

Unit 1

David and Mona were in Love. But today something happened...

David: Mona, darling! I can't live without you!

Mona: Oh, David, my good friend....

David: What are you saying? Why did you call me "friend"?
I'm your boyfriend. I love you.

Mona: I'm sorry, David. Don't be angry with me, but I don't love you.

David: Angry? I'm sad, very sad-and shocked.

Mona, I don't understand. Just yesterday
we danced to our favorite music!

Mona: Yes, we did. But I don't love you today
I'm returning your ring.

David: Stop, listen to me... Mona,
is there another man?

Mona: I'm sorry, David, but there is.
I love him now and not you.

David: I knew it! But I'm so confused.

We were in love. And now you
love another man, and I'm alone.

I can't stand it! Good-by, Mona.

Mona: Oh, David wait! Can't we be friends?



Understanding the Conversations

Answer the questions.

1. Does David love Mona?
2. Did Mona love David yesterday?
3. Does Mona love David now?
4. Why is David confused?
5. Do you think Mona and David can be friends?

Vocabulary in Context

Adjectives

Afraid	great	hungry	shocked	thirsty
angry	happy	nervous	sick	tired
Confused	healthy	sad	terrible	worried

A. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions. Use these words. You can answer with more than one word.

1. You get a thousand dollars from your friend. How do you feel?
2. You have a test now. How do you feel?
3. You lifted weights for fifty minutes. How do you feel?
4. You're flying a plane for the first time. How do you feel?
5. You want to eat. How do you feel?
6. Your family buys a new house. How do you feel?
7. The baby is crying. How do you feel?

Adverbs of Time	
Then yesterday yesterday morning yesterday afternoon yesterday evening last night last week last Thursday last year last month	Now today this morning this afternoon this evening tonight this week Thursday this year this month

Grammar in Context

Be: Past *Where were you? I was in England.*

+	I was you were he/she/it was we were they were
?	was I? were you? was he/she/it? were we? were they?
-	I was not you were not he/she/it was not we were not they were not
	Contractions: wasn't, weren't

Where were you yesterday? My mother was a singer. I wasn't well last week.

A. Put in **Was** or **Were**.

- In summer 1990 I**was**..... in Brazil.
- 1 'We very happy to see you yesterday.' 'And I happy to see you.'
 - 2 Lunch OK, but the vegetables not very good.
 - 3 I can't find my keys. They here this morning.
 - 4 It cold and dark, and we tired.

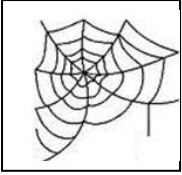
- 5 My grandmother a doctor, and her three children all doctors too.
- 6 '..... you in London yesterday?' 'No, I in Glasgow.'
- 7 'When your exam?' 'It yesterday.'

B. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- Ann at home yesterday was Was Ann at home yesterday?
- 1 good party was the
- 2 people were the interesting
- 3 teacher father your was a
- 4 everybody was late
- 5 John's brother school was with at you

C. Change the following sentences in your notebook from affirmative, interrogative and negative form.

1. He _____ an old friend of the family.
.....
.....
2. Both doors _____ closed.
.....
.....
3. The exercises _____ easy to do.
.....
.....
4. The man _____ a stranger to her.
.....
.....
5. It _____ a pleasant day.
.....
.....
6. The sea _____ very rough.
.....
.....
7. There _____ ten new words in the lesson.
.....
.....
8. Susan _____ a very intelligent girl.
.....
.....



A GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1 – Who was the first person on the moon?

- a) John Glenn
- b) Yuri Gagarin
- c) Neil Armstrong
- d) Buzz Aldrin



2 – Where was the first person in space from?

- a) Russia
- b) The United States
- c) Germany
- d) Japan

3 – Who was the “King of Rock and Roll”?

- a) James Dean
- b) Elvis Presley
- c) Bob Dylan
- d) John Lennon

4 – Where were the Beatles from?

- a) San Francisco
- b) London
- c) New York
- d) Liverpool



5 – When was World War I?

- a) 1914 – 1918
- b) 1939 – 1945
- c) 1910 – 1915
- d) 1885 - 1900

6 – Where was Christopher Columbus from?

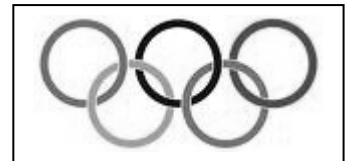
- a) Portugal
- b) Spain
- c) Italy
- d) Mexico

7 – Where was the 1994 World Cup championship?

- a) Argentina
- b) Mexico
- c) The United States
- d) Brazil

8 – Where were the Olympics in 1992?

- a) Tokyo
- b) Atlanta
- c) Barcelona
- d) Seoul



9 – Who was the first president of the United States?

- a) John F. Kennedy
- b) George Washington
- c) Abraham Lincoln
- d) Bill Clinton

10 – Where was Superman from?

