

1 Friends

Vocabulary | friends

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

a good sense of humour best friend colleagues
ex-girlfriend friend of a friend get to know her
have a lot in common keep in touch
lost touch on the same wavelength

- It has been really nice seeing you again. Let's try and keep in touch. Shall I call you next week?
- She always makes me laugh. She has a good sense of humour.
- Our relationship has finished so she's my ex now. I think she's got a new boyfriend.
- I've met him once or twice at parties. He's a friend of a friend.
- I'd like to get to know her better because she seems very friendly. But I don't know her very well.
- I'm going out on Friday with a few colleagues from work.
- Mario and I have a good relationship because we like the same things. We are on the same wavelength.
- Luis and I really understand each other very well. We're on the same wavelength.
- I speak to Lucy every day on the phone. She's my best friend.
- Unfortunately we lost touch when we left university. I haven't seen him for years.

- 2 Complete the adverts with the correct prepositions.

Are you interested ⁽¹⁾ in books?

Would you like to spend time with friends talking ⁽²⁾ about books you have read?

Join us at the **BOOK CLUB** every Friday.

- Do you worry ⁽³⁾ about your weight?
- Are you keen ⁽⁴⁾ on exercise but not good ⁽⁵⁾ at team sports?

Join **Solutions Fitness Centre** and we'll help you feel better.

Grammar | auxiliary verbs (do, be, have)

- 3 a Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- Are/sports?/at/good/you Are you good at sports?
- brothers/any/got/or/Has/sisters?/he Has he got any brothers or sisters?
- are/How/they?/old How old are they?
- you/German?/Do/like/studying Do you like studying German?
- America?/been/Have/you/to Have you been to America?
- today?/you/seen/Have/boss/your Have you seen your boss today?
- you/shops/Did/go/yesterday?/the/to Did you go to the shops yesterday?

- b Write short answers to the questions in exercise 3a. Use auxiliary verbs where possible.

- 4 a Make questions from the prompts.

- What/sports/you/interested in? Are you interested in sports?
- You/been/skiing/recently? Have you been skiing recently?
- She/like/listening to/music? Does she like listening to music?
- Mozart/play/the violin? Does she play the violin?
- Your parents/enjoy/the concert/last night? Did your parents enjoy the concert last night?
- Clara/had/her baby yet? Has Clara had her baby yet?
- You/born/in Turin? Were you born in Turin?
- You/speak to Frances/yesterday? Did you speak to Frances yesterday?



- b Match the answers (a-h) with the questions (1-8) in exercise 4a.

- Yes, she does. She's really keen on Mozart. 3
- No, I wasn't. I was born in Rome. 7
- Yes, I did. She called me last night. 8
- Yes, they did. They loved it. 5
- Yes, he did. He taught himself when he was five years old. 4
- I love skiing and watching football. 1
- Yes, she has. He's called Jack. 6
- Yes, I have. I went to Switzerland last week. 2

Want to be fluent ⁽⁶⁾ in English, but don't want to spend all your money ⁽⁷⁾ on a language course?



Join the **English Language Club**.

Pronunciation | intonation in echo questions

5 a Match the statements (1–8) with the replies (a–h).

- 1 Jenny and I are getting married.
- 2 I've just seen someone famous.
- 3 Bob's just a friend of a friend.
- 4 I don't want any dessert after that big meal.
- 5 My grandfather once played professional football.
- 6 My mobile phone has broken again.
- 7 It's my stepmother's birthday next week.
- 8 I fell out with my boss last year.

- a Did he? That's amazing! 5
- b Have you? Who was it? 2
- c Did you? And how do you get on now? 8
- d Has it? Do you want to use mine? 6
- e Is he? I thought you knew him really well. 3
- f Don't you? But I made it especially for you! 4
- g Is it? What are you going to get her? 7
- h Are you? Fantastic – when is the big day? 1

b • Listen and check.

c Listen to the eight dialogues in exercise 5a again. In which dialogue does the second speaker sound ...

- friendly and interested (FI)?
- bored (B)?
- annoyed (A)?

