



CALLAN

METHOD

7 & 8

TEACHER'S BOOK
STAGE 7: LESSONS 95–111

TEACHER'S BOOK
STAGE 8: LESSONS 112–126

2012
EDITION



Teacher's Book

Stages 7 & 8

English in a quarter of the time!

The Callan ® Method was first developed and published
in 1960 by R.K. T. Callan.
This edition was published for the international market in 2012.

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Teacher's Book – Stages 7&8

eISBN 978-1-78229-015-5

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Published by

CALLAN PUBLISHING LTD.

Orchard House, 45-47 Mill Way, Grantchester, Cambridge CB3 9ND
in association with CALLAN METHOD ORGANISATION LTD.

www.callan.co.uk



Introduction to Stages 7 and 8

The information below relates to Stages 7 and 8 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 7 and 8 are intermediate level stages of the method. Although these two stages contain a considerable amount of grammar, it is often building on or refining ideas that the students have already come across and practised in Stages 5 and 6. Rather than the 'large' areas of grammar introduced in Stages 5 and 6, such as the passive voice and reported speech, the students are being asked to consider more detailed or 'smaller' areas such as the grammar of the verb "wish", and how we can use "will" and "would" to talk about habits. This should prove interesting and useful to students.

Answers are not printed in full. In Stage 5 and 6, the answers to questions are not printed in full, but the missing sections can be copied verbatim from the relevant question. However, from Stage 7 onwards, we can expect students to be able to deal with minor difference ("you", in the question, changing to "I" in the answer, for example). As such, what is printed in the book is merely an indication of the full answer required.

Stages 7 and 8 see the introduction of idioms. The English language contains literally thousands of idioms and the ones contained in the Method (there are more in Stage 9) are simply a selection of some of the more common ones. These idioms should be taught in much the same way as any other item of new work. After the class repeat the idiom, you should explain the meaning and then read out the example in the book before going into the questions below.

Do a complete revision at the end of Stage 8. At the end of Stage 7, there is no need to do a complete revision. As long as the class is progressing comfortably, they can just continue straight into Stage 8. At the end of Stage 8, however, you should do a complete revision of Stages 7 and 8. Remember that adequate revision is the key to solid progress, and a review of earlier stages can be included if required.

STAGE 7

LESSON 95

race

Do you like to see two cars racing each other along the road?

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

Why or why not?

Could you race me to the station and back without stopping?

Yes, I could ... ~ No, I couldn't ...

If you ran in a race against a horse, who'd win?

If I ran
in a race ..., the horse'd win

realize

consequence

rat

ambition

Do you think that, when a man murders someone, he really realizes what he is doing at the time and realizes the consequences of his actions?

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

Did you realize that, in some large cities in the world, there are more rats than people?

Yes, I realized ... ~ No, I didn't realize ...

Have you got an ambition?

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

What's your ambition?

My ambition is to ...

Do you think you'll ever realize your ambition?

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

Why or why not?

The pronunciation of "-ed" in the past tense of regular verbs

When the past tense of a regular verb ends in the letters "ded" or "ted", the final sound is pronounced "id" /ɪd/. For example:

needed /'ni:ɪd/

decided /dɪ'saɪdɪd/

wanted /'wɒntɪd/

tasted /'teɪstɪd/

When the past tense of a regular verb ends in "ded" or "ted",
how do we pronounce the final sound? When the past
tense ..., we pronounce the final sound "id" /ɪd/

Give me some examples, please. included, lasted etc.

When the past tense of a regular verb does not end in the letters "ded" or "ted", the
final sound is pronounced "t" /t/ or "d" /d/. For example:

asked /ɑ:skt/

touched /tʌtʃt/

realized /'ri:əlaɪzd/

phoned /fəʊnd/

When the past tense of a regular verb does not end in "ded"
or "ted", how do we pronounce the final sound? When the past tense ..., we
pronounce the final sound "t" /t/ or "d" /d/

Give me some examples, please. crossed, seemed etc.

lead – led – led

What does the verb “to lead” mean?

The verb
“to lead” means ...

What are the three forms of “lead”?

The three forms
of “lead” are “lead, led, led”

If I travelled north along the main road leading out of this town, where'd it lead me to?

If you travelled ..., it'd lead you ...

If it were night time, and very dark, and we came to an old house standing alone in the country which we thought might be full of ghosts, would you be willing to lead the way into the house?

Yes, if it were ... and we came ... which we thought ..., I'd be ... ~ No, if it were ... and we came ... which we thought ..., I wouldn't be ...

Why or why not?

Would you say you'd led a fairly comfortable life?

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

eventually

take care of

break down

When we are talking about the future, we use the word “eventually” when we know that something is going to happen but we don't know when. For example, “We will all eventually die, but we don't know when”.

When we're talking about the future, when do we use the word “eventually”?

When we're talking ..., we use the word “eventually” ...

Give me an example, please.

I will eventually be able to speak English very well

Will it eventually rain again?

Yes, it'll eventually rain again

When?

We don't know

If you had a car and you didn't take care of it, what'd eventually happen?

If I had ..., it'd eventually break down

When a car breaks down, are you any good at making it go again?

Yes, when a car ... ~ No, when a car ...

Do you think mobile phones will all eventually have touch screens?

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

When we are talking about the past, the word **"eventually"** means **"after all that"** or **"in the end"**. For example, **"I spent a long time in the bookshop but eventually decided not to buy anything"**.

When we are talking about the past, what does the word **"eventually"** mean?

When we are talking about the past, the word **"eventually"** means **"after all that"** or **"in the end"**

Give me an example, please.

He lived in different countries for many years but eventually bought a house in England



Students read Lesson 89 on page 473

supply

Do you have to supply your own pen and paper for doing dictations or does the school supply you with them?

I have to supply my own ...
~ The school supplies me with ...

Do you know where this town gets its water supply from?

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

sink – sank – sunk

float

drown

If you put a piece of iron onto water, would it float?

No, if I put ...; it'd sink

What are the three forms of "sink"?

The three forms of "sink" are "sink, sank, sunk"

When did the Titanic sink?

The Titanic sank in 1912

Do clouds float across the sky when it's a very windy day?

No, clouds don't float ...; they race across the sky

be on the safe side

If we say we do something "to be on the safe side", it means that we do it so that there is no risk of something bad happening. For example, "We don't know how much money we'll need, so let's take a credit card too, just to be on the safe side".

Give me an example of the expression "to be on the safe side".

Let's catch an earlier train to the airport to be on the safe side

Do you always carry an umbrella in winter just to be on the safe side?

Yes, I always carry ...

conquer

Do you think that one day in the future one country will conquer all the others?

Yes, I think that ...

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

tide

What's the difference between high tide and low tide?

The difference between ... is that
high tide is when the sea comes into the land
and low tide is when it goes out away from the land

empire

Roman

Did the Greek Empire come before or after the Roman Empire?

The Greek Empire came before ...

literary

Who do you think's the greatest literary figure of today in your country?

I think ... is the greatest ...

govern

How is your country governed?

My country is governed by ...



Dictation 61

As he has won/ several thousand pounds,/ he now has no need/ to borrow
someone else's car;/ he can now own one himself./ The wire cut into his skin/ and
hurt him badly./ The cook let the meat boil/ for too long,/ so now it's impossible
to eat./ You'll need a lot more bricks/ to finish that wall./ Twelve inches make a
foot;/ three feet make a yard./ The cost of living/ seems to be constantly rising./
Is there anywhere/ I can buy a daily paper?

LESSON 96

a few

few

feel sorry for someone

The difference between "a few" and "few" is that "a few" simply means "not many", whereas "few" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "fewer than expected". If somebody says that they have a few friends, they mean "not many, but some"; they are probably happy with the number of friends they have. However, if somebody says that they have few friends, they mean that they don't have enough friends and that they would like more. If we say "There were few people at the party last night", we mean that there were not enough people at the party, or that there were fewer people than we had expected.

What's the difference between "a few" and "few"?

The difference between "a few" and "few" is that "a few" simply means "not many", whereas "few" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "fewer than expected"

What do we mean if we say there were few people at the party last night?

If we say ..., we mean that there were not enough people at the party, or that there were fewer people than we had expected

Would you feel sorry for someone who said that they had few friends?

Yes, I'd feel ...

Would you feel sorry for someone who said that they had a few friends?

No, I wouldn't feel ...

In this town, are there few good restaurants, a few good restaurants, or many good restaurants?

In this town, there are ...

a little

little

The difference between "a little" and "little" is the same as that between "a few" and "few".

"A little" simply means "not much", whereas "little" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "less than expected". If somebody says that they have a little money, they mean "not much, but some"; they probably have enough. However, if somebody says that they have little money, they mean that they don't have enough money and that they need more. If we say "There has been little rain this month", we mean that there has been less rain than we had expected.

What's the difference between "a little" and "little"?

The difference between "a little" and "little" is that "a little" simply means "not much", whereas "little" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "less than expected"

What do I mean if I say I have little milk in my fridge?

If you say you have little milk in your fridge, you mean that you don't have enough milk in your fridge

Do you think you have little free time, a little free time, or a lot of free time?

I think I have ...

press

control

such

What am I doing?

You're pressing your thumb on the table

What does this sentence mean: "I had to press him for the money I'd lent him"?

That sentence means that I had to keep asking him for it back

Can we always believe everything we read about famous people in the press?

No, we can't always ...

Do you think there should be some control over what the press writes about such people? Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

step

step off

About how many steps would you have to take to walk from one end of this room to the other? I'd have to take about ... steps to walk from ...

What might happen if you stepped off a bus while it was still moving? If I stepped off ..., I might fall

Do you have to walk up any steps to enter this building? Yes, I have to ... ~ No, I don't have to ...

Would it be a big step for you to go and live in another country? Yes, it'd be ... ~ No, it wouldn't be ...



bill

come to

per

quarter

pass (a law)

act

If a couple go to a restaurant together, do you think they should each pay half the bill? Yes, if a couple ..., I think they should ... ~ No, if a couple ..., I don't think they should ...

Why or why not?

About how much does your phone (or electricity or gas) bill generally come to per month (or per quarter etc.) My phone bill ... about ... per ...

What happens to a bill after it has been passed by parliament?
After a bill ..., it becomes an act

used to

We use the words "used to" for a habit or repeated action in the past, especially when the action is now finished. For example, the sentence "I used to go to the cinema every Saturday afternoon" means that I was in the habit of going to the cinema every Saturday afternoon, but not now.

When do we use the words "used to", and what does it mean?
We use ... for a habit or repeated action in the past, especially when the action is now finished

Give me an example, please. I used to go to the cinema a lot when I was a child

Did you use to speak English better in the past than you speak it now?
No, I didn't use to ...; I used to speak it worse ...

Technically, "used to" should only be spelt with a final "d" in the positive; the negative and interrogative forms should be "didn't use to" and "Did ... use to ...?" However, the forms "didn't used to" and "did ... used to ...?" are largely accepted nowadays. This 'error' has crept into the language because there is no difference in pronunciation between "used to" and "use to" and so native speakers do not perceive any difference between them and use the forms indiscriminately.

Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?
Yes, I used to ... ~ No, I didn't use to ...

B.C.	A.D.	Christ	Lord
-------------	-------------	---------------	-------------

The letters "B.C." mean "before Christ", and the letters "A.D." mean "anno domini" (in Latin) meaning "in the year of our Lord", although we usually think of this as meaning "after Christ". For example, "500 B.C." means 500 years before Christ, whilst 500 A.D. means 500 years after Christ.

What do the letters "B.C." mean? The letters ... "before Christ"

What do the letters "A.D." mean?

The letters ... "anno domini"
(from the Latin) meaning ... "after Christ"

trial

When someone is on trial, do they have to promise to tell the truth in court?

Yes, when someone ..., they have to ...

Is it wise to judge something before we give it a trial?

No, it isn't wise ...

Why not?

introduce

from abroad

What'd you like to see introduced into your country from abroad?

I'd like to see ... introduced into my ...



Dictation 62

Before they could ride the horse,/ they had to catch it./ Smoking is a bad habit./
He walked into the living room,/ loosened his jacket,/ sat down and took out
his diary./ Although he is a Member of Parliament,/ he is not a member/ of any
political club,/ even though he should be/ if he wants to succeed./ "At once"
means immediately,/ whereas "soon" means in a short time.



Do Revision Exercise 41

LESSON 97

not ... either

We generally use the words "also", "as well" and "too" in positive sentences, but in negative sentences we use "not ... either". For example, we say "I like fish and I like meat too", but in the negative we say "I don't like fish and I don't like meat either". Or we say "I have a sister and David has one as well", but in the negative we say "I don't have a sister and David doesn't have one either".

Can we use the words "also", "as well" and "too" in negative sentences?

No, we can't use ...

Which word do we use instead?

We use the word
"either" instead

Give me an example, please.

He doesn't watch TV
or listen to the radio either

Do you live in this school?

No, I don't ...

Ask the same student

Do the other students live in this school?

No, the other
students don't ... either

Can you speak Chinese?

No, I can't ...

Ask the same student

Can you speak Japanese?

No, I can't ... either

Will you come here next Saturday?

No, I won't ...

Ask the same student

Will you come here next Sunday?

No, I won't ... either

definitely

Tell me something that you know you'll definitely do next weekend.

I know that I'll definitely ... next weekend

adventure

Would you like to live a life of adventure?

Yes, I'd like

to ... ~ No, I wouldn't like to ...

Why or why not?

seed

What does a seed need to grow in a garden?

A seed
needs water ...

Present continuous for the future

arrange

make an arrangement

As we know, we use "to be going to" to communicate a future intention. For example, the sentence "We're going to go to the theatre" suggests that we have already decided to go to the theatre; it is our intention to go.

However, we can also use the present continuous and say "We're going to the theatre" if we want to communicate that the visit has already been arranged; we have already bought the tickets, for example.

What's the difference between "We're going to go to the theatre" and "We're going to the theatre"?

The difference between "We're going to go to the theatre" and "We're going to the theatre" is that "We're going to go to the theatre" communicates that it is our intention to go, whereas "We're going to the theatre" communicates that the visit has already been arranged; we already have the tickets, for example

Have you made any arrangements for this afternoon (or evening)?

Yes, I've made some arrangements for this afternoon (or evening); I'm meeting a friend etc. ~ No, I haven't made any arrangements for this afternoon (or evening)

Are you coming to school tomorrow?

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

Are you going away next weekend?

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

Point to a student, and ask

Do you know what he/she is doing after the lesson?

No, I don't know ...

Ask the same student

Ask him/her, please.

What are you doing after the lesson?

(The other student should use the present continuous in their answer)

bear – bore – borne

What's another verb we can use instead of the verb "to carry"?

Another verb we ... is the verb "to bear"

What are the three forms of "bear"?

The three forms of "bear" are "bear, bore, borne"

Do you think you could bear the weight of this table on your back?

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

The kind of things
I can't bear are ...

The last child ...

The greatest physical pain ... was ...



Students read Lesson 91 on page 483

upon

There's no difference between ...

on the whole

Yes, I could eat ...

~ No, I couldn't eat ...

Yes, I'd say that ... ~ No, I wouldn't say that ...; I'd say it was worse than ...

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

Possessive case for people's homes

Instead of saying "I'm going to John's house tomorrow", we can simply say "I'm going to John's" tomorrow.

If you go to stay at a friend's for one night, do you take a lot of luggage with you?

No, if I go ..., I don't ...

account for

What does the verb "to account for" mean?

The verb

"to account for" means "to explain the reason for"

How do you account for the fact that fewer CDs and DVDs are sold these days than previously?

This is because more people download music and films from the internet these days

Do governments usually have to account to the public for all the money they spend?

Yes, governments usually ...

education

Do you think parents should have some control over the education of their children?

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

northern

southern

eastern

western

state

What are the adjectives of the nouns "north", "south", "east" and "west"?

The adjectives ... are "northern" etc.

Name me a northern European country, please.

Finland
is a northern ...

Tell me the name of a southern state in the USA?

The name of ... is Texas (Florida, Georgia etc.)

Does the state in your country give free education?

Yes, the state in ... ~ No, the state in ...

Is Russia a western European country?

No, Russia isn't ...

sign

religion

When we fill in a form, do we normally have to sign our name at the bottom?

Yes, when we ...

What kind of sign am I making?

You're making a sign
which means "come here"

If a man has rough skin on his hands, what is that probably a sign of?

If a man has ..., it's probably a sign that
he does physical work, or works with his hands

What is the sign of the Christian religion?

The cross is ...

dry cleaner's



Dictation 63

The man living upstairs/ was a complete stranger to me./ It is not worth travelling/
on a long coach journey/ just for the weekend,/ but some people do it./ None of
us want/ to suffer from illnesses/ and therefore, of course,/ we have to make
sure/ we keep in good health./ Don't forget/ to remind me/ to take my suit/ to
the dry cleaner's/ before it shuts./ Life in the old days/ was often just one long
struggle/ for existence.

LESSON 98

size

take

What size shoes do you take?

I take size ... shoes

stockings

What do some women prefer to wear instead of tights?

Some women prefer to wear stockings instead of tights

damage

If you borrowed a friend's bicycle and damaged it in an accident, would you pay to have it fixed?

Yes, if I
borrowed ..., I'd ...

violent

Do you think life is more violent these days than it was in the past?

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

navy

Would you like to join the navy?

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

Why or why not?

club

Do you belong to any clubs?

Yes, I belong to ...
~ No, I don't belong to ...

Are there a lot of nightclubs in this town?

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

accept

reject

Do you think a person should accept life as it is or try to change it?

I think a person should ...

Why?

If you were walking along the street and a stranger tried to give you money for no reason, would you reject the offer?

Yes, if I was walking along ..., I'd reject ...
~ No, if I was walking along ..., I wouldn't reject ...; I'd accept it

arch

Can you think of any famous arches in the world?

Yes, I can ...; Constantine's Arch in Rome etc.

rock

Would you jump into a river if you thought there might be rocks under the water?

No, I wouldn't ...

How to make a question

To make a question with the present simple and the past simple, we use the auxiliary verb "do". For example, the statement "She eats too much" becomes "Does she eat too much?", and the statement "She bought a bicycle yesterday" becomes "Did she buy a bicycle yesterday?" Remember that we always use an infinitive without "to" after the auxiliary verb "do". We cannot say "Did you went?"; we must say "Did you go?"

How do we make a question with the present simple and the past simple?

We make a question with the present simple and the past simple by using the auxiliary verb "do"

Give me some examples, please.

Do you want some tea?
Did she see the film last night?

With verbs that already contain one or more auxiliaries, we make a question by putting the subject after the first auxiliary verb. For example, the statement "She has been eating" becomes "Has she been eating?"

And how do we make a question with verbs that already contain one or more auxiliaries?

With verbs that ...

Give me an example, please.

Are you going to go to the party?

Now, I will say a statement and I want you to change it into a question:

Michael can play the guitar.

Can Michael play the guitar?

Susan goes shopping on Saturdays.

Does Susan go shopping on Saturdays?

It will rain later.

Will it rain later?

George made a mistake.

Did George make a mistake?

This bus is going to the city centre.	Is this bus going to the city centre?
They should save their money.	Should they save their money?
We have to go now.	Do we have to go now?
They had been working for more than two hours.	Had they been working for more than two hours?



matter = to be important	occasionally
What is the matter?	no matter
please	taste

If we want to live a healthy life, does it matter what kind of food we eat?	Yes, if we want to ..., it matters ...
What kind of food ought we to eat?	The kind of food we ... is fruit, fish, vegetables etc.
Does it matter very much if we occasionally make a small mistake in our dictations?	No, it doesn't matter very much ...
Would it matter to you if you lived in a place with nowhere to go for entertainment?	Yes, it'd matter ... ~ No, it wouldn't matter ...

The teacher should pretend to be in pain for the next question.

If I suddenly went like this, what would you ask me?	If you suddenly ..., I'd ask you "What's the matter?"
--	---

Do you find that, no matter what you do, you can't please everyone?

Yes, I find that ...

Why is this so?

Because people have different tastes, ideas and opinions ...

right = entirely

What's the time right now?

The time right now is ...

What's the name of a country right in the north of Europe?

The name of a ... is Norway (or Finland)

choose – chose – chosen

What are the three forms of “choose”?

The three forms of “choose” are “choose, chose, chosen”

Who chose the shoes you're wearing?

I chose ... myself
~ My ... chose ...

Have you chosen where you're going to go for your next holiday?

Yes, I've chosen where ...
~ No, I haven't chosen where ...

force

persuasion

Do you believe that more is gained by force than by persuasion?

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

bow

Is a bow any use without arrows?

No, a bow isn't ...

natural

Is it natural for cats to spend a lot of their time sleeping?

Yes, it's natural for ...

invent

What would you like to invent?

I'd like to invent ...

speech

Have you ever made a speech in public?

Yes, I've made ...

~ No, I've never made ...

quite a few

What does the expression "quite a few" mean?

The expression "quite a few"
means "a fairly large number of"

Give me an example, please.

There were quite a
few people at the party

draw – drew – drawn

recognizable

What are the three forms of "draw"?

The three forms
of "draw" are "draw, drew, drawn"

If you drew this table across the floor, do you think it'd leave a mark behind it?

Yes, if I drew ..., I think it'd ...

~ No, if I drew ..., I don't think it'd ...

If you drew my face, do you suppose it'd be recognizable?

Yes, if I drew ..., I suppose it'd ...

~ No, if I drew ..., I don't suppose it'd ...

Why or why not?

Because I can draw well ...

~ Because I can't draw very well ...

About how long ago is it since everything was drawn by horses?

It's about ... since everything ...

pass (go away)



Dictation 64

My father said/ I needed a haircut./ The temperature begins to fall/ towards evening./ The plural of tooth/ is teeth./ Despite the fact/ that it may seem strange,/ there are several people here/ who've never heard/ of such a writer./ I suddenly felt a pain in one arm,/ but was certain that the pain/ would soon pass./ He was so afraid,/ he simply could not move./ Yes, it is true/ that we get wool from sheep.



Do Revision Exercise 42

LESSON 99

at last

lastly

We use the expression "at last" when we feel that we have been waiting for a long time for something to happen and then it happens. For example, if you agree to meet a friend one evening but they arrive very late, you might say "Here you are, at last!"

When do we use the expression "at last"?

We use the expression "at last" ...

Give me an example, please.

Ah, here you are, at last!
Where have you been?

We use the word "lastly" to say the last thing in a list. For example, we can say "First, put the tea into the cup. Then, add some hot water. Wait a few minutes and, lastly, drink it".

When do we use the word "lastly"?

We use the word "lastly" ...

Give me an example, please.

We need to paint this office,
buy some new computers, and
lastly get better desks for everyone

Instead of "at last" or "lastly", we can use the word "finally".

Which word can we use instead of "at last" or "lastly" ?

We can use the word "finally" instead of "at last" or "lastly"

Give me an example of the word "finally", please.

Ah, finally! Here's the bus! She finished her work, turned off the computer, put on her jacket, and finally left the office.

claim

lawyer

damages

property

lost property office

take someone to court

If I claimed to be a millionaire, would you believe me?

No, if you claimed ..., I wouldn't ...

Why not?

Because you wouldn't be teaching here now

If someone hit your car and it was definitely their fault, could you claim damages against them?

Yes, if someone hit ..., I could ...

If they rejected your claim, what'd you do?

If they rejected ..., I'd take them to court

If a relation of yours died and left you some land, or other property, where'd you have to go in order to claim it legally?

If a relation of mine ..., I'd have to go to a lawyer's office in order to claim it legally

Where must you go to claim things that you've left on the train?

I must go to the lost property office to claim ...

youth

the youth

a youth

Do old people often talk about what life was like in their youth?

Yes, old people ...

Do you think the youth of today are better educated than the youth of a hundred years ago?

Yes, I think ...

~ No, I don't think ...

What kind of work can a youth do better than an old man?