- a) Pluto
- b) Saturn
- c) The Moon
- d) Krypton



Grammar in Context

Simple Past: forms

	REGULAR VERBS	AN IRREGULAR VERB
+	I/you/he/she/it/we/they worked	I/you/he/she/it/we/they went
-	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not work	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not go
	Contraction: didn't	

HOW TO MAKE REGULAR SIMPLE PAST FORM

- most verbs: + -ed wok -> worked help -> helped rain -> rained
- after -e: + -d hope -> hoped like -> liked

1. Write the simple past.

walk arrive change cook
 hate live pass shave watch.....

VERBS ENDING IN -Y

- vowel (a, e, o) + y → -yed play -> played enjoy -> enjoyed
- consonant (d, l, r etc) + y → try -> tried reply -> replied

2. Write the simple past.

stay study cry annoy
 hurry carry pray

- one vowel + one consonant
 → double consonant + ed stop -> stopped (NOT ~~stoped~~) / plan -> planned
- two vowels: don't double seem -> seemed / wait -> waited (NOT ~~waitted~~)
- two consonants: don't double want->wanted (NOT ~~wanted~~) / help-> helped
- only double in STRESSED syllables
 preFER -> preferred BUT WONder -> wondered

3. Write the simple past.

shop rain start rob
 slim jump shout slip
 fit turn Visit reGRET
 deVElop GALlop OPen
 Answer reFER

With irregular verbs, you have to learn the simple past forms one by one

go → went see → saw buy → bought pay → paid

4. Write as many of the simple past forms as you can.

become	begin	break	bring
catch	come	drink	eat
fall	feel	forget	get
give	hear	hold	keep
know	learn	leave	let
make	pay	put	read
say	shut	sit	speak
stand	take	tell	think

Grammar in Context

We make simple past negatives (-) with did not/didn't + infinitive (without to).	
STATEMENT +	NEGATIVE -
<i>He cleaned the car.</i> <i>He started early.</i> <i>She saw you.</i> <i>John went to Rome.</i>	<i>He did not clean the car. (NOT He did not cleaned the car.)</i> <i>He did not start early. (NOT He did not starts early.)</i> <i>She didn't see you. (NOT She didn't saw you.)</i> <i>John didn't go to Rome.</i>

5. Circle the correct form.

- I break (broke) a cup yesterday.
- Ann did not (play) football last weekend.

1. Harry work / worked last Sunday.
2. I didn't know / knew where I was.
3. I didn't feel / felt well last night.
4. Ann come / came to see us at the weekend.
5. I didn't see / saw Bill at the party.
6. Peter didn't write / wrote to me for a long time.
7. The train did not arrive / arrives on time.
8. Mary didn't like / likes / liked her teacher.

6. Write the sentences in affirmative form. Use the past tense.

1. He _____ the lesson very well. (prepare)
2. They _____ their home. (sell)
3. I _____ with George about that matter. (speak).
4. She _____ to the meeting alone. (come)
5. I _____ you her message. (give).
6. We _____ together at the concert last night. (sit)
7. The book _____ eleven dollars. (cost)
8. You _____ this classroom in February. (enter)
9. She _____ very better after her operation. (feel).
10. They _____ in Europe all summer. (stay).

7. Make simple past negative sentences.

- I played hockey. (football) I didn't play football.
1. We spoke Spanish together. (Arabic)
 2. My uncle taught mathematics. (science)
 3. Bill cooked the potatoes. (the fish)
 4. I took my mother to the mountains. (my father)
 5. We told our parents everything. (the police)
 6. I wrote to my sister. (my brother)
 7. I liked the party. (the music)
 8. We knew her adress. (phone number)

8. Complete the sentences with affirmative (+) or negative (-) verbs.

- I didn't break this window, but (the other one +) I broke the other one .
- I worked last week, but (the week befor -)
1. He didn't change his trousers, but (his shirt +)
 2. She answered the first question, but (the others -)
 3. He phoned her, but (go to her house -)
 4. I didn't bring any flowers, but (some chocolates +)
 5. She didn't buy a coat, but (a very nice dress +)
 6. I ate the vegetables, but (the meat -)
 7. We kept the photos, but (the letters -)
 8. They didn't speak English, but (German +)
 9. My cousin Kevin shaved on weekdays, but (at weekends -)
.....



9. Complete the sentences using the negative form of Simple Past.

1. Sam **ate** the chicken, but he _____ the vegetables.
2. I **won** the first game, but I _____ the second.
3. The thief **took** our TV, but he _____ the stereo.
4. We **traveled** to Maranhão, but we _____ to Brasília.
5. Casey **knew** the answer, but she _____ how to solve that problem.
6. Discovery Channel **won** the prize last year, but _____ this year.
7. Red Hot Chili Peppers **came** in Rock in Rio in 2001, but they _____ in 1997.
8. I **went** to the beach, but I _____ by car.

