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Attitude

Workbook 3

Andrea McMahon

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MACMILLAN

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Contents

		Page	Grammar and Vocabulary	Language Practice	Reading and Listening	Pronunciation
Unit 1 People	**Lesson 1** Groups	4	Simple present G Present progressive G Common collocations V		Habits and situations L	
	Lesson 2 Twins	6	Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns G Subject and object pronouns G	Words from lesson 2		Word stress
	Lesson 3 Families	8	Characteristics V *Both* and *neither* G Word search: characteristics V		Tracing a family tree R	Characteristics
Unit 2 Culture	**Lesson 1** Festivals	10	Past progressive G *When* and *while* G		Festa del Redentore L Festivals in Japan R	
	Lesson 2 Traditions	12	Collocations V Past states or habits G		A vacation L	Sentence stress
	Lesson 3 Play	14	Kids' play V Time expressions G Crossword V		A conversation about childhood games L Time expressions L	
Unit 3 Languages	**Lesson 1** World English	16	Language V Loan words V Question words as subject G	Pronunciation	A conversation about languages L	
	Lesson 2 Small talk	18	Talk V Tag questions G Word search: types of talk V		Types of talk L	Rising and falling intonation
	Lesson 3 Student exchange	20	Indirect questions G	Things in a city	Things in a city L Loan words in English R	
Unit 4 Habits	**Lesson 1** Quit smoking!	22	Multiword verbs V First conditional G		Talking about habits L	Intonation in conditionals
	Lesson 2 Eat less!	24	Future possibility G		Losing weight R	
	Lesson 3 Stand by me	26	Homonyms V Substitutes for *if* G Crossword V		Life situations L	
Unit 5 Generations	**Lesson 1** Generation gap	28	Multiword verbs V Modals to express present deduction G		A conversation about an argument L	
	Lesson 2 Modern times	30	Extreme adjectives V Intensifiers and qualifiers G Word search: normal adjectives and extreme adjectives V		Reactions L	Emphatic reactions
	Lesson 3 A beautiful mind	32	Phrases about lifestyle V		Diet and exercise R A healthy lifestyle L	
Unit 6 Change	**Lesson 1** Then to now	34	Appearances V Present perfect to express change G	Ordering words	Describing people L	
	Lesson 2 Lucky girl	36	Multiword verbs V Present perfect simple and progressive G	*Since* and *for*		
	Lesson 3 Marathon man	38	Completion and duration G Crossword V		Interview with a marathon runner L My house R	

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Contents

		Page	Grammar and Vocabulary	Language Practice	Reading and Listening	Pronunciation
Unit 7 Food and drink	**Lesson 1** Recipes	40	Quantifiers V Sequencers G Numbers and fractions V		A recipe L	Numbers and fractions
	Lesson 2 My favorite table	42	Articles G Adjective + noun collocations V	Pronunciation	A conversation about a restaurant L	
	Lesson 3 Food from home	44	Partitives V Word search: partitives V		Ordering groceries L Attitudes to food and cooking R	
Unit 8 Persuasion	**Lesson 1** The commercial world	46	*Make* and *let* G		Remembering childhood L The marketing dream R	Sentence stress
	Lesson 2 Advertising	48	*Ask, want, tell* G Verbs followed by *to* + infinitive V		Five conversations L	
	Lesson 3 Let's stay together	50	Phrases with *make* and *let* V Present participles and gerunds G Crossword V		A conversation about making up L	
Unit 9 Rumors and gossip	**Lesson 1** Don't cheat on me!	52	*Say* or *tell* V Reported statements G		A conversation about an argument L	
	Lesson 2 Gossip	54	Reported questions G		Reporting a theft L	Intonation
	Lesson 3 Careless whisper	56	Idiomatic phrases V Word search: words from Unit 9, lesson 3 V		A music program L The Wham! story R	
Unit 10 Journeys	**Lesson 1** A heroic trip	58	Travel V Past perfect G	Pronunciation	Travel L	
	Lesson 2 Travel problems	60	Past perfect simple and progressive G	Ordering words	A story about a vacation to China L	
	Lesson 3 Around the world in 132 days	62	Guessing meaning V Crossword V		A conversation about the city or the country L Guessing meaning R	
Unit 11 Process and product	**Lesson 1** Superstore	64	Connotation V Passive voice G	Pronunciation	A quiz show L	
	Lesson 2 Origins	66			The chocolate chip cookie R Food inventions L	Strong and weak forms
	Lesson 3 Smart products	68	Defining relative clauses G Suffixes V Word search: words from Unit 11, lesson 3 V		Defining people and objects L	
Unit 12 Men and women	**Lesson 1** Home life	70	Collocations with *make* or *do* V First and second conditionals G		First and second conditionals L	
	Lesson 2 Men at work	72	Homophones V	Vowel sounds	Homophones L A radio program about parents and teenagers L Marriages in Japan R	Homophones
	Lesson 3 Real life	74	Lifestyle V *Wish* + past tense G Crossword V	Pronunciation	Wishes L	
Grammar summary		76				

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1 Grammar: simple present
2 Grammar: present progressive
3 Grammar: simple present or present progressive
4 Grammar: verbs not used in the progressive form
5 Vocabulary: common collocations
6 Listening: habits and situations

1 Complete the sentences with the correct simple present form of the verbs in parentheses.

1 My friend James _____ (live) in a big apartment.
2 My mom _____ (have) three sisters.
3 I _____ (not like) people smoking in public places.
4 They all _____ (work) at the same bank.
5 Helen _____ (not wear) a school uniform.
6 Our family _____ (not have) any pets.
7 We _____ (study) at the same college.
8 You _____ (be) always late for class!
9 We _____ (not come) here often.
10 I _____ (get) to work by bus.

2 Complete the e-mail with the correct present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

From: Helen
To: Mom
Subject: Vacation

Hi Mom,
How are you? **(1)** _____ you and Dad _____ (have) a good time on vacation? Everything's fine here. Danny and I **(2)** _____ (take) care of everything. Danny **(3)** _____ (do) his homework right now in his room. We **(4)** _____ (eat) well – in fact, I **(5)** _____ (cook) dinner right now. I **(6)** _____ (not let) Danny eat too much junk food, so you can relax. We **(7)** _____ (not forget) to feed the cat, either. She eats more food than I do. In fact, I think she **(8)** _____ (put) on weight! We **(9)** _____ (water) the plants, too. Anyway, we **(10)** _____ (miss) you both and we can't wait to see you next week.
Lots of love,
Helen.

3 Underline the correct verb form to complete the paragraph.

HINT:
We use the simple present for facts, permanent situations, and regular events, and the present progressive for situations happening now or around now.

I **(1)** *belong / am belonging* to a book club, which **(2)** *meets / is meeting* every month. It's a lot of fun and I always **(3)** *talk / am talking* to interesting people there. There are eight of us in the group and we always **(4)** *take / are taking* turns choosing a book that we **(5)** *like / are liking*. Right now, we **(6)** *read / are reading* a book by the writer Gabriel Garcia Márquez called *Love in the Time of Cholera*. I **(7)** *enjoy / am enjoying* this book because I **(8)** *learn / am learning* a lot about another culture. Sometimes I can't go to the meetings, because I **(9)** *study / am studying* at college this semester and I don't have time. Anyway, I **(10)** *think / am thinking* reading groups are a great idea. Everyone should join one!

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4 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 Jenny likes the new Usher CD.
2 I'm not knowing my classmates very well.
3 Mmm, this coffee is smelling delicious.
4 What do you think of my new apartment?
5 I don't understand what you mean.
6 He's believing in God.
7 This milk tastes horrible.
8 I'm having two older brothers.
9 This book seems really interesting.
10 How do you feel about the exam next week?

HINT:
Remember that verbs that express thoughts, feelings or states are not usually used in the progressive form.

5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

close gentle hard heavy light strong

1 I always start the day with a _____ cup of coffee to wake me up.
2 It's healthier to eat a _____ meal in the evening rather than a heavy one.
3 My brother hates _____ work because he's so lazy!
4 I'm not a _____ smoker. I only have one or two cigarettes a day.
5 Does he have any _____ friends? He's always on his own.
6 It's better to do regular, _____ exercise than irregular, strenuous exercise.

02 6 Listen to four people talking. Write the correct picture letter next to each speaker.

Speaker 1 _____ Speaker 2 _____ Speaker 3 _____ Speaker 4 _____

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1 Grammar: subject, object, reflexive, and reciprocal pronouns
2 Language practice: words from lesson 2
3 Pronunciation: word stress
4 Grammar: subject and object pronouns
5 Grammar: reflexive and reciprocal pronouns
6 Grammar: word order with reflexive pronouns

1 Underline the correct pronoun to complete the paragraph.

When I was younger, I had a close friend named Samantha. We spent all our spare time together and people even said we looked like **(1)** *each other / us*. I liked **(2)** *she / her* a lot. As **(3)** *we / ourselves* got older, we began to develop different interests from **(4)** *each other / ourselves* and we lost contact, which was a shame because **(5)** *she / her* was my first best friend. Then, the other day, as I was shopping in the mall, I bumped into her – I couldn't believe it! We got talking and she told **(6)** *I / me* she was married to a man named Chris and had three children with **(7)** *he / him*. The children had all left home and were living by **(8)** *they / themselves* in their own apartments downtown. She had her own company, which she had set up by **(9)** *her / herself*, and it was very successful. It was great to see her and we congratulated **(10)** *us / ourselves* on finding each other again.

2 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

competition develops divorced each other identical
myself secret language self-confident split up

1 Shall we enter the soccer _____? The winning team gets $100.
2 When we were younger, my sister and I had a _____, which we used when we didn't want our parents to know what we were talking about.
3 My parents are getting _____ after 30 years of marriage.
4 Ouch! I've cut _____ on this knife.
5 My younger brother and sister are _____ twins. They look exactly alike.
6 Have you heard? Sally and Simon have _____ after being together for a year.
7 Do you know _____? No? Let me introduce you. Mike, this is Jeff and Jeff, this is Mike.
8 Kate's very _____. She's always believed in her own abilities.
9 A strong bond often _____ between a mother and her children.

3 Underline the correct stress pattern for each word or phrase. Then listen to check.

1	a de**vel**op	b **de**velop
2	a secret **language**	b **secret** language
3	a **com**petition	b compe**ti**tion
4	a **self**-confident	b self-**confident**
5	a **di**vorce	b **divorce**
6	a **my**self	b **myself**
7	a **iden**tical	b **i**dentical
8	a **split** up	b split **up**

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4 Underline the correct pronoun in each sentence.

1 *He / Him* is the older twin by three minutes.
2 Mrs. Phillips is always complaining about *we / us*.
3 I can't hear *you / your*. Can you speak up?
4 Ask her if *she / her* wants to come to the movies with us.
5 I really like *she / her*. Do you?
6 *We / Us* are going to visit Jenny in the hospital. Do you want to come?
7 *They / Them* are decorating their apartment.
8 *I / Me* usually go to the meetings every week.
9 What's the matter with *he / him*? He looks upset.
10 The bags look heavy. Let *I / me* help you.

5 Complete the e-mail with the correct reflexive and reciprocal pronouns.

From: Alice
To: Jackie
Subject: Port Douglas

Hi Jackie,

I've just arrived in a small town called Port Douglas. I'm by **(1)** _____ right now because John and Tina have stayed on in Sydney. I think they wanted to be by **(2)** _____ for a while. Anyway, Port Douglas is fantastic! The weather is hot, the sea is warm, and the beaches are really clean. From where I'm sitting, I can see people swimming in the sea and a boy playing by **(3)** _____ on the beach. There's a group of people chatting to **(4)** _____ and a woman sunbathing by **(5)** _____.

Anyway, I have to go. I met a really nice guy yesterday and we've arranged to meet **(6)** _____ for coffee. I hope you are all well and not missing me too much! Take care of **(7)** _____. Tell Mom and Dad to take care of **(8)** _____ too and I'll send them a postcard later on in the week.

Lots of love,

Alice

6 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

HINT: Remember we use capital letters at the beginning of sentences and periods at the end of sentences.

1 attention / Nicki / paying / wasn't / and / . / on / pan / herself / the / burned
_____
2 himself / while / hurt / Charlie / was / soccer / . / playing / he
_____
3 a boss / like / I don't / working for / so I / . / myself / for / work
_____
4 to / . / yourself / salad / help / more / Please
_____
5 me / introduced / Marcia / herself / to / at / the / . / party
_____
6 of / yourselves / care / Take / vacation / on / while / are / we / .
_____

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1 Vocabulary: characteristics
2 Vocabulary: *be* or *have* with characteristics
3 Pronunciation: characteristics
4 Grammar: *both* and *neither*
5 Reading: tracing a family tree
6 Word search: characteristics

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

ambitious conventional creative good negotiator
rebel relaxed self-confident sensitive

1 A(n) _____ person thinks about other people's feelings.
2 A person who is a(n) _____ can make successful business deals.
3 A(n) _____ person is artistic and imaginative.
4 A(n) _____ person wants to be successful at work.
5 A(n) _____ is a person who doesn't like to follow rules.
6 A(n) _____ person believes in his/her own abilities.
7 A(n) _____ person thinks and behaves in a normal and traditional way.
8 A(n) _____ person doesn't worry about things too much.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct simple present form of *be* or *have*.

1 Tom _____ very creative. Have you seen the wonderful pictures he paints?
2 People who _____ hang ups often go to see a therapist.
3 I _____ sensitive and get upset really easily.
4 Janet _____ good communication skills, so she gets along well with people.
5 People like her because she _____ open and friendly.
6 They _____ conventional people. They like doing traditional things.
7 My mother _____ interesting. She's done a lot with her life.
8 You are a successful businesswoman because you _____ a good negotiator.

04 **3 Underline the stressed syllable in each word. Then listen to check.**

1 re / bel [*n*]
2 am / bi / tious
3 o / pen
4 cre / a / tive
5 sen / si / tive
6 con / ven / tion / al
7 in / teres / ting
8 lov / ing
9 re / laxed
10 self- / con / fi / dent

4 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1 We both *love / loves* dancing.
2 Neither player *looks / look* like he will win.
3 *Neither of us / Both of us* likes strong coffee.
4 *Neither of them / Both of them* study hard at school.
5 You both *need / needs* to lose some weight.
6 Neither twin *are / is* very self-confident.
7 Both of us *dislikes / dislike* going to the dentist.
8 Neither team *practices / practice* hard enough.

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5 Read the text about tracing a family tree. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

Trace Your Family Tree

- ***What is Network Family?***
  Network Family is a powerful genealogy database that is shared and developed by ordinary people like you all around the world.
- ***How does Network Family work?***
  Once you have entered as much detail as possible about your ancestors, we begin looking for them. As soon as our search process starts, it doesn't stop until you find who you are looking for.
- ***Why should I use the Network Family database?***
  The answer is simple. A genealogist can only look for one ancestor at a time. Our database can look for information about a lot of your relatives and ancestors at the **same time**.
- ***How will I know if you have found any of my ancestors?***
  Easy. We will notify you by e-mail.
- ***How much will it cost?***
  $40 for every month you are with us. You won't find a better price!

HINT:
New vocabulary:
ancestor – someone who is related to you who lived a long time ago;
family tree – a diagram that contains the names of everyone in a family over a long period of time.

		True	False
1	Network Family is a database.	☐	☐
2	Network Family is shared by people from one country.	☐	☐
3	The database looks for its members' ancestors.	☐	☐
4	Genealogists can only look for one ancestor at a time.	☐	☐
5	The Network Family database can look for many ancestors at the same time.	☐	☐
6	Network Family tells its members about new information by calling them.	☐	☐
7	Members need e-mail to get new information about their ancestors.	☐	☐
8	Network Family costs $50 per month.	☐	☐

6 Do the word search. The theme is *characteristics*.

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

1 _ _ _ _
2 _ _ _ _ _ _
3 _ _ _ _ _
4 _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
8 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

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1 Grammar: past progressive
2 Grammar: simple past or past progressive
3 Grammar: *when* and *while*
4 Listening: Festa del Redentore
5 Reading: festivals in Japan

1 Complete the sentences with the correct past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1 They _____ (celebrate) the Saints' Day festival when we arrived.
2 They _____ (build) the stage for the music festival for four days.
3 Martha and I _____ (live) in Madrid at the time.
4 The procession _____ (go) down Rua da San Sebastian when the accident happened.
5 We _____ (not play) the music too loudly, were we?
6 _____ you _____ (go) to tell me?
7 Donna _____ (look) forward to the craft exhibition, so she was sad when she heard that she couldn't go.
8 Michael _____ (not plan) to spend very long at the party, but then he changed his mind when his friends arrived.
9 Why _____ he _____ (look) at me in that strange way all afternoon?
10 I _____ (hope) to save some money for my vacation next year.

2 Complete the paragraph with the simple past or past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

I'll tell you about something disappointing that **(1)** _____ (happen) to me once. We **(2)** _____ (live) in Brazil at the time and I **(3)** _____ (teach) in a small school on the north-east coast. We decided to explore some of the country, so we **(4)** _____ (book) some tickets to travel to Rio de Janeiro. A colleague suggested going in February because this was the best time for carnival. We were planning to take a whole month's vacation, but then **(5)** _____ (decide) against it because we didn't really have enough money. Anyway, after we had booked our tickets, we found a hotel to stay in and **(6)** _____ (arrange) to meet a friend who **(7)** _____ (study) at the university there. I **(8)** _____ (look forward to) going so much that I could hardly think about anything else! Anyway, the day of our departure arrived and we **(9)** _____ (get) ready to leave when the telephone **(10)** _____ (ring). It was my father telling me my mother wasn't very well and I had to fly back home right away. I did, and luckily she was fine, but it was a shame I didn't manage to get to the best-known carnival in the world!

3 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 Kevin was taking a bath when I knocked on the door.
2 I was cooking while the telephone rang.
3 While Maggie was preparing lunch, Terry was watching a movie.
4 What was happening when you got there?
5 I was beginning to think they weren't coming while someone rang the doorbell.
6 What did you do when you found out he was seeing someone else?

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05 **4** **Listen to a description of a festival. Number the events of the festival in the order they happen.**

a People go to the beach. ___
b People decorate their boats. ___
c The sun rises. ___
d People eat and drink. ___
e People build a boat bridge. ___
f There are boat competitions and church services. ___
g There's a firework display. ___

5 **Read the text. Write the name of the correct festival next to each statement.**

Festivals around Tokyo

MAY 8–12

Japan Traditional Crafts Exhibition at Ikeburo Department Store

This is a good chance to experience many traditional handicrafts from all over Japan, including pottery, wood, bamboo, and stationery. Admission tickets are 1000 yen.

Take the Yamanote subway to Ikeburo station.

JULY 23

Blossom Festival at The Zojoji Temple

Events include traditional dancing by kindergarten children and a bean-throwing competition. Buy your tickets at the door.

Take the Ginza subway to Zojoji. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

AUGUST 17

Tako Ichi (kite fair)

Come and see the wonderful kites made by Japanese school children. Open-air stalls will sell sushi, sake, and traditional cakes.

Admission is free. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

SEPT 3–4

Grand Sumo Tournament at The National Stadium

The venue opens at 11 a.m. and the event starts at noon.

Admission tickets are 1000–14,000 yen depending on seating. Advance tickets available via the Internet.

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1 You can buy tickets for it on the Internet. ___
2 You don't have to pay to get in. ___
3 You can buy food and drink there. ___
4 The event starts at 12 o'clock. ___
5 This festival is in a store. ___
6 Children will be dancing at this festival. ___
7 You buy things outside. ___
8 Japanese crafts are on display. ___

1 Vocabulary: collocations
2 Listening: a vacation
3 Grammar: past states or habits
4 Grammar: *used to*
5 Grammar: past states or habits
6 Pronunciation: sentence stress

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box. You may need to change the form of some of the verbs.

burn exchange get together light prepare set off visit wear

1 It's a tradition at Christmas for people to _____ gifts.
2 People often _____ for dinner during the vacation.
3 On the Day of the Dead, people _____ the graves of their relatives.
4 I love _____ special foods, such as pumpkin pie, for Thanksgiving.
5 My favorite part of carnival is when people _____ fireworks.
6 When we sit down for our Thanksgiving meal, we _____ candles at the table.
7 At carnival, I love the masks that everyone _____ – they're so beautiful.
8 I always _____ incense at home – it makes my house smell wonderful.

