

4A | Online dating

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

6 MILLION DATES

America's biggest internet dating agency now has more than 6 million people who visit its website every month.

- Do you know anyone who uses the internet to make friends?
- Do you think that the internet is a good way to meet other people?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of internet dating?

READING

- 1 Look at the advertisement from an internet dating agency and answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Lynn?
- 2 Does she have any children?
- 3 What is her job?
- 4 What does she do in her free time?
- 5 What adjectives does she use to describe her personality?
- 6 What adjectives does she use to describe her perfect partner?
- 7 What does her perfect partner enjoy doing?


Life-Match

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Go To: www.life-match.com What's Related

Lynn

Age: 28
Occupation:
primary school teacher



I am a single mother with two young girls. I also work with young children and at the end of the day I'm often too tired for much. I put the kids to bed and then I usually read or watch TV for an hour or two before I go to bed.

At the weekends and in the holidays, it's a different story. I'm a very active and outgoing person. We always do something or go somewhere - the beach, picnics in the country, visiting friends and family and we go to the cinema every Sunday. There's not much that I don't like! My friends often say that I have a very full life. Why do you want a new partner, they ask. I don't want a father for my kids (they already have one!) but I don't want to be on my own for the rest of my life. First of all, I want new friends. Love comes later.

My perfect partner is happy with his life and believes in himself. He is open in his relationships, warm and friendly. He always says how he feels and he never has any secrets. He wants a partner, but he doesn't need one. I already have kids - I don't want to be his mother, too!

He has a good job and does not have any money worries. He works hard, but he also likes the good things in life - good food, going out, giving and receiving. He is independent and sometimes prefers to do things on his own or with other friends. He likes travelling and meeting other people. He doesn't smoke or drink.

See how compatible you are with Lynn

Send card to Lynn

See full profile

Send message

- 2 Work in groups of three, A–C. You are going to read internet advertisements for three different men. Read the advertisement and tick (✓) the sentences that are about your man.

A: Turn to page 128.

B: Turn to page 130.

C: Turn to page 132.

- 1 He does not have a job.
- 2 He does not like cities.
- 3 He enjoys going to restaurants.
- 4 He has a daughter.
- 5 He is a very active person.
- 6 He is not very rich.
- 7 He is often not at home.
- 8 He is quiet and friendly.
- 9 He likes being on his own.
- 10 He likes being with other people.
- 11 He loves music.
- 12 He wants a romantic partner.
- 13 He wants an intelligent partner.
- 14 He wants to have a family.
- 15 His perfect partner doesn't work too much.

- 3 Who is the best partner for Lynn? Read the information about your man again. Underline all his good and bad points.

In your group, compare the information about the different men and decide who is the best partner.

GRAMMAR: present simple

We use the present simple to talk about habits and things that are generally/always true.

*I usually **watch** TV before I go to bed.*

*I already **have** kids.*

Remember to add -s to the third person singular.

*He **works** hard and he **likes** the good things in life.*

Frequency adverbs and phrases

We usually put words like *often*, *sometimes*, *never* before the main verb, or after the verb *to be*.

*He **never** has any secrets.*

*I'm **often** too tired to do much.*

We can put phrases like *every day*, *once a week* at the beginning or end of the sentence.

*We go to the cinema **every Sunday**.*

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 44

- 1 Before choosing a partner, Lynn asked the men some questions. Rearrange the words to make her questions.

- 1 do do friends with what you your ?
- 2 being like do other people with you ?
- 3 cities do friends have in other you ?
- 4 away do from how much home spend time you ?
- 5 daytime do in the do what you ?

- 2 Look at the men's answers to Lynn's questions. Change / *to he* and make any other necessary changes.

- 1 I often invite friends for dinner or I go to their houses.
- 2 I like my friends but I don't enjoy big groups of people.
- 3 Every year, I spend about two months away for work, so I don't travel in the holidays.
- 4 I get up late and then I sometimes see a friend for lunch.

