



CALLAN

METHOD

5 & 6

TEACHER'S BOOK
STAGE 5: LESSONS 61–77

TEACHER'S BOOK
STAGE 6: LESSONS 78–94

2012
EDITION



Teacher's Book

Stages 5 & 6

English in a quarter of the time!

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Introduction to Stages 5 and 6

The information below relates to Stages 5 and 6 only. For an explanation of how to conduct a Callan Method lesson, please read the Teacher's Handbook. Information on Callan Method training courses for teachers can be found by visiting the Callan Method website at www.callan.co.uk

Stages 5 and 6 are the first intermediate level stages of the method. In some ways, these stages are the most demanding in the method, largely because they contain quite a lot of grammar. Some of these grammatical concepts may initially prove hard to grasp for students, especially as it is very normal for people to be unfamiliar with the equivalent concepts in their mother tongue. Furthermore, although they may not show it, you should expect some students to experience a degree of frustration as they continue to make mistakes in their spoken English with grammar that they have studied repeatedly and know very well. This is a perfectly normal phenomenon. It takes time for a student's grammatical knowledge to feed through into the language that they use instinctively when speaking. Therefore, it is occasionally necessary to reassure students that they are progressing perfectly well whilst at the same time stressing the importance of practice and revision. Some grammatical ideas will always remain a partial mystery to certain students, but this does not mean that they will never be able to use the language correctly. With time, they will simply grow to realize that certain things sound right and other things sound wrong, in the same way that native speakers do.

Even though these stages contain considerable amounts of grammar, try not to allow this to slow down the pace of the lessons. Stages 5 and 6 should be taught with the same speed and energy as any other stage. The grammar sections should be gone through only slightly more slowly than normal when first introduced, and then explained again, if necessary, at normal speed during the lessons of revision that follow.

Answers are no longer printed in full. Whereas in Stages 1 – 4 the answers to questions are printed in full, this is no longer necessary. However, for every answer, the missing parts can be copied verbatim from the relevant question.

Some dictations are accompanied by headwords. These headwords are placed just above the dictation and should be introduced in the normal course of teaching new work. Although there are no accompanying questions for such headwords, you can either ask a student for a translation of the word, get them to make a sentence with it, or ask a simple

question with the word (ensuring, of course, that all other language in the question is already known to the class).

Do a complete revision at the end of Stage 6. At the end of Stage 5, there is no need to do a complete revision. As long as the class is progressing comfortably, they can just continue straight into Stage 6. At the end of Stage 6, however, you should do a complete revision of Stages 5 and 6. Remember that adequate revision is the key to solid progress, and a review of earlier stages can be included if required.

STAGE 5

LESSON 61

chat

online

Do you prefer chatting with your friends on the phone or online?

I prefer chatting with my friends ...

Why?

How often do you go online to look at your email?

I go online ... to look at my email

notice

Do you notice anything different about the classroom today?

Yes, I notice something different ...

~ No, I don't notice anything different ...

What's the first thing you notice about people when you meet them for the first time?

The first thing I notice about people when I meet them for the first time is their voice (clothes, eyes etc.)

free

busy

Are most people busy on Sunday?

No, most people aren't ...; they're free

What do we mean by a free meal?

By a free meal, we mean that we don't have to pay for it

Do you believe that the best things in life are free?

Yes, I believe ... ~ No, I don't believe ...

lie

comfortable

uncomfortable

pillow

Is the book standing on the table?

No, the book
isn't standing ...; it's lying ...

Is it more comfortable to sleep lying down or sitting up?

It's more comfortable to
sleep lying down than sitting up

Do you find it comfortable to sleep without a pillow?

Yes, I find it ... ~ No, I don't
find it ...; I find it uncomfortable

wake up – woke up – woken up

go to sleep

immediately

midnight

Do you usually go to sleep before midnight?

Yes, I
usually ... ~ No, I don't usually ...

Do you generally wake up early?

Yes, I generally ...
~ No, I don't generally ...

What are the three forms of "wake up"?

The three forms
of "wake up" are "wake up, woke up, woken up"

What was the first thing you saw when you woke up today?

The first thing I saw when I woke up ...

Have you ever woken up too late to go to school (or work)?

Yes, I've sometimes woken up ...
~ No, I've never woken up ...

through

button

buttonhole

What am I doing?

You're putting your pen through
the buttonhole in your shirt (blouse etc.)

When you look through your bedroom window, what do you see?

When I look through my bedroom window, I see ...

If you went from London to Rome, which cities would you perhaps have to go through?

If I went ..., I would
perhaps have to go through Paris, Milan etc.

career

Would you like a career in the army?

Yes, I'd like ... ~
No, I wouldn't like ...

cross

crossroads

test

Make a cross with your two forefingers, and ask

What's this?

It's a cross

When a teacher puts a cross next to an answer in a written test, what does it mean?

When a teacher ..., it means
the answer is wrong

Are there any crossroads at the end of the street where you live?

Yes, there are some ... where I live
~ No, there aren't any ... where I live

Note that the word "crossroads" can be singular or plural.

danger

dangerous

dangerously

alcohol

detective

What colour do we use for danger?

We use red for danger

Is it dangerous to drive after drinking alcohol?

Yes, it's
dangerous ...

Would you like to live dangerously like a detective: somebody like Sherlock Holmes, for example?

Yes, I'd like ... ~
No, I wouldn't like ...



Students read Lesson 55 on page 284

should

obligation

alternative

ambulance

The sentences "I must study" and "I should study" are not the same. The first sentence, "I must study", means that I have an obligation to study; I have no alternative. The second sentence, "I should study", means that I have alternatives; I can go to the cinema if I like, or for a walk, but studying is the right thing for me to do. The best idea is to study.

What's the difference between these two sentences: "I must study" and "I should study"?

The difference between
those two sentences is that

"I must study" means that I have no alternative,
whereas "I should study" means I have alternatives
but that studying is the right thing for me to do

How do we translate "I must study"?

We translate
"I must study" with ...

And how do we translate "I should study"?

We translate
"I should study" with ...

Do you think people should be more polite in the shops and streets? Yes, I think ...

Do you agree that students should study hard? Yes, I agree ...

Do you agree that young people should help the old? Yes, I agree ...

What should we do when somebody is dangerously ill? When somebody ..., we should immediately call an ambulance

What do you think you should do if you want to make a lot of money? If you want to ..., I think you should ...

correct **grammatical**

Do you correct your dictations during the lesson? Yes, I correct my dictations ... ~ No, I don't correct my dictations ...; I correct them after the lesson

In a Callan Method lesson, does the teacher correct your grammatical mistakes? Yes, in a Callan Method lesson, ...

How can we correct our mistakes in our pronunciation? We can correct ... by listening and speaking as much as possible

problem **cause** **colleague** **boss**

freedom **justice**

If you have a problem with a colleague at work, should you speak to your boss about it? Yes, if I have ..., I should speak to my boss about it

Can smoking cause health problems?

Yes, smoking can ...

In history, have many people died for the causes of freedom and justice?

Yes, in history, many people ...

as

As we have now studied about a thousand words and a lot of the grammar, can you hold a simple conversation in English?

Yes, as we have ..., I can hold ...

As you are not tall enough to reach the ceiling, what would you have to do if you wanted to reach it?

As I am not ...,

I would have to put a chair on the table and stand on the chair if I wanted ...

that is

We use the words "that is" when we want to correct something we have just said, or when we want to add more information.

Give me a sentence with "that is" in it.

Everybody loves

that film; that is, everybody I've

spoken to. We will go to the cinema

this evening; that is, if we have enough money

bone

Have you ever broken any of the bones in your body?

Yes, I've broken one/some of ...

~ No, I've never broken any of ...

When? How?

Some of the dictations in these books contain one or two new words, such as the word "special" just before Dictation 37. When teachers come to these words in the course of introducing new work to a class, they should teach them briefly or just give the students their translation.



Dictation 36

If somebody wants/ to buy my motorbike/ before I go away,/ I'll sell it/ for almost nothing./ It is worth paying a little more,/ and going to a good hairdresser./ Parents often read/ bedtime stories to their children./ In some ways,/ life today is harder/ than it was in the past,/ but in other ways/ it is easier./ The waiter brought us the menu,/ but it was the waitress/ who brought the food.

LESSON 62

life

lives

the poor

the rich

If a noun finishes with "f" or "fe", we make the plural by changing the "f" or "fe" to "ves". For example, the plural of "wife" is "wives"; the plural of "knife" is "knives"; the plural of "scarf" is "scarves".

What's the plural of "life"?

The plural of ...

Do you think the lives of the poor are happier than those of the rich?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ... ; I think they're less happy

although

Make a sentence with the word "although" in it.

Although the food was not very nice, I ate it because I was hungry

Although you're now able to hold a simple conversation in English, do you think you should keep studying?

Yes, although I'm ..., I think I should ...

Are some people always happy although they have problems in their lives?

Yes, some people ...

cook

tasty

pasta

Is there a restaurant near here that cooks tasty food?

Yes, there's a ... ~ No, there isn't a ...

Is it difficult to cook pasta?

No, it isn't difficult ...; it's easy

Are you a good cook?

Yes, I'm a good cook
~ No, I'm not a good cook

independent

Do you think that all the countries of the world should be independent?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

origin

Do many European languages have their origins in Latin?

Yes, many European languages ...

belong to

Why don't you take this book home with you after the lesson?

I don't take that book home with me ... because it doesn't belong to me

Who does that pen belong to?

This pen belongs to me

If a factory belonged to you, do you think you would be able to make a lot of money?

Yes, if a factory belonged to me, I think I would be able ...

could

vice versa

"Could" is the past of "can", but we can also use "could" instead of "would be able" in conditional sentences.

What can we use instead of "would be able" in conditional sentences?

We can use "could" instead of ...

Give me an example, please.

If I was a bird, I could fly

Now I'm going to ask you some questions with "could" and you answer with "would be able", and vice versa.

If you were very, very tall, could you touch the ceiling?

Yes, if I were ..., I would be able to touch ...

If you were a doctor, would you be able to help people who were ill?

Yes, if I were ..., I could help ...

If you were as strong as a horse, could you lift a man above your head with only one hand?

Yes, if I were ..., I would be able to lift a man above my head ...

throw

What am I going to do?

You're going to throw your pen at the window

Do you think you could throw a stone further than I can?

Yes, I think I could ... further than you can
~ No, I don't think I could ... further than you can



Students read Lesson 56 on page 289

alive

dead

Is Napoleon alive?

No, Napoleon isn't alive; he's dead

drop

go without

What am I doing?

You're dropping your pen on the table

What's the pen doing?

The pen's dropping on the table

What would happen if I dropped a glass on the floor?

If you dropped ..., it would break

What's the longest (time) you have ever gone without drinking a drop of water?

The longest I've ever ... is ...

assassinate

What happened to President Kennedy?

President Kennedy
was assassinated (in 1963)

usual

unusual

Did anything unusual happen to you yesterday?

Yes, something unusual happened to me yesterday

~ No, nothing unusual happened to me yesterday

What?

Is it usual for people in your country to eat hot food for breakfast?

Yes, it's usual for people in my country ...

~ No, it isn't usual for people in my country ...

Is it unusual for children to find coffee tasty?

Yes, it's
unusual ...

still

yet

in progress

We use "still" for something that is in progress at the moment, whereas we use "yet" for something that has not begun or happened.

For example, "It is still winter; it isn't spring yet. It is still 20...; it isn't 20... yet. It is still Monday; it isn't Tuesday yet" etc.

We generally use "still" in positive sentences, whereas we generally use "yet" in questions and negative sentences, but not always. We must learn when to use "still" and when to use "yet" by practice.

What's the difference between "still" and "yet"?

The difference between "still" and "yet" is that we use "still" for something that is in progress at the moment, whereas we use "yet" for something that has not begun or happened.

We generally use "still" in positive sentences, whereas we generally use "yet" in questions and negative sentences

Give me some examples, please.

It's still winter;
it isn't spring yet

Has the lesson finished yet?

No, the lesson hasn't
finished yet; it's still in progress

Have we finished speaking yet?

No, we haven't
finished speaking yet; we're still speaking

Point to two students and say

Have they gone home yet?

No, they haven't gone
home yet; they're still here

Has the spring (summer etc.) begun yet?

No, the spring
(summer etc.) hasn't begun yet; it's still ...

Will I still be in this country in two weeks' time?

Yes, you'll
still be ...

special



Dictation 37

If I receive a call from him,/ I'll stay./ It is an ordinary paint factory;/ it makes nothing special./ Rainy days make me sad./ I listened,/ but could hear no sound. What song do you suggest/ we get him to give us/ if he is not too tired?/ We don't turn right/ until we get to the next street./ The opposite of death is life.



Do Revision Exercise 24

LESSON 63

clean

dirty

dirt

know of

Are the bottoms of your shoes clean?

No, the bottoms of my shoes aren't clean; they're dirty

When our shoes are dirty, what should we do?

When our shoes are dirty, we should clean them

Which do you think is the cleanest city you know of?

I think ... is the cleanest city I know of

And which do you think is the dirtiest?

I think ... is the dirtiest

Which do you think is less unpleasant: the dirt of the city or the dirt of the country, of the farm etc.?

I think the dirt of the ... is less unpleasant than the dirt of the ...

to be afraid

Do you remember if you were afraid of the dark when you were a little child?

Yes, I remember I was afraid of the dark when I was a little child ~ No, I don't remember if I was afraid of the dark when I was a little child

Would you be afraid to go round the world in a small, open boat?

Yes, I would be afraid ... ~ No, I wouldn't be afraid ...

Do people shake when they feel very afraid?

Yes, people shake ...

guard

on your guard

off your guard

What's the best way to guard against becoming ill?

The best way ... is to eat healthy food, sleep well and do exercise

Must we be on our guard when we buy something from a man selling things in the street?

Yes, we must be ...

Why?

Because maybe we won't be able to find him again if there's a problem with the thing we've bought

What's the opposite of "on your guard"?

The opposite of "on your guard" is "off your guard"

calm

quietly

What's the best way to calm somebody down when he's very angry?

The best way ... is to speak quietly and pleasantly to him

Are we having calm weather at the moment?

Yes, we're having ... ~ No, we aren't having ...

if I were

king

person (1st, 2nd person etc.)

In the 2nd conditional, we can use the verb "to be" in the past simple and say "if I was", "if you were", "if he was" etc. or we can use "were" for all persons and say "if I were", "if you were", "if he were" etc. The second form is perhaps more common.

What are the two ways of forming the 2nd conditional with the verb "to be"?

The two ways of forming the 2nd conditional with the verb "to be" are "if I was" and "if I were"

If you were a millionaire, where would you live?

If I were ... , I would live in ...

Why?

If I were you, which language would I speak?

If you
were me, you would speak ...

If you were a king, what would your wife be called?

If I were a king, my wife would be called a queen

If there wasn't a light in this room, would we be able to see
well when it got dark?

No, if there wasn't ...,
we wouldn't ...; we would see badly

If there weren't any food in the world, would we all die?

Yes, if there weren't ..., we would all die

If you weren't you, who would you like to be?

If I weren't
me, I would like to be ...

Why?



Students read Lesson 57 on page 294

if I were you advice expression especially

We say "If I were you" when we want to give advice to somebody, especially when we think perhaps there is a problem. For example, "If I were you, I would go to see a doctor" or "I wouldn't open that door if I were you!"

Can we use the expression "if I were you" to give advice to somebody?

Yes, we can use the expression ...

Give me an example, please

"If I were you, I would
eat more vegetables" or
"I wouldn't buy that car if I were you!"

What's the biggest problem in your life at the moment?

The biggest problem in my life at the moment is ...

Turn to another student and ask

Give him/her some advice, please.

If I were you, I would ...

win – won – won

lottery

What's another opposite of the verb "lose" besides "find"?

Another opposite ... is "win"

What are the three forms of "win"?

The three forms of
"win" are "win, won, won"

Does your country usually win at football?

Yes, my
country ... ~ No, my country ...; it usually loses

Do you do the lottery?

Yes, I do the lottery
~ No, I don't do the lottery

Have you ever won?

Yes, I've won ~ No, I've never won

If you won a million pounds, what would you do with it?

If I won ..., I would ...

useful

useless

possess

Is this pen useless?

No, this pen isn't useless; it's useful

Pretend to throw something away.

What do we do with useless things?

We throw
useless things away

What are the two most useful things you possess?

The two most useful things I possess are ...

Do you think that what you're learning now will be useful to you later on in life?

Yes, I think that what I'm learning now will be useful to me later on in life

Why?

Because it will help me get work, and speak to people from other countries

take by surprise



Dictation 38

In the struggle,/ the enemy were surrounded/ at great speed/ and were taken by surprise/ without their swords/ in their hands./ I won't buy him/ a newspaper again./ Fetch me the salad bowl, please./ He is sorry that he sold his old house,/ which was in a quiet road./ The house he has now/ is in a very noisy street,/ and so he must try/ and find another,/ if possible.

LESSON 64

Contraction of "would"

contract

The contraction of "I would" is "I'd". We can use contractions for all the persons and say "I'd", "you'd", "he'd", "she'd", "it'd", "we'd", "you'd", "they'd".

What's the contraction of "I would"?

The contraction of ...

What are the contractions of "you would", "he would", "she would" etc.?

The contractions of
"you would", "he would", "she would" etc. are
"you'd", "he'd", "she'd", "it'd", "we'd", "you'd", "they'd"

From now on I want you to always use the contractions when speaking.

If you went to the cinema this evening, which film would you see?

If I went ..., I'd see ...

If I were you, which language would I speak?

If you were
me, you'd speak ...

If a plant had no water, would it die?

Yes, if a plant ...

Contraction of "would" with other words

We can contract "would" with almost any word. For example, "the book would" becomes "the book'd"; "who would" becomes "who'd" etc.

What's the contraction of "book would"?

The contraction
of "book would" is "book'd"

Continue in a similar way to get the contractions for the following.

lesson would; who would; what would; which would

lesson'd; who'd; what'd; which'd

If you were a king, what'd your wife be called?

If I were
a king, my wife'd be called a queen

If you lost your way in a large city, who'd you ask?

If I lost
my way ..., I'd ask a policeman

If today were Sunday, what'd tomorrow be?

If today
were Sunday, tomorrow'd be Monday

sandwich

cheese

When office workers are too busy to leave their desks for lunch, do they often just have a quick sandwich?

Yes, when office workers ...

What kind of things do we put in sandwiches?

We put
meat, cheese, egg etc. in sandwiches

fault

faultless

faulty

fix

What's your biggest fault?

My biggest fault is ...

If your computer was faulty, would you know how to fix the fault?

Yes, if my computer was faulty, I'd know ...
~ No, if my computer was faulty, I wouldn't know ...

Are your dictations usually faultless?

No, my dictations
aren't usually faultless; they usually contain mistakes

If a student makes a mistake in his dictation, is it usually his fault or the teacher's fault?

If a student ..., it's usually
his fault, but it could sometimes be the teacher's fault

OK

all right

"OK" and "all right" have the same meaning.

What can we say instead of "OK"?

Instead of "OK"
we can say "all right"

compare

comparison

have something in common

Can we compare Michelangelo with Napoleon?

No,
we can't compare ...

Why not?

Because they were two
completely different kinds of people,
who did different things from each other

What must two people or things have if we want to make a
comparison between them?

If we want to make a
comparison between two people or
things, they must have something in common

ice

cool

What do we use ice for?

We use ice for putting
in drinks to cool them etc.

pour

Pretend to pour from a bottle in one hand into a glass in the other.

What am I doing?

You're pouring some water
(wine etc.) from a bottle into a glass



Students read Lesson 58 on page 299

unite

Do you think that all the countries of the world will unite one day?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

even

surprising

The word "even" can have a similar meaning to "also", but we use it when the next piece of information is surprising.

Give me a sentence with "even" in it.

She speaks Russian,

German, French, and even Chinese ~

He was very impolite; he didn't even say "hello"

~ It's very simple; even a child could understand it

mix

mixture

pink

Do we generally mix sugar with potatoes?

No, we

don't generally ...

Do you think a mixture of tea and coffee would make a pleasant drink?

No, I don't think ...; it

would make an unpleasant drink

If you mixed some red and white paint together, what would you get?

If I mixed ..., I'd get pink paint

care

care for

take care of

Who cared for you when you were a child?

My mother

cared for me when I was a child

Do you think the young should take care of the old?

Yes, I think ...

Do you take good care of your health?

Yes, I take
good care of my health ~ No,
I don't take good care of my health

Do you care what people think or say about you?

Yes, I care ... about me ~
No, I don't care ... about me

appointment keep an appointment hurry

take your time

If you were late for a very important appointment, would you take your time?

No, if I were ..., I wouldn't take my time; I'd hurry

Why?

Because it's important to keep appointments that we've made

Why is it sometimes a bad thing to hurry?

It's sometimes ...
because we often make mistakes when we hurry

Would you take your time going home if somebody told you your house was on fire?

No, I wouldn't take my time going
home if somebody told me my house was on fire; I'd hurry

What's the translation of "I am in a hurry"?

The translation
of "I am in a hurry" is "..."

plenty of

The words "plenty of" mean "more than enough".

What do the words "plenty of" mean?

The words "plenty of" ...

Do people hurry when they have plenty of time?

No, people don't hurry ...; they take their time

What's the opposite of "plenty of water"?

The opposite
of "plenty of water" is
"little water" or "not enough water"



Do Revision Exercise 25

LESSON 65

for

since

period

point

For the explanation below, use the times relevant to the class you are currently teaching.

We came into this room at (six o'clock). The time now is (half past six). Therefore, we have been in this room for (half an hour). We have been in this room since (six o'clock).

We use the word "for" when we say a period of time. For example, "for half an hour"; "for two weeks"; "for six months"; "for ten years" etc. We use the word "since" when we say the point at which the period began. For example, "since six o'clock"; "since last Monday"; "since January"; "since 2002" etc.

What's the difference between "for" and "since"?

The difference between "for" and "since" is that we use the word "for" when we say a period of time, whereas we use the word "since" when we say the point at which the period began

Give me some examples of "for".

for half an hour;
for two weeks

Now give me some examples of "since".

since six o'clock;
since last June

How long have you been in this room for?

