everest



16.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Rhinos are bigger than cows, but elephants are **the biggest** land animals.



Great white sharks are larger than dolphins, but blue whales are **the largest** animals in the world.



16.3 HOW TO FORM SENTENCES WITH SUPERLATIVES

SUBJECT + VERB

"THE" + SUPERLATIVE

REST OF SENTENCE

Everest is

the highest

mountain in the world.

16.4 KEY LANGUAGE FORMING SUPERLATIVES

There are special rules for adjectives ending in "e" or "y," and for some that end with a single consonant.

fast
↓
fastest

Add "est" to most adjectives of one or two syllables.

close
↓
closest

If the adjective ends in "e," you just add "st."

early
↓
earliest

For some adjectives ending in "y," take off the "y" and add "iest."

big
↓
biggest

For single-syllable adjectives ending consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final letter and add "est."



16.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Friends Joel, Sarah, and Ben talk about the things they've bought.

Who has the fastest car?

Joel Sarah Ben

1 Who is the tallest?

Joel Sarah Ben

2 Who has the smallest phone?

Joel Sarah Ben

3 Who has the cheapest laptop?

Joel Sarah Ben

4 Who has the most expensive apartment?

Joel Sarah Ben

5 Who is the youngest?

Joel Sarah Ben



16.6 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE ADJECTIVES IN THE CORRECT FORM

The oldest (old) plane in the world is the Blériot XI.

1 The African elephant is the heaviest (heavy) animal on land.

2 The fastest (fast) animal in the world is the peregrine falcon.

3 The longest (long) word in the English dictionary has 45 letters.

4 The Sahara is the bigest (big) desert in the world.

5 The giraffe is the tallest (tall) animal on Earth.



16.7 KEY LANGUAGE SUPERLATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

For some two-syllable adjectives and for adjectives of three syllables or more, use "the most" before the adjective. The form of the adjective doesn't change.



The Palace Hotel is **more expensive** than the Rialto, but the Biaritz is **the most expensive** hotel in the city.

Use "the most" with the adjective.

The adjective stays the same.



16.8 HOW TO FORM SUPERLATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

SUBJECT + VERB

"THE" + SUPERLATIVE

ADJECTIVE

REST OF SENTENCE

This is

the most

expensive

hotel in the city.

16.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES SUPERLATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

The science museum is **the most interesting** museum in town.



The Twister is **the most exciting** ride in the theme park.



This is **the most comfortable** chair in the room.



16.10 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

The Yangtze River is

the largest state in the US.

1

Antarctica is

the coldest place on Earth.

2

Mumbai is

the most dangerous snake in the world.

3

Alaska is

the longest river in Asia.

4

The inland taipan is

the biggest city in India.





16.11 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The Hotel Blog

HOME | ENTRIES | ABOUT | CONTACT

POSTED FRIDAY, 28 AUGUST

The Rialto (height: 500 feet) is two miles from the beach. The average temperature is a hot 85°F, and it's in a three-star (**) area of natural beauty. Room per night: \$500. Number of rooms: 300.

The Plaza (height: 600 feet) is one mile from the beach, and in a five-star (****) area of natural beauty. The temperature is usually a warm 75°F. Room per night: \$400. Number of rooms: 500.

The Grand (height: 300 feet) is less than a mile from the beach. It's in a four-star (***) area of natural beauty, and the temperature is a cool 65°F. Room per night: \$515. Number of rooms: 200.

Which is the most expensive hotel?

The Rialto The Plaza The Grand

1 Which hotel is the closest to the beach?

The Rialto The Plaza The Grand

2 Which is the tallest hotel?

The Rialto The Plaza The Grand

3 Which hotel is in the most beautiful area?

The Rialto The Plaza The Grand

4 Which hotel has the fewest rooms?

The Rialto The Plaza The Grand

5 Which hotel is in the warmest place?

The Rialto The Plaza The Grand



16.12 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING SUPERLATIVES

Mount Everest is a very high mountain. It is the highest mountain in the world.

1 Moscow is a very large city. It is the largest city in Europe.

2 The Missouri River is 2,540 miles long. It is the longest river in North America.

3 The cheetah is a very fast animal. It is the fastest land animal on Earth.

4 The Kali Gandaki Gorge is 3.46 miles deep. It is the deepest gorge in the world.

16 CHECKLIST

Superlative adjectives

Aa Animals, facts, and places

Talking about extremes

17 Vocabulary

17.1 GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES



ocean



sea



coast
побережье



beach



island



cliff

утес



rocks

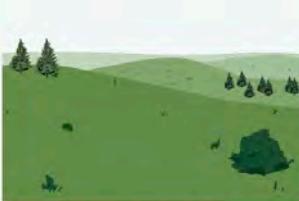
Горные породы.



cave



waterfall



countryside

Сельская местность.



field



hill

холм



mountain



valley

долина



canyon

каньон



sand dune

песчаная дюна



stream
ручей



river



pond
пруд



lake



woods



jungle



rainforest
тропический лес



swamp
болото



desert



oasis



volcano



polar region
Полярный регион.



glacier
ледник



iceberg



18 Making choices

"Which," "what," "and," and "or" are all useful words to add to questions. You can use them to show whether a question is general or about specific options.

⚙️ **New language** "Which" and "what"

Aa **Vocabulary** Geographical words

💡 **New skill** Asking multiple-choice questions

18.1 KEY LANGUAGE "AND / OR"

Use "and" to ask about more than one thing, and "or" for choices and alternatives.



Do you want to go to Germany **or** France?

Use "or" if there is a choice.

France.



Do you want to go to Paris **and** Versailles?

Use "and" to join two things in one question.

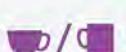
Yes.



18.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "AND / OR"



+ Would you like tea **and** cake?



or Would you like tea **or** coffee?



Do you have a dog **and** a cat?



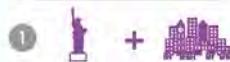
or Do you want to play golf **or** tennis?



18.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE



Is Mary a farmer **and** / or a teacher?



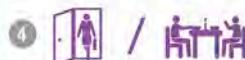
Do you want to visit New York **and** ~~or~~ Chicago?



Would you like to study chemistry ~~and~~ / or physics?



Would you like a burger **and** ~~or~~ a soda?



Do you want to go home ~~and~~ / or go to a restaurant?



18.4 KEY LANGUAGE "WHICH / WHAT"

You use "which" when there are two or more possibilities in the question. Use "what" when the question is more general.

There are no choices in the question.

What is the tallest building in the world?



The question includes a choice of possible answers.

Which building is taller, Big Ben or the Eiffel Tower?



18.5 FURTHER EXAMPLES "WHICH / WHAT"

What is the highest mountain in the Himalayas?



What is the fastest animal in the world?



Which mountain is higher, the Matterhorn **or** Mont Blanc?



Which animal is the fastest, a lion, a rhino, **or** a cheetah?



18.6 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "WHICH" OR "WHAT"

Which _____ country would you like to visit, India, China, or Thailand?



1 What _____ is the biggest country in Africa?



2 What _____ would you like to eat for your dinner?



3 Which _____ jacket do you want to wear, the blue one or the red one?



4 Which _____ is your favorite color, red, green, yellow, or blue?



18.7 KEY LANGUAGE IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Some common adjectives have irregular comparatives and superlatives.

ADJECTIVE

COMPARATIVE

SUPERLATIVE

good

better

best

bad

worse

worst

far

farther (US)
further (UK)farthest (US)
furthest (UK)**TIP**

In US English,
"further" and "furthest"
are used to describe
figurative (not physical)
distances.



18.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES



The tree is **far** away.



The house is **farther**
away than the tree.



The mountain is
the **farthest** away.



John got a **good**
grade on his exam.



Jill got a **better**
grade than John.



Aziz got the
best grade.



New York has **bad**
weather today.



Paris has
worse weather.



London has the
worst weather.





18.9 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Which restaurant has the best service?

The Little Olive has the best service.

- 1 Which has the best music?

John's bar

- 2 Which is the farthest from the beach?

The big cahuna

- 3 Which has the best ice cream?

Seaview café

- 4 Which has the worst food?

The big cahuna

- 5 Which has the best seafood?

The little olive

GREAT FOOD MAGAZINE

PLACES TO EAT

Where to go for dinner this weekend

THE LITTLE OLIVE – This restaurant is five minutes from the beach. It has no live music, but the food is great and its seafood is the best in town. The service here is excellent.



JOHN'S BAR – This is a great place to listen to music. It's on the beach and has bands every night. The food and service are OK.



SEAVIEW CAFÉ – This café is two minutes from the beach. It doesn't have music, but the food and service aren't bad. Go here for the ice cream, it's the best in town.



THE BIG CAHUNA – They play OK music here, but the food and service are not good. It's more than ten minutes from the beach, but it has the best views in town.



18.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Rita Adams answers questions on a TV game show.

Which is the largest US state?

Texas Virginia Alaska

- 1 Which city is farthest from the equator?

Taipei Bangkok Manila

- 2 Which is the smallest South American country?

Brazil Peru Suriname

- 3 Which is the biggest desert?

Mojave Sahara Kalahari

- 4 Which is the tallest building?

Big Ben Eiffel Tower Pisa Tower

- 5 Which is the highest mountain?

K2 Kilimanjaro Mont Blanc

18 CHECKLIST

“Which” and “what”

Aa Geographical words

Asking multiple-choice questions

19

Using large numbers

You usually write numbers larger than 100 in figures. To say them, add "and" in front of the number signified by the last two digits, such as "one hundred and ten."

- ⚙️ **New language** Large numbers
- Aa Vocabulary** Thousands and millions
- 🧩 **New skill** Talking about large amounts

19.1 KEY LANGUAGE LARGE NUMBERS

You can say "one hundred" or "a hundred." Both are correct. Don't add "s" to "hundred," "thousand," or "million."

100	one hundred a hundred	1,000	one thousand a thousand	1,000,000	one million a million
200	two hundred	3,000	three thousand	4,000,000	four million

No "s" at the end.

Use commas to separate long rows of figures.

19.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES LARGE NUMBERS

Add "and" before the last two numbers to say numbers higher than one hundred.

2,876	two thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six
54,041	fifty-four thousand and forty-one
296,308	two hundred and ninety-six thousand, three hundred and eight
1,098,283	one million, ninety-eight thousand, two hundred and eighty-three

"And" goes before "seventy-six."

Use commas to separate millions, thousands, and hundreds.



19.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE NUMBERS YOU HEAR

513
530

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1 4,500 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2 476,000 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 989 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 72,427 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5 4,125,125 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 40,500 <input type="checkbox"/> | 467,000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 999 <input type="checkbox"/> | 72,247 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4,125,025 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

19.4 SAY THE NUMBERS OUT LOUD

532

five hundred and thirty-two



1 3,107

three thousand one hundred and seven



2 23,417

twenty-three thousand four hundred and seventeen



3 345,972

three hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-two



4 23,456,987

twenty-three million four hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven



19 CHECKLIST

Large numbers

Thousands and millions

Talking about large amounts



REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 15-19

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES Сравнительные прилагательные.	Greece is warmer than France.	<input type="checkbox"/>	15.1, 15.3, 15.6
SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES Прилагательные превосходной степени.	K2 is higher than Annapurna, but Everest is the highest mountain in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.1, 16.4, 16.7
"AND" AND "OR"	Do you want to go to Germany or France? Do you want to go to Paris and Versailles?	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.1, 18.2
"WHICH" AND "WHAT"	What is the tallest building? Which mountain is higher, the Matterhorn or Mont Blanc?	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.4, 18.5
LARGE NUMBERS	Two thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six	<input type="checkbox"/>	19.1, 19.2

20 Vocabulary

20.1 THE CALENDAR



day



week



fortnight



month



year



decade
десятилетие



century
век



millennium
тысячелетие



MON
Monday



TUE
Tuesday



WED
Wednesday



THU
Thursday



FRI
Friday



SAT
Saturday



SUN
Sunday



Jan
January



Feb
February



Mar
March



Apr
April



May
May



Jun
June



Jul
July



Aug
August



Sept
September



Oct
October



Nov
November



Dec
December



20.2 SEASONS



20.3 ORDINAL NUMBERS

1st

first

2nd

second

3rd

third

4th

fourth

5th

fifth

6th

sixth

7th

seventh

8th

eighth

9th

ninth

10th

tenth

11th

eleventh

12th

twelfth

13th

thirteenth

14th

fourteenth

15th

fifteenth

16th

sixteenth

17th

seventeenth

18th

eighteenth

19th

nineteenth

20th

twentieth

21st

twenty-first

22nd

twenty-second

23rd

twenty-third

24th

twenty-fourth

25th

twenty-fifth

26th

twenty-sixth

27th

twenty-seventh

28th

twenty-eighth

29th

twenty-ninth

30th

thirtieth

31st

thirty-first



21 Talking about dates

There are two different ways of writing and saying dates. You use numbers along with the month to define the date you're talking about.

определять

>New language Dates, "was born," "ago"

Aa Vocabulary Numbers, months, and years

New skill Talking about dates

21.1 KEY LANGUAGE WRITING AND SAYING DATES

In the US, people often describe dates by writing cardinal numbers and saying ordinal numbers.



His meeting is on May 10.

May tenth

The number comes after the month.

My birthday is on May 18.

May eighteenth

The party is on May 31.

May thirty-first



21.2 ANOTHER WAY TO SAY IT WRITING AND SAYING DATES

In some other places, such as the UK, people use ordinal numbers to write and say dates.

His meeting is on the 10th of May.

the tenth of May

My birthday is on May the 18th.

May the eighteenth

The party is on the 31st of May.

the thirty-first of May



21.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE DATES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DISCUSSED

A November 17 3

B March 22 1

C September 13 6

D May 19 7

E August 31 5

F April 5 2

G June 5 4

21.4 KEY LANGUAGE USING "WAS BORN"

Use "was born" to talk about someone's date or year of birth.

Jim was born in

1975.
2015.

nineteen seventy-five

twenty fifteen

You can say "two thousand and fifteen" or "twenty fifteen."

You say most dates by grouping the date into pairs of numbers, such as "nineteen" and "seventy-five."



21.5 KEY LANGUAGE USING "AGO"

You use "ago" to say how many years before now something happened.

Plato was born around 2,500 years ago, in 424 BCE.

"Ago" means "before now."



21.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND NOTE THE YEAR OF EACH EVENT



1971



1976



1993



1996



2004



2008



21.7 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

My birthday
is on
December 5.

My
Nami's
I
He

birthday
meeting

is on

December 5.
the 11th of March.

was born

20
41

years ago.



21 CHECKLIST

Dates, "was born," "ago"

Aa Numbers, months, and years

Talking about dates

22 Talking about the past

The past simple describes events that happened at a definite time in the past, or the state of things at a particular point in time.

 **New language** The past simple of "to be"

 **Vocabulary** Jobs, town, and life events

 **New skill** Talking about past states

22.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PAST SIMPLE OF "TO BE"

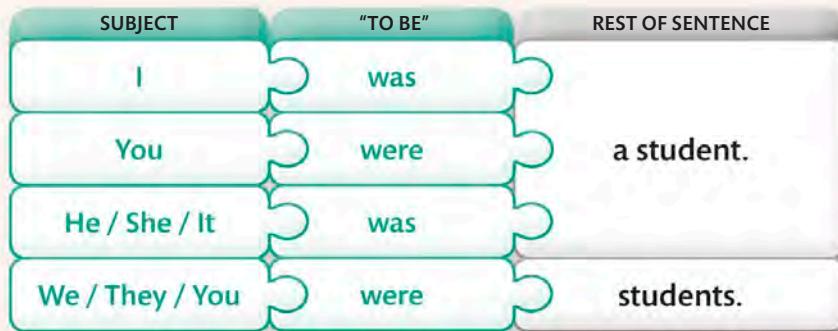
Any action that happened and was completed in the past can be described in the past simple. The past simple of "to be" is "was" or "were."

This is the present simple.
Jill is a businesswoman now.
This is the past simple.
She was a student in 1985.



22.2 HOW TO FORM THE PAST SIMPLE OF "TO BE"

The past simple of "to be" changes with the subject.



22.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PAST SIMPLE OF "TO BE"

He was a doctor for 40 years.



We were at the library yesterday.



She was a Broadway star in the 1960s.



There were lots of people at the party.



There was a party last night.



They were at the movies last week.





22.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

She ~~was~~ / ~~were~~ a teacher.

- 1 You ~~was~~ / ~~were~~ at the museum last week.
- 2 There ~~was~~ / ~~were~~ five people here yesterday.
- 3 The students ~~was~~ / ~~were~~ there on Monday morning.

4 My mom ~~was~~ / ~~were~~ an artist in the 1990s.

5 I ~~was~~ / ~~were~~ in college in 1989.

6 Sal and I ~~was~~ / ~~were~~ at the theater last night.

7 My dad ~~was~~ / ~~were~~ a builder until 1995.



22.5 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

To: Jules
Subject: Weekend in L.A.

How are you? I was in Los Angeles on the weekend. I was at Manhattan Beach. Do you know it? It was very hot and there were lots of people there. There are many cafés there, too. I was in a café called Ocean View and Malcolm was there. He was with a woman called Stacey. Is she his girlfriend?....
Annie x

Annie was in Los Angeles on the weekend.

True False

- 1 She was at Manhattan Beach.

True False

- 2 It was cold there.

True False

- 3 She was at a café called Sea View.

True False

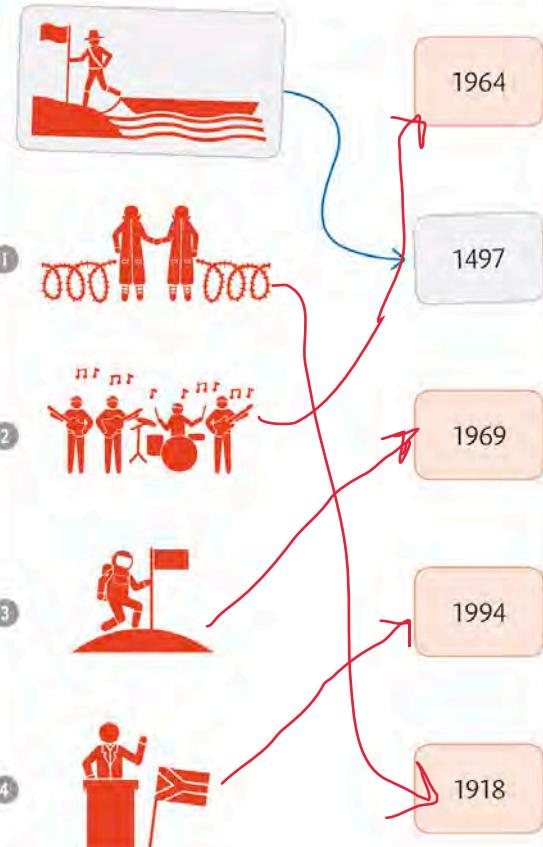
- 4 Her friend Malcolm was with another man.

True False



22.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE EVENTS TO THE YEARS

Chat Radio give the answers to their "That Was The Day" quiz.



22.7 KEY LANGUAGE "WAS" / "WERE" NEGATIVES

As in the present simple, use "not" to form negative statements in the past simple.

He { was not } a teacher in 2004.

Add "not" after "was" or "were."



They { were not } at the park yesterday.

You can contract these negatives to their short forms.



22.8 KEY LANGUAGE "WAS" / "WERE" QUESTIONS

To ask questions about the past using the verb "to be," swap the subject and verb.

He was in India.



Was he in India?

Swap the subject and "to be."

They were late for school.



Were they late for school?



22.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES "WAS" / "WERE" NEGATIVES AND QUESTIONS

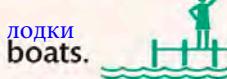
I wasn't a good waiter.



Were there any cakes at the party?



There weren't any boats.



Was he good at playing tennis?



22.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

He wasn't / weren't a doctor.

3 You wasn't / weren't at the party last night.

1 They wasn't / weren't very good at science.

4 We wasn't / weren't in our house last year.

2 I wasn't / weren't in Canada in 2002.

5 There wasn't / weren't a restaurant near the river.





22.11 WRITE QUESTIONS BASED ON THE STATEMENTS

There were some factories.

Were there any factories?

1 He was a good builder.

Was he a good builder ?

2 They were late this morning.

Were they late this morning ?

3 She was at a meeting yesterday.

Was she at a meeting yesterday ?

4 You were happy in college.

Were you happy in college ?

5 We were in New Zealand for two weeks.

Were we in New Zealand for two weeks ?

6 You were in the swimming pool.

Were you in the swimming pool ?



22.12 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHAT EACH BUILDING WAS USED FOR IN THE PAST



22.12 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHAT EACH BUILDING WAS USED FOR IN THE PAST

A tour guide is talking about the history of some old buildings.



22.13 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 15 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

I was a student last year.

Start with a pronoun.
Местоимение

I They

Choose the correct form of the verb.

was
were

Choose a noun.

a student
students
in Australia
good friends

last year.
in 2008.
for four years.

Finish with a time.



22 CHECKLIST

The past simple of "to be"

Aa Jobs, town, and life events

Jigsaw Talking about past states

23 Past events

обычный

Some verbs are regular in the past simple. You can use a lot of them to talk about the past week, the last year, or your life. Their past simple forms ends in "-ed."