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

- 4 Make the sentences true for you using words and phrases from the boxes.

always	once	a	day
usually	twice		week
often	three times	every	month
sometimes			year
never			

- 1 I get up late in the morning.
- 2 I go for a walk in the afternoon.
- 3 I am tired in the evenings.
- 4 I have dinner in a restaurant.
- 5 I read before I go to bed.
- 6 I visit friends at the weekend.

- 5 Make questions from the sentences in exercise 4. Begin: *How often do you ... ?*

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

PRONUNCIATION: final -s

- 1 1.34 Listen to the pronunciation of the final -s in these words. There are two ways of pronouncing the letter -s at the end of singular verbs and plural nouns.

/z/ goes lives days friends
/s/ likes wants books streets

- 2 1.34 Listen and repeat.

- 3 How do you pronounce the final -s in these words?

knows learns maps spends talks writes
facts parties problems questions states things

- 4 1.35 Listen to the recording to check.

4B | Wedding bells



VOCABULARY & SPEAKING: weddings

- 1 Find these things in the pictures.

bouquet bride church groom
priest ring wedding cake

- 2 Complete the description of English weddings with words from the box.

ceremony guests honeymoon
reception registry office speech

The (1) _____ usually takes place in a church or
(2) _____. After the ceremony, the couple and their
(3) _____ go to the (4) _____, where they drink
champagne and eat the wedding cake. Later on, at the
wedding meal, the best friend of the groom makes a
(5) _____. The married couple often leave the party early
to go on their (6) _____.

- 3 1.36 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

- 4 Describe a wedding that you have been to. Use these questions to prepare what you are going to say.

- Who got married?
- Where and when were the ceremony and the reception?
- What did the bride and groom wear?
- Who did you go with?
- How many guests were there? Who were they?
- Was there any music at the wedding?
- What did you eat and drink?
- Did anyone make a speech? What did they say?
- Did anything interesting or unusual happen?

READING

- 1 *Marriage is a thing of the past.* Do you agree? Work in pairs. Explain why or why not.
- 2 Read the magazine article and find out if the writer agrees that marriage is a thing of the past.

COMMENT

IF YOU ASK ME ...

Sue Carey disagrees with her university professor

(1) _____ More and more people are living together and having children without getting married, she told us. The number of divorces is increasing all the time. It doesn't matter if you are single or married, she said with a smile of victory. 'The prison of marriage belongs to an older generation!'

(2) _____ But now, twenty years later – is marriage dead? You do not need to think about it for long: go to any newsagent and look at the magazines on sale. On the cover of every popular magazine like *Hello!* someone is getting married. Or maybe someone is getting divorced. The stories sell the magazines and in thousands of offices around the world, people are sitting around and looking at the wedding photos of the rich and famous.

(3) _____ In the UK, people are waiting until they are older to get married, but the number of weddings is actually increasing. True, divorces are also going up, but people are getting married again, for a second, third or fourth time.

(4) _____ In the year after university, I went to the weddings of four of my friends. My own (first) marriage was two years later. We want to read about marriage, look at films and photos, and do it ourselves. It appears that we can't get enough of it. Sorry professor, but the conclusion seems clear: marriage is very much alive and well.

3 Read the article again and put the sentences a–d in the gaps 1–4.

- a Marriage is certainly changing.
- b Marriage, said one of my professors at university, belongs to the past.
- c She sounded sure of herself and we all agreed – or, at least, nobody disagreed.
- d The simple fact is that most of us believe that marriage is good for us.

4 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Is marriage changing in your country? How?
- At what age do people usually get married?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of getting married?

GRAMMAR: present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now or around now.

*What **are you doing**? I'm **preparing** my speech.*

*More and more people **are getting** married.*

*Why **is** the number of weddings **increasing**?*

We cannot normally use some verbs (stative verbs) in the continuous form.

agree belong cost know like love
matter mean need seem understand want

➔ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 44

1 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

- 1 Hi. Yes. I'm on the train. We ____ (come) into Central Station.
- 2 Excuse me! I ____ (try) to work!
- 3 I ____ (tell) you the truth. I promise.
- 4 Let's stay here. It ____ (rain) outside.
- 5 And three players ____ (speak) to the referee who ____ (hold) up a red card.