A youth can do physical work better than ...



Clauses

group

Conjunction

A clause is any group of words with a subject and a main verb. For example, "The door opened" is a clause; "I cooked the chicken" is a clause.

What's a clause?

A clause is any group of words with a subject and a main verb

A conjunction is a word that joins clauses together to make long sentences. Some common conjunctions are words like "and", "because", "but", "so" and "if". The sentence "You can borrow my car" has only one clause. The sentence "You can borrow my car if you promise to be careful" contains two clauses, and they are joined together by the conjunction "if".

What's a conjunction?

A conjunction is a word that joins clauses together to make long sentences

Give me an example of a sentence that contains two clauses joined together by a conjunction, please.

I love chocolate
because it tastes so good

Main clause

Dependent (or subordinate) clause

to make sense

A main clause contains the main message of the sentence. A dependent clause contains other information, for example about time. In the sentence "He'll cook dinner when he gets home", the main clause is "He'll cook dinner" and the dependent clause is "when he gets home". A main clause can make sense on its own; a dependent clause cannot. Dependent clauses are also known as subordinate clauses.

What's the difference between a main clause and a dependent clause?

The difference between a main clause and a dependent clause is that a main clause contains the main message of the sentence, whereas a dependent clause contains other information

Which is the main clause in this sentence? "If I don't sleep enough, I feel tired."

"I feel tired" is the main clause in that sentence

And which is the dependent clause?

"If I don't sleep enough" is the dependent clause

With sentences like this, we can put the conjunction and dependent clause first, followed by a comma and then the main clause. For example, we can say "If you want, you can go home now" instead of "You can go home now if you want". However, the conjunctions "and ", "or" and "but" cannot start sentences like this.

Give me a sentence containing two clauses that starts with a conjunction, please.

When I visit my mum, I'll tell her the news. If the weather is good, we can go for a walk in the park.

Which conjunctions cannot start a sentence like this?

The conjunctions "and", "or" and "but" cannot start a sentence like this

descend

descent

From this floor of the building, do we have to descend to go outside?

Yes, from this floor ..., we have to ...
~ No, from this floor ..., we don't have to ...

What's the noun of the verb "descend"?

The noun of ... is "descent"

Is Jerusalem a holy place for many people in the world?

Yes, Jerusalem is ...

confess

If you are not able to do something, do you think it's better to confess the fact?

Yes, if I'm not able ..., I think it's ...

~ No, if I'm not able ..., I don't think it's ...

shore

Which is safer: to build a house on the sea shore or on the shore of a lake?

It's safer to build ... of a lake

Why?

Because the weather is not so rough

athlete*Dictation 65*

It is strange/ how we often think/ that famous people/ are different from us/ when often they are not./ The athletes kept themselves warm/ before the big race./ Some people consider/ a black cat to be lucky./ The machine was composed/ of three separate parts./ Listen,/ I'm too busy at the moment/ to do anything./ In the old days,/ you could easily recognize a sailor/ by the way he walked,/ as if he was still/ on a ship at sea.

LESSON 100

lay – laid – laid

lay an egg

lay the table

What's another word we can use instead of "put"?

Another word we can ... is "lay"

What are the three forms of "lay"?

The three forms
of "lay" are "lay, laid, laid"

What did I lay on the table at the beginning of the lesson?

You laid your books ...

About how many times a year do most birds lay their eggs?

Most birds ... once a year

Who lays the table in your house?

My ... lays (or I lay) the table ...

single

go through

entire

Do you think it's possible for a person to go through his entire life without telling a single lie?

No, I don't think
it's possible for ...

Why not?

Because every now and again it
may be necessary to tell a small lie

About how wide is a single bed?

A single bed is about
3 feet (or 90 cm) wide

When travelling, is it usually cheaper to buy two single tickets or a return ticket?

When travelling, it's usually cheaper to ...

fought

What are the three forms of “fight”?

The three forms of “fight” are “fight, fought, fought”

What countries has your country fought against in the past?

My country has fought against ... in the past

Verb + object + adjective

A few verbs, like “make” and “keep”, can be used in the construction “verb + object + adjective”. For example, “Milk will make you strong” and “The wind keeps us cool”.

Give me an example of the construction “make + object + adjective”.

Work makes us tired

Give me an example of the construction “keep + object + adjective”.

Exercise keeps you healthy

look after

Which would you rather look after for a week: a baby or a horse?

I'd rather look after a ... for a week than a ...

Why?

behave

behaviour

watch over

interview

Why is it that children so often don't know how to behave themselves when there are no adults to watch over them?

I think the reason children ... is that they don't know the difference between right and wrong

What happens to children who behave badly?

Children who behave badly are
sometimes sent to bed early by their parents

Are people usually on their best behaviour during job
interviews?

Yes, people are ...

break into

inform

If you were walking home late at night and saw a man trying
to break into a shop, would you inform the police?

Yes, if I were ..., I'd ... ~ No, if I were ..., I wouldn't ...

kind

kindness

If you were carrying some heavy shopping bags and someone
offered to carry one for you, what could you say?

If I were ...,
I could say "Thank you. That's very kind of you"

If one behaves with kindness to another person, does that
person usually return the kindness?

Yes, if one behaves ...,
that person ...



far

a long way

too far

distant

The word "far" can be used in questions and negative sentences, but it is not generally
used in positive sentences. We can use "a long way" instead.

Why?

Have you ever gone throughout the entire winter without catching a single cold?

Yes, I've sometimes gone ...

~ No, I've never gone ...

Do you believe that people are all more or less the same throughout the world, or do you believe there are real basic differences?

I believe that people are ... ~ I don't believe that people are ...; I believe there are ...

official

What do we mean by "a government official"?

By "a government official" we mean someone who works for the government, usually with a certain amount of power

What do we mean by "the official language" of a country?

By the "official ..." we mean the language that is used by the government and in schools in countries where a number of different languages are spoken

priest

Would you like to be a priest?

Yes, I'd like ...

~ No, I wouldn't like ...

preach

What do we mean when we say that some people don't practise what they preach?

When we say ..., we mean that they give advice to other people about what is right, but they don't follow this advice themselves

Why or why not?

kingdom

United Kingdom (UK)

Northern Ireland

Wales

Which countries does the United Kingdom include?

The United Kingdom includes England,
Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales

What is a kingdom?

A kingdom is a country
which has a king or a queen as its head

pretty

Are there any pretty flowers growing outside this building?

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

If you only got five hours' sleep tonight, would you feel pretty
tired tomorrow morning?

Yes, if I only got ..., I'd feel ...

Idiom 1

hang on = wait

e.g. Hang on a minute while I go and get my coat from the next room.

What does the idiom "hang on" mean?

The idiom ... "wait"

Give me an example, please.

Hang on a minute; I think I
have his address in my book somewhere



Do Revision Exercise 43

LESSON 101

Relative clauses (1)

Relative pronoun

relate to

I have a black cat

adjective

I have a cat which is black

relative clause

The sentences "I have a black cat" and "I have a cat which is black" have the same meaning. In the second sentence, the clause "which is black" is called a relative clause, and, like the adjective "black" in the first sentence, it is telling us about the noun "cat". So, an adjective is a word that we use to describe a noun, and a relative clause is a clause that we use to describe a noun.

What is a relative clause?

A relative clause is a clause that we use to describe a noun

We put a relative clause immediately after the noun it describes, and it usually starts with a word like "who", "which" or "that". We call these words relative pronouns. In the sentence "Here is my house, which I love very much", the relative pronoun "which" relates to (or means) "my house", so the clause "which I love very much" means "I love my house very much".

Where do we put a relative clause?

We put a relative clause immediately after the noun it describes

What do we call the words "who", "which" and "that"?

We call the words "who", "which" and "that" relative pronouns

The difference between "who", "which" and "that" is that we use "who" for people, "which" for things and animals, and "that" for people, things and animals.

What's the difference between "who", "which" and "that"?

The difference between "who", "which" and "that" is that ...

Give me a sentence with a relative clause in it, please.

I know a man who lives in that street.

The film that I saw yesterday was great.

Now, I will say two sentences and I want you to join them together using a relative clause.

Yesterday, I saw a film. The film lasted for three hours.

Yesterday, I saw a film that
(or which) lasted for three hours

Mary has a friend. Her friend lives on a boat.

Mary has a
friend that (or who) lives on a boat

I am reading a book. My mother gave me the book.

I am reading a book that
(or which) my mother gave me

The waiter dropped a tray. He was carrying the tray.

The waiter dropped the tray
that (or which) he was carrying

proper	player	side	doorway
---------------	---------------	-------------	----------------

What is the proper number of players on each side for a game of football?

The proper ... is eleven

Is it considered improper behaviour in this country for a man to go through a doorway in front of a woman?

Yes, it's considered ... ~ No, it isn't considered ...

backwards	forwards	sideways
------------------	-----------------	-----------------

upwards	downwards
----------------	------------------

The words "backwards", "forwards", "sideways" etc. mean "towards the back", "towards the front", "towards the side" etc.

What do the words "backwards", "forwards", "sideways" etc. mean? The words "backwards" ... mean "towards the back" ...

What am I doing? You're moving backwards and forwards

What am I doing? You're moving sideways

What's my hand doing? Your hand's moving upwards and downwards

Count the numbers in English from ten to fifteen backwards quickly. 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10

What's he/she doing? He's/She's counting the numbers in English from 10 to 15 backwards quickly

Look up at the ceiling, please.

Ask another student

Is he/she looking upwards or downwards? He's/She's looking upwards



irritate

What kind of music irritates you? The kind of music that irritates me is ...

When you're in a restaurant, do you get irritated if people at another table are talking very loudly?
Yes, when I'm ...,
I get ... ~ No, when I'm ..., I don't get ...

as a rule

As a rule, do people in your town go to the cinema more on Saturday evenings than on Sunday evenings or vice versa?
As a rule, people ...

waste

What do we do with waste paper?
We throw waste paper away

Do you think it's a waste of time learning a foreign language which is little spoken in the world?
Yes, I think it's ...
~ No, I don't think it's ...

What kind of things do you consider to be a waste of time?
The kind of things I consider to be ... are ...

What kind of things do you consider to be a waste of money?
The kind of things I consider to be ... are ...

Why?

Do you ever waste your money?
Yes, I sometimes ...
~ No, I never ...

On what?

Do you ever waste your time?
Yes, I sometimes ...
~ No, I never ...

How?

Use of contractions

Remember that, in conversation, we nearly always use contractions, like "I'm", "you've", "he'd" etc. However, we do not often use them in writing, especially formal writing.

When do we use contractions and when don't we use them?

We use contractions in conversation, but
not often in writing, especially formal writing

terrible

What do you think's the most terrible thing that can happen to someone?
I think the most terrible ... is ...

leadership

Would you like to have the leadership of your country in your hands?
Yes, I'd like to have ... ~ No, I wouldn't like to have ...

Why or why not?

market

Do you have a market in the middle of your home town?
Yes, we have ... ~ No, we don't have ...

wonder wonderful so many pyramid

Do you ever wonder what'll happen to you in the future?
Yes, I sometimes ... ~ No, I never ...

What do you suppose will happen to you in the future?

I suppose that ...

Have you ever wondered why some people are rich whilst others are poor?

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

Why are children more often filled with wonder than adults?

I think the reason children are more ...
is that so many things are new to them

Name me one of the Seven Wonders of the World?

The Pyramids are one of the
Seven Wonders of the World

What's the most wonderful thing that has ever happened to you in your life?

The most wonderful thing that ... was ...

Idiom 2

fed up = bored and tired

e.g. I'm fed up with hearing him say the same old thing every time we meet.

What does the idiom "fed up" mean?

The idiom ...
"bored and tired"

Give me an example, please.

I'm just fed up with everything



Dictation 66

If there were/ no water in the world,/ I suppose/ we'd all die of thirst./ He kicked the ball/ right out of the stadium./ I'm not ready yet;/ you'll have to wait a few minutes./ He ate fried eggs for breakfast/ and roast chicken for lunch./ I just can't describe to you/ how beautiful it was./ Shut up and let me choose/ what I'd rather do myself./ After all,/ it's my own life,/ and so I should be free/ to decide things for myself.

LESSON 102

so would I neither can he nor should they

We put the words "so", "neither" or "nor" at the beginning of a sentence when someone makes a statement and we want to reply that the same situation is true for us or somebody else.

For example, if someone says to you "I would like to visit London", and you would also like to visit London, as a short reply you can say "So would I" (instead of, for example, "I would too").

In a negative sentence, if someone says to you "I can't open this window", and you can't open it either, you can reply "Neither can I" or "Nor can I". There is no difference between the words "neither" and "nor".

When do we put the words "so", "neither" or "nor" at the beginning of a sentence?

We put the words ... when
someone makes a statement and we want to reply
that the same situation is true for us or somebody else.

If someone tells you that they would like some coffee, and you would also like some coffee, what can you reply?

If someone tells me that they would like some coffee,
and I would also like some coffee, I can reply "So would I"

If someone tells you that they couldn't sleep last night, and you couldn't sleep either, what can you reply?

If someone tells me that they couldn't
sleep last night, and I couldn't sleep either,
I can reply "Neither could I" or "Nor could I"

We make this kind of short reply by using the words "so", "neither", or "nor", and by putting the auxiliary verb before the subject. For example, we say "So will I" and not "So I will". We can also use the verbs "have" and "be". For example, "Mary has a large house" – "So has Michael"; "He isn't a good cook" – "Neither is his wife".

How do we make this kind of short reply? We make this kind of short reply by using the words “so”, “neither”, or “nor”, and by putting the auxiliary verb before the subject

If there is no auxiliary verb, we use “do” in the short reply. For example, “He lives in this building” – “So does my sister”.

If there is no auxiliary verb, which verb do we use? If there is no auxiliary verb, we use “do” in the short reply

Reply to the following statements as if the same situation is true for you:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| I can speak English. | So can I |
| I won't go there. | Neither will I |
| I am a student. | So am I |
| I haven't got a car. | Neither have I |
| My mother lives a long way from here. | So does mine |
| My best friend doesn't smoke. | Nor does mine |

This structure is not only used as a short reply to a statement. For example, we can say “I can speak French and so can my mother”. This means the same as “I can speak French and my mother can speak French too”.

What do I mean if I say “I can speak French and so can my mother”? If you say “I can ...”, you mean that you can speak French and your mother can speak French too

bit

Although sweets aren’t good for the health, is it OK to have a bit of chocolate sometimes? Yes, although sweets ..., it’s OK ...

If you were an employer and one of your employees phoned you to say that they were feeling a bit ill, would you think that was a good enough reason for them not to come to work?

Yes, if I were ... and one of ..., I'd think ...
~ No, if I were ... and one of ..., I wouldn't think ...

snag

What is a snag? A snag is a small problem

Give me an example, please. I need to send him an email
but there's just one snag: my Wi-Fi isn't working

defeat election politics

Is your country usually defeated at football? Yes, my country
is ... ~ No, my country isn't ...

Do you know which political party suffered defeat in the last elections in your country? Yes, I know ... ~ No, I don't know ...



phrase collection

A phrase is a collection of words that belong together in a sentence because, together, they form a particular part of the sentence. For example, the following sentence has four phrases in it: "My elder brother / has eaten / two sandwiches / since breakfast".

What is a phrase? A phrase is a collection of words that
belong together in a sentence because,
together, they form a particular part of the sentence

Give me an example, please. at high speed

mind

object

passenger

excuse me

non-smoker

babysitter

childminder

do you mind?

The verb "to mind" means "to object to", "to consider", "to be careful of" and "to look after".

What does the verb "to mind" mean?

The verb "to mind"
means "to object to" ...

Before opening the window of a train or a bus, we can say to the other passengers "Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window?" (or "Do you mind if I open the window?").

What can we say to the other passengers before opening the window of a train or a bus?

Before opening ...,
we can say to the other passengers
"Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window?"

Do you mind if people smoke near you when you're eating in a restaurant?

Yes, I mind if ... ~ No, I don't mind if ...

And if you do mind, what can you say?

If I do mind,
I can say "Excuse me, but
would you mind not smoking, please?"

What does someone mean if they say "Don't mind me; carry on with what you're doing"?

If someone says ...,
they mean "Don't consider
me" or "Don't think about me"

If you didn't mind what you said in public, what might happen?

If I didn't mind what ..., I might get into trouble

If a sign above a door says “Mind your head”, what does it mean?

If a sign ..., it means that the door is low
and you must be careful not to hit your head on it

Do you mind what other people say or think about you – that is, is it important to you?

Yes, I mind what ...
~ No, I don't mind what ...

Why or why not?

When parents have to go out together in the evening, who usually minds their baby?

When parents have to ...,
a babysitter usually minds their baby

What's a childminder?

A childminder is someone who looks
after a very young child while the parents are at work

Idiom 3

be into something = have a strong interest in something

e.g. He used to love playing tennis but now he's really into golf.

What does the idiom “be into something” mean?

The idiom ... “have a strong ...”

Give me an example, please.

Most teenagers these
days are into computer games



Dictation 67

If one takes a dog/ on a bus,/ one doesn't usually have to buy/ a ticket for it./ The best way to do this job/ is by following a system./ He hit the table/ with his head,/ and could not remember anything./ They are fairly good at football,/ but not at studying./ It is a real pleasure/ to hear him sing./ Although he sang/ in front of his family/ when he was a child,/ he has never sung in public.



Do Revision Exercise 44

LESSON 103

switch on

switch off

What am I doing?

You're switching the light on

What am I doing?

You're switching the light off

Preparatory "it"

prepare

It is + adjective + infinitive with "to"

A preparatory "it" is when we use the word "it" at the beginning of a sentence to prepare us for information that comes later in the sentence. For example, in the sentence "It's unhealthy to drink a lot of coffee", the word "it" refers to the information "to drink a lot of coffee", and so the sentence means the same as "Drinking a lot of coffee is unhealthy". The sentence "It's nice to eat in a restaurant" means the same as "Eating in a restaurant is nice".

With a preparatory "it", we generally use the structure "It is" + adjective + infinitive with "to". For example, "It is not very easy to speak a foreign language well".

What do we mean by a preparatory "it"?

By a preparatory "it" we mean that we use the word "it" at the beginning of a sentence to prepare us for some information that comes later in the sentence

Give me three examples, please.

It is very difficult to understand what he says.

Was it usual for him to come here every Sunday?

It isn't common to find that kind of bird in this part of the country.

Is it easy to learn to speak English as well as an English person?
No, it isn't easy to ...

Is it common in your country for people to eat a cooked breakfast in the morning?
Yes, it's common ...
~ No, it isn't common ...

determine determined determination

extremely success luck intelligence

Have you determined what you're going to do for your next holidays?
Yes, I've determined what ...
~ No, I haven't determined what ...

Why not? Or, what have you determined to do?

When you start to do something like learning a language, are you usually determined to continue to the end even though what you have started is extremely difficult?
Yes, when I ..., I'm usually determined ... ~ No, when I ..., I'm not usually determined ...

Who's the most determined person you know, or have ever met?
The most determined person ... is ...

For success in life generally, which do you think is more important than anything else: the determination to succeed, luck, hard work, or intelligence?
For success in life generally, I think ... is more important than anything else

steal – stole – stolen owner

What are the three forms of “steal”?
The three forms of “steal” are “steal, stole, stolen”

If someone steals your umbrella, does that mean you have the right to steal someone else's?

No, if someone steals ..., it doesn't mean ...

If someone stole a book from a shop and was caught doing so, what'd probably happen?

If someone stole ..., the owner of the shop would probably call the police ...

Have you ever had anything stolen from you in this town?

Yes, I've had something (or some things) stolen ... ~ No, I've never had anything stolen ...

active

activity

Would you say you were a rather active kind of person?

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

What kind of activities interest you most of all?

The kind of activities ... are going out with friends, reading etc.

organize

Supposing a group of foreign students came to stay with you for the weekend, what would you organize for them?

Supposing a group ..., I'd organize ... for them

Are you good at organizing things?

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



Students read Lesson 97 on page 516

gift

even if

What kind of gift would you give a boy of fifteen?

The kind of gift I'd give ...
would be a football, a bicycle etc.

Do you think you should always accept a gift from a friend even if you don't like what they have chosen? Yes, I think you should ... even if ... ~ No, I don't think you should ... if ...

What do we mean if we say that someone has a gift for languages? If we say ..., we mean that they are naturally good at learning languages

engine

Do you know how a car engine works? Yes, I know ... ~ No, I don't know ...

barrel

beer

What do we use for keeping large quantities of wine or beer in? We use a barrel for ... in

steam

How's steam produced? Steam is produced by boiling water

oppose

When you wanted to do something as a child and your parents opposed your plans, what did you do? When I wanted ... and my parents ..., I ...

seat

stool

A seat is anything that we sit on, for example in a car, in a cinema, or on a bus. The difference between a chair and a stool is that a stool does not have a back.

What's a seat?

A seat is anything that we sit on

Do men in this country stand up and offer their seats to women on buses?

Yes, men in ... ~ No, men in ...

Do you think they ought to?

Yes, I think they ...

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

Why or why not?

What's the difference between a chair and a stool?

The difference ... is that a stool does not have a back

About how many passengers does the average bus seat?

The average bus seats about ... passengers

Where's the seat of government in this country?

The seat of ... is in ...

Idiom 4

get on somebody's nerves = irritate somebody

e.g. The noise those children make gets on my nerves.

What does the idiom "get on somebody's nerves" mean?

The idiom ... "irritate somebody"

Give me an example, please.

Mary's very nice, but

her sister gets on my nerves.

She is always making things difficult.



Dictation 68

It was a great loss to him,/ when his wife died,/ as their marriage/ had been long and happy./ Computers are part of our everyday lives./ Making a big profit in business/ is often mainly/ a question of luck./ When we fill in/ a passport application form,/ we must state our name, address,/ date of birth, occupation etc./ The following is a statement:/ "A man, when he is drunk,/ often wants to fight."/ None of his predictions were correct.

LESSON 104

I think so

I hope not

pass (an exam)

We can use the words "so" and "not" to avoid repeating a whole sentence that someone has just said. For example, someone says to us "Did you remember to shut the door?" and we reply "Yes, I think so" or "No, I don't think so". The word "so" saves us repeating the whole sentence "Yes, I think I have shut the door" or "No, I don't think I have shut the door". The same is true of the word "not". For example, if someone asks us "Will it rain tomorrow?", we could reply "I hope not".

Why do we use the words "so" and "not" when replying to something that someone has just said?

We use the ...
to avoid repeating the whole sentence

Give me some examples of this use of the word "so", please.

Is that right what James said? –
I'm afraid so; I hope so; I suppose so; I think so

Give me some examples of the use of the word "not", please.

Is that right what James said? –
I'm afraid not; I hope not; I suppose not

We can also use the word "so" at the beginning of a sentence when we already know something that someone has just told us. For example, if someone says "Peter has passed his exams", and we already know this fact, we can reply "So I have heard". We only use this structure with verbs that are connected with the idea of receiving information, such as "tell", "say", "hear", "read" etc.

When do we use the word "so" at the beginning of a sentence?

We use ... when we already know
something that someone has just told us

Give me an example, please. Someone says to us
"Mr Jones has gone to Australia" and,
knowing this fact, we reply "So we've been told"

shoot – shot – shot

What am I doing? You're shooting at the window

What are the three forms of "shoot"? The three forms
of "shoot" are "shoot, shot, shot"

Have you ever seen anyone shot in real life? Yes, I've
seen ... ~ No, I've never seen ...

senses sight hearing taste

touch smell do without (or go without)

What are the five senses? The five senses are sight,
hearing, taste, touch and smell

If you had to do without one of these five senses, which'd you choose? If I had to do without one ..., I'd choose ...

Why?

