

1802

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DTG9mpeqQ_E&feature=youtu.be

SIMPLE PRESENT

Verb To Be: ser ou estar. Esse “Be” tem que ser conjugado, porque se não ficaria “I be” e não “I’m” – o verbo to be não usa o verbo auxiliar “Do”.

É o único verbo da língua inglesa que tem conjugação parecida com a portuguesa, já que conjuga o verbo de acordo com o pronome.

Pronouns (para não repetir o nome da pessoa)

He, she and It = 3º pessoa, usa o “Is”.

O “am” só usa em 1º pessoa e o resto se usa “are”.

A forma contraída é mais informal.

O pronome “It” é utilizado para se referir a animais e objetos e não pode ser usado com pessoas (apenas no singular).

Affirmative Form: Coloca o S nas terminações, mas não é plural, só mudou o verbo.

Nas exceções (3º pessoa), ao invés de colocar a terminação “s”, se coloca o “es”, porque não iria fazer sentido colocar mais um s se essas palavras já chiam.

Negative Form: Não há alteração no verbo, mas tem o verbo auxiliar “don’t” e “doesn’t” (não tem tradução).

O verbo auxiliar “do” coloca o verbo em um tempo verbal. Exemplo: “I not speak english” é traduzido como: eu não falar inglês. Agora “I do not speak English” é traduzido como: eu não falo inglês.

O “Speak” não é conjugado porque o “do” (don’t/doesn’t) já está fazendo isso.

Interrogative: o verbo auxiliar indica a pergunta e tempo verbal (Do and does).

O tempo verbal do Verb To Be e do Simple Present são similares, porque você pode utilizar o To Be para se referir ao presente, mas as estruturas são completamente diferentes.

A conjugação de todos os outros verbos (exceto o To Be), você usa a conjugação com a 3º pessoa e utiliza o verbo auxiliar (do/does).

2502

No class

0403

Activity

1103

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cxhoal88p74>

PRESENT CONTINUOUS – Tempo Verbal

Usa o P.C. para expressar algo que está acontecendo no momento.

Existe uma "regra" para usar o Present Continuous: To Be + verb ing. Esse verbo ING é como o nosso gerúndio: cook = cozinhar; cooking = cozinhando.

Present Continuous		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am singing.	I am not singing.	Am I singing?
You are learning.	You are not learning.	Are you learning?
She is playing.	She is not playing.	Is she playing?
He is cooking.	He is not cooking.	Is he cooking?
It is running.	It is not running.	Is it running?
We are reading.	We are not reading.	Are we reading?
You are working.	You are not working.	Are you working?
They are speaking.	They are not speaking.	Are they speaking?
Are not = aren't Is not = isn't		

O Simple Present é usado para expressarmos nossa rotina ou fatos, já o Present Continuous é usado para expressar algo no agora, que está acontecendo no momento.

I DO my homework = S.P.

I'm doING my homework = P.C.

THERE IS/ARE

É o verbo haver do português e tem duas formas de falar:

Singular = there IS

Plural = there ARE

There is / There are		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
There is a dog.	There isn't a dog.	Is there a dog?
There are dogs.	There aren't dogs.	Are there dogs?

1803

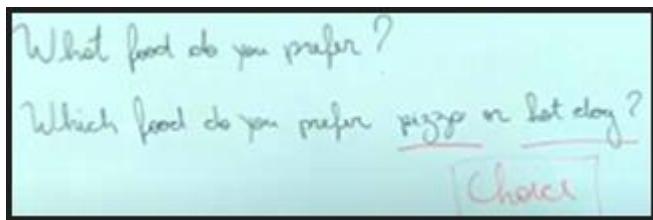
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FlxFTYDEsPo>

QUESTIONS WORDS

palavras que são usadas para fazer/especificar uma pergunta, em português são as palavras quando, como, por que, de quem...

Question Words	Meaning	Example
Who	person	Who is your English teacher?
When	time	When do you go to school?
Where	place	Where do you study?
What	object/action	What is that? What is your name? What does she do on Sundays?
Which	choice	Which colour do you prefer blue or purple?

O What e o Which podem ser sinônimos porque os dois podem ser usados como “qual”, mas eles são usados de formas diferentes.



What: pergunta de forma geral

Which: deu uma escolha para fazer.

Question Words	Meaning	Examples
What time	time	What time do you wake up?
Whose	possession	Whose is this dog?
Why	reason	Why is she sad?

When: forma geral

What time: hora exata, específica

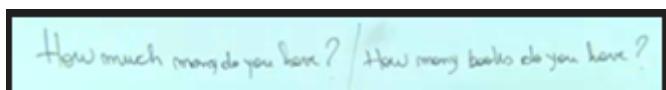
Whose: de quem é, posse

Só tem dois “porquês” em inglês: o Why na pergunta e o Because na resposta (Why... Bcs...)

Question Words	Meaning	Example
How	manner	How do you go to school?
How much	quantity/price	How much coffee do you drink?
How many	quantity	How many friends do you have?
How often	frequency	How often do you go to the cinema?
How far	distance	How far does she live? 

HDYGTB? By car, by bicicle...

How much: singular (quanto/quanta), coisas incontáveis; How many: plural (quantos/quantas), coisas contáveis.



Question Words	Meaning	Example
How long	duration	How long does it take to take a shower? you
How old	age	How old are you?
What kind	description	What kind of music do you like?

Idade não é objeto, você está nessa fase, por isso se escreve "I am 25 years old" e não "I have".

2503

Activities

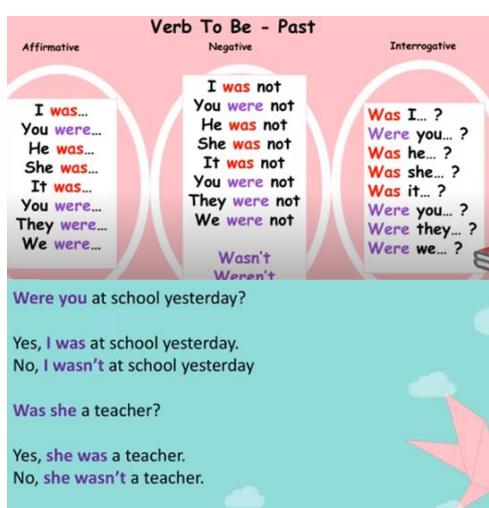
0804

Activities

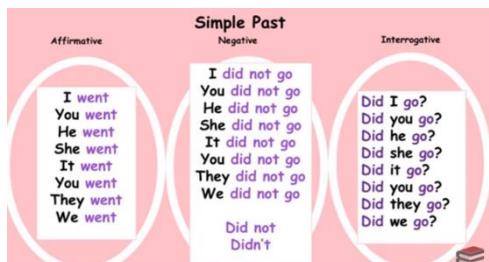
1504

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MU7G0fYqj3k>

SIMPLE PAST



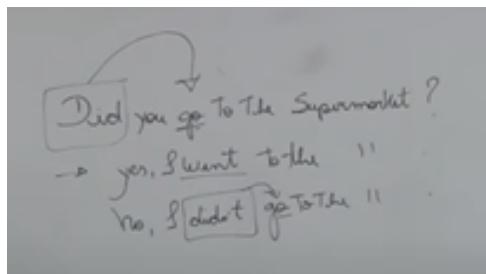
(verbo go in the past)



Verbo auxiliar: em qual tempo verbal está a frase. Did = past.

Só usa quando está no interrogative (past) ou negative. Não precisa conjugar o verbo nesses casos.

Quando usa o verbo auxiliar "did" não pode usar o verbo to be.



Simple Past

Affirmative Form	
I spoke with my friend	You spoke with your friend
He spoke with his friend	She spoke with her friend
It spoke with its friend	
You spoke with your friend	They spoke with their friend
We spoke with our friend	

Negative Form	
I did not speak with my friend	Did not
You did not speak with your friend	
He did not speak with his friend	Didn't
She did not speak with her friend	
It did not speak with its friend	
You did not speak with your friend	
They did not speak with their friend	
We did not speak with our friend	

Interrogative Form	
Did	I speak with my friend? you speak with your friend?
	he speak with his friend? she speak with her friend? it speak with its friend?
	you speak with your friend? they speak with their friend? we speak with our friend?

Regular Verbs		Irregular Verbs	
Base Form	Simple past	Base Form	Simple past
Ask	Asked	Go	Went
Like	Liked	Eat	Ate
Learn	Learned	Sleep	Slept
Watch	Watched	Drink	Drank
Walk	Walked	Write	Wrote
Talk	Talked	become	became

Did you go to school yesterday?
Yes, I went to school yesterday.
No I didn't go to school yesterday.

Did he study for the test?
Yes, He studied for the test.
No, he didn't study for the test.

2204

Activities

2904

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8LjGPFvXC1c>

0605

Activities

1305

Activities

BEATRIZ

2907

Sujeito + Verbo + Objeto = ordem da frase. Continuous: S+ BE+V(ING)+O

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Teams video call with multiple participants. The main focus is a worksheet titled '19.1' and '19.2'.
19.1: A friend of yours is planning to go on holiday soon. You ask her about her plans. Use the words in brackets to make your questions.
1. (where / go?) Where are you going?
2. (how long / go for?)
3. (when / leave?)
4. (go / alone?)
5. (travel / by car?)
6. (where / stay?)
Answer: Scotland. Ten days. Next Friday. No, with a friend. No, by train. In a hotel.
19.2: Tom wants you to visit him, but you are very busy. Look at your diary for the next few days and explain to him why you can't come.
Diary:
Monday: Volleyball 7.30 pm
Tuesday: Work till 9 pm
Wednesday: -
Thursday: Meet Julia 8 pm
Friday: -
Saturday: -
Sunday: -
TOM: Can you come on Monday evening?
you: Sorry, but I'm playing volleyball. (1)
TOM: What about Tuesday evening then?
you: No, not Tuesday. (2)
TOM: And Wednesday evening?
you: - (3)
TOM: Well, are you free on Thursday?
you: I'm afraid not. (4)

19.4 Put the verb into the more suitable form, present continuous or present simple.

- 1 I'm going (I / go) to the cinema this evening.
- 2 Does the film start (the film / start) at 3.30 or 4.30?
- 3 (we / have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
- 4 The art exhibition (finish) on 3 May.
- 5 (I / not / go) out this evening.
- 6 (I / stay) at home.
- 7 (you / do) anything tomorrow morning? "No, I'm free. Why?" (we / go) to a concert tonight.
- 8 (it / start) at 7.30. (I / leave) now. I've come to say goodbye.
- 9 A: Have you seen Liz recently? B: No, but (we / meet) for lunch next week.
- 10 You are on the train to London and you ask another passenger: Excuse me. What time (this train / get) to London?
- 11 You are talking to Helen: Helen, (I / go) to the supermarket. (you / come) with me?
- 12 You and a friend are watching television. You say: I'm bored with this programme. What time (it / end)?
- 13 Sue (I / not / use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
- 14 Sue (come) to see us tomorrow. (she / travel) by train and her train (arrive) at 10.15.

BEATRIZ DALDOSSO FERREIRA, JOÃO VÍCTOR GONÇALVES, ALBERTO ZURKELES, ITÁLO PEDRO LOPES, LOUISY DALCHAVON

0508

Colocar referencias no trabalho, colocar o nome na capa, mandar o powerpoint para ela no dia da apresentação, mais ou menos 7 slides sem contar com a capa e as referências, todo mundo tem que falar um pouco, não precisa arquivo word.

É melhor dizer: I am going by myself, do que dizer I am going alone. Quando fala que vai viajar vai by car, by horese, mas quando é de pé, você vai on foot (on quer dizer quando você tem contato com algo). **Sorry, but I'm going to (the) theatre.** Esse artigo nos EUA é para dizer que é um evento, já na Europa eles vão como no cinema aqui, então lá eles não usam o artigo. . O “I'm afraid not” é para negar convite, porque o don't think so é muito rude. Se for falar não, já coloca uma explicação ou fala sorry e coloca explicação.

2 GRAMMAR: Present continuous for future plans

A Label each sentence **F** for future or **P** for present.

- 1 I'm going to a theater festival this weekend. **F**
- 2 My friend's band is playing tonight at Red Note. **P**
- 3 She's in her room. I think she's watching a TV show. **P**
- 4 Are you doing anything tonight? **P**
- 5 I'm getting a new video game tomorrow. **F**
- 6 What are you listening to? Can I listen? **F**

5

5

2. F

3. P

4. F

5. F

6. P

B **Put the conversation in order.**

- 6 I love them! What time are you leaving?
 2 Not really. I'm playing video games now, but that's all. How about you?
 7 In an hour. So, are you coming?
 8 Oh, yeah! I'm coming with you.
 9 I'm going to a music festival. A friend of mine is playing in a band.
 5 It's called Public Attack. The Bronxites and Sam and the Wheelers are also playing.
 4 That's great! What's the name of his band? Are other bands playing, too?
 1 Are you doing anything tonight?

6 2 7 8 3 5 4

1108

1 generally true 2 *I, you, or we* 3 negative 4 the same

B **Ss complete the sentences individually before sharing their answers with their partner.**

Answers

1 love 2 don't like 3 have 4 don't have
5 don't want 6 want

C **Direct Ss to pages 131–132 to complete the grammar exercise. Teacher's tips for grammar exercises are on page T-129.**

D **PAIR WORK** **Ss write their positive or negative sentences individually before sharing with a partner. Ask volunteers to tell you sentences about themselves.**

A Put the words in order to make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 games. / like / I | I like games. |
| 2 your / I / smartwatch. / love | I love your smartwatch. |
| 3 don't / I / a / laptop. / have | I don't have a laptop. |
| 4 a / tablet. / want / We | We want a tablet. |
| 5 like / don't / laptops. / You | You don't like laptops. |
| 6 camera. / want / I / don't / a | I don't want a camera. |

.2 SIMPLE PRESENT YES/NO QUESTIONS WITH I, YOU

Simple present yes/no questions with I, you, we

.2 SIMPLE PRESENT YES/NO QUESTIONS WITH I, YOU, WE (page 37)

Simple present yes/no questions with I, you, we	
yes/no questions	Short answers
Do I send nice emails?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Do we post good photos?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Do you use social media?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Do you and your friends play games?	Yes, we do. / No, we don't.

A Write questions. Then answer the questions so they're true for you.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 you / call your family / on the weekends | Do you call your family on the weekends ? |
| 2 you / post comments / on Twitter | Do you post comments on Twitter ? |
| 3 you / send text messages / to your parents | Do you send text messages to your parents ? |
| 4 you and your friends / watch movies / on TV | Do you and your friends watch movies on TV ? |

1.4 A/AN: ADJECTIVES BEFORE NOUNS (page 40)

Yes, I do.

- B Read instructions aloud. To make sure Ss know what to do, ask a volunteer to complete the first question. Ss check their answers in pairs before you elicit them from the class.

Answers

- 1 Do you listen to music on your computer?
- 2 Do you play games on your phone?
- 3 Do you and your friends send text messages to your teachers?
- 4 Do you post comments on social media?
- 5 Do you watch videos on your laptop?

- C **PAIR WORK** Monitor for pronunciation and any grammatical errors as Ss ask and answer the questions

Ending

Make
taking

- Before

small

- At the

T Te

S Ve

T W

S Le

T So

4.2 My phone is my world pages 28–29

1 VOCABULARY: Using technology

- A 1 b,c 2 a,c 3 b,c 4 b,c 5 a,c 6 a,b 7 a,b 8 b,c
9 b,c

B on: 1, 2, 4, 5

X: 3, 6

2 GRAMMAR: Simple present yes/no questions with I, you, we

A 1 **Do you have** a laptop?

2 **Do you and your friends love** social media apps?

3 **Do you call** your family?

4 **Do I post** photos on social media?

5 **Do you and your family want** a new tablet?

6 **Do you watch** videos on the internet?

B 1 Yes, I do. OR No, I don't.

2 Yes, we do. OR No, we don't.

3 Yes, I do. OR No, I don't.

4 Yes, you do. OR No, you don't.

5 Yes, we do. OR No, we don't.

6 Yes, I do. OR No, I don't.

Z	T
Q	A
B	B
H	L
N	E
M	T
V	P
	X
	K
	H

5 smartwatch

you, we

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

3 FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

- A Ana I don't care.
Sam Really?
Ana Yeah, it's true.
Sam Yes, it is.
chat?
Ana Sorry, I don't talk.
Sam You talk.
the internet?
Ana Yeah, I do.
Sam We have.
Ana Oh, yeah.
Sam Yes, it's true.
Ana What about you?
Sam I don't care.
Ana Do you care?
Sam Oh, no, I don't.
you?
Ana I send e-mails.
Sam Really?

- More sentences to try.
He works in [London]. / She lives in [Mexico]. / We like [soccer]. / They speak [Spanish].

- B** Ss complete the sentences independently before sharing their answers. Ss read the full sentence aloud when you elicit answers.

Answers

1 play 2 doesn't 3 have 4 plays 5 has 6 don't

- C** Direct Ss to the adverbs of frequency chart. Go back to the picture you showed in the introduction section. Make some sentences about them to explain the adverbs, e.g., *He always goes to work.*

to the picture you showed in the introduction section. Make some sentences about them to explain the adverbs, e.g., *He always goes to work.*

- Ss complete the sentences in pairs.
- Ss read the complete sentence when you elicit answers.

Answers

1 often 2 always 3 always 4 sometimes 5 never
6 usually

erson – it
om the
things
nit,

vers in
es in the

- D** Direct Ss to page 133 to complete the grammar exercise. Teacher's tips for grammar exercises are on page T-129.

GRAMMAR SUPPORT Adverbs of frequency usually come before the main verb in a sentence.
I never play soccer. / I always speak English.

To practice this, go to page 133.

B **PAIR WORK** Ss complete the sentences individually before checking their answers with the class.

- Ss role play the conversations. Monitor and check for pronunciation.

Answers

Conversation 1

A What time do you go to work?

B I go to work at 7:00.

A Wow! When do you go to bed? ("What time" is also acceptable.)

B I usually go to bed after midnight. I'm always tired!

Conversation 2

A Do they play soccer?

B Yes, they do. What about you?

A No, I don't.

Conversation 3

A Does Martin have a new job?

B Yes, he does.

A Where does he work?

B He works in an office.

C Direct Ss to page 133 to complete the grammar exercise. Teacher's tips for grammar exercises are

examples and routines. Monitor

B **PAIR WORK** Ask them to circulate three or four other

- Monitor and listen to language usage. The activity is
- When finished, ask them to circulate three or four other students. They can ask questions and answer them. Encourage them to use short answers.
- When finished, ask them to circulate three or four other students. They can ask questions and answer them. Encourage them to use short answers.
- Give feedback.

EXTRA

Do a class survey. Ask Ss to answer questions and ask other Ss questions. Encourage them to use short answers. Ask them to give feedback. Encourage them to use short answers.