Imagine a situation for each sentence. Who is speaking? Where are they?

2 Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

- 1 The average UK wedding usually *costs* / *is costing* about £13,000.
- 2 We can see the Princess now – she *wears* / *'s wearing* a beautiful white dress.
- 3 Every time I *get* / *am getting* divorced, I keep the house.
- 4 Look! She *doesn't wear* / *isn't wearing* her wedding ring.

5 More and more women in England *keep* / *are keeping* their own name when they get married.

6 *Do you ever talk* / *Are you ever talking* to your husband?

7 My girlfriend *doesn't love* / *isn't loving* me.

8 *It doesn't matter* / *is not mattering* if you're married or not.

3 Look at the picture of a wedding reception on page 130. Prepare five questions with the present continuous about the picture.

How many people are dancing?

What is the man with the white jacket doing?

4 Work in pairs. Close your books and ask your partner the questions you have prepared.

DID YOU KNOW?

1 Work in groups. Read about some wedding traditions in Britain and America and discuss these questions.

- Are they the same in your country?
- What wedding traditions do you have in your country?



The groom arrives at the wedding before his bride.

The bride wears a long white dress and a group of young girls (bridesmaids) follow her into the church.

The bride throws a bouquet of flowers in the air and other single women try to catch it. The woman who catches it will be the next to get married.

The bride and groom cut the wedding cake together.

After a wedding, the groom carries the bride into their new home.

A woman wears her wedding ring on the third finger of the left hand.

4c | At the movies

SPEAKING

- 1 Look at the photos from three films.
What do you think is happening in each photo?
- 2 Work in pairs. Choose one of the pictures and prepare a short dialogue (three or four lines long) to go with it.
- 3 Perform your dialogue in front of the class. The other students must decide which photo you have chosen.



LISTENING

- 1 1.37 Listen to a woman talking about the film in the poster below. What kind of film is it?
- 2 1.37 Listen to the recording again. Put the events in the correct order.

- ☐ Joe and Kathleen have an argument about business.
- ☐ Joe and Kathleen kiss.
- ☐ Joe finds out that Kathleen is his internet friend.
- ☐ Joe opens a huge bookstore near Kathleen's shop.
- ☐ Joe visits Kathleen.
- ☐ Kathleen meets a man in an internet chatroom.
- ☐ Kathleen's bookshop closes.
- ☐ Kathleen splits up with her boyfriend.

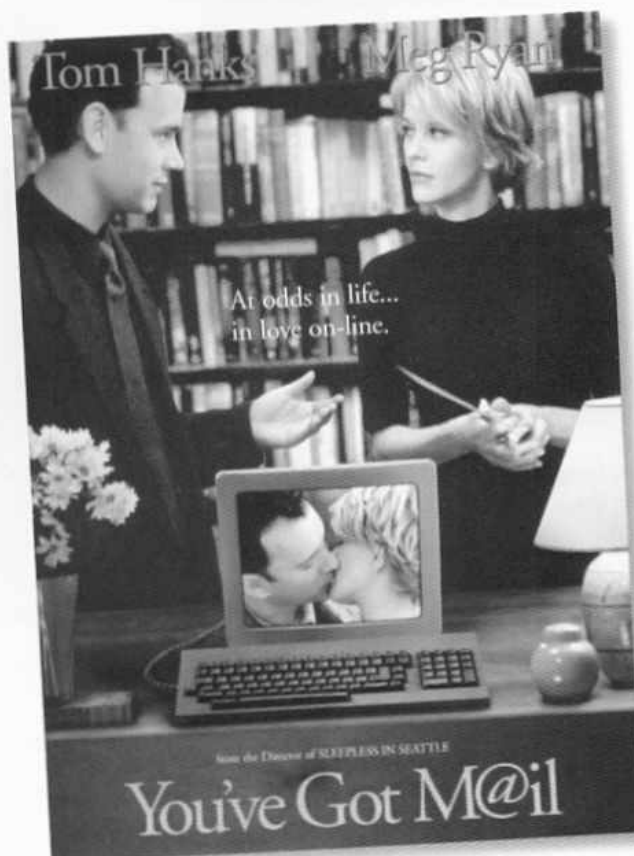
Look at tapescript 1.37 on page 136 to check your answers.