New language Regular verbs in the past simple

Aa Vocabulary Pastimes and life events

New skill Talking about your past

23.1 KEY LANGUAGE REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

The past simple describes events that happened in the past. The past simple forms of regular verbs end in "-ed." The negative uses "did not" plus the base form.

I visited Luke last Friday.

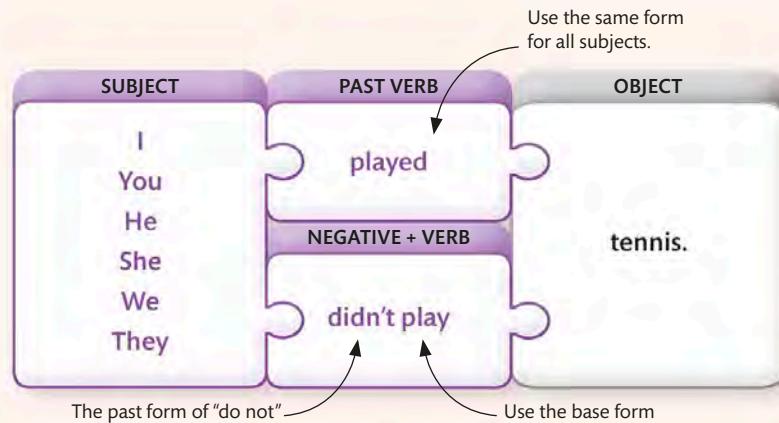


He didn't play tennis last night.



23.2 HOW TO FORM REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

The past forms of most verbs do not change with the subject. Use the past simple of "do" plus the base verb to form negative statements.



23.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

He walked to the office.



She didn't walk downtown.



Questions are formed using "did" + subject + the base form of the verb.

Did they work late?



We didn't watch TV today.





23.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

Last Friday, I cooked (cook) a meal for my friends.



1 The music was good, but I didn't dance (not dance) very much.



2 My friend didn't listen (not listen) to the band on Saturday night.



3 Last week, I cleaned (clean) my brother's new car for him.



4 Did you watch (watch) a fun movie last night?



5 Ben and Franklin played (play) tennis for five hours yesterday.



23.5 KEY LANGUAGE SPELLING RULES FOR THE PAST SIMPLE

The past simple of all regular verbs ends in "-ed," but for some verbs, there are some spelling changes, too.

СЛОВО
A single syllable word ending consonant-vowel-consonant.

wash**washed**

For many regular verbs, add "-ed."

stop**stopped**

Double the last consonant and add "-ed."

СОГЛАСНЫЙ

Last letter is "e."

dance**danced**

Just add a "-d."

Last letters are a consonant and a "y."

try**tried**Remove the "y" and add "-ied" instead.
ВМЕСТО

23.6 FURTHER EXAMPLES SPELLING RULES FOR THE PAST SIMPLE

He **carried** the bags for her.



We **arrived** here at midnight.



I **studied** English last year.



They **saved** money for a vacation.





23.7 LOOK AT JOYCE'S DIARY FROM LAST WEEK AND FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

WEEKLY PLANNER

MONDAY

Evening: watch movie on TV

TUESDAY

Morning: play squash

Afternoon: phone my boss

WEDNESDAY

try sushi at
Japanese restaurant

THURSDAY

Morning: clean the bathroom

Night: visit Aziz in hospital

FRIDAY

invite friends to
my birthday party

SATURDAY

walk in the park

SUNDAY

cook dinner for my parents

On Monday evening, Joyce watched a movie on TV.

① On Tuesday morning, she played squash.

② On Tuesday afternoon, she phoned her boss.

③ On Wednesday, she tried sushi at a Japanese restaurant.

④ On Thursday morning, she cleaned the bathroom.

⑤ On Thursday night, she visited Aziz in hospital.

⑥ On Friday, she invited friends to her birthday party.

⑦ On Saturday, she walked in the park.

⑧ On Sunday, she cooked dinner for her parents.

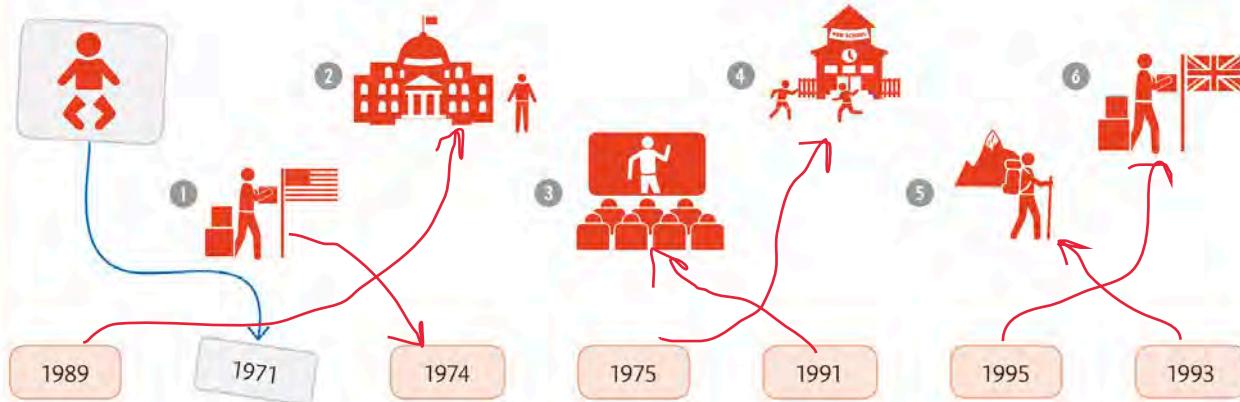


23.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE EVENTS TO THE YEARS

Arno describes his life so far.

He mentions important events and the years in which they happened.

mention = упомянуть упоминание



23.9 KEY LANGUAGE USING "WHEN" WITH THE PAST SIMPLE

To say when in someone's life something happened, you can either use "in" with the year, or "when" with the person's age.

This is the past simple action.

He moved to England in 1990.



He moved to England when he was 10 years old.

This describes when in the past it happened.



23.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES ADDING "WHEN" CLAUSES



I started school **(four years old)**.

= I started school when I was four years old.



She moved to the US **(19 years old)**.

= She moved to the US when she was 19 years old.



They started swimming **(25 years old)**.

= They stared swimming when they ware 25 year old.



We visited Japan **(27 years old)**.

= We visited Japan when we were 27 years old.



I received this gift **(31 years old)**.

= I recived this gift when i was 31 years old.



23.11 LOOK AT LEONA'S LIFE EVENTS, THEN DESCRIBE EACH ONE OUT LOUD



BORN

1988

She was born in 1988.



MOVE TO NEW YORK

1996

She moved to New Tork in 1996



VISIT ASIA

2008

She visited Asia in 2008



START FIRST JOB

2010

She started her first job in 2010



23 CHECKLIST

Regular verbs in the past simple

Aa Pastimes and life events

Talking about your past

24 Past abilities

In the past simple, "can" becomes "could." You often use it to talk about things you "could" do in the past, but can't do now.

New language Using "could" in the past simple

Aa Vocabulary Abilities and pastimes

New skill Talking about past abilities

24.1 KEY LANGUAGE "COULD" FOR PAST ABILITIES

Use "could" to talk about an ability you once had. You can use "when" plus a time setting to say when you had the ability.



I **can't** climb trees now, but I **could** when I was younger.

You can use the present simple for contrast.

Set the time frame with a phrase about an age, day, or year.



The statement can be positive using "could" or negative using "couldn't." It doesn't change with the subject.



24.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "COULD" FOR PAST ABILITIES

When I was a student, I **could** study all night before an exam.



I **couldn't** go to China last year because it was too expensive.



When Milo was eight, he **could** play the violin.



Last year, she **couldn't** run very far, but yesterday she ran a marathon.



24.3 HOW TO FORM "COULD" FOR PAST ABILITIES

"WHEN"

When

TIME SETTING

I was younger,

"COULD"

I **could**
I **couldn't**

ABILITY

climb trees.

Begin with "when."

This phrase sets the time in the past when the action was possible.

The statement can be positive or negative.

Use the base form of the verb for the past ability.

утверждение



24.4 REWRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE PAST SIMPLE USING "COULD"

ходить на лыжах

I can ski.

I could ski.

1 I can cook Italian food.

I could cook Italian food.

2 We can't play the piano.

We couldn't play the piano.

3 She can paint a picture.

She could paint a picture.

4 They can't make a cake.

They couldn't make a cake.



24.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE CORRECT ANSWERS

When Diana was five, she couldn't...

write music



read music



play the piano.



1 When Louis was four, he could...

read



write



do mathematics.



2 When Imelda was seven, she could...

ride a horse



drive a car



fly a plane.



3 When Irina was four, she could speak...

one language



two languages



three languages.



24.6 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 16 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

When I was five,
I couldn't play chess.

When I was
When you were

five,
seven,

I couldn't
you could

play chess.
ride a bike.
swim.
skate.

Start with a
"when" phrase.

Choose
an age.

Choose a positive or
negative statement.

Finish with
an ability.



24 CHECKLIST

Using "could" in the past simple

Abilities and pastimes

Talking about past abilities

25 Vocabulary

25.1 ENTERTAINMENT



movie (US)
film (UK)



novel
роман



play
пьеса



TV show



the news



newspaper



magazine



comedy



science fiction
научная фантастика



thriller
триллер



documentary



action



horror
ужастик



musical



romance
романтика



crime



hero



villain
злодей



audience
аудитория



clap

хлопать в ладоши



movie star (US)
film star (UK)



actor



main character
главный герой



director
режиссер



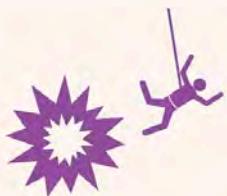
author



plot



special effects



stunt
трюк



movie theater (US)
cinema (UK)



theater (US)
theatre (UK)



bookstore (US)
bookshop (UK)



exhibition
выставка



26 Irregular past verbs

In the past simple, some verbs are irregular. Their past simple forms are not formed using the normal rules, and sometimes look very different from the infinitive forms.

New language Irregular verbs in the past simple

Vocabulary Sequence words

New skill Describing the past

26.1 KEY LANGUAGE IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

"Go" is the present simple.

I often **go** to the movies.



I **went** last night, but I **didn't go** last week.

"Went" is the past simple of "go."

To make the negative, use "didn't" with the base form.

26.2 HOW TO FORM IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

Verbs in the past simple do not change with the subject.



Use "did not" or "didn't" to make the negative.

Use the base form of the main verb in the negative.

26.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

They **had** a great vacation.



He **didn't have** any classes today.

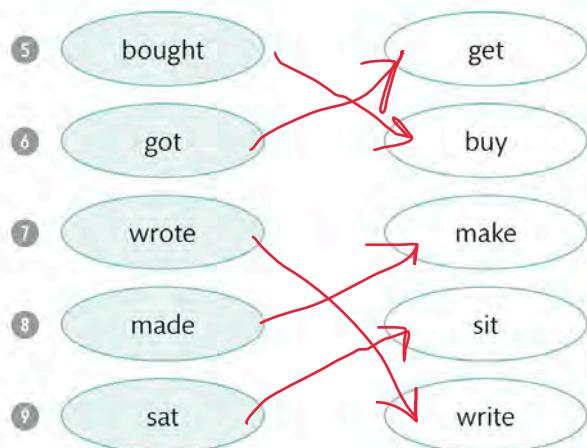
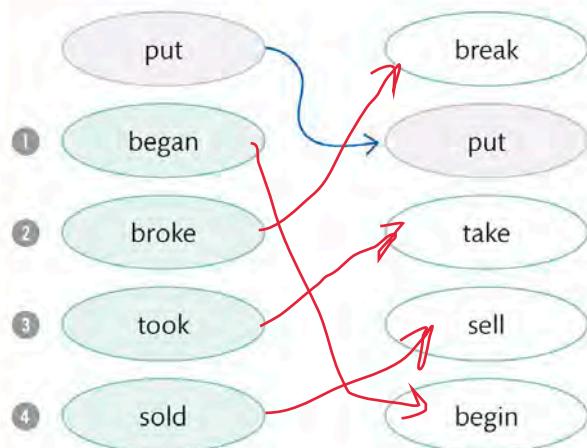


I **came** to the US in 1980.



You **didn't come** to the party.



Aa**26.4 MATCH THE PAST SIMPLE FORMS OF THE VERBS TO THEIR BASE FORMS****26.5 READ THE ARTICLE AND NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED****WILD ADVENTURES**

удачный побег

A lucky escape!**A VERY WILD ADVENTURE IN THE FOREST**

A few years ago I went camping in Redwood Park with my best friend, Jack. On our first day, we bought some food. We didn't want to stay on the campsite, so instead we walked through the forest to find somewhere else to camp. It got dark early and we were a bit lost so we decided to camp in the middle of the forest. That night, it was really dark and I felt a bit scared, but Jack and I made a fire and sang some songs. It was a quiet night and we slept well.

In the morning, we were hungry so we made our breakfast. But before we ate it, we went to the river.

We had a wash and got some fresh water then walked back to our tent. When we got back to the tent, we saw a big brown bear. We didn't move or make a noise. We watched the bear as it sat in our tent and ate all of our breakfast. After that it walked off into the forest with our bags.

Jack and I were very hungry and cold, but we put our tent away and walked away quickly. Then, we ran and ran until finally we found the campsite. We were so happy. It was a very lucky escape!





26.6 FILL IN THE GAPS IN THIS JOURNAL USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Wow! This morning a bear ate my breakfast. We are in Redwood Park and last night we camped in the forest. We made a fire and it was very quiet, so my friend and I slept well. The next morning, we went to the river to get water. When we got back to the tent, we saw the bear. I felt really scared. We ran back to the campsite and we are safe now!

ate

slept

made

went

felt

saw

ran

ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

26.7 VOCABULARY SEQUENCE WORDS

определенный

You use certain words and phrases to help someone understand where you are in the story.



First he
woke up.



Then he
ate breakfast.



Next he
had a shower.



After that he
got dressed.



Finally he
went to work.



26.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES SEQUENCE WORDS



First I got some money
out of the bank.



Then I bought some
food from the supermarket.



After that
I had some coffee.



In the morning we watched
the sun rise over the Serengeti.



Then we saw
the birds fly off.



Finally the
lions appeared.

Появился





26.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES PUTTING THE SEQUENCE WORDS IN THE CORRECT PLACES

I won the game. I got a prize. (then)

I won the game. Then I got a prize.

1 Sheila put her best clothes on. (first)

First Sheila put her best clothes on.

2 Do your homework. Go out and play. (first, then)

First do your homework. Then go out and play.

3 Ben passed his test. He bought a car. (next)

Ben passed his test. Next he bought a car.

1 Eat dinner. You can have some dessert. (after that)

Eat dinner. After that you can have some dessert.

2 He ate a large breakfast. (first)

First he ate a large breakfast.



26.10 FILL IN THE GAPS USING SEQUENCE WORDS, THEN SAY THE STORY OUT LOUD

First Harold and Jack bought some food. *Then* they went to the forest.



1 *After that* they got lost. Then they decided to camp and put the tent up.



2 They were scared of the sounds in the forest. But *finally* they went to sleep.



3 *In the morning* they washed in the river. They went back to their tent for food.



4 *After that* they saw a bear eating their food. After that it walked into the forest.



благополучно вернуться

5 *Finally* Harold and Jack arrived safely back at the campsite.



first

after that

then

finally

finally

after that

in the morning



26.11 KEY LANGUAGE IRREGULAR VERBS, QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

Use the past simple of "do" plus the base verb form to ask a question.

In the statement the main verb is in the past simple.

They bought a new car.

She saw the show last night.

Did they buy a new car?

Did she see the show last night?

"Did" is in the past simple of "do."

The main verb is in its base form.

26.12 FURTHER EXAMPLES IRREGULAR VERBS, QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

Did they have a good time?



Did she meet her friends in town?



Did you read a book on the beach?



Did he go to the gym?



Aa

26.13 MATCH THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Did she go on vacation?

She ate a burger and fries.

1 What did she eat?

Yes, because there were no trains.

2 How much did he spend?

Yes, she went on vacation to Australia.

3 What time did you leave the bar?

No, we lost.

4 Did they go by bus?

He spent about \$500.

5 Did I get any mail?

I left around 11pm.

6 Did we win the competition?

You got three letters.

Соревнования.



26.14 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE QUESTIONS BASED ON THE SENTENCES

They sold 50 cakes.

How many cakes did they sell?

- 1 The movie began at 7:30pm.

When did a movie begin

- 2 He chose the red shirt.

Which shirt did he choose ?

- 3 She ate pasta last night.

What did she eat last night ?

- 1 She read the magazine this morning.

What did she read this morning ?

- 3 Aia caught five fish at the lake.

How many fish did Aia catch at the lake ?

- 6 You saw Michelle at the party last night.

Who did you see at the party last night ?

- 7 He gave his brother a new sweater.

What did he give his brother ?



26.15 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Daniella and Marcus are talking about their friend's birthday party.

When did Daniella arrive at the party?

7pm

8pm

9pm

- 1 What did she wear?

a red dress

a green skirt

her jeans

- 2 What gift did she give her friend?

a watch

flowers

a book

- 3 Who did she meet at the party?

Sam

Lana

Will

- 4 What did she eat at the party?

burger

pizza

chicken

- 5 Which music did she dance to?

jazz

rock

pop

26 CHECKLIST



Irregular verbs in the past simple

Sequence words



Describing the past

27 Vocabulary

27.1 TOOLS



tape measure



hammer



clamp



file



hacksaw



screwdriver



nut



bolt



screw



nail



pliers



wrench (US)
spanner (UK)



fork



spade



hoe



rake



saw



drill



jigsaw



level (US)
spirit level (UK)

27.2 KITCHEN IMPLEMENTS



grater



cutting board (US)
chopping board (UK)



peeler



whisk



kitchen knife



scissors



can opener (US)
tin opener (UK)



bottle opener



corkscrew



wooden spoon



spatula



ladle



28 Telling a story

You can use "about" to describe the subject matter of movies, shows, and stories. Use adjectives to make a description more specific.

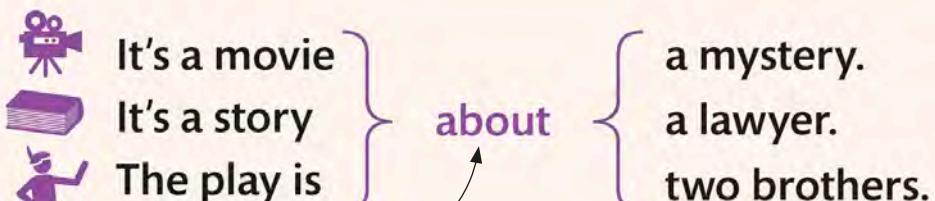
New language "About," opinions

Aa Vocabulary Opinions

New skill Describing media and culture

28.1 KEY LANGUAGE USING "ABOUT" TO DESCRIBE MEDIA AND CULTURE

Use "about" to give more information about a movie, play, show, story, or book.



28.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES USING "ABOUT" TO DESCRIBE MEDIA AND CULTURE

The movie is a thriller **about** two New York police officers.



It's a story **about** a young couple in the countryside.



The book is **about** a French city during the 1920s.



28.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND NUMBER THE MOVIES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



28.4 KEY LANGUAGE DESCRIBING YOUR OPINIONS

You can use verbs in the past simple to give your opinions. Use "because" plus adjectives to give your reasons.

Kahil

liked
enjoyed
loved

Use a positive verb...

didn't enjoy
didn't like
hated

Use a negative verb...

the play because it was

funny.
romantic.
thrilling.

boring.
slow.
silly.

...with a positive adjective.

...with a negative adjective.



28.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Two friends discuss the play they've just seen.

Chrissy enjoyed the play.

True False

1 Jack hated it.

True False

4 The villain was scary.

True False

2 The story was exciting.

True False

5 The hero was brave.

True False

3 The actors were good.

True False

6 The music was great.

True False



28.6 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

The movie is about three characters.



The
It's a

movie
play

is about
about

three characters.
a court case.
a love story.





28.7 READ THE REVIEW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What type of show is it?

It is a musical.

① What does Millie enjoy?

She's enjoy when she singing in her bedroom.

② Where does she learn to sing?

She learn sing in her bedroom.

③ What is the name of her music teacher?

She is called Miss Graham

④ Who is the villain?

Villain is Miss Graham

⑤ Is Millie played by an adult?

No she played with children

STAGE REVIEW

Millie's Magic!

The latest show in town is a hit

Millie's Magical Music is a wonderful new show. The story is about a little girl called Millie. She loves singing. In her bedroom, she listens to songs and learns how to sing them. At school, she has a kind English teacher called Miss Graham and a terrible music teacher called Miss Cafferty, who is the villain of the story. Both Miss Graham and Miss Cafferty hear Millie's beautiful voice. Miss Graham wants everyone to hear Millie, but Miss Cafferty wants to stop her singing.

It's an enjoyable story about music, friendship, and hope.

Many of the actors in this musical are children and they are all excellent, especially Millie. The songs in the musical are very good, too.

I really liked the music. It's a hit!



28.8 REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING NEGATIVE WORDS

The musical was **wonderful**.

The musical was awful.

① Millie **loves** singing.

Millie hates singing

② Millie has **beautiful** costumes.

Millie has ugly costumes.

③ Many of the actors were **excellent**.

Many of the actors were terrible

④ The songs are very **good**.

The songs are very bad

⑤ I really **loved** the music.

