

FOR REAL

pre-intermediate

Workbook

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Grammar reference

Past participles review

- Form the past participle of regular verbs in the same way as the past simple. The rules for spelling and pronunciation are the same as for the past simple.

Spelling rules

- For most verbs add *-ed* to the base form.
talk → *talked*
- If the base form ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
love → *loved*
- If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, change *-y* to *-i* and add *-ed*.
carry → *carried*
- If the verb ends in a vowel + *-y*, add *-ed* as usual.
stay → *stayed*
- If the verb ends in a single consonant preceded by a single stressed vowel, double the final consonant and add *-ed*.
stop → *stopped*
- If the verb ends in a single vowel followed by *l* always double the *l*, even if the vowel is unstressed.
travel → *travelled*

Pronunciation rules

- We pronounce the final *-ed* /t/ after the sounds /k/, /f/, /p/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/.
talked laughed stopped passed watched finished
- We pronounce the final *-ed* /ɪd/ after the sounds /d/ or /t/.
started waited decided visited
- We pronounce the final *-ed* /d/ after all other sounds.
phoned married stayed
- The past participle of irregular verbs has a special form. You must learn these by heart. In some verbs it is the same as the form of the past simple (e.g. *make, made, made*), in others it is different (e.g. *see, saw, seen*). A dictionary gives the past participle as the third form of the principal parts of the verb.

see /si:/ (past tense **saw** /sɔ:/
past participle **seen** /si:n/) verb

Present perfect review

Positive
full form

I/You/We/They	have	seen that film.
He/She/It	has	finished.

short form

I/You/We/They	've	seen that film.
He/She/It	's	finished.

Negative
full form

I/You/We/They	have not	talked to her.
He/She/It	has not	stopped all day.

short form

I/You/We/They	haven't	talked to her.
He/She/It	hasn't	stopped all day.

Questions

Have	I/you/we/they	finished?
Has	he/she/it	eaten?

Positive short answers

Yes,	I/you/we/they	have.
Yes,	he/she/it	has.

Negative short answers

No,	I/you/we/they	haven't.
No,	he/she/it	hasn't.

- Form the present perfect with:
the present tense of the verb *have* + the past participle
- Form the positive with:
subject + *have* / *has* (full forms) + past participle
subject + *'ve* / *'s* (short forms) + past participle
- Form the negative with:
subject + *have* / *has* + *not* (full forms) + past participle
subject + *haven't* / *hasn't* (short forms) + past participle
- Form questions in the present perfect with:
Have / *Has* + subject + past participle
- Form short answers with:
Yes, + subject pronoun + *have* / *has*.
No, + subject pronoun + *haven't* / *hasn't*.

- Note that the short answers are exactly the same as those for the present tense of *have (got)*. Remember, never use short forms in positive short answers.

Usage

- The present perfect connects past time with present time. Use the present perfect to talk about experiences and events in the past that affect the present. It is not important to know when exactly in the past they happened.

Tim is out. He's gone to see Bob.

I haven't finished yet. Can you wait a minute?

- Use the present perfect to talk about all your experiences in life up to the present time.

I've been to Paris three times.

- To ask if something has happened at any time before now use a question with *ever* and the present perfect.

Have you ever been to Spain? – *Yes, I have.*

- To talk about something not yet experienced, use *never* with the present perfect.

They've never visited Germany.

for and since

- To talk about experiences that began in the past and are still continuing in the present, use the present perfect with *for* or *since*.

I have lived here for five years. NOT ~~I live here for five years.~~

He has been abroad since August. NOT ~~He is abroad since August.~~

- Use:

for + period of time

They haven't seen each other for three years.

since + the moment the experience began

We have known each other since the first year in primary school.

- To ask when a continuing state or experience began, use *How long* + the present perfect.

How long have you had this computer?

For a year. / Since last July.

been and gone

- The verb *go* has two past participles: *been* and *gone*.
- Use *have / has been* to say that someone has gone to a place and come back.

Where did all this food come from? –

I've been to the shops.

- Use *have / has gone* to say that someone has gone to a place but has not yet come back.

Have you seen Kiera? – *She's gone to the gym.*

She'll be back soon.

Present perfect v past simple

- Use the present perfect to talk about an experience in general or all your experiences in life up to the present time, without specifying where and when.
- Then use the past simple to give details about the experience specifying where and when it happened.

He has been all over the world. He met some friends in America. They went together to New York in 2008.

- With a past time expression always use the past simple, not the present perfect.

Where / When did you see him? – *I saw him at the theatre last night. NOT ~~I've seen him at the theatre last night.~~*

Word list

The words in **grey** appear in the unit, but are not in the vocabulary sections.

