American English File

Student Book 2

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Paul Seligson and Clive Oxenden are the original co-authors of *English File 1* (pub. 1996) and *English File 2* (pub. 1997).

G uses of the *-ing* form of verbs
V verbs followed by *-ing*
P /ŋ/

I love waking up on a sunny morning.

5 B What makes you feel good?

We asked readers from all over the world to tell us what makes them feel good.

- Eating outside. I enjoy sitting in street cafes or having meals in the yard, even when the weather's not perfect – which it often isn't.
- Being with people I like (and not being with people I don't like).
- Sitting on a plane when it takes off. You can't control what's going to happen for the next 2–3 hours, so you can really relax.
- Waking up on a sunny morning during my vacation when I know I have a whole day ahead to do whatever I feel like doing.
- Getting out of the city. It doesn't matter where to: to the beach, or to the country, or to the forest. Being in the middle of nature makes me feel alive.
- Watching heavy rain storms through the window from a comfortable, warm room with a fire, and knowing I don't need to go out.
- Talking to intelligent people: good conversation is one of life's great pleasures.
- Having time for myself. Unfortunately, it doesn't happen very often.
- Reading books or magazines in English – I'm Colombian, and I still find it hard to believe that I can enjoy reading without using a dictionary in a language that once was a complete mystery.
- Cleaning my closets. It stops me from thinking about my problems.

1 READING

a Read the article once. How many people mention...?
1 the weather
2 vacation and traveling
3 housework
4 nature
5 other people

b Read the article again and put a check (✓) next to the *three* things you agree with most. Then put an (✗) next to any you don't agree with. Compare with a partner. Say why.

c Underline five new words or phrases you want to learn from the text.

2 GRAMMAR uses of the *-ing* form of verbs

A Being with people I like (makes me feel good).
B I enjoy sitting in cafes...
C I can enjoy reading without using a dictionary.

a Match sentences A–C with rules 1–3 below.
Use the *-ing* form...
1 after some verbs (e.g., *enjoy, feel like*, etc.) ☐
2 when we use a verb as a noun (e.g., as the subject of a sentence) ☐
3 when we use a verb after a preposition ☐

b Look at the highlighted verbs. Can you remember the spelling rules for making the *-ing* form?

c **p.134 Grammar Bank 5B.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

d Now write about two things that make *you* feel good (that are not in the article). Compare with a partner.

3 PRONUNCIATION /ŋ/

a 5.3 Listen and repeat the sound picture and the words.

thing bring wrong language
sitting watching thanks think

b p.159 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for this sound.

When we add *-ing* /ɪŋ/ to a verb, the pronunciation of the original verb doesn't change.
do /du/ → *doing* /ˈduɪŋ/
forget → *forgetting*

c 5.4 Listen and say the *-ing* form of the verbs you hear.

4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

a p.154 Vocabulary Bank *Verb forms* (Verb + *-ing*). Look at other verbs that are followed by the *-ing* form.

b Work in pairs. Choose five things to talk about from the list below.

a job you **don't mind** doing in the house
a sport you **enjoy** watching
something you **feel like** doing tonight
something you **practice** doing regularly
something you **haven't finished** doing today
something you **spend** a lot of time doing
somebody you **dream of** meeting
something you **dislike** doing alone
a country you are **interested in** visiting
something you are **thinking of** doing this weekend
something you have recently **stopped** doing
something you are not very **good at** doing

c A tell B about the five things. Say why. B ask for more information. Then change roles.

I don't mind cooking.
In fact, I find it relaxing.

Do you cook every day?

5 LISTENING

a Ask and answer these questions in pairs.

Do you ever sing...?
in the shower
in the car
at karaoke bars
while you're listening to a CD
in a choir /ˈkwaɪər/ or a band

b In pairs, say if you think sentences 1–7 are T (true) or F (false).

1 Singing is good for your health.
2 To sing well you need to learn to breathe correctly.
3 People who sing are fatter than people who don't.
4 Not everybody can learn to sing.
5 You need to know how to read music to be able to sing well.
6 If you make a surprised face, you can sing high notes better.
7 It takes a long time to learn to sing better.

c 5.5 Now listen to an interview with the director of a singing school and a student who took a course there. Were you right?

d Listen again. Choose the right answer.

1 When you are learning to sing, you need to _____ correctly.
a stand **b** dress **c** eat
2 Singing well is 95% _____.
a repeating **b** listening **c** breathing
3 Jenny's course lasted _____.
a one day **b** one week **c** one month
4 Jenny has always _____.
a been good at singing **b** been in a band **c** liked singing
5 In the morning the students learned to _____.
a breathe and sing **b** listen and breathe **c** listen and sing
6 At the end of the afternoon, they could sing _____.
a perfectly **b** much better **c** a little better

5 C

G *have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't*
V modifiers: *a little (bit), extremely, fairly, really*, etc.
P sentence stress

You have to come to all the classes.
You don't have to take a test.

How much can you learn in a month?

1 GRAMMAR *have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't*

a Look at these signs. Have you seen any like these in your school?

A **SILENCE** Exam in progress

B Tonight's movie: ***Pirates of the Caribbean*** Admission free

C **Course fees** to be paid in advance

D

E No food or beverages

F Extra pronunciation class **5:00 P.M.**

b Match the signs with the rules.

1 You have to pay before you start. ☐
2 You don't have to come if you don't want to. ☐
3 You must not eat or drink in here. ☐
4 You must turn off your cell phone. ☐
5 You can't talk near here. ☐
6 You don't have to pay to see this. ☐

c Look at the highlighted expressions and answer the questions.

1 Which two phrases mean...? *You have to*
It is a rule. There's an obligation to do this. _____
2 Which phrase means...? _____
It isn't obligatory. It isn't necessary.
3 Which two phrases mean...? _____
It isn't permitted. It is against the rules. _____

d **p.134 Grammar Bank 5C.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a 5.6 Listen and write the five sentences.

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

c Make true sentences about the rules in the school where you are studying English. Use *We have to, We don't have to,* or *We can't.*

1 _____ come to class on time.
2 _____ turn off our cell phones.
3 _____ eat or drink in the classroom.
4 _____ come to class on Saturday.
5 _____ bring a dictionary to class.
6 _____ take a final exam.
7 _____ smoke in the building.
8 _____ do homework after each class.
9 _____ take a test every week.

3 READING & LISTENING

a Do you think people from your country are good at learning languages? Why (not)?

b Read about Anna, an American journalist who took an intensive Portuguese course. Then cover the article and answer the questions.

1 Why did Anna choose to learn Portuguese?
2 Where did she take the course?
3 What did she think was the most difficult thing about Portuguese?
4 Where is she going to take the "tests"?
5 What five things does she have to do?
6 What are the rules?

Anna in São Paulo

How much can you learn in a month?

I work for a magazine, which was doing an article about Americans learning foreign languages. As an experiment, they asked me to learn a completely new language for one month. Then I had to go to the country and take some "tests" to see if I could "survive" in different situations. I decided to study Portuguese because I've always been fascinated by Brazilian culture and really wanted to travel there.

I took a one-month intensive course at a language school in Atlanta. At first, Portuguese sounded like Russian to my ear. Luckily, I found that some words were similar to English, such as *computador* (computer) and *música* (music). However, the pronunciation turned out to be extremely difficult for me. Some of the sounds are hard to imitate because we don't use them in English. Also, the spelling is tricky until you get used to it. For example, the letter *r* at the beginning of a word often sounds like an *h* in English, and the letter *o* at the end sounds like *ooh*. So *Rio* sounds almost like "hee-ooh." Wow!

My course finished yesterday, and I'm traveling to Brazil next week for my tests. A local guide named Fabiana will go with me and will give me a score of 1–10.

These are the tests and the rules:

Tests

You have to...

1 get a taxi.
2 order a drink in a cafe.
3 ask for directions (and follow them).
4 call and ask to speak to someone.
5 ask somebody what time it is.

Rules

– you can't use a dictionary or phrasebook.
– you can't speak English at any time.
– you must not use your hands or mime.

c 5.7 Which test do you think will be the easiest for Anna? Which will be the most difficult? Listen to Anna taking the tests in São Paulo and check your answers.

d Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the false ones.

1 The taxi driver couldn't speak English.
2 Anna understood the waitress's question.
3 She ordered a small coffee.
4 Anna asked for directions to a bank.
5 She couldn't understand what the woman on the street said.
6 Anna couldn't understand everything the woman on the phone said.
7 Anna thought telling the time in Portuguese was very easy.
8 She didn't find out what time it was.
9 Fabiana gave her eight out of ten for her Portuguese.

4 SPEAKING

a How well could you do Anna's five tests in English? How much do you think you can learn in a month?

b Talk to a partner.

Have you ever...

spoken in English on the phone? Who to? What about?
seen a movie in English? Which? How much did you understand?
spoken to a tourist in English? When? Why?
read an English book or magazine? Which one(s)?
asked for directions in a foreign city? Where? What happened?
learned another foreign language? How well can you speak it?

5 VOCABULARY modifiers

The pronunciation was **extremely** difficult.
I felt **a little** stupid when the taxi driver spoke perfect English.

a Complete the chart with the words in the box.

a little (bit) | extremely | ~~not very~~ | fairly | really | ~~very~~

b Complete the sentences with one of the words, so they are true for you. Compare with a partner.

1 I'm _____ good at learning languages.
2 I'm _____ motivated to improve my English.
3 English pronunciation is _____ difficult.
4 English grammar is _____ tricky.
5 I'm _____ worried about the next English test.
6 English is _____ useful for my work / studies.

5 D

G expressing movement
V prepositions of movement, sports
P prepositions

The name of the game

The ball went over the net.

1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING
sports, prepositions of movement

a Look at the photos. Can you name the sports? Write them in the correct columns.

play	go	do

b 5.8 Listen and check.

c In pairs, say…

Which of the sports in **a** are usually team sports?
How many **players** are there?

In which sports do you…the ball?
a **hit** b **throw** c **kick** d **shoot**

d Ask and answer with a partner.

Do you play any sports? Which one(s)?
Which sports do you enjoy watching?
Which sports do you hate watching?
Are you (or is anyone in your family) a fan of a sports team? Which one?
Do you (or they) watch their games? Where?

e Where did the ball go? Complete with a preposition.

across along down into ~~over~~

The ball went *over* the wall, _____ the street, _____ the steps, _____ the street, and _____ the river.

f p.148 **Vocabulary Bank** *Prepositions*. Do part 2.

2 GRAMMAR expressing movement

The rules of the game

1 You play this sport outside with one, two, or more players. You have to hit the ball into a small hole. You must not hit the ball into the water.

2 You can play this sport outside or inside with two or four players. You have to hit the ball over a net and the ball must not go out of bounds.

3 You usually do this sport outside (but it can be inside). You have to go around a track many times and be the first one to go past the finish line. Sometimes you have to go around a country, for example, France.

4 You play this sport outside with two teams. You have to pass the ball to other players with your foot and try to kick the ball into the goal. You can't touch the ball with your hands.

5 You play this sport on a field with two teams. You have to throw the ball to other players and carry the ball into the end zone to score a touchdown. You also kick the ball through two high posts to get points.

a Match the rules to the sports in 1. What are the sports?

b 5.9 Listen and check.

c Look at the sports rules again and the highlighted words. How do you express movement in English?

d p.134 **Grammar Bank 5D.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION prepositions

a Match the prepositions with the phonetics. How do you pronounce the words?

across	along	around	into
over	through	toward	

1 /ˈɪntə/ _____
2 /ˈoʊvər/ _____
3 /əˈraʊnd/ _____
4 /tɔrd/ _____
5 /əˈkrɔs/ _____
6 /θru/ _____
7 /əˈlɔŋ/ _____

b 5.10 Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable, and practice saying the prepositions.

c **Communication** *Cross country p.117.* Tell your partner where the runner went.

4 READING & SPEAKING

a How long does a normal soccer match last? How many minutes are added after each half?

b Read the article and complete it with a word from below.

champions	fans	goal	~~match~~	field
players	referee	scored	stadium	team

c Read the text again. Number the sentences 1–6.

A Manchester United scored their first goal. ☐
B The Bayern Munich fans started celebrating. ☐
C The 90 minutes finished, and the referee added three minutes. ☐
D Bayern Munich scored a goal. [1]
E Manchester United scored their second goal. ☐
F The UEFA president left his seat to go to present the cup. ☐

d What is the most exciting sporting event you've ever seen? Prepare your answers to these questions.

1 What sport was it?
2 When and where was it?
3 Who was taking part?
4 Were you there or did you see it on TV?
5 What happened?

e Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

5 5.11 SONG ♫ *We are the champions*

Your most exciting sporting moments...

This week, Duc from Vietnam writes:

The most exciting soccer [1] *match* I have ever seen was the 1999 Champions' League Final between Manchester United and Bayern Munich in the Nou Camp [2] _____ in Barcelona.

After 90 minutes Manchester United was losing 1–0. The Bayern Munich [3] _____ in the stadium were already celebrating their [4] _____'s victory. The Manchester United fans in the stadium and millions around the world were watching in despair.

There were now just three minutes of added time. Twenty seconds passed and United got a corner. The atmosphere in the stadium was incredibly intense. All the Manchester United [5] _____ (including their goalkeeper) were in the Bayern Munich penalty area. David Beckham took the corner and Teddy Sheringham [6] _____. It was 1–1!

The Manchester United fans were ecstatic. There was only about one minute left now, but United attacked again and scored another [7] _____. Now it was 2–1! Thirty seconds later we heard the [8] _____ blow his whistle. The match was over. The United players were the [9] _____! Many of the Bayern fans and players were crying. They had lost the match in less than three minutes.

The next day I read that the UEFA president missed both Manchester United's goals. He was going down to the [10] _____ to give the cup to the German team when United scored their first goal, and he was going back up to his seat when they scored their second! He missed the most exciting and unforgettable three minutes of soccer I have ever seen.

5 At a department store

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

BUYING CLOTHES

5.12 Listen to Allie shopping. Answer the questions.

1 What does Allie want to buy?
2 What size is she?
3 Does she try it on?
4 How much does Allie think it costs?
5 How does she pay?

TAKING SOMETHING BACK

a 5.13 Cover the dialogue and listen. What's the problem with Allie's sweater? Does she exchange it or ask for her money back?