06

2 Listen to a conversation about a vacation. Number the phrases in the order that you hear them.

a exchange gifts ____
b got together for dinner ____
c set off some fireworks ____
d burned some incense ____
e visit my aunt's grave ____
f prepared special foods ____
g lit all those candles ____
h wearing a costume ____

3 Underline the correct verb form in each sentence. If both options are possible, underline *used to* + verb.

When I **(1)** *was / used to be* a child, my family **(2)** *went / used to go* on vacation together every summer, something we don't do anymore. My earliest memory is of a vacation we **(3)** *took / used to take* in Sri Lanka. I think that **(4)** *was / used to be* in 1982. I remember it because there was a festival called The Festival of Lights, which **(5)** *lasted / used to last* for five days. Every day, we **(6)** *walked / used to walk* into the main square and watch the local people dancing to lively music. One time, someone **(7)** *gave / used to give* us some heart-shaped cakes to eat, which were delicious. My parents said they reminded them of cakes they **(8)** *bought / used to buy* from the local stores when they were children. It was during this festival that I **(9)** *had / used to have* my first taste of wine – my parents let me try some, but I **(10)** *didn't like / didn't use to like* it very much! I **(11)** *loved / used to love* our family vacations, but now that my brother and I are adults, we don't go on them anymore.

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4 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 I used to play tennis a lot, but now I don't have time.
2 I used to having long hair.
3 Did you used to smoke?
4 I didn't use to come here often.
5 I used to play with my siblings when I was a child.
6 I didn't used to drive, but now I do.
7 I used to speak French well, but I haven't practiced for a long time.
8 I never use to understand his accent.
9 Did Helen use to live here?
10 John didn't use to like school.

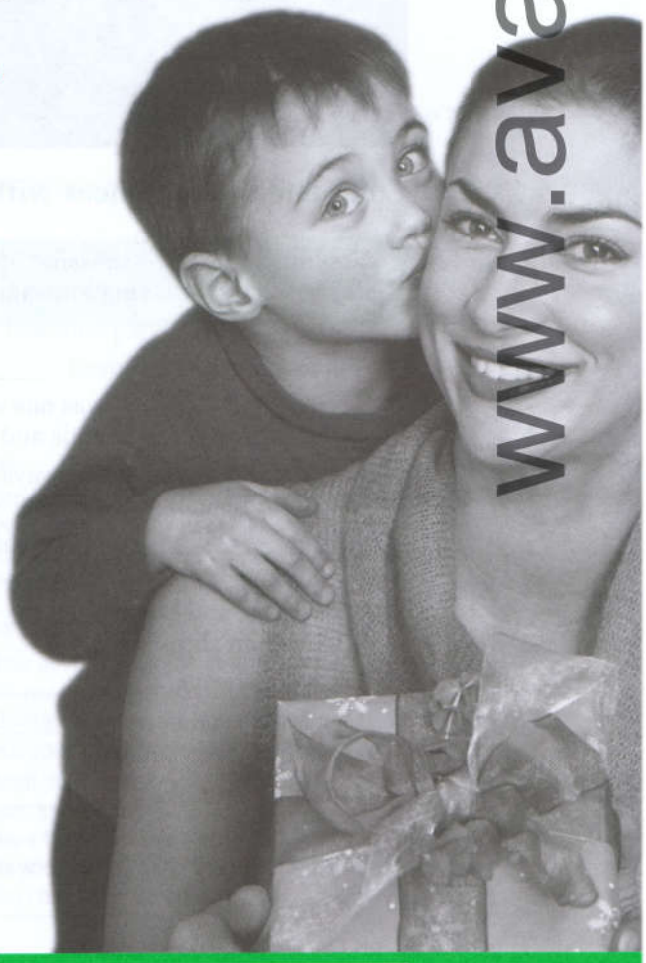
5 Complete the sentences with the simple past or *used to*. If both options are possible, use *used to*.

1 I _____ (play) with dolls when I was a child, but now I don't because I'm an adult.
2 We _____ (go) to Peru in 1989.
3 There _____ (be) a grocery store on that street, but it isn't there anymore.
4 Joshua _____ (get up) very late yesterday, didn't he?
5 _____ you _____ (exchange) gifts when you were children?
6 They _____ (not visit) us very often in the past.
7 Maya _____ (not have) long hair, but she does now.
8 People always _____ (wear) costumes for festivals, but they don't these days.
9 I last _____ (see) him at 8 o'clock last night.
10 My parents never _____ (argue), but they do now.

07 6 Underline the stressed words in each sentence. Then listen to check.

HINT: Remember it is usually the nouns and verbs in a sentence that carry the main stress.

1 We used to visit our relatives on Sundays.
2 I didn't use to like chicken.
3 Did Tina use to work here?
4 Jack never used to like the fireworks.
5 Did you use to wear costumes?
6 They used to burn incense.
7 Joe didn't use to cry much.
8 Miles used to travel a lot.
9 She never used to drive.
10 Hannah used to drink a lot of milk.



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1 Vocabulary: kids' play
2 Vocabulary: kids' play
3 Listening: a conversation about childhood games
4 Listening: time expressions
5 Grammar: time expressions
6 Crossword

1 Match the children's activities with the pictures. Write the correct picture letter next to each activity.

1 playing hide-and-seek ____
2 dancing ____
3 swinging ____
4 playing chase ____
5 jumping rope ____
6 drawing pictures ____

2 Complete the sentences with the activities from the box.

dancing drawing dressing up inventing stories jumping rope playing ball playing chase playing hide-and-seek swinging telling jokes

1 When I was a kid, I loved _____ and making people laugh.
2 _____ was one of my favorite games because I liked seeing what I could create with colored pencils and paper.
3 My friend Sue May was always _____ because she had a good imagination. We loved listening to them.
4 I liked _____, but it was pretty tiring because you had to run around all over the place.
5 My friends and I loved _____ as pirates and sailors and we used to imagine we lived on ships.
6 We were always _____ like the famous singers and bands on TV.
7 Our favorite game was _____. You had to count to one hundred, then try to find everybody.
8 I didn't use to like _____ because I was never very good at throwing or catching.
9 My brother fell off when he was _____ really high and he hurt himself.
10 Once when I was _____ I fell over and hurt myself. My knee bled for ages.

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3 Listen to two people talking about childhood games. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

		True	False
1	Sue used to play chase in the street.	☐	☐
2	Joe used to invent stories with his sister and friends.	☐	☐
3	When Sue fell off the swing, she hurt her head.	☐	☐
4	Joe once fell out of a tree when he was playing hide-and-seek.	☐	☐
5	Sue's mom gave them potato chips as prizes in drawing competitions.	☐	☐
6	Joe loved drawing.	☐	☐
7	Joe's sister had a Sleeping Beauty costume.	☐	☐
8	Sue's favorite game was dancing.	☐	☐
9	Joe's favorite game was telling jokes.	☐	☐
10	Sue says kids' games are different these days.	☐	☐

4 Listen to six speakers. Write the time expressions from the box in the correct column of the table in the order that you hear them.

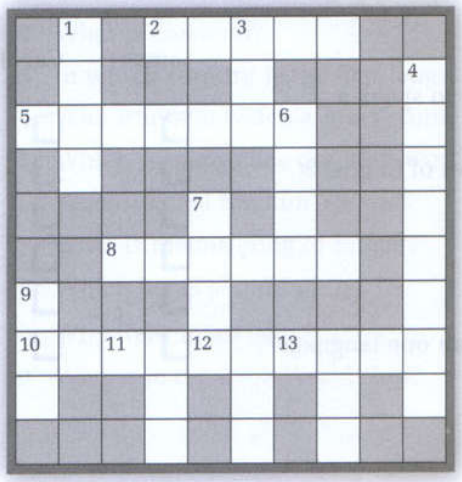
don't ... anymore | in the past | in those days | nowadays | these days | used to

Now	The past
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1. *In the past / Nowadays* families spent more time together.
2. My parents don't live in a big apartment *anymore / in those days*. They've moved to a smaller one now.
3. *In those days / These days*, kids play computer games and there is more technology to have fun with.
4. When we were kids, we *used to have / have* a lot of fun playing chase with each other.
5. People watch much more television *anymore / nowadays* than when I was a kid.
6. *These days / In the past* we spent a lot of our free time playing outside.

6 Do the crossword.



Across

2 Can you describe an unusual ..... in your life?
5 There are too many people. It's so ..... I can't walk.
8 I think ..... care has changed a lot in our city.
10 The noise is just ..... ! It's so loud!

Down

1 They often ..... incense in my church.
3 Do you open your gifts on Christmas ..... ?
4 Children wear ..... on Halloween.
6 Has your ..... improved? Do you eat better?
7 What do you want to ..... for dinner?
9 I just love pumpkin .....
11 She's from .... de Janeiro.
12 Do you celebrate Children's ..... ?
13 The carnival in Rio is really ..... .

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1 Vocabulary: language
2 Listening: a conversation about languages
3 Vocabulary: loan words
4 Language practice: pronunciation
5 Grammar: question words as subject
6 Grammar: question words as subject

1 Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box. You may need to make some of the words plural.

bilingual lingua franca loan word mother tongue
official language pidgin second language standard English

1 Switzerland has four _____: German, French, Romansh, and Italian.
2 My _____ is English, but my mother is French, so I speak that too.
3 There are many _____ in English; for example *frankfurter*, *chic*, and *pasta*.
4 Selena's mom is Mexican and her Dad is American, so she's _____.
5 It's very difficult to define what is meant by _____ as so many people speak variations of it.
6 Jurian is from the Netherlands. His first language is Dutch and his _____ is German.
7 _____ is a simplified form of a language.
8 English is a worldwide _____ used by people who speak different languages to communicate with each other.

2 Listen to two people talking about languages. Number the words and phrases in the order that you hear them. Then listen again and check the correct person for each question.

a bilingual ____
b lingua franca ____
c loan word ____
d mother tongue ____
e official language ____
f pidgin ____
g polyglot ____
h second language ____
i standard English ____

	James	Carolina
1 Who says that it is necessary for people to speak a second language?	☐	☐
2 Who gives examples of different varieties of English?	☐	☐
3 Who compares two languages?	☐	☐
4 Whose mother tongue is not English?	☐	☐
5 Who speaks several languages?	☐	☐
6 Who would like to be fluent in more than one language?	☐	☐

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3 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

cappuccino chic delicatessen frankfurter karaoke
kimono pasta rendezvous siesta tacos

1 I love the smells of sausage and cheese that you get when you go into a _____.
2 Some people love singing along to _____ machines. They're a great form of entertainment.
3 Mmm, smell those coffee beans. Let's stop and have a _____.
4 The _____ is a traditional dress worn by Japanese men and women.
5 You can eat _____ all over the world, but it originated in Italy.
6 Browns is a very _____ restaurant. I can't afford to eat there!
7 In Mediterranean countries, people usually take a _____ in the afternoon because it's so hot.
8 I don't really like Mexican _____ because they're a little spicy for me.
9 The _____ is a German sausage.
10 We arranged a _____ for 7:30 p.m. because the movie starts at 8 p.m., and we need to get tickets. Can you meet us then?

11 4 Listen and underline the stressed syllable in each word.

1 cap / puc / ci / no
2 si / es / ta
3 del / i / ca / tess / en
4 ki / mo / no
5 ta / co
6 pas / ta
7 kar / a / o / ke
8 ren / dez / vous

5 Check the questions that have a question word as the subject.

1 What is standard English?
2 In which Latin American country do people speak Portuguese?
3 Which languages relate to German?
4 Which countries officially speak English as their first language?
5 What is the second language of most Spanish speakers?
6 Which language does the word *barbecue* come from?
7 What does *polyglot* mean?
8 Who do you think speaks Cantonese as their first language?

HINT:
Remember that when *who*, *what*, and *which* are the subject in a question, they come before the verb, and the auxiliary *do* isn't used.

6 Match the questions and answers.

1 Who wrote *Romeo and Juliet*?
2 What is *capoeira*?
3 In which country is the first language Urdu?
4 Who wants to watch a movie tonight?
5 Which language has different words for *pasta*?
6 Who directed the film *Titanic*?
7 What is the meaning of *pidgin*?
8 Which boots should I buy?
9 Who lives in an igloo?
10 Who won the 2002 World Cup?

a A simplified language.
b An Inuit.
c Brazil.
d It's a Brazilian martial art.
e James Cameron.
f Italian.
g I do. What's playing?
h Pakistan, but it's also spoken in India.
i William Shakespeare.
j The black ones. They look nicer.

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1 Vocabulary: talk
2 Listening: types of talk
3 Grammar: tag questions
4 Grammar: tag questions
5 Pronunciation: rising and falling intonation
6 Word search: types of talk

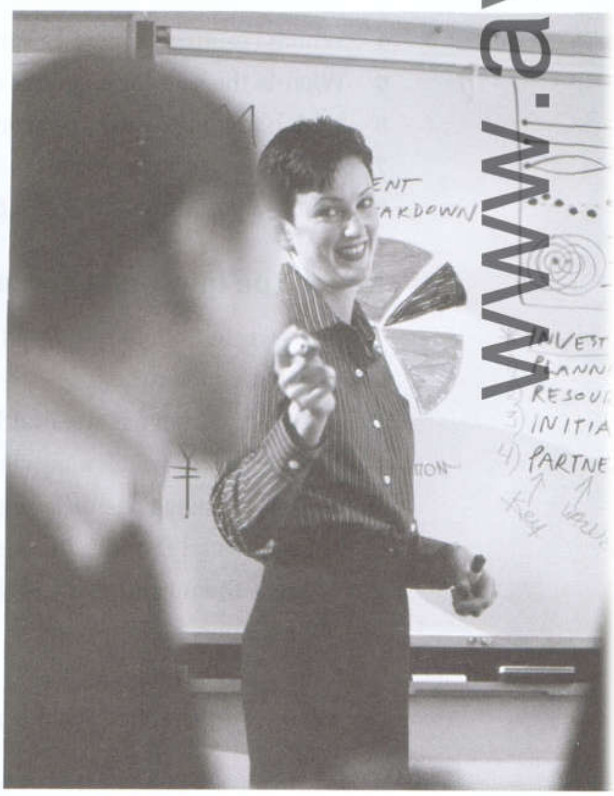
1 Underline the correct verb in each sentence.

1 I *had / gave / made* a conversation with him about it yesterday.
2 My boss *had / gave / made* an excellent presentation yesterday. It was very impressive.
3 The Minister for Finance *had / gave / made* a speech on television about the country's economic policy.
4 We need to *have / give / make* an open debate about the use of genetically modified food.
5 We *had / gave / made* an argument about politics because we couldn't agree with each other.
6 Let's *have / give / make* a chat about it at lunchtime.
7 We should *have / give / make* a discussion about the issues affecting her health.
8 The students *had / gave / made* small talk while they waited for the lesson to start.

12 2 Listen and match the extracts with the types of talk.

Extract 1	**a**	a chat
Extract 2	**b**	a debate
Extract 3	**c**	a discussion
Extract 4	**d**	a lecture
Extract 5	**e**	small talk
Extract 6	**f**	a speech
Extract 7	**g**	an argument
Extract 8	**h**	a presentation

HINT:
Listen to the way the speakers speak as well as what they say.



3 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 Your sister has blue eyes, isn't she?
2 We always argue, don't we?
3 It was hot yesterday, wasn't it?
4 Lily didn't organize the party, didn't she?
5 We all have different opinions on the subject of education, isn't it?
6 He told us about it last week, didn't he?
7 I'm always losing things, amn't I?
8 Fred isn't an intelligent boy, isn't he?
9 She doesn't explain things very well, does she?
10 This is difficult, isn't it?

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4 Complete the sentences with the correct tag question.

1 You have two sisters, _____?
2 Sheila speaks three languages, _____?
3 I'm not the last one to arrive, _____?
4 We didn't see her, _____?
5 You know the answer, _____?
6 Max didn't come to class yesterday, _____?
7 They aren't starting their project now, _____?
8 We were told about it ages ago, _____?
9 I'm not going first, _____?
10 John doesn't smoke any more, _____?

HINT:
If the sentence contains an auxiliary verb, repeat this in the tag. If the sentence contains a simple verb, use *do*. Remember that we use a negative tag with a positive sentence and a positive tag with a negative sentence.

13 5 Listen to the questions. Is the speaker sure of the answer or unsure of the anwer? Check *Sure* or *Unsure*.

	Sure	Unsure
1 It's a nice day today, isn't it?	☐	☐
2 Your name's Janet, isn't it?	☐	☐
3 She lives in Madrid, doesn't she?	☐	☐
4 You didn't like the meat, did you?	☐	☐
5 You didn't finish your homework, did you?	☐	☐
6 We enjoyed ourselves, didn't we?	☐	☐
7 Vicki works here, doesn't she?	☐	☐
8 It's their first time here, isn't it?	☐	☐
9 Harry wasn't driving the car, was he?	☐	☐
10 We always discuss our ideas, don't we?	☐	☐

HINT:
Remember that the voice rises when the speaker isn't sure of the answer, and falls when the speaker feels sure of the answer, but wants the information confirmed.

6 Do the word search. The theme is *types of talk*.

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

1 _ _ _ _
2 _ _ _ _ _ _
3 _ _ _ _ _ _
4 _ _ _ _
5 _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7 _ _ _ _ _ _
8 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

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1 Language practice: things in a city
2 Listening: things in a city
3 Grammar: word order in indirect questions
4 Grammar: indirect questions
5 Reading: loan words in English

1 Complete the paragraph with the words from the box.

ATM bus terminal currency exchange Internet café
laundromat library phone booth phone card

Hi Mom and Dad,

How are you both? I'm having a great time over here in Hungary. My host family is very friendly and I'm getting along with them just fine. When I arrived, they were waiting to meet me at the (1) _____ – there were buses from all over Europe, so it was a little bit confusing for them! Across the street is the main (2) _____, which I had to join so I could borrow books for my class. Then, just next to that there's an (3) _____. Katalina said I could use the computer at the apartment, but I don't really like to because I'm not sure how much it costs. Oh, the other thing I don't really like to use at the apartment is the phone because the calls back home are expensive. I prefer to buy a (4) _____ from the newsstand and use the (5) _____ in town. Because it's summer, the (6) _____ is usually full of tourists changing their money into florints, so it's much quicker to get the money I need from the (7) _____ machine next to Katalina's apartment. I sometimes use the (8) _____ in town, too, because it's cheap and you can pay someone to wash your clothes for you. It means there's more time to explore and have fun! Now don't worry – I'm studying hard, as well as getting to know Budapest. It's such a beautiful place.

Lots of love,
Amy

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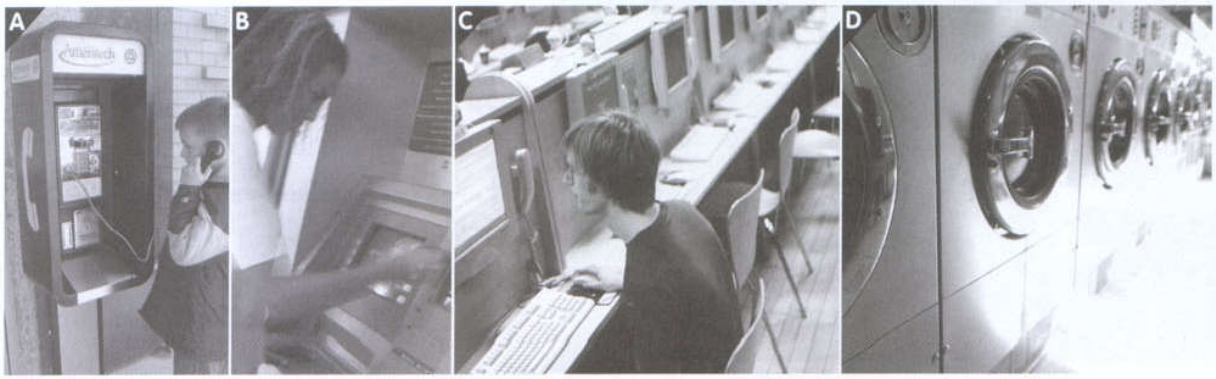
14 2 Listen and write the correct picture letter next to each extract.

Extract 1 ____ Extract 3 ____
Extract 2 ____ Extract 4 ____



3 Write the words in the correct order to make indirect questions.

1 know / Do you / get / ? / to / laundromat / the / how / nearest / I

_____

2 where / tell / you / me / Could / is / bus terminal / ? / the

_____

3 you / Do / remember / there / many / are / to / the / dollars / pound / how / ?