- 3 Explain the connection between the words in the box and the story of Joe and Kathleen.

café cold children flowers
journalist park

Kathleen's going out with a journalist.

- 4 If you have seen this film, did you like it?
If you have not seen this film, would you like to see it?
Why or why not?



VOCABULARY: relationship verbs

1 Complete the phrases in columns A and B with a word from the box.

about (x2) in (x3) on out (x2) to up

A

- 1 He asked her ____ and
- 2 He was crazy ____ her and
- 3 They had a big argument ____ something and
- 4 They had a lot ____ common and
- 5 They went ____ together for a long time but

B

- a she didn't want to get married ____ him.
- b she was ____ love with him, too.
- c then they split ____.
- d they went ____ a date to the cinema.
- e they fell ____ love very quickly.

2 Now complete the sentences in column A with a phrase from column B. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

3 Work in pairs. Use the expressions in exercise 1 to talk about people you know.

My brother, Lewis, asked my best friend, Stephanie, out.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: telling stories

When we tell a story informally (for example, personal stories, or the story of a film), we often use the present simple.

*She **doesn't know** his real name, but they **seem** to have a lot in common and they **get on** really well.*

1 Work in groups of four: pair A and pair B.


Pair A: Turn to page 126.

Pair B: Turn to page 131.

Read the story of the film twice and then close your books.

- 2 Now practise telling your story together.
- 3 Swap partners and work with a student who read about a different film. Tell each other your stories.

PRONUNCIATION: /ɪ/ & /i:/

1  1.38 Listen to the recording and repeat the words in the table.

/ɪ/	/i:/
live	leave
think	teeth
still	street
rich	feel
hit	meet

2 Underline the sounds /ɪ/ and /i:/ in the film titles below.

Beauty and the Beast The Big Sleep Mission Impossible Pretty Woman
E.T. Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves The Prince of Egypt

3  1.39 Listen to the recording to check your answers.



4D | Going out

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
 - Which famous person would you like to have a date with? Why?
 - Where would you like to go?
 - What would you like to do on the date?

LISTENING

- 1 1.40–1.41 Listen to two conversations. Who is speaking to who? What are they talking about?



- 2 1.40–1.41 Listen to the conversations again and complete the sentences with Davina (D), Patrick (P), Stuart (S) or Ruby (R).
 - 1 D had dinner with Patrick at a restaurant.
 - 2 _____ is having a dinner party on Saturday.
 - 3 _____ has a business dinner with an important client.
 - 4 _____ knows a nice restaurant near the river.
 - 5 _____ is busy in the morning.
 - 6 _____ wants to go to the pub.
 - 7 _____ would like to go out for a meal.
 - 8 _____ doesn't want to get a taxi.
 - 9 _____ needs to get home early.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: invitations & suggestions

- 1 In Listening exercise 1, which conversation was about:
 - someone inviting another person?
 - someone making suggestions?
- 2 Choose the correct verb form to complete the invitations and suggestions.

Invitations and suggestions

1 Would you like <i>go / to go / going</i>	to the cinema?
2 Shall we <i>go / to go / going</i>	
3 Why don't we <i>go / to go / going</i>	
4 How about <i>go / to go / going</i>	
5 What about <i>go / to go / going</i>	to the cinema.
6 Let's <i>go / to go / going</i>	

Responses

OK,	<i>that's a good idea.</i>
Yes,	<i>why not?</i>
<i>I'd rather ... (+ infinitive)</i>	
<i>I'd rather not.</i>	
<i>I'd love to, but I'm afraid I'm busy.</i>	
<i>That's very kind of you, but ...</i>	

Look at tapescripts 1.40–1.41 on page 136 to check your answers.

