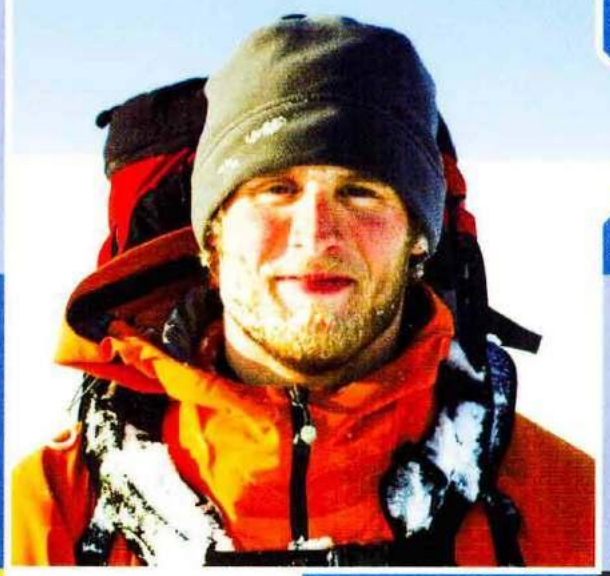
CAMBRIDGE

SECOND EDITION

Nicholas Tims with Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham

face2face





B1 English Profile

Pre-intermediate
Workbook with Key

SECOND EDITION

face2face

Pre-intermediate Workbook with Answer Key

Nicholas Tims with Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town,
Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Tokyo, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

www.cambridge.org
Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107603530

© Cambridge University Press 2012

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception
and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements,
no reproduction of any part may take place without the written
permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2012
Reprinted 2012

Printed in the United Kingdom by Polestar Wheatons Ltd, Exeter

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-1-107-60353-0 Pre-intermediate Workbook with Key
ISBN 978-1-107-60352-3 Pre-intermediate Workbook without Key
ISBN 978-1-107-42207-0 Pre-intermediate Student's Book with DVD-ROM
ISBN 978-1-107-63330-8 Pre-intermediate Teacher's Book with DVD
ISBN 978-1-107-42209-4 Pre-intermediate Class Audio CDs

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or
accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in
this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is,
or will remain, accurate or appropriate. Information regarding prices, travel
timetables and other factual information given in this work is correct at
the time of first printing but Cambridge University Press does not guarantee
the accuracy of such information thereafter.

Contents

Vocabulary	Grammar and Real World	Reading and Writing
Lessons 1A–D p5		**Portfolio 1 p64**
VOCABULARY question words; collocations (1): work; questions about travel; free time activities; frequency adverbs and expressions	**GRAMMAR** review of verb forms and questions; subject questions **REAL WORLD** starting conversations; ending conversations	**Staying in touch** **Reading** a personal letter **Writing** a letter to a friend
Lessons 2A–D p10		**Portfolio 2 p66**
VOCABULARY past time phrases; relationships (1); adjectives (1); connecting words (1)	**GRAMMAR** Past Simple; Past Continuous: positive and negative; Past Continuous: questions **REAL WORLD** finding things in common	**A personal email** **Reading** a personal email **Writing** connecting words (1): addition and contrast; an email (1)
Lessons 3A–D p15		**Portfolio 3 p68**
VOCABULARY employment; looking for a job; word building: noun endings	**GRAMMAR** *have to/had to*: positive and negative; *have to/had to*: questions and short answers; Present Continuous and Present Simple: activity and state verbs **REAL WORLD** apologies, reasons and promises	**Applying for a job** **Reading** an email with information **Writing** a curriculum vitae (CV)
Lessons 4A–D p20		**Portfolio 4 p70**
VOCABULARY types of film; types of music; TV nouns and verbs; *-ed* and *-ing* adjectives	**GRAMMAR** Present Perfect for life experiences (1): positive and negative; Present Perfect for life experiences (2): questions with *ever* **REAL WORLD** asking for opinions, agreeing and disagreeing	**A great film** **Reading** a film review **Writing** describing a film
Lessons 5A–D p25		**Portfolio 5 p72**
VOCABULARY the environment; collocations (2)	**GRAMMAR** *will* for prediction; *might*; *be going to*; plans, hopes and ambitions **REAL WORLD** offers, suggestions and requests	**Which school?** **Reading** language school brochures **Writing** formal and informal writing
Lessons 6A–D p30		**Portfolio 6 p74**
VOCABULARY adjectives (2): character; relationships (2); adjectives and prefixes (*un-*, *in-*, *im-*, *dis-*)	**GRAMMAR** making comparisons; superlatives **REAL WORLD** taking phone messages; leaving phone messages	**Writing notes** **Reading** notes and messages **Writing** messages: notes; common abbreviations
Lessons 7A–D p35		**Portfolio 7 p76**
VOCABULARY travel; things we take on holiday; quantity phrases; phrases with *go*	**GRAMMAR** Present Continuous for future arrangements; quantifiers; possessive pronouns **REAL WORLD** complaints and requests	**Writing to complain** **Reading** a letter of complaint **Writing** useful words/phrases in formal letters
Lessons 8A–D p40		**Portfolio 8 p78**
VOCABULARY describing your home; going to dinner; common verbs; verb patterns; adjectives (3)	**GRAMMAR** Present Perfect with *for* and *since*; questions with *How long ... ?*; *should, shouldn't, must, mustn't*; infinitive of purpose **REAL WORLD** questions with *What ... like?*	**Studying abroad** **Reading** an article **Writing** connecting words (2): similarities, differences and comparisons; a description
Answer Key pi–viii		
Lessons 9A–D p45		**Portfolio 9 p80**
VOCABULARY everyday problems; adjectives (4): feelings; phrasal verbs	**GRAMMAR** first conditional; future time clauses with *when, as soon as, before, after, until*; *too, too much, too many, (not) enough* **REAL WORLD** invitations and making arrangements	**Getting advice** **Reading** a personal email asking for advice **Writing** paragraphs; expressing sympathy and giving advice; an email (2)
Lessons 10A–D p50		**Portfolio 10 p82**
VOCABULARY verbs often used in the passive; words with *some-*, *any-*, *no-* and *every-*; articles: *a, an, the*, no article	**GRAMMAR** Present Simple passive; Past Simple passive; *used to* **REAL WORLD** what sales assistants say; what customers say	**Giving an opinion** **Reading** a short website article; comments on an article **Writing** connecting words (3); giving your opinion
Lessons 11A–D p55		**Portfolio 11 p84**
VOCABULARY collocations (3); crime (1); crime (2); guessing meaning from context	**GRAMMAR** Present Perfect for giving news with *just, yet* and *already*; relative clauses with *who, which, that* and *where* **REAL WORLD** echo questions	**Telling a story** **Reading** a story **Writing** verb forms in narratives; getting ideas; a narrative
Lessons 12A–C p60		**Portfolio 12 p86**
VOCABULARY money; collocations (4): *take* and *get*; connecting words (2): *first, next, then*, etc.	**GRAMMAR** reported speech; second conditional	**Describing your goals** **Reading** an online diary; a posting on a website **Writing** common mistakes; describing your goals
	Pre-intermediate Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio p88	

Acknowledgements

Nicholas Tims would like to thank all those involved in face2face for all their work, in particular Greg Sibley (Managing Editor), Andrew Reid (freelance editor) and Linda Matthews (Senior Production Controller) for their invaluable editorial and production skills. Thanks also to Chris Redston and Gillie Cunningham for their support and advice and to Clare Turnbull for her patience and encouragement.

The authors and publishers are grateful to the following contributors:
Blooberry Design Ltd: text design and page make-up
Hilary Luckcock: picture research

The publishers are grateful to the following for permission to reproduce copyright photographs and material.
Key: l = left, c = centre, r = right, t = top, b = bottom
Alamy/©Imageshop-Zefa Visual Media Ltd for p27(t), /©Vladimir Godnik for p52(l), /©Janine Wiedel for p72(tr), /©Vehbi Koca for p72(bc); Art Directors & TRIP/©David Pluth for p64; Britain on View for p72(tl); Corbis/©Yang Liu for p40(l), /©Ryan Pyle for p44, /©Bettmann for p47(tr), /©Hulton for p47(br), /©Ramin Talaie for p50; Fotolibra/©Neil Mealey for p18; Fotolia/©Rido for p25(t); Getty Images for p53(ct); Getty Images/©Stone for p5(c), /©Medioimages for p5(r), /©Image Bank for p7, /©Stone for p8(l), /©Image Bank for p27(c), /©Photographers Choice for p27(b), /©Bananastock for p30(r), /©Time & Life Pictures for p47(tl), /©Hulton for p47(cl), /©Taxi for p52(c), /©Digital Vision for p52(r), /©Photo Alto/Sigrid Olsson for p53(cb), /©Thinkstock for p72(bl), /©Rubberball for p72(br), /©AFP for p78(c); istockphoto/©g_studio for p14, /©Phil Date for p25(cb), /©nicolas hansen for p26, /©kawisign for p28, /©Kristian Sekulic for p29, /©Lisa F Young for p40(r), /©pagadesign for p82; Jive Communications, Canada for p63(b); mooghotel for p38; Photolibrary/©Sie Productions for p53(rt); Rex Features for pp10, 12, 47(cr), 47(bl), 56, 63(t); Rex Features/©Grover for p53(l); Ronald Grant Archive for p70; Shutterstock/©Monkey Business Images for p8(r), /©Chris Harvey for p20, /©Stuart Monk for p25(ct), /©Palmer Kane LLC for p25(b), /©Oleg Golovnev for p30(l), /©Monkey Business Images for p30(c), /©Helga Esteb for p53(cl), /©PT Images for p74(t), /©Wolfgang Schaller for p74(b), /©Basov Mikhail for p78(t), /©Hibrida for p78(b); Topfoto for p53(rb); www.fakefestivals.co.uk for p21; Zefa/©J Feingersh for p5(l). We have been unable to trace the copyright of the photos on page 17 (top) and would welcome any information enabling us to do so.

Front cover photos by Thinkstock/Jupiterimages (L); Thinkstock/Stockbyte (R).

The publishers would like to thank the following illustrators: Naf (New Division), Andy Hammond (illustration), Mark Duffin, Ben Hasler (NB Illustration).

1A Life stories

Language Summary 1, Student's Book p127

Question words VOCABULARY 1.1

1 Fill in the gaps with these question words. Then match questions 1–8 to answers a–h.

~~What~~	When	How many	How long
Who	Where	How often	Why

1 *What* languages do you speak? *f*

2 _____ does Jamie Oliver come from? ___

3 _____ has the most interesting job you know? ___

4 _____ did she get married? ___

5 _____ are you studying English? ___

6 _____ _____ is a university degree course in England? ___

7 _____ _____ brothers and sisters have you got? ___

8 _____ _____ do you go to the cinema? ___

a Three or four years.

b Every weekend. I love films.

c My brother – he's a musician in a band.

d Essex in England.

e About three years ago – it was a lovely wedding.

f French and a little Spanish.

g I want to get a better job.

h One brother and one sister.

Review of verb forms and questions

GRAMMAR 1.1

2 Fill in the gaps with *do*, *did* or *are*.

1 Who *do* you live with?

2 When _____ you get married?

3 What _____ you going to do tonight?

4 Why _____ you studying English?

5 Where _____ you going on holiday this year?

6 How many countries _____ you visit last year?

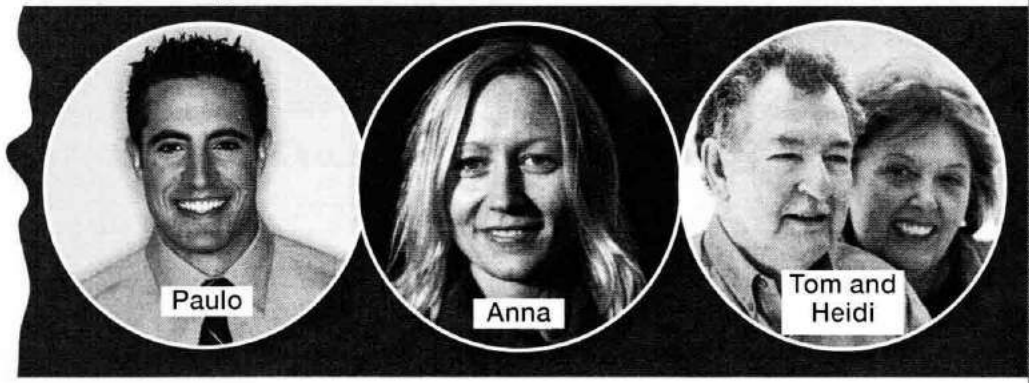
7 What _____ you doing at the moment?

8 What _____ you usually do in your free time?

3 **a** Read the interviews and write a question from **2** in the correct places A–D.

Do you have an interesting life?

We asked four people four questions. Do they have interesting lives? You decide.



A *What are you doing at the moment?*

PAULO I'm going to a meeting. I work for a TV company. We [1] *'re doing* (do) a series with a famous chef at the moment.

ANNA It's my sister's birthday tomorrow. So I [2] _____ (look) for a present.

TOM We're going to the cinema. We often go on Fridays.

B _____

PAULO Free time? Work is the best free-time activity!

ANNA Well, I've got three children so I [3] _____ (not have got) much free time. I love skiing. We went skiing in Italy last year.

HEIDI Well, we like films. Sometimes we get a DVD. And Tom [4] _____ (play) the guitar.

C _____

PAULO Italy, Spain, the US and Brazil. All for work, of course.

ANNA Well, I [5] _____ (tell) you about skiing in Italy. We also stayed with friends in Scotland. Next year we're going to visit Spain.

TOM We spent two weeks in Wales on a camping holiday. It rained most of the time, but we [6] _____ (go) for some nice walks.

D _____

PAULO Well, this meeting is going to finish late. Then I [7] _____ (make) some phone calls and go to a restaurant. I never eat at home.

ANNA My husband and I [8] _____ (do) our homework. We're studying Spanish at the moment.

HEIDI We want to watch a programme on TV tonight.

b Read the interviews again and put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or use *be going to*.

4 **a** Make questions with these words.

1 is / doing / Jim / at / What / the / moment ?

What is Jim doing at the moment?

2 did / holiday / last / go / Kate / on / year / Where ?

3 birthday / is / Kate's / sister's / When ?

4 his / What / in / does / Jim / do / free time ?

5 go / do / Ellie and Tom / cinema / When / to / the ?

6 to / Kate / this / What / going / do / is / evening ?

7 did / How / last / many / visit / countries / Jim / year ?

8 Where / on / is / holiday / next / Kate / year / going ?

9 are / What / this / do / going / to / evening / Ellie and Tom ?

10 going / Ellie and Tom / Where / are / now ?

b Read the interviews in **3a** again. Answer the questions in **4a**.

1 *He's going to a meeting.*

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

1B Super commuters

Collocations (1): work VOCABULARY 1.2

1 Fill in the gaps with these words and *in*, *for* or *with*.

~~an airline~~ a restaurant a hotel young children unemployed people a multinational teenagers a hospital a fashion company

1 Michael works for *an airline* . He sells tickets.

2 Paul is a nurse. He works _____ .

3 Jess and Drew are school teachers. They work _____ and _____ .

4 Judy works _____ . She travels all over the world.

5 Ryan is a chef. He works _____ .

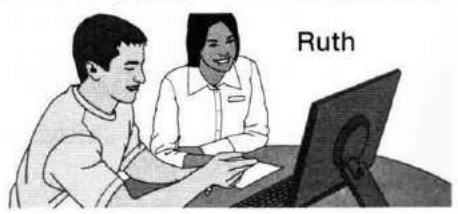
6 Stewart works _____ . He loves working in a city.

7 Sally designs clothes. She works _____ .

8 Ruth works _____ . She helps them to find jobs.









Questions about travel VOCABULARY 1.3

2 Look at the words in **bold**. Write a question for each sentence. Use the Present Simple.

1 *How much does Jamie spend on travel a month?*

Jamie spends **about £35** on travel a month.

2 _____

He gets to university every day **by bus**.

3 _____

It's about **eight kilometres** from his house.

4 _____

It takes **about 20 minutes**.

Subject questions GRAMMAR 1.2

3 **a** Choose the correct options.

1 Who *does work/works* with doctors?

2 Who *does Michael work/works Michael* for?

3 Whose job *does help/helps* unemployed people?

4 Who *does work/works* in a kitchen?

5 What *do Jess and Drew do/do Jess and Drew*?

6 Which person *does work/works* in different offices?

7 Who *draws/does draw* things?

8 What *does Stewart enjoy/enjoys Stewart*?

b Answer the questions in **3a**. Use the information in exercise **1**.

1 *Paul*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

4 Complete the questions in these conversations.

1 A The traffic was really bad.
B Sorry. What *was really bad* ?
A The traffic.

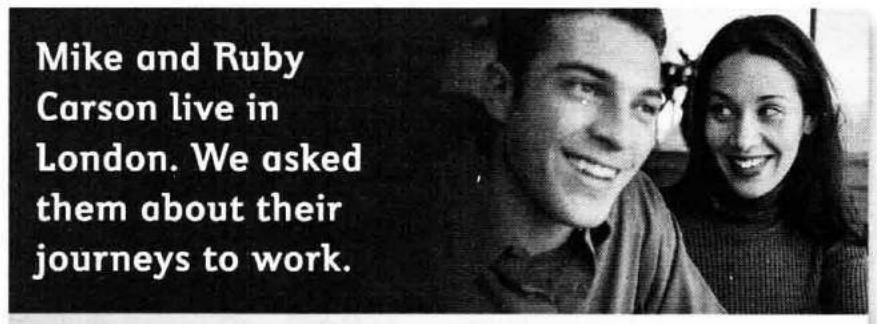
2 A Ryan missed the train.
B Sorry. Who _____ ?
A Ryan.

3 A Ruth commutes to Cowley five days a week.
B Sorry. Where _____ to?
A Cowley, near Oxford.

4 A That book belongs to Jess.
B Sorry. Which _____ ?
A That one.

5 A Alicia is waiting to see you.
B Sorry. Who _____ ?
A Alicia. She works for the advertising agency.

5 Read the conversation. Write questions in the Present Simple.



Mike and Ruby Carson live in London. We asked them about their journeys to work.

Q Why / you / live in London?
[1] *Why do you live in London?*

MIKE Well, I work in Cambridge and Ruby works in Oxford, so London is the best place for us to live.

Q Who / have / the longest journey? [2] _____

RUBY Mike does. I get the train and it takes about an hour. Mike gets a bus, then the Tube and then the train.

Q Who / get up / first? [3] _____

MIKE Ruby does. She needs to be at work very early.

Q What / you / do, Ruby? [4] _____

RUBY I'm a doctor.

Q Who / spend / the most on travel? [5] _____

MIKE I do. I spend about £4,500 a year.

Q / you / want to get jobs in London? [6] _____

RUBY Yes, we do! I want to work at a London hospital. But at the moment, it's impossible.

