

New Headway Plus Upper-Intermediate

Unit Two

Been there, done that!

Present perfect, Simple and continuous. Hot verbs-make, do.
Exclamation

4th stage

computer science department

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Test Your Grammar , page :16



TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

1 What is strange about these sentences? What should they be?

- 1 Columbus has discovered America.
- 2 Man first walked on the moon.
- 3 I travelled all my life. I went everywhere.
- 4 I've learnt English.
- 5 I've been losing my passport.

2 Which of these verb forms can change from simple to continuous or vice versa? What is the change in meaning?

- 1 What do you do in New York?
- 2 I know you don't like my boyfriend.
- 3 I had a cup of tea at 8.00.
- 4 Someone's eaten my sandwich.
- 5 I'm hot because I've been running.

- **1- Answers:**
- 1. Using the Present Perfect here suggests that this is recent news and that Columbus is still alive. The Past Simple should be used. Columbus discovered America in 1492.
- 2. Although the use of the Past Simple is correct here, the sentence sounds incomplete without a time reference. Man first walked on the moon in 1969.
- 3. It sounds as if the speaker is dead which is impossible. The Present Perfect is correct. I've travelled/been travelling all my life. I've been everywhere.
- 4. The use of the Present Perfect sounds strange here because it suggests that this is a completed action. It's saying. Now I know English. Learning a language is not a process we complete! It's better to use the Present Perfect Continuous here: which suggests that the action is ongoing. I've been learning English.
- 5. The use of the Present Perfect Continuous for an action of short duration (lose my passport) suggests that this has been happening frequently, i.e. I've been losing my passport and finding it again many times recently. The Present Perfect Simple should be used for a single action with a consequence that is strongly present. I've lost my passport

- **2- Answers:**

- 1. What do you do in New York?

That is, permanently. In other words, what's your job? What are you doing in New York.? That is, Temporarily. In other words, at this moment or these days, and not necessarily related to work.

- 2. I know you don't like football.
- Know and like are 'state' verbs that cannot be used in the continuous form.
- 3. I had a cup of tea at 8.00.

Here, used to talk about a completed past action.

I was having a cup of tea at 8.00.

Here, used to talk about an action in progress at that moment in time.

- 4. Someone's eaten my sandwich.

Here, the action is complete with result now: The sandwich is gone.

Someone's been eating my sandwich.

Here, the action is incomplete. The speaker is looking at a sandwich with a couple of big bites taken out of it!

- 5. I'm hot because I've been running .

Here, the emphasis is on a result of the activity, not on the fact that the action of running is completed.

I'm hot because I've run.

This sentence is highly unlikely. We use the Present Perfect Simple when we want to emphasize the complete action; e.g. I've run a marathon.

Explore & Travelers, page 16

EXPLORERS AND TRAVELLERS

Present Perfect

- 1 Look at the pictures. Why did people go exploring hundreds of years ago? Why do young people go travelling these days?
- 2 Read the first and last paragraphs of two articles about Marco Polo and Tommy Willis. Then match the sentences with the correct person. Put **MP** or **TW** in the boxes.

- 1 ☐ He was born in Venice, the son of a merchant. When he was 17, he set off for China. The journey took four years.
- 2 ☐ He's visited royal palaces and national parks in South Korea, and climbed to the summit of Mount Fuji in Japan.
- 3 ☐ He's been staying in cheap hostels, along with a lot of other young people.
- 4 ☐ His route led him through Persia and Afghanistan.
- 5 ☐ He was met by the emperor Kublai Khan. He was one of the first Europeans to visit the territory, and he travelled extensively.
- 6 ☐ 'I've had diarrhoea a few times.' Apart from that, his only worry is the insects. He's been stung all over his body.
- 7 ☐ He stayed in China for seventeen years. When he left, he took back a fortune in gold and jewellery.
- 8 ☐ He's been travelling mainly by public transport.

T 2.1 Listen and check. What other information do you learn about the two travellers?



MARCO POLO 1254-1324

MARCO POLO was the first person to travel the entire 8,000 kilometre length of the Silk Route, the main trade link between Cathay (China) and the West for over two thousand years.



He wrote a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo*, which gave Europeans their first information about China and the Far East.



TOMMY WILLIS backpacker in Asia

Tommy Willis is in Fiji. He's on a nine-month backpacking trip round south-east Asia. He flew into Bangkok five months ago. Since then, he's been to Vietnam, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan.



He's looking forward to taking things easy for another week, then setting off again for Australia. 'Once you've got the travel bug, it becomes very hard to stay in the same place for too long,' he said.

1.

Sample answers

In the past, people went exploring to find new countries, open up new markets, make money, or spread their religion.

Nowadays, young people travel to see interesting places, have new and interesting experiences, find things out about themselves, meet new people, learn new languages.

Point out that an explorer tries to find new places that nobody knows about. A traveller goes already discovered places for interest and adventure.

2. Answers:

1 MP 2 TW 3 TW 4 MP 5 MP 6 TW 7 MP 8 TW

3. Answers

He's been stung all over his body

He's visited royal places.

He's been staying in cheap hostels

I've been pickpocketed and mugged.

I've met a lot of really great people.

He's been to Vietnam and Japan

Language focus, page 17

1. Answers

The main tense used about **Marco Polo** is the Past Simple, because he is dead, so all the event of his life are Set firmly in past time.

The main tenses about **Tommy Willis** are the Present Perfect Simple and the Present Perfect Continuous. Not Only is Tommy Willis still alive, he is also in the middle of His trip. He's been travelling for five months and he is Still travelling and in the course of his travel he's seen And done many thing. The **Past Simple** is used once to talk about an activity set a particular time- He flew into Bangkok five months ago

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 What is the main tense used in the sentences about Marco Polo? Why?
What are the main tenses used in the sentences about Tommy Willis? Why?
- 2 Compare the use of tenses in these sentences.
 - 1 I've read that book. It's good.
I've been reading a great book. I'll lend it to you when I've finished.
I've been reading a lot about Orwell recently.
I've just finished his biography.
 - 2 She's been writing since she was 16.
She's written three novels.
 - 3 He's played tennis since he was a kid.
He's been playing tennis since he was a kid.

▶▶ Grammar Reference pp141-142

- 2. Answers
- 1 I've read that book. it's good.

The reading of the book is finished.

I've been reading a great book. I'll lend it to you when I've finished.

The reading of the book is not finished.

I've been reading a lot about Orwell recently. I've just finished his biography.

Here, the continuous repeated activities over a period of time.

2. She's been writing since she was 16.

Here, the continuous emphasizes repeated activities over a period of time.

She's written three novels.

The Present Perfect Simple emphasizes the completed action: the total of three novels have been completed in her life so far.

3. He's played tennis since he was a kid. He's been playing tennis since he was a kid.

There is very little difference in meaning between these two sentences

Practise page 17

- Questions and answers
 - 1. MP: Where did he go? He travelled the Silk Route to China.
 - TW: where has he been ? He's been to Vietnam, Honk Kong, South Korea, Japan,
 - and now he's in Fiji.
2. TW: How long has he been travelling ? He's been travelling For five months.
MP: How long did he travel ? He Travelled For four years.
3. MP: How did he travel ? He travelled by Boat, but mainly on Horseback.
TW: How has he been travelling? He's been Travelling by public transport-bus, train and ferry.
4. TW: Who has he met? He has met some really great people.
MP: Who did he meet? He met the Mongolian emperor Kublai Khan.
5. MP: Did he have any problems? He frequently got lost.
TW: Has he had any problems? He's had diarrhoea a few times, he's been Pickpocketed once, and he's also been mugged. He's been stung all over his body b Insects.

PRACTICE

Questions and answers

- 1 Read the pairs of questions. First decide who each question is about, Marco Polo or Tommy Willis. Then ask and answer the questions.
- 1 Where did he go?
Where has he been?
 - 2 How long has he been travelling?
How long did he travel?
 - 3 How did he travel?
How has he been travelling?
 - 4 Who has he met?
Who did he meet?
 - 5 Did he have any problems?
Has he had any problems?
- 2 Here are the answers to some questions. Write the questions.
- About Marco Polo**
- 1 In 1254 in Venice.
 - 2 Four years.
 - 3 For seventeen years.
 - 4 Gold and jewellery.
 - 5 *The Travels of Marco Polo.*
- About Tommy Willis**
- 6 For five months. *How long ... away from home?*
 - 7 Thailand, Vietnam, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan. *Which ...?*
 - 8 In cheap hostels.
 - 9 A few times. *How many ...?*
 - 10 Yes, once. *Has ...?*

- **2. Answers**

- **About Marco Polo**

1. When and where was he born? In 1254 in Venice.
2. How long did it take to travel to china? Four years.
3. How long did he stay in China? For seventeen years.
4. What did he take back to Venice? Gold and jewellery.
5. What was his book called. The travels of Marco Polo.