- 3 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Marilyn: Hi, Wolfgang, would you like (1) _____ (go) out somewhere on Monday?

Mozart: _____

Marilyn: What a pity! Why don't we (2) _____ (do) something on Tuesday, then?

Mozart: All right. Let's (3) _____ (do) that. Where shall we (4) _____ (go)?

Marilyn: How about (5) _____ (go) to a club?

Mozart: _____

Marilyn: Well, why don't we (6) _____ (have) a meal at the Hard Rock Café?

Mozart: _____

Marilyn: OK. That's a good idea. Where shall we (7) _____ (meet)?

4 Complete the dialogue in exercise 3 with the sentences a–c.

- a I'd rather not. I'm not too keen on clubbing.
- b I'd rather go for a pizza, if that's OK with you.
- c That's very kind of you, Marilyn. I'd love to, but I'm afraid I'm busy on Monday.

5 Work in pairs. Practise the dialogue.

Roleplay

6 Imagine you are a famous person (alive or dead). Decide what you like doing when you go out for the evening.

Work in pairs. Try to make a date.

GRAMMAR: prepositions of time

in +	month (<i>in January</i>)
	year (<i>in 2004</i>)
	season (<i>in the summer</i>)
	<i>the morning, the afternoon, the evening</i>
on +	day(s) (<i>on Monday, on Mondays</i>)
	dates (<i>on 7th June</i>)
	<i>Monday morning, Tuesday evening</i>
at +	time (<i>at 3 o'clock, at dinner time</i>)
	<i>night</i>
	<i>the weekend</i>

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 45

1 Look at tapescripts 1.40–1.41 on page 136. Find more examples of prepositions of time: *in, on* and *at*.

2 Complete the sentences with *in, on* or *at*.

- 1 We met ____ Friday February 14th.
- 2 I went to a party ____ the evening and Michael was there.
- 3 We spoke for ages and, ____ midnight, he finally asked for my phone number.
- 4 He called me ____ Saturday morning.
- 5 We had our first date ____ the evening.
- 6 I saw him again ____ Monday and Wednesday.
- 7 I met his parents ____ the weekend.
- 8 I asked him to marry me ____ Sunday evening.
- 9 Our wedding is ____ March – on the 14th!

3 Complete the sentences with *in, on* or *at* and a time expression.

In my country/town ...

- 1 the most popular time to get married is ...
- 2 people usually have dinner ...
- 3 most people go on holiday ...
- 4 the best time to go shopping is ...
- 5 the best programmes on TV are ...
- 6 the roads are really busy ...

4 Work in pairs. Compare your sentences.

SPEAKING

1 Work in groups. In the listening, Davina asks Patrick out on a date. What are the dating 'rules' for men and women in your country?

- Who usually asks who out – the man or the woman?
- Who usually pays for the date?
- Where do people go on a first date?
- How long do people date before they get married?
- Are the 'rules' for dating changing in your country? How?

Useful language

It varies (= it's not always the same)

It depends (on ...)

On the whole, ... (= usually/generally)

2 What about you? Are you the same as most people in your country?



4 | Language reference

GRAMMAR

Present simple

We use the present simple to talk about habits and things that are generally/always true.

*I **buy** a newspaper every day.*

*Mark **comes** from Australia.*

We can also use the present simple to tell a story informally, for example, personal stories, or the story of a film.

*She **doesn't know** his real name, but they **seem** to have a lot in common and they **get** on really well.*

Affirmative & Negative

I	work don't work	in a bank.
He/She/It	works doesn't work	
You/We/They	work don't work	

Question

Where	do	I	work?
	does	he/she/it	
	do	you/we/they	

Short answer

Do you work in a bank?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does she live at home?	Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

The present simple with *I/you/we/they* has the same form as the infinitive. We usually add *-s* to the verb with the third person singular, (*he, she* and *it*). There are two groups of exceptions.