Q Who / get / home first? [7] _____

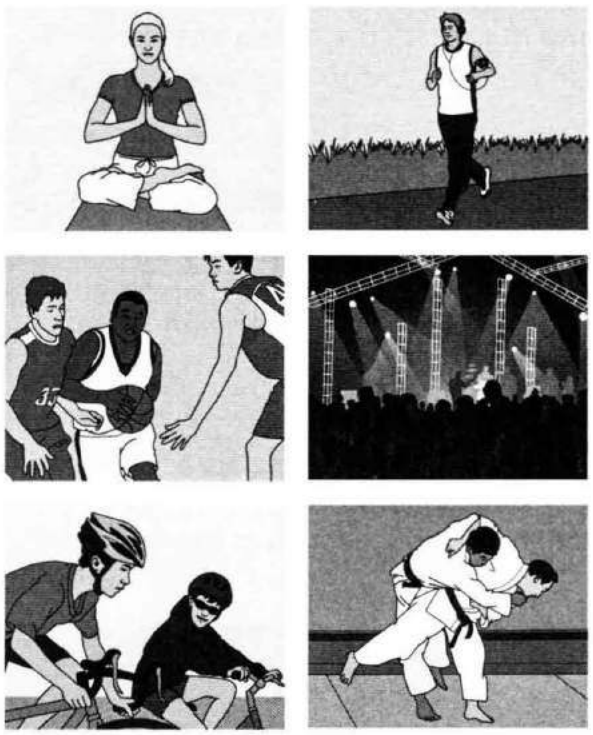
MIKE I usually get home first and then I cook dinner!

VOCABULARY 1C AND SKILLS Time off

Free time activities

VOCABULARY 1.4

1 **a** Look at the pictures and find the activities in the puzzle.



B	M	C	C	A	R	B	J	B	R
A	C	R	O	N	C	A	L	A	C
S	Y	U	J	N	Y	S	O	S	Y
K	C	N	U	A	C	D	C	K	C
E	L	N	D	J	U	E	O	C	L
T	I	I	A	J	I	Y	R	A	I
B	N	N	S	D	N	B	O	T	N
A	G	R	U	N	N	I	N	G	S
L	M	U	S	E	U	M	S	S	A
L	A	C	A	R	D	S	Y	O	G

b Complete the table with the words in **1a**.

do	*yoga*
play	
go	
go to	

Frequency adverbs and expressions VOCABULARY 1.5

2 Put the frequency adverbs in the correct places in these sentences.

usually *often*

1 I get to the station on time, but the train is late. (usually, often)

2 I am at home on Fridays. I go to the cinema. (hardly ever, normally)

3 You are happy. You stop smiling. (always, never)

4 I don't go the gym. I go running with a friend. (very often, occasionally)

3 **a** Complete the frequency expressions.

~~twice~~ once (x2) twice two couple three six

1 2/week = *twice* a week

2 1/year = _____ a year

3 2/day = _____ a day

4 2–3/month = _____ or _____ times a month

5 1/6 months = _____ every _____ months

6 1/2 weeks = every _____ of weeks

b Write sentences with frequency adverbs and expressions.





activity	Theo	Lily and Lionel
do pilates	**a** –	**f** 1/week
use the internet	**b** 7/week	**g** 3-4/week
go to gigs	**c** 2/month	**h** –
go on holiday	**d** 1/year	**i** 4/year
go running	**e** 2–3/week	**j** 1–2/month

a *Theo never does pilates.*

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f *Lily and Lionel do pilates once a week.*

g _____

h _____

i _____

j _____

1D REAL WORLD Small talk

Starting conversations REAL WORLD 1.1

1 Fill in the gaps with these phrases.

~~What do you do?~~	How do you know	Do you live
Didn't we meet in	do you know	where did you meet
Whereabouts in	You're a teacher	Are you a friend of

TARA Wow! There are a lot of people in here!

JARED Yes! It's coffee time. I'm Jared. I work downstairs in sales. [1] *What do you do?*

TARA Hi, I'm Tara. I'm an accountant.

JARED Oh really. [2] _____ in Cambridge?

TARA No, I live in London.

JARED [3] _____ London?

TARA In Notting Hill, West London.



ANNA Sid, this is Sue.

SID Nice to meet you, Sue.

SUE You too. [4] _____ Anna?

SID I work with her.

SUE Oh. So [5] _____ Lucy Barker?

SID Yes. Why?

SUE She's my sister. She couldn't come tonight.



KATE Hello. [6] _____ Paddy's or Audrey's?

MARK Audrey's.

KATE Me too! Were you at university with her?

MARK No. Were you?

KATE Yes, I was. So [7] _____ her?

MARK At work. I went out with her, but she broke up with me when she met Paddy.



ROLAND Hello. [8] _____ Manchester last year?

MAX Manchester? Was it at the computer conference?

ROLAND Yes, you gave a talk about computers in education.

MAX Oh, yes. [9] _____ at Bath College, aren't you?

ROLAND That's right.



Ending conversations REAL WORLD 1.2

2 **a** Make sentences with these words to complete the conversations.

1 A [a] should / soon / together / We / get .
We should get together soon.

B Yes, that's a good idea. Ask Lucy to come too!

A OK.

2 A [b] you / to meet / was / It / nice / very .

_____

B You too.

A See you in here again sometime.

B Yes, bye.

3 A [c] to / again / It / great / see / was / you .

_____

B You too. I really enjoyed your talk last year.

A Thank you. Here's my email address. [d] touch / Let's / in / keep .

_____

B Yes, that'd be nice.

4 A [e] meeting / Nice / you .

_____

B You too.

A Are you going to the party tonight?

B Oh, yes. Of course.

A [f] later, / See / maybe / you .

_____

B Yes, see you.

b Match the ends of conversations 1–4 in **2a** to conversations A–D in **1**.

1 *B*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Reading and Writing Portfolio 1 p64

Past Simple GRAMMAR 2.1

1 **a** Complete the table with the infinitive or the Past Simple form of these verbs.

infinitive	Past Simple
1 *stay*	stayed
leave	2
3	read
close	4
5	wore
cry	6
7	stopped
fall	8
9	thought
make	10

b Which of the infinitives in **1a** are regular/irregular? Complete the table.

regular	irregular
stay	*leave*

2 **a** Read the article about the people who started Ben & Jerry's ice cream. Then put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple.

Ben & Jerry's



Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield [1]_____ (meet) at school in a sports class in 1963. They both [2]_____ (have) the same hobby – food! When they finished school, they [3]_____ (go) to college. But Ben [4]_____ (not finish) his course and he [5]_____ (get) a job selling ice cream. In 1978, they both [6]_____ (decide) to do a $5 course in making ice cream. It [7]_____ (not be) difficult and the next year they [8]_____ (start) their ice cream business with their first shop: Ben & Jerry's, in Vermont, US. On the first anniversary of their shop they [9]_____ (give) everyone free ice cream all day. Soon they [10]_____ (offer) their ice cream to restaurants and supermarkets. It [11]_____ (become) very popular.

In 1985, Ben and Jerry [12]_____ (begin) 'Ben and Jerry's Foundation', a charity to help poor people. They give money to the charity every year. In 2010, they [13]_____ (give) the charity over $2 million of the company's money.

By 2010, there [14]_____ (be) also more than 750 Ben and Jerry's shops in 26 countries, with 58 flavours of ice cream!

b Write questions for these answers. Use the Past Simple.

1 When / Ben and Jerry / meet?

_____

In 1963.

2 Who / get / a job selling ice cream?

_____

Ben.

3 What happen / 1978?

_____

They did a course in making ice cream.

4 When / they / open / their first shop?

_____

In 1979.

5 What / they / do / on their first anniversary?

_____

They gave everyone free ice cream all day.

6 Who / they / offer / their ice cream to?

_____

Restaurants and supermarkets.

7 Why / they / start / 'Ben & Jerry's Foundation'?

_____

Because they wanted to help poor people.

8 How many shops / be / there in 2010?

_____

There were more than 750.

Past time phrases VOCABULARY 2.1

3 Choose the correct words/phrases.

1 My parents got married 20 years *before/ago*.
2 *Last/In* month I couldn't speak any English!
3 I met my boyfriend on holiday *last/in* summer.
4 The first Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant opened *in/on* 1952.
5 William Shakespeare was born in the *16th century/16 years ago*.
6 McDonald's opened its first restaurant in the *1940/1940s*.
7 He is here somewhere. I saw him two minutes *ago/before*.
8 I think she was here the day before *today/yesterday*.

2B How we met

Past Continuous: positive and negative GRAMMAR 2.2



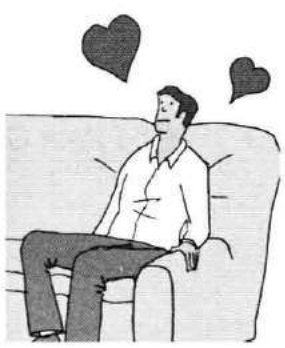
Ricky



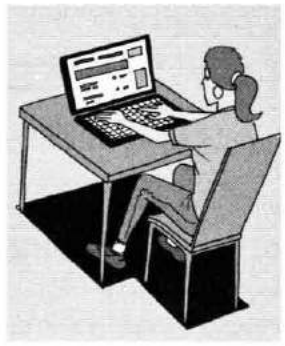
Jade and Claude



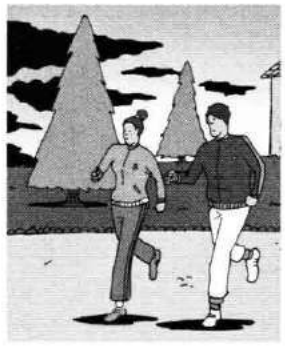
Alison



Carl



Liz



Neal and Karen

1 Look at the pictures. Then write what the people were doing at seven o'clock yesterday evening. Use the Past Continuous.

talk to a friend	wait for a taxi	jog in the park
look for something online	watch TV	think about his girlfriend

1 Ricky _____ .
2 Jade and Claude _____ .
3 Alison _____ .
4 Carl _____ .
5 Liz _____ .
6 Neal and Karen _____ .

2 Choose the correct words/phrases.

1 Pauline and her boyfriend *lived/were living* in China for three months.
2 We got married while my wife *did/was doing* her degree at university.
3 Damon was looking out of the window when he *saw/was seeing* her.
4 When Nicole *heard/was hearing* the news, she quickly phoned her mother.
5 I *worked/was working* in Spain when I met my boyfriend.
6 The weather was very good so we both *walked/were walking* home together.
7 This time last year they *went/were going* on dates and now they're married!
8 You *talked/were talking* to someone so I didn't want to say anything.

3 Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.



In 1998, Alexandra Tolstoy [1]_____ (work) in a bank, but she [2]_____ (be) bored. She decided to leave her job and ride across Central Asia on a horse for charity. When she [3]_____ (meet) Shamil Galimzyanov for the first time, she [4]_____ (travel) through Uzbekistan. While they [5]_____ (ride) their horses, they started talking. Alexandra [6]_____ (think) Shamil was very interesting. His life was very different from her own. Soon she [7]_____ (know) that she was falling in love with him.

Three years later, Alexandra [8]_____ (visit) Shamil in Uzbekistan again. At the time, she [9]_____ (go out) with another man, but a few months later she [10]_____ (break up) with him. A year after that, she [11]_____ (go) back to Uzbekistan again.

Alexandra [12]_____ (get) engaged to Shamil in 2002 while Alexandra and her family [13]_____ (stay) with him. A year later, they [14]_____ (get) married in London. Sadly, the story does not have a happy ending. The couple [15]_____ (get) divorced in 2010. Alexandra is married again. She met her new husband while she [16]_____ (teach) English. Shamil lives in Moscow.

Past Continuous: questions GRAMMAR 2.3

4 **a** Write questions about the article in **3**. Use the Past Continuous.

1 Where / Alexandra / work / in 1998?

_____

2 Where / she / travel / when she met Shamil?

_____

3 What / Shamil and Alexandra / do / when they started talking?

_____

4 / she / go out / with anyone when she went back to Uzbekistan?

_____

5 Where / her family / stay / when they got engaged?

_____

6 What / Alexandra / do / when she met her second husband?

_____

b Write answers to the questions in **4a**.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

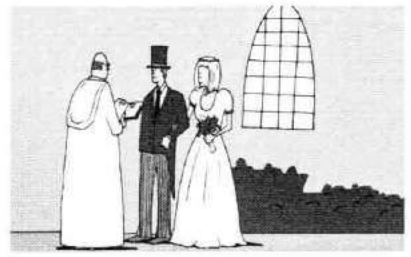
4 _____

5 _____

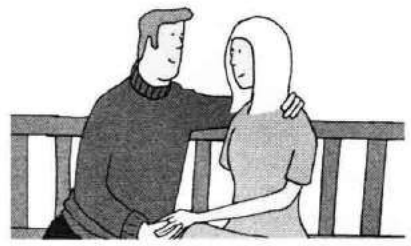
6 _____

Relationships (1) VOCABULARY 2.2

5 Read the article in **3** again and complete the phrases.



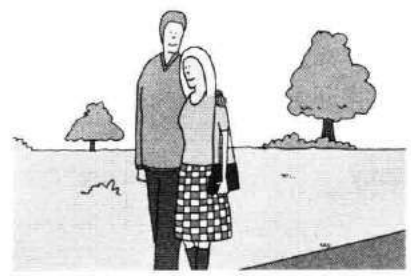
1 get _____ to someone



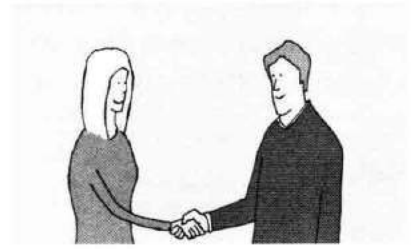
2 _____ in _____ with someone



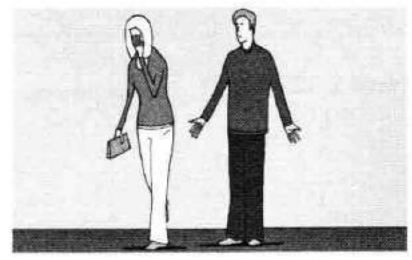
3 _____ engaged to someone



4 _____ out _____ someone



5 _____ someone for the first _____



6 _____ up _____ someone

2C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS Coincidences

Adjectives (1) VOCABULARY 2.3

1 Read the story. Unjumble the adjectives (1–5).

It was June, 2011. Sophie Wilson, a lawyer, got an [1]un_____ **(eneutcxpde)** phone call at work. It was a brilliant job offer in London. There was just one problem: Sophie lived in Glasgow. It was [2]un_____ **(tuoenftrnua)** but Sophie had to move – away from all her family and friends.

Two months later, Sophie was spending another Saturday alone in London. She had some new friends but many were married with children. She decided to join a dating website and started looking at profiles. Soon, she saw someone interesting. His name was Neil. Sophie sent him an email.

On Sunday morning, Sophie got two emails. The first was an invitation to a barbecue on Sunday afternoon from a new colleague. The second was from Neil. He sounded friendly and sent his mobile number. Sophie didn't reply but she decided to go to the barbecue.

At the barbecue, Sophie was talking to her friend about the website and Neil. "Text him!" her friend said. "Maybe tomorrow," Sophie said. "Do it now!"' her friend said.

So Sophie did. A few seconds later she heard a mobile phone behind her. She turned round and saw a man. He was sending a text. He finished and put his phone in his pocket. Then Sophie's phone made a noise. It was



a text from Neil. 'I'm at a barbecue. Can I phone you later?' the text said. That's a [3]st_____ **(tsnerga)** coincidence, thought Sophie. "Of course," she texted back. "I'm at a barbecue too!" A minute later, she again heard a noise from the man's phone. Then Sophie realised. It was [4]in_____ **(crdenlieib)** but, in a city of eight million people, they were at the same barbecue!

This wasn't the only [5]am_____ **(zgnaima)** coincidence for Sophie and Neil. First, he was a lawyer too. Second, he moved to London in August. And he joined the dating website on Saturday too. Sophie was the first person to contact him. She was also the last. About a year later Sophie and Neil got married!

2 Read the story again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 ☐ Sophie applied for the job in London.

2 ☐ Sophie moved to London in September.

3 ☐ Sophie joined the dating website on the same day as Neil.

4 ☐ In his email, Neil told Sophie about the barbecue.

5 ☐ Sophie sent Neil a text on Monday.

6 ☐ When they met, Sophie and Neil were new in London.

Connecting words (1) VOCABULARY 2.4

3 Match beginnings of sentences 1–6 to endings a–f. Use *so*, *because*, *while*, *when* or *until*.

1 Sophie emailed Neil *because* — d she thought he was interesting.

2 Sophie got a phone call _____ — b her friend encouraged her to do it.

3 Sophie didn't realise the man was Neil _____ — c Neil said he was at a barbecue.

4 Sophie wanted to meet someone _____ — a she joined a dating website.

5 Sophie thought it was a coincidence _____ — e she sent the second message.

6 Sophie texted Neil _____ — f she was working.

2D REAL WORLD Internet dating

Finding things in common REAL WORLD 2.1

1 Bernie has four dates. Read the conversations and choose the correct phrases.



1 HAYLEY Hi. My name's Hayley. I'm a bit nervous!
BERNIE Don't worry! [1]*So/Nor* am I. I'm Bernie.
HAYLEY So, what do you do, Bernie?
BERNIE I'm training to be a chef. I work in a restaurant.
HAYLEY What a coincidence! [2]*So/Nor* do I! I'm a manager.

2 FIONA I eat out a lot.
BERNIE [3]*Nor do I./Oh, I don't.* I love cooking.
FIONA Great. So can you cook anything?
BERNIE Most things. But I don't like spicy food.
FIONA No, [4]*nor/so* do I.

3 BERNIE I went to a music festival on the beach last week.
CLARE [5]*So/Nor* did I. You mean the one on Saturday?
BERNIE Yes, that's right. What did you think?
CLARE It was great. I didn't go on Sunday though.
BERNIE [6]*Oh, I do./Oh, I did.* The weather was awful!

4 BERNIE At first, I didn't like internet dating.
ISABEL [7]*Oh, I didn't./Nor did I.* But it's an easy way to meet people, I think.
BERNIE So do you go on a lot of dates?
ISABEL Not really. I'm not on the website every day like some people!
BERNIE [8]*Oh, I'm not/Nor am I.* Some people seem to be on it all the time!

2 Look at Bernie's, Isabel's and Fiona's short profiles. Then complete the conversations with the correct phrases.

About Bernie: I love food and cooking. My favourite food is probably a good steak. I also love travelling (when I get time). I'd like to have children one day. And, when I get a house, a pet!

About Isabel: I recently moved to Brighton from London, so I don't know many people. My best friend is my cat!

BERNIE I live in Brighton but I'm from London.
ISABEL [1]_____ ! Where did you live in London?
BERNIE In Islington. And you?
ISABEL South London. In Richmond.
BERNIE So you've probably got the same problem. I don't know many people in Brighton.
ISABEL No, [2]_____ . And my colleagues are all married with children. Children are hard work, aren't they? I'm a bit worried about having them.
BERNIE [3]_____ . I've got nieces. They're fun.
ISABEL I have a cat! I love pets.
BERNIE [4]_____ . I'd love a cat. But I'm in a flat.
ISABEL Yes, luckily I share a house.

About Fiona: I love running – but I'm not a big fan of sport in general. I love holidays (no holiday last year, so this year I'm going somewhere good!) and eating out – Brighton's got some great vegetarian restaurants.