5.1 SIMPLE PRESENT STATEMENTS WITH HE, SHE, THEY (page 45)

Simple present statements with he, she, they

	Affirmative	Negative
He / She	plays basketball. goes out every evening. watches TV a lot. studies on the weekend. has a big house.	doesn't play basketball. doesn't go out every evening. doesn't watch TV a lot. doesn't study on weekends. doesn't have a big house.
They	play soccer. have a big house.	don't play soccer. don't have a big house.

Use *in* to talk about times of day: *I run in the morning.*

Use *on* to talk about days: *I play soccer on Saturdays.*



Use adverbs of frequency say how often you do things.

100% always usually often sometimes hardly ever never 0%

Put adverbs of frequency before the verb: *She sometimes works on Saturday.*

With pronouns + be, adverbs of frequency go after the verb: *I'm usually at home in the evening.*

A Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 My sister often watch /watches basketball on TV.

2 I don't like coffee, so I usually /never drink it.

3 My laptop is old and slow. I always /hardly ever use it.

4 My grandma don't /doesn't have a cell phone.

She always /hardly ever calls me from home.

5 My friends are usually at work on Saturday

and Sunday. They have /don't have free time

on the weekend.

5.2 QUESTIONS IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT (page 47)

5.2 QUESTIONS IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT (page 47)

Simple present: yes/no questions

Yes/no questions

Do	I/we	work on the weekend?	Yes, I do / No, we don't.
Do	you	eat breakfast?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does	she/he	study in the evening?	Yes, she does. / No, he doesn't.
Does	it	have two bedrooms?	Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
Do	they	go to class on Monday?	Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Simple present: information questions

I / You / We / They	Where	do	I / we	go every day?
	What time	do	you	get up?
	What	do	they	do on Saturday?
He / She / It	Where	does	he	live?
	When	does	she	meet her friends?
	What time	does	it	open?

What time ... ? and
When ... ?

- A What time is it?
B It's 1.30.
A When does he study?
B He studies in the evening.

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

- 1 lunch? / eat / does / he / Where Where does he have lunch?
 2 to / she / go / Does / this school? Does she go to this school?
 3 their / do / meet / friends? / When / they When do they meet their friends?
 4 do / work? / you / What / go / to / time What time do you go to work?
 5 soccer / your friends / after work? / play / Do Do your friends play soccer after work?

133

1208

Work – rest – play; work : trabalhar / funcio nar; rest : descansar = sleep; play : brincar / jogar (ball,game) / tocar (musical instrument + THE)

WORK, REST, and PLAY = The WRAP test

Doctors always say, for a happy life, **work, rest, and play!** OK, but it isn't always easy. What about your life? Do you **work, rest, and play?** Do you **work, rest, and play?** Or do you **work, rest, and play?**

Look at Cheryl.

She's very busy. She's a salesperson. She works at a store Monday to Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. She has a French class in the evening on Tuesdays and Thursdays. After class, she listens to music or watches TV. Then she does her homework. On the weekend, she has free time. She plays soccer with her friends. She often goes out with her sister on Saturday night. On Sunday, she studies French for her class. Then she sometimes plays the guitar.

What is Cheryl's WRAP?
What about you? To find out, take the WRAP test ...

B **READ FOR DETAILS** Read the article again. Complete the chart with the correct verbs.

Work	Rest	Play
works at a store a French class her homework French	music TV	soccer with her sister the guitar

C **PAIR WORK** **THINK CRITICALLY** Which WRAP result is true for Cheryl?

I think so. I guess so. I hope so – eu acho que sim / i dont think so. Iguess not. I hope not – eu acho que não.

What + be + subject + like? = opinion about – like [e mais usado como a preposição como]. "What's teacher Bia like? - She is funny, smart, pretty *". O does transforma o like em gostar = What does techer Bia like ?. Mas tem que ter um contexto: What does bia like to do/ to eat / to study ?. Aparência: What do you look like ? - look = olhar = aparênciia. Não pode falar "how

you look like" porque esse how é advérbio, já o "what do you loook like" é um adjetivo. No "what do you look like" quer saber = tall , average , short and slim, skinny , thin , average , (fat) = a little bit heavy , chubby , obese. Já no "how" é um como; what are you like = personalite and what do you look like = aparenceia. "What is your hair like? - She has long, straight, dark brown hair." – types of hair: straight, wavy (ondulado/ wave = onda) and curly. Bold é careca natural e shaved hair é quando voce cortou o cabelo. Se for tingindo é to dye. Hair and eyes we have. beard / mustache/ goatee. Age + be. "How old are you? I am 12 years old" – "How tall are you? I am one seventy-five" – "How weight are you? – I am ... kg" / pretty + noun = linda – adjetivo, pretty girl, pretty woman, pretty house – good-looking for mens. Pretty + adjective = vira um advérbio, virou muito, mas é menos que o very. very -pretty -fair. Look a like = se é parecido.

1908

Conjunctions and linking words

A conjunção liga orações. Quando = dá ideia de tempo e When também dá essa ideia de tempo, mas tem que identificar palavras que liga orações (estrutura que tem verbo) e no inglês ao invés de verbos, separa por ideias.

"I get up early on Saturday and then return to bed." – tem duas ideias aqui. – "I get up early and so I." – compõemntou a ideia dele. AND(e), BUT(mas), SO (então), BECAUSE (porque) e é usado para ligar conjunções. OF (de quem/posseção – Picture of the wall) e THAN (comparação – I am beautiful than that girl) liga vocábulos.

Property: Wallpaper /papel of wall – as duas querem dizer a mesma coisa tecnicamente. DE fala de todos eles e DA/DO como juntou a proposição com artigo está especificando algo. Wallpaper = papel de parede (papel específico para ser usado na parede, qualquer um) – Paper of wall – é um papel específico para uma parede específica (papel da parede). Wall Picture – quadro de parede e Picture of the wall – Quadro da parede. OF é para especificar algo. Programming software agora software of programming são coisas diferentes. O apostrofe S é só para NOMES – PESSOAS ('s names). Produto da Coca Cola é products of coca cola não pode colcoar o 's porque é tudo de propriedade da Coca Cola e não usa o S em textos.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Teams meeting window. The top bar includes 'Request control', 'Leave', and a timer (11:44). The main area displays a presentation slide titled 'JAMIE'S BLOG' with text and an image of a person in a yellow shirt. The bottom part of the screen shows a video call with three participants: BEATRIZ DALDOSSO FELIPE, JA, and JOAO VICTOR GONCA... The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Page 1 of 1 223 words'.

Para contar algo incontável você coloca pieces of/parts of something.

TOO – também = tem que colcar a vírgula e no final. Se quiser colocar o também no meio da frase, tem que colocar ALSO é não TOO:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Teams meeting window. The top bar includes 'Request control', 'Leave', and a timer (24:31). The main area displays a writing exercise with text and images of children. The bottom part of the screen shows a video call with three participants: BEATRIZ DALDOSSO FELIPE, JA, and JOAO VICTOR GONCA... The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Page 1 of 1 260 words'.

IF (se) e WHEN (quando). If I have a headache, I take medicine = I take medicine if I have a headache – precisa separar o período com a conjunção ou com a vírgula. When I have a headache, I take medicine = I take medicine When I have a headache – gramaticalmente, todas essas frases têm o mesmo sentido. Quando é causa e consequência, pode usar o IF e o WHEN. O When tem ideia de constantemente já o IF é algo que acontece de vez em quando.

8.1 IF AND WHEN (page 77)

Statements

I always stay in a hotel near the airport **when** I travel for work.
If I want to explore the city, **use** a good online guidebook.

Questions

When you travel, **do** you usually go by plane or by train?
Do you take a taxi? **If** you're late for work?

A Rewrite the sentences with **if** or **when** in the correct place.

- 1 I'm on vacation, I love to go to the beach. (**when**)
When I'm on vacation, I love **to go to** the beach.
- 2 We often go to the park the weather is nice. (**if**)
If the weather is nice, we go to the park.
- 3 I'm always nervous I travel by plane. (**when**)
When I travel by plane, I'm always nervous.
- 4 I can, I always prefer to stay in a modern hotel. (**if**)
If I can, I always prefer to stay in a modern hotel.

If the weather is nice, we go to the park

I am always nervous when I travel by plane

If I can I stay in a modern hotel.

2108

Unit 8 Trips

8.1 Home – here and there pages 58–59

1 VOCABULARY: Traveling

- A 1 check-in counter 2 tour bus 3 check-in counter
4 bus station 5 tour guide

2 GRAMMAR: If and when

- A 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 d 5 b

- B 1 When Kim travels to Hawaii, she stays near the beach.
2 If Matt flies internationally, he travels first class.
3 When we visit a new town, we try the food.
4 If they plan a trip, they use guidebooks to get ideas.
5 When I go on a bus tour, I bring my camera with me.

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

A Answers may vary. Possible answers:

- 1 When/If you travel abroad, do you bring one suitcase or more than one suitcase?
- 2 When/If you have free time, do you visit new places or do nothing and stay home?
- 3 When/If you go sightseeing, do you bring a guidebook or a map?
- 4 When/If you go hiking, do you travel with a suitcase or a backpack?
- 5 When/If you go on vacation, do you meet new people, or do you spend time with friends?

B Answers may vary. Possible answers:

- 1 I bring one suitcase.
- 2 I visit new places.
- 3 I bring a map.
- 4 I travel with a backpack.
- 5 I spend time with friends.

UMA QUESTÃO ERRADA ANULA UMA QUESTÃO CERTA – prova de proficiência. penúltima e última questão, estão relacionadas ao parágrafo 5

0909

True or False Text

Sentence 1: False

Sentence 2: False

Sentence 3: False

Sentence 4: True

Sentence 5: True

Sentence 6: False

Sentence 7: False

Sentence 8: True

Sentence 9: True

Sentence 10: True

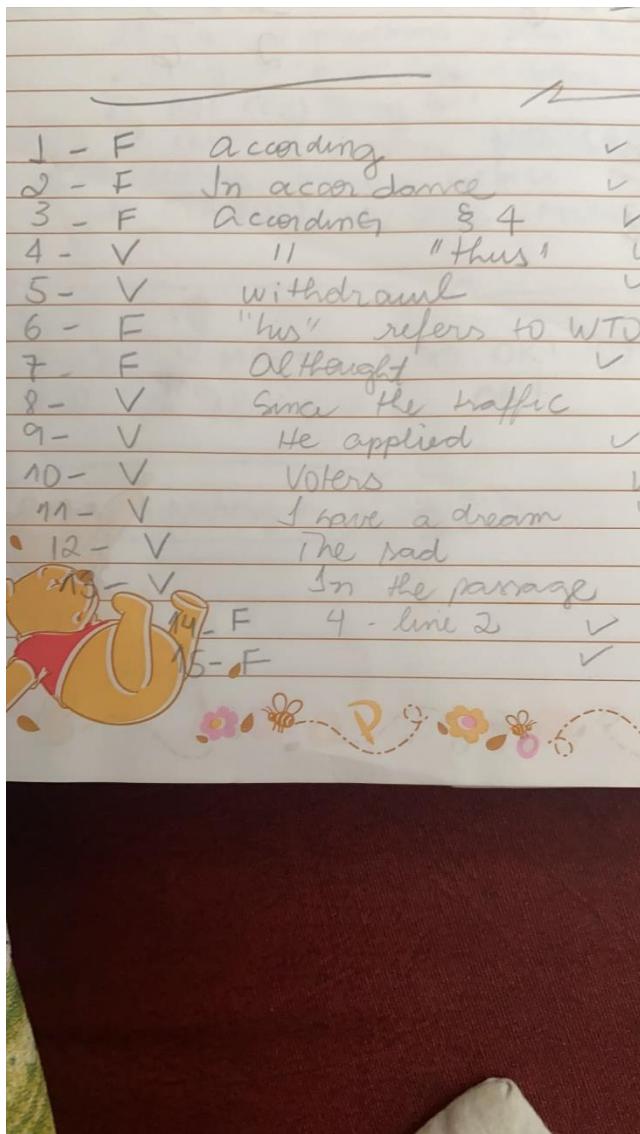
Sentence 11: True

Sentence 12: True

Sentence 13: True

Sentence 14: False

Sentence 15: False



Test:

Reading strategies (06)

grammar (04)

present /future

Present – Simples, Futuro, present Continuos Future and Future

What can YOU do to protect the environment?

Although environmental problems can seem overwhelming, there is hope if everyone gets involved in protecting our natural resources. Here's what you can do:

CONSUME LESS ENERGY. Climates are changing and ocean levels are rising because of global warming. This growing problem is due to increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as a result of the burning of oil, coal, and gas. In order to save electricity, use energy-saving lightbulbs, and turn the air-conditioning down or off when possible. To conserve gas or oil, turn down the heat by 2°F (1°C). You'll also cut 10 percent off your bill!

DON'T USE YOUR CAR IF YOU DON'T HAVE TO, because cars consume energy and also cause air pollution. So instead of driving everywhere, use public transportation. Or ride a bicycle – you'll get good exercise and help improve your city's air quality.

AVOID TOXIC CLEANING PRODUCTS. Look for environmentally friendly brands, even if they're more expensive. This helps cut down on the toxic chemicals that contaminate our rivers and oceans and are generally harmful to the environment.

RECYCLE ALL OF YOUR GARBAGE. Recycle newspapers, magazines, batteries, and all packaging such as cartons, bottles, cans, and plastics so that they don't end up in a landfill. Packaging that is not biodegradable can take years to decompose. And recycling paper, glass, plastic, and metal saves energy.

CONSERVE WATER. Even though 1.2 billion people in the world lack safe drinking water, people in developed countries use 15 bathtubfuls of water a day! You can cut your water consumption in half by taking showers instead of baths. And water your lawn only once a week. Some people water lawns daily in spite of water shortages and drought warnings.

Although – embora, no entanto, entretanto, mesmo que – ideia de contraste depois S + V + O = clause

2 Grammar

Linking ideas 4.13

Trends

Extra practice p. 15

Contrast	Although / Even though environmental problems are overwhelming, there is hope. Some people water their lawns daily <u>in spite of / despite</u> drought warnings.
Reason	Climates are changing <u>because of / as a result of / due to</u> global warming. Carbon dioxide levels are increasing <u>because</u> we are burning oil, coal, and gas.
Purpose	Turn down the air-conditioning (<u>in order</u>) to save electricity. Recycle garbage <u>so (that)</u> it doesn't end up in a landfill.
Alternative	Use public transportation <u>instead of</u> driving your car. Take showers <u>instead of</u> baths.

Notice:

in order to / to + verb

although / even though / because / so that / so + clause

in spite of / despite / because of / as a result of / due to / instead of + noun (or verb + -ing)

- A Link the ideas in these sentences using expressions from the grammar chart. How many ways can you complete each sentence? Compare with a partner.

Common errors

Don't write even though or in spite of as one word.

linking words / idea / conjunctions

Para usar:

Altough = S + V + O e spite of = substantive

Só pode usar reason com substantive, se tiver outra frase, usa because sem o of

In order to é só com verb / já com outra frase usa o so that

Instead of ou usa com verbo (ing) ou usa direto com substantivo

be / phrasal verb / preposition + ing = I am studying; I get outgoing; I am interested in learning.

Cuidado com o TO: junto com o verbo - I like to eat / I look forward to hearing – esperar

ansiosamente para algo / I need to have lunch está com verbo e for porque é substantivo: I need money for lunch.

2 Grammar Linking ideas 4.13 Trends Extra practice p. 15

Contrast	Although / Even though environmental problems are overwhelming, there is hope. Some people water their lawns daily in spite of / despite drought warnings.
Reason	Climates are changing because of / as a result of / due to global warming. Carbon dioxide levels are increasing because we are burning oil, coal, and gas.
Purpose	Turn down the air-conditioning (in order) to save electricity. Recycle garbage so (that) it doesn't end up in a landfill.
Alternative	Use public transportation instead of driving your car. Take showers instead of baths.

Notice:
*in order to / to + verb
although / even though / because / so that / so + clause
in spite of / despite / because of / as a result of / due to / instead of + noun (or verb + -ing)*

A Link the ideas in these sentences using expressions from the grammar chart. How many ways can you complete each sentence? Compare with a partner.

X Common errors
Don't write even though or in spite of as one word.

A Link the ideas in these sentences using expressions from the grammar chart. How many ways can you complete each sentence? Compare with a partner.

- Even though / Although there are a lot of environmental problems, the situation isn't hopeless.
- It's better to use everyday items to clean your home _____ buying expensive cleaning products. For example, you can use vinegar to clean your mirrors _____ toxic chemicals.
- _____ cut down on the paper you use, get all your bills delivered online.
- A lot of vegetables from local areas are being sold in stores _____ consumer pressure. This is good _____ it supports local farmers and cuts down on transportation.
- A lot of areas are being affected by air pollution _____ efforts to improve air quality. Ride a bicycle or walk _____ using the car. Or, if you buy a new car, get a hybrid vehicle _____ you can save on gas.
- If you buy bottled water, make sure the bottle is biodegradable _____ you can prevent buildup in landfills.
- There is more solar and wind power now _____ advances in technology. However, _____ recent advances, they're not being used as widely as they could be by consumers.
- _____ we need to preserve our natural resources, we also need to use oil and gas for energy.

B Pair work Discuss the ideas above. Which ones do you agree with?

X Common errors
Don't write even though or in spite of as one word.
Even though fuel is expensive, I drive my car a lot.
(NOT **Eventhough** fuel is expensive, I drive my car a lot.)

A Link the ideas in these sentences using expressions from the grammar chart. How many ways can you complete each sentence? Compare with a partner.

- Even though / Although there are a lot of environmental problems, the situation isn't hopeless.
- It's better to use everyday items to clean your home _____ buying expensive cleaning products. For example, you can use vinegar to clean your mirrors _____ toxic chemicals.
- _____ cut down on the paper you use, get all your bills delivered online.
- A lot of vegetables from local areas are being sold in stores _____ consumer pressure. This is good _____ it supports local farmers and cuts down on transportation.
- A lot of areas are being affected by air pollution _____ efforts to improve air quality. Ride a bicycle or walk _____ using the car. Or, if you buy a new car, get a hybrid vehicle _____ you can save on gas.
- If you buy bottled water, make sure the bottle is biodegradable _____ you can prevent buildup in landfills.
- There is more solar and wind power now _____ advances in technology. However, _____ recent advances, they're not being used as widely as they could be by consumers.
- _____ we need to preserve our natural resources, we also need to use oil and gas for energy.

B Pair work Discuss the ideas above. Which ones do you agree with?

