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with Richard Carter and Peter Lewis-Jones

English in Mind

* Workbook 3



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1 Grammar

Present simple vs. present continuous review

- a Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.

I'm Christy Bell, and I'm in Year 11 at a school in Manchester.

This is my big GCSE exam year, so I ¹ don't have (not have) as much free time as I did before. When I ² _____ (not do) my homework or studying for tests, I try to see my friends. Saturday night is really the only time when everyone's free, because most of my friends ³ _____ (work) on Saturdays. I have a job in a home and garden centre, but it ⁴ _____ (get) harder to find enough time to do that and all of my school work too. I

⁵ _____ (need) the money, though, because I don't get any pocket money from my mum. I ⁶ _____ (start) to do babysitting, which is good because I usually ⁷ _____ (get) my school work done at the same time (and get paid for it!).

Most of the boys in my class seem to spend a lot of their free time on computers. More and more of them ⁸ _____ (get) computer games, or doing online gaming, but I don't like them much. And these days people ⁹ _____ (use) instant messaging to talk to friends, but I ¹⁰ _____ (prefer) texting my friends on my mobile – I hate sitting in front of a computer for hours. I do enough of that with my homework.

- b Put the words in order to make questions to Christy about her life. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f. Write a–f in the boxes.

1 not counting / how often / eat out. / school meals / do you? ☒ f

How often do you eat out, not counting school meals?

2 these days / are you / lot of / eating a / fast food? ☐

3 and your / do you / what kind / friends listen to / of music? ☐

4 exercise at / are you / the moment / doing much / sport or? ☐

5 or any / do online gaming / of your / do you / friends ever? ☐

6 your age are / think people / much money / do you / spending too? ☐

- a I'm actually in a girl's football team, and I go running two or three times a week.
 b One or two of them do, but most of us think it's a stupid habit.
 c They like pop and dance music. Personally I prefer rap – 50 Cent, Eminem.
 d No, not really. I probably ate more burgers and chips when I was younger. I prefer salads now.
 e All my friends have part-time jobs, so I think they spend just what they can afford. I buy too many clothes!
 f I suppose about once or twice a month. I go to a little café in the shopping centre with my friends.



2 Vocabulary

Giving statistics and making generalisations



- a** Here is part of the text you heard from the Student's Book. Read it and circle the correct answer, a, b or c.

Britain has 12 million people under the age of 16 – around 20% of the population.

Internet fans might think British teenagers spend all their time online, but surprisingly under 10% of 15–16-year-olds have the Internet at home (just 1 in 13). However, this number is increasing all the time.

11–16-year-olds spend about £12 a week. Girls tend to spend £2 a week more than boys. In the past, this was usually spent on sweets, but now teens are spending most of their money on mobile phone cards.

If children are spending so much, that means some of them are working. The most common job is babysitting, followed by newspaper rounds.

25% of under-19s are living with just one parent.

- _____ of the population of Britain is under 16.
a The majority b 1 in 5 c Just under half
- _____ teenagers are using the Internet.
a A lot b Over half of c More and more
- Teens are spending _____ their money on mobile phone cards.
a around two thirds of b the majority of c most of
- It is _____ teenagers to deliver newspapers.
a quite common for b the majority of c about two thirds
- _____ people under 19 are living with just one parent.
a 1 in 4 b Almost half c It is common for

- b** Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

think prefer tend
common majority more
lot ~~half~~

- Almost half of British teenagers have cable or satellite TV at home.
- Most teenagers _____ seeing friends to watching TV.
- Boys _____ to play sport _____ often than girls.
- A _____ of teenagers _____ that going to the cinema is better than playing sport.
- On a 'boring day', the _____ of teenagers say they watch TV or a video.
- It is quite _____ for teenagers to have a part-time job.

3 Pronunciation

The schwa /ə/

- a** Listen to the sentences in Exercise 2b and check your answers. How do you pronounce the underlined parts? Listen again and repeat.
- b** Say these sentences aloud. Then listen, check and repeat.

- Most of my friends tend to listen to rap.
- A lot of my friends prefer basketball to football.
- It's quite common for me to send text messages to my friends.
- More and more teenagers are starting to use the Internet at home.

4 Grammar

Present perfect simple with *for*, *since*, *yet* and *already*

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

- Pietro has been in England three months.
- He has studied English he was seven years old.
- His mother has been there with him two weeks.
- He hasn't had any fish and chips he arrived.
- He hasn't had a good cup of coffee he left Italy.
- He hasn't seen his friends such a long time.

b Look at the pictures and write *how long* questions with short answers.

1



2



3



4



- you know / each other?
How long have you known each other?
Since February 14th / For ...
- she have / car?
.....
- you support / Newcastle United?
.....
- you have / watch?
.....



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

- We haven't been to Scotland.
a already b still c yet
- I've come back from Stratford.
a still b yet c just
- But you've seen this film five times!
a yet b still c already
- Have you got here?
a just b still c yet
- I haven't had a really good ice cream
a yet b just c already
- Have you not been on the London Eye?
a already b yet c still

d Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- We still haven't had our results. (yet)
We haven't had our results yet.
- I've seen this film before. (already)
- I've been doing this course for a week. (since)
- Joy hasn't used her new mobile yet. (still)
- I told you that a few seconds ago! (just)
- You've had that computer since January 2005. (for)
- Your friends still haven't called you. (yet)

5 Culture in mind

- a Read about multicultural food in Britain, and match questions A-G with paragraphs 1-6. There is one question you will not need to use.

- A What is Britain's favourite food these days?
- B Is it only eaten in restaurants?
- C How long has curry been popular in Britain?
- D ~~Is fish and chips still Britain's national dish?~~
- E What is 'chicken tikka masala'?
- F What other 'multicultural' food is popular in Britain?
- G Is curry popular just in London and other big cities?

- b Mark the statements *T* (true), *F* (false) or *N* (not enough information).

- 1 Fish and chips is the oldest kind of British food still eaten today. ☐
- 2 'Chicken tikka masala' and 'balti' are dishes found in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. ☐
- 3 The first curry house in Britain was operated by an Indian immigrant. ☐
- 4 London has 9,000 curry houses. ☐
- 5 It is possible to buy a chicken tikka masala flavoured drink. ☐
- 6 It is common to find British restaurants that have food from other cultures. ☐

6 Vocabulary

Making new friends

Replace the underlined words with phrasal verbs from the box.

feel left out settled in join in ~~bond with~~ fit in

- 1 Karen's playing with her new puppy. She's trying to make an emotional connection with it.
bond with
- 2 What's wrong with you, Sam? Don't you want to participate in the game?
- 3 Have you adapted to your new environment yet, Steve? You've been here two months now.
- 4 I'm not going out with Harry and his friends anymore. I just don't feel like I belong.
- 5 Here's a present for you, Tom. I don't want you to think you're not being included.



D Is fish and chips still Britain's national dish?

- 1 Not these days. For one thing, fish is becoming more and more expensive, and our tastes seem to be changing too. In any case, fish and chips only came to Britain less than 150 years ago, so it is not really such an old traditional dish. Fish and chips was probably a mixture of French 'frites' and Jewish fish recipes.
- 2 Some people say it is chicken tikka masala, a British curry dish. Like 'balti', it was invented in England by Bangladeshi immigrants. The British like gravy, or sauce, with their food, and this is very different from the food you might find in India, Pakistan or Bangladesh.
- 3 Curry first appeared on a British menu in 1773, would you believe, so it is actually much older than fish and chips. Indian restaurants have been very popular in Britain for over thirty years. In fact, they are not really 'Indian': most of them are operated by Bangladeshis.



- 4 No. You can find curry houses even in the smallest villages. There are over 9,000 of them all over Britain.
- 5 No, a lot of people cook their own curries at home. Sainsbury's, one of Britain's biggest supermarkets, sells 30,000 chicken tikka ready-meals a day, and you can buy chicken tikka masala flavoured crisps, pizzas, sandwiches and pasta sauce. British companies even sell it to India.
- 6 You can find almost anything in supermarkets these days, including 'fusion' food, which has influences from more than one culture. Afro-Caribbean food and Japanese-style sushi bars are becoming more popular in London, and you will find Chinese, Greek, Mexican and Thai food in most British towns and cities.



Skills in mind

7 Read

Read the text, and **circle** the correct answers, a, b or c.

Explosive Message

Rapper / R&B star Ms Dynamite has won many ¹ _____ in her short career. She became the first black female (and youngest ever) winner of the Mercury Music Prize in 2002. Other music awards ² _____, and then in 2003 she won a different kind of honour – she was named Media Personality of the Year by the Commission for Racial Equality. Of course, the music prizes were very pleasing, but this one was something very ³ _____ to her.

'I'm really happy ⁴ _____ I've won this award. It means a lot that people are noticing that I'm fighting for something positive through my music.'

Ms Dynamite, whose ⁵ _____ name is Niomi McLean-Daley, is a role model for today's multicultural Britain. The songs she writes sound real

because they are real – her own experiences from a difficult childhood. Niomi ⁶ _____ born in London, but her mother is Scottish and her father Jamaican – he left ⁷ _____ when she was young, and her mother later became very ill for some time.

It wasn't easy growing up poor in the city. As a teenager, she had problems at school, and even left home herself for a few months when she was fifteen.

⁸ _____, she still managed to get the three A-levels she needed to go to

⁹ _____, but she decided to try a musical career instead. In her interviews, she often talks about the importance of education and learning about different ¹⁰ _____. When her singing career is over, she wants to be a teacher one day.

Reading tip

Multiple choice cloze

You have already done a number of these exercises in other levels of *English in Mind*. Remember:

- It is important to think about grammar as well as meaning. In number 1, you can't say *many money*.
- Try to learn the context of a word. *Medals* and *races* are usually connected to sport.
- Learn how words can and can't combine. In number 3, it's not possible to say *very fantastic*. In number 8, only one of the choices can be followed by a comma.
- Read the whole sentence to see what kind of word is needed. In number 2, a verb is needed.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 a medals | b money | c awards | d races |
| 2 a too | b after | c additionally | d followed |
| 3 a special | b fantastic | c perfect | d big |
| 4 a for | b of | c that | d when |
| 5 a first | b singer | c true | d real |
| 6 a is | b has | c were | d was |
| 7 a out | b house | c home | d wife |
| 8 a But | b And | c However | d Although |
| 9 a school | b university | c work | d home |
| 10 a place | b cultures | c country | d lessons |

8 Write

Write a paragraph about foreign culture.

- What languages are spoken most in your country?
- Are there any famous writers, singers, actors or sports stars living in your country who were not born there?
- Choose another culture and say what you like and don't like about it.



Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

prize ~~emigrated~~ immigrant culture life novel watching felt settled for

The writer Kazuo Ishiguro was born in Japan, but his family ¹ emigrated to Britain when he was five. He ² _____ in quickly to ³ _____ in England, learning the language by ⁴ _____ westerns on TV. He never really felt like an ⁵ _____, and he loved British ⁶ _____. He was one of the best writers on his university course. Although his first book was about Japan, he didn't visit the country ⁷ _____ many years. He ⁸ _____ more British than Japanese, so he wrote a very English ⁹ _____. *The Remains of the Day*, which won him a major ¹⁰ _____.

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- 1 Go and _____ in if you feel like playing.
a stand b join c bond
- 2 We haven't eaten _____ yesterday.
a since b yet c for
- 3 The _____ of my friends have a mobile phone.
a majority b lot c half
- 4 British teenagers _____ to stay at school until they are eighteen.
a like b tend c common
- 5 Less _____ half of my classmates have brothers or sisters.
a under b of c than
- 6 You _____ haven't told me who you went out with last night.
a already b yet c still
- 7 I've played the trumpet _____ I was eight.
a when b since c just
- 8 My dad _____ shopping to watching football.
a likes b prefers c thinks
- 9 It's OK, you're not too late. We've _____ started.
a just b still c yet

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with the present continuous / simple / perfect, or adverbs of time. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- 1 How often are you eat out these days? How often do you eat out these days?
- 2 I haven't seen you since a long time. _____
- 3 What kind of music are you liking? _____
- 4 I haven't been still to the London Eye. _____
- 5 How long do you know your best friend? _____
- 6 I've been here for last week. _____
- 7 How much exercise you are doing at the moment? _____
- 8 My mother and father yet haven't come back home. _____
- 9 More and more people have getting broadband connections to the Internet. _____

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 - 25



OK
14 - 19



Review Unit 1 again
0 - 13

2

Ways of talking

1 Grammar

Past simple vs. present perfect simple

- a Complete the dialogues. Use the past simple or the present perfect simple form of the verbs.

- Anton: Have you two met (meet) before?
Lauren: Yes. We both went (go) to that party last week.
- Setsuko: How long have you (know) Marek?
Andrej: We met (meet) on the first day of this course.
- Callum: Have you (see) any films last weekend?
Shayla: No. I haven't (not go) to the cinema for ages.
- Ramon: Have you (finish) that Harry Potter book yet?
Tessa: Oh, yes, I took (take) it back to the library yesterday.
- Jay: Did you (speak) to Will yesterday?
Soraya: No, I haven't (not see) him for a couple of days.
- Carrie: Have you (buy) Lee's birthday present yet?
Jen: Yes, I got (get) her something in town last night.
- Shandra: When did you (learn) to drive?
Jack: Me? I never (never drive) a car in my life.
- Joe: I still haven't (not give) my composition in to the teacher.
Kelly: Oh, I sent (send) her mine by email yesterday.

- b Complete the questions. Use the past simple or present perfect simple.

- A: I've got really bad toothache.
B: Oh, I'm sorry. How long have you had it ?
- A: We don't live in Hutton Avenue anymore.
B: Oh, I didn't know that. When did you move ?
- A: We had a great time at the cinema last night.
B: Oh, really? What film did you see ?
- A: I lived in Japan when I was younger.
B: That's interesting. How long did you live there?
- A: I'm working part-time in a restaurant.
B: Oh, yeah? When did you start ?
- A: So you've finally arrived!
B: Sorry I'm late! How long have you been here ?

- c Complete the sentences with the present simple, past simple and present perfect simple form of the verb.

1



2



3



4



- I know Pete. I met him for years. In fact, our grandfathers met each other when they were alive. (know)
- He works at this restaurant since last summer. He works in the kitchen. Before that, he worked in a shop. (work)
- When she was younger, she lived in Russia. Now she lives in Japan. She has lived there for five years. (live)
- I broken my leg. I was skiing it on a skiing trip last month. I break something every time I ski. (break)

- d Read the diary of a woman who went to a seminar to learn how to talk to animals. Some of the lines have a word that should not be there. Write the word at the end of the line, or tick (✓) if the line is correct.

I arrived here last night. Today we all paid our fee, \$160 for an eight-hour workshop. Then we got to know our trainer, a woman ~~is~~ called Claire. 'I've had have horses since my childhood,' she said. 'But it took me a long while to find out that I can understand them! You can to learn this too. Animals talk all the time. You just need to learn to listen to them.' After breakfast we have worked in pairs. 'Close your eyes, think of a message and communicate it through your thoughts,' said Claire. I decided to 'tell' to my partner that 'The mountain is purple.' After two minutes of concentration (I got a headache) she told for me what she understood: 'It's too hot in here!' Well, never mind, we're here to read the thoughts of animals, not humans! After lunch, we did sat on the grass near Claire's horses and closed our eyes. Half an hour since later we went back to the house. So what messages did we have read? 'It's hot.' 'We like the grass.' Do I really need an animal communicator to learn that a horses like grass?

- 1 ✓
- 2 is
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14

- e Two time expressions are correct, and one is incorrect. ~~Cross out~~ the incorrect answer.

- 1 Have you called your mother *already* / *yet* / ~~*yesterday*~~?
- 2 Philip has *already* / *just* left school in 2004.
- 3 We didn't have time to clean up *last night* / *already* / *before we left*.
- 4 Actually, I saw that film *two days ago* / *just* / *on Sunday*.
- 5 They've *never* seen snow *last winter* / *already*.
- 6 I haven't heard from Mike *since the party* / *for a few days* / *about a week ago*.
- 7 We had an old black Beetle *when I was little* / *since the 80s* / *for about ten years*.

- f Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.


- 1 I've known Mrs Craig for four years. (met)
I met Mrs Craig four years ago.
- 2 Jessica bought her mobile phone last week. (for)
- 3 William called a minute ago. (just)
- 4 How long have you had that bag? (buy)
- 5 Your friends have been here for an hour. (ago)
- 6 Your birthday cards got here yesterday. (since)
- 7 The last time I saw you was at your party.
(haven't)

2 Pronunciation

Sentence stress: rhythm in questions

- a Read the sentences. Underline the words that are stressed. Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

- 1 How long have you had it?
- 2 When did you move?
- 3 What film did you see?
- 4 How long did you live there?
- 5 When did you start working there?
- 6 How long have you been here?

- b  Listen, check and repeat.

3 Vocabulary Body language: *say* and *tell*

a Match the two parts of the sentences. Write a-j in the boxes.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 That guy's leaning | <input type="checkbox"/> i | a back in your chair and enjoy this film. |
| 2 Could you try to make | <input type="checkbox"/> | b you that warm smile when you walk in the room. |
| 3 Just sit | <input type="checkbox"/> | c your eyebrows at me? Is there a problem? |
| 4 If you agree, nod | <input type="checkbox"/> | d nervous, even if you feel it! |
| 5 Just try to avoid | <input type="checkbox"/> | e eye contact with the waiter? I need some water. |
| 6 She's fantastic – she always gives | <input type="checkbox"/> | f eye contact if you don't want to talk to him. |
| 7 Try not to look | <input type="checkbox"/> | g at? Do you think she's in trouble? |
| 8 Did you just raise | <input type="checkbox"/> | h your arms. I hope you're not getting impatient with me. |
| 9 I see you've just crossed | <input type="checkbox"/> | i forward a lot – do you think he's trying to listen to us? |
| 10 What do you think she's gesturing | <input type="checkbox"/> | j your head three times. |

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

- I can't the difference between the new version and the old one.
- If something is bothering you, please it out loud – don't whisper to your friends.
- He's only two years old, but he can already the time.
- Can I you a secret if you promise to keep it to yourself?
- I hope you're not me a lie. You'll be in trouble if you are.
- I'm sure you've me that joke before. Don't you know any others?

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of *say* or *tell* and one of the expressions in the box.

thank you sorry goodbye ~~a prayer~~ you off him a story the truth that again



- I've got a job interview this afternoon, so I need some luck. Will you *say a prayer*?
- Ouch! That really hurt! Aren't you
- Sorry, I didn't hear you. Could you
- I don't believe you! Are you sure you're
- That's a really nice present your gran sent you. You need to write and
- He won't go to sleep until you
- Well, that's the end of the class. It's time to
- Look what you've done! Wait until your dad sees this – he's really

4 Everyday English

a Match the halves to make expressions that are used when saying *hello* or *goodbye*. Write a-e in the boxes.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 How's | <input type="checkbox"/> | a care. |
| 2 Long time | <input type="checkbox"/> | b to be going. |
| 3 Take | <input type="checkbox"/> | c life? |
| 4 Nice | <input type="checkbox"/> | d seeing you. |
| 5 We've got | <input type="checkbox"/> | e no see. |

- b** Read the dialogue and **circle** the correct answers.

Zoë: Hey! Carl, is that you? Wow, long time
¹so good / **(no see)** / nice seeing you!

Carl: Hiya, Zoë. ²Anyway / How's things / Nice seeing you? Are you still at school?

Zoë: Yeah, but I go to Manchester Uni in September.

Carl: Great! Are you still seeing that guy from Manchester, what's his name ...?

Zoë: Kevin Riley? No, we broke up a while ago. And he's gone to London now.

³Anyway / All right, mate / How's things what are you doing these days?

Carl: I'm at Liverpool Uni. That's not too far away from Manchester.

Zoë: Right! Oh, here's my bus. ⁴Take care / I've got to be / All right, mate going. It was really nice ⁵seeing / talking / taking care of you again, Carl.

- c** In each of the phrases below, write *I* for informal and *F* for formal.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------|
| 1 a | By the way, ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | On a separate matter, ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 a | Call me if there's anything you need to know | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | Please contact me if you require further information | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 a | Hello, how are you? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | All right mate? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 a | Thank you for your reply | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | It was great to hear back from you | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 a | I haven't heard from you for ages | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | It has been some time since our last communication | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5 Study help

Using appropriate language

- When you learn new words and phrases, it is important to know if the language is formal or informal. For example, it is not appropriate to end a letter requesting information about a course with 'Take care'. At the same time, you can sound too formal if you write 'Yours faithfully' in an email to someone you met on a school exchange programme.
- Phrasal verbs are usually, but not always, more informal ways of saying something. It is fine to say to a friend 'Let's meet up sometime', but in a formal situation it would be better to say 'I would like to arrange an appointment for ...'.

6 Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs with up

- a** Match the sentence halves. Write a–e in the boxes.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Look me up the next | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | We could meet up this | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Guess who turned up | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | I can't believe you and Tracy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a | have broken up! | |
| b | time you're in town. | |
| c | at the party last night? | |
| d | weekend, if you like. | |

- b** Complete the message with one of the phrasal verbs from Exercise 6a in the correct form.

Hi, Christy. I heard you and Tom have
¹_____. Sorry to hear that. I hope you're not all depressed! Anyway – remember Terry, the guy who was at the drama course last summer? Well, last night he ²_____ at the café where I work. He said he'd wanted to ³_____ us _____, but he didn't know how to get in touch. I said we should all try to ⁴_____ sometime soon. He gave me his phone number – if you like, I could call him and we could see a film together at the weekend. Let me know.
Love, Serena

Skills in mind

7 Write

- a Read this email to Joanne (from the photo story) from her friend Lauren.

Hey girl! Just a quick email to tell you I'm still alive! Mum said I can't use my phone this month, 'cos I spent too much last month.

Oh, well. Listen – email me back.

- How's your week been?
- Any luck with finding a job?
- Things OK with Matt?
- Ian Finch's party!! It's tomorrow night. Are we meeting there?
- Any other news I should know about?

Write back soon!

Love, Lauren

- b Read Joanne's reply. Does she answer all of Lauren's questions? What is wrong with the underlined phrases?

¹ Dear Ms Stephens.

How's things? Sorry to hear about your 'phone problem! How are you going to survive without your mobile? Anyway, my week's been OK – the usual stuff at college. I think I'll stay, though. I can't find any music jobs except working in the megastore at the shopping centre, and ² that is not a suitable option for the rest of my life.

³ My relationship with Matthew is proceeding well – he's been really sweet recently. ⁴ The decision has not been made regarding going to university next year. I think he should go, even if it means we'll be apart. Decisions, decisions!

⁵ With reference to Ian's party – we could meet up before, if you want. How about Starblast Coffee at 7.30?

Guess who we humped into today? Ben Davis is back from Hong Kong. He seems a bit unhappy – his parents have broken up and he's not sure what he wants to do. He's coming to the party. You used to like Ben, didn't you?

⁶ Yours faithfully.

Love Jo

- c Replace the underlined phrases above with phrases a–f below. Write 1–6 in the boxes.

- a Things are going well with Matt
- b So, about
- c Hi, Lauren

☐
☐
☐

- d He's still not sure about

☐

- e Take care

☐

- f I don't really want to do that

☐

Writing tip

Using appropriate language

When you write a letter or an email, it is very important to choose language that is appropriate for the reader.

- Think about who the letter is for. If it is someone you already know (a friend or a pen-friend, for example), then your language can be more simple and informal.
- Make sure you include all the information you are asked to include, in a natural way.
- When you learn new words and expressions, ask your teacher if they are formal or informal. If you learn the way to start a formal letter, also find out how to start a letter to a pen-friend, for example.

- d Write a similar 120-word email from Zoë to another friend using information from dialogue 4b on page 13.

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

back nod make ~~gesturing~~ telling eye forward warm look arms

It's funny how different people communicate in groups. Some people are always ¹ gesturing with their hands, and others just stand with their ² crossed. Some talk non-stop, and others just sit ³ and ⁴ their heads occasionally. I have a problem with people who don't ⁵ eye contact. When someone doesn't look at you, it seems like they're ⁶ lies, especially when they ⁷ nervous too. It's funny – you can give someone a ⁸ smile, but they still avoid ⁹ contact. It makes me want to lean ¹⁰ and say, 'Hey, it's me, I'm talking to you!'

9

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- 1 I've made a terrible mistake.
a yet b ever c just
- 2 She seen her boyfriend all week.
a never b didn't c hasn't
- 3 I run to college in the mornings – it's only two kilometres.
a haven't b usually c didn't
- 4 Wait! I haven't had breakfast
a still b ago c yet
- 5 How long you wait for me last night?
a did b have c do
- 6 I can't believe your mum didn't off for taking the car without asking.
a say you b tell c tell you
- 7 My birthday was three days
a ago b just c last
- 8 My brother and sister bought me a present for my birthday.
a didn't yet b has never c still haven't
- 9 You haven't sorry for shouting at me.
a say b saying c said

8

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with the tense or time reference. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence. Sometimes there is more than one way of correcting.

- 1 How long did you known them? How long have you known them? or How long did you know them?
- 2 I haven't finished reading it just.
- 3 I've seen that film yesterday.
- 4 Where were you been?
- 5 He's had that computer since ten years.
- 6 I live here for six months – and I love it!
- 7 Have you yet had a shower?
- 8 The coffee shop has closed two hours ago.
- 9 I never taken photos with a digital camera.

8

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 – 25



OK
14 – 19



Review Unit 2 again
0 – 13

3 A true friend

1 Grammar

Past simple vs. past continuous review

- a Choose the correct space for the words in brackets.

- 1 _____ I dropped my money
_____ while I was running home. (while)
- 2 _____ we got to school _____
there was smoke coming from the science
block. (when)
- 3 _____ they were fighting _____
we escaped through the back door. (while)
- 4 _____ I thought it was good
_____ I was watching it but now I'm
not so sure. (while)
- 5 _____ people were crying
_____ the film finished. (when)
- 6 _____ I knew I had done something
silly _____ everyone started laughing.
(when)

- b Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.



- 1 While I was looking (look) for my tennis balls, I found (find) an old sandwich under my bed.
- 2 When my parents _____ (come) back, we _____ (have) a party.
- 3 When I _____ (open) the door, they _____ (dance) in the dark.
- 4 I _____ (find) this girl's phone number while I _____ your room (clean).
- 5 While we _____ (wait), we _____ (start) to write the invitations.
- 6 I _____ (teach) a gym class when I _____ (hear) about the plane crash.
- 7 Someone _____ (call) you on your mobile while you _____ (take) the dog for a walk.

- c Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

Godzilla the cat has a special relationship with her owner, David White. In the past, David often

- 1 went (go) away to work, and his parents
- 2 _____ (come) to the house in Oxfordshire, England, to look after the cat. When David
- 3 _____ (call) home, Godzilla 4 _____ (run) and sat next to the phone as soon as it
- 5 _____ (start) ringing, his parents said. 'When other people 6 _____ (call), the cat wasn't interested. But somehow she 7 _____ (seem) to know that David 8 _____ (call). David is convinced he has a special bond with his cat. The calls were always at different times of the day, and Godzilla 9 _____ (not respond) to David's voice because she got to the phone while it 10 _____ (still ring).

- d Connect the sentences with the words in brackets. Sometimes you need to change the order of the sentences.