Countries

Australia
Austria
Botswana
Brazil
Canada
China
Finland
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Mexico
New Zealand
Portugal
Russia
South Africa
Thailand
the USA (America / the States)
Zambia

Activities

acting / theatre
archery
astronomy
athletics
backpacking
biking / mountain biking
camping
canoeing
ceramics
circus skills
climbing / rock climbing
computer graphics
crafts

cycling
 dance (jazz/modern/ballet)
 diving
 drawing
 fencing
 fishing
 gymnastics
 hiking
 jogging
 karate
 kayaking
 making videos
 metal work
 orienteering
 painting
 photography
 playing the piano / keyboards / drums / guitar
 playing volleyball / soccer / tennis / hockey /
 baseball / basketball
 riding
 roller blading
 rowing
 sailing
 scuba diving
 sculpture
 singing
 skating
 surfing
 swimming
 trampoline
 trekking
 water-skiing
 windsurfing
 woodwork

Activities

2 Match the words with the pictures.

skating riding basketball rock climbing
 fencing sailing fishing water-skiing



1



2



3



4



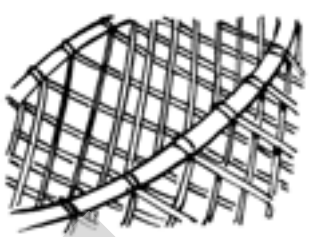
5



6



7



8

Vocabulary

Countries

1 Complete the names of the countries.

- 1 Australia, Austria
- 2 Brazil
- 3 Canada, China
- 4 India, Ireland
- 5 IItaly
- 6 Japan
- 7 Mexico
- 8 Netherlands Zimbabwe
- 9 Pakistan
- 10 South Africa

3 Write the letters in the correct order to make activities.

- 1 Have you tried **cainnoeg**? It's a very exciting water sport. canoeing
- 2 I've been **pigmanc** lots of times – I just take my tent and find a nice place to sleep. camping
- 3 My hobby is **ghrotohappy** and I've taken thousands of pictures. photography
- 4 I've never tried **frusing** but I think I would like to ride the waves on the sea! surfing
- 5 It's great fun jumping up and down on a **polenatrim**. trampoline
- 6 Mark loves **nagtic** and wants to work in the theatre when he's older. acting

Grammar

Past participles review

1 Write the past participles of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| 1 listen | <u>listened</u> | 7 send | _____ |
| 2 play | _____ | 8 buy | _____ |
| 3 hope | _____ | 9 go | _____ |
| 4 travel | _____ | 10 take | _____ |
| 5 hurry | _____ | 11 keep | _____ |
| 6 do | _____ | 12 read | _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct past participle of these verbs.

see visit eat break find meet write drive

- I've found three of my CDs in Dad's car!
- I've _____ a Ferrari.
- My sister's _____ snake, and she said it was good.
- I've never _____ London.
- I've never _____ a lunar eclipse, but I will one day.
- I've never _____ a novel, but I'd like to one day.
- I've never _____ any famous film stars.
- Everyone in my family has _____ an arm or a leg except for me.

Present perfect review

3 Complete the email with the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

✉

Hi, Stacey

How are things with you? I'm sorry I ¹ _____ (not write) to you before – I ² _____ (be) so busy. Actually, I ³ _____ (try) to phone you, but you're never home. Anyway, I ⁴ _____ (find) a job for the summer at last! I'm going to work in Gap. I ⁵ _____ (not work) in a clothes shop before, so it should be fun. I hear you ⁶ _____ (start) work, too – strange to think of you as a waitress! You ⁷ _____ (not do) it before, have you? So we've both got new experiences for this summer. Oh, I ⁸ _____ (buy) a new car! Well, not exactly new – it's my brother's old one. It goes OK. Well, it ⁹ _____ (not break) down yet!

See you soon,
Love, Kyle

4 Write the words in the correct order to complete the questions.

In the last seven days, ...

- anywhere / have / been / you / exciting?
Have you been anywhere exciting?
- from / Internet? / have / downloaded / you / music / the
- diary? / have / a / written / in / you / anything
- good / you / a / read / have / book?
- of / had / have / friends / your / party? / a / any
- any / bought / clothes? / have / you / new

5 Now answer the questions for you.

- Yes, I have. I've been to the circus. / No, I haven't been anywhere exciting.

6 Complete the sentences with *been* or *gone*.

- Where has Clare _____? And when will she be back?
- Jack's _____ out, actually. Do you want to leave him a message?
- I've _____ out twice already today, and I'm not going out again.
- Do you know where everyone's _____? There's nobody here.
- They've just left. They've _____ to the post office.
- Wow! Where have you _____? You look really well.