2- instead of/ instead of

3 – In order to; to o so é isolado com a vírgulas ou com so tem que ter uma sentença inteira depois

4 – as a result of; due to / because of; because

5 – in spite of; despite / instead of; so; so that

6 – so; so that

7 – due to; as a result of; because of/ in spite of; despite

8 – although; even though

SIMPLE PRESENT

Format: Sujeito + verbo + objeto (pode colocar o adverbio entre eles) – normalmente usa para rotina. Quando tiver no singular/ she/ he/ it/ one name = verb + S = I study hard. SHE studies hard, too. I don't study. / She doesn't study. Do you study? / Does she study?

SIMPEL PAST - auxiliar = DO (presente) e did (past)

S + V + O – objeto é contar que fez uma coisa e terminei e tem que falar quando isso aconteceu. Simple past: ended action / definite time. A história do verbo forte e verbo fraco. Vai passar o não para o passado, não o verbo e muda o auxiliar= neg – I didn't go; I didn't think; Did you eat? Os verbos irregulares – work/worked – Afirmativa, além da lista de verbos irregulares aí o resto coloca ED. Stand – stood.

- 2** Read the article and answer the questions.
- Who is Jonathan Zittrain?
 - What does Zittrain think about the future of the PC (personal computer)?
 - What is one of the disadvantages of the 'freedom' which a PC offers?
 - What doesn't Zittrain like about smartphone apps?
 - What is the problem with cloud-based services?
 - According to Zittrain, what do users and developers need to do?

The future of the Internet and how to stop it



Cyberlaw expert Jonathan Zittrain says that the traditional PC is dead. He believes that as users change to smartphones and tablets, the personal computer will lose its place in our lives and this is a bad thing because we will lose the freedom that the PC has given us. Power will belong to the big companies who control the operating systems.

The PC is a fantastic invention. It is easy to configure and you are free to install the programs you want. When connected to the Internet, you can download the media and software you choose. The maker of the operating system does not control what you can do. This can have some unfortunate consequences because you can download 'bad' software with viruses and malware which will damage your system. However, Zittrain says the alternative offered by the makers of smartphones and tablets is worse.

The 'apps' which you can download from online stores are controlled by the manufacturers. They make sure that the product you have

bought (and is your property) is 'locked down' – in other words, it will only accept the software that they approve. You cannot program the device or download third-party apps to install. It's 'safer', but the suppliers have total control. If they don't want you to use a service or see something they don't like, you won't. It also limits the creativity and innovation of the developers who create the 'apps'.

We are also gaining reliability but losing our freedom in another way. More and more, both companies and private individuals depend on the cloud-based services provided by the big operators, and not programs installed on a PC. The supplier can easily monitor and control these applications from a central source. They can choose to eliminate services or start charging for them without any warning. Zittrain says that this situation is worrying because it means that there will be less innovation on the Internet. Both users and developers need to demand more freedom, and not let the big players dictate the future of the Internet.

- 3** Complete the table with words from the article in 2.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
configuration	configured	(a) _____
(b) _____	innovative	innovate
installation	installed	(c) _____
(d) _____	controlled	control
approval	approved	(e) _____
(f) _____	reliable	rely
(g) _____	creative	create
program	programmed	(h) _____
(i) _____	developed	develop

and
find out
s.

is
ple
t your
em or
er the

- He is a cyberlaw expert.
- He believes the PC will lose its place in our lives.
- You can download bad software with viruses and malware.
- They are controlled by the manufacturers; they are 'locked down'.
- The supplier can easily monitor and control these applications.
- They need to demand more freedom and not let the big players dictate the future of the Internet.

- a configure b innovation c install d control e approve
 f reliability g creativity h program i development

4 Give students time to complete the sentence.

3009

Verb to be:

In present: Am, is, are

In past: was (era, estava, foi = singular) – I, he, she, it, name, this, that, there

Were: (eram, estavam, foram = plural) – You, we, They, 2 or more names, these, those, there were 2 people.

He was very nice. – Am, is = was / are = were

Negative -> + not = wasn't, weren't

Interrogative = Was...? Were....?

Where (uer) were (uar) you last night?

Grammar			
was/were			
Affirmative			
I			
He		was	in Madrid last week.
She			
It			
You			
We	were		at the meeting yesterday.
They			

Negative			
I			
He		wasn't (was not)	in the office this morning.
She			
It			
You			
We		weren't (were not)	here last year.
They			

Interrogative			
Where		I he she it	yesterday?
		you we they	

Yes/No questions			
Was	I he she it you		interesting?
Were	we they		

Short answers			
Yes, I/he/she/it was.		Yes, you/we/they were.	
No, I/he/she/it wasn't.		No, you/we/they weren't.	

Practice 1

Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.

- a I was in Paris in June and the weather was wonderful.
- b Where _____ you yesterday? There _____ an important meeting and you _____ there.
- c There _____ only three of us at the conference, so it _____ a great success.
- d Jon _____ at work yesterday because he _____ ill.
- e Arnold Schwarzenegger _____ an actor before he _____ a politician.
- f Nicolas Sarkozy and Jacques Chirac _____ both presidents of France.
- g Henry Ford _____ English, he _____ American.
- h IBM _____ the first company to produce a PC.

B – *were / was / weren't*

C – *were / wasn't*

D – *wasn't / was*

E – *was / was*

F – *were*

G – *wasn't / was*

H – *was*

Negative = quem vai para o passado não é o verbo, é o auxiliar, que vai ser "didn't". Pronto, a sua sentença está no passado – se n'ao tiver verbo to be.

I didn't work. They didn't eat pizza. Didn't you do?

Interrogative = quem vai para o passado é o auxiliar de pergunta e não o verbo. Só começar com DID e pronto: vc perguntou no passado.

Did you study ? porque sem o do fica sem tempo verbal: you study?

Affirmative: pt, 1?

Regular verbs – presente: work / past: worked

Present: live / past: lived

CVC = 2x a última letra: get – getting; fat – fatter; stop – stopeed; No ingles americano é Travel (Am) - traveled e no inglês britânico com o som só tem uma vogal, duplica a última letra = travelled.

The Body Shop

1 Match the words and phrases (a-e) to the definitions (1-5).

a gear	1 way of making money
b childhood	2 working to protect the environment
c trek	3 period of time for business expert or leader
d source of income	4 period of life when you are a child
e ecological	5 long journey (on foot or by horse)

2 Read the introduction below to the article on page 48 and answer the questions.

- a Who was Anita Roddick?
- b Why was she well known?



In memoriam

DAME ANITA RODDICK

Entrepreneur and guru of 'new-age' body care management, for many years Anita Roddick was the most famous British businesswoman. At its height in 2011, the franchise network of The Body Shop included 2,100 shops in 55 countries and Roddick was one of the richest women in the world.

Anita Roddick was born in Luton, Bedfordshire in 1942. Her parents divorced when she was nine, but her mother remarried and she always described herself as a very happy one. As a young woman she trained as a teacher, worked for the United Nations and travelled extensively.

WORK IT OUT

3 Look at the examples of regular verbs in bold in the introduction. Complete the rules.

To make the Past Simple form of a regular verb, you usually add -ed. The examples below show how the spelling sometimes changes.

- a For work, add _____
- b For describe, add _____
- c For travel, double the final consonant and add _____
- d For marry, change the y to i and add _____

Past Simple regular verbs

Affirmative

I	worked.
He/She/It	wanted.
You	lived.*
We	stopped.**
They	studied.***

(the same form for all persons)

Spelling rules

- * ends in e → add -ed
- ** ends in consonant + vowel + consonant → double the final consonant and add -ed
- *** ends in consonant + y → change y to i and add -ed

Negative (didn't + infinitive for all persons)

I	didn't	start	on time.
He/She/It	(did not)	come	to the office.
You			
We			
They			

Interrogative

Where	did	it	go	yesterday?	Did	you	help?
		he			he		
		she			she		
		you			you		
		we			we		
		they			they		

Yes/No questions

I	he	I	he
she	she	she	she
you	you	you	you
we	we	we	we
they	they	they	they

Short answers

Yes, I/he/she/it did. No, I/he/she/it didn't.
Yes, you/we/they did. No, you/we/they didn't.

Practice 2

Complete the text with the verbs in the box in the Past Simple form.

change close continue expand join open (x2)
serve slow start supply

The first branch of Starbucks opened in Seattle's Pike Place in 1971. It wasn't a success, but it (1) ... to restaurants and cafés. In 1982, Howard Schultz (2) ... to the company as the marketing director. In 1985, he (3) ... espresso coffee made with beans. This became Starbucks' coffee beans. In 1987, Schultz (4) ... the name of the company to Starbucks Corporation. If (5) ... , there were 12 branches in Chicago and Vancouver, and by the end of the year there were 127. The company (6) ... quickly and in 2002 it (7) ... 1,177 new branches. However, in 2007 the economy (8) ... 100 US stores in 2008. Starbucks (9) ... to grow outside the US and The company (10) In 2014, there were more than 20,000 stores worldwide.

LANGUAGE LINKS

Practice 3

Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

- a I received your email.
I didn't receive your email.
- b The story appeared in *The Times*.
The story didn't appear in The Times.
- c The plane arrived on time.
The plane didn't arrive on time.
- d He closed the door.
He didn't close the door.
- e She answered all the questions.
She didn't answer all the questions.
- f We studied at the same university.
We didn't study at the same university.
- g The machine worked very well.
The machine didn't work very well.
- h They agreed with the proposal.
They didn't agree with the proposal.

Practice 4

Write questions for the answers.

- a What did he study at university? _____
He studied engineering at university.
- b Why _____?
Marie stopped working because she had a baby.
- c When _____?
They finished the job on Wednesday.
- d Who _____?
He played golf with Mr Evans.
- e Where _____?
Alex and Sean stayed at the Continental.
- f That's great! _____?
The presentation started at 3.30.
- g How _____?
Dick visited the client every month.
- h How _____?
They waited three hours for the plane.

Practice 5

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

can did do does have has was were

- a Let's help me with this?
- b My new car ... got air conditioning, thank goodness!
- c ... it rain a lot where you live?
- d What time ... you finish yesterday?
- e How many days holiday ... you have in your company?
- f ... your trip to Germany last week successful?
- g Where ... they when the customers arrived?
- h ... you got the time?

47 ENTREPRENEUR 53

LANGUAGE LINKS

Past Simple regular verbs						
Affirmative						
I	worked					
He/She/It	warned					
You	lived.*	(the same form				
We	stopped.**	for all persons)				
They	studied.***					
Spelling rules						
* ends in -er → add -d						
** ends in consonant + vowel + consonant → double the final consonant and add -ed						
*** ends in consonant + y → change y to i and add -ed						
Negative (<i>didn't</i>) / infinitive for all persons)						
I						
He/She/It	didn't (did not)	start	on time.			
You						
We		come	to the office.			
They						
Interrogative Yes/No questions						
Where	I	he	she	it	we	they
did	it	you	go	yesterday?	Did	they
					help?	
Short answers						
Yes, I/he/she/it did.	No, I/he/she/it didn't.					
Yes, you/we/they did.	No, you/we/they didn't.					

Practice 2
Complete the text with the verbs in the box in the Past Simple form.
change close continue expand join open (G)
serve slow start supply

The first branch of Starbucks opened in Seattle's Pike Place in 1971. It wasn't a coffee bar, but it was a coffee bar to restaurants and bars. In 1982, Howard Schultz ...
to ... the company as the marketing director. In 1985, he (c) ... the Il Giornale chain of coffee bars. They (d) ... to ... Starbucks Corporation. It (e) ... the name of the company to Starbucks Corporation. It (f) ... branches in Chicago and Vancouver, and by the end of the year there were 17.

The company (g) ... quickly and in 2002 it (h) ... 1,177 new branches. However, in 2007 the economy (i) ... down and, as a result, Starbucks (j) ... 100 US stores. In 2014, the company (k) ... to grow outside the US and in 2014, there were more than 20,000 stores worldwide.

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Practice 3
Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

- I received your email.
I didn't receive your email.
- The story appeared in *The Times*.
- The plane arrived on time.
- He closed the door.
- She answered all the questions.
- We studied at the same university.
- The machine worked very well.
- They agreed with the proposal.

Practice 4
Write questions for the answers.

- What *did he study at university*?
- He studied engineering at university.
- What *did she do yesterday*?
- Maria stopped working because she had a baby.
- When *did they finish the job*?
- They finished the job on Wednesday.
- Who *did he play golf with*?
- He played golf with Mr Evans.
- Who *did Alex and Sean stay at*?
- Alex and Sean stayed at the Continental.
- What *did you start at 3.30*?
- Yes, you/we/they did.
- How *does Dick visit the client every month*?
- He visits the client three hours for the plane.

Practice 5
Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

see did do does have has was were

- Can you help me with this?
- My new car ... got air conditioning, thank goodness!
- ... it rains a lot where you live?
- What time ... you finish yesterday?
- How many days' holiday ... you have in your company?
- ... your trip to Germany last week
- successful?
- Where ... they when the customers arrived?
- ... you got the time?

0110

Past Simple regular verbs

Practice 2

- a supplied b joined c started d served e changed
- f opened g expanded h opened i slowed j closed
- k continued

Practice 3

- a I didn't receive your email.
- b The story didn't appear in *The Times*.
- c The plane didn't arrive on time.
- d He didn't close the door.
- e She didn't answer all the questions.
- f We didn't study at the same university.
- g The machine didn't work very well.
- h They didn't agree with the proposal.

Practice 4

- a What did he study at university?
- b Why did Marie stop working?
- c When did they finish the job?
- d Who did he play golf with?
- e Where did Alex and Sean stay?
- f What time did the presentation start?
- g How often did Dick visit the client?
- h How long did they wait for the plane?

Practice 5

- a Can b has c Does d did e do f Was
- g were h Have

F Read the article. Then read the sentences and write T for true, F for false, or NG if the information is not given.

Molecules behave like glow sticks!



A new family of molecules has been developed thanks to the hard work and persistence of researchers at the University of Notre Dame, in Indiana, U.S.A. What is so special about them? They behave just like tiny glow sticks, amazingly, the researchers can control the color emitted by each molecule! When one of these new molecules has been warmed to body temperature, it glows, behaving like a tiny

flashlight. This phenomenon, known as "chemiluminescence," provides amusement for children around the world as they wave glow sticks around in the dark. After being stored in a kitchen freezer, the molecules are warmed up and start to glow. The new molecules can have their chemical structure changed by the researchers causing them to emit light of different wavelengths. So they can produce visible colors like red and green, or invisible light that can only be detected by special night vision cameras. These molecules are promising to be incredibly useful in the field of diagnostic medicine. They may possibly be turned into little lights that can be sent into the body to search out cancer cells. This would allow doctors to see where exactly a tumor is located. The international medical community eagerly awaits further developments in this field.

*glow stick plastic tube that contains two chemicals that combine when the tube is bent, producing a luminescent glow

1. The researchers discovered the new molecules by chance. _____
2. The molecules are going to be used in flashlights. _____
3. The researchers store the molecules in kitchen freezers. _____
4. The researchers know what type of light will be produced by each molecule. _____
5. These molecules have successfully detected cancer cells. _____

F _____ / 10 points (2 points each)

F – NG – T – NG – F

F Read the article. Then read the statements and write T for true, F for false, or NG if the information is not given.

Computer Security Threats



Both public and private organizations are affected by computer security threats, many of which lead to data loss or theft, financial loss, and perhaps even the loss of life. The cost to repair damage to public image, and the cost of compensating victims and losing sales, can be substantial. The following examples show how, despite attempts to improve security, organizations remain vulnerable to both external and internal threats.

In 2011, the theft of personal data, possibly including credit card details, affected over 75 million users of an online video game network. In the same year, another security incident involved computer hackers stealing data from thousands of U.S. and European energy companies, the value of which amounted to over 1 billion dollars. Then, in 2012, media reports claimed that computer hard drives containing confidential health information about more than a million people were stolen from a private health company.

There is also widespread evidence of employees stealing confidential information from their workplaces. A researcher for a large chemical firm is said to have downloaded information to his personal email account in order to transfer it to a university abroad. He then planned to conduct research there using the stolen data. Another chemist at a large paint company allegedly copied secret formulas for paints onto an external hard drive. He hoped the information would help him secure a job with a rival business.

Given the scale of the problem, it is no surprise that computer security remains a high priority for all organizations.

1. Businesses are at greater risk from computer threats than public organizations. _____
2. Energy companies lost millions of dollars from their bank accounts. _____
3. Employees of the health company stole the hard drives. _____
4. A researcher at a chemical company stole the information for his own use. _____
5. A chemist at a large paint company downloaded information about jobs onto his external hard drive. _____

F _____ / 10 points (2 points each)

F – F – NG – T – F

F Read the article. Then read the statements and write T for true, F for false, or NG if the information is not given.

Grass Roots History

People all over the country are getting involved in local history projects to explore their community's past, sometimes literally digging it up. More than 500 new projects have now been set up nationwide. And it's not just groups of people getting involved; there are also volunteers, archaeologists and historians.

The aim of the scheme is to allow thousands of people wherever they live, to explore their own local histories and to have the opportunity to find out about the history, customs, and traditions that matter to them, at a truly grass roots level.

The idea for each project comes from the local group, and experts will help them to plan how they carry out their research. People of all ages and backgrounds will be given the chance to participate in the discoveries and findings. It's not only community histories that will be rewritten, but it is hoped that each project will also provide new data for academic research.

A wide range of projects are being developed, from research into the lives of working women to the setting up of local history trials. A number of groups are hoping to uncover the remains of early settlements around their villages, about which they appear to have been little documented before.

Archaeologists will help the volunteers to understand how their local landscape has developed through the ages.

Many advise say they have found the experience of working with local groups they are working with, and are very pleased that the ideas for the new projects can now be put into action.