- 1 His parents came to stay at his house. David went away to work. (when)
When David went away to work, his parents came to stay at his house.
- 2 The phone started ringing. Godzilla ran and sat next to the phone. (as soon as)
- 3 The hall light came on. She was parking her car. (as)
- 4 The dog started barking. I got to the gate. (as soon as)
- 5 Sometimes an animal starts behaving strangely. Something happens to its owner. (then)
- 6 Many animals are waiting at the door. Their owners are still travelling home. (as)

2 Pronunciation

Linking sounds

- a Look at the way these words from Exercise 1c are linked:

her → owner
David → often
went → away
look → after

- b Mark similar links in the text, then listen and check.

Grammar

Match simple vs. past perfect simple

Match the sentence halves. Write a-d in the boxes.

- 1 A man was arrested for a bank robbery after police called him on his mobile phone. The man ...
- 2 A man was arrested in hospital for trying to steal money from a house safe after police found his glove at the house. The safe ...
- 3 A man who had climbed Mount Everest six times died as a result of a fall at home. He ...
- 4 An unemployed man who tried to print his own money was caught as soon as he tried to spend it. He ...
- a had used black ink on the notes instead of green, because he was colour-blind.
- b had left a business card at the bank with his phone number on it.
- c had fallen on his hand and cut off one of his fingers. The man ran away, leaving his glove behind. When the man went to hospital with a missing finger, the police were able to match the finger to the hand.
- d had climbed a ladder to change a light bulb in the kitchen when he fell and cracked his head on the sink.



Complete the sentences. Use the past perfect and the past simple or past continuous forms of the verbs.

- 1 As soon as he _____ (close) the door, he _____ (realise) that he _____ (leave) his key inside.
- 2 I _____ (have) the feeling that I _____ (meet) her somewhere before.
- 3 I _____ (not know) what I _____ (say) to her, but she _____ (cry).
- 4 They _____ (get) to the cinema ten minutes after the film _____ (start).
- 5 My mobile _____ (not work) because I _____ (forget) to charge it.
- 6 I _____ (see) you sitting and smiling half an hour before the end of the exam. _____ you already _____ (finish)?

Read the text about the American TV show *Friends*. Some of the lines have a word that should not be there. The problems are connected to tenses. Write the incorrect extra word at the end of the line, or tick (✓) if the line is correct.

Friends is still ~~being~~ one of the most popular TV shows in the world, even after they stopped making it in 2004. The show had had three previous names before it had became simply *Friends*: *Friends Like Us*, *Across The Hall* and *Six Of One*, but in the end one word was been enough. Apart from the main six characters, the only other person to appear in all ten years that they have made the show was Gunter, the coffee shop server. He was having the only person in the cast that knew how to operate a cappuccino machine.

Why was the show so popular? It was being usually well written and funny, of course, but what has kept fans watching for more than a decade is possibly the fact that the group of six always did stayed friends, no matter what were problems the characters had on screen, or the actors had in real life.

- 1 being
- 2 ✓
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____

4 Vocabulary

Friends and enemies

a Replace the underlined words with a phrase from the box. Write a–f in the boxes.

a let me down b fallen out c ~~tell on me~~ d stand by you e get on well with
f sticking up for me

- 1 Please don't tell anyone that I did it! I'll be your friend forever! c
- 2 Your most loyal friends are the ones who stay loyal to you in the bad times. ☐
- 3 Thanks for supporting me in there. I thought nobody was going to agree with me. ☐
- 4 You really have a good relationship with your stepbrothers and stepsisters, don't you? ☐
- 5 It looks like Darren and Varsha have stopped being friends. They don't talk to each other anymore. ☐
- 6 You said you would go with me! Please don't disappoint me – I don't want to go alone. ☐

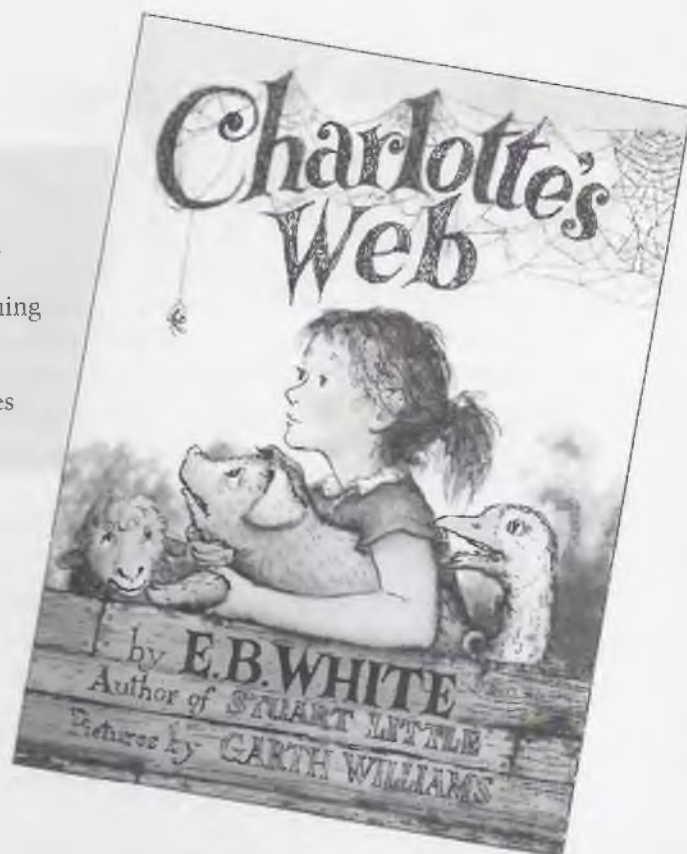
b Choose a phrase from the box above to complete sentences 1–5 below. Write a letter in the spaces. There is one phrase you will not need.



- 1 Oh, no! What have I done? Look, don't _____ and I'll give you some of my sweets.
- 2 It's amazing that they _____ each other.
- 3 Come on, come on! Please don't _____ now!
- 4 Phew! Thanks for _____.
- 5 Oh no, it looks like they've _____ with each other. Be careful what you say.

5 Fiction in mind

For over fifty years, *Charlotte's Web* has delighted readers around the world. Set on a farm, it is the story of a great friendship between Charlotte, a very intelligent spider, and Wilbur the pig. Charlotte does everything she can to stop Zuckerman the farmer from killing the pig – not an easy thing on a farm. The story is especially remarkable for the way it teaches children how to deal with death in a positive way. This extract introduces Charlotte's first 'miracle', as she tries to convince the farmer that Wilbur is a genius.



- a Read the text and **circle** the correct word, a, b or c which is closest in meaning to the numbered words in the text.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 a (line) | b grass | c wall |
| 2 a cups | b drops | c glasses |
| 3 a shone | b moved | c broke |
| 4 a body | b container | c spider |
| 5 a wrote | b read | c said |
| 6 a shake | b cry | c laugh |
| 7 a sleep | b work | c fun |

THE MIRACLE

The next day was foggy. Everything on the farm was dripping wet. The grass looked like a magic carpet. The asparagus patch looked like a silver forest.

On foggy mornings, Charlotte's web was truly a thing of beauty. This morning each thin ¹ strand was decorated with dozens of tiny ² beads of water. The web ³ glistened in the light and made a pattern of loveliness and mystery, like a delicate veil. Even Lurvey, who wasn't particularly interested in beauty, noticed the web when he came with the pig's breakfast. He noted how clearly it showed up and he noted how big and carefully built it was. And then he took another look and he saw something that made him set his ⁴ pail down. There in the centre of the web, neatly woven in block letters, was a message. It said: SOME PIG!

Lurvey felt weak. He brushed his hand across his eyes and stared harder at Charlotte's web.

'I'm seeing things,' he whispered. He dropped to his knees and ⁵ uttered a short prayer. Then, forgetting all about Wilbur's breakfast, he walked back to the house and called Mr Zuckerman.

'I think you'd better come down to the pigpen,' he said.

'What's the trouble?' asked Mr Zuckerman. 'Anything wrong with the pig?'

'No – not exactly,' said Lurvey. 'Come and see for yourself.'

The two men walked silently down to Wilbur's yard. Lurvey pointed to the spider's web. 'Do you see what I see?' he asked.


Zuckerman stared at the writing on the web. Then he murmured the words 'Some Pig'. Then he looked at Lurvey. Then they both began to ⁶ tremble. Charlotte, sleepy after her night's ⁷ exertions, smiled as she watched. Wilbur came and stood directly under the web.

- b Answer the questions with T (true), F (false) or N (not enough information).

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 It was probably not summertime. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Lurvey came to feed the spider. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Lurvey didn't see the spider's web. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The men discovered that the pig was sick. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Zuckerman was happy to see the words on the web. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Charlotte had probably worked all night on the web. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Skills in mind


6 Listen

- a  Read the statements below, then listen and read what the person says about pets and their owners. Decide which statement you think is the speaker's opinion.

- A Pet owners have a special understanding with their animals.
- B Only dogs have a telepathic relationship with their owners, not other pets.
- C The 'special relationship' between a pet and its owner does not really exist.

'A lot of people seem to think that pets, especially dogs, are somehow telepathic. They think that they have a special understanding with their animal, so that for example their pet knows when they are coming home, or knows when something is wrong. I think that's ridiculous, though. These things are just coincidence, or it's just that the owner is trying to 'wish' that their pet is special.'

The speaker says 'A lot of people seem to think ...', but this probably does not include the speaker. The speaker also says 'especially dogs', which does not mean *only* dogs. The third and fourth sentences give the speaker's opinion: 'I think ...'. The correct answer is 'C'.

- b  Listen to five people talking about best friends, and match each speaker with one of the options A–F. Use each letter only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

- Speaker 1 ☐
- Speaker 2 ☐
- Speaker 3 ☐
- Speaker 4 ☐
- Speaker 5 ☐

- A It's not necessary to see your best friend every day.
- B You don't always like people the first time you meet them.
- C Some people don't have any friends.
- D It's not important to have a 'best' friend.
- E It's not so hard to make 'new best friends'.
- F It's normal to fight with your best friend sometimes.

Listening tip

Matching speakers with opinions

In this kind of question, you will usually hear a number of different people talking about a similar subject.

- It is important to read the statements carefully first, to be clear about the differences between each one.
- The speakers may use different words from the ones in the statements, but the idea will be the same.
- Try to think of other ways to express the ideas in the statements, to imagine what the speaker might say. For example, when the statement is 'It's not necessary', the speaker might say 'You don't have to' or 'You don't need to'.
- The speaker may seem to be agreeing with the statement because they use the same words, but actually go on to disagree with the statement and therefore think the opposite. For example, the speaker might say, 'Some people think you have to see your best friend every day, but I don't think that's necessary.'
- Remember you are being asked for *the speaker's* opinion, not yours!

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

loyalty friendships up out stood get letting had While friends

One of the great ¹ friendships in literature is the one between the hobbits Frodo Baggins and Samwise Gamgee in *The Lord of the Rings*. Sam, who ² _____ been Frodo's servant at their home in the Shire, accompanied Frodo and his company on a journey to destroy the ring and save the world. ³ _____ they were making their journey, Sam ⁴ _____ by his master through all kinds of danger, never ⁵ _____ him down. The story shows us that, even for people who ⁶ _____ on very well, there are times when our ⁷ _____ is tested and we can fall ⁸ _____ with each other. However, true ⁹ _____ always stick ¹⁰ _____ for each other in the end.

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- 1 You're not going to tell _____ her, are you?
a well b down c on
- 2 Her old car never _____ her down.
a makes b does c lets
- 3 _____ soon as we left, the snow started.
a While b As c Then
- 4 I _____ already bought my tickets for the show before we got to the theatre.
a have b was c had
- 5 Dogs are very _____ to their owners.
a loyal b friend c stick
- 6 While she was having a shower, somebody _____ her towel.
a stole b had stolen c was stealing
- 7 _____ my brother was born, we moved to a bigger house.
a While b When c Then
- 8 My best friend and I fall _____ about twice a week, but we're soon friends again.
a up b out c in
- 9 I _____ want to watch the film because I had seen it three times before.
a hadn't b didn't c wasn't

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with past tenses or time conjunctions. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- 1 I called you while I heard the news. I called you as soon as I heard the news.
- 2 My brother and I wasn't going out until you called. _____
- 3 i hadn't meet your friend before last night. He's very nice. _____
- 4 We were so late that the show already started. _____
- 5 We got here as soon we could. _____
- 6 I realised that I left my money at home. _____
- 7 Were you already been here before last year? _____
- 8 It was sunny and the birds were sung. _____
- 9 I hurt my leg while I had played football. _____

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 - 25



OK
14 - 19



Review Unit 3 again
0 - 13

4

A working life

1 Grammar

Present perfect simple vs. present perfect continuous review

a Circle the correct words.

- 1 Your brother has written / *been writing* three job applications this morning.
- 2 I've *been doing* / *done* an IT course at the weekends. I've got one more week to go.
- 3 I don't leave school for another year, but I've already *started* / *been starting* to look for a job.
- 4 Have you *seen* / *been seeing* the new Bond film?
- 5 My dad has always *had* / *been having* a thick beard.
- 6 What do you mean, you haven't had time to make dinner! What have you *done* / *been doing* all evening?
- 7 It's *snowed* / *been snowing* all night. Do you think it'll stop by tomorrow morning?

b Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

gone ~~been going~~ called ~~been calling~~ taken ~~been taking~~ painted ~~been painting~~

- 1 Her French is getting much better. She's been going to classes twice a week.
- 2 I've _____ three of the walls and both doors – just one more wall to go.
- 3 You've just _____ me! Did you forget to tell me something?
- 4 He's _____ out, I'm afraid. If you want to wait, he'll probably be back in an hour.
- 5 I've _____ photos for the last two hours. I don't have any film left now.
- 6 Have you _____ in here? It certainly smells like it.
- 7 Alisha's _____ you all day. Where have you been?
- 8 Who has _____ the last piece of cake? I wanted it!

c Complete the dialogues. Use the present perfect simple or continuous.



1 A: Do you want a slice of this pizza? It's excellent.

B: No, thanks. I've just _____ . (eat)

2 A: Sorry I'm late! How long _____ ? (wait)

B: Since two o'clock.



3 A: What _____ ? (do)

B: Helping Dad change a tyre on the car.

4 A: Where's your sister?

B: She _____ . (go)

5 A: _____ (finish) cleaning up in there?

B: No, not yet.



6 A: You look terrible! What's wrong?

B: Oh, I _____ (not sleep) well recently.

- a Complete the questions. Use a verb from the box in the present perfect simple or continuous form.

do have go download save know

- 1 So is that your new boyfriend? How long have you been going out with him?
- 2 Nice sweater, Jake. How long _____ it?
- 3 I didn't know you could water ski! How long _____ that?
- 4 I hear you want to buy a new sound system. How long _____ for it?
- 5 You didn't tell me you'd passed all of your exams! How long _____?
- 6 That mp3 file is huge! How long _____ it?

- b Continue the paragraph about British singer/songwriter Craig David using the information below. Use past simple and present perfect simple or continuous where appropriate.



- born 1981 in Southampton, England
- started singing and DJing at age 14
- first number 1 hit in April, 2000
- won various music industry awards since then
- also recorded his song *Rise And Fall* in Panjabi
- met Nelson Mandela

Craig David was born in Southampton, England, in 1981. He has been ...

2 Grammar

had better / should / ought to

- a Circle the correct words in these sentences.

- a You'd better / should / ought do it before Mum comes home!
- b You ought / better / shouldn't play with matches.
- c You ought not / better not / shouldn't to let him use the Internet.
- d You better / should / ought talk to some of your teachers about it.

- e You'd *should* / better / ought wear some smarter clothes. You're always so untidy!
- f You *ought* / should / better to look at the advertisements in the paper.
- g You'd *ought* / better / should not get back after midnight.

- b Match the problems below with the advice in Exercise 2a. Write the letters a–g in the boxes.

- 1 'I'm going to get home late tonight.' g
- 2 'I've burnt my fingers.'
- 3 'I want a better job.'
- 4 'I've got an interview for a job.'
- 5 'I don't know what career I want.'
- 6 'I haven't tidied up my bedroom yet.'
- 7 'My son spends all night in chat rooms.'



- c Read the notes of Ron Belcher's doctor, and write sentences to complete the doctor's advice. Use *should / ought to / had better* (positive or negative forms) at least once each.


- smokes 40 cigarettes a day – high cancer risk
- drinks four litres of coca-cola a day – terrible for stomach
- orders take-away food every night – awful diet
- watches eight hours of TV a night – the man's a vegetable
- drives everywhere – no exercise at all

Mr Belcher

I'm afraid you might have to make some changes to your lifestyle if you want to live to be 40. First of all, I think you'd better ...

3 Pronunciation

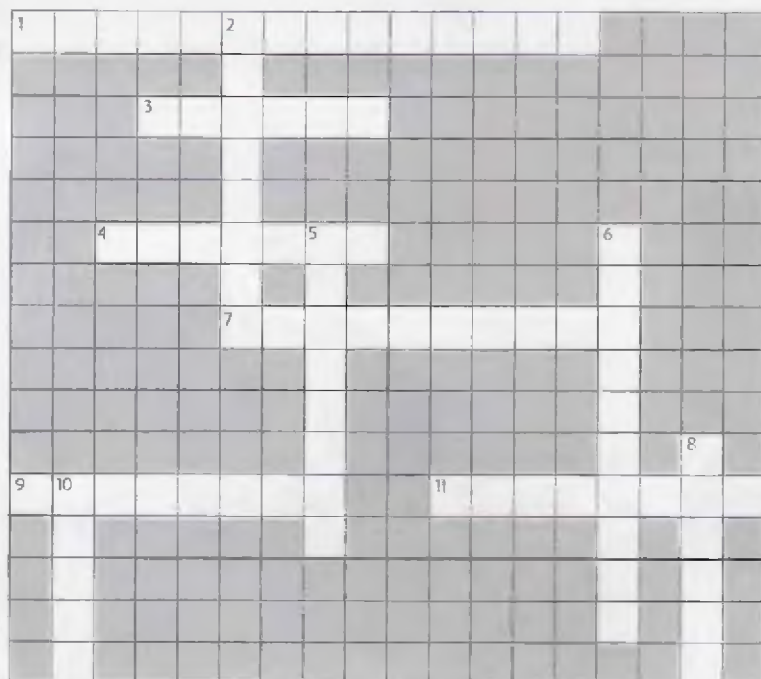
/ɔ:/ short

- a There are twelve words on page 23 that have the sound /ɔ:/. Can you find them all? Don't repeat the same word, and don't include *for* (because this does not have the same sound in the example on page 23).
- b  Listen to the twelve words, and repeat.

4 Vocabulary

Jobs and work

- a Complete the crossword by solving the clues with words from page 27 of the Student's Book.



Across

- 1 You can get them from school and university (14)
 3 This is your money from work (6)
 4 Someone who is learning the skills of a job (7)
 7 You have this if you've done the job before (10)
 9 Not working all of the working week (4-4)
 11 The one you work for (8)

Down

- 2 Working the complete week (4-4)
 5 A worker for a company (8)
 6 Without a job (10)
 8 Leave a job (6)
 10 Try to get a job (5)

- b Complete the dialogue with words from the box.

salary ~~qualifications~~ applied
 employer employees

Interviewer: Well, Ms Lane, I see you have a degree in mechanical engineering and a Masters in physics. Those are very impressive
 1 qualifications. Why have you
 2 _____ for a job with us?

Ms Lane: I think you're a very fair
 3 _____. You treat your
 4 _____ very well from what I hear. And the 5 _____ is excellent for a first job.

- c Complete the dialogue with words from the box.

full-time part-time resign
 trainee unemployed

Job Shop Officer: Are you in
 1 full-time work at the moment, Alan?

Alan: No, I'm not working at all. I've been 2 _____ for the last two weeks.

Job Shop Officer: Did you 3 _____ from your previous job?

Alan: Yes, I did.

Job Shop Officer: What happened?
 You were in your first month as a 4 _____, weren't you?

Alan: Yes, but the training programme was very poor.

Job Shop Officer: Well, at the moment the only job we have in your field is 5 _____ - mornings, Monday to Friday, twenty hours a week. Do you think you would be interested in that?

5 Culture in mind

- a Read more about The Byrds and The Monkees, and why the song *So You Want to Be a Rock 'n' Roll Star* was written. Some sentences are missing from the text. Complete the text with the sentences a–f below. There is one sentence you will not need.

In the mid-1960s, as The Byrds were becoming one of the biggest bands in the USA, the traditional way to the top of the music business was through hard work.

Then things started to change. After the success of The Beatles' film *A Hard Day's Night*, TV producers in the USA decided to 'create' a band especially for a TV show.

Only one of the four band members was actually a musician. They didn't write their own songs, and even some of their music was performed by other people. But this didn't stop them from being very successful.



Roger McGuinn and Chris Hillman, songwriters for The Byrds, felt they had to write a song about this new phenomenon of manufactured bands – the first time someone had made fun of the rock 'n' roll business in this way.

The TV show lasted only two years. The Monkees, perhaps tired of people saying they weren't a real band, learned how to write and perform their own music, but still broke up a year later.

Now, forty years on, the charts are full of manufactured bands. TV talent shows have produced a large number of instant stars.

Some, like The Monkees, learn how to write songs, play instruments and even sing.

Now, forty years after it was written, *So You Want to Be a Rock 'n' Roll Star* is still very relevant.



- a But others disappear after their first hit song.
- b A band had to know how to write songs, and how to play instruments.
- c Winners of these shows are guaranteed to make the charts.
- d Electronic music became even more popular in the 1980s.
- e At one point, The Monkees sold even more records than The Beatles.
- f This band was called The Monkees.

- b Listen to Abby talking about a live pop concert she went to in Dublin, Ireland. Complete the notes with one or two words while you listen.

- 1 Abby thought the concert was probably the best she had seen.
- 2 She thought that Girls Aloud was the best group. She was _____ by how good they were.
- 3 *Mars Attack* and *Boogie Down Love* were her favourite _____.
- 4 The sound quality in the theatre was good for Abby because she sat _____.
- 5 She agreed that the tickets _____.
- 6 Luke Thomas was a singer that Abby _____.
- 7 The concert made €250,000 for a _____ charity.

Skills in mind

6 Listen and write

- a  Listen to Chris describing a concert he saw, and complete the missing information.

Introduction

This report will describe a live event I attended recently. The event was a pop concert featuring ¹ _____ different singers and bands. Some of the money from ² _____ sales was given to charity for people with physical and mental disabilities.

Venue and cost

The concert ³ took place at the M.E.N. Arena in Manchester. Tickets were ³ _____, depending on where the seats were.

Atmosphere

At the beginning of the show, the sound wasn't ⁴ _____. Later, the quality improved a lot. The lighting was very impressive. The crowd was very young; the average age was probably about ⁵ _____.

Performances

Most of the performers played ⁶ _____ songs. There were some delays between performances. Blue were the main band; they played last. I thought Craig David was the best performer; his singing and dancing were excellent, and the audience responded very well.

Conclusion

^bTo sum up, the show was ⁷ _____ long, which was ^c good value for money. Not all performers were equally good, though, and perhaps it would be a good idea to cut the number of performers. This show is touring the country, and my recommendation is that, if you like just two or three of the artists, you should definitely go and see it. ^dOverall, it was an excellent evening, with something for everyone.

Writing tip

Report writing

A report is similar to a description or review. It is normally written in a clear, semi-formal style, divided into paragraphs with headings to show what kind of information the reader will find. The report usually ends with a recommendation, which may contain your opinion.

- It helps to use headings for your paragraphs. You can then plan what you want to write, and your report will be easier to read.
- Try to learn useful words and expressions such as those underlined in the report and in Exercise 6b.
- Try to present your information as factually as you can, leaving your main opinions for the conclusion.
- In your conclusion, give a balanced assessment if possible. Be careful not to repeat what you wrote in previous paragraphs. If you are saying that you did not like something, try to find something positive to say.

- b Match the underlined words and phrases a–d with phrases 1–4 below.

1 all in all

☐

3 was held

☐

2 in conclusion

☐

4 well worth it

☐

- c Your class is doing a survey on live events that they have attended (music concerts, dance and theatre performances, craft fairs, sports etc.). Write a report of 120–150 words about a live event you have seen, including information about where the event was held, the cost, a general description, what you liked and did not like about it, whether other people might like it, and a recommendation as to how the event could be better in some way.

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

part-time for should been work ~~job~~ qualifications experience trainee employee

Everybody keeps asking me what kind of ¹ job I want to do when I leave school. My mum doesn't think I ² should apply ³ for any jobs yet. She wants me to go to university and get some good ⁴ qualifications so that I can be a teacher. My dad wants me to start ⁵ working for his bank as a ⁶ trainee. He says I could do the job ⁷ part-time to get some ⁸ experience and go to college on my days off. I don't know if I want to be an ⁹ employee of a bank, though. I've ¹⁰ been thinking about maybe trying to sell some of my art. Decisions, decisions!

9

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- 1 How long have you been _____?
a resigned b unemployed c promoted
- 2 I really think you'd _____ say sorry before it's too late.
a should b ought c better
- 3 How long have you _____ waiting for me?
a just b had c been
- 4 Why don't you _____ for that job? You might get it.
a apply b trainee c employee
- 5 _____ she be doing that?
a Has b Should c Had
- 6 It looks like she _____ been crying.
a has b just c have
- 7 She's a good _____ and I like working for her.
a employee b women c employer
- 8 I didn't get the job as I don't have enough work _____.
a trainee b experience c qualification
- 9 When do you think we _____ to tell them we're leaving?
a ought b should c better

8

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with the present perfect or *should / ought to / had better*. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- 1 Shouldn't you better call them back? Hadn't you better call them back?
- 2 Our TV hasn't working very well recently. _____
- 3 Hi, Mum! Can you believe I've been lost my keys again? _____
- 4 Do you think I had sell my computer? _____
- 5 My friends hasn't been emailing me. I wonder what's wrong? _____
- 6 At last! We've been tried to reach you all morning. _____
- 7 You're not well. You ought take some time off. _____
- 8 Have you cried? Your make-up looks funny. _____
- 9 You should better not tell anyone – it's a secret. _____

8

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 – 25



OK
14 – 19



Review Unit 4 again
0 – 13

5

Travel

1 Grammar

Future review

- a Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box and the correct form of *going to*.

sneeze play break do
be rain crash start



1 It 's going to rain.



2 We _____ tennis.



3 I _____.



4 She _____ sick.



5 They _____.



6 He _____ his homework.



7 It _____.



8 You _____ it.

- b Look at Martin's diary and write sentences about his plans for next week.

Tuesday	morning drive to Glasgow afternoon have a meeting with Jake
Wednesday	morning drive back to Manchester afternoon play squash with Andy
Thursday	morning fly to Madrid evening have dinner with Carlos and Conchita
Friday	afternoon go back to Manchester evening take Julie to cinema

- On Tuesday morning he 's driving to Glasgow.
- On Tuesday afternoon he _____.
- On Wednesday morning he _____.
- On Wednesday afternoon he _____.
- On _____.
- On _____.
- On _____.
- On _____.



- c Complete the dialogue. Use the verb in brackets and a form of *will*.

Travel agent: So, here's an idea for your holiday – Sri Lanka. If you go there, I'm sure you ¹ will have (have) a good time.

Mrs Jones: Mmm. It looks nice in the photo. But we want lots of sunshine. ² _____ we _____ (get) rain if we go there in January?

Travel agent: No, it hardly ever rains in January! So, don't worry, it ³ _____ (not rain) – well, not very much.

Mrs Jones: What about hotels? Where can we stay that's nice?

Travel agent: Well, there's a lovely place called the Plaza Sun, in Colombo. You could *try* lots of other places – but you ⁴ _____ (not find) a better hotel than this one.

Mrs Jones: Is it near the beach?

