

1A | Family life

VOCABULARY & SPEAKING: family & friends

- 1 Match the words in the box to the definitions.

aunt colleague cousin daughter
grandfather mother-in-law pet
~~neighbour~~ nephew niece son
son-in-law uncle best friend

1 *neighbour*

- 1 a person who lives very near you
- 2 a person you work with
- 3 an animal that lives with the family
- 4 your male child
- 5 your aunt's (or your uncle's) child
- 6 your brother's (or your sister's) daughter
- 7 your closest friend
- 8 your daughter's husband
- 9 your mother's (or your father's) sister

- 2 Work in pairs. Write definitions for the other words in the box.

- 3 Write the names of four people who are important to you.

Work in pairs. Tell your partner as much as possible about these people.

Tara is my niece. She is nineteen years old and she studies at university ...

READING

- 1 Read the article about two families. Match the photos A-D to the stories.

- 2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where was Gemma born?
- 2 When was her wedding?
- 3 Where is her husband from?
- 4 What's her daughter's name?
- 5 How many children are there in Judy's family?
- 6 What is the family home when they travel?
- 7 What is the youngest child's name?
- 8 Where was the family's first show?



A

Mother Love

Gemma Burford Enolengila

Gemma was born in 1978 in a quiet village in the south of England. Her mother worked in a library and her father was an accountant. When she was a student at Oxford University, she travelled to Tanzania and met her future husband, Lesikar, for the first time. The couple got married in 2003. When they had a baby (a daughter, Lucia) they decided to go and live in Tanzania. 'I want my daughter to have the best life possible,' said Gemma.

- 10 Lesikar is a Masai and lives in a village near Arusha in the north of the country. There is no electricity in the home and they walk almost a kilometre to get water. Gemma cooks simple dinners of corn and vegetables and she washes the clothes in a bucket. There is a small primary school in the village, but Gemma and
- 15 Lesikar will also teach Lucia at home.

Judy Boehmer

Judy had her first child, Adam, 27 years ago. She now has four sons and seven daughters and a pet dog, Bosco, but she wants more boys. Judy and her husband, Larry, live in Atlanta, Georgia, but they also have a 10-metre-long motor home. The family sometimes travels more than 40,000 kilometres a year for their work. The children do not go to school, but they study at home with their parents.

- 25 The Boehmers are a circus family and all the children take part in the show. They do different kinds of juggling and Margaret, the youngest, stands on one leg in her mother's hand. The first show of the Boehmer Family Jugglers was at a theme park in Iowa in 1989, and they now perform all over America.



B



- 3 Close your book. How much can you remember about the two families?
- 4 Do you think that the life of these two families is good for the children? Why or why not?

GRAMMAR: questions with *to be*

We make questions with the verb *to be* by putting the verb before the subject.

Yes/No questions

Is she married?

Were you at school yesterday?

Short answers

We can answer *yes/no* questions with short answers.

<i>Yes, I am.</i>	<i>No, I'm not.</i>
<i>Yes, she is.</i>	<i>No, she isn't.</i>
<i>Yes, he was.</i>	<i>No, he wasn't.</i>
<i>Yes, they were.</i>	<i>No, they weren't.</i>

Wh- questions

We can put question words before the verb.

Where were you born?

What is her daughter's name?

➔ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 14

- 1 Match the questions in column A with the short answers in column B.

A

- 1 Are you married?
- 2 Is your family very large?
- 3 Were you born in this town?
- 4 Is your father a good cook?
- 5 Are your parents from this town?
- 6 Are there many people with the same name as you?

B

- a Yes, I was.
- b Yes, it is.
- c Yes, there are.
- d No, I'm not.
- e No, he isn't.
- f No, they aren't.

- 2 Change the answers to the questions in exercise 1 so that they are true for you.

- 3 Rearrange the words to make questions.

- 1 *How many people are there in your family?*

- 1 are family how in many people there your ?
- 2 are names their what ?
- 3 are how old they ?
- 4 are hobbies their what ?
- 5 born parents were where your ?
- 6 family in is person the who youngest your ?
- 7 family holiday last was when your ?