1. The scheme is based on partnerships between amateurs and professionals. _____
 2. Experts from colleges have chosen the research topics for the projects. _____
 3. It will be possible for children to be involved in the project. _____
 4. Some groups have already dug up ancient objects. _____

F _____ / 8 points (2 points each)

1410

Nada

2110

STUDENT'S BOOK WORKBOOK VIDEOS GAMES RESOURCES LINKS

Reviews & Ratings for Toy Story

★★★★★

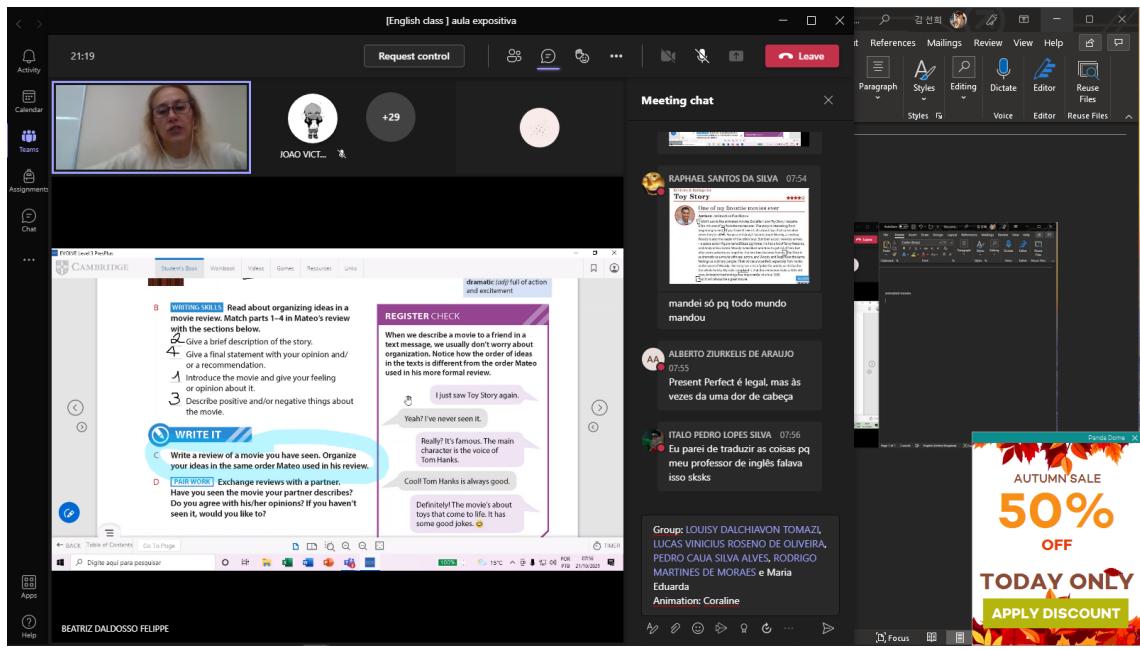
One of my favorite movies ever

Author: AnimationFanMateo

I didn't use to like animated movies. But after I saw Toy Story, I became a fan. It's one of my favorite movies ever. The story is interesting from beginning to end. If you haven't seen it, it's about toys that come alive when they're alone. Six-year-old Andy's favorite toy is Woody, a cowboy. Woody is also the leader of the other toys. But then a cool, new toy arrives – a space action figure named Buzz Lightyear. He has a lot of fancy features, and Andy is fascinated. Woody hates Buzz and tries to get rid of him, but after some adventures together, the two toys become friends. Toy Story is as dramatic as a movie with real actors, and Woody and Buzz have the same feelings as ordinary people. Their voices are perfect, especially Tom Hanks as the voice of Woody. The story has a lot of jokes for adults, so it's fun for the whole family. My only complaint is that the animation looks a little old now. Animation technology has improved a lot since 1995.

*But it will always be a great movie!

GLOSSARY



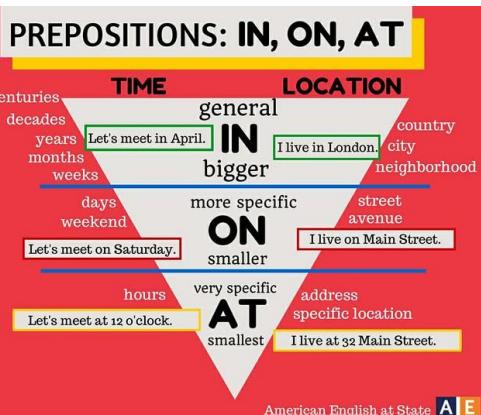
IN, ON and AT – in tá dentro, on é que tem contato, e at é relacionando um a outro.

TIME / PLACE / VERB – At: Number = I work at 7, call me at 789-22, I live at 111 on Paulista. At home / at night = a home é sua casa que tem um número e house são as outras casas.

Britânico fala at Xstmas e o Americano diz on Xstmas porque é um dia da semana

On: Day's name = on Tuesday, on that week, on december 25...

In: general = mês, período grande, estação, o ano, o século..., mas se for colocar o dia/número (October, 21st – on).



At/on/in (time)

Compare at, on and in

They arrived at 5 o'clock.
 They arrived on Friday.
 They arrived in October. / They arrived in 1998.

We use:

at for the time of day
 at five o'clock at 11.45 at midnight at lunchtime at sunset etc.

on for days and dates
 on Friday / on Fridays on 16 May 2009 on Christmas Day on my birthday

in for longer periods (for example: months/years/seasons)
 in October in 1998 in the 18th century in the past
 in (the) winter in the 1990s in the Middle Ages in (the) future

We use at in these expressions:

at night I don't like working at night.
 at the weekend / at weekends Will you be here at the weekend?
 at Christmas Do you give each other presents at Christmas?
 at the moment / at present The manager isn't here at the moment / at present
 at the same time Kate and I arrived at the same time.

We say:

in the morning(s) but on Friday morning(s)
in the afternoon(s) on Sunday afternoon(s)
in the evening(s) on Monday evening(s) etc.
 I'll see you in the morning I'll see you on Friday morning
 Do you work in the evenings? Do you work on Saturday evenings?

We do not use at/on/in before last/next/this/every:

I'll see you next Friday. (not on next Friday)
 They got married last March.

In spoken English we often leave out before days (Sunday/Monday etc.). So you can say:

I'll see you on Friday. or I'll see you Friday.
 I don't work on Monday mornings. or I don't work Monday mornings.

In a few minutes / in six months etc.

The train will be leaving in a few minutes. (= a few minutes from now)
 Andy has gone away. He'll be back in a week. (= a week from now)
 They'll be here in a moment. (= a moment from now)

You can also say in six months' time, in a week's time etc.

They're getting married in six months' time. or ... in six months

We also use in ... to say how long it takes to do something:

It took me four weeks. (= it took me four weeks to learn)

On/in time, at/in the end → Unit 122 In/at/on (position) → Units 123–125
 In/on (other uses) → Unit 127 American English → Appendix 7

Exercises

242 Fill in at, on or in the following:

1. Murphy was born in Dublin. in 1795.
 2. I've been involved in a wedding. to February.
 3. It's still too early to go swimming. summer.
 4. After the accident, we're going to take walks in the country. November/December.
 5. I have two American friends. I used to live America.
 6. John's brother is 40. He's been racing cars for 20 years.
 7. I'm having my birthday next Saturday. a moment.
 8. My brother is an engineer, but he doesn't have a job. the moment.
 9. There are usually a lot of parties New Year's Eve.
 10. I don't like driving night.
 11. My car is being repaired at the garage. It will hopefully two hours.
 12. My phone and the television the same time.
 13. After a long and tiring journey, we're finally our wedding anniversary.
 14. It was a short stay, but we're it again.
 15. Saturday night, I went to bed. overnight.
 16. We travelled overnight and arrived late this morning.
 17. The class begins January and continues April.
 18. I might just be at home Tuesday morning, but I'll be there the afternoon.

243 Complete the sentences. Use at, on or in + the following:

the evening	about 20 minutes	1940	the same time
the weekend	21 July 1968	the 1990s	right
last weekend	the Middle Ages	11 seconds	

1. Columbus made his first voyage from Europe to America. in 1492.
 2. If the sky is clear, you can see the moon.

244 Which is correct: at, on or both of them?

1. a. It's not you on Friday. b. It's not you on next Friday. c. It's not you in August. d. It's not you in April. e. They never go out all Saturday evenings. f. We often have a short holiday at Christmas. g. What are you doing at the weekend? h. Is there going to be a film <input type="checkbox"/> Saturday? i. We were <input type="checkbox"/> at the same time. j. Sue got married at 16 May 2008. k. He left school last June.	2. a. I'll see you Friday. b. I'll see you next Friday. c. I'll see you in August. d. I'll see you in April. e. They never go out all Saturday evenings. f. We often have a short holiday at Christmas. g. What are you doing at the weekend? h. Is there going to be a film <input type="checkbox"/> Saturday? i. We were <input type="checkbox"/> at the same time. j. Sue got married on 16 May 2008. k. He left school last June.
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→ Additional exercises 33 (page 107)

Unit 22 On time and in time At the end and in the beginning

A One time and in time

X (2) murphy_raymo...



...

On time and in time At the end and in the end

On time and in time

On time = punctual, not late. If something happens **on time**, it happens at the time that was planned:

- The 11.45 train left **on time**. (= it left at 11.45)
- 'I'll meet you at 7.30.' 'OK, but please be **on time**.' (= don't be late, be there at 7.30)
- The conference was well-organised. Everything began and finished **on time**.

The opposite of **on time** is **late**:

- Be **on time**. Don't be **late**.

In time (for something / to do something) = soon enough:

- Will you be home **in time for dinner**? (= soon enough for dinner)
- I've sent Tracey a birthday present. I hope it arrives **in time** (for her birthday). (= on or before her birthday)
- I'm in a hurry. I want to get home **in time to see** the game on TV. (= soon enough to see the game)

The opposite of **in time** is **too late**:

- I got home **too late** to see the game on TV.

You can say **just in time** (= almost too late):

- We got to the station **just in time** for our train.
- A child ran into the road in front of the car – I managed to stop **just in time**.

At the end and in the end

At the end (of something) = at the time when something ends. For example:

at the end of the month at the end of January at the end of the game
 at the end of the film at the end of the course at the end of the concert

- I'm going away **at the end of January / at the end of the month**.
- At **the end of the concert**, everyone applauded.
- The players shook hands **at the end of the game**.

We do not say 'in the end of ...'. So you cannot say 'in the end of January' or 'in the end of the concert'.

The opposite of **at the end** (of ...) is **at the beginning** (of ...):

- I'm going away **at the beginning of January**. (not in the beginning)

In the end = finally.

We use **in the end** when we say what the final result of a situation was:

- We had a lot of problems with our car. We sold it **in the end**. (= finally we sold it)
- He got more and more angry. In **the end** he just walked out of the room.
- Alan couldn't decide where to go for his holidays. He didn't go anywhere **in the end**. (not at the end)

The opposite of **in the end** is usually **at first**:

- At **first** we didn't get on very well, but **in the end** we became good friends.

At/on/in [time] → Unit 121

Exercises

1 Complete the sentences with **on time** or **in time**.

- 1 The bus was late this morning, but it's usually **on time**.
- 2 The film was supposed to start at 8.30, but it **didn't begin**.
- 3 I like to get up **to have a big breakfast before going to work**.

- Alan couldn't decide where to go for his holidays. He didn't go anywhere **in the end**.
(not at the end)

The opposite of **in the end** is usually **at first**:

- At first we didn't get on very well, but **in the end** we became good friends.

At/on/in (time) → Unit 121

Exercises

22.1 Complete the sentences with **on time** or **in time**.

- 1 The bus was late this morning, but it's usually **on time**.
- 2 The film was supposed to start at 8.30, but it didn't begin **on time**.
- 3 I like to get up **early** to have a big breakfast before going to work.
- 4 We want to start the meeting **on time**, so please don't be late.
- 5 I've just washed this shirt. I want to wear it this evening, so I hope it will be dry **by the end of the day**.
- 6 The train service isn't very good. The trains are rarely **on time**.
- 7 I nearly missed my flight this morning. I got to the airport just **in time**.
- 8 I almost forgot that it was Joe's birthday. Fortunately I remembered **in time**.
- 9 Why are you never **late**? You always keep everybody waiting.

22.2 Read the situations and make sentences using **just in time**.

- 1 A child ran into the road in front of your car. You saw the child at the last moment.
(manage / stop) I managed to stop **just in time**.
- 2 You were walking home. Just after you got home, it started to rain very heavily.
(get / home) I **got home just in time**.
- 3 Tim was going to sit on the chair you had just painted. You said, 'Don't sit on that chair!', so he didn't. (stop / him) I **stopped him just in time**.
- 4 You and a friend went to the cinema. You were late, and you thought you would miss the beginning of the film. But the film began just as you sat down in the cinema.
(get / cinema / beginning / film) We **got to the cinema just in time for the beginning of the film**.

22.3 Complete the sentences using **at the end** + the following:

the course the game the interview the month the race

- 1 The players shook hands **at the end of the game**.
- 2 I usually get paid **at the end of the month**.
- 3 The students had a party **at the end of the course**.
- 4 Two of the runners collapsed **at the end of the race**.
- 5 To my surprise, I was offered the job **at the end of the interview**.

22.4 Write sentences with **In the end**. Use the verb in brackets.

- 1 We had a lot of problems with our car. (sell) **In the end, we sold it**.
- 2 Anna got more and more fed up with her job.
(resign) **In the end, she resigned**.
- 3 I tried to learn German, but I found it too difficult.
(give up) **In the end, I gave up**.
- 4 We couldn't decide whether to go to the party or not.
(not / go) **In the end, we decided not to go**.

22.5 Put in **at** or **in**.

- 1 I'm going away **at** the end of the month.
- 2 It took me a long time to find a job. **in** the end I got a job in a hotel.
- 3 Are you going away **in** the beginning of August or **at** the end?
- 4 I couldn't decide what to buy Laura for her birthday. I didn't buy her anything **in** the end.
- 5 We waited ages for a taxi. We gave up **at** the end and walked home.
- 6 I'll be moving to a new address **in** the end of September.
- 7 We had a few problems at first, but **in** the end everything was OK.
- 8 I'm going away **at** the end of this week.
- 9 A: I didn't know what to do.
B: Yes, you were in a difficult position. What did you do **in** the end?

it

3

In/at/on (position) 1

UNIT 121

121.1

2 on

3 in

4 At or On

5 on or I last saw her Tuesday. (*no preposition*)

6 in

7 in

8 at

9 on or There are usually a lot of parties New Year's Eve. (*no preposition*)

10 at

11 in

12 at

13 on

14 in

15 **On** Saturday night or Saturday night (*no preposition*)
... **at** midnight16 **at** 5 o'clock **in** the morning17 **on** 7 January ... **in** April18 **at** home **on** Tuesday morning
or **at** home Tuesday morning (*no preposition*) ... **in** the afternoon

121.2

2 **at** night3 **in** the evening4 **on** 21 July 19695 **at** the same time6 **in** the 1920s7 **in** about 20 minutes8 **at** the moment9 **in** the Middle Ages10 **in** 11 seconds11 **on** Saturdays or ... **works**
Saturdays (*no preposition*)

121.3

3 a

4 *both*

5 b

6 b

7 *both*

8 a

9 b

10 a

UNIT 122

122.1

- 2 on time
- 3 in time
- 4 on time
- 5 in time
- 6 on time
- 7 in time
- 8 in time
- 9 on time

122.2

- 2 I got home just in time.
- 3 I stopped him just in time.
- 4 We got to the cinema just in time for
the beginning of the film. / ... just in
time to see the beginning of the film.

122.3

- 2 at the end of the month
- 3 at the end of the course
- 4 at the end of the race
- 5 at the end of the interview

122.4

- 2 In the end she resigned (from her
job).
- 3 In the end I gave up (trying to learn
German).
- 4 In the end we decided not to go (to
the party). or
In the end we didn't go (to the party).

122.5

- | | |
|-------------|------|
| 2 in | 6 at |
| 3 at ... at | 7 in |
| 4 in | 8 at |
| 5 in | 9 in |

X (2) murphy_raymo...



...

In/at/on (position) 1

A In

in a room
in a building
in a box

in a garden
in a town/country
in the city centre

in a pool
in the sea
in a river

There's no-one **in the room / in the building / in the garden.**
 What have you got **in your hand / in your mouth?**
 When we were **in Italy**, we spent a few days in **Venice**.
 I have a friend who lives **in a small village in the mountains**.
 There were some people swimming **in the pool / in the sea / in the river**.

B At

at the bus stop
at the door
at the roundabout
at reception

Who is that man standing **at the bus stop / at the door / at the window?**
 Turn left **at the traffic lights / at the church / at the roundabout / at the junction**.
 We have to get off the bus **at the next stop**.
 When you leave the hotel, please leave your key **at reception**. (= **at the reception desk**)

C On

on the wall
on the ceiling
on the floor
on the door
on the table
on her nose

on a page

on an island

I sat **on the floor / on the ground / on the grass / on the beach / on a chair**.
 There's a dirty mark **on the wall / on the ceiling / on your nose / on your shirt**.
 Have you seen the **notice on the notice board / on the door**?
 You'll find details of TV programmes **on page seven** (of the newspaper).
 The hotel is **on a small island** in the middle of a lake.

D Compare in and at:

There were a lot of people **in the shop**. It was very crowded.
 Go along this road, then turn left **at the shop**.
 I'll meet you **in the hotel lobby**.
 I'll meet you **at the entrance to the hotel**.

Compare in and on:

There is some water **in the bottle**.
 There is a label **on the bottle**.

Compare at and on:

There is somebody **at the door**. Shall I go and see who it is?
 There is a notice **on the door**. It says 'Do not disturb'.

In/at/on (position) 2-3 → Units 124-125

Exercises

Un
121 Answer the questions about the pictures. Use **in**, **at** or **on** with the words below the pictures.

In/at/on (position) 2-3 → Units 124-125

Exercises

Un
12

- 1.** Answer the questions about the pictures. Use *in*, *at* or *on* with the words below the pictures.



1. Where's the label? *On* the bottle.
2. Where's the fly?
3. Where is the car waiting?
4. a. Where's the notice?
b. Where's the key?
5. Where are the shelves?
6. Where's the Eiffel Tower?
7. a. Where's the man standing?
b. Where's the bird?
8. Where are the children playing?

- 2.** Complete the sentences. Use *in*, *at* or *on* + the following:

the window your coffee the mountains that tree
 my guitar the river the island the next petrol station

1. Look at those people swimming *in* the river.
2. One of the strings *on* the guitar *is* broken.
3. There's something wrong with the car. We'd better stop *at* the next petrol station.
4. Would you like sugar *in* your coffee?
5. The leaves *on* the trees *are* a beautiful colour.
6. Last year we had a wonderful skiing holiday *in* the mountains.
7. There's nobody living *in* that house. It's uninhabited.
8. He spends most of the day sitting *at* his desk and looking outside.

- 3.** Complete the sentences with *in*, *at* or *on*.

1. There was a long queue of people *at* the bus stop.
2. Nicola was wearing a silver ring *on* her little finger.
3. There was an accident *at* the crossroads this morning.
4. I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right office. There was no name *on* the door.
5. There are some beautiful trees *in* the park.
6. You'll find the sports results *in* the back page of the newspaper.
7. I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting *at* a computer.
8. My brother lives *in* a small village *in* the south-west of England.
9. The man the police are looking for has a scar *on* his right cheek.
10. The headquarters of the company are *in* Milan.
11. I like that picture hanging *on* the wall *in* the kitchen.
12. If you come here by bus, get off *at* the stop after the traffic lights.

In/at/on (position) 2

We say that somebody/something is:

in a line / in a row / in a queue	in bed
in the sky / in the world	in the countryside

10. The headquarters of the company are ... Milan.
 11. I like that picture hanging ... the wall ... the kitchen.
 12. If you come here by bus, get off ... the stop after the traffic lights.