YOU HEAR	YOU SAY
Can I help you?	Yes, I bought this sweater about half an hour ago.
Yes, I remember. Is there a _____?	Yes, I've decided it's too big for me.
What _____ is it?	Medium.
So you need a _____.	
I don't see one here.	Do you have any more?
I'll go and check. Just a _____.	
I'm sorry but we don't have _____ one in black.	Oh dear.
We can order one for you. It'll only take a few _____.	No, I'm leaving on Saturday.
Would you like to exchange it for _____ else?	Not really. Could I have a refund?
No problem. Do you _____ the receipt?	Yes, here you are.

b Listen again. Complete the YOU HEAR phrases.

c 5.14 Listen and repeat the YOU SAY phrases. Copy the rhythm.

d In pairs, role-play the dialogue. **A** (book open) you're the salesperson, **B** (book closed) you're Allie. Change roles.

SOCIAL ENGLISH the conference cocktail party

a 5.15 Listen and complete with *Mark*, *Allie*, or *Brad*.

1 *Allie* tells _____ about the shopping and museum.
2 _____ comes to say hello to _____ and _____.
3 _____ is surprised that _____ and _____ met this morning.
4 _____ asks _____ if she wants a drink.
5 _____ is annoyed, but he goes to get the drinks.

b Complete the USEFUL PHRASES. Listen again and check.

c 5.16 Listen and repeat the phrases. How do you say them in your language?

USEFUL PHRASES

M What did you t_____ of it?
A Never m_____.
A What a l_____ evening!
A I got l_____.
M What would you like to d_____?
B What a good i_____.

Study Link MultiROM

A formal e-mail

WRITING 5

a Read the e-mail to a language school. Check (✓) the questions that Hugo wants the school to answer.

- ☐ How much do the courses cost?
- ☐ When do the courses start and finish?
- ☐ How many students are there in a class?
- ☐ Are there business English classes?
- ☐ Where can students stay?
- ☐ Where are the teachers from?

b Look at the highlighted expressions. How would they be different in an informal e-mail (or letter)?

Formal e-mail	Informal e-mail
Dear Sir / Madam,	_____
I am writing	_____
I would like	_____
I look forward to hearing from you	_____
Sincerely,	_____

From: Hugo Lopez [hlop31@medell.net]

To: The Language Center of California [info@califlang.com]

Subject: Information about courses

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing to ask for information about your language courses. I am especially interested in an intensive course of two or three weeks. I am 31 and I work in the library at the National University of Colombia at Medellin. I can read English fairly well, but I need to improve my listening and speaking. The book I am currently studying is at a pre-intermediate level.

I have looked at your website, but there is no information about intensive courses next summer. Could you please send me information about dates and prices? I would also like some information about accommodation. If possible, I would like to stay with a family. My wife is going to visit me for a weekend when I am at the school. Could she stay with me in the same family?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Hugo Lopez

c Read the advertisements and choose a course. Think of two or three questions you would like to ask.

Thai Cooking Classes in Chiang Mai

Learn to cook Thai food in northern Thailand. One week sessions, from April to October. Your accommodation in Chiang Mai is included. Beginners welcome. E-mail us for more information at thaicook@blueelephant.com

Tennis lessons in Canada

One- or two-week sessions in different parts of the country. Professional tennis coaches. All levels, beginners to advanced. Small groups or private lessons. For more information e-mail us at info@cantennis.com

WRITE a formal e-mail asking for information. Write two paragraphs.

Paragraph 1 Explain why you are writing and give some personal information.

Paragraph 2 Ask your questions, and ask them to send you information.

CHECK your e-mail for mistakes (grammar, punctuation, and spelling).

5 What do you remember?

GRAMMAR

Circle the correct answer, a, b, or c.

What's _____ name?
a yours (b) your c you

1 We want _____ a party next month.
a have
b to have
c having

2 It's often difficult _____ new friends.
a to make
b make
c for make

3 I don't have anything _____ to the wedding.
a for to wear
b for wear
c to wear

4 _____ early on a sunny morning makes me feel good.
a Waking up
b Wake up
c To waking up

5 My brother doesn't enjoy _____ by plane.
a travel
b to travel
c traveling

6 I'm tired of _____ TV. Let's do something different.
a to watch
b watching
c watch

7 I like Saturdays because I _____ work.
a must not
b don't have to
c haven't to

8 She can't come to the movies because she _____ to study.
a must
b have
c has

9 You _____ drive a car without a license.
a can't
b must not to
c don't must

10 The golf ball _____ the hill and into the river.
a down
b downed
c went down

10

VOCABULARY

a verb phrases

Complete the sentences.

I don't *enjoy* going to parties.

decide dream of forget hate hope learn like need start try

1 **A** Which movie would you _____ to see? **B** I don't care. You cho
2 Don't _____ to buy some milk at the supermarket.
3 I _____ finding the perfect job someday.
4 Your hair's very long. You _____ to go to the hairdresser.
5 What did you _____? Are you coming or not?
6 I'd like to _____ to play chess. Can you teach me?
7 I always travel by train or car because I _____ flying.
8 I _____ to see you soon.
9 _____ to read in English as much as you can.
10 Don't _____ running until you hear "Go."

b prepositions of movement

Complete the sentences with a preposition.

In the 100-meter race the athletes have to run *along* a track.
1 In golf you have to hit the ball _____ the hole.
2 In tennis you have to hit the ball _____ the net.
3 In soccer you have to pass the ball _____ the other players on your team.
4 In auto racing you have to drive _____ a track.
5 In basketball you have to throw the ball _____ the net.

c sports verbs

Complete the sentences with *play*, *do*, and *go* in the correct form.

1 We _____ baseball every Saturday.
2 I _____ skiing last year.
3 He _____ judo twice a week.
4 She often _____ cycling after work.
5 They love _____ aerobics.

20

PRONUNCIATION

a Underline the word with a different sound

1		hit	mind	kick	finish
2		promise	like	decide	tired
3		hate	have	game	race
4		out	around	down	throw
5		through	must	doing	two

b Underline the stressed syllable.

information

promise decide forget enjoy practice

10

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a Read the article. Is Alexandra Kosteniuk...?

1 beautiful but not very good at chess
2 not very beautiful but good at chess
3 beautiful and good at chess

b Read the article again and mark the sentences T (true), F (false), or DS (doesn't say).

1 The International Chess Federation wants chess to have a more modern image.
2 Alexandra never wears glasses.
3 Alexandra's father taught her to play chess.
4 She became a grandmaster after playing chess for five years.
5 She thinks that chess should be more popular.
6 If you have Internet access, you can play chess with Alexandra.
7 Nigel Short has an attractive personality.

The new face of chess

Alexandra Kosteniuk is changing the world of chess. The International Chess Federation has asked her to be the new face of the game, which traditionally has had an image of middle-aged men wearing glasses.

Alexandra started playing chess when she was five. She learned to play from her father and became a grandmaster when she was only 14. Experts say that her game is one of the most exciting they have seen for a long time.

"Chess is not as popular as it should be, and I think I could help it," Kosteniuk said last week. "It is an honor for me to be described as the face of the game." She has her own website with pictures, poems, and the opportunity to play chess against her.

Making the game faster is another part of the campaign to make chess more popular. There are now strict time limits for making moves. Games that once lasted for hours can now take place in five minutes. The longest international tournament games, which sometimes took days, now last only four to seven hours.

Grandmaster Nigel Short says, "There are a lot of attractive women in chess, but Alexandra Kosteniuk has made a very big impression. She is obviously very talented. Any sport needs attractive personalities, and I have no problem with marketing the game through her."

Adapted from a newspaper

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

a 5.17 Listen to five short conversations. Circle a, b, or c.

1 Anna _____ to go to the party.
a wants b doesn't want c isn't sure if she wants
2 The concert was _____.
a awful b pretty good c very good
3 Claudia is _____ late for class.
a never b hardly ever c often
4 The woman speaks _____ very well.
a Spanish b Italian c Portuguese
5 Henri kicked the ball _____.
a into the goal b over the top of the goal c to the left of the goal

b 5.18 Listen and complete the form for the sports center.

Sport: 1 _____ Day: 2 _____
Time: from 3 _____ to 4 _____
Name: 5 _____ Cost: 6 _____

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

a Can you...? Yes (✓)

☐ talk about the last party you went to
☐ talk about what makes you feel good and why
☐ say what you have to do to learn a language
☐ describe the rules for a sport you know

b Complete the questions with a verb in the *-ing* form or infinitive.

1 Where do you want _____ for your next vacation?
2 Have you ever tried to learn _____? What happened?
3 Do you enjoy _____? Why (not)?
4 Do you have to _____ at work / school?
5 What sport would you like _____?

c Ask your partner the questions in b. Ask for more information.

G *if* + present, *will* + base form (first conditional)
V confusing verbs
P vowels

If you change lines, the other one will move faster.

If something bad can happen, it will

1 GRAMMAR *if* + present, *will* + base form

a Read the beginning of the story. Why do you think the Italian doesn't want to lend his newspaper to the American?

Murder on the Orient Express?

A young American was traveling to Venice on the Orient Express. It was a long trip, and he was bored. Sitting opposite him there was an Italian man. He was about 50 years old. He had an English newspaper on the seat next to him.

"Excuse me," the American said. "Can I borrow your newspaper?"

"No," said the Italian. "I'm sorry. You can't."

"Why not?" asked the American.

"Well," said the Italian, "it's very simple..."

b Look at the pictures. Number the rest of the story 1–9.

- ☐ "If you meet Nicoletta, you'll fall in love with her."
- ☐ "If we start talking, we'll become friends."
- ☐ "If I invite you to my house, you'll meet my beautiful daughter, Nicoletta."
- ☐ "So that's why I won't lend you my newspaper."
- ☐ "If I find you, I'll kill you."
- ☐ "If you fall in love with her, you'll run away together."
- ☐ "If we become friends, I'll invite you to my house in Venice."
- [1] "If I lend you my newspaper, we'll start talking."
- ☐ "If you run away, I'll find you."

c 6.1 Listen and check. Then cover sentences 1–9 and look at the pictures. Try to remember the sentences.

d Look at the sentences again. What tense is the verb after *if*? What tense is the other verb?

e p.136 Grammar Bank 6A. Read the rules and do the exercises.

2 VOCABULARY confusing verbs

a What's the difference between *know* and *meet*, and *borrow* and *lend*? Underline the right verb.

1 You'll **know** / **meet** my beautiful daughter, Nicoletta.
2 Do you **know** / **meet** my sister's boyfriend?
3 Can I **borrow** / **lend** your newspaper?
4 If I **borrow** / **lend** you my newspaper, we'll start talking.

b p.149 Vocabulary Bank *Verbs*. Do part 2.

3 READING

a If you are in a supermarket and you change lines, what will happen?

b Read the first paragraph of the article *Murphy's Law*. Who was Murphy? What exactly is his law?

c Read the rest of the article. Can you guess how the examples 1–8 of Murphy's Law finish?

Murphy's Law

If you change lines in a supermarket, what will happen? The line that you were in before will move more quickly. You know what will happen because there's a law of life that says, "if something bad can happen, it will happen." It's called Murphy's Law, and it took its name from Captain Edward Murphy, an American airplane engineer in the 1940s. He was investigating why planes crashed, and not surprisingly, he got a reputation for always thinking of the worst thing that can happen in every situation...

At home

1 If you wash your car,... ☐
2 If you look for something you lost,... ☐

Social life

3 If you wear something white,... ☐
4 If someone near you is smoking,... ☐

Shopping

5 If you find something that you really like in a store,... ☐
6 If you take something that doesn't work back to a store,... ☐

Transportation

7 If you stop waiting for a bus and start walking,... ☐
8 If you get to the station and a train is just leaving,... ☐

d Now match the examples 1–8 with A–H below.

A you'll spill coffee on it.
B it'll rain.
C they won't have it in your size.
D it'll be your train.
E the bus will come.
F it'll start working.
G you'll find it in the last place you look.
H the smoke will always go directly toward you.

e In pairs, look only at the first half of the sentences in the text. How many of the "laws" can you remember? Can you think of any others?

4 PRONUNCIATION vowels

a 6.2 Listen and repeat the pairs of vowels. Practice making the difference.

b Put these words into the chart.

beautiful excuse fall got if law
leave look meet move opposite push
seat stop talk took will win

c 6.3 Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

d p.157 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for these sounds.

5 SPEAKING

In pairs or small groups, invent some new "Murphy's Laws" beginning with the sentence halves below.

If you're single and you meet somebody you really like,...
If you throw something away,...
If you park a long way from where you're going,...
If your baby goes to sleep late,...
If you're driving somewhere and you're in a hurry,...
If you arrive very early to catch a plane,...
If you get to work late,...
If you leave your cell phone at home,...
If you push a door,...

G *if* + past, *would* + base form (second conditional)
V animals
P stress and rhythm

6 B Never smile at a crocodile

If I saw a bear, I'd run away.

Would *you* survive?

We all enjoy seeing wild animals on television. But what would happen if we met one in real life? Take our animal quiz and see if you would survive.

1 What would you do ...
... if you were in the middle of a river and suddenly you saw a crocodile swimming quickly toward you?

a I would try to swim to the shore as quickly as possible. ☐
b I wouldn't move. I'd stay still and wait for the crocodile to go away. ☐
c I would try to hit the crocodile in the face. ☐

2 What would you do ...
... if you were in a forest and a very large bear came toward you?

a I would climb up the nearest tree. ☐
b I would lie on the ground and pretend to be dead. ☐
c I would run away as fast as I could. ☐

3 What would you do ...
... if you were in the middle of a field and a bull started running toward you?

a I would run. ☐
b I would throw something (e.g., my hat) in another direction. ☐
c I would shout and wave my arms. ☐

1 SPEAKING & LISTENING

a Read the quiz and put a check (✓) next to your answers, a, b, or c. Compare with a partner.

b 6.4 Now listen to a survival expert. Did you choose the right answer?

c Listen again. Why are the other two answers wrong? Compare what you heard with a partner.

2 GRAMMAR *if* + past, *would* + base form

a Look at question 1 in *Would you survive?* and answer these questions.

1 Is the crocodile situation...?
   a one that could easily happen to you
   OR
   b one that is not very probable
2 What tense of the verb goes after *if*?
3 What is the form of the other verbs in the question and in the answers?

b ➲ **p.136 Grammar Bank 6B.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION stress and rhythm

a 6.5 Listen and repeat the sentence halves and then the whole sentence. Copy the rhythm.

1 If I saw a crocodile,	I'd climb a tree.
2 What would you do	if you saw a snake?
3 We could have a dog	if we had a yard.
4 If a bear attacked me,	I wouldn't move.
5 If I were you,	I'd go on a safari.

b Cover the right-hand column. Try to remember the sentences.

4 VOCABULARY animals

a Answer the questions with a partner.

1 Do you (or did you ever) have a pet? What?
2 What's the most dangerous animal in your country?
3 What's your favorite movie about an animal?
4 What's your favorite cartoon animal?
5 If you went on a safari, what animal would you most like to see?
6 Are there any animals or insects that you are really afraid of?
7 If you were an animal, what would you like to be?

b p.151 Vocabulary Bank *Animals*.

c 6.6 Listen. Which animal can you hear?