I've been in
this room for ...

Since when has he/she been in this room?

He's/She's been
in this room since ...

How long have you lived in this town for?

I've lived in
this town for ...

Since when has he/she lived in this town?

He's/She's lived
in this town since ...

About how long have you known me for? I've known
you for about ...

Since when has he/she known me? He's/She's known
you since ...

Have you been able to speak English for more than ten years?
Yes, I've been able to ...
~ No, I haven't been able to ...

Have you been able to speak English since you were a young
child? Yes, I've ... since I was ... ~ No,
I haven't ... since I was ...

- kitchen** **fridge** **freezer** **cooker**
- sink** **microwave**

What kind of things does a kitchen usually contain?
A kitchen usually contains a
fridge, a freezer, a cooker, a sink etc.

Does meat last longer in a fridge or a freezer? Meat lasts
longer ...

Why do some people like using microwaves?
Some people ... because they cook food very quickly

studies

Did you find English pronunciation a little difficult at the
beginning of your studies? Yes, I found ... of my studies

Do you hope your English studies will help your future career?
Yes, I hope my ... my future career

lend – lent – lent

return

Would you lend me some money if I asked you? Yes, I'd
lend you some money if you asked me ~ No,
I wouldn't lend you any money if you asked me

If you lent something to somebody and they didn't return it,
what'd you do? If I lent something ..., I'd ...

first name

surname

What's your first name? My first name's ...

What's your surname? My surname's ...

actor

actress

famous

film star

Would you like to be famous? Yes, I'd like ...
~ No, I wouldn't like ...

What's a film star? A film star is a famous actor
or actress in the cinema world

Tell me the names of some famous film stars, please.
Johnny Depp, Penelope Cruz etc.

Name a few famous people in history? A few famous
people in history are
Shakespeare, Einstein, Michelangelo etc.



Students read Lesson 59 on page 304

industrial

agricultural

region

What's the most industrial city in your country? ... is the
most industrial city in my country

What's the most agricultural region of your country?
... is the most agricultural region of my country

apologize

apology

keep somebody waiting

What do we say when we apologize for doing something
wrong? When we apologize ..., we say "I'm sorry"

If you keep somebody waiting for a long time, should you
apologize? Yes, if you keep ..., you should apologize

What's the noun of the verb "apologize"? The noun ...
is "apology"

avoid

How can we help to avoid becoming ill? We can help ...
by living a healthy life

bend

Do you have to bend down if you want to touch your feet?
No, I don't ... if I want to touch my
feet, but it would be the easiest way

century

Which do you think was the best century in history to live in?

I think the ... century was the best ...

fashion

Do you like the fashion in clothes at the moment?

Yes, I

like ... ~ No, I don't like ...

gate

Does this school have a gate outside it?

Yes, this school

has ... ~ No, this school doesn't have ...

worry

be worried

Do some people worry too much?

Yes, some people ...

Are you worried about your future?

Yes, I'm worried

about my future ~ No, I'm not worried about my future

Why should you not worry if you don't immediately

understand some of the grammar in this book?

I shouldn't

worry if I don't ... because I will practise it
again in other lessons, and I can study it at home

run

When we're in a hurry, what must we do?

When we're ...,
we must run

What's the furthest you've ever run?

The furthest
I've ever run is ...



Dictation 39

Comedy films make us laugh./ He won't offer his cigarettes round/ when he is in company./ On cloudy days,/ she prefers to stay inside./ We had to work very hard yesterday/ and weren't very pleased about it,/ because it was a lovely, sunny day./ The car came round the bend/ in the road/ at top speed./ The driver was able/ to avoid the bike/ that was coming the other way,/ but went straight into the gate/ on the other side.

LESSON 66

Past continuous

I was speaking

particular

while

We use the present continuous for an action that is in progress now. For example, "I am speaking English now".

We use the past continuous for an action that was in progress at a particular time in the past. For example, "I was speaking English at this time yesterday". If I say "I was sleeping at 4 o'clock this morning", it means that I went to sleep before 4 o'clock and I woke up after 4 o'clock; at 4 o'clock, I was in the middle of a period of sleeping.

When do we use the present continuous?

We use the present continuous for an action that is in progress now

Give me an example, please.

I am speaking English now

When do we use the past continuous?

We use the past continuous for an action that was in progress at a particular time in the past

Give me an example, please.

I was speaking English at this time yesterday

The most common use of the past continuous is to say that an action was in progress when another action happened. For example, "I was cooking lunch when she arrived" means that, when she arrived, I was in the middle of cooking lunch.

Were you chatting to anybody when I came into the room at the beginning of the lesson?

Yes, I was ... when you ...;
~ No, I wasn't ... when you ...

Were the students standing or sitting when I left the classroom at the end of the last lesson? The students were ... when you left the classroom ...

Was it raining while you were coming to school today? Yes, it was raining while I was coming ...
~ No, it wasn't raining while I was coming ...

What were you doing at this time last Sunday? I was ... at this time last Sunday

Do you think most people in this town were sleeping at midnight last night? Yes, I think ...

Where were you living ten years ago? I was living ... ten years ago

earn

About how much does a doctor earn a year in your country? A doctor earns about ... a year in my country

formal **informal** **jeans** **trainer**

how do you do?

Would it be OK for a man to wear jeans and trainers if he was going to a formal dinner? No, it wouldn't be ...; he should wear a suit and tie

When we meet somebody for the first time, what can we say? When we meet ..., we can say "Nice to meet you"

And what do we say if we want to be more formal? If we want ..., we say "How do you do?"

And what does the other person reply? The other person replies "How do you do?"

persuade

Is it easy to persuade people to give their money away?

No, it isn't easy ...; it's difficult

hairdresser

How often do you go to the hairdresser's?

I go to the hairdresser's ... times a year

so

interesting

exciting

Why do you think some films are so popular?

I think ... because they tell interesting or exciting stories

grammatically

Is it grammatically correct to say "I've seen her yesterday"?

No, it isn't ...; we should say "I saw her yesterday" instead

bathroom

bath

shower

toilet

basin

What does a bathroom usually contain?

A bathroom usually contains a bath or shower, a toilet and a basin

Which do you prefer: baths or showers?

I prefer ...

What's a rain shower?

A rain shower is a short period of rain

mirror

reflect

What does a mirror do?

A mirror reflects light

In which rooms in a house do we usually find a mirror?

We usually find a mirror in a bathroom or a bedroom



Students read Lesson 60 on page 310

Active and passive voice

active

passive

subject

object

Active voice

John broke the window

In the sentence "John broke the window", "John" is the subject and "the window" is the object. The verb, "broke", is in the active voice. All the verbs we have practised up to now have been in the active voice. The active voice communicates that the subject is active and it does the action in the sentence.

Passive voice

The window was broken by John

This sentence, "The window was broken by John", has the same meaning, but the subject is now "The window", and the verb, "was broken", is in the passive voice. The passive voice communicates that the subject is passive; it does not do the action; it receives it.

We form the passive voice with the verb "to be" and a past participle. The verb "to be" communicates the time, and the past participle says what the action is. We use the word "by" when we want to say who does the action.

In the sentence "The window was broken by John", the word "was" tells us that the action happened in the past, the word "broken" tells us the action, and the words "by John" tell us who did the action.

What does the active voice communicate? The active voice communicates that the subject does the action

What does the passive voice communicate? The passive voice communicates that the subject receives the action

How do we form the passive voice? We form the passive voice with the verb "to be" and a past participle

Give me some examples, please. My car was washed last month. Many computers are made in China. The students will be taught by the teacher.

We must remember to put the verb "to be" in the right tense. For example, "John has eaten pasta" becomes "Pasta has been eaten by John".

The main problem that learners have with the passive voice is putting the verb "to be" in the correct tense so as to communicate the time idea that they want to express. They are, for instance, unlikely to be familiar with the word "being", since "to be" is rarely used in the continuous form. In this section, they need to realize that the verb "to be" is in the same form as the verb from the sentence in the active voice.

Now I am going to give you a sentence in the active voice, and I want you to put it into the passive voice:

John eats the pasta The pasta is eaten by John

John ate the pasta The pasta was eaten by John

John has eaten the pasta The pasta has been eaten by John

John will eat the pasta

The pasta will be eaten by John

John is eating the pasta

The pasta is being eaten by John

John was eating the pasta

The pasta was being eaten by John

John would eat the pasta

The pasta would be eaten by John

Now we're going to practise with some different sentences:

I clean my car every Saturday

My car is cleaned
by me every Saturday

She forgot him

He was forgotten by her

My boss is going to write that email

That email is
going to be written by my boss

We are fixing the car

The car is being fixed by us

They have followed all the advice

All the advice has
been followed by them



Dictation 40

They could perhaps meet/ a friend of theirs/ on their way home/ after the lesson./
He had a bad cold,/ but he refused/ to take any medicine./ You can learn words
and grammar/ by reading books/ or using the internet./ However, you cannot
learn/ how to speak a language well/ without practising it./ We must, therefore,/
try to speak/ as often as possible./ Do you have enough time/ to finish the work?



Do Revision Exercise 26

LESSON 67

force

make somebody do ...

Do I force you to give long answers during the lesson?

Yes, you force me/us to give ...

Why?

Because it is important to speak as much as possible

In the construction "make somebody do ...", the word "make" means "force" or "cause". For example, "The teacher made me correct my dictation" means that he forced me to correct my dictation. The sentence "Sunny weather makes me feel happy" means that it causes me to feel happy.

When you were a child, did your parents make you eat your vegetables?

Yes, when I was a child, my parents ...

~ No, when I was a child, my parents didn't ...

What kind of films make you laugh?

The kind of films
that make me laugh are ...

snack

break

biscuit

crisps

What is a snack?

A snack is something small that people eat
between meals, like a sandwich or a bag of crisps

Which would you prefer as a snack during a morning break: a bag of crisps or some biscuits?

I'd prefer ...

to be born

Where were you born?

I was born in ...

How soon after you were born did you learn to walk?

I learnt to walk about a year after I was born

murder

Do you like reading books with stories about murders in them?

Yes, I like ... ~ No, I don't like ...

prison

Would you like to see inside a prison?

Yes, I'd like ... ~ No,
I wouldn't like ...

Why or why not?

Because I'd find it interesting ~
Because it'd make me feel very unhappy

pupil

What's a pupil?

A pupil is a child who's in school

Do most pupils in your country have to wear a uniform?

Yes, most pupils in my country ...
~ No, most pupils in my country don't ...

root

What do we call the part of a tree that's in the land?

We call the part ... the roots

memory

Have you got a good memory?

Yes, I've got ...
~ No, I haven't got ...

Another contraction of the verb "to be"

I'm not

I'm not

you aren't

you're not

he isn't

he's not

she isn't

she's not

it isn't

it's not

we aren't

we're not

you aren't

you're not

they aren't

they're not

Instead of "I'm not", "you aren't", "he isn't" etc., we can use "I'm not", "you're not", "he's not" etc.

What can we use instead of "I'm not", "you aren't", "he isn't" etc.?

Instead of "I'm not", "you aren't", "he isn't" etc., we can use "I'm not", "you're not", "he's not", "she's not", "it's not", "we're not", "you're not", "they're not"

cross

If you want to go from one side of the road to the other, what must you do?

If I want ..., I must cross the road

What must you do before crossing the road?

I must look both ways before ...

If you wanted to go from here to Scotland, would you have to cross the sea or would you be able to go all the way by land?

If I wanted ..., I'd ...

think of

What was the first thing you thought of when you woke up this morning?

The first thing I thought of when I ... was ...



Students read Lesson 61 on page 315

safe safety on your own

What's the opposite of the word "dangerous"?

The opposite ... is "safe"

Do you think it's safe to shop online?

Yes, I think ...

~ No, I don't think ...

Do parents often worry about their children's safety?

Yes, parents often ...

Is it safe for young children to cross the road on their own?

No, it isn't ...

Do you like going on holiday on your own?

Yes, I like ...

on my own ~ No, I don't like ... on my own; I prefer going in company

lay

What's the past of the verb "to lie"?

The past of ... is "lay"

How long did you lie in bed for last night?

I lay in bed for ... hours last night

sir

madam

gentleman

lady

customer

officer

To be polite, people who work in shops, hotels etc. use the words "sir", "madam" or "miss" when they speak to customers. Also, in the army, a soldier calls his officer "sir", and at school, a pupil sometimes calls his teacher "sir" or "miss".

When do people use the words "sir" and "madam"?

People use ... to be polite when they are speaking to their customers in a shop, their officers in the army, or their teachers at school

Give me an example, please.

"Excuse me sir; can I help you?"

When we want to sound polite, we can use the words "gentleman" and "lady" instead of "man" and "woman". For example, we can say "Who is that gentleman over there?" or "The lady I spoke to on the phone yesterday told me to call again today".

When do we use the words "gentleman" and "lady"?

We use ... instead of "man" and "woman" when we want to sound polite

Give me an example, please.

"Which of these two gentlemen gave you the book?" and "Will you ask that lady her name, please?"

The expression "Ladies and Gentlemen" is used to address an audience. If students ask about this, explain that it is simply an exception.

title

Everybody has a title. For most people, it is "Mr", "Mrs", "Miss" or "Ms". For example, John Brown's title is "Mr", so we call him "Mr Brown". The title "Mrs" is for married women; the title "Miss" is for unmarried women; the title "Ms" can be used for either married or unmarried women.

Some people have other titles, such as "Sir" and "Lady". For example "Sir Paul McCartney" and "Lady Diana".

What's your title? My title is "..."

Give me examples of "Sir" and "Lady" used as titles.
Some examples ... are "Sir Paul McCartney" and "Lady Diana"

standard

height

Which two countries have the highest standards of living in the world? ... and ... have the highest standards of living in the world

What's the standard height for a man (or woman) in this country? The standard height ... is ...

colourful



Dictation 41

Sixteenth century fashions/ in men's clothes/ were very colourful./ The word "use" is a verb,/ whilst the word "use" is a noun./ After the verb "succeed",/ we use the word "in"/ followed by a gerund./ For example,/ "He succeeded in answering the question."/ He is only a beginner,/ but believes he will succeed./ I hope so./ A hard worker/ rarely fails an examination,/ so students should always work hard.

LESSON 68

would you say

opinion

We use the expression "would you say" when we ask somebody for his opinion about something. It means "Do you think ... ?"

When do we use the expression "would you say"?

We use the expression ...

Would you say that a king's life was better than that of the average man?

Yes, I'd say ... ~ No, I wouldn't say ...

Notice that we use the past tense after "would you say", because it is part of a conditional construction.

Which tense do we use after the expression "would you say"?

We use the past tense after ...

What would you say was the best way to remember something?

I'd say that the best ... was to repeat it often

"Look" + adjective

If the sky looks dark and cloudy, do you sometimes decide not to go out?

Yes, if the sky ..., I sometimes ...

When your shoes look dirty, what do you do?

When my shoes ..., I clean them

get in **get out of**

get on **get off** **taxi** **fare**

We get in/into a car, but we get on/onto a bus, a train, a plane or a ship. We get out of a car, but we get off a bus, a train, a plane or a ship.

Do we pay the driver when we get in a taxi? No, we don't ...; we pay when we get out of a taxi

In your country, do you have to buy a ticket before getting on a bus? Yes, in my country, you have to ... ~ No, in my country, you don't have to ...; you can just pay when you get on

How much is the bus fare from here to where you live? The bus fare ... where I live is ...

royal

Has your country got a royal family? Yes, my country's got ... ~ No, my country hasn't got ...

mud **countryside**

How do we get mud on our shoes? We get mud ... by walking in the countryside in the rain

crowd **crowded**

Are famous actors often surrounded by crowds when they go out in public? Yes, famous actors are ...

Are the buses in this town usually crowded in the morning? Yes, the buses ... ~ No, the buses ...

captain

team

Have you ever been the captain of a sports team?

Yes, I've been ... ~ No, I've never been ...

Tell me the name of a famous sea captain.

The name of ...
is Captain Cook/Nemo etc.

wide

narrow

Which is the widest street in the place where you live, and which is the narrowest?

... is the widest street in ...,
and ... is the narrowest



Students read Lesson 62 on page 322

flag

national

What colour is the flag of your country?

The flag of
my country is ...

Do you know the origin of your national flag?

Yes, I
know ... ~ No, I don't know ...

grass

live on

If we say "John lives on pasta", we mean that John only eats pasta.

Name an animal that lives on grass.

A horse is an animal ...

What happens to grass if there's no rain?

If there's no
rain, grass becomes yellow and then it dies

tower

Where is the nearest tower to the place where you live?

The nearest tower ... I live is ...

wet

dry

Are the streets dry when it rains?

No, the streets
aren't ...; they're wet

If you walked in the rain without an umbrella, what'd happen?

If I walked ..., I'd get wet

If you got wet, what'd you have to do with your clothes?

If I got wet, I'd have to take my
clothes off and hang them up to dry

threw

What's the past of "throw"?

The past of "throw" is "threw"

What'd happen if I threw a stone at the window?

If you
threw ..., the window'd break

loud

turn up

turn down

If your TV is turned up too loud, what do you do?

If my
TV ..., I turn it down

Reflexive pronouns

myself

yourself

himself

herself

itself

oneself

ourselves

yourselves

themselves

consequently

protect

We use a reflexive pronoun when the subject and object are the same person or thing. In the sentence "The teacher taught me", the subject and the object are different people. In the sentence "I taught myself", the subject and the object are the same person. Consequently, we use the reflexive pronoun "myself" as the object.

What are the reflexive pronouns?

The reflexive pronouns are "myself", "yourself", "himself", "herself", "itself", "oneself", "ourselves", "yourselves" and "themselves"

When do we use a reflexive pronoun?

We use a reflexive pronoun when the subject and object are the same person or thing

Is it right to say "I looked at me in the mirror"?

No, it isn't right ...

Why not?

Because the subject and object are the same person

What must we say instead?

We must say "I looked at myself in the mirror" instead

Do you think it'd be easy for me to teach myself Chinese (Arabic etc.)?

No, I don't think ... for you to teach yourself ...

Why not?

Because ... is a difficult language to learn

Did you wash yourself when you were a baby? No, I
didn't wash myself when I was
a baby; my mother washed me

What'd you do if you saw a man trying to kill himself?
If I saw ..., I'd try to stop him or call the police

Have you ever seen a bird washing itself? Yes, I've seen ...
~ No, I've never seen ...

Do you think one can teach oneself a language? Yes, I
think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

What do we carry to protect ourselves from the rain?
We carry an umbrella to protect ...



Do Revision Exercise 27

LESSON 69

thorough

thoroughly

What does the word “thorough” mean?

The word
“thorough” means “complete”

In which season of the year do people generally give their houses a thorough cleaning?

People generally ... in spring

If you jumped into the sea, would you get thoroughly wet?

Yes, if I ..., I'd get ...

What kind of things make you thoroughly tired?

The kind of things that make me
thoroughly tired are hard physical work,
studying a lot without a break, not enough sleep etc.

accident

by accident

If you drove a car on the left-hand side of the road (in America, France etc.) instead of on the right, what'd happen?

If I drove ..., I'd have an accident

Change the above question according to the country.

Have you ever seen an accident on the road?

Yes, I've
seen ... ~ No, I've never seen ...

If you took something by accident that didn't belong to you, what'd you do?

If I took ... to me, I'd return it

careful

careless

carefully

carelessly

Do people become careless when they're in great danger?

No, people don't ...; they become very careful

Do you write carefully?

Yes, I write ... ~ No, I don't ...;

I write carelessly

What could happen if you were careless when crossing the road?

If I were ..., I could have an accident

Of all the people you know, who dresses the most carelessly?

Of all the people I know, ... dresses the most carelessly

own

Do you own all the clothes you're wearing, or do any of them belong to somebody else?

I own ... I'm wearing ~

I don't own ... I'm wearing; some of them belong to somebody else

What would you like to own more than anything else?

I'd like to own ... more than anything else

Who owns the place where you live?

... own(s) the place

where I live ~ I don't know

who owns the place where I live

carry on

retire

Do people in your country usually carry on working after they reach the age of 65?

Yes, people in my country ...

~ No, people in my country ...; they retire

prize

Have you ever won a prize for anything?

Yes, I've won
a prize for something ~ No,
I've never won a prize for anything

What?

too

Give me a sentence with the word "too", meaning "also".

He wants a biscuit, and I want one too

at least

Give me a sentence with the words "at least" in it.

I've asked him at least six times,
and each time he has forgotten ~ He didn't
do very well in the exam, but at least he passed

widely

Which is one of the most widely used English adjectives?

One of the ... is "nice" ("good" etc.)

Is English the most widely spoken language in the world?

Yes, English is ...

manner

pig

Why are good manners so important in life?

Good manners are ... because they
make life easier and more pleasant

What do we mean when we say that somebody has the manners of a pig?

When we say ..., we mean that they have very bad manners

Do people in very hot countries dress in the same manner as people in very cold countries?

No, people in ...; they dress in a different manner

asleep

awake

Will you still be asleep at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning?

No, I won't still be ...; I'll be awake

Will you still be awake at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning?

No, I won't still be ...; I'll be asleep

hospital

nurse

Who takes care of us when we're in hospital?

Nurses and doctors take ...



Students read Lesson 63 on page 327

purpose

in order to ...

so that

take exercise

The most common way to communicate purpose in English is by using the infinitive with "to". For example, the sentence "I went to the hospital to see a doctor" tells us the purpose of going to the hospital. With formal English, it is more common to use "in order to". For example, we would say "I visited the hospital in order to see a doctor".

Answer the following questions with "in order to":

Why do people eat?

People eat in order to live

For what purpose do people work?

People work
in order to earn money

What must we do in order to keep in good health?

In order to ..., we must sleep well, eat healthy
food, take plenty of exercise, not smoke etc.

What do you think is the purpose of living?

I think the ...
is to be happy and to make others happy etc.

We can also use "so that" to communicate purpose. For example, "She shut the door so that the cat could not go into the garden".

Give me an example of "so that", please.

He put the
food in the fridge so that it would stay fresh

notice

Are there any notices hanging up in the school?