Additional exercise 34 (page 322)

247

In/at/on (position) 2

A

We say that somebody/something is:

in a line / in a row / in a queue	in bed
in the sky / in the world	in the country / in the countryside
in an office / in a department	in a picture / in a photo / in a photograph
in a book / in a paper (= newspaper) / in a magazine / in a letter	

- When I go to the cinema, I like to sit in the front row.
- James isn't up yet. He's still in bed.
- It was a lovely day. There wasn't a cloud in the sky.
- I've just started working in the sales department.
- Who is the woman in that photo?
- Have you seen this picture in today's paper?



in a row

B

on the left / on the right	on the left-hand side / on the right-hand side
on the ground floor / on the first floor / on the second floor etc.	
on a map / on a menu / on a list	
on a farm	

- In Britain we drive on the left, or ... on the left-hand side.
- Our apartment is on the second floor of the building.
- Here's a shopping list. Don't buy anything that's not on the list.
- Have you ever worked on a farm?



BUDAPEST

DANUBE

We say that a place is on a river / on a road / on the coast:

- Budapest is on the (river) Danube.
- The town where you live – is it on the coast or inland?

Also on the way:

- We stopped to buy some things in a shop on the way home.

C

at the top (of) / at the bottom (of) / at the end (of)	at the top (of the page) —————
<input type="checkbox"/> Write your name at the top of the page.	

at the bottom (of the page) —————

D in the front / in the back of a car

- I was sitting in the back (of the car) when we crashed.

at the back

at the front / at the back of a building / theatre / group of people etc.

- The garden is at the back of the house.
- Let's sit at the front (of the cinema).
- We were at the back, so we couldn't see very well.



at the front

on the front / on the back of a letter / piece of paper etc.

- I wrote the date on the back of the photo.

E

in the corner of a room

- The TV is in the corner of the room.



in the corner

at the back

at the corner or on the corner of a street

- There is a small shop at/on the corner of the street.



at/on the corner

In the world → Unit 108D In/at/on (position) → Units 123, 125 American English → Appendix 7

Exercises

Ur

12

24.1 Answer the questions about the pictures. Use in, at or on with the words below the pictures.



xercisesUnit
12

- 4.1** Answer the questions about the pictures. Use **in**, **at** or **on** with the words below the pictures.



- Where does Sue work? **In** the **sales** **department**.
- Sue lives in this building. Where's her flat exactly?
- Where is the woman standing?
- Where is the man standing?
- Where's the cat?
- Where's the dog?
- Liz is in this group of people. Where is she?
- Where's the post office?
- Gary is at the cinema. Where is he sitting?
- Where does Kate work?

- 4.2** Complete the sentences. Use **in**, **at** or **on** + the following:

the west coast	the world	the back of the class	the sky
the front row	the right	the back of this card	the way to work

- It was a lovely day. There wasn't a cloud **in** the **sky**.
- In most countries people drive **on** the **right**.
- What is the tallest building **in** the **world**?
- I usually buy a newspaper **in** the **morning**.
- San Francisco is **on** the **west coast** of the United States.
- We went to the theatre last night. We had seats **in** the **back**.
- I couldn't hear the teacher. She spoke quietly and I was sitting **at** the **front**.
- I don't have your address. Could you write it **on** **this** **card**?

- 4.3** Complete the sentences with **in**, **at** or **on**.

- Write your name **at** the top of the page.
- Is your sister **in** this photograph? I don't recognise her.
- I didn't feel very well when I woke up, so I stayed **in** bed.
- We normally use the front entrance to the building, but there's another one **at** the back.
- Is there anything interesting **in** the paper today?
- There was a list of names, but my name wasn't **on** the list.
- At** the end of the street, there is a path leading to the river.
- I love to look up at the stars **in** the **sky** at night.
- When I'm a passenger in a car, I prefer to sit **at** the **front**.
- I live in a very small village. You probably won't find it **on** your map.
- Joe works **in** the furniture department of a large store.
- Paris is **on** the river Seine.
- I don't like cities. I'd much prefer to live **in** the **countryside**.
- My office is **on** the top floor. It's **on** the left as you come out of the lift.

Additional exercise 34 (page 322)

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In/at/on (position) 3**A** In hospital / at work etc.We say that somebody is **in** hospital / **in** prison / **in** jail:

- Anna's mother is **in** hospital.

We say that somebody is **at** work / **at** school / **at** university / **at** college:

- I'll be **at** work until 5.30.
 Julia is studying chemistry **at** university

We say that somebody is **at** home or **is** home (with or without **at**), but we say do something **at** home (with **at**):

- I'll be **at** home all evening, or I'll **be** home all evening.

- Shall we go to a restaurant or **eat** **at** **home**?

10. When I'm a passenger in a car, I prefer to sit ...
 10. I live in a very small village. You probably won't find it ... your map.
 11. Joe works ... the furniture department of a large store.
 12. There is ... the river Seine.
 13. I'd like cities. I'd much prefer to live ... the country.
 14. My office is ... the top floor. It's ... the left as you come out of the lift.

additional exercise 34 (page 322)

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In/at/on (position) 3**A In hospital / at work etc.**

- We say that somebody is **in hospital** / **in prison** / **in jail**.
 Anna's mother is **in hospital**.
- We say that somebody is **at work** / **at school** / **at university** / **at college**.
 I'll be **at work** until 5.30.
 Julia is studying chemistry **at university**.

We say that somebody is **at home** or **is home** (with or without **at**), but we say **do something at home** (with **at**):

- I'll be **at home** all evening, or I'll be **home** all evening.
 Shall we go to a restaurant or **eat at home**?

B At a party / at a concert etc.

- We say that somebody is **at an event** (**at a party** / **at a conference** etc.):
 Were there many people at the **party** / **at the meeting** / **at the wedding**?
 I saw Steve at a **conference** / **at a concert** on Saturday.

C In and at for buildings

- You can often use **in** or **at** with buildings. For example, you can eat in a **restaurant** or **at a restaurant**: you can buy something in a **supermarket** or **at a supermarket**. We usually say **when we say** **at** when we take part in an activity, for example, a concert, a film, a party, a meeting:
 We went to a **concert** at the National Concert Hall.
 The meeting took place at the company's head office in Frankfurt.
 There was a robbery at the supermarket.
- We say **at the station** / **at the airport**:
 There's no need to meet me **at the station**. I can get a taxi.

- We say **at somebody's house**:

- I was at Helen's **house** last night, or I was **at Helen's** last night.

Also at the **doctor's** / **at the hairdresser's** etc.

- We use **in** when we are thinking about the building itself. Compare:
 I live in a **house** at the **station**.
 All the rooms in the hotel have air conditioning. (not **at** the hotel)
 I was at Helen's **house** last night.
 It's always cold in Helen's **house**. The heating doesn't work well. (not **at** Helen's **house**)

D In and at for towns etc.

- We normally use **in** with cities, towns and villages:
 The Louvre is a famous art museum in Paris. (not **at** Paris)
 Sam's parents live in a **village** in the south of France. (not **at** a village)

We use **at** when we think of the place as a point or station on a journey:

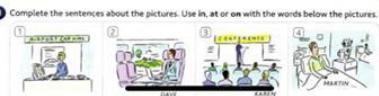
- Does this train stop **at Oxford**? (= at Oxford station)

E On a bus / in a car etc.

- We usually say **on a bus** / **on a train** / **on a plane** / **on a ship**, but **in a car** / **in a taxi**:
 The bus was full. There were too many people **on it**.
 I arrived **in a taxi**.

- We say **on a bike (= bicycle)** / **on a motorbike** / **on a horse**:

- Jane passed me **on her bike**.

At school / in hospital etc. → Unit 74 In/at/on (position) → Units 123-24
To/at/into → Unit 176 By car / by bike etc. → Unit 128**Exercises**

Un 12

11:38



X (2) murphy_raymo...

**Exercises**2 Complete the sentences about the pictures. Use **in**, **at** or **on** with the words below the pictures.

Un 12

3 Complete the sentences. Use **in**, **at** or **on** + the following:the plane hospital a taxi the station the cinema
 Tokyo school prison the airport the sports centre

1. My train arrives at 11.30. Can you meet me **at the station**?
 2. We walked to the restaurant, but we went **on** ...
 3. I'd like to see a film. What's **on** **this week**?
 4. Some people are **in** **for** crimes that they did not commit.
 5. 'What does your sister do? Does she have a **job**?' 'No, she's **still** ...'
 6. I play basketball **on** Friday evenings.
 7. A friend of mine was **involved** in an accident a few days ago. She's still ...
 8. Our teacher **wasn't** **well**. We had to **wait** for four hours.
 9. I enjoyed the flight, but the food **wasn't** very nice.
 10. Vicky has gone to Japan. She's **living** ...

4 Complete these sentences with **in**, **at** or **on**.

1. We went to a **concert** **at** the National Concert Hall.
 2. It was a very slow train. It stopped **every** station.
 3. My parents live in a small village about 50 miles from London.
 4. I've been **seen** Kate for some time. I **saw** her **at** David's wedding.
 5. We stayed **in** a very comfortable hotel when we were **in** Amsterdam.
 6. There were about fifty **rooms** **in** the hotel.
 7. I don't know where my umbrella is. Perhaps I left it **in** the bus.
 8. 'Where were you **on** Friday evening?' 'I was **at** a friend's house.'
 9. There must be somebody **in** the house. The lights are **on**.
 10. The exhibition **finishes** **on** Saturday.
 11. Shall we **travel** **in** your car **and** **work**?
 12. I'm going to **buy** a **car** **in** ...
 13. 'Did you **like** the movie?' 'Yes, but it was **too hot** **in** the cinema.'
 14. Paul lives **in** Birmingham. He's a student **at** Birmingham University.

additional exercise 34 (page 322)

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To/at/in/intoWe say **go/come/travel [etc.]** to a place or event. For example:

go to China	go to bed	come to my house
go back to China	go to the bank	be taken to hospital
return to London	go to a concert	be sent to prison



X Pesquisar

Key to Exercises

	123.2 2 on my guitar 3 at the next petrol station 4 in your coffee 5 on that tree 6 in the mountains 7 on the island 8 at the window	125.2 2 in a taxi 3 at the cinema 4 in prison 5 at school 6 at the sports centre 7 in hospital 8 at the airport 9 on the plane 10 in Tokyo
2	2 on 3 at 4 on 5 in 6 on 7 at 8 in a small town in the north-west 9 on 10 in 11 on the way to work 12 at	125.3 2 at 3 in 4 at 5 at/in a very comfortable hotel ... in Amsterdam 6 in 7 on 8 at 9 in 10 at 11 in
	me just in time. d him just in time. to the cinema just in time for ning of the film. / ... just in see the beginning of the film.	124.3 2 On the first day of the 3 At/On the last day of the 4 In the middle of the 5 At the beginning of the 6 In the middle of the 7 At the end of the 8 On the last day of the 9 In the middle of the 10 On the first day of the
	if she resigned (from her job). if I gave up (trying to learn it). if we decided not to go (to y). - or if we didn't go (to the party).	124.2 2 on 3 in 4 at 5 in 6 at 7 in 8 on 9 in 10 on
	6 at, 7 in 8 at 9 in	9 in 10 on 11 in 12 on 13 in 14 in
3	7 At 8 in	126.1 3 at 4 in 5 in 6 in 7 in 8 in 9 in 10 in 11 in 12 in 13 in 14 in 15 in (no preposition) ... 16 in (no preposition) ... two years in 17 in (no preposition) ... moved to New York
	arm, or man's arm. traffic lights. the door. i door. wall. the gate. the gate. beach.	125.3 2 on a train 3 at a conference 4 in the hospital / in the hospital 5 at the hairdresser's 6 on his bike 7 in New York 8 at the Savoy Theatre

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Exercises

6 got on got out of the car. / ... my car. got off the train. got into the taxi. - or: I got in the	128.3 2 travelling by bus - or travelling on the bus - or travelling on buses	129.3 2 to 3 in 4 of 5 in or to
---	--	---

In/on/at (other uses)

A In

in the rain / in the sun / in the shade / in the dark / in bad weather etc.

- We sat in the shade. It was too hot to sit in the sun.
- Don't go out in the rain. Wait until it stops.



(write) in ink / in pen / in pencil

- When you do the exam, you're not allowed to write in pencil.

Also (write) in words / in figures / in capital letters etc.

- Please write your name in capital letters.
- Write the story in your own words. (= don't copy somebody else)

the shade

(be/fall) in love (with somebody)

- They're very happy together. They're in love.

in (my) opinion

- In my opinion, the movie wasn't very good.

B On

on TV / on television / on the radio

- I didn't watch the news on television, but I heard it on the radio.

on the phone

- I've never met her, but I've spoken to her on the phone a few times.

(be/go) on strike

- There are no trains today. The drivers are on strike.

(be/go) on a diet

- I've put on a lot of weight. I'll have to go on a diet.

(be) on fire

- Look! That car is on fire.

on the whole (= in general)

- Sometimes I have problems at work, but on the whole I enjoy my job.

on purpose (= intentionally)

- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to annoy you. I didn't do it on purpose.

C On holiday / on a trip etc.

We say: (be/go) on holiday / on business / on a trip / on a tour / on a cruise etc.

- I'm going on holiday next week.
- Emma's away on business at the moment.
- One day I'd like to go on a world tour.

You can also say 'go to a place for a holiday / for my holiday(s)'.

- Steve has gone to France for a holiday.

D At the age of ... etc.

We say at the age of 16 / at 120 miles an hour /

at 100 degrees etc.:

- Tracy left school at 16 or ... at the age of 16.
- The train was travelling at 120 miles an hour.
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.



In/at/on (time) → Unit 121 In/at/on (position) → Units 123–125

Exercises

Unit
12

7.1 Complete the sentences using in + the following:

capital letters	cold weather	love	my opinion
pencil	the rain	the shade	

1. Don't go out ... in the rain ... Wait until it stops.
2. Matt likes to keep warm, so he doesn't go out much.
3. If you write ... and make a mistake, you can rub it out and correct it.
4. They fell ... almost immediately and were married in a few weeks.
5. Please write your address clearly, preferably ...
6. It's too hot in the sun. I'm going to sit ...
7. Amanda thought the restaurant was OK, but ... it wasn't very good.

7.2 Complete the sentences using on + the following:

D At the age of ... etc.

We say at the age of 16 / at 120 miles an hour /
at 100 degrees etc.:

- Tracy left school at 16, or ... at the age of 16.
- The train was travelling at 120 miles an hour.
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

The jet is flying at speeds up
to 800 kilometres an hour and at
an altitude of 9,000 metres.



In/at/on (time) → Unit 121 In/at/on (position) → Units 123–125

Exercises

Un
12

7.1 Complete the sentences using in + the following:

capital letters	cold weather	love	my opinion
pencil	the rain	the shade	

1. Don't go out ... in the rain ... Wait until it stops.
2. Matt likes to keep warm, so he doesn't go out much ...
3. If you write ... and make a mistake, you can rub it out and correct it.
4. They fell ... almost immediately and were married in a few weeks.
5. Please write your address clearly, preferably ...
6. It's too hot in the sun. I'm going to sit ...
7. Amanda thought the restaurant was OK, but ... it wasn't very good.

7.2 Complete the sentences using on + the following:

business	a diet	fire	holiday	the phone
purpose	strike	TV	a tour	the whole

1. Look! That car is ... on fire ...! Somebody call the fire brigade.
2. Workers at the factory have gone ... for better pay and conditions.
3. Soon after we arrived, we were taken ... of the city.
4. I feel lazy this evening. Is there anything worth watching ...?
5. I'm sorry. It was an accident. I didn't do it ...
6. Richard has put on a lot of weight recently. I think he should go ...
7. Jane's job involves a lot of travelling. She often has to go away ...
8. A: I'm going ... next week.
B: Where are you going? Somewhere nice?
9. A: Is Sarah here?
B: Yes, but she's ... at the moment. She won't be long.
10. A: How was your exam?
B: Well, there were some difficult questions, but ... it was OK.

7.3 Complete the sentences with in, on or at.

1. Water boils ... at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. When I was 14, I went ... a trip to France organised by my school.
3. There was panic when people realised that the building was ... fire.
4. Julia's grandmother died recently ... the age of 79.
5. Can you turn the light on, please? I don't want to sit ... the dark.
6. We didn't go ... holiday last year. We stayed at home.
7. I hate driving ... fog. You can't see anything.
8. I won't be here next week. I'll be ... holiday.
9. Technology has developed ... great speed.
10. Alan got married ... 17, which is rather young to get married.
11. I heard an interesting programme ... the radio this morning.
12. ... my opinion, violent films should not be shown ... television.
13. I wouldn't like to go ... a cruise. I think I'd get bored.
14. I shouldn't eat too much. I'm supposed to be ... a diet.
15. I wouldn't like his job. He spends most of his time talking ... the phone.
16. The earth travels round the sun ... 107,000 kilometres an hour.
17. 'Did you enjoy your holiday?' 'Not every minute, but ... the whole, yes.'
18. A lot of houses were damaged ... the storm last week.

Additional exercise 34 (page 322)

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By

We use **by** in many expressions to say how we do something. For example, you can:

send something **by post** contact somebody **by phone / by email**
do something **by hand** pay **by credit card / by cheque**

Can I pay **by credit card**?

You can choose from four answers in the box.

- 3 I got out of the car. / ... my car. tray
 4 I got off the train. tray
 5 I got into the taxi. or I got in the 3 tak
 taxi. 4 this
 6 I got off the plane. 5 pay
 6 am

UNIT 127

- 127.1 Examp
 2 in cold weather 3–5
 3 in pencil • Uly
 4 in love • Yes
 5 in capital letters Mc
 6 in the shade • Gui
 7 in my opinion Pic
- 127.2 128.4
 2 on strike 2 by
 3 on a tour 3 wit
 4 on TV 4 by
 5 on purpose 5 by
 6 on a diet 6 by
 7 on business 7 by
 8 on holiday on
 9 on the phone
 10 on the whole 128.6

- 127.3 2 The
 2 on 3 Hel
 3 on 4 Im
- 4 at UNIT
 5 in 129.1
 6 on 2 tot
 7 in 3 wit
 8 on 4 int
 9 at 5 toy
 10 at 6 for
 11 on 7 in
 12 In my opinion ... on television 8 int

- 13 on job
 14 on 9 for
 15 on 10 bet
 16 at
 17 on
 18 in

UNIT 128

- 128.1 129.2
 2 by mistake 2 invi
 3 con 3 key
 4 key 5 cau
 5 repl 6 repl
 6 repl 7 con

- 1** Put the verb into the correct form: present simple (**I do**), present continuous (**I am doing**), past simple (**I did**) or past continuous (**I was doing**).