BERNIE I'll have a steak. I'm not a vegetarian!
FIONA [5]_____ . I stopped eating meat years ago.
BERNIE Yes, I read that. You're quite healthy, aren't you? I don't do much exercise.
FIONA [6]_____ . I like running. So what sort of things are you interested in?
BERNIE I love travelling. But I didn't get away in the summer. Too much work.
FIONA [7]_____ . Too much work, again! What else? Are you a football fan?
BERNIE No, I'm just not interested in football.
FIONA Phew! [8]_____ . In fact, I hate it!

Reading and Writing Portfolio 2 p66

3A Getting qualified

Language Summary 3, Student's Book p131

Employment VOCABULARY 3.1

1 **a** Match words/phrases 1–14 to words/phrases a–n.

1	a good	a	security
2	sick	b	office
3	opportunities	c	holidays
4	my own	d	salary
5	friendly	e	for promotion
6	job	f	colleagues
7	long	g	pay
8	flexible	h	training
9	opportunities	i	car
10	holiday	j	pay
11	on-the-job	k	working hours
12	lots	l	for travel
13	a good	m	of responsibility
14	a company	n	boss

b Complete these sentences with a phrase from **1a**.

1 I don't want to work at the same time every day. I'd like a job with *flexible working hours*.

2 Teachers work very hard, but they often get _____ in the summer.

3 I like going to different towns and countries, so I'd like a job with _____.

4 If I am ill, do I get _____ ?

5 Simon is only 26 and he's already the assistant manager. It's _____ for someone so young.

6 I've got a lot of _____ . I like working with them.

7 I need to do a lot of travelling in my work, so the company gives me _____ .

8 Money is important to me, so I'd like _____ .

have to/had to: positive and negative GRAMMAR 3.1

2 Complete the sentences with *has to* and these verbs.

be take know practise work be



1 A shop assistant _____ polite.

2 A musician _____ a lot.

3 A doctor _____ long hours.

4 An accountant _____ good at maths.

5 A London taxi driver _____ 25,000 streets.

6 A parent usually _____ holidays when schools are closed.

3 Fill in the gaps with the positive or negative form of *have to*. Use the Present Simple or Past Simple.

1 Phil and Miriam get a good salary. They _____ worry about money.

2 Matt works for himself. He _____ get up early.

3 Sorry we didn't come to lunch on Sunday. We _____ visit some relatives.

4 I don't have my own office. I _____ share it with a colleague.

5 The company was very good to her when she was ill. They _____ give her sick pay, but they did.

6 I have three small children, so I _____ have flexible working hours.

7 In the UK, students _____ do at least six years' training to become a doctor.

8 In my last job, we _____ do lots of courses. We had on-the-job training.

have to/had to: questions and short answers GRAMMAR 3.2

4 **a** Fill in the gaps with *Do/Does/Did*, *have to* and these verbs.

~~go~~	pay	be	speak	work	come

1 A Nadia left a few minutes ago.
B But it's early! *Did* she *have to go* ?

2 A I work in a clothes shop.
B _____ you _____ on Sundays?

3 A Andy teaches English in Brazil.
B _____ he _____ Portuguese?

4 A Dad and I are going to see your grandmother on Sunday.
B _____ we _____?

5 A Have you got this jacket in a larger size?
B Sorry, no. _____ it _____ black?

6 A I couldn't find my student card at the station.
B Oh, dear. _____ you _____ full price?

b Write short answers to the questions in **4a**.

1 Yes, she _____ . She said she was sorry.

2 Yes, I _____ . And it's always really busy.

3 No, he _____ . But he can.

4 No, you _____ . But she'd probably like to see you.

5 No, it _____ . What colours do you have in my size?

6 Yes, I _____ . It was £45!

3B Job-hunting

Looking for a job VOCABULARY 3.2

1 **a** Put sentences a–k in the correct order to make a story about Tess.

a [1] At the moment my sister, Tess, is
b [ ] a lot of money in a computer company. But she lost her
c [ ] experience and she went for
d [ ] about three jobs every week. Last month she filled in
e [ ] unemployed. Last year she was earning
f [ ] benefit because she went on holiday. Now she's looking
g [ ] for a new job. I helped her to write her
h [ ] job in December. At first, she didn't get unemployment
i [ ] an application form for Google. She has some good
j [ ] CV and she applies for
k [11] an interview on Friday. I'd love to work at Google!

b Find these word/phrases in **1a**. Then write the infinitive form of the verb.

1 *apply* for a job
2 _____ unemployed
3 _____ a lot of money
4 _____ your job
5 _____ unemployment benefit
6 _____ a CV
7 _____ for a job
8 _____ in an application form
9 _____ for an interview
10 _____ some experience

Present Continuous and Present Simple: activity and state verbs GRAMMAR 3.3

2 **a** Choose the correct words.

1 Miguel *never works/is never working* at weekends.
2 Mandy *is/is being* unemployed at the moment.
3 I *still learn/'m still learning* a lot in my job.
4 We *watch/'re watching* a film at the moment.
5 I *live/'m living* in France at the moment.
6 I *usually go/are usually going* on holiday in winter.
7 My brother *wants/is wanting* to live abroad.
8 What's wrong? Why *do you cry/ are you crying*?

b Match the sentences in **2a** to their meanings.

a Present Simple for routines: *1* and _____ .

b Present Simple for states: _____ and _____ .

c Present Continuous for things that are happening at the moment of speaking: _____ and _____ .

d Present Continuous for things that are temporary or are happening around now: _____ and _____ .

3 Look at the pictures. Then fill in the gaps with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of these verbs.

~~teach~~	~~learn~~	~~work~~	lose	win	stay
relax	cycle	drive	be	rain	go

1 Helen *teaches* French but today she*'s learning* Italian.

2 Cliff and Sue usually *work* hard, but today they _____ .

3 Brian often _____ to work, but today he _____ .

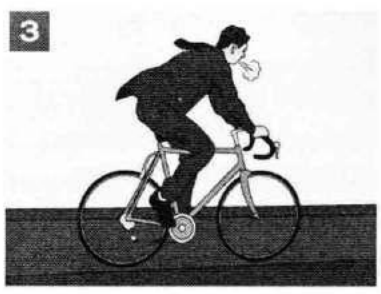
4 It _____ generally sunny, but today it _____ .

5 For holidays, we usually _____ camping, but this year we _____ in a hotel.

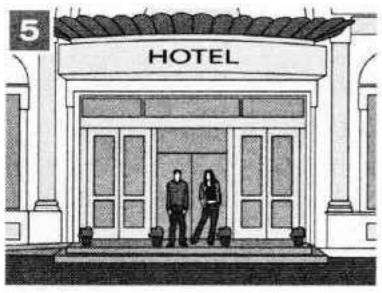
6 I'm good at tennis and I usually _____ , but today I _____ !

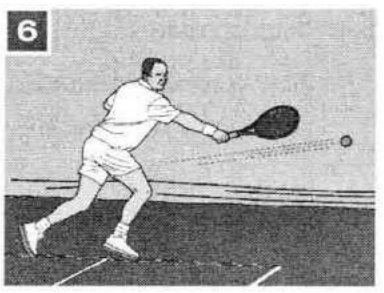












4 Read the article and put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or Present Continuous.



[1]_____ (look) for a new job? Well, you [2]_____ (read) this article, so the answer is probably yes!

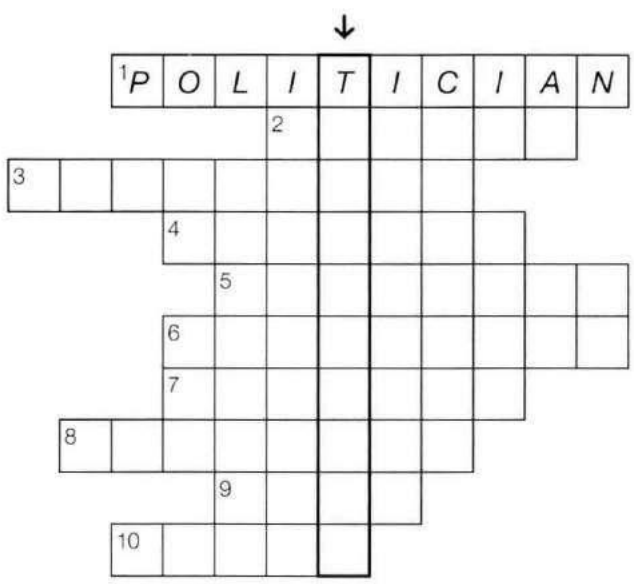
- Your CV [3]_____ (be) an advert for you! I always [4]_____ (ask) a friend to read my application forms or CV. [5]_____ you _____ (learn) anything new at the moment? I [6]_____ (study) Spanish. I [7]_____ (not need) Spanish for my job, but it's a useful language. And it looks good on my CV!
- Before interviews, I [8]_____ (try) to find out something about the company. Most large companies [9]_____ (have) websites. My daughter [10]_____ (want) to work for Microsoft in the future and at the moment she [11]_____ (read) a book about the company.
- I always [12]_____ (arrive) five or ten minutes early for an interview. While I [13]_____ (wait), I [14]_____ (read) my notes carefully.
- In an interview, you [15]_____ (need) to listen very carefully and answer the questions honestly. And smile! It [16]_____ (help) you relax!

VOCABULARY 3C AND SKILLS What a job!

Word building: noun endings VOCABULARY 3.3

1 Make jobs from these words and complete the puzzle. Find the job (↓).

1 politics
2 write
3 assist
4 paint
5 music
6 violin
7 clean
8 direct
9 cook
10 act



2 **a** Are these words nouns, verbs or both? Write N (noun), V (verb) or B (both).

1 ☐ collection
2 ☐ laugh
3 ☐ advertise
4 ☐ visit
5 ☐ cyclist
6 ☐ paint

b Write the words from **2a** in the table. Then complete the table with the missing nouns or verbs.

	noun	verb
1	*collection*	*collect*
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Reading



3 **a** Read an interview with a police diver. Write questions a–e in the correct places 1–5.

a Where did you learn about diving for the police?
b What qualities do you need in your work?
c What do you do as a police diver?
d How did you become interested in diving?
e Have you got any diving qualifications?

1 _____

When I was young, my parents lived in Honduras, Central America. I did my first serious dive when I was 10 with my mother and father. I can remember it now. My parents had an [1] _____ (argue) about it. My mother thought I was too young. My father said it was her [2] _____ (decide), so she came with us!

2 _____

Yes. When I was 18, I took a diving [3] _____ (examine) and became a professional diver. The [4] _____ (examine) said I was born to be a diver!

3 _____

While I was at university I saw an [5] _____ (advertise) for the police in a newspaper. I applied and I got an interview. The [6] _____ (interview) was a police diver and we [7] _____ (discuss) our experiences. I knew then I wanted to be a police diver. I trained as a policeman first and then I did a special training course to become a police diver. It was really difficult!

4 _____

People usually think police divers have to look for bodies all the time. It isn't true! My job is never the same and I love the [8] _____ (excite). We examine plane crashes, look in rivers for knives or guns and we often have to rescue people at sea.

5 _____

Well you need to be an excellent [9] _____ (swim), of course. And you have to be physically strong – diving in English rivers and canals is not like diving in the Caribbean Sea – it can be very cold, very dark and very smelly!

b Read the interview again and fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

REAL 3D WORLD I'm really sorry

Apologies, reasons and promises REAL WORLD 3.1

1 **a** Match apologies 1–4 to reasons a–d.

1 Sorry, I couldn't come to your party. _____

2 I'm sorry I couldn't get the DVD you wanted. _____

3 I'm really sorry, but I can't give you the report. _____

4 Sorry, I can't play football on Wednesday. _____

a The shop didn't have it, so I had to order one online.

b I have to go to the doctor's – my knee hurts.

c My computer crashed, so I have to write it again.

d It was my mum's birthday on Saturday, so I had to go and see her.

b Now match these promises to each apology in **1a**.

1 I'll try and visit soon. _____

2 I'll play next week. _____

3 I'll tell you when it arrives. _____

4 I'll finish it tomorrow. _____

2 Put the conversation in the correct order.



a ☐ MARION Yes. And you'll remember your phone!

b ☐ NATE I left my phone at home and I didn't have your number.

c ☐ MARION Oh, dear. Why didn't you call?

d [1] NATE I'm really sorry I couldn't come to the meeting this morning.

e ☐ MARION You didn't have the number? This was an important meeting, Nate.

f ☐ NATE I know. Next time I'll take a taxi.

g ☐ MARION What happened? We waited for you.

h ☐ NATE The 8.15 train was cancelled and I had to wait for the next one.

3 Fill in the gaps with *'ll, can't, couldn't, have to* or *had to*.

1 I'm really sorry, but I _____ find your keys. I _____ look again when I get home.

2 Sorry, I _____ send you the file. My computer isn't working, but I _____ find an internet café.

3 I _____ work tonight so I _____ meet you. Are you busy tomorrow?

4 Sorry, I _____ call Mr Travis yesterday. I _____ look after the Japanese visitors all day. I _____ ring him this afternoon.

4 Look at the table and write sentences.

apology	reason	promise
1 couldn't call the builder today	work late	call him tomorrow
2 can't meet you later	visit my parents	see you at the weekend
3 couldn't go to the meeting yesterday	go on a training course	come to the next meeting
4 can't work on Saturday	go to the doctor	work late next week

1 *I'm sorry, but I couldn't call the builder today. I had to work late. I'll call him tomorrow.*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Review: spelling

5 Choose the correct words.

1 beautifull/beautiful
2 writting/writing
3 swimmer/swimer
4 gallery/galery
5 devlopped/developed
6 shopping/shoping
7 openned/opened
8 looses/loses
9 opportunities/oportunities
10 success/success

Reading and Writing Portfolio 3 p68

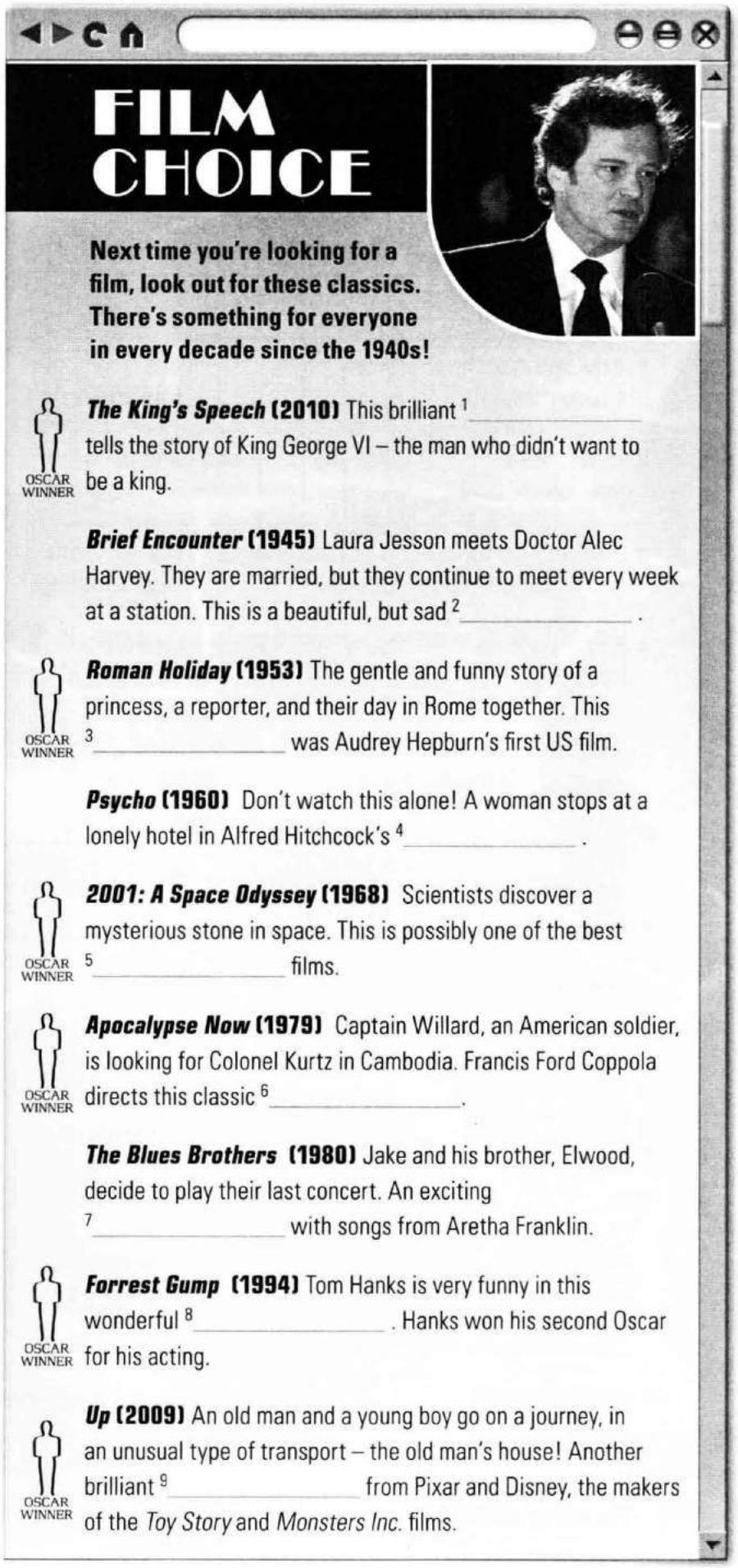
4A Lookalikes

Language Summary 4, Student's Book p134

Types of film VOCABULARY 4.1

1 Fill in the gaps with these words.

love story animated film science-fiction
horror film musical historical drama
romantic comedy comedy war film



FILM CHOICE

Next time you're looking for a film, look out for these classics. There's something for everyone in every decade since the 1940s!

OSCAR WINNER

***The King's Speech* (2010)** This brilliant [1]_____ tells the story of King George VI – the man who didn't want to be a king.

***Brief Encounter* (1945)** Laura Jesson meets Doctor Alec Harvey. They are married, but they continue to meet every week at a station. This is a beautiful, but sad [2]_____.

OSCAR WINNER

***Roman Holiday* (1953)** The gentle and funny story of a princess, a reporter, and their day in Rome together. This [3]_____ was Audrey Hepburn's first US film.

***Psycho* (1960)** Don't watch this alone! A woman stops at a lonely hotel in Alfred Hitchcock's [4]_____.

OSCAR WINNER

***2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968)** Scientists discover a mysterious stone in space. This is possibly one of the best [5]_____ films.

OSCAR WINNER

***Apocalypse Now* (1979)** Captain Willard, an American soldier, is looking for Colonel Kurtz in Cambodia. Francis Ford Coppola directs this classic [6]_____.

***The Blues Brothers* (1980)** Jake and his brother, Elwood, decide to play their last concert. An exciting [7]_____ with songs from Aretha Franklin.

OSCAR WINNER

***Forrest Gump* (1994)** Tom Hanks is very funny in this wonderful [8]_____. Hanks won his second Oscar for his acting.

OSCAR WINNER

***Up* (2009)** An old man and a young boy go on a journey, in an unusual type of transport – the old man's house! Another brilliant [9]_____ from Pixar and Disney, the makers of the *Toy Story* and *Monsters Inc.* films.