_____

4 was / I / if / wondering / me / . / you / help / could

_____

5 me / Can / tell / you / ? / is / where / exchange / the / currency

_____

6 you / ? / Do / what / know / number / is / phone / the

_____

4 Complete the indirect questions.

HINT:
Remember to use *if* when the answer to the question is *yes* or *no*.

1 Where's the post office? → Can you tell me _____?
2 Is this the stop for the airport? → Do you know _____ for the airport?
3 Can I change money here? → I wonder _____ money here.
4 How do you get there? → Do you remember _____ there?
5 Who works here? → Could you tell me _____?
6 Where can I buy camera film? → I was wondering _____ camera film.

5 Read the text about foreign words in English. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

One of the main characteristics of the English language is the fact that it has an enormous vocabulary, approximately 75% of which comes from other languages. Borrowing words from other languages has occurred over a number of centuries, whenever English speakers have come into contact with people from other cultures – because of immigration, colonization, trade and commerce, leisure, travel, or war. While English has borrowed most heavily from the languages of Europe, it has also acquired many loan words from all over the world. For example, some words came from Asia, mainly through merchant sailors from Holland who dominated the Spice Islands trade in the 17th century. Many of these borrowed words no longer seem foreign because they are used so commonly nowadays. Some examples are *veranda* from Hindi, meaning an open area with a floor and roof attached to the side of a house, and *tycoon* from Japanese, meaning someone who is successful in business. Other loan words include words for ethnic foods or for the different schools of martial arts (for example *karate* and *taekwondo*).

		True	False
1	The English language has a lot of words.	❑	❑
2	Three-quarters of English words come from foreign languages.	❑	❑
3	English has borrowed words from other languages for less than one hundred years.	❑	❑
4	English has borrowed words as a result of English speakers mixing with people of other cultures.	❑	❑
5	English has borrowed words only from Europe.	❑	❑
6	Many borrowed words are widely used today.	❑	❑

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1 Vocabulary: multiword verbs
2 Vocabulary: multiword verbs
3 Listening: talking about habits
4 Grammar: first conditional
5 Grammar: first conditional
6 Pronunciation: intonation in conditionals

1 Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

1 The doctor has advised me to cut *down / into* my working hours.
2 I'm really looking forward *into / to* going to the play.
3 If you look *of / after* your body, you'll live longer.
4 Eating too much fatty food causes cholesterol to build *on / up* in your heart.
5 Katy has taken *up / after* tennis. She's a pretty good player already.
6 Please go *away / to* and leave me alone.
7 You'll turn *into / on* a couch potato if you don't stop watching so much TV.
8 When I gave *in / up* smoking, I felt much healthier.

2 Complete the paragraph with the multiword verbs from the box. You will need to change the form of one of the verbs.

turn into go away give up look forward to take up look after build up

Boy changes from couch potato to soccer star!

When I was younger, I used to eat a lot of junk food like potato chips and cookies. At the time, I didn't realize it was bad for you and I would **(1)** _____ coming home from school and opening a bag of chips and watching TV. Anyway, my mom got worried and said I would **(2)** _____ a really fat kid, so she took me to see a nutritionist to get some advice. The nutritionist was very helpful. She said I needed to **(3)** _____ my body, eat healthy foods, and **(4)** _____ junk food for a while – I couldn't eat any at all. Well, the first thing I decided to do was to **(5)** _____ a sport. I loved watching soccer on TV and it's such a cool sport that I decided I would join a team. At first, it was hard running around a soccer field, but gradually I managed to **(6)** _____ my strength. When I **(7)** _____ to summer camp the following year, I was one of the fittest kids! Anyway, that was a few years ago. Now, I'm still playing soccer and really enjoying it. I still eat potato chips and cookies, but I also eat a lot of green stuff, too!

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15 3 Listen to the conversation. Underline the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1 Rachel has to look after her *mom / brother.*
2 Sandy is looking forward to *having a night off / studying.*
3 Rachel is trying to cut down on *burgers / pizzas.*
4 Sandy says Rachel needs to build up *strength / body fat.*
5 Sandy says Rachel was turning into a *supermodel / superwoman.*
6 Rachel is going to take up *some exercise / a new hobby.*
7 Sandy wants to give up *smoking / eating junk food.*
8 Rachel says giving up will be hard for a few *months / days.*

4 Complete the first conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1 If you _____ (stop) smoking, you _____ (feel) better.
2 Tony _____ (lose) weight if he _____ (exercise).
3 If we _____ (not buy) a lottery ticket, we _____ (not win) any money.
4 You _____ (not pass) your exams if you _____ (not study).
5 If Cathy _____ (like) the new house, she _____ (buy) it.
6 Mary _____ (not stop) smoking if she _____ (not get) some help.
7 If we _____ (save) enough money, we _____ (go) to Florida on vacation.
8 I _____ (not go) to the movies if the party _____ (be) tomorrow.
9 If they _____ (take up) some exercise, they _____ (be) healthier.
10 I think that Daniel _____ (get) a promotion if he _____ (work) hard enough.

5 Match the beginnings and endings of the first conditional sentences.

1 If you take aspirin,	a he'll miss the bus.
2 You'll be healthier and in better shape	b if he doesn't finish his homework.
3 Helen won't go to the party	c if I eat too much.
4 If Michael doesn't hurry up,	d if we wash their car.
5 If you study hard,	e if you don't go with her.
6 My parents might give us some money	f if you don't practice.
7 I'll get fat	g if you don't smoke.
8 If you walk under a ladder,	h you'll pass your exam.
9 John can't come to the movie	i you'll have bad luck.
10 Your Portuguese won't improve	j your headache will go away.

16 6 Underline the stressed words in each sentence. Then listen to check.

1 If you see a doctor, he'll give you some advice.
2 They won't mind if you don't come.
3 If Suzy stops smoking, she might feel better.
4 You'll be late if you don't hurry up.
5 She might not like it if you don't ask her first.
6 John might fix it if we give him some tools.
7 If he drinks any more, he'll fall over.
8 We'll buy a house if we win the lottery.
9 I can't come if it starts at six.
10 If I pass my exams, I'll get a good job.

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1 Grammar: future possibility
2 Grammar: future possibility
3 Grammar: word order with future possibility
4 Reading: losing weight

1 Choose the correct sentence in each pair.

1 a If people don't start doing more exercise, there's likely to be an increase in obesity.
b If people don't start doing more exercise, there's likely be an increase in obesity.

2 a The number of smokers might to decrease if the government banned smoking in all public places.
b The number of smokers might decrease if the government banned smoking in all public places.

3 a It's probable that the number of people dying from heart disease increases in the future.
b It's probable that the number of people dying from heart disease will increase in the future.

4 a People are unlikely to cut down on drinking unless they have some kind of incentive.
b People are unlikely that they cut down on drinking unless they have some kind of incentive.

5 a People definitely will eat more junk food in the future.
b People will definitely eat more junk food in the future.

6 a It's possible that schools will start serving healthier food to children.
b It's possible that schools start serving healthier food to children.

2 Complete the paragraph with the phrases from the box. Use the words in parentheses to help you choose the correct phrase.

are certain to could definitely won't is likely that is unlikely to may well

Cause of the Common Cold

Scientists involved in finding a cure for the common cold (1) _____ (probable) be on the point of a breakthrough. Dr. McRae said in the medical journal *Health Matters*, "We have been involved in a long-term project to investigate the causes of the cold and, finally, it (2) _____ (probable) we will be able to publish the results of our findings." Dr. McRae and his assistants at the Goldsmith Institute for Health say that the results (3) _____ (certain) have implications for their research into other related illnesses.

The funding body, Health Money, (4) _____ (improbable) stop donating money to the institute given the recent news. Previously, Health Money had told the Goldsmith Institute that the institute (5) _____ (possible) stop receiving money, and that the money could be given to other medical research teams. Now Dr. McRae (6) _____ (impossible) retire from the institute as was previously thought.

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3 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

HINT:
Remember that *definitely* and *probably* come after *will*.

1 a / century / . / find / Scientists / this / cure / might

_____

2 definitely / their / team / The / findings / soon / . / medical / will / publish

_____

3 to / . / An / cure / found / overnight / unlikely / is / be

_____

4 soon / available / will / pills / The / probably / . / be

_____

5 popular / is / diet / to / . / new / be / The / certain

_____

6 is / that / obesity / It / probable / . / will / increase

_____

4 Read the text about extreme weight loss diets. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

While the popularity of extreme weight loss diets continues to grow, healthy eating campaigners are arguing that such diets are not successful and could in fact be bad for one's health. Research suggests that 80% of people who lose weight on extreme diets are likely to regain it all within three years. There are signs that the government may at last be starting to take these concerns seriously. The results of a government review last month revealed that nutritionists firmly believe that permanent weight loss will only happen with the tried-and-tested method of eating sensibly and exercising. "The problem is that most people are looking for a quick cure," says campaigner Rosalind Murray. "However the only way to lose weight permanently is to adopt a healthy eating plan and to exercise regularly. It has to be a long-term change in your lifestyle."

		True	False
1	Drastic weight loss diets are becoming more popular.	❑	❑
2	Drastic weight loss diets are unlikely to be beneficial for one's health.	❑	❑
3	Most people who lose weight on drastic diets don't regain the weight.	❑	❑
4	Nutritionists think that only eating sensibly and exercising will result in permanent weight loss.	❑	❑
5	Most people don't want to lose weight quickly.	❑	❑
6	Rosalind Murray thinks that it's only possible to lose weight permanently by making long-term changes to one's life.	❑	❑

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1 Vocabulary: homonyms
2 Vocabulary: homonyms
3 Grammar: substitutes for *if*
4 Grammar: substitutes for *if*
5 Listening: life situations
6 Crossword

1 Read the sentences. Circle the correct meaning of the words in italics.

1 I *just* want one chocolate, not all of them!
   a only
   b fair and morally right
2 Can you turn the *light* on please? It's very dark in here.
   a not heavy
   b brightness from an electrical source
3 We usually keep the garden equipment in the *shed*.
   a let something fall
   b small building used for storage
4 I love *fall* because the trees look so beautiful.
   a season of the year
   b to go quickly downward
5 What time do you *land* in Miami?
   a come down to ground (of an aircraft)
   b the part of the earth's surface that is not water
6 *Look* over there at that building. Isn't it amazing?
   a direct your eyes
   b appearance

2 Complete the paragraph with the words from the box.

can fall just land light look shed

I remember the first time I met Jenny. We had been pen pals for **(1)** _____ a few months, but decided we'd like to meet. She flew over in the **(2)** _____ because it's a beautiful time of year in the States, when all the trees are yellow and orange, and also because she had some vacation to take. I drove to the airport to pick her up. I remember her plane was due to **(3)** _____ at 11 a.m. and I got there really early. I was a little bit nervous at first, but when she arrived we started talking and it was like we had known each other all our lives. I carried her backpack, which was pretty **(4)** _____, to the car and we drove back to my apartment. The next few weeks passed really quickly and we had a good time exploring my city. At the end of the vacation I decided I would propose to her. I chose a quiet time and asked, "Will you marry me?" It was such a romantic moment! I knew I was in trouble though when Jenny looked upset and wouldn't **(5)** _____ at me. She said, "I don't think I **(6)** _____. My parents won't let me because I'm too young." I was really upset and I remember that I even **(7)** _____ a tear. Anyway, Jenny went back home and we kept in touch for a while. She was my first true love and I think that I was hers.

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3 Underline the correct verb form in each sentence.

1 Provided that you *will study / study* hard enough, you'll get in to college.
2 I *will lend / lend* you some money on the condition that you pay me back tomorrow.
3 As long as Kenny *tells / will tell* the truth, he won't get into trouble.
4 Provided that children eat a lot of fruit, they *will grow up / grow up* to be healthy.
5 Assuming we *will reelect / reelect* you, will you keep your promises?
6 The education system *will improve / improves* as long as the government invests more money in it.
7 Your cough *will disappear / disappears* provided you stop smoking.
8 I'll give you more pocket money on the condition that you *will do / do* your homework regularly.

4 Check the sentences that are correct.

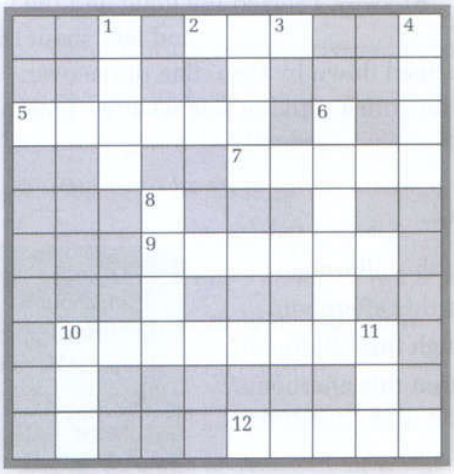
1 Mom will quit smoking providing she sees a hypnotherapist.
2 I'll tell Wanda as long as I saw her.
3 You'll pass your driving test as long you practice.
4 Provided that you will do your homework, you can go the party.
5 Assuming I get an interview, you help me prepare for it?
6 I'll help you prepare for the exam on the condition that you work hard.
7 The government will win the next election provided that they keep their promises.
8 You'll lose weight as long as you will go on a diet.

5 Listen to eight people speaking. Match the speakers with the ending to what they say.

17

Speaker 1	a	... he won't pass them.
Speaker 2	b	... he'll be reelected for a second term of office.
Speaker 3	c	... I won't get the job.
Speaker 4	d	... I'll stop your pocket money.
Speaker 5	e	... you stop eating so much candy.
Speaker 6	f	... my cough won't go away.
Speaker 7	g	... you help me with my English homework.
Speaker 8	h	... you pay me back tomorrow.

6 Do the crossword.



Across

2 She likes to ..... every morning in Central Park.
5 The new pill has been ..... as a miracle cure for obesity.
7 I won't be afraid if you ..... by me.
9 I'm ..... I can't go to your party.
10 She might ..... when she hears the bad news.
12 Another way to say "land" is ..... .

Down

1 My brother is trying to ..... smoking.
3 The ..... of smokers quitting within a month are low.
4 Thousands of airplanes ..... at our airport daily.
6 Do you have any bad ..... ?
8 My favorite season is ..... .
10 The baby won't ..... if you carry him.
11 If you ..... less, you'll probably lose weight.

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1 Vocabulary: multiword verbs
2 Vocabulary: multiword verbs
3 Vocabulary: multiword verbs
4 Listening: a conversation about an argument
5 Grammar: modals to express present deduction
6 Grammar: modals to express present deduction

1 Complete each question with a particle from the box. You will need to use one particle more than once. Then match the questions and answers.

through over up along with out

1 Do you get _____ well _____ your parents?
2 Could you help me figure _____ the answer to the question?
3 Have you and your sister ever fallen out _____ a boy?
4 Can you pick me _____ from work this evening?
5 Would you like to come _____ and watch a movie tomorrow?
6 Do you want to go _____ those old pictures together?

a No problem. What time do you finish?
b No, never.
c That would be great. What time should I come?
d Sure. Tell me the question.
e Yes, it'll be fun and will bring back lots of memories.
f Usually we do, but sometimes we argue.

2 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the multiword verbs from the box.

come over go through work out pick (me) up fall out over not get along

My mom and I have a good relationship now but it wasn't always like this. A few years ago, we **(1)** _____ well and it was because she didn't like my boyfriend, Jack. Of course, she never admitted this, but we often argued and we **(2)** _____ him on more than one occasion. I remember one argument we had was so bad that she told me to leave the apartment, so I went to stay with my grandparents. My grandmother and I **(3)** _____ some old pictures of my mom and I and talked about the situation. We **(4)** _____ that my mom was just being overprotective; she was worried I was too young to have a boyfriend. Anyway, I stayed the night and the next day, my mom called and asked if she could **(5)** _____ and talk about things. Of course I said, "Yes," because we had both calmed down by then. She drove over, **(6)** _____ and we went out for coffee. Talking was what we both needed and since then, we have been very close.

3 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 I'm going to pick her up from the station this afternoon.
2 I'm going to pick up her from the station this afternoon.
3 Do you want to go the presentation through this afternoon?
4 Do you want to go through the presentation this afternoon?
5 I think I've worked out the answer!
6 I think I've worked the answer out!
7 I get along with her very well.
8 I get her along with very well.

HINT:
Think about whether the verb is separable or inseparable. Think too about the object of the sentence; is it a pronoun? Be careful as both sentences in a pair could be correct.

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18 4 Listen to the conversation between Rosie and Becky. Underline the correct phrase to complete each statement.

1 Rosie has been working on *some paperwork / some e-mails.*

2 Becky says she *doesn't know / knows* what the problem is.

3 Rosie says that Mike and his boss *have / don't have* a good relationship right now.

4 Rosie says she doesn't want to have a disagreement with Mike over *his job / her job.*

5 Becky tells Rosie to *come to her house for coffee / go to Mike's office for coffee.*

6 Rosie says she has to collect some *phone messages / documents* first.

5 Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it means the same as the first sentence. Use these present modals of deduction: *must, can't, may,* or *might.*

HINT:
May and *might* can be used in the same context, so sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1 I'm almost certain that is Thomas over there.
That _____ be Thomas over there.

2 It's not possible that it's their wedding anniversary today.
It _____ be their wedding anniversary today.

3 It's possible that the letter is from my grandmother, but I'm not really sure.
The letter _____ be from my grandmother.

4 I'm almost sure that she has a passport.
She _____ have a passport.

5 I don't think it's possible that he has any work to do.
He _____ have any work to do.

6 This could be my old teacher's house.
My old teacher _____ live here.

7 It's possible that they have a new car.
They _____ have a new car.

8 I'm almost certain that Jonathan works as a journalist.
Jonathan _____ work as a journalist.

6 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 Claudia must have a driving license.

2 She can be Mark's wife because Mark's not married.

3 He might be not her boss.

4 Sam can't be away on vacation.

5 Celia could be related to me.

6 Julio mustn't be Turkish – he's never been to Turkey!

7 He could be studying right now.

8 They may to be cousins.

9 Could that be her husband with her?

10 Dinner must be ready by now – it's been cooking for ages!

HINT:
Remember we use the structure modal verb + base form. Remember that *mustn't* + base form means prohibition, not deduction. For each sentence, think about the meaning, as well as the form.

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1 Vocabulary: extreme adjectives
2 Vocabulary: extreme adjectives
3 Grammar: intensifiers and qualifiers
4 Pronunciation: emphatic reactions
5 Listening: reactions
6 Grammar: intensifiers and qualifiers
7 Word search: normal adjectives and extreme adjectives

1 Match a normal adjective on the left with the extreme adjectives on the right that have a similar meaning.

1	good	a	awful/dreadful
2	bad	b	ecstatic/thrilled
3	pretty	c	fascinating
4	interesting	d	gorgeous/beautiful
5	happy	e	terrifying/horrifying
6	scary	f	wonderful/fantastic

2 Underline the correct adjectives to complete the sentences.

1 The movie was *awful / fascinating*. I didn't like it at all.
2 I'm reading a *fascinating / beautiful* history book right now. It's really interesting and I'm learning a lot.
3 The horror movie was *terrible / terrifying*. I was really scared, so I'm glad I didn't go on my own!
4 That girl is so beautiful. She's *gorgeous / ecstatic*.
5 My mother told me she felt *ecstatic / gorgeous* on her wedding day. She said it was the happiest day of her life.
6 I hate modern architecture! Look at that building. It's *awful / terrifying*.
7 Amy felt *thrilled / awful* when she found out she had passed all her exams.
8 I have a bad cold and I feel *wonderful / awful*.
9 It was a *wonderful / awful* play. I would definitely recommend going to see it.
10 It was *horrifying / fantastic* to hear about the gun attack last week.

3 Underline the correct adverbs to complete the e-mail.

From:
To:
Subject:

Hi Jen,

How are you? I'm feeling **(1)** *very / totally* happy right now because I got an invitation to my cousin's wedding. Guess where it is? The Seychelles! It's next February and it should be **(2)** *absolutely / fairly* fantastic. The weather will be **(3)** *completely / really* hot, but not boiling – you know I can't stand too much sun! Our whole family is going and we're planning to stay in a villa, which is **(4)** *kind of / completely* exciting because we've never done that before. I looked on the Internet and the beaches look **(5)** *very / completely* pretty. I don't know much about the place, but I've heard there are some **(6)** *fairly / completely* interesting things to do apart from going to the beach – you can go parachuting (I think I'd find that **(7)** *completely / sort of* terrifying, though!), scuba-diving, and snorkelling. Sounds great, doesn't it? So, all in all, I think we're going to have **(8)** *a really / an absolutely* good vacation and I can't wait to go. Anyway, hope you're well.