- 1 We can go out now. It isn't raining (it / not / rain) any more.
- 2 Katherine was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (I / arrive).
- 3 (I / get) hungry. Let's go and have something to eat.
- 4 What (you / do) in your spare time? Do you have any hobbies?
- 5 The weather was horrible when (we / arrive). It was cold and (it / rain) hard.
- 6 Louise usually (phone) me on Fridays, but (she / not / phone) last Friday.
- 7 A: When I last saw you, (you / think) of moving to a new flat.
B: That's right, but in the end (I / decide) to stay where I was.
- 8 Why (you / look) at me like that? What's the matter?
- 9 It's usually dry here at this time of the year. (it / not / rain) much.
- 10 Sorry I'm late. My phone (ring) three times while (I / get) ready to go out.
- 11 Lisa was busy when (we / go) to see her yesterday. She had an exam today and (she / prepare) for it. (we / not / stay) very long.
- 12 When I first (he / not / believe) me. (tell) Tom what happened, (he / think) that (I / joke).

Additional exercises

0811

Key to Additional e

- 1
- 3 I'm getting / I am getting
- 4 do you do
- 5 we arrived ... it was raining
- 6 phones ... she didn't phone
- 7 you were thinking ... I decided
- 8 are you looking
- 9 It doesn't rain
- 10 rang ... I was getting
- 11 we went ... she was preparing ...
We didn't want ... we didn't stay
- 12 told ... he didn't believe ...
He thought ... I was joking



IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT**Present and past**

- 1.1 At first I didn't like my job, but _____ to enjoy it now.
A I'm beginning **B** I begin
- 1.2 I don't understand this sentence. What _____?
A does mean this word **B** does this word mean **C** means this word
- 1.3 Robert _____ away two or three times a year.
A is going usually **B** is usually going **C** usually goes **D** goes usually
- 1.4 How _____ now? Better than before?
A you are feeling **B** do you feel **C** are you feeling
- 1.5 It was a boring weekend. _____ anything.
A I didn't **B** I don't do **C** I didn't do
- 1.6 Matt _____ while we were having dinner.
A phoned **B** was phoning **C** has phoned
-

A/an and the

Study this example:

I had **a sandwich** and **an apple** for lunch.
The sandwich wasn't very good, but **the apple** was nice.



- Joe says '**a sandwich**', '**an apple**' because this is the first time he talks about them.
- Joe now says '**the sandwich**', '**the apple**' because Karen knows which sandwich and which apple he means – **the sandwich** and **the apple** that he had for lunch.

Compare **a** and **the** in these examples:

- A man and a woman were sitting opposite me. **The man** was American, but I think **the woman** was British.
- When we were on holiday, we stayed at a hotel. Sometimes we ate at **the hotel** and sometimes we went to **a restaurant**.

B We use **the** when we are thinking of a specific thing. Compare **a/an** and **the**:

- Tim sat down on **a chair**. (perhaps one of many chairs in the room)
 Tim sat down on **the chair nearest the door**. (a specific chair)
- Paula is looking for **a job**. (not a specific job)
 Did Paula get **the job she applied for**? (a specific job)
- Do you have **a car**? (not a specific car)
 I cleaned **the car** yesterday. (= my car)

C We use **the** when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about **the light** / **the floor** / **the ceiling** / **the door** / **the carpet** etc. :

- Can you turn off **the light**, please? (= the light in this room)
- I took a taxi to **the station**. (= the station in that town)
- (in a shop) I'd like to speak to **the manager**, please. (= the manager of this shop)

In the same way, we say (go to) **the bank** / **the post office**:

- I have to go to **the bank** and then I'm going to **the post office**.
 (The speaker is usually thinking of a specific bank or post office.)

We also say (go to) **the doctor** / **the dentist**:

- Clare isn't very well. She's gone to **the doctor**. (= her usual doctor)
- I don't like going to **the dentist**.

Compare **the** and **a**:

- I have to go to **the bank** today.
 Is there **a bank** near here?
- I don't like going to **the dentist**.
 My sister is **a dentist**.

D We say 'once **a week** / three times **a day** / £1.50 **a kilo**' etc. :

- 'How often do you go to the cinema?' 'About once **a month**.'
- 'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.50 **a kilo**.'
- Helen works eight hours **a day**, six days **a week**.

Exercises

72.1 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 This morning I bought a newspaper and a magazine. The newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put the magazine.
- 2 I saw an accident this morning. The car crashed into a tree. The driver of the car wasn't hurt, but the car was badly damaged.
- 3 There are two cars parked outside: a blue one and a grey one. The blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who the owner of the grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in an old house in a small village. There is a beautiful garden behind the house. I would like to have a garden like that.

72.2 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 a This house is very nice. Has it got a garden?
b It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in the garden.
c I like living in this house, but it's a shame that the garden is so small.
- 2 a Can you recommend a good restaurant?
b We had dinner in the very nice restaurant.
c We had dinner in the best restaurant in town.
- 3 a She has a French name, but in fact she's English, not French.
b What's the name of that man we met yesterday?
c We stayed at a very nice hotel – I can't remember the name now.
- 4 a There isn't an airport near where I live. The nearest airport is 70 miles away.
b Our flight was delayed. We had to wait at the airport for three hours.
c Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to the airport?
- 5 a 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, next week after next.'
b I'm going away for a week in September.
c Gary has a part-time job. He works three mornings a week.

72.3 Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 Would you like an apple? Would you like an apple?
- 2 How often do you go to the dentist?
- 3 Could you close the door, please?
- 4 I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was a mistake.
- 5 Excuse me, where is the bus station, please?
- 6 I have a problem. Can you help me?
- 7 I'm just going to the post office. I won't be long.
- 8 There were no chairs, so we sat on the floor.
- 9 Have you finished with the book I lent you?
- 10 My sister has just got a job in the bank in Zurich.
- 11 We live in a small apartment in the city centre.
- 12 There's a supermarket at end of street I live in.

72.4 Answer these questions about yourself. Where possible, use the structure in Section D (once a week / three times a day etc.).

- 1 How often do you go to the cinema? Three or four times a year.
- 2 How often do you go to the cinema?
- 3 How often do you go away on holiday?
- 4 What's the usual speed limit in towns in your country?
- 5 How much sleep do you need?
- 6 How often do you go out in the evening?
- 7 How much television do you watch (on average)?
- 8 How much does it cost to rent a small car in your country?

Countable and uncountable 1

A noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*:

Countable

- I eat **a banana** every day.
- I like **bananas**.



Banana is a *countable* noun.

A countable noun can be singular (**banana**) or plural (**bananas**).

We can use numbers with countable nouns. So we can say 'one banana', 'two bananas' etc.

Examples of nouns usually countable:

- Kate was singing **a song**.
- There's **a nice beach** near here.
- Do you have **a ten-pound note**?
- It wasn't your fault. It was **an accident**.
- There are **no batteries** in the radio.
- We don't have enough **cups**.

You can use **a/an** with singular countable nouns:

a beach a student an umbrella

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without **a/the/my** etc.):

- I want **a banana**. (not I want banana)
- There's been **an accident**. (not There's been accident)

You can use *plural* countable nouns alone:

- I like **bananas**. (= bananas in general)
- Accidents** can be prevented.

You can use **some** and **any** with plural countable nouns:

- We sang **some songs**.
- Did you buy **any apples**?

We use **many** and **few** with plural countable nouns:

- We didn't take **many pictures**.
- I have a **few things** to do.

Uncountable

- I eat **rice** every day.
- I like **rice**.



Rice is an *uncountable* noun.

An uncountable noun has only one form (**rice**)

We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc.

Examples of nouns usually uncountable:

- Kate was listening to **(some) music**.
- There's **sand** in my shoes.
- Do you have **any money**?
- It wasn't your fault. It was bad **luck**.
- There is **no electricity** in this house.
- We don't have enough **water**.

You cannot normally use **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We do not say 'a sand', 'a music', 'a rice'.

But you can often use **a ... of**. For example:
a bowl / a packet / a grain of rice

You can use uncountable nouns alone (without **the/my/some** etc.):

- I eat **rice** every day.
- There's **blood** on your shirt.
- Can you hear **music**?

You can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- We listened to **some music**.
- Did you buy **any apple juice**?

We use **much** and **little** with uncountable nouns:

- We didn't do **much shopping**.
- I have a **little work** to do.

Exercises

69.1 Some of these sentences need **a/an**. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Joe goes everywhere by bike. He hasn't got car. He hasn't got a car.
- 2 Helen was listening to music when I arrived. OK
- 3 We went to very nice restaurant last weekend.
- 4 I brush my teeth with toothpaste.
- 5 I use toothbrush to brush my teeth.
- 6 Can you tell me if there's bank near here?
- 7 My brother works for insurance company in Frankfurt.
- 8 I don't like violence.
- 9 Can you smell paint?
- 10 When we were in Rome, we stayed in big hotel.
- 11 We need petrol. I hope we come to petrol station soon.
- 12 I wonder if you can help me. I have problem.
- 13 I like your suggestion. It's very interesting idea.
- 14 John has interview for job tomorrow.
- 15 I like volleyball. It's good game.
- 16 Lisa doesn't usually wear jewellery.
- 17 Jane was wearing beautiful necklace.

69.2 Complete the sentences using the following words. Use **a/an** where necessary.

-accident-	biscuit	blood	coat	decision	electricity
interview	key	moment	-music-	question	sugar

- 1 It wasn't your fault. It was an accident.
- 2 Listen! Can you hear music?
- 3 I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have
- 4 It's very warm today. Why are you wearing ?
- 5 Do you take in your coffee?
- 6 Are you hungry? Would you like with your coffee?
- 7 Our lives would be very difficult without
- 8 'I had for a job yesterday.' 'Did you? How did it go?'
- 9 The heart pumps through the body.
- 10 Excuse me, but can I ask you ?
- 11 I'm not ready yet. Can you wait , please?
- 12 We can't delay much longer. We have to make soon.

69.3 Complete the sentences using the following words. Sometimes the word needs to be plural (-s), and sometimes you need to use **a/an**.

air	day	friend	joke	language	meat
patience	people	picture	queue	space	umbrella

- 1 I had my camera, but I didn't take any pictures.
- 2 There are seven in a week.
- 3 A vegetarian is a person who doesn't eat
- 4 Outside the cinema there was of people waiting to see the film.
- 5 I'm not very good at telling
- 6 Last night I went out with some of mine.
- 7 There were very few in town today. The streets were almost empty.
- 8 I'm going out for a walk. I need some fresh
- 9 Gary always wants things quickly. He doesn't have much
- 10 I think it's going to rain. Do you have I could borrow?
- 11 Do you speak any foreign ?
- 12 Our flat is very small. We don't have much

The 1

We use **the** when there is only one of something:

- Have you ever crossed **the equator**?
(there is only one equator)
- What's **the longest river in Europe**?
- Our apartment is on **the tenth floor**.
- Buenos Aires is **the capital of Argentina**.
- I'm going away at **the end of this month**.



We use **the** before **same** (**the same**):

- Your sweater is **the same colour** as mine. (not is same colour)
- 'Are these keys **the same**?' 'No, they're different.'

We say:

the sun **the moon** **the earth** **the world** **the universe**
the sky **the sea** **the ground** **the environment** **the internet**

- I love to look at the stars in **the sky**. (not in sky)
- The internet** has changed the way we live.
- We need to do more to protect **the environment**. (= the natural world around us)
- The earth** goes round **the sun**, and **the moon** goes round **the earth**.

We also use '**Earth**' (without **the**) when we think of it as a planet in space (like **Mars**, **Jupiter** etc.).

- Which planet is nearest **Earth**?

We say **space** (without **the**) when we mean 'space in the universe'. Compare

- There are millions of stars **in space**. (not in the space)
- I tried to park my car, but **the space** was too small.

We use **a/an** to say what kind of thing something is (see Unit 71B). Compare **the** and **a**:

- The sun** is a star. (= one of many stars)
- The hotel we stayed at was **a** very nice hotel.

C We say: (go to) **the cinema**, **the theatre**.

- I go to **the cinema** a lot, but I haven't been to **the theatre** for ages.

When we say **the cinema** / **the theatre**, we do not necessarily mean a specific cinema or theatre.

We usually say **the radio**, but **television/TV** (without **the**). Compare:

- I listen to **the radio** a lot. *but* I watch **television** a lot.
- We heard it on **the radio**. *but* We watched it on **TV**.

The television / **the TV** = the television set:

- Can you turn off **the television**, please?

D We do not normally use **the** with **breakfast/lunch/dinner**:

- What did you have for **breakfast**?
- We had **lunch** in a very nice restaurant.

But we use **a/an** if we say 'a big lunch', 'a wonderful dinner', 'an early breakfast' etc. :

- We had **a very nice lunch**. (not We had very nice lunch)

E We do *not* use **the** before **noun + number**. For example, we say:

- Our train leaves from **Platform 5**. (not the Platform 5)
- (in a shop) Do you have these shoes in **size 43**? (not the size 43)

In the same way, we say: **Room 126** (in a hotel), **page 29** (of a book), **question 3** (in an exam), **Gate 10** (at an airport) etc.

Exercises

73.1 Put in **the** or **a** where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 A: Our apartment is on **the** tenth floor.
B: Is it? I hope there's **a** lift.
- 2 A: Did you have **a** nice holiday?
B: Yes, it was **the** best holiday I've ever had.
- 3 A: Where's **the** nearest shop?
B: There's one at **the** end of this street.
- 4 A: It's **a** lovely day, isn't it?
B: Yes, there isn't **a** cloud in **the** sky.
- 5 A: I've got a problem with my computer. It isn't connecting to **the** internet.
B: That's interesting. I've got **the** same problem with mine.
- 6 A: We spent all our money because we stayed at **the** most expensive hotel in town.
B: Why didn't you stay at **a** cheaper hotel?
- 7 A: Would you like to travel in **space**?
B: Yes, I'd love to go to **the** moon.
- 8 A: What's Jupiter? Is it **a** star?
B: No, it's **the** largest planet in **the** solar system.

73.2 Put in **the** where necessary. If you don't need **the**, leave the space empty.

- 1 I haven't been to **the** cinema for ages.
- 2 Sarah spends most of her free time watching **TV**.
- 3 Do you ever listen to **the** radio?
- 4 **The** television was on, but nobody was watching it.
- 5 Have you had **dinner** yet?
- 6 Lisa and I arrived at **the** same time.
- 7 What's **the** capital city of Canada?
- 8 What do you want for **breakfast**?
- 9 I lay down on **the** ground and looked up at **the** sky.

73.3 Put in **the** or **a** where necessary. (See Unit 72 for **a** and **the** if necessary.)

- 1 Sun is star. The sun is a star.
- 2 I'm fed up with doing same thing every day.
- 3 Room 25 is on second floor.
- 4 Moon goes round earth every 27 days.
- 5 It was very hot day. It was hottest day of year.
- 6 We had lunch in nice restaurant by sea.
- 7 What's on at cinema this week?
- 8 I like to eat good breakfast before I go to work.
- 9 We missed our train because we were waiting on wrong platform.
- 10 Next train to London leaves from Platform 3.
- 11 You'll find information you need at top of page 15.

73.4 Complete the sentences using the following. Use **the** where necessary.

breakfast cinema dinner gate Gate 21 question 8 sea

- 1 Are you going out this evening? 'Yes, after **dinner**.'
- 2 There was no wind, so **the** was very calm.
- 3 The test wasn't too difficult, but I couldn't answer **the**.
- 4 'I'm going to **the** tonight.' 'Are you? What film are you going to see?'
- 5 I didn't have time for **breakfast** this morning because I was in a hurry.
- 6 Oh, **the** is open. I must have forgotten to shut it.
- 7 (airport announcement) Flight AB123 to Rome is now boarding at **Gate 21**.

Names with and without **the** 1**A**

We do not use **the** with names of people ('Helen', 'Helen Taylor' etc.). In the same way, we do not use **the** with most names of places. For example:

<i>continents</i>	Africa (<i>not the Africa</i>), Europe, South America
<i>countries, states etc.</i>	France (<i>not the France</i>), Japan, Brazil, Texas
<i>islands</i>	Sicily, Bermuda, Tasmania
<i>cities, towns etc.</i>	Cairo, New York, Bangkok
<i>mountains</i>	Everest, Etna, Kilimanjaro



But we use **the** in names with **Republic, Kingdom, States etc.**:

the Czech Republic	the United Kingdom (the UK)
the Dominican Republic	the United States of America (the USA)

Compare:

- Have you been to **Canada** or **the United States**?

B

When we use **Mr/Mrs/Captain/Doctor** etc. + a name, we do not use **the**. So we say:

Mr Johnson / Doctor Johnson / Captain Johnson / President Johnson etc. (<i>not the ...</i>)
Uncle Robert / Saint Catherine / Princess Maria etc. (<i>not the ...</i>)

Compare:

- We called **the doctor**.
- We called **Doctor Johnson**. (*not the Doctor Johnson*)

We use **Mount** (= mountain) and **Lake** before a name in the same way (without **the**):

Mount Everest (<i>not the ...</i>)	Mount Etna	Lake Superior	Lake Victoria
<input type="checkbox"/> They live near the lake .			

They live near **Lake Superior**. (*not the Lake Superior*)

C

We use **the** with the names of oceans, seas, rivers and canals:

the Atlantic (Ocean)	the Red Sea	the Amazon
the Indian Ocean	the Channel (between	the Nile
the Mediterranean (Sea)	France and Britain)	the Suez Canal

We use **the** with the names of deserts:

the Sahara (Desert)	the Gobi Desert
----------------------------	------------------------

D

We use **the** with plural names of people and places:

people	the Taylors (= the Taylor family), the Johnsons
countries	the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United States
groups of islands	the Canaries / the Canary Islands, the Bahamas
mountain ranges	the Rocky Mountains / the Rockies, the Andes, the Alps

- The highest mountain in **the Andes** is (**Mount**) Aconcagua.

E

We say:

the north (of Brazil)	but	northern Brazil (<i>without the</i>)
the south-east (of Spain)	but	south-eastern Spain

Compare:

- Sweden is in **northern Europe**; Spain is in **the south**.

Also **the Middle East, the Far East**

We also use **north/south** etc. (*without the*) in the names of some regions and countries:

North America	South Africa
----------------------	---------------------

Note that on maps, **the** is not usually included in the name:

Exercises

77.1 Put in the where necessary. Leave the space empty if the sentence is already complete.

- 1 Who is _____ Doctor Johnson? (the sentence is complete without the)
- 2 I was ill, so I went to see _____ doctor.
- 3 The most powerful person in _____ United States is _____ president.
- 4 _____ President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
- 5 Do you know _____ Wilsons? They're a very nice couple.
- 6 I'm looking for _____ Professor Brown. Do you know where she is?