Yes, there
are some ... ~ No, there aren't any ...

Where?

What do they say?

lain

What are the three forms of "lie"?

The three forms
of "lie" are "lie, lay, lain"

What's the longest you've ever lain in bed for when you've been ill?

The longest I've ever ... when I've been ill is about ...

We use "point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object. For example, "I'm pointing at that picture". However, "to point out" means to indicate something among different things. For example, "He pointed out the mistakes in my dictation".

What's the difference between "to point at" and "to point out"?

The difference between "to point at" and "to point out" is that we use "to point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object, whereas "to point out" means to indicate something among different things

Point at the light.

What am I doing?

You're pointing at the light

Point at the picture on the wall, please.

What are you doing?

I'm pointing at ...

Point out the mistake in this sentence, please: "I've gone to the cinema this week".

We can't say
"I've gone ..."; we must say
"I've been to the cinema this week"

What's he doing?

He's pointing out the mistake in that sentence

grave

In your country, do people visit their relatives' graves?

Yes, in my country, people ...
~ No, in my country, people ...

neck

Is it bad for your neck to sleep without a pillow? Yes, it's
bad ... ~ No, it isn't bad ...

flame

Can we have a fire without flames? Yes, we can ...

flight

How long is the flight from here to ...? The flight from ...

soup

except



Dictation 42

The flag on top of the tower/ is wide at one end/ and narrow at the other./ Thin
soup is very pleasant,/ but I prefer a big bowl/ of thick soup/ when I'm hungry./
Except for me,/ nobody knew that our actions/ were against the law./ He gets
angry/ when he loses his way/ and has to ask a policeman./ I'll continue swimming/
until I feel tired./ Fish can't stay alive/ without water.

LESSON 70

may

might

palace

parliament

The words "may" and "might" both express the idea of "perhaps", but we cannot use "may" in the 2nd conditional. For example, we cannot say "If I was rich, I may buy a big house "; we must say "I might buy" instead.

What do the words "may" and "might" express?

The words "may" and "might" express the idea of "perhaps"

What's the difference between "may" and "might"?

The difference between "may" and "might" is that we cannot use "may" in the 2nd conditional

Give me an example.

If I went to London, I might visit Buckingham Palace

Do you think it may rain later?

Yes, I think it may rain later ~ No, I don't think it will rain later

What do you think I might have in my pocket?

I think you might have ... in your pocket

What might happen if you didn't look both ways before crossing the road?

An accident might happen if I didn't ...

What might you see if you went to London?

I might see Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus etc. if I went to London

Do you think there might be another world war?

Yes, I think there might be ...
~ No, I don't think there'll be ...

arrive at

point

arrive in

area

airport

passport

We arrive at a point, like a building or a station, whereas we arrive in an area, like a city or a country.

What's the difference between "arrive at" and "arrive in"?

The difference between "arrive at" and "arrive in" is that we arrive at a point, whereas we arrive in an area

What time do you arrive at school?

I arrive at school at ...

If you arrived at a foreign airport without your passport, what might happen?

If I arrived ... without my passport, I might not be able to enter the country

café

What is a café?

A café is a small, informal restaurant where you can get light meals, snacks and drinks

owe

Do you owe me any money?

Yes, I owe you some money
~ No, I don't owe you any money

Do I owe you any money?

Yes, you owe me some money
~ No, you don't owe me any money

Verb + back

souvenir

When we add the word "back" to a verb it means "to return". For example, "give back", "go back", "pay back" etc.

What does it mean "to give back"?

"To give back"
means "to return"

When you go on holiday, what do you bring back with you?

When I go ..., I bring back souvenirs with me

Are you going to go back home immediately after the lesson's ended?

Yes, I'm going to go ... ~ No, I'm not going to go ...

When people lend you money, do you always pay it back when promised?

Yes, when people lend me money, I always ...
~ No, when people lend me money, I don't always ...

Do you know anybody who has retired but then later gone back to work?

Yes, I know somebody ... ~
No, I don't know anybody ...

pride

proud

normal

normally

take pride in

What is your normal breakfast?

My normal breakfast is ...

Do people normally feel proud when they do well in exams?

Yes, people normally ...

Do you take pride in your work (studies)?

Yes, I take
pride in my work (studies) ~ No
I don't take pride in my work (studies)



Students read Lesson 64 on page 332

servant

If you were very rich, would you have servants in your house?

Yes, if I were ..., I'd have servants in my house ~
No, if I were ..., I wouldn't have servants in my house

wheel

lorry

Does a lorry have fewer wheels than a car?

No, a lorry
doesn't ...; it has more wheels

arrow

centimetre

metre

About how long is an arrow?

An arrow is about a metre long

How many centimetres make a metre?

A hundred
centimetres make a metre

beard

Do you know anybody who has a long beard?

Yes, I know
somebody ... ~ No I don't know anybody ...

true

false

paper (newspaper)

Is it false that the opposite of "heaven" is "hell"?

No, it
isn't false ...; it's true

Is everything we read in the newspapers true?

No, not
everything ...; some things are
true and some things are false

Why do you think this is so?

I think maybe it's because
newspapers haven't always got time to
make sure that what they write is completely true

maintain

Is it cheap to maintain a large house?

No, it isn't
cheap ...; it's expensive

it takes

Ireland

How do we translate the words "it takes"?

We translate
... with "..."

How long does it take you to go home from here?

It takes me about ... to go ...

Does it take longer to fly from here to Ireland than to go by train and ship?

No, it doesn't take ...; it takes less time

About how long would it take us to reach the station from here if we walked very fast?

It'd take us about ... to reach ...

amount

amount to

What amount of money have you got in your pocket (or bag) at the moment?

I've got about ... in my pocket ...

Do they use a large amount of wood in building houses in this region?

Yes, they use ... ~ No, they don't use ...

Why or why not?

Because it's cheap/expensive etc.

What do £50 and £13 amount to?

£50 and £13 amount to £63

further

Sweden

in addition

extra

The word "further" means the same as "farther", but it also means "in addition" or "extra".

What does the word "further" mean?

The word "further" ...

Which is further from Spain: Sweden or Switzerland?

Sweden is further from Spain than Switzerland

What's the furthest you've ever been?

The furthest
I've ever been is from ... to ...

**Where'd you have to go if you wanted further information
about train times at a station?**

I'd have to go to the
information office if I wanted ...

Give me a further example of the word "further", please.

If I failed an exam, I'd have to take further lessons



Dictation 43

They keep lots of their books/ under the bed./ She's pouring the fruit juice/ from
a bottle into a glass./ His grave/ was covered with sand,/ and, in the sand,/
somebody had printed his name./ From the neck of the bottle/ came a flame/
which gave light to the room./ Fish and chips/ is a common meal in England./ If
we push a door/ which has the word "pull"/ written on it,/ it won't open./ He's
got a hole in his sock.



Do Revision Exercise 28

LESSON 71

Past perfect

I had eaten

The past perfect communicates the same idea as the present perfect except that, instead of thinking about time before and up to now, we are thinking about time before and up to a specific point in the past. For example, with the present perfect, we can say "Mary cannot enter her flat because she has lost her key". With the past perfect, we can say "Mary could not enter her flat yesterday because she had lost her key".

When do we use the present perfect?

We use the present perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to now

Give me an example.

Mary cannot enter her flat because she has lost her key

What does that sentence mean?

That sentence means that Mary does not know where her key is now because of losing it earlier today

When do we use the past perfect?

We use the past perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to another point in the past

Give me an example.

Mary could not enter her flat yesterday because she had lost her key

What does that sentence mean?

That sentence means that Mary did not know where her key was yesterday because of losing it earlier in the day

What's the difference between these two sentences?

"I ate my dinner at 9 o'clock"

and

"I had eaten my dinner at 9 o'clock"

The difference between these two sentences is that "I ate my dinner at 9 o'clock" means I started to eat my dinner at 9 o'clock, whereas "I had eaten my dinner at 9 o'clock" means that my dinner was already finished at 9 o'clock

Had you had anything to eat before you came to school today?

Yes, I had had something ... before I came ...

~ No, I hadn't had anything ... before I came ...

Had you ever seen me before you came to this school?

Yes, I had seen you before I came ...

~ No, I had never seen you before I came ...

When you began your lessons at this school, had you already studied some English or were you a complete beginner?

When I began my lessons ..., I had

already ... ~ When I began my lessons ...,

I hadn't studied any English; I was a complete beginner

party

political

What does the word "party" mean?

The word "party" means ...

Do you ever throw (have) a party at home on your birthday?

Yes, I sometimes ... on my

birthday ~ No, I never ... on my birthday

Which is the strongest political party in your country today?

The ... party is the ... in my country today

Do you prefer to go on holiday with a friend or in a large party?

I prefer to go on ...

mad

crazy

UFO

The word "mad" has three common meanings: angry, very interested, and crazy.

What does the word "mad" mean?

The word "mad" means angry, very interested, and crazy

Do some people get mad when they're driving in very heavy traffic?

Yes, some people ...

What kind of things are you most mad about?

I'm most mad about music, films, sport etc.

If a friend told you they had seen a UFO, would you believe them or think they were going mad?

If a friend told me ..., I'd ...

copy

What happens if one pupil copies from another during an exam?

If one pupil ..., he's sent out of the room

When you answer a question during a Callan lesson, should you simply copy what the teacher says?

No, when I answer ..., I shouldn't simply ...; I should try to answer the question without waiting to hear the words from the teacher first

If you were given two copies of the same book for your birthday, what would you do?

If I were given ... for my birthday, I'd ...



Students read Lesson 65 on page 338

influence

Does the weather have a strong influence over you? Do you, for example, feel happy in good weather and unhappy in bad weather?

Yes, the weather ... over me ~ No,
the weather ... over me

mouse

mice

What is the name of the famous mouse in the cinema world?

The name of ... is Mickey Mouse

What do mice like eating?

Mice like eating cheese etc.

throat

What part of the body's this?

It's the throat

opportunity

Which would you prefer: a job that gave you the opportunity to visit other countries, or a job that gave you the opportunity to earn a lot?

I'd prefer a job that gave me the opportunity to ...

develop

industry

agriculture

What do we mean by the under-developed countries of the world?

By the under-developed ..., we mean
those with little industry, agriculture etc.

print

Where was this book printed?

This book was printed in ...

sand

beach

desert

Where do we find sand?

We find sand on a beach, in a desert etc.

When you're on holiday, do you enjoy lying on a beach in the sun?

Yes, when I'm ..., I enjoy ... ~ No, when I'm ..., I don't enjoy ...

Why is it difficult to live in a desert?

It's difficult ...
because there is so little water

bell

knock

pay a visit

ring

What am I doing?

You're knocking on the table

Is there a bell in this school?

Yes, there's a bell ...
~ No, there isn't a bell ...

What do you do when you arrive at somebody's front door in order to pay a visit?

When I arrive at ..., I knock
on the door or ring the doorbell

shout

When do people shout?

People shout when they're angry
or when they think somebody can't hear them

If there were some people shouting loudly outside in the corridor, would you be able to hear me?

No, if there
were ..., I wouldn't be able to hear you

stick

walking stick

Do some people use walking sticks to help them move around when they get older?

Yes, some people ...

Which animals like to fetch sticks that you throw for them?

Dogs like to fetch ...

Would prefer + infinitive with "to"

Where would you prefer to live: by a lake or by the sea?

I'd prefer to live by ...

This evening, would you prefer to go out for dinner or simply go home?

This evening, I'd prefer to ...

exclamation mark



Dictation 44

Keep off the grass!/ They've gone away for the day/ and will return late/ this evening;/ at least, that's what they said/ before leaving./ The average age/ for getting married/ is between twenty and thirty./ Among all the subjects/ I studied at school,/ I found science/ the most interesting,/ not the most boring./ Birds cannot fly/ faster than planes./ The soldiers carried the sticks/ into the field/ in order to make a fire.

LESSON 72

-ness

reason

illness

tiredness

darkness

To form a noun from an adjective, we sometimes add the letters "ness" to the adjective. For example, "slow – slowness", "late – lateness", "careless – carelessness" etc.

How do we sometimes form a noun from an adjective?

We sometimes form a noun from an adjective
by adding the letters "ness" to the adjective

Give me an example.

late – lateness

When did you have your last illness?

I had my last illness ...

What's the reason for tiredness?

The reason for tiredness
is too much work, not enough sleep etc.

What's the reason for darkness at night?

The reason for
darkness at night is that the world
turns completely round every 24 hours

alone

What's another way of saying "he lives on his own"?

Another way ... is "He lives alone"

Do you live alone or with other people?

I live alone ~
I live with other people

Do you prefer to go on holiday alone?

Yes, I prefer ...
~ No, I don't prefer ...; I prefer to go in company

already

Has the lesson already finished? No, the lesson hasn't finished yet; it's still in progress

Are you already able to speak English without making any mistakes? No, I'm not able to ... yet; I still make some mistakes

Are we already in spring (summer etc.)? No, we aren't in ... yet; we're still in ...

Have we already studied Stage 4 of the Callan Method? Yes, we've already studied ...

thrown

What are the three forms of "throw"? The three forms of "throw" are "throw, threw, thrown"

Have you ever thrown anything away by mistake which was worth a lot of money? Yes, I've thrown something away ...
~ No, I've never thrown anything away ...

What?

in spite of

despite

"In spite of" and "despite" both mean the same as "although", but they are prepositions, so we put nouns after them.

There are three ways of using "in spite of" or "despite". They can be followed by a noun, or "-ing", or "the fact that ...". For example:

In spite of her illness, she went to work.

Despite being ill, she went to work.

In spite of the fact that she was ill, she went to work.

It is important to remember that "in spite of" and "despite" cannot be followed immediately by a subject and verb. For example, we cannot say "In spite of she was ill, she went to work".

Why do some people do dangerous sports in spite of the danger? Some people ... because they find them exciting

Name some foods that are very popular despite being bad for the health. Some foods that are very ... are ...

Do you think it's worth learning a foreign language in spite of the fact that it's quite difficult? Yes, I think ...

In spite of studying a lot of words and grammar, do you still find English a little difficult? Yes, in spite of ..., I still find ...

anyone	someone	no one (no-one)
---------------	----------------	------------------------

Instead of the words "anybody", "somebody" and "nobody", we can use the words "anyone", "someone" and "no one" (or "no-one").

What words can we use instead of "anybody", "somebody" and "nobody"? Instead of "anybody", "somebody" and "nobody", we can use "anyone", "someone" and "no one"

Did anyone come into the classroom at the beginning of the lesson? Yes, someone came ...

Who went out of this room two minutes ago? No one went ...



borrow

What's the opposite of the verb "to lend"?

The opposite ...
is "to borrow"

Should we always give back the things we borrow?

Yes, we should always ...

If you forgot to bring a pen with you to school, would you have to borrow one from another student?

Yes, if I
forgot ... with me to school, I'd have to ...

my own

emphasize

We often put the word "own" after a possessive adjective when we want to emphasize that something belongs to someone. For example, this is my own pen; it belongs to me. Notice that we can say that this is our classroom because we study here all the time, but we cannot say that this is our own classroom because it doesn't belong to us.

Give me an example of the word "own" after a possessive adjective.

This is my own book

Do you live in your own house (or flat), or does it belong to somebody else?

Yes, I live in my own house (or flat) ~ No,
I don't live in my own house (or flat); it belongs to ...

Pick up your Callan book.

Do you think this is probably my own book or do you think it belongs to the school?

I think that's probably
your own book ~ I don't think
that's your own book; I think it belongs ...

skin

What's this?

It's your skin

wire

electricity

connection

wireless

Wi-Fi

hyphen

What do we use wire for?

We use wire to carry electricity,
to connect things together etc.

What do we mean by a wireless internet connection?

By a wireless internet connection, we
mean that we can connect to the internet
without connecting wires to our computer

What can we say instead of “a wireless internet connection”?

Instead of ..., we can say “Wi-Fi”

Do some bars and cafés offer free Wi-Fi to their customers?

Yes, some bars ...

Spell the word “Wi-Fi”, please.

W, I, hyphen, F, I

boil

fry

roast

Tell me three ways of cooking potatoes.

Three ways ... are
boiling, frying and roasting

Do you prefer fried eggs or boiled eggs?

I prefer ...

How long does it take to boil potatoes?

It takes about
twenty minutes to boil potatoes

brick

What's a wall normally built of?

A wall is normally
built of bricks

The words "as well", "too" and "also" all mean the same thing. The words "as well" and "too" go at the end of the sentence, but the word "also" usually goes after the first auxiliary verb.

Where do the words "as well", "too" and "also" usually go?

The words "as well" and "too" go at the end of the sentence, but the word "also" usually goes after the first auxiliary verb.

Give me an example of each, please.

I will be sleeping at 3 a.m.; my sister will be sleeping as well; my mother will be sleeping too; my brother will also be sleeping.

With the present simple and past simple, there is no auxiliary in the positive, so the word "also" simply goes between the subject and the verb. For example, we say "He speaks German and he also speaks French".

Give me an example of "also" when there is no auxiliary verb, please.

I love coffee and I also love tea



Do Revision Exercise 29

LESSON 73

Future continuous

I will be speaking

We use the future continuous for an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future. For example, the sentence "I will be sleeping at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning" means that I will go to sleep before 4 o'clock and I will wake up after 4 o'clock; at 4 o'clock, I will be in the middle of a period of sleeping.

When do we use the future continuous?

We use
the future continuous ...

Give me an example, please.

I will be working at this time tomorrow

What do you think you will be doing at this time tomorrow?

I think I'll be ... at this time tomorrow

Will you still be studying English in fifty years' time?

No, I won't still be studying ...

Where do you think you'll be living in ten years' time?

I think I'll be living ... in ten years' time

inch

foot

yard

Point to your thumb (from its tip to the first joint), then to your foot, then to the length of your arm, and say

This is an inch; this is a foot; this is a yard. An inch is about two-and-a-half centimetres. Twelve inches make a foot, and three feet make a yard. A yard is about three inches shorter than a metre.

Although the metric system is used in some situations in the UK, it is still necessary for the students to understand inches, feet and yards as this system is still in common use in several countries, including the UK and the USA.

What's this?

It's an inch

What's this?	It's a foot
What's this?	It's a yard
How many centimetres make an inch?	About two and a half centimetres make an inch
How many inches make a foot?	Twelve inches make a foot
How many feet make a yard?	Three feet make a yard
Is a yard longer than a metre?	No, a yard ...; it's shorter than a metre
Consequently, when we run a hundred yards, do we run further than a hundred metres?	No, when we run ...; we run less than ...

chain

Are you wearing a chain?	Yes, I'm ... ~ No, I'm not ...
What do we mean when we say someone is a chain-smoker?	When we say ..., we mean that he or she smokes one cigarette after another without stopping, like a chain

rise

constantly

Lift up your book and ask

What's my book doing?	Your book's rising in the air
Does the sun rise early in winter?	No, the sun doesn't ...; it rises late
Is the cost of living constantly rising these days?	Yes, the cost of living is ... ~ No, the cost of living isn't ...

What'd you do if this table slowly began to rise into the air without anybody touching it?

If this table ..., I'd run out of the room etc.

belt

Are you wearing a belt?

Yes, I'm ... ~ No, I'm not ...



hourly daily weekly monthly yearly

The words "hourly", "daily", "weekly", "monthly" and "yearly" mean "every hour", "every day", "every week", "every month" and "every year".

What do the words "hourly", "daily", "weekly", "monthly" and "yearly" mean?

The words "hourly", "daily" ... mean "every hour", "every day" ...

Do most radio stations have hourly traffic news?

Yes, most radio stations ...

Which daily newspaper do you read?

I read ...

Do you read any weekly newspapers?

Yes, I read some ...
~ No, I don't read any ...

Which?

How many hours of English do you study monthly?

I study ... hours of English monthly

Where do you usually go for your yearly holidays?

I usually go ... for my yearly holidays

The verbs "allow" and "let" have the same meaning. The difference is that "allow" has the infinitive with "to" after it, whereas "let" has the infinitive without "to" after it. For example, we can say "The policeman allowed the man to go home" or "The policeman let the man go home". In everyday English, "let" is more common than "allow".

What's the difference between "allow" and "let"?

The difference between "allow" and "let" is that "allow" has the infinitive with "to" after it, whereas "let" has the infinitive without "to" after it

Give me an example, please.

The doctor allowed me to change my appointment.

The doctor let me change my appointment.

What sometimes happens when we let people borrow things that belong to us?

When we let ..., they sometimes don't return them

Do you think it's a good idea to allow children to do as they please (want to)?

No, I don't think ...

Do you think it's dangerous these days to let people we don't know enter our houses?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Do you think more people would kill each other if the law of the country let them?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Another difference between "allow" and "let" is that we cannot use "let" in the passive voice. We cannot say "I was let"; we must say "I was allowed".

Which is it right to say: "I was let" or "I was allowed"?

It's right to say "I was allowed"

Why?

Because we cannot use "let" in the passive voice

Do you think students should be allowed to use their mobile phones during lessons?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...



Dictation 45

From over the lake/ came the sound/ of the church bells. /The fat man swam/ better than his thin friend./ She lost her way/ and was unable to find a policeman./ Some past participles of verbs are:/ begun, known, swum,/ taken, shaken, written,/ forgotten and broken./ We use the word "whether"/ to express a doubt./ The only way to learn/ how to cook/ is by practice.

LESSON 74

Anywhere?	somewhere not anywhere
Where?	on the wall nowhere

Is there a book anywhere in this room? Yes, there's a book somewhere in this room

Is there a radio anywhere in this room? No, there isn't a radio anywhere in this room

If there's nowhere to sit on a bus, what do you have to do? If there's nowhere ..., I have to stand

Is there anywhere near here I can buy foreign books? Yes, there's somewhere near here you can ...

Is there anywhere in this town I could get my hair cut for nothing? No, there isn't ... you could get your hair cut for nothing

Where in the world can a man murder another man without breaking the law? There's nowhere in the world ...

If you could live anywhere in the world, where would you live? If I could live ..., I'd live in ...

Why?

loose

loosen

Do you think it's OK to let dogs run around loose, or do you think they should be kept on a chain?