Lots of love,

Margaret

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4 Underline the two words that have extra-strong stress in each sentence. Then listen to check.

1 The play was absolutely wonderful.
2 It was a really fascinating book.
3 I feel totally relaxed.
4 Karl is a completely wonderful person.
5 Brazilian food is really great.
6 I'm absolutely ecstatic about passing my exams.

5 Listen to eight short conversations. For each conversation, listen to the opinion expressed by the second speaker. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

		True	False
Conversation 1	She enjoyed the movie.	☐	☐
Conversation 2	She likes the restaurant a lot.	☐	☐
Conversation 3	He thinks reality TV is boring.	☐	☐
Conversation 4	She found *The Exorcist* only a little scary.	☐	☐
Conversation 5	Madrid is a very interesting city.	☐	☐
Conversation 6	He is unhappy in New York.	☐	☐
Conversation 7	He thinks living in the country is very difficult.	☐	☐
Conversation 8	His girlfriend is very beautiful.	☐	☐

6 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 They are really well-behaved children.
2 He communicates pretty well in Italian.
3 It's a totally interesting book.
4 I was absolutely thrilled to see her again.
5 My parents are completely interested in ancient history.
6 The weather is fairly terrible today.
7 I felt kind of nervous when I took my driving test.
8 My sister is very good with children.
9 The play was totally good.
10 Julie is a very wonderful mother.

7 Do the word search. The theme is *normal adjectives* and *extreme adjectives*.

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

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

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1 Reading: diet and exercise
2 Vocabulary: phrases about lifestyle
3 Vocabulary: phrases about lifestyle
4 Listening: a healthy lifestyle

1 Read the text. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

Studies show that through dieting and exercise, we can change our body shape by around 60 percent. The rest is down to our genes and how they affect our metabolism. So, if you are naturally pear- or apple-shaped, your genes will make it hard for you to change to another shape. An understanding and acceptance of this fact is an important step to viewing dieting and exercise as a way to make you fit and healthy, rather than as a way to create the perfect body. Additionally, people's bodies respond differently to training programs and, again, this is to do with the genes we inherit at birth. Be aware that an erratic dieting history can slow a person's response to training, so try not to get into trendy, faddy diets that often don't work. Avoid crazy, excessive dieting and, most importantly, love your body, your shape, and your curves.

		True	False
1	Dieting and exercise can help change a person's body shape.	❑	❑
2	If you diet and exercise, you can change your body shape completely.	❑	❑
3	Our genes don't have anything to do with the shape of our bodies.	❑	❑
4	Everyone can change the shape of his or her body easily.	❑	❑
5	Dieting and exercise can make you fit and healthy.	❑	❑
6	It is advisable not to think of dieting and exercise as ways to create the perfect body.	❑	❑
7	Everybody responds to training programs in the same way.	❑	❑
8	Faddy diets often help a person lose weight.	❑	❑
9	It's a good idea not to diet too much.	❑	❑
10	The article advises loving your natural shape.	❑	❑

2 Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

1 Smokers have a higher
2 A healthy
3 You must find ways to reduce
4 The most common
5 Memory training courses are proving very
6 Studies
7 My doctor says I must make a conscious
8 Research

a cause of early death in men in the developed world is heart disease.
b decision to change my lifestyle.
c diet is very important for good health.
d suggests that mental activity lowers the risk of getting Alzheimer's disease.
e risk of getting cancer.
f show that smoking causes lung disease.
g stress in your life.
h popular in the U.S.

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3 Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

conscious decision healthy diet research suggests lower risk
proving popular reduce stress common cause studies show

1 The most _____ of wrinkles is spending too long in the sun.
2 If you want to stop smoking, you have to make a _____ to do so.
3 Doing yoga helps _____.
4 Many _____ that people are living longer.
5 I think I have a _____ because I eat lots of vegetables and fruit.
6 Urban jumping is _____ as the new youth sport.
7 There is a _____ of becoming obese if you don't eat junk food than if you do.
8 My _____ that women spend more time exercising than men do.

21 4 Listen to a radio discussion about health. Circle the correct ending for each statement.

1 Dr. Perez will be talking about … .
   a having a healthy lifestyle
   b her new book
2 Research suggests that everyone should eat … .
   a six portions of fruit and vegetables a day
   b seven portions of fruit and vegetables a day
3 Studies show that most people eat … .
   a three portions of fruit and vegetables a day
   b 13 portions of fruit and vegetables a day
4 There is a lower risk of heart disease in … .
   a Japan
   b Germany
5 The government should make a conscious decision to … .
   a let people make their own choices
   b spend more money on advertising
6 The most common cause of early death in adults is … .
   a heart disease
   b obesity
7 Regular exercise … .
   a makes people less hungry
   b helps reduce stress
8 The exercise that people seem to enjoy the most is … .
   a aerobics
   b swimming

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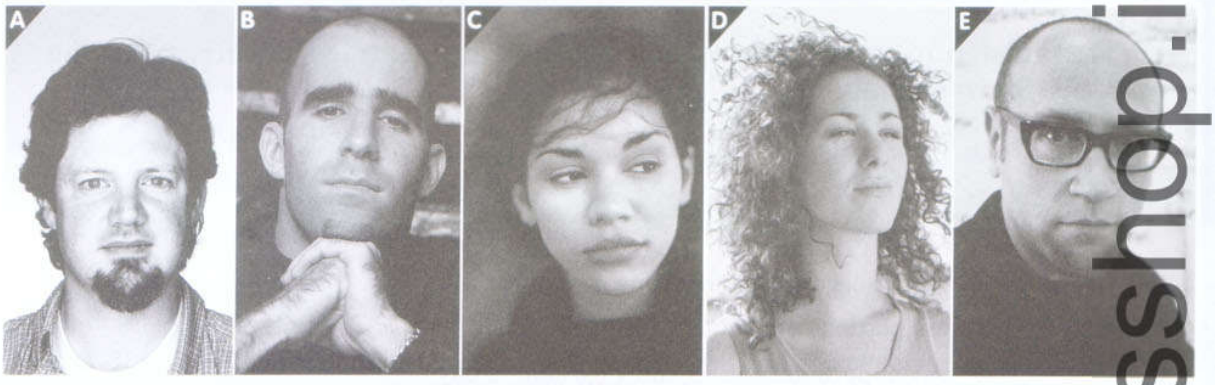
1 Vocabulary: appearances
2 Vocabulary: appearances
3 Language practice: ordering words
4 Grammar: present perfect to express change
5 Listening: describing people
6 Grammar: present perfect to express change

1 Circle the feature that is shown in each picture.

Picture A	a	mustache	b	beard
Picture B	a	thin eyebrows	b	thick eyebrows
Picture C	a	thin lips	b	full lips
Picture D	a	curly hair	b	straight hair
Picture E	a	glasses	b	jewelry



2 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1 You really need to *lose / gain* a few kilos. You're too thin.
2 I'm thinking of *growing / wearing* a mustache.
3 My new girlfriend *is / has* very attractive.
4 I need to *lose / gain* some kilos. I'm so fat.
5 What jewelry should I *have / wear* tonight? I know! My silver bracelet.
6 She used to *have / grow* brown hair. Now it's blond.
7 I'd like to *wear / have* curly hair.
8 My mom *has / is* really slim.

3 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 kilos / few / gained / . / has / a / Max

_____

2 has / hair / her / changed / . / color / Jennifer

_____

3 at / Mark / changed / all / hasn't / .

_____

4 weight / lost / ? / Has / Hannah

_____

5 you / ! / taller / Haven't / grown

_____

6 club / a / have / . / health / joined / I

_____

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4 Complete the sentences with the correct present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

1 He _____ (gain) a few pounds since Christmas.

2 I _____ (change) a lot since I was a teenager.

3 They _____ (dye) their hair green!

4 You _____ (not change) much since you were young.

5 We _____ (not have) long hair for years.

6 Mary _____ (not wear) glasses since she got contact lenses.

7 _____ you _____ (grow) a mustache?

8 _____ Jack _____ (lose) weight?

9 We _____ (join) a gym in order to lose weight.

22

5 Listen to descriptions of four people. Write the correct picture letter next to each description.

Description 1 ____

Description 2 ____

Description 3 ____

Description 4 ____

6 Complete the sentences with the correct present perfect form of the verbs from the box to describe how the people in exercise 5 have changed.

lose dye get cut

1 Dominic used to have blond hair. He _____ his hair and eyebrows black.

2 Sandra used to be 40 pounds heavier. She _____ weight.

3 Alan used to wear glasses. He _____ contact lenses now.

4 Becky used to have long hair. She _____ it.

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1 Vocabulary: multiword verbs
2 Vocabulary: multiword verbs
3 Grammar: present perfect progressive
4 Grammar: simple past and present perfect
5 Grammar: simple past and present perfect
6 Language practice: *since* and *for*

1 Complete each sentence with a word from the box. You will need to use some words more than once.

about out to

1 When my boyfriend walked _____ on me, I felt very sad.
2 When I found _____ about the other girl he was seeing, I was furious.
3 I changed my mind _____ going to the party.
4 Celia's mad _____ Jim. She really likes him.
5 It's important to stay true _____ the person you love.

2 Complete the paragraph with the multiword verbs from exercise 1. You will need to change the form of some of the verbs.

When I first met Brian, I **(1)** _____ him. I thought he was gorgeous because he had curly brown hair, dark brown eyes, and he was very tall. He was the first boy I loved. We were together for about a year in total. The first six months were great, but after that I began to **(2)** _____ him as he started acting really strangely. He became very secretive as if he had something to hide. I'll never forget the day I **(3)** _____ his other girlfriend. I was downtown with my mom and suddenly there he was – Brian and this other girl! I was so angry that I went right over and yelled at him, "That's it! I'm **(4)** _____ you. I hate you." Everyone was looking at me, but I didn't care. My mom took me home. I was really upset for a while, but then I met Jamie. He's really cute and I just know that he will **(5)** _____ me.

3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1 I _____ (teach) for ten years.
2 He _____ (live) in Hong Kong for a year.
3 We _____ (look) for a new apartment.
4 They _____ (not study) recently.
5 Susie _____ (not work) today. She has the day off.
6 _____ you _____ (wait) here long?
7 _____ Ella _____ (study) in her room?
8 _____ he _____ (lie) to me?

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4 Complete the interviewer's questions with the correct form of either the simple past, present perfect simple, or present perfect progressive. Then match the questions with the actor's answers.

1 How long _____ (act)?
2 When _____ (make) your first movie?
3 How many movies _____ (be) in?
4 How long _____ (live) in New York?
5 How many friends _____ (make)?
6 When _____ (become) interested in charity work?
7 How long _____ (appear) in your current play on Broadway?

a About eight.
b I became interested in it fairly recently.
c Since July. It runs until next June.
d In 2001.
e Oh, lots. Most of them are actors, too.
f Since 2002. I love it here.
g Since I was about 10. I started acting in school plays.

5 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past, present perfect simple, or present perfect progressive. Sometimes more than one tense is possible.

When my mom **(1)** _____ (take) my brother Tom and me to see *Snow White and the Seven Dwarves* as kids, Tom **(2)** _____ (love) it. He **(3)** _____ (be) interested in acting ever since. After that, my mom **(4)** _____ (take) him to a small drama group in our town. He **(5)** _____ (study) there during his teens and then **(6)** _____ (go) to stage school for three years. At first when he **(7)** _____ (leave), he couldn't find any work but he **(8)** _____ (work) as an actor for a few years now. He **(9)** _____ (have) a few good offers and is now in a new play directed by a well-known director. Tom **(10)** _____ (rehearse) his lines every night for the last two weeks and, as far as I know, he **(11)** _____ (made) any mistakes yet! He **(12)** _____ (try) to remember the words without looking at the script, which I think must be really hard. Anyway, I'm very proud of Tom and I'm looking forward to seeing the play.

6 Look at the time expressions. Put them into the correct column in the table, depending on whether they are used with *since* or *for*.

1998 eight years yesterday a year 11 years old July this morning a month

since	for

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1 Grammar: completion and duration
2 Grammar: completion and duration
3 Listening: interview with a marathan runner
4 Reading: my house
5 Crossword

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect simple or present perfect progressive. Where both forms are possible, use the progressive.

1 I _____ (read) it three times now. It's such a good book.
2 How long _____ you _____ (see) him?
3 Thomas and Diana _____ (live) here for the last ten years.
4 We can go out now. I _____ (finish) my homework.
5 He _____ (wash) his car for an hour and he still hasn't finished.
6 I _____ (type) ten letters since this morning.
7 We _____ (study) since six o'clock.
8 How many e-mails _____ you _____ (send)?
9 My mom _____ (clean) all morning and she still hasn't finished.
10 She _____ (learn) English for two years and she's getting better all the time.

2 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 I've been waiting for ages.
2 We not have been seeing each other for very long.
3 John has gone to Australia?
4 We've built a house on the beach.
5 My boss has called me twice already today.
6 My parents has been living here since they got married.
7 Jacob has studyed three chapters today.
8 The DVD hasn't been working all day.
9 I've been writing six e-mails today.
10 They've thought a lot about moving.

23 3 Listen to an interview with a marathon runner who is talking about herself and her family. Check *Charlotte*, *Steve*, or *Rosie* for each question.

		Charlotte	Steve	Rosie
1	Who has always enjoyed running?	❑	❑	❑
2	Who has been running since the age of 15?	❑	❑	❑
3	Who has been following a strict diet?	❑	❑	❑
4	Who has been running twice a day?	❑	❑	❑
5	Who has just taken up running?	❑	❑	❑
6	Who runs once a week?	❑	❑	❑
7	Who is running in next year's marathon?	❑	❑	❑

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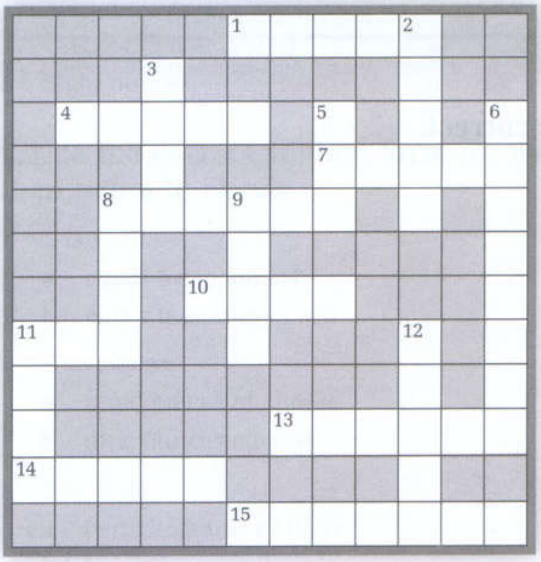
4 Read the text. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

My house means everything to me. I've been living here for nearly 50 years. I was in my early thirties when I first moved in with my husband and our three-year-old daughter. It's always been a great community: back then, we all had small children, and they grew up together. My house has always been an important part of our lives. I love the sitting room, because I can watch the birds outside. I love my garden too. Until recently, I've been very active, but I can't do much gardening now. The garden has lots of beautiful flowers, and I have a gardener who helps me grow zucchini, beetroots, and onions.

I was very upset when I heard about the plans to demolish my house and I've fought the authorities all the way. I've been on protest marches, carried a banner, and all at my age – 82! I know everybody here and everybody knows me. People around here have always helped and supported me, particularly since my husband died. It's where I belong and if they try to get me out, they'll have to drag me!

		True	False
1	She still lives in her house.	☐	☐
2	Her house isn't important to her anymore.	☐	☐
3	She's still very active.	☐	☐
4	She doesn't grow things in her garden now.	☐	☐
5	She's protested against the plans to destroy her house.	☐	☐
6	She has a lot of help and support from other people.	☐	☐
7	Her husband is still alive.	☐	☐
8	She doesn't want to move.	☐	☐

5 Do the crossword.



Across

1 Mary has lost ten ..... .
4 Bob shaved off his ..... .
7 Ann's hair used to be ..... . Now it's straight.
8 My sister has lost a little ..... .
10 How ..... have you been studying here?
11 I've been here ..... six months.
13 The actress has won ..... for acting.
14 She's a really ..... girl. She won the lottery.
15 I used to wear ..... , now I have contact lenses.

Down

2 He cut his hair very ..... and dyed it red!
3 ..... you been working here all summer?
5 That actor is horrible. He can't ..... at all!
6 He has thick ..... over his big green eyes.
8 She didn't use to ..... bright colored clothes.
9 My boyfriend wants to ..... a beard.
11 She has ..... lips and a large nose.
12 Try to use the contracted ..... of the verbs.

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1 Listening: a recipe
2 Listening: a recipe
3 Vocabulary: quantifiers
4 Vocabulary: quantifiers
5 Grammar: sequencers
6 Vocabulary: numbers and fractions
7 Pronunciation: numbers and fractions

1 Listen to someone describing a recipe. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

HINT: Listen carefully for the quantities mentioned in the recipe.

		True	False
1	You need a lot of ingredients to make this recipe.	❑	❑
2	It's very quick to make this recipe.	❑	❑
3	You only need a little salt.	❑	❑
4	You need about six or seven cloves of garlic.	❑	❑
5	You need some basil leaves.	❑	❑
6	You need a lot of chili.	❑	❑

2 Complete a summary of the recipe in exercise 1 with the verbs from the box. You will need to use some verbs more than once. Listen again to check.

chop fry add stir grate boil

First, (1) _____ a pan of water and throw in some pasta and a dash of salt. While it's cooking, (2) _____ the garlic and (3) _____ it with a red onion in a little oil. (4) _____ some green and red peppers and (5) _____ these to the garlic and onions. (6) _____ a can of tomatoes and some black pepper and leave the sauce to cook for a while. After about ten minutes, add the basil and chili. Drain the pasta and put some butter on it. (7) _____ the pasta into the sauce, (8) _____ some cheese and add it to the pasta. Enjoy!

3 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 Fry it in a dash of oil.
2 Add a handful of water.
3 Don't put much mushrooms in.
4 Add a few potatoes.
5 We don't have a lot of cheese.
6 There are a little zucchinis.
7 Put in one or two chili powder.
8 There isn't much butter left.
9 Add a touch of lemon juice.
10 Here are a few garlic.

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4 Underline the correct word or phrase to complete the phone conversation.

HINT: First of all, decide if the noun is countable or uncountable.

Alice Hi, Mom.

Mom Hi, Alice.

Alice Mom, I need that recipe for lentil soup. I'm having people over for dinner and Keith's a vegetarian, so it's the ideal starter for him.

Mom Okay, honey. Do you have **(1)** *some / any* red lentils?

Alice Yes, I do.

Mom Put them in a pan to boil with **(2)** *some / any* salt for about 20 minutes and add **(3)** *a little / a few* oregano, too.

Alice Okay. What next?

Mom Chop **(4)** *some / any* carrots, an onion, and **(5)** *a few / a little* celery and fry these in **(6)** *some / any* oil. Do you have **(7)** *some / any* parsley?

Alice No, I don't have **(8)** *any / some.*

Mom Never mind, it's not important. Once the vegetable mix is ready, the lentils should be, too. Drain them and mix them together with the vegetables and **(9)** *a few / a little* black pepper. Then blend it all in the food processor until it looks like soup. You can add **(10)** *a little / a few* leaves of basil, too, if you like. It should only take **(11)** *a little / a few* while. Keith will love it.

Alice Great, thanks Mom.

5 Complete the paragraph with the words from the box.

when after finally first then

I love having scrambled eggs for breakfast. It's the best way to start the day and they're easy to make. **(1)** _____, you crack open two or three eggs depending on how hungry you are. **(2)** _____ you beat them together with some milk and butter. **(3)** _____ that, you put the mixture on low heat and keep stirring so that it doesn't stick to the pan. **(4)** _____ the eggs start to scramble, put two slices of bread into the toaster so that the eggs and the toast are ready at the same time. **(5)** _____, add a little salt and pepper and put the eggs on top of the toast and eat them. Delicious!

6 Match the spoken form of the numbers or fractions with the written forms.

1	Half a teaspoon	a	1½ lb
2	Three kilograms	b	8 oz
3	Seventy grams	c	3 kg
4	One and a half pounds	d	½ tsp
5	Eight ounces	e	70g

25 7 Circle the correct spoken form for each number or fraction, then listen to check.