5 SPEAKING

Choose five questions and ask your partner.

What would you do...

... if you saw a mouse in your bedroom?
... if you were driving and a bee flew into the car?
... if you saw a spider in the bathtub?
... if you were on a beach that was famous for shark attacks?
... if someone offered to buy you a fur coat?
... if you went to your friends' house for dinner and they gave you horse meat?
... if your neighbor's dog barked all night?
... if a friend asked you to watch their cat or dog?

6 READING

a Can you remember the best way to survive a crocodile attack?

b Read the article about crocodiles and mark the sentences T (true), F (false), or DS (doesn't say).

1 The Australian crocodile is bigger than all other kinds.
2 Crocodiles can run faster than horses.
3 Crocodiles only attack you if you are in the water.
4 The German tourist didn't know that there might be crocodiles in the lake.
5 The crocodile also attacked the woman's friends.
6 The Australian boy was killed when he and his friends went swimming in a river.
7 His friends escaped by climbing a tree.
8 Norman Pascoe's aunt was attacked by a crocodile.
9 She hit the crocodile on the nose, and it opened its mouth.

NATURE'S PERFECT KILLING MACHINE

THE AUSTRALIAN CROCODILE is the largest crocodile in the world. It can grow up to seven meters long, and the biggest can weigh up to 1,000 kilos. It has only two muscles to open its mouth but 40 to close it!

What makes crocodiles so dangerous is that they attack extremely quickly, and they take their victims under the water to drown them. They usually attack in the water, but they can suddenly come out of a river and attack animals or people. And they can run on land as fast as 17 kilometers per hour.

Every year in Australia there are crocodile attacks on humans. Two years ago a 24-year-old German tourist died when she went for a swim in a lake. Although there were signs warning people that there might be crocodiles, the woman and her friends decided to go for a midnight swim. The woman suddenly disappeared, and the next morning her body was found. Near it was a four-meter-long crocodile. And only last month two Australian boys watched in horror as their friend was killed by a crocodile when they were washing their bikes in a river. They climbed a tree and stayed there for 22 hours while the crocodile waited below.

But you CAN survive a crocodile attack. Last year Norman Pascoe, a 19-year-old, was saved from a crocodile when his aunt hit it on the nose. Norman's aunt said: "I hit it and I shouted, 'Help!' The crocodile suddenly opened its mouth and my nephew escaped."

c Cover the text. In pairs, can you remember what these numbers refer to?

7	1,000	40	17	24	22	19

d Read the text again and check your answers.

7 6.7 SONG ♫ *Wouldn't it be nice?*

G *may / might* (possibility)
V word building: noun formation
P sentence stress, *-ion* endings

I might go, but I might not.

6 C Decisions, decisions

1 SPEAKING

a Complete the definitions with words from the box. Underline the stressed syllable.

decision decisive indecisive decide

1 _____ /dɪ'saɪd/ *verb* think about two or more possibilities and choose one

2 _____ /dɪ'sɪʒn/ *noun* from 1

3 _____ /dɪ'saɪsɪv/ *adj* good at making decisions

4 _____ /ɪndɪ'saɪsɪv/ *adj* not good at making decisions

b Interview your partner with the questionnaire. Ask for more information. Which of you is more indecisive?

Are you indecisive?

	Yes	No	Sometimes
Do you find it difficult to make decisions?			
Do you have problems deciding…			
– what to wear when you go out?			
– what to eat in a restaurant?			
– what to do in your free time?			
– where to go on vacation?			
– what to buy when you go shopping?			
Do you often change your mind about something?			

Do you think you are indecisive?

Yes. **No.** **I'm not sure.**

2 GRAMMAR *may / might*

a 6.8 Cover the dialogue and listen. Who is indecisive, Roz or Mari? About what?

R Hi, Mari. It's me... Roz.
M Hi, Roz.
R Listen, Mari. It's about the party tonight.
M You're going, aren't you?
R I don't know. I'm not sure. I might _____ but I might not. I can't decide.
M Oh, come on. You'll love it. And you might _____ somebody new.
R OK. I'll go then.
M Good. So what are you going to wear?
R That's the other problem. I'm not sure what to wear. I might _____ my new black pants. Or maybe the red dress – what do you think?
M If I were you, I'd wear the red dress.
R But the red dress may _____ too small for me now…
M Well, wear the black pants then.
R OK. I'll wear the black pants.
M How are you getting there?
R I might _____ with Eduardo… or Ruth… or I may _____ there… I'm not sure yet.
M OK, I'll see you there. Bye.
R Bye.

M Hello?
R Mari? It's me again. Roz. Listen. I changed my mind. Sorry. I'm not going to go to the party.

b Listen again and complete the conversation.

c Underline the verb phrases in the dialogue with *may / might*. Do we use them for…?

1 an obligation OR 2 a possibility

d p.136 Grammar Bank 6C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

a 6.9 Listen and repeat the *may / might* phrases from the dialogue. Copy the rhythm. Are *may* and *might* stressed?

b **Communication** *Decisions, decisions A p.110 B p.115.* In pairs, role-play being indecisive.

4 READING

a You are going to read some tips to help people make decisions. Before you read, cover the text. In pairs, try to predict what one of the tips will be.

b Quickly look through the article. Is your tip there? Then complete the text with the verbs below.

ask compare confuse feel have
make (x2) take use wait

c Read the article again. In pairs, try to decide which tip is the best. Can you think of one other tip?

How to make decisions

When you have to choose between two possibilities:

- [1] *Take* your time. The most important thing is not to make a decision in a hurry.
- [2] _____ a list of the positive and negative points for both options. Then decide which points are most important and [3] _____ the two lists.
- If you [4] _____ other people for their advice, don't ask more than one or two. If you ask a lot of people, this will probably [5] _____ you.
- [6] _____ your imagination to help you. Imagine yourself in both situations. How do you [7] _____? Relaxed or stressed?
- After you've made a decision, [8] _____ a little while before you tell other people, to see how you feel. If you feel comfortable with your decision after an hour, then you have probably made the right decision.
- Finally, remember that you can't [9] _____ everything. Choosing one of two possibilities always means that you can't have the one you didn't choose. And it's impossible to *always* [10] _____ the right decision!

5 VOCABULARY noun formation

> ⚠ With some verbs you can make a noun by adding *-ion*, *-sion*, or *-ation*, for example, *decide* > *decision*; *imagine* > *imagination*

a Complete the chart.

Verb	Noun
confuse	confusion
decide	decision
imagine	imagination
inform	_____
elect	_____
invite	_____
organize	_____
educate	_____
translate	_____
communicate	_____

b 6.10 Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable in the verbs and nouns.

1 How do you pronounce *-sion* and *-tion*?
2 Where is the stress in nouns that finish in *-ion*?

c Complete the questions with a noun from a.

1 When was the last time you had to make a big _____?
2 What kind of _____ do you often get from the Internet?
3 When was the last time you had an _____ to a wedding?
4 Who won the last general _____ in your country?
5 Do you belong to any _____ (for example, Greenpeace, etc.)?
6 What do you think is the best form of _____, e-mail, telephone, or text-messaging?

d In pairs, ask and answer the questions in c. Ask for more information.

6 D

G *should / shouldn't*
V *get*
P /ʊ/, sentence stress

You should talk to her.

What should I do?

1 LISTENING & READING

a Read this information about a radio show.

1 What kind of program is it?
2 Why do people call the program?
3 Would you call a program like this?

b 6.11 Listen to three people calling *What's the Problem?* Then complete the sentences with one word.

clothes jealousy money

Barbara's problem is about _____.
Kevin's problem is about _____.
Catherine's problem is about _____.

RADIO guide

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

Weekdays 8:00–8:45 A.M.

Daily advice program with Jack Green. Whatever your problem, call the program and ask for help. Listeners can e-mail their suggestions to the *What's the Problem?* website. Today's subject is "friends."

c Now listen again. What exactly are their problems? Compare what you understood with your partner.

d Read the e-mails that listeners sent to the *What's the Problem?* website.
Match two e-mails to each problem. Write Barbara, Kevin, or Catherine.

What's the Problem? MESSAGE BOARDS

AUTHOR	MESSAGE
1 Aki	Hi _____, I think you should talk to your girlfriend, not your friend. She might like the way your friend treats her. Maybe that's why he does it. Why don't you tell her to ask him to stop? Aki
2 Marcia	*Dear _____,* *If I were you, I wouldn't say anything to your friend. I think you should lock your clothes in a closet. She'll soon get the message, and that way you'll stay friends.* *Marcia*
3 Darren	Hi _____, You shouldn't be so sensitive. It's not really a problem; it just shows your friend thinks you have good taste. And don't argue with your friend. Women aren't worth it. Darren
4 Silvia	*Hi _____,* *I think it depends on whether your friend is good company or not. If he is, then I think you should pay for him. If not, don't tell him where you're going when you go out.* *Silvia*
5 Lian	Dear _____, When your friend gets home tonight, I think you should talk to her. Say "I'm really sorry but I'm a little bit obsessive about my things. I don't like other people touching them." That way she'll stop, but she won't get angry or offended. Lian
6 Martyn	Hi _____, You definitely shouldn't pay for him. When the waiter brings the check, pretend that nobody has money to pay for him. Then he'll have to make an excuse to the waiter, and maybe he'll learn that he has to pay for himself. Martyn

e Now read the e-mails again. In pairs, say which advice you think is best for each person and why.

2 GRAMMAR *should / shouldn't*

a Highlight examples of *should* and *shouldn't* in the e-mails on page 70.

b Does *You should talk to your girlfriend* mean...?

1 You have to talk to your girlfriend.
2 I think it's a good idea if you talk to your girlfriend.

c **p.136 Grammar Bank 6D.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING /ʊ/

a 6.12 Listen and repeat. Write the words.

1 /ʃʊd/ = *should*
2 /'ʃʊdnt/ =
3 /wʊd/ =
4 /'wʊdnt/ =
5 /kʊd/ =
6 /'kʊdnt/ =

b 6.13 Listen and repeat these sentences. Copy the rhythm.

1 You should talk to your friend.
2 You shouldn't be so sensitive.
3 You should lock your clothes in a closet.
4 You definitely shouldn't pay for your friend.
5 What should I do?
6 Should I write to him?

4 WRITING & SPEAKING

a Choose one of the problems below and write a short note giving advice.

1 It's my girlfriend's birthday next week, and I want to surprise her with a special present or a special evening somewhere. What should I do?

2 My friend has gone away on vacation for two weeks, and I'm taking care of her cat. Yesterday I couldn't find the cat anywhere. My friend is coming home in three days. I'm desperate. Should I call her now and tell her? What should I do?

3 My best friend wants to borrow some money to help her buy a car. I have the money, and she says she'll pay me back next year. But I'm worried that it's not a good idea to lend money to friends. What should I do?

4 I really want to get in shape and exercise more. The problem is I hate going to gyms, and they're very expensive. And there are no parks near me to go running. What should I do?

b In pairs, read each other's notes. Decide which problem they refer to. Do you agree with the advice? Why (not)?

5 VOCABULARY *get*

a Look at these sentences from exercise 1. Match the examples of *get* with meanings A–D.

1 I'm sure you'll soon **get** some e-mails with good advice. ☐
2 When your friend **gets** home tonight, you should talk to her. ☐
3 She won't **get** angry with you. ☐
4 I **get along** very **well** with her. ☐

A receive B be friendly with
C become D arrive

b **p.152 Vocabulary Bank** *get*

c In pairs, take the *get* questionnaire.

1 Do you ever **get to** school / work late? When was the last time?
2 When was the last time you **got lost**? Where were you trying to go? What happened?
3 What makes you **get angry**? When was the last time you got really angry? Why?
4 When was the last time you **got a present**? What was it? Who was it from?
5 Who do you **get along with** best in your family? Is there anybody you don't get along with?
6 What do you think is the best age to **get married**? Why?
7 Which problems in your country are **getting better**? Which are **getting worse**?

6 At the pharmacy

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

ASKING FOR HELP

6.14 Listen and underline the correct phrase.

1 Allie asks the receptionist for some **aspirin / painkillers.**
2 Allie has a **headache / backache.**
3 The receptionist **gives / doesn't give** her medicine.
4 Allie **wants / doesn't want** a doctor.
5 The pharmacy **is / isn't** near the hotel.

US English	*pharmacy*
UK English	*chemist's*

ASKING FOR MEDICINE

a 6.15 Cover the dialogue and listen. What does the pharmacist give her? How often does she have to take them? How much are they?

YOU HEAR	YOU SAY
Good morning. Can I help you?	I have a bad cold. Do you have something I can take?
What _____ do you have?	I have a headache and a cough.
Do you have a _____?	No, I don't think so.
Does your back _____?	No.
Are you allergic to any drugs?	I'm allergic to penicillin.
No problem. These are _____.	
These will make you feel _____.	How many do I have to take?
Two every four hours.	Sorry? How often?
Every four hours. If you don't feel better in _____ hours, you should see a doctor.	
$4.75, please.	OK, thanks. How much are they?
You're welcome.	Thank you.

b Listen again. Complete the YOU HEAR phrases.

aspirin better hurt symptoms
temperature twenty-four

c 6.16 Listen and repeat the YOU SAY phrases. Copy the rhythm.

d In pairs, role-play the dialogue. A (book open) you're the pharmacist, B (book closed) you're Allie. Change roles.

SOCIAL ENGLISH talking about the party

a 6.17 Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Mark apologizes for getting angry last night.
2 Allie thinks Brad is annoying.
3 Brad isn't Allie's type of man.
4 Today is Allie's last day.
5 They're going to have dinner on a boat.

b Complete the USEFUL PHRASES. Listen again and check.

c 6.18 Listen and repeat the phrases. How do you say them in your language?

USEFUL PHRASES

M B_____ you!
M I'm really sorry a_____ (last night).
A What do you m_____?
M H_____ about (a boat trip around the bay)?
A That s_____ fantastic.

Study Link MultiROM

Writing to a friend

WRITING 6

From: Daniel

To: Alessandra
Subject: Visit

Hi Alessandra!

Thanks for your last e-mail. I hope your exams went well. I have some exciting news, and I'm writing to [1] *ask* for your advice.

I [2]_____ to go on vacation to Argentina next year. What do you [3]_____ is the best month for me to come? I can only come for three weeks, so which places do you think I should [4]_____? Do you think I should [5]_____ a car or travel around by bus or train?

I'm planning to [6]_____ a few days in and around Mendoza, and it would be great if we could [7]_____. Can you [8]_____ a good hotel (not too expensive)?