I think it's OK ...

~ I think dogs should ...

Why do people in hot countries wear loose clothes?

People in hot countries ... to keep themselves cool

Are there any loose stones on the road outside this school?

Yes, there are some ... ~ No, there aren't any ...

Why does a man sometimes loosen his tie?

A man

sometimes ... because it's more comfortable

storm

lightning

thunder

What's a storm?

A storm is a short period of very bad weather

What do we sometimes see and hear in a storm?

We sometimes see lightning

and hear thunder in a storm

blind

How do blind people read?

Blind people read with

special books made for them,

which they can read by touching the words

devil

Where does the devil live?

The devil lives in hell

ride

cycle

Can you ride a horse?

Yes, I can ... ~ No, I can't ...

Do you like riding on buses?

Yes, I like ... ~ No, I don't like ...

What's another way of saying "I ride a bike every day"?

Another way ... is "I cycle every day"



Students read Lesson 68 on page 356

may

can

could

permission

When we ask for permission to do something, we use the words "may", "can" or "could". For example, "May I leave the room, please?"

What words do we use when we ask for permission to do something?

We use "may", "can" or "could" when we ask ...

Give me three examples, please.

May I smoke?

Can I open the window? Could I borrow your pen, please?

catch

raincoat

We use the word "catch" in expressions such as "catch a ball", "catch a train", "catch a cold" etc.

In what kind of expressions do we use the word "catch"?

We use the word "catch" in expressions such as ...

What am I doing?

You're throwing your pen into the air and catching it

Are you the kind of person who usually has to run hard at the last moment in order to catch a bus or a train? Yes, I'm the kind of ... ~ No, I'm not the kind of ...

If you walked in the rain without carrying an umbrella or wearing a raincoat, what might happen? If I walked ..., I'd get wet and might catch a cold

cap

Why is it a good idea to wear a cap in hot, sunny weather? It's a good idea ... because it protects your head and eyes from the sun

habit

be in the habit of doing

The most common way to speak about our habits is to use the present simple or past simple. For example, we say "I drink coffee every day" or "I usually went to bed early when I was a child". We sometimes add expressions like "usually", "always" or "every week" so that it is understood that we are speaking about a habit.

What's the most common way to speak about our habits? The most common ...

Give me an example, please. I play football every weekend.
I always studied hard before exams at university

Does your father smoke? Yes, my father smokes ~ No, my father doesn't smoke

Did you usually go to bed early when you were a small child? Yes, I usually went to bed early when I was ...

What's your worst habit? My worst habit is that I (smoke, drink too much coffee etc.)

Notice that we can also say that someone is "in the habit of doing" something.

Are you in the habit of speaking to yourself when you're alone?

Yes, I'm in the ... to myself when I'm alone
~ No, I'm not in the ... to myself when I'm alone

What were you in the habit of doing at the weekend when you were a little child?

I was in the habit of ...
at the weekend when I was ...

stranger

foreigner

A **stranger** is somebody we don't know, whereas a **foreigner** is somebody from another country.

What's the difference between a stranger and a foreigner?

The difference between a stranger and a foreigner is that a stranger is ...

snowstorm



Dictation 46

Don't shout all the time!/ I can hear you/ well enough/ when you speak quietly./
However,/ the best way to learn anything in English/ is by practice./ They've always
kept their promises,/ so they say./ Of course he finds life boring;/ he watches
the same television programmes/ all the time./ They were nearly blinded/ by the
snowstorm,/ and could not see which direction/ the ambulance was coming from.



Do Revision Exercise 30

LESSON 75

look like

What famous person would you most like to look like?

I'd most like to look like ...

What does he/she look like?

He/She is ... and has ...

In the answer to the question above, ensure that the student gives a physical description rather than a comparison to somebody else.

Do you look more like your mother or your father?

I look more like my ...

Do you think it looks like rain (or looks as if it is going to rain)?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Do you think you look like succeeding (or look as if you will succeed) in learning English quite well?

Yes, I think I look ...

travel

journey

just

The difference between "travel" and "journey" is that we generally use "travel" as a verb and "journey" as a noun. For example, "I travelled a long way" or "The journey was long".

What's the difference between "travel" and "journey"?

The difference between ...

Why is it now easier for people to travel to other countries just for the weekend?

It's now easier ... because travelling is cheaper and faster these days

What's the longest journey you've ever made?

The longest journey I've ever made is from ... to ...

of course

Give me a sentence with the words "of course" in it, please.

Could I borrow your pen
for a second? Of course you can ~
He's American and so, of course, he speaks English

nowadays

Do you think people are happier nowadays than they were in the past?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

suffer

Have you suffered from any illnesses in the last two years?

Yes, I've suffered from some illnesses ...
~ No, I haven't suffered from any illnesses ...

wish

What's your greatest wish in life?

My greatest wish in life is ...

exist

About how long has this building existed for?

This building has existed for ...

remind

in other words

member

The difference between the words "remember" and "remind" is that we remember something ourselves, without help, whereas, if we forget something, somebody reminds us. In other words, they remember for us.

What's the difference between the words "remember" and "remind"?

The difference between ...

If you forget the meaning of a word during the lesson, who reminds you of it?

If I forget ..., the teacher reminds me of it

If you have an important appointment to keep, which member of your family reminds you to keep it?

If I have ...,
my ... reminds me ...

Do I remind you of any member of your family?

Yes, you
remind me of ... ~ No, you don't remind me of any ...

library

What's the difference between a bookshop and a library?

The difference ... is that a bookshop is a place where we can buy books, whereas a library is a place where we can go to read books and borrow them



Students read Lesson 69 on page 362

even though

even

not even

When you were a child, did you sometimes have to go to school even though you didn't want to?

Yes, when I
was a child, I sometimes had to ... I didn't want to

Are there some areas of the world where it never gets warm,
even in the middle of summer? Yes, there are ...

Will there be even more people and more cars in the world in
a few years' time? Yes, there'll be ...

Do you know of a village in this country where they haven't
even got water or electricity? Yes, I know of ... ~ No,
I don't know of ...

Where?

to	at	direction
-----------	-----------	------------------

The difference between the words "to" and "at" is that we generally use "to" when we are moving in the direction of a place, and "at" when we are there. For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm (standing) at the table".

What's the difference between the words "to" and "at"?
The difference between ...

Give me an example, please. I'm going to the table,
and now I'm at the table

Are you coming to the school? No, I'm not ...; I'm at the school

Am I going to the table? No, you aren't ...; you're
(standing) at the table

soon	at once
-------------	----------------

If I go out of the room and say "I'll be back soon", how long
will I be? If you go ..., you'll be maybe five or ten minutes

If I go out of the room and say "I'll be back at once", how long
will I be? If you go ..., you'll be about one
minute, or you'll be back almost immediately

Will it soon be spring (summer, autumn, or winter)?

Yes, it'll soon be ...

Is the lesson going to finish soon?

Yes, the lesson's ...

~ No, the lesson isn't ...

How soon do you think it will be before everybody in the world has enough money in order to live a comfortable life?

I think it'll be a long
time before everybody ...

Which would get you home sooner: a bus or a car?

I think maybe a car would
get me home sooner than a bus

LESSON 76

need

What would you do if you needed a haircut? If I needed ...,
I'd go to a hairdresser's

What do you think you need more than anything else in your life?
I think I need ... more than anything else in my life

What do you think your country needs more than anything else?
I think my country needs ... more than anything else

towards

destination

The word "towards" means "in the direction of". For example, if I say "I'm walking towards the station" it means that I'm walking in the direction of the station; it doesn't necessarily mean that the station is my destination.

What does the word "towards" mean? The word
"towards" means ...

When asking the following question, do not actually walk as far as the door.

What am I doing? You're walking towards the door

If I tell you that I am driving towards Scotland, does that necessarily mean that Scotland is my destination?

No, if you tell me that you are ..., that doesn't necessarily mean that Scotland is your destination

tray

What do we use a tray for?

We use a tray for carrying plates and cups from one room to another

stadium

Where is the nearest sports stadium?

The nearest ...

About how many people does it hold?

It holds ...

much better

much more

If we put the word "much" before a comparative, it communicates that the difference between the two things is very big. For example, Germany is bigger than England, but China is much bigger than England.

Why do you speak English much better now than you did six months ago?

I speak English ... than I did six months ago because I've had much more practice

Why is a Rolls Royce much more expensive than an ordinary car?

A Rolls Royce is ... because it takes longer to make than an ordinary car

contrary

fall

temperature

atmosphere

What's another word for "opposite"?

Another word for "opposite" is "contrary"

What's the contrary of the verb "to rise"?

"To fall" is the contrary ...

Is the temperature of the atmosphere falling this month?

Yes, the temperature ... ~ No, the temperature ...; it's rising

If your body temperature falls a lot, what should you do?

If my body temperature ...,
I should go to bed and call a doctor

tooth

teeth

toothbrush

dentist

What's the plural of "tooth"?

The plural of "tooth" is "teeth"

What do we clean our teeth with?

We clean our teeth
with a toothbrush

If you have a problem with your teeth, who should you go to see?

If I have ... with my teeth, I should go to see a dentist



Students read Lesson 70 on page 369

seem

Does it seem to you as if it'll rain later?

Yes, it seems to
me as if ... ~ No, it doesn't seem to me as if ...

Why do some people seem younger than they really are?

Some people seem ... because of the way they
look, the way they talk, the things they do etc.

Does it seem warmer to you today than it was yesterday?

Yes, it seems warmer to me...
~ No, it doesn't seem warmer to me ...

several

Are you ill several times during the year?

Yes, I'm ill ...
~ No, I'm not ill ...

Do some very rich people have houses in several different countries?

Yes, some very ...

compose

be composed of

Did Mozart compose a lot of music?

Yes, Mozart composed ...

Do you find it difficult to compose formal letters?

Yes, I find it ... ~ No, I don't find it ...; I find it easy

How many letters is the English alphabet composed of?

The English alphabet is composed of 26 letters

Is Europe composed of many different countries?

Yes, Europe's composed of ...

wise

wisdom

Do you agree that it's wise to put some money in the bank each month for later on in life?

Yes, I agree ...; No, I don't agree ...

Do you think wisdom comes more with age or experience?

I think wisdom comes more with ...

suddenly

If I suddenly threw my pen at you, would you be able to catch it?

Yes, if you ... your pen at me, I'd ...

~ No, if you ... your pen at me, I wouldn't ...

pain

What's the greatest physical pain you've ever suffered?

The greatest ... I've ever suffered was ...

certain

Is there anything in life that we can be completely certain of?

Yes, there's ... ~ No, there isn't ...

What?

pass by

From where you're sitting can you see people passing by the window?

Yes, from where I'm sitting, I can ...

~ No, from where I'm sitting, I can't ...

park

car park

When a car park is full, where does a driver have to park his car ?

When a ..., a driver ... in the street

picture



Dictation 47

Instead of a belt/ she wore a chain,/ which was the fashion of the day./ We usually picture the devil/ as having long ears/ that become thin and narrow/ at the top./ The word "great" generally means very good,/ but it can also mean/ big or important./ "Fast" means the same as "quick",/ except that/ we do not add "ly" to it/ as an adverb.



Do Revision Exercise 31

LESSON 77

3rd Conditional

Before we think about the 3rd conditional, we should remind ourselves of the 1st conditional and 2nd conditional:

1st Conditional

"If" + present + "will do" = real possibility

If I go to the park tomorrow, I will play football

2nd Conditional

"If" + past + "would do" = only imagining

If I went to the park tomorrow, I would play football

When do we use the 1st conditional?

We use the 1st conditional to communicate that we think something is a real possibility in the future

What is its construction?

Its construction is "If" + present + "will do"

Give me an example, please.

If he sees his friend this evening, he will say "Hello"

When do we use the 2nd conditional? We use the 2nd conditional to communicate that we are only imagining something

What is its construction? Its construction is "If" + past + "would do"

Give me an example, please. If she went to the North Pole next week, she would feel very cold

3rd Conditional

"If" + past perfect + "would have done" = imagining in the past

If I had gone to the park yesterday, I would have played football

We use the 3rd conditional to communicate that we are imagining something in the past that did not really happen. Its construction is "If" + past perfect + "would have done". The sentence "If I had gone to the park yesterday, I would have played football" means that, in fact, I did not go to the park yesterday, and I did not play football; I am only imagining.

When do we use the 3rd conditional? We use the 3rd conditional when we are imagining something in the past that did not really happen

What is its construction? Its construction is "If" + past perfect + "would have done"

Give me an example, please. If she had studied harder, she would have succeeded in the exam last month

Notice that, in the 3rd conditional, we put the word "have" and the past participle after the word "would". For example, we say "I would have taken"; "you would have taken"; "he would have taken" etc.

In the 3rd conditional, what do we put after the word “would”?

In the 3rd conditional, we put the word “have” and the past participle after the word “would”

Give me some examples, please.

He would have slept.
She would have written. They would have eaten.

If you had been born in England, which language would you have spoken as a child?

If I had been ...,
I would have spoken English as a child

Were you in fact born in England?

No, I wasn't in fact ...;
I was born in ...

Exactly; we are only imagining.

Did you find £100 on the street yesterday?

No, I didn't ...

But if you had found £100 on the street yesterday, what would you have done with it?

If I had ..., I would have kept it/taken
it to the police station

If you had not decided to study English, which language would you have studied instead?

If I had not ..., I would
have studied ... instead

If you had not come to school last week, what would you have done instead?

If I had not ..., I would have
gone on holiday/stayed at home etc.

diary

What do people use diaries for?

People use diaries to help
them remember things that they
have done or things that they need to do

character

What kind of character do you like to see in a person?

I like to see a ... character in a person

really

Have you ever got up really early?

Yes, I've sometimes ...

~ No, I've never ...

For what reason?

If you were driving a car on a long journey and suddenly felt really tired, what would you do?

If I were ..., I'd stop the car,
buy a cup of coffee, and wait until I felt more awake



Students read Lesson 71 on page 375

ran

What's the past of "run"?

The past of ... "ran"

If you ran against him (or me etc.), who do you think'd win?

If I ran ..., I think ... would win

improve

coach

How can we improve our English?

We can ... by practising
a lot, reading a lot etc.

Why do even the best tennis players need a coach?

Even the best ... to help them to improve their game

Is it cheaper to travel by coach or by train in your country?

It's cheaper ... in my country

Adverbs formed from adjectives

As you have already seen, one very common way of forming adverbs is by adding the letters "ly" to the adjective. For example, "careful – carefully"; "dangerous – dangerously"; "useless – uselessly" etc.

Tell me one very common way of forming adverbs from adjectives?

One very common way ...

Give me some examples, please.

bad – badly; quick – quickly etc.

flew

What's the past of "fly"?

The past of "fly" is "flew"

If you flew round the world in a straight line, would you finish in the same place as you had started?

Yes, if I flew ...,
I'd finish in ...

If a bird flew into this room, what'd you do?

If a bird ...,
I'd probably try to catch it

wool

Which animal do we get wool from?

We get wool
from a sheep

What can we make from wool?

We can make pullovers,
hats and scarves from wool

Possessive case of plural nouns ending in "s"

apostrophe

case

How do we form the possessive case of singular nouns like "girl", "man", "child" etc.?

We form the possessive case of ... by adding an apostrophe and the letter "s"

Give me some examples, please.

The girl's coat; the old man's hat; a child's book

How do we form the possessive case of plural nouns that do not end in "s", such as "men", "women", "children" etc.?

We form the possessive case of ... in the same way: by adding an apostrophe and the letter "s"

Give me some examples, please.

The old men's hats; children's books; women's clothes

When, however, a plural noun already ends in "s", we form its possessive case just by adding an apostrophe, but no "s".

How do we form the possessive case of a plural noun which already ends in "s"?

We form the possessive case of ... just by adding an apostrophe, but no "s"

Give me some examples, please.

The girls' coats; the workers' clothes; ladies' dresses

What do footballers' shirts have written on their backs?

Footballers' shirts have numbers written on their backs

kick

What am I doing?

You're kicking the table

Can the English coast be seen from the coast of France?

Yes, on certain days, the English coast ...

Do you ever tire of speaking?

Yes, I sometimes tire ...

~ No, I never tire ...



Dictation 48

What have they just done?/ They've just learnt that/ we use the 1st conditional/ to communicate that we think/ something is a real possibility./ Its construction is/ "if" + present + "will do"./ In the 2nd conditional,/ we use the past tense to communicate/ that we are only imagining something./ We use "would"/ followed by the infinitive without "to"/ to talk about the imagined result.

Stage 5 Exam

Yes / No Quiz

- Yes 1) Should we study hard if we want to avoid failing exams?
- No 2) Is Napoleon still alive?
- Yes 3) Must we eat in order to live?
- No 4) Has this exam finished yet?
- No 5) If you were the teacher, would you be taking this exam?
- Yes 6) Is this sentence wrong: "I've been here since two hours"?
- Yes 7) Might one see the Thames if one went to London?
- No 8) Have you been in this world since 1910?
- Yes 9) Do we use the expression "If I were you" to give somebody advice?
- Yes 10) Were you living two years ago?
- Yes 11) Is there a mistake in this sentence: "We dress ourself"?
- No 12) When a verb is in the passive voice, does the subject do the action?
- No 13) Is this sentence in the active voice: "I am pulled by him"?
- Yes 14) Should one wash oneself when one is dirty?
- Yes 15) Do people sometimes have accidents if they don't drive carefully?
- Yes 16) Should we always pay back what we borrow?
- No 17) Does it take longer to fly to Scotland than to go by train?
- Yes 18) Is it right to say "He gave me further information"?
- No 19) Will you still be answering these questions at 2 a.m. tomorrow?
- Yes 20) Had you had anything to eat before 9 p.m. yesterday?

- Yes** 21) Has this exam already started?
- No** 22) Does the word "hourly" mean every day?
- Yes** 23) Is there a pen anywhere in this room?
- Yes** 24) Are you in the habit of eating each day?
- Yes** 25) Do children usually look like their parents?
- No** 26) Is it right to say "I will remember you to keep the appointment"?
- Yes** 27) Will there be even more people in the world in ten years' time than now?
- No** 28) Is it right to say "I am going at the station"?
- Yes** 29) If you had lived in the USA as a child, would you have spoken English?
- No** 30) Do we usually put an apostrophe and the letter "s" after a plural noun ending in "s" in order to form its possessive case?
- Yes** 31) Do you usually write with your own pen?
- No** 32) Is the word "bad" an adverb?
- Yes** 33) Is one of the reasons for tiredness too much work?
- Yes** 34) Is eating bad food one of the causes of illness?
- No** 35) Do you know the origin of all the flags in the world?
- Yes** 36) Is Europe composed of several countries?
- Yes** 37) Is Shakespeare dead?
- No** 38) Do we usually use the word "still" for something that has finished?
- Yes** 39) Do people generally clean their shoes when they are dirty?
- Yes** 40) Are most people afraid of death?

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) wake up | 21) care |
| 2) lie | 22) hurry |
| 3) through | 23) plenty |
| 4) cross | 24) found |
| 5) dangerously | 25) lend |
| 6) that is | 26) run |
| 7) although | 27) murder |
| 8) such as | 28) prison |
| 9) bone | 29) proud |
| 10) purpose | 30) all right |
| 11) belong | 31) safety |
| 12) throw | 32) wet |
| 13) drop | 33) thoroughly |
| 14) win | 34) prize |
| 15) useful | 35) quietly |
| 16) who'd be | 36) however |
| 17) ice | 37) at least |
| 18) mix | 38) exciting |
| 19) pour | 39) notice |
| 20) unite | 40) owe |

Dictation

I do not possess anything/ that is useless./ She bought some souvenirs from the area./ He was driving the car/ at a crazy speed/ round a blind corner/ in a snowstorm./ I doubt whether/ we are going to find anything else./ We did not hear him shout./ All we could hear/ was the sound/ of the church bells/ coming from the other side/ of the lake./ I immediately noticed/ the unusual way/ her name had been printed/ on the grave stone./ Once, I was able to swim/ like a fish./ We walked through the narrow streets/ until we came to the tower.

STAGE 6

LESSON 78

situation

What would you do if you saw someone taking something from a shop without paying? If I saw ..., I'd ...

What do people normally do in situations like that? People normally ... in situations like that

Do police officers often find themselves in dangerous situations? Yes, police officers ...

suppose

thirst

What do you suppose'd happen if there were suddenly no water in the world? I suppose we'd all die of thirst if there ...

If you only slept two hours tonight, how do you suppose you'd feel tomorrow morning? If I only ..., I suppose I'd feel very tired tomorrow morning

The word "supposing" can be used in a similar way to "if" when we want someone to imagine a particular situation. Therefore, we often use it in conditional sentences and say, for example, "Supposing you had no money, what would you do?"

Supposing today were Sunday, where'd you be now? Supposing today were Sunday, I'd be ...

Supposing you lost your passport, what would you do? Supposing I lost my passport, I'd immediately tell the police

hotter and hotter

more and more

Does it get hotter and hotter as we go towards the north of Europe?

No, it doesn't get ...; it gets colder and colder

Do people usually become richer and richer as they become older?

Yes, people usually become ...

Why?

Because they usually earn more and more money

Does good wine usually become cheaper and cheaper as it becomes older?

No, good wine doesn't ... ; it usually becomes more and more expensive

ready

marriage

How long does it take you to get ready to go out in the morning?

It takes me about ... to get ready to ...

When do you think you'll be ready to take the exam at the end of this book?

I think I'll be ready ... in about ... weeks' time

Are you always ready to lend people money?

Yes, I'm always ... ~ No, I'm not always ...

Do you think most people are ready for marriage when they are eighteen years old?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

whereabouts

If the government of your country decided to build a new national sports stadium, whereabouts do you think it should be?

If the government of my country ..., I think ...

describe

description

just

Describe someone you know, please (one of your family or friends).

I'll describe (my uncle: he's tall and thin; he has black hair etc.)

Describe the place where you live.

The place where I live is (by the sea; it's quite large; there are some factories just outside it etc.)

What's he doing?

He's describing the place where he lives

Do you think it's a good enough description?