Tell me some of the sights one might see if one went to Rome (or London, Paris etc.) Some of the sights ... are ...

bright dull first thing

Is it brighter in this room than outside? Yes, it's brighter ...
~ No, it isn't brighter ...; it's darker

Do you prefer bright colours or dark colours? I prefer ...

Are you (or were you) one of the brightest pupils in your class at mathematics?

Yes, I'm (or I was) one of ...
~ No, I'm not (or I wasn't) one of ...

Do you usually feel brighter in the evening than first thing in the morning?

Yes, I usually ... ~ No, I don't usually ...;
I usually feel more tired

What do we mean by a dull person?

By a dull person,
we mean a boring person

What kind of job do you think is the dulllest?

I think ...

Why?

Was it a dull day yesterday?

Yes, it was ... ~ No,
it wasn't ...; it was a bright, sunny day



Students read Lesson 98 on page 522

a great deal of

spend time

Instead of the word "much" we can use "a great deal of ". For example, "a great deal of water" etc.

Do you spend a great deal of your time doing nothing?

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

Why or why not?

personal

individual

Do you think that the personal freedom of the individual is important, or do you think that the individual ought to be made to do the same things and live in the same way as other people?

I think that the personal ... ~ I don't think that the
personal ...; I think that the individual ...

fierce

lion

What do we mean by a fierce animal?

By a fierce animal
we mean a dangerous and
wild animal, like a lion or a tiger

nonetheless

nevertheless

Make a sentence using the word "nonetheless".

I haven't got very much money but,
nonetheless, I will go to the cinema this evening

What's another word for "nonetheless"?

Another word ...
"nevertheless"

had better

Give me an example of "had better", please.

I had better
go now or I'll miss my train!

What had we better do if we want to get high marks in an
examination?

We had better study hard if we want to get ...

What had you better do in order to avoid catching a cold?

I'd better look after myself by wearing
thick, warm clothes etc. in order to ...

fit

find out

take back

If you buy clothes and find out later that they don't fit you
properly, what do you do?

If I buy ..., I take them
back and try to change them

Would your front-door key fit this door?

No, my
front-door key ...

Why not? Because my front-door key's a different size

Have you got any brothers or sisters? Yes, I've got ...
~ No, I haven't got ...

Do their clothes fit you? Yes, their clothes ...
~ No, their clothes ...

Why or why not? Because they take the same size as me
~ Because they take a different size from me

Are you fit to teach English? Maybe I'm fit to teach
beginner level English

What do we mean if we say someone's fit for nothing?
If we say ..., we mean that they
are not good enough to do anything

What's the best way to keep fit? The best way ... is to
do physical exercise two or three times a week

Idiom 5

feel down (in the dumps); feel low = feel unhappy

e.g. John's feeling a bit down at the moment; nothing seems to be going right
for him these days.

What does the idiom "to feel down" mean? The idiom ...
"to feel unhappy"

Give me an example, please. I was feeling very down that
morning, but I felt much better when her letter arrived



Do Revision Exercise 45

LESSON 105

identify

identity

How would you be able to identify yourself in the street if you were stopped by the police ?
I'd be able to ... by showing them my identity card, passport etc.

so ... that

Do you think it's possible for foreigners to learn English so well that people would think they were English?
Yes, I think it's possible ..., but it happens very rarely. It often depends on whether their own language is similar to English

What do you do in the evening when it's so cold that it'd be unpleasant to go out?
In the evening ... so cold that ..., I ...

gather

clue

Do I gather up my things from the table at the end of the lesson?
Yes, you gather up your ...

At what time of the year do farmers gather the fruit in this part of the world?
Farmers gather the fruit in ... in this part of the world

When a man has been murdered, how do the police gather information about the murder?
When a man ..., the police gather ... by looking for clues and talking to people who knew the man

On what occasions do all the members of a family gather together?

All the members ... on occasions
such as weddings, birthday parties etc.

weigh

About how much does your book weigh?

My book
weighs about ...

cake

literal

What does it mean: “You can’t have your cake and eat it”?

The meaning of “You can’t have your cake and eat it”
is that sometimes you have to choose between having one
thing or another thing, because you cannot have everything you want

comfort

Are you the kind of person who puts home comforts before everything else?

Yes, I’m the kind ... ~ No, I’m not the kind ...

Why or why not?

Because I can’t live without my comforts
~ Because there are more important things in life

relax

What do you do when you want to relax?

When I
want to relax, I ...

audience

concert

If you could be in the audience at any concert, who would you like to see?

If I could ..., I’d like to see ...

pipe

liquid

What's the most common way to move liquid or gas from one place to another?

The most common ... is through a pipe

Can you see any pipes in this room?

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

Do you know anyone who smokes a pipe?

Yes, I know

someone ... ~ No, I don't know anyone ...

chimney

What's the use of a chimney?

The use of a chimney is to carry the smoke from a fire out of a building and into the air



Students read Lesson 99 on page 529

cry

Give me sentences showing the two meanings of the word "cry", please.

- 1) The film was so sad that the girl cried the whole time
- 2) "Be careful how you cross the road!" the child's mother cried

Present perfect or past simple?

As we already know, the difference between the present perfect and the past simple is that we use the present perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to now, whereas we use the past simple when we are thinking about a specific past time. For example, "I have been here for twenty minutes; I arrived here twenty minutes ago".

What's the difference between the present perfect and the past simple?

The difference between ... is that we use the present perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to now, whereas we use the past simple when we are thinking about a specific past time

Give me an example of each, please.

I have been here for twenty minutes. I arrived here twenty minutes ago.

Now think about this sentence:

"I ate eggs for breakfast today."

In sentences like this, some students make the mistake of saying "I have eaten" because they are using the word "today". This is wrong. We say "I ate eggs for breakfast today" because, as the rule tells us, we are thinking about what happened at a specific past time – breakfast time. The fact that the word "today" is in the sentence changes nothing; we are not thinking about now. We are thinking about breakfast time, which is a specific past time.

Why do we say "I ate eggs for breakfast today" and not "I have eaten eggs for breakfast today"?

We say ... because we are thinking about what happened at a specific past time – breakfast time. We are not thinking about now.

Which of these two sentences is correct: "John got up quite late today" or "John has got up quite late today"?

Of those two sentences, "John got up quite late today" is correct

Why?

Because we are thinking about what happened at a specific past time – the time when John got up

Did you have a big breakfast today?

Yes, I had ...
~ No, I didn't have ...

What time did you come here today?

I came here at ... today

Idiom 6

let someone down = fail someone who is depending on us

e.g. If you don't come tomorrow and help me, I will lose everything. So please don't let me down.

What does the idiom "let someone down" mean?

The idiom ... "fail someone ..."

Give me an example, please.

Everyone was depending on him, but he let them down by not keeping his promise

elephant



Dictation 69

He guessed/ the name of the Prime Minister correctly./ Elephants are/ among the most powerful animals/ in the world./ Her wedding dress/ was not the same as mine,/ but it was very similar./ He rode his bicycle/ at top speed/ down the hill/ and hit a bus./ Join now before it is too late./ To his surprise,/ he found that his name/ was not on the list,/ which meant he had not been accepted.

LESSON 106

Adverbs of frequency

frequency

Some common adverbs of frequency are: "never", "rarely", "occasionally", "sometimes", "often", "usually" and "always". These adverbs normally go after the first auxiliary verb. For example, "I have never been to Australia" or "He will always love her".

If there is no auxiliary verb, these adverbs normally go directly before the verb. For example, "They rarely go to the theatre" or "Steve usually drinks beer".

If the verb is negative, these adverbs normally go after the word "not". For example, "He has not often spoken to us" or "I haven't always had long hair".

Give me some examples of adverbs of frequency.

Some examples ... are "never", "rarely", "occasionally", "sometimes", "often", "usually" and "always"

Where do these adverbs normally go?

These adverbs normally go after the first auxiliary verb

Give me an example, please.

We had never seen that film before it was shown on television

Put the word "usually" in this sentence, please: She can answer his questions.

She can usually answer ...

Put the word "always" in this sentence, please: We spend the Christmas holidays with our family.

We always spend ...

Put the word "often" in this sentence, please: They don't go swimming.

They don't often go ...

There are some other adverbs, such as "also" and "even", which usually go in the same position as adverbs of frequency. For example, "I have also been reading that book" or "Sophie can speak several languages; she even speaks Chinese".

Put the word "also" in this sentence, please: "You must study in class and you must practise your English outside the lesson".
You must study ... you must also practise ...

Put the word "even" in this sentence, please: "I can't boil an egg".
I can't even boil ...

oil

How can oil be transported from one part of a country to another?
Oil can ... on lorries or through very big pipes

Is oil used a lot in cooking in your country?
Yes, oil's used ...
~ No, oil isn't used ...

heat radiator central heating

What is the verb and the noun for the adjective "hot"?
The verb ... is "heat"

Do you prefer the heat of the summer rather than the cold of the winter?
Yes, I prefer ... ~ No, I don't prefer ...

Why or why not?

How is this room heated?
This room is heated by radiators, gas fires, electric fires etc.

In your country, which is cheaper: central heating or electric fires?
In my country, ... than ...

lack

sufficient

credit

When you lack sufficient money to buy something, do you wait and save the money or do you buy it on credit?

When I lack ..., I ...

Why?

What do you think your town is lacking in more than anything else?

I think my town is lacking in ... more than anything else

Is there a serious lack of food in some countries in the world?

Yes, there's ...

neighbour

next-door neighbour

neighbouring

neighbourhood

get on well (or get along well)

Who's your neighbour in this classroom?

My neighbour
in ... is ...

Why do you think it is that some people just don't get on well with their next-door neighbours?

I think the reason
that some people ... is that we can choose
our friends, but cannot choose our neighbours

Do you ever go to a neighbouring town to do some shopping?

Yes, I sometimes ... ~ No, I never ...

Why or why not?

Which do you think is the most pleasant neighbourhood in this town?

I think ... is the most pleasant ...

Are there quite a few shops in the neighbourhood of this school? Yes, there are quite a few ... ~ No, there aren't

Yes, there are quite a few ... ~ No, there aren't many ...



Students read Lesson 100 on page 534

Bible

What's the name of the holy book for Christians?

The name of ... is the Bible

march

order

tiring

Why do soldiers march?

Soldiers march because marching helps maintain order, and also because it's faster and less tiring

bloody

Which do you think was the bloodiest battle in history?

I think ...
was the bloodiest ...

wicked

Who do you think is the most wicked person alive today?

I think ...
is the most wicked ...

Why?

importance

Do you think parents should teach their children about the importance of being honest?

Yes, I think ...

anymore

What do you do with clothes that you don't wear anymore?

I throw away/give away ...

faithful

Are dogs very faithful to their owners?

Yes, dogs are ...

plain

a taste for

Is it easier to grow food on a plain than on a mountain?

Yes, it's easier to ...

Why?

Because the earth on a plain is usually deeper and richer

Was food a thousand years ago generally plainer than it is now?

Yes, food ...

Do you have more of a taste for plain clothes or for colourful clothes?

I have more of a taste ...

What kind of work does a plain-clothes policeman do?

A plain-clothes policeman does detective work, the kind of work a policeman in uniform could not do because he would be too noticeable

Would you like to be a plain-clothes policeman?

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

Do you think life is easier when people speak plainly to each other – that is, speak openly, directly, and honestly to each other?
Yes, I think life is ... ~ No, I don't think life is ...

ring – rang – rung	ring up	doorbell
pick up	ring	

What do you do when you arrive at somebody's house to pay a visit?
When I arrive at ... I ring the doorbell

What do we do when the telephone rings?
When the telephone rings, we pick it up and answer it

What are the three forms of "ring"?
The three forms of "ring" are "ring, rang, rung"

If someone rang you while you were busy talking to another person, would you answer the call?
Yes, if someone ... , I'd ...
~ No, if someone ..., I wouldn't ...

What number do we ring in order to call the police?
We ring ... in order to ...

Have you ever rung someone up without realizing how late it was and accidentally woken them up?
Yes, I've ...
~ No, I've never ...

When people are married, which hand and finger do they wear their wedding rings on?
When people are ..., they wear ...

Idiom 7

round the bend = mad

e.g. If I have any more problems on top of those I already have, I'm definitely going to go round the bend.

What does the idiom "round the bend" mean?

The idiom ...
"mad"

Give me an example, please.

All this work is driving
me round the bend



Do Revision Exercise 46

LESSON 107

Indirect speech with questions, imperatives and requests

Questions

When we change a question from direct into indirect speech, we move the verb one step back into the past, we use "asked" instead of "said", and we do not use the question form or a question mark. For example,

(Direct speech)	The teacher said "What is your name?"
(Indirect speech)	The teacher asked me what my name was.

What do we do when we change a question from direct into indirect speech?

When we change ..., we move the verb one step back into the past, we use "asked" instead of "said", and we do not use the question form or a question mark

Give me an example, please. I asked them what they wanted to drink

If the question does not contain a question word ("what", "where" etc.), we use the word "if" or "whether" instead. For example,

(Direct speech)	I said "Are you busy, Emily?"
(Indirect speech)	I asked Emily if (or whether) she was busy.

If the question does not contain a question word, what do we use instead?

If the ..., we use the word "if" or "whether" instead

Give me an example, please. He asked her if
(or whether) she spoke English

Now, I will ask you some questions and I want you to tell me
what I said.

How old are you? You asked me how old I was

Do your parents speak English? You asked me if
(or whether) my parents spoke English

Can you play the piano? You asked me if
(or whether) I could play the piano

<u>Imperatives</u>	command
--------------------	---------

When we change an imperative from direct into indirect speech, we use "told", "commanded" or "ordered", and we use the infinitive with "to" instead of the imperative. For example,

(Direct speech)	"Sit down, children!" she said.
(Indirect speech)	She told the children to sit down.

What do we do when we change an imperative from direct
into indirect speech? When we change ..., we use
"told", "commanded" or "ordered", and we use
the infinitive without "to" instead of the imperative

Give me an example, please. The king commanded him to leave

With negative imperatives, we put "not" before the infinitive. For example,

(Direct speech)	"Don't walk so fast, Jack!" said Lucy.
(Indirect speech)	Lucy told Jack not to walk so fast.

With negative imperatives, what do we do? With negative imperatives, we put “not” before the infinitive

Give me an example, please. His mum told him not to get home late

Now, I will give you some orders and I want you to tell me what I said.

“Stand up!” You told me to stand up

“Don’t look at your book!” You ordered me not to look at my book

“Correct your dictations!” You told me to correct my dictations

Requests

When we change a request from direct into indirect speech, we use “asked”, and we can use the same constructions that we use for indirect questions or imperatives. For example,

(Direct speech)	I said “Will you open the window, please, Daniel?”
(Indirect speech)	I asked Daniel if he would open the window. or I asked Daniel to open the window.

The first construction makes the reported request sound a little more polite, but the second construction is more common, as it is quicker.

What do we do when we change a request from direct into indirect speech? When we change ..., we use “asked”, and we can use the same constructions that we use for indirect questions or imperatives

Give me an example, please.

We asked them if they could show us the way
or We asked them to show us the way

Now, I will make some requests and I want you to tell me what I said.

Could you lend me your book, please?

You asked me if I could lend you my book
or You asked me to lend you my book

Would you help me with my luggage, please?

You asked me if I would help you with your luggage
or You asked me to help you with your luggage

Will you be quiet for a moment, please?

You asked me if I would be quiet for a moment
or You asked me to be quiet for a moment



Students read Lesson 101 on page 540

house	home	generally speaking
housework	wash up	housewife

Generally speaking, the difference between the words "house" and "home" is that we use "house" when we are thinking about a physical building, whereas we use "home" in a more abstract sense to mean the place where we live or come from. We can use "home" to mean our house, town or country.

What, generally speaking, is the difference between the words "house" and "home"?

Generally speaking,
the difference between ...

What time do you usually get home at the end of the day?

I usually ...

Do you think it's a good thing for boys and girls to leave home when they are teenagers?

Yes, I think it's a ...

~ No, I don't think it's a ...

Why or why not?

What's a housewife?

A housewife is a woman who does not have a job outside the home, but takes care of her home and family instead

Housework is the work we have to do in the house, such as the washing, cleaning, washing up etc., whereas homework is the work a pupil has to do at home.

What's the difference between housework and homework?

The difference between ...
is that housework is ...

Idiom 8

I couldn't care less = it is of no interest or importance to me

e.g. He said that he was going to live in South America. He can go and live where he likes – I couldn't care less. I'm not interested in him anymore.

What does the idiom "I couldn't care less" mean?

The idiom ... "it is of no interest ..."

Give me an example, please.

She has lost her job, but she says she couldn't care less, because she can easily find another



Dictation 70

We use "mind"/ in the abstract sense,/ whilst we use "brain"/ in the physical sense./ He rose early/ and ran a mile before breakfast./ She was glad/ she had not hurt herself/ when she fell over the chair/ that was lying on the floor./ People sometimes feel a little sick/ just before they have to make/ a speech in public./ He repaired the roof/ the wind had damaged/ and then descended to the ground./ What a pity!/ The men had been fishing all day,/ but had caught nothing.

LESSON 108

hardly

The word "hardly" means "almost not". We must not confuse it with the adverb "hard". For example, "He hardly works" means that he does almost no work, whereas "He works hard" means that he works a lot.

What's the difference between "He hardly works" and "He works hard"?

The difference between "He hardly works" and "He works hard" is that "He hardly works" means that he does almost no work, whereas "He works hard" means that he works a lot

If you had a car accident but your car was hardly damaged, would you get it repaired or would you just leave it?

If I had a ...

Why do you think people continue to smoke even when they have hardly any money?

I think people continue ...
because smoking is a habit
which is extremely difficult to break

Has one student hardly finished answering one question before I ask another?

Yes, one student has hardly ...

Would you say it were hardly possible for a man to live all his life without ever being ill once?

Yes, I'd say it were hardly ...

demand

nerve

Name me a singer who's in great demand with the public these days.

... is a singer who's in great demand with the ...

Where must we go to demand our rights? We must go to
a lawyer or to the law courts to demand our rights

What kind of jobs make great demands on one's nerves?
The kind of jobs that ... are police officer, bus driver, teacher,
and any kind of job where one has to work with the public

human **nuclear**

Do you think human life could continue if there was a nuclear war?
Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

pair **earring**

What do we mean by a pair of earrings? By a pair of
earrings, we mean two earrings that are the same

wing

Can a bird fly with only one wing? No, a bird can't ...;
it must have a pair of wings

painting **original**

Do you have any original paintings hanging up on the walls of your home?
Yes, I have ... ~ No, I don't have ...

What do we mean by an original idea? By an original idea,
we mean an idea that nobody has had before



Students read Lesson 102 on page 546

Time clause

Conditional clause

on condition that

Two common types of dependent clause are time clauses and conditional clauses.

What are two common types of dependent clause?

Two common types of dependent clause
are time clauses and conditional clauses

A time clause communicates time information for the action in the main clause. For example, in the sentence "I'll cook dinner when I get home", the time clause is "when I get home". It communicates when I will cook dinner. Time clauses can start with the words "when", "after", "before", "until" etc.

Give me a sentence with a time clause in it, please.

I bought some wine before I went home.
After I eat breakfast, I always brush my teeth.

A conditional clause usually starts with the word "if" and communicates conditional information for the action in the main clause. For example, in the sentence "You can borrow my car if you promise to be careful", the conditional clause is "if you promise to be careful". It communicates that you can borrow the car only on condition that you promise to be careful.

Give me a sentence with a conditional clause in it, please.

I would be able to fly if I was a bird.
If she exercises every day, she will get fit.

We must remember that we cannot use future tenses in time clauses and conditional clauses; we use present tenses instead. For example, we cannot say "When the lesson will finish, I will go home". Instead, we must say "When the lesson finishes, I will go home". We cannot say "If the weather will be good, we will go to the park". Instead, we must say "If the weather is good, we will go to the park".

Can we use future tenses in time clauses and conditional clauses?

No, we can't ...

What do we use instead? We use present tenses instead

Give me some examples, please. She is going to buy
a house in the countryside when she retires.
They will call me tomorrow if they have any problems.

What are you going to do after you arrive home this evening?
I'm going to ...

racehorse horse race racecourse race

go on

A racehorse is a horse we use for racing, a horse race is a race between horses, and a racecourse is a place where people meet in order to race horses.

What's the difference between a "racehorse", a "horse race" and a "racecourse"? The difference ... is that a "racehorse" ...

Are there many different races in the world? Yes, there are ...

Do you think the human race will always go on living?
Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

unless = except if

The word "unless" means "except if". For example, the sentence "I can meet you later unless I have to work" means "I can meet you later except if I have to work".

What does the word "unless" mean? The word "unless" means "except if"

Give me an example of "unless", please. We're going to arrive late unless we get a taxi

Do you agree it's dangerous for a young child to cross the road unless they have an adult with them? Yes, I agree ... unless ...

about to

What am I about to do? You're about to open the door, close your book etc.

Idiom 9

mind your own business = not interfere with, or ask questions about, other people's personal lives

e.g. He wanted to know how much money I had in the bank, so I told him to mind his own business.

What does the idiom "mind your own business" mean?

The idiom ... "not interfere with ..."

Give me an example, please.

The world would be a much better place to live in if everyone minded their own business



Dictation 71

My town/ is not very big,/ but, despite this fact,/ it has a lot of entertainment for teenagers./ Consider very, very carefully/ before you reject the offer,/ as a lot may depend/ upon your decision./ Whatever I do,/ I never get things right./ With modern science,/ there seems to be no limit/ to what man is able to do./ Maybe, one day in the future,/ everyone will be able to travel/ wherever they want/ and whenever they want.



Do Revision Exercise 47

LESSON 109

rock

roll

rocking chair

rocking horse

wooden

shape

The verb "to rock" generally means to move backwards and forwards or from side to side, whereas "to roll" means to go round and round, like a ball.

What's the difference between "to rock" and "to roll"?

The difference between ... is that "to rock" generally ...

What's a rocking chair?

A rocking chair is a chair that moves backwards and forwards and is usually popular with old people

What's a rocking horse?

A rocking horse is a wooden horse made for children which rocks backwards and forwards

If you were walking across a park and a ball rolled your way, would you kick it back to its owner or would you pick it up and throw it back?

If I were walking ... my way, I'd ...

Another meaning of the verb "to roll" is "to form by rolling".

What am I doing?

You're rolling a piece of paper in your hands

What's this?

It's a roll of paper

What's a bread roll?

A bread roll is a piece of bread that has a round shape and is made for one person to eat

teacup

cup of tea

A teacup is a cup for tea, whereas a cup of tea is a cup with tea in it.

What's the difference between a teacup and a cup of tea?

The difference between ... is that a teacup ...

What's the difference between a matchbox and a box of matches?

The difference between ... is that a matchbox ...

male

female

Is a girl male or female?

A girl is female

Who's your favourite male film star?

My favourite ...

Who's your favourite female film star?

My favourite ...

In the animal world, which is usually more colourful: the male or the female?

In the animal world, the male is ...

deal

profitable

local

poker

banker

in return

What do you think's the best way to deal with bad children?

I think the best ... is to ...

Which would you say was more profitable in business: to deal in cars or to deal in food?

I'd say that it was ... to deal in ...

Why?

Can you tell me the name of one of your local car dealers?

Yes, I can tell you ...

What do we call the person who deals the cards in a game of poker?

We call the person who ... the dealer or the banker

What do we mean when we say we make a deal with someone?

When we say we make ... we mean we agree to give someone something in return for something they will give us, or to do something for someone in return for something they will do for us



Students read Lesson 103 on page 551

or so

The words "or so" mean "about". For example, "I learnt English for two years or so" means "I learnt English for about two years".

What do the words "or so" mean?

The words "or so" mean "about"

Give me an example, please.

There were thirty-five people or so at the party

run a business etc.

Do you think you could run a large factory, or don't you think you could even run a small coffee shop?

I think I could run ... ~ I don't think I could run ... or even run ...