Hope to hear from you soon!

Best wishes,
Daniel

a Read the e-mail and complete it with these verbs.

~~ask~~ meet recommend rent spend think visit want

b Imagine that Daniel has written to *you* about visiting *your* country. Plan how you're going to answer his questions. Compare with a partner.

c Look at the USEFUL PHRASES. What are the missing words?

USEFUL PHRASES

1 Thanks _____ your e-mail.
2 It was great to hear _____ you again.
3 I'm really happy that you want _____ visit my country.
4 I think you should come _____ July.
5 If I were you, I'd travel _____ bus.
6 I'm looking forward _____ seeing you soon.

WRITE an e-mail to Daniel. Use the phrases in c to help you.

Paragraph 1 Thank him for his e-mail, etc.
Paragraph 2 Answer his questions about your country. Give reasons.
Paragraph 3 Answer his question about your town. Give reasons.

CHECK your e-mail for mistakes (grammar , punctuation , and spelling).

6 What do you remember?

GRAMMAR

Circle the correct answer, a, b, or c.

What's _____ name?
a yours (b) your c you

1 If we start walking, the bus _____.
a come
b came
c will come

2 Dario _____ come to the party if his ex-girlfriend is there.
a won't
b don't
c doesn't

3 If we _____ lines, the first line will move more quickly.
a change
b will change
c changed

4 What would you do if you _____ a bear?
a saw
b will see
c see

5 If we had a yard, we _____ a dog.
a 'll have
b 'd have
c had

6 I _____ go to the party. I'm not sure.
a might
b will
c may to

7 The bank _____ open today. It's a holiday.
a may not be
b may not to be
c may to

8 I think you _____ go to the doctor.
a would
b should to
c should

9 She _____ come home so late.
a not should
b shouldn't
c shouldn't to

10 If I _____ you, I'd talk to your girlfriend.
a were
b be
c am

10

VOCABULARY

a confusing verbs

~~Cross out~~ the wrong verb.

I don't **watch** / ~~**look at**~~ TV very often.

1 Where did you **know** / **meet** your husband?
2 Shh! They're **making** / **doing** their homework.
3 How much money does she **earn** / **win**?
4 He was **carrying** / **wearing** a black umbrella.
5 You **look** / **look like** your sister. You have the same eyes.

b animals

Write the names of the animals.

It's a popular pet and it barks. *dog*
1 It's a big cat and it lives in Africa. _____
2 It has eight legs and it eats flies. _____
3 People ride this animal in races. _____
4 It's the largest animal in the sea. _____
5 It's a male cow and it can be dangerous. _____

c noun formation

Make nouns from these verbs.

imagine *imagination*
1 communicate _____
2 organize _____
3 discuss _____
4 translate _____
5 decide _____

15

PRONUNCIATION

a Underline the word with a different sound

1		rob	lose	shopping	problem
2		we	meet	lion	sheep
3		carry	camel	watch	happen
4		garden	start	married	shark
5		zoo	food	you	mouse

b Underline the stressed syllable.

information

advice	crocodile	decision	happen	translation

10

What can you do?

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a Read the article and match the questions and answers.

A question of principles

The first of a new series in which celebrities answer questions on moral dilemmas. This week, radio presenter Stephen Bruce.

A ☐ If your girlfriend were allergic to the dog you've had for ten years, would you give your dog away?

B ☐ If your boss gave you tickets to the theater and you forgot to go, would you tell him the truth when he asked?

C ☐ If your young daughter's hamster died, would you buy an identical one or tell her the truth?

D ☐ If a coworker told everyone that he was 45, but you knew he was five years older, would you keep his secret?

E ☐ If a celebrity were having a secret romance with your neighbor, would you sell the story to a newspaper?

1 I'd tell everybody the truth, probably in front of him. I think telling lies about your age is ridiculous.

2 No, I'd say that it was the best show I've ever seen! I wouldn't want to offend him. But he would probably guess I was lying.

3 I'm afraid the dog would win! I'd tell my girlfriend that my dog and I had been together for a long time, but that she might not be here next week.

4 It would be an interesting story – my neighbor is a 92-year-old, bald Swedish man! No, I wouldn't. I'd just tell my girlfriend.

5 I'd buy another one. It happened to me once when the children's goldfish died. I bought another one, but they saw that it was different. I told them it had put on weight.

b Read the article again. Guess the meaning of the highlighted words or phrases. Check with the teacher or your dictionary.

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

a **6.19** Listen and circle the correct answer, a, b, or c.

1 The man and woman decide to _____.
a walk b wait c get a taxi

2 The woman _____ Deborah.
a knows b hasn't met c wouldn't like to meet

3 Is the woman afraid of mice?
a Yes. b No. c We don't know.

4 Where does the man decide to go?
a home b to the cafe c to a movie

5 What pet does the woman think he should buy?
a a fish b a cat c a hamster

b **6.20** Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Dave got married five years ago.
2 His wife just had a baby.
3 Dave's wife doesn't give him much attention.
4 Dave is more tired than his wife.
5 The advice he gets is to help his wife more.

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

a Can you...? Yes (✓)

☐ say three things you'll do if it rains tomorrow
☐ say what you would do if you were attacked by a crocodile
☐ say what you might do this weekend
☐ say what you should or shouldn't do if you have problems sleeping

b Write second conditional questions.

1 What / you do if / lose / wallet?
2 What / you do if / win the lottery?
3 What / you do if / find some money in the street?
4 What / you do if / have more free time?
5 What / you do if / can speak perfect English?

c Ask your partner the questions in b. Ask for more information.

G present perfect + *for* and *since*
V words related to fear
P /ɪ/ and /aɪ/, sentence stress

I've been afraid of spiders since I was a child.

Famous fears and phobias

1 READING & VOCABULARY

a Match the words with the pictures.

flying ☐
heights ☐
closed spaces ☐
open spaces ☐
snakes ☐
spiders ☐
bees ☐
water ☐

b Are you afraid of any of these things? Why? Do you know any people who are?

I'm afraid of flying.

I have a friend who is afraid of water. He can't swim.

c Read the article and complete each paragraph with a word from **a**.

d Underline the four words in the text related to being afraid.

2 GRAMMAR present perfect + *for* and *since*

a Read about Winona Ryder again and answer the questions.

When did she begin to be afraid of water?
In _____.

Is she afraid of water now? YES/NO

b Complete the answers with a year or a number of years.

How long has she been afraid of water?
She has been afraid of water **since** _____.
She has been afraid of water **for** _____ years.

c Complete the rule with *for* and *since*.

Use _____ with a period of time.
Use _____ with a point in time.

d **p.138 Grammar Bank 7A.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

We're all afraid...

Famous people have phobias like the rest of us, and sometimes they seriously affect their lives.

Winona Ryder, American actress

Winona Ryder has been afraid of _____ since 1983. When she was 12 years old, she fell into a lake and almost died. Luckily someone pulled her out, and after a few minutes she came back to life again. It can be a real problem when she's making a movie. For example, in some of the scenes in *Alien III*, she had to get into a boat, and she was terrified.

Rupert Grint, British actor

Rupert Grint has been afraid of _____ since he was a child. In this respect he is like the character he played in the *Harry Potter* movies, Ron Weasley, who is also frightened of them. Rupert had a very hard time in the second *Harry Potter* movie, when he and Harry had to fight a giant one (the size of an elephant) with very hairy legs!

Dennis Bergkamp, former soccer player

Dennis Bergkamp has been afraid of _____ since 1994. He was on a plane in the US with the Dutch national team during the World Cup tournament. A journalist said that there was a bomb on the plane (there wasn't), and everybody started to panic, including Dennis. He decided never to travel by plane again. Because of his fear, Bergkamp could not play in many important matches for Holland, Inter Milan, and Arsenal.

3 LISTENING

a 7.1 Listen to Scott, a doctor, talking about his cat phobia. What happens if he sees a cat?

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1 What's the medical name of his phobia?
2 How long has he had his phobia?
3 How did it start?
4 Does his phobia affect his work?
5 What treatment is he getting?
6 Does he think his phobia will disappear?

4 PRONUNCIATION /ɪ/ and /aɪ/, sentence stress

a Put these words in the correct column.

child children in I've like life line
live (v) mine minute (n) since win

b 7.2 Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

c Practice saying the sentences.

I've lived here since I was a child.
I've liked rice since I lived in China.

d 7.3 Listen and repeat the questions. Copy the rhythm.

1 lived here	have you lived here	How long have you lived here?
2 known her	have you known her	How long have you known her?
3 been married	have they been married	How long have they been married?
4 had his dog	has he had his dog	How long has he had his dog?

5 SPEAKING

Ask and answer in pairs.

A ask **B** six *How long …?* questions with a verb phrase.
B answer with *for* or *since*.
Give more information if you can.
Then change roles.

How long have you known your best friend?

Since we were in elementary school together.

G present perfect or simple past?
V biographies
P word stress

He was born in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Born to direct

1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

a Underline the stressed syllable in the highlighted words below.

Events in your life

go to college	☐	fall in love	☐
be born	☐	get divorced	☐
go to elementary school	☐	have children	☐
start work	☐	get married	☐
graduate from college	☐	go to high school	☐
die	☐	separate	☐
retire	☐	graduate from high school	☐

b 7.4 Listen and check. Practice saying the phrases.

c Number the expressions in what you think is a logical order. Compare with a partner. Do you agree?

2 READING & SPEAKING

a Look at the movie photos. In pairs, answer the questions.

1 Who directed the movies?

2 Have you seen either of the movies? What kind of movies are they?

b Read fifteen facts about the lives of the two directors. In pairs, decide which eight are about Hitchcock, and which seven are about Tarantino. Write H or T.

c A re-read the facts about Hitchcock, and B about Tarantino.

d Work in pairs.

A (Book closed) in your own words say everything you can remember about Hitchcock.

B (Book open) listen and help. Then change roles. B Say everything you can remember about Tarantino.

3 GRAMMAR present perfect or simple past?

a Answer the questions.

1 Look at the eight facts about Hitchcock's life. What tense are all the verbs? Why?

2 Look at the seven facts about Tarantino's life. What three tenses are there? Why?

b p.138 Grammar Bank 7B. Read the rules and do the exercises.

Hitchcock or Tarantino?

1 He appeared in small roles in almost all of his movies. H

2 He was a very intelligent child, but he had difficulties with reading and writing. He quit school when he was 15 and went to work in a movie theater, where he checked tickets at the entrance. ☐

3 He was born in London in 1899. ☐

4 His muse is Uma Thurman, who he has directed in several of his most successful movies. ☐

The Birds

5 He was married, and his daughter Patricia appeared in several of his movies. ☐

6 He went to school at St. Ignatius College, in London, and later studied art at the University of London. ☐

7 He was famous for not liking actors. He once said, "All actors are children and should be treated like cattle." ☐

8 He was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1963. ☐

Kill Bill

Alfred Hitchcock

9 He spent a short time in prison because he could not pay a parking ticket. ☐

10 His muse was Grace Kelly (later Princess Grace of Monaco), who he directed in several of his movies. ☐

11 He died in 1980. ☐

12 He began his career as an actor. His biggest role was in an episode of the TV series *The Golden Girls*. He played the part of a man who impersonated Elvis Presley. ☐

Quentin Tarantino

13 He never won an Oscar for Best Director, although he was nominated five times. When the Academy finally gave him an honorary Oscar, he received a standing ovation. He just said, "Thank you" and left the stage. ☐

14 He has been nominated for an Oscar for Best Director, but he hasn't won one yet. ☐

15 He says he hates drugs and violence, but they appear a lot in his movies. ☐

4 SPEAKING

a Think about a member of your family (who is alive), for example, a parent, uncle, aunt, or grandparent. Prepare to answer the questions below about their life.

The past
Where / born?
Where / go to school?
When / start work?
When / get married?

The present
Where / live now?
How long / live there?
Is he / she married?
How long / be married?
Is he / she retired?
How long has he / she be retired?
How many children / have?

b A interview B about their person. Ask for more information. Then change roles.

5 LISTENING

a Look at the photo of Sofia Coppola and her father. What do they both do?

b You're going to listen to part of a TV program about Sofia Coppola. Look at the information below. Before you listen, guess what the connection is with her.

Francis Ford Coppola Sofia Coppola

I think she directed *The Godfather*.

No, she was too young.

c 7.5 Now listen and take notes. Compare with a partner.

d In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

Have you seen any of the movies in **b**? Which one(s)? Did you like it/them?
Have you seen a good movie recently? Which one? Who was in it?
What's the best movie you've seen this year? Who directed it?
What's the worst movie you've seen this year? Who directed it?

7 C

G *used to*
V school subjects: *history, geography*, etc.
P sentence stress: *used to / didn't use to*

Did you use to like elementary school?
Yes, I did.

I used to be a rebel

1 READING

a Look at the picture. Does it make you think of your school days? Why (not)?

b Look at the photos and read the article about Mick Jagger. Do you think he was *really* a rebel when he was in school? Why (not)?

c Read the text again. In pairs, guess the meaning of the highlighted words.

2 GRAMMAR *used to*

a Underline six phrases with *used to / didn't use to* in the text. Does *used to* refer to…

1 the present or the past?
2 things that happened once or for a long time?

b **p.138 Grammar Bank 7C.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

A famous rebel – but was he really?

MICK JAGGER went back to his old school recently – for the first time since he graduated in 1961. He was invited to the school to open the Mick Jagger Performing Arts Centre, a new music and drama department at Dartford Grammar School.

Jagger said that he was "honored" that the center was named after him. But in a newspaper interview two days earlier he told a journalist that in fact he hated school and that he used to be a rebel.

He didn't use to do the homework – "there was far too much"– and he was continually at war with the teachers. He used to break the rules all the time, especially rules he thought were stupid, about how to wear the school uniform and things like that. Once he even organized a mass protest against "appalling" school dinners. "It was probably the greatest contribution to school I ever made," he said. Although he made a good start at school, Jagger said his school work deteriorated because of "music and girls."

However, according to one of his old school friends, musician Dick Taylor, this is not true. He says that Mick didn't use to be a rebel at all – he was very bright and used to work hard. He also used to play a lot of sports.

Also Mick's school records show that he was a very good student. So maybe Dick's memory is better than Mick's...

Mick Jagger with his school basketball team

3 LISTENING

a Look at the photos of Melissa when she was in school and today. How has she changed?

b 7.6 Listen to her talking about her school days. Was she a rebel or a "good girl" in school? What does she do now?

c Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Melissa is a teenager in the photo.
2 She used to write things on the walls.
3 She didn't like any of the subjects at school.
4 Her least favorite subject was PE.
5 The PE teacher made them try to do difficult things.
6 She used to break the rules about the school uniform.
7 She wanted to be a doctor.
8 Her parents wanted her to be a teacher.