- 4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 3.

SPEAKING

- 1 1.1 Listen to a description of a typical English family. Put the topics in the order that you hear them.

☐ Children

How many children are there? What are their names?
How old are they? What are their hobbies?

☐ Family pet

Is there a family pet? What is it? What is it called?

☐ Food

When does the family eat together? What is their favourite food?

☐ Weekends and holidays

What does the family do at the weekend? What do they do in the holidays?

☐ Parents

What are the parents' names? How old are they?
What are their jobs? What are their interests?

☐ TV

What are the family's favourite TV programmes?

- 2 Work in pairs. Think about a typical family in your country. Make notes using the questions in exercise 1.
- 3 Work in groups. Describe your typical family to each other.

1B | Where are they now?

SPEAKING

'A true friend is the best possession in the world.'

- 1 Translate the proverb above into your language. Are there any similar proverbs in your language?
- 2 Work in pairs. How many different ways can you complete the sentence below?

A true friend ...
... always listens to you.
... makes you laugh.
... knows you well.



VOCABULARY: verb collocations (friendship)

- 1 Put the text in the correct order.
 - ☐ each other very often, but we **keep**
 - ☐ good friends. We come from similar
 - ☒ David is one of my oldest
 - ☐ backgrounds and we **have** a lot
 - ☐ friends. We were at college together. We didn't **get**
 - ☐ in common. He lives in Spain now, so we don't **see**
 - ☐ in touch by phone and email.
 - ☐ on well at first, but later we became
- 2 1.2 Listen to the recording to check your answers.
- 3 Complete the questions with a word in **bold** from exercise 1.
 - 1 What sort of people do you _____ on well with?
 - 2 How often do you and your best friend _____ each other?
 - 3 Do you _____ a lot in common with your best friend? What?
 - 4 How do you _____ in touch with friends in other towns or countries?
- 4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 3.

LISTENING

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the photograph. Choose one of the people in the photo and describe her/him to your partner. Your partner must decide who you are describing.
- 2 You are going to listen to a woman, Christine, talking to her husband about the photograph. Before you listen, read the sentences and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).
 - 1 The two girls on the left are sisters.
 - 2 The girl with red shoes (Christine) was fourteen years old.
 - 3 The picture was taken in 1973.
 - 4 The boy with the guitar (Nicholas) was Christine's boyfriend.
 - 5 Christine is now married to Nicholas.
 - 6 The girl with blonde hair (Helga) was in love with Nicholas.
 - 7 Helga is Spanish.
 - 8 Helga was Christine's best friend.
- 3 1.3 Listen to the conversation to check your answers.

GRAMMAR: questions with auxiliary verbs

Present simple & past simple

We make questions in the present simple and past simple with an auxiliary verb (*do/does/did*) and the infinitive. We put the auxiliary verb before the subject and we put the infinitive after the subject.

question word	auxiliary	subject	infinitive
Where	do	you	live?
What	does	he	want?
When	did	they	arrive?

Other forms

All other verb forms (for example, present continuous, *can*, *will*) already have an auxiliary verb and a main verb. We put the auxiliary verb before the subject and we put the main verb after the subject.

question word	auxiliary	subject	main verb
What	are	you	doing?
Where	can	we	meet?
When	will	we	know?

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- 1 Complete the questions with an auxiliary verb from the box.

does (x2) did is was

- What ____ your best friend's name?
- Where ____ she/he live?
- What ____ she/he do?
- Where and when ____ you first meet?
- When ____ the last time you met?

- 2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1.

- 3 Look at the text below. Some of the text is missing. Prepare questions to ask about the missing information.

Christine Smith left school in 1976. She studied (1) ____ (*What?*) at Leeds University and then got a job (2) ____ (*Where?*). When she was in America, she met (3) ____ (*Who?*) at a party at the White House. He worked for (4) ____ (*Who?*). They started going out together and they got married (5) ____ (*When?*). They now have (6) ____ (*How many?*) children. Christine and her husband now live (7) ____ (*Where?*). She works for (8) ____ (*Who?*) and he is writing (9) ____ (*What?*). Christine wants to get in touch with (10) ____ (*Who?*) and promises to reply to all emails.