1 ½ tsp salt
- a a half teaspoon salt
- b half a teaspoon of salt

2 9 oz cheese
- a nine ounces of cheese
- b nine ounces cheese

3 2 kg flour
- a two kilograms of flour
- b two kilograms flour

4 2½ tbs flour
- a two and a half teaspoons of flour
- b two and a half tablespoons of flour

5 ⅔ cup pasta
- a two threes of a cup of pasta
- b two-thirds of a cup of pasta

6 1g salt
- a a gram of salt
- b gram of salt

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1 Grammar: the definite article
2 Grammar: the "zero" article
3 Grammar: articles
4 Grammar: articles
5 Vocabulary: adjective + noun collocations
6 Language practice: pronunciation
7 Listening: a conversation about a restaurant

1 Match each sentence with the rule that explains the use of the definite article in bold.

1 **The** moon looks beautiful tonight.
2 This is **the** best fish I've ever tasted.
3 We saw **the** Amazon River from our plane.
4 **The** match was great!
5 He'll be here in **the** evening.
6 I went to a great restaurant last night. **The** restaurant was on Broad Street.

a an expression of time
b the name of something
c superlative adjective
d the only one
e we know which one because it has been mentioned before
f we know which one is referred to from the context

2 Match each sentence with the rule that explains the use of the "zero" article with the noun in bold.

1 **Mosquitoes** cause malaria in many countries.
2 We went to **San Francisco** on vacation last summer.
3 **Love** is a beautiful thing.
4 I hate **coffee** – I always have.
5 We had croissants for **breakfast** this morning.
6 My younger brother was born in **1967**.

a a meal
b a place name
c a plural/general noun
d an abstract noun
e an expression of time
f an uncountable noun used in a general sense

3 Underline the correct word or words to complete the paragraph.

After leaving **(1)** *the work / work*, my friends and I often go to Miller's restaurant. **(2)** *The service / Service* is good and it sells **(3)** *the best wine / best wine* I've ever tasted. **(4)** *The dinner / Dinner* is very reasonably priced and you often don't pay more than $40 for a starter, main course, and dessert. **(5)** *The desserts / Desserts* there are amazing – my favorite is strawberry mousse because I just love **(6)** *the strawberries / strawberries*. It gets busy in **(7)** *the evenings / evenings*, especially around **(8)** *the 8 o'clock / 8 o'clock* – and no wonder! It's the time when **(9)** *the moon / moon* is bright and it shines right down on the restaurant. It really does look beautiful and everyone loves **(10)** *the beauty / beauty*, don't they!

4 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 This is the best place I've ever been to.
2 See you in morning.
3 We went to the Bahamas on vacation.
4 Helen likes the chocolate, although she didn't like it as a child.
5 I left my bag at the work.
6 The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
7 The loneliness is a terrible thing.
8 We're going to Paris for a few days.

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5 Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the box. Two of the adjectives can be used in more than one blank.

superb minor complimentary well-earned varied excellent trendy

1 The restaurant was absolutely _____. I would definitely recommend it.

2 After we complained, they gave us a _____ cocktail to compensate for the bad service.

3 The décor in the new Japanese restaurant is really _____. Apparently some famous fashion designer did it.

4 The menu is really _____. They offer lots of different types of meat and fish, and have a wide range of vegan and vegetarian meals, too.

5 We only had one _____ complaint after our meal, namely that the air conditioning made the restaurant feel too cold. Everything else was great, though.

6 The staff at that restaurant is _____. They are attentive without being too fussy.

7 After I finish working at the restaurant, I'm going home for a _____ rest. I deserve it after such a long day!

26 6 Underline the stressed syllable in each word. Then listen to check.

1 del / i / cious

2 ex / cel / lent

3 su / perb

4 var / ied

5 in / nov / a / tive

6 tren / dy

7 com / pli / men / tary

8 spec / ial

9 min / or

10 ex / cit / ing

27 7 Listen to two people talking about a visit to a restaurant. Number the topics in the order that you hear them.

a cool décor ____

b complimentary chocolate ____

c trendy wait staff ____

d an excellent restaurant ____

e superb house cocktail ____

f the most exciting evening ____

g a minor complaint ____

h the best salmon ____

i special liqueur ____

j delicious food ____

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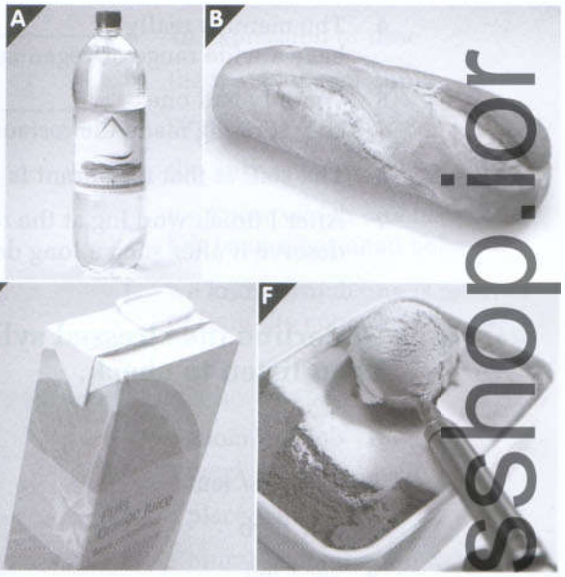
1 Vocabulary: partitives
2 Vocabulary: partitives
3 Listening: ordering groceries
4 Reading: attitudes to food and cooking
5 Word search: partitives

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the phrases with the words from the box.

carton glass tub loaf bottle slice

A a _____ of water
B a _____ of bread
C a _____ of soda
D a _____ of cake
E a _____ of orange juice
F a _____ of ice cream



2 Underline the correct partitive in each sentence.

1 Should I get *a package / a loaf* of peanuts?
2 Let's buy *a jar / a tub* of chocolate ice cream.
3 Would you like *a bottle / a cup* of coffee?
4 *A can / A jar* of beans and some eggs, please.
5 I'd like *a carton / a tub* of pineapple juice, please.
6 Can I have *a loaf / a slice* of cake, please, Mom?
7 Give me *a package / a jar* of marmalade, please.
8 There is *a bottle / a tub* of beer in the fridge.
9 Can you remember to buy *a loaf / a piece* of brown bread, please?
10 No, I don't want *a loaf / a slice* of toast, thank you.

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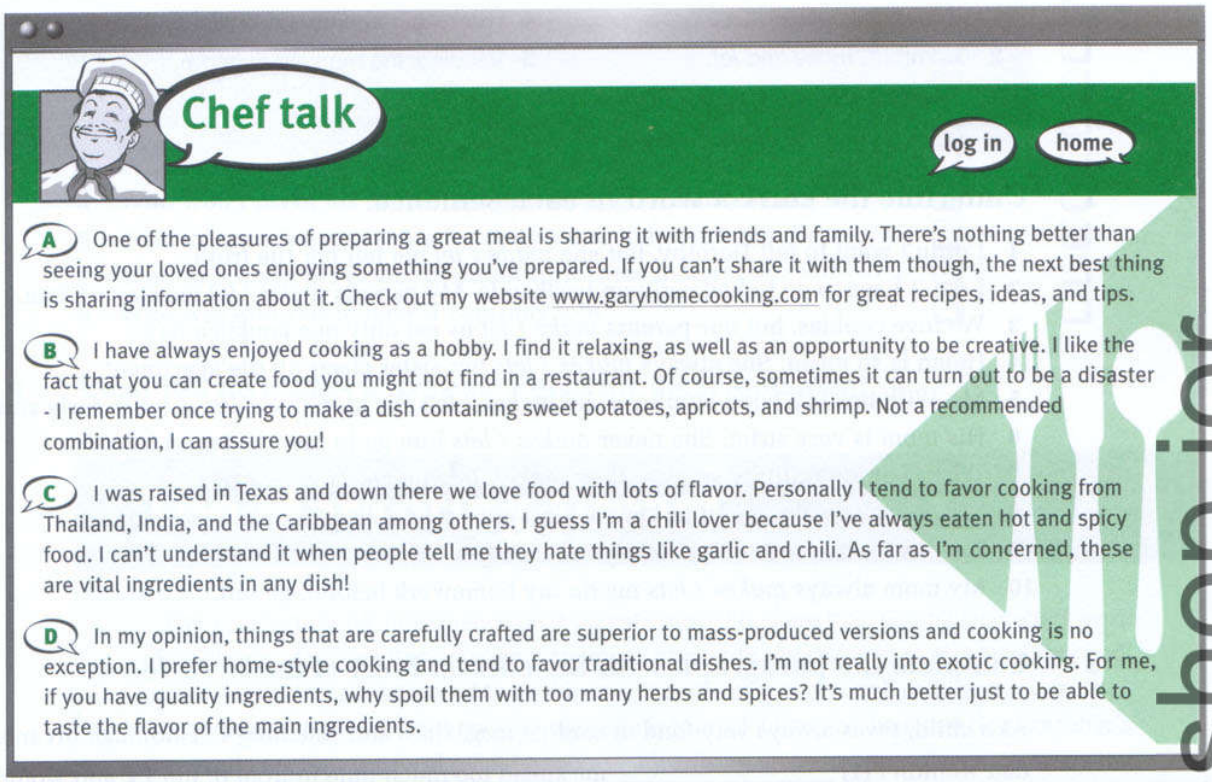
28 **3 Listen to a phone conversation. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.**

		True	False
1	The customer wants two bottles of wine.	☐	☐
2	The customer wants 12 bottles of beer.	☐	☐
3	The customer orders three cartons of apple juice and two cartons of orange juice.	☐	☐
4	The customer orders three loaves of bread.	☐	☐
5	The customer needs enough cake for 25 slices.	☐	☐
6	The customer orders four tubs of ice cream.	☐	☐
7	The customer orders three cans of peaches and a jar of jelly.	☐	☐
8	The customer orders eight tubs of peanuts.	☐	☐

4 Read four people's opinions about cooking. Check the correct paragraph letter for each question.



Chef talk

log in | home

A One of the pleasures of preparing a great meal is sharing it with friends and family. There's nothing better than seeing your loved ones enjoying something you've prepared. If you can't share it with them though, the next best thing is sharing information about it. Check out my website www.garyhomecooking.com for great recipes, ideas, and tips.

B I have always enjoyed cooking as a hobby. I find it relaxing, as well as an opportunity to be creative. I like the fact that you can create food you might not find in a restaurant. Of course, sometimes it can turn out to be a disaster - I remember once trying to make a dish containing sweet potatoes, apricots, and shrimp. Not a recommended combination, I can assure you!

C I was raised in Texas and down there we love food with lots of flavor. Personally I tend to favor cooking from Thailand, India, and the Caribbean among others. I guess I'm a chili lover because I've always eaten hot and spicy food. I can't understand it when people tell me they hate things like garlic and chili. As far as I'm concerned, these are vital ingredients in any dish!

D In my opinion, things that are carefully crafted are superior to mass-produced versions and cooking is no exception. I prefer home-style cooking and tend to favor traditional dishes. I'm not really into exotic cooking. For me, if you have quality ingredients, why spoil them with too many herbs and spices? It's much better just to be able to taste the flavor of the main ingredients.

	A	B	C	D
1 Who thinks cooking is relaxing?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2 Who likes eating food from different countries?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3 Who likes traditional food?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4 Who likes being creative when cooking?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5 Who likes hot and spicy food?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6 Who likes cooking for other people?	☐	☐	☐	☐
7 Who uses the Internet to share information about cooking?	☐	☐	☐	☐
8 Who admits that not all his or her dishes are successful?	☐	☐	☐	☐

5 Do the word search. The theme is *partitives*.

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

1 ___
2 ___
3 ___
4 ___
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 ____
9 ____
10 _____

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1 Grammar: *make* and *let*
2 Grammar: *make* and *let*
3 Pronunciation: sentence stress
4 Listening: remembering childhood
5 Reading: the marketing dream

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1 I didn't want to tell Dorothy, but she *made / let* me tell her the truth.
2 I don't have to go to bed early on weekends. My parents *make / let* me stay up late.
3 We love cookies, but our parents *make / let* us eat only one cookie a day.
4 Helen is so mean. She always *makes / lets* her sister clean up the apartment.
5 Mr. Williams is a good employer; he *makes / lets* his employees leave work early sometimes.
6 His mom is very strict. She never *makes / lets* him go to the movies on his own.
7 When you do military service, they *make / let* you get up very early.
8 Mrs. Edwards *made / let* us stay behind after school because we were naughty.
9 Thanks for *making / letting* me go out tonight, Mom.
10 My mom always *makes / lets* me do my homework before I go out.

2 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of *make* or *let*.

As a child, I was always very fond of reading magazines and watching TV, although my mom and dad wouldn't **(1)** _____ me spend too much time in front of the TV and would **(2)** _____ me turn it off after an hour or so. However, I decided from an early age that I wanted to be on TV. One day I saw an ad for kids to appear in a TV commercial, which was for a new brand of cereal. I was really excited and luckily I persuaded mom and dad to **(3)** _____ me audition. They were great actually and always **(4)** _____ me do what I wanted (except for watching too much TV). When we arrived on the day of the audition, we were really surprised because there were hundreds of other kids there! To begin with, the scriptwriter **(5)** _____ us all stand in a line because he wanted to see how tall we were. Then he gave us all a few lines to remember and **(6)** _____ us do it in about five minutes. Fortunately he **(7)** _____ us practice first, so I wasn't too nervous. He **(8)** _____ us read the lines in different voices to see how well we could act – it was so funny! Anyway, I couldn't believe it when the company called the next day to say they wanted me to be in the commercial. That was the start of my acting career. Ever since then, my parents have **(9)** _____ me continue to go to auditions, but they have **(10)** _____ me keep on with my high school studies, too, in case it doesn't work out for me professionally.

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3 Underline the stressed words in each sentence. Then listen to check.

1 He made us stay behind after school.
2 The teacher let us leave early.
3 My mom's letting me go out tonight.
4 She lets me go to parties.
5 Our parents make us help with the housework.
6 Miss Baxter made us do more homework.
7 Dad made me eat all my dinner.
8 Mark let me drive his Porsche.

30 **4 Listen to Ella and Harry talking about their childhood. Check *Ella* or *Harry* for each question.**

		Ella	Harry
1	Who had to clean his or her bedroom?	☐	☐
2	Who had to study for two hours a night?	☐	☐
3	Who could stay out late on weekends?	☐	☐
4	Who had to call his or her parents while they were out?	☐	☐
5	Who won't make his or her children do a lot of housework?	☐	☐
6	Who thinks it's a good idea for children to help with the dishes?	☐	☐
7	Who will make his or her children earn some money?	☐	☐
8	Who was allowed to have a Saturday job?	☐	☐

5 Read the text. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

The Marketing Dream

Today, children spend, or influence their parents to spend, more than 600 billion dollars worth of purchases. As a result, marketing techniques have radically changed to accommodate and make money out of this. It used to be the case that the best way to sell children's products was through the parents, but now the opposite is true. Children are the marketing executive's dream and are now the focal point for intense advertising pressure. Advertisers are aware that kids influence the purchase of not just toys, but everything from cars to shampoo. Therefore many of these "adult" products are now sold bearing kid-oriented logos and images. With children's increased access to new communication technologies and the fact that today's families have busy schedules, parents are less able to control the messages their children receive from the advertising world. Marketing tools beyond the ever-present television have spread into many children's lives and this trend looks set to continue as long as the advertisers and marketing executives are making money.

		True	False
1	Today, children buy or are responsible for their parents buying products worth over 600 billion dollars a year.	☐	☐
2	Marketing techniques are the same as they have always been.	☐	☐
3	Parents are no longer the main way through which children's products are sold.	☐	☐
4	Not much advertising is directed at children.	☐	☐
5	Children don't have much influence over the products their families buy.	☐	☐
6	Images made to appeal to kids are now commonly found on adult products.	☐	☐
7	Children have the same amount of access to the Internet now as they used to.	☐	☐
8	It is difficult for parents to monitor the advertising messages their children are exposed to.	☐	☐
9	Marketing executives don't make a lot of money out of advertising to children.	☐	☐

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1 Grammar: word order with *ask, want, tell*
2 Grammar: *ask, want, tell*
3 Listening: five conversations
4 Vocabulary: verbs followed by *to* + infinitive
5 Vocabulary: verbs followed by *to* + infinitive

1 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 new / to / . / the / wanted / perfume / I / try
_____

2 . / call back / me / to / asked / They
_____

3 you / tell / . / I'll / leave / you can /when
_____

4 didn't / buy / magazine / to / the / . / Karen / want
_____

5 a / not / to / break / . / asked / lunch / Mr. Davies / me / take
_____

6 answer / not / the / Mom / phone / told / us / to / .
_____

7 to / ask / ? / did / do / me / What / you
_____

8 you / to / see you / Do / want / ? / come and / him
_____

9 not / that / you / ! / do / told / to / I've
_____

10 us / What / want / do / Dad / ? / to / does
_____

2 Complete the second sentence in each pair. Use the reporting verb in parentheses, as well as the correct form of the verb from the first sentence.

HINT: Be careful! Some of the verbs from the first sentence may need to be negative.

1 "Could you please order me a burger?" my brother asked.
My brother *asked* me *to order* him a burger. (ask)

2 "Call the supplier at once," she said to me.
She _____ me _____ the supplier at once. (tell)

3 "Don't be late," he said to me.
He _____ me _____ late. (tell)

4 "Will you go on a date with me?" he asked Sally.
He _____ Sally _____ on a date with him. (want)

5 "Don't say anything to Mike about the concert," they said.
They _____ me _____ anything to Mike about the concert. (ask)

6 "I'd like you to help me with the dishes," he said to John.
He _____ John _____ him with the dishes. (want)

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31 **3 Listen to five conversations. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

advising allowing expecting persuading warning

1 In conversation 1, the second speaker is _____ someone to do something.
2 In conversation 2, the second speaker is _____ someone to do something.
3 In conversation 3, the second speaker is _____ someone to do something.
4 In conversation 4, the second speaker is _____ someone to do something.
5 In conversation 5, the second speaker is _____ someone to do something.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box, as well as the correct form of a verb from the first sentence.

warn allow persuade expect advise

1 "Okay, you can go to the concert, but be home by 10."
My mom _____ me _____ to the concert.
2 "No! Don't touch it! It's very hot."
Janet _____ her daughter _____ it because it was very hot.
3 "You should eat healthily and exercise regularly."
The doctor _____ his patient _____ healthily and exercise regularly.
4 **Sally** Please come to the movies with me. I promise you'll really enjoy the movie and I'll even pay for your ticket.
Max Okay, then, let's go.
Sally _____ Max _____ to the movies with her.
5 "I'm feeling much better. I think I will be back at work next week."
I _____ back at work next week.

5 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 I expect Brazil to win the next World Cup.
2 My dad warned us to don't walk home alone.
3 Helen advised me find another job.
4 Mark wanted Emily to have a drink with him.
5 My boss told me not to forget to do the photocopying.
6 My mom ask me to help to clean up.
7 Julie persuaded us to stay for a little bit longer.
8 My parents didn't allowed me to watch the movie.
9 She expects them to do well on their exams.
10 Our teacher warned us forget to study for the exam.

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1 Vocabulary: phrases with *make* and *let*
2 Listening: a conversation about making up
3 Grammar: present participles and gerunds
4 Grammar: present participles and gerunds
5 Crossword

1 Complete the phrases with *make* or *let*. Then use eight of the phrases to complete the sentences.

a _____ my day
b _____ 's go
c _____ me know
d _____ 's stay together
e _____ up
f _____ it quick
g _____ me see
h _____ me feel happy
i _____ me down
j _____ me ask you something

1 If you want to go to the movies, _____ and I'll book tickets.
2 It's a beautiful day – _____ to the park and have a picnic.
3 My last girlfriend _____ badly and now I have problems trusting people.
4 Let's not break up; _____.
5 I'll give you a ride to work, but _____! I'm in a hurry!
6 My best friend and I don't often argue, but when we do, we _____ pretty quickly and become friends again.
7 If you have dinner with me, you'll _____!
8 Listen, _____ – do you like me?