Review: past forms and past participles

2 Complete the table.

infinitive	Past Simple	past participle
1 be	*was* or	
2 cry		
3 do		
4 go		or
5 have		
6 hear		
7 meet		
8 stop		
9 watch		
10 write		

Present Perfect for life experiences (1): positive and negative GRAMMAR 4.1

3 Look at the information in the table. Then fill in the gaps with the correct form of the Present Perfect.

	Joshua	Ruby	Sam
write a film	✗	✓	✓
make a film	✗	✓	✓
meet a director	✓	✗	✗
go to Hollywood	✓	✓	✗

1 Joshua *hasn't written* a film.

2 Ruby and Sam *have written* a film.

3 Joshua _____ a short film.

4 Ruby _____ three short films.

5 Joshua _____ a famous director, James Cameron.

6 Ruby and Sam _____ any famous directors.

7 Joshua and Ruby _____ to Hollywood.

8 Sam _____ to Hollywood.

4 Fill in the gaps with these verbs. Use the Present Perfect and, if possible, contractions (*'s*, *'ve*).

try	see	broke	not go
drive	learn	fail	use

1 My daughter _____ all the *Twilight* films.

2 Nathan _____ never _____ a foreign language.

3 My grandmother's 92! She _____ never _____ a mobile.

4 You _____ never _____ an exam!

5 We _____ never _____ Japanese food. Is it good?

6 I _____ my arm twice.

7 Raoul and I _____ on holiday this year. We're saving for a flat.

8 I _____ abroad. It isn't difficult!

5 Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Jez Lee runs a company called 'Fake Faces'. When Jez [1]_____ (be) young, many people told him he looked like Liam Gallagher. Jez never believed them but it [2]_____ (give) him an idea. In 2003, with just 10 lookalikes, he [3]_____ (start) his own company – in his bedroom! Now, there are over 700 lookalikes and he [4]_____ (move) to a large modern office. Jez and his team [5]_____ (find) lookalikes for everyone from David Beckham to Marilyn Monroe. Their lookalikes have [6]_____ (appear) in adverts and [7]_____ (sing) at birthday parties. In 2006, Jez [8]_____ (have) his idea for Fake Festivals – a music festival with famous lookalike bands. Now, he [9]_____ (had) over 40 Fake Festivals. "I [10]_____ (never see) so many different people get so excited," said Jez. "It doesn't seem important to them that they aren't the real band!"

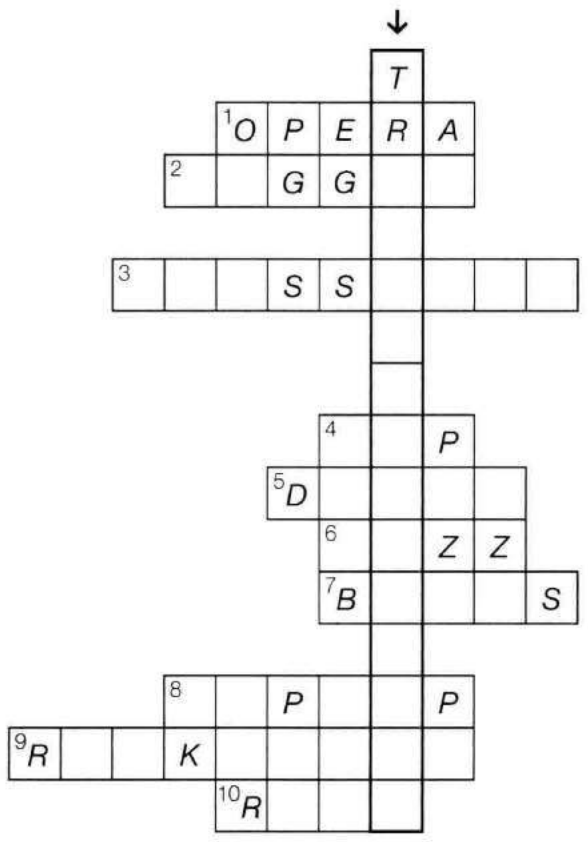


4B My music

Types of music VOCABULARY 4.2

1 Do the puzzle. Find the type of music (↓).





Present Perfect for life experiences (2): questions with *ever* GRAMMAR 4.2

2 **a** Write questions with these words.

1 / Sally / ever / write / a song?

_____

2 / Bob Dylan / ever / have / a number one in the UK?

_____

3 / you / ever / buy / music on the internet?

_____

4 / you and Jo / ever / hear / of the Black Eyed Peas?

_____

5 / Cory and Amy / ever / sing / karaoke?

_____

6 / your brother / ever / play / in a band?

_____

b Write short answers to the questions in **2a**.

1 Yes, _____ .

2 No, _____ .

3 Yes, _____ .

4 No, _____ .

5 Yes, _____ .

6 No, _____ .

Review: Present Perfect and Past Simple

3 Choose the correct answers (a, b or c).

1 He's never _____ me flowers.

a give b given c gave

2 She _____ my birthday last year.

a forgot b forgotten c forget

3 Did he _____ out at the weekend?

a been b went c go

4 A Did you watch television yesterday?

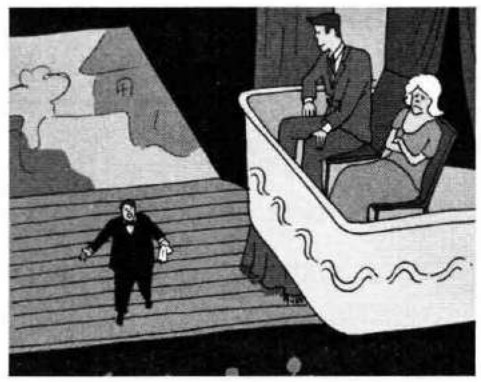
B Yes, I _____ .

a have b watched c did

5 They _____ skiing.

a 've never been b 've never went c never been

4 Fill in the gaps. Use the verbs in brackets and the Present Perfect or the Past Simple. Use contractions (*'s, 've*) if possible.



1 A _____ you ever _____ (see) an opera?

B No, I _____ . What about you?

A Yes, I _____ .

B What _____ you _____ (see)?

A Carmen. It _____ (be) about four hours long!

2 A _____ you and Dan ever _____ (be) to a karaoke bar?

B Yes, we _____ . What about you and Will?

A No, we _____ . What was it like?

B I _____ (hate) it, but Dan _____ (love) it!

3 A _____ you ever _____ (use) an MP3 player?

B Yes, I _____ . I _____ (buy) one last year.

A Where _____ you _____ (buy) it?

B I _____ (order) one on the internet. It _____ (cost) about £50.



4 A _____ Gwen ever _____ (lose) anything important?

B Yes, she _____ ! She _____ (lose) our tickets to a Lady Gaga concert.

A What _____ you _____ (do)?

B We _____ (try) to buy some more, but we _____ (not can).

A So, _____ you ever _____ (see) her in concert?

B No, I _____ !

4C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS TV or not TV?

TV nouns and verbs VOCABULARY 4.3

1 Write the TV words.

1 "I hate sitcoms. They're never funny. Where's the r*emote control*?"

2 T_____ is a programme about important events.

3 More and more people d_____ TV programmes or watch them online.

4 "Dinner's ready. T_____ the TV!"

5 On a c_____ s_____, famous people answer questions about themselves.

6 D_____ are factual programmes about real situations or people.

7 "I want to watch that programme later. Can you r_____ it?"

8 S_____ o_____ are popular programmes on TV every week.

Reading

2 Find the numbers in the article. What do they describe?

a 94% _____

b 66% _____

c 30 million _____

d 2.3 billion _____

e at least 2,500 _____

In 1935 the radio was very popular. Families sat down every night and listened to dramas. By 1950, 94% of Americans had a radio in their house. But by 1955, 66% of American houses had their own TV.

And now we have the internet. In 1996, about 30 million people used the internet. In 2011, there were over 2.3 billion people online. They buy things, talk to friends, send emails and now many watch television online too. There are at least 2,500 TV channels on the internet. And you can download TV programmes in many countries. Will the internet kill the TV in your living room?

-*ed* and -*ing* adjectives VOCABULARY 4.4

3 **a** Read four responses to the article and choose the correct words.

The internet won't kill television but it's changing the black box in our living rooms. Our new TV is [1]*amazed/amazing*. It can go online, download programmes and play YouTube videos.

Natalia, Barcelona

I have a shop that sells old TVs. Perhaps I should be [2]*worried/worrying*! But I will be very [3]*surprised/surprising* if people stop buying TVs. Remember, only 30% of the world can get the internet.

Chas, New York

In our house, we have two TVs, two computers and four children. In the past, the children argued over the remote control. Now they fight to use the computers! They think that TV is [4]*bored/boring* and they are [5]*tired/tiring* of watching it.

Luca, Rome

We're British but we live in Australia. We're really [6]*disappointed/disappointing* that we can't watch TV programmes from British TV stations on our computer. We have to wait until they're on Australian TV. It's really [7]*annoyed/annoying*!

Jasmine and Tara, Sydney

b Read the responses in **3a** again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 ☐ Natalia's TV can record programmes.

2 ☐ Chas isn't worried about his business.

3 ☐ 30% of people in the world have got a computer.

4 ☐ Luca's children like using computers more than watching TV.

5 ☐ Jasmine and Tara have tried to watch TV online.

6 ☐ Jasmine and Tara never watch Australian TV programmes.

4D REAL WORLD What do you think?

Asking for opinions, agreeing and disagreeing REAL WORLD 4.1

1 Fill in the gaps with these phrases.

~~I'm sorry I don't agree~~ Yes, maybe you're right What do you think Do you agree with that No, definitely not

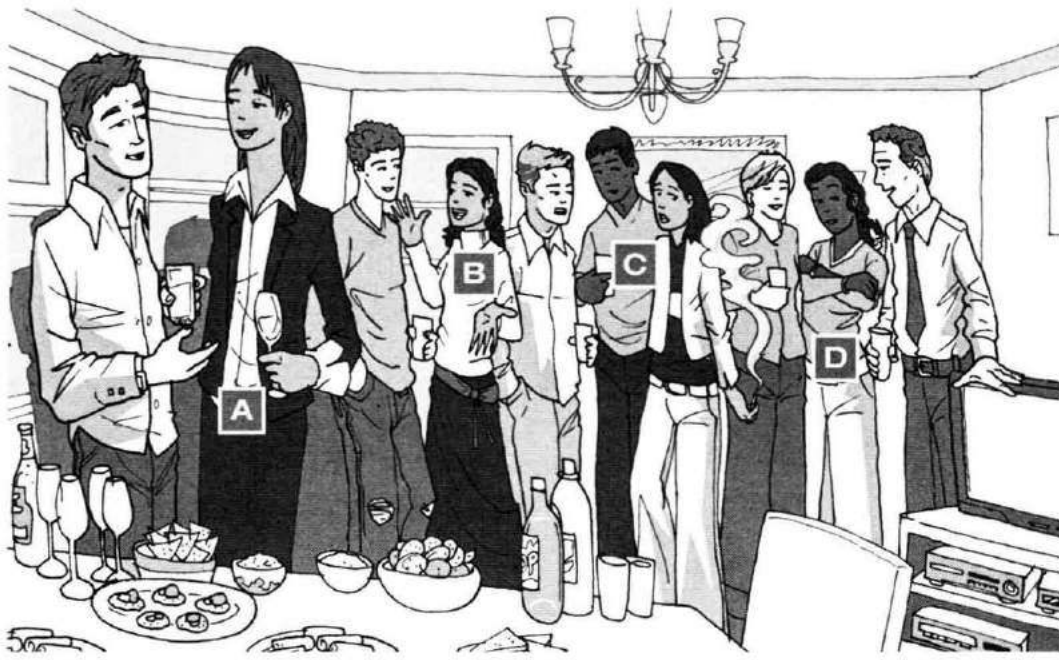
1 TREVOR I think university is a waste of time.
NIKKI [1] *I'm sorry I don't agree* . A university degree is important for some jobs.
[2] _____ , Trevor?
TREVOR [3] _____ . Young people need experience. Not books!

2 RUSS There are children in here. Smokers should go outside.
JOHN [4] _____ . But it is a party. [5] _____ , Tessa?
TESSA Erm, yes. Perhaps I should ...

I'm not sure about that Do you think Yes, definitely What about you I agree with

3 KELVIN [6] _____ living in the country is more relaxing?
JEN [7] _____ . I hate the noise of the city.

4 ALLIE I think everyone should have a computer at home.
INGRID [8] _____ . Some people need food more than computers!
ALLIE Yes, but they're still important.
[9] _____ , Dale? What do you think?
DALE [10] _____ Ingrid. There are many more important things than computers and the internet!



2 **a** Match conversations 1–4 in **1** to people A–D in the picture.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

b Complete the table with the phrases in **1**.

asking for an opinion	agreeing	disagreeing
What do you think?		

3 Do you agree or disagree with these sentences? Choose a phrase from **2b**.

1 It's better to live in the city than the country.
_____ .

2 Everyone should have a computer.
_____

3 Smokers should smoke outside.
_____

4 University is a waste of time.
_____

Reading and Writing Portfolio 4 p70

5A A crowded planet

Language Summary 5, Student's Book p136

The environment VOCABULARY 5.1

1 Read the article. Fill in the gaps with the words/phrases.

What worries you most of all about the **environment**? We asked four people from different continents.

cause wildlife pollution protect



Well, I'm worried about everything that [1]_____ [2]_____, but we also need to [3]_____ [4]_____ – animals, plants, everything.

Gabriel, Chile

food produce increase world population



There are too many people. The [5]_____ will [6]_____ to 9 billion by 2045. This is twice as many people as there were in 1980! It won't be possible to [7]_____ enough [8]_____ for everyone to eat.

Bibi, Holland

increasing oil produce
The cost of living green energy



For me, it's about money. [9]_____ is [10]_____ too quickly. And the problem is energy. We need to [11]_____ [12]_____ from the sun or wind instead of trying to find more [13]_____ and gas.

Mike, Singapore

environment global warming
causing rainforests protect



We need to start doing something about all the things that are [14]_____ [15]_____. This isn't only about using less oil. We need to [16]_____ the [17]_____ too. Trees and plants are important for the [18]_____.

Diane, Gabon

will for prediction; *might* GRAMMAR 5.1

2 **a** Make sentences about the future.

1 buses / electricity / will / Cars and / only use .

_____

2 floods are / mean / will / a common problem / Global warming .

_____

3 will / Many more / work / people / at home .

_____

4 too many / There / be / people / will .

_____

b Fill in the gaps with *won't* and these verbs.

exist be live have

a Petrol stations _____ .

b There _____ enough food for everyone.

c People _____ near rivers and seas.

d Some companies _____ offices.

c Match the sentences in **2a** and **2b**.

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

3 **a** Fill in the gaps with *will/won't* and the verbs in brackets.

A By 2030 there [1]_____ (be) any more tigers.

B [2]_____ we still _____ (have) them in zoos?

A In 80 years, there [3]_____ (be) any more oil.

B [4]_____ we _____ (use) public transport more often?

A In 100 years, people [5]_____ (live) in cities because they'll be too crowded.

B Do you think people [6]_____ (live) on other planets?

A In 150 years, many beaches [7]_____ . (exist)

B [8]_____ they _____ (be) under water?

b Write short answers to the questions in **3a**.

1 No, *we won't* .

2 Yes, we _____ .

3 No, I _____ .

4 Yes, they _____ .

4 A group of school children made predictions about the future. Rewrite these sentences using *might*.

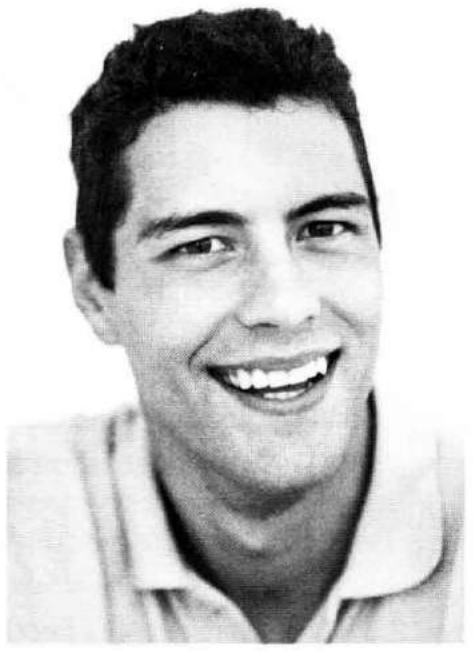
What our future might be like

1. "Perhaps my home will be under the sea."
   Simon, aged 12
   My home might be under the sea.
2. "Perhaps we'll find life on other planets."
   Sacha, aged 8
   _____
3. "Perhaps the Earth will be too crowded."
   Rich, aged 14
   _____
4. "Perhaps most people will live to be over 100."
   Kay, aged 13
   _____
5. "Perhaps animals like tigers and gorillas won't exist."
   Elodie, aged 10
   _____
6. "Perhaps my sister and I will be good friends."
   Louise, aged 16
   _____

5 Complete Louis's plans with *might* and these verbs.

~~get~~	save	be	fail	look for	live	be	have to

In June, I leave university. I [1] *might get* a flat with a friend or I [2]_____ some money and live with my parents for a few months. I [3]_____ a job in England first but I [4]_____ abroad for a few years. Of course, my final exams [5]_____ really hard and I [6]_____ some of them. Then I [7]_____ stay here until September and take them again.



5B Never too old

Collocations (2) VOCABULARY 5.2

1 **a** Match the beginnings of sentences 1–8 to endings a–h.

1	I'm sure you'll have	a	abroad at the moment.
2	Pam and Edgar are living	b	a course in acting.
3	My father loves taking	c	how to use the internet.
4	My grandfather writes	d	a great time in Italy.
5	My daughter wants to do	e	house and get a smaller place.
6	Our grandmother wants to learn	f	a blog about life in his 70s.
7	Before university, we spent	g	photos with his new camera.
8	When we retire, we're going to move	h	a year travelling around the world.

b Find these words/phrases in **1a**. Then write the infinitive form of the verb.

1	_____ a great time	5	_____ a course
2	_____ abroad	6	_____ how to do something
3	_____ photos	7	_____ time doing something
4	_____ a blog	8	_____ house

be going to GRAMMAR 5.2

2 Correct the words in bold in the conversation.

A When [1]**you are** going to retire?

B I'm going to [2]**retired** next month.

A Are you going to [3]**learned** anything new?

B I don't know, but I [4]**not am** going to do anything difficult.

A Is your wife [5]**going** retire?

B Yes, she [6]**going**. Next year.

A And [7]**what you** going to do then?

B I'm going to [8]**spending** a lot more time out of the house!

3 Choose the best meaning for each sentence.

1 I'm looking forward to meeting you.
   - a I'm going to enjoy meeting you.
   - b I'm thinking of meeting you.
   - c I might enjoy meeting you.

2 I'm planning to live abroad.
   - a I might live abroad.
   - b I'd like to live abroad.
   - c I'm going to live abroad.

3 He's hoping to retire early.
   - a He's going to retire early.
   - b He'd like to retire early.
   - c He's sure he will retire early.

4 I'm thinking of buying a computer.
   - a I might buy a new computer.
   - b I'm going to buy a new computer.
   - c I'm planning to buy a new computer.