- 4 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: Turn to page 129. B: Turn to page 127.

Ask and answer the questions in exercise 3 to complete the missing information.

PRONUNCIATION: contractions 1

- 1 1.4 Listen to these contractions.

do not → don't
did not → didn't
what is → what's

- 2 Make contractions from these words.

1 does not 3 that is 5 were not
2 he has 4 was not 6 who is

- 3 1.5 Listen to the contractions and repeat.

SPEAKING

- 1 Correct the grammatical mistakes in the questions.

- Who you did read about?
- Is she/he be married?
- How old she/he is?
- How many children does she/he has?
- Where she/he is living now?
- What do she/he do?

- 2 Work in groups of four, A–D. You are going to read about the people in Christine's photo.

A: Turn to page 126. C: Turn to page 129.
B: Turn to page 127. D: Turn to page 131.

Use the questions in exercise 1 to find out about Christine's old friends. Who do you think Christine will get in touch with first?

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 Work in pairs. Read the text and answer the questions.

FRIENDS REUNITED is one of the most popular websites in Britain. It has seven million members and more than three million people visit the site every day.

People visit the site because they want to find out about old friends. You can read news about friends from school or university. You can look at photos of these people now and you can send voice and email messages. After visiting the site, many people organize reunions with their old friends.

- Have you got a similar website in your country?
- Are you still in touch with friends from your last school?

1c | Neighbours

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions about your neighbours.

- What are their names?
- What do they do?
- Where do they come from?
- Are they good neighbours? Why or why not?

READING

1 Read the magazine article. Put the information in the correct order.

- ☐ British men like the pop singer, Kylie Minogue.
- ☒ Many British people would like to live next door to a gardening expert.
- ☐ Kylie lives in a fashionable part of London.
- ☐ Mr Titchmarsh's neighbours do not know him very well.
- ☐ Most people do not want to live next door to the prime minister.
- ☐ Alan Titchmarsh is a well-known British gardening expert.

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many people voted for Alan Titchmarsh as their perfect neighbour?
 - 2 What part of England does Alan Titchmarsh live in?
 - 3 How old is his home?
 - 4 Name two famous people who live in Chelsea.
 - 5 Where does the prime minister of Britain live?
- 3 Which famous person in the text would you like as your neighbour?

Life

WHO WOULD YOU LIKE AS ... a neighbour?

A recent opinion poll asked 1,000 people in Britain this question. The surprise winner of the poll was Alan Titchmarsh – a gardening expert on BBC TV – with 29% of the vote.

- 5 The British are very interested in gardening and Titchmarsh is very popular. He is a best-selling writer and a famous TV face. He is even in Madame Tussaud's. To find out more about him, we spoke to some of Mr Titchmarsh's neighbours. We did not learn very much. 'He's a very quiet man and we don't see him much,' said one neighbour. 'We don't ask him for help with our gardens,' said another. 'He's a very busy man.'
- 10 Titchmarsh, a very private man, lives in an eighteenth-century farmhouse in a small village in the south of England. Like many people, he likes quiet neighbours and he is happy where he lives. The top woman in the poll was the Australian pop singer, Kylie Minogue. 85% of her voters were men. Ms Minogue lives in fashionable Chelsea
- 15 in the west of London. Her neighbours include her sister Dannii, pop stars Madonna and Bob Geldof, supermodel Liz Hurley, Sean Connery and Formula One king, Bernie Ecclestone. It is an excellent place for star-spotters and Kylie Minogue fans. The British like gardening and attractive Australian pop singers, but,
- 20 it seems, they do not want to live next door to their prime minister. He got only 3% of the votes in the poll. Is this because people do not want to live in Downing Street? Or is it because they do not like the prime minister?



Alan Titchmarsh



Kylie Minogue

GRAMMAR: *how* & *what* questions

We can combine *how* and *what* with other words to begin questions.