Travel agent: Not far. It's in the town centre, so you ⁵ _____ (not have) a view of the sea. But it's very quiet, and very comfortable – I think you ⁶ _____ (like) the hotel a lot.

Mrs Jones: OK. But tell me – what's the food like in Sri Lanka?

Travel agent: Well, the food there is quite different – spicy, but it's delicious and not expensive.

Mrs Jones: My husband ⁷ _____ (not like) that – he doesn't like spicy food.

Travel agent: Well, I'm sure you ⁸ _____ (find) some restaurants that serve European food.

Mrs Jones: Well, I'm not sure. I think perhaps we should stay in Europe.

- d Read the sentences. Mark A if it is an arrangement; P if it is a prediction; I if it is an intention.

- 1 I've decided on a subject to study at university – Biology. ☒ I
- 2 We've arranged to visit my grandparents on Saturday. ☐
- 3 My dad? Give me money to buy a new computer? Definitely not! ☐
- 4 I phoned the doctor and made an appointment to see her tomorrow morning. ☐
- 5 Planes fly from London to Australia in ten hours in the future? Yes, definitely. ☐
- 6 My friend Mike has decided to leave school next year. ☐

- e Use the underlined words in Exercise 1d to make sentences.

- 1 I'm going to study Biology at university.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

2 Pronunciation

/gəʊə/ going to

- a Listen to the sentences. Circle where you hear *gonna*. Underline where you hear *going to*.

- 1 They're going to have a party.
- 2 They want me to go, but I'm not going to.
- 3 My dad's going to be really angry!
- 4 Are you going to watch the match tonight?
- 5 I don't want to watch it. Are you going to?
- 6 We're going to have a test tomorrow.

- b Listen again and repeat the sentences.

3 Vocabulary

Travel

a Unscramble the words and write them under the pictures.

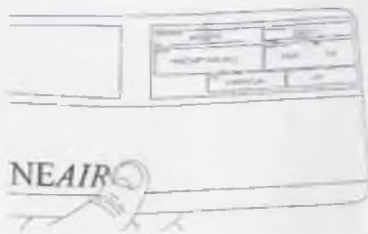
opmtflar sucmost glifth emitbleat usecir beaggga roadgnib rdac prureadet ulogen



1 _____

DEPARTURE TIME	Arrival time minutes past each hour from Glasgow						ARRIVAL
6.0	5.5	9.12	15.22	28.44	48.50	58.0	6.15am
6.15	5.6	9.13	16.22	29.44	49.50	59.0	7.0am
6.30	5.7	9.14	17.22	30.44	50.50	59.0	8.0am
6.45	5.8	9.15	18.22	31.44	51.50	59.0	9.0am
7.0	5.9	9.16	19.22	32.44	52.50	59.0	10.0am
7.15	6.0	9.17	20.22	33.44	53.50	59.0	11.0am

2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

b Put the prepositions in the box in the correct places.

at on in at off in to at

- Hurry up and get _____ the car – we're late!
- I'm going to visit my cousins in Australia – I'm going to arrive _____ the airport in the evening.
- It was very cold when I arrived _____ New York.
- It took over 20 minutes for everyone to get _____ the plane.
- The plane should arrive _____ six o'clock, but it's delayed.
- We arrived _____ the airport too late – we missed the plane!
- According to the travel agent, we'll travel _____ Madrid from Barcelona on Sunday.
- The plane for Prague takes _____ at 5.30.

Culture in mind

Read the text. Choose the most suitable summary (1–7) for each paragraph (A–F). The first one is done for you. There is one summary you won't use.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Saying goodbye | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Saved from the sea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | A 'first' for women | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A |
| 4 | Love of the sea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | No giving up | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Big trouble with a storm | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | Previous achievements | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Read the questions. Circle the correct answers, a, b, c or d.

- Where is Tori Murden McClure from?
a Alaska b the Canary Islands
c the USA d Kenya
- Which of the following activities has Tori McClure *not* done?
a rowing b snowboarding c skiing
d mountain climbing
- How many times did her boat turn over in the 1998 journey?
a five b six c ten d eleven
- Why couldn't they get her boat out of the sea?
a The sea was too rough.
b The boat was badly damaged.
c The boat was near Portugal.
d The boat had capsized.
- Why did she not break the Transatlantic rowing record?
a She had problems with her shoulder.
b She ran into a hurricane.
c She had to stop and repair her boat.
d Her boat turned over.

Tori Murden McClure: solo rower



- A In 1999, 36-year-old Tori Murden McClure became the first woman to row solo across the Atlantic Ocean, from the Canary Islands to the Caribbean. The journey of just over 5,300 kilometres took the American 81 days. Her boat, The American Pearl, was only 35 metres long.
- B McClure is a real adventurer. She has been on many mountaineering expeditions, including climbs in Alaska, Kenya and Antarctica. She was also the youngest person in a team that skied 1,200 kilometres across Antarctica to the South Pole in 1989, and became one of only two women ever to travel to the Pole overland.
- C The journey across the Atlantic was her third attempt. The first time she failed because of illness, and during her second attempt, in 1998, she nearly died. She had rowed nearly 5,000 kilometres when her boat was hit by Hurricane Danielle. McClure was suddenly in the middle of 80 kph winds, and surrounded by waves that were 20 metres high.
- D Her little boat turned over five times. McClure was sure that she was going to die – she took the video recorder that she had brought with her and recorded a farewell message to her family and friends. The hurricane continued into the night, and The American Pearl turned over five more times.
- E McClure was determined not to send a signal asking to be rescued – she didn't want other people to risk their lives, too. But after the eleventh capsizing of her boat, she finally sent it and a large ship came and found her. However, they couldn't get her boat out of the rough sea – it was found months later near the coast of Portugal.
- F Tori McClure had concussion and a dislocated shoulder when she got home. Many people might have given up after an experience such as this, but one year later, McClure was back in her repaired boat and trying again. This time she was successful – and although she again met a hurricane on the journey, which stopped her from breaking the record for the fastest Transatlantic rowing crossing, she only overturned once!

Vocabulary

Movement

Use one of the phrasal verbs in the box (in the correct form) to complete each sentence.

go back take off head for touch down

- We need to get to the airport soon – our plane _____ at eight o'clock.
- I think we're lost! Perhaps we should try to _____ the way we came.
- He got in his car and _____ London.
- The spacecraft _____ on the planet Mars yesterday morning.

Skills in mind

6 Read

a Read the text. Put these six phrases/sentences into the correct spaces (A–F).

- 1 but a new one began
- 2 Gagarin died in a plane crash in 1968
- 3 it was a journey that put his name into the list of history's greatest travellers
- 4 it was the trip from the bus to the spacecraft that took the most courage
- 5 for example, Vostok's re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere was faster than it should have been
- 6 Gagarin was just a passenger and had no control at all over the spacecraft

Yuri Gagarin

into the unknown



On April 12 1961, a 27-year-old Russian pilot named Yuri Gagarin became the first person to travel in space. His spacecraft Vostok (which means 'East' in Russian) was operated completely by the people on the ground – ^A _____.

It was not a long trip. Gagarin returned to Earth after travelling at 27,400 kilometres per hour for only 108 minutes, and Vostok did not even make a complete orbit of the Earth – it landed a few kilometres from where it was launched. It was also Gagarin's one and only journey in space; however, ^B _____.

Gagarin became a hero in the USSR. He was given awards and went on parades in many countries around the world. However, few Soviet citizens, or anyone else, knew all the details of Gagarin's flight, which were kept secret at the time. In fact, there were many technical problems on the journey – ^C _____.

For many years, the United States and the then Soviet Union had been racing to see which country could put a man into space first. Gagarin's journey ended that race, ^D _____.

_____ – to see who could be first to land on the moon, a race which the Americans won eight years later when Armstrong and Aldrin touched down on the moon's surface.

^E _____. Flying on a cloudy day, Gagarin thought he was several hundred metres high when his fighter plane hit the ground – he died immediately.

People will always remember Gagarin for his famous trip into space in 1961. But one space historian said that ^F _____.

_____. 'That was on his own legs. Gagarin chose to put himself into the unknown.'

b Read the text again. Mark the statements *T* (true), *F* (false) or *N* (not enough information).

- 1 Gagarin was a military pilot. ☐
- 2 He was in space for over two hours. ☐
- 3 He never went into space again. ☐
- 4 Gagarin nearly died when Vostok came back into the Earth's atmosphere. ☐
- 5 Armstrong and Aldrin landed on the moon in 1969. ☐
- 6 Gagarin died when his plane exploded in flight. ☐

Reading tip

Putting phrases/sentences into a text

- Always read the complete text first.
- Remember that some phrases will be easier to put back than others – do the easy ones first.
- Read very carefully the sentence before each gap and make sure you understand it – then look for a phrase which has a meaning connection. For example, the sentence before gap C says that 'there were technical problems on the journey' – so look for a phrase which talks about difficulties with the journey.

Unit check

Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

at customs flight got into hero took off solo touched down welcome won

On May 20 1927, ¹ at 7.52 a.m., Charles Lindbergh ² took off his plane 'The Spirit of St Louis'. He ³ got into from Long Island, USA, and set off towards Europe to become the first man to fly ⁴ across the Atlantic Ocean. His ⁵ flight took 33 hours. When he ⁶ reached Paris, 100,000 people were waiting for him – and he didn't have to go through ⁷ customs! Lindbergh, aged 25, ⁸ won a prize of \$25,000 – a very large amount of money at that time. He became an instant American ⁹ hero. When he got back to New York, the city gave him an enormous ¹⁰ welcome – the biggest ticker-tape parade in the city's history.

Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- Hurry up or we'll miss the plane!
a miss b catch c take
- The traffic's terrible – I think it's really late!
a I will be b I'm being c I'm going to be
- Do you think we can all get in such a small car?
a on b in c at
- Sorry I'm late. I got on the wrong bus.
a at b in c on
- You should check in an hour before the flight.
a in b out c off
- I met an old friend in the lounge.
a leaving b left c departure
- My mother went on a business trip to Japan last month.
a trip b journey c travel
- Sue's late, but I'm sure she'll arrive soon.
a she'll arrive b she's arriving c she arrives
- Hello! Welcome to London! Did you have a good journey?
a travel b journey c tour

Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with the present continuous, *going to* or *will*. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- My sister are going to help me. My sister is going to help me.
- I'll to do my homework tonight. I'm going to do my homework tonight.
- I seeing the doctor tomorrow morning. I'm seeing the doctor tomorrow morning.
- I think it's going snow this afternoon. It's going to snow this afternoon.
- My parents and I am going to fly to Paris tomorrow. We are going to fly to Paris tomorrow.
- The traffic's very bad – we not will arrive on time. We won't arrive on time.
- What are you go to study at university? What are you going to study at university?
- What time do you leaving tomorrow morning? What time are you leaving tomorrow morning?
- We having a party on Friday – do you want to come? We're having a party on Friday – do you want to come?

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 – 25



OK
14 – 19



Review Unit 5 again
0 – 13

6

Live forever!

1 Grammar

Future predictions

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of (not) be likely to.



1 'It's nice, but it's likely to be really expensive.'



2 'Please write it down, because I likely to forget.'



3 'You likely to fail the exam.'



4 'He likely to play again for about six months.'



5 'I likely to pass, am I?'



6 'Perhaps we shouldn't play here – we likely to break something.'

b Complete the sentences. Use the information in the chart.

100%	will	
75%	will probably	be likely to
50%	might	might not
25%	probably won't	not be likely to
0%	won't	

- It / rain at the weekend. (75% + will)
It will probably rain at the weekend.
- My parents / be unhappy with my results. (100%)
My parents will be unhappy with my results.
- My brother / arrive late tomorrow. (75% + likely)
My brother will probably arrive late tomorrow.
- The match on Saturday / be very good. (0%)
The match on Saturday won't be very good.
- I / go to the cinema this evening. (50%)
I might go to the cinema this evening.
- I / pass next week's test. (75% + likely)
I will probably pass next week's test.
- They / be at home tomorrow. (25% + not likely)
They probably won't be at home tomorrow.
- There / be much to eat at the party. (25% + won't)
There probably won't be much to eat at the party.
- We / visit our grandparents next weekend. (50% + not)
We might not visit our grandparents next weekend.

c Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- The chances of my father buying me a computer are small. (likely)
My father isn't likely to buy me a computer.
- It's possible that I will pass the exams. (might)
I might pass the exams.
- It's possible that he won't arrive on time. (might not)
He might not arrive on time.
- I'm almost sure that I'll be late. (probably)
I will probably be late.
- There is a small chance my mother will lend me some money. (not likely)
My mother probably won't lend me some money.
- I don't think that my sister will buy that car. (probably won't)
My sister probably won't buy that car.
- It's very possible that they will be at the party. (likely)
They will probably be at the party.

Grammar

First conditional, *if* and *unless*

Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs, or *will/won't*.

- I will lend (lend) you the money if you promise (promise) to give it back tomorrow.
- If she _____ (phone) me tonight, I _____ (ask) her to go out with me.
- The door _____ (not open) unless you _____ (push) it hard.
- Unless we _____ (leave) now, we _____ (be) late for school.
- If he _____ (not be) careful, he _____ (hurt) himself.
- I _____ (not come) if you _____ (not want) me to.
- Unless you _____ (stop) talking, the teacher _____ (get) angry with you.
- The dog _____ (not bite) you if you _____ (leave) it alone.

Make the sentences.

- you / have an accident / unless / you go more slowly
You'll have an accident unless you go more slowly.
- If / John / invite me to the party, / I / go

- I / beat Sally / unless / I / play badly

- I / be very upset / if / he / lose my camera

- Unless / you / go now, / the shops / be closed

- If / my friend / come round, / we / play computer games

Grammar

Time conjunctions: *if* / *unless* / *when* / *until* / *as soon as*

Circle the correct words.

- I'll tell you until / *as soon as* I know.
- Mary isn't here yet so let's wait until / *when* she arrives.
- I'm going to buy a new computer when / *unless* I have enough money.
- You won't pass the exams if / *unless* you study more.
- We'll go out as soon as / *unless* the weather gets better.
- I'll stay at home as soon as / *until* it stops raining.
- When / *Unless* we move house, I'll have my own bedroom.
- If / *Until* I fail my driving test, I'll take it again.

Complete each space. Use *if*, *unless*, *until* or *as soon as*.

- She's coming home at 6.00. I'll talk to her _____ she arrives.
- _____ we hurry up, we'll be late for the film!
- Dad's picking us up in the car, so we'll have to wait _____ he gets here.
- What will you do _____ you don't pass your exams?
- Can you do me a favour? Look after my cat _____ I get back from holiday, please.
- I can't buy it _____ my parents lend me some money.
- I can't talk now, I'm watching a football match – but I'll ring you _____ it finishes. OK?
- _____ the cinema's full, don't worry – we can come back home and watch a video.

4 Vocabulary

Verbs with prepositions

- a Find five words in the grid to complete the phrases.

G	A	R	G	E	T	T	I	N	G
R	R	E	O	V	T	H	N	E	R
O	G	A	R	R	H	I	R	A	E
W	O	R	R	Y	I	N	G	R	V
O	I	N	A	N	N	K	O	N	I
R	V	I	S	I	K	O	I	I	S
I	W	N	K	G	I	N	N	G	I
A	R	G	U	I	N	G	G	T	N
N	Y	R	R	I	G	O	I	R	G
G	E	T	T	T	I	N	G	S	W

Common causes of stress:

- _____ with people
- _____ about your problems
- _____ for exams
- _____ about what to wear
- _____ ready for school

- b Complete the sentences with the expressions in Exercise 4a.



- I hate _____!
I almost always forget a book or something.
- My brother's going to a party tonight, and he's spent hours _____.
- I think _____ is pointless! Either you've learned the things already, or you haven't!
- Don't sit _____
— go and do something about them!
- He's a really unpleasant guy — he's always _____ and fighting.



- c Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- I'm a bit worried _____ my sister.
- My parents are thinking _____ moving to another town.
- School ends next week, so I'm getting ready _____ the summer holidays.
- Which exam are you revising _____?
- Why are you always arguing _____ your parents?
- What are you waiting _____?

5 Pronunciation

Strong and weak forms of prepositions

Listen and repeat. Pay particular attention to the underlined words.

- I'm looking for my books.
- What are you waiting for?
- Sorry — I don't want to talk to you.
- Who are you writing to?
- Are you looking at me?
- Who are you looking at?

5 Everyday English

Put the words into the correct order to make the phrases.

- 1 is fact the _____
- 2 you me between and _____
- 3 mean you know I what _____
- 4 not or it believe _____

Use one of the phrases above to complete each space in the dialogue.

Steve: Hey, Andy. You look really fed up. What's the matter?

Andy: Hmm. Well, yes, I am a bit – but I don't really want to talk about it.

Steve: Oh come on, Andy – you can tell me. What is it?

Andy: OK, I'll tell you – but this is _____, OK?

Steve: Sure. I won't tell anyone.

Andy: Well, I asked Jane to go out with me tomorrow – I was sure she'd say No, but _____ she said Yes!

Steve: Great! So, what's the problem?

Andy: Well, _____, I just don't know where I'm going to take her.

Steve: Yeah, _____ – I always feel that way, the first time I take a girl out. Look, why don't you take her to that new club in George Street?

Andy: Yeah, that's a good idea – maybe I'll do that. But is it expensive?



7 Study help

Learning and recording words in context

- It's very important to record words that you learn in a context – in other words, don't record them as words on their own.
- For example: if you learn the verb 'worry', you could record it as one word and then write a translation, e.g. 'worry = se preocupar'.
- But in order to use the word 'worry', you need to know and remember words that go with it – e.g. the preposition 'about'. So it's much better to write a sentence or phrase that uses the other words too, e.g. 'She never seems to worry about anything'. (You can add a translation if you think it's important and useful.)
- It's also a good idea to record your own sentences/phrases, about things which are true for you – this makes new language much more memorable.

Write sentences/phrases in your notebook (or here) which will help you remember and use these words from the unit:

argue _____
 get ready _____
 unless _____
 as soon as _____
 likely _____

Skills in mind

8 Write

- a Read this advertisement in a newspaper. The advertisement requests information about four different things. What are they?

SUMMER CAMPS UK

Wanted: young people to work on a holiday camp for 10–13-year-old children in the UK for a period of three months. Various locations in the country. The work includes organising entertainment for the children and general cleaning duties.

If you are interested in this position, write and tell us:

- ☐ why you think you are suitable for the post
- ☐ about your level of English (exams you have passed / hope to pass in the future)
- ☐ what you think you will gain from working with younger children
- ☐ what you think you will gain or learn from being in the UK for three months.

Write to PO Box 788, Cheltenham, UK
before April 30 this year

- b A young man called André wrote a letter to apply for one of the jobs. Read his letter and say which of the four requests for information in the advertisement he doesn't respond to.

Dear Sir or Madam

I am writing to apply for a summer camp job in the UK.

I am an independent and reliable person. ¹ Unless I get one of the jobs, I will work hard and I am sure that I will be a good employee.

I think that you need patience and a good sense of humour to work with younger children. I believe I have these qualities, but I also think that ² they are likely improve through this work. I think I will also learn how to deal with difficult children, and to provide discipline when it is needed.

It has always been my dream to visit Britain. I believe that my English will improve, and I am sure that I ³ will to learn a lot of things about a different and foreign culture.

⁴ Thank you for consider my application. I look forward to your reply.

Yours faithfully

André Le Bendit

- c Each of the underlined phrases 1–4 contains a language mistake. Correct each one.
- d Imagine that you want to apply for one of the summer camp jobs. Write your letter in about 120–180 words. (Don't count the opening and your name.)

Writing tip

Writing a letter for an exam

When you write a letter, especially for a test or an examination, remember that you should always:

- Read the task carefully and do exactly what it asks you to do. In this example, you need to read the advertisement carefully and make sure that you provide all the information that the advertisement asks for. If you miss out important information, you will lose a lot of marks.
- Check your own writing carefully when you have finished. Check for grammar mistakes and for any spelling mistakes. In exams especially, it is easy to make small mistakes under pressure. Give yourself time at the end to check.
- Check your text, if there is a word limit, to make sure that you have used about the required number of words. If you don't write enough words, you will lose marks. If you write far too many, the examiner won't mark much beyond the word limit.

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

until if unless likely might probably for about ~~when~~ with

I'm not very sure what to do ¹ when I leave school. ² _____ I do well in my exams, ³ _____ go to university, but I ⁴ _____ won't get good enough grades – I haven't revised ⁵ _____ the exams very much at all. So I think that perhaps I'll get a job, save some money and then travel a bit. ⁶ _____ I haven't got any money left. When I told my parents about that, they weren't very happy and they argued ⁷ _____ me for a long time. They said they were worried ⁸ _____ me, and they didn't want me to go. And I don't think they're ⁹ _____ to change their minds. So, ¹⁰ _____ I can think of something else. I still won't know what to do when I leave school!



2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- _____ the weather's nice this weekend, we can have a picnic.
a if b When c As soon as
- Why do you always argue _____ me?
a to b at c with
- I can't come out tonight – I'm revising _____.
a for b about c to
- I don't want to leave – I want to stay _____ the film finishes.
a until b if c when
- I'll phone you as soon as I _____ anything.
a am hearing b will hear c hear
- I can't stand her – she only ever thinks _____ herself.
a for b about c with
- They won't know _____ you don't tell them.
a unless b when c if
- Mike's upstairs – he's _____ ready for tonight's party.
a going b getting c being
- You won't pass the test _____ you study hard.
a as soon as b when c unless



3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with making predictions or with the first conditional. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- If I will play squash tomorrow, I'll win. If I play squash tomorrow, I'll win.
- He's likely be late. _____
- The teacher not might like it. _____
- I'll tell you the results as soon I know them. _____
- I'll tell them when they will arrive. _____
- He not will be happy when he finds out. _____
- The test is likely to not be very difficult. _____
- I've got to stay here unless five o'clock tonight. _____
- Unless they don't invite me to the party, I won't go. _____



How did you do?

Total: ☐ 25



Very good
20 – 25



OK
14 – 19



Review Unit 6 again
0 – 13

7

Campaigning for survival

1 Grammar

Present passive and past passive review

a Circle the correct answers, a, b, c or d.

- 1 Squash is a popular sport that _____ indoors.
a plays b is played c played d was played
- 2 President John Kennedy _____ in Dallas in November 1963.
a kills b is killed c killed d was killed
- 3 Many Japanese people _____ sushi and sashimi.
a eat b are eaten c ate d were eaten
- 4 Many animals _____ for scientific experiments in the past.
a use b are used c used d were used
- 5 Spanish _____ by a lot of people in the USA.
a speaks b is spoken c spoke d was spoken
- 6 Honda is a company that _____ cars.
a makes b is made c made d was made

b Write sentences using the present simple or past simple passive.

- 1 The World Trade Center / destroy / on 11 September 2001
The World Trade Center was destroyed on 11 September 2001.
- 2 A language called Hindi / speak / in many parts of India _____
- 3 The 2004 Olympic Games / hold / in Athens _____
- 4 Boeing 747 planes / call / Jumbos _____
- 5 Most American films / make / in Hollywood _____
- 6 The 2002 football World Cup / win / by Brazil _____
- 7 John Lennon / kill / in December 1980 _____
- 8 The *Titanic* / sink / by an iceberg _____
- 9 Gorillas / find / in forests in Africa _____
- 10 Buildings / design / by architects _____

2 Grammar

Causative *have* (have something done)

a Look at the signs. Write sentences about what you can have done at each place.



- 1 You can have your pizza delivered.
- 2 You can have your _____
- 3 You can _____
- 4 You _____
- 5 You _____
- 6 _____

- 2 Look at the pictures and write the sentences.
Choose words from the box. Then listen and check.



1 She *is having her eyes tested*.



2 They _____.



3 He _____.



4 She _____.



5 He _____.



6 They _____.

photograph	test
computer	repair
car	take
eyes	cut
hair	build
garage	deliver

3 Pronunciation

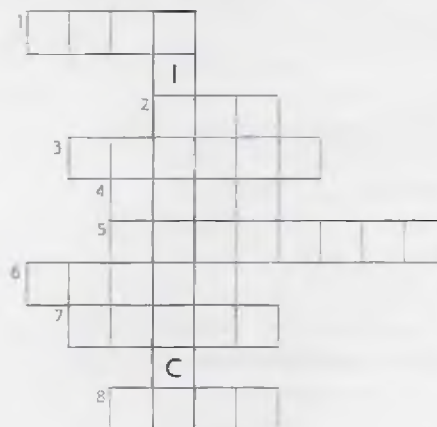
have something done

- a Listen again to the sentences in Exercise 2b. Mark the stressed words.
- b Listen again and repeat the sentences.

4 Vocabulary

make and do

- a Complete the puzzle. What is the mystery word?



- 1 Eat fruit! It'll do you a lot of _____.
- 2 It's not nice to make _____ of other people.
- 3 You can do it if you make an _____.
- 4 I did my _____ not to laugh at her.
- 5 I'm working hard, but I'm not making much _____.
- 6 He made a lot of _____ when he sold his flat.
- 7 Why do people smoke? It doesn't make _____ to me!
- 8 I dropped some paint on the floor – it made a real _____.

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make* or *do*.

- 1 Don't just sit there! Do something!
- 2 I took the medicine the doctor gave me and it _____ me a lot of good.
- 3 I've read this page three times – and it still _____ (not) sense to me!
- 4 I've got a faster computer now, and it _____ a big difference.
- 5 Yesterday's exam was hard! But I _____ my best.
- 6 I had to take the desk out of my bedroom to _____ room for my new stereo system!
- 7 Well done, Helen. You _____ a lot of progress since last year!
- 8 I'm going to get a job and _____ some money.

5 Grammar

Present perfect passive

- a Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

have been killed has been made
have been sold have been made
haven't been invited has been built

- 1 A new library _____ in our town.
- 2 Their new CD only came out last week, but thousands of copies _____ already!
- 3 There's been an earthquake in our country, and a lot of people _____.
- 4 Many animals _____ extinct in the last twenty years.
- 5 They're having a party tomorrow evening – but we _____!
- 6 A big effort _____ recently to keep the town clean.

- b What has happened in each picture? Complete the sentences with the present perfect passive form of the verbs.



- 1 The woman _____ . (rob)
- 2 Three houses _____ . (knock down)
- 3 Their pizzas _____ (not deliver) yet.
- 4 The bank robbers _____ . (catch)
- 5 That car _____ (not clean) for weeks!
- 6 The fire _____ . (put out)

6 Grammar

Future passive

- a Look at the poster. What will be done if they are elected? Complete the sentences.

VOTE FOR US!



We will ...

- build new schools!
- protect trees and parks!
- NOT increase taxes!
- give food to poor families!
- put more policemen on the streets!
- NOT close hospitals!
- help new companies!
- reduce pollution!

- 1 New schools _____
_____ *will be built* _____.
- 2 Trees and parks _____
_____.
- 3 Taxes _____.
- 4 Food _____
_____ to poor families.
- 5 More policemen _____
_____ on the streets.
- 6 Hospitals _____.
- 7 New companies _____
_____.
- 8 Pollution _____.

- b Complete the sentences/questions. Use the future passive form of the verbs.

- 1 A new swimming pool _____
(build) in our town next year.
- 2 It _____ (not finish) until next October.
- 3 _____ the water
_____ (heat) ?
- 4 All the swimmers _____
(supervise) by lifeguards.
- 5 Children under ten _____
(not allow) to swim without an adult.
- 6 _____ people who can't swim _____
(give) lessons?