About Tommy Willis

6. How long has he been away from home? For five months.
7. Which places has he been to ? Thailand, Vietnam, Honk Kong, South Korea, and Japan.
8. Where's he been staying? In cheap hostels.
9. How many times has he had diarrhoea? A few times.
10. Has he been pickpocketed? Yes, once.

- Discussing Grammar Answers:

- 1. Wrote (finished past action)

I have written (at an unspecified time in the past – the ‘experience’ not the time is important)

She has been writing (Unfinished past- activity that In the past and continued to now).

2. Have you ever tried (at an unspecified time in The past- the ‘experience’ not the time is important)

Did you try (Finished past action- asking about a specific event during a specified time)

3. How many times have you married (experience up to now)

How many times Did Henry VIII marry (past action

4.I’ve lived (unfinished past-began in past and continued to now-permanent)

He’s been living (unfinished past-began in past and continued to now-temporary)

5. Given up smoking. He’s been trying (present result-recent past action with result now/ repeated activity over a period of time)

Discussing grammar

3 Put the verb in the correct tense.

1 Charles Dickens _____ (write) *Oliver Twist* in 1837.

I _____ (write) two best-selling crime stories.

She _____ (write) her autobiography for the past eighteen months.

2 _____ you ever _____ (try) Mexican food?

_____ you _____ (try) *chiles rellenos* when you were in Mexico?

3 How many times _____ you _____ (marry)?

How many times _____ Henry VIII _____ (marry)?

4 I _____ (live) in the same house since I was born.

He _____ (live) with his brother for the past week.

5 Cinda’s very pleased with herself. She _____ finally _____

(give up) smoking. She _____ (try) to give up for years.

Simple and continuous

Language focus page 18

- State verb :
- **Verbs of the mind:** believe, think, assume, consider, understand, suppose, expect, agree, remember, forget.

Verbs of emotion:

Like, love, detest, envy, hate, hope, prefer, wish, want

Verbs of having and being:

Belong, own, depend, contain, cost, seem, appear, need, have

Verbs of the senses:

See, hear, taste, smell

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 Simple verb forms see actions as a complete whole.
*He **works** for IBM. It **rained** all day yesterday. I've **lost** my passport.*
- 2 Continuous verb forms see actions in progress, with a beginning and an end.
*I'm **working** with Jim for a couple of days.
It **was raining** when I woke up.
The company **has been losing** money for years.*
- 3 State verbs don't tend to be used in the continuous.
*I **know** Peter well. I've always **liked** him.
I **don't understand** what you're saying.*
Do you know more verbs like these?

▶▶ Grammar Reference pp140–141

4 Match a line in A with a line in B. Write 1 or 2 in the box.

A	B
a <input type="checkbox"/> Peter comes	1 from Switzerland.
b <input type="checkbox"/> Peter is coming	2 round at 8.00 tonight.
c <input type="checkbox"/> I wrote a report this morning.	1 I'll finish it this afternoon.
d <input type="checkbox"/> I was writing a report this morning.	2 I sent it off this afternoon.
e <input type="checkbox"/> I heard her scream	1 when she saw a mouse.
f <input type="checkbox"/> I heard the baby screaming	2 all night long.
g <input type="checkbox"/> What have you done	1 since I last saw you?
h <input type="checkbox"/> What have you been doing	2 with my dictionary? I can't find it.
i <input type="checkbox"/> I've had	1 a headache all day.
j <input type="checkbox"/> I've been having	2 second thoughts about the new job.
k <input type="checkbox"/> I've known	1 my new neighbours.
l <input type="checkbox"/> I've been getting to know	2 Anna for over ten years.
m <input type="checkbox"/> I've cut	1 my finger. It hurts.
n <input type="checkbox"/> I've been cutting	2 wood all morning.



WRITING Informal letters – Correcting mistakes *p112*

- 4. Answers:

A1 (Present Simple-action is seen as a complete.

B 2 (present Continuous- Here, used to talk about future arrangement)

C 2 (past Simple- a completed past action with a definite time references.

D 1 (Past Continuous- an action that was in progress and is incomplete)

E 1 (Hear(someone) do- the infinitive form is used when the action is seen as a single, whole event)

F 2 (Hear(someone) doing- the –ing form is used when it is seen as long action in progress, and only a part of it may have been heard)

G2 (Present Perfect Simple- action seen as a complete whole, an action with a result now)

H 1(Present Perfect Continuous-asking about continuous or repeated action over a period of time, actions starting in the past and happening up to now)

I 1 (present perfect Simple- although this is a long event, have here is a state verb and cannot be used in the continuous form)

J 2 (Present Perfect Continuous- a series of repeated action over a period of time up to now. The speaker think one thing, then changes their mind. Note that I've had is possible, but it means that the action of having second thoughts is seen as one completed event: I've had second thoughts- I don't want the job

- K2 (Present Perfect Simple- a single, whole event that started in the past and continued to now, Know is a state verb.
- L1 (Present Perfect continuous- here, seen as a series of repeated action up to now. There is also the idea of an action in progress, which is not yet completed.)

Reading & speaking page 19



6 Work in groups to prepare an interview with Tony Wheeler. One half of the class will be the interviewers (look at the ideas below), and the other half Tony Wheeler (look at the ideas on p154).

Interviewers

BACKGROUND
Where ... grow up?
What ... father do?

EDUCATION
Where ... school?
Which university ...?

WORK
What work ... after university?

FAMILY
How many children ...?

HOLIDAYS
What ... like doing ...?

LONELY PLANET GUIDES
When ... the first guide book come out?
Where ... idea come from?
What ... the best and worst moment?
What ... secret of your success?
How ... get into travel writing?

FUTURE
Where would you like ...?

READING AND SPEAKING
Paradise Lost

1 Look at the pictures of tourist destinations in the world. Where are they? Have you been to any of them?



2 What are the most important tourist spots in your country? Does tourism cause any problems there?

3 What are the main problems associated with the tourist industry in the world?

Turn to p21.

Paradise lost

What can be done to stop tourism destroying the object of its affection? Maurice Chandler reports on the boom in world travel.

On the sun-soaked Mediterranean island of Majorca, the locals are angry. Too late. In the last quarter of the twentieth century, they cashed in on foreign nationals, mainly Germans, wanting to buy up property on their idyllic island. Suddenly it occurred to Majorcans that the island no longer belonged to them. They don't deny tourism's vital contribution to the local economy. The industry has transformed Majorca from one of Spain's poorest parts to the richest in per capita income. But the island's 630,000 inhabitants are increasingly convinced that the 14 million foreign visitors a year are far too much of a good thing. Water is rationed, pollution is worsening, and there is no affordable housing left for them to buy.

On the other side of the world, 250 Filipinos were recently evicted from their homes. Their lake-shore village of Ambulog was cleared by hundreds of police, who demolished 24 houses. The intention of the authorities was to make way for a major business venture – not oil logging, or mining, but an environmentally-friendly holiday resort.

A growth industry

Tourism is the world's largest and fastest growing industry. In 1950, 25m people travelled abroad; last year it was 750m. The World Tourism Organization estimates that by 2020 1.6bn people will travel each year, spending over two trillion US dollars.

The effects of tourism

To millions of tourists, foreign destinations are exotic paradises, unspoilt, idyllic, and full of local charm. But many of the world's resorts are struggling to cope with relentless waves of tourists, whose demands for ever more swimming pools and golf courses are sucking them dry.

'The issue is massive and global,' says Tricia Barnett, director of Tourism Concern, a charity which campaigns for more responsible approaches to travel. 'Tourists in Africa will be having a shower and then will see a local woman with a pot of water on her head, and they are not making the connection. Sometimes you'll see a village with a single tap, when each hotel has taps and showers in every room.'

The problem is that tourists demand so much water. It has been calculated that a tourist in Spain uses up 880 litres of water a day, compared with 250 litres by a local. An 18-hole golf course in a dry country can consume as much water as a town of 10,000 people. In the Caribbean, hundreds of thousands of people go without piped water during the high tourist season, as springs are piped to hotels.



In 1950, 25m people travelled abroad; last year it was 750m.

Winners and losers

The host country may not see many benefits. In Thailand, 60% of the \$4bn annual tourism revenue leaves the country. Low-end package tourists tend to stay at big foreign-owned hotels, cooped up in the hotel compound, buying few local products, and having no contact with the local community other than with the waiters and chambermaids employed by the hotel. 'Mass tourism usually leaves little money inside the country,' says Tricia Barnett. 'Most of the money ends up with the airlines, the tour operators, and the foreign hotel owners.'