I really hated the music.

bad

hated

awful

hates

terrible

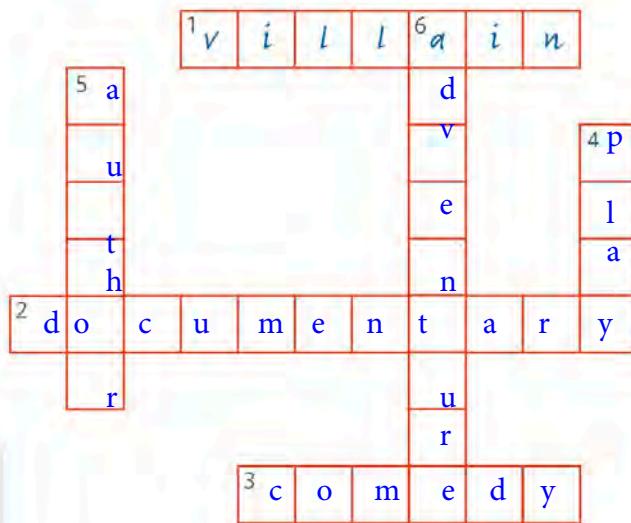
ugly



Aa**28.9 READ THE CLUES AND WRITE THE ANSWERS IN THE GRID**

- 1 The bad guy, the hero fights this person
- 2 A true story with real people, not actors
- 3 A funny story that makes people laugh
- 4 A story told in a theater
- 5 A person who writes novels
- 6 An exciting story

adventure author play
comedy **villain** documentary

**28 CHECKLIST**

"About," opinions

Aa Opinions

Describing media and culture

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 21–28

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
WRITING AND SAYING DATES	His birthday is on May 10 . My meeting is on the 18th of May .	<input type="checkbox"/>	21.1, 21.2
"TO BE" STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PAST	She was a student in 1985. Was he in India last year? He wasn't in France.	<input type="checkbox"/>	22.1, 22.7, 22.8
REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE	I visited Luke last Friday. I didn't play tennis.	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.1
USING "COULD" FOR PAST ABILITIES	I could climb trees when I was younger.	<input type="checkbox"/>	24.1
IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE	I went to the movies last night. I didn't go last week.	<input type="checkbox"/>	26.1
GIVING OPINIONS ABOUT CULTURE	It's a movie about two brothers. I enjoyed it because it was thrilling.	<input type="checkbox"/>	28.1, 28.4

29 Asking about the past

You can make questions in the past simple using "did." This is useful for asking about past events, such as travel and vacations.

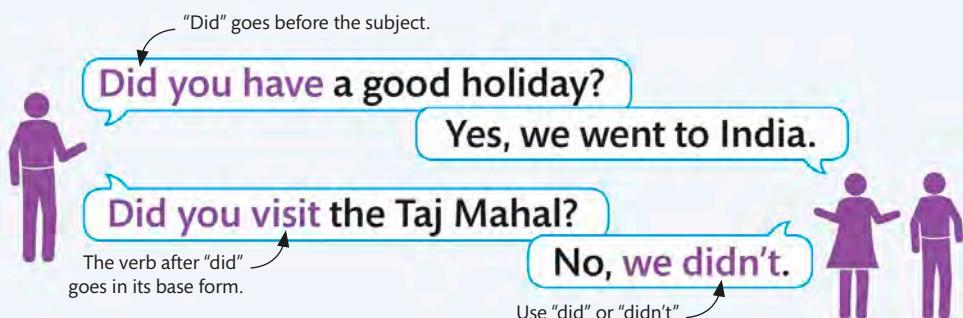
 **New language** Past simple questions

 **Aa Vocabulary** Travel and activities

 **New skill** Talking about vacations

29.1 KEY LANGUAGE "YES / NO" QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

Use the auxiliary verb "did" to make questions in the past simple that have "yes/no" answers.



29.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "YES / NO" QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE



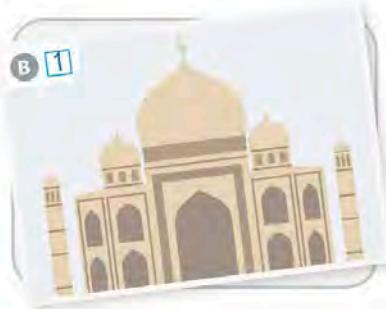
29.3 HOW TO FORM "YES / NO" QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE





29.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED

Bea talks about her vacation in India.



29.5 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE SHORT ANSWERS

Did you get the job?

Yes, we did.

1 Did I have lunch today?

Yes, I did.

2 Did the dog eat its dinner?

No, you didn't.

3 Did they go to Venezuela?

Yes, it did.

4 Did we win the competition?

No, they didn't.



29.6 REWRITE THE SENTENCES AS QUESTIONS

They went paragliding in Greece.

Did they go paragliding in Greece?

1 They gave Ellie a present.

2 You stayed in an expensive hotel.

3 His mother bought a lot of postcards.

4 Your brother climbed a mountain.

5 Their parents took lots of photos.



29.7 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTION WORDS WITH THE PAST SIMPLE

The question word goes at the beginning of the question, followed by "did" and the subject.

The question word goes at the beginning.

When did you arrive at the hotel?

Yesterday.

How did you get here?

By taxi.

The verb after "did" goes in its base form.



29.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUESTION WORDS WITH THE PAST SIMPLE

Where did you go on vacation?

We went to Paris.

What did you see in Paris?

The Eiffel Tower.



What did you do on vacation?

We went hiking.

When did you come home?

This morning.



29.9 MATCH THE QUESTIONS WITH THE CORRECT ANSWERS

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| What time did you arrive at the hotel? | By taxi. |
| ① How did you get to the station? | Daniella and Toni. |
| ② Where did you stay? | Because it was cheap. |
| ③ Why did you stay there? | At 10pm. |
| ④ Who did you go on vacation with? | In the Hotel Bella Vista. |





29.10 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

When did she arrive in New York?

On Monday On Thursday On Friday

1 How did she get to Staten Island?

By taxi By boat By bus

2 When did she see the Statue of Liberty?

On Friday On Saturday Yesterday

3 Which store did she go to?

Macy's Bloomingdale's Saks Fifth Avenue

4 What did she buy there?

Some shoes Some perfume Some clothes

5 What did Sue eat in Grand Central Station?

A hamburger Oysters Steak and salad

To: Sam
Subject: Trip to New York

Hi Sam,

We're having a great time in New York. There's so much to do. We arrived on Friday and went up the Empire State Building. Then, on Saturday, we took the boat to Staten Island and saw the Statue of Liberty. I was surprised because it looked quite small. Yesterday, I went to a store called Macy's and bought some nice clothes. Then we went to a famous restaurant in Grand Central Station and ate oysters.

Love from Sue xx



29.11 SAY THE QUESTIONS OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

When did you visit China ?

We visited China in 2011.

1 Who _____?

I went on vacation with Jo.

2 Where _____?

We stayed in a hotel in London.

3 What _____?

We ate fried rice in Chinatown.

4 How _____ for?

We went abroad for six months.

5 When _____?

We left the US on June 29th.

29 CHECKLIST

Past simple questions

Aa Travel and activities

Talking about vacations

30 Applying for a job

If you want to find a job, you need to understand the English words and phrases used in advertisements and on recruitment websites.

- ⚙️ **New language** Interview responses
- 🔤 **Vocabulary** Job words and phrases
- 💡 **New skill** Dealing with job applications

30.1 VOCABULARY APPLYING FOR A JOB



look for a job



résumé (US)
curriculum vitae / CV (UK)



apply for a job



have an interview



get the job



start the job



30.2 READ THE JOB ADVERTISEMENTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

26

BUSINESS TODAY

JOBS

WANTED: Assistant chef at Marie's Cakes, Ohio.
Can you cook? Do you love cake? We need
an assistant chef on Saturdays and Sundays
(6am to 2pm), \$10 per hour.

WANTED: Teacher at summer school, Alaska.
Do you like children? You can teach kids aged
11 to 14 this summer (June to August).
Some experience needed.

WANTED: Gardener at St. Bernard's College,
Idaho. We need a gardener to work part-time
in our beautiful gardens. Experience needed.
20 hours per week.

The job at Marie's Cakes is for Fridays and Saturdays.

True False

1 The job at Marie's Cakes is in Ohio.

True False

2 The teaching job starts in August.

True False

3 You will teach children aged 11 to 14 years old.

True False

4 The gardening job is full-time.

True False

5 The gardening job is at a castle.

True False

30.3 VOCABULARY WORDS IN YOUR RÉSUMÉ



qualification



work experience



hobby



interest



reference

**Aa**

30.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

I need to give the interviewer a reference from my last boss.



- ① My qualifications include degrees in biology and chemistry.
- ② The interview at the bank went really well. I've got the job.
- ③ The manager read my résumé and said it was really good.
- ④ I can start the job in January.
- ⑤ You need to have an interview before you can get the job.

have an interview

reference

qualifications

résumé

got the job

start



30.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE QUESTIONS IN THE ORDER THAT YOU HEAR THEM



Tom Willis is being interviewed for a job.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Ⓐ Why do you want this job? | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ⓓ When can you start work? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ⓑ What did you do at the store? | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ⓔ Why did you leave the music store? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ⓒ Why did you study English at college? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Ⓕ Are you good at working with people? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

30 CHECKLIST

 Interview responses **Aa** Job words and phrases Dealing with job applications

31 Types of questions

There are two kinds of question: subject questions and object questions. You form them in different ways in order to ask about different things.

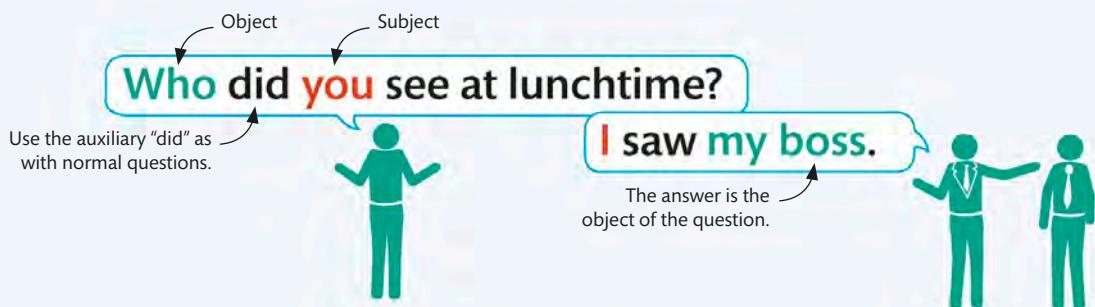
 **New language** Subject and object questions

 **Aa Vocabulary** Workplace words

 **New skill** Asking different kinds of question

31.1 KEY LANGUAGE OBJECT QUESTIONS

Use object questions to ask who received an action, not who did the action. They are called object questions because the question word is the object of the main verb.



31.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES OBJECT QUESTIONS



31.3 HOW TO FORM OBJECT QUESTIONS



Different question words can be used here.

The auxiliary tells you whether the question is talking about the past or the present.

31.4 VOCABULARY IN THE WORKPLACE



customer



boss



manager



salary



pay



staff



company



nine-to-five job



part-time



full-time



31.5 LISTEN AND MARK AS TRUE OR FALSE



Gemma and Arjun are talking about where they work.

Gemma likes her manager.

True False

1 Gemma doesn't work in an office now.

True False

2 Arjun wants a higher salary.

True False

3 They like working from 9am to 5pm.

True False

4 Gemma is going on vacation in October.

True False

5 Arjun likes talking to the customers.

True False



31.6 WRITE OBJECT QUESTIONS TO MATCH THE STATEMENTS

I had lunch with my boss on Monday.

Who did you have lunch with on Monday?

1 Sharon got a new job yesterday.

What _____

2 My boss had a meeting this morning.

What _____

3 I want a higher salary.

What _____

4 The staff phoned all our customers last month.

Who _____

5 I saw my manager on TV last night.

Who _____



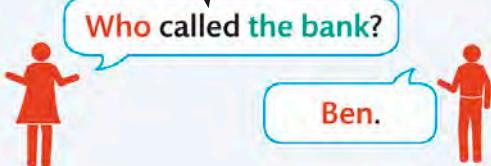
31.7 KEY LANGUAGE SUBJECT QUESTIONS

Use subject questions to ask who did the action. They are called subject questions because the question word is the subject of the main verb.



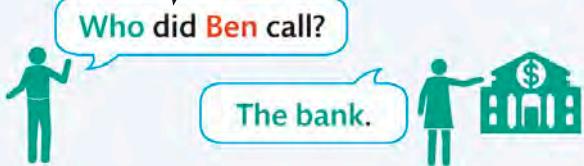
SUBJECT QUESTION

Question doesn't use "did."



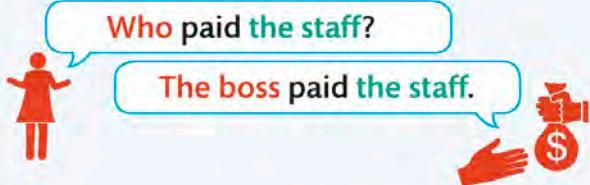
OBJECT QUESTION

Question uses "did."



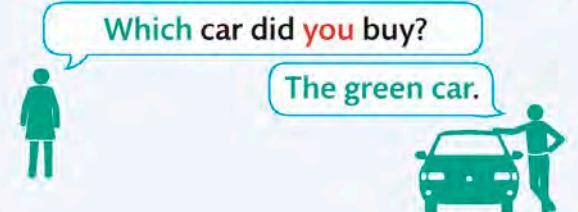
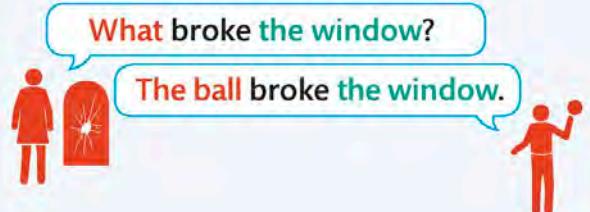
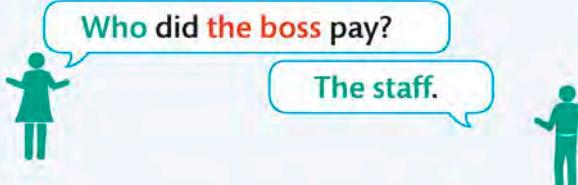
31.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES SUBJECT AND OBJECT QUESTIONS

SUBJECT QUESTION



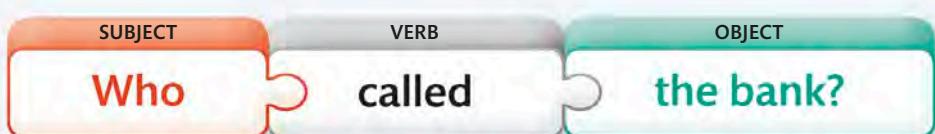
OBJECT QUESTION

OBJECT QUESTION



31.9 HOW TO FORM SUBJECT QUESTIONS

"Who" is the most common pronoun used in subject questions, but you might hear others.





31.10 PUT THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

this letter sent last week? Who

Who sent this letter last week?

1 did manager say? the What

2 speak to? customer Which you did

3 Emma book? gave Who that

4 7am? What at started



31.12 WRITE QUESTIONS TO MATCH THE STATEMENTS

His old manager paid him a higher salary.

Who paid him a higher salary?

1 Arjun started a full-time job last month.

What _____

2 The office has a new door.

What _____



31.11 MARK THE CORRECT VERSION OF THE QUESTION

Who did give you the present?

Who gave you the present?

1 What the dog break?

What did the dog break?

2 Who ate the last piece of cake?

Who did eat the last piece of cake?

3 Which TV program does start at 9pm?

Which TV program starts at 9pm?

4 What did they eat?

What they eat?

5 Who has a better job now?

Who does have a better job now?

6 Who you see yesterday?

Who did you see yesterday?



31 CHECKLIST

Subject and object questions

Aa Workplace words

Asking different kinds of question

32 Someone, anyone, everyone

Use indefinite pronouns, such as "anyone," "someone," and "everyone," to refer to a person or a group of people without explaining who they are.

 **New language** Indefinite pronouns

 **Aa Vocabulary** Office words

 **New skill** Talking about people in general

32.1 KEY LANGUAGE "ANYONE / SOMEONE"

Use "someone" or "somebody" to refer to a person in a positive statement, and "anyone" or "anybody" for a question or a negative statement.



Did **anyone** call me this morning?

You can also use "anybody."
Both words mean: any person.

Yes, **someone** called you at 11 o'clock.

You can also use "somebody."
Both words mean: a person.



32.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "ANYONE / SOMEONE"

Someone is working late.



Somebody left this letter on my desk.



Did **anyone** buy a gift for Mrs. Tan?



I didn't give **anybody** your name.



The statement is negative,
so use "anybody/anyone."



32.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

I saw ~~anyone~~ / **someone** at reception this morning.

- 1 Please ask **anyone** / **someone** to phone Mr. Richards immediately.
- 2 Mrs. Turner didn't give **anyone** / **someone** any work to do this week.
- 3 Can I give **anyone** / **someone** a lift to the station tomorrow morning?
- 4 Mr. Phillips needs **anyone** / **someone** to go with him to the hospital.
- 5 I'm sorry, but there isn't **anyone** / **someone** in the office at the moment.



32.4 KEY LANGUAGE "EVERYONE / NO ONE"

Use "everyone" or "everybody" to refer to the whole group in a statement or question. "No one" or "nobody" means none of the group.

"No one" is written as two words.



Why is there **no one** in the office?

Everyone is at the big meeting.

Use the singular form of the verb after "everyone" and "everybody."



32.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

Everybody / **Somebody** wants to have a meeting this afternoon.

- ① **Nobody** / **Somebody** in room 212 needs a new computer.
- ② Theodore tells **everyone** / **someone** the good news about the business.
- ③ **Everyone** / **Anybody** is going for lunch at the restaurant to celebrate Daniella's birthday.
- ④ **Nobody** / **Somebody** closed the window last night before they left the office.
- ⑤ **Everyone** / **Anyone** knows that we have a new office.



32.6 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

Everybody went to the meeting.

Everybody
Someone
Nobody

went to
wrote to
finished

the meeting.
the party.
the customer.
their work today.



32 CHECKLIST

Indefinite pronouns

Aa Office words

Talking about people in general

33 Making conversation

Short questions are a way of showing interest when you are talking with someone. Use them to keep the conversation going.

 **New language** Short questions

 **Aa Vocabulary** Question words

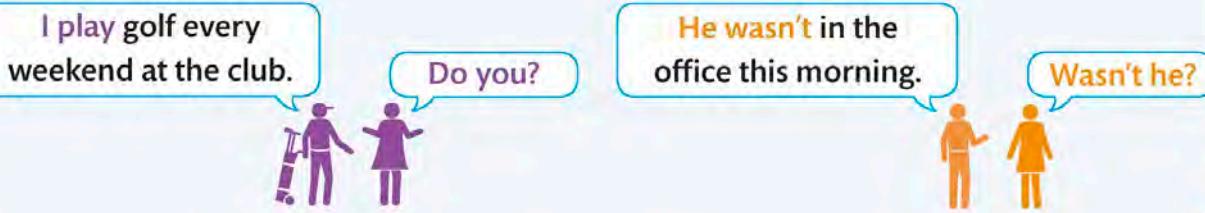
 **New skill** Asking short questions

33.1 KEY LANGUAGE SHORT QUESTIONS

You already know the answers to short questions. Use them to invite the person speaking to say more.

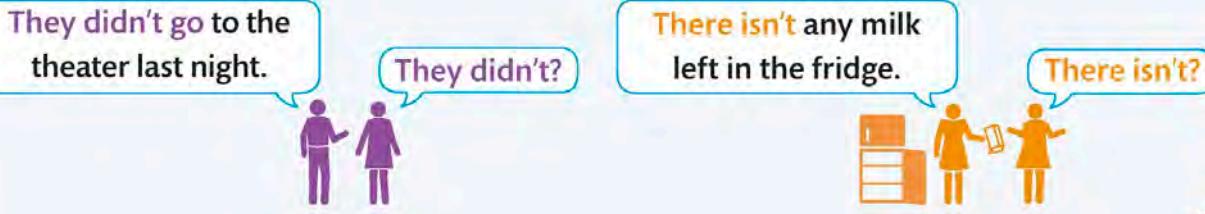


33.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES SHORT QUESTIONS



33.3 ANOTHER WAY TO SAY IT SHORT QUESTIONS

In US English, short questions are sometimes not inverted.





33.4 MATCH THE STATEMENTS TO THE SHORT QUESTIONS

Laura went paragliding.	Did you?
① I was very tired last night.	She did?
② We didn't go to the party.	Does it?
③ Frank wasn't feeling well.	Were you?
④ The cat likes its new food.	He wasn't?

33.5 COMPLETE THE SHORT QUESTIONS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

Frank really likes jazz.	Does he?
① It was very hot in Spain.	it?
② There is a cup of coffee for you here.	There ?
③ I gave the money to Mr. Singh last night.	you?