7 Fiction in mind

- a Here is another extract from *But Was It Murder?* Read the extract quickly and find out:
- who Bowen is talking to
 - how many sets of fingerprints were found

CHAPTER 15 Uncovering lies

'Sorry, sir,' said Bowen. 'But I thought you'd want to hear this as soon as possible. It seems that Forley had a cleaning lady, a Mrs Brook. She went to his house this morning, and got angry when they wouldn't let her in. Mondays and Thursdays were the days she worked for him. And she worked for the Crowthers on Wednesdays.'

'Anyway, she's given us some very interesting information. It seems that Forley went to see Catherine Crowther on Wednesday afternoon, when Ronald was out.'

'That is interesting,' said Eliot. 'Mrs Crowther told us she hadn't ¹ _____ him for a week. What did Mrs Brook say about the visit?'

'Apparently, Forley was there for about an hour,' Bowen replied. 'The sitting room door was closed, so we couldn't hear anything. But when they came out, Mrs Crowther was as white as a sheet, and Forley looked very uncomfortable.'

'I ² _____ what Catherine Crowther will have to say about that,' said Eliot.

'But that's not all, sir,' continued Bowen. 'Mrs Brook said that Crowther had an old gun. Apparently, it ³ _____ belonged to his father. She came into the room once when he was cleaning it. He quickly put it back into a drawer in his desk, but not before she had seen it. She said she could never go into the sitting room again without wondering if it was still there.'

'He kept it in a desk?' said Eliot. 'That was stupid. And I don't suppose he had a licence for it. Well, that gives us ⁴ _____ to think about. What about the fingerprints? Have you had any luck with them?'

'Well, sir,' said Bowen. 'There were four sets of fresh fingerprints found in the house besides Forley's.'

'So, all we have to do is find out whose fingerprints they are. Our suspects are the Crowthers, the Wilvers, Amanda Grant and Mrs Brook. Can we be sure about what any of them were doing on Friday afternoon?'

'Well we know Mrs Brook spent the day with her sister. And Wilver was in the surgery from twelve forty-five to six o'clock,' said Bowen. 'He had two meetings, and then he saw patients. He didn't have a free moment. And his wife ⁵ _____ lunch with a friend in Greenwich. She left at three-fifteen to pick up her son from school.'

'What about the other three?' asked Eliot.

'We haven't been able to check their ⁶ _____,' said Bowen. 'Catherine Crowther was alone at home. Ronald was out walking, but he doesn't remember seeing anybody. And Amanda Grant went straight to her house when she got back.'

'But there's something else, sir,' he continued. 'I looked at a few more pages of Forley's diary while I was waiting at the surgery, and I found something very ⁷ _____. It seems Alex Forley wasn't the golden boy everybody thinks he was. He was having a secret love affair.'

- b Read the extract again. Circle the correct answers, a, b, c or d to complete each space (1-7).

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 a had | b seen | c seeing | d was |
| 2 a ask | b think | c feel | d wonder |
| 3 a was | b been | c is | d had |
| 4 a something | b nothing | c anything | d everything |
| 5 a has | b been having | c had had | d was having |
| 6 a reasons | b stories | c lies | d truth |
| 7 a interesting | b interested | c mystery | d wrong |

- c Answer the questions.

- 1 What was Mrs Brook's job?

- 2 Who did Forley see on Wednesday afternoon?


- 3 Where did Crowther keep his gun?

- 4 Which of the suspects had the best excuse?

- d Who do you think killed Mr Forley? Why?

Skills in mind

8 Listen

 Listen to five short recordings. For each one, circle the correct answer, a, b or c.

- 1 Listen to a teacher who is talking to a group of students about a bus. What time will the bus leave?
 - a 8.15
 - b 8.30
 - c 8.50
- 2 Listen to a teacher talking to a girl, Sally, about her results. What does the Maths teacher think about Sally's results?
 - a She's very happy with Sally's progress.
 - b She thinks that Sally could make more progress.
 - c She's very angry that Sally hasn't made progress.
- 3 Mike is talking to Andy. What is different about Andy?
 - a He's had his hair cut.
 - b He's had his arm tattooed.
 - c He's had his ear pierced.
- 4 A news announcer is talking about an earthquake. How many people have been killed?
 - a About four thousand.
 - b About four hundred.
 - c About fourteen thousand.
- 5 Listen to a phone conversation – a woman is ordering a pizza. How much will she have to pay for the pizza?
 - a £6.25 plus 30p for delivery.
 - b £6.25 if she wants the pizza in the next 30 minutes.
 - c Nothing if the pizza is not delivered within 30 minutes.



Listening tip

How to answer multiple choice questions

- Read all the choices carefully and make sure you understand them. What do you have to listen for? For example, in number one you have to listen for a time.
- Remember that you will need to listen to the whole section before you choose your answer. Never write down the first thing you hear. For example, in number 1, the woman tells the students to be back at the bus at 8.15, but that isn't when the bus will leave. She then goes on to say it will leave 'at half past'. So, what time does the bus leave?
- Remember that you can usually hear the recording twice. Use the second listening either to check your answer, or to help you think about the correct answer.

Unit check

Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

were was have had ~~went~~ developed made made taken effort

Last year I needed a new passport, so I ¹ went to a photo shop in town and had my photograph ² _____, but when I went back two days later to collect the photo, I looked at it and thought it ³ _____ awful! The colour was strange, and I was sure it hadn't been ⁴ _____ properly, so I complained to the man in the shop. I said: 'You've ⁵ _____ a mess of this!', but he ⁶ _____ of me. So I talked to the manager, who asked me if I wanted to ⁷ _____ my photo taken again. I ⁸ wasn't very happy, but I said OK, sat down and made a big ⁸ _____ to smile. This time I ⁹ _____ three photos taken, but when I saw them they ¹⁰ _____ worse than the first one because I looked so angry!

9

Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- 1 Work hard and you'll _____ progress.
a do b make c have
- 2 I need to throw some old clothes away, to make _____ for the new ones.
a room b a mess c an effort
- 3 My dad's car broke down, so he had to _____ it repaired.
a have b do c make
- 4 If you pronounce a language well, it makes a big _____ for other people.
a mess b difference c progress
- 5 A prehistoric man _____ last year.
a was found b find c is found
- 6 She went to the hairdresser's to _____.
a cut her hair b have cut her hair c have her hair cut
- 7 Eating fruit can do you a lot of _____.
a best b good c better
- 8 Since last year, a lot of new roads _____.
a have been built b were built c have built
- 9 The government says that next year, taxes _____.
a will reduce b will be reduced c have reduced

3

Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with causative *have* or the passive. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- 1 BMW cars is made in Germany. BMW cars are made in Germany.
- 2 I'm going to the hairdresser's to cut my hair. _____
- 3 Pandas found in the forests in China. _____
- 4 I took my car to the garage and had repaired it. _____
- 5 You can't buy this car because it's be sold already. _____
- 6 I took my film to a shop and developed it. _____
- 7 Three cars was stolen in our street last night. _____
- 8 The new pool won't build until next year. _____
- 9 Yesterday, two criminals have been arrested. _____

3

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 - 25



OK
14 - 19



Review Unit 7 again
0 - 13

8

Reality TV

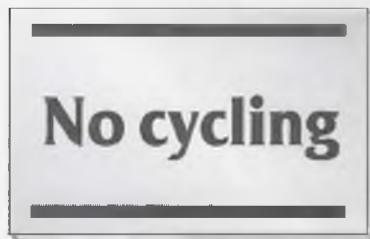
1 Grammar

make / let / be allowed to

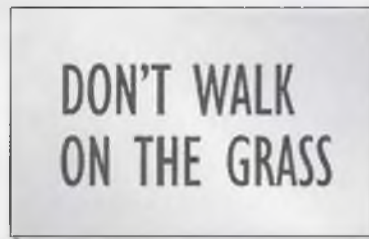
a Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 a noise / aren't / to / You / make / allowed
You aren't allowed to make a noise.
- 2 travellers / to / the / allowed / enter / weren't / the country
- 3 parents / play outside / let / Our / never / us
- 4 us / The / didn't / leave / early / let / teacher
- 5 mobile / made / switch off / our / They / us / phones
- 6 made / The / were / a / test / children / do / to

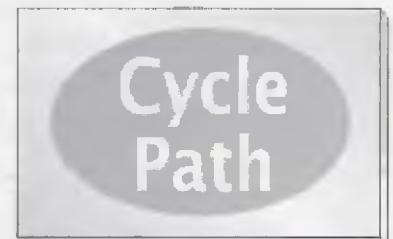
b Look at the signs. Write sentences with (not) allowed to.



- 1 *You aren't allowed to cycle / ride your bike here.*



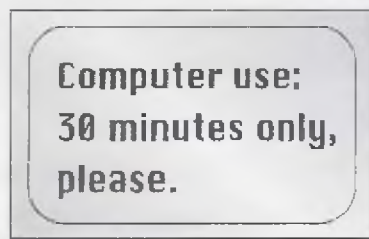
- 2 _____



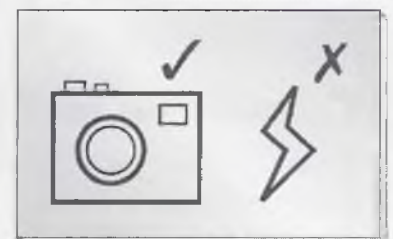
- 3 _____



- 4 _____



- 5 _____



- 6 _____
but _____

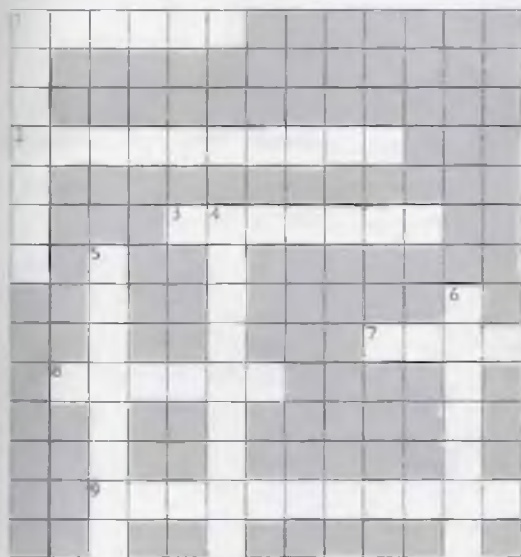
c Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 We don't have permission to go into that room. (allowed)
We aren't allowed to go into that room.
- 2 The teacher told us to stay longer at school yesterday. (made)
The teacher _____
- 3 I don't allow my sister to borrow my things. (let)
I _____
- 4 My father didn't give me permission to borrow his car. (let)
My father _____
- 5 You can't smoke here. (allowed)
You _____
- 6 We had to tidy our rooms last Saturday. (made)
We _____

2 Vocabulary

Television

- a Complete the crossword by solving the clues with words from page 53 of the Student's Book.



- 1(↓) A group of programmes about the same subject.
 1(↓) Comedy programmes about the lives of ordinary people.
 2 A person who takes part in a '7'.
 3 One part of a 1(↓).
 4 The person who presents a programme.
 5 People who watch a TV programme in the studio.
 6 The number of people who watch a programme is called the viewing
 7 A programme where people answer questions is a show.
 8 A person who is watching a TV programme at home (not in the studio).
 9 Well-known people on television (or in films).

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word at the end of each line.

Yesterday evening I watched a ¹ wonderful new quiz show on TV. WONDER
 There are four ², who have to answer really hard CONTEST
 questions that the ³ asks them. If they don't know the answer to PRESENT
 a question, they are ⁴ to phone home and get some help. ALLOW
 sometimes the ⁵ at home can phone the programme and ask VIEW
 questions too. The ⁶ gets a prize of a new car! I think WIN
 it's going to be a very ⁷ show. SUCCESS

3 Pronunciation

/aʊ / allowed

- a Tick (✓) the words which have the sound /aʊ/ in them. Then listen, check and repeat.

- 1 how ☐ b Listen and repeat.
 2 know ☐ 1 How do you know which house it is?
 3 now ☐ 2 I found a mouse in the snow.
 4 mouse ☐ 3 We heard a loud shout.
 5 loud ☐ 4 There was a mouse running loudly round the house.
 6 shout ☐
 7 slow ☐
 8 house ☐
 9 found ☐
 10 snow ☐

4 Grammar

Modal verbs of obligation, prohibition and permission

- a Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

have to go mustn't go can't bring
 don't have to stay can stay must bring

- 1 'OK, tomorrow afternoon is sports, so you your sports clothes, OK?'
 2 'Great! My dad says I out as late as I want to.'
 3 'Sorry, I'm really late for my meeting. I now.'
 4 'Are you bored? Well, look - you here if you don't want to.'
 5 'Hey, Alex, that's the girls' toilet, you in there!'
 6 'Sorry, you your dog into the library. No animals are allowed in here.'

- b Look at the pictures. What are the people saying? Complete the sentences.



- 1 'We can't leave through here.'



- 2 'You feed the animals!'



- 3 'You open it now if you want.'



- 4 'We show something to prove we're 18.'



- 5 'I clear up this mess!'



- 6 'Great! I wear a suit and tie!'

5 Vocabulary

Extreme adjectives

- a Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

fantastic enormous boiling
exhausted ~~tiny~~ starving
freezing

- 1 A: Look at that insect – it's really small!
B: Small? It's tiny!
- 2 A: Was it hot in Australia?
B: Yes it was! In fact, it was !
- 3 A: This is a good song.
B: Yes, it's !
- 4 A: Is it cold outside?
B: It's !
- 5 A: Is her new flat big?
B: It certainly is. In fact, it's !
- 6 A: Are you hungry?
B: I'm !
- 7 A: I think Alex is tired.
B: Tired? He's !

- b Complete the sentences with *very*, *really* or *absolutely*. There are usually two possibilities.

- 1 I thought the film was really / absolutely fantastic!
- 2 A: What was your holiday like?
B: Well, the weather was / nice but the hotel was / awful!
- 3 I got / bad marks for Geography, but my Maths marks were / brilliant!
- 4 I wasn't / hungry before, but now I'm / starving!
- 5 A: The water's / cold.
B: It isn't cold, it's / freezing!
- 6 Jean's got / strange green hair!

6 Vocabulary

Collocations with *on*

Complete the sentences with *on* and words from the box.

holiday offer the phone strike time TV

- 1 There's never anything very good in the morning!
- 2 Unless the plane arrives , we'll miss the next flight.
- 3 My sister spends hours talking to her boyfriend.
- 4 All the teachers went yesterday for better pay.
- 5 We went to Greece , and we had a great time!
- 6 They've got some great things in the CD shop.

Culture in mind

Read the text about this song. Some of the lines of the text have an extra, unnecessary word. Write the word at the end of the line. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓).



Somebody's Watching Me by Rockwell

The song *Somebody's Watching Me* ~~it~~ was recorded by a singer called Rockwell. Rockwell was in fact a man called Kennedy Gordy, who was the son of Berry Gordy, the man who he started Motown records. Gordy changed his the name because he wanted to make records, but he also did wanted to be recognised for his talent. He signed with Motown as a solo artist without his father's knowledge, and took his name from an American artist. Rockwell's sister, Hazel, was married to the Jermaine Jackson, Michael Jackson's brother, and that's why Rockwell was able to can get Michael and Jermaine to sing with on the recording. The song was a big hit and went to number 2 in the charts in 1984. Rockwell then revealed his true identity. But he didn't have any more success and his next album didn't sell well not at all.

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 1 | _____ it _____ |
| 2 | _____ ✓ _____ |
| 3 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ |
| 6 | _____ |
| 7 | _____ |
| 8 | _____ |
| 9 | _____ |
| 10 | _____ |
| 11 | _____ |

Read the text again. Mark the statements *T* (true), *F* (false) or *N* (information not given).

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Rockwell's real name was Berry Gordy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Motown records started in Detroit, USA. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Berry Gordy knew that his son had signed with Motown. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Jermaine Jackson was Rockwell's brother-in-law. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | <i>Somebody's Watching Me</i> was a successful single. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Rockwell's next album sold less than ten thousand copies. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Listen to Dave telling a friend about the video for *Somebody's Watching Me*. Put the pictures in the correct order. Write numbers 1–6 in the boxes.



Here are three lines from the song. Which pictures are they related to?

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | But maybe showers remind me of <i>Psycho</i> too much. | |
| 2 | Well, can the people on TV see me or am I just paranoid? | |
| 3 | Well, is the mailman watching me? | |

Skills in mind

8 Write

- a Paul and Sandra had to write articles for their school magazine. Do not write anything yet, but read what they had to do:

Write an article about your favourite television programme. Write about:

- the kind of programme it is, and how often it is on TV
- who the people in the programme are
- what the programme is about
- what you especially like in the programme and why
- who you would recommend it to

Write between 120 and 150 words.

- b Read Paul and Sandra's answers. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

been going very believable no matter on the market a good reason



My favourite programme is *Top Gear*. It's a programme about cars, and I love it because I'm a car freak but also because the presenters are really funny, especially Jeremy Clarkson. They look at new cars that are ¹ _____, and sometimes they're really critical (for example, once Jeremy Clarkson said a car was very cheap, and there was ² _____ – it was awful!).

There are three presenters – the other two are Richard Hammond and James May. It's on once a week, usually at about 8.00 in the evening.
(Paul – 115 words)

- c Which of the two articles do you think is better? Why?
- d Write an article for your school magazine. Use the same task as Paul and Sandra's.

Writing tip

Organising a writing task

When you are given a writing task, make sure you follow the order of things you are asked to do. This will help you organise your writing.

Look at Paul's article, for example. Here is what he talks about, in this order:

- the name of the programme
- what it's about
- one of the presenters
- what they do on the programme
- the presenters (again)
- when the programme is on

Does Paul write about all the topics he is asked to write about?

Compare Paul's answer to Sandra's. Check:

- what the task asks for
- the information Sandra includes in her answer and the order in which she presents it



My favourite programme is a soap opera on BBC called *EastEnders*. It's on twice a week, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, for half an hour each time. It's a story about the lives of people who live in a place called Albert Square, in the east of London. It started in 1985, so the programme's ³ _____ for about twenty years now!

The reason why I like *EastEnders* is that the characters are really interesting and you get into their lives. There's a good range of characters, and real things happen to them – illness, divorce, marriage, arguments and so on – so it's ⁴ _____. The acting is excellent, too.

I think that anyone who enjoys well-written and well-acted soap operas would love *EastEnders*. There's something in it for everyone, ⁵ _____ how old they are or whether they're a boy or a girl.

(Sandra – 145 words)

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

fun winner presenter contestants freezing episodes had allowed made enormous

I'll always remember one of the ¹ episodes of *Endurance*, the Japanese game show. There were six ² _____, and they were taken to Holland in the middle of winter. They were ³ _____ to take off almost all their clothes and they ⁴ _____ to stand outside in the ⁵ _____ weather. Then the ⁶ _____ told them to drink as much water as they possibly could. And they did – they all drank ⁷ _____ amounts of water! But that wasn't the competition. When they finished drinking, the presenter told them that they weren't ⁸ _____ to go to the toilet! The ⁹ _____ was the last person to go to the toilet. The presenter made ¹⁰ _____ of them too – it was hilarious!

☐ 9

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- The _____ in the studio enjoyed the programme a lot.
a viewing b audience c ratings
- We don't like wearing a uniform, but the school _____ us wear one.
a makes b lets c allowed
- This soap opera has the highest _____ of any TV programme in history!
a viewers b ratings c contestants
- The water was very cold – in fact, it was really _____.
a starving b boiling c freezing
- It's a holiday today, so we _____ go to school.
a don't have to b must c have to
- I watched the first six _____ of the series, but then I got bored.
a ratings b celebrities c episodes
- One day I want to be a _____ in a quiz show – I'm sure I'd win!
a presenter b viewer c contestant
- A few minutes ago, I was hungry – but now I'm absolutely _____.
a tiny b starving c exhausted
- If a pupil does something wrong, he or she is _____ to stay longer after school.
a let b allowed c made

☐ 3

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with *make / let / be allowed to* or modal verbs. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- We weren't allowed go. We weren't allowed to go.
- You isn't allowed to come in without asking. _____
- We wanted to go out, but our parents didn't make us. _____
- Sorry, madam – you can't to park your car here. _____
- The teacher let us to leave early yesterday. _____
- I was made wear a uniform. _____
- I'm not deaf – you have to shout! _____
- This a no-smoking area – you can smoke in here. _____
- We're late – we mustn't hurry up! _____

☐ 8

How did you do?

Total: ☐ 25



Very good
20 – 25



OK
14 – 19



Review Unit 8 again
0 – 13

1 Grammar

Verbs with gerunds;
verbs with infinitives

- a Find and **circle**: seven verbs that are followed by a gerund (→) and seven verbs that are followed by the infinitive. (↓↑)

W	E	R	E	N	J	O	Y	E	E
P	T	O	U	X	G	F	L	P	S
R	Q	W	F	I	O	F	O	V	O
O	Z	T	S	E	T	E	D	X	O
M	I	N	D	E	E	R	R	J	H
I	M	A	G	I	N	E	O	L	C
S	U	G	G	E	S	T	F	E	H
E	K	I	L	L	E	E	F	A	O
P	S	E	S	I	T	C	A	R	P
O	A	E	V	I	L	O	S	N	E

- b Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs. Then look at page 63 of the Student's Book to check your answers.

- Dorian Gray is young and handsome and detests getting (get) older.
- 'I want to be (be) young forever,' he says.
- Jekyll enjoys having (have) another personality that he can control.
- The Devil appears in front of Faust, and suggests making (make) a deal.
- Faust promises to give (give) the Devil his soul in return.
- Viktor Frankenstein imagines living (live) in a world where people control life and death.
- He wants to 'play God' and decides to build (build) a human being.

- c Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

write help read ~~smoke~~ help fight kill play

Everyone knows about Sherlock Holmes, the famous Victorian detective, who enjoyed ¹ smoking his pipe and practised ² playing his violin while he thought about his latest case. Not so many people are familiar with his enemy, Professor Moriarty.

Whereas Holmes promised ³ to help evil, Moriarty chose ⁴ to fight it. In fact, Moriarty offered ⁵ to kill all the criminals in London.

When Holmes' creator, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, didn't feel like ⁶ writing any more detective stories, he decided ⁷ to create both characters. In a famous scene from *The Final Problem* (1893), Moriarty and Holmes fell to their deaths while fighting on top of the Reichenbach waterfalls in Switzerland.

However, under pressure from his readers who missed ⁸ reading about their favourite detective, Conan Doyle bought Holmes back to life for 1903's *The Adventure of the Empty House*. So did Moriarty really die? Only one man knows.



- d Put the words in order to make sentences.

- family / I / really / with / enjoy / time / spending / my
I really enjoy spending time with my family.
- again / see / I / to / you / hope / soon
I hope to see you again.
- see / lesson / to / My / asked / me / the / after / teacher
My teacher asked me to see the lesson after.
- called / being / detests / Timothy / He
He detests being called Timothy.
- imagine / I / getting / angry / can't / him
I can't imagine getting angry with him.
- to / more / to / have / patient / learn / You'll / be
You'll be more patient to learn to.

- c Complete the sentences with a verb from box A and box B in the correct forms.

Box A	Box B
feel like miss practise afford decide mind offer promise	give go drive buy live get up study lend

- Dad offered to lend me his car for the weekend. Where shall we go?
- I really don't _____ to school today. I want to stay in bed all day!
- I can't _____ a new computer. I've only got 300 Euros.
- This city's so noisy. I really _____ by the sea.
- She _____ me her answer tomorrow. I hope she says 'yes'.
- I have to _____. I've got my test next week, and I'm really bad at parking!
- I don't _____ early but I prefer to sleep in at weekends.
- It was a difficult choice, but I've finally _____ French at university.

2 Vocabulary

Noun suffixes

- a Write the noun form of the words in the box in the correct column.

kind popular ~~relax~~ protect prefer probable react
enjoy prepare imagine agree differ entertain possible

-ation	-ence	-ment	-ness	-ion	-ity
<u>relaxation</u>					

- b Complete the text with the correct form of the words.

James Bond's ¹ popularity is as big as it has ever been.

POPULAR

Today's audiences continue to ² _____ 007 more than
40 years after his first appearance in 1962's *Dr No*.

ENJOYMENT

Bond still offers the world ³ _____ from villains
by using his ⁴ _____.

PROTECT

IMAGINE

Young or old, male or female, audiences all ⁵ _____
that Bond films are still great ⁶ _____.

AGREEMENT

ENTERTAIN



3 Pronunciation

Stress in nouns, adjectives and verbs

- a Listen and underline the stressed syllables. In which pairs of words does the stress change?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| 1 <u>prepare</u> | preparation | 4 lazy | laziness |
| 2 <u>prefer</u> | preference | 5 <u>protect</u> | protection |
| 3 <u>enjoy</u> | enjoyment | 6 <u>popular</u> | popularity |

- b Practise saying each pair of words.

4 Grammar

Verbs with gerunds or infinitives

a Match the sentences with the pictures. Write a–d in the boxes.

1 I stopped to have a look at the map.

2 I remember posting the letter.

3 I remembered to post the letter.

4 I stopped looking at the map.



a



b



c



d



b Match the questions and the answers.

1 Did you remember to phone Jane?

2 Do you remember living in France?

3 Why are you so late?

4 Do you want a cup of coffee?

5 Why don't you stop making that noise?

a No thanks, I stopped drinking it last year.

b I'm sorry, I've nearly finished. It's a great computer game!

c No, I'll give her a call now.

d I stopped to buy some milk on the way home.

e No, I was only two.

c Circle the correct word. Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

1 It's started (to rain) / (raining).

2 I remember to meet / meeting Kevin for the first time, five years ago.

3 I hate to drive / driving at night.

4 He stopped to eat / eating meat two years ago.

5 I stopped to buy / buying a CD on my way home.

6 She loves to go / going out at the weekend.

7 Did you remember to tell / telling Nigel we can meet him tonight?

8 They began to work / working at 7 am.

5 Culture in mind

Read the text and mark the statements T (true) or F (false). Correct the false statements.

STREET ARTS SKATEBOARDING

If graffiti is the art of today's streetwise teenagers, then skateboarding is their sport. Skateboarding has never been more popular. There are an estimated 200,000 skaters in the UK. Most cities and towns have official skate parks. Many are provided by the local council and these are often free. Others are owned by private companies and skaters usually have to pay to use the facilities. Some of these parks, such as the Epic Skate Park in Birmingham and Bones Skate Park in Manchester, are famous throughout the skating world.

Skating has also become big business and there are many companies selling skateboards, skating accessories and fashion items.

Part of the rise of the popularity of skating is because of its inclusion in the extreme sport scene and competitions like the X-games and the urban games offer large money prizes for the winners. Competitors in the events can become very famous in the skating world. Professional skaters like Raphael Brunis from France and Danny Cerezini from Brazil are often sponsored by companies to use their products.

A SKATER'S DICTIONARY

The deck: the main platform area of a skateboard.

Going fakie: travelling backwards on the skateboard.

Goofy: to skate with your right foot forward. The opposite of regular.

Graphics: the art work on the bottom of a deck.

Slam: to fall off your skateboard and hurt yourself.

Stoked: the feeling of doing something well.



- 1 Skateboarding was more popular in the past. ☐
- 2 All skate parks in the UK are free. ☐
- 3 There's a lot of money involved in skateboarding. ☐

- 4 Competitions like the X-games have encouraged new skaters. ☐
- 5 Professional skaters are often given money by companies if they use their products. ☐

6 Vocabulary

Belonging to a group

Beckie is a 16-year-old skater. Complete what she says about skating with the words in the box.

hooked up with felt left out by hanging out with look up to

I love skating. I love the sensation of moving fast and the danger of knowing that I could slam at any time. But I also love the social side. I love ¹ _____ other skaters for street sessions. Some of them are fantastic skaters. I really ² _____ them, and I want to be as good as they are one day.