Sometimes, we use the words "myself", "yourself", "himself" etc. when we want to emphasize information about who does the action in a particular sentence. For example, the difference between the sentences "John cooked the meal" and "John cooked the meal himself" is that the second sentence emphasizes that it was John who cooked the meal and not someone else. In this sentence, we call the word "himself" an emphasizing pronoun. Notice that the emphasizing pronouns are the same words as the reflexive pronouns.

What words can we use when we want to emphasize the person who does the action in a particular sentence?

When we want ..., we can use
"myself", "yourself", "himself" etc.

What do we call these words?

We call ...
emphasizing pronouns

Give me three sentences containing emphasizing pronouns, please.

I remember it very clearly, because I gave
him the money myself. People cannot usually repair
laptops themselves; they have to take them to a computer
repair centre. She always drove the car herself.

For the examples above, get three different students to give one example each.

Does someone else usually make breakfast for you or do you make it yourself?

Someone else usually ... ~ I usually ... myself

Sometimes we use an emphasizing pronoun with the meaning of "alone" or "without any help", in which case we generally put the word "by" in front of it. For example, "I did the translation myself" emphasizes the fact that I did the translation and not someone else, whereas "I did the translation by myself" means that I did the translation alone, without any help.

What's the difference between these two sentences: "He painted the house himself" and "He painted the house by himself"?

The difference ... is that the first sentence emphasizes the fact that he ... not someone else, whereas the second sentence means he ... alone, without any help

Does this door shut by itself?

Yes, this door shuts ...
~ No, this door doesn't shut ...

Do students answer questions in these lessons by themselves?

No, students don't ...; the teacher helps them to answer

stand

Have you ever been anywhere in the world that was so hot that you couldn't stand the heat?

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

Give me an example of something that you can't stand.

I can't stand ...

Idiom 10

get a move on = hurry

e.g. We'd better get a move on or we'll miss our flight.

What does the idiom "get a move on" mean?

The idiom ... "hurry"

Give me an example, please.

If you get a move on, you might finish that job by the end of the day



Dictation 72

Many great discoveries/ were made by scientists/ during the last century/ as a result of experiments./ Life is improving all the time./ That football team/ is in the first division./ Nowadays, many people/ prefer to download music and films/ from the internet/ than to buy CDs and DVDs./ The policeman arrested the criminal/ and took his gun./ There are many famous arches in the world,/ some of which remind us/ of past civilizations.

LESSON 110

settle

rested

unsettled

forever

stir

United Nations (UN)

come on

The word "settle" has several different meanings, but the basic meaning is "to come, or bring something, to a comfortable and rested state". For example, snow settles on a mountain top and a bird settles on the branch of a tree. To settle in a particular country means to make that country your home. To settle a bill means to pay a bill. To settle an argument means to end the argument.

Are there any mountains in your country where snow settles on the top even in the middle of summer? Yes, there are some ... ~ No, there aren't any ...

Where?

Would you be surprised if you were walking across a park and a bird came and settled on your shoulder? Yes, I'd be surprised ... on my shoulder ~ No, I wouldn't be surprised ... on my shoulder

Would you find it difficult to settle in a foreign country forever? Yes, I'd find it ... ~ No, I wouldn't find it ...

Why or why not?

If you couldn't settle your bill in a restaurant because you didn't have enough money with you, what would you do? If I couldn't settle ... money with me, I'd

When you add sugar to a cup of coffee, what happens if you don't stir it? When you add ..., the sugar settles to the bottom of the cup

If two countries can't settle a political problem, where do they go in order to settle it? If two countries ... the United Nations (UN) ...

What does a teacher say to pupils when they are making too much noise? A teacher says "Come on now, settle down" ...

If someone said that they were planning to go on holiday but that nothing had been settled yet, what would they mean? If someone said ... , they would mean that they had not made any final decisions yet

What do we mean by unsettled weather? By unsettled weather, we mean weather that's constantly changing

partly

Would you say that success in life was partly a question of luck? Yes, I'd say that ... ~ No, I wouldn't say that ...

brave

Do soldiers have to be extremely brave when they go into battle? Yes, soldiers have to be ...

tidy

What does it mean "to be tidy"? "To be tidy" means to keep things in their proper place

Are you a tidy person? Yes, I'm ... ~ No, I'm not ...

Is it often difficult for parents to get their children to tidy their rooms?

Yes, it's often difficult ...

act

stage

intermediate

advanced

Have you ever acted on the stage in the theatre?

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

When?

Would you be afraid to act on the stage?

Yes, I'd be ...

~ No, I wouldn't be ...

At what stage of your English studies are you at the moment:
beginner, intermediate or advanced?

I'm at an

intermediate stage ...

At what stage of a man's life does his hair begin to drop out?

A man's hair can begin to drop out at any
stage in his life; it depends on the individual



Students read Lesson 104 on page 556

stream

upstream

downstream

on fire

What is a stream?

A stream is a small river

If you followed a river upstream, where would it eventually
lead you to?

If you followed ..., it'd eventually
lead you to the mountains or hills

And if you followed it downstream, where would it eventually lead you to?

If you followed ..., it'd eventually lead you to the sea or a lake

If you saw a stream of people streaming out of a building in a hurry, what'd you think?

If I saw ..., I'd think that either the building was on fire or that the people had just finished work

Relative clauses (2): defining and non-defining clauses

define

There are two types of relative clause: defining clauses and non-defining clauses.

Defining clauses identify (or define) which person or thing we are talking about. For example:

My brother who lives in France is rich.

This means I have more than one brother, and the clause "who lives in France" identifies which one of my brothers I am talking about. It is a defining clause because, without it, you do not know which person I mean.

Non-defining clauses do not identify a person or thing, but simply give us extra information about them. For example:

My mother, who lives in France, is rich.

In this sentence, the clause "who lives in France" is a non-defining clause because it does not identify the person I am talking about. It is simply extra information about my mother. Notice that a non-defining clause is separated from the main part of the sentence by commas.

What are the two types of relative clause?

The two types ...

What's the difference between a defining relative clause and a non-defining relative clause?

The difference between ...
is that a defining relative clause identifies
which person or thing we are talking about, whereas
a non-defining relative clause simply gives us extra information about them

Give me an example of a sentence containing a defining relative clause, please.

The milk that she bought
this morning is in the fridge

Give me an example of a sentence containing a non-defining relative clause, please.

My new glasses, which I bought
yesterday, are really expensive

How is a non-defining clause separated from the main part of the sentence?

A non-defining clause ... by commas

We can use the relative pronoun "that" instead of "who" or "which" in defining clauses; we cannot use "that" in non-defining clauses. For example:

The woman that works in the library is very tall.

The train that leaves at 6 p.m. is always full.

but

London, which is the capital of England, is very large.

When can we use the relative pronoun "that" instead of "who" or "which"?

We can use ... in defining clauses;
we cannot use "that" in non-defining clauses

Give me an example, please.

The biscuits that I ate
were very tasty

Correct the mistake in this sentence, please: London, that is the capital of England, is a big city.

London, which ...,
is a big city

Idiom 11

for good = forever

e.g. The whole family are moving to Australia for good.

What does the idiom “for good” mean?

The idiom
... “forever”

Give me an example, please.

They’re such a perfect couple;
I’m sure they’ll stay together for good



Do Revision Exercise 48

LESSON 111

wave

wavy

distance

rather than

What am I doing?

You're waving your hand

What happens to the branch of a tree when it waves too much in the wind?

When the branch ..., it breaks
and falls to the ground

On what occasions do we wave our hands?

We wave
our hands when we say
goodbye to someone, or when we
want somebody to notice us from a distance

Is it pleasant to travel by boat when the waves of the sea are very high?

No, it isn't pleasant ...

Why not?

Because it can be dangerous,
and also because we can get seasick

Do you prefer wavy hair rather than straight hair?

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

recommend

What do you recommend that people do in order to succeed in life?

I recommend that people ... in order to ...

Which film would you recommend seeing at the cinema at the moment?

I'd recommend seeing ...

If someone said they wanted a quiet holiday, which part of this country would you recommend to them? If someone ..., I'd recommend ... to them

gram

pound

How many grams make a pound? About 454 grams make a pound

injure

injury

wound

feelings

Generally speaking, we use the word "injury" for something we receive by accident and "wound" for something we receive from fighting.

What, generally speaking, is the difference between an injury and a wound? Generally speaking, the difference ... is that we use ...

Have you ever seen anyone badly injured as the result of an accident? Yes, I've seen ... ~ No, I've never seen ...

Do you know anyone who has been wounded in a war? Yes, I know ... ~ No, I don't know ...

Are your feelings easily wounded (or hurt)? Yes, my feelings are ... ~ No, my feelings aren't ...

sincere

What do we mean if we say that somebody is not being sincere? If we say ..., we mean that they are not expressing their true feelings

voluntary

Have you ever done any voluntary work?

Yes, I've done ...

~ No, I've never done ...

Do you think children ought to be made to study, or do you think studying ought to be voluntary?

I think children

ought to ... ~ I don't think children ought to ...; I think studying ought to be voluntary

Why or why not?

separate /'sepəreɪt/

separate /'seprət/

There are many words in English that have the same spelling but are pronounced differently. For example:

read /ri:d/

(present)

read /red/

(past)

use /ju:z/

(verb)

use /ju:s/

(noun)

separate /'sepəreɪt/

(verb)

separate /'seprət/

(adjective)

What's the difference between "separate" (verb) and "separate" (adjective)?

The difference ... is that ... is the verb ... is the adjective



Students read Lesson 105 on page 561

Formal letters and emails

dear

faithfully

sincerely

regards

In a formal letter or email, we begin with the words "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam" if we do not know the name of the person we are writing to. We generally end such a letter or email with "Yours faithfully", or something less formal like "Kind regards" or "Best regards".

If we do know the name of the person we are writing to, we begin with "Dear (Name)" and we can end with the words "Yours sincerely" or, again, "Kind regards" or "Best regards".

In an informal letter or email, we usually begin with the words "Dear (Name)" or "Hi (Name)" and end with "Best wishes", "Love" etc.

How do we begin a formal letter or email if we don't know the name of the person we're writing to?

We begin ... with
the words "Dear Sir" or
"Dear Madam" if we don't know ...

How do we generally end such a letter or email?

We generally end such ...

If we know the name of the person we are writing to, how do we begin a formal letter or email?

If we know ..., we begin ...

And how do we end such a letter?

We end such ...

How do we usually begin an informal letter or email?

We usually begin ...

And how can we end such a letter or email?

We can end ...

reference

with reference to

What is a reference library?

A reference library is a library where we are allowed to read the books but we are not allowed to borrow them and take them home

If we are answering a formal letter, how do we often begin our letter?

If we are ..., we often ...
"With reference to your letter of 19th January ..."

goods

order

cancel

refund

What do we mean by the word "goods"?

By the word "goods", we mean anything that can be bought or sold

If you order goods online but they don't arrive, can you cancel the order and get a refund?

Yes, if I order ..., I can ...

condition

conditions

strike

How do we know when a dog is in good condition?

We know ... when its coat is shining and its nose is cold and wet

Why do people go on strike?

People go on strike because they want more money or better working conditions

Do you think that people should have the right to strike?

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

post

post office

postbox

letter box

When you post a letter, do you take it to a post office or do you just put it in the nearest postbox?

When I post
a letter, I ...

Where do we find a letter box?

We find a letter box
in a front door

manage

manager

If you can't manage to answer a question, what does the teacher do?

If I can't ..., the teacher helps me

What does a manager do?

A manager manages a
business, or part of a business; that is, he makes
important decisions about how the business operates

beauty

Which do you think it's better to possess: brains, beauty or money?

I think it's better ...

Why?

corn

cereal

What can we make from corn?

We can make bread,
cereal and many other types of food from corn

What do we do with weeds in a garden?

We pull weeds out of a garden and either burn them or throw them away

Idiom 12

just the job = exactly what is needed

e.g. A nice cold beer at the end of a hard day's work is just the job.

What does the idiom "just the job" mean?

The idiom ... "exactly what is needed"

Give me an example, please.

That trip to the countryside last weekend was just the job; I feel so relaxed now



Dictation 73

It is often easier/ to tell a lie/ than to tell the truth,/ but life is made much easier/ and much more pleasant/ if we tell the truth/ and in return/ can believe what other people say./ Factory chimneys/ are usually quite high/ in order to draw the fire/ and also to carry the smoke away/ into the air high above the factory/ to be blown away/ by the wind./ The rope broke,/ and the barrel of wine/ fell to the ground and broke open.

Yes / No Quiz

- No** 1) Do we begin a personal letter with "Dear Sir"?
- No** 2) If we say that someone hardly works, does that mean that they work a lot?
- No** 3) Do people get wounded in car accidents?
- No** 4) Is this sentence correct: "The River Thames, that is in London, is shorter than the River Nile"?
- No** 5) Are you at a very advanced stage of your English studies?
- Yes** 6) If one does not stir one's tea, will the sugar settle at the bottom of the cup?
- Yes** 7) Is the word "herself" in the following sentence an emphasizing pronoun? "She made the dress herself."
- No** 8) Is a female film star a man?
- No** 9) Is a cup of tea a cup without tea?
- Yes** 10) Does a rocking chair move backwards and forwards?
- No** 11) Are you about to answer question five of this exam?
- No** 12) Does the word "unless" mean "if possible"?
- No** 13) Can a man ride on the back of a horse race?
- Yes** 14) If I go to the cinema every Friday, is it right to say "I used to go to the cinema on Fridays"?
- No** 15) Is "homework" the cleaning we have to do in the home?
- No** 16) Do we ring a doorbell after entering someone's house?
- No** 17) Is a plain uniform composed of many different colours?
- No** 18) Is it correct to say "He asked me where was I going"?
- No** 19) If you got on well with your neighbours, would it mean you hated them?

- Yes** 20) Is there anything wrong with this sentence: "He goes always to the cinema on Saturday"?
- Yes** 21) Has this building got a ground floor?
- No** 22) Would the clothes of a child of five fit you?
- No** 23) Had we better wear thin clothes in order to keep warm in winter?
- Yes** 24) Can we say "Which subject do (or did) you find the duller at school"?
- Yes** 25) Is "sight" one of the five senses?
- No** 26) Is the answer to this question correct? "Can he speak English?" – "Yes, he can so."
- No** 27) If we took something that was ours, would we be guilty of stealing?
- No** 28) Is a determined person a weak person?
- Yes** 29) Would you mind if you were kicked hard by a horse?
- No** 30) Is this sentence correct: "When she will get home, she will have dinner"?
- No** 31) Is it a waste of money buying useful things?
- Yes** 32) Is this sentence incorrect: "He was glad meet you"?
- Yes** 33) If you looked upwards, would you see the ceiling?
- No** 34) Have you ever known your country to go throughout a whole year without any rain?
- No** 35) Is the answer to the following question correct? "Did you run far?" – "Yes, we ran far."
- No** 36) Is kind behaviour unpleasant behaviour?
- No** 37) Were you able to look after yourself when you were six months old?
- Yes** 38) Is it correct to say "I have laid the table"?
- No** 39) If a man claimed he could jump higher than this ceiling, would you believe him?
- Yes** 40) Could we finish a speech by saying "And now, finally, I would like to say ..."?

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1) realize | 21) adventure |
| 2) rat | 22) abroad |
| 3) lead | 23) bear |
| 4) eventually | 24) account |
| 5) supply | 25) race |
| 6) sink | 26) sign |
| 7) drown | 27) size |
| 8) float | 28) navy |
| 9) damage | 29) clue |
| 10) tide | 30) definitely |
| 11) reject | 31) matter |
| 12) adopt | 32) choose |
| 13) tax | 33) earrings |
| 14) press | 34) irritate |
| 15) step | 35) draw |
| 16) stool | 36) importance |
| 17) used to | 37) nonetheless |
| 18) trial | 38) dry cleaner's |
| 19) introduce | 39) shore |
| 20) pride | 40) pretty |

Dictation

In some countries a black cat/ is considered lucky./ I suppose that,/ if I were really very thirsty,/ I would drink almost anything/ if it was safe./ I am not very good at describing people,/ but I know I would be able/ to recognize him again/ the moment I saw him./ He has a weekend job/ selling tickets in a theatre./ The man was hit/ very hard in the mouth/ and both his lips were cut./ Life today is fairly pleasant/ for many people./ The main difficulty/ is how to avoid making a loss./ If you guess the date on the coin,/ I'll give it to you.

STAGE 8

LESSON 112

joke

Do you like people who are always laughing and joking?

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

Can you tell us a joke?

Yes, I can tell you a joke
~ No, I can't tell you a joke

pretend

What am I pretending to do?

You're pretending to
play the piano, kick a football etc.

When children play together, do they often pretend to be adults?

Yes, when children play ...

If you see someone you know in the street but you're in too much of a hurry to stop and say hello, do you sometimes pretend not to notice them?

Yes, if I see ..., I sometimes
pretend ... ~ No, if I see ..., I never pretend ...

envelope

stamp

leave out

postcode

What do we have to put on an envelope before posting a letter?

We have to put an address and a stamp on ...

If you write the address on the envelope but leave out the postcode, will the letter still arrive?

Yes, if you write ...,
the letter will still arrive, but it may take longer

What am I pretending to do?

You're pretending to
stamp a piece of paper with a stamp

naturally

Would you find it difficult to behave naturally if you met
someone really famous?

Yes, I'd find it ...

~ No, I wouldn't find it ...

What do I mean if I say "Naturally, she was pleased about
passing the test"?

If you say "Naturally, she ...",
you mean "Of course, she ..."

recent

so-so

What is the most recent film you have seen?

The most
recent ...

What was it like – that is, was it good, bad, or just so-so?

It was ...

Have you been to any concerts recently?

Yes, I've been ...

~ No, I haven't been ...

mate

housemate

flatmate

classmate

workmate

What can we say instead of the word "friend" in very informal
English?

We can say "mate" instead of ...

What's a housemate or flatmate?

A housemate or
flatmate is someone who we live with

Do you know the names of all your classmates?

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

If you thought one of your workmates was stealing money from the company you worked for, what would you do?

If I thought one of ..., I'd ...

to look forward to

If you are looking forward to something, it means that you are waiting for it with pleasure. For example, "I always look forward to going on holiday".

Is there anything you're really looking forward to doing at the moment? Yes, there's something ... ~ No, there isn't anything ...

What?

What kind of things do you look forward to most? The kind of things I ... are ...

let me see

The expression "Let me see" means "Give me time to think for a minute".

What does the expression "Let me see" mean? The expression ...
"Give me time to think for a minute"

On what kind of occasions do we use it? We use it on
occasions when we are
thinking about something and
we are not completely sure of the answer

chance

dismiss

jungle

fifty-fifty

take a chance

If you were the owner of a business and one of your workers stole something from the business, would you give them a second chance, or would you dismiss them at once?

If I were ... from the business, I'd ...

Why?

Supposing there was a place, shall we say, somewhere in the middle of a jungle in South America, where you knew for sure that there was about fifty million pounds' worth of gold, but the chances of returning alive were only fifty-fifty, would you go and take a chance and try your luck, or would you just stay at home and dream about it?

Supposing there was ...
where I knew ... only fifty-fifty, I'd ...

Why?



Students read Lesson 106 on page 566

whistle

What am I doing?

You're whistling

hunt

Many years ago, did humans have to hunt animals for food?

Yes, many years ago, humans ...

deed

Why should we judge a person by his deeds more than by his words?

We should judge ... because it's easier to say things than to do them

grease

What do we use grease for?

We use ... to make the different parts of a machine move smoothly

scissors

What do we use a pair of scissors for?

We use a pair of scissors for cutting paper etc.

take control

lose control

If you were in a bus going downhill and the driver suddenly lost control of the bus, what'd you do?

If I were ..., I'd try to take control of the bus etc.

due

due to

What might happen if you didn't pay your electricity bill when it was due?

If I didn't pay ..., they might come and cut the electricity off ...

When are you due to come here again?

I'm due to ...

Why don't trains always arrive when they are due?

Trains don't ... because of bad weather, breakdowns etc.

When a person is rich, do you think it's due to the fact that they're more intelligent than most other people, or do you think it's mainly due to luck?

When a person ..., I think it's ...

grandmother

grandfather

great-grandmother

great-grandfather

Were your grandmothers both born in the same country as you?

Yes, my grandmothers were both ...

~ No, my grandmothers weren't both ...

What do we call our grandfather's father?

We call ...

our great-grandfather

mostly

Are the people in this country mostly tea drinkers or coffee drinkers?

The people in ... are mostly ...

Do you think that passing exams is mostly a question of luck?

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

totally

Do you think your language is totally different from English?

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

If a friend of yours is wearing clothes that look totally wrong on them, do you tell them?

Yes, if a friend ..., I tell them

~ No, if a friend ..., I don't tell them

Idiom 13

let yourself go = relax and enjoy yourself

e.g. The party was a great success; everyone really let themselves go.

What does the idiom “let yourself go” mean?

The idiom ...
“relax ...”

Give me an example, please.

If you relax a little and
let yourself go, you’ll feel happier

sentence



Dictation 74

The court was deadly silent/ as the judge sentenced the criminal/ to life in prison./
The man was not/ very badly hurt in the accident,/ which happened on the station
platform,/ but he was taken to hospital/ to see the doctor,/ just to be on the safe
side./ It is irritating that/ he always confuses/ the meaning of the words/ “rough”
and “smooth”./ When judging anything,/ we should always try to look/ under/
the surface of things/ and see things as they really are.



Do Revision Exercise 49

LESSON 113

discuss

discussion

argue

argument

quarrel

anger

reason

If people discuss something with each other, it means that they talk about something in a serious or formal manner. People often express different opinions in a discussion but it is rarely unpleasant.

If people argue about something with each other, it means that they disagree strongly on a subject and become angry.

If people quarrel about something with each other, it means that they lose control of their anger, and start shouting and saying unpleasant things to each other.

Therefore, we could say that two people could begin by quietly discussing a subject, the discussion could then develop into an argument, and the argument could finish in a quarrel.

What's the difference between "to discuss", "to argue" and "to quarrel"?

The difference ... is that

"to discuss" means to talk about ...,

"to argue" means to disagree badly ...,

and "to quarrel" means to lose control ...

Do you enjoy discussing politics?

Yes, I enjoy ...

~ No, I don't enjoy ...

Why do housemates sometimes argue with one another?

Housemates sometimes ... because ...

Did you quarrel a lot with your brother or sister when you were a child?

Yes, I quarrelled a lot with ...

~ No, I didn't quarrel a lot with ...

Another meaning of the verb "to argue" is "to reason". For example, "He argues that he could not finish the job because he didn't have sufficient time", or "His argument for not finishing the job was that he didn't have sufficient time".

Give me an example of the word "argue" used with the meaning of "to reason".

She argues that
if we don't go now it'll be too late

regular

do something about

What does it mean "to live a regular life"?

"To live a regular life" means that we eat, sleep
and work etc. at more or less the same times every day

Would you say that a regular life was better than an irregular one?

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

Why or why not?

Can a dentist do anything about irregular teeth?

Yes, a dentist can ...

Do you work (or study) irregular hours?

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

blow up

Why is it important to blow up bridges during a war?

It's important to blow up ... in order
to make it difficult for the enemy to get
across the river; to do so, they would either
have to swim, cross by boat or build new bridges

dust

powder

collect

face powder

meeting

football match

Red Cross

The difference between "dust" and "powder" is that dust is natural and collects on objects. For example, if a table is not cleaned for a long time, you will find dust on it. Powder, on the other hand, is something that is made. For example, washing powder is powder we put into a washing machine to clean our clothes, and face powder is powder made for the face.

What's the difference between "dust" and "powder"?

The difference between dust and powder is that "dust" is natural and collects on objects, whereas "powder" is something that is made

Have you ever collected stamps or anything like that?