4 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

⚠ *used to* and (*didn't*) *use to* are both pronounced /ˈyustə/.

a 7.7 Listen and underline the stressed words. Then listen and repeat.

1 I used to go out a lot.
2 He used to hate school.
3 They didn't use to be friends.
4 She didn't use to like him.
5 Did you use to wear glasses?

b 7.8 Now listen and write six more sentences.

5 VOCABULARY school subjects

a Match the words with the pictures.

PE (=physical education) ☐
geography ☐
computer science ☐
math ☐
history ☐
foreign languages (English, etc.) ☐
literature ☐
science (physics, chemistry, and biology) ☐

b 7.9 Listen and practice saying the words.

c Think about when you were 11 or 12 years old. Talk about each subject with one of the expressions below. Say why.

I used to / didn't use to like _____.

I didn't use to like math. I was really bad at it.

6 SPEAKING

a Think about when you were 11 or 12. Were these things true or false about you? Why?

I used to be a rebel.
I used to work hard.
I used to like all the teachers.
I used to hate school.
I used to play a lot of sports.
I used to wear glasses.
I used to wear a uniform.
I used to have longer hair.

b Work in groups of three.

A tell B and C about how you used to be. B and C listen and ask for more information. Then change roles. Did you have anything in common?

I didn't use to be a rebel. I was well-behaved.

7 7.10 SONG ♫ *It's all over now*

G passive
V verbs: *invent, discover*, etc.
P *-ed*, sentence stress

It was invented by a woman.

7 D The mothers of invention

the dishwasher

disposable diapers

nylon stockings

1 LISTENING

a Look at the photos. Five of these things were invented by women. In pairs, decide which five you think they are.

b 7.11 Now listen to a radio program about inventions. Were you right? Complete the sentences with the invention.

1 _____ was invented by Josephine Cochrane in 1886.
2 _____ were invented by Mary Anderson in 1903.
3 _____ were invented by Marion Donovan in 1950.
4 _____ was invented by Bette Nesmith Graham in 1956.
5 _____ was invented by Stephanie Kwolek in 1966.

c Listen again and answer the questions.

1 What happened after Josephine Cochrane's dinner parties?
2 What was the problem with cars before 1903 when it rained or snowed?
3 How many disposable diapers are used every day?
4 What was Bette Nesmith Graham's job?
5 What was special about the material Stephanie Kwolek invented?

d Which of the five inventions do you think was the best?

the vacuum cleaner

the bulletproof vest

white-out

2 GRAMMAR passive

a Make five true sentences using the words in the chart.

The dishwasher	is called	white-out today.
Disposable diapers	was invented	by Marion Donovan.
More than 55 million diapers	are protected	every day.
Ms. Graham's invention	were invented	by the bulletproof vest.
Police officers all over the world	are used	by an American woman.

The dishwasher was invented by an American woman.

b Look at these two sentences and answer the questions.

a An American woman invented the dishwasher.
b The dishwasher was invented by an American woman.

1 Do the sentences have the same meaning?
2 Do the sentences have the same emphasis?
3 Which sentence is in the passive?

c **p.138 Grammar Bank 7D.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

windshield wipers

the ballpoint pen

the washing machine

3 READING & VOCABULARY

a Complete the text below with the correct verb in the right form.

base	create	design (x2)	discover	~~invent~~	name	use	write

Did you know...?

Text-messaging was [1] *invented* by the Finnish company Nokia. They wanted to help Finnish teenagers, who were very shy. They found it easier to text their friends than to call them.

The first bikini was [2] _____ by two Frenchmen. It was [3] _____ after Bikini Atoll, the island where the atomic bomb was first tested. The Frenchmen thought that the bikini would have a similar effect on men as a bomb exploding.

Light bulbs are [4] _____ specially to last only a certain number of hours. It would be possible to make light bulbs that lasted forever, but then the manufacturers wouldn't make so much money.

The first Harry Potter book was [5] _____ in a cafe in Edinburgh, Scotland. J.K. Rowling was unemployed, and she didn't have enough money to pay for heat, so she wrote it in the cafe, where it was warmer.

Although penicillin was [6] _____ by Alexander Fleming, he didn't know how to make it into a medicine. It was first made into a medicine ten years later, by Australian scientist Howard Florey.

Spiders were [7] _____ as a cure for toothaches in the 17th century. They were first made into a paste, and then put on the bad tooth.

Sherlock Holmes, the great detective, was [8] _____ by writer Arthur Conan Doyle. Holmes was [9] _____ on a real person – Doyle's teacher at medical school, who was famous for saying to his students, "What can you tell me by just observing the patient?"

b Read the facts again. In pairs, say which one is the most surprising.

4 PRONUNCIATION *-ed*, sentence stress

a How is the *–ed* pronounced in these past participles? Put them in the correct column.

based designed directed discovered invented
named painted produced used

d	t	/ɪd/

b 7.12 Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable in each multisyllable verb.

c 7.13 Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm. Which words are stressed?

1 The movie was based on a true story.
2 These clothes were designed by Armani.
3 *This cheese is produced near here.*
4 My sister was named after our grandmother.
5 These pictures were painted by my aunt.
6 *Garlic and ginger are used a lot in Chinese cooking.*

5 SPEAKING

Communication *Passives quiz A p.111 B p.115.* Make sentences for your partner to decide if they are true or false.

7 A boat trip

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

HOW TO GET THERE

7.14 Listen to Mark and Allie and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Allie is feeling worse.
2 Mark thinks Allie might get cold.
3 They're going to get a taxi to the bay.
4 Allie wants to be at the hotel again at 1:00 p.m.
5 She's expecting an important visitor.

BUYING TICKETS

a 7.15 Cover the dialogue and listen. Complete the sentences.

The next boat leaves at ___ a.m. The trip takes ___ hour(s) and costs ___.

YOU SAY	YOU HEAR
Good morning.	Good morning, sir.
What time does the next boat leave?	At 10 o'clock.
How long does it take?	_____ an hour.
Where exactly does the boat go?	It goes _____ the bridge, _____ Angel Island and _____ Alcatraz, and then _____ here.
Can we get anything to eat or drink on the boat?	Yes, ma'am, there's a _____ bar.
Can I have two tickets, please?	Sure. Two _____.
How much is that?	That's $40.
Here you are.	Thank you, sir.
Thank you.	

b Listen again and complete the YOU HEAR phrases.

c 7.16 Listen and repeat the YOU SAY phrases. Copy the rhythm.

d In pairs, role-play the dialogue. A (book open) you're the ticket seller, B (book closed) you're Mark and Allie. Change roles.

SOCIAL ENGLISH on the boat

a 7.17 Listen and answer the questions.

1 Does Allie prefer San Francisco to London?
2 Does she think she could live there? Why (not)?
3 What did the building on Alcatraz use to be?
4 What's the weather like?
5 What does Mark ask the boatman to do?

USEFUL PHRASES

M What do you t_____ of (San Francisco)?
A Why do you a_____?
M Oh, no reason. I j_____ wondered.
A I'm really l_____ forward to it.
M C_____ you take a photo of us, please?
B Are you r_____?

b Complete the USEFUL PHRASES. Listen again and check.

c 7.18 Listen and repeat the phrases. How do you say them in your language?

Study Link MultiROM

Describing a building

WRITING 7

1 The most beautiful building in my city is the [1] *cathedral* (the Duomo). It is in the center of Milan, in the Piazza del Duomo.

2 Nobody knows who it was [2]_____ by, but peopel think it was an architect from northern Europe. Construction began in 1386, but the building wasn't [3]_____ for another 500 years.

3 It is one of the largest cathedrals in the world, and it has 135 spires and 3,400 statues. On top of the Duomo there is a gold [4]_____ of the Madonna, which watches over the city. The statue is called the "Madonnina," or the little Madonna, althought it is four meters tall.

4 Inside the Duomo it is fairly dark. There are beautiful big [5]_____ and a lot of intresting statues and monuments. In the chapel of St. Fina there are some wonderful frescoes by Ghirlandaio.

5 One of the best things you can do in Milan is to go up to the [6]_____ of the Duomo. The [7]_____ is fantastic—on a cleer day you can see the Italian Alps. You can take the elevator, or if you are feeling energetic, you can walk up the 250 [8]_____.

6 It is free to go in, but you must dress apropriately.

a Read the description and complete it with words from the box.

cathedral	completed	designed	roof	steps	statue	view	windows

b Match the questions with paragraphs 1–6.

- Is there a view from the building? ☐
- Describe the building outside. ☐
- Describe the building inside. ☐
- How much does it cost to go in? ☐
- What's the most beautiful building in your city? Where is it? ☐
- Who was it designed by? When was it built? ☐

c Find one spelling mistake in each paragraph and correct it.

WRITE a description of a building in your city. Answer the questions in b in the correct order.

CHECK your description for mistakes (grammar , punctuation , and spelling).

7 What do you remember?

GRAMMAR

Circle the correct answer, a, b, or c.

What's _____ name?
a yours (b) your c you

1 I _____ in this house since I was a child.
a live
b 'm living
c 've lived

2 My father has had his car _____.
a for two years
b since two years
c two years ago

3 How long _____ afraid of flying?
a are you
b have you been
c you have been

4 Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidman _____ married for ten years, but divorced in 2001.
a are
b have been
c were

5 When _____?
a did Alfred Hitchcock die
b is Alfred Hitchcock dead
c has Alfred Hitchcock died

6 My brother _____ glasses.
a used to wear
b use to wear
c used to wearing

7 I _____ like vegetables when I was a child.
a don't use to
b didn't use to
c didn't used to

8 Radium _____ discovered by Pierre and Marie Curie.
a is
b were
c was

9 *The Lord of the Rings* _____ by J. R. R. Tolkien.
a wrote
b was wrote
c was written

10 Paper _____ the Chinese.
a was invented by
b invented for
c was invented for

10

VOCABULARY

a time expressions

Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

I've lived here __*since*__ 1998.

1 I've had this pen _____ I was a child.
2 He's been married _____ last June.
3 They've known each other _____ a long time.
4 She's studied French literature _____ three years.
5 You've worn that sweater every day _____ New Year's!

b verb phrases

Complete the phrases with a verb.

be get fall have graduate retire

__*have*__ children
1 _____ in love
2 _____ from school / college
3 _____ married / divorced
4 _____ when you're 65
5 _____ born

c school subjects

Complete the sentences with a school subject.

If you study __*computer science,*__ you learn to use computers.

1 If you study _____, you learn about what happened in the past.
2 If you study _____, you learn about countries, mountains, rivers, etc.
3 If you study _____, you learn to add, multiply, etc.
4 If you study _____, you learn physics and chemistry.
5 If you study _____, you learn about plants and animals.

15

PRONUNCIATION

a Underline the word with a different sound.

1	ai	since	time	child	life
2	u	school	food	cartoon	book
3	y	use	ugly	university	uniform
4	s	scene	science	scarf	since
5	ti	change	teacher	school	children

b Underline the stressed syllable.

information

afraid favorite directed discovered invented

10

What can you do?

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a Read the article quickly. What is surprising about Lady Morton?

The world's most experienced driver?

One of Scotland's most active [1] centenarians, Lady Morton, has been a driver for almost 80 years, although she has never taken a driving test. But last week she had her first-ever accident – she hit a traffic island when she took her new car for a drive in Edinburgh.

Lady Morton, who celebrated her 100th birthday in July, [2] was given the Nissan Micra as a surprise present. Yesterday she talked about the accident. "I wasn't going fast, but I hit a traffic island. I couldn't see it because it had no lights, which I think is [3] ridiculous. But I am all right, and luckily my car wasn't badly [4] damaged."

[5] In spite of the accident, she is not planning to stop driving. "Some people are just born to drive, and I think I am one of them. I've never taken a test, but I've been a good driver since the first time I got in a car. I'm musical, so I listen to the sound of the car to know when to change gears. Some people are very rude – they ask me if I'm still driving at my age. [6] It really annoys me."

Lady Morton bought her first car in 1927. The [7] main change she has noticed since then is the traffic. "It's [8] appalling. I don't mind it, because I am experienced, but I feel very sorry for beginners."

Adapted from a newspaper

b Put a check (✓) next to the things the article says.

1 Lady Morton has had a lot of accidents.
2 She bought a Nissan Micra recently.
3 She couldn't see the traffic island because she didn't have her lights on.
4 She wasn't badly hurt.
5 After her latest accident, she needs a new car.
6 She thinks she's a safe driver.
7 The amount of traffic isn't a problem for her.

c Read the article again. Guess the meaning of the highlighted words or phrases. Check with the teacher or your dictionary.

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

a 7.19 Listen. Circle a, b, or c.

1 How long has Matt lived in Chicago?
a Since he was in college. b For six months. c For a year.
2 John's sister _____ married.
a is b is going to get c was
3 He started running _____.
a a few years ago b in school c a few days ago
4 What's her favorite subject?
a geography b literature c math
5 When was the Lincoln Memorial completed?
a In the 19th century. b In 1914. c In 1922.

b 7.20 Listen and complete the table with a number or one word.

Main floor:	[1] a collection of _____ by Margaret Kennedy.
Second floor:	[2] children's _____
Entrance hall:	[3] the museum _____
Price of guidebook:	[4] _____
Museum closes at:	[5] _____

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

a Can you...? Yes (✓)

☐ say how long you have lived in your town, had your job, etc.
☐ talk about the life of an old person in your family
☐ say three things you used to do when you were in (elementary) school
☐ describe a famous building in your town

b Complete the questions with an auxiliary verb.

1 How long _____ you been in this class?
2 Where _____ your grandparents born?
3 What TV programs _____ you use to watch when you were a child?
4 What's the oldest building in your town? When _____ it built?

c Ask your partner the questions in b. Ask for more information.

G *something, anything, nothing,* etc.
V adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*
P /ɛ/, /oʊ/, /ʌ/

8 A

I hate weekends!

I didn't do anything on the weekend.

Most people say that Saturdays or Sundays are their favorite days of the week – but not everybody. For some people weekends are not much fun...

Marco from Brazil is a _____

"I hate the weekend. The weekend is when I'm busiest. I never go [1] **any***where* and I don't really do [2] **any**_____ except work. On Friday and Saturday nights we're usually full, and I have to be on my feet for seven or eight hours both days. We're supposed to close at 1:00, but people often don't leave until 1:30 or even later – they never think that we might want to go home. Luckily we close after lunch on Sunday, but when I get home, usually at about 5:30, I'm so tired that I don't want to see [3] **any**_____ or do [4] **any**_____ except lie on the sofa and watch TV. The best day of the week for me is Wednesday – that's my day off."