Grammar in Context

Simple past questions *Did you pay? What did she say?*

?	did I work?	did you work?	did he/she/it work?	did we work?	did they work?
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We make simple past questions (?) with did + subject + infinitive (without to).	
STATEMENT +	QUESTION ?
<i>He cleaned the car.</i>	<i>Did he clean the car? (NOT Did he cleaned the car?)</i>
<i>The class went to Rome.</i>	<i>Where did the class go? (NOT Where did the class went?)</i>

1. Circle the correct form.

- I take / took my father to Spain last week.
- Did you hear / heard me?
- 1. Did John bring / brought his wife with him?
- 2. When did Ann start / starts school?
- 3. I see / saw Eric in the supermarket yesterday.
- 4. Why did you leave / left your job?
- 5. Did Fred speak / spoke to you about Andy?
- 6. Where did that woman keep / kept all her money?
- 7. Derek learn / learnt English when he was young.
- 8. Sorry – I forget / forgot to buy milk.

2. Make simple past questions.

- John enjoyed the food, but (the music ?) did he enjoy the music?
- 1. She listened to everything, but (remember it ?)

2. You didn't pay Andy, but (the others ?)

3. You liked the book, but (the filme ?)

4. He played football, but (well ?)

5. You gave them some help, but (any money ?)

3. Make simple past questions with what, who and where.

➤ Peter saw somebody. Who did he see?

1. John went somewhere. _____

2. Bill bought something. _____

3. Alice married somebody. _____

4. Mary broke something. _____

5. Mike stayed somewhere. _____

Be careful when questions have long subjects – the word order does not change.

Where did Ann stay?

Where did Ann and her mother stay?

Where did Ann and her mother and the children stay? (NOT ~~Where stayed Ann...?~~ OR ~~Where did stay...?~~)

4. Make simple past questions.

➤ Jake and his wife went to Moscow. Where did Jake and his wife go?

1. Mrs Potter's two boys, played football yesterday.

When

2. All the people in the class felt tired.

Why

3. The big man with the grey beard said something.

What

4. The people who were sitting at the back of the bus started to sing.

Why



Unit 2

Accidents Will Happen

CONVERSATION

Ben: Hello.

Mike: Hello, Ben? It's Mike.

Ben: Mike! Where are you? I waited for you at the restaurant for a long time. Where were you?

Mike: Don't be angry. Let me tell you about my bad day.

Ben: O.K. I'm listening.

Mike: Well, I got up late, so I left the house in a hurry. While I was walking to the bus stop, I was witness to an accident. An old woman was walking across the street when she suddenly tripped and fell.

Ben: Oh no! Was she all right?

Mike: She broke her arm and hurt her head, but she was lucky. There was a lot of traffic, and a truck was coming right toward her. It almost hit her, but the driver stopped in time.

Ben: But I don't understand why you didn't come to lunch.

Mike: No one else helped the woman, so I stayed with her until the ambulance arrived.

Ben: It was nice of you to help that woman, but why didn't you come lunch then?

Mike: I missed my bus because I stayed with her. Then, while I was waiting for the next bus, I saw that my favorite coffee was on sale in Marty's Market, so I just had to buy some.

Ben: How long did that take?

Mike: Well, while I was waiting to pay for the coffee, I smelled smoke. Then someone shouted, "Fire"! People were running out of the store, so I started to run, too. I was in a hurry, and I wasn't looking at the floor, so I tripped over a box.

Ben: Really? Did you get hurt?

Mike: I hurt my foot.

Ben: Are you sure you didn't break it?

Mike: Yes. I went to the hospital, and a doctor said it's not broken.

Ben: Where are you now?

Mike: At home. I'm sitting on the couch with my leg up. I tried to call you all afternoon, but you weren't home.

Ben: Of course not. I was waiting for you at the restaurant!



What Was Happening?

Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Mike was walking to the bus stop when | a. they were having a sale on coffee. |
| 2. Mike went into the store because | b. There was a fire. |
| 3. While Mike was waiting to pay | c. a woman fell in the street. |
| 4. Mike was running because | d. he smelled smoke. |
| 5. Mike fell because | e. he wasn't looking. |

Grammar in Context

Past Progressive *What were you doing at 8.00?*

+	I was working you were working he/she/it was working we/they were working
?	was I working? were you working? was he/she/it working? were we/they working?
-	I was not working you were not working he/she/it was not working etc
	Contraction: wasn't, weren't

We make the past progressive with **was/were** + ...ing. (For spelling rules.)

At 8 o'clock I was waiting for a train. What **were** you doing?

We use the past progressive to say what was (not) happening around (before, at and perhaps after) a past time.

'What **were** you doing at 8.00? **Were** you watching TV?' (NOT ~~What did you do...?~~)

'At 8.00? No, I **wasn't** watching TV. I **was** playing cards.' (NOT ~~I played...~~)

1. What were the people doing yesterday evening? Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with words from the box.

cook supper	dance	drive home	not watch TV	play cards	✓
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➤ At 9.15 Sarah was cooking supper.