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

On what kind of occasions do people collect together in large numbers?

The kind of occasions on which people collect together in large numbers are parties, political meetings, football matches etc.

Do they collect money in the streets in your country for different causes, such as for the Red Cross, the poor etc.?

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

What do you consider to be a good cause worth collecting money for?

I consider ... to be a ...



Students read Lesson 107 on page 573

furniture

furnish

What kind of furniture do you like to see a room furnished with?

I like to see a room furnished with ...

available

How long does it usually take for a new film to become available to buy?

It usually takes ...

If you rang somebody up when they were at work but they weren't available immediately, would you wait, leave a message or call back later?

If I rang ..., I'd ...

human being

Do you think that human beings sometimes behave worse than animals?

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

artificial

What artificial parts of the body can science provide us with?

Science can provide us with artificial arms, legs, teeth, hair etc.

Plural of nouns and third person singular of verbs

kiss

rush

hero

Generally speaking, when a word ends in the letters "o", "s", "x", "z", "ch" or "sh", we form its plural, if it is a noun, and its third person singular of the present simple tense, if it is a verb, by adding the letters "es" to it. For example, "one potato – two potatoes" and "I go – you go – he goes". The word "piano" is an exception; we say "one piano – two pianos".

When do we add the letters "es" to form the plural of a noun and the third person singular of a verb?

We add the letters ... when a word ends in the letters "o", "s", "x", "z", "ch" or "sh"

Give me some examples, please – both noun and verb.

"one potato – two potatoes"; "I go – you go – he goes"

If the noun or verb ends in a consonant plus "y", the "y" is changed to "i" and then the letters "es" are added. For example, "one lady – two ladies" and "I cry – you cry – he cries".

What happens when a noun or verb ends in a consonant plus "y"?

When a noun or verb ..., the "y" is changed to "i" and then the letters "es" are added

Give me an example, please – both noun and verb.

"one lady – two ladies"; "I cry – you cry – he cries"

If you kiss your mother hello, how many kisses do you give her – one, two or three?

If I kiss ..., I give her ... kisses

What do we mean by the rush hour in a large city?

By the rush hour ..., we mean the time when everyone rushes to work or home from work

Who were your heroes when you were a child?

My heroes
when I ... were ...

Why?

Idiom 14

pull someone's leg = joke with someone, by making them believe something that is not true

e.g. All right, don't get angry. He was only pulling your leg.

What does the idiom "pull someone's leg" mean?

The idiom ... "joke with someone ..."

Give me an example, please.

After all these years of
knowing him, I still don't know when he's
being serious and when he's just pulling my leg



Dictation 75

The man was charged with committing/ one of the most serious crimes/ that anyone can commit,/ and it was totally clear/ right from the beginning/ that he was guilty./ If you invited me to your house,/ I'd be your guest,/ and you'd be my host./ People are not usually good/ at drawing straight lines/ without the help of a ruler./ One of the best things for a headache/ is to lie down and relax.

LESSON 114

dish

serve

The difference between a plate and a dish is that a plate is flat, whereas a dish is deeper. We usually eat food from a plate, whereas we serve food from a dish. The word "dish" can also mean food made in a particular way, such as fish and chips or chilli con carne.

What's the difference between a dish and a plate?

The difference between ... is that ...

What's your favourite dish?

My favourite dish is ...

Do you know how to make it?

Yes, I know ...

~ No, I don't know ...

to be for (or against) something

arms

fox

fox hunting

Are you for or against the police carrying arms when they're walking around the streets on duty?

I'm for ... ~ I'm against ...

Why?

Are you for or against fox hunting?

I'm for ... ~ I'm against ...

Why?

seize

handbag

What do members of the general public do when they see a criminal seize a woman's handbag in the street?

When members of the general public see ..., some run after the criminal or shout for help, but most people just stand and look too surprised to do anything

break out

What would you do if another world war broke out?

If another world war broke out, I'd ...

wage

salary

payment

profession

non-professional

We use the words "wage" and "salary" for the payment received for work done. The difference between "wage" and "salary" is that we generally use the word "wage" for a non-professional job, or a job in which a person earns a fixed amount of money for each hour they work, whereas we generally use "salary" for a professional job, or a job in which a person earns a fixed amount of money each year.

What's the difference between "wage" and "salary"?

The difference between ... is that ...

steady

seasonal

seaside

painter

pianist

surgeon

What kind of people don't earn a steady wage or salary?

The kind of people who ... are actors, artists, writers etc.

Do seasonal workers, such as waiters who work at seaside hotels in the summer, receive a wage or a salary?

Seasonal workers ... a wage

What kind of jobs do we need a steady hand for?

The kind of jobs we need a steady hand for are painter, surgeon, pianist etc.

About how long do you think it'll take you to finish this book if you keep working steadily?

I think it'll take me about ... to finish ...

Plural of nouns ending in "f" or "fe"

leaf	loaf	shelf	cliff
-------------	-------------	--------------	--------------

When a noun ends in "f" or "fe", we generally make its plural by changing the "f" or "fe" to "ves". For example, "leaf – leaves", "loaf – loaves", "shelf – shelves", "knife – knives", "life – lives", "wife – wives" etc. However, three common exceptions to this rule are "chefs", "cliffs", and "roofs".

How do we generally form the plural of a noun ending in "f" or "fe"?

We generally ... by changing the "f" or "fe" to "ves"

Give me some examples, please.

leaf – leaves ...

What are three common exceptions to this rule?

Three common exceptions to ... are "chefs", "cliffs" and "roofs"

deer	wood
-------------	-------------

What's the plural of "deer"?

The plural of "deer" is "deer"

Where do deer prefer to live: in woods or open fields?

Deer prefer to live in woods

Why?

Because they are usually afraid of human beings and other animals



mention

What kind of things do people often mention when they're telling you about a holiday they've just been on?

People often mention the weather, the food etc. when ...

Give me another sentence with the word "mention" in it, please.

In his speech to his employees, he mentioned that there was a possibility of wages being increased

tell off

When does a mother tell off her child?

A mother ...
when the child has done
something wrong and made her angry

partner

If you went into business, would you prefer to have a partner or to be alone?

If I went into ..., I'd prefer ...

Why?

insist

If a friend buys you a drink in a bar, do you normally insist on giving them the money or do you just buy them a drink the next time?

If a friend buys ..., I ...

board floorboard noticeboard blackboard

deck port director

The basic meaning of the word "board" is a flat piece of wood. From it, we get "floorboard", "noticeboard", "blackboard" etc.

What's the basic meaning of the word "board"?

The basic ... a flat piece of wood

Give me some examples of what we get from the word "board".

Some examples of what ... are "floorboard", "noticeboard" etc.

What do we use a noticeboard for?

We use a noticeboard for putting notices on. It is a quick and easy way of giving news and information to everybody

From the idea that the deck of a boat is made from wooden boards, we get the verb "to board" and the expression "on board". We use these when we are talking about getting on or being on boats, ships and planes.

Do you have to show your passport before you can board a plane?

Yes, I have to ...

What would happen if you went on board ship to say goodbye to a friend and you remained on board after the ship had left port?

If I went ..., I'd have to leave the ship at the next available port

We can also use the word "board" with the idea of a table, and from this we get, for example, "a board of directors", which is a group of directors who control a company or other organization. As these people usually meet round a table, we call their meeting a "board meeting".

What do we mean by a "board of directors"?

By a ...
we mean a group ...

What do we mean by a "board meeting"?

By a ...
we mean a meeting of
company directors round a table

Also from the idea of a table, we use "board" with the idea of the food we are given when we stay at a hotel. If we pay for "full board", we get breakfast, lunch and dinner. If we pay for "half board", we get breakfast and dinner only. Alternatively, we can simply pay for "bed and breakfast".

If you stayed at a hotel on holiday, would you choose "full board", "half board" or "bed and breakfast"?

If I stayed ...,
I'd choose ...

Idiom 15

see eye to eye = agree with someone

e.g. Richard and his wife see eye to eye on most things.

What does the idiom "see eye to eye" mean?

The idiom ...
"agree with someone"

Give me an example, please.

She doesn't see eye to eye
with her parents about the plans for the wedding



Do Revision Exercise 50

LESSON 115

Present simple for the future

timetable

schedule

We use the present simple to speak about a future action when we are talking about timetables or schedules. For example, we can say "The film starts at 10 p.m.", "My train leaves in fifteen minutes", or "England play football against Germany next Saturday".

Give me an example of the present simple for the future,
please.

The meeting starts at 3 p.m. tomorrow

When does this lesson finish?

This lesson finishes at ...

Do you know when your local football team play their next
game?

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

account

Give us a short account of what you did yesterday.

Yesterday, I ...

Give us a short account of the last film you saw.

The last
film I saw was ...; it was about ...

Do you have a bank account?

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

Do you have an account at any shop?

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

Do you keep an account of all the money you spend?

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

Why or why not?

greedy

satisfied

crop

Are greedy people ever satisfied with what they have?

No, greedy people ...; they always want more

Why is a farmer never satisfied with the weather?

A farmer is never satisfied ...
because, whatever the weather is like, it's
never perfect for every type of crop that he's growing

differ

Do your eyes differ in colour from mine?

Yes, my eyes
differ ... ~ No, my eyes don't differ ...

What sometimes happens if two people differ greatly in their
opinions on a particular subject?

If two people differ
greatly ..., they sometimes have an argument

private

Have you ever had private English lessons?

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

Is it impolite to ask questions about someone's private life
unless you know them very well?

Yes, it's impolite to ...



Students read Lesson 109 on page 584

Relative clauses 3

We have already learned a lot about relative clauses, but here are a few more things that we should know.

what

We use the relative pronoun "what" instead of "which" or "that" when we don't mention the thing that the relative clause describes. For example, instead of saying "She showed me the dress which she had bought", we can say "She showed me what she had bought".

When do we use the relative pronoun "what"? We use ...
when we don't mention
the thing that the relative clause describes

Give me an example, please. She told the
waiter what she wanted

When you were a child, did you always like what you were
given for your birthday? Yes, when I was ...,
I always ... ~ No, when I was ..., I didn't always ...

Have you already chosen what you're going to eat this
evening? Yes, I've already chosen what I'm ...
~ No, I haven't chosen what I'm ... yet

whom

With formal English, some people prefer to use the relative pronoun "whom" instead of "who". However, this is only possible when the relative pronoun is not the subject of the verb that follows.

In the sentence "I recognized the criminal who stole the bag", the word "who" is the subject of the verb "stole"; in this sentence, we cannot use "whom".

However, in the sentence "I recognized the criminal who the policeman arrested", the word "who" is not the subject of the verb "arrested"; "the policeman" is the subject and "who" is the object. In this case, some people prefer to use the word "whom" instead of "who" and say "I recognized the criminal whom the policeman arrested". In informal English, however, the word "whom" is never used.

When do some people prefer to use the relative pronoun "whom" instead of "who"?

Some people ... with formal English, when the relative pronoun is not the subject of the verb that follows

Give me an example, please.

The gentleman whom he informed was the manager

If you were employed by someone whom you disliked, what would you do?

If I ... whom I disliked, I'd ...

In very formal English, we sometimes have a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause, and in this case we cannot follow the preposition with the word "who"; we must use "whom" instead. For example, "She is the lady with whom I had a conversation", or "The manager to whom I sent the document has not replied". (Remember, however, that in normal spoken English we put the preposition at the end, and say "She's the lady who I had a conversation with", or "The manager who I sent the document to hasn't replied".)

When we have a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause, can we follow the preposition with the word "who"?

No, when we have ..., we cannot follow the preposition with "who"; we must use "whom"

Give me an example, please.

We need to contact the customer from whom she took the payment

Do you know the nationality of all the students with whom you are studying at the moment?

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

In normal spoken English, what do we say instead of “We need to contact the customer from whom she took the payment”?

In normal spoken English, instead of ..., we say “We need to contact the customer who she took the payment from”

whose

We use the word “whose” at the beginning of a relative clause instead of using a possessive adjective like “my”, “your”, “his” etc. For example, instead of saying “I have a dog. Its tail is long”, we can say “I have a dog whose tail is long”. Instead of saying “Yesterday I visited Mr Jones. I work with his sister”, we can say “Yesterday I visited Mr Jones, whose sister I work with”.

When do we use the word “whose” at the beginning of a relative clause?

We use the word “whose” ...
instead of using a possessive
adjective like “my”, “your”, “his” etc.

Give me an example, please.

The woman whose handbag
was stolen is on her way to the police station

Do you know the people whose house is next to yours?

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

search

Why do the police use dogs when they are searching for a criminal?

The police use dogs when ...
because dogs have an excellent sense of smell

Have you ever been searched at an airport?

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

support

What supports this ceiling?

The walls support ...

Do you support any particular football team?

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

Idiom 16

watch your step = be careful

e.g. You'll have to watch your step or you'll find yourself in great difficulty.

What does the idiom "watch your step" mean?

The idiom ... "be careful"

Give me an example, please.

You have to watch your
step when you do business
with people you know nothing about

religious



Dictation 76

Forgetting that/ the doorway was low,/ I received a severe blow/ on my head/ as
I went through it./ Children are taught/ that they should respect their elders./ He
lived in a period/ when people were burned alive/ for their political and religious
opinions./ They had no children of their own,/ so they adopted one./ A person
who is not a born leader/ can, nevertheless,/ sometimes be taught leadership./
That particular king is considered/ one of the cruellest figures/ in English history.

LESSON 116

declare

red-handed

innocent

If you were caught red-handed stealing something, would you declare yourself innocent before the judge when you appeared in court for your trial?

Yes, if I were ..., I'd ...

~ No, if I were ..., I wouldn't ...

Why or why not?

When was the last time your country declared war on another country?

The last time my ... was ...

Do you think it's always wise to declare your future plans to other people?

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

Why or why not?

upper

middle

working

class

society

aristocracy

industrialist

case

lower

We sometimes refer to people in society as being "upper class", "middle class" or "working class". If we say that someone is upper class, we mean that they are very rich or have a lot of power in society. The upper class are often members of the aristocracy, or are powerful industrialists. By "middle class", we mean people who are not particularly rich or poor. They are usually professional people such as lawyers, doctors, teachers etc. By "working class", we mean people who have the least power and money in society. They often do physical work. The idea of "class" in society differs from country to country, but "upper", "middle" and "working" are the basic divisions.

What do we call the three classes into which many societies in the world are divided?
We call the three ...
the upper class, middle class and working class

What do we mean when we say that someone is upper class?
When we say ..., we mean that they are
very rich or have a lot of power in society

When describing written English, by "upper case" letters and "lower case" letters we mean "capital" letters and "small" letters.

In writing, what do we mean by upper case and lower case letters?
In writing, by ... we mean capital letters and small letters

Point to your chin and ask

Is this the upper part of my head?
No, that isn't the ...;
it's the lower ...

How is it sometimes possible for a shop to make more profit if it lowers the prices of its goods?
It's sometimes ...
because a lot more people decide to buy its goods

raise to be excused monument honour

statue

What's another word we can use instead of "lift"?
Another word ... "raise"

What does it generally mean when a pupil raises their hand in the air during a lesson?
When a pupil ...,
it generally means they want to ask
a question, or to be excused; that is,
to be given permission to leave the room

Which do you think are more expensive to raise: children or racehorses?
I think ... are more ...

Why?

If you were a great person, what kind of monument would you like the public to raise in your honour after you were dead?
If I were a ..., the kind of monument I'd like ... would be a statue etc.

Transitive and intransitive verbs

transitive

The difference between a transitive verb and an intransitive verb is that a transitive verb has an object, whereas an intransitive verb does not have an object.

The verb "to raise" is transitive; that is, it has an object. For example, "I (subject) am raising (verb) the book (object)".

The verb "to rise", however, is intransitive, which means that it does not have an object. For example, "The book (subject) is rising (verb)".

What's the difference between a transitive verb and an intransitive verb?
The difference ... is that a transitive verb has an object, whereas an intransitive verb does not have an object

What's the difference between the verbs "to raise" and "to rise"?
The difference ... is that "to raise" is transitive, whereas "to rise" is intransitive

Give me some sentences containing transitive verbs, please.
The car hit the wall. The boy cut his thumb.
They pushed the table. He opened the door.

Right, now give me some sentences containing intransitive verbs, please.

The sun rises at 6 o'clock.

He gets up very early in the morning.

People walk very quickly in winter. The door opened.

Note that the object of a transitive verb is not always stated. For example, in the sentence "He ate quickly", the object of the verb is obviously the food that he ate, although this is not stated.

Is the object of a transitive verb always stated?

No, the object of ...

Give me an example, please.

He ate quickly



Students read Lesson 110 on page 590

respect	scorn	worthy
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Do you think it's more important for managers to have the respect of employees or to be liked by employees?

I think it's ...

What is scorn?

Scorn is a feeling that somebody or something is not worthy of our respect

term

Which school term are children in at the moment?

Children are in the ... term at the moment

worship

Where do people go to worship?

People go to worship in a church, mosque, synagogue, temple etc.

cattle

cowboy

How does a cowboy keep his cattle together?

A cowboy ...
together by constantly riding
around them on a horse or motorbike

harvest

What happens at harvest time?

Farmers gather their crops ...

mother-in-law

father-in-law

When a man is married, what does he call his wife's mother and father?

When a man is married, he calls ...
his mother-in-law and father-in-law

What's a brother-in-law?

A brother-in-law is the
brother of our wife or husband,
or the husband of our brother or sister

What's the plural of "brother-in-law"?

The plural ... is
"brothers-in-law"

rail

railing

run

protection

balcony

A rail is a piece of metal or wood which is long and thin. For example, a train runs on rails, which is why we call it a railway train.

What's a rail?

A rail is a piece of ...

Why do we call a train a railway train?

We call a train a
railway train because it runs on rails

Railings are several pieces of metal or wood which we put around things for protection. We find railings on a balcony to stop people falling, or sometimes around a piece of private land to stop people entering.

What are railings?

Railings are several pieces ...

Where do we find railings?

We find railings ... balcony ...
piece of private land ...

Idiom 17

to be on about = to mean

e.g. What's he on about? I can't understand what he's trying to say.

What's the meaning of the idiom "to be on about"?

The meaning ... "to mean"

Give me an example, please.

I tried to explain what the problem was but I don't think he understood what I was on about



Dictation 77

It was a very serious matter,/ which grew out of nothing,/ and was totally unexpected./ The poor dog/ caught its tail in the door/ and hurt itself./ The president had been elected/ twice previously./ A trade union is an organization/ which protects the workers./ Most butchers, bakers/ and workers in other trades/ belong to unions./ It was extremely difficult,/ but they finally managed/ to rescue the sailor from the island.



Do Revision Exercise 51

LESSON 117

Words not used in the plural

knowledge progress item encyclopedia

Some English nouns are never used in the plural. For example, the words "advice", "furniture", "information", "knowledge", "progress" and "news" do not have plural forms. We don't say "All those informations were useful"; we say "All that information was useful". However, we can sometimes communicate a plural idea with nouns like this by using expressions such as "pieces of" or "items of". For example, we can say "All those pieces of information were useful" or "I need to buy five new items of furniture".

Name some English nouns that are never used in the plural, please.

Some English nouns ... are "advice", "furniture", "information", "knowledge", "progress" and "news"

Which of these sentences is correct: "He hasn't made many progresses" or "He hasn't made much progress"?

"He hasn't made much progress" is correct

How can we sometimes communicate a plural idea with nouns like this?

We can sometimes ... by using expressions such as "pieces of" or "items of"

Give me an example, please.

She gave him two pieces of valuable advice

Do you agree that a little knowledge can sometimes be a dangerous thing?

Yes, I agree that ...

~ No, I don't agree that ...

Why or why not?

Because we might get completely the wrong idea about something if we only know half the facts ~ Because knowing a little about something is better than knowing nothing

What do you think is the best piece of advice a father can give to his son?

I think the best ... is ...

Why?

Does an encyclopedia contain pieces of information about all kinds of subjects?

Yes, an encyclopedia contains pieces of ...

mass	advantage	disadvantage
-------------	------------------	---------------------

mass-production	production
------------------------	-------------------

product	identical	quality
----------------	------------------	----------------

Do you think that the masses should be educated to the age of eighteen?

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

Why or why not?

What would you say were the advantages of mass-production?

I'd say the advantages of mass-production were that products can be made quickly and more cheaply

And what would you say were the disadvantages?

I'd say ... the products are often identical, and the quality might sometimes be poor

pick up	date	vocabulary
----------------	-------------	-------------------

What am I doing?

You're picking your pen up from the floor

When a boy and a girl have a date, is it more common for the boy to pick the girl up at her house or to meet her somewhere in town?

When a boy and a ..., it's more common for ...

Do you sometimes pick up new English vocabulary from songs?

Yes, I sometimes ... ~ No, I never ...

prevent

What do you think is the best way to prevent accidents on the roads?

I think the best way ...

drum

What am I doing?

You're drumming your fingers on the table

What's the difference between a drum and a barrel?

The difference between ... is that a drum is usually made of metal and has straight sides, whereas a barrel is usually made of wood and has round sides

What would you do if your next-door neighbour played the drums loudly every evening?

If my ..., I'd ...

harbour

port

Although the words "harbour" and "port" are similar in meaning, a harbour is anywhere a boat or ship is protected from the weather, whereas a port is a place where goods are put onto or taken off a ship, or where passengers board a ship. We also use "port" to mean a town or city with a port. For example, Liverpool is a port.

What's the difference between the words "harbour" and "port"?

The difference ... is that a harbour ...

nosey

What do we mean if we say that someone is nosey?

If we say ..., we mean that they are too interested in other people's private matters

Have you got nosey neighbours?

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



Students read Lesson 111 on page 596

Nouns with different forms

masculine

feminine

In English, there are a few nouns that are different depending on whether we are talking about a man or a woman. We call these nouns "masculine" if they refer to a man and "feminine" if they refer to a woman.

We can sometimes form a feminine noun from a masculine noun by adding the letters "ess".

actor	–	actress	waiter	–	waitress
host	–	hostess	god	–	goddess
prince	–	princess			

How can we sometimes form a feminine noun from a masculine noun?

We can sometimes form ...
by adding the letters "ess"

What are the feminine forms of "actor", "host" etc.?

The feminine forms of ... are "actress",
"hostess", "princess", "waitress" and "goddess"

Other examples of masculine and feminine nouns are as follows:

nephew – niece
landlord – landlady
widower – widow

What are the feminine forms of "nephew", "landlord" and
"widower"?

The feminine forms of ... are
"niece", "landlady" and "widow"

event eventful uneventful

What has been the most important event of your life so far?

The most ... so far has been ...

Why?

What type of sports event do you like to watch most?

I like to watch ... most

Would you say you had led an eventful or uneventful life?

I'd say I'd led ...

concern

Are you the kind of person who likes to put his nose into
things that don't concern him?

Yes, I'm the kind of ...
~ No, I'm not the kind of ...

celebrate

celebration

New Year's Eve

If you won the lottery, how would you celebrate? If I ...,
I'd celebrate by ...

Do most countries have a big celebration on New Year's Eve?
Yes, most ...

up to date

out of date

essential

Do you always buy clothes that are up to date? Yes, I
always ... ~ No, I don't always ...

If you're planning to travel around the world, is it essential to
have an up-to-date passport? Yes, if you're planning ...,
it's essential ...

If you bought some food in a supermarket and then
discovered it was out of date, would you take it back?
Yes, if I ..., I'd ... ~ No, if I ..., I wouldn't ...

Idiom 18

a piece of cake = extremely easy to do

e.g. This town is full of hotels, so finding somewhere to stay will be a piece of cake.

What does the idiom "a piece of cake" mean? The idiom ...
"extremely easy to do"

Give me an example, please. Most of the questions
in the exam were really difficult,
but the first three were a piece of cake

LESSON 118

Using nouns in the general sense

article

In the sentence "Dogs hate cats", we are not speaking about specific dogs or cats. We mean dogs generally and cats generally.