Yes, I think it's ... ~ No, I don't think it's ...



Students read Lesson 72 on page 381

correct

incorrect

Is it correct to say "The book was writing by him"?

No, it isn't ...; we must say "The book was written by him"

Is it correct that $4 + 5 = 11$?

No, it isn't ...; it's incorrect

as soon as

over

What did you do as soon as you came into the classroom?

I sat down as soon as I ...

What'll you do as soon as the lesson is over?

I'll stand up, go home etc. as soon as ...

When you lend something, like money for example, do you prefer the other person to give it back on a certain date or just as soon as possible?

When I lend something ..., I prefer...

strange

Who's the strangest person you know?

The strangest person I know is ...

they = he or she

We sometimes use the words "they", "them" etc. to talk about just one person when we don't know if the person is a man or woman. For example, "There is somebody in the next room and they are making a lot of noise. I'm going to ask them to be quieter".

When do we use the words "they", "them" etc. to talk about just one person?

We use the words "they", "them" etc. ... when we don't know if the person is a man or woman

If someone lost their passport, what advice would you give them?

If someone lost their passport, I'd tell them that they should immediately go to the police

shut shut up be quiet

The verb "to shut up" means the same as "to be quiet" but is much less polite, and we generally use it when we are angry.

What verb can we use instead of the verb "to close"?

We can use the verb "to shut" instead of ...

If some friends were talking loudly while you were trying to study, what would you say?

If some ... while I was trying to study, I'd say "Could you be quiet, please?"

And if they carried on talking loudly even after that, what might you then say?

If they ..., I might then say "Shut up!"

choose

Do you always choose your clothes yourself or does someone else ever help you to choose them?

Yes, I always choose my clothes myself ~ No, I don't always choose ... myself; sometimes someone helps me ...

If you had to choose between having £10,000 now or £40,000 in ten years' time, which'd you choose?

If I had to choose between having ..., I'd choose ...

Why?



Dictation 49

To cross the road/ without looking both ways/ would be very dangerous./ When we say/ we should study,/ it means that we have an alternative,/ but that studying/ is the right thing to do;/ it is the best idea./ Although there were no bones/ in the meat,/ it had been cooked/ so badly/ that it was impossible to eat./ English has its origins/ in several other languages./ The war was directly caused/ by the actions of the president.



Do Revision Exercise 32

LESSON 79

recognize

Do you think you'd be able to recognize me if we met each other again in thirty years' time?

Yes, I think I'd be able to recognize you if ... ~ No, I don't think I'd be able to recognize you if ...

Would you say you were good at recognizing people after not having seen them for several years?

Yes, I'd say I was good at ... ~ No, I wouldn't say I was good at ...

rather

Would you say you spoke English rather well now?

Yes, I'd say I spoke ...

would rather

"Would rather" means the same as "would prefer". The difference is that we put the infinitive without "to" after "would rather", whereas we put the infinitive with "to" after "would prefer".

What can we say instead of "I would prefer to drink tea"?

We can say "I would rather drink tea" instead of "I would prefer to drink tea"

Would you rather have a cold drink than a hot drink at the moment?

Yes, I'd rather have ... ~ No, I wouldn't rather have ...

Which would you rather do this evening: read a book, watch television, or go to the cinema?

I'd rather ... than ...

Would you rather go on a long flight or a long train journey?
I'd rather ... than ...

faith

Christian

Do you have very much faith in your government? Yes, I
have a lot of faith in my government ~ No,
I don't have very much faith in my government

About how old is the Christian faith? The Christian
faith is about two thousand years old

"Will" and "to be going to"

predict

prediction

just this moment

Two common ways to talk about the future are:

- I will go to London tomorrow (future simple)
- I am going to go to London tomorrow ("to be going to")

These different forms communicate different ideas.

One common use of the future simple is to communicate that we have just this moment decided to do something. For example, if I say "It's getting cold; I'll close the window", I am communicating that I have just this moment decided to close the window.

We can also use the future simple to make a prediction. For example, if I say to a friend "Don't worry about your exam tomorrow; I'm sure it will be easy", I am making a prediction that the exam will be easy.

Tell me one common use of the future simple, please.

One common use of the future simple is to communicate that we have just this moment decided to do something

Give me an example, please.

Sorry I forgot to bring the money for you; I'll bring it tomorrow, I promise!

Tell me another common use of the future simple, please.

Another common use of the future simple is to make a prediction

Give me an example, please.

I can't remember what she looks like but I'm sure I'll recognize her when I see her

"To be going to" can also be used to make a prediction, but a prediction using information we already have. For example, if I say "Oh, look at the sky; I think it's going to rain", I am predicting rain because I can see that the sky is dark and cloudy now.

Another common use of "to be going to" is to communicate a future intention; something that we have already decided to do. For example, if I say "I'm going to buy a new car", I am communicating that I have already decided to buy a new car; it is my intention to buy one.

Tell me one common use of "to be going to", please.

One common use of "to be going to" is to make a prediction using information we already have

Give me an example, please.

Be careful; that wine glass is going to fall off the table!

Tell me another common use of "to be going to", please.

Another common use of "to be going to" is to communicate a future intention; something that we have already decided to do

Give me an example, please.

I'm going to go to the cinema next Saturday

system

What system of government do you have in your country?

We have a ... system of government in my country

sail

sailor

Is sailing a popular sport in your country?

Yes, sailing's ...

in my country ~ No, sailing isn't ... in my country

Would you like to be a sailor?

Yes, I'd like to ...

~ No, I wouldn't like to ...



Dictation 50

I do not get up/ immediately after I wake up,/ but I lie in bed/ for a few minutes./
We sometimes/ go through the summer/ without going for a swim./ There is no
comparison/ between the prices on the website/ and those in the shop./ The
fridge he bought/ from the shop on the corner/ was faulty./ It made him angry/
and he took a long time/ to calm down./ That guard dog/ is much too dangerous/
to keep in the house.

LESSON 80

Emphatic "do"

deny

exclamation

stress

I do speak English!

I do like this book!

As you already know, we use the auxiliary verb "do" for the present simple, but only in questions and negative sentences; it is not used in the positive. For example, we say "Do you speak English?" and "I do not speak English", but we say "I speak English", with no auxiliary "do".

However, when we want to be emphatic about something, we can also use "do" in a positive sentence. For example, if someone says to you "You don't speak English", you can reply "Yes I do speak English!" In situations like this, we put a heavy stress on the word "do".

When do we use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive sentence with the present simple tense?

We use the ... when
we want to be emphatic

We usually use the emphatic "do" when we want to deny something that someone has said because we know it is not true. For example, if someone says to you "You don't eat healthy food", you can deny this strongly by saying "Yes I do eat healthy food!"

When do we usually use the emphatic "do"?

We usually
use ... when we want to deny something that
someone has said because we know it is not true

Give me an example, please.

For example, if somebody
says "You don't eat enough vegetables",
I can reply "Yes I do eat enough vegetables!"

Reply to this sentence using the emphatic form, please: you don't know what I've got in my pocket. Yes I do know what you've got in your pocket!

Make sure you and the student put a heavy stress on the word "do" each time you use it emphatically.

Another use of the emphatic "do" is in an exclamation. For example, "I do like this book!" and "He does speak good English!"

Tell me another use of the emphatic "do", please. Another use ... is in an exclamation

Give me an example, please. I do hate noisy children!
She does write beautifully!

Of course, we can use the emphatic "do" with the past simple too. For example, "I did study hard last year!" and "I did like that book you gave me!"

Reply to this sentence using the emphatic form in the past, please: He didn't cycle home yesterday. Yes he did cycle home yesterday!

Remember that we only use the emphatic "do" with the present and past simple. With other tenses, we just stress the first auxiliary verb, or the negative word in the verb. For example, "Yes I can speak English well!" and "No I won't make a mistake!"

Reply to these sentences using emphatic forms, please:

You can't read quickly. Yes I can read quickly!

The weather's been good. No the weather has not been good!

She doesn't love her family. Yes she does love her family!

He came to school early. No he didn't come to school early!

We shouldn't tell him the news. Yes we should tell him the news!



Students read Lesson 74 on page 392

hit

arrest

What am I doing?

You're hitting the table with your hand

Have you ever hit your head getting into a car?

Yes, I've
hit my head ... ~ No, I've never hit my head ...

What'd happen if you hit a policeman?

If I hit a policeman,
he'd arrest me

Have you ever seen anyone arrested?

Yes, I've seen
someone arrested ~ No,
I've never seen anyone arrested

fair

fairly

just

moderate

unfair

The word "fair" has five different meanings, which are as follows: _____ (fair hair),
_____ (industrial and agricultural fairs, for example), _____ (just), _____
(moderate), and _____ (fun fair).

The teacher translates the five meanings.

What are the five meanings of the word "fair"?

The five
meanings of the word "fair" are ...

Do people become darker and darker in hair colour as we go
towards the north of Europe?

No, people don't ...;
they become fairer and fairer

Have you ever been to an industrial or agricultural fair?

Yes, I've been to ... ~ No, I've never been to ...

What kind?

If I asked everyone in this room twenty questions but only asked you two, would that be fair?

No, if you asked ...
but only asked me two, it
wouldn't be fair; it'd be unfair

Do they ever have a funfair in this town?

Yes, they
sometimes have ...
~ No, they never have ...

Do you speak English fairly well now?

Yes, I speak
English fairly well now

pleasure

Is it a great pleasure for you to get up in the morning?

Yes, it's a great pleasure for me ...
~ No, it isn't a great pleasure for me ...

Why or why not?

Because I find my work interesting
~ Because, when I get up, it's often cold

Do you think it's possible for life to be full of pleasure all the time?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

experiment

Do you think it's wrong to use animals for experiments?

Yes, I think it's ... ~ No, I don't think it's ...

When was America discovered by Europeans, and who discovered it?

America was discovered
by Europeans in 1492 by Christopher
Columbus, or by Leif Ericsson about the year 1000

Is the internet useful for discovering new information?

Yes, the internet ...



Do Revision Exercise 33

LESSON 81

scientist

Would you like to be a scientist?

Yes, I'd like ...

~ No, I wouldn't like ...

Why or why not?

tissue

What do we call a paper handkerchief?

We call a paper
handkerchief a tissue

division

How many football divisions are there in your country?

There are ... football divisions in my country

Which division's your home town in?

My home town's
in the ... division

in

within

on the other hand

The time now is (6 o'clock). If I went out of the room and said to you "I'll be back in an hour's time", it would mean that I'd be back at (7 o'clock). If, on the other hand, I went out of the room and said "I'll be back within an hour", it'd mean that I'd be back at any time between now and (7 o'clock).

The time now is (6 o'clock). If I went out of the room and said "I'll be back in an hour", at what time would I return?

If you went ..., you'd return at (7 o'clock)

If, on the other hand, I went out of the room and said “I’ll be back within an hour”, at what time would I return?

If, on the other hand, you went ..., you’d return at any time between now and (7 o’clock)

Do you think life will be discovered on other planets within the next hundred years?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don’t think ...

main

mainly

shopping

Which is the main shopping street in this town?

... is the main shopping ...

Do you think that the difference between the people of one country and those of another is mainly a question of language?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don’t think ...

sing – sang – sung

What are the three forms of “sing”?

The three forms of “sing” are “sing, sang, sung”

Why are people so often in the habit of singing to themselves in the bathroom?

People are so often ... maybe because their voices sound better in the bathroom

If you sang in public for a day (in the street, for example), how much do you think you’d earn?

If I sang in public for a day, I think I’d earn about ...

Have you ever sung in public?

Yes, I’ve ... ~ No, I’ve never ...

If you bought a business for £1,000,000 and sold it again later for £250,000, would you be making a profit? No, if I bought ..., I wouldn't be making a profit; I'd be making a loss

How much would your loss be? My loss'd be £750,000



Students read Lesson 75 on page 397

Future perfect

I will have eaten

We use the future perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to a specific point in the future. For example, if you know that you will be in bed at midnight tonight, you can tell a friend "Please don't phone me at midnight; I will have gone to bed". This communicates that you will go to bed before midnight and that, at midnight, you will be in bed, probably sleeping.

When do we use the future perfect? We use the future perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to a specific point in the future

Give me an example, please When you arrive at my house, I will have cooked dinner

What does that sentence mean? That sentence means that I will finish cooking dinner before you arrive at my house; when you arrive, dinner will be ready

Tell me the difference between these two sentences:

“At 9 o’clock, I will eat my dinner”

and

“At 9 o’clock, I will have eaten my dinner”.

The difference ... is that “At 9 o’clock, I will eat my dinner” means I will start to eat my dinner at 9 o’clock, whereas “At 9 o’clock, I will have eaten my dinner” means that my dinner will already be finished at 9 o’clock

Will you have had your dinner before midnight tonight?

Yes, I’ll have had my ... ~ No, I won’t have had my ...

Will we have left this room in three hours’ time?

Yes, we’ll

have left ... ~ No, we won’t have left ...

At 10 o’clock tomorrow morning, will you already have got up?

Yes, at ..., I’ll already have got up ~

No, at ..., I won’t already have got up

Will most shops in this town have shut before eleven o’clock this evening?

Yes, most shops in this town will have shut ...

minister	prime
-----------------	--------------

What’s a government minister?

A government minister is someone who has a very important job in the government

Give me some examples, please.

Minister for Agriculture,
Foreign Minister etc.

What do some countries call the most important minister in the government?

Some countries call ... the Prime Minister

guess

Are you usually able to guess a person's age?

Yes, I'm
usually ... ~ No, I'm not usually ...

coin

Have you got any coins in your pocket (or bag) at the moment?

Yes, I've got some ...
~ No, I haven't got any ...

Cheers!

In which situations do we say "Cheers!"?

We say "Cheers!"
to express good wishes when we have a drink with
somebody, to say "thank you", and to say "goodbye"



Dictation 51

In some countries,/ a lot of things used daily/ belong to the government,/ such as
the roads,/ the trains, water and electricity./ The notice/ outside the building/ said
that the man was wanted/ dead or alive./ Don't throw/ that piece of paper away;/
I still need it./ I haven't finished with it yet./ The little boy/ had just been given a
tissue/ by his mother,/ but he immediately dropped it/ on the floor/ and made it
dirty./ He sat on his own/ during the flight.

LESSON 82

rode

What's the past of "ride"?

The past of "ride" is "rode"

If you rode from here to the next town by bicycle, about how long would it take you?

If I rode ..., it'd take me about ...

decrease

Does the temperature decrease as we move from spring to summer?

No, the temperature doesn't decrease ...; it increases

join

joint

shoulder

elbow

Do you have to join a library before you can start borrowing books?

Yes, you have to ...

For the following question, form a cross with your forefingers.

If we join two pieces of wood together like this, what do we make?

If we join ... like that, we make a cross

Touch your shoulder, elbow and wrist joints in turn, and ask

What joint of the arm is this?

That joint ... is the shoulder,
the elbow, the wrist

noon

What's another word for midday?

Another word
for midday is noon

e.g. = exempli gratia = for example

abbreviation

The letters "e.g." are the abbreviation of "exempli gratia", from the Latin, which means "for example". We use these letters in writing, but not in speaking.

What are the letters "e.g." the abbreviation of?

The letters
"e.g." are ...

When do we use these letters?

We use these letters ...

here you are

there he is

hand

structure

finally

We use the expression "Here you are" when we hand something to somebody. For example, if you say "Can I borrow your book, please?", I can reply "Yes, of course you can; here you are".

What can we say when we hand something to somebody?

When we ..., we can say "Here you are"

We also use this same structure with the words "here" or "there" in other situations. For example, when we are trying to find a particular person and we suddenly see them, we can say "Ah, here you are!", or when we are pointing somebody out in a photograph, we can say "There he is".

When you finally find something after trying to find it for a long time, what can you say?

When you finally ...,
you can say "Ah, here it is!"

state	fill in	application form
birth		occupation

Do you pay taxes to the state?

Yes, I pay ... ~ No, I don't pay ...

Is this room in a good state or a bad state?

This room's
in a ... state

When you fill in a passport application form, what must you state?

When I fill in ..., I must state my name,
my address, my date of birth, my occupation etc.

statement	signature
------------------	------------------

When you make a formal written statement to the police, do you have to put your signature at the end?

Yes, when
you make ..., you have to ...

download	program
-----------------	----------------

What kind of things can we download from the internet?

We can download programs, songs, films ...



Students read Lesson 76 on page 402

drunk

fight

What happens if someone drinks too much alcohol?

If someone ... , they get drunk

Have you ever seen two people fighting each other in the street?

Yes, I've seen ... ~ No, I've never seen ...

Where? What happened?

Do some people get into fights when they're drunk?

Yes, some people ...

probability

Do you think the probability of another world war has increased or decreased in the last twenty years?

I think the probability of ...

mind

brain

change one's mind

brainy

abstract

sense

We use "mind" in the abstract sense, whereas we generally use "brain" in the physical sense.

What's the difference between "mind" and "brain"?

The difference between "mind" and "brain" is that we use ...

Are you in the habit of changing your mind a lot?

Yes, I'm in the habit of changing my mind a lot
~ No, I'm not in the habit of changing my mind a lot

Do adults have bigger brains than young children?

Yes, adults have ...

Who's the brainiest member of your family?

My ... is
the brainiest member of my family

criminal

What happens to criminals if the police catch them?

If the police catch criminals, they arrest
them and take them to the police station

gun

Do you have to have permission from the state to own a gun in
your country?

Yes, you have to have ... in my country

civilized

Do you think the world's more civilized nowadays than it was
in the past?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...;
I think it's less civilized

so far

How many people do you think you've spoken to so far today?

I think I've spoken to about ...

What does the expression "so far, so good" mean?

The expression "so far, so good" means that
somebody has not experienced any problems up to now

Give me an example, please.

I'm enjoying my new job;
so far, so good!



Do Revision Exercise 34

LESSON 83

Short answers with auxiliary verbs

Yes, I can

Yes, I would

Yes, I am

Yes, I have

Yes, I do

We can give short answers to questions simply by using an auxiliary verb.

For example:	"Can you speak Spanish?"	"Yes, I can."
	"Have you seen David?"	"No, I haven't."
	"Will she be working?"	"Yes, she will."

Notice that only the first auxiliary verb is necessary. Instead of "Yes, she will be", we can just say "Yes, she will".

Answer the following questions with short answers:

Will we still be here in two minutes' time? Yes, we will

Would you need any money if you went to the cinema and had a free ticket? No, I wouldn't

Can you swim? Yes, I can ~ No, I can't

Should you be very careful when you cross the road? Yes, you should

Could you read when you were three years old? Yes, I could ~ No, I couldn't

We can also make short answers with the verbs "be" and "have".

For example:	"Are you a student?"	"Yes, I am."
	"Has he got the money?"	"Yes, he has."

Am I the teacher?	Yes, you are
-------------------	--------------

Have you got any shoes on your feet?	Yes, I have
--------------------------------------	-------------

For short answers with the present simple and past simple, we use the auxiliary "do".

For example:	"Does he eat meat?"	"Yes, he does."
	"Did they finish the job?"	"No, they didn't."

Do you like this part of the country?	Yes, I do ~ No, I don't
---------------------------------------	-------------------------

Did you eat dinner at home last night?	Yes, I did ~ No, I didn't
----------------------------------------	---------------------------

Does he/she speak his/her language during the lesson?	No, he/she doesn't
-------------------------------------------------------	--------------------

Did people believe the world was round in the old days?	No, they didn't
---------------------------------------------------------	-----------------

Of course, we don't use short answers in the lessons because it's important for you to practise speaking as much as possible.

Why don't we use short answers in the lessons?	We don't use ... because it's important for us to practise speaking as much as possible
------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

rose

What's the past of "rise"?	The past of "rise" is "rose"
----------------------------	------------------------------

Did the sun rise early this morning?	Yes, the sun rose ... ~ No, the sun didn't rise ...
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

how high

mile

(decimal) point

kilometre

population

About how high are the walls of this room in feet?

The walls of this room are about ... feet high

About how long is this table in feet?

This table is
about ... feet long

If I am (5) feet (11) inches tall, about how tall do you think you are in feet and inches?

If you are ..., I think I'm
about ... feet ... inch(es) tall

There are about 1.6 (one point six) kilometres in a mile.

About how many kilometres are there in a mile?

There are
about 1.6 kilometres in a mile

A kilometre equals about 0.6 (point six) of a mile.

If a kilometre equals about 0.6 (point six) of a mile, how far is it from here to the nearest town in miles?

If a kilometre ...,
it's about ... mile(s) from here to ...

What's the population of this town?

The population
of this town is about ...



Students read Lesson 77 on page 407

hurt – hurt – hurt

fell

fall over

What's the past of "fall"?

The past of "fall" is "fell"

If you fell over while you were running along the street, might you hurt yourself?

Yes, if I fell over while I was running along the street, I might hurt myself

Have you ever been hurt while playing sport?

Yes, I've been ... ~ No, I've never been ...

If you hurt yourself very badly, where'd you be taken to?

If I hurt myself very badly, I'd be taken to hospital

glad

Would you be glad to hear that you had failed an exam?

No, I wouldn't be glad to hear that I'd ...; I'd be very unhappy

Would you be glad if you were told you had won the lottery?

Yes, I'd be glad if I were told I'd ...

sick

unwell

vomit

What are two other words for "ill"?

Two other words for "ill" are "sick" and "unwell"

"To be sick" can mean "to be unwell", but it can also mean "to vomit". We usually understand the meaning from the sentence or situation.

What's another meaning of "to be sick" besides "to be unwell"?

Another meaning of ... is "to vomit"

What does this sentence probably mean: "The little boy was sick in the car"?

That sentence probably means that the little boy vomited in the car

What does this sentence probably mean: “The little boy didn’t go to school because he was sick”?

That sentence probably means that the little boy didn’t go to school because he was unwell

What does this sentence probably mean: “The little boy didn’t go to school because he was sick”?

That sentence probably means that the little boy didn’t go to school because he was unwell

repair

When things break, do you normally try to repair them or do you just throw them away?