I felt different at school, so I sometimes ³ _____ a lot of my classmates but when I

⁴ _____ my skating friends, I found out there were other people who are like me.

Skills in mind

7 Listen

- a** You will hear part of an interview with a film critic about how monsters have changed in films. Listen and tick (✓) the characters he mentions.



Friday 13th: Jason



Frankenstein's Monster



Nightmare on Elm Street: Freddie



Dracula

- b** Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 People have always been fascinated by monsters and the dark side _____.
- 2 Without evil there is no such thing _____.
- 3 The late _____ and early part of the _____ was the golden age of the monster.
- 4 Frankenstein's Monster and Mr Hyde were the results of humans trying to _____.
- 5 _____ have no motivation. They're very two-dimensional.
- 6 Freddie, Jason and Michael Myers are really just three _____.
- 7 Audiences just want to see how many _____.
- 8 All these monsters do is make us scared to go to _____.

Listening tip

How to complete sentences

- As with all listening exercises, read through the questions carefully before you listen. This will help prepare you for what you might expect to hear.
- Try to predict what the missing word(s) might be. However, remember that your predictions may be wrong, so you still need to listen carefully to check.
- You will not always hear the exact words that are in the question. Listen carefully for different words that are used that have the same meaning.

For example, question 1 says:

People have always been fascinated by monsters.

You heard:

The human race has always been extremely interested in monsters.

- You are only expected to write between one and three words. No more.
- Finally, read through your answers carefully. Make sure they are grammatically correct and check your spelling.

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

left hang vandalism doing to do ~~to get~~ getting popularity hooked shy

I started ¹ to get involved with graffiti because I ² _____ up with Paul. I felt ³ _____ out by most other kids at school. I was ⁴ _____ and Paul was the only one who used to talk to me. We started to ⁵ _____ out together. Paul was a bit of a rebel and one day he suggested ⁶ _____ some spray paint. I know it was ⁷ _____ but for six months I sprayed my tag all over town. Then one day I got caught. I promised my parents I would stop but I really missed ⁸ _____ it. So I decided ⁹ _____ something about it. With my headmaster's permission, our school now has a fantastic graffiti wall and my ¹⁰ _____ in the school has never been higher.

9

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- Stephen Spielberg's films are great. He's got such a good _____.
a imagine b entertainment c imagination
- I must remember _____ the DVD back to the shop today.
a taking b to take c to bring
- She's not unfriendly. She's just a bit _____.
a shyness b shy c friendly
- That teacher is well known for her _____.
a kind b kindly c kindness
- Many teenagers like to hang _____ with their friends in shopping centres.
a out b in c up
- They don't feel like _____ to the party tonight.
a going b to going c to go
- My parents don't _____ about anything.
a agree b agreement c agreeing
- After walking six kilometres, they stopped _____ a drink and a rest.
a to have b having c have
- I really _____ up to my grandfather. He's an amazing man.
a see b watch c look

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with the gerund or the infinitive. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- I enjoy to studying English. I enjoy studying English.
- He asked to me go to the party. _____
- I stopped to work as a teacher last year. _____
- She's decided studying German in Berlin for a year. _____
- Did you remember saying 'Happy Birthday' or did you forget? _____
- I promise tell you as soon as I know. _____
- I want to learn playing the guitar. _____
- We can't afford going on holiday this year. _____
- I suggest to leave an hour earlier. _____

8

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 - 25



OK
14 - 19



Review Unit 9 again
0 - 13

10

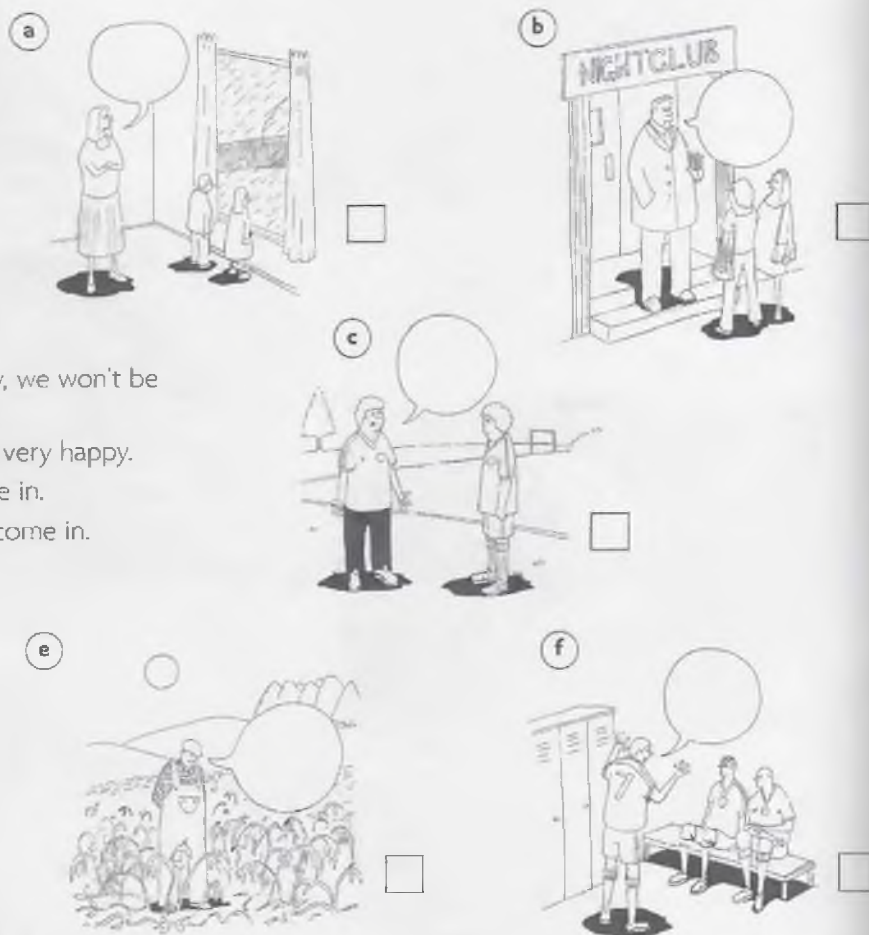
Getting into trouble

1 Grammar

Second conditional review

a Match the sentences with the pictures.

- 1 If we win the World Cup, it will be the best day of my life.
- 2 If I had my shorts, I would play football.
- 3 If the rain doesn't stop tomorrow, we won't be able to have a barbeque.
- 4 If it rained tomorrow, I would be very happy.
- 5 If you are eighteen, you can come in.
- 6 If you were eighteen, you could come in.



b Complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs and *would*, *'d*, *wouldn't* or *might*.

Imagine I ¹ found (find) 100 Euros in the street. I'm not sure what I ² 'd do (do). If I ³ _____ (take) it to the police station, they ⁴ _____ (not be) interested. If I ⁵ _____ (ask) in the nearest shop, the assistant ⁶ _____ (say) it was hers. If I ⁷ _____ (give) it to a homeless person, they ⁸ _____ (spend) it on beer. If I ⁹ _____ (tell) my friends, they ¹⁰ _____ (want) to spend it and if I ¹¹ _____ (keep) it, I ¹² _____ (feel) guilty.

I hope I never find 100 Euros in the street!

c Put the words in order to make the sentences.

- 1 your / go / asked / friend / Say / you / best / shoplifting / to
Say your best friend asked you to go shoplifting.
- 2 you / fighting / the / saw / Imagine / two / street / men / in

- 3 forgot / really / test / Suppose / to / for / revise / an / you / important

- 4 in / found / you / cinema / Say / 500 Euros / the

- 5 if / borrowed / friend's / and / it / you / What / broke / your / stereo
_____?

d Write your own answers to the questions in Exercise 1c. What would you do?

- 1 *I'd tell him I thought it was wrong.*
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

2 Vocabulary

Crime

- a Read the descriptions of the crimes and write the names of the crimes in the spaces. Choose from the words in the box.

burglary joyriding arson shoplifting
pick-pocketing ~~vandalism~~

- 1 'Have you seen the church? They've sprayed graffiti all over it.' vandalism
- 2 'They broke a window to get in but they only took the TV and the DVD player.'

- 3 'When he was only twelve, he broke into a car and drove it around, just for fun.'

- 4 'I was on the bus. I felt a hand and when I looked for my wallet it was gone.'

- 5 'The police are treating the fire at the school as suspicious.' _____
- 6 'Excuse me, could I take a look in your bag?'

- b Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

caught wrong into law ~~away~~ crime



- 1 Sixteen-year-old John's been getting away with shoplifting for two years; until last week when he got _____ with ten CDs hidden in his coat.



- 2 When Steve was a teenager he was always getting _____ trouble with the police for vandalism, shoplifting and things like that. Now he's 25 and he's committed a more serious _____ — arson. He burned the town library down.



- 3 Helen knew she was doing something _____. She knew that going at 140 kph was breaking the _____ but she didn't think she would have an accident. She's OK but four innocent people are in hospital with serious injuries.

- c What punishment do you think each of the people in Exercise 2b should get? Choose from the words in the box.

pay a fine be put on probation
do community service be sent to prison

- 1 John should do 30 hours community service and be put on probation.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

3 Grammar

I wish / if only

a Circle the correct words.

- 1 I wish I am / was a bit thinner.
- 2 If only I could / can go to the party tonight.
- 3 My sister wishes she has / had a boyfriend.
- 4 Daren wishes he didn't / doesn't spend so much time playing computer games.
- 5 My dad wishes he wasn't / isn't so busy.
- 6 If only she loves / loved me.
- 7 I wish I don't / didn't have so much homework.
- 8 If only I know / knew the answer.

b Mike isn't happy. Read what he says and write *wish / if only* sentences.

- 1 'I can't drive and I don't have a car.'
He wishes he could drive and he wishes he had a car.
- 2 'My parents don't understand me.'

- 3 'My little brother annoys me all the time.'

- 4 'My computer's broken.'

- 5 'I don't have enough money to buy a new bike.'

- 6 'I can't find my house keys.'

- 7 'I'm too shy to talk to girls.'



c Look at the pictures and write *I wish / if only* sentences for each of the people.



1 If only I wasn't so hungry.



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____




8 _____



9 _____

4 Pronunciation

I wish and if only

 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the stress of *if only* and *I wish*.

- 1 I wish I was somewhere else.
- 2 If only he loved me.
- 3 I wish I didn't have so many problems.
- 4 If only I could go to the party.
- 5 I wish it was Saturday.
- 6 If only she understood.

5 Everyday English

- a Write down the four phrases in the wordsnake.

the way I see it and besides that's a good point you never know

- 1 the way I see it
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

- b Use phrases 1–4 to complete the dialogue.



Steve: Hey, look. I gave her 5 Euros and she's given me change for 10 Euros.

Lucy: You can't keep it.

Steve: What do you mean?

Lucy: Well, I'd give her the money back.

Steve: What! ¹ _____, she made the mistake. It's not my fault.

Lucy: ² _____, she might have to pay for her mistake with her own money
³ _____, it's just not honest.

Steve: I really need the money.

Lucy: But suppose you were the shop assistant. How would you feel?

Steve: ⁴ _____. You're right, of course. I wish I had more money!

6 Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs with *down*

Use the verbs in the box in the correct form to complete the sentences.

turn slow ~~get~~ break

- 1 I hate all these end-of-term exams. They're really getting me down.
- 2 It's a great job offer. You'd be crazy to _____ it down.
- 3 I'm sorry we're late but the car _____ down and we had to get a bus.
- 4 If he doesn't _____ down, he's going to have an accident. He's driving too fast.

7 Study help

Key word transformations

In this type of exercise you have to rewrite a sentence using a given word so that it means the same. For example:

John is interested in knowing more about astronomy. (like)

John _____ know more about astronomy.

- Think carefully about the key word. How does this relate to the sentence? For example, *is interested in* can have a similar meaning to *would like*.
- Is the key word part of a phrasal verb? Is it part of a fixed expression?
- Identify and underline the part of the sentence you need to change. For example, *is interested in knowing*.
- What else do you need to know about the key word? For example, *would like* is followed by the infinitive.
- Think carefully about the tense. Usually both sentences will be in the same tense but be careful with words like *wish* and conditionals when the tense may change.
- Always check your answer carefully for basic mistakes.

Skills in mind



Write

- a Read the composition and put the paragraphs in the correct order. Write 1–4 in the boxes.

'There would be less crime on the streets if the minimum age for prison was dropped to 16.' Discuss this statement and give your own opinion.

A If the minimum age for prison was lowered to 16, we would probably see an immediate drop in crime for two reasons. Firstly, many potential teenage criminals might think twice before getting involved if they knew they could go to prison. Secondly, those who continued to commit crimes but got caught would be in prison and unable to cause more trouble. ☐

B I believe the answer to helping solve the problem of teenage crime is in education. Teenage criminals need to be shown that crime does not pay and taught other ways to live. ☐

C Unfortunately, the benefits of such a harsh new law would be temporary. In prison, these teenagers would meet much more experienced criminals and learn new ways to get away with crimes. When they left prison a few years later, the majority of them would be much more dangerous than when they went in. Crime on the street would soon increase again. ☐

D A survey in the UK shows that about 50% of children between the ages of 11 and 17 have broken the law. However, the most serious statistics are those from boys aged 15 to 16 who are involved in serious crimes such as burglary, physical violence and vandalism. ☐



- b Match the paragraphs with the summaries 1–4. Write A–D in the boxes.

1 Arguments that agree with the title ☐

3 The writer's opinion ☐

2 An introduction ☐

4 Arguments that disagree with the title ☐

Writing tip

Developing a discursive composition (1)

- A useful way to organise discursive compositions is in four paragraphs:

- introduction
- arguments for or against
- arguments against or for
- your opinion

- Read the title carefully and decide what your opinion is. Make notes to support your argument.

- Make notes under two headings: for and against. Use these for your second and third paragraphs.

- Good ways to start a composition are:

– Statistics: 'A survey in the UK shows that about 50% of children ...'

– A question to be answered: 'Why is society so worried about crime?'

– A statement supporting the title: 'We live in a violent society ...'

- c Write a composition of about 250 words to answer the question:

'The world would be a better place if people under 40 made the decisions.' Discuss.

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

would imagine caught down put away can ~~wish~~ could into

You have an important composition for your History lesson in the morning. It's 10 pm. You ¹ wish you had started earlier and it's really beginning to get you ² _____. Well, ³ _____ you ⁴ _____ pay 10 Euros to have it done for you and get an A grade. What ⁵ _____ you do?

Cheating via the Internet is a serious problem for many schools and universities and many students are getting ⁶ _____ with it. For a small price, students ⁷ _____ buy work from one of many websites. However, if a student gets ⁸ _____, they can get ⁹ _____ serious trouble. Most schools will ¹⁰ _____ the student on probation; many will even expel them.



2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- 1 He _____ the job down because the money wasn't very good.
a talked b played c turned
- 2 If I _____ your help, I would ask you for it.
a needed b need c will need
- 3 Nobody saw us. I think we've got _____ with it.
a away b over c up
- 4 My car's _____ down three times this month.
a gone b broken c run
- 5 My little brother's always _____ into trouble with my parents.
a being b going c getting
- 6 He didn't slow _____ although the road was wet.
a down b up c over
- 7 They made him _____ 100 hours of community service for vandalising the old factory.
a spend b make c do
- 8 If only I _____ have so many problems.
a didn't b don't c not
- 9 You might go to prison if you _____ the law.
a do b make c break



3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with the second conditional or *wish* / *if only*. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- 1 If only I can afford to buy a new TV. If only I could afford to buy a new TV.
- 2 If I lived by the sea, I'll go surfing every day. _____
- 3 He wishes he is taller. _____
- 4 If she is an animal, she'd be a horse. _____
- 5 What would you do, if you failed your exams? _____
- 6 If only I'm not so tired. _____
- 7 If I did met Tom Cruise, I'd ask him for an autograph. _____
- 8 She wishes she works for a different boss. _____
- 9 I wouldn't do it if you pay me. _____



How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 - 25



OK
14 - 19



Review Unit 10 again
0 - 13

11

Two sides to every story

1 Grammar

Linkers of contrast:

however / although / even though / in spite of / despite

- a Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bought don't feel like ~~went~~
didn't go feel like didn't buy

- 1 Although I wasn't feeling very well, I went to school.
- 2 Despite the fact it was expensive, I _____ it.
- 3 Even though it's my birthday, I _____ celebrating.
- 4 In spite of the fact the sun was shining, we _____ for a picnic.
- 5 I know it's only nine pm. However, I _____ going to bed.
- 6 Even though they're my favourite band, I _____ their new CD.

- b Look at the pictures. Circle the correct answer.

- 1 The place looks beautiful. In spite of / However, I couldn't live there.
- 2 Although / Despite I usually love horror films, *The Blair Witch Project* was too scary for me.
- 3 So you haven't done any work, *even though / in spite of* your exams start tomorrow?
- 4 Although / However I can't speak English very well, I can understand American films fine.
- 5 We had a fantastic holiday *although / in spite of* the rain.

- c Write the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets.

- 1 Although she doesn't like rock music, she went to the concert. (despite)

She went to the concert, despite the fact she doesn't like rock music.

- 2 We could understand him, even though his accent was very strong. (in spite of)

- 3 Despite not feeling very hungry, I ate two pieces of cake. (although)


- 4 The main course was delicious, but the dessert was a bit disappointing. (however)

- 5 Even though he's not very tall, he plays basketball really well. (despite)



2 Pronunciation

/əʊ/ though

 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the sound /əʊ/.

- 1 Nobody knows except Joe.
- 2 Don't drive so slowly in the snow.
- 3 Even though she didn't go, I enjoyed the show.
- 4 Although she won't tell me, I already know.

3 Vocabulary

Problems

a Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

 away over on up out over up back

- 1 I'll be home late tonight. A problem's *come* up at work.
- 2 If you've got a problem at school, why don't you *talk it* _____ with your teacher?
- 3 I can't *make* _____ *my mind* about what to wear tonight.
- 4 Don't worry about it. I'm sure it'll go _____ by itself.
- 5 I can't give you a decision now. Can I have a few minutes to *think it* _____?
- 6 When nobody knows what to do, Dan always *comes* _____ with a great idea.
- 7 Why don't you *sleep* _____ it and give me an answer tomorrow?
- 8 That's a good point but I'd like to *come* _____ to it a bit later.
- 9 Let's try to *sort* _____ who is doing what before we start.

b Complete the text with the correct form of the expressions in *italics* in Exercise 3a.



The problem ¹ came up (appeared) really unexpectedly. It was a simple question but I couldn't ² _____ (think of) an answer.

I wanted some time to ³ _____ (think about it) but I had to ⁴ _____ (decide) quickly. It wasn't the sort of problem you needed to ⁵ _____ (take a lot of time to think about) and there were people waiting behind me.

Maybe I could ⁶ _____ (discuss it) with the assistant? No, she didn't look very interested.

This was one problem that wasn't going to ⁷ _____ (disappear) by itself. And I couldn't ⁸ _____ (return) to it later. I had to ⁹ _____ (find a solution) now. And then she asked me again, 'Would you like French fries or onion rings with your hamburger?'

Grammar

Modal verbs of deduction (present)

a Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 He can't be hungry. | a she's his best friend! |
| 2 He must be hungry. | b he didn't have a very big lunch. |
| 3 He might be hungry. | c he doesn't have a phone! |
| 4 She must know his phone number. | d he's just eaten two large pizzas! |
| 5 She can't know his phone number. | e she's a friend of his sister's. |
| 6 She might know his phone number. | f he hasn't eaten for 48 hours! |

b Rewrite the sentences so they mean the opposite.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 It might not be true. | <u>It might be true.</u> |
| 2 She must be happy. | _____ |
| 3 They might speak English. | _____ |
| 4 You can't like olives! | _____ |
| 5 They might not know. | _____ |
| 6 He must live near here. | _____ |

c Complete the sentences with *must*, *can't* or *might*.

- That plate's just come out of the oven. It _____ be hot.
- They're speaking Spanish, and I think they're from South America. They _____ be from Peru.
- She _____ know. It's a secret!
- I'm not sure what it is. It _____ be some kind of monkey.
- Everyone passes that exam. It _____ be very difficult.
- That bird's eating the bananas. It _____ like them!

d Write sentences about the pictures. Use *can't* and *must*.



- 1 Her boyfriend sends her flowers every day.
He must love her a lot.



- 2 They've been walking for two days. They _____



- 3 Hardly anyone came to see them. They _____



- 4 They nearly fell asleep.
It _____



- 5 There were cameras everywhere.
She _____



- 6 He spent another birthday on his own. He _____

Fiction in mind

Read another extract from *The Fruitcake Special and other stories* by Frank Brennan. What did Harry find in his pocket? What did he do next? Read the text quickly to find the answers.

In *Finders Keepers*, Harry Chen is a lecturer in archaeology at a university in Singapore. Harry wishes he earned more money so he could fill his life with the beautiful old things he studies. One day, he is cleaning an ancient Chinese pot when he drops it and it breaks. A whistle falls out. Nobody is looking so Harry decides to keep it for himself ...

On his way home, Harry forgot about the clay whistle in his pocket. He stopped for a coffee in a noisy shopping centre. As he searched his pocket for money, he felt the whistle in his pocket. When he had sat at his table he took it out to look at. It was still dirty. He gently cleared away the dirt. There was something written on the whistle. The marks looked like writing. He looked more closely and recognised some old Chinese writing. There was very little of it. All it said was: BE STILL.

Be still? How extraordinary. What did it mean? He looked at the whistle again. It was the kind that one blew from the top, like a football whistle. He wondered if it would still work. The thought came into his mind that he wanted to blow it. He wanted to very much. The whistle had not been blown since it had been placed in the pot all those years before. He would blow it. It was small – it would not make much noise. Nobody would notice. So he put it to his mouth and blew.

To his surprise, the whistle gave a thin, clear note that was louder than he expected.

Then there was silence. Complete silence.

Harry noticed something else, too. Everything was still. Nothing was moving. No noise, no movement.

Nothing.

People who had been walking were frozen in mid-step, like statues. They were as still as photographs.

But they weren't photographs. They were real people. Frozen people. Harry's eyes opened wide with surprise. He couldn't believe it. This should not be happening.

But it was. He looked around and saw frozen smiles, frozen steps, a fly frozen in flight, a ball thrown by a child lay frozen above the hand which was waiting to catch it.

And all the while a total, perfect silence.

Read the text again and **circle** the correct answers, a, b or c.

- 1 Why did Harry take the whistle out of his pocket?
 - A Because he had forgotten about it.
 - B Because he wanted to look at it.
 - C Because he wanted to clean it.
- 2 What did Harry notice when he first looked at the whistle?
 - A It had some Chinese writing on it.
 - B It had the words BE STILL written on it.
 - C It was dirty.
- 3 What kind of sound was Harry expecting the whistle to make?
 - A A thin, clear note.
 - B A musical tune.
 - C A quiet sound.
- 4 What happened when he blew the whistle?
 - A Everything turned to ice.
 - B Everything went quiet.
 - C Everything turned into statues.

To find out what happens next and how Harry uses his whistle – read the story!

Skills in mind

6 Read

Read the film review of *Conspiracy Theory* and choose from the list (A–G) the phrase which best summarises each part (1–6) of the article. There is one extra phrase which you do not need to use.

- A Mad Mel
- B A disappointing ending
- C The man who knows too much
- D The perfect couple
- E A reluctant heroine
- F A villain to remember
- G An exciting love story



1

Mel Gibson is Jerry Fletcher, a New York taxi driver with a conspiracy theory for everything. He publishes his ideas on the Internet. One day one of his theories upsets some very powerful men and suddenly his life is in serious danger.

2

The only person who can help him is also the woman he is secretly in love with. Julia Roberts plays Alice Sutton, a justice department lawyer. She wants nothing to do with Fletcher at first but suddenly finds herself drawn into his world.

3

Conspiracy Theory is a well-written, entertaining film which successfully mixes two popular genres. As a thriller, there is plenty of action to keep the audience on the edge of their seats and, as a romance, we end up believing that a top lawyer really could fall in love with a taxi driver.

4

Perhaps the reason for this is in the strength of the acting. Gibson is at his best as the paranoid Fletcher (so paranoid that he keeps his food locked in canisters, locked inside his fridge).

And Julia Roberts reminds us that as well as being one of the most beautiful women on the planet, she is also one of the world's finest actresses.

5

But good as Gibson and Roberts are, the best performance of the film is from *Star Trek*'s Patrick Stewart as Dr Jones, a psychologist from a sinister government department. Every minute he is on the screen he leaves the audience wondering what evil he will do next.

6

My only criticism is the last 20 minutes of the film, when director Richard Donner forgets his convincing, tense storyline and the film descends into a traditional good vs. bad shoot-out. Maybe because he's working with Mel Gibson again, Donner suddenly seems to think he's directing the next in his series of *Lethal Weapon* movies.

Reading tip

Matching summaries with paragraphs

- First of all, do not look at the summary phrases to start with. Read the text completely first.
- Think of your own short summary of each part of the text.
- Now read the summary phrases. Do any match your own summaries? Write in the answers.
- Look at the remaining summary phrases carefully. Try and match vocabulary in them to vocabulary in the passage.
- Finally, never leave an answer space empty. If you really have no idea, try to guess.

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

result came up go away minds official ~~conspiracy~~ Although coming back Moreover ignored

From the death of Lady Diana to the UFO crash at Roswell, everybody loves a good ¹ conspiracy theory. ² _____ most of us forget them quickly, there are some people who dedicate their lives to them. As a ³ _____ there are now hundreds of webpages on the subject. ⁴ _____, books and films about them are released every year.

Some conspiracy theories won't ⁵ _____ – they just keep ⁶ _____. A survey done in 2003 to mark the 40th anniversary of JFK's death ⁷ _____ with the amazing statistic that 74% of Americans don't believe the ⁸ _____ story. American people have made up their ⁹ _____ and JFK is one conspiracy that refuses to be ¹⁰ _____.

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- Although _____ the nightclub, I don't want to go there again.
a I liking b liking c I liked
- Should I buy the red dress or blue one? I can't _____ my mind up.
a make b decide c do
- It's not so serious. I'm sure we can _____ it out.
a make b sort c think
- I decided to travel by train, _____ it was more expensive than the bus.
a despite b even though c however
- It's boiling today. It _____ be 35°C at least.
a might b must c can't

- I've got a problem and I want to _____ it over with you.
a say b talk c speak
- _____ knowing a lot about computers, she couldn't solve the problem.
a Despite b However c Although
- Why don't you _____ on it and make a decision in the morning?
a sleep b relax c lie
- She didn't go to my party. She _____ like me very much.
a can't b must c might

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with the linker or the modal verb of deduction. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- Despite of playing well, they lost. Despite playing well, they lost.
- I don't believe you. That can't to be true. _____
- I've been working all day. Although I don't feel tired. _____
- I passed the exam, despite I didn't study for it. _____
- She must be his wife. He's not married. _____
- He still loves her, however she's horrible to him. _____
- It's snowing. It's might be cold outside. _____
- In spite of knowing not any of the songs, I enjoyed the show. _____
- She's not a very good artist although she's never had any lessons. _____

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 – 25



OK
14 – 19



Review Unit 11 again
0 – 13

12

Mysterious places

1 Grammar

Indirect questions

a Circle the correct words.