These days the industry's most urgent question may be how to keep the crowds at bay. A prime example of this is Italy, where great cultural centres like Florence and Venice can't handle all the tourists they get every summer. In Florence, where the city's half-million or so inhabitants have to live with the pollution, graffiti, and crime generated by 1.1 million visitors a year, there's talk not only of boosting hotel taxes, but even of charging admission to some public squares. The idea is to discourage at least some visitors, as well as to pay for cleaning up the mess.

The future

For many poorer countries, tourism may still offer the best hope for development. 'The Vietnamese are doing their best to open up their country,' says Patrick Duffey of the World Tourism Organization. 'Lion is working on a master plan for their tourism. Libya has paid \$1 million for a study. They all want tourists. And people like to discover ever new parts of the world; they are tired of mass tourism. Even if a country doesn't have beaches, it can offer mountains and deserts and unique cultures.'

Yet if something isn't done, tourism seems destined to become the victim of its own success. Its impact on the environment is a major concern. In hindsight, tourist organizations might have second thoughts about what exactly they were trying to sell.

As Steve McGuire, a tourist consultant, says, 'Tourism more often than not ruins the very assets it seeks to exploit, and having done the damage, simply moves off elsewhere.'

For poorer countries, tourism may still offer the best hope for development.

Reading

- Read the title and the quotes in the article. What do you think the article will be about?
- Read the article. Answer the questions.
 - Which of the places in the pictures on p19 are mentioned?
 - What is said about them?
 - What other places are mentioned?
 - Does the article talk about any of the problems you discussed?
 - The author asks 'What can be done to stop tourism destroying the object of its affection?' What would Steve McGuire's answer be?
- In groups, discuss these questions.
 - How is tourism destroying the object of its affection in Majorca and the Philippines?
 - What are the statistics of the global tourist industry?
 - What are the effects of tourism?
 - Who are the winners and losers?
 - What are possible future developments?

What do you think?

- Give your personal reactions to the text using these phrases.

I didn't know/I already knew that ... What surprised me was ...
It must be really difficult for ... It's hard to believe that ...
I wonder what can be done to ... It's a shame that ...

- In groups, think of more questions to ask the other groups. Use the prompts if you want.

Who ...? Why ...? In what way ...?
What is meant by ...? How many ...?
What exactly ...? What are some of the problems ...?

Who has bought nearly all the property on the island of Majorca?

Vocabulary work

- Work with a partner. Discuss the meaning of the words highlighted in the article.
- Match a line in A with a line in B. Can you remember the contexts?

A	B
the boom	destinations
tourism's vital	venture
per capita	for development
a major business	income
foreign	example
consume	in world travel
a prime	as much water
the best hope	contribution to the economy

- Answers:
- **The photographs** are of :
- Africa, Venice, Uluru in Australia, Thailand, and Jordan.
- **Main Problems**
- Pollution
- Litter
- Over-crowding
- Lack of housing for local people
- Destruction of natural habitat.
- Money from tourism does not go to local people.
- Building hotels,..... Which are ugly or not in keeping with the surroundings.

Reading page 21

- 5. Answers:
- 1. Africa, Thailand, Venice.
- 2. Africa: some villages have just one tap, when the hotels have taps and showers in every room.
- Thailand: 60% of 4bn \$ annual tourism revenue leaves the country.
- Venice: can't handle all the tourist they get every summer.
- 3. the Caribbean, Majorca, Spain, Ambulong in the Philippines, Florence, Vietnam, Iran, Libya
- 5. Steve McGuire think nothing can be done.

Vocabulary work page 21

Vocabulary work

- 1 Work with a partner. Discuss the meaning of the words **highlighted** in the article.
- 2 Match a line in A with a line in B. Can you remember the contexts?

A	B
the boom	destinations
tourism's vital	venture
per capita	for development
a major business	income
foreign	example
consume	in world travel
a prime	as much water
the best hope	contribution to the economy

1- Answers

- Destroying the objects of its affection= the object of your affection is the thing you like and care about.
- They cashed in on = they made money out of
- too much of a good thing= Having visitors is good thing but even good things can be done to excess.
- Relentless waves of tourist= Relentless means 'never-ending'
- Low-end package tourists= Package tourists are people who pay for all inclusive holiday with food and accommodation pre-paid.
- Low-end means their holiday package are cheap.
- Cooped up in the hotel compound= Chickens are 'cooped up' kept in small cage.
- The victim of its own success= it has lost (Money/beauty/way of life)
- Might have second thoughts=if you have second thoughts, it means you think again and possible change your mind

2- Answers

- The boom in world travel
- **Tourism's vital contribution to the economy**
- **Per capita income**
- **A major business venture**
- **Foreign destinations**
- **Consume as much water**
- **A prime example**
- **The best hope for development**

New Headway Plus Upper-Intermediate

Unit Two

Been there, done that!

Present perfect, Simple and continuous. Hot verbs-make, do.
Exclamation

4th stage

computer science department

Dr. Ayad Hazim

Vocabulary Page 23

Hot verbs-make, Do

1 There are many expressions with *make* and *do*. Look at these examples from the text on p20.

- They wanted ... to *make way* for a holiday resort.
- They aren't *making the connection*.
- The Vietnamese are *doing their best* to open up their country.
- Tourism, having *done the damage*, moves off elsewhere.

2 Put the words in the right box.

a good impression business arrangements a decision a difference
research a profit/a loss your best a start/a move sth clear
a good job a degree an effort sb a favour a suggestion

MAKE	DO

Answers:

- 2.

Make	Do
A good impression	Business
Arrangements	Research
A decision	Your best
A difference	A good job
A profit/ a loss	a degree
A start/ a move	A favour
Clear	
An effort	
A suggestion	

3 Complete the sentences with some of the expressions in exercise 2.

- 1 When you go for a job interview, it's important to _____.
- 2 I think we're all getting tired. Can I _____? How about a break?
- 3 A lot of _____ has been _____ into the causes of cancer.
- 4 I think the director is basically _____. He's reliable, he's honest, and he gets results.
- 5 I'd like to _____ right now that I am totally opposed to this idea.
- 6 Right. I think we should _____ and get down to business.
- 7 I don't mind if we go now or later. It _____ no _____ to me.
- 8 Could you _____ me _____ and lend me some money till tomorrow?

4 Match an expression in A with a line in B. Underline the expression with *make* or *do*.

A	B
1 She's made the big time as an actress.	'She's an accountant.'
2 We'll never make the airport in time.	'I can make myself understood.'
3 'What does she do for a living?'	'Yeah. It really made my day.'
4 'You'll all have to do more overtime and work weekends.'	The traffic's too bad.
5 'How much do you want to borrow? £20?'	She can command \$20 million a movie.
6 'How much Spanish do you speak?'	'Great. That'll do fine.'
7 'I hear the boss said you'd done really well.'	'That does it! I'm going to look for another job!'

Answers and tape scripts

- 3.

1- When you go for a job interview, it is important to make a good impression.

2- I think we're all getting tired. Can I make a suggestion? How about a break?

3- A lot of research has been done into the cause of cancer.

4- I think the director is basically doing a good job, He's reliable, he's honest and he gets results.

5- I'd like to make it clear right now that I'm totally opposed to this idea.

6- Right. I think we should make a start and get down to business.

7- I don't mind if we go now or later. It makes no difference to me.

8- Could you do me a favour and lend me some money till tomorrow.

Answers:

- 4.
- 1- She's made the big times as a writer. She can command 25\$ million a book.
- 2- We'll never make the airport in time.. The traffic's too bad.
- 3- What does she do for a living ? She is an accountant.
- 4- You'll all have to do more overtime and work weekends. That does it! I'm going to look for another job.
- 5- How much do you want to borrow? 20\$? Great. That I'll do fine.
- 6- How much Spanish do you speak? I can make myself understood.
- 7- I' hear the boss said you'd done really well. Yeah, it really made my day.

Phrasal verbs

- 5 Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb with *do*.

do away with sth do without sth
could do with sth do sth up



'I'm tired of wondering what I'd do without you, ... I want to find out for sure.'

- 1 I'm so thirsty. I _____ a cup of tea.
- 2 We've bought an old flat. We're going to _____ it _____ over the next few years.
- 3 I think we should _____ the monarchy. They're all useless. And expensive.
- 4 I could never _____ my personal assistant. She organizes everything for me.

T 2.6 Listen and check.

- 6 Do the same with these phrasal verbs with *make*.

make sth up make up for sth
make sth of sb make off with sth

- 1 Thieves broke into the castle and _____ jewellery and antique paintings.
- 2 Jake's parents buy him loads of toys. They're trying to _____ always being at work.
- 3 What do you _____ the new boss? I quite like him.
- 4 You didn't believe his story, did you? He _____ the whole thing _____.

T 2.7 Listen and check.

Answers & tape scripts

• 5.