When things break, I normally ...

roof

roof

What do we call the top covering of a house? We call ...
the roof

wind	windy
------	-------

wind	windy
------	-------

wind	windy
------	-------

Do sailing boats move faster in strong winds? Yes, sailing boats ...

Is it a windy day today? Yes, it's a ... ~ No, it isn't a ...

Is it a windy day today? Yes, it's a ... ~ No, it isn't a ...

caught **just as** **platform**

caught **just as** **platform**

caught **just as** **platform**

What are the three forms of "catch"? The three forms of "catch" are "catch, caught, caught"

When was the last time you caught a cold? The last time I caught a cold was

When was the last time you caught a cold? The last time I caught a cold was

Have you ever caught a train just as it was leaving the platform?

Yes, I've sometimes caught ...

~ No, I've never caught ...



Dictation 52

In the old days,/ people were very much afraid/ of their kings./ It is useless/
thinking about what will happen/ if they win,/ simply because they won't win./
My pen is the most useful thing/ that I possess./ Mix some wine with it,/ add some
ice from the freezer,/ and then pour the lot/ into a large glass./ The two countries/
wouldn't even unite/ to protect themselves/ against their common enemy./ We
chatted online/ until after midnight.

LESSON 84

Direct speech and indirect speech

report

refer

inverted commas

Direct speech: I said "The room is large"

Indirect speech: I said that the room was large

There are two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said. We can use direct speech, and give the exact words of the speaker, like this:

Mr Brown said "I like warm weather".

We can also use indirect speech, and report what Mr Brown said, like this:

Mr Brown said that he liked warm weather.

Notice that indirect speech is also called reported speech.

What are the two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said?

The two ways ... are by giving the exact words of the speaker, or by reporting what the speaker said

What do we call these two ways?

We call these two ways direct speech and indirect speech

Give me an example of direct speech, please.

Mr Brown said "I like warm weather"

Give me an example of indirect speech, please.

Mr Brown said that he liked warm weather

When we change direct speech into indirect speech, we generally move the verb into the past, or further into the past. For example, we change present tenses into past tenses.

For example:	(Direct speech)	The teacher said "The room is large".
	(Indirect speech)	The teacher said that the room was large.
	(Direct speech)	The teacher said "I have drunk the coffee".
	(Indirect speech)	The teacher said that he had drunk the coffee.

If a verb is already in the past, it often remains unchanged. However, sometimes we put it further into the past so the exact meaning is easier to understand. Think about this sentence:

Mary said that she went to the cinema.

Here, we don't know whether Mary said "I go to the cinema" or "I went to the cinema". In other words, we don't know if she was speaking about a habit in the present or a single visit in the past. However, we could say this instead:

Mary said that she had been to the cinema.

Now it becomes clearer that she was speaking about a single visit in the past.

What do we do with the tenses when we change direct speech into indirect speech?	When we change ..., we generally move the verb into the past
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

Give me an example.	The teacher said "The room is large". The teacher said that the room was large.
---------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

What do we do if a verb is already in the past?	If a verb ..., it often remains unchanged, but sometimes we put it further into the past
-------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In indirect speech, the word "will" changes to "would". We use "would" when we are speaking about the past but want to refer to a future action.

For example: (Direct speech) Mary said "John will go to London".

(Indirect speech) Mary said that John would go to London.

You are reporting what Mary said in the past, but the word "would" refers to a future action.

What do we do with the word "will" when we change direct speech into indirect speech?

When we change ...,
we change the word "will" to "would"

Give me an example, please.

She said that John
would go to London next year

Right. I will now make some statements and I want you to tell me what I said, using indirect speech.

"I swim every day" – What did I say?

You said that you
swam every day

"She is speaking to you" – What did I say?

You said that
she was speaking to me

"I have just taken the pen from the table" – What did I say?

You said that you had just
taken the pen from the table

"I think I will go to London tomorrow" – What did I say?

You said that you thought
you would go to London tomorrow

“They had books in their hands when they came into the room” – What did I say? You said that they had

You said that they had books
in their hands when they came into the room

"I ate too much for dinner" – What did I say?

did I say? You said
you had eaten too much for dinner

Notice that words like "I", "you", "my", "your" etc. sometimes need to change when direct speech becomes indirect speech.

Notice also that for indirect speech we do not use inverted commas, and it is not generally necessary to use the word "that" to connect the two parts of the sentence.

Do we use inverted commas for indirect speech? No, we don't use ...

Is it generally necessary to use the word "that" when we use indirect speech? No, it isn't ...

Give me an example, please. He said that the room was large ~ He said the room was large



flat

Did people in the old days believe the world was round? No, people ...; they believed it was flat

Which is one of the flattest parts of this country? One of the flattest parts of this country is ...

pity what a pity picnic phrase

Would you think it was a great pity if you went for a picnic in the country and it rained? Yes, I'd think ... if I ...

What kind of people do you pity most? I pity ... most

Translate this phrase: "What a pity".

blow – blew – blown

What are the three forms of “blow”?

The three forms
of “blow” are “blow, blew, blown”

Have you ever been blown off your feet by the wind?

Yes, I’ve been blown off my feet by the wind
~ No, I’ve never been blown off my feet by the wind



Dictation 53

Please leave your dirty plates/ in the sink./ The teacher told the girl’s mother/ that
he found the girl’s school studies/ were not as good as/ they should be./ They
would rather live/ in an agricultural region/ of the country/ than a crowded city./
The actress made no apology/ for her lateness./ Customers in a shop/ are called
“sir” or “madam”,/ and an officer is called “sir”/ by his men./ My colleague takes
great care of his car/ and lets no one else use it.



Do Revision Exercise 35

LESSON 85

consider

decision

What do you consider to be the best occupation in the world?

I consider ... to be the best occupation in the world

Why must we consider carefully before making an important decision?

We must ... because, if we don't consider carefully, we might make a big mistake

whatever

whenever

wherever

whoever

limit

unlimited

most of

The difference between the words "what" and "whatever" is that we use the word "what" in a limited sense, whereas we use the word "whatever" in a more unlimited sense. Other examples of this kind of thing are: "when – whenever"; "where – wherever"; "who – whoever".

What's the difference between the words "what" and "whatever"?

The difference between ... is that we use the word "what" in a limited sense, whereas we use the word "whatever" in a more unlimited sense

If you could buy whatever you wanted, what would you buy?

If I could buy whatever I wanted, I'd buy ...

Can you go for a holiday whenever you like?

Yes, I can go for a holiday whenever I like
~ No, I can't go for a holiday whenever I like

Why or why not? Because I have to work (or study) for most of the year

If you could go wherever you liked in the world, where'd you go?
If I could go wherever I liked in the world, I'd go to ...

If you could meet whoever you wanted in the world, who would you prefer to meet?
If I could meet whoever I wanted in the world, I'd prefer to meet ...

truth	lie	tell the truth	tell a lie
--------------	------------	-----------------------	-------------------

honest

Do you always tell the truth? Yes, I always ...
~ No, I don't always ...; sometimes I tell lies

Why or why not? Because I think it's important to be honest ~ Because it's sometimes necessary to tell lies in order not to be unpleasant

Do newspapers always tell the truth? No, newspapers don't ...; sometimes they tell lies

Why do they sometimes tell lies? They sometimes tell lies because ...

miss

What's the opposite of the verb "to catch"? The opposite ... is "to miss"

If I threw my pen to you, do you think you'd catch it or miss it?
If you threw your pen to me, I think I'd ...

Are you in the habit of missing trains and buses? Yes, I'm in the habit ... ~ No, I'm not in the habit ...

Why or why not?

Because I always leave everything to the last minute and then have to hurry ~ Because I always give myself plenty of time to catch trains and buses

How long do you have to be away from home before you begin to miss your family and friends?

I have to be away from home for about ... before I begin ...

Did you miss the last lesson?

Yes, I missed ...
~ No, I didn't miss ...

If so, why?

union	trade union	organization
in favour of	pay (wages)	

Do you think that a union of all the countries in Europe (or South America etc.) will ever be possible?

Yes, I think ... will one day be possible ~ No, I don't think ... will ever be possible

What is a trade union?

A trade union is an organization composed of workers from a particular industry. It protects the workers and fights to improve their pay and conditions

Are you in favour of trade unions?

Yes, I'm in favour ...
~ No, I'm not in favour ...



Students read Lesson 79 on page 420

rope	climb
-------------	--------------

What can we use rope for?

We can use rope for climbing mountains, pulling things etc.

What'd you see if you climbed the stairs to the top of this building?
If I climbed ..., I'd see ...

Is it easy to climb to the top of the music industry and stay there?
No, it isn't easy ...; it's difficult

court **look for**

If you lost your keys, where would you look for them first?
If I lost my keys, I would ...

Where do people go when they are looking for justice?
People go to the law courts when they ...

judge

Would you like the job of a judge?
Yes, I'd like ...
~ No, I wouldn't like ...

dark – darken **short – shorten**

wide – widen – width **length – lengthen**

strength – strengthen **friendship**

We can form verbs from certain adjectives or nouns by adding the letters "en". For example, from the adjective "dark" we can make the verb "to darken", which means "to make darker" or "to get darker". Other examples are "short – shorten", "wide – widen" etc.

How do we form verbs from certain adjectives or nouns?
We form verbs from certain ... by adding the letters "en"

Give me some examples, please.
dark – darken;
short – shorten etc.

What does the verb "to darken" mean? The verb "to darken" means "to make darker" or "to get darker"

If our trousers are too long, what must we do to them? If our trousers ..., we must shorten them

Do the days lengthen or shorten as we go towards summer? The days lengthen as we ...

Do you think sport can strengthen the friendship between different countries? Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

An adjective or noun must have only one syllable in order for us to form a verb from it. There are also some one-syllable adjectives and nouns from which we cannot form a verb. We can't say, for example, "to smallen"; we say "to make smaller".

How many syllables must an adjective or noun have in order for us to form a verb from it? An adjective or noun must have only one syllable in order for us ...

Can we form verbs from all adjectives and nouns of one syllable? No, we can't form verbs ...

Give me an example of a one-syllable adjective from which we can't form a verb? An example of a ... is "small" (or "large", "slow" etc.)



Dictation 54

When we hurry,/ we are not able to do things/ as well as/ when we take our time./ You can eat/ as much as you like;/ we've got plenty of sandwiches,/ crisps and biscuits./ I haven't eaten so much chocolate/ since I was a little boy./ We were late/ for an appointment with our boss,/ and so we had to run./ If I lend you some money,/ will you pay it back/ when promised?/ One should not make important decisions,/ especially about one's career,/ without thinking carefully.

LESSON 86

obvious

Give me a sentence with the word “obvious”. It is obvious
from what he says that he is not interested in the job

Do small children sometimes say they aren’t tired when they obviously are? Yes, small children sometimes ...

Why? Because they don’t want to go to bed etc.

ache

toothache

stomach ache

earache

headache

An ache is a continuous physical pain, such as toothache, headache, stomach ache, earache etc.

What is an ache? An ache is a continuous ...

What might you get if you ate too much? I might get
stomach ache if I ...

Where should you go if you get toothache? I should go
to the dentist’s if I ...

What kind of things give you a headache? The kind of
things that give me a headache are
noise, too much work, hot weather etc.

rule

confuse

Who was the last person to rule your country ? ... was
the last person to rule my country

Do you understand the rules of football? Yes, I understand ... ~ No, I don't understand ...

Do the rules of English grammar sometimes confuse you? Yes, the rules of English grammar sometimes confuse me

Do you find computers confusing? Yes, I find ... ~ No, I don't find ...

Would you be confused if I suddenly walked out of the room for no reason and didn't come back? Yes, I'd be confused if you ...

ought

"Ought" has the same meaning as "should", but it must be followed by the infinitive with "to". For example, instead of saying "I should go now", we say "I ought to go now". In normal everyday conversation, "should" is more common than "ought".

What can we say instead of "should"? We can say "ought" ...

Give me an example, please. I ought to call my dad because it's his birthday

When we borrow money, ought we to pay it back as soon as possible? Yes, when we ..., we ought to ...

What ought we to do before crossing the road? We ought to look both ways before ...

Do you think children ought to be allowed to go to bed whenever they want? No, I don't think children ought to ...

rough

smooth

surface

seasick

roughly

Is the surface of this table rough?

No, the surface ...;
it's smooth

When we speak about the sea, we usually describe it as "calm" instead of "smooth".

When you travel by boat, do you prefer the sea to be rough?

No, when I travel by boat, I don't ...; I prefer it to be calm

Why?

Because a rough sea makes me feel seasick ...

If someone tells you that they're feeling rough, what do they mean?

If someone tells me ..., they mean
they aren't feeling very well

Roughly how many people would you say there were in Spain (or Russia, China etc.)?

I'd say there were roughly ...

Do you like rough weather?

Yes, I like rough weather
~ No, I don't like rough weather; I prefer calm weather

Which do you think is the roughest sport one can play?

I think maybe rugby is the roughest ...



Students read Lesson 80 on page 425

ground

level

underground

railway

ground floor

grounds

By the word "ground", we usually mean the surface of the land.

What do we usually mean by the word "ground"? By the word "ground", we usually ...

Are there any shops in this town built below the level of the ground (or ground level)? Yes, there are some ...
~ No, there aren't any ...

Where?

When a table is not level, what must we do? When a table ..., we must put something under one of its legs

Has this town got an underground railway? Yes, this town's got ... ~ No, this town hasn't got ...

What's on the ground floor of this building? There's (or there are) ... on the ground floor of this building

Where's the biggest football ground in this town? The biggest football ground in this town is ...

Are the grounds of some famous old buildings in this country open to the public? Yes, the grounds ...

educate

educated

How can parents start educating their children before they go to school? Parents can ... by teaching them to read and write etc.

What do we mean by an educated person? By an educated person, we mean somebody who has continued their studies to a high level

Making a suggestion

Here are four common ways in which we can make a suggestion:

- 1) Shall we go to the cinema?
- 2) Let's go to the cinema.
- 3) How (or What) about going to the cinema?
- 4) Why don't we go to the cinema?

Tell me four common ways in which we can make a suggestion, please.

Four common ways in which we can make a suggestion are:

- 1) Shall we wait for him?
- 2) Let's wait for him.
- 3) How (or What) about waiting for him?
- 4) Why don't we wait for him?

The imperative

order

When we want to say something stronger than just a suggestion, or even order someone to do something, we use the imperative. In English, the imperative is very easy; we just use the infinitive without "to". For example, we say "Go away!" For a negative imperative, we put the word "don't" before the infinitive. For example, we say "Don't go away!"

How do we make the imperative in English? We make the imperative in English by using the infinitive without "to"

Give me some examples, please. Give me the book!
Do it now! Have a nice day!

How do we make a negative imperative?

We make a negative imperative by putting the word “don’t” before the infinitive

Give me some examples, please.

Don’t give him the book!
Don’t be late! Don’t forget to email me!



Do Revision Exercise 36

LESSON 87

overeat

oversleep

overwork

overcook

undercook

overpay

underpay

When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means to do something excessively.

What does it sometimes mean when we put the word "over" before a verb?

When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means ...

Give me some examples, please.

oversleep; overeat etc.

What might happen if we overeat?

If we overeat, we might get stomach ache

Have you ever been late for work (or school) because you've overslept?

Yes, I've ... ~ No, I've never ...

Are nurses and doctors in busy hospitals often overworked?

Yes, nurses and doctors ...

Some verbs, like "overcook" or "overpay", form their opposite with the word "under" – e.g. "undercook", "underpay".

What are the contraries of "overcook" and "overpay"?

The contraries of "overcook" and "overpay" are "undercook" and "underpay"

What do we mean when we say that somebody is underpaid for the work they do?

When we say that ..., we mean they are not paid enough for the work they do

charge

serious

commit

battery

service

What happens to people who are charged by the police with committing serious crimes?

People who are charged ...
are first taken to court, and then, if
they are found guilty, they are sent to prison

How would you feel if you were told to charge the enemy in a battle?

If I were told ..., I'd probably feel very afraid

If you had to be in charge of a big business, what kind of business would you choose?

If I had to ..., I'd choose ...

If you were seriously overcharged in a restaurant, would you ask to speak to the manager?

Yes, if I were ..., I'd ask to ...

Have you ever refused to pay the service charge in a restaurant?

Yes, I've ... ~ No, I've never ...

Another use of the word "charge" is in charging a battery, for example in a mobile phone.

What's another use of the word "charge"?

Another use ...

How often do you have to recharge your mobile?

I have to recharge my mobile ...

clear

as regards

Was the sky clear yesterday?

Yes, the sky was ...
~ No, the sky wasn't ...

Can you make yourself clearly understood when you speak English in everyday situations? Yes, I can make myself clearly understood when I ...

At what time of day are the streets usually at their clearest as regards traffic? The streets are usually ...

Who clears the tables in a restaurant? The waiters and waitresses clear ...

guest	host/hostess	invite
--------------	---------------------	---------------

If you invited me to your house, would you be my guest or my host/hostess? If I invited you to my house, I'd be your host/hostess

If you could play host to three famous guests, which three famous people would you choose? If I could play..., I'd choose ...

ridden

What are the three forms of "ride"? The three forms of "ride" are "ride, rode, ridden"

Have you ever ridden a horse? Yes, I've ridden ... ~ No, I've never ridden ...

Have you ever ridden a bicycle at night without lights? Yes, I've ... ~ No, I've never ...



Students read Lesson 81 on page 430

severe

If you were a judge, on what kind of criminals would you be most severe?

If I were a judge, the kind of criminals I'd be most severe on would be ...

Do you get very severe winters in your country?

Yes, we get ... ~ No, we don't get ...

blow

What do people say they see when they receive a blow on the head?

People say they see stars when ...

respect

What kind of people do you respect most?

The kind of people I respect most are ...

company

employ

employer

employee

If you had your own company, would you employ someone simply because they were a friend?

Yes, if I had my own company, I'd ... ~ No, if I had my own company, I wouldn't ...

What do we employ to cut bread?

We employ a knife to cut bread

What do we call a person who employs somebody to work for them?

We call ... an "employer"

And what do we call the person who works for them?

We call ... an "employee"

machine

accidentally

Are there a lot of machines in a factory?

Yes, there are ...

What do we use a cash machine for?

We use a cash machine for taking money out of the bank quickly and easily

What could happen if you accidentally put a red sock in a washing machine with white clothes?

If I accidentally ..., I could get pink clothes

flown

What are the three forms of "fly"?

The three forms of "fly" are "fly, flew, flown"

Have you ever flown in a plane?

Yes, I've ... ~ No, I've never ...

draw

drawing

curtain

The verb "to draw" means to make a picture with a pencil or pen. It can also mean "to pull". For example, if you draw the curtains, you pull them open or closed. If you draw money from the bank, you put your bank card in a cash machine and take money out.

Are you good at drawing pictures?

Yes, I'm ... ~ No, I'm not ...

What do we mean by a rough drawing?

By a rough drawing, we mean a very simple drawing

What's the easiest way to draw out cash?

The easiest way ... is to use a bank card in a cash machine

What does "to draw the curtains" mean?

"To draw the curtains" means to pull them open or closed



Dictation 55

All right,/ but the root of the problem/ still remains./ When a man murders another man,/ ought we to put him in prison/ or kill him?/ It's difficult to cross the road/ in safety nowadays./ He lay down quietly/ with his head on the pillow/ and went to sleep./ Your idea sounds exciting./ When we get wet,/ we have to take our clothes off/ and dry them./ I've put your cheese/ in the fridge./ In spite of the fact that/ he looks quite tall,/ he is only average height.

LESSON 88

Perfect continuous

Present participle

if ... then ...

We form the perfect continuous tenses by using the verb "have", the word "been" and the present participle of the main verb.

Present perfect continuous: I have been working

Past perfect continuous: I had been working

Future perfect continuous: I will have been working

How do we form the perfect continuous tenses?

We form ... by using the verb "have", the word "been", and the present participle of the main verb

Give me an example, please. I have been studying for two hours

We use the present perfect continuous to say how long an action has been in progress so far. We are "measuring" the duration of the action up to now. For example, if you arrive at work at 9 a.m., then at 10 a.m. you can say "I have been working for one hour so far"; later, at 11 a.m., you can say "I have been working for two hours so far".

When do we use the present perfect continuous?

We use the present perfect continuous to say how long an action has been in progress so far

Give me an example, please. I have been living in this house for six months so far

We use the past perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the past. We are "measuring" how long the action had already been in progress at that point. For example, the sentence "I had been cooking for twenty minutes when she arrived" means that I started cooking and then twenty minutes later she arrived.

When do we use the past perfect continuous? We use the past perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the past

Give me an example, please. I had been living in this house for one month when I bought my new bed

We use the future perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the future. For example, "At the end of this lesson, we will have been studying for ... minutes".

When do we use the future perfect continuous? We use the future perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the future

Give me an example, please. I will have been living in this house for eight months at the end of this year

How long had you been sitting in this room for when I came in? I had been sitting in this room for ... when you came in

Since when have you been studying English? I've been studying English since ...

How long will you have been living in this place for when this year (or season) ends? I'll have been living in this place for ... when this year (or season) ends

Since when? Since ...

Notice that there is no important difference between saying "I have been living here for two months" and "I have lived here for two months". When speaking about duration, we can normally use either the perfect continuous tenses or the perfect tenses.

What’s the difference between saying “I have been living here for two months” and “I have lived here for two months”?

There is no important difference between saying ...



Students read Lesson 82 on page 435

ruler

Who was the last ruler of your country? The last ruler of my country was ...

Could you draw a completely straight line without the help of a ruler? No, I couldn’t ...

earth astronomical geographical

Generally speaking, what’s the difference between “Earth” and “world”? Generally speaking, ... is that we use the word “Earth” in the astronomical sense, and “world” in the geographical sense

How far’s the Earth from the sun? The Earth’s about 93,000,000 miles from the sun (or 150,000,000 kilometres)

What’s mud? Mud’s a mixture of earth and water

by means of public transport

By what means can we draw a straight line? We can draw ... by means of a pen or a pencil and a ruler

By what means do you come to school? I come to school
by (means of a) bus, train, car etc.

Would you rather have your own means of transport than use
public transport? Yes, I'd rather have ...
~ No, I wouldn't rather have ...