1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___

Reading

6 Read the article and choose the best title, 1, 2 or 3.

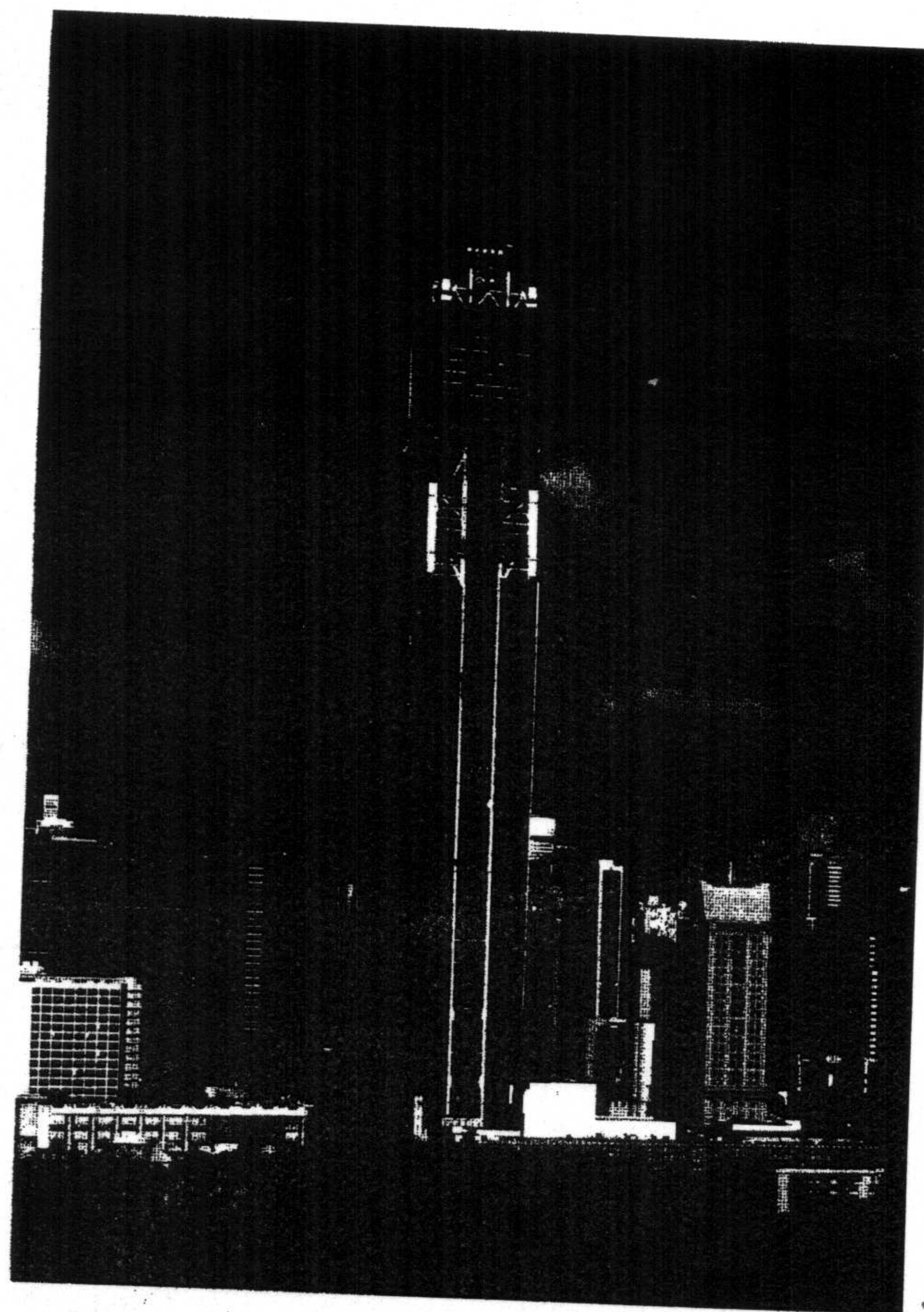
- 1 Young people – are they big spenders?
- 2 China – the richest country in the world?
- 3 Shenzhen – a changing city: how people spend their money

7 Read the article again. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- 1 How you spend your money does not depend on how old you are. F
- 2 The city of Shenzhen has become richer because professional people have moved there for work. T
- 3 People now spend twice as much money on education as before. F 1/8
- 4 Most families in Shenzhen have a mobile phone. T 93/100

8 What do the words in **bold** in the article mean?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 This (line 13) | 2 They (line 20) |
| a China | a houses |
| b education | b people |
| c 1,000 yuan | c apartments |



It's no surprise that what you spend your money on depends on your age, where you live, how big your family is, and how much money you earn. But have you ever thought about how people change their spending when a whole city starts to get richer?

Shenzhen, in China, has attracted lots of talented professionals in the last few years, and the average man or woman there now earns more than in any other medium-sized city in China. So what do these Shenzhen residents tend to spend their money on?

The first thing is education. This is very expensive in China, and professional people generally spend more than 1,000 yuan each on education. **This** is one and a half times more money than they spent in 1995. They also spend four times as much on communications and telephones. In every one hundred households there are now ninety-three mobile phones and fifty-four home computers. People have started to buy bigger houses. **They** now usually have an average five square metres more space in their apartments, and some have even bought second houses too.

The biggest change, however, has been in the number of people buying cars. In 1995 only four or five families in every one hundred owned a car. Now this number has shot up, and there are well over one million cars in Shenzhen.