33 ✓ CHECKLIST

Short questions

Question words

Asking short questions



REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 29-33

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE	"Did you have a good vacation?" "Yes, we went to India."	<input type="checkbox"/>	29.1, 29.3, 29.7
SUBJECT AND OBJECT QUESTIONS	Who called the bank? Who did Ben call?	<input type="checkbox"/>	31.1, 31.7, 31.8
"SOMEONE" AND "ANYONE"	"Did anyone call me this morning?" "Yes, someone called at 11 o'clock."	<input type="checkbox"/>	32.1, 32.2
"EVERYONE" AND "NO ONE"	"Why is there no one in the office?" " Everyone is at the big meeting."	<input type="checkbox"/>	32.4
SHORT QUESTIONS	" I went to the movies last night." " Did you ?" " It was really exciting." " Was it ?"	<input type="checkbox"/>	33.1, 33.2

34 Vocabulary

34.1 GOING OUT



art gallery



book club



night club



concert hall



fun fair



circus



restaurant



bar



menu



waiter



waitress



check (US)
bill (UK)



ballet



opera



band



orchestra



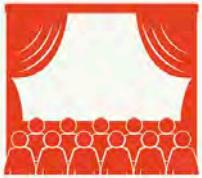
musician



festival



concert



show



audience



applause



meet friends



go clubbing



go dancing



go to a party



go to a restaurant



go to the movies (US)
go to the cinema (UK)



see a play



do karaoke



go bowling



buy a ticket



35 Future arrangements

You can use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now. You can also use it to talk about arrangements for the future.

 **New language** Future with present continuous

 **Aa Vocabulary** Excuses

 **New skill** Talking about future arrangements

35.1 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH FUTURE EVENTS

Use time phrases to show whether a verb in the present continuous refers to the present or the future.



"At the moment" refers to the present.

At the moment Dave **is working**,
but **tomorrow** he **is playing golf**.

Time clause "tomorrow" refers to the future.

Present continuous refers to a future event that is planned.



Present continuous refers to Dave's present activity.



35.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH FUTURE EVENTS

 **Jack's playing soccer now**,
 **then later he's seeing a movie**.



Sue is studying now, but **this evening she's visiting a friend**.



 **Today, I'm playing tennis**, but
 **I'm playing golf tomorrow**.



I'm reading at the moment,
but I'm going running later.



You can use the time word or phrase at the start or end of a clause.



35.3 KEY LANGUAGE "ON / IN" WITH DAYS, MONTHS, AND DATES

Use the preposition "on" in front of days of the week and specific dates. Use "in" with months and years.

I'm working on Tuesday.



I'm working on May 9th.

I'm retiring in June.



I'm retiring in 2035.





35.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am watching (watch) TV with my friends tonight.

1 John's cousins are comming (come) to the party tomorrow.

2 I am going (go) to the dentist tomorrow morning.

3 My family and I are visiting (visit) my grandma on Saturday.

4 The managers in my office is having (have) a meeting this afternoon.

5 A famous band is playing (play) in Central Park this weekend.

6 He is studying (study) for his test tomorrow.



35.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



35.6 KEY LANGUAGE MAKING EXCUSES

Sometimes you need to say why you can't do something. To be polite, use an expression like "Sorry, I can't" before saying what your other plans are.



Would you like to go to the movies tonight?

Sorry, I can't. I'm working late.

To be polite,
apologize first.

Use the present continuous to say
what you are doing instead.



35.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES MAKING EXCUSES

I'd like to, but I'm going to the dentist.



That would be fun, but I'm visiting family.



I'd love to, but I'm meeting friends.



That sounds nice, but I'm playing baseball.



35.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

tonight. fun, but theater That the I'm going to would be

That would be fun, but I'm going to the theater tonight.

1 my parents I'm Sorry, I can't. visiting this evening.
Sorry, I can't I'm visiting my parents this evening.

2 this like to, but weekend. I'd France going to I'm
I'd like to but I'm going to France this weekend.

3 sounds but I'm going That on Tuesday. nice, swimming
That sound nice, but I'm going swimming on Tuesday.

4 love to, I'm looking after I'd my nephew tomorrow. but
I'd love to but I'm looking after my nephew tomorrow.

35.9 ANSWER EACH INVITATION OUT LOUD, USING AN EXCUSE FROM THE DIARY

September 2020

21 SATURDAY

9am - Play soccer with Eva.

Noon - Go to lunch with Aziz.

1:30-3pm - Look after Sandy's baby.

4pm - Go to yoga class.

6pm - Go to dinner with Marco and Olivia.

7:30pm - Go to the theater to see a musical.

Would you like to come swimming at 9am?

I'd love to, but I'm playing soccer with Eva.

1 Would you like to come to dinner tonight?

I'd like to, but I'm going to dinner with Marco and Olivia.

2 Would you like to go to lunch today?

I'm going to lunch with Aziz
Sorry, I can't.

3 Would you like to play tennis at 7:30pm?

That would be fun, but I'm going to the theater to see a musical.

4 Would you like to go shopping at 2pm?

That sounds nice, but
I'm looking after Sandy's baby.

5 Would you like to go to a dance class at 4pm?

I'd like to, but
I'm going to yoga class.

35 CHECKLIST

Future with present continuous

Aa Excuses

Puzzles Talking about future arrangements

36 Plans and intentions

You can use "going to" to talk about what you want to do in the future. Use it also to talk about specific plans, such as when and where you're going to do something.

- ✿ New language Future tense
- Aa Vocabulary Time words and phrases
- ✿ New skill Talking about your plans

36.1 KEY LANGUAGE "GOING TO" FOR FUTURE PLANS

Use the verb "to be" with "going to" to say what you plan to do.

I'm **going to** buy a new car.

Base form of verb.



We are **going to** cook dinner tonight.

"Going to" doesn't change with the subject.

Use a time word or time phrase to say when you will cook dinner.



36.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "GOING TO" FOR FUTURE PLANS

I'm **going to** start this book soon.



Sam's **going to** get fit before his next birthday.



We're **going to** cycle from Boston to Cape Cod next weekend.



I'm **not going to** eat any chocolate this month.



Add "not" after the verb "to be" to make the negative.

36.3 HOW TO FORM "GOING TO" FOR FUTURE PLANS

SUBJECT

"TO BE"

"GOING TO"

BASE FORM OF VERB

REST OF SENTENCE

He

is

going to

buy

a new car.



36.4 FILL IN THE GAPS PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"

Darren and Miki are going to watch (watch) a movie tonight.

① I (not eat) sushi for dinner.

② Debra (get) a new job soon.

③ My friends (cook) a meal for me next week.

④ Manuel (learn) how to scuba dive this summer.

⑤ We (travel) to Dubai in December.



36.5 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

14 The Weekly You

WHAT ARE YOUR RESOLUTIONS?

Exercise more or stop eating chocolate? It's a question many of us ask ourselves as the year ends.

Betty from California makes one resolution every year. "I'm not going to give up smoking," she tells us, "because I did that last time. This year, I'm going to get fit!"

In the US only 8 percent of people keep to their resolutions. Many give up by the end of January.

A lot of people make resolutions, but Australian Joanna Gee makes one resolution for every day of the year. That's 365 resolutions every year.

"I love making resolutions," Joanna says. "This year I'm going to do more unusual things. On June 23 I'm going to climb a mountain, and then on September 30 I'm going to swim with sharks."



Betty has one resolution this year.

True False

① Betty is going to give up smoking this year.

True False

② Only 8% of Americans keep to their resolutions.

True False

③ Joanna has a resolution for every day of the year.

True False

④ Joanna is going to climb a mountain on July 23.

True False

⑤ Joanna is going to swim with dolphins.

True False

36.6 KEY LANGUAGE "BY" WITH TIME WORDS AND PHRASES

"By" followed by a noun or time phrase means something will happen at some point before that time.

I am **going to** paint the house **by** June.



"Going to" follows the verb "to be."

JUNE



36.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES "BY" WITH TIME WORDS AND PHRASES

You are going to write to the person between now and next weekend.

I am **going to** write to you **by** next weekend.



I am **going to** get fit **by** this time next year.



You are going to get fit by the same date the following year.



36.8 READ JACK'S RESOLUTIONS, THEN WRITE ABOUT THEM USING "GOING TO"

jack's January Resolutions

- Tidy my house **by** the weekend.
- Paint my bedroom **by** the end of this month.
- Join a gym **by** this time next month.
- Book a vacation **by** the end of March.
- Get fit **by** the summer.
- Buy a new car **by** December.

He is going to tidy his house **by** the weekend.

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____
- ⑤ _____



36.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

end of are next year. Aziz and Julie get married going to by the

Aziz and Julie are going to get married by the end of next year.

1 by going to buy Tim a October. is new boat

2 are going to on the Sally and Jane vacation go on weekend.

3 next year. by going to write a book I am this time

4 run are tomorrow. a marathon going to We



36.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN MATCH EACH PERSON TO THE CORRECT ACTIVITY AND TIME PHRASE

Tom

is going to join a gym

by December.

1 Jack

is going to write music

in the winter.

2 Samantha

is going to buy a new car

by this time next month.

3 Debbie

is going to learn how to cook

before the summer.

4 Joseph

is going to travel more

at weekends.

36 CHECKLIST

Future tense

Time words and phrases

Talking about your plans

37 What's going to happen

Use the future with "going to" to make a prediction about the future when there is evidence in the present moment to back up that prediction.

⚙️ **New language** The future with "going to"

Aa **Vocabulary** Prediction verbs

💡 **New skill** Predicting future events

37.1 KEY LANGUAGE "GOING TO" FOR FUTURE EVENTS

This form of the future is formed using "to be" + "going to" + the base form of the verb.

Use "going to" to give your prediction.

Look at those clouds. It's going to rain soon.

Evidence in the present moment means that you can make a prediction.



37.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "GOING TO" FOR FUTURE EVENTS

Oh no! **She's going to** slip and fall over.



The hill is too steep. **Jon is going to** crash!



She studies a lot. **She's going to** pass her exam.



Look! The waiter **is going to** drop those plates.



They're going to break a window.



Joe fell asleep in the exam. **He's going to** fail.



He's wearing a raincoat, so **he's not going to** get wet.





37.3 FILL IN THE GAPS PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"

Kim doesn't study very hard. She is going to fail (fail) her exams.

① Watch out! You step into (step into) that puddle.

② The dog not eat (not eat) its food. I think it's sick.

③ Oh no! She fall off (fall off) the ladder.

④ John is terrible at golf! He not win (not win) the tournament.

⑤ It's very windy! His umbrella blow away (blow away).

⑥ You're carrying too much. You drop (drop) everything.



37.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

The traffic is moving very slowly. I are going to be late for work.

The traffic is moving very slowly. I am going to be late for work.

① John and Jill are putting their coats on. They is going to leave now.

② I saw the weather forecast. It are going to snow this afternoon.

③ It's my birthday, so I is going to get a present from my husband.

④ Larry and John have gone home to get their tennis rackets. They is going to play tennis.





37.5 READ THE SCHOOL REPORT, THEN FILL IN THE GAPS USING "GOING TO" OR "NOT GOING TO"

Marco is going to pass his history exam.

① He is be in the next Olympics.

② Marco is study art at college.

③ He is be the main character in a musical.

④ Marco is fail his English exam.

⑤ He is play soccer next weekend.

Report: Marco Di Stefano

English

33%

Marco needs to work harder at English. He is predicted not to pass this exam.

History

95%

This is Marco's best subject. He doesn't have any problems and will do well in the exam.

Music

25%

Marco doesn't like to sing and doesn't play a musical instrument.

Art

92%

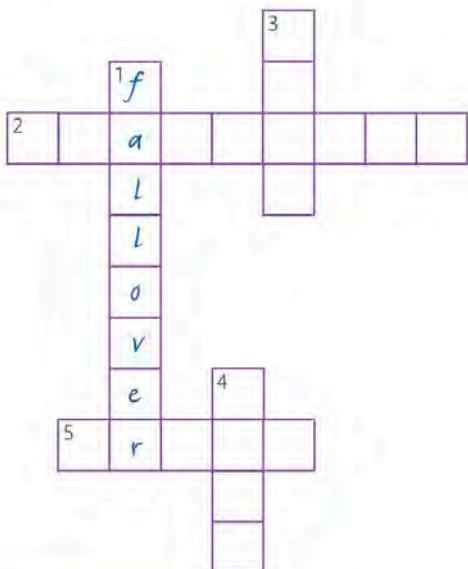
Marco loves this subject and is very good at it. He has an offer from Rome Art College and wants to study art.

Gym

55%

This is not Marco's best subject, but he is a member of the soccer team. They play every weekend.

Aa 37.6 READ THE CLUES AND WRITE THE ANSWERS IN THE CORRECT PLACES ON THE GRID



① Pick up those toys. Someone is going to fall over them.

② You're going to someone if you skateboard on the sidewalk.

③ Jo left her exam too early. She's going to .

④ Ben is clever. He's going to easily his test.

⑤ That wall is too high. He is going to his leg if he jumps off it.

fall over

fail

crash into

break

pass



37.7 LOOK AT THE PICTURES, THEN FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL, SPEAKING OUT LOUD



The cyclists are going to
crash into each other.



The man is going to
fall into the pond.



The snowman is going to
rain.



It is going to rain
later today.



The boy in the blue shirt
is going to fall over.



The store is going to
close now.

fall over

close

rain

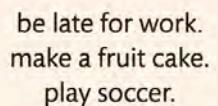
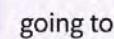
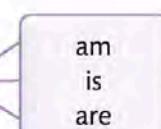
crash into

fall into

win



37.8 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



37 CHECKLIST

Future tense with "going to"

Prediction verbs

Predicting future events

38 Vocabulary

38.1 ANIMALS



insect



fish



bird



bear



rhino



buffalo



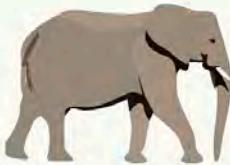
camel



lion



tiger



elephant



monkey



giraffe



kangaroo



bull



cow



mouse



rat



eagle



snake



lizard



frog



shark



whale



dolphin



crab



octopus



turtle



crocodile



bee



fly



spider



butterfly



39 Making predictions

You can use the verb "will" to talk about future events in English. This form of the future tense has a slightly different meaning from futures using "going to."

 **New language** The future with "will"

 **Aa Vocabulary** Prediction words

 **New skill** Saying what you think will happen

39.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"

Use "will" to say what you think will happen in the future when you don't have firm evidence for your prediction.

That new movie is great. They **will love it.**

You think the other people will love the movie, but you don't have firm evidence.



39.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"



Jane **will** like the new house. It's really nice.



It'll rain every day this summer.

You can also say "he'll not," but "won't" is more common in US English.



We **will not** get home before midnight.



He won't be late for work again this year.

In negative sentences, "not" goes between "will" and the base form of the verb.



They'll enjoy their holiday in Venice.



She'll be really angry when she finds out.



39.3 HOW TO FORM THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"

"Will" is a modal verb, so its form doesn't change with the subject.





39.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE FUTURE WITH "WILL" OR "WILL NOT"

You will love (love) my new sweater.

① John (not eat) pizza.

② Maria (enjoy) the new dance class.

③ Susie and Bella (be) early for work this week.

④ The children (not understand) this information.



39.5 READ THE NOTE AND REWRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED PHRASES USING PRONOUNS AND CONTRACTED "WILL" WITH FUTURE VERBS

He'll buy pizzas.

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____
- ⑤ _____

Hi Jim,

What do you want us to bring to movie night? Ben will buy pizzas because he always does. John will bring chocolates and Mary will make a salad. As usual, David won't bring anything. I will bring drinks, and Lillian and Jo will buy cheese. Is that OK?

Sandy



39.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE CORRECT ANSWERS

Who will clean the house?

① Who will find the party music?

② Who will bring the party games?

③ Who will bake a birthday cake?

④ Who will cook the food?

Jenny's brother will do it.

Jenny's mother will do it.

Jenny's sister will do it.

Sam will do it.

Marsha will do it.

39.7 KEY LANGUAGE "THINK" WITH "WILL"

If you're not sure about something, you can begin a sentence with "I think." This shows you are giving your opinion.

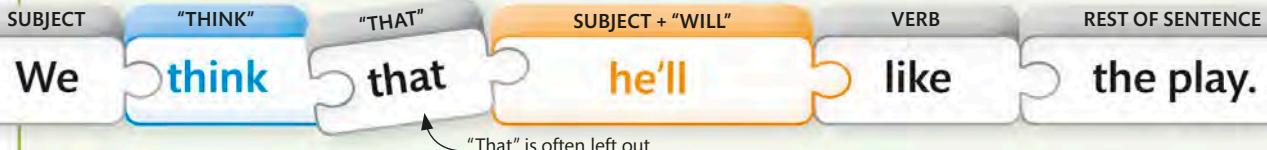
You're not certain.

"That" is not essential to the sentence, and it's often left out.

We **think** that **he'll** like the play.



39.8 HOW TO FORM "THINK" WITH "WILL"



39.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES SENTENCES WITH "THINK" AND "WILL"

I **think** that **we'll** have enough food for the party.



He **thinks** **it'll** be a great show tonight.



It's cold outside, but we don't **think** **it'll** snow today.



To make the sentence negative, add "do not" or "don't" before "think."

She doesn't **think** **she'll** get that job at the bank.



39.10 MATCH THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT PREDICTIONS

Max cooks great meals at home.

1 Diana works very hard.

2 Chiara loves traveling.

3 Carl failed his driver's test again.

4 Georgia can't sing very well.

I think she'll pass her exams.

I don't think she'll be in the musical.

I think he'll become a fantastic chef.

I think she'll enjoy visiting Rome.

I don't think he'll ever pass it.



39.11 KEY LANGUAGE "GOING TO" AND "WILL"

Use "going to" when you have evidence for a prediction. Use "will" when a prediction is an opinion without evidence.

You are predicting this, but you don't have firm evidence.

I think Number 5 **will** win.



Look, Number 5 is **going to** win.



39.12 LOOK AT THE PICTURES, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL



Lily is going to jump the fence.



Bob is going to eat all his dinner.



It is going to snow this afternoon.



The dog will eat these leftovers.



The car is going to turn left.



John thinks he will eat tonight.

eat

jump

turn

go out

eat

snow



39 CHECKLIST

The future with "will"

Prediction words

Saying what you think will happen

40 Making quick decisions

You can use "will" to talk about the future in two ways: when you make a prediction without evidence, and when you make a quick decision to do something.

 **New language** Quick decisions with "will"

 **Aa Vocabulary** Decision words

 **New skill** Talking about future actions

40.1 KEY LANGUAGE QUICK DECISIONS WITH "WILL"

If you suddenly decide to do something while you're speaking, use "will" to say what you're going to do.

**Oh, it's raining!
I'll take my umbrella.**

"Will" shows you have just made the decision.



40.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUICK DECISIONS WITH "WILL"

Contracted form of "will not."

It's midnight, so I won't walk home through the park.



**This apple is delicious.
I'll have another one.**



40.3 KEY LANGUAGE "SO / IN THAT CASE"

Use "so" or the expression "in that case" to link a situation and the decision you make as a result of that situation.



SITUATION

There's no juice, so I'll have water.

DECISION



The car won't start. In that case we'll walk.

SITUATION

DECISION





40.4 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

There's no bread,

1 It's my birthday,

2 I forgot my swimming trunks,

3 I don't have any money,

4 I can't find my train ticket,

so I won't go in the water.

so I won't go shopping.

so I'll get the bus.

so I'll go to the supermarket.

so I'll cut the cake.



40.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



40.6 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Wow! It's really sunny outside.

In that case I'll wear a hat.

1 Oh dear. There are no trains today.

In that case we'll go by bus.

2 There isn't any coffee in the kitchen.

In that case I'll have tea.

3 Oh no! The restaurant is closed.

In that case we'll eat at home.

4 There's nothing good on TV tonight.

In that case I'll listen to music.

listen to wear go have eat



40.7 KEY LANGUAGE "THINK" WITH "WILL"

You can use "think" with "will" to show that your decision is something you are considering.

I'm tired. I **think** I'll go to bed.

You are deciding now.
You're not completely sure.



40.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES "THINK" WITH "WILL"

There are lots of options on the menu. I **think** we'll have the fish.



This movie is terrible. I **think** I'll leave before the end.



There are lots of bands to see, but I **think** I'll watch the rock band.



It's getting really hot outside. I **think** I'll put my shorts on.



40.9 READ THE TEXT MESSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Two friends will buy her flowers.

True False

1 One friend will take her to a restaurant.

True False

2 One friend will have a party for her.

True False

3 One friend will get her ballet tickets.

True False

4 Two friends will take her shopping.

True False

5 One friend will make her a birthday cake.

True False

6 One friend will buy her a DVD.

True False



40.10 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL

The TV is broken. What will you do tonight?

I think I'll read a book.

1 There's no juice. What do you want to drink?

I think I'll _____.

2 What time are you leaving work?

I think I'll _____.

3 Jo is busy, so who will you play tennis with?

I think I'll _____.

4 Which TV show do you want to see?

I think I'll _____.

5 Where do you want to go now?

I think I'll _____.

play with Cassie

have milk

read a book

leave at 6:30pm

go home

watch the news



40 CHECKLIST

Quick decisions with "will"

Decision words

Talking about future actions



REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 35–40

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
FUTURE TENSE WITH PRESENT CONTINUOUS	At the moment, Dave is working , but tomorrow he is playing golf.	<input type="checkbox"/>	35.1, 35.3, 35.6
"GOING TO" FOR FUTURE PLANS	I'm going to buy a new car. We are going to exercise tonight.	<input type="checkbox"/>	36.1, 36.6
FUTURE TENSE WITH "GOING TO"	Look at those clouds. It's going to rain soon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	37.1, 37.2
FUTURE TENSE WITH "WILL"	That new movie is great. They will love it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	39.1, 39.7, 39.11
QUICK DECISIONS WITH "WILL"	Oh, it's raining! I'll take my umbrella.	<input type="checkbox"/>	40.1, 40.2, 40.7

41 Future possibilities

Use "might" to show you're not sure if you'll do something. It's a possibility and you don't want to say that you "will" or you "won't."