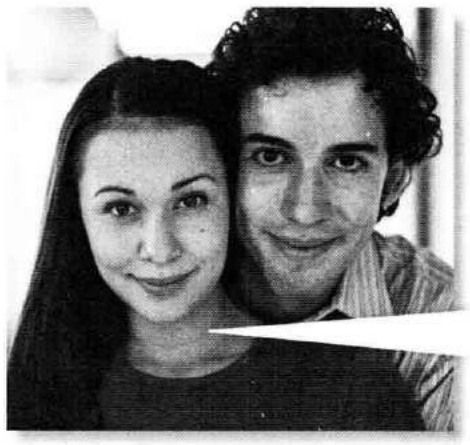
5 I'd like to do a course in gardening.
   - a I'm going to do a course in gardening.
   - b I'm planning to do a course in gardening.
   - c I want to do a course in gardening.

Plans, hopes and ambitions GRAMMAR 5.3

4 Read about five people's plans. Then fill in the gaps.

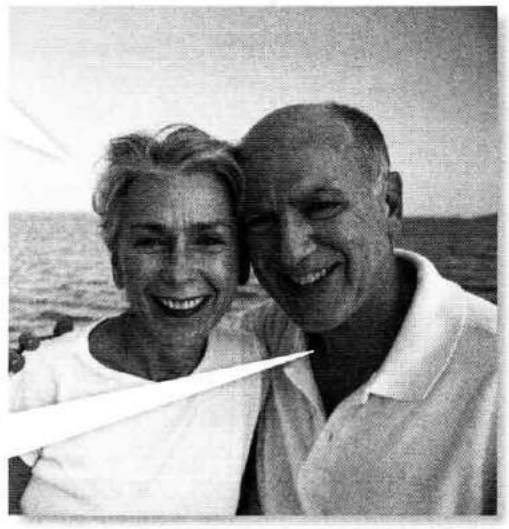
LORNA I might retire early. I don't know. I'm 55 now and my husband retired last year. He spends most of his time in the garden. I'd really like to be there with him. I'm definitely going to learn a new language. I hate going abroad and speaking English.





CASS I'm only 26, so I'm not going to retire soon! Jamie and I are going to have a baby next year and we're really excited about that. We want to have a big family and live in a big house. Then, when I retire, my children and grandchildren will all be able to stay.

SUE Well, Roger and I don't agree about this. I love work and I don't want to retire! I know I won't have anything to do.



ROGER I asked my boss at work recently and I might be able to retire next year. We might buy a house in France. I'd like to live there one day.

1 Lorna is thinking of _____ early.
2 She's looking forward to _____ more time with her husband.
3 She's planning to _____ a new language.
4 Cass and Jamie are planning to _____ a big family.
5 They're looking forward to _____ their first child.
6 Cass would like to _____ in a big house.
7 Sue isn't looking forward to _____ .
8 Sue is sure she will _____ bored.
9 Roger is hoping to _____ soon.
10 They're thinking of _____ a house in France.

Conservation works

Reading

1 Read the article. Choose the correct prepositions.

Learning to live with the lemur

When I was three, my family went [1]*on/in* a trip [2]*at/to* London Zoo. My dad still tells the story of the first animal we saw that day. Nobody knew what it was, until, he says, I suddenly screamed "They're lemurs!" Where, at just three, did I learn lemur? We still have no idea.

Last month I finally got a chance to spend time [3]*on/with* these animals – 30 years after surprising my parents in that zoo. I flew [4]*to/in* the island of Madagascar, the home of the lemur. I was visiting a wildlife-conservation project.

When people first arrived on the island, 2,000 years ago, there were hundreds of difference species of lemur. They included the giant lemur – as big as a gorilla, weighing 200 kg. But people hunted the animals and cut down large areas of the lemurs' forests. The giant lemur became extinct in only a few years. Many other species died for similar reasons. And they are still dying.

Now, there are 70 species of the animal, from the tiny 28 g mouse lemur to the famous ring-tailed lemur I probably saw in that zoo. They now live in an area of 6,000 km^2 – just 10% of the island. Fortunately, the country is trying to protect the lemur. Volunteers are working on a variety of projects: from talking to schools [5]*to/about* the environment to actually counting the number of male and female lemurs in the forests. And the projects are a success. While I was there, I heard stories [6]*about/around* the discovery of a new population of bamboo lemurs – the most unusual species on the island. Scientists previously believed there were only 150 of them left.

The charity is looking [7]*for/of* 20 volunteers for a project next January. You have to pay [8]*on/for* your flights and also £500 for a two-week project. They spend the money [9]*on/with* schools and clean water – Madagascar isn't a rich country. Accommodation and meals are free.



The ring-tailed lemur lives in large groups, for up to 20 years.

2 Write the correct numbers.

1 The number of species of lemur now: _____
2 The weight of the giant lemur: _____ kilograms
3 How long a ring-tailed lemur can live for: _____ years
4 When the writer first saw a real lemur: _____ years ago
5 The cost per person for the project: £_____
6 When people first came to Madagascar: _____ years ago
7 The number of volunteers on the next project: _____
8 The weight of a mouse lemur: _____ grams
9 The size of Madagascar: _____ km^2

3 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 When did the giant lemur become extinct?

_____

2 Why did many species of lemur become extinct?

_____

3 How do the projects try to protect lemurs?

_____

4 What good news does the writer have about the bamboo lemur?

_____

5 What does it cost someone to do a two-week lemur conservation project in Madagascar?

_____

5D REAL WORLD A charity event

Offers, suggestions and requests REAL WORLD 5.1

1 Choose the best sentence for the situations.

1 You need some posters for your charity event. Your friend is a good artist. You say:
- a Shall I make some posters?
- b Could you make some posters?
- c Do you want me to make some posters?

2 You want to advertise your charity event. Your brother writes a blog about local news. You say:
- a Will you talk to your brother?
- b Why don't we ask your brother?
- c I'll talk to my brother if you like.

3 Your friend is organising a charity concert. You are in a band. Your friend says:
- a Why don't we play at the concert?
- b Can you play at the concert?
- c Can I play at the concert?

4 You and your friend are deciding what to do to raise money for a charity. Your friend says:
- a I'll organise tickets, if you like.
- b Could you put an advert in the paper?
- c Shall we do a 20 km run?

5 You and your friends want to raise some money for a charity. You think a quiz night is a good idea. You say:
- a Shall I have a quiz night?
- b Why don't we have a quiz night?
- c Can you have a quiz night?

6 You are organising a karaoke night. You've got a karaoke machine. You say:
- a Shall I bring my karaoke machine?
- b Could you bring your karaoke machine?
- c Do you want me to hire a karaoke machine?



2 **a** Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.

1	Let's have	a	worry.
2	Do you want me	b	be great.
3	Why don't	c	some posters?
4	Will you	d	one if you like.
5	Can you make	e	another quiz night.
6	I'll hire	f	organise the tickets?
7	No, don't	g	we have a karaoke night?
8	Yes, that'd	h	to put an advert in the paper?

b Look at sentences 1–6 in **2a**. Which are:

a offers? _____ , _____

b suggestions? _____ , _____

c requests? _____ , _____

c Complete the conversation with the sentences in **2a**.

JOSH We raised £2,000 for charity at our quiz night, last year. Do you remember it?

KATY Yes. [1] *Let's have another quiz night* . It was great fun!

IZZY We could do something different ...

JOSH OK. [2] _____ ?

KATY Good idea! I'm terrible at singing but I love karaoke.

JOSH You're right! I've heard you. We'll need a karaoke machine.

IZZY [3] _____ . There's a shop near me.

JOSH [4] _____ , thank you. Also, [5] _____ , Izzy? They looked fantastic last year.

IZZY Of course. I can print them at work, too.

KATY We'll also need to advertise it. [6] _____ ?

JOSH [7] _____ . Thanks anyway. It'll be too expensive. [8] _____ , Katy?

KATY Sure. But tickets won't take long. What else can I do?

JOSH I know! You could practise your singing!

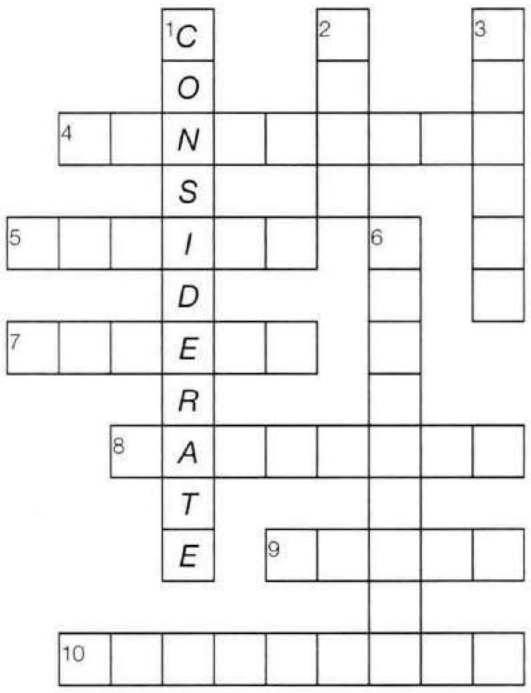
Reading and Writing Portfolio 5 p72

Adjectives (2): character

VOCABULARY 6.1

1 Complete the puzzle with a character adjective to describe the people.

1 I've never met a person as kind and helpful.
2 Her room always looks perfect!
3 They're only teenagers, but they behave like adults.
4 They never look nervous and they're really good at talking to people.
5 Clara always says 'please' and 'thank you'.
6 Julia wants a promotion and then she'll go to a bigger company.
7 I believe him – he always tells the truth.
8 He's good at a lot of things – football, music, acting …
9 She's sometimes happy, but she's often unhappy and unfriendly.
10 She always plans her time very carefully.



Making comparisons GRAMMAR 6.1

2 Complete the table with the correct form of these adjectives.

~~bright~~ polite good happy patient moody hot bad difficult new funny wet big far old

-er	*-y → -i + -er*	double consonant + *-er*	*more* + adjective	irregular
brighter				

3 **a** Fill in the gaps with the adjective in brackets or its comparative form.

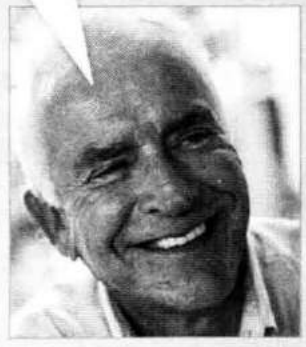
YOU'VE HEARD YOUR GRANDPARENTS SAY MANY TIMES, "LIFE WAS DIFFERENT WHEN I WAS YOUNG!" BUT HOW?

I think life is [1]_____ (hard) for teenagers now. We weren't as [2]_____ (worried) as they are about school or jobs. I think we were less [3]_____ (ambitious). Teenagers have to be much [4]_____ (organised) these days. I'm pleased I'm not a teenager today!

I don't think teenagers are much different than we were. They're as [5]_____ (selfish) and as [6]_____ (moody) as we were!


Betty


May


Frank

They're much [7]_____ (confident) than we were. They think they can do anything! We were a lot [8]_____ (helpful) about things in the house – my grandchildren never do any cleaning or tidy their rooms. There is always something [9]_____ (interesting) to do. And they certainly aren't as [10]_____ (polite) as we were – we listened to our parents.

b Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in brackets and (*not*) *as ... as*.

1 Betty thinks teenagers ...

a were _____ (ambitious) they are now.

b didn't have to be _____ (organised) they do now.

2 Frank thinks teenagers ...

were _____ (selfish) they are now.

3 May thinks ...

a her grandchildren are _____ (helpful) she was.

b teenagers are _____ (polite) they were.

4 Make sentences a and b the same. Complete the sentences in b.

1 a This doctor is more patient than my last one.

b My last doctor wasn't _____ .

2 a This exercise is more difficult than the other ones.

b The other exercises aren't as _____ .

3 a Their children are much more polite than ours.

b Our children are a lot _____ .

4 a I'm not as interested in football as my brother.

b I'm less _____ .

5 a Gina is a little taller than her sister.

b Gina's sister is a bit _____ .

6 a I'm much less selfish than I was a few years ago.

b I'm not as _____ .

6B Roles people play

Relationships (2) VOCABULARY 6.2

1 Complete the table with the correct words.

male	female
uncle	1 *aunt*
2	niece
grandfather	3
cousin	4
father-in-law	5
6	stepdaughter
7	ex-wife

2 Fill in the gaps with these words.

flatmate close friend brother-in-law stepfather
ex-boyfriend relative colleague neighbour

1 Chloë's _____ was really selfish. They broke up because she wanted someone more considerate.

2 I have family all over the world. I even have a _____ in Canada, but I've never met him.

3 Shane is a very _____ of mine. We met at primary school.

4 My _____ is very easy to live with. She's tidy and often cleans the flat.

5 My _____ loves loud music. I can hear it through the walls every evening!

6 Our mother got married again when we were quite young, so we've always called my _____ 'Dad'.

7 My _____ is quite wealthy. But when he and my sister got married, they were poor students!

8 I'll be home late tonight. A _____ is leaving and there's a small party at the office.

Superlatives GRAMMAR 6.2

3 **a** Match types of adjectives 1–4 to rules a–d.

type of adjective	rule
1 one-syllable adjectives: *hard*	a put *most* before the adjective
2 one-syllable adjectives ending in *-e*: *safe*	b change *-y* to *-i* and add *-est*
3 two-syllable adjectives ending in *-y*: *lazy*	c add *-st*
4 other two-syllable and longer adjectives: *popular*	d add *-est*

b Match the adjectives to a rule in **3a** and write the superlatives.

adjectives	rule	superlatives
angry	*b*	*angriest*
pretty		
polite		
aggressive		
bright		
rich		
strange		
nice		

4 Choose the correct words.

1 Jason is the least *busy/busiest* person in the family, of course.

2 Adrian is the *elder/eldest* person in the family.

3 Gemma is the *less/least* helpful person, but she will change.

4 Sean is the least *stress/stressed* person I know.

5 Sean is my *closest/most close* friend.

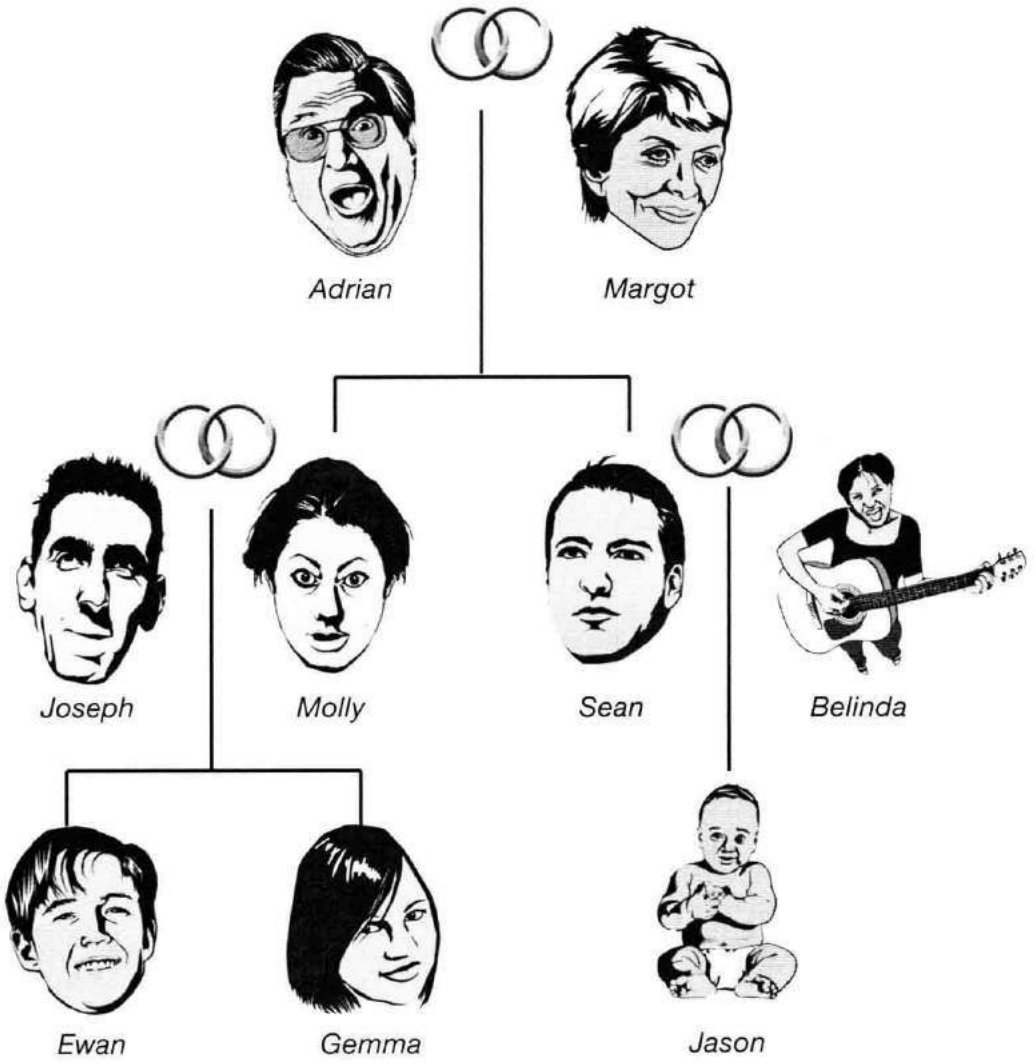
6 Joseph is the least *lazy/laziest* person.

7 The *brighter/brightest* person is Margot – my mother.

8 I don't think I am the *less/least* organised person in the world.

5 Look at Molly's family tree. Then read what she says about her family. Fill in the gaps with the superlative form of these adjectives. Use *the* if necessary.

young good bright considerate happy
funny thin organised musical busy



Well, let's start with my parents. I think my mother is [1]_____ person in the family. She teaches at a university. But my father is certainly [2]_____ – I laugh a lot when I'm with him.

My brother has always been my [3]_____ friend. I can talk to him about anything. He's married to [4]_____ person in our family. She plays the piano beautifully and she can sing. Their son is certainly [5]_____ – he's only 11 months old.

My husband is [6]_____ person in the family. He goes jogging a lot. He's also probably [7]_____ person. He works for himself and never stops! Our son is definitely our [8]_____ child – he never stops smiling, like his grandfather. Gemma is only eight, but she's [9]_____child I've ever met. She always wants to be kind and helpful. And me? Well, I'm not [10]_____ mother in the world, but I try!

VOCABULARY 6C AND SKILLS Family Business

Adjectives and prefixes: (*un-*, *in-*, *im-*, *dis-*) VOCABULARY 6.3

1 Fill in the gaps with a prefix from A and an adjective from B.

A	B	
un-	patient	correct
in-	honest	possible
im-	selfish	healthy
dis-	~~reliable~~	mature

1 A He never arrives on time.
B Yes, he can be very *unreliable* .

2 A She always thinks about other people.
B Yes, she's definitely the most _____ person I know.

3 A Do you trust them?
B Generally. I don't think they're _____ people.

4 A These answers aren't right.
B I agree. They're all _____ .

5 A She always wants everything – now!
B Yes, she's always been an _____ child.

6 A This exercise is difficult.
B Yes, I know! It's _____ !

7 A Chips aren't very good for you!
B Yes, I know they're _____ , but I love them!

8 A He's 25, but he behaves like a teenager.
B Yes, he's a bit _____ .

Reading

2 **a** Read the article and write these headings in gaps 1–4.