- 1- We've bought an old house. We're going to do it up over the next few years.
- 2- I'm so thirsty. I could do with a cup of tea.
- 3- I think we should do away with the Olympic Games. They're a waste of time. And expensive.
- 4- I could never do without my personal assistant. She organises everything for me.

• 6.

- 1- Thieves broke into the castle and made off with jewellery and antique paintings.
- 2- Jake's parents buy him loads of toys. They're trying to make up for always being at work.
- 3- What do you make of the new boss? I quite like him.
- 4- You didn't believe his story, did you? He made the whole thing up.

Everyday English

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Exclamations

1 Look at these examples of exclamations. When do we use *What a(n) ...!*, *What ...!*, and *How ...!*?

What an exciting experience! What nonsense! How horrible!

2 Match an exclamation in B with a line in C.

A	B	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mmm!	How interesting!
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wow!	That's disgusting!
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hoy, Peter!	That's unbelievable! How amazing!
<input type="checkbox"/>	Oh, really?	Sorry about that! I dropped it!
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ah!	It's absolutely delicious!
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ouch!	That's nonsense! What a stupid thing to say!
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yuk!	What a shame!
<input type="checkbox"/>	Uh?	That really hurt!
<input type="checkbox"/>	Phew!	Come over here and sit with us.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Whoops!	What a relief! Thank goodness for that!

2 Match an exclamation in B with a line in C.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Uh?	That really hurt!
<input type="checkbox"/>	Phew!	Come over here and sit with us.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Whoops!	What a relief! Thank goodness for that!

5 Put *What ...*, *What a ...*, or *How ...* to complete the exclamations.

- _____ silly mistake!
- _____ brilliant idea!
- _____ utterly ridiculous!
- _____ dreadful weather!
- _____ rubbish!
- _____ mess!
- _____ awful!
- _____ wonderful!
- _____ relief!
- _____ terrible thing to happen!

Which are positive reactions? Which

7 Write a dialogue with a partner. Use some of the exclamations on this page. You could ask about a party, a meal, a holiday, or a sports event.

Begin with a question.

What was the ... like?

Well, it was ...

Answers

- 1. To express strong emotions. For example, shock, surprise, disgust, amazement.
- 2

B	C
Mmm!	It's absolutely delicious
Wow!	That's unbelievable! How amazing
Hey, Peter!	Come over here and sit with us
Oh, Really?	How interesting!
Ah!	What a shame!
Ouch!	That really hurt!
Yuk!	That's disgusting!
Uh?	That's nonsense! What a stupid thing to say!

- 5
- 1- What a silly mistake!
 - 2- What a brilliant idea!
 - 3- How utterly ridiculous!
 - 4- What dreadful weather!
 - 5- What rubbish
 - 6- What a mess!
 - 7- How awful!
 - 8- How wonderful!
 - 9- What a relief!
 - 10- What a terrible thing to happen!

New Headway Plus
Upper-Intermediate
Unit One
No Place like home

Auxiliary verbs, Model verbs & Full verbs

4th stage
computer science department
Dr. Ayad Hazim

Grammar - The tense system

Test your grammar page 6

1 Which time expressions from the box can be used with the sentences below?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 My parents met in Paris. | 6 I wrote to my grandmother. |
| 2 They travel abroad. | 7 I'm going to work in the US. |
| 3 They were working in Canada. | 8 My brother's flying to Argentina on business. |
| 4 I was born in Montreal. | 9 He's been learning Spanish. |
| 5 My grandparents have lived in Ireland. | 10 I'll see you. |

when I was born never in the 1970s
tonight frequently for ages ages ago
the other day in a fortnight's time
recently during a snowstorm for a year
since I was a child later sometimes

Answers :

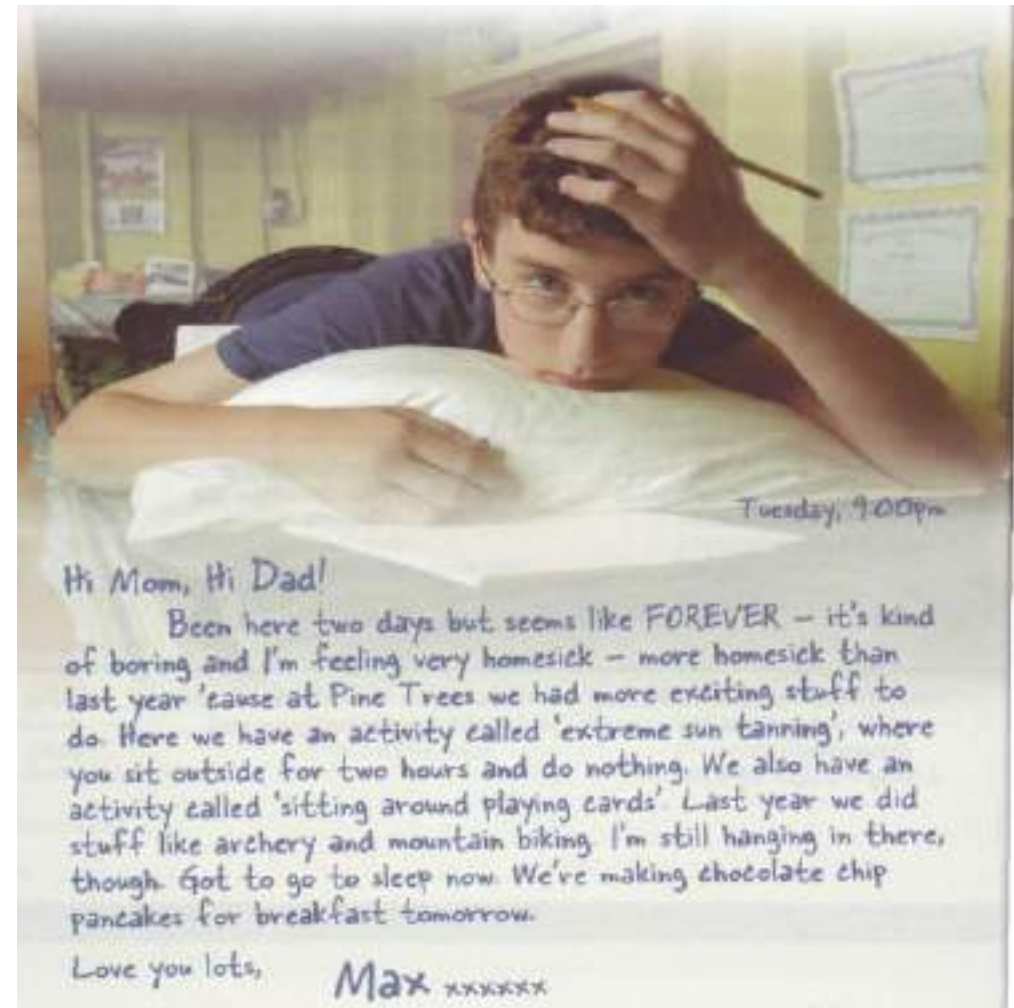
1. My parents met in Paris in the 1970s/ages ago/ during a snowstorm.
2. They never/frequently/some times travel abroad.
3. They were working in Canada when I was born/in the 1970/for ages/recently /for a year.
4. I was born In Montreal in the 1970s/ages ago/during a snow storm.
5. My grandparents have never/recently lived in Ireland. / My grandparents have lived in Ireland for ages/recently/for a year/since I was a child.
6. I never/frequently/recently/later/sometimes wrote to my grandmother./ I wrote to my grandmother in the 1970s/frequently/for ages//ages ago/ the other day/ recently/ during a snowstorm/ later.
7. I'm never going to work in the US in a fortnight's time/for a year/later.

- 8. My brother's frequently flying to Abu Dhabi on business / My brother's flying to Abu Dhabi on business tonight/ in a fortnight's time/ later.
- 9. he's recently been learning Arabic./ He's been learning Arabic for ages/recently,/for a year/since I was a child.
- 10. I'll never see you tonight/in a fortnight's time/after/frequently/ some times.

Writing Home

tense revision and informal language Page 6

- 1 Read the letter. Who is writing? Who to? Where is he? What is he complaining about? How old do you think the writer is?
- 2 Complete the questions. Then ask and answer them with a partner.
 - 1 'How long _____ Max _____ at summer camp?'
'Just _____.'
 - 2 '_____ he _____ a good time?'
'No, not really. He _____ very homesick.'
 - 3 'Is this his first time at summer camp?'
'No, it _____. He _____ once before. Last year he _____ to Pine Trees.'
 - 4 '_____ he like it at Pine Trees?'
'Oh, yes, he _____, very much.'
 - 5 'Why was that?'
'Because _____.'
 - 6 'What _____ tomorrow?'
'He _____ pancakes.'
 - 7 'Why _____ his cell phone?'
'Because _____.'