✿ New language Using "might"

Aa Vocabulary Activities, food, and pastimes

Π New skill Talking about future possibilities

41.1 KEY LANGUAGE "MIGHT" WITH FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

"Will" and "won't" describe things that are certain to happen or certain not to happen. Use "might" to show that something is not certain.

Negative
I **won't have** a vacation. I don't have enough money.



Possible
I **might have** a vacation. I have some money.



Positive
I **will have** a vacation because I have lots of money.



41.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "MIGHT" WITH FUTURE POSSIBILITIES



He **might not go** to Rome this year. He doesn't know yet.

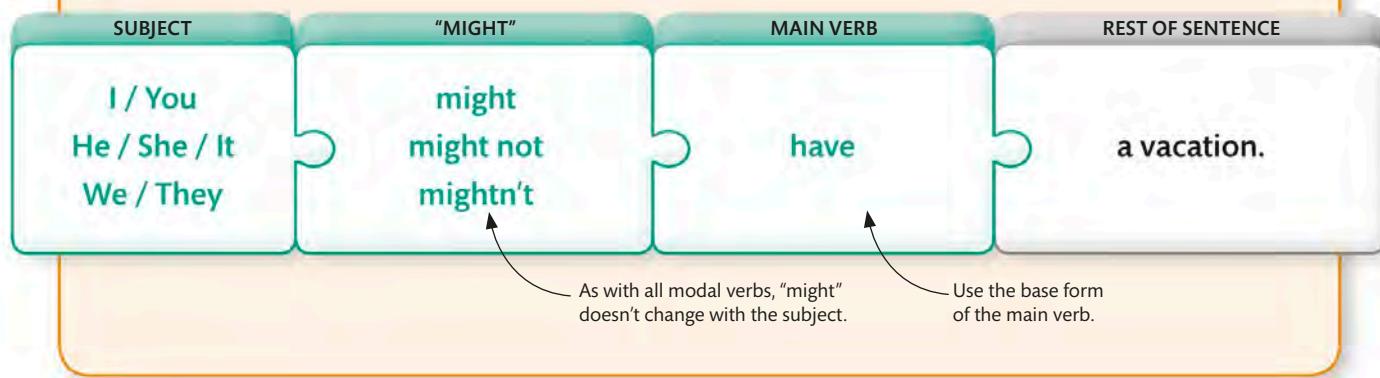
TIP
"Might" isn't normally used in questions.



I **might speak** English at the party tonight as there are British people coming.



41.3 HOW TO FORM "MIGHT" WITH FUTURE POSSIBILITIES





41.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

She to might my party. come

She might come to my party.

1 dad My me give some money. might

2 might Helen test. driving pass her

3 bar. might I not a chocolate eat

4 They not have party. a might



41.6 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "WON'T," "MIGHT," AND "WILL"

NEGATIVE

I **won't** buy a computer.

1 _____

2 _____

3 You **won't** remember that.

4 _____

5 _____

6 The dog **won't** eat this food.

POSSIBLE

I **might** buy a computer.

He **might** be late again.

She **might** become a teacher.

POSITIVE

I **will** buy a computer.

They **will** make dinner.

We **will** win the game!



41.5 REWRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED PHRASES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Hi Bill,

I'm excited about our hiking trip on Saturday. **It might rains** in the afternoon so **we wills go** in the morning. **I'll brings** some water, but **I willn't bring** any food. **We mighsts wanting** to stop at one of the pubs on our walk. What do you think?

See you this weekend,
Matt

It might rain

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

41.7 KEY LANGUAGE "MIGHT" WITH UNCERTAINTY

You can use other phrases along with "might" to emphasize that you are uncertain about something.



I **might** go to town. I'm not sure.

I don't know. I **might** have more pizza.



Aa 41.8 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE ANSWERS

When are you going to clean your room?

I don't know. I might live in Boston.

1 Where will you live next year?

I might get a summer job. I'm not sure.

2 What will you do before you start college?

I might do it this afternoon. I'm not sure.

3 How much money are you taking on vacation?

I'm not sure. I might take about \$300.



41.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Will John go to work today?

Yes, he will.

He might.

No, he won't.

1 Is Mel going to the party this evening?

Yes, she is.

She might.

No, she isn't.

2 Are Donna and Elise going swimming today?

Yes, they are.

They might.

No, they're not.

3 Will Elliot be late for the concert?

Yes, he will.

He might.

No, he won't.

4 Will Elsa study English?

Yes, she will.

She might.

No, she won't.

5 Will Delilah travel by bus today?

Yes, she will.

She might.

No, she won't.



41.10 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD USING "WILL," "MIGHT," AND "WON'T"

	POSITIVE	POSSIBLE	NEGATIVE			
ABAN		go on vacation this year		run a marathon		
NADIVA		become a doctor		do a bungee jump		
JACK		get a dog		buy a motorcycle		move house

Aban will go on vacation this year.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

41 CHECKLIST

Using "might"

Aa Activities, food, and pastimes

Talking about future possibilities

42 Giving advice

If someone has a problem, one of the ways that you can give advice is by using the modal verb "should."

 **New language** "Should"

 **Aa Vocabulary** Advice

 **New skill** Giving advice

42.1 KEY LANGUAGE "SHOULD" TO GIVE ADVICE

"Should" shows that you think this is the best thing to do.

It's very sunny. You should wear a hat.

 "Should" comes before the advice.



42.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "SHOULD" TO GIVE ADVICE

It might rain. You should take your umbrella.



 For a negative, add "not" between "should" and the main verb.

There's ice on the roads. You should not drive tonight.



You're sick. You shouldn't go to work today.



 "Should not" can be shortened to "shouldn't."

42.3 HOW TO FORM "SHOULD" TO GIVE ADVICE

SUBJECT

"SHOULD"

MAIN VERB

REST OF SENTENCE

You

should

wear

a hat.

 "Should" is a modal verb, so it stays the same no matter what the subject is.

 "Should" is followed by the base form of the verb.



42.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Kim should arrives on time.

Kim should arrive on time.

① You shouldn't opens this door.

② She shoulds to play the guitar every day.

③ He shouldn't wears that tie with that shirt.

④ You should to take a tablet twice a day.

⑤ They shouldn't to rides their bikes here.



42.5 LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN THE SENTENCES TO GIVE GOOD ADVICE



Kim ~~should~~ / ~~should not~~ try to get on the train.



③ Shoppers ~~should~~ / ~~shouldn't~~ email.



① We ~~should~~ / ~~shouldn't~~ swim at this beach.



④ They ~~should~~ / ~~should not~~ walk on the ice.



② People ~~should~~ / ~~should not~~ be quiet in the library.



⑤ You ~~should~~ / ~~shouldn't~~ drive too fast.



Aa

42.6 MATCH THE PROBLEMS TO THE ADVICE

My plants are dying.

- 1 I've got too many clothes.
- 2 I eat too much junk food.
- 3 I don't know my neighbors.
- 4 I feel tired all the time.
- 5 I need more exercise.
- 6 I'm so lonely.
- 7 I've nothing to wear tonight.

You should sell some of them.

You should get more sleep.

You should eat more fruit.

You should water them.

You should join a gym.

You should have a block party.

You should go shopping.

You should get a dog.



42.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE CORRECT PIECE OF ADVICE FOR EACH PROBLEM

To get to work tomorrow, James should...

- leave early
take the bus
walk.

- 3 Sheila's busy at work. Martin says she should...
go to bed later
work on the weekend
get up earlier.

- 1 On the trip, people should...

- bring \$10
complete a form
be on time.

- 4 Atif's sister thinks he should...

- buy a new computer
use a friend's computer
write emails on his phone.

- 2 Maya says Matt should first...

- clean up
finish his work
eat dinner.

- 5 In the exam, students should...

- be quiet
read all the information
speak clearly.



42.8 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING "SHOULD" OR "SHOULDN'T"



He shouldn't
go climbing in the rain.



1 People
visit the library more often.



2 People have
a shower before swimming.



3 You
eat anything in a laboratory.



4 You
go through that blue door.



5 Students
speak during their exams.



42 CHECKLIST

"Should"

Advice

Giving advice

43 Making suggestions

You can use the modal verb "could" to offer suggestions. "Could" is not as strong as "should." It communicates gentle advice.

✿ New language "Could" for suggestions

Aa Vocabulary Advice

Π New skill Making suggestions

43.1 KEY LANGUAGE "COULD" FOR SUGGESTIONS

"Could" is often used to suggest a solution to a problem. It introduces possibilities but not preferences.

I hate my car!



Well, you could get a new one!



"Could" means that the action is a possibility; a choice that might solve the problem.



43.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "COULD" FOR SUGGESTIONS

You could study science in college.



We could learn English in Canada next year.



They could buy a bigger house with a yard.



You could get a job at that new restaurant in town.



43.3 HOW TO FORM "COULD" FOR SUGGESTIONS

SUBJECT

"COULD"

VERB

REST OF SENTENCE

You

could

get

a new car.

"Could" is a modal verb, so it doesn't change with the subject.

The main verb goes in its base form.



43.4 MATCH THE PROBLEMS TO THE CORRECT SUGGESTIONS

- 1 I don't speak English very well.
- 2 I didn't pass my driving test last week.
- 3 I haven't got any nice clothes.
- 4 I can never remember people's names.
- 5 I never know what time it is.
- 6 Oh no. I forgot to lock the front door.

- You could buy some new ones.
 You could write them down after you meet them.
 You could practice with your Australian friend.
 You could buy a watch.
 We could go back to your house now.
 Oh well, you could take it again next month.



43.5 CHOOSE THE CORRECT SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PANEL, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

I play the piano, but I'm not very good.

You could play every day.



3 I want to have a picnic, but it's raining.

You could _____.



- 1 I haven't got enough money for a vacation.

You could _____.



- 4 I'd like to rent a house, but it's too expensive.

You could _____.



- 2 I'm going out, but nobody can look after Fido.

You could _____.



- 5 How can I write a book by December?

You could _____.



share with a friend

save \$10 a week

play every day

take him with you

eat it inside

write 500 words every day



43.6 KEY LANGUAGE USING "COULD" AND "OR" FOR SUGGESTIONS

When people give suggestions using "could," they often give more than one option to choose from.

Our friends are coming over for dinner, but the oven's broken.



We could make a salad **or** we could order a pizza.

Use "or" to give an alternative suggestion.



43.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES USING "COULD" AND "OR" FOR SUGGESTIONS

I can't drive, but I want to travel along the coast.



You could take a bus **or** travel in a friend's car.

You don't have to repeat the modal verb "could" after "or."

What should I wear to Jan's wedding?



You could wear your new dress **or** a skirt.

If the main verb is the same for both suggestions, you don't repeat it after "or."



43.8 USE THE PHRASES TO WRITE SUGGESTIONS USING "COULD" AND "OR"

You can't sleep at night. You could read a book **or** have a hot drink.

- 1 You don't know what to do for the summer. You could _____ **or** _____.
- 2 What are you going to make for dinner tonight? You could cook _____ **or** _____.
- 3 You want to be a better tennis player. You could _____ **or** _____.
- 4 You can't wake up in the mornings. You could _____ **or** _____.

read a book

get a job

have a hot drink

travel

chicken

set an alarm

have some lessons

go to bed earlier

beef

play more often





43.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE TWO SUGGESTIONS GIVEN TO SOLVE EACH PROBLEM

Anya can't understand her English teacher very well. She could...

ask him to speak slowly. ask for notes on the lesson. record the lesson.

① Jim hasn't got time to do the chores at home. He could...

get his children to help. get a cleaner. not worry about it.

② Mandy needs to get a new job. She could...

look in the newspaper. ask friends. look at a website.

③ Some students aren't very good at writing in English. They could...

read more English books. write in English every day. email a new friend in English.

④ It's hard to find time to exercise. People could...

take the stairs. take the elevator. walk to the store.

43 CHECKLIST

"Could" for suggestions

Aa Advice

Making suggestions

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 41–43

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
USING "MIGHT" WITH FUTURE POSSIBILITIES	I might have a vacation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	41.1
USING "MIGHT" WITH UNCERTAINTY	I might go to town. I'm not sure. I don't know . I might have some pizza.	<input type="checkbox"/>	41.7
USING "SHOULD" TO GIVE ADVICE	It's very sunny. You should wear a hat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	42.1
USING "SHOULDN'T" TO GIVE ADVICE	You're sick. You shouldn't go to work today.	<input type="checkbox"/>	42.2
USING "COULD" FOR SUGGESTIONS	You could get a new car.	<input type="checkbox"/>	43.1
USING "OR" FOR SUGGESTIONS	We could make a salad or order a pizza.	<input type="checkbox"/>	43.6

44 Vocabulary

44.1 HOUSEHOLD CHORES



clean the windows



sweep the floor



scrub the floor



mop the floor



vacuum the carpet



dust



take out the garbage (US)
take out the rubbish (UK)



tidy



go to the store (US)
go to the shops (UK)



buy groceries



chop vegetables



cook dinner



set the table



clear the table



do the dishes (US)
do the washing up (UK)



dry the dishes



load the
dishwasher



do the laundry (US)
do the washing (UK)



hang clothes (US)
hang out the
washing (UK)



do the ironing



fold clothes



make the bed



change the sheets



do the gardening



mow the lawn



water the plants



wash the car



paint a room



hang a picture



walk the dog



feed the pets



mend the fence



45 Around the house

You can use the present perfect form of a verb to talk about something that has happened in the past and has consequences in the present.

 **New language** The present perfect

 **Vocabulary** Household chores

 **New skill** Talking about the recent past

45.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT PERFECT

Use the present perfect to describe something that has happened in the past and which has a result in the present moment.



TIP

Form regular past participles in the same way that you form the past simple, by adding "ed" to the base form of the verb.

Tom has just cleaned the windows.

"Just" means that the action has happened recently.

"Have" or "has" go after the subject in the present perfect.

The main verb goes in its past participle form.



45.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT PERFECT

Look! I've just cooked dinner.



You haven't cleared the table. It's a mess!



John has just washed the dishes.



Have you cleaned up your bedroom?



45.3 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT PERFECT

SUBJECT + "HAVE" / "HAS"

I have

"JUST"

just

PAST PARTICIPLE

cleaned

OBJECT

the windows.

To make the present perfect, use "have" or "has" with the past participle of the verb.

45.4 KEY LANGUAGE FORMING IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES

There are no rules for forming irregular past participles, but some irregular past participles have similar endings.

I am	→	I've been
you eat	→	you've eaten
they see	→	they've seen
we do	→	we've done
I put	→	I've put
you leave	→	you've left
they keep	→	they've kept
we hear	→	we've heard



45.5 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT

1 I have cleaned (clean) the kitchen.

① We _____ (not mop) the floor.

② Tim _____ (leave) the door open.

③ You _____ (change) the sheets.

④ Sheila _____ (eat) her dinner.

⑤ Dad _____ (not paint) the fence.

⑥ I _____ (vacuum) the living room.

⑦ Aziz _____ (water) the plants.



45.6 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS

He has washed his clothes.

He hasn't washed his clothes.

Has he washed his clothes?

1 They have cleaned the car. _____

Have you mopped the floor?

2 _____

I haven't taken the garbage out.

3 _____

You have painted the house.

4 _____

Has John cooked dinner?

Aa

45.7 FIND EIGHT REGULAR AND IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES AND WRITE THEM NEXT TO THE CORRECT VERBS

C	L	E	A	T	E	N	N	E	N	H	L
L	V	P	C	H	A	D	U	W	Z	S	N
O	Q	D	O	N	E	P	Y	T	I	E	S
S	B	Z	K	Y	A	X	G	O	N	E	F
E	H	Q	L	X	G	J	A	T	D	N	K
D	E	B	E	E	N	S	E	H	A	K	E
K	A	G	Y	H	T	F	L	Z	J	K	J
E	D	W	T	N	G	K	E	P	T	Z	L

- ① go = gone
- ② have =
- ③ close =
- ④ eat =
- ⑤ am =
- ⑥ keep =
- ⑦ see =
- ⑧ do =



45.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Ellen **have** left her keys at home.

Ellen has left her keys at home.

① We have **cook** dinner for you.

② Ben and Ellen **has** gone to the supermarket.

③ The children have **see** the movie.

④ Sheila has **clean** the bathroom.

⑤ The dog **haven't** eaten all its food.

⑥ They've **be** to the mall to buy you a present.



45.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Adam and Becky are getting ready to have a party.

Has Adam cleaned the bathroom?

Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.

① Have they bought enough drinks?

Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

② Has Becky put the chicken in the oven?

Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.

③ Has Adam talked to his sister?

Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.

④ Has Adam's sister sent him a present?

Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.

⑤ Has Adam moved his car?

Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.





45.10 REWRITE THESE VERBS AS PAST PARTICIPLES

tidy = tidied

③ cook = _____

⑥ walk = _____

① clean = _____

④ change = _____

⑦ clear = _____

② wash = _____

⑤ mop = _____

⑧ brush = _____



45.11 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS FROM THE PANEL IN THE PRESENT PERFECT



Mark has washed
the dishes.



The children have
_____ the car.



The cat has _____
all its food.



Jemma has _____
the window.



Jill has _____
her desk.



Paul has _____ his
wallet on top of the car.

clean

wash

tidy

break

leave

eat



45 ✓ CHECKLIST

The present perfect

Aa Household chores

Talking about the recent past

46 Events in your life

Both the present perfect and the past simple can be used to talk about things that happened in the past, but you use them differently.

⚙️ **New language** The present perfect

Aa **Vocabulary** Adventure sports

🧩 **New skill** Talking about past events

46.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT PERFECT AND THE PAST SIMPLE

Use the past simple to talk about something that happened at a definite time. Use the present perfect when you don't specify a particular time.

Have you ever been to France?



Yes, I visited Paris in 2010.



2010

NOW

You give a specific date, 2010, so use the past simple.

You don't give a specific date, so use the present perfect.

Yes, I have visited Paris many times.



2003



2008



2010



2014

NOW



46.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT PERFECT AND THE PAST SIMPLE

PAST SIMPLE

I saw a great movie last week.



Jo didn't climb Mount Fuji last year.



Madison ate too much last night.



PRESENT PERFECT

I haven't seen that movie.



Saki has climbed Mount Fuji twice.



Jack hasn't eaten curry before.



46.3 VOCABULARY ADVENTURE SPORTS



scuba diving



rock climbing



paragliding



windsurfing



bungee jumping



surfing



46.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE



Natalia **visited** / **has visited** China last year.

- ① I love the movie Casablanca. I **watched** / **have watched** it more than nine times.
- ② Our dog Rex **ate** / **has eaten** all Mary's birthday cake last night.
- ③ Jack **didn't visit** / **hasn't visited** the Colosseum when we were in Rome last year. He was too sick.
- ④ **Did you go** / **Have you been** to the swimming pool downtown yesterday?



46.5 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Have you ever been surfing?

Yes, I've been surfing many times.



① Has Chloe ever been bungee jumping?

Yes, _____ many times.



② Has Liam ever visited Yosemite National Park?

Yes, _____ in 2014.



③ Have you ever seen Gone with the Wind?

Yes, _____ last night.



④ Have you ever been paragliding?

No, _____.



⑤ Have any of your friends been scuba diving?

Yes, Mia _____ many times.



46.6 KEY LANGUAGE "BEEN / GONE"

You can use "be" and "go" in the present perfect to talk about your trips to places, but they have different meanings.

I haven't seen Joan recently. Where is she?
She's gone to Florida.
She is still in Florida.



Hi, Joan. You're looking well.
Yes, I've been to Florida.
She went to Florida, but now she is back home.



46.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES "BEEN / GONE"

Where's Ben?
He's gone to the mall.

Where's Ariana?
She's gone windsurfing.

You look relaxed.
Yes, we've been in Bermuda.
We had a great time.

What's Julie doing?
She's been swimming and now
she's doing her homework.



46.8 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "BEEN" OR "GONE"

I love Chicago. I've been there often.

- 1 Manuela and Giorgio have gone to the movies. They're meeting you there.
- 2 There's lots of food in the fridge because Ayida's been to the supermarket.
- 3 I've been to the library. Look at all the books I have!
- 4 Mary and Joe have gone to a nightclub. They'll be back after midnight.



46.9 READ THE POSTCARD AND WRITE THE VERBS UNDER THE CORRECT HEADINGS

PRESENT PERFECT

we've seen

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

PAST SIMPLE

we got

- 3 _____
- 4 _____

Hi Chris,
We're in Sydney! We got here five days ago and we've seen so much. On Monday, we visited the Sydney Opera House, and on Tuesday we went on a boat under Harbour Bridge. We haven't been to Bondi Beach yet, but I think we're going tomorrow. We've eaten some great food, too! Wish you were here.
Love,
Olivia x



46.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Martin has been bungee jumping three times.

True False

1 Sammy went to China in 2011.

True False

2 Nigel has never cooked a meal for visitors.

True False

3 Debra has been rock climbing many times.

True False

4 Andrew has never used a tablet before.

True False



46.11 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I've **gone** windsurfing many times.

I've been windsurfing many times.