1 At 10.30 Fred and Alice

2 At 8.20 Keith

3 At 7.50 Mary

4 At 11.00 Oliver

We make past progressive questions with was/were + subject + ...ing.

STATEMENT +: It was raining. You were working. All the children were singing.

QUESTION ?: Was it raining? Were you working? What were all the children singing?

2. Write the questions.

- 'At 10.00 I was reading.' (a newspaper)
.....*'Were you reading a newspaper?'*.....
- 'When I saw Peter he was eating.' (what)
.....*'What was he eating?'*.....
- 1 'When I went into Pat's office, she was writing.' (letters)
.....
- 2 'At lunchtime Joe was shopping.' (where)
.....
- 3 'At 8.30 Ann was cooking.' (what)
.....
- 4 'When I arrived, all the children were crying.' (why)
.....
- 5 'At midnight, Mary and Jack were driving.' (to Scotland)
.....

3. Write sentences using the past progressive with *when* and the past simple.

I **study** / my mother **call** me. *I was studying when my mother called me.*

1 She **make** a cake / **cut** her finger.

2 Tim **drive** / the car **stop**.

3 The children **play** / their mom **arrive**.

4 I **sleep** / I **hear** a noise.

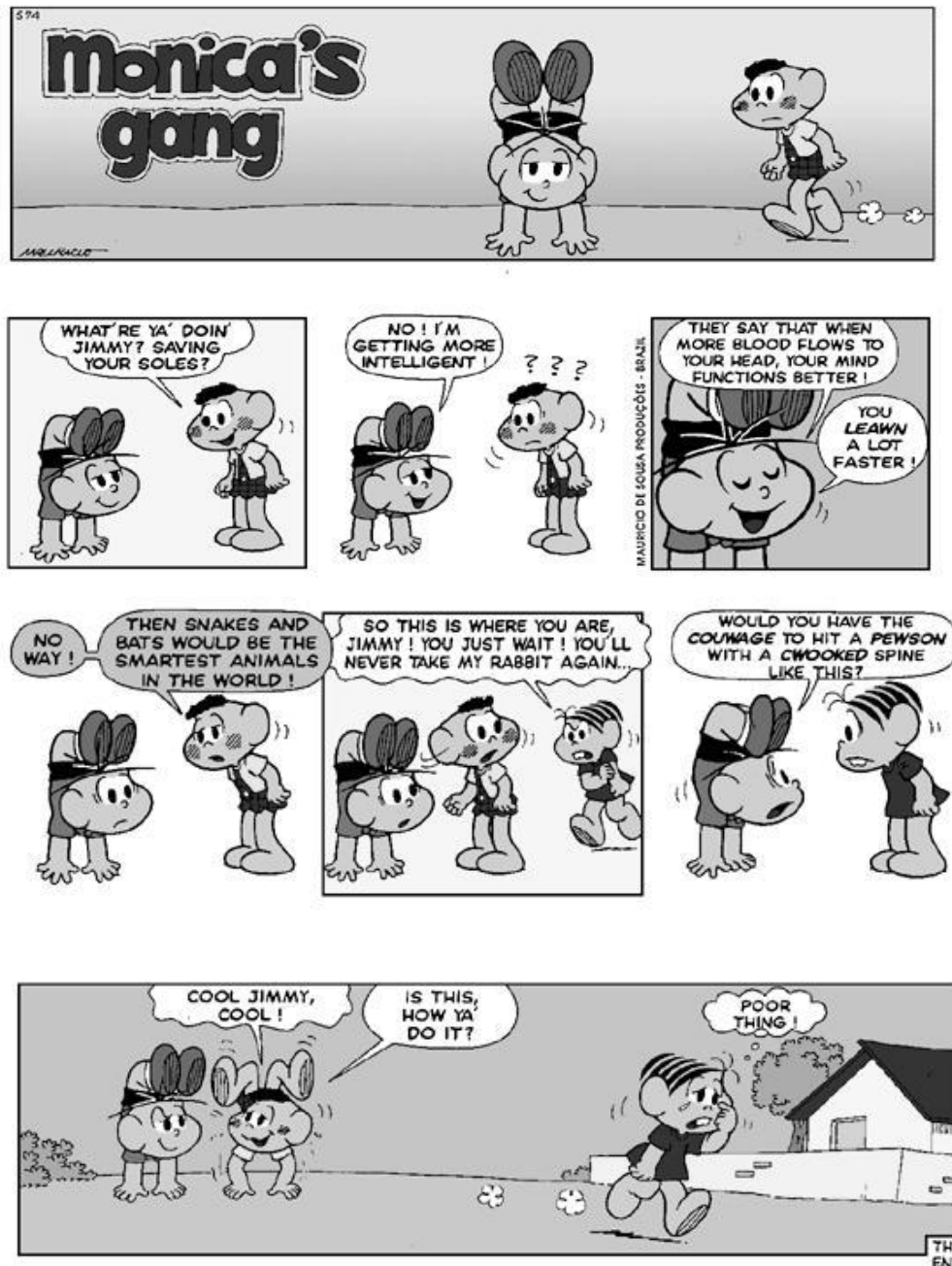
5 We **eat** a pizza / the fire **start**

What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?