- Answers:

- **1.**

Who is writing? Max, a boy

Who to? His parents

Where is he? Grove Hill Summer Camp

What is he complaining about? Feeling bores and homesick, and not having enough money or a cell phone.

How old do you think the writer is? Probably between 10 and 14.

- **2.**

1. How long was Max been at summer camp?

‘Just two days’?

2. Is he having a good time?

‘No not really. He’s feeling very homesick’.

3. Is this his first time at summer Camp?

‘No, it’s not . He’s ben once before. Last year he went to Pine Trees’.

4. Did he like it at Pine Trees?

‘Oh, Yes he did, very much’

5. Why was that

‘because they did things like archery and mountain biking’.

6. What’s he doing tomorrow?

‘he is making pancakes’.

7. Why does he want hic cell phone?

‘Because all other kids have theirs

•4.

4 Read Sophie's email. What is it about? What do you learn about Sophie's likes and dislikes? Who is Rob? Who do you think Catherine is? Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 How long/Sophie/New Zealand?
- 2 How long/she/Australia?
- 3 Who/travel/with?
- 4 Why/like New Zealand?
- 5 Why/like Kangaroo Island?
- 6 What/their car like?
- 7 Which wildlife/already?
- 8 Where/next?
- 9 Why/photos?

From: **Sophie Beasley** <sophie.beas@yooahoo.com>

Date: Wed 16 March, 10.36 am

To: Robert Elliman

Subject: New Zealand and missing you.

Hello again Rob!

Nearly two-thirds of the way through the trip now. Still having a great time but missing you like crazy! Been in New Zealand nearly a week and have met up with Catherine at last. Like it lots here. It has many advantages over Australia, the main ones being that it's smaller and cooler. Still, 3 weeks in Oz had its good points, despite the 44 degree heat! Kangaroo Island (near Adelaide) was my favourite place – loads of wildlife – did I tell you I'd seen some platypus there?

Here in New Zealand, first thing we did was buy a car. Went to the classy sounding 'Del's Cars' and, using our extensive mechanical knowledge (ha! ha!), chose a car and gave it a thorough examination (i.e. checked the lights worked & the glove box could hold 8 large bars of chocolate). It's going OK so far, but sometimes makes strange noises! We're taking things nice and slowly now. Have already seen dolphins, whales, and enormous albatrosses.

So – that's it for now. We're heading up the west coast next. Thanks for all your emails – it's great to get news from home. Can't wait to see you. I'm sending you some photos so you won't forget what I look like!

Love you. Wish, wish, wish you were here!

Sophie xxxxx (Catherine sends love too)



- Answers:
 - What is it about? Traveling in New Zealand and missing her mum and dad.
 - What do you learn about Sophies' like and dislike? She likes small, cool places and wildlife. She likes getting news from home. She does not like heat and does not know much about cars.
 - Who do you think Catherine is? Her friend and travelling companion.
1. How long has Sophie been in New Zealand?
 - Nearly a week.
 2. How long was she in Australia?
 - Three weeks.
 3. Who is she travelling with.
 - Catherine.
 4. Why does she like New Zealand.
 - Because it's smaller and cooler than Australia.
 5. Why did she like Kangaroo Island?
 - Because of the wildlife . She saw platypuses there.

6. What's their car like?

It's OK- the lights works and it has a big glove box- but it sometimes make strange noises.

7. Which wildlife has she seen already?

She's seen dolphin, whales, and enormous albatrosses.

8. Where are they going next?

They're heading up the west coast.

9. Why is she sending her mum and dad photos?

So that they won't forget what she looks like.

Language focus page 7

- 1. Answers:

- **Max's letter**

1. Present Perfect simple to talk about something that started in the past and continued to now.
2. Present Continuous to talk about a temporary situation.
3. Present Simple to express a state / present perfect to talk about an experience with indefinite time/ Past simple to talk about a finished action
4. Past Simple (the auxiliary verb did in question and short answers) to talk about something previously referred to as definite past
5. Past Simple
6. Present Continuous to talk about a future arrangement
7. Present Simple to express a state.

• **Sophie's email**

1. Present Perfect Simple to talk about something that started in the past and continued to now.
2. Past Simple to talk about a finished action.
3. Present Continuous to talk about a temporary activity.
4. Present Simple to express a state.
5. Past Simple to talk about a past state and past action.
6. Present Simple to express a state
7. Present Perfect to talk about present result of past action.
8. Present Continuous to talk about future arrangement.
9. Present Continuous to talk about something that is happening now or future simple.

- **2. Please read it by yourself**

- **3. Answers:**

1. Her stuff means activities, and hanging in there means not giving up, even though is difficult.

Sophies; email example:

Missing home like crazy = missing home very much

Like it lots = like it very much

Oz = Australia

Loads of wildlife = lots of wildlife

Classy sounding = the name sounds fashionable and high quality.

Going OK = working alright

Nice and slowly = at a relaxed pace

- **2.** The missing words are subject pronouns and auxiliary verbs for example:
- (I've) Got to go sleep now.
- (I'm) Still having a great time but (I'm) missing you....
- (I've been in New Zealand.....

Practice page 8

Identifying the tenses

1 Complete the tense charts. Use the verb *work* for the active and *make* for the passive.

ACTIVE	Simple	Continuous
Present	he works	we are working
Past	she	I
Future	they	you
Present Perfect	we	she
Past Perfect	I had worked	you
Future Perfect	they	he will have been working

PASSIVE	Simple	Continuous
Present	it is made	they are being made
Past	it	it
Future	they	
Present Perfect	they	
Past Perfect	it	
Future Perfect	they will have been made	

- Answers:

Active	Simple	Continuous
Present	He works	We are working
Past	She worked	I was working
Future	They will work	You will be working
Present perfect	We have worked	She has been working
Past perfect	I had worked	You had been working
Future perfect	They will have worked	He will have been working

Passive	Simple	Continuous
Present	It is made	They are being made
Past	It was made	It was being made
Future	They will be made	
Present perfect	They have been made	
Past perfect	It had been made	
Future perfect	They will have been made	

Discussing grammar page 8

3 Compare the meaning in the pairs of sentences.
Which tenses are used? Why?

- 1 Klaus **comes** from Berlin.
Klaus **is coming** from Berlin.
- 2 You're very kind. Thank you.
You're **being** very kind. What do you want?
- 3 What **were** you **doing** when the accident happened?
What **did** you **do** when the accident happened?
- 4 I've **lived** in Singapore for five years.
I **lived** in Singapore for five years.
- 5 When we arrived, he **tidied** the flat.
When we arrived, he'd **tidied** the flat.
- 6 We'll **have** dinner at 8.00, shall we?
Don't call at 8.00. We'll **be having** dinner.
- 7 How much **are** you **paying** to have the house painted?
How much **are** you **being paid** to paint the house?
- 8 How **do you do**?
How **are you doing**?

- Answers:
- 1- Klaus comes from Berlin
- (Present Simple: to talk about a fact that always true.
- Klaus was born in Berlin or usually lives there).
- Klaus is coming from berlin
- (Present Continuous: to talk about something that is happening now or in progress- Klaus is on his way from Berlin or talk about a future arrangement.
- 2- You're very kind. Thank you.
- (Present Simple: a fact that is always true. Kind is a state
- (Present Continuous: a temporary activity that is happening now. In this sentence, the verb to be is active.
- - somebody is temporary behaving in a kind way.
- 3- What were you doing when accident happened?
- (Past Continuous: to ask about the activity that was in the past when the accident happened.)
- What did you do when the accident happened?
- (Past Simple: to ask about the next action that happened as a result of the accident).
- What did you do when the accident happened?
- (Past Simple: to ask about the next action that happened as a result of the accident)
- 4- I've lived in Singapore for five years.
- (present perfect : to talk about the unfinished past-an action that began in the past and still continuous)
- I lived in Singapore for five years
- (Past simple: to talk about a finished action in the past

- 6- We'll have dinner at 8:00, shall we?
- (future Simple; To express a spontaneous intention. Here functionally, it is a suggested.
- Don't call at 8.00. We'll be having dinner.
- (Future Continuous: to talk about a temporary action that will be in progress at a time in the future.)
- 7- How much are you paying to have the house painted?
- (present Continuous active: a temporary activity or situation that is true now, but not necessarily happening right at this moment> Here, 'you' is the house owner.
- How much are you being paid to paint the house?
- Present Continuous passive: a temporary activity that is true now but not necessarily happening now.
- 8- How do you do
- Present simple used as a greeting after you have been formally introduced to a stranger)
- How are you doing
- Present Continuous: used informally to ask a friend is and how life is going

Reading & speaking Page 10

A home from home

- 1 Why do people go to live abroad? Make a list of reasons and discuss with your class.
- 2 You are going to read about Ian Walker-Smith, who moved to Chile, and Thomas Creed, who moved to Korea.