1 She hasn't **be** to the circus.

2 I **meet** my best friend when I was six.

3 You **eat** all the chocolate last night.

4 He hasn't **try** paragliding.



46 CHECKLIST

The present perfect

Adventure sports

Talking about past events

47 Events in your year

One of the uses of the present perfect is to talk about events in a time period that hasn't finished. Use the past simple for a time period that is completed.

 **New language** "Yet" and "already"

 **Vocabulary** Routines and chores

 **New skill** Talking about the recent past

47.1 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

If the time period referred to is ongoing, use the present perfect. Use the past simple to talk about a completed event.

This year has not finished yet.
Use the present perfect.

I've traveled a lot this year.
I went to Moscow in January.



JAN

NOW

DEC



January is a time period that has finished. Use the past simple.

47.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE



I haven't had any coffee this morning.



The photocopier broke yesterday.



I've had a lot of meetings today.



My manager called me last night.



47.3 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE

I'm flying to New York again tomorrow. I have been (be) there five times this year.

- 1 Alvita is very happy. She _____ (win) the prize for the best chocolate cake yesterday.
- 2 This is a great party. I _____ (meet) lots of really fun and interesting people.
- 3 Martha looks happy. She _____ (be) to the movies with Miles.
- 4 Mary can't drive. She _____ (fall) and _____ (break) her arm last week.





47.4 READ THE ARTICLE, THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

41 SPORT TODAY

TENNIS STAR'S DIFFICULT YEAR

Sarah Jackson speaks to our sports reporter.

Sarah Jackson is a tennis player from the US. She has won five tennis championships, but she hasn't played in any competitions this year.

"I haven't had a good year. I broke my leg in January and I didn't play tennis for three months. It was really painful and it took me a long time to get well."

There are four big competitions for tennis players, known as the Grand Slams: the Australian Open, the French Open, Wimbledon, and the US Open. Sarah has already missed two of them.

"It's difficult for tennis players. You want to do well in the big competitions, but sometimes you can't."

The next grand slam is Wimbledon, but Sarah isn't going to play this year. "It's sad, but I'm just not ready for Wimbledon at the moment."

But the year hasn't been all bad: "I don't usually go on vacation," she told us, "but in March I went to the Caribbean. I had a really good time and relaxed. I also ate some great food and went swimming."



How many tennis championships has Sarah won?

She has won five tennis championships.

3 How long didn't she play tennis for?

1 What hasn't Sarah done this year?

4 How many grand slams has Sarah missed this year?

2 What did Sarah do in January?

5 What did Sarah do in March this year?

47.5 KEY LANGUAGE "YET"

"Yet" means
"until now."

It shows that you
have an intention
to do something.



Have you ordered the pizzas?

No, I haven't ordered them yet.



You haven't ordered the pizzas,
but you will order them later.



47.6 KEY LANGUAGE "ALREADY"

Use "already"
when something
has happened,
possibly sooner
than expected.



I'll order the pizzas now.

It's OK. I've already ordered them.



You've ordered the pizzas before
the other person expected.



47.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES "ALREADY" AND "YET"



Has Rob cooked
the dinner?

No, not yet.

You can use "yet"
in short answers.



What time is Andrew
going to get here?

He's already arrived.



47.8 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE CORRECT ANSWERS

When is Phil going to get here?

1 Am I too late to play football?

2 Has Amy learned how to drive yet?

3 Can you send an email to Rachel?

4 Have you watched this movie?

No, the game hasn't started yet.

I've already done it.

He's already arrived.

No, not yet.

Yes, I've already seen it.





47.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Sharon and Paul are getting ready to leave home and go on vacation.

Paul hasn't booked a taxi yet.

True False

1 Paul hasn't made the sandwiches yet.

True False

2 Sharon has already called her mother.

True False

3 Sharon hasn't checked if the dog is OK yet.

True False

4 The dog has already been for a walk.

True False

5 Sharon has already mailed her letter.

True False



47.10 LOOK AT SANTIAGO'S "TO DO" LIST AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES USING "ALREADY" AND "YET"

Has Santiago fed the cat yet?

Yes, he's already fed the cat.

Has he put out the garbage yet?

No, he hasn't put out the garbage yet.

1 Has he cleaned the kitchen yet?

2 Has he bought milk and bread yet?

3 Has he taken the dog for a walk yet?

4 Has he made the birthday cake yet?

To do list

~~Feed the cat~~

~~Put out the garbage~~

~~Clean the kitchen~~

~~Buy milk and bread~~

~~Mail letter~~

~~Make birthday cake~~

~~Call Grandma~~

~~Take dog for walk~~

5 Has he mailed the letter yet?

6 Has he called his grandmother yet?

47 CHECKLIST

"Yet" and "already"

Aa Routines and chores

Talking about the recent past

48 Eating out

"Eating out" means having a meal outside your home, usually in a restaurant. To do this, you need to know the language for making a reservation and ordering food.

 **New language** Restaurant phrases

 **Aa Vocabulary** Food preparation

 **New skill** Ordering a meal in a restaurant

48.1 KEY LANGUAGE ORDERING A MEAL

A restaurant meal often has three courses.



TIP

In US English, you can use "entrée" or "main course" to describe the main dish in a meal.



48.2 VOCABULARY EATING OUT AND FOOD PREPARATION



appetizer (US)
starter (UK)



entrée (US)
main course (UK)



dessert



the check (US)
the bill (UK)



reservation /
booking



roast



bake



broil (US)
grill (UK)



boil



fry



48.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Bill and Janet are ordering a meal in a restaurant.

What do the couple order for their appetizer?

Garlic bread Tomato soup

1 What does Bill order for his entrée?

Roast beef Roast chicken

2 What does Janet order for her entrée?

Grilled sea bass Baked salmon

3 What drink does Janet order?

White wine Beer

4 What drink does Bill order?

Beer Orange juice

5 How long will they wait for their entrées?

30 minutes 45 minutes

48.4 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

For my main course, I'll have the
chicken pie

1

For my appetizer, I'd like the

2

For my entrée, I think I'll have the

3

For my dessert, I would love the

chicken pie

roast beef and vegetables

strawberry cheesecake

tomato soup



48 CHECKLIST

Restaurant phrases

Food preparation

Ordering a meal in a restaurant

49 Achievements and ambitions

English uses different phrases to talk about future wishes or desires, definite future plans, and past achievements. Use them in conversation to talk about your life.

 **New language** Desires and plans

 **Aa Vocabulary** Travel and adventure sports

 **New skill** Talking about your achievements

49.1 KEY LANGUAGE DESIRES AND PLANS

Use expressions such as "I'd like to" for desires. Use "I'm going to" for definite plans.



Have you ever worked abroad?

You want to work abroad.

No, but I'd like to work in Asia.

No, but I'm going to next year.

Your plan is to work abroad next year.



49.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES DESIRES AND PLANS

I'm very excited. We're going to hike the Inca Trail next year.

I've never been to South America, but I want to go.

I haven't climbed Mount Fuji, but I'm going to do it this summer.

I've never seen a whale. I'd like to go whale-watching later this year.



49.3 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE CORRECT ANSWERS

Have you ever played golf?

No, but I love Shakespeare and I'd like to see it.

1 Have you ever been paragliding?

No, but I want to do that next year.

2 Have you ever seen Hamlet?

No, but I'm going to watch the US Open.

3 Have you ever been to Machu Picchu?

No, but I want to go sailing in the summer.

4 Have you ever been on a boat?

No, but we're going to go there next year.





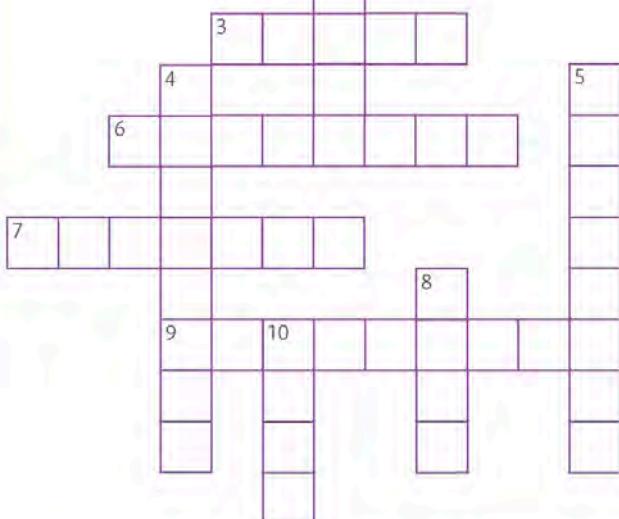
49.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHAT BRETT HAS OR HASN'T DONE

Radio presenter Ken Wallace interviews stunt man Brett Ellis.



Aa 49.5 READ THE CLUES AND WRITE THE ANSWERS IN THE CORRECT PLACES ON THE GRID

1 D e s 2 e r t



Desert sail dolphins Australia drive
football Chinese make mountain English

ACROSS

- 1 Davina is going to ride a camel across the Gobi Desert.
- 3 Harry wants to along the Pacific Coast Highway.
- 6 Dan would like to go swimming with in Mexico.
- 7 Flo would like to study in Beijing.
- 9 Susie wants to see kangaroos in .

DOWN

- 2 Javier wants to speak every day.
- 4 Ben would like to climb a .
- 5 José wants to play with the Dallas Cowboys.
- 8 Gary is going to a short movie with his friends.
- 10 Melinda wants to her boat around the world.

49.6 KEY LANGUAGE THINGS I'VE DONE AND WANT TO DO

Use words such as "never," "yet," or "really" to place a different emphasis on what you're saying.

I've **never** run a marathon.

"I've never ..." is stronger than "I've not ..."



I haven't seen the Pyramids of Giza **yet**.

You haven't seen the Pyramids of Giza until now, but you intend to see them one day.



I **really** want to climb Mount Everest.

Your desire to climb Mount Everest is strong.



Aa 49.7 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT SENTENCES



I haven't been up in a hot-air balloon, but I'm going to do that for my birthday in August.

I haven't traveled in a helicopter yet, but I'm going to fly over New York in one soon.

I haven't been to a music festival yet, but my friends really want to take me to one next summer.

I've never learned to ski, but my friend Sanjay is going to teach me next year.

I've never been on TV, but I'm going to be on a TV quiz show in a few weeks. I'm very excited.



49.8 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

John has been surfing in South Africa and Australia.

True False

① John has never seen a lion.

True False

② John and Jo have been on safari before.

True False

③ John and Jo are going to China this year.

True False

④ John wants to go to Japan this summer.

True False

⑤ Jo has never been on an elephant.

True False

To: Jo Abernathy
Subject: Things I want to do this year

Hi Jo,

I want to plan our year, so we can do more things. We've already been surfing in Australia and Hawaii, but we haven't surfed in South Africa yet. I've also never seen a lion, so I want to go on safari. We've never done that before. Also, I know we're going to China next year, but this summer I want to go to Thailand. I'd really like to ride an elephant, and I know you haven't done that yet. What do you think?

John

49 ✓ CHECKLIST

Desires and plans

Travel and adventure sports

Talking about your achievements

➲ REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 45-49

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
THE PRESENT PERFECT	Tom has just cleaned the windows.	<input type="checkbox"/>	45.1, 45.3
THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT	I visited France in 2010. I have visited France many times.	<input type="checkbox"/>	46.1
"YET" AND "ALREADY" WITH THE PRESENT PERFECT	I haven't ordered the pizza yet . I've already ordered the pizza.	<input type="checkbox"/>	47.5, 47.6
ORDERING A MEAL	" Have you made a reservation? " " Yes, I have. " " Excuse me! Can we have the check, please? "	<input type="checkbox"/>	48.1
DESIRSES AND PLANS	I'd like to work in Asia. I'm going to work there next year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	49.1, 49.2, 49.6

Answers

01

1.4

- 1 You **are** 40 years old.
- 2 I **am** from New Zealand.
- 3 He **is** my cousin.
- 4 We **are** British.
- 5 They **are** mechanics.
- 6 She **is** my sister.
- 7 We **are** scientists.
- 8 She **is** 21 years old.

1.5

- 1 You **are** British.
- 2 He **is** a farmer.
- 3 They **are** 13 years old.
- 4 We **are** French.
- 5 I **am** an engineer.

1.6

- 1 True
- 2 False
- 3 False
- 4 True
- 5 True

1.7

- 1 I am Jack.
- 2 I am 40 years old.
- 3 I am Canadian.
- 4 I am an engineer.
- 5 He is Jack.
- 6 He is 40 years old.
- 7 He is Canadian.
- 8 He is an engineer.
- 9 They are 40 years old.
- 10 They are Canadian.

1.10

Note: All answers can also be written without contractions.
1 He **isn't** playing tennis.

- 2 She **isn't** a waitress.
- 3 He **isn't** 30 years old.
- 4 We **aren't** teachers.
- 5 I'm **not** at work.
- 6 Lyla **isn't** a cat.

1.11

Note: All answers can be written with or without contractions.

- 1 Kahle isn't their mother.
- 2 There isn't a bank on this street.
- 3 That isn't his laptop.
- 4 They are not her grandparents.
- 5 Alyssa and Logan aren't your friends.

1.14

- 1 Is Alvera a nurse?
- 2 Are those my keys?
- 3 Are Ruby and Farid artists?
- 4 Are they best friends?

1.15

- 1 Is Holly your mother?
- 2 Are they from Argentina?
- 3 Are these your dogs?
- 4 Is this Main Street?

02

2.4

- 1 He **wakes up** at 7 o'clock.
- 2 I **start** work at 10am.
- 3 They **leave** home at 8:45am.
- 4 We **finish** work at 4pm.
- 5 My friend **has** dinner at 6:30pm.
- 6 I **cook** dinner every night.
- 7 My parents **eat** lunch at 2pm.
- 8 Mia **gets up** at 5 o'clock.
- 9 My cousin **works** with animals.

2.5

- 1 We **leave** work at 5:30pm.
- 2 Pam **eats** lunch at 1:30pm.
- 3 We **walk** in the park.
- 4 His son **goes to** work at 9am.

- 5 My brother **leaves** work at 4:45pm.
- 6 They **eat** dinner at 8pm.

2.6

- 1 My son **watches** TV all night.
- 2 He **goes** shopping on Fridays.
- 3 We **eat** breakfast at 7am.
- 4 My cousin **works** inside.
- 5 Georgia **starts** work at 9am.
- 6 They **do** their chores.

2.10

- 1 I go to work every day.
- 2 I do not go to work every day.
- 3 He watches TV in the evening.
- 4 He doesn't watch TV in the evening.
- 5 They do not work in an office.
- 6 They don't work in an office.

2.13

- 1 Do you like basketball?
- 2 Do you like running?
- 3 Do you like pizza?
- 4 Does he like basketball?
- 5 Does he like running?
- 6 Does he like pizza?
- 7 I don't work on the weekend.
- 8 I don't work on Mondays.
- 9 My sister doesn't work on the weekend.
- 10 My sister doesn't work on Mondays.
- 11 They don't work on the weekend.
- 12 They don't work on Mondays.

03

3.4

- 1 Sharon **is** reading a book.
- 2 I **am** carrying my laptop.
- 3 My cat **is** climbing a tree.
- 4 We **are** working at the moment.
- 5 They **are** having their dinner.
- 6 He **is** talking to his dad.
- 7 I **am** driving to work right now.
- 8 They **are** watching the movie.

3.5

- ① They **are coming** home now.
- ② We **are playing** a board game.
- ③ Jane **is cooking** dinner.
- ④ He **is drinking** some water.
- ⑤ We **are listening** to music.
- ⑥ I **am washing** my hair.
- ⑦ You **are winning** the game.
- ⑧ We **are visiting** New Zealand.

3.6

- ① Emma
- ② Max
- ③ Julie
- ④ Emma's cousin

3.10

- ① We **aren't** playing with them.
- ② The baby **isn't** sleeping.
- ③ He **isn't** watching the game.
- ④ You **aren't** wearing boots.
- ⑤ She **isn't** cooking lunch.
- ⑥ We **aren't** meeting right now.
- ⑦ I **am not** eating with them.

3.11

- ① They **aren't going** to the park.
- ② I'm **not eating** this meal.
- ③ You **aren't wearing** this coat again.
- ④ Frank's dog **isn't sitting** by the fire.
- ⑤ My dad **isn't carrying** the heavy box.

3.12

- ① Dan's watching a movie.
- ② Manu's exercising.
- ③ George's playing his guitar.
- ④ Jamal is playing a computer game.

3.13

- ① They are climbing a tree. They aren't climbing a tree.
- ② They are surfing. They aren't surfing.
- ③ They are washing the car. They aren't washing the car.

04**4.5**

- ① Martha
- ② Rachel
- ③ Fleur
- ④ Jacob

4.6

- ① What are John and Mike watching?
They are watching a movie.
- ② What is Sida singing? **She is singing "Happy Birthday."**
- ③ Where are you going? **We are going to the store.**
- ④ What are Anna and Sue eating? **They are eating chocolate.**
- ⑤ What are Ali and Sam doing? **They are cooking dinner.**

4.8

- ① Sam is **wearing** red pants.
- ② Jack is **reading** on an e-reader.
- ③ You are **listening** to headphones.
- ④ Sam is **cleaning** her bike.
- ⑤ I am **using** my smartphone.

4.9

- ① his shirt
- ② a computer
- ③ a skirt
- ④ writing
- ⑤ the radio
- ⑥ her laptop
- ⑦ his e-reader

4.10

- ① What is Kimi **cleaning**?
- ② What is Jill **doing**?
- ③ What is Jack **using**?
- ④ What is Max **holding**?
- ⑤ What is Marge **carrying**?

4.11

- ① Emir is **going** to New York.
- ② They are **holding** books.
- ③ She is **carrying** a laptop.

05**5.3**

ACTION VERBS: go, learn, read, eat
STATE VERBS: want, love, hate,
remember

5.5

- ① I **have** a big house by the ocean.
- ② My sister **hates** this new TV show.
- ③ Thomas **knows** your dad.
- ④ Finn **wants** a new bike.
- ⑤ I **see** the cat and dog.

5.6

- ① She **is going** to the store now.
- ② Fred **doesn't like** pizza.
- ③ I always **sing** in the bath.
- ④ He **is reading** a book at the moment.
- ⑤ Jo **remembers** my birthday.
- ⑥ Li **is playing** tennis at the moment.
- ⑦ We **don't want** to leave.

07**7.4**

- ① bored
- ② calm
- ③ confident
- ④ stressed
- ⑤ miserable

7.5

- ① Ben **is feeling** bored.
- ② Luis **is feeling** irritated.
- ③ I **am feeling** sad.
- ④ You **are feeling** calm.
- ⑤ Kate and I **are feeling** happy.
- ⑥ Gina **is feeling** confident.
- ⑦ We **are feeling** excited.
- ⑧ I **am feeling** tired.

7.6

- ① True
- ② False
- ③ False
- ④ True
- ⑤ True
- ⑥ False
- ⑦ True
- ⑧ True

7.10 4)

- ① Joe's **very** unhappy.
- ② Bella and Edith are **really** sad.
- ③ Lin is **very** nervous.
- ④ She is **very** confident.
- ⑤ They're **so** tired.

7.11 4)

- ① I'm at the airport. I'm waiting for the flight. I don't have a book. There's nothing to do. I'm really **bored**.
- ② I'm watching a movie on TV. It's a love story. The man and his wife are in different countries. They're very **sad**.
- ③ We're at the concert. We're waiting for my favorite band in the world to come on stage. We're at the front. I'm so **excited**.
- ④ I'm at the supermarket. There's no milk, no butter, no flour, and no sugar. All the things that I need for the cake. I'm so **angry**.
- ⑤ I'm waiting to meet my new boss. She's talking to everyone in the office. I don't know what to say to her. I'm very **nervous**.

09

9.4 4)

- ① Sarah and I normally **play** tennis on Wednesdays, but today we **are swimming**.
- ② Today, I **am having** soup for lunch, but I usually **have** a sandwich.

- ③ We often **watch** TV in the evenings, but tonight we **are having** a party.
- ④ Ben and Tom usually **work** until 6pm, but tonight they **are working** until 9pm.
- ⑤ Melanie **is skiing** in France this winter, but she normally **goes** to Italy.
- ⑥ Today, you **are drinking** water, but you often **have** coffee after lunch.

9.6

- ① Denzel **is seeing** a show.
- ② Selma **is doing** her project.
- ③ Marlow **is playing** hockey.
- ④ Roxy **is making** dinner.
- ⑤ Rainey **is eating** with friends.
- ⑥ Malala **is having** coffee.
- ⑦ Altan **is taking** a break.

9.7

- ① A ② B ③ C

9.8 4)

- ① Sally usually **swims**, but right now **she's playing** soccer.
- ② Abe normally **reads**, but tonight **he's listening** to music.
- ③ They often **play** golf, but today **they're playing** hockey.
- ④ I usually **take** a shower, but today **I'm taking** a bath.

11

11.2 4)

- ① My brother isn't **feeling** very well this morning.
- ② George **is** sick, so he's staying in bed today.
- ③ I **am** sick, so I'm not going to work.
- ④ Ayshah **isn't** feeling well, so she's going home.
- ⑤ Luca and Ben **aren't** feeling well today.

11.5 4)

- ① Mary's back **hurts**.
- ② John has a **broken** leg.
- ③ I've got a **pain** in my finger.
- ④ She has a terrible **toothache**.

11.6 4)

- ① I have a pain in my arm.
- ② John has got an earache.
- ③ His head hurts.
- ④ Aziz has got a pain in his back.