77.2 Some of these sentences are correct, but some need the (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Everest was first climbed in 1953.
- 2 Milan is in north of Italy.
- 3 Africa is much larger than Europe.
- 4 Last year I visited Mexico and United States.
- 5 South of England is warmer than north.
- 6 Portugal is in western Europe.
- 7 France and Britain are separated by Channel.
- 8 James has travelled a lot in Middle East.
- 9 Chicago is on Lake Michigan.
- 10 Next year we're going skiing in Swiss Alps.
- 11 UK consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 12 Seychelles are a group of islands in Indian Ocean.
- 13 The highest mountain in Africa is Kilimanjaro.
- 14 River Volga flows into Caspian Sea.

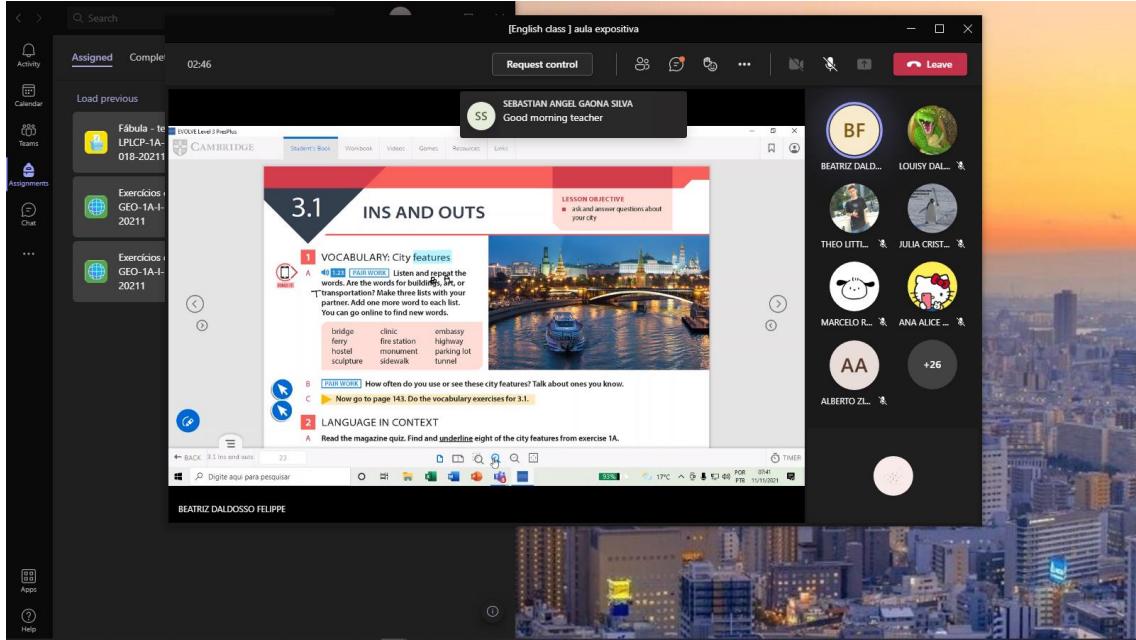
OK
in the north of Italy

77.3 Here are some geography questions. Choose the right answer from one of the boxes and write the if necessary. You do not need all the names in the boxes. Use an atlas if necessary.

continents	countries	oceans and seas	mountains	rivers and canals
Africa	Canada	Atlantic	Alps	Amazon Rhine
Asia	Denmark	Indian Ocean	Andes	Danube Thames
Australia	Indonesia	Pacific	Himalayas	Nile Volga
Europe	Sweden	Black Sea	Rockies	Suez Canal
North America	Thailand	Mediterranean	Urals	Panama Canal
South America	United States	Red Sea		

- 1 What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America? the Atlantic
- 2 Where is Argentina?
- 3 Which is the longest river in Africa?
- 4 Of which country is Stockholm the capital?
- 5 Of which country is Washington the capital?
- 6 What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America?
- 7 What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?
- 8 Which is the smallest continent in the world?
- 9 What is the name of the ocean between North America and Asia?
- 10 What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia?
- 11 Which river flows through London?
- 12 Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade?
- 13 Of which country is Bangkok the capital?
- 14 What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
- 15 Which is the longest river in South America?

1111



Ferry – balsa/ hostel – hostel/ clinic – posto de saúde/ embassy – embaixada/ highway – rodovia e road – rodovia/

Tem embaixada Russa no Brasil sim.

The – artigo definido (o, a, os, as) – ele não pode ser usado com nomes próprios, a não ser que geograficamente o nome original já tenha o the = The United States, mas não tem The Italy.

A/An (um, uma) – não se usa no plural – só se usa com substantivo contável no singular, não existe a coffee, é um copo de café; A usa com som de consoante e An com som de vogal = a book, an apple, an hour, an Mp3, a university (o u em university e universe é mesmo som de you, e y é semiconsoante).

Se perguntar o artigo é indefinido, mas quando responde vira definido.

a/ The

Key to Exercises

UNIT 72

72.1

- 1 ... and a magazine. **The** newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put **the** magazine.
- 2 I saw **an** accident this morning. **A** car crashed into a tree. **The** driver of the car wasn't hurt, but **the** car was badly damaged.
- 3 ... **a** blue one and **a** grey one. **The** blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who **the** owner of the grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in **an** old house in **a** small village. There is **a** beautiful garden behind **the** house. I would like to have **a** garden like that.

72.2

- 1 a a
b the
c the
- 2 a a
b a
c the
- 3 a a
b the
c the
- 4 a an ... **The**
b the
c the
- 5 a the
b a
c a

72.3

- 2 **the** dentist
- 3 **the** door
- 4 a mistake
- 5 **the** bus station
- 6 **a** problem
- 7 **the** post office
- 8 **the** floor
- 9 **the** book
- 10 a job in a bank
- 11 a small apartment in **the** city centre
- 12 a supermarket at **the** end of **the** street

72.4

Example answers:

- 2 About once a month.
- 3 Once or twice a year.
- 4 50 kilometres an hour.
- 5 About seven hours a night.
- 6 Two or three times a week.
- 7 About two hours a day.
- 8 About £20 a day.

UNIT 69

69.1

- 3 We went to **a** very nice restaurant ...
- 4 *OK*
- 5 I use **a** toothbrush ...
- 6 ... if there's **a** bank near here?
- 7 ... for **an** insurance company
- 8 *OK*
- 9 *OK*
- 10 ... we stayed in **a** big hotel.
- 11 ... I hope we come to **a** petrol station soon.
- 12 ... I have **a** problem.
- 13 ... It's **a** very interesting idea.
- 14 John has **an** interview for **a** job tomorrow.
- 15 ... It's **a** good game.
- 16 *OK*
- 17 Jane was wearing **a** beautiful necklace.

69.2

- 3 a key
- 4 a coat
- 5 sugar
- 6 a biscuit
- 7 electricity
- 8 an interview
- 9 blood
- 10 a question
- 11 a moment
- 12 a decision

69.3

- 2 days
- 3 meat
- 4 a queue
- 5 jokes
- 6 friends
- 7 people
- 8 air
- 9 patience
- 10 an umbrella
- 11 languages
- 12 space

Key to Exercises

UNIT 73

73.1

- 2 a nice holiday ... **the** best holiday
- 3 **the** nearest shop ... **the** end of this street
- 4 a lovely day ... **a** cloud in **the** sky
- 5 to **the** internet ... **the** same problem
- 6 **the** most expensive hotel ... **a** cheaper hotel
- 7 to travel **in** space ... go to **the** moon
- 8 **a** star ... **a** planet ... **the** largest planet **in** the solar system

73.2

- 2 watching TV
- 3 **the** radio
- 4 **The** television
- 5 had dinner
- 6 **the** same time
- 7 **the** capital
- 8 for breakfast
- 9 **the** ground ... **the** sky

73.3

- 2 **the** same thing
- 3 Room 25 is on **the** second floor.
- 4 **The** moon goes round **the** earth every 27 days. or ... goes round Earth ...
- 5 a very hot day ... **the** hottest day of **the** year
- 6 We had **lunch** in a nice restaurant by **the** sea.
- 7 at **the** cinema
- 8 eat **a** good breakfast
- 9 **on** the wrong platform
- 10 **The** next train ... from Platform 3
- 11 You'll find **the** information you need at **the** top of page 15.

73.4

- 2 **the** sea 3 breakfast

UNIT 77

77.1

- 2 the
- 3 the ... the
- 4 – (President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.)
- 5 the
- 6 – (I'm looking for Professor Brown.)

77.2

- 3 OK
- 4 **the** United States
- 5 **The** south of England ... **the** north
- 6 OK
- 7 **the** Channel
- 8 **the** Middle East
- 9 OK
- 10 **the** Swiss Alps
- 11 **The** UK
- 12 **The** Seychelles ... **the** Indian Ocean
- 13 OK
- 14 **The** river Volga ... **the** Caspian Sea

77.3

- 2 (in) South America
- 3 **the** Nile
- 4 Sweden
- 5 **the** United States
- 6 **the** Rockies
- 7 **the** Mediterranean
- 8 Australia
- 9 **the** Pacific
- 10 **the** Indian Ocean
- 11 **the** Thames
- 12 **the** Danube
- 13 Thailand
- 14 **the** Panama Canal
- 15 **the** Amazon

1811

Interpretação de texto e tempos verbais.

Pronome é usado para substituir nome = o pronome pessoal funciona como sujeito e vai antes do verbo. personal pronouns = subject = I / YOU / HE / SHE / IT / WE / THEY (It a esquerda do verbo não tem significado = It comes soon).

Os adjetivos possesivos não têm nada a ver com verbo. Os adjetivos = blue car, red apple... os possesivos vão antes do objeto para indicar possessão = I have a car -> My car (usa com substantivo e pronome vem com verbo) - MY / YOUR/HIS/HER/ITS/OUR/THEIR + NOUN

Object pronouns – a estrutura é S + V + O, então muda o pronome pessoal antes e depois do verbo = antes do verbo usa I e depois me, antes do verbo you e depois do verbo you também...:

I (verb) me - You you - He him - She her - It it - We us - They them

I love you; I send you

Antes do verbo = You and I e depois do verbo = You and me.

Como não tem o para (Traga isso PARA mim) no inglês, fala = Bring me

Reflexive pronouns – Self = ego, a si mesmo, se (you cut yourself = vose SE corta). Myself / yourself / himself /herself/itself => singular, o plural de self, é selves = you cut yourself (voce se corta), you cut yourselves (voces se cortam) = yourselves /ourselves /themselves =>plural

Quando o sujeito for igual ao objeto, é algo que tão refletindo (S = O: reflex) – I look at me # I look at myself, também tem introduce (I introduce myself/ I introduce HIM),cut, hurt, shave, wax...

Possessive Pronouns # Possessive adjectives – pronouns = não pode colocar o noun, porque ele substitui o próprio nome.

my car - mine.

your car - yours.

his car - his.

her car - hers

its car - its.

our car - ours.

their car - theirs.

my friend # friend of mine (criança/adulto).

own: ser dono de, pertencer = próprio -> that's my own car. on my own: do meu jeito.

by myself # alone: I live alone. "solo" / I live by myself. "\$\$\$\$\$"

Unit 82 **Myself/yourself/themselves etc.**

A Study this example

Steve introduced himself to the other guests.
We use myself/yourself/himself etc. (reflexive pronouns) when the subject and object are the same.

Steve introduced **himself** (subject) to the other guests (object).

The reflexive pronouns are singular: myself, yourself, ourselves (one person); plural: ourselves, yourselves (more than one person); themselves (more than one person).

I don't have time to pay for it. I'll pay for myself. (not I'll pay for me)
Amy had a great time. She enjoyed herself. (not she enjoyed himself etc.)
Do you talk to yourself sometimes? (had to one person)
If you want more to eat, help yourselves. (had to more than one person)

Compare:
It's not our fault. You can't blame us.
It's not our own fault. We can't blame ourselves.

We do not say myself, after facts/news/concentrate/meet.
Feel myself, I can't relax.

You must try and concentrate. (not concentrate yourself)
What's the matter? You look worried. (not you look yourself worried)

We normally use wash/shave/dress without myself etc.
He got up, washed, shaved and dressed. (not washed himself etc.)
You can also say get dressed. (he got dressed).

B Compare these examples

Kate and Jim stood in front of the mirror and looked at themselves. (= Kate and Jim looked at Kate and Jim)
Kate and Jim, you look lovely! They looked at each other.

You can use one another instead of each other.
They like each other very much. They like each other.
She and Alice don't like each other. or ... don't like one another?
Do you and Sam live near each other? or ... near one another?

C We also use myself/yourself etc. in another way. For example:

I repaired it myself = I repaired it, not anybody else. Here, myself is used to emphasize 'I' (= it makes it stronger). Some more examples:
- I'm not going to do it myself. You can do it yourself. (= you, not me)
Let's paint the house ourselves. It will be much cheaper.
The food itself wasn't very good, but I loved the music.
I don't think Lisa will get the job. Lisa herself doesn't think so. (or Lisa doesn't think so herself.)

D Get dressed / get married etc. → Unit 44D By myself / by yourself etc. → Unit 82D

Exercises

Unit 82

82.1 Complete the sentences using myself/yourself etc. + these verbs [in the correct form]:

- 1 Steve introduced himself to the other guests at the party.
- 2 He introduced me to his friends, but fortunately he didn't _____.
- 3 It isn't very friendly. She really likes me, but I'm not in my position _____.
- 4 Please try and understand how I feel.
- 5 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. They really _____.
- 6 Be careful! That pen is very hot. Don't _____.
- 7 Sometimes I can't say exactly what I mean. I wish I could _____.

82.2 Put in myself/yourself/nobody etc. or me/yours etc.:

- 1 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. They really _____.
- 2 I'm not your fault. You can't blame _____.
- 3 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. They really _____.
- 4 We've got a problem. I hope you can help _____.
- 5 'Can I take another biscuit?' 'Of course. Help _____.'
- 6 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. They really _____.
- 7 Don't worry about us. We can take care of _____.
- 8 Don't worry about the children. They're not bad. They're just _____.
- 9 I give my son a lot of money because they could live _____.

82.3 Complete these sentences. Use myself/yourself etc. only where necessary. Use these verbs [in the correct form]:

- 1 concentrate define dry feel meet relax shave
- 2 I'm not used to growing tomatoes because we were fed up with ... sharing _____.
- 3 I haven't got very many friends, but I'm much better today _____.
- 4 I climbed out of the swimming pool and was much more relaxed _____.
- 5 If somebody attacks you, you need to be able to _____.
- 6 I'm going out with Chris this evening. We're going to meet _____ at 7.30.
- 7 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. They really _____.

82.4 Complete the sentences with ourselves/themselves or each other:

- 1 How long have you and Ben known each other? 7
- 2 If you're not here, I'll have to use mine. 8
- 3 I need you and your wife to move _____. 9
- 4 In Britain friends often give presents at Christmas. 10
- 5 Simon and I are very different. They only think of _____. 11
- 6 Tracy and I don't see very often these days. 12
- 7 We have to get along with each other. We have lacked _____. 13
- 8 They've had a difficult argument. They're not speaking to _____. 14
- 9 I'd never met before, so we introduced _____. 15

82.5 Complete the answers to the questions using myself/yourself/itself etc.:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Who repaired the bike for you? | Nobody. I, responded, it myself. |
| 2 Who cut Brian's hair for him? | Nobody. He cuts _____. |
| 3 Do you make your own clothes? | I make _____. |
| 4 Who told you Linda was going away? | Linda. Why can't you _____? |
| 5 Can you phone John for me? | John. Why can't you _____? |

→ Additional exercises 82 (page 320)

165

Unit 83 A friend of mine / my own house on my own / by myself

A A friend of mine / a friend of yours etc.:

- We say 'a friend' / 'friends' / 'his/her/our/theirs':
A friend of mine = one of my friends
 → I'm going to buy a new car Saturday. A friend of mine is getting married. (=not a friend of me)
 → We went on holiday with some friends of ours. (=not some friends of us)
 → He has had an argument with one of his friends.
 → It was a good idea of mine to go to the cinema.

In the same way we say 'a friend of my sister's' / 'a friend of Tom's' etc.:

- That woman over there is a friend of my sister's. (=one of my sister's friends)
- It was a good idea of Tom's to go to the cinema.

B Mine = yours / your own / her/his/her/his own:

- We use 'my own' / 'her/his/her/his own' before own:
My own ... 'your own' ... etc. = something that is only mine/yours, not shared or borrowed.
 → I'd like to have my own house. (=not a house that I share with my parents)
 → Vicki and Gary would like to have their own house.
 → It's a shame that the supermarket hasn't got its own parking spaces.
 → My car is my own. (=I've got my own car, I don't need to borrow anything else.) I don't need.
 □ Why do you want to borrow my car? Why don't you use your own? (=your own car)

You can also say 'a man of my own', 'a house of your own', 'problems of his own' etc.:

- I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. They have too many problems of their own.
- He won't be able to help you with your problems. He has too many problems of his own.

C We also use own to say that we do something ourselves instead of somebody else doing it for us:

- For example: **ourselves / ourself / our own**
 → I can't usually eat my own food. (=he eats it himself; he doesn't go to a barter)
 (2) I like to grow my own vegetables so that I could grow my own vegetables. (=grow them myself instead of buying them from shops)



D On my own / by myself:

- On my own / by myself both mean 'alone'. We say:**
- | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--|
| me / your / our / its own | = by | myself / yourself / yourself / ourselves / yourself / themselves |
|---------------------------|------|--|

- I like living on my own / by myself!
 - Did you go on holiday on your own / by yourself? 'No, with a friend.'
 - Jack was sitting on his own / by himself in a corner of the cafe.
- Lower drivers are not allowed to drive on their own / by themselves.

166 Myself/Herself/Himself etc. → Unit 82

Unit 83

Exercises

83.1 Write new sentences with the same meaning. Change the underlined words and use the structure in Section A (a friend of mine etc.):

- 1 I'm missing a friend of mine tonight. I'm missing a friend of mine tonight.
- 2 We met one of your relatives. We met a Jason to her flat.
- 3 Jason borrowed one of his books. Jason borrowed a book to her flat.
- 4 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach.
- 5 I had dinner with one of my neighbours. I had dinner with a neighbour of mine.
- 6 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. Is that man one of your friends? Is that man one of my friends?
- 7 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. There was one friend at the party.
- 8 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. It travel round the world.

at the party. to travel round the world.

83.2 Complete the sentences using my own / our own etc. + the following:

- 1 I have a brother and another brother. I have two brothers.
- 2 Gary doesn't think the same as me. He thinks ...
- 3 Julia fed up with working for other people. She wants to start ...
- 4 I think I'm going to buy a house.
- 5 We stayed at a luxury hotel by the sea. The hotel had ...