.....



Let's smile...



1) What was Jimmy Five doing when Monica arrived?

- a) He was walking on his hands.
- b) He was saving his soles.
- c) He was imitating snakes and bats.
- d) He was taking Monica's rabbit.

2) Why is Monica angry?

- a) Because Jimmy was with crooked spine.
- b) Because Jimmy was getting more intelligent.
- c) Because Jimmy was smiling.
- d) Because Jimmy took her rabbit.

3) How was Monica's reaction when she saw Jimmy in that position?

- a) She got angry.
- b) She began to cry.
- c) She hit Jimmy.
- d) She got happy.

Unit 3



INVITATION TO A PARTY

- Jim:** Hi, Betty! Are you going on Jack's party next Saturday?
- Betty:** What party?
- Jim:** Well, on June the 19th, the next Saturday, it's going to be Jack's birthday. He's going to be sixteen, and he'll give a ball.
- Betty:** Really? I wasn't invited to anyone's party. And nobody invited me to any ball...
- Jim:** Oh, Betty, come on! Jack's an old friend of mine and he won't mind if I take someone with me.
- Betty:** Let's make things clear, OK? Are you inviting me to your friend's birthday party?
- Jim:** Yes! If you want to put things that way...
- Betty:** That's different. Now I considered myself formally invited.
- Jim:** So, what do you say? Are you going there?
- Betty:** With you? Hmm... Let me think... Yes! I'd love to!
- Jim:** Great! I'll pick you up at seven o'clock, right?
- Betty:** Wait! I'll have to bring him a gift! What do you think Jack is going to like the best?
- Jim:** Hmm... I'm not sure... But I know he's very fond of reading!
- Betty:** Wonderful! I'll buy him a good book!
- Jim:** I think he's going to love it!

Grammar in Context

Be Going To *Are you going to the party this night?*

1. We form sentences with be going to like this:

be going + to + INFINITIVE
<i>It is going to snow.</i>

2. Note that we usually use the short form of be ('m, 's, 're):

POSITIVE	
I am	} going to leave.
He/she/it is	
We/you/they are	
NEGATIVE	
I am	} not going to leave
He/she/it is	
We/you/they are	
QUESTIONS	
Am I	} going to start?
Is he/she/it	
Are we/you/they	

Be going to (I'm going to leave)

3. The negative short form is I'm not going to:

I'm not going to play tennis today.

With he, she, it, there are two negative short forms:

*He/she/it **isn't** going to come.
He/she/it **it's not** going to come.*

With you, we and they, there are also two negative short forms:

*You/we/they **aren't** going to come.
You/we/they **'re not** going to come.*

4. We use be going to for the future. We use it:

➤ **to talk about things we have decided to do in the future:**

A: What are you going to do tomorrow?

B: *I'm going to visit Paul in Brighton.*

A: Are you going to drive?

B: *No, I'm going to take the train.*

➤ **to predict the future, using information we know now:**

Look at that dark sky! It's going to rain.

I've eaten too much. I'm going to be ill.

Look at the time. It's two o'clock. They aren't going to come now.

Paul has decided what he's going to do in his life. Complete the sentences, using short forms of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets ().

- 0 I 'm going to study (study) music at university.
- 1 I _____ (travel) all over the world.
- 2 I _____ (not/work) in an office.
- 3 I _____ (marry) a very rich woman.
- 4 We _____ (have) eleven boys.
- 5 They _____ (become) a football team.
- 6 They _____ (win) the World Cup.
- 7 I _____ (play) the piano every night in a cafe.
- 8 My wife _____ (not/cook) or clean.
- 9 We _____ (eat) in restaurants every day.
- 10 . We _____ (be) very happy!



A. Write positive sentences with short forms of *be going to* and the words .

- 0 (I/see/a film tonight) I'm going to see a film tonight .
- 1 (She/buy/a new car tomorrow) _____
- 2 (They/work/hard this year) _____
- 3 (It/rain/this afternoon) _____

Write negative sentences with short forms of *be going to*.

- 0 (They/not/catch/that train!) They're not going to catch that train !
- 4 (Paul/not/drive/to Scotland) _____
- 5 (We/not/finish/it today) _____
- 6 (She/not/buy/a new house) _____

Write questions with *be going to*.