How + adjectives/adverbs/much/many

How popular is the prime minister?

How often do you speak to your neighbours?

How many children do they have?

What + noun/kind of/sort of/type of

What colour is your car?

What time do you get up?

What kind of neighbour is he?

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1 Complete the questions for the answers below.

1 How _____?
I usually drive quite fast, especially on the motorway.

2 What _____?
My father's hair is grey.

3 How _____?
I know my teacher very well.

4 What _____?
I usually have dinner at about eight o'clock.

5 How _____?
I have six cousins.

6 What _____?
I don't like pop music very much, but I like everything else.

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1.

3 You have new neighbours and you want to know more about them. Write four questions that you would like to ask. Use the prompts below to help you.

- What time ... ?
- What kind of ... ?
- How much ... ?
- How many ... ?
- How often ... ?
- How old ... ?

4 Work in pairs and compare your questions. Which is the most interesting question?

PRONUNCIATION: the alphabet

1 Look at the three lists of letters. In each list, the letters use the same sound. Choose a letter from the box to complete each list.

G I J O Q R U W X Y

- 1 /eɪ/ A H _____ K
2 /i:/ B C D E _____ P T V
3 /e/ F L M N S _____ Z

2 1.6 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

3 1.7 Now listen to the other letters from the box and repeat after the recording.

4 1.8 Listen to a list of the six most common surnames in Britain and write them down.

5 1.9 Now listen to the recording to check your spelling.

SPEAKING



1 Make a list of five famous people from your country (film stars, musicians, politicians, sports stars, TV personalities, artists, business people).

Now put the people in your list in order (1 = best neighbour → 5 = worst neighbour).

2 Work in small groups. Talk about the people in your list and explain why you think they would be good or bad neighbours.

Useful language

X is probably a good/bad neighbour because ...

I would/wouldn't like to live next door to Y because ...

I imagine that Z is very ...

1D | Making contact

SPEAKING


- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
 - Which of the ways shown in the pictures below do you use most often to contact other people?
 - Which do you prefer? When and why?
- 2 Think of the last three phone calls that you made.
 - Who did you call? (a friend/business call?)
 - Why did you call her/him? (to give some news/ask a question?)

I phoned my brother because he is not well at the moment.

I phoned my friend, Karen, because I wanted to invite her for dinner.

Work in pairs and compare your answers.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE 1: phone numbers

- 1  **1.10** Listen to a phone message and choose the best answer.
 - a) To listen to the menu, press
a) 4 b) 9 c) 0
 - 2 For general enquiries, press
a) 1 # b) 2 # c) 3 #
 - 3 Kate's home phone number is
a) 0307 775 3046 b) 0307 755 3846 c) 0307 755 3046
 - 4 Kate's mobile number is
a) 0477 320188 b) 0477 328118 c) 0477 321880
- 2 Look at tapescript 1.10 on page 133 to check your answers.
- 3 Work in pairs, A and B. You are going to practise saying phone numbers.

A: Turn to page 126. B: Turn to page 128.

Listen to the phone numbers your partner says and write them down.

READING

- 1 Read the advertisements opposite and put them into four groups.
 - Accommodation
 - English language lessons
 - Jobs
 - Making friends
- 2 Read the advertisements again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What does Mary teach?
 - 2 What is the name of the recruitment agency?
 - 3 Where does Mike live?
 - 4 When are the Kung Fu classes?
 - 5 What does Patrick want?
 - 6 How much does the room near London Bridge cost?
 - 7 Where can you get free accommodation?
 - 8 What languages can you practise on Thursday evenings?
- 3 Imagine that you are in London and you want to improve your English. Which advertisements would you choose and why?



A Beautiful? We have a beautiful room for a beautiful person in our flat near London Bridge. £750 per month. Call David and Gavin on 0803 731886

B Experienced teacher offers private English lessons. All levels (beginners – advanced). Mary Sharp 0307 727 2377

C Kung Fu classes. Monday 7.30–8.30. Get fit and make friends at the same time. Stuart. Tel: 0308 783 9494

D New friends. English gentleman would like to meet new people from all over the world. Interests: cinema, concerts, pubs, learning languages. Patrick Trotter 0906 641480

E Notting Hill, single room in house near Underground station. No pets. £600 per month + bills. 0780 696 91134 Ask for Mike.