Which of these lines from the articles do you think are about Chile (C) and which about Korea (K)?

- 1 ☐ As we're 2,600 m above sea level, I easily get puffed when I'm exercising.
- 2 ☐ Soccer is a really big deal here ever since they hosted the 2002 World Cup.
- 3 ☐ ... we converse in what we call 'Espanglish' ...
- 4 ☐ ... learning Chinese characters stinks.
- 5 ☐ Its surrounding mines are said to make more money than any other city.
- 6 ☐ I can eat spicy food like *kimchee* ...
- 7 ☐ It's also normal to roll out mattresses and sleep on the floor.
- 8 ☐ We now have a pleasant walkway along the seafront

Answers:

1-

To get a job, to study, to go and live with host family, to travel and learn about new culture, to escape poverty, violence or injustice,etc.

2-

1 C, 2 K, 3C, 4 K, 5 C, 6 K, 7 K, 8 C.

Expatriates

IAN WALKER-SMITH IN CHILE

Ian Walker-Smith comes from Crewe, England, but now lives and works in Chile. He's married to a Chilean woman,

Andrea, and works for a European astronomical agency in the town of Paranal.



Ian says: I work shifts of eight days in Paranal, and get six to rest at home - in my case, the mining town of Antofagasta, a harrowing two-hour drive away on the coast. It takes a real toll, being so far from Andrea. I miss her when I'm away.

Where he works

I work at Paranal Observatory, where every night the boundaries of our universe are probed by four of the world's largest telescopes. I'm part of a 12-strong I.T. team which looks after everything from satellite ground stations to desktop support. My role is to make sure the computers run 24/7. As Paranal is in the middle of nowhere - up a mountain in the desert - the sky is truly amazing. As we're 2,600 m above sea level, I easily get puffed when I'm exercising and each time I arrive for a week on shift. I can't think straight or fast for the first day or so.



Why he moved

I decided to move to Chile four years ago when I was a 25-year-old with itchy feet (and wanted to get out of the way of an ex-girlfriend). I was working for Littlewoods Home Shopping Group, and one day a colleague pointed out this job in Chile. We both thought it would be a good idea, but I was the one who put a CV together.

Life in Chile

Landing at Santiago airport was my first experience of language being such a barrier. I couldn't speak more than a handful of words in Spanish, and would you believe that my baggage had got lost! So my first couple of hours in Chile were spent trying to locate my missing possessions. Today I can order food in restaurants and argue with mechanics about my car, but I can't really make myself understood on any deeper level. I can't get my thoughts across as a native speaker could. Andrea speaks pretty good English, and we converse in what we call 'Espanglish' - at least we can understand each other.

Antofagasta, the town where we have made our home, was once described in a Chilean advertising campaign as the 'Pearl of the North'. Let's just say that it's hardly a tourist destination (which is pretty much what you'd say about my home town, Crewe!). Antofagasta and its surrounding mines are said to make more money for Chile than any other city. During my time here, some money has been put back into the city. The municipal beach has been much improved. We now have a pleasant walkway along the seafront.

What he misses

Even after four years, I don't feel I belong. Over Christmas I went back to the UK for a month's holiday - on landing at Heathrow, I felt at home



'I'm part of the group now. The only difference is I have brown hair and blue eyes,' says Thomas Creed, an eleven-year-old originally from Boston, Massachusetts.

Thomas says: These days I'm really into soccer. Soccer is a really big deal here ever since they hosted the 2002 World Cup. But Dad doesn't get it. I wasn't a soccer fan either when I first came to Seoul six years ago. Like my dad, I was a big basketball fan - still am - watching all the games Dad taped, cheering for the Celtics. But now, me and my friends play soccer all the time. It's hard not to get addicted! My best friend Dong-won and I cut out photos of David Beckham and trade them like baseball cards.

Why he moved

My dad's an officer in the US Army, but he wasn't always such a big shot. He had 'tours of duty', which means he's had to move around whether he liked it or not. He's lived in places like Germany, Vietnam, and Saudi Arabia. My mom and I always stayed back in Boston. She's a scientist. But then my dad and my big brother Patrick both got transferred to Korea - Patrick's ten years older than me, and he's in the Army, too. So our whole family moved over. Seoul's cool. There are millions of places called 'PC rooms' where you can play tons of Internet games. The city's a lot bigger than Boston, too, and way more crowded and busy. I didn't like that at first. I couldn't understand what anyone was saying, and people here don't always smile at strangers like they do back in the US. I felt lonely, like I was in the middle of nowhere.



Life in Korea

Life's different here. Most homes don't have radiators - the heat comes up through the floor instead. It's done like this because most Koreans eat cross-legged on floor mats. It's easier than using chairs but it gives my father leg cramps. It's also normal to roll out mattresses and sleep on the floor. That's how I sleep over at Dong-won's house. Dong-won's great and helped me a lot when I first started elementary school here. I was five and didn't know anything or anybody and was pretty scared. I even made my dad wait for me in the next room. Now I can speak Korean fluently, but learning Chinese characters stinks. I always do badly on those tests. I can eat spicy foods like kimchee, and I've read a lot of Korean books and stories, which I like.

What he misses

What I miss most are American comics. I know it's stupid 'cause there are lots of comics here, but they're different. They don't have superheroes like Spiderman, who always has something cool to say, even when the bad guy is beating him up. Also, I wish basketball was more popular. I love soccer but no one understands how 'awesome a "slam dunk" can be.

But I like living here. The people are really nice, and maybe I'll be a translator one day ... or even better, a great soccer player like David Beckham.

* incredible

* when a basketball player jumps up above the basket and pushes the ball down into it

4 Answer the questions about Ian or Thomas.

- 1 Where did he go to live abroad? Why?
- 2 How long has he been there?
- 3 What does he do there?
- 4 What do you learn about his family?
- 5 What is the new home town like?
- 6 Have there been any difficulties?
- 7 In what ways is he 'in the middle of nowhere'?
- 8 Does he feel at home in his new home?
- 9 What does he like and dislike about his new life?
- 10 What does he miss?

5 Find a partner from the other group. Compare your answers. Who do you think is happier about the move? Which new home would you prefer?

Language work

Study the texts again and answer the questions about these expressions. Explain the meanings to a partner who read the other text.

Ian in Chile

- 1 *It takes a real toll, ...* L10
What takes a toll? On what or who?
- 2 **... the computers run 24/7.* L16
How long do the computers operate?
- 3 **I easily get puffed ...* L18
When and why does he get puffed?
- 4 **... itchy feet ...* L24
Why did he get itchy feet?
- 5 *... winter gloves ...* L48
What still fits him like winter gloves?

Thomas in Korea

- 1 **... I'm really into soccer.* L07
Is he a soccer fan?
- 2 **... a really big deal ...* L08
What is a really big deal? Why?
- 3 **... doesn't get it.* L09
Who doesn't get what? Why not?
- 4 **... a big shot.* L17
Who is a big shot? What makes him a big shot?
- 5 **... the bad guy is beating him up.* L53
Who is the bad guy beating up?

Express all the lines marked with an asterisk (*) in more formal English.

- Answers:
- 4. Ian
- 1- He went to Antofagasto, Chile, because he had itchy feet and wanted to see the world.
- 2- 4 years
- 3- He works at Paranal Observatory as part of the IT team, making sure the computer run 24/7.
- 4- he has a wife, Andrea, who is probably Chilean.
- 5- it is mining town, and not very attractive. There is a pleasant walkway along the front and the beach has been improved.
- 6- Yes. He lost his baggage when he first arrived. He had little Spanish when he arrived, and still cannot communicate on a deeper level. He has a long drive to work, and missed his wife when he is away working shifts.
- 7- Paranal, where he works, is up a mountain in the desert.
- 8- No he doesn't feel he belongs to Chile, and misses the culture and greenery of Britain.

- 9- He likes Andrea, His wife, and the amazing sky. He doesn't like travelling to work, or working away from Andrea on shifts.
- 10- He misses the cultural and greenery of Britain.

Thomas

1- He went to Seoul, Korea. His father is an officer in the US army, and his tour of duty took him to Korea.

2- 6 years.

3- He is a school student.

4- His father is an officer in the US army, His brother is in the US army too. His mother is a scientist.

5- Seoul is cool. It's bigger than Boston, crowded and busy.

6- Yes, At first, he felt lonely because he couldn't understand what people said. He was scared when he started school.

7- He felt lonely when he first arrived because he couldn't understand anything, and people didn't smile at strangers.

8- Yes, He speaks Korean fluently, and has friends

- 9- He likes soccer, the city ,PC rooms, Korean book and stories, and the people. He dislikes learning Chinese character.
- 10- He misses American comics, with superheroes like Spiderman, and wishes people like basketball.