- 0 (you/have/a holiday this year?) Are you going to have a holiday this year?
- 7 (they/win/the match?) _____
- 8 (Mary/leave/her job?) _____
- 9 (you/take the exam in June?) _____

B. Keiko is Japanese. She's going to spend a week by the sea in England. Ask her some questions. Use *be going to*, the verbs in brackets (), and the words in the box.

an umbrella	in a luxury hotel	to a disco	fish and chips	in the sea
	a lot of English	golf every day		

- 0 (speak) Are you going to speak a lot of English?
- 1 (play) _____
- 2 (take) _____
- 3 (swim) _____
- 4 (eat) _____
- 5 (stay) _____
- 6 (go) _____

D. Complete the sentences. Use *be (am, is or are) going to + the verbs in the parentheses. Sometimes there are negative sentences.*

1. She _____ to McDonald's. (go)
2. I _____ to London. (not fly)
3. John and Mia _____ pizza. (not eat)
4. I _____ John tonight. (see)
5. Alexander _____ the next bus. (not take)
6. They _____ soccer at school. (not play)

7. He _____ his friend. (phone)
 8. My sister _____ TV. (watch)
 9. We _____ a picnic next Tuesday. (have)
 10. Jane _____ to her friend's. (not go)

E. Look at the pictures and write sentences with **going to**. Use **it**, **he**, **she** or **they**.

study • rain • eat a sandwich • swim • play soccer

1



2



3



4



5



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Grammar in Context

Will and shall (I will win)

I'll survive!

1 We use **will** to talk about the future. Look at this example.

It's now five o'clock. I'll stop work at six.

2 We make sentences with **will** like this:

will/'ll + INFINITIVE			
I	will	stop.	

We use **I will** or **I'll**, and **I will not** or **I won't**. We usually use the short forms (**I'll**, **he'll**, **I won't**, **he won't**) when we speak.

POSITIVE			
I/he/she/it/you/we/they	will/'ll	go.	
NEGATIVE			
I/he/she (etc.)	will not/won't	go.	
QUESTIONS			
Will	I/he/she/it/you/we/they	go?	

3 We use will to talk about future facts, and things that we think will happen in the future:

My father will be fifty years old tomorrow.

Jane will love your new dress.

He's a good manager. He won't make any mistakes.

We also use will to ask about the future:

Will they win this game?

4 We use I'll when we make a decision to do something. For example, when the telephone rings, we say:

I'll answer it.

Here is another example:

A: *Does anyone want to come with me tonight?*

B: *Yes, I'll come.*

5 We use Shall I...? or I'll... when we want to things for other people:

OFFER: *Shall I make you a cup of coffee?*

OFFER: *I'll make you a cup of coffee.*

We use Shall we...? to suggest things that we can do:

SUGGESTION: *Shall we see a film tonight?*

A Use the verbs in the box with *will* or *won't* to complete these dialogues. Use short forms of *will* where you can.

have	take	phone	finish	be (x2)	win	make
------	------	------------------	--------	---------	-----	------

0 A: Are you coming to the cinema on Sunday?

B: I'm not sure. I 'll phone you on Saturday.

1 A: Don't change your clothes now. We _____ late.

B: No, we won't. We _____ a taxi.

2 A: George is going to have a party at the weekend.

B: Why?

A: It's his birthday. He _____ thirty on Saturday.

3 A: She _____ the tennis match tomorrow.

B: Why not?

A: She _____ mistakes. She always makes mistakes in important matches.

4 A: _____ Steve _____ the work tonight?

B: No, he won't finish. He _____ time.

B Put the best phrase from the box in each gap. Start your sentences with *I'll*.

phone for a taxi	open a window
give you the name of a language school	go with you
ask her to phone you tonight	give you some money
to look for it	help you
	make you a sandwich

A: I want to take these books home, but they're very heavy.

B: I'll carry some of them.

0 A: I feel sick. It's so hot in this room.

B: _____

1 A: I want a cup of coffee, but I don't have any money.

B: _____

2 A: I'm hungry. I didn't have any lunch.

B: _____

3 A: I want to learn Japanese.

B: _____

4 A: I've lost my passport.

B: _____

5 A: It's ten o'clock. I'll be late if I walk.

B: _____

6 A: I want to speak to Jane. It's very important.

B: _____

7 A: I want to go the museum, but I don't know the way.

B: _____

C. How the things will be in the future? Complete the texts. Use will / won't and the verbs in the parentheses.

Schools in the future will be [be] cool.

All students _____ [have] computers. Teachers _____
[show] students information on the Internet, and people _____ [not/carry]
heavy books! Computers _____ [correct] homework, too! There
_____ [be] virtual reality in the classroom,
and _____ [travel] through time and space! Cars _____
[have] computers inside. The computers _____ [drive] the cars, and they
_____ [know] all the streets. You _____ [not/get] lost!

D. Match.

Don't climb this tree. •

• You'll cut yourself.

Don't eat this. •

• You'll burn yourself.

Don't play with the knife. •

• You'll fall and hurt yourself.

Don't go near the fire. •

• You'll get lost.