32 **2 Listen to the phone conversation between James and Anne. Check the phrases that are mentioned.**

1 let's stay together
2 make me feel terrible
3 let me explain
4 make it quick
5 let me see
6 let me ask you
7 let me down
8 make it up
9 make me feel better
10 let me know
11 let's go
12 make my day

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3 Read the sentences. Is the word in bold a present participle or a gerund? Check *Present participle* or *Gerund*.

	Present participle	Gerund
1 **Smoking** is bad for you.	☐	☐
2 Jimmy went **running** over to his mom.	☐	☐
3 I'm **reading** *War and Peace* right now.	☐	☐
4 Think about **checking** the oil before you leave.	☐	☐
5 **Marrying** Diane is the best thing I've ever done.	☐	☐
6 We were **watching** a movie when the phone rang.	☐	☐
7 My parents are **going** on vacation tomorrow.	☐	☐
8 I look forward to **hearing** from you.	☐	☐
9 I have a bad habit, which is **biting** my nails.	☐	☐
10 What time are we **leaving** tomorrow?	☐	☐

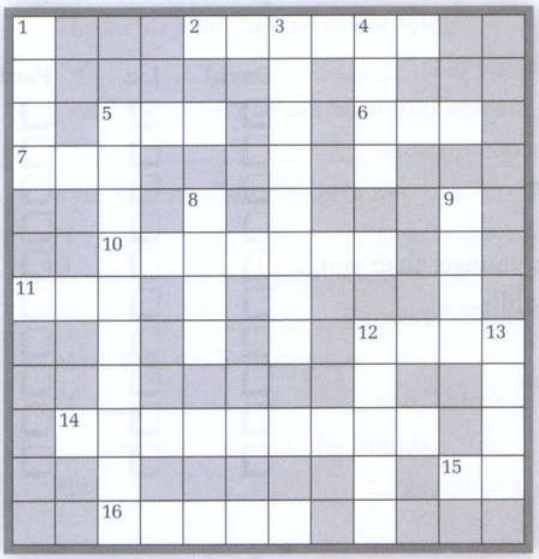
4 Complete the paragraph with the verbs from the box in the *-ing* form.

have carry spend be love make study talk

Steven and I first met when we were **(1)** _____ at college. We literally bumped into each other in the library and I remember we were both **(2)** _____ huge books! Right from the very start, we knew we were destined to spend the rest of our lives together. Why is our relationship successful? Well, we've been **(3)** _____ a list and we've decided that **(4)** _____ time together and **(5)** _____ to each other about our problems definitely helps. **(6)** _____ similar interests has helped, too, because it means we love talking about the same things. **(7)** _____ together means everything to us. **(8)** _____ someone is the best thing that's ever happened to me.

HINT:
Be careful! In three places, you must use the gerund/present participle to start the sentence, so use capital letters.

5 Do the crossword.



Across

2 I'm sure she'll ..... you to study more.
5 What did she ..... ? Can you come with us?
6 Let me ..... you something. Are you married?
7 Our boss will ..... us leave early today.
10 I had an ..... vacation at the beach.
11 Could you ..... me a glass of water?
12 They ..... me to go with them to the party.
14 I like that ad on that ..... across the street.
15 That CD player must ..... good. Everyone has one.
16 I want to ..... more time with you.

Down

1 I ..... happy today because the sun is shining!
3 Tell me about your summer ..... . Where did you go?
4 Let's ..... in that hotel. It looks nice.
5 What ..... should we use to sell our product?
8 They always have arguments, then they ..... up.
9 ..... them not to cross the street alone.
12 Advertising is important in this modern ..... .
13 What do you do in your free ..... ?

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1 Vocabulary: *say* or *tell*
2 Vocabulary: *say* or *tell*
3 Listening: a conversation about an argument
4 Grammar: reported statements
5 Grammar: reported statements

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

1 Did I _____ you about Sarah's new boyfriend?
2 Louise just _____ she didn't know the answer to the question.
3 In the French lesson yesterday, the teacher _____ us to be quiet.
4 Excuse me? What are you _____? I can't hear.
5 Why am I always _____ you the same things over and over again?
6 Oliver has _____ he isn't going to take the exam.
7 My mom _____ I could go to the party as long as I came home by midnight.
8 _____ Dad I'll be late for dinner tonight.
9 Could you _____ that again, please?
10 What did you _____? I wasn't listening!

2 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 Gina said she was too tired to go out.
2 Alan say me to call him last night.
3 You're always saying me the same thing!
4 Martin told me people were talking about us.
5 Harriet said me she couldn't come to the movies.
6 Has Cathy told you the news yet? She's getting married!
7 The teacher say us not to make a noise.
8 Danny say me he had to do overtime tonight.
9 What did the President say on TV last night?
10 What are you trying to tell me?

33

3 Listen to a phone conversation between Pauline and Jamie about their two friends, David and Liz. Check the name of the person who originally said each statement.

	David	Liz	Pauline	Jamie
1 We've had a terrible fight.	☐	☐	☐	☐
2 Pack your bags and leave.	☐	☐	☐	☐
3 We're thinking of getting married.	☐	☐	☐	☐
4 I'm so happy for you!	☐	☐	☐	☐
5 I want to be with someone who's younger than you.	☐	☐	☐	☐
6 I'm staying with my sister for a while.	☐	☐	☐	☐
7 Talk to her.	☐	☐	☐	☐
8 She won't even answer the phone.	☐	☐	☐	☐
9 It might be Jeff.	☐	☐	☐	☐
10 I think Jeff's really cute!	☐	☐	☐	☐

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4 Complete the reported statements with the correct form of the verb.

HINT: Remember that the tense shifts back when we report what someone says.

1 "I love you."
She told me she _____ me.

2 "I've been here for an hour."
She said she _____ there for an hour.

3 "I don't like you anymore!"
She said she _____ me anymore.

4 "I can't trust you anymore!"
She told me she _____ me anymore.

5 "You're lying to me."
She said I _____ to her.

6 "He's not telling you the truth."
She said he _____ me the truth.

7 "I won't go there again."
He told me he _____ there again.

8 "I haven't seen him."
He said he _____ him.

9 "I went to see the new movie."
She told me she _____ to see the new movie.

10 "They were living there at the time."
He told me they _____ there at the time.

5 Complete the direct statements with the correct form of the verbs.

1 Anne told me I could stay with her.
"You _____ with me," Anne told me.

2 They said they had never been there before.
"We _____ here before," they said.

3 Max said he didn't want to hurt me.
"I _____ to hurt you," Max said.

4 The waiter told us we couldn't smoke in the café.
"You _____ in the café," the waiter told us.

5 The twins said they were not lying.
"We _____," said the twins.

6 I said I wouldn't go out with him again.
"I _____ with you again," I said.

7 John said he didn't believe me.
"I _____ you," John said.

8 Kevin said he was going away.
"I _____ away," Kevin said.

9 Mark told me he hated me.
"I _____ you," Mark told me.

10 Monica said we could be friends.
"We _____ friends," Monica said.

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1 Pronunciation: intonation
2 Grammar: reported questions
3 Grammar: reported questions
4 Listening: reporting a theft
5 Grammar: word order with reported questions

34 **1 Listen to ten sentences. Is the speaker of each one giving information that is known or shared by speaker and listener, or information that is new or not remembered by the listener? Check *Known/Shared information* or *New information*.**

	Known/Shared information	New information
Speaker 1	❑	❑
Speaker 2	❑	❑
Speaker 3	❑	❑
Speaker 4	❑	❑
Speaker 5	❑	❑
Speaker 6	❑	❑
Speaker 7	❑	❑
Speaker 8	❑	❑
Speaker 9	❑	❑
Speaker 10	❑	❑

HINT: Remember that intonation falls when information is known or shared by speaker and listener, and rises when the information is new or when the listener might not remember.

2 Complete the reported questions.

HINT: Remember we use *if/whether* with *yes/no* questions.

1 "How do you know that?" Alice asked.
Alice asked me _____ that.

2 "Where are you going?" Milly asked me.
Milly asked me _____.

3 "Did you tell him the truth?" Janet asked me.
Janet asked me _____ the truth.

4 "Have you been to work?" Mom asked me.
Mom asked me _____ to work.

5 "What time are we meeting them?" Hilary asked me.
Hilary asked me _____ them.

6 "Are you spreading gossip about me?" Tony asked Oscar.
Tony asked Oscar _____ gossip about him.

7 "Where have you arranged to meet Miles?" Penny asked me.
Penny asked me _____ to meet Miles.

8 "What time do we take off?" I asked the stewardess.
I asked the stewardess _____ off.

9 "Does Brian have a girlfriend?" Jenny asked me.
Jenny asked me _____ a girlfriend.

10 "Were you late for work yesterday?" my boss asked me.
My boss asked me _____ for work the day before.

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3 Underline the correct words to complete each sentence.

1 Andrew asked me where *did I live / I lived*.

2 I asked Tom *did he like / if he liked* music.

3 My mom asked me why *I was / was I* always calling my friends.

4 Kate asked Richard *if they would see / would they see* each other again.

5 Dad asked me what time *is it / it was*.

6 Anthony asked me *if I had / had I* cheated on him.

7 Dave asked Brenda why *couldn't they / they couldn't* be friends.

8 I asked Bill *is he coming / if he was coming* to the party.

35 4 Listen to a woman reporting a theft to a police officer. Number the questions in the order the policeman asks them.

a He asked her what she usually carried inside her wallet. ___

b He asked her if she'd like some coffee. ___

c He asked her what her phone number was. ___

d He asked her if her phone was insured. ___

e He asked her what kind of clothes the man was wearing. ___

f He asked her when the theft took place. ___

g He asked her what her name was. ___

h He asked her how tall the man was. ___

i He asked her how he could help her. ___

5 Write the words in the correct order to make reported questions.

1 me / what / asked / She / saying / her / about / been / people / had / .

_____

2 where / Martin / asked / I / meeting / were / we / .

_____

3 if / her / loved / he / Antonio / asked / Maria / .

_____

4 brother / my / Mom / what / asked / he / home / was / time / coming / .

_____

5 why / Ben / asked / I / date / our / hadn't / up / he / for / turned / .

_____

6 asked / if / George / me / could / dinner / cook / I / him / help / .

_____

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1 Vocabulary: idiomatic phrases
2 Vocabulary: idiomatic phrases
3 Listening: a music program
4 Reading: the Wham! story
5 Word search: words from Unit 9, lesson 3

1 Match the idiomatic phrases on the left with the definitions on the right.

1 to return to form
2 to be up to your usual standards
3 not to believe a word of something
4 to keep on like this
5 to outdo yourself
6 to come up with something
7 to lighten up
8 to hang together

a to be as good as your other work
b to do better at something than you have previously done
c to continue doing something in the same way as before
d to make sense as a whole
e to produce something
f to relax more and be less serious
g to reproduce the quality of work done previously
h to think that something is not true

2 Complete the paragraph with the phrases from the box.

coming up with didn't believe a word hang together kept on like this lighten up
outdone to return to her usual form up to her usual standards

When I studied at high school, I had a friend named Rachel who was very smart. She was always good at **(1)** _____ ideas for things and she always got good grades on her exams. Then she met her boyfriend, Danny; they were always going out together and she never studied. She stopped caring about her schoolwork and as a result, her schoolwork wasn't **(2)** _____. I advised her to try **(3)** _____ so that she could get into the college she had chosen – we had both applied to the same college, and I really wanted us both to pass our exams and be accepted. However, she wasn't interested in my advice. Every time I tried to tell her she wouldn't get in if she didn't study, she **(4)** _____ of what I was saying; she told me I needed to relax and **(5)** _____. I told her that if she didn't start working and **(6)** _____, she would never be accepted to any college. Anyway, on the day that our exam results were due, we both found out we had passed with top grades – we were so happy! Rachel had **(7)** _____ everyone in the English class by getting the best grade ever! She was really happy. I couldn't understand how she had done so well because she hadn't studied much; it just didn't **(8)** _____. But the main thing is that we both went to the same college and remained friends. What happened to Danny? Well, he found another girlfriend as soon as Rachel left!

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36 3 Listen to a pop music review program. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

		True	False
1	Maria doesn't like the single by Max Martin.	❑	❑
2	She thinks that the lyrics of "What did you tell me?" are very easy to understand.	❑	❑
3	She is a big fan of Cecilia Jones.	❑	❑
4	She is surprised to find she likes "Let's Talk."	❑	❑
5	She thinks that the new single from Carolina is better than her last album.	❑	❑
6	She thinks that Carolina's new single is very serious.	❑	❑
7	She thinks that the song by Tricks is better than expected.	❑	❑
8	She thinks that if he continues like this, he'll become very famous.	❑	❑

4 Read the text, then number the events in the order that they happened.

THE WHAM! STORY George Michael and Andrew Ridgeley first met at school in September 1975. The pair became friends and discovered they had similar musical tastes. By the time they were 17, the classic song "Careless Whisper" had been written and they had named themselves Wham!. An appearance on British TV wowed the audience and Wham!'s fame began to spread. In 1983, the band made their debut on American TV and then released the album *Fantastic*. In May 1983, their song "Bad Boys" topped the charts and in the summer, the single "Club Tropicana" was a hit. Their album, *Fantastic*, also topped the charts; the band dedicated it to their friend, Andrew Leaver, who had died in 1981. Their second album, *Make It Big*, reached number one in October 1984, and they continued to release records that year. In 1985, they won an award for "Careless Whisper" and became the first western pop group to tour China. In 1986, they shocked their fans by announcing their split and played a final concert in London. Wham! were one of the most popular bands of the 1980s.

a They win an award for their song "Careless Whisper." ____
b They become the first western pop group to tour China. ____
c They dedicate an album to a friend who had died. ____
d They form a band called Wham!. ____
e They announce they want to split up. ____
f George and Andrew meet in September 1975. ____
g They release an album called *Make It Big*. ____
h They appear on American TV in 1983. ____
i They write a song called "Bad Boys," which is a hit. ____

5 Do the word search. The theme is *words from Unit 9, lesson 3.*

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

1 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
2 _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3 _ _ _ _ _
4 _ _ _ _ _ _
5 _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6 _ _ _ _ _ _
7 _ _ _ _ _
8 _ _ _ _ _

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1 Vocabulary: travel
2 Listening: travel
3 Vocabulary: travel
4 Grammar: past perfect
5 Language practice: pronunciation
6 Grammar: simple past or past perfect

1 Match the forms of travel with the pictures. Write the correct picture letter next to each form of travel.

1 an excursion ____
2 a camel ride ____
3 commuting ____
4 a flight ____
5 a business trip ____
6 a cruise ____

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37 **2 Listen to six people describing different forms of travel. Match the speakers with the forms of travel.**

Speaker 1	a	a business trip
Speaker 2	b	a camel ride
Speaker 3	c	a cruise
Speaker 4	d	a flight
Speaker 5	e	an excursion
Speaker 6	f	commuting

3 Underline the correct word or words in each sentence.

1 Mike and I are going to *travel / voyage* around Asia this summer.
2 My parents have booked a three-week *cruise / voyage* on the Santa Rosa liner.
3 I went to Tunisia and had a *voyage / ride* on a camel.
4 *Commuting / Tripping* into work every day gets really tiring.
5 The *flight / trip* takes off at 10:30 a.m. and lands at 2:30 p.m.
6 Our vacation included *an excursion / a travel* to Al Hambara.
7 Have you heard? We've won a round-the-world *trip / travel*!
8 The first *cruise / voyage* into space was in the 1960s.
9 Did you have a comfortable *travel / journey*?

4 Complete the sentences with the correct past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

1 I decided to go to Italy for my vacation because I _____ (hear) about the amazing food there.

2 When I arrived at the hotel, I realized I _____ (forget) my towel.

3 Jane and Martin gave up their jobs because they _____ (decide) to take a round-the-world trip.

4 I was pretty nervous on the flight to Brazil because I _____ (not travel) on a plane before.

5 I _____ (not see) a camel before I went to Egypt.

6 He _____ (leave) for the airport when I called.

7 She didn't want to go on a bike ride because she _____ (not finish) her homework.

8 Angela and I decided to go on vacation together because we _____ (be) friends for years and thought it would be fun.

38 5 Listen and underline the stressed words in each sentence.

1 They'd left their suitcase at the motel.

2 She'd forgotten to book the hotel.

3 Jane hadn't brought the travel guide.

4 Had you lived there long?

5 We'd remembered to check the mail.

6 He hadn't seen Emily for years.

7 They'd already checked in.

8 Betty hadn't been abroad before.

6 Complete the paragraph with the correct simple past or past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

HINT: Read over the paragraph to understand it generally first.

The famous traveling guitarist Danny O'Reilly **(1)** _____ (play) all over Ireland by the time he **(2)** _____ (be) just ten years old. He **(3)** _____ (grow up) in Cork, where his father and grandfather before him **(4)** _____ (grow up). His mom **(5)** _____ (buy) him his first guitar for his fifth birthday because he **(6)** _____ (tell) her he loved the sound. He first **(7)** _____ (start) earning money by playing to small crowds in clubs. People loved the sound of his music because it was full of imagination and it was obvious to all who heard him play that he spent hours practicing. By the time he **(8)** _____ (be) 15 years old, he **(9)** _____ (win) three awards in competitions. He hadn't thought about the possibility of becoming famous until the day he was approached by a record company. He had just finished a song called "Love is Everything" when a man came over and **(10)** _____ (offer) to make him rich. He was suspicious at first, but that's just what happened. Danny is now in his seventies, but he's still playing the guitar and making great music.

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1 Language practice: ordering words
2 Grammar: past perfect simple or progressive
3 Grammar: past perfect simple and progressive
4 Grammar: past perfect simple and progressive
5 Listening: a story about a vacation to China

1 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 a / problems / having / time / We'd / long / . / been / for

_____

2 seeing / a / they / She'd / up / . / when / for / been / Jack / broke / year

_____

3 vacation / went / month / . / French for / been / there / on / when I / a / learning / I'd

_____

4 the / bus / By / we arrived / the time / , / had / for / hour / an / waiting / been / .

_____

5 studying / . / the / arrived / been / long / time / I / for / hadn't / by / he

_____

6 had / all / been / night / driving / Jim / happened / when / accident / . / the

_____

7 few / a / for / We'd / hours / sleeping / when / been / noise / . / the / heard / we

_____

8 called / time she / me / the / By / , / for / traveling / . / three / been / she / days / had

_____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct past perfect simple or past perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1 We _____ (travel) for ages before we got home.
2 Clare _____ (fly) by herself a few times before she went to Russia.
3 The journey _____ (made) us feel tired, so we went straight to bed.
4 Joseph _____ (not have) much to eat, so he was feeling hungry.
5 They _____ (not fly) long when the plane landed.
6 I _____ (not ride) on a camel before I went to Morocco.
7 My parents _____ (pack) for an hour when the taxi arrived.
8 By the time I was ten, I _____ (visit) three different continents.
9 We _____ (forget) to pack the passports, so we couldn't fly.
10 Tom _____ (finish) his cocktail by the time I got there.

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3 Match the questions and answers.

1. How long had you been driving before you realized you'd forgotten your license?
2. Why hadn't you taken your medication?
3. Had you been teaching for a long time?
4. How many times had you seen them together?
5. Hadn't you noticed we'd run out of sugar?
6. How often had you been in contact with each other?
7. Had Helen been sunbathing for long before she fainted?
8. How long had they been studying before the lights went out?

a. A few.
b. Because I hadn't felt sick.
c. For about four hours, so I wasn't able to drive home and get it.
d. No, otherwise I'd have bought some more.
e. Not long. Probably only 20 minutes, and then it got dark.
f. Quite regularly, about once a week.
g. Yes, for most of my working life.
h. Yes, she'd been on the beach all day.

4 Check the sentences that are correct.

1. I hadn't packed enough warm clothes, so I was freezing at night.
2. We hadn't been driving for long when we realized there was something wrong with the brakes.
3. Had you ever been meeting him before today?
4. Michael has been waiting for an hour by the time we arrived.
5. Had you already been cancelling the flights?
6. Sharon had been lived in New York for a year when we met each other.
7. Jake hadn't had his inoculations, so we couldn't cross the border.
8. Mom had arranged a homecoming party which I didn't know about.
9. The store had been closing by the time we got there.
10. They'd already had two car accidents before this one.