**Note: Please do by yourself about Ian in Chile and Thomas in Korea
Language work page 11.**

Vocabulary and pronunciation page 13

Compound nouns and adjectives

Words can combine to make new words.

- 1 Look at the examples. Which are nouns and which are adjectives?

life *lifestyle* *lifelong* *life-size*
life expectancy *life insurance*

Your dictionary can tell you when to use hyphens and spaces.

- 2 Read the compounds aloud. Which words are stressed?
- 3 Look at the texts on pp10–12 and find some compound nouns and adjectives.

- Answers Component noun and adjectives:

- 1-

Nouns: lifestyle, life expectancy, life insurance

Adjective: lifelong, life-size.

- 2

Life style lifelong, life size, life expectancy, life insurance

- 3

lan

mining town, 25-year-old, 2-hour, 12-strong, tourist destination, ground station, home town, desktop, municipal beach, sea level, seafront.

Thomas

11- year old, floor mats, soccer fan, leg cramps, best friend, elementary school, baseball cards, spicy foods, big shot, superheroes, PC room, basketball, Internet, slam dunk, cross-legged, soccer player

- 1 How many new words can you make by combining a word on the left with a word on the right? Which are nouns and which are adjectives?

home
house

work made wife sick proud
page plant town coming
less grown bound warming

- 5 Work in groups. Make compounds by combining words from one of the boxes in A with as many words as possible from B. Use your dictionary to help.

A

book
computer
air
junk
food
word

tea
sleeping
door
open
fire
head

B

pill line mail way case
bell light air house bag
software escape office
food poisoning pot step
rest alarm shelf program

Share your words with a different group and explain the meanings.

- Answers:
- 1-
- **Home:** homework, home-made, homesick, hometown, homecoming, homeless, home page.

Note: Homework, home town and home page are nouns, the other are adjectives

House: Housewife, house-proud, houseplant, housebound, house-warming, housework.

- Note: housewife is noun the other are adjectives.
- 5-
- Bookcase, bookshelf, computer software, computer program
- Airline, airmail, junk food, food processor, food poisoning, fire bell, fire escape, fire alarm, headline, headway, headlight, head office, headrest

Everyday English page 15

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions and the music of English

1 Work with a partner. Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1 Great to see you. Come on in.	a Let me see. No, actually, I don't think I'll bother with dessert.
2 Excuse me, don't I know you from somewhere?	b I was just passing and thought I'd drop in.
3 What d'you mean you're not coming?	c Really! That's a drag. I was hoping to meet her.
4 I think I'll have the chocolate mousse. What about you?	d No, I don't think so.
5 My flatmate can't make it to your party.	e Well, I just don't feel up to going out tonight.
6 How come you're not having a holiday this year?	f Fantastic! I knew you'd swing it for us.
7 You'll make yourself ill if you carry on working at that pace.	g We just can't afford it.
8 I've got you the last two tickets for the show.	h That's as maybe but I have to get this finished by Friday.

- Answers:
- 1 b
- 2 d
- 3 e or g is also possible
- 4 a
- 5 c
- 6 g
- 7 h
- 8 f.

Writing page 110

UNIT 1 APPLYING FOR A JOB – A CV and a covering letter

- 1 What is a CV? What is the aim of one? Have you ever written one? What information did/would you include?
- 2 What is the purpose of a covering letter?
- 3 Write the headings from A in the correct spaces in the CV in B.

A

Profile	Additional information
Education	Name
References	Work experience
Personal details	Interests

B

Name Kate Henderson

DOB 17/04/83

Address 31 Rendlesham Way
Watford
Herts
WD3 5GT

Phone 01923 984663

Mobile 07764 733689

Email katehenderson@hotmail.com

A highly-motivated, well-travelled, and enthusiastic graduate, with practical experience of working with children of all ages.

Watford Grammar School
8 GCSEs
3 A-levels
Bristol University
BA (Hons) Psychology and Education

June 2000
Life guard and supervisor at KLC Leisure Centre

July 2001
Athletics coach at training centre

June 2003
Teaching assistant at secondary school

Dance, athletics, volleyball, travel, cinema

One of my main interests is dance, which I have done since I was three, passing many exams, and performing in annual dance festivals. I have organized sports events and training sessions for dance, athletics, and trampoline. I have travelled widely throughout the world, in Europe, the Far East, and the USA.

Prof Jane Curtis
Dept of Education
Bristol University
BS5 7LA

Mike Benson
Head Teacher
Bailey School
Watford, Herts
WD3 8JG



- 4 Answer the questions.
 - 1 Where did Kate go to school?
 - 2 What did she study at university?
 - 3 Who is Prof Jane Curtis?
 - 4 Does she have a lot of work experience?
- 5 How is a CV different in your country?

- 6 This is the job that Kate is applying for. Is she well qualified for it?

ACTIVITY HOLIDAY ORGANIZER IN THE CANARY ISLANDS

Are you ...

- aged between 18–30?
- energetic?
- good at organizing people?

Do you ...

- like kids?
- like sport?

Then come and join us as a leader for an Easter holiday of fun, looking after groups of kids at sports camp!

Send your CV to Mark Sullivan at 106 Piccadilly, Bristol BS8 7TQ



- 7 Read Kate's covering letter. Which parts sound too informal? Replace them with words on the right.

Mark Sullivan
106 Piccadilly
Bristol
BS8 7TQ

17 March 2004

Dear Mark

I am applying for the post of camp leader, which I saw advertised somewhere recently. Here's my CV.

I reckon I have just about everything needed for this job. I have worked loads with kids, doing all kinds of stuff. They generally do what I tell them, and we manage to have a great time together. Having studied psychology and education at university, I know quite a bit about the behaviour of kids.

I am really into sport, and have lots of experience of organizing training events. I am a very practical person, easy-going, and it's no problem for me to make friends. I've been all over the place, and enjoy meeting new people.

I can't wait to hear from you.

Best wishes

Kate Henderson

Kate Henderson

31 Rendlesham Way
Watford
Herts
WD3 5GT
01923 984663

extensively with young adults
respect my leadership abilities
I find it easy
very interested in
have a certain understanding of
Please find enclosed
look forward to hearing
considerable
many of the relevant
qualifications
have travelled widely
Mr Sullivan
Yours sincerely
in the March edition of the
magazine *Holiday Jobs for
Graduates*
feel
organizing a variety of activities
establish a good working
relationship

Is this how a formal letter is laid out in your country? What are the differences?

- 8 Write your CV and a covering letter for a job that you would really like to do and are well qualified for.

New Headway Plus Upper-Intermediate

Unit One **No Place like home**

Auxiliary verbs, Model verbs & Full verbs

Grammar - The tense system

Test your grammar page 6

1 Which time expressions from the box can be used with the sentences below?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 My parents met in Paris. | 6 I wrote to my grandmother. |
| 2 They travel abroad. | 7 I'm going to work in the US. |
| 3 They were working in Canada. | 8 My brother's flying to Argentina on business. |
| 4 I was born in Montreal. | 9 He's been learning Spanish. |
| 5 My grandparents have lived in Ireland. | 10 I'll see you. |

when I was born never in the 1970s
tonight frequently for ages ages ago
the other day in a fortnight's time
recently during a snowstorm for a year
since I was a child later sometimes

Answers :