- We add *-es* to verbs that end in *-o, -s, -sh, -ch, -x*.
*she **watches** he **goes** it **finishes***
- We change *-y* to *-ies* in verbs that end in *-y*.
*she **studies** he **carries** it **flies***

Frequency adverbs & phrases

We can use frequency expressions with the present simple to talk about how often something happens.

We usually put single words (*never, rarely, sometimes, often, usually, generally, always*) before the main verb.

*He **always** wakes up late.*

*Do you **usually** get up early?*

If the verb is *to be*, we put these words after the verb.

*She **is always** tired.*

*They **were never** late.*

We can put phrases (*once a week, twice a month, every year*) at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

*He **studies twice a week**.*

***Twice a week**, he goes to English classes.*

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now or around now.

*What **are you doing**? I'm **cooking** a meal.*

*My husband's **working** very hard at the moment.*



Affirmative & Negative

I	'm 'm not	eating.
He/She/It	's isn't	
You/We/They	're aren't	

Question

What	am	I	eating?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	

Short answer

Are you going to the party?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are they going to the party?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

We make the present continuous with *is/are + infinitive + -ing*. There are some spelling exceptions. See the notes on past continuous on page 24.

See page 54 for more information about the present continuous.

Stative verbs

We cannot normally use stative verbs in the continuous form. Here are some common stative verbs.

*agree appear believe belong cost dislike
fit forget hate know like love matter
mean need own prefer remember seem
understand want*

*Yes, I **agree** with you. Not ~~I'm agreeing with you.~~*

*I **understand** Italian. Not ~~I'm understanding Italian.~~*

Prepositions of time

in +	month (<i>in January</i>)
	year (<i>in 2004</i>)
	season (<i>in the summer</i>)
	periods of time (<i>in the 1990s</i> , <i>in the 20th century</i> , <i>in the holidays</i>)
	<i>the morning, the afternoon</i> , <i>the evening</i>
on +	day(s) (<i>on Monday, on Mondays</i> , <i>on my birthday</i> , <i>on Christmas Day</i>)
	dates (<i>on 7th June, on Friday 13th</i>)
	<i>Monday morning, Tuesday evening</i>

We use *on Mondays* (plural) to talk about Mondays in general – something we do every Monday. We use *on Monday* (singular) to talk about either Mondays in general, or one particular Monday.

On Mondays/Monday, I usually go out with my best friend.

On Monday, I'm seeing the doctor.

at +	time (<i>at 3 o'clock, at dinner time</i>)
	<i>night</i>
	<i>the weekend</i>
	holiday periods (<i>at Easter, at Christmas</i>)

We can make the time more approximate by putting an adverb between *at* and the time.

at	<i>about, almost, around,</i>	<i>two</i> <i>o'clock</i>
	<i>just after, just before</i>	
	<i>nearly</i>	

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Invitations & suggestions

Would you like to + infinitive ... ?
Shall we + infinitive ... ?
Let's + infinitive ...
Why don't we + infinitive ... ?
How about + verb + -ing ... ?
What about + verb + -ing ... ?

Responses

OK.
Yes, that's a good idea.
Yes, why not?

I'd rather + infinitive ...
I'd rather not.
I'd love to, but I'm afraid I'm busy.
That's very kind of you, but ...

When we say *no* to an invitation or suggestion, it is polite to give a reason.