When we use nouns in the general sense, we put them in the plural and we do not put an article ("a", "an" or "the") in front of them. For example, "Schools educate children" or "Machines help people do jobs". If a noun does not have a plural form, we simply use it on its own, also without an article. For example, "Bread is commonly eaten with butter" or "Blood is red".

When we use nouns in the general sense, what do we do with them?

When we ..., we put them in the plural
and we do not put an article in front of them

Give me an example, please.

People go to
cinemas to watch films

What do we do if a noun doesn't have a plural form?

If a noun ..., we simply use it
on its own, also without an article

Give me an example, please.

Paper comes from wood

Is it correct to say "The water is necessary for the life"?

No, it isn't ...

What must we say instead?

We must say
"Water is necessary for life" instead

Definite article

Indefinite article

The articles in English are "the", "a" and "an". We call the word "the" the definite article, and we call the words "a" and "an" the indefinite articles. We use "a" before a word that starts with a consonant sound, whereas we use "an" before a word that starts with a vowel sound.

What are the articles in English?

The articles in English are "the", "a" and "an"

What do we call the word "the"?

We call the word "the" the definite article

What do we call the words "a" and "an"?

We call the words "a" and "an" the indefinite articles

What's the difference between "a" and "an"?

The difference ... we use "a" ... consonant sound, whereas we use "an" ... vowel sound

Give me some examples, please.

a book, a university,
an apple, an hour etc.

If students question the examples "a university" or "an hour", remind them that it is the sound, not the letter itself, that is important.

Use of the indefinite articles: "a" and "an"

countable

uncountable

The indefinite articles "a" and "an" mean the same as "one", and we use them with singular countable nouns. For example, we say "a chair", "an apple" etc. We do not use them with uncountable nouns like "bread", "water" etc.

When do we use the indefinite articles "a" and "an"?

We use the indefinite articles "a" and "an" with singular countable nouns

Give me some examples, please. a table, an address etc.

Sometimes, we use the word "one" instead of the indefinite article, but only when we need to emphasize the number. For example, "I have two sisters but only one brother", or "There's just one problem with your idea of going to the cinema; we have no money". If we do not need to emphasize the number, we use the indefinite article. For example, "I went to a really good restaurant last night", or "He is an artist".

When do we use the word "one" instead of the indefinite article? We use ... when
we want to emphasize the number

Give me a sentence with the word "one", please. I like one song on that CD
but all the others are really boring

worm

silkworm

silk

What kind of worms are there? There are earthworms,
silkworms, woodworms etc.

What kind of things are often made of silk? Ties, scarves
etc. are often ...

limb

How many limbs do humans have? Humans have four limbs

poison

If you discovered rats in your house, would you consider using poison to kill them? Yes, if I ..., I'd consider ...
~ No, if I ..., I wouldn't consider ...



cave

bat

Would you be willing to spend a night alone in a cave full of bats?

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

deserve

Do you think some people deserve more of the good things in life than others?

Yes, I think some people ...

~ No, I don't think some people ...

Why or why not?

Is there anything you think you deserve but have never received?

Yes, there is something I think I ...

~ No, there isn't anything I think I ...

What? Why?

frequent (verb)

frequent (adjective)

frequently (adverb)

The word "frequent" is a verb, whereas the word "frequent" is an adjective.

What's the difference between the words "frequent" and "frequent"?

The difference ... is that ...

Do you frequent any clubs?

Yes, I frequent ...

~ No, I don't frequent ...

Do you pay frequent visits to your doctor?

Yes, I pay

frequent ... ~ No, I don't pay frequent ...

How frequently do you visit your dentist?

I visit my

dentist about ...

attract

attraction

attractive

attention

good-looking

What's the best way to attract people's attention in the street?

The best way ... is to
shout loudly to them and wave

What are the main attractions of the place where you live?

The main attractions ...

Tell me the name of a famous person who you think is
attractive even though they are not particularly beautiful or
good-looking.

A famous person ... is ...

the rest

Do you think most people these days are too busy with their
own lives to care about the rest of the people in the world?

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

miserable

What kind of things make you feel miserable?

The kind
of things that ... are ...

Which do you think's the most miserable place on earth?

I think ... is the most ...

Why?

What do we mean by "miserable weather"?

By "miserable
weather" we mean cold and rainy weather

Name some different emotions, please.

Some different emotions are happiness, sadness, surprise, anger etc.

Do you ever get very emotional when you watch a sad film?

Yes, I sometimes ... ~ No, I never ...

Idiom 19

look before you leap = think carefully before you make a big decision

e.g. You should always look before you leap when buying a house.

What does the idiom “look before you leap” mean?

The idiom ... “think carefully ...”

Give me an example, please.

Look before you leap;
it will be too late after it's done



Dictation 78

His member of parliament/ did everything in his power/ to save the man,/ but all to no purpose./ Smoking is not allowed in this building./ She tied her hair back/ so she could see better./ With the verb “to tell”,/ we indicate the person/ that we are speaking to./ He told me/ everything that had happened/ during his holiday./ “To rock” can mean/ to move backwards and forwards.



Do Revision Exercise 52

LESSON 119

"To be" + infinitive with "to"

firstly

secondly

head teacher

study

In formal English, there are two common uses of the structure "to be" + infinitive with "to".

Firstly, we use it in order to communicate an arrangement. For example, the sentence "The President is to meet the Queen" means that this meeting has been arranged. This structure is often used in newspapers (instead of the structure "going to").

Secondly, we can use this structure to communicate an obligation. For example, the sentence "You are to go to the head teacher's study at once" means you have to go to the head teacher's study at once. It is an obligation.

What are two common uses of the structure "to be" + infinitive with "to"?

Two common uses ... are to communicate an arrangement or an obligation

Give me some examples, please.

The two countries are to begin new discussions on trade. You are to wait until I get back.

What does this sentence mean: "The Prime Minister is to speak to the press at noon"?

That sentence means that there is an arrangement for the Prime Minister to speak to the press at noon

And what does this sentence mean: "The nurse said I was to wait for the doctor to come"?

That sentence means that the nurse told me that I had to wait for the doctor to come

vote

How old must you be before you can vote in elections in this country?

You must be ... before you can ...

nurse

nursery

Rub your elbow as if you've hurt it, and ask

What am I doing?

You're nursing your elbow

Have you ever had to nurse a sick person?

Yes, I've had to ... ~ No, I've never had to ...

What's a nursery, or nursery school?

A nursery, or nursery school, is a place for very small children to play while their parents go to work

unemployment

What is unemployment?

Unemployment is when there's not enough work for everyone

What happens to the unemployed in your country?

The unemployed in my country ...

take off

land

seat belt

What do passengers have to do when a plane takes off and lands?

Passengers have to put on their seat belts when a plane takes off and lands

practice

theory

practical

take into account

What's the opposite of "theory"?

The opposite ... "practice"

Is it always possible to put theory into practice?

No, it isn't ...

Why not?

Because what works in theory
might not work in practice, because of
something that has not been taken into account

What do we mean by a practical person?

By a practical
person we mean someone who is good
at doing things with their hands, or is good at
organizing their ideas and making things happen in real life

set up

If you decided to set up a business in the place where you lived, what kind of business would you choose?

If I decided to set up ..., the kind
of business I'd choose would be ...

Why?

"Could" as the past of "can"

We use "could" as the past of "can" to speak about general abilities. For example, we say "I could swim when I was five years old" or "When he lived in London, he could practise his English every day". On the other hand, if we talk about a particular occasion when somebody managed to do something, we don't use "could"; we use "was able", "managed" or "succeeded" instead. For example, we say "John studied a lot, and was able to pass the exam" or "The child fell into the swimming pool but managed to get out safely".

When do we use "could" as the past of "can"? We use
"could" as the past of "can"
to speak about general abilities

Give me an example, please. My grandfather could
run very fast when he was a young man

When don't we use "could" as the past of "can"? We don't ... if we talk about a particular
occasion when somebody managed to do something

What do we use instead? We use "was able",
"managed" or "succeeded" instead

Give me an example, please. The woman gave the
children some money, and so
they were able to buy some sweets

**When a sentence is negative, however, we can use either "couldn't" or "wasn't able".
We can say, for example, "He looked for his keys for a long time but he couldn't find
them".**

What happens when a sentence is negative? When a
sentence is negative, we can
use either "couldn't" or "wasn't able"

Give me an example, please. The woman did not
give the children any money,
and so they could not buy any sweets



Students read Lesson 113 on page 610

nature

human nature

Is it in your nature to worry about things too much? Yes, it's in ... ~ No, it isn't in ...

Do you think human nature can be changed? Yes, I think ...
~ No, I don't think ...

compete

competition

Do you think it's a good thing to make children compete against each other at school?

Yes, I think it's ...

~ No, I don't think it's ...

Have you ever won a competition?

Yes, I've won ...

~ No, I've never won ...

energy

efficient

Are you full of energy at the moment?

Yes, I'm full of ...

~ No, I'm not full of ...

What do we mean if we say that a person or machine works efficiently?

If we say ..., we mean that the person or machine works well, without wasting time or energy

Are the cars that people drive today more efficient than the cars of fifty years ago?

Yes, the cars that ...

suit

suitable

What colour clothes do you think suit you best?

I think ...

clothes suit me best

Would it suit you if you were asked to come to school on a public holiday?

Yes, it'd suit me if ...

~ No, it wouldn't suit me if ...

Why or why not?

Where would you say was the most suitable place to go for a holiday if you wanted a complete rest?

I'd say ...

was the most suitable ...

effect

perfect

to go up to

What are the effects of too little sleep (or overeating etc.)?

The effects of ... are ...

Do you think regular physical exercise can have any effect on how happy someone feels?

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

What effect do you suppose it'd have on a perfect stranger if you went up to him in the street and hit him with a rolled-up newspaper?

If I went up to ..., I suppose the effect it would have on him would be one of surprise

Idiom 20

drop a line = write a short letter

e.g. Don't forget to drop us a line while you're away.

What does the idiom "drop a line" mean?

The idiom ...
"write a short letter"

Give me an example, please.

Why didn't you drop us a line to tell us you were coming?

sunshine



Dictation 79

I'd like to live on an island/ right in the middle/ of the Pacific Ocean,/ but I realize/
that such an idea is only a dream./ It'd be very unwise/ to tell him the whole story/
during the interview;/ he might get the wrong idea./ We'll drive down to the coast/
early in the morning,/ so that we can get there by noon/ and spend a longer time/
enjoying the sunshine on the beach.

LESSON 120

"Should" and "ought to" for the past and future

We express the idea of past time with the modals "should" and "ought to" by following them with the word "have" and a past participle. For example, we say "I should have told her, but I forgot" or "He ought to have gone to the doctor yesterday, but he didn't". Notice that, if we say someone "should have done" or "ought to have done" something, it means that they did not, in fact, do it. The sentence "You should have phoned me" means that you did not, in fact, phone me.

How do we express the idea of past time with the modals
"should" and "ought to"?

We express ... by following
them with the word "have" and a past participle

Give me an example, please.

They ought to have gone
to the police after the accident, but they didn't

Is there anything you should have done yesterday but didn't
do?

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

If so, what?

What do I mean if I say that I ought to have called my mother
yesterday?

If you say that ..., it means
that you did not, in fact, call her

To express a future idea with "should" or "ought to", we just use a word or phrase that
expresses future time. For example, "I ought to go and see him tomorrow".

How do we express a future idea with "should" or "ought to"?

We express a future ... by using a
word or phrase that expresses future time

Give me some examples, please.

She should do it as soon as possible. They ought to arrive next week.

Is there anything you know you should do tomorrow but perhaps won't do?

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

If so, what?

polish

When your shoes are dirty, do you just clean them or do you polish them as well?

When my shoes are dirty, I ...

ability

Do you have any special ability that most people don't have?

Yes, I have a ... ~ No, I don't have any ...

expense

What's the biggest expense in your daily life?

The biggest ... is ...

postpone

What does the verb "to postpone" mean?

The verb ... to delay something until a better time

Why are football matches sometimes postponed?

Football matches ... due to bad weather

stress

stressful

Do you think people suffer from stress more these days than they used to?

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

Name some situations that people normally find stressful.

Some situations that ... are arguments, examinations, job interviews etc.

afterwards

The word "afterwards" expresses the idea of "after that". For example, "Shall we have dinner now? Afterwards, we can watch a film on TV if you like".

What does the word "afterwards" express?

The word

"afterwards" expresses the idea of "after that"

Give me an example, please.

They got married, but separated soon afterwards

first of all

When we're painting a room, what is it important to do first of all?

When we're ..., first of all it's important to cover the furniture so that it doesn't get paint on it

attend

shopkeeper

Until what age must a child attend school?

A child must attend school until the age of ...

Why should shopkeepers always try to be polite when they attend to customers?

Shopkeepers should ... because they want the customers to come back again

Do you attend to everything the teacher says during the lesson?

Yes, I attend to ... ~ No, I don't attend to ...



Students read Lesson 114 on page 616

move

tear

What would you say was the most moving event you've ever seen?

I'd say the most ... was ...

What kind of things move people to tears?

The kind of things that ... are music, sad films, weddings etc.

Making requests

pass

There are many ways of requesting that somebody does something, but one common way is to say "Can you ...?" or "Could you ...?" In a request, "could" is more polite than "can", and so we often use "could" when we are speaking to people we don't know very well. For example, we say "Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the station, please?"

Tell me one common way of making a request, please.

One common way ... is to say "Can you ...?" or "Could you ...?"

Which is more polite: "can" or "could"?

"Could" is more polite than "can"

Give me an example, please.

Could you possibly lend me your pen for a second, please?

Another common way of making a request is to say "Do you mind ...?" or "Would you mind ...?" For example, "Do you mind opening the window, please?" or "Would you mind moving your chair a little, please?" The difference is that "Would you mind ...?" is perhaps more polite. Notice that we put a gerund after the verb "mind" in this type of request.

Tell me another common way of making a request, please.

Another common way ... is to say
"Do you mind ...?" or "Would you mind ...?"

Would you say: "Do you mind ...?" or "Would you mind ...?" if
you wanted to be especially polite?

I would say
"Would you mind ...?" if I ...

Give me an example, please.

Would you mind
passing me that book, please?

spoil – spoilt – spoilt

discipline

What'd you do if you wanted to spoil someone's pleasure in
eating their lunch?

If I wanted to ..., I'd talk
about something unpleasant

Do spoilt children usually lack discipline?

Yes, spoilt children ...

hunger

share

If you were dying of hunger, would you share your last piece of
food with another dying person?

Yes, if I were ...,
I'd ... ~ No, if I were ..., I wouldn't ...

Why do brothers and sisters often share bedrooms when
they're young?

Brothers and sisters ...
because there aren't enough bedrooms,
they're afraid of sleeping on their own in the dark etc.

Have you got any shares in any companies?

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

Idiom 21

I don't know if I'm coming or going = I am confused (usually because different things are happening at the same time)

e.g. I've got so many problems and so much work to do that I just don't know if I'm coming or going.

What does the idiom "I don't know if I'm coming or going" mean?

The idiom ... "I am confused"

Give me an example, please.

Don't ask her to help;
she's so busy that she doesn't
know if she's coming or going at the moment



Do Revision Exercise 53

LESSON 121

"Need" as a modal verb

The verb "need" can sometimes be used as a modal verb in questions and negative sentences (but not normally in positive sentences). For example, instead of asking "Does she need to fill in a form?", we can ask "Need she fill in a form?", and instead of saying "You don't need to pay the bill yet", we can say "You needn't pay the bill yet".

Give me an example of need as a modal verb in a question.

Need he come to work next Saturday?

Give me an example of need as a modal verb in a negative sentence.

She needn't worry about the exam

Need you look at your book to answer this question?

No, I needn't look ...

Point to a student and ask

Need he/she help you to answer this question?

No, he/she
needn't help me ...

When talking about the past, if somebody says that they needn't have done something, it means that they did it, but it was, in fact, not necessary. For example, if a person says "I needn't have studied so hard, because the exam was really easy", it means that they did study hard, but it wasn't necessary. However, if somebody says that they didn't need to do something, it simply means that the action was not necessary, but it is not clear whether they did it or not.

What does somebody mean if they say that they needn't have done something?

If somebody says that ...,
it means that they did it, but
it was, in fact, not necessary

Tell me something you did yesterday that you needn't have done. I needn't have carried an umbrella yesterday

So why did you? Because ...

association**automobile**

What kind of associations are there? There are automobile associations, football associations etc.

Do you belong to any associations? Yes, I belong to ... ~
No, I don't belong to ...

If so, which?

disturb**concentrate**

Does every little noise disturb you when you're reading? Yes, every little noise disturbs ...
~ No, not every little noise disturbs ...

Why or why not? Because I can't concentrate ...
~ Because I can concentrate in spite of the noise

courage**virtue**

Do you think it takes a lot of courage to act on the stage? Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Why is courage considered by some people the greatest of all the virtues? Courage is considered ...
because one needs it to be able to practise the other virtues

loyal

loyalty

What do we mean by being loyal to someone? By being loyal to someone, we mean that we are true and faithful to them and give them our support

What's the noun of the adjective "loyal"? The noun of the adjective "loyal" is "loyalty"

companion

Which animal is man's most loyal companion? The dog is ...

spirit

spiritual

evil

What's the right spirit to adopt when learning a language? The right spirit ... is that it's better to speak and make a mistake than not to speak because of being afraid of making a mistake

Where does a Christian hope his spirit will go to after death? A Christian ... to heaven after death

Do you believe in evil spirits? Yes, I believe in ...
~ No, I don't believe in ...

What kind of things put you in high spirits and what kind of things put you in low spirits? The kind of things that put me in high spirits are ..., and the kind ... are ...

Do you drink spirits? Yes, I drink ... ~ No, I don't drink ...

Would you say you were a spiritual person? Yes, I'd say ...
~ No, I wouldn't say ...

flow

Which river flows through London?

The River Thames flows ...

Does traffic flow smoothly during the rush hour?

No,
traffic doesn't ...



Students read Lesson 115 on page 622

festival

feast

A festival is a large public party, often to celebrate something. For example, a music festival, summer festival etc. A feast is a special meal, usually to celebrate something. For example, there is usually a feast at a wedding.

What's a festival?

A festival is ...

Have you ever been to a big music festival?

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

What's a feast?

A feast is ...

dare

challenge

The verb "dare" means "to be brave enough to do something". For example, "Nobody dared to argue with him". It is often used in the negative. For example, "They didn't dare to walk through the woods at night".

Would you dare to swim in the sea in the middle of winter?

Yes, I would dare to swim ...
~ No, I wouldn't dare to swim ...

The verb "dare", like the verb "need", can be used as both an ordinary verb and a modal verb. For example, instead of asking "Do you dare to try it?", we can ask "Dare you try it?", and instead of saying "She doesn't dare to tell her father what happened", we can say "She daren't tell her father what happened". As a modal verb, "dare" is generally only used in questions and negative sentences, not in positive sentences.

Can the verb "dare" be used as both an ordinary verb and a modal verb? Yes, the verb "dare" ...

What can we say instead of "He doesn't dare to argue with his boss"? Instead of saying "He doesn't dare to argue with his boss", we can say "He daren't argue with his boss"

If we dare somebody to do something, it means that we challenge them to do it, to see if they are brave enough. For example, "I dare you to climb that tree". Note that when the verb "dare" is used with this meaning, it cannot be used as a modal verb.

If I dared you to jump out of a first-floor window, would you do it? Yes, if you dared me to jump ..., I'd do it
~ No, if you dared me to jump ..., I wouldn't do it

bring up

Where were you brought up? I was brought up in ...

Do you believe children were brought up to be more polite in the past? Yes, I believe ... ~ No, I don't believe ...

solve

calculator

Is it difficult for most people to solve mathematical problems without using a calculator? Yes, it's difficult ...

fix

hammer

nail

fingernail

What'd one need in order to fix two pieces of wood together?

One would need a hammer and some nails to fix ...

When you pay a visit to the doctor's or dentist's, do you generally have to fix an appointment before going or can you just go whenever you like?

When I pay a ...,

I generally have to fix ...

What'd you have to do in order to fix a picture up on that wall?

In order to ..., I'd need to hammer a nail into the wall and hang the picture on the nail

What's this?

It's a fingernail

criticize

If you went to a dinner party at somebody's house and criticized their cooking, would you expect to be invited back again?

No, if I went ..., I wouldn't ...

Idiom 22

fall to pieces = lose control of yourself and your emotions after something bad has happened

e.g. He fell to pieces when his girlfriend left him, and didn't go to work for a whole week.

What does the idiom "fall to pieces" mean?

The idiom ...
"lose control ..."

Give me an example, please.

She was so shaken by the news that she just fell to pieces and was totally unable to manage the situation



Dictation 80

Sometimes a university student/ can take quite a long time/ to gain a degree./
She checked out of the hotel/ but left her luggage in the reception./ My mark
in mathematics/ was six out of ten,/ which is not too bad/ considering I had not
studied too hard./ Some companies have very good trademarks,/ whilst others
have trademarks/ that never really catch the eye./ On what basis/ could such an
unwise decision/ have been made?

LESSON 122

yard

courtyard

enclose

space

Apart from being a measure of distance, the word "yard" can mean an open space outside a building, enclosed by walls, but with no roof. It is generally used for a special purpose. For example, a farmyard, a schoolyard, a railway yard, a backyard of a house etc.

Apart from being a measure of distance, what can the word "yard" mean?

Apart from ..., the word "yard" can mean an open space outside a building, enclosed by walls, but with no roof

Give me some examples, please.

Farmyard, schoolyard, railway yard ...

What is a "backyard"?

A "backyard" is an enclosed space behind a house

A courtyard, on the other hand, is a large space, often enclosed by buildings, and is usually found in colleges, castles or very large houses.

What's a courtyard?

A courtyard is ... and is usually found in colleges, castles or very large houses

amuse

comic

pass (the time)

cards

waiting room

amusement

What do people do when they are amused by a comic story?

When people are amused by ... they laugh or smile

The expression "to amuse yourself" means to pass the time, especially when you have nothing else to do. For example, "While we were waiting for the train, we amused ourselves by playing cards".

What does the expression "to amuse yourself" mean?

The expression "to amuse yourself" means ...

Give me an example, please.

While I was waiting to see the doctor, I amused myself by studying the other people in the waiting room, trying to see what they might be thinking from the expression on their faces

What kind of amusements are there in your home town?

In my home town, there are amusements such as cinemas, theatres etc.

hobby

photography

What's a hobby?

A hobby is a regular activity that people do in their free time for their own amusement rather than for making money

Can photography be an expensive hobby?

Yes, photography can ...

order

Why do some people arrange their CDs or books in alphabetical order on the shelf?

Some people ... so that they are easy to find

pack packed suitcase shorts T-shirt

Name some things that people always pack in their suitcase when they go on holiday to a hot country.

Some things that ... are shorts, T-shirts, sunglasses etc.

Do you like watching a film in a packed cinema? Yes, I like ...
~ No, I don't like ...

thorn

rose

Name me a flower that's protected by thorns. The rose is
a flower that's ...

afford

What do we mean when we say we can't afford to do something? When we say we ... we mean we
haven't got enough time or money to do it

Can most people afford to eat in restaurants every day? No, most people can't ...

If you were offered five free hours of English lessons a day, could you afford the time to take them? Yes, if I were ...,
I could afford ... ~ No, if I were ..., I couldn't afford ...

agreement

Do countries always respect the agreements they make with other countries? No, countries don't always ...

basket

trolley

When you do the shopping, do you normally use a basket or a trolley? When I do ..., I normally ...

nut

Are nuts good for the health? Yes, nuts are ...

regarding

Where could I find information regarding concerts and other events in this area?