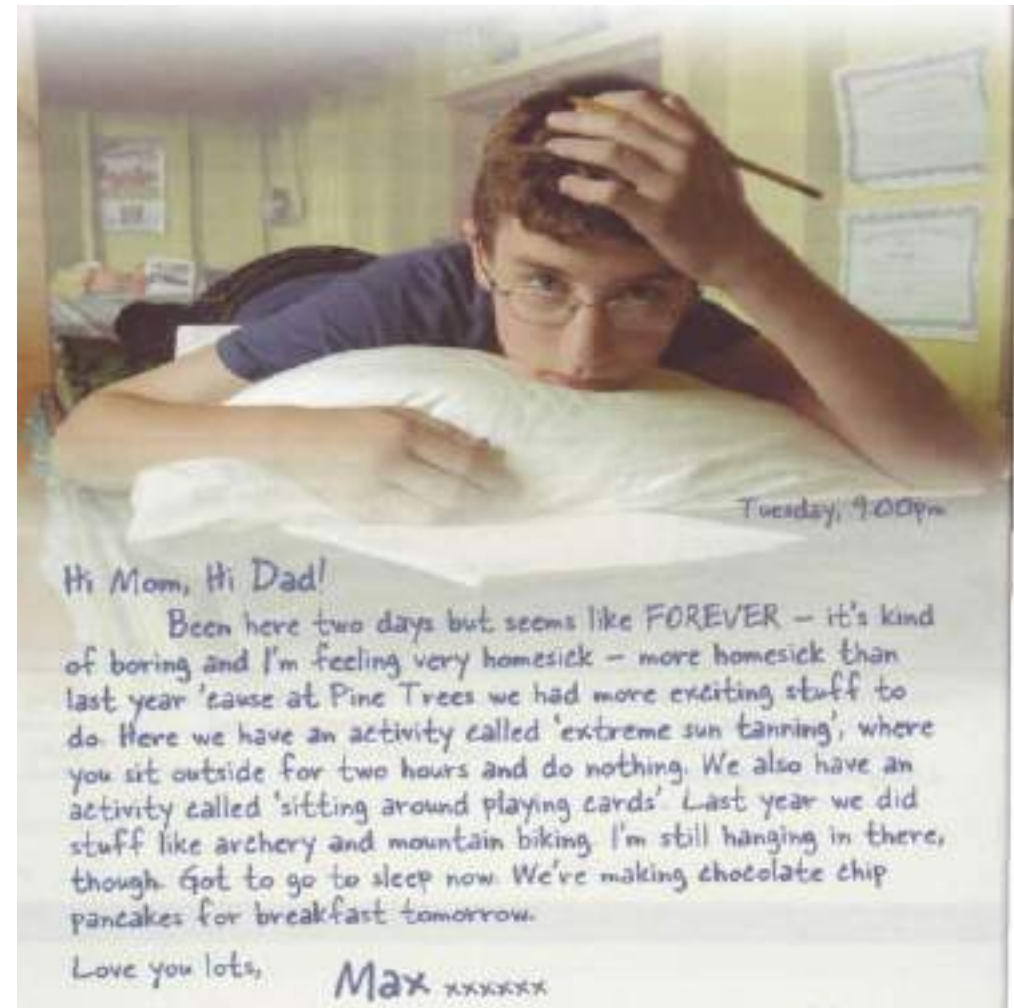
1. My parents met in Paris in the 1970s/ages ago/ during a snowstorm.
2. They never/frequently/some times travel abroad.
3. They were working in Canada when I was born/in the 1970/for ages/recently /for a year.
4. I was born In Montreal in the 1970s/ages ago/during a snow storm.
5. My grandparents have never/recently lived in Ireland. / My grandparents have lived in Ireland for ages/recently/for a year/since I was a child.
6. I never/frequently/recently/later/sometimes wrote to my grandmother./ I wrote to my grandmother in the 1970s/frequently/for ages//ages ago/ the other day/ recently/ during a snowstorm/ later.
7. I'm never going to work in the US in a fortnight's time/for a year/later.

- 8. My brother's frequently flying to Abu Dhabi on business / My brother's flying to Abu Dhabi on business tonight/ in a fortnight's time/ later.
- 9. he's recently been learning Arabic./ He's been learning Arabic for ages/recently,/for a year/since I was a child.
- 10. I'll never see you tonight/in a fortnight's time/later/frequently/ some times.

Writing Home

tense revision and informal language Page 6

- 1 Read the letter. Who is writing? Who to? Where is he? What is he complaining about? How old do you think the writer is?
- 2 Complete the questions. Then ask and answer them with a partner.
 - 1 'How long _____ Max _____ at summer camp?'
'Just _____.'
 - 2 '_____ he _____ a good time?'
'No, not really. He _____ very homesick.'
 - 3 'Is this his first time at summer camp?'
'No, it _____. He _____ once before. Last year he _____ to Pine Trees.'
 - 4 '_____ he like it at Pine Trees?'
'Oh, yes, he _____, very much.'
 - 5 'Why was that?'
'Because _____.'
 - 6 'What _____ tomorrow?'
'He _____ pancakes.'
 - 7 'Why _____ his cell phone?'
'Because _____.'



- Answers:

- **1.**

Who is writing? Max, a boy

Who to? His parents

Where is he? Grove Hill Summer Camp

What is he complaining about? Feeling bores and homesick, and not having enough money or a cell phone.

How old do you think the writer is? Probably between 10 and 14.

- **2.**

1. How long was Max been at summer camp?

‘Just two days’?

2. Is he having a good time?

‘No not really. He’s feeling very homesick’.

3. Is this his first time at summer Camp?

‘No, it’s not . He’s ben once before. Last year he went to Pine Trees’.

4. Did he like it at Pine Trees?

‘Oh, Yes he did, very much’

5. Why was that

‘because they did things like archery and mountain biking’.

6. What’s he doing tomorrow?

‘he is making pancakes’.

7. Why does he want hic cell phone?

‘Because all other kids have theirs

•4.

4 Read Sophie's email. What is it about? What do you learn about Sophie's likes and dislikes? Who is Rob? Who do you think Catherine is? Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 How long/Sophie/New Zealand?
- 2 How long/she/Australia?
- 3 Who/travel/with?
- 4 Why/like New Zealand?
- 5 Why/like Kangaroo Island?
- 6 What/their car like?
- 7 Which wildlife/already?
- 8 Where/next?
- 9 Why/photos?

From: **Sophie Beasley** <sophie.beas@yooahoo.com>

Date: Wed 16 March, 10.36 am

To: Robert Elliman

Subject: New Zealand and missing you.

Hello again Rob!

Nearly two-thirds of the way through the trip now. Still having a great time but missing you like crazy! Been in New Zealand nearly a week and have met up with Catherine at last. Like it lots here. It has many advantages over Australia, the main ones being that it's smaller and cooler. Still, 3 weeks in Oz had its good points, despite the 44 degree heat! Kangaroo Island (near Adelaide) was my favourite place – loads of wildlife – did I tell you I'd seen some platypus there?

Here in New Zealand, first thing we did was buy a car. Went to the classy sounding 'Del's Cars' and, using our extensive mechanical knowledge (ha! ha!), chose a car and gave it a thorough examination (i.e. checked the lights worked & the glove box could hold 8 large bars of chocolate). It's going OK so far, but sometimes makes strange noises! We're taking things nice and slowly now. Have already seen dolphins, whales, and enormous albatrosses.

So – that's it for now. We're heading up the west coast next. Thanks for all your emails – it's great to get news from home. Can't wait to see you. I'm sending you some photos so you won't forget what I look like!

Love you. Wish, wish, wish you were here!

Sophie xxxxx (Catherine sends love too)



- Answers:
 - What is it about? Traveling in New Zealand and missing her mum and dad.
 - What do you learn about Sophies' like and dislike? She likes small, cool places and wildlife. She likes getting news from home. She does not like heat and does not know much about cars.
 - Who do you think Catherine is? Her friend and travelling companion.
1. How long has Sophie been in New Zealand?
 - Nearly a week.
 2. How long was she in Australia?
 - Three weeks.
 3. Who is she travelling with.
 - Catherine.
 4. Why does she like New Zealand.
 - Because it's smaller and cooler than Australia.
 5. Why did she like Kangaroo Island?
 - Because of the wildlife . She saw platypuses there.

6. What's their car like?

It's OK- the lights works and it has a big glove box- but it sometimes make strange noises.

7. Which wildlife has she seen already?

She's seen dolphin, whales, and enormous albatrosses.

8. Where are they going next?

They're heading up the west coast.

9. Why is she sending her mum and dad photos?

So that they won't forget what she looks like.

Language focus page 7

- 1. Answers:

- **Max's letter**

1. Present Perfect simple to talk about something that started in the past and continued to now.
2. Present Continuous to talk about a temporary situation.
3. Present Simple to express a state / present perfect to talk about an experience with indefinite time/ Past simple to talk about a finished action
4. Past Simple (the auxiliary verb did in question and short answers) to talk about something previously referred to as definite past
5. Past Simple
6. Present Continuous to talk about a future arrangement
7. Present Simple to express a state.

• **Sophie's email**

1. Present Perfect Simple to talk about something that started in the past and continued to now.
2. Past Simple to talk about a finished action.
3. Present Continuous to talk about a temporary activity.
4. Present Simple to express a state.
5. Past Simple to talk about a past state and past action.
6. Present Simple to express a state
7. Present Perfect to talk about present result of past action.
8. Present Continuous to talk about future arrangement.
9. Present Continuous to talk about something that is happening now or future simple.

- **2. Please read it by yourself**

- **3. Answers:**

1. Her stuff means activities, and hanging in there means not giving up, even though is difficult.

Sophies; email example:

Missing home like crazy = missing home very much

Like it lots = like it very much

Oz = Australia

Loads of wildlife = lots of wildlife

Classy sounding = the name sounds fashionable and high quality.

Going OK = working alright

Nice and slowly = at a relaxed pace

- **2.** The missing words are subject pronouns and auxiliary verbs for example:
- (I've) Got to go sleep now.
- (I'm) Still having a great time but (I'm) missing you....
- (I've been in New Zealand.....