39 5 Listen to someone talking about a vacation she took with a friend. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

	True	False
1 Before the vacation to China, the speaker and Sophie had been good friends.	☐	☐
2 They'd been roommates before they went on vacation together.	☐	☐
3 They'd never talked about going on vacation before they booked their trip to China.	☐	☐
4 Sophie had been to a lot of different continents.	☐	☐
5 Sophie complained about a lot of things on vacation.	☐	☐
6 The speaker had forgotten to bring mosquito repellent.	☐	☐
7 Sophie had left her wallet in a restaurant.	☐	☐
8 The speaker became angry with Sophie at the pharmacy because Sophie didn't have her wallet with her.	☐	☐
9 The speaker and Sophie had originally decided to go home after Shanghai.	☐	☐
10 Sophie had left the apartment by the time the speaker arrived home.	☐	☐

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1 Vocabulary: guessing meaning
2 Vocabulary: guessing meaning
3 Listening: a conversation about the city or the country
4 Reading: guessing meaning
5 Crossword

1 Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

battled with day and night people person deal with
soul-destroying hit me overflowing

1 Janice is extremely sociable – a real _____.
2 I find it difficult to _____ my sister's children. They're very badly behaved.
3 The journey into work this morning was terrible. The train was _____ with people and it was hot and humid.
4 When I was a teenager, I _____ my parents all the time about staying out late. We laugh about it now but at the time it was awful.
5 It didn't _____ that I was famous until someone asked me for my autograph.
6 My divorce was _____. It took me years to get my confidence back.
7 Rosa studied _____ for exams and it was worth it. She graduated at the top of her class.

2 Underline the correct words to complete the paragraph.

HINT: New vocabulary: *To give birth*: when a woman gives birth, she produces a baby from inside her body. *To be in labor*: when a woman is in the process of giving birth.

I think the greatest **(1)** *achievement / arrangement* in my life so far is having my daughter, Hannah. I know it doesn't sound as grand as sailing around the world single-handedly or climbing Mount Everest, but the happiest **(2)** *impact / moment* I've ever experienced is giving birth to her. I remember feeling extreme **(3)** *fatigue / achievement* because I had been in labor for around 14 hours, but I wasn't so tired that I couldn't take care of her when she was handed to me by the nurse. After feeding her, we both fell asleep. I came home the next day and it was then that I began to realize the full **(4)** *impact / achievement* of having a new baby; they are completely **(5)** *fatigue / exhausting*! However, she's the best thing that's ever happened to me and I really do feel like I'm one of the luckiest **(6)** *people / moments* alive.

3 Listen to Dan and Maggie talking about where they live. Check *Dan* or *Maggie* for each question.

		Dan	Maggie
1	Who doesn't like meeting new people?	❑	❑
2	Who says the subway is always crowded?	❑	❑
3	Who rides a bike a lot?	❑	❑
4	Who lives in the country?	❑	❑
5	Who needed time to get used to where he or she lives?	❑	❑
6	Who says he or she is lucky?	❑	❑
7	Who thinks he or she will move sometime?	❑	❑
8	Who isn't tired yet of where he or she lives?	❑	❑

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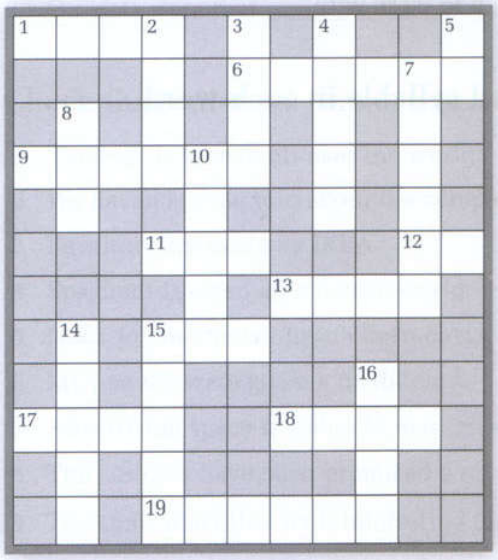
4 Read the text. Look at the words in bold and circle the correct meaning for each one.

I don't think I'll ever forget my travels around Brazil because every region has something different to offer. The first thing you notice is the size: the whole country is made up of **(1) vast** landscapes, which are full of color and life. In the north eastern state of Pernambuco, the **(2) stunning** coastline is made up of long, sandy beaches, which look absolutely spectacular. To the south, you can find Foz do Iguaçu, which are a series of picturesque **(3) waterfalls**; the water looks amazing. I remember traveling by bus from Recife to the Amazonian city of Manaus, which lies on the Rio Negro; it was a five-day journey because we took the scenic route, but it was definitely worth taking a longer trip because we saw a lot of things. I'd read about an **(4) ancient** volcano, which hadn't erupted for a thousand years, but we didn't have time to stop and find it. We arrived at 6 a.m. and the first thing we saw was a **(5) brilliant** sunset, which lit the sky with yellow, gold, and orange. One of the most interesting things about Brazil is the diversity of the landscape; some of it is flat and dry, yet other parts are hilly and **(6) lush**, though of course the hilly parts are nothing like the mountain range where Mount Everest is. Although the weather is very hot, there are no **(7) barren** deserts, so if you want to see one of those, you'll have to visit the Sahara or Gobi. I'd definitely recommend going to Brazil because you'll have a fabulous time.

1	vast	**a** very big	**b** very impressive
2	stunning	**a** very long	**b** very impressive
3	waterfall	**a** lack of water	**b** water that goes over the side of a cliff
4	ancient	**a** very old	**b** very big
5	brilliant	**a** very bright	**b** very dull
6	lush	**a** with lots of plant life	**b** boring
7	barren	**a** boring	**b** dry and bare

5 Do the crossword.



Across

1 I'll ..... for you until 5 o'clock.
6 We'll eat as soon as they ..... .
9 We met a lot of wonderful ..... in Peru.
11 They ..... it's my fault, but I'm innocent.
12 Where would you like to ..... on vacation?
13 ..... a list of the places you'd like to visit.
15 When you ..... home, call me.
17 Let's take a ..... in my new car.
18 He couldn't ..... the car in time and he crashed.
19 ..... broadens the mind.

Down

2 I'm exhausted. I've just got back from a business ..... .
3 The doctor said she didn't ..... long to live.
4 Be careful! You'll ..... into that wall!
5 I won't ..... taking more trips for a while.
7 Columbus discovered America on his first ..... .
8 I didn't ..... your brother in town last week.
10 She didn't have to ..... her family, did she?
14 I had to ..... all night and I almost fell asleep.
15 It's a ..... achievement in the history of science.
16 She found the loneliness .....-destroying.

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1 Vocabulary: connotation
2 Vocabulary: connotation
3 Language practice: pronunciation
4 Grammar: passive voice
5 Listening: a quiz show
6 Grammar: passive voice

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box, according to whether the sentence has a positive or a negative connotation. (*P* is positive and *N* is negative.)

careful challenging cheap difficult inexpensive mature old tight

HINT: Remember to look at the letter in parentheses to help you decide if you need a word or phrase with a positive or a negative connotation.

1 This is a pretty _____ exercise. (P)
2 Bob's so _____ with money. He's never once offered to buy me a drink. (N)
3 I'm dreading getting _____. Imagine having wrinkles! (N)
4 I like _____ people because they have a lot of life experience. (P)
5 It's okay to buy a bottle of _____ wine for their party. We don't know them very well, so I don't care if the wine isn't good. (N)
6 This is a _____ homework task. I can't do it. (N)
7 I didn't want to spend much, so I bought them some _____ but fun presents. (P)
8 My parents are fairly well-off because they've always been _____ with money. (P)

2 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1 We all thought it was a *difficult / reduced* exercise.
2 I prefer *a mature / an old* cheese such as Danish blue.
3 The teacher found it difficult to teach the class because of the children's *challenging / cheap* behavior.
4 Gioberti's is a *tight / cheap* restaurant.
5 This is a *busy / careful* office.
6 We have a lot of *old / mature* furniture in our apartment.
7 Henry has just bought a *discounted / challenging* stove at the hardware store.
8 Keith can be a *cheap / difficult* person to work with.

3 Listen and underline the stressed syllable in each word.

1 re / duced
2 bu / sy
3 in / ex / pen / sive
4 diff / i / cult
5 crow / ded
6 ma / ture
7 chall / en / ging
8 dis / coun / ted (*adj*)

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4 Complete the second sentence in each pair using the passive voice.

HINT: Read the first sentence of each pair and decide which tense is used.

1 People buy a lot of furniture from department stores.
A lot of furniture _____ from department stores.

2 China produces a lot of cheap products.
A lot of cheap products _____ by China.

3 Our manager told us that the store was closing down.
We _____ that the store was closing down.

4 They didn't inform us about the pay reduction.
We _____ about the pay reduction.

5 The company has built a new parking lot next to the supermarket.
A new parking lot _____ next to the supermarket.

6 Greenhill Farm has grown a lot of organic carrots this year.
A lot of organic carrots _____ this year by Greenhill Farm.

7 We haven't seen our cat since yesterday.
The cat _____ since yesterday.

8 Tony hasn't paid the bills yet.
The bills _____ yet.

42 5 Listen to a program about the origins of products. Complete the sentences with the correct past participle.

1 The first breakfast cereal was _____ in 1893.
2 The first McDonald's restaurant was _____ in Pasadena.
3 More pasta is _____ in Italy than anywhere else.
4 Sake is _____ in Japan.
5 Noodles were _____ by the Chinese.
6 Ketchup was first _____ by Heinz.
7 More cars have been _____ in Europe than anywhere else.
8 Omelets were first _____ by Napoleon.

6 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 The logo is known all over the world.
2 We haven't being told about the company reorganization.
3 Furniture are made by IKEA.
4 Spaghetti is eaten all over the world.
5 Jack's job references hasn't been checked yet.
6 My parents were given a credit card.
7 Advertising space is selled in magazines.
8 The cashiers have been promised a raise.
9 The store was filled with interesting objects.
10 The products have been import from all over the world.

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1 Pronunciation: strong and weak forms
2 Pronunciation: strong and weak forms
3 Reading: the chocolate chip cookie
4 Listening: food inventions

43 **1 Look at the word in bold in each conversation. Decide if the pronunciation is strong or weak. Check *Strong* or *Weak*. Then listen to check.**

			Strong	Weak
1	A	What's bread made of?		
	B	It's made **of** flour.	❑	❑
2	A	Was sushi invented by the Japanese?		
	B	Yes, it **was**.	❑	❑
3	A	Have you been here before?		
	B	Yes, I **have**.	❑	❑
4	A	Where **were** noodles invented?		
	B	In China.	❑	❑
5	A	What **has** Mom made for dinner?		
	B	Chicken salad.	❑	❑
6	A	What's pasta made **of**?		
	B	It's made of wheat.	❑	❑
7	A	Who **were** jeans invented by?		
	B	Levi Strauss.	❑	❑
8	A	Have you eaten here before?		
	B	Yes, I **have**.	❑	❑

44 **2 Listen and circle the number of words you hear in each sentence. Contractions count as one word.**

Sentence 1	a	5	b	4
Sentence 2	a	3	b	4
Sentence 3	a	3	b	4
Sentence 4	a	4	b	5
Sentence 5	a	6	b	5
Sentence 6	a	6	b	5
Sentence 7	a	5	b	6
Sentence 8	a	4	b	3
Sentence 9	a	5	b	4
Sentence 10	a	3	b	2

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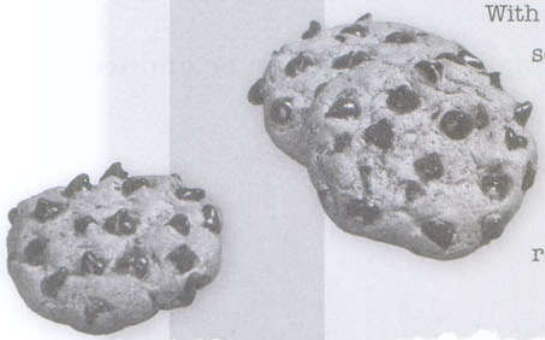
3 Read the text. Number the events of the story in the order that they happened.

The Chocolate Chip Cookie

The chocolate chip cookie is probably America's favorite cookie. The recipe has been tried by most cooks and everyone has their favorite version. But who was the chocolate chip cookie invented by?

In 1930, Ruth Wakefield and her husband bought the Toll House Inn in Massachusetts. Ruth started preparing food for their guests and she soon became famous for her desserts. One day she was making butter drop cookies when she realized that she didn't have any baker's chocolate. Instead she cut up some semi-sweet chocolate into pieces and added them to the cookie dough. Ruth expected the pieces of chocolate to melt into the dough but they didn't. The pieces of chocolate kept their shape and the chocolate chip cookie was invented.

With her permission, the recipe was printed on the semi-sweet chocolate wrapper. As more and more people began making chocolate chip cookies, sales of semi-sweet chocolate increased. And to make it easier for cooks, the semi-sweet chocolate was eventually sold in small pieces, ready to add to any chocolate recipe!



a Sales of semi-sweet chocolate increased. ___
b The chocolate chip cookie was invented. ___
c Semi-sweet chocolate was sold in small pieces. ___
d Ruth cooked food for her guests. ___
e Ruth added semi-sweet chocolate to her cookie dough. ___
f Ruth and her husband bought the Toll House Inn. ___
g People started making Ruth's chocolate chip cookies. ___

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45 **4 Listen to a radio program about inventions. Underline the correct word in each sentence.**

1 *Tony / Thomas* Jefferson introduced French fries to the colonies in the late 1700s.
2 *An American / A Canadian* invented instant mashed potatoes.
3 Hamburgers were brought to the U.S. by *German / Italian* immigrants.
4 Ketchup comes from a *Japanese / Chinese* word.
5 Heinz began selling ketchup in *1876 / 1968*.
6 Mayonnaise was invented in *France / Spain*.
7 Napoleon was traveling through the *north / south* of France.
8 Napoleon wanted his *army / family* to eat omelets.

1 Grammar: defining relative clauses
2 Grammar: defining relative clauses
3 Vocabulary: suffixes
4 Listening: defining people and objects
5 Word search: words from Unit 11, lesson 3

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1 An alarm clock is something *who / which* wakes you up in the morning.
2 That's the woman *who / which* works in my office.
3 A personal organizer is a thing *who / which* is good for keeping dates in.
4 An ice pack is something *who / which* is useful for keeping food cold.
5 Helen is the woman *who / which* went to Australia.
6 It's me *who / which* doesn't understand how to work it, not Jim!
7 Is this the button *who / which* we press to operate it?
8 This is the DVD player *who / which* I want to buy.
9 No, it's the black cassette player *who / which* doesn't work properly.
10 The guy *who / which* owns the store is named Kamprad.

2 Check the sentences in which the relative pronoun can be omitted.

1 I've lost the wallet that I bought this morning.
2 Is Becky the person that is sitting to my right?
3 The cellphone that I bought last week is broken.
4 I don't like people that push in front of you in line.
5 Jackie is the girl that works at Walmart.
6 Do we have anything that I can remove this stain with?
7 The clarinet is an instrument that I'd like to learn to play.
8 The man that I talked to about the problem was helpful.
9 The cellphone is the most popular gadget that has ever been invented.
10 What's the name of the girl that has blond hair?

3 Complete the sentence beginnings with the correct suffix. Use *-proof*, *-able*, *-less*, *-ible*. You may need to use each suffix more than once. Then match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

1 A pain_____ operation	a can be carried around easily.
2 A port_____ television	b can be removed and put back.
3 A child_____ lock on a car door	c can be safely eaten by young kids.
4 A wash_____ suit	d can be worn in two ways.
5 A detach_____ handle	e doesn't have to be dry-cleaned.
6 Seed_____ oranges	f doesn't hurt.
7 This metal is rust_____,	g off the hook and walk around with it.
8 A water_____ coat	h so it won't turn brown when it's wet.
9 You can take a cord_____ phone	i stops a child opening it.
10 Revers_____ clothes	j will keep you dry when it's raining.

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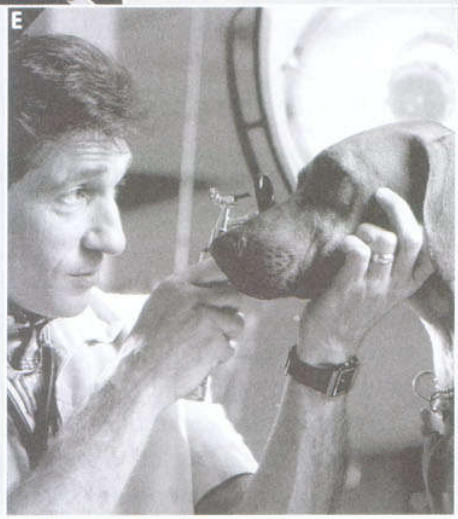
46 **4 Listen to six descriptions of things or people. Match the speakers with the pictures. Write the correct picture letter next to each speaker.**

Speaker 1 _____ Speaker 4 _____

Speaker 2 _____ Speaker 5 _____

Speaker 3 _____ Speaker 6 _____



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5 Do the word search. The theme is *words from Unit 11, lesson 3*.

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

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

1 Vocabulary: collocations with *make* or *do*
2 Vocabulary: collocations with *make* or *do*
3 Grammar: first conditional
4 Grammar: second conditional
5 Grammar: first and second conditionals
6 Listening: first and second conditionals

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1 Who normally *makes / does* the housework in your home?
2 Why are you *making / doing* so much noise?
3 Should I *make / do* some coffee?
4 I *made / did* lasagne for dinner last night.
5 Businessmen usually *make / do* a lot of money.
6 Jane has already *made / done* the dishes.
7 We'd *made / done* the cooking before he got home.
8 My husband *makes / does* the childcare in our home.
9 What sacrifices have you *made / done* over the last few years?
10 I think *making / doing* clothes for a living would be interesting.

2 Complete the paragraph with the phrases from the box.

sacrifices the housework the dishes the coffee the childcare
a lot of noise money a mess the cooking simple meals

I think there's much more equality in the home these days; things have changed a lot from when my parents were young. My husband, for example, is a "house husband" and does **(1)** _____, such as cleaning and dusting, while I go out to work and make **(2)** _____. My husband's main job is to take care of our children while I'm at work. Some people think it's strange that a man does **(3)** _____, but for us it's perfectly normal. My husband sometimes has lots of cleaning to do as our children often make **(4)** _____, which is normal for young children I guess – they aren't very good at keeping things clean and neat! And I have to say that the house is never quiet since my children make **(5)** _____.

On weekends, things are a little bit different since it's my turn to do **(6)** _____. I really enjoy preparing food for the family and miss being able to do this during the week. I like to make **(7)** _____ such as noodles and pasta – nothing too complicated. The children have to help in the kitchen, too; after meals, it's their job to do **(8)** _____ and clean up while I make **(9)** _____ – I always need a good, strong cup after a meal. We're a really close family. It's not always easy to do things the way we do and we've had to make **(10)** _____, but we really are very happy, so it's worth it.

3 Match the sentence halves to form first conditional sentences.

1 If I see Patricia,
2 We'll clean the kitchen a lot faster
3 We won't pay you the full amount
4 Will you mail this for me
5 If we drive a little bit faster,
6 If you make a lot of money this year,
7 They can't buy a new car
8 If Mark doesn't do well in his exams,

a if you don't finish the job properly.
b what will you spend it on?
c if you go past a mailbox?
d I'll tell her you said, "Hello."
e if they don't sell their old one.
f we'll get there on time.
g he can't go to college.
h if you do the dishes.

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4 Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it is a second conditional sentence.

1 If we have enough money, we'll buy a new house.
If we _____ enough money, we _____ a new house.

2 If I don't do the housework, the apartment will get very messy.
If I _____ the housework, the apartment _____ very messy.

3 If you win the lottery, what will you do?
If you _____ the lottery, what _____ you _____?

4 Jack will finish his homework if he starts it now.
Jack _____ his homework if he _____ it now.

5 What will Alan do if he can't go to college?
What _____ Alan _____ if he _____ to college?

6 If Dad doesn't rent a video, I'll be furious!
If Dad _____ a video, I _____ furious!

7 My friends will laugh if they see my dad in an apron!
My friends _____ if they _____ my dad in an apron!

8 If I can't go tonight, I'll watch TV instead.
If I _____ tonight, I _____ TV instead.

5 Circle the correct ending to complete each conditional sentence.

1 I'll do the dishes … .
a if I have time b if I had time

2 We'd go abroad on vacation … .
a if we didn't have a young baby b if we don't have a young baby

3 If you're late again, … .
a I'd be really angry b I'll be really angry

4 My dad would help with the housework more … .
a if he didn't work hard enough already b if he doesn't work hard enough already

5 What would you do … .
a if you are rich b if you were rich

6 If you could live anywhere in the world, … .
a where would you choose b where will you choose

7 If you studied more, … .
a you'll pass your exam easily b you'd pass your exam easily

8 If it rains, … ?
a what will we do b what would we do

47 6 Listen to eight sentences. Is each sentence a first conditional or a second conditional sentence? Check *First conditional* or *Second conditional*.