Why or why not?

As a means of making money, what would you say was the
best way? As a means ..., I'd say the best way was ...

figure

What's the best way to maintain a good figure? The best way ...

Who do you think was the greatest figure in history? I think ... was the greatest ...

How many figures are there in the number of your house? There are ... figures in the number of my house

What kind of figure am I drawing in the air with my finger? You're drawing a square
(a circle etc.) in the air with your finger

couple

adopt

If a couple can't have a child, what can they do? If a
couple ..., they can adopt one

If you went to live in another country, do you think you would
quickly adopt the way of living in that country? Yes, if
I went to ..., I think I'd ... ~ No,
if I went to ..., I don't think I'd ...

Why or why not?

cruel

Who do you think was the cruellest character in history?

I think ... was the cruellest ...

college

What's a college?

A college is a kind of school, or part of a university

burn

If we put a piece of wood or paper into a flame, what happens to it?

If we put ..., it burns

take a bath



Dictation 56

He won first prize/ for being the best student/ in his class./ I'm determined to carry on studying/ until I can speak English/ really well./ My dad taught me/ how to fix my bike./ He was a real gentleman,/ and showed good manners/ in all situations. /Although he is retired,/ he is still very famous/ and can't go out in public/ without being followed by a crowd./ Some people take mud baths/ for their health./ It was after midnight/ when the nurse got an opportunity/ to take a break./ What we eat influences/ the way we feel.



Do Revision Exercise 37

LESSON 89

run

What are the three forms of “run”?

The three forms of “run” are “run, ran, run”

What’s the furthest you’ve ever run?

The furthest I’ve ever run is ...

grow – grew – grown

What does the verb “to grow” mean?

The verb “to grow” means “...”

What are the three forms of “grow”?

The three forms of “grow” are “grow, grew, grown”

At about what age does the average person stop growing physically?

The average person ...

If you grew tired, what’d you do?

If I grew tired, I’d go to bed and sleep, or sit down and rest

What kind of food is grown most of all in this part of the world?

The kind of food ... is ...

matter

What does the word “matter” mean?

The word “matter” means “...”

What kind of matter is this book made of?

This book is made of paper

Do you think that the possibility of another world war is a serious matter? Yes, I think that ...

Are you interested in political matters? Yes, I'm interested ... ~ No, I'm not interested ...

expect

How long do you expect to continue living in the place where you live now? I expect to continue ... where I live now for about ...

In a Callan Method lesson, do you expect the teacher to correct the students' mistakes? Yes, in a Callan Method lesson, I expect ...

<u>Tail questions</u>	tail	confirm
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If somebody arrives home from work and they look very tired, instead of asking them "Are you feeling tired?", we could say "You're feeling tired, aren't you?" Here, we are using a tail question. We usually use a tail question when we believe something is true, and we want somebody to confirm that we are right.

When do we use a tail question? We use a tail question when we believe something is true, and we want somebody to confirm that we are right

With this kind of question, we first say what we believe is true (for example, "You're feeling tired") and then we put the tail question at the end (for example, "aren't you?"). We form the tail question by repeating the first auxiliary verb from the main part of the sentence, and putting it in question form.

How do we form a tail question? We form a tail question by repeating the first auxiliary verb from the main part of the sentence, and putting it in question form

Give me an example, please. He is going to go out tonight, isn't he?

If the main part of the sentence is positive, the tail question is negative. If the main part of the sentence is negative, the tail question is positive.

For example: "You're Mr Brown, aren't you?"
 "You aren't Mr Brown, are you?"

Right, now I will say something and I want you to repeat it and add a tail question. Remember that, if the main part of the sentence is positive, the tail question is negative, and vice versa.

He's a young man.	He's a young man, isn't he?
He isn't a young man.	He isn't a young man, is he?
You've got a very nice kitchen.	You've got a very nice kitchen, haven't you?
You haven't got a very nice kitchen.	You haven't got a very nice kitchen, have you?
You can sing.	You can sing, can't you?
You can't sing.	You can't sing, can you?
He'll be afraid.	He'll be afraid, won't he?
He won't be afraid.	He won't be afraid, will he?
They would be hungry.	They would be hungry, wouldn't they?
They wouldn't be hungry.	They wouldn't be hungry, would they?

When there is no auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence, we use the auxiliary verb "do" in the tail question. For example, "You know how to cook, don't you?"

When there is no auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence, which verb do we use in the tail question ?

When there is no ..., we use "do" in the tail question

Give me an example, please.

They come every Thursday,
don't they?



Students read Lesson 83 on page 440

right

legal

If you had the right by law to do whatever you wished, what'd you do?

If I had the right by law to do whatever I wished, I'd ...

Do newspapers have the legal right to print stories that aren't true?

No, newspapers don't ...

onto

We can use the word "on" for things that are moving or still. For example, we can say "I'm putting the book on the table" and also "The book is on the table". We can use the word "onto" only for things that are moving. We can say "I'm putting the book onto the table", but we can't say "The book is onto the table".

What's the difference between the words "on" and "onto"?

The difference ... is that we can use the word "on" for things that are moving or still, whereas we can use the word "onto" only for things that are moving

Do you think you could jump onto the table with both your feet together?

Yes, I think I could ... ~ No, I don't think I could ...

Have you ever tried to do something like that?

Yes, I've
tried to do something like that ~ No,
I've never tried to do anything like that

tie

Do you know how to tie a tie?

Yes, I know ...

~ No, I don't know ...

elect

In the past, was the government of a country generally elected by the people?

No, in the past, the government ...

LESSON 90

to have something done

homework

The structure "to have something done" communicates that we do not do the action ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us. For example, "I do not cut my hair myself; I have my hair cut by the hairdresser". Instead of saying "John is going to repair my computer for me", we can say "I am going to have my computer repaired by John".

What does the structure "to have something done" communicate?

The structure "to have something done" communicates that we don't do the action ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us

Give me an example, please.

I don't cut my hair myself;
I have my hair cut by a hairdresser

Do you clean your shoes yourself or do you have them cleaned by someone else?

I clean my shoes myself
~ I don't clean my shoes myself;
I have them cleaned by someone else

Instead of the verb "to have" we can use the verb "to get". For example, "I got my hair cut yesterday".

What can we use instead of the verb "to have"?

We can
use the verb "to get" instead of ...

Do very young children sometimes get their homework done for them by their parents?

Yes, very young children ...

power

powerful

laptop

desktop

Do you think governments generally have too much power?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Who do you think is the most powerful person in this country?
I think ... is the most ...

Do laptops use more power than desktop computers?
No, laptops don't ...

save	rescue	protect	spend
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The verb "save" can mean "to keep for the future", "to rescue", "to protect", and "to spend less".

Do you spend all your money or do you try to save some and put it in the bank?
I spend all my money
~ I don't spend all my money;
I try to save some and put it in the bank

If you saw someone in difficulty in the sea, how would you try to save their life?
If I saw ..., I'd try to save their life by ...

What does an old man carry to save himself from falling over while walking?
An old man carries a walking stick to save ...

Would you save any time if you used a different means of transport to come to school?
Yes, I'd save some time if I ...
~ No, I wouldn't save any time if I ...

When you close a computer program, does it usually remind you to save your work first?
Yes, when I ..., it usually reminds me to save my work first

trade	tradesman	skill	bake
--------------	------------------	--------------	-------------

baker	butcher	builder
--------------	----------------	----------------

What kind of things does your country mainly trade in?
My country mainly trades in ...

By a trade, we usually mean a job that a person does mainly with their hands, and for which they need a special skill. Some examples of tradesmen are bakers, butchers, builders etc.

What do we usually mean by a trade?
By a trade, we usually mean a ...

What's one of the best-paid trades in your country?
One of the best-paid trades in my country is...

close /kləʊz/ **close** /kləʊs/

What's the difference between the words "close" /kləʊz/ and "close" /kləʊs/?
The difference between ... is that "close" /kləʊz/ is a verb meaning "shut", whereas "close" /kləʊs/ is an adjective meaning "near"

What's the closest you've ever been to real danger?
The closest I've ever been to real danger was when ...

trip **fortnight**

A trip is a journey to a place and back again. For example, a business trip, a trip to the shops, a trip around the world etc.

If you went on a trip to New York, what would you see?
If I went ..., I'd see ...

When people go on business trips, do their companies usually pay for everything?
Yes, when people ...

Which would you prefer: an exciting trip to a big city for the weekend or a quiet fortnight on the beach?
I'd prefer ...

 *Students read Lesson 84 on page 446*

every now and again

What does the expression “every now and again” mean?

The expression “every now and again” means ...

Is it a good idea to give one’s house a thorough cleaning from top to bottom every now and again?

Yes, it’s a ...

no longer

What do you do with clothes that you no longer wear?

I ... clothes that I no longer wear

island

What’s an island?

An island is a piece of land completely surrounded by water

ocean

Atlantic

Pacific

Indian

Name me some oceans, please.

The names ... are the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean

screen

DVD

CD

Do you prefer to watch films at home on DVD, or at the cinema on the big screen?

I prefer ...

Do you buy CDs and DVDs more often in the shops or online?

I buy CDs ...

Is it bad for your eyes to look at a computer screen for too long?

Yes, it's bad ...

produce

What does your country produce?

My country produces ...

boast

What kind of things do people often boast about?

People often boast about their jobs, things that they own etc.

necessity

Is wearing a tie a necessity for some occupations these days?

Yes, wearing ...



Dictation 57

To protect themselves from the rain,/ they threw themselves down/ under the big piece of wood/ that stood against the wall./ If they had not done so,/ they would have got/ thoroughly wet./ If we drive carelessly,/ we might have an accident./ However, driving too slowly/ is also fairly dangerous./ It is strange to think/ that from these small beginnings/ we will get a large tree./ I gave her some advice/ on caring for her dog./ Each member of a royal family/ has a title.



Do Revision Exercise 38

LESSON 91

tell

say

The most important difference between "tell" and "say" is that after "tell" we indicate the person we are speaking to, but after "say" we usually do not.

For example: I told David that I was going on holiday.

I said that I was going on holiday.

What's the most important difference between "tell" and "say"?

The most important difference between "tell" and "say" is that after "tell" we indicate the person we are speaking to, but after "say" we usually do not

Give me an example, please.

She told him that it was important. She said it was important.

After the verb "say", it is possible to indicate the person we are speaking to by using the word "to". For example: I said to David that I was going on holiday. After the verb "tell", however, we don't use "to".

After the verb "say", how is it possible to indicate the person we are speaking to?

After the verb "say", it's possible to indicate the person we are speaking to by using the word "to"

With direct speech, we normally use the verb "say", and not "tell". For example: He said "I will see you tomorrow".

For direct speech, which verb do we normally use: "say" or "tell"?

For direct speech, we normally use the verb "say"

Give me an example, please.

She said "I'm hungry"

With indirect speech, we can use either "say" or "tell", but we must use "tell" to report an order, not "say". For example: He told me to go downstairs.

Which of these sentences is correct?

He told me to go away

or

He said me to go away

The first sentence – He told me to go away – is correct

risen

What are the three forms of "rise"? The three forms of "rise" are "rise, rose, risen"

Have you ever risen before the sun has risen? Yes, I've sometimes risen ... ~ No, I've never risen ...

gain	transaction	degree
-------------	--------------------	---------------

The verb "to earn" generally means "to receive money for work done", whereas the verb "to gain" generally means "to get more of something". For example, we can gain strength, time, friends etc., or we can gain money through a business transaction.

What's the difference between "to earn" and "to gain"? The difference between "to earn" and "to gain" is that the verb "to earn" ..., whereas the verb "to gain" ...

If you bought a business for £4 million and sold it later for half that amount, would you be gaining by doing so? No, if I ..., I wouldn't be gaining by doing so; I'd be losing

How much would your loss be? My loss would be £2 million

Does your watch generally gain or lose time, or does it keep perfect time? My watch generally ...

What's the best way to gain friends? The best way ...
is to be nice to people

How long does it take the average student to gain a degree at university in your country? It takes the average student about ... in my country

As regards learning a language, would you gain anything by going to the country where it was spoken? Yes, as regards learning a language, I'd gain something by ...

Why? Because I'd be able to speak the language every day

mark	out of	petrol
well-known	trademark	

Are there any marks on these walls? Yes, there are ...
~ No, there aren't ...

What kind of marks are they? They're ...

Who marks your dictations? I mark my dictations myself

How many marks did you get in your last English exam? I got ... marks out of 100 in my ...

Which petrol company do you think has the most well-known trademark? I think ... has the most well-known trademark



Students read Lesson 85 on page 451

base

basis

basic

What part of the book is this?

It's the bottom,
or the base, of the book

What do you consider to be the basis of a good life?

I consider ... to be the basis of a good life

Is it normal for language learners to continue making basic grammatical mistakes even though they know the rules?

Yes, it's normal for ...

What do you think is basically the difference between your own language and English?

I think that, basically,
the difference between my
own language and English is ...

include

When you stay at a hotel for one night, does the price you pay usually include breakfast?

Yes, when you stay at ...
~ No, when you stay at ...

brush

What do we use to clean our shoes with?

We use a
shoe brush to clean ...

What other kinds of brushes are there?

There are
hairbrushes, toothbrushes, paintbrushes etc.

box

Do you like to watch boxing?

Yes, I like ... ~ No, I don't like ...

Why or why not?

type

What type of film do you watch most? I watch ...

Can you type? Yes, I can type ~ No, I can't type

How many words a minute? About ... words a minute

previous

occasion

wedding

video

Have you met me on many previous occasions? Yes, I've met you ... ~ No, I haven't met you ...

Did you have any previous experience of the Callan Method before you came here? Yes, I had some ... before I came here ~ No, I didn't have any ... before I came here

Why do people often make videos of special occasions like weddings? People often ... so that they can remember them better

plan

interfere

interference

What do we mean by a street plan of a town? By a ..., we mean a map showing the streets of the town and their names

Do you usually write your plans in a diary? Yes, I usually write my ... ~ No, I don't usually write my ...

Do you think it's a good idea for teenagers to plan their futures whilst still at school? Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

Do you think a young person should be allowed to plan their own future without the interference of their parents?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

strange-looking



Dictation 58

Some people/ have the manners of a pig./ Although he has lain in bed/ for several hours,/ he is still awake./ They did not notice/ the strange-looking house./ When people owe us a lot of money,/ we ought really to have a piece of paper/ with their signature on it/ and the amount they owe./ The servant took great pride/ in his work at the palace./ The lorry ran over some glass,/ and so we had to get out/ and change/ one of the wheels.

LESSON 92

The two types of auxiliary verb

primary

modal

English has two basic types of auxiliary verb: **primary auxiliaries** and **modal auxiliaries** (or "modals").

What are the two basic types of auxiliary verb in English?

The two basic types of auxiliary verb in English are primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries

There are three primary auxiliaries: "be", "have" and "do". We use them to make basic verb structures.

What are the primary auxiliaries?

The primary auxiliaries are the verbs "be", "have" and "do"

We use the auxiliary "be" to make the continuous tenses, for example when we say "am speaking English now". We also use it for the passive voice, for example when we say "This book was printed in England".

When do we use the auxiliary "be"?

We use the auxiliary "be" to make the continuous tenses and the passive voice

Give me an example, please.

I am speaking English now.
This book was printed in England.

We use the auxiliary "have" for the perfect tenses, for example when we say "He has gone to Scotland".

When do we use the auxiliary "have"?

We use the auxiliary "have" for the perfect tenses

Give me an example, please.

He has gone to Scotland

We use the auxiliary "do" for the present simple and past simple, for example when we say "I don't speak Spanish" or "Did she eat the pasta?"

When do we use the auxiliary "do"?

We use the auxiliary "do" for the present simple and past simple

Give me an example, please.

I don't speak Spanish.
Did she eat the pasta?

There are ten common modals: "can", "could", "will", "would", "may", "might", "shall", "should", "must" and "ought". Modals normally express ideas about necessity or possibility.

What are the ten common modals?

The ten common modals are "can", "could", "will", "would", "may", "might", "shall", "should", "must" and "ought"

What ideas do modals normally express?

Modals normally express ideas about necessity or possibility

Now, I will give you a sentence, and you say a sentence with the same meaning, but with a modal:

John is able to speak French.

John can speak French

Perhaps he works in a bank.

He may (or might) work in a bank

It is necessary for me to go to bed now.

I must go to bed now

You are not allowed to smoke in this building.

You can't (or mustn't) smoke in this building

After a modal, we put the infinitive without "to". For example, we say "I must go", and not "I must to go". The only exception to this rule is "ought". We say, for example, "I should call my mum soon", but if we express the same idea with "ought", we say "I ought to call my mum soon".

What do we put after a modal?

We put the infinitive without "to" after a modal

Give me an example, please. I must send this email today

Which modal is the only exception to this rule? "Ought"
is the only exception to this rule

Give me an example, please. I ought to see a doctor



Students read Lesson 86 on page 456

set

What does the word "set" mean? The word "set" means "..."

How long is the time set for a game of football? The time
set ... is 90 minutes; that is, 45 minutes each way

What kind of life do you think is better: a life where you have a
set time for doing everything, such as eating, sleeping etc., or
a life where you do these things whenever you want?
I think a life where you ... is
better than a life where you ...

What did I set down on the table when I came into the room
at the beginning of the lesson? You set your book
down on the table when you ...

If your watch isn't showing the right time, what do you have to
do? If my watch ..., I have to set it right

sunrise **sunset**

What time is sunrise at the moment? Sunrise is at
about ... at the moment

And what time is sunset? Sunset is at about ...

duty

society

on duty

off duty

driver

fine

What do you consider to be the duty a person owes to the society in which they live?

I consider that the duty ...
is to be honest, hard-working etc.

What are the duties of a policeman?

The duties ... are
to give people help and
information, catch criminals etc.

Do policemen wear their uniforms when they're off duty?

No, policemen don't wear...; they
only wear them when they're on duty

If you brought a foreign car into this country, would you have to pay duty on it?

Yes, if I ..., I'd have to ... ~ No,
if I ..., I wouldn't have to ...

And if you didn't pay, what'd happen?

If I didn't pay,
they might make me pay a fine,
and even take the car away from me

various

What are the various ways of learning a language?

The various ways ... are at school with a teacher,
going to the country where the language is spoken,
practising with a friend, listening to the radio, watching TV etc.

entertainment

Is there much entertainment for teenagers in your home town?

Yes, there is a lot of ... in my home town ~ No,
there isn't much ... in my home town

weight

equal

Is the weight of these two chairs about equal?

Yes,
the weight of ...

operate

operation

Would you find it interesting to operate a factory machine?

Yes, I'd find it ... ~ No, I wouldn't find it ...

Why or why not?

Have you ever had an operation in hospital?

Yes, I've
had ... ~ No, I've never had ...



Do Revision Exercise 39

LESSON 93

by

by the time

When we are speaking about time, the word "by" can mean "at some point before" or "not later than". For example, "I will be home by midnight" means that I will arrive home at some point before midnight, or possibly at midnight, but certainly not later than midnight.

Give me a sentence containing the words "by the time".

By the time she gets here, dinner will be ready

What does "by the time" mean in that sentence?

"By the time" in that sentence means at some point between now and when she gets here

By the time you are ninety years old, do you suppose your hair will be grey?

Yes, by the time I'm ninety years old, I suppose my ...

Will your English have improved by this time next month?

Yes, my English will ...

as well as

Can you speak English as well as you speak your own language?

No, I can't speak English as well as I speak my own language; I speak it worse than my own language

Do you take English lessons on Sunday as well as during the week?

Yes, I take ... ~ No, I don't take...

What does that last question mean in other words?

That last question means "You take English lessons during the week, but do you also take English lessons on Sunday?"

We generally use the words "elder" and "eldest" instead of "older" and "oldest" when speaking about people in the same family. However, we cannot say "elder than". For example, we cannot say "My sister is elder than me"; we must say "My sister is older than me".

What's the difference between the words "older" and "elder"?

The difference between ... is that we generally use the word "elder" when speaking about people in the same family, and we cannot say "elder than"

Have you got an elder brother?

Yes, I've got ... ~ No, I haven't got ...

Are you the eldest in your family?

Yes, I'm ...
~ No, I'm not ...

Who is?

The difference between "to let" and "to rent" is that "to let" means to lend something in exchange for money, whereas "to rent" means to borrow something in exchange for money.

What's the difference between "to let" and "to rent"?

The difference between "to let" and "to rent" ...

Supposing you had a house or a flat to let, how would you advertise it?

Supposing I had ..., I'd advertise it in the newspaper or on the internet

What's the average monthly rent for a small flat in this town?

The average ... is ...

How much does it cost to rent a car for one day in this town?

It costs about ...

Do you ever rent DVDs to watch at home?

Yes, I
sometimes ... ~ No, I never ...

We can sometimes say "to rent out", instead of "to let".

Is it common in your country for people to rent out rooms in
their house – to students, for example?

Yes, it's common
in my country ... ~ No, it isn't common in my country ...



Students read Lesson 87 on page 462

fallen

What are the three forms of "fall"?

The three forms
of "fall" are "fall, fell, fallen"

Have you ever fallen out of bed in the middle of the night?

Yes, I've fallen ... ~ No, I've never fallen ...

chose

What's the past of the verb "to choose"?

The past of
the verb "to choose" is "chose"

Did you choose the clothes you're wearing yourself?

Yes, I chose the clothes I'm wearing
myself ~ No, I didn't choose the clothes I'm
wearing myself; someone else chose them for me

such a ...

Why do you suppose football is such a popular game?

I suppose football is such a popular game because ...

Why is a desert such a difficult place to live in? A desert
is ... because there is so little water

provide **providing** **provided** **ghost**

Is a soldier's uniform provided for him by the government?
Yes, a soldier's uniform is ...

How do parents provide for their children? Parents ... by
making sure they have all the things they need in life

If you had just bought a house and then someone told you
there was a ghost in it, what would you do, providing, of
course, you believed in ghosts? If I had just bought
a house and then someone told me there was
a ghost in it, I'd ..., providing I believed in ghosts

In that last sentence, instead of using the word "providing", we could have used
"provided". Both forms have the same meaning.

straight

Are you going to go straight home after the lesson?
Yes, I'm going to go ...
~ No, I'm not going to go ...