F Student needed for general hotel work. Good pay and free accommodation. No experience necessary. Regent Hotel 0308 845 6921

G Temporary work. We are urgently looking for temporary staff for shops, restaurants and offices in this area. Call now. Sayers Recruitment and Training 0870 446091

H Thursday evening conversation classes in central London. All languages! Come and talk! Call 0278 846772 for more information.

LISTENING

- 1 1.11–1.14 Listen to four phone calls. Match the calls 1–4 to the advertisements A–H.

Which caller does **not** leave a message on an answering machine?

- 2 1.11–1.14 Listen to the messages again and answer the questions.

- What is Davina's phone number?
- What is a good time to call her?
- What is Bella's phone number?
- What is her family name?
- What is Ruby's number?
- Why does Sara want English lessons?

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE 2: phone messages

- 1 1.15 Listen and complete the phone messages.

This is 641480. I'm afraid there's no one to take your call right (1) _____. Please leave your (2) _____ and (3) _____ after the tone and I'll call you back.
Ah, yes, hello. Mr Trotter, my (4) _____ is Davina and I'm (5) _____ in your advertisement. Could you call me back, please? Any time before ...

Stuart here. I'm not home at the (6) _____, so please leave a (7) _____ after the beep. Thanks.
Hello, good morning. (8) _____ is Bella Moor, that's Moor – M – double O – R. I'm (9) _____ about the Kung Fu classes. You can call me back on my (10) _____, that's 0447 ...

- 2 Write your own answering machine message. Use the language in exercise 1 to help you.

Roleplay

- 3 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: You are going to telephone another student. First of all, decide why you want to call them. Use the language in exercise 1 and in the Useful language box below to prepare what you want to say. Listen to the message on their answering machine and then leave your own message.

B: Another student is going to telephone you. Read out the answering machine message that you have prepared and then listen to the message that your partner leaves. Write down their name, phone number and any other important information.

Useful language

Hi, this is ...

Hello, it's ... here.

I'm calling about ...

I'm interested in ...

Can/Could you call me back later?

My (mobile) number is ...

I'm on ...

- 4 When you have finished, change roles. Then change partners and repeat the task with other students in the class.

1 Language reference

GRAMMAR

Yes/No questions

Questions with *to be*

We make questions with the verb *to be* by putting the verb before the subject.

verb	subject	
<i>Is</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>French?</i>
<i>Are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>married?</i>

We can answer these questions with short answers.

Is he French? **Yes, he is.**
Are they married? **No they aren't.**

Present simple *to be*

<i>Am</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>married?</i>
<i>Is</i>	<i>she/he/it</i>	
<i>Are</i>	<i>you/we/they</i>	

Past simple *to be*

<i>Was</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>at school yesterday?</i>
	<i>she/he/it</i>	
<i>Were</i>	<i>you/we/they</i>	

Short answer

Yes, No,	<i>I</i>	<i>am/was.</i> <i>'m not/wasn't.</i>
	<i>she/he/it</i>	<i>is/was.</i> <i>isn't/wasn't.</i>
	<i>you/we/they</i>	<i>are/were.</i> <i>aren't/weren't.</i>

Questions with present simple & past simple

We make questions in the present simple and past simple with an auxiliary verb (*do/does/did*) and the infinitive without *to*. We put *do/does/did* before the subject and we put the infinitive after the subject.

auxiliary	subject	infinitive	
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>pop music?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>in London?</i>
<i>Did</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>the party?</i>

We can answer these questions with short answers.