Don't go into that forest. •

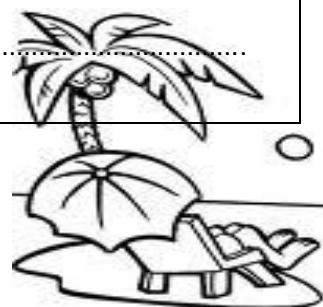
• You'll be sick.

E. Put *Shall I* or *Shall we* in the gaps in the dialogues.

- 0 A: I'm hungry. Are you going to the shops?
B: Yes. Shall I get you something eat?
- 0 A: We need a holiday.
B: What a good idea! Shall we go to Florida?
- 1 A: I'm going to get some tickets for the concert next week. _____ buy you one?
B: yes please. I'd love to come.
- 2 A: _____ go to a restaurant tonight?
B: OK, but I don't have any money. Will you pay for me?
- 3 A: I want to go to Italian classes, but I've never learnt a foreign language before.
B: _____ come with you?
A: That's very kind of you.

UNFOLD YOUR FUTURE**F. Complete this chart with information about yourself.****My Possible Future**

- What are two things you plan to do next year?
- What are two things you aren't going to next year?
- What is something you would like to change?
- What is something you hope to buy in the next year?
- What is a place you want to visit someday?
- What is a place you would like to move to?
- Who would you like to take a vacation with?
- What famous person would you like to meet?



Grammar in Context

Superlative adjectives (the newest, the biggest)

- 1 Read this telephone conversation:

A: *Tourist information. Can you help?*

B: *Yes, please. I'm coming to Wentbridge this weekend, and I'm looking for a good hotel.*

A: *Well, the Scotsman in the oldest hotel in Wentbridge, but it's also the most expensive. The Castle is the most beautiful. The Prince is the newest and the biggest...*

- 2 Oldest, most expensive, newest are superlative adjectives. We form superlative adjectives with –est or most. Look at this table:

ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE
cheap	the cheapest
big	the biggest
sad	the saddest
famous	the most famous
difficult	the most difficult
hungry	the hungriest

Good and **Bad** are irregular:

Good	the best
Bad	the worst

- 3 We usually use the before the superlative:

London is the biggest city in the England.

The Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building in the world.

Note that we use in (not of) for places after the superlative:

... the richest man in Europe. (Not... of Europe)

We do not always use noun after a superlative adjective:

George and Mary have three children. Mike is the oldest.

A: *Wich table did you buy?*

B: *The most expensive.*

- 4 We often use the Present Perfect with ever after the superlative:

That was the best film I've ever seen.

A: *How was your holiday?*

B: *Fantastic! Iceland is the most beautiful country I've ever visited.*

Practice

A Put the words in brackets () in the right order to make sentences.

- 0 (the world – Antarctica – coldest – is – place – the – in)

Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.

- 1 (city – the – Manchester – in England – is – friendliest)

- 2 (in New York – expensive – restaurant – The Manhattan – the – is – most)

- 3 (is – river – the world – the – The Nile – longest – in)

- 4 (town – most – in Spain – Granada – beautiful – is – the)

- 5 (painting – The Mona Lisa – the – famous – in – is – most – the – world)

- 6 (the – Europe – mountain – in – highest – Mont Blanc – is)

B. Fill the gaps in these dialogues, using **the** and the superlative form of the word in brackets:

- 0 A: Which cities did you visit?

B: Bath, Oxford and York.

A: And which did you like best?

B: I thought that Bath was the most beautiful (beautiful).

- 1 A: Have you finished all your exams?

B: Yes, I did the last one today.

A: Was it difficult?

B: Yes. It was _____ (bad).

- 2 A: It's your birthday, isn't it?

B: Yes. I'm 25 today.

A: Shall we go to Maxime's tonight?

B: Are you sure? It's _____ (expensive) restaurant in town?

- 3 A: Can you help you?

B: Yes, I want to fly to Los Angeles. How much are _____ (cheap) tickets?

- 4 A: Did you enjoy that?

B: Yes. It was _____ (delicious) meal I've ever eaten.

- 5 A: What are you going to see?

B: We're going to see 'The Winner'.

It's _____ (good) film in London at the moment.

- 6 A: You must visit the castle before you leave.
B: Why?
A: It's _____ (old) castle in England.
- 7 A: Would you, or John or Michael, like the last sandwich?
B: Me please; I'm _____ (hungry).
- 8 A: Which jumper is _____ (nice)?
B: I don't know. They're all wonderful!

C. Write the superlative form.

1. Simon is _____ runner in the class. (fast)
2. Dolphins are _____ animals. (intelligent)
3. This is _____ video game. (new)
4. Joseph is _____ person I know. (brave)
5. Elephant are _____ animals in the world. (big)
6. Biology is _____ subject at school. (interesting)
7. Pizza is _____ food in the world. (good)
8. Angela is _____ person in my family. (old)
9. Rio de Janeiro is _____ city in Brazil. (beautiful)
10. My grandmother is _____ person that I know. (rich)

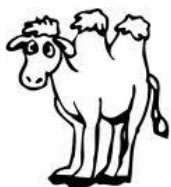
HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

Pair work Take turns asking and answering these questions. Check (✓) the correct answer. If you and your partner don't agree, check (✓) the answer you think is correct.