Present perfect v past simple

7 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Tom** You ¹ ve had (have) an interesting life, Nick.
- Nick** Well, I suppose I ² _____ (do) a lot of different things in my life.
- Tom** How many countries ³ _____ you _____ (visit)?
- Nick** Oh, I don't know exactly, but I ⁴ _____ (visit) all the continents, including Antarctica. I ⁵ _____ (travel) there with a group of scientists a few years ago, and we ⁶ _____ (spend) three months there.
- Tom** And I understand you ⁷ _____ (have) a number of different jobs over the years?
- Nick** Yes, I ⁸ _____ (work) in a lot of places and I ⁹ _____ (do) some strange things. I ¹⁰ _____ (drive) a London bus, I ¹¹ _____ (be) down a gold mine in South Africa, I ¹² _____ (perform) in a circus ...
- Tom** A circus? What ¹³ _____ you _____ (do)?
- Nick** I ¹⁴ _____ (be) a lion tamer's assistant! I ¹⁵ _____ (teach) English in Russia and ten years ago I ¹⁶ _____ (have) my own travel agency. And last year I ¹⁷ _____ (write) my first novel.

Skills: Reading – Towards PET (Part 4)

1 Read the text and choose the best title.

- a Walking trips in North America
- b Protecting yourself from bears
- c Bears: the great killers
- d Baby bears

Meeting a baby bear sounds like fun, but that's the last thing you want on a summer walk in the northwestern part of North America. Because when you see a baby, it means that its mother is not far away, and a mother bear will do anything to protect her young ones.

Bears are not man-eaters. They prefer to hunt for fish or berries. So the first thing to remember if you meet a bear in the wild is that it doesn't really want trouble. The problem is that most of us panic, and our first instinct – to run away – is the wrong one.

There are things that you can do to make sure bears don't come your way. The first is to stay in groups and make noise. Bears don't like surprises, so talk loudly or sing. Secondly, bears are attracted to food, and smells of all kinds, including make-up. You need to keep everything with a strong smell inside a tightly-sealed bag. And don't keep the bag in your tent at night or you could have an unwelcome caller. Try putting your food bag up a tree. Bears can climb, but at least they won't attack your tent.

Unfortunately, you can't always make noise or stop smells from getting out. So what do you do when you are face to face with a large brown bear? First, take off your jacket or shirt and hold it out above your head. This makes you seem much bigger than you are. Never turn around and run, just back away very slowly, and the bear will usually leave. If the worst happens and you are unlucky enough to meet a large, angry grizzly bear that wants to attack you, curl yourself up into a ball to protect your head and chest.



2 Read the text again and choose the best answer.

- 1 Meeting a baby bear is
 - A great fun.
 - B what most walkers want.
 - C almost impossible.
 - D very dangerous.
- 2 Bears
 - A panic easily.
 - B don't want to kill us.
 - C always run away.
 - D always look for trouble.
- 3 Bears come near humans because of
 - A strong smells.
 - B too much make-up.
 - C tents.
 - D the noise they make.
- 4 When a bear comes near, you should
 - A throw a ball at it.
 - B run away slowly.
 - C shout and run towards it.
 - D look as big as you can.

5 What should you never do if you see a bear?

- A curl yourself up into a ball
- B turn around and run
- C take off your shirt
- D back away slowly

Writing

3 Write a description of a dangerous experience you have had. It can be real or imaginary. (120–150 words)

► Tips

- You can use information and vocabulary from the text to write about an encounter with a bear.
- Add interesting detail to make your story personal. How did you feel when you saw the bear, and how did you feel after?
- What advice can you give to other walkers?

Study skills Being a good learner

1 Read and complete the article with these words.

difficult motivates things time
should achievements creativity stressed

2 Look at the five points and for each point make a note of another personal strategy you could use.

C draw pictures of descriptions I read in English stories

R write a diary of my feelings after each lesson

E tidy my computer files and folders

A ask the teacher to explain the saxon genitive again!

M write a list of things I achieve in English

C.R.E.A.M.

C REATIVE
R E FLECTIVE
E F FECTIVE
A CTIVE
M OTIVATED



Being a good learner involves lots of different things. But there are some key ways to improve your performance.

C Be creative

Maybe this surprises you, but using imagination and ¹_____ when you study helps you to be a good learner. Look for interesting connections between the ²_____ you are learning. Use humour, be curious and experiment with your normal routine activities.

R Be reflective

It's important to think about your learning. Think about what ³_____ you. Think about things that were successful or not so successful in your last project. Keep a diary of your learning and write about what was easy and what was ⁴_____.

E Be effective

You need to be organised and manage your ⁵_____. You can't work when you are tired or ⁶_____ and you need a place to work that suits your personal study style.

A Be active

It's important to take responsibility for your studies. You don't have to wait for the teacher to tell you – you can look for new ways to learn. You ⁷_____ also always ask your teacher if you need more help or explanations.

M Be motivated

Motivation is very important. Think about why you are learning English and why it is important for your future. Celebrate your successes – even little ones! Make a note of your ⁸_____ to encourage you. Find support from friends or Internet pals.