- 83.3 Complete the sentences using my own / your own etc. + the following:

- 1 Brian never goes to a barter. He goes to a pub.
- 2 Helen doesn't buy clothes.
- 3 She don't't often buy bread.
- 4 I usually clean my shoes.
- 5 I try to clean your shoes.
- 6 You are singers. They sing songs written by other people, but they don't.

- 83.4 Complete the sentences using my own / myself etc.:

- 1 Do you go on holidays on ... your own ...? ... your own ...?
- 2 I'm not going to tell anyone about the beach. The bus was too heavy for me to lift by ...
- 3 She's always using my ideas. Why can't she use ...?
- 4 I must make my own decision. He must make ...
- 5 Very young children should not go swimming by ...
- 6 I don't think she knows many people. When I see her, she is always ...
- 7 I don't think she knows many people. When I see her, she is always ...
- 8 Do you like working with other people or do you prefer working by ...?
- 9 We had no help decorating the flat. We did it completely by ...
- 10 I work out with lucky because she didn't want to go out on ...

167

to Exercises

UNIT 82

82.1
2 hurt himself
3 blame herself
4 Put yourself
5 enjoyed themselves
6 burn yourself
7 express myself

82.2

2 me
3 myself
4 us
5 yourself
6 you
7 yourselves
8 them
9 themselves

82.3

2 feel
3 dried myself
4 concentrate
5 defend yourself
6 meeting
7 relax

82.4

2 themselves
3 each other
4 each other
5 themselves
6 each other
7 ourselves
8 each other
9 introduced **ourselves** to each other

82.5

2 He cuts it himself.
3 No, I'll tell her myself.
4 Linda told me herself. / Linda herself
told me. / Linda did herself
5 Why can't you phone him yourself? /
... do it yourself?

to Exercises

UNIT 82

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2 He cuts it himself.
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4 Linda told me herself. / Linda herself
told me. / Linda did herself
5 Why can't you phone him yourself? /
... do it yourself?

UNIT 83

83.1
2 We met a relative of yours.
3 Jason borrowed a book of mine.
4 Lisa invited some friends of hers to
her flat.
5 We had dinner with a neighbour of
ours.
6 I went on holiday with two friends of
mine.
7 Is that man a friend of yours?
8 I met a friend of Jane's at the party.
9 It's always been an ambition of mine
(to travel round the world).

83.2

2 his own opinions
3 his own business
4 our own words
5 his own private beach

83.3

2 your own fault
3 her own ideas
4 your own problems
5 his own decisions

83.4

2 makes her own (clothes)
3 bake/make our own (bread)
4 clean your own (shoes)
5 write their own (songs)

83.5

2 my own
3 myself
4 himself
5 themselves
6 herself
7 their own
8 yourself
9 our own
10 her own

UNIT 84

84.1
1 There's / There is
2 there's / There is
3 there's / There is
4 there's / There is
5 Is it ... / It's / It is
6 Is there ...
7 there was ...
8 It isn't / It's not
9 It doesn't / It's not
10 It was
11 There wasn't
12 Is there ... there's / There is
13 there was ... It was
14 It was
15 It's / It is ... There's / There is

84.2

2 There's / There is a lot of salt in the
soup. or ... too much salt
3 There was nothing in the box. or
There wasn't anything in the box.
4 There's / There is a lot of violence in
the news.
5 There were a lot of people in the
shopping mall.
6 There is a lot to do in this town
/ There is a lot happening in this
town.

2511

Nada

Training for Young Brains

School is generally accepted to be a place children attend in order to acquire new skills and knowledge. Young children start school more or less ready to learn, and their teachers do their best to ensure they do so, whatever the child's personality or background. According to some psychologists and educators, however, schools should also be places where children's brains are trained to help them pay attention, persevere, and exercise self-control.



Researchers point to many children being unable to learn effectively because they find it difficult to focus or give up too easily when they experience difficulties. If children are to succeed both at school and in later

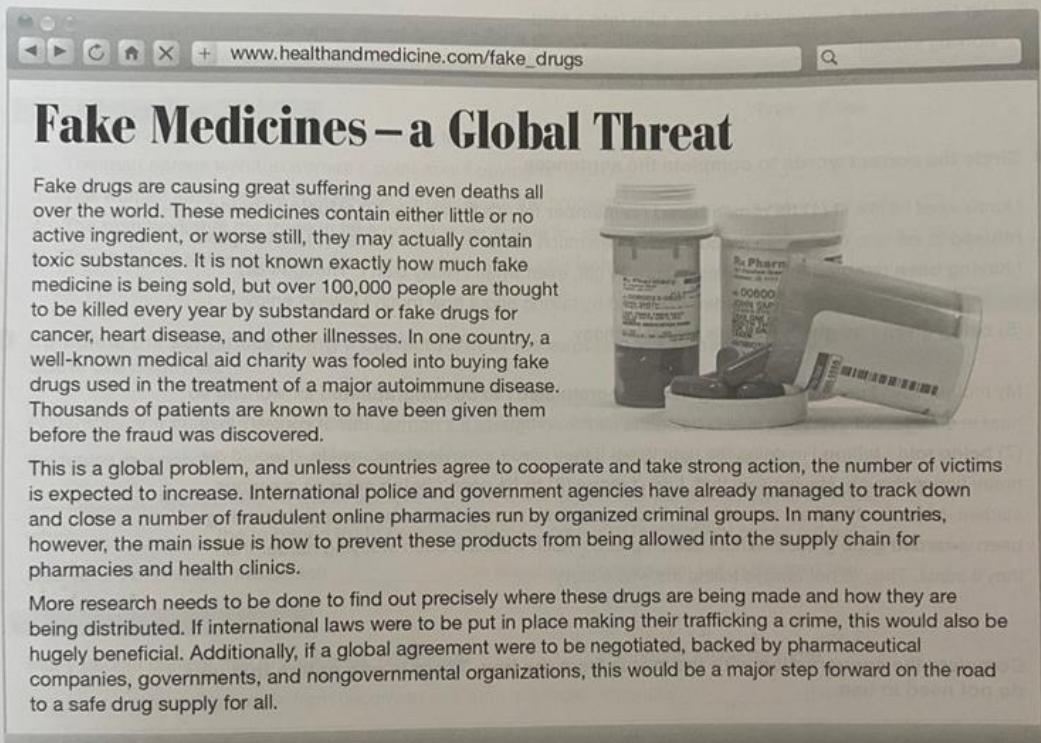
life, experts say, then they need to be given training to develop the psychological traits that will help them to achieve. With this in mind, programs have been designed for social and emotional learning and are becoming more and more popular in schools.

The skills the programs aim to cultivate, such as focus, drive, and self-control, are known as executive functions. The psychologists who designed the programs say executive functions are essential for anyone planning and carrying out a goal-directed activity. The training involves a variety of activities. In one, repeated two or three times a day, children are encouraged to focus on their breathing, which helps them to direct their attention to the present moment. The children are told that if they find themselves not paying attention in class, they should bring their awareness to their breathing for a few seconds. According to the researchers, this can reduce anxiety and promote better emotional control.

1. Some people believe that teachers could do more to help children learn. _____
2. Children who do not succeed in school are unlikely to succeed in later life. _____
3. The psychologists say their programs should be compulsory. _____
4. Children are taught to constantly focus on their breathing. _____

F _____ / 8 points (2 points each)

F Read the article. Then read the statements and write T for true, F for false, or NG if the information is not given.



Fake Medicines – a Global Threat

Fake drugs are causing great suffering and even deaths all over the world. These medicines contain either little or no active ingredient, or worse still, they may actually contain toxic substances. It is not known exactly how much fake medicine is being sold, but over 100,000 people are thought to be killed every year by substandard or fake drugs for cancer, heart disease, and other illnesses. In one country, a well-known medical aid charity was fooled into buying fake drugs used in the treatment of a major autoimmune disease. Thousands of patients are known to have been given them before the fraud was discovered.

This is a global problem, and unless countries agree to cooperate and take strong action, the number of victims is expected to increase. International police and government agencies have already managed to track down and close a number of fraudulent online pharmacies run by organized criminal groups. In many countries, however, the main issue is how to prevent these products from being allowed into the supply chain for pharmacies and health clinics.

More research needs to be done to find out precisely where these drugs are being made and how they are being distributed. If international laws were to be put in place making their trafficking a crime, this would also be hugely beneficial. Additionally, if a global agreement were to be negotiated, backed by pharmaceutical companies, governments, and nongovernmental organizations, this would be a major step forward on the road to a safe drug supply for all.

1. Some fake drugs are ineffective rather than poisonous. _____

2. Most fake drugs are sold to medical charities. _____

3. Government agencies have identified where the majority of the fake drugs are being produced. _____

4. There are now international laws that ban the sale of fake drugs. _____

F _____ / 8 points (2 points each)

F Read the article. Then read the statements and write T for true, F for false, or NG if the information is not given.

Grass Roots History

People all over the country are getting involved in local history projects to explore their community's past, sometimes literally digging it up. More than 500 new projects have now been set up nationwide. And it's not just groups of local people getting involved, but also college archaeologists and historians.

The aim of the scheme is to allow thousands of people, wherever they live, to explore their own local heritage. They will have the opportunity to find out about the history, customs, and traditions that matter to them, at a truly grass roots level.

The idea for each project comes from the local group, and experts will advise them as they carry out their research. People of all ages and backgrounds will be given the chance to participate in the discoveries and excavations. It's not only community histories that will be rewritten, but it is hoped that each project will also provide new data for academic research.

A wide range of projects are receiving funding under the scheme, from research into the lives of working women to the setting up of local history trails. A number of groups are hoping to uncover the



remains of early settlements around their villages, about which there appears to have been little documentary evidence. Archaeologists will help the volunteers to understand how their local landscape has developed through the ages.

Many advisers say they have built strong relationships with the local groups they are working with, and are very pleased that the ideas for the new projects can now be put into action.

1. The scheme is based on partnerships between amateurs and professionals. _____
2. Experts from colleges have chosen the research topics for the projects. _____
3. It will be possible for children to be involved in the project. _____
4. Some groups have already dug up ancient objects. _____

F _____ / 8 points (2 points each)

On what time teenagers should

should help with the chores is often argue about.

/ whether family life is easier in /?

a 4. d

T. 4. NG

B 4. A

5. It was these ideas that dominated scientific views of the physical universe for the next three hundred years.

E

1. But don't get me
2. But that's another
3. Let's not get into
4. I'd rather not talk about

Gray

F

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. NG

Unit 9

A

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False

T-233

General quizzes: answer key © Cambridge University Press 2014 photocopiable

5. To them

F
1. T
2. NG
3. F
4. F

rake

Unit 12

A

F
1. T 2. NG 3. NG 4. F

Brain

You will have one hour and 15 minutes to complete Parts V, VI, and VII of the exam.

SECTION 2—READING COMPREHENSION

In the Reading Comprehension Section, you will read a variety of texts and answer different types of questions. The Reading Comprehension Section will last 75 minutes. There are three parts, and directions are given for each part. You are encouraged to answer as many questions as possible within the allotted time. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do no write them in the test book.

PART V: INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

Directions: In this TOEIC practice section there are 30 questions. For each question you will see an incomplete sentence. Four words or phrases, marked A-D are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. The correct answer for each sentence has been highlighted below.

101. The IT engineers _____ investigated the latest server malfunction.
- A. are just
 - B. still
 - C. have already
 - D. have yet
102. Financial _____ are predicting that a reduction in consumer activity will adversely impact corporate profits.
- A. analysis
 - B. analytical
 - C. analyze
 - D. analysts
103. Hardly _____ of the components that we ordered are in stock.
- A. none
 - B. few
 - C. any
 - D. all
104. The logistics manager is currently unable to account _____ the missing inventory.
- A. by
 - B. for
 - C. to
 - D. with
105. Sales executives _____ performance is considered exceptional will be awarded an annual incentive bonus.
- A. whose
 - B. who
 - C. which
 - D. whom
106. Transferring our _____ facilities to areas with lower labor costs will lead to greater long term profitability.
- A. manufactured
 - B. manufacture
 - C. manufacturing
 - D. manufacturer



107. Many analysts feel that the latest economic data indicates that the threat of inflation has _____ slightly over the past six months.
- A. rising
 - B. risen
 - C. rose
 - D. raised
108. All staff are required to report for work, _____ of existing weather conditions.
- A. although
 - B. despite
 - C. even
 - D. regardless
109. The increase in overall sales in the fourth quarter was _____ due to a national online marketing campaign.
- A. almost
 - B. most
 - C. mostly
 - D. much
110. _____ a flex-time work schedule was introduced in 2015, overall productivity has risen by a remarkable 25% in the last fiscal year.
- A. As
 - B. Before
 - C. Since
 - D. While
111. The security guards _____ on duty for the late night shift at midnight every evening.
- A. coming
 - B. to come
 - C. comes
 - D. come
112. Ms. Nolan wants to _____ the marketing campaign costs estimate by this evening.
- A. final
 - B. finally
 - C. finalize
 - D. finality
113. Ms. Wainwright has recommended _____ more hotel reception staff.
- A. hire
 - B. hired
 - C. hiring
 - D. to hire
114. A call center representative _____ at our customer support number.
- A. always shall available
 - B. is always available
 - C. was available always
 - D. is being always available
115. Could you briefly meet with us _____ 10:30?
- A. on
 - B. for
 - C. at
 - D. in
116. The general manager advocated _____ a project analysis team.
- A. organized
 - B. organizing
 - C. organizes
 - D. to organize
117. The personal assistant _____ a message if you are unable to answer your office telephone.
- A. will take
 - B. took
 - C. take
 - D. taken

118. A list of compatible software programs and applications _____ with your new PC tablet.
- A. includes
B. is including
C. is included
D. included
119. The total cost of all tour _____ includes airfare and other transportation.
- A. travels
B. packages
C. boxes
D. parcels
120. _____ we didn't arrive on time; we could not enter the concert venue.
- A. Although
B. Therefore
C. Because
D. However
121. When you require office supplies or equipment, _____ an official invoice with the person in charge.
- A. filling
B. fell
C. fallen
D. file
122. The hotel bell captain suggested that more guest porters _____ recruited.
- A. were
B. have
C. be
D. do
123. The last passenger express train to Naples _____ at 15:45.
- A. depart
B. departs
C. to depart
D. departing
124. The vice-president will be seated _____ the CEO at the awards dinner.
- A. as
B. on
C. beside
D. in
125. The restaurant manager required his employees _____ last Sunday.
- A. to work
B. was working
C. workable
D. worked
126. The online journal expects overall circulation _____ next year.
- A. to ascend
B. to hike
C. to escalate
D. to rise
127. The chief of IT system administration _____ to the annual conference.
- A. going
B. are going
C. go
D. is going
128. Cuts in the travel budget _____ us to reduce our costs for international travel.
- A. admire
B. require
C. hire
D. transpire



129. The ticketholders for the concert could be _____ about the change of date.
- reused
 - refused
 - confused
 - unused
130. Mr. Moss is the most _____ member of our marketing team.
- instep
 - innersole
 - innumerable
 - innovative
131. Motel workers are _____ to knock on the door before entering the rooms.
- requited
 - required
 - requisite
 - repulsed
132. Guests are required to wear _____ badges at all times.
- identification
 - ideology
 - trousers
 - shirts
133. Mr. Brown called to cancel his _____ with his physician.
- notebook
 - calendar
 - appointment
 - notice
134. A business executive _____ new things from his or her subordinates.
- can sometimes learn
 - learning sometimes can
 - sometimes learn can
 - sometimes can learning
135. The feasibility study is due _____ Tuesday afternoon.
- at
 - from
 - until
 - on
136. Please submit the enclosed _____ in your application.
- entrap
 - elope
 - enclave
 - envelope
137. We cannot deliver the shipment at this time because our current _____ is low.
- invitation
 - inventory
 - invention
 - invoice
138. The systems technicians in the IT division _____ the project confidential.
- is keeping
 - to keep
 - are keeping
 - has kept
139. Our field engineers receive _____ training in the industry.
- better
 - as good
 - best
 - the best
140. Your suite has been reserved _____ three nights.
- in
 - for
 - with
 - at

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. 403

Answers:

**PART VI: TEXT COMPLETION**

Directions: Read the texts that follow. A word or phrase is missing in some of the sentences. Four answer choices are given below each of the sentences. Select the best answer to complete the text. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Questions 141–144 refer to the following notice.

BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS AND THEFT OF PERSONAL ITEMS

The management of FANTASIA'S would like to _____ all patrons to
beware of pickpockets.
¹⁴¹

A spate of thefts have taken place in the _____ weeks, and in order to
avoid a ruined evening, we urge you to be extra vigilant with your personal
property.
¹⁴²

We have our suspicions as to who is guilty of these thefts, and would like
to make this fact known. FANTASIA'S has a city-wide _____ as a
nightclub of the highest quality, and we do not appreciate the efforts of
those working to damage this reputation. We have notified the police of the
current situation and will not hesitate to encourage anyone who falls victim
to theft while on our _____ to press full charges, should the thief be
identified.
¹⁴³
¹⁴⁴

141. A. attention
B. apprehend
C. alert
D. announce

143. A. certification
B. reputation
C. notoriety
D. representation

142. A. previous
B. next
C. coming
D. following

144. A. promises
B. preamble
C. premises
D. practices

Questions 145–148 refer to the following announcement.

Dear MTT Customer:

MTT and the state of Virginia are pleased to bring you Enhanced 911, a new emergency _____ system which will soon be in your area.

This new system, provided by MTT, will help the Virginia Emergency Response Units to serve you more efficiently. When you call 911 in an emergency, this system automatically displays and relays your _____ number, address and any other special conditions or instructions you need to provide to police, fire or ambulance services _____ to your location.

147

To help state officials serve you better, if someone in your family has a special medical condition, or if your home or business has

_____ materials, please complete the closed form and mail _____ the information as soon as possible. All information provided will be held in the strictest confidence.

If you have questions about the new Enhanced 911 system, please call Ted Nugent, Emergency 911 Director at (804) 555-5771.

PLEASE NOTE: If you or family members have no special conditions, it is not necessary to return this information card.

145. A. response
B. engagement
C. reaction
D. communicate
146. A. transfer
B. total
C. house
D. telephone

147. A. transmuted
B. dispatched
C. deported
D. ejected
148. A. hostile
B. beneficial
C. nondescript
D. hazardous

Part V	Part VI	Part VII
101. C	141. C	153. B
102. D	142. A	154. B
103. C	143. B	155. A
104. B	144. C	156. B
105. A	145. A	157. A
106. C	146. D	158. B
107. B	147. B	159. D
108. D	148. D	160. A
109. C	149. C	161. C
110. C	150. B	162. D
111. D	151. D	163. D
112. C	152. A	164. B
113. A		165. C
114. B		166. A
115. C		167. C
116. B		168. A
117. A		169. B
118. C		170. D
119. B		171. C
120. C		172. B