World Knowledge Quiz



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. Which metal is the heaviest? | <input type="checkbox"/> gold | <input type="checkbox"/> silver | <input type="checkbox"/> aluminum |
| 2. Which planet is the coldest? | <input type="checkbox"/> Neptune | <input type="checkbox"/> Saturn | <input type="checkbox"/> Pluto |
| 3. Which one is the biggest? | <input type="checkbox"/> Jupiter | <input type="checkbox"/> the Earth | <input type="checkbox"/> Mars |
| 4. Which animal lives the longest? | <input type="checkbox"/> a whale | <input type="checkbox"/> an elephant | <input type="checkbox"/> a tortoise |
| 5. Which one is the tallest? | <input type="checkbox"/> an elephant | <input type="checkbox"/> a giraffe | <input type="checkbox"/> a camel |
| 6. Which of these is the heaviest? | <input type="checkbox"/> the brain | <input type="checkbox"/> the heart | <input type="checkbox"/> the liver |
| 7. Which drink has the most calories? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 liter of wine | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 liter off beer | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 liter of soda* |
| 8. Which country is the driest? | <input type="checkbox"/> Egypt | <input type="checkbox"/> Peru | <input type="checkbox"/> Chile |
| 9. Which one is closest to the equator? | <input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia | <input type="checkbox"/> Colombia | <input type="checkbox"/> India |
| 10. Which shape has the most sides? | <input type="checkbox"/> a pentagon | <input type="checkbox"/> an octagon | <input type="checkbox"/> a hexagon |
| 11. Which measurement is the longest? | <input type="checkbox"/> a yard | <input type="checkbox"/> a kilometer | <input type="checkbox"/> a mile |
| 12. Which era is the oldest? | <input type="checkbox"/> The Renaissance | <input type="checkbox"/> the Dark Ages | <input type="checkbox"/> the Middle Ages |



IRREGULAR VERBS

arise	arose	arisen	surgir
awake	awoke	awoken	despertar
be	was/were	been	ser, estar
bear	bore	born	dar a luz
beat	beat	beaten	bater
become	became	become	tornar-se
begin	began	begun	começar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
blow	blew	blown	soprar
break	broke	broken	quebrar/partir
bring	brought	brought	trazer
Buy	bought	Bought	comprar
build	built	built	construir
catch	caught	caught	pegar, capturar
choose	chose	chosen	escolher
come	came	come	vir
cost	cost	cost	custar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
do	did	done	fazer
draw	drew	drawn	desenhar
dream	dreamt	dreamt	sonhar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	dirigir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	cair
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	luta
find	found	found	encontrar
fly	flew	flown	voar
forbid	forbade	forbidden	proibir
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdoar
get	got	gotten	obter
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crescer
hang	hung	hung	pendurar
have	had	had	ter
hear	heard	heard	ouvir
hide	hid	hidden	esconder
hit	hit	hit	bater
hold	held	held	segurar
hurt	hurt	hurt	machucar
keep	kept	kept	manter
know	knew	known	saber, conhecer
lay	laid	laid	colocar, depositar
lead	led	led	conduzir, levar
learn	learnt	learnt	aprender
leave	left	left	partir
lend	lent	lent	emprestar
let	let	let	permitir, deixar
lie	lay	lain	repousar
light	lit	lit	acender, clarear
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	fazer
mean	meant	meant	querer dizer
meet	met	met	encontrar

pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	pôr, colocar
read	read	read	ler
ride	rode	ridden	andar de
ring	rang	rung	tocar, soar
rise	rose	risen	erquer-se
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	dizer
see	saw	seen	ver
seek	sought	sought	procurar
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar
shake	shook	shaken	sacudir
shine	shone	shone	brilhar
shoot	shot	shot	atirar (com um arma)
show	showed	shown	mostrar
shut	shut	shut	fechar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	afundar
sit	sat	sat	sentar
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	falar
spend	spent	spent	gastar
stand	stood	stood	permanecer
steal	stole	stolen	roubar
sting	stung	stung	picar, ferroar
stink	stank	stunk	cheirar mal
strike	struck	stricken	golpear
Swear	Swore	Sworn	jurar
sweep	swept	swept	varrer
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	pegar, tomar
teach	taught	taught	ensinar
tear	tore	torn	rasgar
tell	told	told	dizer, contar
think	thought	thought	pensar, achar
throw	threw	thrown	atirar, jogar
understand	understood	understood	compreender
wake	woke	woken	acordar
wear	wore	worn	usar
wed	wed	wed	casar
weep	wept	wept	chorar
win	won	won	vencer
write	wrote	written	escrever