The reasons we love soaps
The origin of soaps
Popular soaps made in Spanish
Popular soaps made in English

Soap operas are one of the most popular types of television programme in the world. Charlie Price investigates the world of:



1 _____

In the United States, drama series started on the radio in the 1930s. The main audience was women, so many of the advertisements on the programmes were for soap. And at the time, western films were called 'Horse Operas'. Soon, people started calling the drama series 'Soap Operas'.

2 _____

In the US and the UK, soap operas can be on the radio or television for years. In the UK, *The Archers* is about people in a small village in England. The programme started over 60 years ago and it's still on the radio six times a week. Over five million people listen to each episode. In the US, *The Bold and the Beautiful* is a television soap opera. It began in 1987 and has been on television in more than 110 countries, with an audience of over 300 million people.

3 _____

In Latin America, TV soap operas are called *telenovelas*. A typical *telenovela* is on television five or six days a week for about three months. People watch Latin American *telenovelas* all over the world – even in countries like China, Poland and Russia. And the stars are often more famous than film stars. When the Mexican *telenovela* actress and singer Thalia, star of *Maria la del Barrio* (*Maria from the Neighbourhood*) went to the Philippines, the President met her at the airport!

4 _____

A recent survey asked 300 people why they watched soaps. The most common answers were "They're relaxing", "They're part of my routine", "I like the characters". People also said that they had to find out what was happening in their favourite soap. When the Venezuelan *telenovela*, *Kassandra* was on TV in Indonesia, the government became worried because some people were taking days off work to watch the programme!

b Read the article again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 ☐ Soaps first started in the US.
2 ☐ *The Archers* is a soap opera on television.
3 ☐ The phrase 'soap operas' comes from the advertisements on the programmes.
4 ☐ *The Bold and the Beautiful* is popular in many countries over the world.
5 ☐ Latin American *telenovelas* are usually on television for longer than British and American soaps.
6 ☐ *Kassandra* was a popular Indonesian soap.

6D REAL WORLD Call me back

Taking phone messages REAL WORLD 6.1
Leaving phone messages REAL WORLD 6.2

1 Complete the phone calls with sentences a–g.

a No, thank you. I'll call back later. Goodbye.

b I'm sorry. He's in a meeting at the moment. Can I take a message?

c Yes, please. Can you ask her to phone me at the office?

d Hi Freddy. It's Val. Is Kate there?

e Hello. This is Anthony Marsden here. Could I speak to Matthew Thomas, please?

f OK. Bye.

g No, she's out at the moment. Shall I tell her you called?



FREDDY Hello?

VAL [1] _____

FREDDY [2] _____

VAL [3] _____

FREDDY [4] _____

VAL Bye.



RECEPTIONIST Hello, First for Food. Can I help you?

ANTHONY [5] _____

_____

RECEPTIONIST [6] _____

_____

ANTHONY [7] _____

_____

RECEPTIONIST Goodbye.

2 Read the messages and fill in the gaps.

Shaun,
Dolores Pérez called this morning
while you were out.
Ring her tomorrow
(Wednesday) at her office –
020 7289801.

DOLORES Hi. Could I [1] *speak to Shaun*, please?

RECEPTIONIST I'm afraid he isnt here [2] _____ _____.

Would you like to leave [3] _____ _____?

DOLORES Yes, please. My name's Dolores Pérez. Could you ask him to [4] _____ me _____? He can ring me at [5] _____ _____.

My number is 020 7289801.

RECEPTIONIST Yes, of course.

DOLORES Thanks. Goodbye.

Mel – Ralf called. He's at home this afternoon. Call him.

RALF Hi. It's Ralf here – Mel's husband. Is [6] _____ _____, please?

RECEPTIONIST Hold [7] _____ _____, please. I'll put you through.

PERCY Hello, Mel Parker's phone.

RALF Percy? It's Ralf here. Where's Mel?

PERCY She's in a meeting at the moment, Ralf. Shall [8] _____ tell _____ you called?

RALF Yes. Can you ask her to call me at [9] _____ _____ afternoon.

PERCY OK.

RALF Thanks Percy. Bye!

Reading and Writing Portfolio 6 p74

7A 50 places to go

Language Summary 7, Student's Book p140

Travel VOCABULARY 7.1

1 Choose the correct words.

1 The best way to see London is on a bus *tour/journey*.
2 In this job you need to go on business *trips/travel* all over the world.
3 Mia has to *tour/travel* abroad a lot on business.
4 Did you have a good *journey/travel*?
5 We're going on a day *tour/trip* to Spain.

Present Continuous for future arrangements GRAMMAR 7.1

2 **a** Read the advertisement below. Then complete the email with the Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

b Look at verbs 1–6 in the email. Which verbs talk about the present? Which talk about the future?

1 *present* 4 _____
2 _____ 5 _____
3 _____ 6 _____

3 Look at Joe and Lina's plans for their holiday. Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous.

1 On Thursday evening, *they're arriving in Canada* .
2 On Friday, _____ .
3 On Friday evening, _____ .
4 On Saturday, _____ .
5 On Sunday evening, _____ .
6 On Monday morning, Joe _____ .
7 On Monday morning, Lina _____ .
8 On Tuesday morning, Joe _____ .

FILE EDIT VIEW FAVORITES

Thu 28 June	Arrive Canada	
Fri 29 June	Visit Niagara Falls	
	Evening – go on boat tour of Lake Ontario	
Sat 30 June	Go to Jamie's wedding	
Sun 1 July	Drive to Toronto – dinner with Jamie's parents	
Mon 2 July	Start sailing course at Lake Erie!	
	Morning:	Joe – have sailing lesson
		Lina – go to the beginner's class
Tues 3 July	Morning:	Joe – go sailing to the islands
		Lina – go to the beginner's class
	Afternoon:	go sailing

Do you want to learn to sail?

Learn everything you need to know at Lake Erie, Canada, in July or August. Courses for everyone!
ellen@canadalakessailing.com

To: ellen@canadalakessailing.com

From: joe.pacelli@mymail.com

Dear Ellen,

I [1]_____ (write) about your advertisement for sailing courses at Lake Erie. My girlfriend and I [2]_____ (travel) to Canada at the end of June for a friend's wedding. We [3]_____ (stay) for two weeks and we [4]_____ (look for) a one-week sailing course in early July. At the moment, I [5]_____ (learn) to sail, but my girlfriend hasn't got any experience. Please could you email me with prices and dates. I [6]_____ (look forward) to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

Joe Pacelli and Lina Waters

4 **a** Your friend, Cathy, is going on holiday. Write questions with these words.

1 Where / you / go ?

_____

2 Who / you / go / with ?

_____

3 When / you / leave ?

_____

4 Who / take / you to the airport ?

_____

5 Who / look after / the cat ?

_____

6 Where / you / stay ?

_____

7 What / you / plan / to see ?

_____

b Look at the information and write Cathy's answers to the questions in **4a**.



BOOKING REFERENCE: NT837437HH

PASSENGERS: Cathy Griggs
Mike Griggs

FLIGHT INFO: London Heathrow to Istanbul Atatürk

TIME: 10:35, 26 July

1 I'm *going to Istanbul in Turkey.*

2 I'm _____

3 We're _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

7B What are you taking?

Things we take on holiday VOCABULARY 7.2

1 Do the puzzle.









			1 S	U	N	H	A	T
		2		W				
	3			I					
4				M				
		5		M				
	6			I					
			7	N				
8				G					
		9		T					
10				R				
			11	U					
		12		N					
		13		K				
				14 S					

















Quantifiers GRAMMAR 7.2

2 Write *a* or *some* for the nouns in **1**.

1 *a sunhat*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

13 _____

14 _____

3 Fill in the gaps in this conversation with *some* or *any*.



TIM Right! We're nearly finished – shorts, sun cream …

CARRIE Sun cream? I haven't got [1]_____ sun cream.

TIM That's OK. I've got [2]_____ good sun cream. Soap, towels, …

CARRIE Towels? The hotel will have [3]_____ towels.

TIM I suppose so. Toothpaste, tea …

CARRIE We don't need [4]_____ tea! They'll have that!

TIM Yes, but I like English tea. Let's see … Have you got [5]_____ insect repellent?

CARRIE Yes, I bought [6]_____ yesterday.

TIM OK, chewing gum, toothpaste, …

CARRIE You've already packed [7]_____ toothpaste!

TIM You're right! Have you got [8]_____ sunglasses?

CARRIE No, I haven't. I'm going to buy [9]_____ cheap sunglasses at the airport.

Quantity phrases VOCABULARY 7.3

4 Change the incorrect quantity phrases.

1 a bottle of toothpaste
2 a bar of soap
3 a pair of sandals
4 a piece of shampoo
5 a bar of perfume
6 a bottle of tea
7 a piece of paper
8 a packet of swimming trunks

5 Choose the correct words.

1 I don't have *many/a lot of* time to go on holiday.
2 There weren't *many/much* people in the hotel.
3 We only speak a *little/bit* Spanish, but we'd like to learn more.
4 Nicola's got a *little/few* euros, but not many.
5 Have you got a *bit of/few* toothpaste? I forgot mine.
6 We haven't got *much/many* shampoo, so I'll only use a *little/few*.
7 Are you taking *lots of/much* clothes? I've only got a *few/little* T-shirts.
8 The hotel didn't give me *much/many* information, but there aren't *much/many* beaches near here.

Possessive pronouns GRAMMAR 7.3

6 Change the words in bold. Use *mine*, *yours*, *his*, *hers*, *its*, *ours* or *theirs*.

1 That's your towel not ~~**my towel**~~ *mine*.
2 I didn't like the hotel. **The hotel's** rooms were small.
3 A Is that Sue's sun cream?
  B Yes, it's **Sue's**.
4 That suitcase looks like **your suitcase**.
5 Our house is bigger than **their house**.
6 I haven't got a razor, but I'll use **John's razor**.

Review: spelling

7 Correct these sentences.

1 Laurie's got some informations about bus tours.
2 That's not our towel, it's there's.
3 Who's sunglasses are these?
4 Have you got any chewin gum?
5 I need to buy a rasor tomorrow.
6 Have you packed the siutcase?
7 Can I borrow some teethpaste?
8 Can you give me that peice of paper?

7C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS Wish you were here

Reading

1 Read the article and fill in the gaps with these sentences.

a Yes, the hotel has also got a private recording studio!

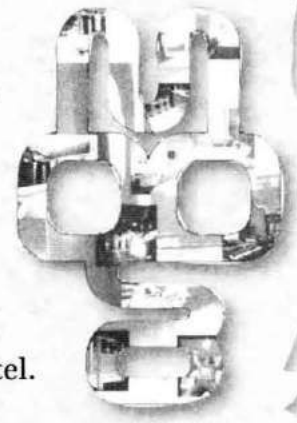
b But you might need a rock star's salary.

c It's only got one suite!

d Simon Page and his wife Susanah designed the hotel.

e And if you want to do some exercise, there's also a gym.

THE COOLEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD?



If you like your privacy, then go to mooghotel in Sydney, Australia, says Kristin Main.

It's difficult to find a hotel more private than mooghotel. [1] _____. Too small? Well, on the ground floor there is a living room with huge sofas and a 3D TV. Upstairs there is a bedroom and a bathroom. [2] _____. Outside there's a swimming pool and an outdoor cinema – all private, of course. Go for a short walk and there's a marina – perfect for boat tours of Sydney harbour.

[3] _____. They wanted a hotel for people working in music and film to relax and maybe record a few songs. Record songs? [4] _____.

There isn't a reception at mooghotel, but there is a restaurant and a bar. They offer over 100 different types of cocktail.

Of course, you don't have to be a rock star to stay at mooghotel. [5] _____. It costs around €750 a night, but that includes the use of the hotel's private car, too! Perfect for a quick trip to Bondi Beach. No children allowed!



Feeling musical? mooghotel has got a recording studio!

2 **a** Fill in the gaps with a preposition if necessary.

1 You can go _____ a drink near the hotel.

2 You can go _____ swimming at the hotel.

3 You can go _____ the hotel _____ your children.

4 You can go _____ dinner in the restaurant.

5 You can go _____ a boat trip near the hotel.

b Read the article again. Are the sentences in **2a** true (T) or false (F)?

1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____

2 _____ 4 _____

Phrases with *go* VOCABULARY 7.4

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *go* and, if necessary, a preposition.

ALAN How about [1] _____ a drink this evening? I want to get out of the house.

TAMSIN Good idea. We could [2] _____ that new bar in Devon Street.

ALAN Can I invite my mum?

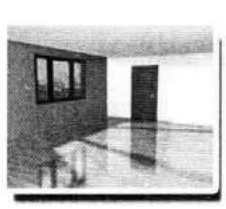
TAMSIN What? We [3] _____ everywhere your mum! We [4] _____ camping _____ her last summer. We're [5] _____ holiday with her next week.

ALAN Tamsin! We're only [6] _____ a short trip to Paris. It's not really a holiday!

7D REAL WORLD It doesn't work

Complaints and requests REAL WORLD 7.1

1 Match the pictures to the complaints. You can use each picture more than once.



room



light



lift



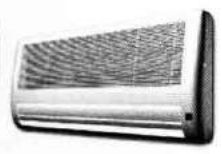
food



remote control



bed



air conditioning



newspaper

1 It's broken. *light* , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

2 It's too noisy. _____ , _____ , _____

3 It isn't big enough. _____ , _____ , _____

4 It hasn't arrived. _____ , _____

5 It doesn't work. _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

6 There's something wrong with it. _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

2 Choose the best sentence for the situations.

1 There are no towels in your room. You say:
   - a I wonder if you could check my towels.
   - b Would you mind sending the manager, please?
   - c Could I have some more towels, please?

2 The air conditioning doesn't work in your room. You say:
   - a I wonder if you could check the air conditioning.
   - b Could you open a window, please?
   - c Could I open a window, please?

3 You ordered dinner in your room, but it hasn't arrived. You say:
   - a Bring my dinner!
   - b Could you check with room service?
   - c I'm sorry, but my dinner isn't hot enough.

4 The light doesn't work in your room. You say:
   - a I wonder if I could have another room, please.
   - b Would you mind sending someone to look at the light?
   - c My lights don't work!

3 **a** Fill in the gaps with these words.

afraid	open	wrong	too
giving	send	speak	

1 The window doesn't _____ in my room.

2 My bed is _____ small.

3 Would you mind _____ me another room?

4 I wonder if you could _____ someone to check it.

5 I'm _____ I've got a complaint.

6 Could I _____ to the manager, please?

7 I think there's something _____ with it.

b Fill in the gaps with sentences from **3a**.

1 DEAN Hello. I'm sorry, but I've got a bit of a problem. [1] _____ .
RECEPTIONIST Have you tried the air conditioning?
DEAN Yes, I have. [2] _____
It's really hot in the room.
RECEPTIONIST Oh, dear.
DEAN [3] _____
RECEPTIONIST Yes, of course.

2 MAGGIE Hello. [4] _____
RECEPTIONIST Oh, dear. What's the problem?
MAGGIE [5] _____ It's a single bed and I booked a double room.
[6] _____
RECEPTIONIST I'm very sorry madam, but we're fully booked this evening.
MAGGIE [7] _____
RECEPTIONIST Yes, of course. I'll call him.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 7 p76

8A Home sweet home

Language Summary 8, Student's Book p142

Describing your home VOCABULARY 8.1

1 Put sentences a–i in order.

a [ ] part of town but it's on a quiet
b [ ] the area.
c [ ] top floor. It's in quite a fashionable
d [1] I work at home so my home needs to be
e [ ] conditioning so I'm really pleased it's got a
f [ ] park and the flat hasn't got air
g [ ] spacious. I live in a flat and it's on the
h [ ] balcony. Balconies are quite unusual for
i [ ] road. It isn't very close to a



Present Perfect with *for* and *since*

GRAMMAR 8.1

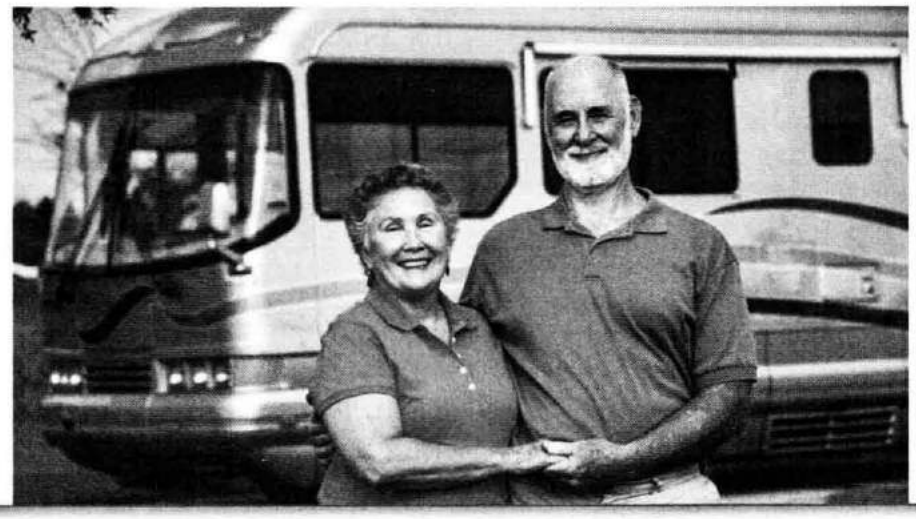
2 Write these words/phrases in the correct place in the table.

~~three minutes~~ a few years 2007 ages
this morning I was young four days
last month a long time six o'clock

for	since
1 *three minutes*	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

3 **a** Read about Olive and Glen's home. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect.

Six years ago, we both retired. We wanted to move house, but we weren't sure where to go. I [1] _____ (enjoy) camping holidays since I was a child. And Glen [2] _____ (love) driving since he bought his first car. So, we decided to buy a motor home. We tried living in the motor home in our garden at first – at weekends. Then three years ago, we sold the house and we [3] _____ (live) in a motor home since then! Glen [4] _____ (have) a website about our life since January, 2011. Since we sold our house, we [5] _____ (stay) in over 200 cities, but we [6] _____ (never stay) in one city for more than a few weeks. We [7] _____ (meet) some incredible people. Our present neighbour, Faith, [8] _____ (not move) her motor home for eight months. She only planned to stay in Texas for a few days!



b Fill in the gaps with the Present Perfect and *for* or *since*.

1 Olive and Glen _____ (be) married _____ 30 years.
2 They _____ (have) their second motor home _____ three years.
3 Glen _____ (have) a website _____ January 2011.
4 They _____ (know) Faith _____ two weeks.
5 Faith _____ (be) in Texas _____ eight months.

Questions with *How long ... ?* GRAMMAR 8.2

4 **a** Write questions in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1 How long ago / they / retire?

_____

2 How long / they / try living in the motor home at weekends for?

_____

3 How long ago / they / sell their house?

_____

4 How long / they / live / in a motor home?

_____

5 How long / Glen / have / a website?

_____

6 How long / their neighbour / live / in Texas?

_____

b Write answers for the questions in **4a**.