Do you like pop music? **Yes, I do.**
Does she live in London? **No, she doesn't.**

Present simple

<i>Do</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>pop music?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>she/he/it</i>		
<i>Do</i>	<i>you/we/they</i>		

Past simple

<i>Did</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>to the cinema last night?</i>
	<i>she/he/it</i>		
	<i>you/we/they</i>		

Short answer

Yes, No,	<i>I</i>	<i>do/did.</i> <i>don't/didn't.</i>
	<i>she/he/it</i>	<i>does/did.</i> <i>doesn't/didn't.</i>
	<i>you/we/they</i>	<i>do/did.</i> <i>don't/didn't.</i>

Questions with other verb forms

All other verb forms (for example, present continuous, *can*, *will*) already have an auxiliary verb and a main verb. We put the auxiliary verb before the subject and we put the main verb after the subject.

auxiliary	subject	main verb
<i>Are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>listening?</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>start?</i>
<i>Will</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>phone?</i>

We can answer these questions with short answers.

Are you listening? **Yes, I am.**
Can we start? **No, we can't.**
Will she phone? **No, she won't.**

Wh- questions

We can put question words before the verb. The most common question words are: *what*, *which*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *who* and *how*.

What *is her daughter's name?*
Who *was your first boyfriend?*
When *did they arrive?*

We can combine *how* and *what* with other words to begin questions.

How +

adjectives (<i>far, old, popular, tall</i>)
adverbs (<i>often, well, etc</i>)
<i>much</i> (<i>much money, much time</i>)
<i>many</i> (<i>many children, many cousins</i>)

How old *is Sarah?*
How often *do you travel by train?*
How many *CDs does he have?*

What +

noun (<i>colour, time, etc</i>)
<i>kind of/sort of/type of</i>

What colour *is their car?*
What time *is it?*
What kind of *pizza do you like?*

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Phone messages

This is 0307 775 3046.

This is Kate Woods.

You have reached the voicemail of ...

Thank you for calling ...

I'm afraid there is no one to take your call right now.

I'm not home/in the office at the moment.

Please	your name	after	the beep.
leave	and number		the tone.
	a/your message		

This is a message for ...

I'm interested in ...

I'm calling about ...

I'll call you back.

Could you call me back, please?

WORD LIST

Family

aunt <i>n</i> C **	/a:nt/
cousin <i>n</i> C **	/kʌz(ə)n/
daughter <i>n</i> C ***	/dɔ:tə/
grandfather <i>n</i> C *	/grænfa:ðə/
grandmother <i>n</i> C *	/grænmʌðə/
husband <i>n</i> C ***	/hʌzbənd/
mother-in-law <i>n</i> C	/mʌðə(r)ɪnlɔ:/
nephew <i>n</i> C	/nefju:/
niece <i>n</i> C	/ni:s/
pet <i>n</i> C *	/pet/
son <i>n</i> C ***	/sʌn/
son-in-law <i>n</i> C	/sʌnɪnlɔ:/
uncle <i>n</i> C *	/ʌŋkl/
wife <i>n</i> C ***	/waɪf/

Friendship

best friend	/best 'frend/
get on (well) with (sb)	/get 'ɒn wɪð/
have a lot in	/hæv ə lɒt ɪn/
common with (sb)	/kɒmən wɪð/
keep in touch with (sb)	/ki:p ɪn 'tʌʃ wɪð/
neighbour <i>n</i> C **	/neɪbə/