- 1 I wonder how old *he is* / *is he*.
- 2 How old *he is* / *is he*?
- 3 I can't tell you where *they're* / *are they* from.
- 4 Where *they're* / *are they* from?
- 5 I don't understand why *he's* / *is he* unhappy.
- 6 Why *he's* / *is he* unhappy?
- 7 I don't know what *we're* / *are we* going to do.
- 8 What *we're* / *are we* going to do?

b Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



1 She wondered who he was.



2 They don't know _____.



3 He doesn't know _____.



4 He doesn't understand _____.



5 The doctor wants to know _____.



6 She wonders _____.

Indirect questions and auxiliaries

c Finish the sentences with a full stop or a question mark.

- 1 They wanted to know when the train left ____.
- 2 Why are you walking so quickly ____.
- 3 Do you know what I'm thinking ____.
- 4 Where is the nearest police station ____.
- 5 He wondered why she wasn't speaking to him ____.
- 6 I don't know where they are ____.
- 7 What's the problem ____.
- 8 Can you tell me where the toilets are ____.

- d Complete the questions with the words in the box.

did she speak to she spoke to ~~they live~~
is it to London the film starts do they live
it is to London does the film start

- 1 Can you tell me where they live ?
- 2 Where _____ ?
- 3 Do you know when _____ ?
- 4 When _____ ?
- 5 Do you happen to know who _____ ?
- 6 Who _____ ?
- 7 Can you tell me how far _____ ?
- 8 How far _____ ?

- e Put the words in order to make questions.

1 need / visa / tell / Can / you / me / I / if / a
Can you tell me if I need a visa?

2 need / I / visa / Do / a
_____ ?

3 went / know / you / Do / they / where
_____ ?

4 did / they / go / Where
_____ ?

5 you / message / know / to / left / happen / if / Do / she / a
_____ ?

6 leave / message / she / a / Did
_____ ?

7 will / back / you / they / when / Do / know / be
_____ ?

8 be / When / back / will / they
_____ ?

2 Grammar

Modal verbs of deduction (past)

- a Circle the correct words.

- 1 She must have left because her car is still here / ~~not here~~.
- 2 They can't have played well because they lost / won.
- 3 He must have lost my number because he phoned / ~~didn't phone~~ me.
- 4 You can't have seen my brother because I have / ~~haven't~~ got one.
- 5 We must have done something wrong because he looks really angry / happy.
- 6 I can't have eaten your ham sandwich because I eat / ~~don't eat~~ meat.

- b Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.



can't have built might be could have built
must weigh could have been don't believe
must have been might have used

Sally: Wow, look at it. It's amazing. What do you think it was used for?

Brian: The guide says that nobody's sure but they ¹ might have used it as an altar where they made sacrifices.

Sally: I think it ² _____ a big clock using the sun and the shadows.

Brian: You ³ _____ right.

Sally: Do you think that aliens ⁴ _____ it?

Brian: I ⁵ _____ that.

Sally: But humans ⁶ _____ it. Those stones ⁷ _____ thousands of kilograms.

Brian: But they did build it. Our ancestors ⁸ _____ more intelligent than we think!

c Complete the sentences with *must*, *can't* or *might/could* and the verb.


- The exam must have been (be) very difficult. Only one person passed.
- He _____ (leave) the country. He hasn't got a passport.
- Our dog didn't come home last night. I'm worried a car _____ (run) him over.
- You _____ (finish) that book! You only bought it yesterday.
- She _____ (be) really hungry. Did you see how much she ate?
- I think I _____ (see) this film before but I can't remember.

d Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I can't find my wallet. I think I might
<u>have left it in the shop</u> | 5 She's half an hour late. I think she might
_____ |
| 2 Jane looks really excited. She must
_____ | 6 He never bought her a present in ten years of
marriage. He can't _____ |
| 3 Did he really say that? He must
_____ | 7 Nobody came to his party. He must
_____ |
| 4 This band is terrible. They can't
_____ | 8 I'm not sure how he crashed the car. He might
_____ |

3 Pronunciation

must have / might have / can't have / could have / couldn't have

 Listen and complete the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 They _____ been
disappointed. | 4 She _____ gone home. |
| 2 She _____ left already. | 5 We _____ forgotten
to tell him. |
| 3 I _____ helped you. | 6 She _____ seen us. |

4 Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 He's the managing director now but he started | a him into going with us. |
| 2 Her hard work paid | b out because it was really dark. |
| 3 She's unhappy because her cat passed | c out as the office boy. |
| 4 I was a bit scared when the lights went | d off and she came first in the exam. |
| 5 We didn't have enough players so we had to call | e off the football match. |
| 6 He doesn't really like musicals but we managed to talk | f away yesterday. |

b Replace the underlined words with the phrasal verbs in the box.

~~came across~~ passed away called off went out tied in

- I was reading an old school book and I found my first boyfriend's number written in it. came across
- The police are sure he's connected with the robbery. _____
- They've cancelled the school party because nobody's interested in it. _____
- My grandfather died peacefully in his sleep. _____
- We didn't have any more wood and the fire stopped burning. _____

5 Culture in mind

World Party were formed by Karl Wallinger. Read his biography and write *one* word in each of the spaces.

Wallinger had a musical upbringing. He ¹ _____ to the famous Charterhouse music school ² _____ he studied opera and piano.

From 1983 ³ _____ 1985 he was a member of The Waterboys. ⁴ _____ the band never found mainstream success, they are still one of the ⁵ _____ influential bands of the era along with Echo and the Bunnymen and The Smiths.

Karl left The Waterboys ⁶ _____ 1986 to form World Party. On the first album, *Private Revolution*, he played almost ⁷ _____ the instruments. It got to number 56 in the UK charts.

In 1990 the second album, *Goodbye Jumbo*, did better by getting to number 39 but more importantly it won the Q award for best album of the year.

Since then the band ⁸ _____ released a number of CDs which have always received critical praise even if they have never sold ⁹ _____ copies to make World Party a household name.

In 2000 Karl again tasted success when his song *She's the One* (sung by Robbie Williams) won the Brit award for best single.



Karl Wallinger has won two important awards in his music career. Nowadays there are many different music award ceremonies in the UK to celebrate the music industry. Listen to the descriptions of four of them. Which of the ceremonies do these sentences describe? In the spaces, write:

SH for The Smash Hits T4 Poll Winners Party

MM for The Mercury Music Prize

Q for The Q awards

B for The Brits

- 1 It only has one award which is chosen by 12 judges. MM
- 2 It has an award for 'The best act in the world.' _____
- 3 It has awards for the best-looking male and female artists. _____
- 4 They are considered the Oscars of the British music industry. _____
- 5 Only four of the awards are chosen by the public. _____
- 6 It is organised by a music magazine and TV channel. _____



6 Vocabulary

Expressions with *be* + preposition

Circle the correct words.

- 1 I'm *off* / *on* chocolate for a while. I'm trying to lose some weight.
- 2 He's a vegan. He's *past* / *against* eating any animal product.
- 3 We're trying to organise a surprise party for Paul but I think he's *on* / *up* to us.
- 4 She's *about* / *over* to have the baby any day now.
- 5 I don't mind which film we see, it's *up* / *down* to you.

Skills in mind

7 Write a story (1)

- a Mark's teacher asked him to write a story ending with the words: *That was the last I ever saw of her.* Read his story quickly. Do you think it answers the question successfully?



The snow ¹ *fell / was falling* thick on my windscreen. My eyes were tired from all the whiteness. I wanted to stop but I also wanted to get home. Then I ² *was seeing / saw* her standing by the side of the road.

She got in quickly. She ³ *shivered / was shivering* from the cold. We soon started talking. She told me that she lived in the next town and then she told me about how her husband ⁴ *was killed / had been killed* in a car crash on this very road, exactly one year ago.

Then suddenly she ⁵ *was screaming / screamed* 'Look out!' I looked and saw the car in front of me. I put on the brakes, the car skidded across the road and came to a stop. I ⁶ *was shaking / shook* with fear. I turned to thank her because she ⁷ *saved / had saved* my life. However, when I looked round she ⁸ *went / had gone* and her door was open. I looked out and saw a dark figure ⁹ *walk / walking* in the distance. It soon disappeared in the snow. That was the last I ever saw of her.

- b Mark uses a variety of past tenses in his story. **Circle** the correct words.

Writing tip

Developing your ideas to write a story (1)

A Getting ideas is an extremely important part of writing a story. Let your imagination take control. Close your eyes and write down any ideas that come into your mind.

Ask yourself questions and write down your answers. Here are some examples for the story in Exercise 7.

Who was she? *A girlfriend, a ghost, a mysterious stranger ...*

Why was I with her? *She asked me for directions, I was seeing her off on a plane, I picked her up hitch-hiking ...*

Why did I never see her again? *She went to live in another country, she disappeared, she died, she gave me her phone number but I lost it ...*

B Use the combination you like best to create an outline to the story.

I was driving. I stopped to pick a woman hitch-hiker up. We started talking. I didn't see the car in the middle of the road. She screamed to warn

me. I didn't crash. I looked at her. Her door was open. I saw a figure walking along the road. It disappeared.

C Now ask yourself questions to develop the story. For example:

- What was the weather like?
- Where was I going?
- How was I feeling?
- Why did I stop?
- What did we talk about?

D Use the answers to these questions to develop your story. Remember:

- use a good range of vocabulary (adjectives, adverbs etc.) to make your story descriptive
- show a good command of past tenses
- link your sentences and paragraphs well.

- c Write a story ending with the words: *And then the phone rang.*

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

between have wonder might message neither we are ~~can't~~ must most

There ¹ can't be many people who have never heard of the Bermuda Triangle. This area of sea ² Florida, Bermuda and Puerto Rico is one of the world's ³ mysterious places.

The area is linked with more than 100 lost ships and planes and more than 1,000 deaths. Many of these ⁴ have been because of shipping accidents or tropical storms. But ⁵ of these causes explain the Triangle's most famous mystery, Flight 19.

Flight 19 was a training flight which set off from a US Navy base in Fort Lauderdale. The plane was carrying the most modern technology so the radio operator back at base ⁶ have thought it strange when he received a ⁷ from the pilot complaining that they were lost. He also mentioned that the sea and sky seemed strange. His last communication was: 'I don't know where ⁸ . Looks like we ...' They were never seen again. Many people ⁹ why the flight disappeared so suddenly. Others believe it must ¹⁰ been caught in a tropical storm.

9

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- She _____ have enjoyed the film. She left after 20 minutes.
a must b might c can't
- Run! The bomb's _____ to explode.
a off b out c about
- Do you happen to know where _____ ?
a they went b did they go c went they
- I was in bed when the lights went _____.
a over b about c out
- He might _____ phoned but I wasn't in.
a has b had c have
- No, thanks. I'm _____ red meat for a while.
a off b over c in
- I wonder why _____ that.
a she said b said she c did she say
- I was looking for my keys and I _____ across 10 Euros behind the sofa.
a found b came c went
- There _____ have been 80,000 people at the game. It was so crowded.
a can't b must c might

8

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with the questions or the modal of deduction. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- Do you know is he married? Do you know if he is married?
- Can you tell me when is the next train to Liverpool? _____
- I can't find it anywhere. She can't have taken it with her. _____
- They might had been speaking Polish. _____
- Nobody's sure what did really happened. _____
- I don't understand why would he say a thing like that. _____
- She had six children and no husband. Life must have been easy for her. _____
- I don't know what can we do. _____
- Do you happen to know when will he get home? _____

8

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 - 25



OK
14 - 19



Review Unit 12 again
0 - 13

13 Love

1 Grammar

Reported statements review

a Write the sentences in direct speech.

- 1 The man told the woman that he was really scared of dogs.
'I'm really scared of dogs.' the man told her.
- 2 Sue told her father that she would go to the cinema with him on Saturday.
; Sue told her father.
- 3 John explained he had to get up early in the morning to catch the train.
; explained John.
- 4 Janet told us there had been an earthquake in China.
; Janet told us.
- 5 Dad said he was sorry he couldn't get home earlier.
; said Dad.
- 6 Ben told us he was going to France in the morning.
; Ben told us.
- 7 Anna said she had to leave before eight o'clock.
; said Anna.
- 8 Marek said that he couldn't type very fast.
; said Marek.

b Rewrite the sentences so that they have a similar meaning. Use the word given without changing it.

- 1 'You must buy your girlfriend some flowers,' Mum said.
 that
 Mum told me that I had to buy some flowers for my girlfriend.
- 2 'Tony is my brother, not my boyfriend,' Anne said.
 was
 Anne her brother, not her boyfriend.
- 3 'I have not stolen the money,' the man said.
 said
 The man the money.
- 4 'I can't go on holiday in August,' Tony said.
 explained
 Tony on holiday in August.
- 5 'I have not learned anything for the test,' Jane said to us.
 told
 Jane anything for the test.
- 6 'I'm going to marry Cathy,' Nick said.
 he
 Nick told us that
- 7 'I don't want to hear complaints all the time,' the headmaster said.
 said
 The headmaster hear complaints all the time.
- 8 'I promise to give you the money back in three days' time,' he said to me.
 would
 He promised that he the money back in three days' time.



Grammar

Reported questions review

Put the questions into reported speech.

- 'When is your birthday?' (The girl wanted to know ...)
The girl wanted to know when my birthday was.
- 'Will we get to the concert on time?' (Jane asked ...)

- 'Can you install this game for me?' (Carol asked me ...)

- 'Why can't I stay up longer?' (My little sister asked ...)

- 'Where's the hospital?' (The driver wanted to know ...)

- 'Have you been to Canada?' (He asked me ...)

Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box.

don't think was brilliant doesn't mean I'll go
~~Have you seen~~ Why's that it was awful

Lucy: ¹ *Have you seen* Matrix Revolutions?

Liz: No, I haven't, but I ² _____ I'd want to.

Lucy: ³ _____ ?

Liz: My friends have seen it, and they said

⁴ _____

Lucy: I find that surprising. I've only seen the first part, and that ⁵ _____

Liz: I know, but that ⁶ _____ much!

Lucy: You're probably right, but I think ⁷ _____ and see it anyway.

Complete the report on the conversation between Lucy and Liz.

Lucy asked Liz ¹ *whether she had seen* Matrix Revolutions. Liz replied that she ² _____ but she ³ _____ want to. Lucy ⁴ _____ to know why. Liz replied that her friends ⁵ _____ it, and they ⁶ _____ awful. Lucy answered that she ⁷ _____ that surprising. She ⁸ _____ the first part, and that ⁹ _____ brilliant. Liz replied that she ¹⁰ _____, but that ¹¹ _____ much. Lucy replied that she ¹² _____ right, but she ¹³ _____ and see it anyway.

Vocabulary

Appearance



Robert



Jenny



Donna



Kevin

Write the names of the people.

- Who is overweight? *Kevin*
- Who has got a ponytail? _____
- Who has got a double chin? _____
- Who has got wrinkles on his forehead? _____
- Who is clean shaven? _____
- Who has got a mole on her cheek? _____

Complete the sentences.

- Robert has got *spots* on his face. He is rather short, but _____.
- Jenny has got _____ hair. She is slim, but she has got a _____ chin.
- Donna has got her hair in a _____. On her left arm, she's got a _____ of a dolphin.
- Kevin has got _____ eyebrows. He has got _____ hair, a _____ and _____ on his forehead.

4 Vocabulary

Personality

Complete the text. **Circle** the correct answers, a, b, c or d.

I have three sisters and two brothers. My oldest brother is Adam. Once I was ill for two weeks. Adam was really ¹ _____ and looked after me very well. But sometimes Adam is really ² _____. He likes to tell us what to do all the time and how we should do it. We often tell him to be more ³ _____, but he doesn't listen. Ernest, my other brother, is the most ⁴ _____ of us all. He was always the best student in his class, and he finished university really quickly. The problem is that he never has any time for himself, but we tell him to be a little less ⁵ _____ and relax a bit more. We all get on really well with my youngest sister Margaret, except when we try to interfere with her life. She is a very ⁶ _____ person, and doesn't like other people to tell her what to do.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 a sympathetic | b ambitious | c determined | d imaginative |
| 2 a sensitive | b independent | c bossy | d ambitious |
| 3 a imaginative | b bossy | c ambitious | d considerate |
| 4 a bossy | b ambitious | c sympathetic | d insensitive |
| 5 a determined | b imaginative | c sensitive | d considerate |
| 6 a independent | b insensitive | c considerate | d sympathetic |

5 Grammar

Reporting verbs

- a **Circle** the correct verbs.

Tracey and Caroline were talking about going to the cinema. Tracey ¹ **said** / told that she ² wanted / wants to see a thriller. Caroline ³ said / told that she ⁴ will / would like to see a romantic film. Tracey ⁵ said / offered to go and get a programme. Caroline ⁶ suggested / asked checking the programme on the Internet. She went online, but some minutes later she ⁷ said / told that there ⁸ aren't / weren't any interesting films on. Tracey ⁹ said / told Caroline that it ¹⁰ might / will be better to rent a DVD and watch it at home. So Caroline ¹¹ asked / said her to go and get a good DVD. Tracey ¹² said / told that she ¹³ is / was happy to do that. Twenty minutes later she came back. She ¹⁴ apologised / complained for choosing a thriller, but Caroline ¹⁵ refused / invited to watch it!



- b Use the past form of the verbs in the box to write the sentences in reported speech.

explain ~~tell~~ refuse persuade beg suggest agree apologise

- 'Wash your hands before you sit down!' Mum said to my little brother.
Mum told my little brother to wash his hands before he sat down.
- 'Please, please lend me your DVD player!' Pete said to me.

- 'I'm really sorry that I forgot about your birthday.' Cathy said to her dad.

- 'All right – I'll make pizza for supper.' my mother said.

- 'I'm late because of the traffic,' she said. _____
- 'I won't do it!' she said. _____
- Tom: 'I know you don't like football, but please will you watch the match with me. just for once?'
Alan: 'Oh, OK then. But just this once!'
Tom _____
- 'Let's play tennis,' said Lucy.

Culture in mind



a Complete the text with the correct form of the words.

A traditional Greek Cypriot wedding has many
1 _____ to a Church of England wedding. SIMILAR

One example is that it takes between 40 minutes
and an hour, and the bride wears a white dress
and the groom wears a black suit. But one big
2 _____ is that the service is usually DIFFERENT
3 _____ for by the bridesmaids. PAY

During the service the couple exchange rings and
put a type of crown on each other's heads
to show that they are King and Queen for the day.

Afterwards, there is a big 4 _____ RECEIVE
for all the family and guests, with lots of
5 _____ Greek music and plenty of TRADITION
6 _____, including the 'money dance', DANCE
when guests pin money onto the couple's clothes
to wish them 7 _____ in their future HAPPY

life together. The guests also break plates on
the floor for good luck!

b Read the sentences. Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Greek Cypriot weddings are exactly the same as Church of England weddings.
- 2 The groom and the bride wear lots of different colours.
- 3 The bride and groom give each other rings.
- 4 They put crowns on each other's heads.
- 5 The 'money dance' is the only dance at the party.
- 6 Guests put money into the pockets of the bride and groom.
- 7 Breaking plates is supposed to bring good luck.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

7 Pronunciation

Intonation in reported questions

a Listen and repeat.

- 1 What's your favourite colour?
- 2 How are you enjoying the meal?
- 3 When will you be back?
- 4 Do you often watch TV?

b Listen and repeat.

- 1 He asked me what my favourite colour was.
- 2 We asked them how they were enjoying the meal.
- 3 He asked her when she'd be back.
- 4 He asked me if I often watched TV.

8 Vocabulary

Relationships

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

~~broken up~~ engaged getting back married
falling in love married going out divorced

- 1 Jane and Benjamin have broken up. He is _____ with another girl.
- 2 My parents got _____ fourteen years ago. Ten years later they got _____, and now they are thinking of _____ together again.
- 3 I think Sandra is _____ with Chris. She's been looking at him all evening!
- 4 Bruce and Nancy have been _____ for three years but they still haven't said when they're getting _____.

Skills in mind

9 Read



Read the article. For each question **circle** the correct answer, a, b or c.

Romeo and Juliet

the greatest love story of all times

Since the invention of the motion picture in 1894, *Romeo and Juliet* has been one of the most popular stories in films. Numerous movies have been based on Shakespeare's famous love story, the earliest dating back to 1900.

Many directors have taken this famous play and made it into a film, trying to keep to the themes of the original story.

One of them is Baz Luhrmann. His version of *Romeo and Juliet*, produced in 1996, has been described as an original, post-modern version of Shakespeare's tragic love story.

With this extremely successful film, Luhrmann has managed to update the story – by combining modern-day settings and characters with almost the original language. The story is set in Miami. The changes in the language, together with dramatic gun fights and passionate love scenes, make the story more accessible to modern audiences.

In Luhrmann's version of the film, the main characters, Romeo (Leonardo Di Caprio) and Juliet (Claire Danes), are Miami teenagers of the nineties. Even though the setting of the film is very unconventional, it contains all the themes of the original version, because it does not change the story at all.

Reading tip

How to answer multiple choice questions

In Unit 7 you got some ideas on how to do multiple choice questions with listening. When you do them with reading, keep the following in mind.

- Read the whole text first, but pause after each paragraph. Ask yourself two questions:
 - 1 What's the main idea in the paragraph that I've just read?
 - 2 What might the next paragraph be about?
 Thinking in this way while you are reading will later help you find the answers to the questions more easily.
- Some of the answers to multiple choice questions use words or phrases from the text. Be careful – they might be the wrong answers! Look at the multiple choice questions in Exercise 9. Which answers contain language from the text, but are clearly wrong?
- You will not always find the correct answer to a question directly from the text. Some questions ask for your ability to draw conclusions from what you are reading. Read the questions below again. Which ones can't be answered directly from the text?

- 1 Lots of films have been produced that are based on
 - a William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*.
 - b a motion picture from 1894 called *Romeo and Juliet*.
 - c an invention made by William Shakespeare in 1894.
- 2 Baz Luhrmann
 - a is the only film director who has tried to keep to the themes of the original play.
 - b is one of the film directors who have tried to keep to the themes of the original play.
 - c produced his earliest version of *Romeo and Juliet* as early as 1900.
- 3 The language in Luhrmann's film is
 - a exactly the same as in Shakespeare's play.
 - b completely different from Shakespeare's play.
 - c almost the same as in Shakespeare's play.
- 4 Why did Luhrmann make some changes to the setting?
 - a Because he added gun fights and passionate love scenes.
 - b Because he wanted to help people to understand the story better.
 - c Because teenagers in Miami speak a very strong dialect.
- 5 Which of the following statements is true about Baz Luhrmann?
 - a He produced a successful, but unconventional and provocative version of the play.
 - b He produced a modern, but not very successful version of the play.
 - c He produced a successful modern version of the play.

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

slim cropped bad-tempered sympathetic hair tattoo fit ambitious determined ponytail

My best friend's name is Carolyn. A year ago she started to exercise regularly, and now she is really ¹ slim. She also changed her hairstyle. First she had long ² _____ which she wore in a ³ _____, but now her hair is ⁴ _____. Carolyn is the best student in my class. She is really ⁵ _____, and sometimes she gets a bit ⁶ _____ when she doesn't get top marks. But I like Carolyn a lot. When I have a problem, she is very ⁷ _____. I want to learn from Carolyn. I am going to exercise regularly too. I am very ⁸ _____ and will not give up before I am as ⁹ _____ as her. But one thing is for sure. I am not going to get myself a ¹⁰ _____ on my left arm. That's something I don't like so much about her!

9

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- Jane said that she _____ nervous.
a was b were c be
- Your sister said that she _____ to leave.
a had b having c have
- John promised that he _____ study the words.
a to b would c would to
- They asked me if I _____ seen their dog.
a have been b having c had
- They wanted to know when he _____ back.
a would come b will coming c would

- I asked them if they _____ help me.
a be able to b able c could
- They apologised for not _____ on time.
a being b to be c been
- We asked them _____ us an email.
a writing b write c to write
- I suggested _____ Peter for some advice.
a asking b to ask c ask

8

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with vocabulary (relationships), reported speech, a reported question or a verb pattern in reported speech. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- Jane and Tony got divorcing. Jane and Tony got divorced.
- It seems Cathy is falling love with Nick. _____
- Is it true that your sister and her husband have broken down? _____
- Nick persuaded me coming to his party. _____
- Jane told Martin going out. _____
- I asked her come to my party. _____
- She asked me what was my favourite food. _____
- I promised that I would be not late again. _____
- She said that she not had stolen the money. _____

7

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 - 25



OK
14 - 19



Review Unit 13 again
0 - 13

1 Grammar

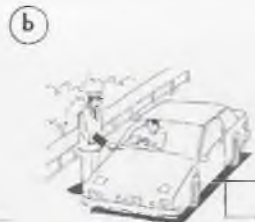
Third conditional review

- a Match the sentences with the pictures a–d. Write 1–4 in the boxes.

- 1 If she'd studied harder for the test, she would have got a better mark.
- 2 If they'd built a better road, there wouldn't have been so many accidents.
- 3 If it hadn't been so muddy, they wouldn't have got so dirty.
- 4 He wouldn't have driven so fast if he'd known that the policeman was there.

- b Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 I don't think so many people would have come (come) to the concert if they 'd known (know) that the lead singer was ill.
- 2 What _____ you _____ (say) if I _____ (show) you the present earlier?
- 3 We _____ (save) a lot of money if we _____ (go) to a cheaper restaurant.
- 4 He _____ (not buy) such an expensive guitar if his father _____ (not give) him the money.
- 5 If she _____ (pass) her driving test, she _____ (drive) us to Italy.
- 6 No one _____ (hear) us if we _____ (not shout).
- 7 If you _____ (not run after) me, I _____ (not fall).
- 8 Why _____ he _____ (phone) us if he _____ (not be) in trouble?



- c Match the sentences below with the pictures a–g. Write 1–7 in the boxes. Then join the sentences using the third conditional.



- 1 One of Daniel's friends gave Daniel his ticket for a concert.

- 2 Daniel went to the concert.

- 3 He stood next to a girl called Annie.

- 4 Annie and Daniel had a chat.

- 5 The next evening, Daniel and Annie went to a disco.

- 6 They fell in love.

- 7 A year later they got married.

If one of Daniel's friends hadn't given Daniel his ticket, he wouldn't have gone to the concert.

If Daniel hadn't gone to ...



Grammar

I wish / if only for past situations

Write down a regret for each situation, starting your sentences with *I wish* or *If only*.
Use an expression from the box for each sentence.

kick ball drive so fast break vase play with pen ~~slam door~~ buy sports car



1 *I wish I hadn't slammed
the door*

The neighbours are really annoyed.



2 _____

Where can I buy a new one now?



3 _____

What will my parents say?



4 _____

I'll never get rid of the stain on
my jeans!



5 _____

This is going to cost me money.



6 _____

I have no money left.

Grammar

should have / shouldn't have (done)

a Match the two parts of the sentences.

- 1 I should listen to my parents
- 2 I should have listened to my parents
- 3 I shouldn't have been angry with Jane
- 4 I shouldn't be angry with Jane
- 5 I should write her an email
- 6 I should have written her an email

- a because I think they were right.
- b because it wasn't her fault.
- c before it is too late.
- d because I think they are right.
- e before it was too late.
- f because it isn't her fault.

b Write a response to these statements using *should have* or *shouldn't have* plus a phrase from the box with the correct verb form.