1 *Six years ago.*
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

5 Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1 My mother _____ (send) me an email yesterday. She _____ (have) a computer for six months and she loves it!

2 I _____ (not know) Eddie for long, but I really like him.

3 You _____ (work) here for 15 years now. Do you ever think about leaving?

4 Ollie and Abigail are a perfect couple! Where _____ they _____ (meet)?

5 I _____ (not live) in London for long. I really didn't like it.

6 Your boyfriend is very easy-going. _____ you _____ (be) together long?

7 We _____ (study) French at university. Now we live in France.

8 Lizzie is a vegetarian. She _____ (not eat) meat or fish since she was 16.

8B Meet the parents

Going to dinner VOCABULARY 8.2

1 Unjumble the words.

1 Most people don't arrive ***realy*** for dinner parties, and in some cultures it's rude to arrive ***no mite***!
early , o _____ t _____

2 When you go to a dinner party, you are a ***tuegs***.
g _____

3 In countries like Japan, Korea and Taiwan, people ***wob*** when they are greeting each other. b _____

4 In countries like France, Spain and Italy, many people ***kashe snadh*** when they meet. s _____ h _____

5 An informal way of greeting is to ***siks*** on the ***keche***.
_____ on the _____ .

6 A man who has a dinner party is called the ***tosh*** and the woman is called the ***shetsos***. _____ , _____ ,

should, shouldn't, must, mustn't GRAMMAR 8.3

2 Fill in the gaps with *should* and *shouldn't* and the verbs in brackets.

1 At dinner parties in England, you _____ a bottle of something, or perhaps some flowers. You _____ without anything. (take, not arrive)

2 In many cultures, when you meet someone for the first time, you _____ hands. You _____ . (shake, not kiss)

3 In Hong Kong, you _____ with your finger. You _____ your hand. (not point, use)

4 In Thailand, you _____ your hat in Buddhist temples. Also you _____ shoes. Leave them outside the temple. (take off, not wear)

5 You _____ photos of people you don't know. You _____ always _____ them first. (not take, ask)

3 Make questions with these question words, *should* and these verbs.

question words	verbs
~~What~~	give
How much	arrive
What time	exercise
Who	~~do~~
Where	leave

1 A *What should I do* when I first meet someone?
B When you first meet someone, shake hands.

2 A _____ ?
B Arrive between 7 and 7.30.

3 A _____
the present to?
B It's polite to give it to the hostess.

4 A _____
my coat?
B Put it behind the door.

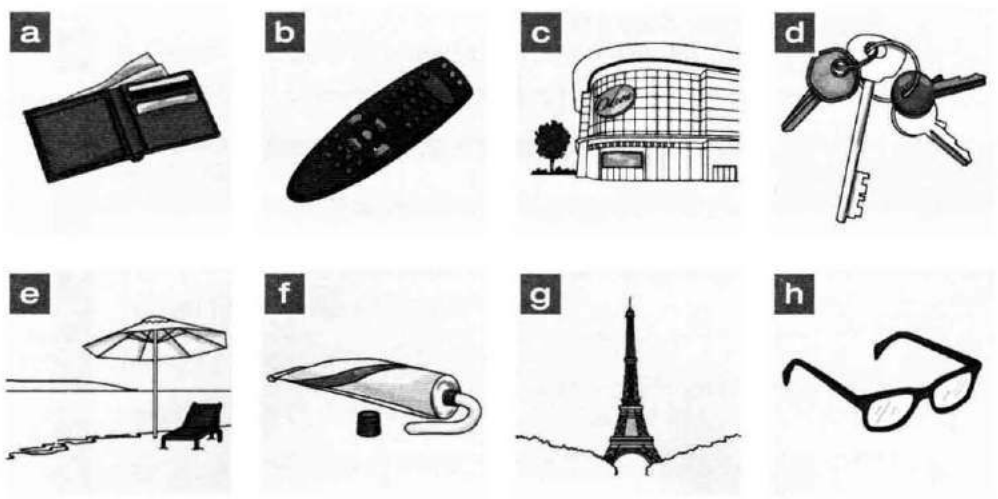
5 A _____ ?
B You should do about 20 minutes' exercise, three times a week.

4 Fill in the gaps with *should*, *must* or *mustn't*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1 Harvey _____ work harder this year or he will fail his exams.
2 _____ I bring anything to the party?
3 You _____ fight with your brother! You're bigger than him.
4 Look at your hair! You _____ get a haircut before your interview!
5 You _____ get a new passport before next summer or you can't come.
6 You _____ use your mobile phone on planes.
7 I think you _____ take your umbrella. It might rain.
8 We really _____ forget to buy grandma a birthday card. She'll get very upset.

Infinitive of purpose GRAMMAR 8.4

5 Match pictures a–h to sentences 1–8.



1 ☐ I use them to open doors.
2 ☐ I go there to get a suntan.
3 ☐ I use it to carry money and credit cards.
4 ☐ I go there to see films.
5 ☐ I use it to clean my teeth.
6 ☐ I went there to see the Eiffel Tower.
7 ☐ I use it to change the TV channel.
8 ☐ I wear them to see.

6 Make sentences a and b the same. Use the infinitive of purpose in b.

1 a I wanted to get a good view of London, so I went on the London Eye.
b *I went on the London Eye to get a good view of London.*

2 a Jorge and I went to the language school because we wanted to learn a foreign language.
b _____
_____

3 a Clara needed to buy some new clothes, so she went shopping.
b _____

4 a I got satellite TV because I wanted to watch the football.
b _____
_____

5 a He wanted to do some cooking, so he stayed at home.
b _____
_____

6 a Silvia and Antonio needed to practise their English so they got jobs in England.
b _____
_____

Cultural differences

Common verbs VOCABULARY 8.3

1 Match the verbs and the phrases.

1	touch	a	at something interesting
2	avoid	b	a present for your birthday
3	take off	c	someone's new car
4	admire	d	too close to someone
5	point	e	catching the bus at busy times
6	interrupt	f	a conversation
7	stand	g	your face
8	expect	h	your coat

Reading

2 Read the article and write headings 1–5 in the correct places (A–E).

1 Eating and drinking
2 Meetings and greetings
3 Making comparisons
4 Talking about money
5 Names and titles

Verb patterns VOCABULARY 8.4

3 Fill in gaps 1–8 in the article with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

4 Read the article again. What does the writer think? Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 ☐ There are less than 200 different cultures in the world.
2 ☐ It's better not to talk about the subject of money.
3 ☐ The best way to greet people in different countries is to shake hands or kiss.
4 ☐ It's important to call people by their first name.
5 ☐ Food is usually culturally important.
6 ☐ You will often prefer the way you do things at home.

Five cultural mistakes

There are almost 200 countries in the world, but there are even more cultures. Something simple that you do in your country might not [1]_____ (be) a good idea in another. Next time you decide [2]_____ (go) abroad, this advice might [3]_____ (save) you from an embarrassing situation!

A _____

The safest thing to do is shake hands. But you always need [4]_____ (be) ready for different customs. In Japan, people bow. In Italy people often kiss. If I'm not sure, I wait and see what other people do. And don't wear gloves when you shake hands! Many cultures think it's rude.



B _____

When you meet someone, listen carefully to their name and any title – Mr, Mrs, Professor. If you didn't hear someone's name or title, then ask again. And don't forget [5]_____ (use) that title!

C _____

This is usually a difficult subject in any culture. You should probably avoid [6]_____ (ask) someone what they earn. But in some cultures, it's common to discuss such things. So don't be surprised if someone asks you!

D _____

Food is important in almost all cultures. And many people believe their national food is the best in the world. So some things might be different – but they won't [7]_____ (kill) you! Try the local food and always say something nice about it.

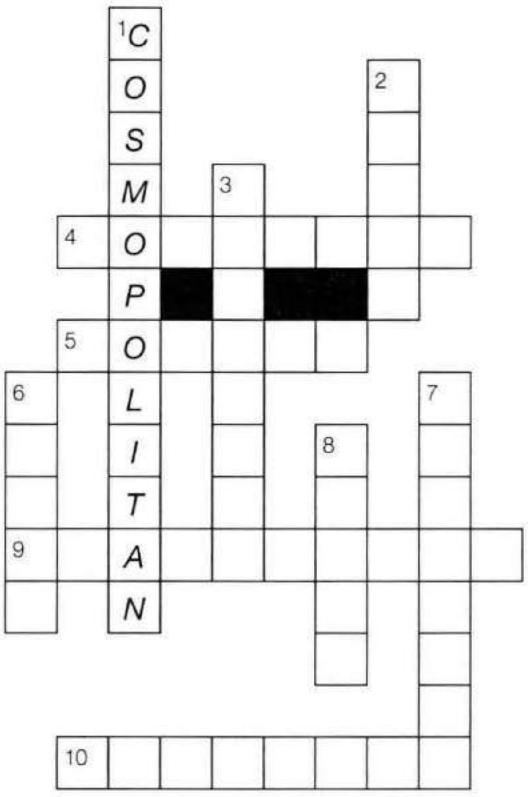
E _____

Every country is different. And every culture does things differently. Yes, you probably prefer [8]_____ (do) things the way you normally do. But you're not at home now. So don't say "It's much cheaper or bigger or better at home."

8D REAL WORLD What's it like?

Adjectives(3) VOCABULARY 8.5

1 Do the puzzle.



1 New York is a really _____ city. There is culture from all over the world there.

2 The opposite of 8.

3 An adjective that means 'very cold'.

4 An adjective that means 'lots of tourists'.

5 The opposite of 'old'.

6 A I need some more water.

B Yes, the food is quite hot and _____ .

7 Los Angeles is one of America's most _____ cities. The smoke from cars can't escape.

8 An adjective to describe food with very little flavour.

9 The weather in New Zealand is very _____ . It's sunny, then it rains and then it's sunny again!

10 Many people think the English are _____ and cold, but I don't agree. Maybe it's because of the weather.

Questions with *What ... like?* REAL WORLD 8.1

2 **a** Make questions with these words.

1 like / 's / What / Wellington ? _____

2 Rio / like / 's / What ? _____

3 in Wellington / are / people / the / What / like ?

_____

4 the weather / 's / in Osaka / What / like ?

_____

5 in Rio / What / food / like / the / 's ?

_____

6 the / like / people / are / What / in Rio?

_____

b Look at the table and answer the questions in **2a**.

place	city	people	weather	food
Wellington, New Zealand	beautiful, but small	polite	good in summer, but very windy	excellent
Rio, Brazil	amazing	easy-going	always warm	delicious
Osaka, Japan	interesting	patient	freezing in winter	healthy

1 *It's beautiful, but small.*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

Review

3 Correct the words in bold.

VIC Have you been to Chinese, Owen?

OWEN Yes, I did. I went to Shenzhen a few years ago.

VIC What does it like?

OWEN It's too interesting, but quite industrial.

VIC Really. What is the people like?

OWEN They're really patient. I don't speak some Chinese!

VIC Me neither! Will you to go back?

OWEN Definitely. I plan to going to Shanghai next summer.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 8 p78

9A Problems, problems Language Summary 9, Student's Book p145

Everyday problems VOCABULARY 9.1

1 **a** Match verbs/phrases 1–6 to words/phrases a–f.

1	run	a	lost
2	get	b	this morning
3	miss	c	the train
4	get stuck	d	my wallet at home
5	leave	e	out of time
6	oversleep	f	in traffic

b Complete the sentences with a phrase in **1a**. Use the Past Simple.

1 I couldn't finish the report because I *ran out of time* .

2 My alarm clock doesn't work and I _____ this morning.



3 Can I pay you later? I _____ this morning.



4 Sorry, I'm going to be late. I _____ and the next one is at six o'clock.

5 Sorry! This map is terrible, I _____ completely _____ .



6 The roads were really busy. I _____ _____ .

First conditional GRAMMAR 9.1

2 Choose the correct words.

1 If he *forgets/will forget* my birthday, I *am/'ll be* very angry.

2 If he *doesn't/won't* drive more slowly, he'*ll have/has* an accident.

3 What *will/does* we do if we *run/will run* out of money?

4 If I *phone/will phone* her now, she *won't/doesn't* worry.

5 You'*ll lose/lose* your keys if you *won't/don't* put them away.

6 If Bill *will be/'s* out, I *leave/'ll leave* a message.

3 Match phrases 1–6 to phrases a–f. Then make sentences.

1	they not come	a	tell her you called
2	I see Caroline	b	stay at the same hotel
3	we go there again	c	not pass
4	he not study harder	d	not invite them again
5	she is a vegetarian	e	remember it
6	you write it in your diary	f	not cook any meat

1 *If they don't come, I won't invite them again.*

2 _____

3 _____

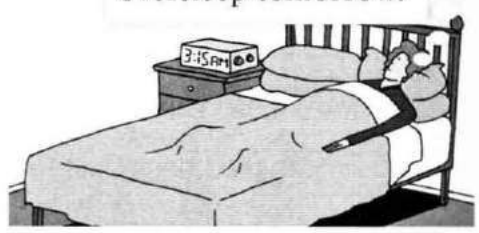
4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

4 Write sentences with these phrases. Use the first conditional.

I'm worried I'll oversleep tomorrow.



1 miss the train

If I oversleep tomorrow, *I'll miss the train* .

2 have to drive

If I miss the train, _____

3 get stuck in traffic

If I have to drive, _____

4 be late for work again

If _____

5 lose my job

_____

6 run out of money

_____

Future time clauses with *when, as soon as, before, after, until* GRAMMAR 9.2

5 Choose the correct words/phrases.

1 He's not going to stop working *when/until* he's finished.

2 I'm going on holiday *before/as soon as* the conference.

3 We're going to buy a house *as soon as/until* we get married.

4 I'll do the washing up *when/until* this programme finishes.

5 I'm going to get a job *as soon as/until* I finish the course.

6 They're coming to my house *until/after* the football match.

7 You must do your homework *when/before* you go out.

6 Make sentences a and b the same. Complete the sentences in b.

1 a I'll ring him immediately after I get home.
   b I'll ring him _____ .

2 a I'm going to have dinner and then I'll do my homework.
   b I'm going to have dinner before _____ .

3 a I'm certain he will ask me to marry him. I'll say 'yes'.
   b When _____ , I'll say 'yes'.

4 a She might finish work late. She'll take a taxi.
   b If _____ , she'll take a taxi.

5 a I'll stop learning English when I can speak it well.
   b _____ until I can speak it well.

6 a You can watch the film. Then you must go to bed.
   b _____ after the film.

9B Sleepless nights

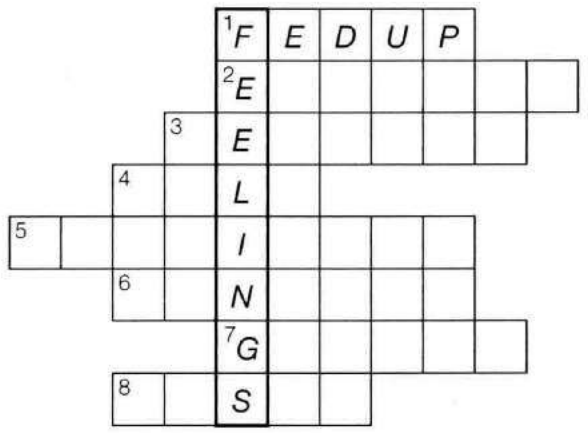
Adjectives (4): feelings VOCABULARY 9.2

1 Match the beginning of sentences 1–8 to endings a–h.

1 She's annoyed because her husband _____
2 He's feeling depressed because his _____
3 She was really pleased when she _____
4 I was really lonely when I _____
5 She's feeling nervous because her _____
6 They're tired because they _____
7 They're bored because they _____
8 I was very embarrassed when I _____

a first moved to London.
b passed her driving test.
c forgot their anniversary.
d haven't got anything to do.
e haven't had enough sleep.
f new job is really boring.
g ran out of money.
h new job starts tomorrow.

2 Do the puzzle.



1 A bit depressed.
2 Children get very _____ on their birthdays.
3 When you are worried and unable to relax.
4 The opposite of 3.
5 When you know that you will do something well.
6 Another word for 'angry'.
7 When you feel bad about something you did wrong.
8 When something bad happens, you feel _____ .

too, too much, too many, (not) enough GRAMMAR 9.3

3 Fill in the gaps with *too*, *too much* or *too many*.

1 When I met him I was _____ nervous to talk.

2 I've drunk _____ coffee today.

3 I've had _____ sleepless nights recently.

4 I've heard that excuse _____ times before.

5 Conrad was _____ tired to come.

6 A What's London like?

B There's _____ traffic in the city and it's _____ touristy in the summer.

7 There were _____ people in the queue.

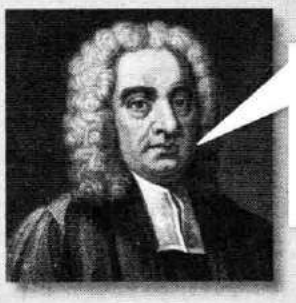
8 You've always got _____ work!

4 Read the quotations. Choose the correct phrases.



I'm not [1]*young enough/enough young* to know everything

Oscar Wilde 1854–1900



We have just [2]*enough religion/ religion enough* to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another.

Jonathan Swift 1667–1745



If you want creative workers, give them [3]*enough time/time enough* to play.

John Cleese 1939–



Life isn't [4]*enough long/long enough* for love and art.

W. Somerset Maugham 1874–1965



A lie told [5]*enough often/often enough* becomes the truth.

Vladimir Lenin 1870–1924



I have [6]*enough money/money enough* to last me the rest of my life, until I buy something.

Jackie Mason 1936–

5 Complete the sentences with these words and *enough*.

money	food	time	salt	confident
exciting	loud	warm		

1 There isn't _____ to finish this.

2 I'm cold! It isn't _____ to sit outside.

3 Can you turn the TV up? It isn't _____ .

4 I haven't got _____ . Can I borrow some from you?

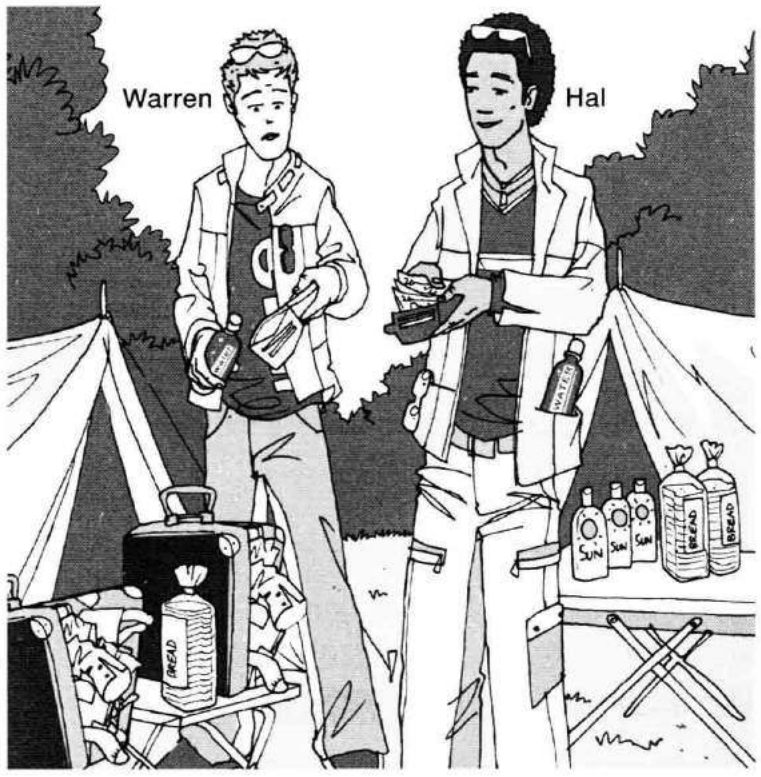
5 The film wasn't _____ for a thriller.