You could ... by looking in local newspapers, visiting websites etc.

material

duvet

cotton

leather

What kind of material are duvet covers generally made of?

Duvet covers ... cotton

Why is leather a good material for making bags from?

Leather is ... because it's soft but also very strong



Students read Lesson 116 on page 628

convenience

convenient

inconvenience

inconvenient

dining room

Why is it a great convenience to have a kitchen near to a dining room?

It's a great ... because there's less distance to carry the food

Is it important to you to have every modern convenience in your home?

Yes, it's important ... ~ No, it isn't important ...

Would it be convenient for you to come to school at 4 a.m.?

No, it wouldn't be convenient for ...; it'd be inconvenient

sensitive

offend

criticism

thermometer

The two basic meanings of the word "sensitive" are "able to notice small changes" and "easily hurt or offended".

A sensitive thermometer can measure very small changes in temperature. A sensitive person can be either a kind person who is good at noticing changes in how other people are feeling, or a person who is easily hurt or offended by criticism. If you have sensitive teeth, your teeth can hurt when you have very hot or very cold drinks.

What are the two basic meanings of the word “sensitive”?

The two ... are “able to notice small changes” or “easily hurt or offended”

What do we mean by a sensitive thermometer?

By a ..., we mean a thermometer that can measure very small changes in temperature

Are your eyes sensitive to bright light?

Yes, my eyes are ...
~ No, my eyes aren't ...

Is it important for teachers to be sensitive to their pupils' feelings?

Yes, it's important for ...

What do we mean if we say that somebody is very sensitive to criticism?

If we say ..., we mean that they are easily hurt or offended by criticism

sensible

reasonable

When we are thinking about a person's behaviour, the opposite of the word “stupid” is “sensible”. A sensible person behaves in a practical and reasonable manner. For example, it is sensible to look both ways before crossing a road, whereas it is stupid to cross a road without looking both ways. It is sensible to save money for the future rather than spend all your money immediately.

When we're speaking about a person's behaviour, what's the opposite of the word “stupid”?

When we're speaking ..., the opposite of the word “stupid” is “sensible”

Are you sensible with money?

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

Is it sensible to run across the road without looking? No,
it isn't sensible to ...

Why not? Because we could be hit by a car

shopping centre

Is there a big shopping centre in this town? Yes, there's a ...
~ No, there isn't a ...

balance

add up

What am I doing? You're balancing your pen on your finger

If you add up figures in an accounts book and find they don't
balance, what must you do? If you add up ...,
you must add them up again

If we had £100 between us, and I took £75 and gave the
balance to you, how much would you get? If we had ...,
I'd get £25

bind – bound – bound

Basically, the verb "to bind" means "to tie". For example, to bind a wound, to bind a book, to bind with a promise.

What is, basically, the meaning of the verb "to bind"?
Basically, the meaning ... is "to tie"

What are the three forms of "bind"? The three forms of
"bind" are "bind, bound, bound"

Idiom 23

hit the nail right on the head = say something that identifies a problem or situation exactly, or say something that is exactly right

e.g. He hit the nail right on the head when he pointed out that the problem had been caused by the managers, not the workers.

What does the idiom “hit the nail right on the head” mean?

The idiom ... “say something ...”

Give me an example, please.

He hit the nail right on the head,
and then we could see the problem perfectly



Dictation 81

When we are given the bill/ in a restaurant,/ the service charge is often included,/ but it depends on the individual restaurant./ He always takes/ two toothbrushes with him/ when he goes on a long journey,/ as he is afraid he might lose one./ Some people shouted “Congratulations!”/ and then everybody raised a glass/ and said “Cheers!”/ There’s one thing I hate/ and that is people interfering/ with my plans for the weekend.



Do Revision Exercise 54

LESSON 123

Use of the indefinite articles: "a" and "an" (continued)

The indefinite article "a" (or "an") is used when we use a noun for the first time. If we then refer to the same thing or person again, we normally use the definite article "the". For example, "Yesterday, I received a letter and an email. I haven't read the letter yet, but I have read the email".

When we use a noun for the first time in a conversation, do we use the article "a" or "the"? When we use ..., we use the article "a"

Give me an example, please. Hi Jessica. I've just bought a new computer, and a printer too!

If we then refer to the same thing or person again, do we normally use "a" or "the"? If we then refer ..., we normally use "the"

Give me an example, please. Hi Jessica. I've just bought a new computer, and a printer too! The computer is really good but I'm not sure about the printer; it was very cheap.

We sometimes use the definite article "the" when we use a noun for the first time, but only when the speaker and the listener both know who or what is being talked about. For example, "Ah, Doctor Jones. Good morning. The woman who phoned yesterday has arrived for her appointment." Here, it is clear which woman we are talking about – the woman who phoned yesterday.

In which situation do we use the definite article "the" when we use a noun for the first time? We use the definite article "the" ... only when the speaker and the listener both know who or what is being talked about

Give me an example, please. The book which is on the table is yours

Another use of the indefinite article "a" is when we talk about people's jobs. For example, we say "She wants to become a doctor", or "He works as a waiter".

Do we use the indefinite article when we talk about people's jobs? Yes, we use ...

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

Do you know anyone who works as a waiter? Yes, I know
someone ... ~ No, I don't know anyone ...

note note down take notes notebook

banknote key keyboard

Do you note down all the new English words you hear? Yes, I note down ... ~ No, I don't note down ...

Do you take notes in a notebook during the lesson? No,
I don't take ...

Why not? Because if I did, I couldn't give my
full attention to what was being said

Do you note anything different about this room from last lesson? Yes, I note something ...
~ No, I don't note anything ...

What colour are the banknotes of your country? The banknotes of my country are ...

Can women normally sing higher notes than men can? Yes, women can ...

Does each key on a piano keyboard play a different note? Yes, each key ...

What’s the difference between a note and a letter?

The difference ... is that a note is normally shorter than a letter and less formal

armour

Why did soldiers wear armour in the old days? Soldiers wore ... to protect themselves in battle

spread

How can we prevent a fire from spreading? We can prevent ... by making everything around it wet

all over

Do you think people are basically the same all over the world? Yes, I think people ... ~ No, I don’t think people ...

fascinated

Have you ever visited a particular part of the world simply because you were fascinated by the local culture? Yes, I’ve ... ~ No, I’ve never ...



scene murderer evidence

Why do you think murderers sometimes return to the scene of their crime? I think murderers ... because they think that they may have left some evidence there

Can a court find someone guilty of a crime if there is no evidence? No, a court can't ...

i.e. = id est = that is

The letters "i.e." are the abbreviation of "id est", which is Latin for "that is". We use this abbreviation mainly in writing.

What are the letters "i.e." the abbreviation of? The letters "i.e." are the abbreviation of "id est" ... "that is"

When do we use this abbreviation? We use this abbreviation mainly in writing

<u>Be used to something</u>	<u>Get used to something</u>
------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

at first	accustomed
-----------------	-------------------

Instead of saying "I played football regularly at school", we can use the auxiliary "used to" and say "I used to play football at school". This sentence expresses a habit or repeated action in the past.

However, we have another, completely different, "used to" in English. In the sentence "I am used to hot weather", the word "used" is an adjective, followed by the preposition "to". If we say that we are "used to" something, it means that it is not strange or uncomfortable for us anymore because we have experience of it. If a person from a cold country goes to live in a hot country, at first they feel uncomfortable; they "are not used to" the weather. Then, they slowly become accustomed to the weather, or "get used to" the weather. Finally, one day they say "I am used to hot weather" because now they are comfortable with it.

What does it mean if we say that we are used to something? If we say that ..., it means that it is not strange or uncomfortable for us anymore because we have experience of it

Give me an example, please. He's lived on that busy street for many years, so he is used to the traffic noise

Is an African person used to hot weather? Yes, an African person is used to hot weather

Why? Because it is hot in Africa, and if someone is born and brought up there, hot weather is normal for them

When a family moves to a new town, do you think it's easier for the children to get used to everything than it is for the parents? Yes, when a family moves ..., I think ... ~ No, when a family moves ..., I don't think ...

Notice that, because the word "to" is a preposition, we put the gerund ("-ing" form) after the expression "to be used to", not the infinitive. For example, we say "I am getting used to waking up early".

Why do we put the gerund after the expression "to be used to"? We put ... because the word "to" is a preposition

Give me an example, please. At first it was difficult, but now I'm used to getting up early

Are you used to studying with the Callan Method? Yes, I'm used to studying ... ~ No, I'm not used to studying ...

Do you think you could ever get used to living in a country where your language wasn't spoken? Yes, I think I could ... ~ No, I don't think I could ever ...

Idiom 24

pull yourself together = gain control of yourself and your emotions after a difficult experience

e.g. He fell to pieces when his girlfriend left him, and it took him a few weeks to pull himself together again.

What does the idiom “pull yourself together” mean?

The idiom ... “gain control of ...”

Give me an example, please.

Stop crying and
pull yourself together!



Dictation 82

I should really do the work now;/ otherwise, I'll have twice as much/ to do later on./ I've seen that film/ on several occasions,/ but never on the big screen./ Whatever else happens during the day,/ I always keep to a set time/ for getting up,/ eating and going to bed,/ and so I always feel healthy./ In a civilized society,/ people show respect to others./ It is said/ that one should always practise/ what one preaches.

LESSON 124

benefit

What are the benefits of regular physical exercise?

The benefits ... are good health, more energy etc.

When arguing with someone, do you ever suddenly agree with them just for the sake of peace and quiet?

Yes, when

arguing ..., I sometimes suddenly ...

~ No, when arguing ..., I never suddenly ...

Do you think it's important for parents who smoke to try to give up smoking for the sake of their children?

Yes, I think

it's ... ~ No, I don't think it's ...

mixed up

If two people have very similar names, do you sometimes get them mixed up?

Yes, if two people ..., I sometimes ...

~ No, if two people ..., I never ...

Which word am I spelling all mixed up? c-i-r-h-a

You're spelling the word "chair" all mixed up

Here, you might like to check whether the students can spell out their own names in English. You can also play a short spelling game with the class if you wish. You can give a student a word to spell, or can spell a word yourself, and ask the student to identify the word. The ability to spell out words in English without thinking too much is a useful everyday skill for learners to have.

humour

Do you think a sense of humour is one of the most important parts of a person's character?

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

dress

Do people wear formal dress when they go to a wedding?

Yes, people wear formal dress when they go to a wedding

master

masterpiece

When discussing painting, who do we mean by the Old Masters?

When discussing painting, by the Old Masters we mean painters such as Rembrandt, Michelangelo etc.

Can you name me one of Shakespeare's masterpieces?

Yes, I can name you one of Shakespeare's masterpieces – Hamlet (Macbeth, Othello, King Lear etc.)

How long do you think it would take you to master another foreign language (or the game of golf)?

I think it'd take me about ... to master ...

"So" – and its many uses

so

so that

so as to

and so on

so many

so far

so far as I know

There are many expressions in English that contain the word "so". Here are some examples:

1) "They were very cheap, (and) so I bought two of them".

Here, the word "so" means "therefore" or "consequently".

2) "You should read it again, so that you can remember it well".

Here, the expression "so that" means "in order that".

3) "Come early, so as to get a good seat".

Here, the expression "so as to" means "in order to".

4) "Everybody was at the party – Sam, Louise, Richard and so on".

Here, the expression "and so on" means "etc".

Now, I will say a sentence and I want you to make a similar sentence with the word "so":

I had no money for the bus and consequently I had to walk home.

I had ... bus, so I had to ...

I'll show you where the key is kept in order that you don't have to ask me next time.

I'll show ... kept so that you don't ...

We wore very light clothes in order not to suffer from the heat.

We wore ... clothes so as not to suffer ...

I went to the supermarket and bought some milk, cheese, bread etc.

I went ... cheese, bread and so on

Here are some more uses of "so":

5) "I never realized there were so many people living in that house".

Here, the expression "so many" means "such a large number of".

(For uncountable nouns, we use "so much", meaning "such a large quantity of".)

6) "I have not made any mistakes so far".

Here, the expression "so far" means "till now".

7) "So far as I know, they left yesterday".

Here, the expression "so far as I know" means "as regards my knowledge of the situation".

Now, as before, I will say a sentence and I want you to make a similar sentence with the word "so":

I never knew he had such a large quantity of money.

I never ... had so much money

I haven't had an accident in my car till now.

I haven't ...
car so far

As regards my knowledge of the situation, the problem has
been solved.

So far as I know, the problem ...



Students read Lesson 118 on page 640

praise

Is it important for teachers to praise children when they do
things well?

Yes, it's important for ...

What's the danger of giving children too much praise?

The danger ... is that they might
think they are better than they really are
and start to become careless in their work

loan

Is it easy to get a loan from a bank?

Yes, it's easy to ...
~ No, it isn't easy to ...

furthermore

moreover

The words "furthermore" and "moreover" mean "also", and are often used at the beginning of the sentence in formal English. For example, "The goods arrived two weeks late. Furthermore, they were damaged".

The word "moreover" often communicates that the information in the second sentence is more important than the information in the first. For example, "My boss praised me for my work yesterday. Moreover, he said he was going to pay me more money".

Give me an example of the word “furthermore”, please.

Alison speaks French perfectly. Furthermore,
she can communicate quite well in German.

Give me an example of the word “moreover”, please.

The company make good products.
Moreover, their prices are low.

toe

How many toes do you have? I have ten toes

personally

Do you know any famous people personally? Yes, I know ...
~ No, I don't know ...

Do sensitive people sometimes take criticism too personally? Yes, sensitive people ...

conscious unconscious self-conscious

patient injection gathering

When a person is in danger, do you think it's better for them
to be conscious of the danger or not? When a person ...,
I think it's better ...

Why?

What do they give a hospital patient to make them
unconscious before an operation? They usually ...
a special kind of gas or an injection to make ...

On what occasions do people often feel self-conscious?

People often feel self-conscious on occasions such as formal gatherings, or when they're with people they don't know

split

axe

equally

What do we use to split wood?

We use an axe to split wood

If your favourite trousers split, would you repair them or throw them away?

If my ..., I'd ...

When you eat in a restaurant with a group of friends, do you think the bill should be split equally among everyone or do you think each person should pay for what they personally ordered?

When I eat in ..., I think ...

Idiom 25

kill two birds with one stone = do two things at the same time and, therefore, save time and energy

e.g. When we go to the station to buy the tickets, let's ask about the train times for our next trip. By doing that, we can kill two birds with one stone.

What does the idiom "kill two birds with one stone" mean?

The idiom ... "do two things ..."

Give me an example, please.

If I can find the book I need for school at the library when I go there to return your books, I'll be killing two birds with one stone



Do Revision Exercise 55

LESSON 125

Uses of the definite article: "the"

Alps

Andes

Himalayas

Netherlands

The most important use of the definite article "the" is when we are referring to something specific that is known to both the speaker and the listener. This is similar to the way that we use the words "this", "that", "these" or "those". For example, "The teacher we had last week has left", or "John's got a new house; the garden's lovely", or "The sun rose early today".

What is the most important use of the definite article "the"?

The most important ... is when
we are referring to something specific
that is known to both the speaker and the listener

Give me some examples, please.

The DVDs I bought yesterday are great.
Could you close the window, please?
The sky's grey today.

There are three other special uses of the definite article "the" that we should remember:

- 1) We can sometimes use the word "the" to speak about things in general, but only when we are speaking about types of animals or types of things. For example, instead of saying "Tigers are dangerous animals", we can say "The tiger is a dangerous animal". This doesn't refer to one specific tiger, but to tigers in general. Instead of saying "Computers are very useful things", we can say "The computer is a very useful thing". This means computers in general.

How can we sometimes use the word "the" to speak about things in general?

We can sometimes use the word
"the" to speak about things in general when
we are speaking about types of animals or types of things

Which is the heaviest land animal on earth? The elephant is ...

When was the mobile phone invented? The mobile phone was invented in 1973

2) We sometimes put the definite article "the" in front of a name, but only when it is the name of a river, sea, ocean or mountain chain. For example "the Thames", "the Mediterranean", "the Atlantic", "the Alps" etc. We do not use "the" with the names of people and places. For example, we say "Queen Elizabeth lives in London".

When do we put the definite article "the" in front of a name? We put the definite article "the" in front of a name when it is the name of a river, sea, ocean or mountain chain

Give me some examples of mountain chains. Some examples ... are the Andes, the Himalayas, the Alps etc.

Which is the longest river in the world? The Nile is ...

3) Finally, we occasionally put the word "the" in front of the name of a country, but only if the name is plural in form. For example, "the Netherlands", "the United States of America" etc. With country names that are singular in form, we do not use "the". For example, we say "France" (not "the France").

When do we put the word "the" in front of the name of a country? We put the word "the" in front of the name of a country only if the name is plural in form

Name some countries that are plural in form, please. The Netherlands, the United States of America etc.

present /'prezənt/	present /pri'zent/
(noun + adjective)	(verb)

Do you think that the present state of the world is better than a hundred years ago? Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

Were all the pupils present for the last lesson? Yes, all
the pupils ... ~ No, not all the pupils ...

When a person retires from work after many years of
employment in the same company, are they usually presented
with a gift? Yes, when a person ...

In job interviews, are people sometimes judged more by
the way they present themselves than by their abilities and
experience? Yes, in job interviews, people are ...

Do you enjoy choosing presents to give to other people or do
you find it stressful? I enjoy choosing ... ~ I find choosing ...

swear – swore – sworn

The verb "to swear" means to say bad words. People often swear when they hurt
themselves or when they're very angry.

What does the verb "to swear" mean? The verb "to swear" ...

What are the three forms of "swear"? The three forms of
"swear" are "swear, swore, sworn"

When do people swear? People swear when ...

Are there some people who have never sworn in their lives? Yes, there are ...



Students read Lesson 119 on page 646

lazy

idle

The word "lazy" means "not willing to work". For example, "My brother is so lazy; he does nothing all day!" The word "idle" usually means the same as "lazy", but only when we are describing people. For example, "Don't be so idle. Go and find a job!"

Who's the laziest person you know?

The laziest ...

Does hot weather make you feel lazy?

Yes, hot weather makes ... ~ No, hot weather doesn't make ...

When we're describing people, what's another word for "lazy"?

When we're ..., another word ... "idle"

When we are describing things, the word "idle" means "not doing anything". For example, "The ship remained idle in the port for two years". We can sometimes use "idle" with this meaning for people but it is not very common. For example, "I hate to be idle at work; I always like to be doing something useful".

When we're describing things, what does the word "idle" mean?

When we're ..., the word ... "not doing anything"

If you parked a car outside your house and left it idle for a few months, would it get very dirty?

Yes, if I parked a car ..., it'd get ...

What do I mean if I say "The workers were idle because the machines had broken down"?

If you say ..., you mean they were not doing anything because ...

play

scene

When was the last time you went to see a play at the theatre?

The last time I ... was ...

Why do we always remember certain scenes in a film better than we remember others?

We always remember ...
because they are very emotional or full of action

verse

chorus

Are Shakespeare's plays written mainly in verse?

Yes, Shakespeare's plays are written mainly in verse

What do we call a part of a song that is repeated more than once: a verse or a chorus?

We call ... a chorus

pray

prayer

How do people pray, and what do they usually say in their prayers?

People often pray with their eyes closed,
and they usually ask for something in their prayers

combine

Tell me the name of a job that you think combines work and pleasure.

The name of ...

Idiom 26

go in one ear and out the other = be heard but then immediately forgotten

e.g. There's no use telling him anything; it just goes in one ear and out the other.

What does the idiom "go in one ear and out the other" mean?

The idiom ... "be heard ..."

Give me an example, please.

I've told my son a hundred times
not to go out without his coat on,
but it goes in one ear and out the other

heads

tails



Dictation 83

One side of a coin/ we call "heads",/ and the other side/ we call "tails"./ Totally
by accident,/ he knocked the glass/ containing the liquid/ off the table/ onto the
floor./ His lips rarely part/ to show his teeth,/ even when he smiles broadly./ The
poor bird could hardly fly,/ as one of its wings/ was badly damaged./ Before the
battle began,/ it was expected that many of the sailors/ would fail to do their
duty,/ and that, consequently,/ the battle would be lost.

LESSON 126

extend

as far as

How far does the road outside this window extend?

The road outside this window extends as far as ...

Extend your arms towards the ceiling, please.

What are you doing?

I'm extending my ...

Future time clauses

As we know, we cannot use future verb forms in time clauses; we use present verb forms instead. We cannot say "When I will eat dinner, I will watch TV". We must say either

"When I eat dinner, I will watch TV"

or

"When I have eaten dinner, I will watch TV".

If I use the present simple and say "When I eat dinner, I will watch TV", it is possible that the two actions will happen at the same time or one after the other. On the other hand, if I use the present perfect and say "When I have eaten dinner, I will watch TV", I am emphasizing that I will first eat dinner and then, after that, I will watch TV.

Tell me the difference between these two sentences:

“When she writes the letter, she will drink a coffee”

and

“When she has written the letter, she will drink a coffee”.

The difference between these two sentences is that

“When she writes the letter, she will drink a coffee” means that it is possible that the two actions will happen at the same time or one after the other, whereas “When she has written the letter, she will drink a coffee” means that she will write first and then, after that, drink

Any mention of the present continuous being used in future time clauses (e.g. “When I am writing ..., I will ...”) is perhaps not beneficial to learners at this level.

trust

Is there anyone you can think of who you could trust with your life?

Yes, there’s someone ... ~ No, there isn’t anyone ...

Do you think it’s a good idea for parents to put money in a trust for their children so that the children can only use it when they reach a certain age?

Yes, I think it’s ... ~ No, I don’t think it’s ...

dependent

independent

When you were a young child, were you completely dependent on your parents for everything?

Yes, when I was ...

When did the United States of America become independent from Britain?

The United States ... on the 4th of July, 1776

punctual

Why is it important to be punctual when you have an appointment with your doctor or dentist?

It's important ...
because they might not be
able to see you if you arrive late

row

oar

In the old days before steam, ships were made to move either by rowing with oars, or by using a sail.

How were ships made to move in the old days before steam?

In the old days before steam, ships were ...

wish

We use the verb "wish" to communicate the idea that we would like things to be different from the way they in fact are now, or were in the past. For example, "I wish I were a millionaire".

What does the verb "wish" communicate?

The verb "wish"
communicates the idea that we
would like things to be different from the
way they in fact are now, or were in the past

We must remember that the tense of any verb that follows "wish" is one step back into the past from the time that we are referring to. So, instead of the present simple tense we use the past simple tense; for example, "Maria wishes she spoke perfect English" (she doesn't speak perfect English). Instead of the past simple tense we use the past perfect tense; for example, "Daniel wishes he had gone to the party last night" (he didn't go to the party). Instead of the present continuous tense we use the past continuous tense; for example, "I wish it wasn't raining" (it is raining).

What must we remember about the tense of any verb that follows “wish”?

We must remember that the tense of any verb that follows “wish” is one step back into the past from the time that we are referring to

Give me an example, please.

I wish I could fly

Do you have a million pounds?

No, I don’t have ...

Do you wish you had a million pounds?

Yes, I wish I had ...
~ No, I don’t wish I had ...

Are you relaxing on a beach at the moment?

No, I’m not relaxing ...

Do you wish you were relaxing on a beach at the moment?

Yes, I wish I was relaxing ...
~ No, I don’t wish I was relaxing ...

Did you meet a famous film star yesterday?

No, I didn’t meet ...

Do you wish you had met a famous film star yesterday?

Yes, I wish I had met ...
~ No, I don’t wish I had met ...

 Students read Lesson 120 on page 652

ideal	theoretical	actual	actually
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Are you the kind of person who enjoys talking about the ideal, theoretical state of things, or do you consider such things a waste of time and prefer to talk about the actual state of things?

I’m the kind of person who ...

Give me a sentence with the word “actually” in it.