Mara from the US is a _____

"I must admit that for me now the weekends are more tiring than the week. During the week I have [5] **some**_____ to help me, but on the weekends we're on our own. My husband is always exhausted from his job and wants to relax, but [6] **no**_____ can relax with two small kids around. Our apartment isn't very big, so there's [7] **no**_____ you can go to have some peace and quiet. Before we had children, I used to work, too, and weekends were perfect. We had [8] **no**_____ to do except enjoy ourselves. Now I'm really happy when it's Monday morning."

Sergio from Colombia is a _____

"My weekend is usually very stressful, more stressful than during the week. If we're playing at home, I can't go out on Friday night. All my friends know that, so [9] **no**_____ invites me out on a Friday. I have [10] **some**_____ light to eat, watch TV, and go to bed early. Very boring! On Saturday morning I usually relax and prepare myself mentally, as our home games are usually at 3:00 in the afternoon. What I do on Saturday night depends on whether we win or lose. If we win, I have to go out with the team to celebrate. If we lose, we're too depressed to go [11] **any**_____. When we play away, the weekend doesn't exist. We travel [12] **some**_____, play, and then travel back again. I look forward to having a weekend just for me."

1 READING

a Is the weekend your favorite part of the week? Why (not)?

b Read the article. In pairs, guess what the three people do.

c 8.1 Listen and check.

d Complete the sentences with Marco, Mara, or Sergio.

1 _____ always gets home late on Saturdays.
2 _____ goes to bed early on Friday night.
3 _____ usually spends the weekend with the family.
4 _____ sometimes goes out on Saturday night.
5 _____ used to love the weekend.
6 _____ prefers Wednesdays to Saturdays.

e Read the texts again. Complete the words 1–12 with *-thing, -body,* or *-where.*

2 GRAMMAR *something, anything, nothing,* etc.

a Look again at 1–12 in the text. Complete the rules with *things, places,* and *people.*

Use *something, anything,* and *nothing* for _____.

Use *somebody, anybody,* and *nobody* for _____.

Use *somewhere, anywhere,* and *nowhere* for _____.

b **p.140 Grammar Bank 8A.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɛ/, /oʊ/, /ʌ/

a What are sounds 1–3?

1

2

3

b What sound do the pink letters make in each sentence? Write 1, 2, or 3.

1 Nobody knows where he goes. ☐
2 Somebody's coming to lunch. ☐
3 I never said anything. ☐
4 I've done nothing since Sunday. ☐
5 Don't tell anybody about the message. ☐
6 There's nowhere to go except home. ☐

c 8.2 Listen and check your answers. Practice saying the sentences.

4 VOCABULARY adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*

a Look at the two sentences from the article. What's the difference between *tired* and *tiring*?

I'm so **tired** that I don't want to see anybody.

Weekends are more **tiring** than weekdays.

b Look at the adjectives in **bold** in these sentences. How do you pronounce them?

1 Friday night is **bored / boring**. I never go out.
2 I'm **bored / boring** with my job. It's always the same.
3 If we lose, we feel **depressed / depressing**.
4 My team never wins. It's **depressed / depressing**.
5 Reading is very **relaxed / relaxing**.
6 I feel very **relaxed / relaxing** on the weekend.
7 His latest movie is really **interesting / interested**.
8 I'm not very **interesting / interested** in sports.
9 I'm very **excited / exciting** about my vacation.
10 It was a really **excited / exciting** soccer game.

c Cross out the wrong word in each sentence.

5 SPEAKING

Ask and answer these questions with a partner. Ask for more information, too.

Every weekend

/ you usually have to work or study on weekends?
/ there anything you always watch on TV?
/ you usually have to buy anything on Saturdays?
/ have to do anything in the house (clean, etc.)?

Last weekend

/ you go anywhere exciting on Friday night?
/ do anything tiring on Saturday morning?
/ you meet anybody on Saturday night?
/ you do anything relaxing on Sunday?

Next weekend

/ you go out of town?
/ you do anything special on Saturday?
/ you go anywhere interesting on Sunday?

6 LISTENING

a 8.3 Listen and number the pictures 1–8.

b In pairs, use the pictures 1–8 to retell the story.

8 B

G quantifiers, *too, not enough*
V health and lifestyle: *use sunscreen*, etc.
P /ʌ/, /u/, /aɪ/, /ɛ/; linking

I eat too much meat.
I don't drink enough water.

How old is your body?

How old are you? How old is your body? The answer to these two questions isn't always the same. Our body age can be much younger or much older than our calendar age (even eighteen years different!). We can now calculate our body age by answering questions about the way we live. If our body age is older than our calendar age, we should change our lifestyle.

EXERCISE

I know I'm too heavy because I don't get enough exercise. I spend too much time sitting in studios. All I do is play squash, but I don't play very often – about once a month. I would go to a gym if I had more time.

DIET

I eat a lot of fresh food and a lot of fruit, but I probably eat too much meat. My girlfriend says I don't drink enough water. I drink a little alcohol – just a glass of red wine with my dinner. But I don't drink any beer. I drink a lot of coffee. It goes with the job.

LIFESTYLE

Like everybody, I'm too busy! There aren't enough hours in the day. I love my job, but I work too much (sometimes I spend 14 hours a day in the studio – that's too many). I often feel a little bit tense and irritable. I smoke a few cigarettes when I go out, but I'm not a regular smoker. I only use sunscreen when I go to the beach. My skin is fairly dark, so I don't think it's a problem.

PERSONALITY

I'm often pessimistic. I always think that things will go wrong – and they usually do, especially at work.

SOCIAL LIFE

I don't have much free time, but I have a few close friends and I try to see them regularly. If I'm too busy, then I call them.

Tariq, a music producer
Calendar age 32

DOCTOR'S VERDICT:

Tariq should get more exercise, for example, he could walk to work. This would help him control his stress. His diet is fairly healthy, but he should drink more water and less coffee. He must give up smoking. Although his skin is fairly dark, he should use sunscreen all year round, even in winter. And he should try to be more positive.

Body age _____

1 READING

a Read the introduction to the article and answer the questions.

1 Is our body age the same as our calendar age?
2 How can we calculate our body age?
3 What should we do if our body age is older than our calendar age?

b Look at the photo of Tariq and read about him. Underline the things he does that are good. Circle the things he does that are bad. Compare with a partner.

c Cover the *Doctor's verdict*. What do you think Tariq should do?

d Now read the *Doctor's verdict*. Was the advice the same as yours? What do you think Tariq's body age is?

2 GRAMMAR quantifiers, *too, not enough*

a Can you remember how to use *much, many*, etc.? In pairs, choose the correct word or phrase for each sentence. Say why the other one is wrong.

1 How **much / many** coffee do you drink?
2 I don't eat **much / many** vegetables.
3 I eat **a lot of / many** bread.
4 I smoke **a lot / a lot of.**
5 **A** How much tea do you drink?
B **Any / None.** I don't like it.

b Match the phrases 1–6 with the meanings A–F.

1 ☐ I drink **too much** coffee.	A I don't drink much.
2 ☐ I'm **too** heavy.	B I need to get more.
3 ☐ I work **too many** hours.	C I have two or three.
4 ☐ I don't get **enough** exercise.	D I work more than I want.
5 ☐ I drink **a little** alcohol.	E I should be a little thinner.
6 ☐ I have **a few** close friends.	F I drink more than I should.

c **p.140 Grammar Bank 8B.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/, /u/, /aɪ/, /ɛ/; linking

a Cross out the word with a different pronunciation.

ʌ	enough	much	none	busy
u	few	should	too	food
aɪ	try	diet	little	like
ɛ	many	any	healthy	water

b 8.4 Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

> ⚠ Remember! When people speak quickly, they don't separate the words.

c 8.5 Listen and write the six sentences.

d Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

4 SPEAKING

a Read the questionnaire and circle your answers.

b Interview your partner and underline his / her answers. Ask for more information.

How much exercise do you get? — A lot.

What do you do for exercise? — I go to the gym three times a week.

c ➲ **Communication** *Body age p.111.* Figure out your body age.

d Look at your partner's answers. Give him / her some good advice.

I think you should get more exercise. For example...

What's your body age?

Take our quiz and find out

EXERCISE

1 How much do you walk each day?
a a lot **b** a fair amount **c** not much **d** very little

2 How much exercise do you get each week?
a a lot **b** a fair amount **c** a little **d** none

DIET

3 How much fast food (processed and pre-prepared) do you eat?
a I eat too much. **b** I eat some.
c I don't eat much. **d** I don't eat any.

4 How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you eat per day?
a only a few **b** some **c** a lot

5 How much water do you drink?
a a lot **b** some **c** a little

6 What's your worst diet habit?
a I eat too much fat. **b** I eat (or drink) too many sweet things.
c I eat (or drink) too much. **d** none of these

LIFESTYLE

7 How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?
a none **b** a few **c** a lot

8 How would you describe yourself mentally?
a I am a very positive person. **b** I am not positive enough.
c I'm very pessimistic.

9 How would you describe your stress level?
a I am too stressed. **b** I am stressed, but it's under control.
c I am very relaxed.

10 How often do you use sunscreen?
a all year **b** only when I'm on vacation **c** when it's sunny

SOCIAL LIFE

11 How many close friends do you see regularly?
a a lot **b** some **c** not many / none

12 How much time do you have for yourself?
a none **b** not enough **c** a lot

G word order of phrasal verbs
V phrasal verbs
P /g/ and /dʒ/

I wake up and I turn on the radio.

Waking up is hard to do

1 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a Match the questions 1–7 with the pictures A–G.

1 What time do you wake up in the morning? [D]
2 Do you use an alarm clock to wake up? [ ]
3 Do you turn off the alarm clock immediately? [ ]
4 What's the first thing you turn on after you wake up? [ ]
5 Do you get up immediately after you wake up? [ ]
6 How do you feel when you first get up? [ ]
7 When you get dressed, what's the last thing you put on? [ ]

b Cover the questions and look at the pictures. Try to remember the questions.

c In pairs, use the pictures to ask and answer the questions.

d ➲ p.153 Vocabulary Bank *Phrasal verbs.*

2 GRAMMAR word order of phrasal verbs

a Look at the pictures 1–3 and underline the object of the phrasal verb in each sentence.

b Complete the rules about separable phrasal verbs with *noun* or *pronoun.*

1 If the object of a phrasal verb is a _____, you can put it **after** the verb + *up, on,* etc. OR **between** the verb and *up, on,* etc.
2 If the object of a phrasal verb is a _____, you **must** put it **between** the verb and *up, on,* etc.

c ➲ p.140 Grammar Bank 8C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

d Match the sentences. Then cover the sentences on the right. Try to remember them.

1 Your cell phone is ringing.	[E]	A You need to give it up.
2 This is an important rule.	[ ]	B Put them away.
3 I can't hear the music.	[ ]	C Turn it up.
4 If you don't know what the words mean,	[ ]	D Throw it away.
5 This is an immigration form.	[ ]	E ~~Turn it off.~~
6 Coffee is bad for you.	[ ]	F Please fill it out.
7 Your clothes are on the floor.	[ ]	G Write it down.
8 That's trash.	[ ]	H look them up.

3 READING

a Do you know what these scientific words and expressions mean?

a gene DNA your "body clock" research

b Read the article about morning and evening people. Choose **a**, **b**, or **c**.

1 Scientists say that if we are bad at getting up in the morning, this is because
   a we are born like that.
   b we go to bed too late.
   c we drink too much coffee.

2 Researchers asked people questions about
   a the way they lived.
   b science.
   c sports and exercise.

3 They discovered that people who have a short "clock" gene
   a are better in the morning than in the evening.
   b get tired very early.
   c are better in the evening than in the morning.

4 They recommend that people who have a long "clock" gene
   a should work only in the afternoon and evening.
   b should start work early and finish early.
   c should start work late and finish late.

Are you allergic to mornings?

Are you somebody who can't wake up in the morning? Do you need two cups of coffee before you can start a new day? Do you feel awful when you first wake up? Scientists say it's all because of our genes. How did they find this out? Researchers interviewed 500 people. They asked them questions about their lifestyle, for example, what time of day they preferred to exercise and how difficult they found it to wake up in the morning. Scientists then compared their answers to the people's DNA.

They discovered that we all have a "clock" gene, also called a Period 3 gene. This gene can be long or short. People who have the long gene are usually very good in the morning but get tired fairly early at night. People who have the short gene are usually more active at night but have problems waking up early in the morning. How does it help us to know if we have the long or short gene? Scientists say that, if possible, we should try to change our working hours to fit our "body clock." If you are a "morning person," then you could start work early and finish early. But if you are bad in the morning, then it might be better to start work in the afternoon and work until late at night. So maybe, instead of nine to five it should be seven to three or twelve to eight.

4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a 8.6 Listen to David being interviewed by a researcher. Is he a morning or evening person?

b Listen again and write down David's answers.

1 What do you do?
2 When do you work?
3 What time do you get up in the morning?
4 If you have a test, do you study best in the morning, afternoon, or at night?
5 If you exercise, when do you prefer to do it?
6 Do you like your work/class schedule?
7 Why (not)?
8 Would you like to change it? How?

c Interview your partner using the questions in b. Is he / she a morning or evening person?

5 PRONUNCIATION /g/ and /dʒ/

a How is the letter *g* pronounced in these words? Put five words in each column.

gene get go change energetic
gym good give hungry age

b 8.7 Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

c Now practice saying the sentences.

1 She gets up early to go to the gym.
2 George and Greta are good at German.
3 I'm allergic to mornings. It's in my genes.
4 I generally feel hungry and energetic.

6 8.8 SONG ♫ *I say a little prayer*

G *so/neither* + auxiliaries
V similarities
P vowel and consonant sounds, sentence stress

I like dogs.
So do I.

"I'm Jim." "So am I."

1 LISTENING

a Look at the photos and describe the two men.

b Read about the two men and answer the questions.

1 Who are Jim Springer and Jim Lewis?
2 Why didn't they know each other?
3 When did they meet?

Some years ago, two identical twins were born in Minnesota, USA. They were adopted by two different families. The two new families both called their babies Jim. Jim Springer never knew that Jim Lewis existed. But when they were 39 years old, they met for the first time and they had a conversation something like this…

c 8.9 Cover the dialogue. Listen once. Try to remember **three** things they have in common.

d Uncover the dialogue. Listen again and fill in the blanks.