Other words & phrases

accommodation <i>n</i> U **	/ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/
accountant <i>n</i> C **	/ə'kaʊntənt/
advert(isement) <i>n</i> C	/əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/
attractive <i>adj</i> **	/ə'træktɪv/
background <i>n</i> C **	/'bækgraʊnd/
best-selling <i>adj</i>	/best 'selɪŋ/
blonde <i>adj</i>	/'blɒnd/
bucket <i>n</i> C	/'bʌkɪt/
circus <i>n</i> C	/sɜ:kəs/
clothes <i>n</i> pl ***	/kloʊðz/
colleague <i>n</i> C **	/kə'li:ɡ/
college <i>n</i> C/U ***	/kə'lɪdʒ/
concert <i>n</i> C **	/kɒnsə/
contact <i>v</i> ***	/kəntækt/
corn <i>n</i> U	/kɔ:n/
couple <i>n</i> C ***	/kʌpl/
doll <i>n</i> C	/dɒl/
dress <i>n</i> C **	/dres/
electricity <i>n</i> U **	/ɪ'lektrɪsəti/
email <i>n</i> C **	/ɪ'meɪl/
enquiry <i>n</i> C **	/ɪn'kwɪəri/
experience <i>n</i> U ***	/ɪk'spiəriəns/
expert <i>n</i> C **	/ekspɜ:t/
famous <i>adj</i> ***	/feɪməs/
fan <i>n</i> C **	/fæn/
farmhouse <i>n</i> C	/fɑ:mhaʊs/
fashionable <i>adj</i> **	/fæʃnəbl/
find out <i>v</i>	/faɪnd 'aʊt/
fit <i>adj</i> *	/fɪt/
flat <i>n</i> C **	/flæt/
flowery <i>adj</i>	/f'lɔ:əri/
gardening <i>n</i> U	/gɑ:dnɪŋ/
guitar <i>n</i> C **	/gɪ'tɑ:/
hobby <i>n</i> C	/hɒbi/
housework <i>n</i> U *	/haʊswɜ:k/
include <i>v</i> ***	/ɪn'klud/
juggling <i>n</i> U	/dʒʌɡlɪŋ/
laugh <i>v</i> ***	/lɔ:f/
library <i>n</i> C ***	/laɪbrəri/
lovely <i>adj</i>	/lʌvli/
member <i>n</i> C ***	/membə/
message <i>n</i> C ***	/mesɪdʒ/
motor home <i>n</i> C	/məʊtə haʊm/
perform <i>v</i> ***	/pə'fɔ:m/
pink <i>adj</i>	/pɪŋk/
poll <i>n</i> C *	/pəʊl/
pop singer <i>v</i> C	/pɒp 'sɪŋə/

popular <i>adj</i> ***	/pɒpjələ/
practise <i>v</i> **	/præktɪs/
press <i>v</i> ***	/pres/
primary school <i>n</i> C	/praɪməri sku:l/
prime minister <i>n</i> C **	/praɪm 'mɪnɪstə/
private <i>adj</i> ***	/praɪvət/
pub <i>n</i> C **	/pʌb/
recent <i>adj</i> ***	/ri:snt/
recruitment agency <i>n</i> C	/rɪ'krʊtmənt eɪdʒənsi/
secretary <i>n</i> C *	/sekətri/
shirt <i>n</i> C ***	/ʃɜ:t/
show <i>n</i> C ***	/ʃəʊ/
soap opera <i>n</i> C	/səʊp ɒprə/
staff <i>n</i> U ***	/stɑ:f/
surprise <i>n</i> C/U ***	/sə'praɪz/
temporary <i>adj</i> ***	/temp(ə)rəri/
theme park <i>n</i> C	/θi:m pɑ:k/
tone <i>n</i> C *	/təʊn/
traditional <i>adj</i> ***	/trə'dɪʃn(ə)l/
typical <i>adj</i> ***	/tɪpɪkl/
university <i>n</i> C/U ***	/ju:nɪvɜ:səti/
urgently <i>adv</i>	/ɜ:dʒəntli/
vegetable <i>n</i> C ***	/vedʒtəbl/
village <i>n</i> C ***	/vɪlɪdʒ/
voicemail <i>n</i> U	/vɔɪsmel/
vote <i>n</i> C/v ***	/vəʊt/
website <i>n</i> C	/websaɪt/
wedding <i>n</i> C **	/wedɪŋ/
winner <i>n</i> C **	/wɪnə/
wonder <i>v</i> ***	/wʌndə/

Abbreviations

<i>n</i>	noun
<i>v</i>	verb
<i>adj</i>	adjective
<i>adv</i>	adverb
<i>sb</i>	somebody
<i>sth</i>	something
<i>C</i>	countable
<i>U</i>	uncountable
<i>pl</i>	plural
<i>s</i>	singular

*** the most common and basic words

** very common words

* fairly common words