	First conditional	Second conditional
Sentence 1	☐	☐
Sentence 2	☐	☐
Sentence 3	☐	☐
Sentence 4	☐	☐
Sentence 5	☐	☐
Sentence 6	☐	☐
Sentence 7	☐	☐
Sentence 8	☐	☐

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1 Vocabulary: homophones
2 Listening: homophones
3 Listening: a radio program about parents and teenagers
4 Reading: marriages in Japan
5 Language practice: vowel sounds

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1 How long do we have to *wait / weight* for them?
2 What's the name of *their / there* son?
3 Listen! Can you *hear / here* that noise?
4 I don't think we'll ever find our way out of this *maize / maze*.
5 *Deer / Dear* John, I hope you're well ...
6 I love the smell of the *sea / see*.
7 Let's stop and take a *break / brake*. I'm tired.
8 Matilda has long, brown *hare / hair* and green eyes.
9 Go *threw / through* the tunnel and then take the second left.
10 I feel *bare / bear* without my make-up on!

48

2 Listen to ten speakers. For each speaker, circle the homophone that is mentioned.

Speaker 1	a	deer	b	dear
Speaker 2	a	wait	b	weight
Speaker 3	a	hare	b	hair
Speaker 4	a	maze	b	maize
Speaker 5	a	break	b	brake
Speaker 6	a	threw	b	through
Speaker 7	a	see	b	sea
Speaker 8	a	here	b	hear
Speaker 9	a	there	b	their
Speaker 10	a	write	b	right

49

3 Listen to a radio program about parents and teenagers. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

		True	False
1	Many parents and their children become distant from each other during adolescence.	☐	☐
2	Usually parents and children become distant from each other for many years.	☐	☐
3	Teenagers spend more time with their friends during adolescence.	☐	☐
4	Most teenagers experience peer pressure.	☐	☐
5	The feeling of peer pressure usually goes away when a teenager reaches his or her thirties.	☐	☐
6	Parents should continue to treat teenagers as they did when they were children.	☐	☐
7	It's important for parents to make teenagers feel part of family life.	☐	☐
8	Parents should set rules for teenagers.	☐	☐

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4 Read the text about marriages in Japan. Check *True* or *False* for each statement.

In Japan, there are two kinds of marriages. Love marriages are those where couples meet independently, without the help of a go-between. The other kind is arranged marriages.

In the past, arranged marriages were very common, but Japanese people today mainly marry for love. Experts estimate that the percentage of arranged marriages is anywhere between 30 and 40 percent. The modern system of arranged marriage is similar to blind-dating, which is common in the West. When a young woman reaches marriageable age, she and her parents put together a packet of information about her, including her family background, education, hobbies, accomplishments, and a picture of her in a traditional kimono. The go-between first finds a suitable potential partner for her and then arranges for the couple to meet, usually in the restaurant of a hotel. The meeting takes place in the company of the families and the go-between, and the couple usually ends up getting married. The system obviously works as the divorce rate in Japan for arranged marriages is the lowest in Asia.

		True	False
1	Some marriages in Japan are the same as marriages in the West.	☐	☐
2	Go-betweens introduce men and women to each other.	☐	☐
3	Nowadays, Japanese people don't have love marriages.	☐	☐
4	More than half of the marriages in Japan are arranged marriages.	☐	☐
5	The first job of a go-between is to find a suitable man for the woman.	☐	☐
6	The young couple don't meet each other until the day they marry.	☐	☐
7	The families are present at the first meeting of the couple.	☐	☐
8	Arranged marriages in Japan are the most successful in Asia.	☐	☐

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50

5 Circle the word that has a different vowel sound. Then listen to check.

1 /eɪ/
   a wait b hair c brake
2 /uː/
   a through b you c would
3 /ɪə/
   a sea b ear c hear
4 /iː/
   a sea b dream c break
5 /eə/
   a hair b here c their
6 /uː/
   a there b through c too

1 Vocabulary: lifestyle
2 Language practice: pronunciation
3 Listening: wishes
4 Grammar: *wish* + past tense
5 Grammar: *wish* + past tense
6 Crossword

1 Complete the paragraph with the words from the box.

slim wealthy weight balance happiness stressed salary

Nowadays, people tend to live healthy lives and usually seem to get the right **(1)** _____ between work and free time. We are all more aware that being **(2)** _____ and overweight can have a negative effect on our hearts, so people try to find ways of relaxing. They also exercise and eat more healthily than they used to. These are good things because they can make you feel good – they give you a sense of **(3)** _____. However, people shouldn't take their exercise regimes too far and lose too much **(4)** _____; they should recognize the difference between being **(5)** _____, which is positive and healthy, and dangerously thin. I myself work out at the gym regularly. In fact, a lot of my monthly **(6)** _____ is spent on my membership for playing tennis and swimming. I love these sports, and they make me feel good. Having lots of money isn't important to me: being healthy, in my opinion, is far more important than being **(7)** _____.

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(51) 2 Listen and underline the stressed syllable in each word.

1 life / style
2 beau / ti / ful
3 att / rac / tive
4 sal / a / ry
5 com / fort / able
6 happ / i / ness
7 weal / thy
8 app / ear / ance
9 bal / ance

(52) 3 Listen to six people talking about wishes. Match each speaker with the thing that he or she wishes.

Speaker 1	**a** I wish I could play a musical instrument.
Speaker 2	**b** I wish I was slim.
Speaker 3	**c** I wish I could drive.
Speaker 4	**d** I wish I wasn't so stressed.
Speaker 5	**e** I wish I wasn't so wealthy.
Speaker 6	**f** I wish I had a higher salary.

4 Complete the second sentence in each pair with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1 I have light hair but I want dark hair.
I wish I _____ (have) dark hair.

2 Our neighbor has a loud voice.
I wish our neighbor _____ (have) a loud voice.

3 I broke my leg, so I can't go skiing.
I wish I _____ (can) go skiing.

4 TV shows are so dull these days.
I wish TV shows _____ (be) so dull these days.

5 Emma is fat and she wants to be slim.
Emma wishes she _____ (be) slimmer.

6 My dad wants to have more money.
My dad wishes he _____ (have) more money.

7 I'm fed up with working and I want to retire.
I wish I _____ (can) retire.

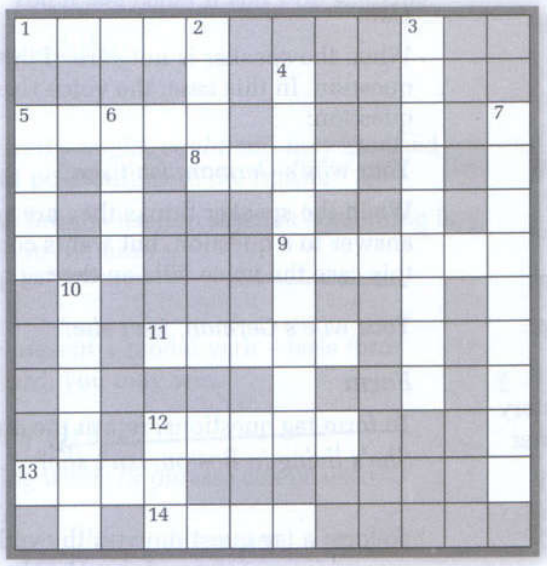
8 We live in a small apartment, but we want a bigger one.
We wish we _____ (live) in a bigger apartment.

HINT:
Make sure you read the first sentence in each pair carefully – you may need to make some of the verbs negative so that the second sentence means the same as the first sentence.

5 Check the sentences that are correct.

1 I wish I were taller.
2 He wish he had more friends.
3 I wish it rained so much!
4 I wish I could lose some weight.
5 Jack wishes he can go on vacation.
6 I wish I can change my job.
7 Do you wish you had a smaller nose?
8 I wish you would stop talking!
9 She wishes she were happier.
10 I wish there wasn't a better movie on tonight.

6 Do the crossword.



Across

1 I make lunch, but my wife makes the other ..... .
5 What age do most ..... have children?
8 The model was tall and very ..... .
9 Who does the ..... after dinner in your house?
11 Did you ever ..... any dishes when you were washing them
12 We don't have enough ..... to employ a cook.
13 She prefers to work at ..... and not in an office.
14 He has a big ..... and thick eyebrows.

Down

2 They have two ..... and three daughters.
3 "Wait" is a ..... of "weight."
4 These days mothers don't do all the ..... .
5 ..... for me. I'm almost ready to go.
6 The boy made an awful ..... playing in his room.
7 Women do most of the ..... , but men help out.
10 The ..... works at a hospital.
12 Do ..... usually earn more than women?

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Unit 1

1 Simple present

Use

To talk about:

personal characteristics (*She's very self-confident.*), tendencies or facts (*Twins tend to be good at the same subjects.*), habits/regular events (*I usually go to the gym twice a week.*), or actions or states that feel permanent to the speaker (*Do you live with your parents?*).

2 Present progressive

Use

To talk about:

what is happening now (*She's washing her hair.*), what is happening around this time (*He's studying English at the university.*), or actions or states that feel temporary to the speaker (*Are you staying with your brother?*).

Verbs not usually used in the progressive tense are those that express thoughts, feelings, or states, such as *be, know, like,* and *want.*

3 Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns

Use reflexive pronouns like *myself, yourself* and *themselves* when the subject and object are the same person.

The reflexive pronoun follows the verb:
I hurt ***myself****.*

Use the reciprocal pronoun *each other* when the verb applies to both the subject and the object:
We hate ***each other****.*

4 *Both/neither*

Use

Both means "the two of you/us/them."
Neither means "not one or the other."

Form

Both takes a plural verb:
We ***both*** *love chocolate.*

Neither takes a singular verb:
Neither *of you/us/them* ***likes*** *shrimp.*

Unit 2

1 Simple past or past progressive

Use

The simple past is used to tell the events of a story in the order they happened and to refer to shorter actions that interrupt longer background situations.

The past progressive is used to describe longer background actions or situations.

2 *when* and *while*

When plus the simple past is used to talk about actions that interrupt or happen in the middle of longer "background" situations: *I was sleeping* ***when the telephone rang****.*

While or *when* plus the past progressive is used to talk about "background" situations that were in progress when something else happened: *The phone rang* ***while/when I was sleeping.***

Note: *When* can be used with either clause, but *while* can only be used with the progressive:

While is used to talk about two longer actions that happen at the same time: ***While I was waiting*** *for Stephanie, I read the paper.*

3 past states or habits

Use

Used to is used to talk about past states or repeated actions in the past that are now discontinued:
I ***used to*** *be married and now I'm not.*
I ***didn't use to*** *wear red, but now I do.*
*"****Did*** *you* ***use to*** *play tennis?"*

Note: *Used to* is not used with specific time references: *I used to go there in 1987.* ✗

4 Time expressions

Now: *nowadays, not…any longer/anymore, these days*
The past: *in those days, in the past, used to*

Unit 3

1 Question words as subject

When the subject of the sentence is *Who, What,* or *Which,* it comes directly before the verb and *do* is not used: ***Which countries*** *have English as an official language?*

2 Tag questions

Use

When the speaker is not sure of the answer to a question. In this case, the voice rises on the tag question:

Your wife's German, isn't she?

When the speaker thinks they are sure of the answer to a question, but wants conformation. In this case the voice falls on the tag question:

Your wife's German, isn't she?

Form

To form tag questions, repeat the auxiliary verb:
She's living in Boston, ***isn't*** *she?*

To form a tag question with the verb *be,* use the correct form of the verb *be*: *He's happy,* ***isn't*** *he?*

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Note that the negative tag for the first person singular of *be* uses *are* not *am*: *I'm coming with you, **aren't** I?*

To form all other tag questions, use the correct form of the auxiliary *do*: *You **left** a message, **didn't** you?*

When the verb in the statement is affirmative, make the verb in the tag question negative. When the verb in the statement is negative, the verb in the tag question is affirmative.

3 Indirect questions

Use

To sound more polite or in more formal situations.
***Could you tell me** where the nearest bank is?*
Is he here?

Form

The indirect phrase + question word or phrase + a statement + ?: *Can you tell me what time the bank opens?*

For yes/no questions, use *if*: *I was wondering **if** you could lend me some money.*

Unit 4

1 First conditional

Use

To talk about a possible future action or event which depends on a certain condition: *If they come, I will tell them.*

Form

If + simple present + *will*

***If** you **give up** smoking, **you'll feel** better.*

When the if-clause changes places with the result clause, there is no change in meaning, but there is no comma: *You'll feel better if you stop smoking.*

2 Future possibility

Use

The modal verbs *might*, *could* and *may* are used to talk about possibilities in the future.

Can't + base form is used to say that something is not possible in the future.

Form

If + simple present + modal verb + base form
If you **try** hard, you **may** win.

3 Substitutes for *if*

The following words or phrases can be used instead of *if*:
As long as …, on the condition that …, provided that …, providing …, assuming …

Unit 5

1 Modal auxiliaries for present deduction

Use

To express deduction about present situations or events. They all indicate how sure or not we are about something in the present.

Note: When making deductions, there is very little difference in meaning between *could*, *might*, and *may*.

Form

Modal verbs are followed by the infinitive base form.

Questions are formed by inverting the verb and subject: *Could she be working late?*

Negatives are formed by adding *not* before the main verb: *He can't be tired.*

2 Intensifiers and qualifiers

Use

Use extreme adjectives to show strong feelings.

Use intensifying adverbs to add emphasis: *That's **really** bad luck!*

Do not use qualifying adverbs with extreme adjectives: *It's fairly wonderful.* ✗

Note: The adverb *really* can be either intensifying or qualifying.

Unit 6

1 Present perfect simple

Use

To express change, especially with results we can see now: *He's **grown** a beard.*

To express past experiences with no specific time. It also suggests that the action may be repeated in the future: *He's **had** four different jobs.*

Compare with past time specified (the simple past): *He **had** four different jobs when he was a student.*

With *for* and *since* to express activities or states that began in the past and continue now: *She's **lived** here for two years* (and she still lives here).

Form

have + past participle

2 Present perfect progressive

Use

To express activity that began in the past and is evident now. The progressive form can imply that an activity will continue; the simple form suggests completion:

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*She's **been cleaning** the house* (and she hasn't finished it, or she has just finished and the result is evident).
*She's **cleaned** the house* (and she's finished).

To imply that an activity is temporary: *She's **been working** here during the summer vacation.*

*I've **been wanting/I've wanted** to see that movie for two weeks.*

Form

have + *been* + verb + *-ing*

Unit 7

1 The definite article

Use the definite article with:

superlative adjectives (*the most beautiful country*), some names (*the Metro Bar*), when you know which one is referred to from the context (*the final was fantastic!*), when you know which one because it's been mentioned before (*I noticed a man. The man was running.*), the only one (*The moon is full tonight.*), some expressions of time (*in the evening*), some geographical terms (*the Andes, the U.S.*)

3 The "zero" article

Use the "zero" article with:

plurals (*Cars cause pollution.*), some place names (*New York*), abstract nouns (*love, happiness*), uncountable nouns used in a general sense (*I love chocolate.*), meals (*breakfast, dinner*), some expressions of time (*at night, in 1999*), some common expressions of place (*at home, to work*)

Unit 8

1 *Make* and *let*

Use

Use *make* to talk about situations when a person is forced to do something: *When I did military service, they **made me march** almost every day.*

Use *let* to talk about being allowed to do something: *My company **lets people smoke** in the buildings.*

Form

Make/let + object noun/pronoun + base form

2 *Ask, want, tell*

Use

Use *ask someone (not) to* for a request: *She **asked me to lend** her some money.*

Use *tell someone (not) to do something* for an order: *He **told me not to smoke** in the building.*

Use *want someone to do something* when you would like someone to do something: *I **want you to wash** my car for me.*

Form

Affirmative: subject + *ask/want/tell* + object pronoun + infinitive with *to*

Negative with *ask* and *tell*: subject + *ask/tell* + object pronoun + *not* + infinitive with *to*

Negative with *want*: subject + *don't/doesn't/didn't* + *want* + object pronoun + infinitive with *to*

3 Gerunds and present participles

An *–ing* form or gerund is used as a noun. It can be the subject of the verb, the object of the verb, or the object of a preposition:
***Living** with other people can be difficult.*
*It's surprising that so many people have never done any **computing**.*
*In the pre-industrial days of **farming**, people had to work much harder.*

A present participle is a verb form ending in *–ing* and it describes an action. It is also used to form part of the past, present, or future progressive tenses:
*I saw her **walking** across the road.*
*We met when I was **working** in Japan.*

Note: the *–ing* form can also be used as an adjective: *It was a **boring** movie.*

Unit 9

1 Reported statements with *say* and *tell*

The following are some of the most common shifts in reported statements. Note that we usually shift the tense back in time.

I don't believe you!	*She said she **didn't believe** me.*
I'm not happy.	*She said she **wasn't** happy.*
I'm breaking up with you.	*She said she **was breaking up** with me.*
I won't see you again.	*She said she **wouldn't see** me again.*
I can't stand you!	*She said she **couldn't stand** me.*
I haven't seen him.	*She said she **hadn't seen** him.*
I didn't see him	*She said she **hadn't seen** him.*
He was lying to me.	*She said he was lying to her.*

The past progressive tense often doesn't change in reported speech.

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2 Reported questions

In reporting questions, the same changes as for direct statements apply. In addition:

Yes/no questions drop the question mark and take the reporting verb *ask* + *if*:
Are you going to the game? asked Bob.
*Bob **asked if** I was going to the game.*

Wh- questions drop the question mark and take the reporting verb *ask* + the question word:
"Where is the game?" asked Bob.
*Bob **asked where** the game was.*

Unit 10

1 Past perfect

Use

To talk about a past event in relation to another past event which happened after it:
*When I arrived, the train **had left.***

Form

Subject + *had* + past participle + 2nd clause

*We **had eaten** by the time Joe arrived.*

2 Past perfect progressive

Use

To talk about an action which was on-going before another past event. This tense focuses on the duration of an activity in progress in the past:
*Jim was exhausted because he'**d been traveling** for 15 hours.*

Form

Subject + *had been* + *-ing* verb + 2nd clause

*We **had been studying** for two hours when Cindy called.*

Unit 11

1 Passive voice

Use

Use the passive voice when the emphasis of a sentence is on the object rather than the subject, or when the person who performs an action (the agent) is not important or not known:
*This cheese **is produced** in France.*

Note: The person who performs an action in a passive sentence is called the "agent." If the agent is specified or important use *by*:
*This car was designed **by** Marc Jacobs.*

Form

Relevant form of *be* + past participle

The passive voice can be used in various tenses. When the tense changes, the auxiliary *be* changes.

2 Defining relative clauses

Use

Defining relative clauses are used to give essential information about a subject or object.

Form

The relative pronouns *who*, *which*, or *that* can represent a subject or object.

They are followed by verbs and preceded by nouns.

*That's the man **who** invented the car.*

who refers to people

which refers to things

that can refer to people or things and is especially common in a conversational style.

Note: *Who/which/that* are often omitted when the verb after the relative pronoun has a different subject. This is very common in conversational English: *That's the lady (**who**) you met at the party.*

Unit 12

1 Second conditional

Use

To talk about imaginary situations.

I'd buy a new car if I had enough money. = an imaginary situation. I don't have enough money.

Form

If + past tense, *would/could/might* + base form
*If I **had** time, I **would read** more.*

The *if* clause and the result clause can be reversed: *I would read more if I had time.*

2 *wish* + past/*could*

Use

wish + past is used to describe present situations that we would like to change and to imagine situations differently: *I **wish I had** a car.* (I don't have a car.)

wish + *could* is used to describe abilities or possibilities: *I **wish** I **could** go.* (I cannot go.)

Form

subject + *wish* + object + past verb/*could*

*I **wish** I **had** a better job.*

In formal English, use *were* for the verb *be*:
*I wish I **were** taller.*

In informal English, *was* is acceptable:
*I wish I **was** taller.*

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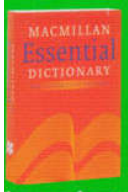

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