~~leave earlier~~ call the police take a jumper with her take the risk wear better shoes buy something earlier


- 1 I missed the bus. *You should have left earlier.*
- 2 She's feeling cold. _____
- 3 He lost all his money. _____
- 4 They can't find a present for their mum. _____
- 5 They saw that the man had a gun. _____
- 6 He slipped on the pavement and broke his leg. _____

4 Pronunciation

should have / shouldn't have

a  Listen and repeat.

- 1 You shouldn't have done that.
- 2 I shouldn't have listened to her.
- 3 I gave it back to her, but I shouldn't have.
- 4 We should have bought it.
- 5 They didn't tell us, but they should have.
- 6 You should have written to me.

b  Listen again. Circle *should have* and *shouldn't have* when *have* is weak and sounds like /əv/. Underline *shouldn't have* and *should have* when it is pronounced more fully.

5 Vocabulary

Anger

Complete the text. Circle the correct answers, a, b, c or d.

A few weeks ago I wanted to go on a bike tour with three friends. The evening before the tour Jeremy and Laura called to say they couldn't come. I was ¹ _____. I was especially ² _____ with Jeremy because he was the one who had suggested going for the bike tour. Anyway, the next morning I was sorry for losing my ³ _____ and rang up Jeremy to apologise. But he didn't even want to talk. He was just ⁴ _____ I ⁵ _____ my cool and said, 'OK. If you are so ⁶ _____ and lose your temper that easily, it's your problem and not mine!' You know what? He started having ⁷ _____ and bit ⁸ _____ for 'shouting at him!' I don't know what he meant! But what could I do? I think I can only ⁹ _____ and wait for him to cool down again!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 a <u>furios</u> | b hot-headed | c mad at | d calm |
| 2 a hot-headed | b temper | c cross | d calm |
| 3 a head | b tantrum | c calm | d temper |
| 4 a cool | b hot-headed | c calm | d furious |
| 5 a got | b had | c bit | d kept |
| 6 a cross | b calm | c cool | d hot-headed |
| 7 a a temper | b a real tantrum | c my head off | d his cool |
| 8 a my head off | b a real tantrum | c his cool | d his temper |
| 9 a stay calm | b have a tantrum | c be cross | d bite his head off |

6 Everyday English

Use one of the phrases in the box to complete each space in the dialogue.

there's something I want to say the thing is in that case what I mean is

Julie: Hey, Diana. What's up?

Diana: Well, I'm a bit sad today.

Julie: But I've heard you're going out with Jamie? Isn't that great?

Diana: Well, ¹ _____, I'm a bit worried.

Julie: Is there a problem?

Diana: I should have listened to Sarah, she warned me. ² _____, I shouldn't have trusted Jamie.

Julie: Why's that?

Diana: Sarah says he's saying bad things about me! I wish I'd known, I would never have gone out with him.

Julie: ³ _____, Diana.

Diana: What's that?

Julie: Sarah would like to go out with Jamie herself. Talk to him. I'm sure you two can work it out. Maybe he hasn't even said those things ...

Diana: Mmm. ⁴ _____, I'll try to talk to him. Thanks Julie!

7 Study help

How to complete cloze texts

Sometimes you have to fill in the spaces in a text with one word and no clues are given.

- It's important that you read the whole text first. Don't focus on the spaces – try to understand what the general meaning of the text is. Look at the title too!
- Carefully study the words before and after the space. Try to find clues that help you to identify the meaning of the word needed. Is it the opposite of something? Is it an example of something? Is it a synonym? Is it part of an expression?
- Try to identify the type of word that's needed. For example, is it an article? A preposition? A noun? Look at number 2 in the text below. The words before the space are: *can be caused*. This tells us that the sentence is a present simple passive construction. The words after the space tell us what the cause is, so what is the missing word?
- If the word you need to fill in is a verb, make sure it agrees with the subject that it goes with. Don't forget the third person s!
- If you are not sure about a word, try to guess the answer and note it down on a piece of paper. Then come back later to the spaces you found difficult to do. You will sometimes find it easier to find the right word the second time round.
- Read the whole text again and check that the words you have filled in make sense.



Complete the text with one word for each space.

What is anger? And what can you do about it?

According to psychologists, anger ¹ *is* a feeling. As with other emotional states, we notice changes when we are angry. There are biological changes, for example. Our heart rate and blood pressure go up, as do the levels of our energy hormones.

Anger can be caused ² both external and internal events. You could be angry at a specific ³, such as a classmate or a teacher, or perhaps an event. For example, maybe you have ⁴ your bus, or it starts raining and you ⁵ planned to go for a walk. Or your anger could be caused by worrying

⁶ your personal problems. Memories of very negative events can also trigger angry feelings.

However, you can control your angry feelings with simple techniques. There are books and courses ⁷ can teach you relaxation techniques, and once you have learned the techniques you can use them in different situations. If you are in a relationship where both of you are quick-tempered, it might be a good idea for both of you ⁸ learn these techniques. Practise these techniques daily and learn to use ⁹ when you're in a difficult situation.

Skills in mind



Write a story (2)

- a John's teacher asked him to write a story with the title: 'An embarrassing situation'. Read his answer. Why was the situation embarrassing?

An embarrassing situation

I was on holiday with two of my friends and we were staying in a hotel.¹ The football world cup was starting and we all wanted to watch it. We decided to watch it in my room, because there was a TV there, but we just couldn't get a picture. We tried everything but we couldn't sort it out.²

Finally,³ we decided to phone someone in reception and ask them to look at it. When the man arrived, he looked at the TV and calmly switched it on, before taking the remote control and pressing the button for the right channel!⁴



- b The writer gives the events, but the text does not contain much detail, so it isn't very interesting. Read the question prompts. Think of answers to them and write them down.

- 1 Where was the holiday? When? What was the place like? What was the hotel like?
- 2 How did you feel when you noticed that the TV didn't work? Why?
- 3 How long did you wait before you called reception? Had the match already started?
- 4 How did you feel when you realised you hadn't noticed the TV was not switched on? Did you later tell your friends about what had happened? Why / Why not?

- c Rewrite the text using the ideas you wrote in Exercise 9b to make it more interesting.

- d Write a story entitled 'A dangerous journey'.

Writing tip

Developing your ideas to write a story (2)

In Unit 12 you were given the last line of a story and asked to complete the story. Here you are given the title.

- Don't start writing without having a clear plan of what you are going to write.
- Develop the storyline first. Have you ever been on a dangerous journey? Has someone you know told you about a dangerous journey?
- If you don't have a story, try to invent one. First of all write the storyline. How does it begin? How does it develop? How does it end?
- Include interesting details, but not too many!

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the letter with the words in the box. There may be more than one possibility.

furious ~~letter~~ keep regretting hot-headed difficult temper work tantrum cross

Dear Jane

Thank you for your ¹ letter. I'm afraid it's really not very easy to advise you.

You had a fight with your boyfriend and lost your ² _____, and now you are ³ _____

it. You say in your letter that your boyfriend is quite a ⁴ _____ person, but it seems that it is

_____ for you to ⁶ _____ your cool too. Now you are ⁷ _____ with

him, but maybe you should understand that he is also ⁸ _____ with you? Perhaps you could learn

to relax a bit more and avoid having a ⁹ _____ when you are arguing with someone you like.

Talk to him. Maybe you can ¹⁰ _____ something out together.

Yours, Barbara



2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

1 If I _____ ill, I would have gone to school.

a hadn't been b were not c am not

2 They wouldn't _____ in love if they hadn't met.

a fall b had fallen c have fallen

3 If the police hadn't come, the man would have _____

a escaping b escaped c escape

4 He's going to hit you! Look _____!

a in b out c under

5 I'm so curious. I wish I _____ her before.

a asked b been asked c had asked

6 I missed the bus. I _____ left so late.

a hadn't b should have c shouldn't have

7 We should have left before they _____.

a arrived b would arrive c arrive

8 This is so complicated, I don't think we can _____ it out.

a sort b stop c avoid

9 I am so full! If only I _____ so much.

a not eaten b wouldn't have eaten

c hadn't eaten



3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with a third conditional, *wish / if only*, *should have done* or a phrasal verb. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

1 I would have been happy if you would have helped. I would have been happy if you had helped.

2 If they had asked me, I would have not told them. _____

3 If only I known about the problem before! _____

4 I'm tired. I wish I hadn't work so much. _____

5 We should told her before she phoned. _____

6 We should have left before it gets dark. _____

7 I wish she had be here, then we could have discussed it. _____

8 They had a big argument and fell up. _____

9 Please don't worry, I'm sure we can work something in. _____



How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 - 25



OK
14 - 19



Review Unit 14 again
0 - 13

15 Fear

1 Grammar

Non-defining relative clauses (giving extra information)

- a Complete the sentences with the correct relative clause from the box.

where her family have a restaurant	which I read five times	which is not far from San Francisco	which was why I couldn't go to school
who is still very popular	which I know I wrote down	where you can find beautiful beaches	whose name I have forgotten

- I love going on holiday to Ireland. where you can find beautiful beaches.
- Madonna, _____, had her first hit in the 1980s.
- Karen's best friend, _____, comes from China.
- She lives in London, _____.
- I had a nasty cold, _____.
- The Lord of the Rings*, _____, is my favourite book.
- He is Californian and was born in Santa Cruz, _____.
- I've lost your address, _____.

- b Complete the text with *who*, *whose*, *which* or *where*.

MARK O'BRIAN, ¹ who **was on his way to work early last Tuesday morning, was driving down North Lane when he was shocked by something he saw.**

A driver, ² _____ must have driven down the same street only a few minutes before, had lost control of his car. The car, ³ _____ had landed on its roof, burst into flames immediately.

Mr O'Brian, ⁴ _____ quick thinking helped save the driver's life, got out of his car and saw that there was a man in the driver's seat. Mark phoned the fire brigade and then ran back to his own car, ⁵ _____ he kept a fire extinguisher. He rushed back to the scene just as another man was approaching.

O'Brian and the other man, ⁶ _____ has not been seen since the accident, managed to put out the fire.

They then broke the passenger window with a stone and freed the driver, ⁷ _____



luckily was not seriously injured. He was taken to hospital, ⁸ _____ his condition has been described as 'comfortable'.

- c Join the sentences using *who*, *which*, *where* or *whose*. Sometimes you will need to change the order of the clauses.

- 1 Joanne speaks six languages. She lives next door.
Joanne, who lives next door, speaks six languages.
- 2 I love scuba diving in the Indian Ocean. You can still find a lot of attractive fish there.

- 3 Next month Stephanie will move to London. Her partner has a flat there.

- 4 Alex is getting married next year. His sister studies with me.

- 5 Barbara works as a secretary for Jo & Co. She has won the lottery.

- 6 My new computer is fantastic. I got it for a very good price.

2 Grammar and pronunciation

Defining vs. non-defining relative clauses

- a Write a tick (✓) if the sentence is correct. If the sentence is wrong, write a cross (X) and insert the commas.

- 1 Paris which is visited by millions of tourists every year is famous for its art. ☒ Paris, which is visited by millions of tourists every year, is famous for its art.
- 2 That's the place that I was talking about. ☒ _____
- 3 Let's meet at the shop where your dad works. ☐ _____
- 4 Is that the girl who wrote you a love letter? ☐ _____
- 5 I live in Green Street where there are two new cinemas. ☐ _____
- 6 Thank you for your email which I read last night. ☐ _____
- 7 My dad works in *Tops* restaurant which is famous for its seafood. ☐ _____
- 8 He is the man whose daughter won the lottery. ☐ _____

- b Listen to the sentences in Exercise 2a and check your answers. Where can you hear the pauses?
- c Listen again and repeat the sentences.

3 Vocabulary

Adjectives with prefixes

Complete the text with the correct forms of the adjectives. Sometimes the adjective stays the same.

I have a story to tell. I know it will sound ¹ *unbelievable*, but it's true. It happened three years ago, when I was a university student. I was waiting outside the library for my girlfriend. She was late, and I was already getting a little ² _____. We had agreed to go to Joe's Café. It was very ³ _____, and it was quite old, but for people like me and my girlfriend it seemed the most ⁴ _____ place to meet. We both liked Joe. He made fun of us, but was never ⁵ _____ or ⁶ _____. The place was clean, and it was also ⁷ _____, which was great as we were poor students! So in fact my girlfriend Juanita and I were ⁸ _____ guests there.

In the end, tired of waiting, I went to Joe's Café alone. When I got there, it had gone! It seemed ⁹ _____, but where the café had been was an empty space. I have never seen Juanita again. And I have never seen Joe again either.

BELIEVE
PATIENT
FORMAL
LOGICAL
POLITE
HELPFUL EXPENSIVE
REGULAR
POSSIBLE

4

Grammar

Definite, indefinite and zero article

a Complete the sentences with *the*, *a*, *an* or *nothing*.

- 1 I go to the cinema at least once a week.
- 2 This is new school that I told you about.
- 3 His brother works as pilot for British Airways.
- 4 If he doesn't feel better tomorrow, we'll have to take him to hospital.
- 5 Lidia plays drums in a band.
- 6 Can you pass me sugar, please?
- 7 When does school start?
- 8 I'm allergic to cats.

b Write a tick (✓) if the line is correct. If the line has an article (*a*, *an* or *the*) which should not be there, write the word in the space.



Yesterday my friend Linda and I had lunch at the pizzeria behind our school. I know Linda is not keen on ~~the~~ pizzas, but I think she came along because of me. At the table next to us there were two guys from our class. One of them was really funny. He tried to imitate all the people in the pizzeria. We couldn't stop laughing. But there were some the customers who did not like the fact that two boys were imitating them. They complained to ~~the~~ owner of the restaurant and he came over and told them to stop. It was a real pity because Linda and I were really having a fun!

- 1 ✓
- 2 the
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

5

Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs with *sit*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of a phrasal verb with *sit*.

- 1 We had to the game because we didn't have our trainers.
- 2 It is difficult to a very long lecture.
- 3 A model needs to be patient when an artist.
- 4 My brother is very relaxed. He just and lets the world go by.

Fiction in mind

Read the introduction and the extract from *A Matter of Chance*, by David A. Hill.
Circle the correct answers, a, b, c or d.

Paul Morris's happy life in Italy changes when his wife dies suddenly. He develops an exciting relationship with Sandra, a friend at work. But all is not as it seems and Paul finds himself involved in a world of international crime and a car chase across Europe.

After two or three hundred ¹ _____ of rain, ice, snow, wind and sun, the roof tile fell from its place down into the street of the old town and hit my wife in the middle of her head, killing her instantly.

Jacky.

What can I tell you about Jacky?

I can tell you how she looked that bright February morning when she stepped out into the new sun, as the snow was falling off all the roofs, as she went out to buy something for a dress she was making. For a special dinner – we ² _____ been married for three years.

I have a film library of her in the back of my head: in the office; our first Christmas together, skiing in Scotland; the wedding; the trip ³ _____ France to our new home in Italy; and ... and ... I also have ten photographs of her that I took. Just ten out of the hundreds.

Afterwards, when I was able to, I looked through all the photos of our ⁴ _____ together and carefully chose the ten I liked best. I then had them enlarged, and put them in a special photo album. Which I have never opened since. ⁵ _____ this was many years ago. I am an old man now.

An old man full of memories, and full of thoughts about what could have ⁶ _____. An old man who often thinks about the way that one tiny chance happening can change someone's life: the roof tile falls a second earlier or a second later, she goes towards a different shop, she goes towards the same shop a different way, she meets a friend and stops to talk, she doesn't meet a friend and stop to talk, the traffic lights change as she gets to the crossing ... or ...

Such a tiny little chance that she was there then and the roof tile was there then. Such a tiny little chance that left me, at twenty-seven years of age, ⁷ _____ in a foreign country, Italy. So much hope. Such a bright future. Such an exciting thing to do. An adventure. To go and to start a new life in Italy.

Jacky and I had met at work in Manchester. We had started at the same time. We enjoyed being together ⁸ _____ first because we were both new there, and it was good to have someone in the same situation to talk to. Talk at work led to talk in pubs, days out at weekends, and by November we were in love and planning a first skiing holiday in Scotland ... the first time together, the first time away with someone I really loved.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 1 a years | b moments | c stories | d places |
| 2 a were | b has | c have | d had |
| 3 a behind | b to | c in front of | d across |
| 4 a money | b life | c friends | d car |
| 5 a All | b Each | c Every | d None |
| 6 a be | b thought | c been | d fallen |
| 7 a hungry | b immediately | c behind | d alone |
| 8 a at | b from | c on | d in |


b Read the extract again and answer the questions.

- What was the name of the narrator's wife? _____
- Where was the narrator's wife killed? _____
 - Why had the narrator and his wife gone there? _____
- How was she killed? _____
- How old was the narrator when his wife was killed? _____

This extract is the beginning of the story. If you want to know how it continues, read the story!

Skills in mind

7 Listen

 Listen to an interview with a psychologist about why people like frightening stories and the effect such stories can have on people. What does the psychologist say? Take notes to complete the sentences.



- 1 People like telling frightening stories so they can entertain others.
- 2 Most of the stories have a _____
- 3 If a story has comic relief, we _____
- 4 Healthy adult people are not harmed by listening to frightening stories because _____
- 5 Fairy tales are important for children because _____
- 6 A child who listens to fairy tales also _____
- 7 Some horror films are _____

Listening tip

Note taking

- Before you listen, first read the task carefully. It gives you important information about what to expect in the listening. Then read through the questions. You may want to underline key words in the questions. Look at the instructions for Exercise 7. What are the key words?
- Try to predict what kinds of answers you are expected to give. Does the question ask for some specific information (for example, a person's age, or physical appearance)? What kind of language might you need to answer the question?
- Listen carefully to the information given.
- Write clear answers that are not too long, but have all the necessary information. Use abbreviations (16 instead of sixteen, km instead of kilometres).
- Keep calm if you can't answer each question immediately. If you can't answer a question, leave it out. Try to complete the missing answer during the second listening.

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

who which impolite sat out ~~usual~~ illegal seems leave

At first we thought it was the ¹ usual problem with Daniel. ² _____ was rather unreliable. He had apparently ³ _____ the football match. ⁴ _____ took place every Sunday morning. Ken and I decided to go to Daniel's house the next day. When we rang the doorbell, a strange man appeared and tried to turn us away. He was rather ⁵ _____. We didn't want to ⁶ _____ and said we wanted to see Daniel. He looked at us in a strange way and asked us to come in, but we were a little scared, so we turned and ran away. We went to the police and said we thought there might be something ⁷ _____ going on at Daniel's house. A police officer came back with us. When we rang the doorbell, Daniel's mother opened the door. It ⁸ _____ that the strange man was Daniel's grandfather!

7

2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- I love Italy. _____ you get great ice cream!
a where b who c which
- My sister works as _____ in Paris.
a lawyer b a lawyer c the lawyer
- Prague, _____ is the capital of the Czech Republic, is a great city.
a where b who c which
- This is the person _____ car was stolen.
a that b who c whose
- What's the name of the film _____ you saw?
a that b where c who
- Elvis Presley, _____ lived in Graceland, was a rock and roll legend.
a where b who c which
- My parents always go to _____ early in the morning.
a the work b a work c work
- Tolkien hated _____ he got from his fans.
a the attention b an attention c attention
- It was difficult to _____ such a boring film.
a sit through b sit back c sit out

3 Correct the mistakes

8

In each sentence there is a mistake with a relative clause, an article or a phrasal verb with *sit*. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- Paul McCartney who was one of The Beatles has a new album.
Paul McCartney, who was one of The Beatles, has a new album.
- She is in Paris where she is studying Medicine. _____
- Shall we have a look on Internet? _____
- His father is policeman. _____
- I love animals, especially the dogs. _____
- He sat through to watch the film. _____
- Can you see that man which is trying to cross the street? _____
- Colin Campbell, that wrote *Lady in White*, is a very good writer. _____
- The Queen sat out nine hours while the artist painted her picture. _____

9

How did you do?

Total: 25



Very good
20 - 25



OK
14 - 19



Review Unit 15 again
0 - 13

16 Happiness

1 Grammar

be used to doing (something)

Match the two parts of the sentences. Then match the sentences with the pictures. Write 1–6 in the boxes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I'm not used to getting up early, | a and I don't like it because I'm used to wearing what I like. |
| 2 We have to wear a uniform in our new school. | b so I'm still really tired in the mornings. |
| 3 All the shops close at lunch time here | c I'm not used to eating with chopsticks. |
| 4 My little sister was sick, | d because she's not used to travelling in the car. |
| 5 My dad doesn't like his new office | e but I'm used to everything staying open all the time. |
| 6 Can I have a knife and fork please? | f because he's used to working from home. |



2 Grammar

used to doing vs. used to do

- a Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *used to* and a verb from the box.

drive eat laugh play
speak wear

- My father used to drive a big, old, black Ford.
- I _____ at his jokes, but now I think he's just stupid.
- My mother _____ Spanish, but she's forgotten nearly all of it now.
- _____ you _____ short trousers when you were a little boy?
- My sister and I _____ video games together, but now she's left home.
- I _____ fast food, but now I eat it all the time!

- b *be used to (doing) or used to (do)?* Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- When I was younger, I used to _____ (speak) French, but I've forgotten it all.
- I'm used to _____ (get) lots of emails every day.
- A: This coffee is very strong.
B: No problem. I'm used to _____ (drink) strong coffee.
- They didn't use to _____ (care) about what other people think of them.
- He used to _____ (live) in a houseboat on the river Seine, but he had to sell the boat.
- She used to _____ (run) for an hour every day, but she can't any more because of a problem with her knee.
- Are you used to _____ (live) in Britain now, or do you still find it strange?
- When he was young, he used to _____ (be) poor, but now he's rich and he's used to _____ (buy) anything he wants!

Vocabulary

feel

Paul wrote about his feelings in his computer diary. Read his diary entry and complete it.

Circle the correct answers, a, b, c or d.



About five years ago, my favourite song was *I Feel Fine* by The Beatles. It feels ¹ _____ to say now that I am in love, I sometimes feel rather ² _____. For example, I feel a bit guilty because I know that many other people are feeling ³ _____ while I'm in love. I really feel ⁴ _____ them. When I walk along the street with my girlfriend, I also feel a bit ⁵ _____. It seems all the world is looking at us! A week ago I felt ⁶ _____ to talk to my older brother about my problems. He says I should just feel ⁷ _____ that I will grow up. What does that mean? I am grown up. I'm just not feeling ⁸ _____ enough to walk around holding hands with someone with other people staring at us! Oh, dear! I'm feeling ⁹ _____ – I'm so glad nobody can read this.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 a up to | b <u>strange</u> | c cold | d scared |
| 2 a sorry for | b up to | c the need | d strange |
| 3 a up to | b fine | c lonely | d comfortable |
| 4 a sorry for | b confident | c fine | d stupid |
| 5 a cold | b up to | c strange | d fine |
| 6 a the need | b cold | c weird | d lonely |
| 7 a the need | b sorry for | c confident | d up to |
| 8 a confident | b fine | c up to | d the need |
| 9 a the need | b fine | c cold | d stupid |

4 Grammar

Phrasal verbs

- a Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs in brackets.

- We have a problem, but I'm sure we can work it out.
(work out / pick up)
- I _____ Nick the other day when I was in Oxford Street. (give up / bump into)
- They didn't talk to each other for a year, but they have _____ their problems _____ now. (sort out / take after)
- He really _____ his mother's side of the family. (give up / take after)
- We really cannot _____ his behaviour any more! (put up / put up with)
- We have to tell them the truth, we cannot just _____ something _____. (make up / give up)
- This car is really old. I hope it's not going to _____. (give up / break down)
- Let's _____ them _____.
Maybe they'll come along! (call up / make up)

- b Put the words in order to make sentences.

- you / to / up / doesn't / look / He
He doesn't look up to you.
- ran / He / from / away / her

- each / well / other / We / on / get / with

- our / forward / look / We / to / holidays

- put / for / night / the / can / We / up / him

5 Pronunciation

Stress in phrasal verbs

- a Listen and circle the prepositions that are weak. Underline the prepositions that are stressed.

- a I think we can work it out.
 b He didn't say a word and ran out of the house.
- a Pick your coat up.
 b She picked up her pen.
- a I've given up sweets.
 b I've given them up.
- a The plane took off.
 b He took off his shoes.

- b Listen again, check and repeat.

6 Vocabulary

Expressions with prepositions

- a Match the expressions with the definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 be up and about | a sometimes successful or happy and sometimes unsuccessful or unhappy |
| 2 be up and down | b improve continuously |
| 3 be on the up-and-up | c talk a lot about something in an annoying way |
| 4 go on and on about something | d recover from an illness and be able to get out of bed and move around again |
| 5 be in and out of somewhere | e be frequently staying and receiving treatment in a particular place |

- b Complete the dialogues with the expressions in Exercise 6a.

- A: How's your father?
 B: Not too bad. I'm sure he'll _____ again soon.
- A: I'll never be able to pass my test. It's impossible!
 B: All you do is _____ about your driving test! It's so boring.
- A: I have never heard this band before. They play great music.
 B: Haven't you? They _____ and will have a number one hit soon!
- A: She had a bad accident, didn't she?
 B: Yes. She's been _____ of hospital for almost a year.
- A: How have you been?
 B: Well, things have been a bit _____ recently, but I hope it's going to get better with my new job.

7 Culture in mind

- a Read Dido's biography. Some of the lines of the text have an extra, unnecessary word. Write the word at the end of the line. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓).

Dido

Florian Cloud de Bouneville Armstrong, ~~was~~ called Dido, was born on December 25, 1971. She entered London's Guildhall School of Music at age six and mastered recorder, piano and violin by the time she reached her teens. Dido attended law school and did worked as a literary agent, while she was been singing in a series of local groups. Her older brother Rollo, the well-known the DJ and musical producer, wasn't convinced she was going to be successful, and he advised her not to give up her day job. But finally he changed his mind. Dido was appeared on his band's first album in 1995.


For the next two years Dido toured with Rollo's band Faithless. Back in London, she could recorded her own demos.

In 1997 Arista Records heard demos of Dido's songs, including *My Lover's Gone*, and they invited her to meet Clive Davis, the man responsible for finding a talent like Janis Joplin, Whitney Houston and Santana. The meeting was a success and led to the release of her 1999 debut *No Angel*. Eminem borrowed part of Dido's her song *Thank You* for his hit *Stan*. Dido she became a star.

- 1 was
- 2 ✓
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____
- 16 _____
- 17 _____

- b Read the text again. Mark T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Dido was a very musical child. ☐
- 2 Dido became a musician and did not learn to do any other job. ☐
- 3 Dido sang in her brother Rollo's band, Faithless. ☐
- 4 After meeting Clive Davis, Dido released her album *No Angel* in 1998. ☐

- c  Two friends are talking about a Dido video. Listen and tick (✓) the correct answers.

- 1 Kevin and Carolyn are talking about the video for
 - A *My Life* ☐
 - B *Take My Hand* ☐
 - C *Thank You* ☐
- 2 The website that Carolyn checked out was about mistakes
 - A in videos ☐
 - B in song lyrics ☐
 - C on CDs ☐
- 3 The first mistake is about a hairdryer that
 - A disappears and appears again ☐
 - B starts burning ☐
 - C doesn't work ☐
- 4 The second mistake is about an umbrella that
 - A changes its colour ☐
 - B changes its shape ☐
 - C changes its size ☐



Skills in mind

8 Write

a Read Joanne's composition about family life. Complete her text with the correct statements (a–f). There is one statement you won't use.

- a However, it is also true that things are not always easy.
- b On balance, how would I respond if I were asked if I wanted to leave home?
- c Personally, I would not want to be on my own too soon.
- d I would love to be totally independent.
- e Many of my friends would love to be independent from their parents as soon as possible.
- f It's great to be part of a happy family.