He always used to say he was a good football player but, actually, he wasn't very good

check

change

If you gave a shopkeeper £10 for something that cost £5 and he gave you only £4 change, what would you do?

If I gave ..., I'd ...

When you pay for something in a shop, do you always check to see that they have given you the right change?

Yes, when

I pay ..., I always ... ~ No, when I pay ..., I don't always ...

Why or why not?

log

fireplace

Which would you prefer to sit in front of on a cold winter's day: a real log fire burning in the fireplace, or a modern gas fire?

On a cold ..., I'd prefer to ...

common sense

What is common sense?

Common sense is practical good sense which is not gained from any special studies

Which is more important in everyday life: intelligence or common sense?

Common sense is more important ...

Why?

tool

Which tool would you need if you wanted to hit a nail into a piece of wood?

I'd need a hammer if I ...

bean

Are beans good for the health?

Yes, beans are ...

What do we mean when we say that someone's full of beans?

When we say ...,
we mean they're full of life and energy

Idiom 27

cut corners = do something quickly and not as well as you could

e.g. The new road is not very smooth because the workmen obviously cut corners to get it finished quickly.

What does the idiom "cut corners" mean?

The idiom ...
"do something quickly ..."

Give me an example, please.

There wasn't enough
money to complete the job
properly, so we had to cut corners



Do Revision Exercise 56

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 7 and 8.

Stage 7

- 1) When the past tense of a regular verb ends in "ded" or "ted", how do we pronounce the final sound? Give me some examples.

When the past tense of a regular verb ends in "ded" or "ted", we pronounce the final sound "id" /ɪd/. For example, "included", "lasted" etc.

- 2) When the past tense of a regular verb does not end in "ded" or "ted", how do we pronounce the final sound? Give me some examples.

When the past tense of a regular verb does not end in "ded" or "ted", we pronounce the final sound "t" /t/ or "d" /d/. For example, "crossed", "seemed" etc.

- 3) What's the difference between "a few" and "few"?

The difference between "a few" and "few" is that "a few" simply means "not many", whereas "few" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "fewer than expected".

- 4) What's the difference between "a little" and "little"?

The difference between "a little" and "little" is that "a little" simply means "not much", whereas "little" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "less than expected".

- 5) When do we use the words "used to", and what does it mean? Give me an example.

We use the words "used to", for a habit or repeated action in the past, especially when the action is now finished. For example, "I used to go to the cinema a lot when I was a child".

6) What's the difference between "we're going to go to the theatre" and "we're going to the theatre"?

The difference between "We're going to go to the theatre" and "We're going to the theatre" is that "We're going to go to the theatre" communicates that it is our intention to go, whereas "We're going to the theatre" communicates that the visit has already been arranged; we already have the tickets, for example.

7) How do we make the question form in English? Give me an example.

We make the question form in English by putting the subject after the first auxiliary verb. For example, the statement "She has been eating" becomes "Has she been eating?"

8) For the present simple and the past simple, which auxiliary verb do we use in the question form? Give me an example.

For the present simple and the past simple, we use the auxiliary verb "do" in the question form. For example, "Do you want some tea?"

9) What's a clause? Give me an example.

A clause is any group of words with a subject and a main verb. For example, "The door opened".

10) What's a conjunction? Give me some examples.

A conjunction is a word that joins clauses together to make long sentences. For example, "and", "because", "but", "so" and "if".

11) Give me an example of a sentence that contains two clauses joined together by a conjunction.

For example, "I love chocolate because it tastes so good".

12) What's the difference between a main clause and a dependent clause?

The difference between a main clause and a dependent clause is that a main clause contains the main message of the sentence whereas a dependent clause contains other information.

- 13) Which is the main clause in this sentence? **"If I don't sleep enough, I feel tired."** "I feel tired" is the main clause in that sentence.
- 14) And which is the dependent clause? "If I don't sleep enough" is the dependent clause.
- 15) Which conjunctions cannot start a sentence? The conjunctions "and", "or" and "but" cannot start a sentence.
- 16) Give me an example of the construction **"make + object + adjective"**. "Work makes us tired".
- 17) Give me an example of the construction **"keep + object + adjective"**. "Exercise keeps you healthy".
- 18) What is a relative clause? A relative clause is a clause that we use to describe a noun.
- 19) Where do we put a relative clause? We put a relative clause immediately after the noun it describes.
- 20) What's the difference between **"who", "which" and "that"**? The difference between "who", "which" and "that" is that we use "who" for people, "which" for things and animals, and "that" for people, things and animals.
- 21) Give me a sentence with a relative clause in it. "I know someone who lives in that street".
"The film that I saw yesterday was great".
- 22) When do we put the words **"so", "neither" or "nor" at the beginning of a sentence?** We put the words "so", "neither" or "nor" at the beginning of a sentence when someone makes a statement and we want to reply that the same situation is true for us or somebody else.

23) How do we make this kind of short reply? Give me some examples.

We make this kind of short reply by using the words "so", "neither", or "nor", and by putting the auxiliary verb before the subject. For example, "I can speak English" – "So can I". "I won't go there" – "Neither will I".

24) If there is no auxiliary verb, which verb do we use? Give me an example.

If there is no auxiliary verb, we use "do" in the short reply. For example, "He lives in this building" – "So does my sister".

25) What is a phrase? Give me an example.

A phrase is a collection of words that belong together in a sentence because, together, they form a particular part of the sentence. For example, "at high speed".

26) What do we mean by a preparatory "it"? Give me some examples.

By a preparatory "it" we mean that we use the word "it" at the beginning of a sentence to prepare us for some information that comes later in the sentence. For example, "It is very difficult to understand what he says"; "Was it usual for him to come here every Sunday?"; "It isn't common to find that kind of bird in this part of the country".

27) Why do we use the words "so" and "not" when replying to something that someone has just said?

We use the words "so" and "not" when replying to something that someone has just said to avoid repeating the whole sentence.

28) Give me some examples of this use of the word "so".

"Is that right what James said?" – "I'm afraid so"; "I hope so"; "I suppose so"; "I think so".

29) Give me some examples of the use of the word "not".

"Is that right what James said?" – "I'm afraid not"; "I hope not"; "I suppose not".

30) When do we use the word "so" at the beginning of a sentence? Give me an example.

We use the word "so" at the beginning of a sentence when we already know something that someone has just told us. For example, someone says to us "Mr Jones has gone to Australia" and, knowing this fact, we reply "So we've been told".

31) Why do we say "I ate eggs for breakfast today" and not "I have eaten eggs for breakfast today"?

We say "I ate eggs for breakfast today" because we are thinking about what happened at a specific past time – breakfast time. We are not thinking about now.

32) What are some common adverbs of frequency?

Some common adverbs of frequency are: "never", "rarely", "occasionally", "sometimes", "often", "usually" and "always".

33) Where do these adverbs normally go? Give me an example.

These adverbs normally go after the first auxiliary verb. For example, "I have never been to Australia" or "He will always love her".

34) If there is no auxiliary verb, where do these adverbs normally go? Give me an example.

If there is no auxiliary verb, these adverbs normally go directly before the verb. For example, "They rarely go to the theatre" or "Steve usually drinks beer".

35) If the verb is negative, where do these adverbs normally go? Give me an example.

If the verb is negative, these adverbs normally go after the word "not". For example, "He has not often spoken to us" or "I haven't always had long hair".

36) Where do adverbs such as “even” and “also” usually go?

Give me some examples.

Adverbs such as “even” and “also” usually go in the same position as adverbs of frequency. For example, “I have also been reading that book” or “Sophie can speak several languages; she even speaks Chinese”.

37) What do we do when we change a question from direct into indirect speech? Give me an example.

When we change a question from direct into indirect speech, we move the verb one step back into the past, we use “asked” instead of “said”, and we do not use the question form or a question mark. For example, “I asked them what they wanted to drink”.

38) If the question does not contain a question word, what do we use instead? Give me an example.

If the question does not contain a question word, we use the word “if” or “whether” instead. For example, “He asked her if (or whether) she spoke English”.

39) What do we do when we change an imperative from direct into indirect speech? Give me an example.

When we change an imperative from direct into indirect speech, we use “told”, “commanded” or “ordered”, and we use the infinitive without “to” instead of the imperative. For example, “The king commanded him to leave”.

40) With negative imperatives, what do we do? Give me an example.

With negative imperatives, we put “not” before the infinitive. For example, “His mum told him not to get home late”.

41) What do we do when we change a request from direct into indirect speech? Give me an example.

When we change a request from direct into indirect speech, we use "asked", and we can use the same constructions that we use for indirect questions or imperatives. For example, "We asked them if they could show us the way" or "We asked them to show us the way".

42) Can we use future tenses in time clauses and conditional clauses?

No, we can't use future tenses in time clauses and conditional clauses.

43) What do we use instead? Give me some examples.

We use present tenses instead. For example, "She is going to buy a house in the countryside when she retires". "They will call me tomorrow if they have any problems".

44) What words can we use when we want to emphasize the person who does the action in a particular sentence?

When we want to emphasize the person who does the action in a particular sentence, we can use "myself", "yourself", "himself" etc.

45) What do we call these words?

We call these words emphasizing pronouns.

46) Give me three sentences containing emphasizing pronouns.

"I remember it very clearly, because I gave him the money myself". "People cannot usually repair laptops themselves; they have to take them to a computer repair centre". "She always drove the car herself".

47) What's the difference between these two sentences: "I did the translation myself" and "I did the translation by myself"?

The difference between these two sentences is that "I did the translation myself" emphasizes the fact that I did the translation and not someone else, whereas "I did the translation by myself" means that I did the translation alone, without any help.

48) What are the two types of relative clause?

The two types of relative clause are defining clauses and non-defining clauses.

49) What's the difference between defining clauses and non-defining clauses? Give me an example of each.

The difference between defining clauses and non-defining clauses is that defining clauses identify (or define) which person or thing we are talking about, whereas non-defining clauses do not identify a person or thing, but simply give us extra information about them. For example, "The milk that she bought this morning is in the fridge" and "My new glasses, which I bought yesterday, are really expensive".

50) How is a non-defining clause separated from the main part of the sentence?

A non-defining clause is separated from the main part of the sentence by commas.

51) When can we use the relative pronoun "that" instead of "who" or "which"? Give me an example.

We can use the relative pronoun "that" instead of "who" or "which" in defining clauses; we cannot use "that" in non-defining clauses. For example, "The biscuits that I ate were very tasty".

Stage 8

52) When do we add the letters “es” to form the plural of a noun and the third person singular of a verb? Give me an example of each – both noun and verb.

We add the letters “es” to form the plural of a noun and the third person singular of a verb when a word ends in one of the letters “o”, “s”, “x”, “z”, “ch” or “sh”.
For example, “One potato – two potatoes”; “I go – you go – he goes”.

53) What happens when a noun or verb ends in a consonant plus “y”? Give me an example – both noun and verb.

When a noun or verb ends in a consonant plus “y”, the “y” is changed to “i” and then the letters “es” are added. For example, “one lady – two ladies”; “I cry – you cry – he cries”.

54) How do we generally form the plural of a noun ending in “f” or “fe”? Give me an example

We generally form the plural of a noun ending in “f” or “fe” by changing the “f” or “fe” to “ves”. For example, “leaf – leaves”.

55) What are three common exceptions to this rule?

Three common exceptions to this rule are “chefs”, “cliffs”, and “roofs”.

56) When do we use the present simple to speak about a future action? Give me an example.

We use the present simple to speak about a future action when we are talking about timetables or schedules.
For example, “My train leaves in fifteen minutes”.

57) When do we use the relative pronoun “what”? Give me an example.

We use the relative pronoun “what” when we don’t mention the thing that the relative clause describes.
For example, “She told the waiter what she wanted”.

58) When do some people prefer to use the relative pronoun “whom” instead of “who”? Give me an example.

Some people prefer to use the relative pronoun “whom” instead of “who” with formal English, when the relative pronoun is not the subject of the verb that follows. For example, “The gentleman whom he informed was the manager”.

59) When we have a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause, can we follow the preposition with the word “who”? Give me an example.

No, when we have a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause, we cannot follow the preposition with “who”; we must use “whom”. For example, “We need to contact the customer from whom she took the payment”.

60) When do we use the word “whose” at the beginning of a relative clause? Give me an example.

We use the word “whose” at the beginning of a relative clause instead of using a possessive adjective like “my”, “your”, “his” etc. For example, “The woman whose handbag was stolen is on her way to the police station”.

61) What’s the difference between a transitive verb and an intransitive verb?

The difference between a transitive verb and an intransitive verb is that a transitive verb has an object, whereas an intransitive verb does not have an object.

62) Give me some sentences containing transitive verbs.

The car hit the wall. The boy cut his thumb. They pushed the table. He opened the door.

63) Give me some sentences containing intransitive verbs.

The sun rises at 6 o’clock. He gets up very early in the morning. People walk very quickly in winter. The door opened.

64) Is the object of a transitive verb always stated? Give me an example.

No, the object of a transitive verb isn't always stated. For example, "He ate quickly".

65) Name some English nouns that are never used in the plural.

Some English nouns that are never used in the plural are "advice", "furniture", "information", "knowledge", "progress" and "news".

66) How can we sometimes communicate a plural idea with nouns like this? Give me an example.

We can sometimes communicate a plural idea with nouns like this by using expressions such as "pieces of" or "items of". For example, "She gave him two pieces of valuable advice".

67) How can we sometimes form a feminine noun from a masculine noun? Give me some examples.

We can sometimes form a feminine noun from a masculine noun by adding the letters "ess". For example, "actress", "hostess", "princess".

68) What do we do with nouns when we use them in the general sense? Give me an example.

When we use nouns in the general sense, we put them in the plural and we do not put an article in front of them. For example, "People go to cinemas to watch films".

69) What do we do if a noun doesn't have a plural form?

If a noun doesn't have a plural form, we simply use it on its own, also without an article. For example, "Paper comes from wood".

70) What are the articles in English?

The articles in English are "the", "a" and "an".

71) What do we call the word "the"?

We call the word "the" the definite article.

72) What do we call the words "a" and "an"?

We call the words "a" and "an" the indefinite articles.

73) What's the difference between "a" and "an"?

The difference between "a" and "an" is that we use "a" before a word that starts with a consonant sound, whereas we use "an" before a word that starts with a vowel sound.

74) When do we use the indefinite articles "a" and "an"? Give me some examples.

We use the indefinite articles "a" and "an" with singular countable nouns. For example, "a table", "an address".

75) When do we use the word "one" instead of the indefinite article?

We use the word "one" instead of the indefinite article when we want to emphasize the number.

76) Give me a sentence with the word "one".

"I like one song on that CD but all the others are really boring".

77) What are two common uses of the structure "to be" + infinitive with "to"? Give me an example of each.

Two common uses of the structure "to be" + infinitive with "to" are to communicate an arrangement or an obligation. For example, "The two countries are to begin new discussions on trade". "You are to wait until I get back".

78) When do we use "could" as the past of "can"? Give me an example.

We use "could" as the past of "can" to speak about general abilities. For example, "My grandfather could run very fast when he was a young man".

79) When don't we use "could" as the past of "can"?

We don't use "could" as the past of "can" if we talk about a particular occasion when somebody managed to do something.

80) What do we use instead? Give me an example.

We use "was able", "managed" or "succeeded" instead. For example, "The woman gave the children some money, and so they were able to buy some sweets".

81) What happens when a sentence is negative? Give me an example.

When a sentence is negative, we can use either "couldn't" or "wasn't able". For example, "The woman did not give the children any money, and so they could not buy any sweets".

82) How do we express the idea of past time with the modals "should" and "ought to"? Give me some examples.

We express the idea of past time with the modals "should" and "ought to" by following them with the word "have" and a past participle. For example, "I should have told her, but I forgot". "They ought to have gone to the police after the accident, but they didn't".

83) How do we express a future idea with "should" or "ought to"? Give me some examples.

We express a future idea with "should" or "ought to" by using a word or phrase that expresses future time. For example, "She should do it as soon as possible". "They ought to arrive next week".

84) Tell me one common way of making a request. Give me an example.

One common way of making a request is to say "Can you ...?" or "Could you ...?" For example, "Could you possibly lend me your pen for a second, please?"

85) Which is more polite: "can" or "could"?

"Could" is more polite than "can".

86) Tell me another common way of making a request. Give me an example.

Another common way of making a request is to say "Do you mind ...?" or "Would you mind ...?" For example, "Would you mind passing me that book, please?"

87) Would you say "Do you mind ...?" or "Would you mind ...?" if you wanted to be especially polite? I would say "Would you mind ...?" if I wanted to be especially polite.

88) Give me an example of need as a modal verb in a question. "Need he come to work next Saturday?"

89) Give me an example of need as a modal verb in a negative sentence. "She needn't worry about the exam".

90) What does somebody mean if they say that they needn't have done something? If somebody says that they needn't have done something, it means that they did it, but it was, in fact, not necessary.

91) Can the verb "dare" be used as both an ordinary verb and a modal verb? Yes, the verb "dare" can be used as both an ordinary verb and a modal verb.

92) What can we say instead of "He doesn't dare to argue with his boss"? Instead of saying "He doesn't dare to argue with his boss", we can say "He daren't argue with his boss".

93) When we use a noun for the first time in a conversation, do we use the article "a" or "the"? Give me an example.

When we use a noun for the first time in a conversation, we use the article "a". For example, "My uncle has a dog and a cat".

94) If we then refer to the same thing or person again, do we normally use "a" or "the"? Give me an example.

If we then refer to the same thing or person again, we normally use "the".
For example, "My uncle has a cat and a dog.
The cat is friendly but I'm afraid of the dog".

95) In which situation do we use the definite article "the" when we use a noun for the first time? Give me an example.

We use the definite article "the" when we use a noun for the first time only when the speaker and the listener both know who or what is being talked about.
For example, "The book which is on the table is yours".

96) Which of these sentences is correct: "She is a doctor" or "She is doctor"?

"She is a doctor" is correct.

97) What does it mean if we say we are used to something? Give me an example.

If we say we are used to something, it means that it is not strange or uncomfortable for us anymore because we have experience of it. For example, "He's lived on that busy street for many years, so he is used to the traffic noise".

98) Why do we put the gerund after the expression "to be used to"? Give me an example.

We put the gerund after the expression "to be used to" because the word "to" is a preposition. For example, "At first it was difficult, but now I'm used to getting up early".

99) What is the most important use of the definite article "the"? Give me some examples.

The most important use of the definite article "the" is when we are referring to something specific that is known to both the speaker and the listener.
For example, "The DVDs I bought yesterday are great";
"Could you close the window, please?"; "The sky's grey today".

100) How can we sometimes use the word “the” to speak about things in general? Give me an example.

We can sometimes use the word “the” to speak about things in general when we are speaking about types of animals or types of things. For example, “The computer is a very useful thing”.

101) When do we put the definite article “the” in front of a name? Give me an example.

We put the definite article “the” in front of a name when it is the name of a river, sea, ocean or mountain chain. For example, The Nile, The Andes.

102) When do we put the word “the” in front of the name of a country? Give me an example.

We put the word “the” in front of the name of a country only if the name is plural in form. For example, The Netherlands.

103) Tell me the difference between these two sentences:

**“When she writes the letter, she will drink a coffee” and
“When she has written the letter, she will drink a coffee”.**

The difference between these two sentences is that “When she writes the letter, she will drink a coffee” means that it is possible that the two actions will happen at the same time or one after the other, whereas “When she has written the letter, she will drink a coffee” means that she will write first and then, after that, drink.

104) What does the verb “wish” communicate?

The verb “wish” communicates the idea that we would like things to be different from the way they in fact are now, or were in the past.

105) What must we remember about the tense of any verb that follows “wish”? Give me an example.

We must remember that the tense of any verb that follows “wish” is one step back into the past from the time that we are referring to. For example, “Maria wishes she spoke perfect English”.

Stage 8 Exam

Yes / No Quiz

- Yes** 1) Is it correct to say "She didn't actually go there yesterday"?
- Yes** 2) Do employers like punctual employees?
- No** 3) Can a small child be trusted with a gun?
- Yes** 4) If you were charged three pounds for something you bought in a shop and you gave the shopkeeper a five-pound note, would you get change?
- No** 5) Is it wrong to say "When he has drunk his coffee, he will pay for it"?
- Yes** 6) Can we sometimes use the word "idle" with the meaning of "lazy"?
- No** 7) Are discussions generally unpleasant experiences?
- No** 8) Can we say "David's only got a sister but Mary has three"?
- Yes** 9) Can we split wood with an axe?
- Yes** 10) Were you conscious during the last lesson?
- No** 11) Are you pretending to do this exam?
- No** 12) Does "so as to" mean the same as "etc."?
- No** 13) Can people dress as they like on formal occasions?
- No** 14) S – H – I – P: Am I spelling the word "sheep"?
- Yes** 15) Is there any difference in meaning between "I used to go to bed late" and "I am used to going to bed late"?
- No** 16) Does the verb "bind" mean the same as "jump"?
- No** 17) Is the word "sensitive" the opposite of "stupid"?
- No** 18) Is it correct to say "The courage is a virtue"?
- Yes** 19) Is it correct to say "Fruit is good for the health"?
- Yes** 20) Is it correct to say "He tried hard but he couldn't lift the log"?

- No** 21) Do we pack our suitcases when we finally arrive home after a holiday?
- No** 22) Do people get angry when they are amused?
- Yes** 23) Is a courtyard an enclosed area?
- No** 24) Do we hit a hammer with a nail when fixing two pieces of wood together?
- Yes** 25) Is it correct to say "He doesn't dare"?
- No** 26) If children do well in their exams, do their parents tell them off?
- Yes** 27) Is there any difference in meaning between these two sentences: "The test was easy so I didn't need to study" and "The test was easy so I needn't have studied"?
- Yes** 28) Is there any difference in meaning between "sensible" and "easily hurt"?
- No** 29) Is it unkind to share food with other people?
- No** 30) Is it nice when a child behaves in a spoilt manner?
- Yes** 31) Is "could" more polite than "can" in a request?
- No** 32) Is a "moving event" something that moves from one place to another?
- Yes** 33) Should students attend to what their teachers say?
- No** 34) Is this sentence right: "He will ought to go there tomorrow"?
- No** 35) Would it suit most people to start work at 3 a.m.?
- Yes** 36) Is this sentence correct: "I wish he had not left the keys at home"?
- No** 37) Does the sentence "I am to go to the doctor" mean that I want to go to the doctor as soon as possible?
- Yes** 38) Would one attract attention by walking along a main street without any shoes or socks on?
- Yes** 39) Is this sentence grammatically correct: "The computer has changed the way we all live"?
- No** 40) Can we row a boat without oars?

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1) envelope | 21) greedy |
| 2) look forward to | 22) search |
| 3) chance | 23) support |
| 4) due to | 24) declare |
| 5) mostly | 25) raise |
| 6) argue | 26) stressful |
| 7) discuss | 27) knowledge |
| 8) quarrel | 28) rail |
| 9) powder | 29) trolley |
| 10) furnish | 30) drum |
| 11) human being | 31) evidence |
| 12) seize | 32) harbour |
| 13) rush | 33) masculine |
| 14) fox | 34) waiter |
| 15) wages | 35) landlord |
| 16) steady | 36) widow |
| 17) leaf | 37) nephew |
| 18) loaf | 38) land |
| 19) shelf | 39) loyal |
| 20) deck | 40) spread |

Dictation

He rode the bicycle so badly/ that he kept falling off it./ Of course,/ if you join the army,/ you will be expected/ to fight with guns,/ so you had better decide carefully,/ as you will not be able/ to change your mind later./ The temperature rose slowly/ and then suddenly fell./ The speaker was very glad/ when his speech was over,/ as he had been feeling/ a little sick./ The wind recently made/ a large hole in the roof,/ which was not easy to repair./ The report stated/ that they had caught/ the enemy off guard.

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