If you came to some crossroads while driving a car and, instead
of stopping, you kept straight on, what might happen?
If I came to ... I kept straight on,
an accident might happen

consist

How many days does a fortnight consist of? A fortnight
consists of fourteen days

place

Why do we have to place an egg carefully on the table?

We have to ... because it could easily break

commence

academic

In which month does the academic year commence in your country?

The academic year ... in my country

colony



Dictation 59

The plural of mouse is mice./ He got a bad throat/ from speaking too much./
The colonies in America/ later developed/ into a large nation./ The TV was too
loud,/ so we turned it down./ They just could not understand/ the reason for
their tiredness./ Some people like living alone;/ others hate it./ In my opinion,/
the kitchen is too small./ There were several copies of the book/ in the library./ I
cannot cycle any further;/ I am too tired.

LESSON 94

appear

disappear

appearance

get to know

What's my hand doing?

Your hand is appearing and
disappearing (from under the table)

Does it appear to you that people in the world are becoming
happier or less happy?

It appears to me that ...

Why?

Do you judge people by appearances or do you wait until you
get to know them well?

I judge people by
appearances ~ I don't judge people by
appearances; I wait until I get to know them well

Which way of judging is fairer?

Judging people after
getting to know them well is fairer

double

If we double the number 25, what do we get?

If we ...,
we get 50

How wide is a double bed?

A double bed is about
double the width of a single bed

trouble

take the trouble

look up

dictionary

modern

Do you have trouble remembering all the rules of grammar in English?

Yes, I have ... ~ No, I don't have ...

When children get into trouble, do they sometimes tell lies in order to get themselves out of trouble?

Yes, when children ...

When you are reading a book in your own language and you see a word you don't know the meaning of, do you take the trouble to look it up in a dictionary or do you just keep on reading?

When I'm reading ..., I take ...

~ When I'm reading ..., I don't take ...; I just ...

Do dreams sometimes trouble you at night?

Yes, dreams

sometimes trouble me at night

~ No, dreams never trouble me at night

What do you think is the trouble with modern life?

I think the trouble ...

Change of spelling with comparison of adjectives

final

spelling

When an adjective ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled when we form the comparative and superlative. For example, "big – bigger than – the biggest".

When do we double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and its superlative?

We double

the final ... when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel

Give me an example, please.

thin – thinner than – the thinnest

When an adjective ends in a consonant plus "y", the "y" is changed to "i". For example, "happy – happier than – the happiest".

What happens when an adjective ends in a consonant plus “y”?

When an adjective ..., the “y” is changed to “i”

Give me an example, please.

lucky – luckier than – the luckiest

though

Give me an example of the word “though”, please.

I didn’t like the food he cooked; I ate it though. Though she was feeling ill, she went on the business trip.



Students read Lesson 88 on page 468

delay

When you have something unpleasant to do, do you delay doing it, or do you do it at once without delay?

When I have ..., I delay doing it
~ When I have ..., I do it at once ...

Which is better though: to delay doing things or to do things at once without delay?

It’s usually better to do things at once without delay

When pupils are late for lessons, what kind of things have usually delayed them?

When pupils ..., the kind of things that have ... are ...

across come across forest

What must you do before you walk across the road?

I must look both ways before I ...

What can you see across the street (or road, field etc.) from this window?
I can see ... across the street from this window

If you can't get across a river by bridge, how can you get across?
If you can't ..., you can get across by boat or by swimming across

If you were walking in a forest and suddenly came across a tiger, what'd you do?
If I were ..., I'd ...

work	tell
-------------	-------------

If a lift isn't working, what do we have to do?
If a lift ..., we have to take the stairs

Do you think it's possible to tell a person's character just by looking at their face?
Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Can we often tell where somebody comes from by their accent?
Yes, we can ...

luggage	check in	check out
----------------	-----------------	------------------

reception	receptionist
------------------	---------------------

When you arrive at a hotel, where do you check in?
When you arrive ... at the reception desk

And what does the receptionist hand you when you've finished checking in?
The receptionist hands you the key to the room when ...

On the day you leave a hotel, what time do you usually have to check out by?
On the day ... by noon

At the airport, do you usually check in all your luggage or do you carry some of it onto the plane with you?

At the airport, I usually check in all my luggage ~ At the airport, I usually carry some of my luggage onto the plane with me

defend

If someone says things about you which are not true, do you think it's better to defend yourself or just keep quiet?

If someone says things about me ..., I think ...

congratulations

On what occasions do we say "Congratulations!" to people?

We say ... when they pass an exam, get married, have a baby etc.



Dictation 60

The arrow/ flew through the air/ and hit the tree/ in the middle./ He looked very strange;/ he had fair hair/ but a dark beard./ I do not know/ how much they gave him,/ but it was a large amount./ She goes to the same café/ every morning for a snack./ Poor John was not invited/ to Mary's birthday party./ I am sorry,/ but I have already thrown/ the old cooker away;/ it was too dangerous to keep.



Do Revision Exercise 40

Grammar Questions

The following grammar questions are to be asked and revised in exactly the same way as any other questions in the Method. They act as a complete and rapid revision of all the grammar in Stages 5 and 6.

Stage 5

- 1) What's the difference between these two sentences: "I must study" and "I should study"?
The difference between those two sentences is that "I must study" means that I have no alternative, whereas "I should study" means I have alternatives but that studying is the right thing for me to do.
- 2) What can we use instead of "would be able" in conditional sentences? Give me an example.
We can use "could" instead of "would be able" in conditional sentences. For example, "If I was a bird, I could fly".
- 3) What's the difference between "still" and "yet"?
The difference between "still" and "yet" is that we use "still" for something that is in progress at the moment, whereas we use "yet" for something that has not begun or happened. We generally use "still" in positive sentences, whereas we generally use "yet" in questions and negative sentences.
- 4) What are the two ways of forming the 2nd conditional with the verb "to be"?
The two ways of forming the 2nd conditional with the verb "to be" are "if I was" and "if I were".
- 5) What's the difference between "for" and "since"? Give me some examples.
The difference between "for" and "since" is that we use the word "for" when we say a period of time, whereas we use the word "since" when we say the time at which a period began. For example, "for half an hour"; "for two weeks"; "since six o'clock"; "since last June".

6) When do we use the past continuous? Give me an example.

We use the past continuous for an action that was in progress at a particular time in the past. For example, "I was speaking English at this time yesterday".

7) What is the most common use of the past continuous? Give me an example.

The most common use of the past continuous is to say that an action was in progress when another action happened. For example, "I was cooking lunch when she arrived".

8) What does the active voice communicate? The active voice communicates that the subject does the action.

9) What does the passive voice communicate? The passive voice communicates that the subject receives the action.

10) How do we form the passive voice? We form the passive voice with the verb "to be" and a past participle.

11) Change this sentence into the passive voice: "We are going to write the email". "The email is going to be written by us".

12) What are the two contracted forms of "you are not"? The two contracted forms of "you are not" are "you aren't" and "you're not".

13) What three things can the words "in spite of" and "despite" be followed by? Give me an example of each. "In spite of" and "despite" can be followed by a noun, or "-ing", or "the fact that ...". For example, "In spite of her illness, she went to work"; "Despite being ill, she went to work"; "In spite of the fact that she was ill, she went to work".

14) When do we use a reflexive pronoun? Give me an example. We use a reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person or thing. For example, "I looked at myself in the mirror".

15) What are the reflexive pronouns? The reflexive pronouns are "myself", "yourself", "himself", "herself", "itself", "oneself", "ourselves", "yourselves", and "themselves".

16) What is the most common way to communicate purpose in English? Give me an example. The most common way to communicate purpose in English is by using the infinitive with "to". For example, "I went to the hospital to see a doctor".

17) What's the difference between "to point at" and "to point out"? The difference between "to point at" and "to point out" is that we use "to point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object, whereas "to point out" means to indicate something among different things.

18) What do the words "may" and "might" express? The words "may" and "might" express the idea of "perhaps".

19) What's the difference between "may" and "might"? The difference between "may" and "might" is that we cannot use "may" in the 2nd conditional.

20) What does it mean when we add the word "back" to a verb? Give me some examples. When we add the word "back" to a verb it means "to return". For example, "give back", "go back", "pay back" etc.

21) When do we use the past perfect? Give me an example. We use the past perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to another point in the past. For example, "Mary could not enter her flat yesterday because she had lost her key".

22) Give me an example of the word "own" after a possessive adjective. "This is my own book".

- 23) Where do the words **"as well"**, **"too"** and **"also"** usually go?
The words **"as well"** and **"too"** go at the end of the sentence, but the word **"also"** usually goes after the first auxiliary verb.
- 24) Give me an example of **"also"** when there is no auxiliary verb.
I love coffee and I also love tea.
- 25) When do we use the future continuous? Give me an example.
We use the future continuous for an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future. For example, **"I will be working at this time tomorrow"**.
- 26) What's the difference between **"allow"** and **"let"**? Give me an example of each.
The difference between **"allow"** and **"let"** is that **"allow"** has the infinitive with **"to"** after it, whereas **"let"** has the infinitive without **"to"** after it. For example, **"The doctor allowed me to change my appointment"** and **"The doctor let me change my appointment"**.
- 27) What's the most common way to speak about our habits? Give me an example.
The most common way to speak about our habits is to use the present simple or past simple. For example, **"I play football every weekend"**; **"I always studied hard before exams at university"**.
- 28) What's the difference between **"travel"** and **"journey"**?
The difference between **"travel"** and **"journey"** is that we generally use **"travel"** as a verb and **"journey"** as a noun.
- 29) What's the difference between the words **"remember"** and **"remind"**?
The difference between the words **"remember"** and **"remind"** is that we remember something ourselves, without help, whereas, if we forget something, somebody reminds us. In other words, they remember for us.

30) What's the difference between "to" and "at"? Give me an example of each.

The difference between "to" and "at" is that we generally use "to" when we are moving in the direction of something, or somewhere, and "at" when we are there. For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm at the table".

31) When do we use the 3rd conditional? Give me an example.

We use the 3rd conditional when we are imagining something in the past that did not really happen. For example, "If I had not come to school last week, I would have stayed at home".

32) In the 3rd conditional, what do we put after the word "would"? Give me some examples.

In the 3rd conditional, we put the word "have" and the past participle after the word "would". For example, "he would have slept"; "she would have written"; "they would have eaten".

33) Give me an example of an adverb formed from an adjective.

An example of an adverb formed from an adjective is "badly".

34) How do we form the possessive case of a plural noun which already ends in "s"? Give me an example.

We form the possessive case of a plural noun which already ends in "s" just by adding an apostrophe, but no "s". For example, "The girls' coats".

Stage 6

35) When do we use the words “they”, “them” etc. to talk about just one person? Give me an example.

We use the words “they”, “them” etc. to talk about just one person when we don’t know if the person is a man or woman. For example, “There is somebody at the door. Go and see what they want”.

36) What’s the grammatical difference between “would rather” and “would prefer”? Give me an example of each.

The grammatical difference between “would rather” and “would prefer” is that we put the infinitive without “to” after “would rather”, whereas we put the infinitive with “to” after “would prefer”. For example, “I would rather drink tea” and “I would prefer to drink tea”.

37) What are two common uses of the future simple? Give me an example of each.

Two common uses of the future simple are to communicate that we have just this moment decided to do something, and to make a prediction. For example, “Sorry I forgot to bring the money for you; I’ll bring it tomorrow, I promise!” and “I can’t remember what she looks like but I’m sure I’ll recognize her when I see her”.

38) What are two common uses of “to be going to”? Give me an example of each, please.

Two common uses of “to be going to” are to make a prediction using information we already have, and to communicate a future intention. For example, “Be careful; that wine glass is going to fall off the table!” and “I’m going to go to the cinema next Saturday”.

39) When do we use the auxiliary verb “do” in a positive sentence with the present simple tense?

We use the auxiliary verb “do” in a positive sentence with the present simple tense when we want to be emphatic.

40) When do we usually use the emphatic “do”? Give me an example.

We usually use the emphatic “do” when we want to deny something that someone has said because we know it is not true. For example, if somebody says “You don’t eat enough vegetables”, I can reply “Yes I do eat enough vegetables!”

41) What is another use of the emphatic “do”? Give me an example.

Another use of the emphatic “do” is in an exclamation. For example, “I do hate noisy children”.

42) How do we form the future perfect?

We form the future perfect with the verb “to have” and a past participle.

43) When do we use the future perfect? Give me an example.

We use the future perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to a point in the future. For example, “When you arrive at my house, I’ll have cooked dinner”.

44) Give me an example of direct speech.

Mr Brown said
“I like warm weather”.

45) Give me an example of indirect speech.

Mr Brown said
that he liked warm weather.

46) What do we do with the tenses when we change direct speech into indirect speech? Give me an example.

When we change direct speech into indirect speech, we generally move the verb into the past. For example: The teacher said “The room is large”. The teacher said that the room was large.

47) What do we do if a verb is already in the past?

If a verb is already in the past, it often remains unchanged, but sometimes we put it further into the past.

48) What do we do with the word “will” when we change direct speech into indirect speech? Give me an example.

When we change direct speech into indirect speech, we change the word “will” to “would”. For example: She said that John would go to London next year.

49) What’s the difference between the words “what” and “whatever”? Give me an example of “whatever”.

The difference between the words “what” and “whatever” is that we use the word “what” in a limited sense, whereas we use the word “whatever” in a more unlimited sense. For example, “If I could buy whatever I wanted, I’d buy ...”.

50) Tell me four common ways in which we can make a suggestion.

Four common ways in which we can make a suggestion are:
Shall we wait for him?
Let’s wait for him.
How (or What) about waiting for him?
Why don’t we wait for him?

51) How do we make the imperative in English? Give me some examples.

We make the imperative in English by using the infinitive without “to”. For example, “Give me the book!”, “Do it now!”, “Have a nice day!”

52) How do we make a negative imperative? Give me some examples.

We make a negative imperative by putting the word “don’t” before the infinitive. For example, “Don’t give him the book!”, “Don’t be late!”, “Don’t forget to email me!”

53) How do we form the perfect continuous tenses? Give me an example.

We form the perfect continuous tenses by using the verb “have”, the word “been”, and the present participle of the main verb. For example, “I have been studying for two hours”.

54) When do we use the present perfect continuous? Give me an example.

We use the present perfect continuous to say how long an action has been in progress so far. For example, "I have been living in this house for six months so far".

55) When do we use the past perfect continuous? Give me an example.

We use the past perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the past. For example, "I had been living in this house for one month when I bought my new bed".

56) When do we use the future perfect continuous? Give me an example.

We use the future perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the future. For example, "I will have been living in this house for eight months at the end of this year".

57) When do we use a tail question?

We use a tail question when we believe something is true, and we want somebody to confirm that we are right.

58) How do we form a tail question? Give me an example.

We form a tail question by repeating the first auxiliary verb from the main part of the sentence, and putting it in question form. For example, "He is going to go out tonight, isn't he?"

59) When there is no auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence, which verb do we use in the tail question? Give me an example.

When there is no auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence, we use "do" in the tail question. For example, "They come every Thursday, don't they?"

60) What does the structure "to have something done" communicate? Give me an example. The structure "to have something done" communicates that we don't do the action ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us. For example, "I don't cut my hair myself; I have my hair cut by a hairdresser".

61) What's the most important difference between "tell" and "say"? Give me an example. The most important difference between "tell" and "say" is that after "tell" we indicate the person we are speaking to, but after "say" we usually do not. For example: She told him that it was important. She said it was important.

62) After the verb "say", how is it possible to indicate the person we are speaking to? After the verb "say", it is possible to indicate the person we are speaking to by using the word "to".

63) For direct speech, which verb do we normally use: "say" or "tell"? Give me an example. For direct speech, we normally use the verb "say". For example: She said "I'm hungry".

64) What are the two basic types of auxiliary verb in English? The two basic types of auxiliary verb in English are primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries.

65) What are the primary auxiliaries? The primary auxiliaries are the verbs "be", "have" and "do".

66) When do we use the auxiliary "be"? Give me an example. We use the auxiliary "be" to make the continuous tenses and the passive voice. For example, "I am speaking English now" and "This book was printed in England".

67) When do we use the auxiliary "have"? Give me an example. We use the auxiliary "have" for the perfect tenses. For example, "He has gone to Scotland".

68) When do we use the auxiliary “do”? Give me an example.

We use the auxiliary “do” for the present simple and past simple. For example, “I don’t speak Spanish” and “Did she eat the pasta?”

69) What are the ten common modals? The ten common modals are “can”, “could”, “will”, “would”, “may”, “might”, “shall”, “should”, “must” and “ought”.

70) What do we put after a modal? Give me an example.

We put the infinitive without “to” after a modal. For example, “I must send this email today”.

71) Which modal is the only exception to this rule? Give me an example.

“Ought” is the only exception to this rule. For example, “I ought to see a doctor”.

72) Give me a sentence containing the words “by the time”.

For example, “By the time she gets here, dinner will be ready”.

73) What does “by the time” mean in that sentence?

“By the time” in that sentence means at some point between now and when she gets here.

74) What’s the difference between the words “older” and “elder”?

The difference between the words “older” and “elder” is that we generally use the word “elder” when speaking about people in the same family, and we cannot say “elder than”

75) When do we double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and its superlative? Give me an example.

We double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and its superlative when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. For example, “thin – thinner than – the thinnest”.

76) What happens when an adjective ends in a consonant plus “y”? Give me an example.

When an adjective ends in a consonant plus “y”, the “y” is changed to “i”.
For example, “lucky – luckier than – the luckiest”.

List of tenses and other verb forms

The following is a list of all the tenses and other verb forms used in Stages 5 and 6. The students should read them through as part of the last lesson.

Past continuous

I was working – I was not working – Was I working?

Past perfect

I had worked – I had not worked – Had I worked?

Future continuous

I will be working – I will not be working – Will I be working?

3rd conditional

If I had worked ..., I would have ...

Future perfect

I will have worked – I will not have worked – Will I have worked?

Imperative

Work! – Don't work!

Past perfect continuous

I had been working – I had not been working – Had I been working?

Present perfect continuous

I have been working – I have not been working – Have I been working?

Future perfect continuous

I will have been working – I will not have been working – Will I have been working?

Stage 6 Exam

Yes / No Quiz

- No** 1) Can we say "Yes, I want" as a short answer?
- No** 2) Is the following sentence an example of direct speech? Mr Brown said that the room was large.
- No** 3) Do honest people often tell lies?
- Yes** 4) Can we shorten a coat by cutting a piece off the bottom?
- Yes** 5) Should we look both ways before crossing the road?
- Yes** 6) Do we usually feel tired when we are overworked?
- No** 7) Can we use the word "doesn't" to form the negative of the imperative?
- No** 8) Is a host the person we invite to our house?
- Yes** 9) Have you been doing this exam for the last thirty seconds or more?
- Yes** 10) Will you have been studying English for at least two weeks by the end of this month?
- No** 11) Is sunset at the beginning of the day?
- Yes** 12) If the main part of a sentence is positive, is the tail question negative?
- No** 13) Is the following sentence correct? "He speaks English, speaks he?"
- No** 14) Do newspapers have the legal right to print stories that aren't true?
- Yes** 15) Do most people have their hair cut at the hairdresser's?
- Yes** 16) Do most people go to the cinema every now and again?
- No** 17) Is this sentence right: "Tell to them the same story that you told to me"?
- Yes** 18) Is this sentence right: "Tell him to come here"?
- Yes** 19) Does the word "will" change to "would" in indirect speech?
- No** 20) Is it right to say that people gain money each week for the work they do?

- No** 21) Do we use the future simple to communicate our future intentions?
- No** 22) Can you speak English as well as the teacher?
- No** 23) Is it right to say "Mary is elder than her sister Ann"?
- Yes** 24) Is the word "thinnest" spelt with two "n"s?
- Yes** 25) Is a king's wife called a queen?
- Yes** 26) Is it grammatically correct to say "I would rather go now"?
- No** 27) Do we check out when we arrive at a hotel?
- Yes** 28) Is there any difference between "mind" and "brain"?
- No** 29) Are people glad when they have to do unpleasant work?
- No** 30) Is this sentence right: "Students must to study hard"?
- Yes** 31) If you fell from the second floor of a building, would you hurt yourself?
- Yes** 32) Will the teacher have spoken for more than five minutes by the end of this exam?
- Yes** 33) As soon as you close your eyes, do you stop seeing the things around you?
- Yes** 34) Are you supposed to answer these questions with a simple "yes" or "no"?
- No** 35) Is it correct to say "A palace is more and more expensive than a small house"?
- No** 36) If we rent a flat do we receive money for it?
- No** 37) Is a fortnight longer than two weeks?
- Yes** 38) Can we use the auxiliary verb "do" in positive sentences?
- Yes** 39) Will the teacher ask you the next question within the next three minutes?
- No** 40) Do you get up before waking up?

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1) join | 21) couple |
| 2) here they are | 22) charge |
| 3) statement | 23) clear |
| 4) fight | 24) ridden |
| 5) so far | 25) flown |
| 6) fell | 26) draw |
| 7) undercook | 27) ruler |
| 8) sick | 28) earth |
| 9) roof | 29) grew |
| 10) pity | 30) exciting |
| 11) wherever | 31) expect |
| 12) climb | 32) purpose |
| 13) burn | 33) allow |
| 14) cruel | 34) power |
| 15) rope | 35) proud |
| 16) court | 36) marriage |
| 17) judge | 37) rescue |
| 18) widen | 38) trade |
| 19) ache | 39) degree |
| 20) rough | 40) career |

Dictation

The blackbird/ flew round and round/ and came to rest/ on the back of the sheep./ The lives of great men/ have often been full/ of great difficulties./ Despite the pain/ in his arm,/ he kept on working/ even though/ he had been told to stop./ Let me remind you/ that I will have speak to your parents/ if you are late again./ I read all about it/ in the daily paper. There was a piece of wire/ tied round the brick,/ which cut his skin./ I am sorry;/ I have already thrown it away.

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