'Happiness is having a large, loving, caring family in another city.'

Discuss this statement and give your own opinion.

1 _____ It is fun to be with people who like you. It is good to feel the warmth and the love of the ones who care for you. It is fantastic when you can turn to them when you have problems.

2 _____ Young people want to develop their own personality. Parents often think they know better. They find it difficult to accept that their son or their daughter wants to live and to think differently from how they used to think when they were young themselves. Consequently, young people are often frustrated and believe their parents do not understand them.

3 _____ They would love to have their own place where they can live the life they imagine must be ideal. They think that not having a parent who tells them to tidy up their room or get up at a certain time must be paradise.

4 _____ First of all, there is the financial situation. Having your own flat costs a lot of money. Secondly, being completely on your own also means a lot of responsibility. For example, I admit I like to be reminded occasionally of urgent things I have forgotten to do (although I would never admit that to my parents!). And thirdly, if members of a family accept that everybody is an individual and needs a certain amount of freedom, life in a family can be great fun.

5 _____ I would say that I am happy living with my family for now and I'll wait.

Writing tip

Developing a discursive composition (2)

- In order to make your points clearly and effectively, develop a clear progression of your argument.
- Decide how to introduce the topic, how to organise your ideas into paragraphs and how to conclude.
- Build each of your paragraphs around one particular point or idea. One effective way of doing this is to start each individual paragraph with a general statement (often called a *topic sentence*) to introduce the main idea of the paragraph. Add further sentences to support the idea.

b Write a composition of about 300 words to discuss the following statement and give your own opinion:

'The only way to happiness is by helping others.'

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

~~put me up~~ strange feel puts up with stupid takes after look up to
sorry used to going on and on

My old friend, Anna, who's 18, lives in London with her family and last month they ¹ put me up for a night. Anna has five younger brothers and sisters, the youngest two are only five and six, and her house is complete chaos! I'm ² going on and on living with only my parents and older brother, so it felt ³ strange at first. I feel a bit ⁴ stupid for her – I really don't know how she ⁵ puts up with all the noise! But it's obvious that her two younger sisters ⁶ take after her. They even copy the way she dresses and talks! I met her parents, too, and they're really nice. She ⁷ looks up to her mum, but when I mentioned this Anna told me people are always ⁸ used to about it, so I felt a bit ⁹ sorry and wished I hadn't said anything! Although it wasn't very relaxing, I enjoyed staying there, as the whole family made me ¹⁰ feel very comfortable.

2 Choose the correct answers

(Circle) the correct answers, a, b or c.

- When I was younger, I _____ speak Spanish.
a used to b was used to c I'm used to
- I'm used to _____ late.
a stay up b staying up c stayed
- I was _____ of hospital for some time.
a on and off b up and about c in and out
- He _____ into her at a party after not seeing her for years.
a crashed b bumped c danced
- I don't mind helping him. I'm used to _____.
for others.
a care b caring c caring about
- I _____ to eat vegetables, but now I eat a lot.
a didn't use b didn't used c used
- He always feels cold because he is used to _____ in a warmer country.
a live b living c lives
- I shouldn't have done it. I'm really feeling _____.
a up to b fine c guilty now
- He doesn't feel _____ his new job.
a on to b up to c down to

3 Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with expressions with *feel*, *used to*, *be used to* or a phrasal verb. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentence.

- I feel comfortable that we are going to be successful. I feel confident that we are going to be successful.
- He had no friends and so he felt very lone. _____
- We used to going to discos a lot, but now we're too old! _____
- I'm not used to be eating so much. _____
- I picked a bit of Spanish when I lived in Madrid. _____
- There's no way I'm going to put with this up! _____
- I really take from my father, we look almost the same. _____
- I think she up made that story. _____
- She didn't feel need to explain what she was doing. _____

How did you do?

Total: ☐ 25



Very good
20 – 25



OK
14 – 19



Review Unit 16 again
0 – 13

Grammar reference

Unit 1

Present simple and present continuous

- 1 We use the present simple to talk about people's regular habits.
What do you do on a rainy day?
Nobody in our class smokes.
A lot of people don't do any exercise.
- 2 We also use the present simple to talk about 'facts': things that are always true.
Do you have the Internet at home?
We don't live with our father.
The school term finishes in June.
- 3 We use the present continuous for actions or temporary situations happening at or around the moment of speaking.
How much money are you spending these days?
Is your sister working at the moment?
I'm having a shower right now.
- 4 We also use the present continuous to talk about changing situations or trends.
More and more people are going to university.
School-leavers are finding it harder to get a good job.
Are boys spending more than girls these days?
- 5 Verbs of opinion are normally used in the simple form. For example, *think, like, prefer*.
What do you think of the class?
I don't like this food.
I prefer water to fizzy drinks.

Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

We can use the present perfect simple to talk about actions in a period of time that started in the past and continues to the present, with *for* or *since*. It answers the question *How long ...?*

- 1 We use *since* to talk about the start of the time period.
My life has changed a lot since I moved here.
I haven't seen her since last weekend.
- 2 We use *for* to talk about the length of the time period.
We haven't been to the cinema for weeks.
You haven't eaten meat for as long as I can remember.

Present perfect simple with *just, already, yet* and *still*

We often add these words to the present perfect for emphasis.

- 1 We use *just* before the past participle to say that something happened a short time ago.
We've just arrived.
They've just gone out.
- 2 We use *already* at the end of the sentence or before the past participle to express surprise or emphasise that something happened.
Have you finished already?
We've already seen this film.

- 3 We use **yet** at the end of negative sentences to emphasise that something didn't happen (but probably will in the future), and at the end of questions.
*I **haven't started** this exercise **yet**. (but I will)*
*Have you **met** my new boyfriend **yet**?*
- 4 We use **still** before **haven't** in negative sentences, or before **not** in questions, to show surprise that something you expected to happen didn't happen.
*I **can't** believe you **still haven't said** sorry.*
*Has she **still not** told you the truth?*

Unit 2

Past simple vs. present perfect simple

- 1 We use the past simple to talk about complete events which are finished, or before 'now', the moment of speaking.
*I **called** you yesterday. Where **were** you?*
*We **didn't have** computers when I **was** born.*
- 2 We use the present perfect simple to connect the past and 'now', the moment of speaking.
*We've **called** you three times today. Where **have** you **been**?*
*We've **lived** in the same house all our lives.*
- 3 We use different time expressions with the past simple and the present perfect.
 Use the past simple with *ten minutes ago, yesterday, last week, when I was ...* etc.
 We often use *for, since, just, already, yet, ever* and *never* with the present perfect.
*They **went** out a few minutes **ago**. They've **just** left.*
*I **saw** that film **yesterday**. I've **already** seen that film.*
*I **met** her boyfriend **last weekend**. I've **never** met your girlfriend.*
*We **moved** there **when I was** young. We've **lived** there **since I was** a child.*

Unit 3

Past simple vs. past continuous

- 1 We use the past simple to talk about actions that happened at one moment in time in the past. We use the past continuous to describe the background actions in progress around that time in the past.

<i>I was playing football. (background)</i>	<i>I broke my leg. (action)</i>
<i>We were having a picnic. (background)</i>	<i>It started to rain. (action)</i>
<i>What were you doing? (background)</i>	<i>I called you. (action)</i>
<i>I wasn't paying attention. (background)</i>	<i>I got hit by a car. (action)</i>
- 2 It is common to use *when* with the past simple to introduce the past action, or *while* with the past continuous to introduce the background.
*I **broke** my leg **while** I **was playing** football.*
*We **were having** a picnic **when** it **started** to rain.*
*What **were** you **doing** **when** I **called** you?*
***While** I **wasn't paying** attention, I **got** hit by a car.*
- 3 Other time words that we use with the past simple are *then* and *as soon as*. We can also use *as* with the same meaning as *while*.
***As soon as** I **got** home, I **turned on** the TV **for** the big game.*
*The picture **came on**, **then** I **learned** the bad news.*
*Someone **scored** **as** I **was making** a sandwich.*

Past simple vs. past perfect

- 1 We use the past simple to talk about an event that happened at a specific time in the past.
We use the past perfect when we need to emphasise that one event happened before another.
*The march **had started** when we got there.*
*When I got to the street I **realised** I **hadn't brought** his address with me.*
*I **knew** we **d met** before somewhere.*
*How long **had** you **been** there when they finally **arrived**?*
- 2 Sometimes it is necessary to use the past perfect to make the meaning clear.
She'd left when I got there. (I didn't see her.)
She left when I got there (but I saw her).
*I went to the party. There **was** food there (and it was delicious).*
*I went to the party. There **had been** food there (but I was too late to get some).*
- 3 It is not necessary to use the past perfect when *before* or *after* is used.
*She left **before** I got there.*
- 4 It is wrong to use the past perfect when a story is told in the same order as the events happened.
I went in, said hello, and left straight away.
but
I went back inside because I'd forgotten to say goodbye to some people.

Unit 4

Present perfect simple vs. present perfect continuous

- 1 We use the present perfect simple to emphasise the result or completion of an activity.
*I've **copied** that CD you asked me for. Here it is.*
*I've **bought** everybody's presents. Aren't I organised!*
We use the present perfect continuous to emphasise the activity, not the result or completion of the activity (it may not be finished).
*I've **been copying** CDs all morning. Great fun!*
*I've **been shopping** for presents. That's why I wasn't here.*
- 2 We use the present perfect simple to emphasise 'how many'.
*I've **done** ten exercises this morning.*
*You've **had** three pieces of cake already!*
*How many sandwiches **have** you **made**?*
We use the present perfect continuous to emphasise 'how long'.
*I've **been doing** exercises for hours.*
*You've **been eating** cake since you got here!*
*How long **have** you **been making** sandwiches?*
- 3 Remember that some verbs express a 'state', and are not normally used in the continuous form.
*I've **always loved** you. (NOT I've always been loving...)*
*We've **never had** a big, expensive car. (NOT We've never been having...)*

should / ought to / had better

We use *should* or *ought to* to give advice, or say what we think is a good (or bad) idea. They have the same meaning. Remember, *should* is a modal verb, and is used without *to*. We use *had better* to give stronger advice or warnings. The form is always past (never ~~have~~ better), but the meaning is present. *Had better* is also used without *to*.

You **should** take a rest.

You **shouldn't** worry so much.

She **ought to** be more careful.

She **ought not to** be so pessimistic.

He'd **better** start doing some work.

He'd **better not** come near me.

Unit 5

Future review

There are three common ways of talking about the future in English.

- 1 When we want to talk about our intentions, or to talk about a process that has started and will end in the future, we use *be going to*.
There's a test tomorrow, so I'm going to revise for it tonight. (intention)
I feel awful! I think I'm going to be sick. (process)
I didn't like their last CD, so I'm not going to buy their new one. (intention)
We aren't going to watch the match tonight. (intention)
- 2 When we want to talk about arrangements for the future, we use the present continuous (we almost never use this in the negative).
My sister's seeing the dentist tomorrow morning.
I'm having lunch with some friends on Saturday.
My grandfather is retiring next month.
- 3 When we want to make predictions about the future, we use *will* / *will not* (*won't*).
Take this medicine, and then you'll feel a lot better.
The weather forecast says that next winter there'll be lots of snow here.
He hasn't done much work - I'm sure he won't pass the test.
My team are playing the champions tomorrow, so they probably won't win.

Unit 6

Predictions with *will*, *might* and *be likely to*

The chance of something happening	<div style="text-align: center;"> 100% ↑ ↓ 0% </div>	will	
		<i>will probably</i>	<i>is likely to</i>
		<i>might</i>	<i>might not</i>
		<i>probably won't</i>	<i>isn't likely to</i>
		<i>won't</i>	

When we make predictions about the future, we can use *will*, *might* and *be likely to* (and their negative forms) to show how sure we are about the chances of something happening.

My parents will be really angry when I get home tonight. (100% sure)

My father will probably / is likely to shout at me.

They might not let me go out again next weekend.

My brother probably won't / isn't likely to help me.

But next weekend, my parents won't remember what happened!

First conditional with *if* and *unless*

In first conditional sentences:

- a both verbs refer to actions or events in the future;
- b the verb tense after the words *if* or *unless* is present simple;
- c the verb tense in the other clause is *will* or *won't*;
- d we can use *if* or *unless* (which means 'if not');
- e when we use *unless*, the verb that follows is in the positive.

For example:

If my friends visit me (tomorrow), we'll go out for lunch.

I'll take them to the Chinese restaurant, unless they want to eat pizza.

(= ... if they don't want to eat pizza.)

Unless my parents give me some money, I won't be able to pay. (= If my parents don't give)

Unit 7

Present and past passive review

We form the passive with a form of the verb *to be* + the past participle of the main verb.

English is spoken all over the world.

My bike was stolen last night.

The present perfect passive

We form the present perfect passive with *have/has been* + past participle.

Our old house isn't there any more - it's been pulled down.

The rules of tennis haven't been changed for a long time.

The future passive

We form the future passive with *will be / won't be* + past participle.

Those trees will be cut down next month.

If you don't behave properly, you won't be invited again!

Causative *have* (*have something done*)

- 1 This structure has the form *have* + noun + past participle.

I'm taking my camera to the shop. I'm going to have it repaired.

- 2 We use *have something done* when we talk about a service or function that someone else does for us.

I had my hair cut last week. (= I went to a hairdresser and a person cut my hair.)

My grandparents want to have their house painted. (= They want to pay a painter to paint their house.)

We've had our car repaired. (= We've taken our car to a garage and someone has repaired it for us. Now it's OK again.)

Unit 8

make / let / be allowed to

- 1 We use *make* [someone do] to talk about an obligation.

Our teacher makes us do a lot of homework. (= We cannot choose, it's an obligation that our teacher gives us.)

My older brother made me lend him some money. (= I could not choose, my brother forced me.)

- 2 We use *let* [someone do] to talk about permission.

Our teacher lets us leave early on Fridays. (= The teacher gives us permission to leave early.)

My father let me use the car yesterday. (= My father gave me permission to use the car.)

- 3 We use *be allowed to* [do something] to say that someone has (or has not) got permission.

At our school, we're allowed to wear jeans if we want to.

When we were young, we weren't allowed to play outside in the street.

You're not allowed to park here.

Modals of obligation, prohibition and permission review

We can also use verbs, including modal verbs, to talk about permission and obligation.

- 1 *have to* / *don't have to* is used to talk about obligation / no obligation.
I have to get up at six o'clock every day. (= This is an obligation for me.)
We don't have to wear school uniform. (= Wearing school uniform is not an obligation for us.)
My sister had to go to work last Sunday. (= This was an obligation for my sister.)
We didn't have to pay for the meal. (= It was not necessary to pay.)
- 2 *can* / *can't* is used to talk about permission.
You can watch TV if you want to. (= I give you permission to watch TV.)
We can't go in because we're not 18. (= We don't have permission to go in.)
- 3 We use *mustn't* to prohibit someone from doing something, or to say that something is very important.
You mustn't forget to take your medicine. (= It is very important not to forget.)
We mustn't be late! (= It is very important for us not to be late.)
You mustn't talk to me like that! (= I am telling you that I don't allow this.)

Unit 9

Verbs with gerunds; and infinitives

- 1 When a verb is followed by another verb, the second verb is either in the gerund (-ing) or infinitive form. The form of the second verb depends on the first verb.
- 2 Some verbs (e.g. *enjoy, detest, (don't) mind, imagine, feel like, suggest, practise, miss*) are followed by a verb in the gerund form.
I don't enjoy living in the city very much.
She doesn't feel like going out tonight.
- 3 Other verbs (e.g. *hope, promise, ask, learn, expect, decide, afford, offer, choose*) are followed by a verb in the infinitive form.
We can't afford to go on holiday this year.
I promise to pay you on Monday.

Verbs with gerunds and infinitives

- 1 Some verbs (e.g. *remember, stop, try*) can be followed by a second verb in either the gerund or infinitive form. The form of the second verb depends on the meaning of the sentence.

Remember

I remember going to my first football match with my dad. (= I remember the occasion.)
I remembered to go to the stadium and buy the tickets. (= I promised my son I would buy the tickets and I didn't forget to do this.)

Stop

I stopped to watch the news headlines. (= I was doing something (my homework / talking to my parents) when the news started. I stopped the first activity because I wanted to watch the headlines.)
I stopped watching TV and went to bed. (= I was watching TV. I was tired so I turned off the TV and went to bed.)

- 2 Some verbs (e.g. *like, love, hate, prefer, begin, start*) can be followed by gerund or infinitive with no difference in meaning.
We began to run when it started raining.
We began running when it started to rain.

Unit 10

Second conditional

- 1 When we want to talk about imaginary actions and their consequences, we use the second conditional.
If I had more time, I would learn the guitar.
- 2 The second conditional has two clauses: 'if + the past tense' to introduce the hypothetical situation and 'would / could / might + verb' to talk about the imaginary result.
If I had more time, I would learn the guitar.
- 3 The clauses can be put the other way around. In this case we don't use a comma.
She would be the best student if she worked harder.
- 4 Other ways of saying if in a second conditional include *what if*, *suppose*, *imagine* and *say*.
What if you won the lottery? Would you be happy?
Suppose you could live forever. Would you want to?
Imagine you knew your brother was a burglar. Would you tell the police?
Say you could live anywhere. Where would you choose?

I wish / if only + past simple

- 1 When we want to talk about how we would like our present life to be different, we can use *wish* or *if only* + past simple.
I wish I didn't have so much homework.
Dave wishes he had a girlfriend.
- 2 Although we are talking about our present situation, *wish* / *if only* are followed by the past tense.
I wish I didn't have so much homework.
Dave wishes he had a girlfriend.
- 3 We use *wish* / *if only* + *could* when we want to talk about having the ability or permission to do something.
I wish I could play the guitar.
Sally wishes she could go to the party.

Unit 11

Linkers of contrast

- 1 When we want to introduce a contrast, we use words like *however*, *although*, *even though*, *in spite of*, *despite* and *whereas*.
Despite being very rich, he's not happy.
In spite of his wealth, he's not very happy.
- 2 *Despite* and *in spite of* are followed by a noun or verb in the gerund form.
Despite being very rich, he's not happy.
In spite of his wealth, he's not very happy.
- 3 *Although* and *even though* are followed by a clause.
Although they played badly, they still won.
Even though he's lived in Paris for three years, he doesn't speak French.
- 4 *However* always starts a new sentence.
I don't usually like action films. However, I really enjoyed Troy.
- 5 *Whereas* contrasts two different subjects. It can come at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.
The beaches in the north are always crowded, whereas the beaches in the south are usually quiet.

Modals of deduction (present)

- 1 To make a guess about a present situation, we can use the modal verbs *can't*, *must*, *might* and *could*.
- 2 When we are sure something is true, we use *must*.
She got ten valentine cards. She must be popular.
- 3 When we are sure something is not true, we use *can't*.
He's failed the driving test five times. He can't be a very good driver.
- 4 When we think there is a possibility something is true, we use *might* or *could*.
They're speaking Spanish so they might be Mexican.
They could be brother and sister. They look quite similar.

Unit 12

Indirect questions

- 1 After expressions like *I don't understand ...*, *I wonder ...*, *I want to know ...* and *I don't know ...* we often find question words. However, what comes after the question word is not a question, and does not follow the word order for questions.
I wonder why she said that. (NOT I wonder why did she say that.)
I don't know when we will arrive. (NOT I don't know when will we arrive.)
I want to know where you're going. (NOT I want to know where are you going.)
- 2 If we want to ask less direct questions, we can use an expression such as *Can you tell me ...*, *Do you happen to know ...* and *Do you know ...*. This is the question, so what comes after these expressions does not follow the word order for questions.
Can you tell me where the toilets are? (NOT Can you tell me where are the toilets?)
Do you happen to know if he's French? (NOT Do you happen to know is he French?)
Do you know why she left early? (NOT Do you know why did she leave early?)

Modals of deduction (past)

To make a guess about a past situation, we can use the modal verbs *can't*, *must*, *might* and *could* with the present perfect tense.

You were all alone in the house. You must have been really scared.
I'm not sure how the vase got broken but it might have been the dog.
Police believe that the criminal could have left the country.
It can't have been my husband. He was at home with me all last night.

Unit 13

Reported statements review

In reported speech, we often change the verb that was used in direct speech.

'It's late,' he said.	→ He said it was late.
'I've lost my watch,' she said.	→ She said she'd lost her watch.
'We didn't enjoy our holiday,' they said.	→ They said they hadn't enjoyed their holiday.
'I can't open the door,' my sister said.	→ My sister said she couldn't open the door.
'I'll pick you up at eight,' she said.	→ She said she'd pick me up at eight.

Reported questions review

- 1 With reported questions, we use statement word order and **NOT** question word order.
They asked us where the station was. (NOT They asked us where was the station.)
I asked him what we could do. (NOT I asked him what could we do.)
She asked me where I lived. (NOT She asked me where did I live.)

- 2 When we report yes/no questions, we use *if* (or *whether*) and statement word order.
'Is London very big?' → He asked me *if* London was big.
'Do you play chess?' → She asked me *whether* I played chess.
'Did your father go abroad last year?' → He asked me *if* my father had gone abroad last year.
- 3 When we report *wh-* questions (with *who* / *where* / *what* / *how* / *when* etc.), we use the same question word and statement word order.
'Who are you talking to?' → He asked me *who* I was talking to.
'When did you arrive?' → They asked me *when* I had arrived.
'How much money have you got?' → She asked me *how much* money I'd got.
- 4 With requests, we use '*asked*' + person + *to* (do).
'Please carry this for me, Mike.' → She asked Mike *to carry* it for her.
'Can you open the window please?' → He asked me *to open* the window.
'Please don't be late!' → The teacher asked us *not to be* late.

Reporting verb patterns

We can use many different verbs to report speech. Be careful about the pattern that follows these verbs.

- 1 Some verbs (e.g. *say*, *explain*) are followed by *that* + clause.
He said *that* the film was one of the best he'd ever seen.
She explained *that* she couldn't come because she had work to do.
- 2 Some verbs (e.g. *offer*, *refuse*, *agree*) are followed by the infinitive with *to*.
My mother offered *to lend* me some money.
She refused *to tell* me her name.
I agreed *to go* with them.
- 3 Some verbs (e.g. *ask*, *order*, *invite*, *tell*, *persuade*) are followed by an object + infinitive with *to*.
My father asked my sister *to help* him choose a present for my mother.
The policeman ordered them *to stop*.
My grandparents invited me *to have* lunch with them.
Our teacher told us *to concentrate* more.
My friends persuaded me *to go* to the concert with them.
- 4 Some verbs (e.g. *apologise for*, *suggest*) are followed by a noun or a gerund.
He apologised for *the noise* / *making* a noise.
She suggested *a walk* / *going* for a walk.

Unit 14

Third conditional

- 1 We use the third conditional to speculate about how things might have been different in the past. The third conditional is formed with *If* + past perfect + *would* (not) *have* + past participle.
If we'd waited for you, we *would have missed* the beginning of the film.
(= We *didn't* wait for you, so we *didn't* miss the beginning of the film.)
If you hadn't fallen asleep in the lesson, the teacher *wouldn't have made* you stay after school.
(= You *did* fall asleep and the teacher *did* make you stay after school.)
- 2 Instead of *would*, we can use *might* (if we are not very sure of the possible result).
If we'd waited for you, we *might have missed* the beginning of the film.

I wish / *If only* + past perfect simple

We use *I wish* or *If only* + past perfect to express regret about past actions or events.

I wish I'd phoned her. (= I *didn't* phone her, and I regret it.)

I wish they hadn't told you about it. (= They *did* tell you, and I regret it.)

If only I'd studied harder. (= I didn't study hard, and I regret it.)

If only we hadn't argued with them. (= We did argue with them, and I regret it.)

should / shouldn't have done

We use *should / shouldn't have (done)* to criticise past actions.

You should've told me. (= You didn't tell me, and I think that was wrong.)

He should've scored. (= He didn't score, and I think that was wrong.)

She shouldn't have broken my camera. (= She did break my camera, and that was wrong.)

We shouldn't have come here. (= We did come here, and I think that was wrong.)

Unit 15

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 We use relative clauses to add information about the subject or object of a sentence.

2 Relative clauses are introduced by words like *that, which, where, who* and *whose*.

We use *that / which* to refer to things.

*That's the car **that / which** almost killed me.*

We use *that / who* to refer to people.

*The woman **who / that** served me was American.*

We use *where* to refer to places.

*These photos were taken in Paris, **where** we went for our holiday last year.*

We use *whose* to refer to possession.

*She's the girl **whose** brother plays football for Liverpool.*

3 Sometimes the information is essential to know what exactly we are talking about. In these cases we use a defining relative clause and we don't use a comma.

*My brother **who** lives in Canada is an architect.*

(= I have more than one brother but I am talking about the one who lives in Canada.)

4 Sometimes the information is additional. We don't need it to understand what we are talking about. This is a non-defining relative clause. The extra information is included between commas.

*(NB In these sentences we can't use *that*.) For example:*

*My brother, **who** lives in Canada, is an architect.*

(= I only have one brother. He lives in Canada and is an architect.)

Definite, indefinite and zero article

1 We use the definite article (*the*):

a when something is unique.

*Have you seen **the** moon tonight? It's beautiful.*

b to talk about the ability to play an instrument.

*She's plays **the** violin really well.*

c to refer to specific things.

*I love **the** sound of birds singing in the morning.*

d when we know what is being talked about.

*Have you got **the** money? (= I lent you last week.)*

2 We use the indefinite article (*a/an*):

a to talk about professions.

*My dad's **a** teacher.*

b to talk about a not one thing.

*I read **a** really good book last week.*

3 We use the zero article (no article):

- a to refer to things in general.
Music always makes me feel happy.
- b to talk about places as institutions.
I go to church about twice a month.

Unit 16

be used to doing vs. used to do

- 1 When we want to say that we are accustomed or not to doing things, we can use the expressions *be used to* and *get used to*.
He's not used to being so popular.
She's not really used to young children.
- 2 These expressions are followed by a noun or the gerund (-ing) form of a verb.
I'm not used to working so hard.
- 3 *be used to* refers to a state.
It took me years to get used to driving on the left.
- 4 *get used to* refers to the process.
We used to spend our holidays in the south of France when I was a child.
- 5 Don't confuse these expressions with *used to*, which refers to past habits and is followed by an infinitive without *to*.

The grammar of phrasal verbs

- 1 Phrasal verbs have two or three parts.
Guess who I bumped into yesterday? (met by chance)
I really look up to my Maths teacher. (respect)
- 2 With some phrasal verbs, these parts can be separated by the object of the verb.
I called up my friend as soon as I heard the news. OR
I called my friend up as soon as I heard the news.
However, when the object is a pronoun, it must come between the two parts.
I called him up. (NOT ~~I called up him.~~)
- 3 In other phrasal verbs, these parts can never be separated.
I take after my mother. (NOT ~~I take my mother after.~~)
- 4 Three part phrasal verbs cannot be split.
I've made up with my girlfriend.
- 5 To find out if a phrasal verb can be split or not, look in a dictionary:
If it can be split, it will be listed: *call sb up*
If it can't be split, it will be listed: *take after sb*
- 6 Some phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.
My car's broken down. (stopped working)
When she heard the news, she broke down. (started crying)

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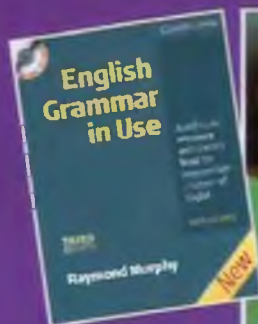
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