A Hi! I'm Jim.
B So ____ I. Great to meet you. Are you married, Jim?
A Yes…well, I've been married twice.
B Yeah? So ____ I. Do you have any children?
A I have one son.
B So ____ I. What's his name?
A James.
B That's amazing! My son's name is James, too.
A Did you go to college, Jim?
B No, I didn't.
A Neither ____ I. I was a terrible student.
B So ____ I. What do you like doing in your free time, Jim?
A I like making things, especially with wood.
B That's incredible! So ____ I.
A But I don't get any exercise at all. Look at me.
B Don't worry. Neither ____ I.
A Say, do you have any pets?
B Yes. I have a dog.
A So ____ I! What kind of car do you have?
B A Chevrolet.
A Me too! Hey, let's go and have a hamburger, OK?
B Sure. You know, I once worked in a hamburger restaurant.
A Unbelievable! So ____ I!

2 GRAMMAR *so, neither* + auxiliaries

a Look at the dialogue again. Write one phrase that the twins use…

when they have something [+] in common. _____
when they have something [−] in common. _____

b p.140 Grammar Bank 8D. Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 READING & VOCABULARY

a Read the text and answer the questions.

1 Who reunited the two Jims?
2 What did Dr. Bouchard want to find out?
3 What was he very surprised by?
4 What are their sons and their dogs called?
5 What do they both do for their wives?
6 What does Dr. Bouchard believe, as a result of the case of the two Jims?

b Complete the phrases with these words.

as both like neither so similar

Similarities

1 Jim Springer looks exactly _____ Jim Lewis.
2 Jim Springer's son has the same name _____ Jim Lewis's son.
3 The two Jims _____ have dogs.
4 Jim Springer likes baseball and _____ does Jim Lewis.
5 Jim Lewis doesn't like basketball and _____ does Jim Springer.
6 Dr. Bouchard didn't expect them to be so _____ to each other.

c Complete the sentences about you and your family. Tell your partner.

1 I have the same color eyes as my _____.
2 I look like my _____.
3 My personality is very similar to my _____'s.
4 My _____ and I both like _____.
5 I like _____ and so does my _____.
6 I don't like _____ and neither does my _____.

JIM SPRINGER AND JIM LEWIS were reunited after 39 years by Dr. Thomas Bouchard, Professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota. He was investigating how much of our personality depends on genes. Dr. Bouchard was amazed by how many things the twins had in common. He had expected them to look identical and to have similar medical histories. But he and his team were very surprised to find the enormous similarities in the two Jims' personalities, their lifestyle, their hobbies, their religion, even their political beliefs.

Some of the similarities are incredible: Jim Springer's son is called James Allen, and Jim Lewis's is called James Alan. They both have dogs named Toy. They like and hate the same sports and they voted for the same president. And both Jims have the same romantic habit of leaving little love letters for their wives around the house.

Dr. Bouchard is convinced that genes are probably much more important in determining our personality and preferences than people used to think.

4 PRONUNCIATION vowel and consonant sounds, sentence stress

a The same or different? Circle the word with a different sound in each group.

1	so	no	do
2	they	neither	both
3	two	twice	twins
4	identical	incredible	immediately
5	food	good	wood
6	now	know	how
7	speak	great	each
8	been	free	weekend

b 8.10 Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

c 8.11 Listen and repeat the dialogues. Underline the stressed words.

1 **A** I like tea. **B** So do I.
2 **A** I'm tired. **B** So am I.
3 **A** I don't smoke. **B** Neither do I.
4 **A** I'm not hungry. **B** Neither am I.

d 8.12 Listen and respond. Say you're the same. Use *So* _____ *I* / *Neither* _____ *I*.

5 SPEAKING

a Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

ME	WHO ELSE?
I love _____. (a kind of music)	_____
I don't like _____. (a TV program)	_____
I'm a _____. (star sign)	_____
I'm not very good at _____. (a subject)	_____
I'm going to _____ this weekend. (an activity)	_____
I have to _____ every day. (an obligation)	_____
I don't eat _____. (a kind of food)	_____
I'm not very _____. (adjective of personality)	_____

b Move around the class saying your sentences. For each sentence try to find someone like you, and write down their name. Respond to other people's sentences. Say *So do I* / *So am I* or *Neither do I* / *Neither am I* if you are like them.

I love classical music.

So do I.

8 On the phone

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

CHECKING OUT

8.13 Listen to Allie talking to the receptionist. Answer the questions.

1 When is she leaving the hotel?
2 When does she want to pay?
3 What time is her flight?
4 What time does she have to be at the airport?
5 What is the message for her?

MAKING PHONE CALLS

a 8.14 Cover the dialogue and listen. Who does Allie want to speak to? What happens the first time she calls? Is the news good or bad? What is it?

YOU HEAR	YOU SAY
Hello.	Hello. Is that MTC?
Sorry, you've got the _____ number.	Oh sorry.
MTC New York. How can I help you?	Hello. Can I speak to Lisa Formosa, please?
Just a moment. I'll _____ you _____.	
Hello.	Hi, is that Lisa?
No, I'm sorry. She's not at her desk right now.	Can I leave a message, please?
Sure.	Tell her Allie Gray called. I'll call back in five minutes.
MTC New York. How can I help you?	Hello. Can I speak to Lisa Formosa, please?
Just a moment. I'm sorry, the line's _____.	
Do you want to _____?	OK, I'll hold.
Hello.	Hi, Lisa. It's Allie Gray.
Allie, hi. How's California?	Great, great. Well? Is it good news or bad news?
It's good. You got the job in Paris!	Oh wonderful! That's fantastic!

b Listen again and complete the YOU HEAR phrases.

c 8.15 Listen and repeat the YOU SAY phrases. Copy the rhythm.

d In pairs, role-play the dialogue. A (book closed) you're Allie, B (book open) you're all the other people. Change roles.

SOCIAL ENGLISH saying good-bye?

a 8.16 Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Mark thinks that their relationship has a future.
2 Allie thinks it's a problem that Mark is very different from her.
3 Mark tells Allie he's going to move to another company.
4 Allie is very surprised.
5 Allie is going to be Mark's wife.

b Complete the USEFUL PHRASES. Listen again and check.

c 8.17 Listen and repeat the phrases. How do you say them in your language?

USEFUL PHRASES

A Thanks for e_____.
M C_____! To us.
A What do you m_____?
M I_____ that amazing?
M What's the m_____?
M I don't b_____ it.

Giving your opinion

WRITING 8

a Read the article and complete it with these words.

above all although another ~~but~~ general however secondly which who

The weekend

The good side

For me the first good thing about the weekend is that I don't have to go to work. I like my job, [1] *but* I have to spend all day inside, in an office, and I'm a person [2]_____ loves being outside. [3]_____ good thing is that I don't have to get up early. During the week I have to get up at half past six every day. It's not too bad in the summer, but I hate it in the winter when it's dark in the morning. But [4]_____, I like the weekend because I have time to do all the things I really enjoy doing, like listening to music, reading, or going out with friends.

The bad side

[5]_____, there are some things I don't like about the weekend. First of all, I have to go shopping on Saturday morning, and the supermarket is always crowded. [6]_____, on Sundays we always have lunch with my husband's family. [7]_____ my mother-in-law is a good cook and her food is delicious, I don't usually have a good time. The family always argues, and we end up watching TV, [8]_____ I think is boring.

But in [9]_____ I love the weekend – I often get a little bit depressed on Sunday afternoon when I know that the weekend is almost over.

b Read the article again. Now cover it and, from memory, mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 She works outside.
2 She has to get up early during the week.
3 She enjoys shopping on Saturdays.
4 Her husband always makes lunch on Sundays.
5 She doesn't like watching TV.

What do you think of the weekend? **WRITE** two paragraphs.

Paragraph 1 The good side
For me the best thing about the weekend is...

Paragraph 2 The bad side
However, there are some things I don't like. For example,...

Final paragraph Do you love it or hate it?
But in general,...

CHECK your article for mistakes (grammar , punctuation , and spelling).

8 What do you remember?

GRAMMAR

Circle the correct answer, a, b, or c.

What's _____ name?
a yours (b) your c you

1 **A** What did you do this weekend?
B _____
a Nothing.
b Nobody.
c Anything.

2 We didn't go _____ on Sunday.
a somewhere
b anywhere
c nowhere

3 She spoke to _____ in the office.
a anybody
b somebody
c nobody

4 He eats _____ potato chips.
a too
b too much
c too many

5 I can't go. I'm _____ busy.
a enough
b too
c too much

6 You don't drink _____.
a water enough
b enough water
c a few water

7 Here are your shoes. Put _____.
a on them
b them on
c it on

8 I can't find my keys. Can you help me _____?
a look them for
b look for them
c for them look

9 **A** My father loves jazz.
B _____
a So I do.
b So am I.
c So do I.

10 **A** I didn't go to college.
B _____
a Neither do I.
b Neither did I.
c Neither I did.

10

VOCABULARY

a adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*

Complete the sentences with an adjective.

The movie was very e*xciting*.

1 We had a very r_____ vacation – we just lay in the sun.
2 I only got three hours' sleep – I'm really t_____.
3 I saw a really i_____ TV program last night.
4 She failed all her exams, so she feels a little bit d_____.
5 My job's very b_____ – I have to do all the photocopying.

b health and lifestyle verbs

Complete the sentences with a verb.

She *drinks* a lot of coffee.

1 I don't _____ enough exercise.
2 You should _____ sunscreen if you're going to the beach.
3 He _____ too many cookies.
4 I _____ my friends every weekend.
5 You should _____ smoking; it's a terrible habit.

c phrasal verbs

Complete the sentences with a verb.

I *get* up at 7:00.

get look put take turn wake

1 Please _____ off the TV when you go to bed.
2 You should _____ up new words in a dictionary.
3 _____ up. It's 7:00 a.m.
4 _____ on a coat. It's cold.
5 I have to _____ care of my little brother today.

15

PRONUNCIATION

a Underline the word with a different sound.

1	something	nobody	nothing	somebody
2	nobody	not	spoken	home
3	magazine	energetic	investigate	get up
4	neither	they	both	these
5	speak	great	each	meat

b Underline the stressed syllable.

information

somebody relax diet enough identical

10

What can you do?

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

Born to run

The Ethiopian runner, Haile Gebreselassie, the "Emperor," is probably the greatest athlete of all time. He has won two Olympic titles and seven world titles. He has also broken numerous world records in the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races. The journalist Paul Kimmage went to interview him at his home in Addis Ababa.

Haile's routine has not changed since he became an athlete. Every morning he gets up at 5:45 and runs for two hours. He takes a nap after lunch and then goes out running again.

Haile was brought up in a very poor family. Although today he is a multimillionaire, he has never been comfortable with being a rich man in such a poor country. "The thing that really offends me," he says, "is that the most important value in the 21st century is how much money you have."

In the future, when he retires from athletics, Haile may go into politics. "I want to do something to help the people of Ethiopia. I have traveled to many countries. I have experience and I want to share that experience." What Haile can't understand is why Europe is so rich and Ethiopia so poor. "I was in Germany a week ago and it was freezing! Minus five. We have a much better climate. But we don't have enough water, and so we don't have enough food, and there are too many people."

As we drive through the city in his ten-year-old Mercedes, everybody recognizes him and shouts his name. A truck carrying soldiers waits to let us pass. "Even soldiers in the army are your fans," I say. "No," replies Haile. "That was because there is a white man sitting in the front seat of the car with me."

Adapted from a newspaper

a Read the article and mark the sentences T (true), F (false), or DS (doesn't say).

1 Haile Gebreselassie is a runner.
2 He runs twice a day.
3 He enjoys being rich.
4 His family is also very rich.
5 He can't understand why Europe is richer than his country.
6 The soldiers stop because Haile is famous.

b Find a word or phrase in the article that means:

1 a short sleep (paragraph 1)
2 took care of when he was young (paragraph 2)
3 give something you have to other people too (paragraph 3)
4 very cold (paragraph 3)
5 calls in a loud voice (paragraph 4)

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

a 8.18 Listen and circle the correct answer, a, b, or c.

1 Where did the woman go on the weekend?
a to the movies b nowhere c to the beach
2 The man doesn't eat enough _____.
a fruit b fish c vegetables
3 How often does the woman go to the gym?
a only on Friday b twice a week c every day
4 What time does the woman get up?
a 7:00 b 7:15 c 7:30
5 What do the men have in common?
a They drink coffee. b They used to be married.
c They're teachers.

b 8.19 Listen and write M (the man), W (the woman), or B (both).

Who...?

1 went to bed late ___
2 is good in the mornings ___
3 went to Cal State ___
4 studied economics ___
5 knows Anna ___

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

a Can you...? Yes (✓)

☐ talk about why you like / don't like the weekend
☐ talk about your lifestyle (food, exercise, etc.)
☐ talk about your typical morning

b Tell your partner about food you like / don't like. Find three things you have in common.

9 A

G past perfect
V adverbs: *suddenly*, *immediately*, etc.
P review of vowel sounds, sentence stress

She had left the door open, so the man went into her house.

What a week!

Fact is always stranger than fiction.

Here is a selection of true stories that happened around the world last week.

Prize of the week.

1 James Bolton, who is unemployed, was very excited when he won first prize in a raffle last week. The prize was a weekend for two at a hotel on the coast of England. Unfortunately, he was less excited when he saw the name of the hotel. ☐

Mistake of the week

2 A 33-year-old Norwegian man came home late one night and got into bed next to his wife. The woman immediately woke up, screamed, and jumped out of bed. "Who are you?" asked the man. "You aren't my wife." ☐

Helpful advice of the week

3 An Italian man was driving along the highway when his cousin called him on his cell phone. He told him to drive more slowly, because the police were waiting a few kilometers ahead to catch drivers who were going too fast. The driver slowed down, but two kilometers later the police stopped him and gave him a ticket. ☐

Animal story of the week

4 Nurse Katie Parfitt from Manchester, UK, couldn't understand why her cat was behaving so strangely. The cat came home, attacked her bed, and then jumped on her plate while she was having her dinner. Then it fell asleep and began snoring. The next day when she spoke to her neighbor, the mystery was solved. ☐

Honest citizen of the week

5 A man in Baltimore, US, was arrested when he tried to become a police officer. When he filled out his application form for the job, he answered "yes" to the question, "Have you ever committed a crime?" ☐

Romantic hero of the week

6 The passengers on a bus in Germany were amazed when their driver suddenly stopped the bus, got out, and began hitting a man who was making a phone call in a public phone booth. First, the bus driver hit the man twice. Then the other man hit the bus driver very hard with the phone. The passengers were left sitting in the bus, and the bus driver was taken to the hospital. ☐

1 SPEAKING & READING

a Look at the pictures 1–6 on page 100. In which picture can you see…?

- somebody **screaming** ☐
- someone getting a **ticket** ☐
- somebody winning a **raffle** ☐
- something **snoring** ☐
- somebody being **arrested** ☐
- some passengers looking **amazed** ☐

b Read the stories and look at the pictures. Then in pairs, match them with their endings A–F.