13

13.3 4)

- ① The weather is beautiful here. It's hot and sunny, and I'm having a great time.
- ② There's a lot of snow, so the children are having a great time. They want to learn how to ski.
- ③ This is a beautiful place, but I really want it to be sunny. It's dark and cloudy all the time.

13.4 4)

- ① Oh no! I hate this weather. It's **raining** again.
- ② I can't ride my bike in these conditions. It's too **foggy**.
- ③ Be careful! There's **ice** on the road.
- ④ Wow! It's really **stormy** outside today.

13.6

- ① freezing
- ② cold
- ③ hot
- ④ boiling
- ⑤ warm

13.7

- ① 55°F
- ② Seattle
- ③ Anchorage
- ④ Houston

13.8

- ① There's a lot of ice.
- ② It's very windy.
- ③ It's very rainy.
- ④ It's sunny.
- ⑤ There are a lot of clouds.

15**15.4**

- ① An **elephant** is larger than a **lion**.
- ② **Three** o'clock is earlier than **seven** o'clock.
- ③ **Ice cream** is colder than **coffee**.
- ④ A **mouse** is smaller than a **cat**.

15.5

- ① lower
- ② higher
- ③ larger
- ④ later
- ⑤ easier
- ⑥ earlier
- ⑦ hotter
- ⑧ closer

15.9

- ① The Hotel Supreme is very expensive. It's **more expensive than** the Motel Excelsior.
- ② The physics exam is really difficult. It's **more difficult than** the biology exam.
- ③ Your dress is very beautiful. It's **more beautiful than** my dress.
- ④ This TV program is really interesting. It's **more interesting than** the other ones.

15.10

- ① This laptop is **more expensive than** this phone.
- ② Seven o'clock is **later than** three o'clock.
- ③ A game of chess is **more difficult than** a game of cards.
- ④ A horse is **bigger than** a rabbit.

15.11

- ① False
- ② True
- ③ False
- ④ False

15.12

- ① Paris is **more beautiful** than Dallas.
- ② Noon is **earlier** than 5pm.
- ③ A cheetah is **faster** than a bear.
- ④ Gold is **more expensive** than silver.
- ⑤ Rock is **harder** than paper.
- ⑥ Water is **warmer** than ice.
- ⑦ Skiing is **more exciting** than walking.

16**16.5**

- ① Ben
- ② Sarah
- ③ Joel
- ④ Ben
- ⑤ Sarah

16.6

- ① The African elephant is the **heaviest** animal on land.
- ② The **fastest** animal in the world is the peregrine falcon.
- ③ The **longest** word in the English dictionary has 45 letters.
- ④ The Sahara is the **biggest** desert in the world.
- ⑤ The giraffe is the **tallest** animal on Earth.

16.10

- ① Antarctica is **the coldest place on Earth**.
- ② Mumbai is **the biggest city in India**.
- ③ Alaska is **the largest state in the US**.
- ④ The inland taipan is **the most dangerous snake in the world**.

16.11

- ① The Grand
- ② The Plaza
- ③ The Plaza
- ④ The Grand
- ⑤ The Rialto

16.12

- ① Moscow is a very large city. It is **the largest** city in Europe.
- ② The Missouri River is 2,540 miles long. It is **the longest** river in North America.
- ③ The cheetah is a very fast animal. It is **the fastest** land animal on Earth.
- ④ The Kali Gandaki Gorge is 3.46 miles deep. It is **the deepest** gorge in the world.

18**18.3**

- ① Do you want to visit New York **and** Chicago?
- ② Would you like to study chemistry **or** physics?
- ③ Would you like a burger **and** a soda?
- ④ Do you want to go home **or** go to a restaurant?

18.6

- ① **What** is the biggest country in Africa?
- ② **What** would you like to eat for your dinner?
- ③ **Which** jacket do you want to wear, the blue one or the red one?
- ④ **Which** is your favorite color, red, green, yellow, or blue?

18.9

- ① John's Bar has the best music.
- ② The Big Cahuna is the farthest from the beach.
- ③ The Seaview Café has the best ice cream.
- ④ The Big Cahuna has the worst food.
- ⑤ The Little Olive has the best seafood.

18.10

- ① Taipei
- ② Suriname
- ③ Sahara
- ④ Eiffel Tower
- ⑤ K2

19.3

- ① 4,500
 ② 467,000
 ③ 989
 ④ 72,427
 ⑤ 4,125,025

19.4

- ① Three thousand, one hundred and seven.
 ② Twenty-three thousand, four hundred and seventeen.
 ③ Three hundred and forty-five thousand, nine hundred and seventy-two.
 ④ Twenty-three million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven.

21.3

- ① B
 ② F
 ③ A
 ④ G
 ⑤ E
 ⑥ C
 ⑦ D

21.6

- ① 1976
 ② 1993
 ③ 1996
 ④ 2004
 ⑤ 2008

21.7

1. My birthday is on December 5.
 2. My birthday is on the 11th of March.

3. My meeting is on December 5.
 4. My meeting is on the 11th of March.
 5. Nami's birthday is on December 5.
 6. Nami's birthday is on the 11th of March.
 7. Nami's meeting is on December 5.
 8. Nami's meeting is on the 11th of March.
 9. I was born 20 years ago.
 10. I was born 41 years ago.
 11. He was born 20 years ago.
 12. He was born 41 years ago.

22.11

- ① Was he a good builder?
 ② Were they late this morning?
 ③ Was she at a meeting yesterday?
 ④ Were you happy in college?
 ⑤ Were we in New Zealand for two weeks?
 ⑥ Were you in the swimming pool?

22.12

- ① B
 ② B
 ③ A
 ④ A

22.13

1. I was a student last year.
 2. I was a student in 2008.
 3. I was a student for four years.
 4. They were students last year.
 5. They were students in 2008.
 6. They were students for four years.
 7. I was in Australia last year.
 8. I was in Australia in 2008.
 9. I was in Australia for four years.
 10. They were in Australia last year.
 11. They were in Australia in 2008.
 12. They were in Australia for four years.
 13. They were good friends last year.
 14. They were good friends in 2008.
 15. They were good friends for four years.

23.4

- ① The music was good, but I **didn't dance** very much.
 ② My friend **didn't listen** to the band on Saturday night.
 ③ Last week, I **cleaned** my brother's new car for him.
 ④ Did you **watch** a fun movie last night?
 ⑤ Ben and Franklin **played** tennis for five hours yesterday.

23.7

- ① On Tuesday morning, she **played** squash.
 ② On Tuesday afternoon, she **phoned** her boss.
 ③ On Wednesday, she **tried** sushi at a Japanese restaurant.
 ④ On Thursday morning, she **cleaned** the bathroom.
 ⑤ On Thursday night, she **visited** Aziz in hospital.
 ⑥ On Friday, she **invited** friends to her birthday party.
 ⑦ On Saturday, she **walked** in the park.
 ⑧ On Sunday, she **cooked** dinner for her parents.

23.8

- ① 1974
 ② 1989
 ③ 1991
 ④ 1975
 ⑤ 1993
 ⑥ 1995

23.10

- ① She moved to the US when she was 19 years old.
 ② They started swimming when they were 25 years old.
 ③ We visited Japan when we were 27 years old.
 ④ I received this gift when I was 31 years old.

23.11

- ① She moved to New York in 1996.
 ② She visited Asia in 2008.
 ③ She started her first job in 2010.

24

24.4

- ① I could cook Italian food.
 ② We couldn't play the piano.

- ③ She could paint a picture.
 ④ They couldn't make a cake.

24.5

- ① do mathematics
 ② ride a horse
 ③ three languages

24.6

1. When I was five, I couldn't play chess.
2. When I was five, I couldn't ride a bike.
3. When I was five, I couldn't swim.
4. When I was five, I couldn't skate.
5. When I was seven, I couldn't play chess.
6. When I was seven, I couldn't ride a bike.
7. When I was seven, I couldn't swim.
8. When I was seven, I couldn't skate.
9. When you were five, you could play chess.
10. When you were five, you could ride a bike.
11. When you were five, you could swim.
12. When you were five, you could skate.
13. When you were seven, you could play chess.
14. When you were seven, you could ride a bike.
15. When you were seven, you could swim.
16. When you were seven, you could skate.

26

26.4

- ① begin
 ② break
 ③ take
 ④ sell
 ⑤ buy
 ⑥ get
 ⑦ write
 ⑧ make
 ⑨ sit

26.5

- ① C
 ② G
 ③ B
 ④ A
 ⑤ F
 ⑥ E
 ⑦ D

26.6

Wow! This morning a bear **ate** my breakfast. We are in the Redwood Park and last night we camped in the forest. We **made** a fire and it was very quiet, so my friend and I **slept** well. The next morning, we **went** to the river to get water. When we got back to the tent, we **saw** the bear. I **felt** really scared. We **ran** back to the campsite and we are safe now!

26.9

- ① **First** Sheila put her best clothes on.
 ② **First** do your homework. **Then** go out and play.
 ③ Ben passed his test. **Next** he bought a car.
 ④ Eat dinner. **After that** you can have some dessert.
 ⑤ **First** he ate a large breakfast.

26.10

- ① **After that** they got lost. Then they decided to camp and put the tent up.
 ② They were scared of the sounds in the forest. But **finally** they went to sleep.
 ③ **In the morning** they washed in the river. They went back to their tent for food.
 ④ **After that** they saw a bear eating their food. After that it walked into the forest.
 ⑤ **Finally** Harold and Jack arrived safely back at the campsite.

26.13

- ① What did she eat? **She ate a burger and fries.**

- ③ How much did he spend? **He spent about \$500.**
- ④ What time did you leave the bar? **I left around 11pm.**
- ⑤ Did they go by bus? **Yes, because there were no trains.**
- ⑥ Did I get any mail? **You got three letters.**
- ⑦ Did we win the competition? **No, we lost.**

26.14

- ① When **did the movie begin?**
- ② Which **shirt did he choose?**
- ③ What **did she eat last night?**
- ④ What **did she read this morning?**
- ⑤ How many **fish did Aia catch at the lake?**
- ⑥ Who **did you see at the party last night?**
- ⑦ What **did he give his brother?**

26.15

- ① a red dress
- ② a watch
- ③ Sam
- ④ pizza
- ⑤ jazz

28

28.3

- Ⓐ 5
- Ⓑ 2
- Ⓒ 1
- Ⓓ 3
- Ⓔ 4

28.5

- Ⓐ False
- Ⓑ True
- Ⓒ True
- Ⓓ True
- Ⓔ True
- Ⓕ False

28.6

1. The movie is about three characters.
2. The movie is about a court case.
3. The movie is about a love story.
4. The play is about three characters.
5. The play is about a court case.
6. The play is about a love story.
7. It's a movie about three characters.
8. It's a movie about a court case.
9. It's a movie about a love story.
10. It's a play about three characters.
11. It's a play about a court case.
12. It's a play about a love story.

28.7

- ① Millie enjoys singing.
- ② Millie learns to sing in her bedroom.
- ③ The name of her music teacher is Miss Cafferty.
- ④ The villain is Miss Cafferty.
- ⑤ No. Millie is played by a child.

28.8

- ① Millie **hates** singing.
- ② Millie has **ugly** costumes.
- ③ Many of the actors were **terrible**.
- ④ The songs are very **bad**.
- ⑤ I really **hated** the music.

28.9

- ① villain
- ② documentary
- ③ comedy
- ④ play
- ⑤ author
- ⑥ adventure

29

29.4

- Ⓐ B
- Ⓑ A
- Ⓒ D
- Ⓓ C
- Ⓔ E

29.5

- ① Did I have lunch today? **No, you didn't.**
- ② Did the dog eat its dinner? **Yes, it did.**
- ③ Did they go to Venezuela? **No, they didn't.**
- ④ Did we win the competition? **Yes, we did.**

29.6

- ① Did they give Ellie a present?
- ② Did you stay in an expensive hotel?
- ③ Did his mother buy a lot of postcards?
- ④ Did your brother climb a mountain?
- ⑤ Did their parents take lots of photos?

29.9

- ① How did you get to the station? **By taxi.**
- ② Where did you stay? **In the Hotel Bella Vista.**
- ③ Why did you stay there? **Because it was cheap.**
- ④ Who did you go on vacation with? **Daniella and Toni.**

29.10

- ① By boat
- ② On Saturday
- ③ Macy's
- ④ Some clothes
- ⑤ Oysters

29.11

- ① Who **did you go on vacation with?**
- ② Where **did you stay in London?**
- ③ What **did you eat in Chinatown?**
- ④ How **long did you go abroad for?**
- ⑤ When **did you leave the US?**

30

30.2

- Ⓐ True
- Ⓑ False

- True
- False
- False

30.4

- ① My **qualifications** include degrees in biology and chemistry.
- ② The interview at the bank went really well. I've **got the job**.
- ③ The manager read my **résumé** and said it was really good.
- ④ I can **start** the job in January.
- ⑤ You need to **have an interview** before you can get the job.

30.5

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

31

31.5

- False
- True
- True
- False
- True

31.6

- ① What **did Sharon get yesterday?**
- ② What **did your boss have this morning?**
- ③ What **do you want?**
- ④ Who **did the staff phone last month?**
- ⑤ Who **did you see on TV last night?**

31.10

- ① What did the manager say?
- ② Which customer did you speak to?

- ③ Who gave Emma that book?
- ④ What started at 7am?

31.11

- ① What did the dog break?
- ② Who ate the last piece of cake?
- ③ Which TV program starts at 9pm?
- ④ What did they eat?
- ⑤ Who has a better job now?
- ⑥ Who did you see yesterday?

31.12

- ① What **did Arjun start last month?**
- ② What **does the office have?**
- ③ Who **is waiting outside?**
- ④ What **does Mark want to be?**
- ⑤ What **does the boss want this year?**

32

32.3

- ① Please ask **someone** to phone Mr. Richards immediately.
- ② Mrs. Turner didn't give **anyone** any work to do this week.
- ③ Can I give **anyone** a lift to the station tomorrow morning?
- ④ Mr. Phillips needs **someone** to go with him to the hospital.
- ⑤ I'm sorry, but there isn't **anyone** in the office at the moment.

32.5

- ① **Somebody** in room 212 needs a new computer.
- ② Theodore tells **someone** the good news about the business.
- ③ **Everyone** is going for lunch at the restaurant to celebrate Daniella's birthday.
- ④ **Nobody** closed the window last night before they left the office.
- ⑤ **Everyone** knows that we have a new office.

32.6

- 1. Everybody went to the meeting.
- 2. Everybody went to the party.
- 3. Everybody wrote to the customer.
- 4. Everybody finished their work today.
- 5. Someone went to the meeting.
- 6. Someone went to the party.
- 7. Someone wrote to the customer.
- 8. Someone finished their work today.
- 9. Nobody went to the meeting.
- 10. Nobody went to the party.
- 11. Nobody wrote to the customer.
- 12. Nobody finished their work today.

33

33.4

- ① I was very tired last night. **Were you?**
- ② We didn't go to the party. **Didn't you?**
- ③ Frank wasn't feeling well. **He wasn't?**
- ④ The cat likes its new food. **Does it?**

33.5

- ① **Was it?**
- ② **There is?**
- ③ **Did you?**

35

35.4

- ① John's cousins **are coming** to the party tomorrow.
- ② I **am going** to the dentist tomorrow morning.
- ③ My family and I **are visiting** my grandma on Saturday.
- ④ The managers in my office **are having** a meeting this afternoon.
- ⑤ A famous band **is playing** in Central Park this weekend.
- ⑥ He **is studying** for his test tomorrow.

35.5

- Ⓐ 3
Ⓑ 6
Ⓒ 1
Ⓓ 4
Ⓔ 7
Ⓕ 2
Ⓖ 5

35.8 ⓘ

- Ⓐ Sorry, I can't. I'm visiting my parents this evening.
Ⓑ I'd like to, but I'm going to France this weekend.
Ⓒ That sounds nice, but I'm going swimming on Tuesday.
Ⓓ I'd love to, but I'm looking after my nephew tomorrow.

35.9 ⓘ

- Ⓐ I'd like to, but I'm going to dinner with Marco and Olivia.
Ⓑ Sorry, I can't. I'm going to lunch with Aziz.
Ⓒ That would be fun, but I'm going to the theater to see a musical.
Ⓓ That sounds nice, but I'm looking after Sandy's baby.
Ⓔ I'd like to, but I'm going to a yoga class.

36**36.4** ⓘ

- Ⓐ I am not going to eat sushi for dinner.
Ⓑ Debra is going to get a new job soon.
Ⓒ My friends are going to cook a meal for me next week.
Ⓓ Manuel is going to learn how to scuba dive this summer.
Ⓔ We are going to travel to Dubai in December.

36.5

- Ⓐ False
Ⓑ True
Ⓒ True
Ⓓ False
Ⓔ False

36.8

- Ⓐ He is going to paint his bedroom by the end of this month.
Ⓑ He is going to join a gym by this time next month.
Ⓒ He is going to book a vacation by the end of March.
Ⓓ He is going to get fit by the summer.
Ⓔ He is going to buy a new car by December.

36.9 ⓘ

- Ⓐ Tim is going to buy a new boat by October.
Ⓑ Sally and Jane are going to go on vacation on the weekend.
Ⓒ I am going to write a book by this time next year.
Ⓓ We are going to run a marathon tomorrow.

36.10

- Ⓐ Jack is going to join a gym before the summer.
Ⓑ Samantha is going to write music at weekends.
Ⓒ Debbie is going to travel more in the winter.
Ⓓ Joseph is going to learn how to cook by this time next month.

37**37.3** ⓘ

- Ⓐ Watch out! You are going to step into that puddle.
Ⓑ The dog isn't going to eat its food. I think it's sick.

Ⓐ Oh no! She is going to fall off the ladder.

Ⓑ John is terrible at golf! He isn't going to win the tournament.

Ⓒ It's very windy! His umbrella is going to blow away.

Ⓓ You're carrying too much. You are going to drop everything.

37.4 ⓘ

- Ⓐ John and Jill are putting their coats on. They are going to leave now.
Ⓑ I saw the weather forecast. It is going to snow this afternoon.
Ⓒ It's my birthday, so I am going to get a present from my husband.
Ⓓ Larry and John have gone home to get their tennis rackets. They are going to play tennis.

37.5

- Ⓐ He is not going to be in the next Olympics.
Ⓑ Marco is going to study art at university.
Ⓒ He is not going to be the main character in a musical.
Ⓓ Marco is going to fail his English exam.
Ⓔ He is going to play soccer next weekend.

37.6

- Ⓐ fall over
Ⓑ crash into
Ⓒ fail
Ⓓ pass
Ⓔ break

37.7 ⓘ

- Ⓐ The man is going to fall into the pond.
Ⓑ The snowman is going to fall over.
Ⓒ It is going to rain later today.
Ⓓ The boy in the blue shirt is going to win.
Ⓔ The store is going to close now.

37.8

1. I am going to be late for work.
2. I am going to make a fruit cake.
3. I am going to play soccer.
4. Sheila is going to be late for work.
5. Sheila is going to make a fruit cake.
6. Sheila is going to play soccer.
7. We are going to be late for work.
8. We are going to make a fruit cake.
9. We are going to play soccer.
10. They are going to be late for work.
11. They are going to make a fruit cake.
12. They are going to play soccer.

39**39.4**

1. John **will not eat** pizza.
2. Maria **will enjoy** the new dance class.
3. Susie and Bella **will be** early for work this week.
4. The children **will not understand** this information.

39.5

1. He'll bring chocolates.
2. She'll make a salad.
3. He'll not bring anything.
4. I'll bring drinks.
5. They'll buy cheese.

39.6

1. Who will find the party music? **Marsha will do it.**
2. Who will bring the party games? **Sam will do it.**
3. Who will bake a birthday cake? **Jenny's mother will do it.**
4. Who will cook the food? **Jenny's brother will do it.**

39.10

1. Diane works very hard. **I think she'll pass her exams.**

2. Chiara loves traveling. **I think she'll enjoy visiting Rome.**
3. Carl failed his driver's test again. **I don't think he'll ever pass it.**
4. Georgia can't sing very well. **I don't think she'll be in the musical.**

39.12

1. Bob is going to **eat** all his dinner.
2. It is going to **snow** this afternoon.
3. The dog will **eat** these leftovers.
4. The car is going to **turn** left.
5. John thinks he will **go out** tonight.

40**40.4**

1. It's my birthday, **so I'll cut the cake.**
2. I forgot my swimming trunks, **so I won't go in the water.**
3. I don't have any money, **so I won't go shopping.**
4. I can't find my train ticket, **so I'll get the bus.**

40.5

1. C 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. B

40.6

1. In that case we'll **go** by bus.
2. In that case I'll **have** tea.
3. In that case we'll **eat** at home.
4. In that case I'll **listen to** music.

40.9

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True

40.10

1. I think I'll **have milk.**
2. I think I'll **leave at 6:30pm.**

3. I think I'll **play with Cassie.**
4. I think I'll **watch the news.**
5. I think I'll **go home.**

41**41.4**

1. My dad might give me some money.
2. Helen might pass her driving test.
3. I might not eat a chocolate bar.
4. They might not have a party.

41.5

1. we will go
2. I'll bring
3. I won't bring
4. We might want

41.6

1. They won't make dinner.
They might make dinner.
2. He won't be late again.
He will be late again.
3. You might remember that.
You will remember that.
4. She won't become a teacher.
She will become a teacher.
5. We won't win the game.
We might win the game.
6. The dog might eat this food.
The dog will eat this food.