WORD LIST

Weddings

bouquet <i>n C</i>	/bu:'keɪ/
bride <i>n C</i>	/braɪd/
bridesmaid <i>n C</i>	/braɪdzmeɪd/
ceremony <i>n C *</i>	/sə'remənɪ/
champagne <i>n U</i>	/ʃæmp'eɪn/
church <i>n C ***</i>	/tʃɜ:tʃ/
groom <i>n C</i>	/gru:m/
guest <i>n C **</i>	/gest/
honeymoon <i>n C</i>	/hʌnɪmu:n/
marriage <i>n C/U ***</i>	/mæ'rɪdʒ/
priest <i>n C *</i>	/prɪst/
reception <i>n C *</i>	/rɪ'seɪpʃn/
registry office <i>n C</i>	/redʒɪ'strɪoʊfɪs/
ring <i>n C ***</i>	/rɪŋ/
speech <i>n C ***</i>	/spi:tʃ/
wedding cake <i>n C/U</i>	/wedɪŋ keɪk/

Relationships

ask (sb) out	/ɑ:sk aʊt/
be crazy about (sb)	/bi: 'kreɪzi əbaʊt/
have an argument	ɑ:gjʊmənt
about (sth)	əbaʊt sʌmθɪŋ/
have (sth) in common	/hæv ɪn 'kɒmən/
go out with (sb)	/gəʊ aʊt wɪð/
get married to (sb)	/get 'mæɪrɪd tu:/
be in love with (sb)	/bi: ɪn 'lʌv wɪð/

split up	/splɪt 'ʌp/
go (out) on a date	/gəʊ ɒn ə 'deɪt/
fall in love with (sb)	/fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv wɪð/
partner <i>n C ***</i>	/pɑ:tənə/
divorce <i>n C *</i>	/dɪ'vɔ:s/
divorced <i>adj *</i>	/dɪ'vɔ:st/

Other words & phrases

active <i>adj ***</i>	/æktɪv/
agency <i>n C **</i>	/eɪdʒɪ(ə)nəsi/
arrange <i>v ***</i>	/ə'reɪndʒ/
average <i>adj **</i>	/ævərɪdʒ/
believe in sth <i>v ***</i>	/bə'li:v ɪn sʌmθɪŋ/
bookstore <i>n C</i>	/bʊksto:z/
boss <i>n C **</i>	/bɒs/
business <i>n C/U ***</i>	/'bɪznəs/
carry on <i>v</i>	/kæri 'ɒn/
cigar <i>n C</i>	/sɪ'gɑ:/
cold <i>n C **</i>	/kəʊld/
conclusion <i>n C ***</i>	/kən'klu:ʒn/
cover <i>n C ***</i>	/kʌvə/
dead <i>adj ***</i>	/ded/
disadvantage <i>n C *</i>	/dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/
friendly <i>adj **</i>	/frendli/
generation <i>n C ***</i>	/dʒenə'reɪʃn/
intelligent <i>adj **</i>	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/
jacket <i>n C **</i>	/dʒækt/
journalist <i>n C **</i>	/dʒɜ:nə'lɪst/
kid <i>n C **</i>	/kɪd/
kiss <i>v *</i>	/kɪs/
magazine <i>n C **</i>	/mægə'zi:n/
matter <i>v ***</i>	/mætə/
newsagent <i>n C</i>	/nju:zeɪdʒ(ə)nt/
on my/her own	/ɒn maɪ/hɜ: əʊn/
outgoing <i>adj</i>	/aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/
perfect <i>adj **</i>	/pɜ:fɪkt/
personality <i>n C **</i>	/pɜ:sənə'ləti/
prefer <i>v ***</i>	/prɪfə:/
princess <i>n C</i>	/prɪn'ses/
prison <i>n C ***</i>	/prɪzn/
professor <i>n C *</i>	/prə'fesə/
promise <i>v ***</i>	/prə'mɪs/
referee <i>n C</i>	/refə'ri:/
romantic <i>adj</i>	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/
secret <i>adj/n C **</i>	/sɪk'rət/
share <i>v **</i>	/ʃeə/
single mother <i>n C</i>	/sɪŋgl 'mʌðə/
smile <i>n C/v ***</i>	/smaɪl/
unusual <i>adj **</i>	/ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/
vegetarian <i>adj/n C</i>	/vedʒə'teəriən/
vice versa <i>adv</i>	/vaɪs 'vɜ:sə/
victory <i>n C **</i>	/vɪkt(ə)rɪ/
yoga <i>n U</i>	/jəʊgə/