A They had seen him using his cell phone while he was driving.

B He had discovered the day before that his girlfriend was dating the man in the phone booth.

C When they questioned him, the man admitted he had stolen a car a few months before and had robbed five people.

D The neighbor had seen it earlier that evening in a nearby cafe. One of the customers had given it a drink of rum. Luckily, it has not become an alcoholic!

E It was the hotel where he had worked as a porter the previous month. He had lost his job there.

F The man had accidentally gone into his neighbor's house. The neighbor had left the back door open because she was waiting for her husband to come home.

c Read the stories again. Look at the pictures. Can you remember the stories?

2 GRAMMAR past perfect

a Look at these sentences from story 3. Answer the questions.

a The police stopped the driver.
b They had seen him using his cell phone.

1 Which action happened first, **a** or **b**?
2 What is the form of the verb in sentence **b**?

b Read the endings of the other five stories again and underline examples of *had* + past participle. Did these actions happen *before* or *after* the main part of the story?

c **p.142 Grammar Bank 9A.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds, sentence stress

a What sound do the pink letters make in each sentence? Match the sentences with the sound pictures.

A

B

C

D

E

F

1 He suddenly understood why his brother hadn't come. ☐
2 I didn't know Linda hadn't written since the spring. ☐
3 The police had seen me on the street. ☐
4 George had taken the course before, so he was bored. ☐
5 We hadn't heard a word about the third murder. ☐
6 We'd waited for ages to see the famous painting. ☐

b 9.1 Now listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm, and practice making the sounds.

4 VOCABULARY adverbs

a Circle the adverbs in these five sentences from the stories in **1**. Underline the stressed syllable. Which two adverbs are opposites?

The man had accidentally gone into his neighbor's house.

Unfortunately, he was less excited when he saw the name of the hotel.

The passengers were amazed when their driver suddenly stopped the bus.

Luckily, it has not become an alcoholic!

The woman immediately woke up, screamed, and jumped out of bed.

b Complete the sentences with one of the adverbs.

1 I _____ took the office keys home with me.
2 They were having a relaxing dinner when _____ the baby started to cry.
3 The boss left, and everyone _____ started talking again.
4 _____, the weather was terrible when we were on vacation.
5 Last week I had a car crash. _____, nobody was hurt.

c In pairs, finish the sentences with your own ideas.

1 She got to work very late. Luckily…
2 I was watching a good movie on TV when suddenly…
3 When we got out of the car, it was raining. Unfortunately, we…
4 I got home, took a shower, and immediately…
5 I'm really sorry about the book you lent me. I accidentally…

5 SPEAKING

Communication *What had happened? A p.111 B p.115.*
Try to say your partner's sentences.

G reported speech
V *say, tell,* or *ask*?
P rhyming verbs

He said that he loved me.

Then he kissed me

1 SPEAKING & LISTENING

a Number the pictures A–H in a logical order.

b Complete the song with the verbs in the simple past. Use the glossary to help you.

c 9.2 Listen and check. Were your pictures in the correct order?

Then he kissed me

ask dance say walk (x2) want

1 Well, he [1] *walked* up to me and he [2]_____ me if I [3]_____ to dance.
He looked kind of nice, and so I [4]_____ I might take a chance.
When he [5]_____ he held me tight
And when he [6]_____ me home that night
5 All the stars were shining bright
And then he kissed me.

can't don't know is say see

Each time I [7]_____ him I [8]_____ wait to see him again.
I wanted to let him know that he [9]_____ more than a friend.
I [10]_____ just what to do
10 So I whispered "I love you"
And he [11]_____ that he loved me, too
And then he kissed me.
He kissed me in a way that I've never been kissed before,
He kissed me in a way that I wanna be kissed forever more.

ask feel give know take

15 I [12]_____ that he was mine, so I [13]_____ him all the love that I had.
And one day he [14]_____ me home to meet his mom and his dad.
Then he [15]_____ me to be his bride
And always be right by his side
I [16]_____ so happy I almost cried
20 And then he kissed me.

Glossary

L.2 He looked kind of nice	He looked like a nice person.
L.2 take a chance	try something to see if you are lucky
L.3 hold somebody tight	put your arms around somebody strongly
L.5 shining bright	with a very strong light
L.14 wanna	want to

2 GRAMMAR reported speech

A "I love you, too."

B "Do you want to dance?"

C He said he loved me, too.

D He asked me if I wanted to dance.

a Look at the sentences. In pairs, answer the questions.

1 Which sentences are the speaker's exact words (direct speech)? ☐ ☐

2 Which sentences describe what the speaker said (reported speech)? ☐ ☐

3 What tense are the verbs in direct speech? simple p_____

4 What tense are the verbs in reported speech? simple p_____

b **p.142 Grammar Bank 9B.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

c Change these sentences from direct speech to reported speech.

1 "My name is Dean." He said that *his name was Dean*.

2 "Do you want a drink?" He asked her if _____.

3 "I'm not thirsty." She said _____.

4 "Will you go out with me?" He asked _____.

5 "Can I walk you home?" He asked _____.

6 "Where do you live?" He asked _____.

7 "I live nearby." She said _____.

8 "I fell in love at first sight." He told Millie _____.

3 VOCABULARY *say, tell,* or *ask*?

Complete the sentences with *said, told,* or *asked.*

1 Jane _____ me if I could lend her some money.
2 I _____ him that I couldn't meet him tonight.
3 I _____ that I was too busy to go out.
4 We _____ the man if he could help us.
5 Annie _____: "I have a problem."
6 Annie _____ us that she had a problem.
7 She _____ her husband that she was leaving him.
8 He _____ the teacher that he had forgotten his homework.

4 PRONUNCIATION rhyming verbs

a Match a verb in the past tense from A with a rhyming one in B.

b 9.3 Listen and check.

A	B
said	slept
paid	read
caught	knew
kept	stood
spent	meant
told	played
flew	sold
heard	bought
could	preferred

5 SPEAKING

a Put a check (✓) next to five questions below to ask your partner. Ask your questions and write down his / her answers.

Do you like flying?

What's your favorite color? ☐

Can you play a musical instrument? ☐

Do you like flying? ☐

Where are your parents from? ☐

How long have you lived here? ☐

What languages do you speak? ☐

What kind of computer do you have? ☐

Do you have any phobias? ☐

Where do you buy your clothes? ☐

b Change partners. Tell partner 2 what you asked partner 1 and what his / her answers were.

I asked him what his favorite color was, and he told me that it was blue.

9 Grammar

FILE 1 Grammar Bank p.126

In pairs or small groups, circle a, b, or c.

1 Where _____?
a is from your sister b your sister is from
c is your sister from

2 **A** What _____?
B He's a doctor.
a does Ricardo do b is Ricardo do c does Ricardo

3 My father never _____ TV.
a watch b watchs c watches

4 In the painting two women _____ at a table.
a are sitting b sits c are sit

5 **A** What's that?
B It's the thing _____ connects my camera to the computer.
a who b that c where

FILE 2 Grammar Bank p.128

In pairs or small groups, circle a, b, or c.

1 Where _____ last summer?
a you went b did you went c did you go

2 The exercise was very difficult. We _____ do it.
a didn't can b didn't could c couldn't

3 When I opened the door, I saw it _____.
a was raining b rained c were raining

4 Who _____ this song? I like it.
a write b wrote c did write

5 _____ it was dark, I could read the map.
a Because b But c Although

FILE 3 Grammar Bank p.130

In pairs or small groups, circle a, b, or c.

1 _____ take a vacation this year.
a I don't going to b I'm not going to
c I'm not going

2 **A** What _____ this evening?
B Nothing special.
a do you do b are you doing c are you going

3 **A** My final exam is tomorrow.
B You _____.
a won't pass b don't pass c aren't passing

4 **A** It's hot in here.
B _____ open the window.
a I'll b I c Will

5 In my dream I saw a man. He _____ the violin.
a was played b playing c was playing

FILE 4 Grammar Bank p.132

In pairs or small groups, circle a, b, or c.

1 _____ any of his movies?
a Have you ever saw b Did you ever seen
c Have you ever seen

2 **A** Do you want some coffee?
B No thanks, _____ some.
a I've already had b I've yet c I already have

3 **A** Is your brother here?
B No, he _____.
a hasn't already arrived b yet hasn't arrived
c hasn't arrived yet

4 She doesn't work _____ Mary.
a as hard as b as hard than c as hard

5 This is _____ city I've ever been to.
a the nicest b the nicer c the most nice

FILE 5 Grammar Bank p.134

In pairs or small groups, circle a, b, or c.

1 He went to the supermarket _____ some milk.
a for to get b for get c to get

2 We're thinking of _____ a new office.
a opening b to open c open

3

a don't must to b must not c don't have to

4 You _____ show your passport when you enter the country.
a must to b must c have

5 He _____ the stairs and opened the door.
a ran b up c ran up

FILE 6 Grammar Bank p.136

In pairs or small groups, circle a, b, or c.

1 What will you do if you _____ the exam?
a won't pass b don't pass c will pass

2 If we had a yard, I _____ a dog.
a would buy b bought c 'll buy

3 I wouldn't camp near a river if I _____ there were crocodiles there.
a would thought b thought c think

4 **A** What are you going to do this weekend?
B I don't know. I _____.
a might to go away b might go away
c may to go away

5 You _____ coffee late at night.
a shouldn't to drink b don't should drink
c shouldn't drink

FILE 7 Grammar Bank p.138

In pairs or small groups, circle a, b, or c.

1 I've known my best friend _____.
a since ten years b for ten years c for 1999

2 How long _____ your car?
a do you have b have you c have you had

3 He's divorced now, but he _____ for 20 years.
a has been married b was married
c is married

4 He _____ have a lot of friends in school. He wasn't very popular.
a didn't used to b didn't use to
c doesn't use to

5 The radio _____ by Marconi.
a invented b is invented c was invented

FILE 8 Grammar Bank p.140

In pairs or small groups, circle a, b, or c.

1 When I'm tired, I don't want to see _____.
a anybody b nobody c somebody

2 I can't come tonight. I've got _____ work.

a too many b too much c too

3 I don't eat _____. I should eat more.
a fruit enough b some fruit c enough fruit

4 There's a towel on the floor. Please _____.
a pick up b pick it up c pick up it

5 **A** I hate football.
B _____
a So am I. b So do I. c Neither do I.

FILE 9 Grammar Bank p.142

In pairs or small groups, circle a, b, or c.

1 We were too late. When we arrived, the game _____.
a had finished b has finished c finished

2 They couldn't open the door because they _____ the key.
a didn't brought b hadn't brought c haven't brought

3 "I love you." She said she _____ me.
a love b loved c is loving

4 I asked her if _____ to dance.
a he wanted b she wants c she wanted

5 She asked the boy what _____.
a was his name b is his name c his name was

9 Vocabulary

Do the exercises in pairs or small groups.

a Circle the word that is different.

	car	train	station	bus
1	funny	friendly	lazy	generous
2	eye	mouth	nose	toe
3	feet	legs	knees	fingers
4	see	hear	ear	smell
5	foggy	windy	sunny	cloudy
6	dress	cap	skirt	blouse
7	socks	shoes	pajamas	boots
8	get an e-mail	get a message	get home	get a present
9	duck	chicken	butterfly	swan
10	dolphin	whale	eagle	shark

b Complete the phrases.

carry do get go know make
meet spend sunbathe wear

1 _____ on the beach
2 _____ a coat
3 _____ a bag
4 _____ a noise
5 _____ housework
6 _____ somebody for a long time
7 _____ somebody for the first time
8 _____ swimming
9 _____ angry
10 _____ time (with your friends)

c Complete with *on, up, back*, etc.

1 I was born _____ April 2nd.
2 The bank is closed _____ weekends.
3 We always go on vacation _____ July.
4 I don't agree _____ you.
5 Wait _____ me. I'm nearly ready.
6 Don't throw _____ those newspapers.
7 I always try _____ clothes before I buy them.
8 Hurry _____. We're late.
9 I have to take care _____ my little sister today.
10 I'll pay you _____ the money tomorrow.

d Write the opposite verb or adjective.

1 friendly _____
2 talkative _____
3 crowded _____
4 rude _____
5 patient _____
6 lend money _____
7 pass an exam _____
8 push the door _____
9 find your keys _____
10 buy a house _____

e Label the pictures.

1 _____

6 _____

2 _____ the river

7 _____

3 _____

8 _____

4 _____ the tunnel

9 _____ the factory

5 _____

10 _____

Pronunciation

Do the exercises in pairs or small groups.

a Underline the word with a different sound.

1	ʌ	nothing	enough	mouse	must
2	ʊ	shoes	house	through	few
3	aɪ	since	nice	might	eyes
4	ɛ	many	already	friends	secret
5	aʊ	although	clothes	come	most
6	ɑ	won't	rob	father	body
7	ər	worn	shirt	dirty	worst
8	aʊ	mouth	how	slowly	round
9	ɔɪ	bored	four	story	work
10	æ	fast	pass	ask	walk
11	h	who	hour	holiday	hate
12	dʒ	age	just	enjoy	glasses
13	g	gym	argue	forget	goal
14	y	used	yet	years	very
15	w	which	where	twin	whose

b Underline the stressed syllable.

information

1 biography
2 exercise
3 university
4 divorced
5 borrow
6 decision
7 always
8 promise
9 dangerous
10 polite
11 under
12 afraid
13 education
14 interesting
15 along
16 important
17 anything
18 depressing
19 language
20 unfortunately

c Write the words.

1 /ʃʊd/ _____
2 /ˈkwaɪət/ _____
3 /luz/ _____
4 /əlˈðoʊ/ _____
5 /ˈtitʃər/ _____
6 /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ _____
7 /ˈrili/ _____
8 /ˈhaʊswərk/ _____
9 /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/ _____
10 /læf/ _____

1B Claire and Rosa **Student A**

a Ask B questions and complete the chart for Rosa.

Name	**Claire**	**Rosa**
Age?	25	
From?	Toronto, Canada	
Lives in?	Seattle, Washington	
Job?	Journalist	
Smokes?	No	
Likes?	movies, especially comedies; cats	
Doesn't like?	men who smoke	

b Answer B's questions about Claire.

c In pairs, decide who is the best girlfriend for Richard. Why?

1C Describe and draw **Student A**

a Look at your painting for a minute. Then describe it for B to draw.

b Listen to B describing his / her painting. Try to draw it. **Don't look at it.** Ask B questions to help you.

c Now compare your drawings with the original paintings!

1D Crossword **Student A**

a Ask B for the definitions of your missing words. Guess the words and complete your crossword.

What's 2 across?

What's 5 down?

b Give definitions of the words B asks for.