41.8

1. Where will you live next year? **I don't know. I might live in Boston.**
2. What will you do before you start college? **I might get a summer job. I'm not sure.**
3. How much money are you taking on vacation? **I'm not sure. I might take about \$300.**

41.9

- ① She might.
- ② No, they're not.
- ③ He might.
- ④ No, she won't.
- ⑤ No, she won't.

41.10

- ① Aban might learn French.
- ② Aban won't run a marathon.
- ③ Nadiya will become a doctor.
- ④ Nadiya might write a book.
- ⑤ Nadiya won't do a bungee jump.
- ⑥ Jack will get a dog.
- ⑦ Jack might buy a motorcycle.
- ⑧ Jack won't move house.

42**42.4**

- ① You shouldn't open this door.
- ② She should play the guitar every day.
- ③ He shouldn't wear that tie with that shirt.
- ④ You should take a tablet twice a day.
- ⑤ They shouldn't ride their bikes here.

42.5

- ① We shouldn't swim at this beach.
- ② People should be quiet in the library.
- ③ Shoppers should email.
- ④ They should not walk on the ice.
- ⑤ You shouldn't drive too fast.

42.6

- ① I've got too many clothes. You should sell some of them.
- ② I eat too much junk food. You should eat more fruit.
- ③ I don't know my neighbors. You should have a block party.
- ④ I feel tired all the time. You should get more sleep.
- ⑤ I need more exercise. You should join a gym.

43.8

- ④ I'm so lonely. You should get a dog.
- ⑤ I've nothing to wear tonight. You should go shopping.

42.7

- ① bring \$10
- ② finish his work
- ③ get up earlier
- ④ use a friend's computer
- ⑤ speak clearly

42.8

- ① People should visit the library more often.
- ② People should have a shower before swimming.
- ③ You shouldn't eat anything in a laboratory.
- ④ You shouldn't go through that blue door.
- ⑤ Students shouldn't speak during their exams.

43**43.4**

- ① I didn't pass my driving test last week. **Oh well, you could take it again next month.**
- ② I haven't got any nice clothes. **You could buy some new ones.**
- ③ I can never remember people's names. **You could write them down after you meet them.**
- ④ I never know what time it is. **You could buy a watch.**
- ⑤ Oh no. I forgot to lock the front door. **We could go back to your house now.**

43.5

- ① You could save \$10 a week.
- ② You could take him with you.
- ③ You could eat it inside.
- ④ You could share with a friend.
- ⑤ You could write 500 words every day.

43.8

- ① You don't know what to do for the summer. You could get a job or travel.
- ② What are you going to make for dinner tonight? You could cook chicken or beef.
- ③ You want to be a better tennis player. You could have some lessons or play more often.
- ④ You can't wake up in the mornings. You could set an alarm or go to bed earlier.

43.9

- ① get his children to help; get a cleaner
- ② look in the newspaper; look at a website
- ③ read more English books; email a new friend in English
- ④ take the stairs; walk to the store

45**45.5**

- ① We have not mopped the floor.
- ② Tim has left the door open.
- ③ You have changed the sheets.
- ④ Sheila has eaten her dinner.
- ⑤ Dad has not painted the fence.
- ⑥ I have vacuumed the living room.
- ⑦ Aziz has watered the plants.

45.6

- ① They haven't cleaned the car.
Have they cleaned the car?
- ② You have mopped the floor.
You haven't mopped the floor.
- ③ I have taken the garbage out.
Have you taken the garbage out?
- ④ You haven't painted the house.
Have you painted the house?
- ⑤ John has cooked the dinner.
John hasn't cooked the dinner.

45.7

- ① gone
- ② had
- ③ closed
- ④ eaten
- ⑤ been
- ⑥ kept
- ⑦ seen
- ⑧ done

45.8 4)

- ① We have **cooked** dinner for you.
- ② Ben and Ellen **have** gone to the supermarket.
- ③ The children have **seen** the movie.
- ④ Sheila has **cleaned** the bathroom.
- ⑤ The dog **hasn't** eaten all its food.
- ⑥ They've **been** to the mall to buy you a present.

45.9

- ① No, they haven't.
- ② No, she hasn't.
- ③ Yes, he has.
- ④ Yes, she has.
- ⑤ No, he hasn't.

45.10 4)

- ① cleaned
- ② washed
- ③ cooked
- ④ changed
- ⑤ mopped
- ⑥ walked
- ⑦ cleared
- ⑧ brushed

45.11 4)

- ① The children have **cleaned** the car.
- ② The cat has **eaten** all its food.
- ③ Jemma has **broken** the window.
- ④ Jill has **tidied** her desk.
- ⑤ Paul has **left** his wallet on top of the car.

46

46.4 4)

- ① I love the movie *Casablanca*. I **have watched** it more than nine times.
- ② Our dog Rex **ate** all Mary's birthday cake last night.
- ③ Jack **didn't visit** the Colosseum when we were in Rome last year. He was too sick.
- ④ **Did you go** to the swimming pool downtown yesterday?

46.5 4)

- ① Yes, **she has been** bungee jumping many times.
- ② Yes, **he visited** Yosemite National Park in 2014.
- ③ Yes, I **saw** *Gone with the Wind* last night.
- ④ No, I **have not been** paragliding.
- ⑤ Yes, Mia **has been** scuba diving many times.

46.8 4)

- ① Manuela and Giorgio have **gone** to the movies. They're meeting you there.
- ② There's lots of food in the fridge because Ayida's **been** to the supermarket.
- ③ I've **been** to the library. Look at all the books I have!
- ④ Mary and Joe have **gone** to a nightclub. They'll be back after midnight.

46.9

- ① We haven't **been**
- ② We've **eaten**
- ③ We **visited**
- ④ We **went**

46.10

- ① False
- ② True
- ③ True
- ④ True

46.11 4)

- ① She hasn't **been** to the circus.
- ② I **met** my best friend when I was six.
- ③ You **ate** all the chocolate last night.
- ④ He hasn't **tried** paragliding.

47

47.3 4)

- ① Alvita is very happy. She **won** the prize for the best chocolate cake yesterday.
- ② This is a great party. I **have met** lots of really fun and interesting people.
- ③ Martha looks happy. She **has been** to the movies with Miles.
- ④ Mary can't drive. She **fell** and **broke** her arm last week.

47.4 4)

- ① She hasn't played in any competitions.
- ② She **broke** her leg.
- ③ She didn't play tennis for three months.
- ④ She has missed two grand slams.
- ⑤ She went to the Caribbean.

47.8 4)

- ① Am I too late to play football? **No, the game hasn't started yet.**
- ② Has Amy learned how to drive yet? **No, not yet.**
- ③ Can you send an email to Rachel? **I've already done it.**
- ④ Have you watched this movie? **Yes, I've already seen it.**

47.9

- ① True
- ② False
- ③ False
- ④ True
- ⑤ False

47.10

- ① He has already cleaned the kitchen.
- ② He has already bought milk and bread.
- ③ He hasn't taken the dog for a walk yet.
- ④ He hasn't made the birthday cake yet.
- ⑤ He has already mailed the letter.
- ⑥ He hasn't phoned his grandma yet.

48**48.3**

- ① Roast beef
- ② Baked salmon
- ③ White wine
- ④ Orange juice
- ⑤ 30 minutes

48.4

- ① For my appetizer, I'd like the **tomato soup**.
- ② For my entrée, I think I'll have the **roast beef and vegetables**.
- ③ For my dessert, I would love the **strawberry cheesecake**.

49**49.3**

- ① Have you ever been paragliding? **No, but I want to do that next year.**
- ② Have you ever seen *Hamlet*? **No, but I love Shakespeare and I'd like to see it.**
- ③ Have you ever been to Machu Picchu? **No, but we're going to go there next year.**
- ④ Have you ever been on a boat? **No, but I want to go sailing in the summer.**

49.4

- ① Hasn't done
- ② Has done
- ③ Hasn't done

49.5

- ① Desert
- ② English
- ③ drive
- ④ mountain
- ⑤ football
- ⑥ dolphins
- ⑦ Chinese
- ⑧ make
- ⑨ Australia
- ⑩ sail

49.7

- ① I've never learned to ski, but my friend Sanjay is going to teach me next year.
- ② I haven't been up in a hot-air balloon, but I'm going to do that for my birthday in August.
- ③ I've never been on TV, but I'm going to be on a TV quiz show in a few weeks. I'm very excited.
- ④ I haven't been to a music festival yet, but my friends really want to take me to one next summer.

49.8

- ① True
- ② False
- ③ False
- ④ False
- ⑤ True

Index

All entries are indexed by unit number.
Main entries are highlighted in **bold**.

A

"a lot of" **13.1**
abilities **24**
"about" **28.1**
"ache" **11.3**
achievements **49**
action verbs **5**
activities **3 4 5 29 41**
adjectives **12.2**
 comparative **15 16.1 18.7**
 "e" endings **15.3 16.4**
 feelings **7**
 irregular adjectives **18.7**
 opinions **28.4**
 superlatives **16 18.7**
adventure sports **46.3**
adverbs **7.8**
 of frequency **9.1**
advice **42 43**
age **1.1 23.9**
"ago" **21.5**
"already" **47.6**
ambitions **49**
"and"
 in questions **18.1**
 use in numbers **19.2**
animals **16 38**
answering questions **13.1 29.1 31.1**
 47.7
"anyone" and "anybody" **32.1**
apologies **35.6** *see also* excuses
asking questions **4.1 18.1 18.4 29 31**
"at the moment" **35.1**
auxiliary verbs **29 31**

B

"bad" **18.7**
base form *see* verbs
"be" **46.6**
"beautiful" **15.6**
"because" **28.4**
"been" **46.6 46.7**
"better" and "best" **18.7**
birds **38**
birth dates **21.4**
body parts **10 11**
"boiling" **13.5**
"broken" **11.3**
"but" **9.1**
"by" **36.6**

C

calendar **20.1**
"can't" **24.1 35.6**
cardinal numbers **20.3 21.1**
Celsius (°C) **13.5**
choices **18**
chores (household) **44**
clothes **3**
comma use, numbers **19.1 19.2**
comparative adjectives **15 16.1 18.7**
conjunctions
 "and" **18.1**
 "because" **28.4**
 "but" **9.1**
 "or" **18.1 43.6**
 "so" **7.8 40.4**
contracted negatives
 "can't" **24.1**
 "didn't" and "doesn't" **26.2 2.8**
 "isn't" and "aren't" **1.9**
 "shouldn't" **42.2**
 "wasn't" and "weren't" **22.7**
 "won't" **40.2**
contractions
 "I'm" **1.1**
 "they're" **3.3**
 "they'll" **39.2**
contrasting statements **9.1**
conversations **1.1 33 49**

cooking **27.1**

"could"
 past abilities **24.1 24.3**
 suggestions **43**
countries **15**
culture **28 34**
current events **47**
CVs **30**

D

"d" endings (past simple) **23.5**
dates **20 21**
 of birth **21.4**
future events **35.3**
past events **23.9 46.1**
days **20.1 35.3**
decisions **40**
definite article **16.1**
describing things *see* adjectives
"did"
 questions past simple **26.11 29**
 object questions **31.1 31.7**
"did not" and "didn't" **23.1 29.1 29.2**
digital gadgets **4.7**
"do" and "does" **2.11**
"do not" and "don't" **2.7 11.1**
"does not" and "doesn't" **2.8 11.1**

E

eating out **34 48**
"ed" endings (past simple) **23.1 23.5**
emotions (feelings) **6 7**
emphasis **7.8 41.7 49.6**
entertainment **25 34**
"er" endings **15.1 15.3**
"est" endings **16.1 16.4**
"ever" **46.1**
"everyone" and "everybody" **32.4**
evidence
 predictions with **37.1 39.11**
 predictions without **39.1 39.11**
excuses **35.6**
extremes **16**

F

Fahrenheit (°F) 13.5
family 1
“far” 18.7
“feeling” 11.1
feelings 6 7
 health complaints 11
films 25
fish 38
food 34 41 48
forecast (weather) 12.2
“freezing” 13.5
frequency adverbs 9.1
future
 events 35 36 37 39 40
 plans 49
 with “going to” 36 37
 with “might” 41
 with “will” 39 40

G

gadgets 4
geographical features 17 18
gerunds 3.2
“go” 26.1 46.6
“going to” 36 37 39.11 49.1
“gone” 46.6 46.7
“good” 18.7
“got” 11.3

H

habits 2 9
“have” and “has” 11.3 45.3 46.1
health complaints 11
holidays (vacations) 14
household chores 44 45
“how” questions 7.1 7.7 13.5 29.7
hundreds 19.1
“hurts” 11.3

I

“I am” and “I’m” 1.1
“I don’t know” 41.7
“I will” and “I’ll” 40.1
“I’m not sure” 41.7
“ier” endings 15.3
“iest” endings 16.4
“ill” 11.1
indefinite pronouns 32
infinitive (verbs) 2.1 *see also* base form
 (verbs)
“in that case” 40.4
“in” 35.3
“ing” endings 3 4.2
intentions 36
interviews (jobs) 30
irregular adjectives 18.7
irregular comparatives 18.7
irregular superlatives 18.7
irregular verbs 2.2
 past participles 45.4
 past simple 26.1 26.11
“is not” and “isn’t” 3.7

JK

jobs (employment) 1 22 30
jobs (household) 44
“just” 45.1
kitchen implements 27.1

L

large numbers 19
life events 21 22 23 46
“like” as a preposition 13.1
“like to” 49.1
“love” 5.1 39.3

M

meals ordering 48
media 25 28
“might” 41
“might not” and “mightn’t” 41.3
millions 19.1
modal verbs 39.3 41.3 42.3 43.3 43.7
months 20.1 21.1 21.2
 future events 35.3
moods 6
“more” 15.6 16.7
“most” 16.7
movies 25 26

N

names 1.1
nationality 1.1
negative opinions 28.4
negatives 1.8 3.7 32.1
 “could not” and “couldn’t” 24.1
 “did not” and “didn’t” 23.1 23.2 26.1
 26.2
 “do not” and “don’t” 39.9
 “might not” and “mightn’t” 41.2
 “not” 1.8 3.7 11.1 22.7 36.2 41.2
 42.2
 “not going to” 36.2
 “should not” and “shouldn’t” 42.2
 “was” and “were” 22.7
 “will not” and “won’t” 39.2
“never” 49.6
“next” 26.7
nights out 34
“no” and “yes”
 questions 29
 answers 29.1 47.7
“no one” and “nobody” 32.4
“not” 1.8 3.7 11.1 22.7 36.2 41.2 42.2
 “not going to” 36.2
nouns 13.1 15 36.6
numbers 19 20.3 *see also* dates

O

object questions 31
“on” 35.3
opinions 28.4 39.7
“or” 18.1 43.6
ordering a meal 48
ordinal numbers 20.3 21.1 21.2

P

“pain” 11.3
past
abilities 24
events 22 23 26 46 47
questions about 29
recent 45.1
past participle 45
past simple 22 24 28.4 46.1 47.1
negatives 22.7
irregular verbs 26.1 26.11
opinions 28.4
questions 26.11 29
regular verbs 23 45.1
to be 22.1 22.2
pastimes 2 23 24 41
places 15 16
plans 36 49
plurals 1.3
polite conversations 35.6
positive opinions 28.4
positive statements 24.1 32.1 41.1
possibilities 18.4 41 43.1
predictions
with evidence 37.1 39.11
without evidence 39.1 39.11
prepositions 13.1 35.3
present
events 45 46 47
present continuous 3 4 9.1
with future plans 35.1 35.6 40.1
negative 3.7 3.8
questions 4.1 4.2
with “to be” 11.1 13.2
with verbs 5.1 5.4
present participle 3.2 3.7
present perfect 45 46.1 47

present simple 1 2 3 7 9.1
negative 2.7 2.9
with past simple 22.1
with present continuous 3.1
pronouns 1.3 31.9 32

Q

questions 31 32.1 32.4 33
answering questions 13.1 29.1 31.1
47.7
asking about the weather 13.1 13.5
asking about feelings 7.1 7.7
in the past simple 26.11 29
in the present continuous 4.1
multiple choice questions 18.1 18.4
using “did” 23.3
using “do” and “does” 2.11
using “was” and “were” 22.8
using “which” and “what” 18.4

R

“r” endings 15.3
“read” 5.1
“really” 7.8 49.6
recent past 45.1
references (job) 30.3
regular verbs 23 45.1
restaurants 48.2
résumé 30.1
routines 2 9

S

seasons 20.2
sequence words 26.7
short answers 29.1 47.7
short forms contractions
short questions 33.1
“should” 42.1 42.3
“should not” and “shouldn’t” 42.2
“sick” 11.1
singular 1.3 32.4
situations and decisions 40.4

“so” 7.8 40.4
“someone” and “somebody” 32.1
“sorry” 35.6
spelling
comparative and superlative adjectives 15.3 16.4
UK and US English differences 12
18.7
verbs in simple forms 2.1 23.5
spoken English 1.1 39.2 40.1

excuses 35.6
numbers 19.1
saying dates 21
saying what’s wrong 11
temperature 13.5
UK and US English differences 18.7
21.1 21.2 39.2
sports 46
“st” endings 16.4
state verbs 5
storytelling 26.7 28.1
subjects questions 31.7
suggestions 42 43
superlative adjectives 16
syllables
in comparative adjectives 15
in superlative adjectives 16

T

television 25
temperature 13.5
tenses
future 35 36 37 39 40
past
past simple 22 24 28.4 46.1
47.1
present
present continuous 3 4 9.1
present perfect 45 46.1 47
present simple 1 2 3 7 9.1
the (definite article) 16.1
“then” 26.7
“think” 39.7 40.7
thousands 19.1
time markers 9.1 9.5
time phrases 35.1 35.2 36.1 36.6 47.1

to be **1.1** **1.3** **7.1**
negatives **1.8** **3.7**
past simple **22**
present continuous **3.2** **3.7** **11.1**
questions and answers **1.12** **13.1**
13.5 **33.1**
with “going to” **36.1** **37.1**
to do **26.11** **29.1**
“tomorrow” **35.1**
tools **27.1**
town vocabulary **22**
transport **8**
travel **14** **15** **29**

U

UK and US English differences
spelling **12** **18.7**
spoken **18.7** **21.1** **21.2** **39.2**
vocabulary **8** **11.1** **13.5** **20.2** **25** **34**
44 **48.1** **48.2**
uncertainty **41.7**

V

vacations (holidays) **14**
verbs **1.12** **2.1** *see also* to be; to do
action verbs **5**
infinitive (verb) **2.1** *see also* base form
“ing” endings **3** **4.2**
irregular verbs **2.2**
past participles **45.4**
past simple **26.1** **26.11**
modal verbs **39.3** **41.3** **42.3**
43.3 **43.7**
regular verbs **23.1** **23.2** **45.1**
present continuous **4.4** **5.1** **35.1**
state verbs **5**
“very” **7.8**

W

“want” **5.4** **49.6**
“was born” **21.4**
“was” and “were” **22.1** **22.2**
“was not” and “wasn’t” **22.7**
weather **12** **13**
week **20.1**
“well” **11.1**
“went” **26.1** **26.2**

“were not” and “weren’t” **22.7**
“what” **18.4**
“when”
in questions **29.7**
in statements **23.9** **24.1**
“which” **18.4**
“who” **31.9**
wildlife **38**
“will” **39** **40** **41.1**
“will not” and “won’t” **39.2** **41.1**
workplace **31.4**
“worse” and “worst” **18.7**
written English **32.4** *see also* spelling
dates **21.1** **21.2**
numbers **19**

Y

“y” endings
adjectives **15.3** **16.4**
verbs **23.5**
years **20.1** **21.4** **21.5** **23.9**
future events **35.3**
“yes” and “no”
questions **29**
answers **29.1** **47.7**
“yet” **47.5** **49.6**

Acknowledgments

The publisher would like to thank:

Jo Kent, Trish Burrow, and Emma Watkins for additional text; Thomas Booth, Helen Fanthorpe, Helen Leech, Carrie Lewis, and Vicky Richards for editorial assistance; Stephen Bere, Sarah Hilder, Amy Child, Fiona Macdonald, and Simon Murrell for additional design work; Simon Mumford for maps and national flags; Peter Chrissp for fact checking; Penny Hands, Amanda Learmonth, and Carrie Lewis for proofreading; Elizabeth Wise for indexing; Tatiana Boyko, Rory Farrell, Clare Joyce, and

Viola Wang for additional illustrations; Liz Hammond for editing audio scripts and managing audio recordings; Hannah Bowen and Scarlett O’Hara for compiling audio scripts; George Flavouridis for mixing and mastering audio recordings; Heather Hughes, Tommy Callan, Tom Morse, Gillian Reid, and Sonia Charbonnier for creative technical support; Shipra Jain, Roohi Rais, Anita Yadav, Manish Upreti, Nehal Verma, Jaileen Kaur, Tushar Kansal, Vishal Bhatia, Nisha Shaw, and Ankita Yada for technical assistance.

DK would like to thank the following for their kind permission to use their photographs:

61 Dorling Kindersley: Peter Cook (center); Nigel Hicks (top center). 157
Rough Guides, Courtesy of Sydney Opera House Trust: Andrew Goldie (center).

All other images are copyright DK.
For more information, please visit www.dkimages.com.