6 This food is very bland. I don't think there's _____ .

7 Stay for dinner! There's _____ for everyone.

8 He's not _____ to talk to her.

6 Warren and Hal are camping. Look at the picture. Then fill in the gaps. Use the correct form of *have got* and (*not*) *enough*, *too much* or *too many*.



1 They *'ve got enough* tents.

2 They _____ water.

3 They _____ pairs of sunglasses.

4 Warren _____ money.

5 Hal _____ sun cream.

6 Warren _____ clothes.

7 They _____ bread.

Noisy neighbours

Reading

1 Read the blog quickly. Tick the correct sentence.

1 ☐ Vaughan doesn't like Dominic.

2 ☐ Dominic is Vaughan's neighbour and friend.

3 ☐ Dominic and Vaughan play music in a band together.

2 Read the blog again and answer these questions.

1 What does Dominic do to annoy his neighbour?

He plays his guitar and he does DIY.

2 What does Vaughan think of his neighbour's singing?

3 What two adjectives does Vaughan use to describe his personality?

4 Why did Dominic complain to Vaughan?

5 What did Vaughan do on the morning after he got the note?

Phrasal verbs VOCABULARY 9.3

3 Change underlined phrases 1–7 in the blog. Use the correct form of these phrasal verbs.

~~move in~~	go on	sit down	take off
give up	get on with	put up with	

1 *moved in*
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

Wherever you are

A blog by Vaughan Simons

blog (n) an online diary that is usually very personal

Neighbours. Everybody needs good neighbours.
Let me introduce you to Dominic.

Dominic is my neighbour. He lives in the flat downstairs. He [1]started living in the flat about two months ago. I've never seen him or spoken to him and I didn't know his name until last week. I'm a typical British neighbour – I don't think I need to [2]have a good relationship with my neighbours.

Dominic plays the guitar. Well, actually he's learning to play the guitar. Every evening, he comes home and plays the guitar. For an hour. Or maybe two. Sometimes it [3]continues for the whole evening. And sometimes he sings at the same time. I can hear his voice clearly. In fact he's got quite a good voice. But he isn't a good guitarist.

Now, I'm a patient person. I love music. And Dominic is learning to play the guitar. I really can't ask him to [4]stop playing his favourite instrument. So I [5]tolerate his music, his guitar and his singing.

Dominic's other hobby is DIY. That means he builds things. His favourite time for DIY is on Saturday mornings. BANG BANG BANG. I don't know what Dominic is doing. But I know he likes doing it.

When I got home yesterday evening, I found a note. And that's how I know my neighbour's name is Dominic. It had three spelling mistakes, but it was polite. It said that he's working late every night at the moment. So, he often sleeps in the mornings. But unfortunately, Dominic isn't getting enough sleep because my radio is too loud in the mornings.
I thought about what I should do. So I [6]sat on a chair, [7]removed my coat, and wrote a polite note to Dominic. I wrote about good neighbours, noise and being tolerant. But I didn't give it to him. This morning I got up, put the radio on and turned the volume down. I am too considerate, I know.
Nice to meet you, Dominic.



9D REAL WORLD Invitations

Invitations and making arrangements REAL WORLD 9.1

1 **a** Make questions with these words.

1 meet / we / Where / shall ?

Where shall we meet?

2 you / tonight / Are / free ?

_____

3 time / What / come / I / shall ?

_____

4 Tuesday / you / on / What / doing / are ?

_____

_____

5 on / you / Are / anything / Friday / doing ?

_____

_____

6 you / Saturday / come / like / to / dinner / to / Would / on ?

_____

_____

b Complete these conversations with the sentences in **1a**.

1 A *Where shall we meet?*

B What about at your house?

2 A _____

_____

B How about between 8 and 8.30?

3 A _____

_____

B Nothing. Why?

4 A _____

_____

B Yes, that'd be great.

5 A _____

_____

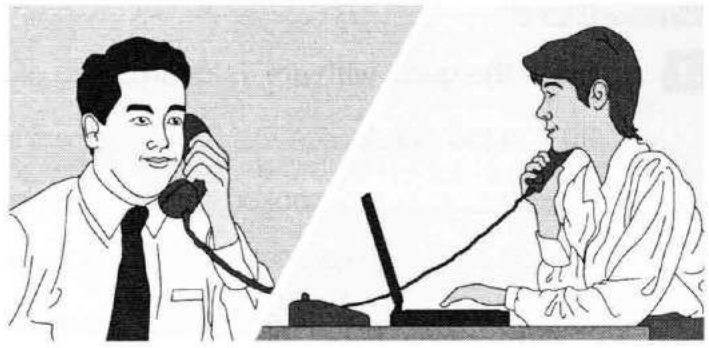
B Yes. Why?

6 A _____

_____

B No, I don't think so. Why?

2 Complete the conversations with these phrases.



How about	Would you like to
Are you doing anything	What time shall we

VIV Hi, Doug. How are you?

DOUG I'm fine. [1] _____ on Tuesday?

VIV I don't think so. Why?

DOUG [2] _____ go out for a meal?

VIV Yes, I'd love to. [3] _____ meet?

DOUG [4] _____ seven? We can have a drink and then find a restaurant.

VIV Yes, that's fine.

DOUG Right. I'll see you in the bar next to the cinema. Bye!

What about	what are you doing
Yes, that'd be great	Nothing special

LAUREN Joey, [5] _____ on Wednesday?

JOEY [6] _____ . Why?

LAUREN We're going to see the new Spielberg film. Would you like to come?

JOEY [7] _____ . Where are you going to see it?

LAUREN I'm not sure. I don't like the cinema on Park Street. It's too big.

JOEY I know what you mean. [8] _____ the one near the post office?

LAUREN Yes. That's better. I'll tell the others.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 9 p80

Present Simple passive; Past Simple passive

GRAMMAR 10.1

1 **a** Fill in the gaps with *am*, *is* or *are*.

1 90% of the world's rice _____ grown in Asia.
2 English _____ spoken in over 45 countries.
3 We _____ paid on the last day of the month.
4 Meetings _____ held every three weeks.
5 I _____ taught at home so I don't go to school.
6 A hundred watches _____ sold every hour on eBay.

b Fill in the gaps with *was* or *were*.

1 That book _____ written by an 18-year-old!
2 Your wallet and keys _____ found on the train.
3 That dress _____ worn by Madonna.
4 In 1995, eBay _____ called AuctionWeb.
5 I'm sorry, but they _____ sold yesterday.
6 The competition _____ won by a group of people from Liverpool.

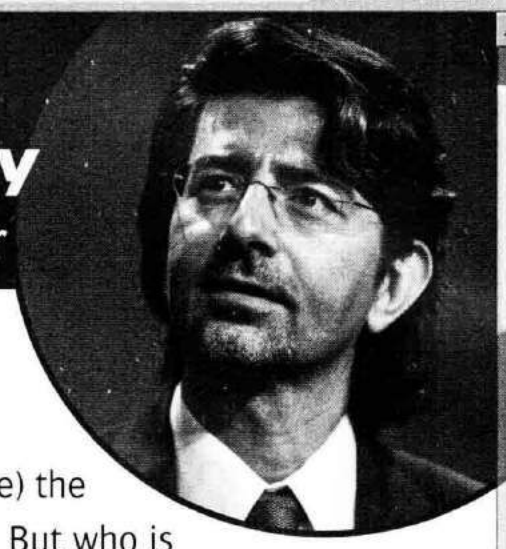
2 Choose the correct words.

THE COLLECTOR'S FAVOURITE: eBAY

1. Today, eBay *uses/is used* by almost 100 million people.
2. A private plane *bought/was bought* in 2001, for $4.9 million.
3. Every two minutes, someone *buys/is bought* a car.
4. In 2001 the jeans company Levi's *bought/were bought* a pair of jeans for $46,532. They *made/were made* in 1880!
5. In 2002 someone *tried/was tried* to sell the Earth! An offer of $10,000,000 *made/was made*, but the person didn't pay!
6. Between 1998 and 2011, over 1000 books *wrote/were written* about eBay.



3 Read the article and put the verbs in brackets into the active or the passive. Use the Present Simple or Past Simple.



The man behind eBay

Pierre Omidyar

On a day off work, in 1995, Pierre Omidyar [1] _____ (create) the auction website, eBay. But who is Pierre Omidyar and what does he do now? Pierre Omidyar's parents are from Iran. They [2] _____ (meet) in Paris in the 1960s. They [3] _____ (get) married and had a son, Pierre. Six years later they moved to America. From a young age, Pierre loved computers, but the subject [4] _____ (not teach) at his school. So Pierre [5] _____ (teach) himself on a small computer. Three years later, he got his first job in computing – for the school library. He [6] _____ (pay) $6 an hour!

Now, over 25 years later, Pierre still gives eBay advice, but the company [7] _____ (not run) by him anymore. A lot of Pierre's time [8] _____ (spend) with his company, Omidyar Network. Pierre and his wife [9] _____ (start) Omidyar Network in 2004. It [10] _____ (give) money to companies that have a positive effect on the world. For example, at www.meetup.com, people can find others with the same interests. Then meetings [11] _____ (organise) all over the world. Thousands of people [12] _____ (use) the website to meet other English students!

Verbs often used in the passive VOCABULARY 10.1

4 **a** Fill in the gaps with the active form of these verbs. Use the Present Simple or Past Simple.

write	invent	manufacture	grow
direct	publish	paint	build

1 Every year, Ford _____ five million cars.
2 Cambridge University Press first _____ this book in 2012.
3 Brazil _____ 20% of the world's sugar.
4 Ian Fleming _____ the James Bond books.
5 James Cameron _____ *Avatar.*
6 Michelangelo _____ the Sistine Chapel.
7 The Duke of Buckingham _____ Buckingham Palace.
8 Did Pierre Omidyar _____ online auctions?

b Write sentences 1–8 in **4a** in the passive form.

1 Every year, *6 million vehicles are manufactured by Ford.*
2 This book _____
3 20% _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

10B Shopping trends

words with *some-, any, no-* and *every-* VOCABULARY 10.2

1 Match phrases 1–6 to nouns a–f.

1	something hot	a	Nelson Mandela
2	somewhere cold	b	a comedy
3	somewhere beautiful	c	Iceland
4	somebody amazing	d	fire
5	something funny	e	Cape Town, South Africa
6	somebody rich	f	Pierre Omidyar

2 Fill in the gaps with *no-, some-, every-* and *-body, -thing, -where.*

1 This room is *some*where I can relax. I love it.
2 **A** What are you doing tonight? **B** No_____, why?
3 Every_____ is coming to the party. You should come, too!
4 It's boring here! There's _____where to go and _____thing to do.
5 _____body phoned for you earlier. But she didn't leave a message.
6 **A** I haven't got any_____ to wear.
B I don't believe you. You must have _____thing.
7 I'm going to Barcelona next week. Do you know any _____ I can stay?
8 No _____ has seen him since last week. I think he must be on holiday.
9 Any _____ can do this. It's so easy!
10 I've looked _____ where, but I can't find it.

used to GRAMMAR 10.2

3 Fill in the gaps with *People used to* or *People didn't use to.*

1 *People used to* have just one or two television channels.
2 _____ shop on the internet.
3 _____ have credit cards.
4 _____ write a lot more letters.
5 _____ know smoking was unhealthy.
6 _____ believe the world was flat.

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

1 I _____ (believe) in Father Christmas when I was young but I don't now.

2 We _____ (not like) her, but she's changed a lot.

3 Why _____ you _____ (think) that?

4 _____ they _____ (smoke)?

5 Al _____ (live) here, but he doesn't any more.

6 Mobile phones _____ (not be) as cheap as they are now.

7 The journey _____ (not take) as long as it does now.

8 _____ your parents _____ (embarrass) you?

5 **a** Read the article quickly and answer the questions.

1 Who now works at home? _____

2 Who now lives in the country? _____

3 Who has just had a baby? _____

Some decisions you make change your life. But how? We asked this question to five people.



Sandra and Kyle
A year ago we went out at least three nights a week. We loved going to the theatre or meeting friends for a drink. Now, it's very different. Sometimes my parents look after Jack and we go out. But we usually stay in.



Rosalie
Every day, my journey to work was half an hour on the underground and then an hour to Cambridge on the train. And then back again in the evening! When I got home from work I just wanted to eat and go to bed. Now my office is only ten metres from my bed!



Tricia and Luis
In our old house in the city, we didn't know anyone in our street. Now we know everyone. We've got children so we always need a babysitter if we want to go out. It was difficult to find anyone before.

b Write questions with *used to*.

1 / Sandra and Kyle / go out a lot?

_____

2 What / they / do?

_____

3 Where / Rosalie / work?

_____

4 / Rosalie / be tired after work?

_____

5 Where / Tricia and Luis / live?

_____

6 / they / know their neighbours?

_____

c Answer the questions in **5b**. Write short answers if possible.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

d Match these sentences to the people in **5a**.

1 Life is more tiring now, but we're very happy.

_____

2 Now, if we're going out, we know at least five people we can ask.

_____

3 I work a lot harder now – but I'm my own boss.

_____

4 There aren't as many things to do here, but we feel much less stressed.

_____

5 Now we sometimes rent a DVD, but it's difficult to watch the whole film.

_____

6 My husband is much happier now because I'm not as tired.

_____

VOCABULARY 10C AND SKILLS Fashion victims

Articles: *a*, *an*, *the*, no article VOCABULARY 10.3

1 Read about a British fashion designer and fill in the gaps with *a*, *an*, *the* or no article (–).

Stella McCartney is [1]_____ English fashion designer. She was born in [2]_____ London in 1971 and is [3]_____ second child of Paul McCartney, famous singer and ex-member of the Beatles.

When she was [4]_____ teenager, Stella became interested in designing [5]_____ clothes. She made [6]_____ jacket when she was 13. In the 1990s, she did [7]_____ course in fashion design. At the end of [8]_____ course, in [9]_____ fashion show, her clothes were worn by some of Stella's friends – including two of [10]_____ most famous models in the world, Kate Moss and Naomi Campbell! And her father wrote [11]_____ original song for [12]_____ show, too.

Since that show, Stella has done everything from designing clothes for Madonna's concerts to opening her own shops. In 2012, she even designed [13]_____ sports clothes for [14]_____ British Olympic team.



Reading

2 **a** Read the article. Match headings a–e to descriptions 1–5.

a He doesn't try and doesn't need to ___
b Mr Average ___
c The suits ___
d Bright shirt man ___
e The fashion victim ___

Clothes: the five types of British man

Italian men are famous for their taste in fashion. British men are a little different! Here's our quick guide to the five types of British man.



[1]Most men look good in a suit if it isn't too bright. Prince Charles is a great example of this. His suits aren't fashionable, but he's got a 'classic' look.



[2]His clothes don't fit and they were fashionable about ten years ago. He's probably wearing a light shirt, perhaps yellow or orange and probably with big flowers. And he's got an earring. So he must be cool!



[3]He doesn't look like he ever thinks about clothes. He looks like he got dressed in about ten seconds. But he still looks fantastic and very stylish. Daniel Craig is a perfect example.



[4]The most unusual type of British man. They're brave and they take chances with their clothes. They've got their own style and they love to experiment with clothes. They are usually successful, but remember David Beckham and the skirt?



[5]The opposite of 'Type 4', this man's clothes are BORING. This is the largest group of men in the UK. They wear jeans, T-shirts and if it's cold, a jumper. Oh, yes – don't forget the trainers!

b Read the article again. What does the writer think? Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 ☐ Italian men think more about clothes than British men.
2 ☐ Prince Charles looks good in a suit.
3 ☐ Shirts with big flowers are fashionable.
4 ☐ 'Type 3' thinks clothes are very important.
5 ☐ David Beckham looked good when he wore a skirt.
6 ☐ Most men in Britain dress boringly.

10D REAL WORLD It suits you

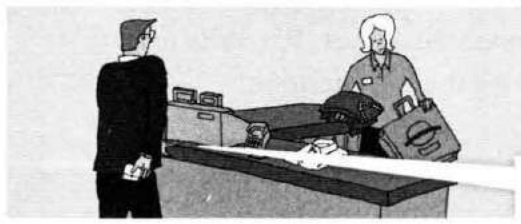
What sales assistants say REAL WORLD 10.1
What customers say REAL WORLD 10.2

1 Complete the sentences in each picture with these words.

pay by cash	fitting room	bring it back	give refunds
fits	in the sale	receipt	in a smaller size



[1]The _____ is over there.



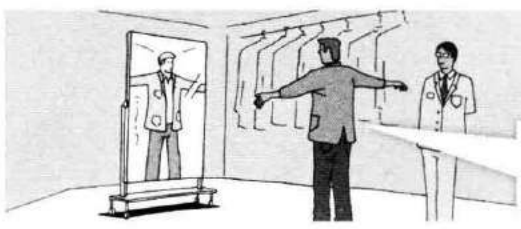
[2]I'll _____.



[3]It's _____.



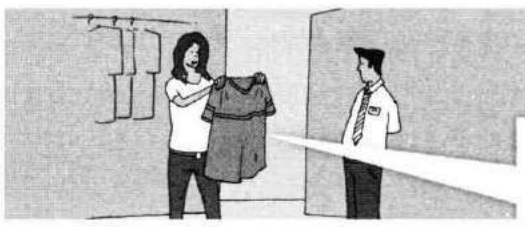
[4]If I _____, can I get a refund?



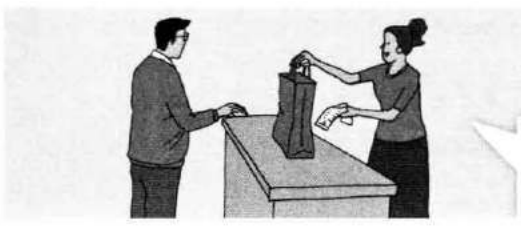
[5]I don't think it _____.



[6]I'm afraid we don't _____ on sale items.



[7]Have you got this _____?



[8]Here's your _____.

2 Complete the conversations with the sentences in **1**.

1 RACHEL Can I try this on, please?
ASSISTANT Yes, of course. [1] _____ _____.
ASSISTANT Wow! It suits you.
RACHEL Yes, I love it. But [2] _____. It's too small. Have you got it in a larger size?
ASSISTANT No, sorry. It's our last one. [3] _____.
RACHEL Oh. It's a bit small but I love it. Can I bring it back?
ASSISTANT [4] _____.
RACHEL Oh, OK. I think I'll leave it then.

2 ASSISTANT Would you like any help?
LOUIS I'm just looking thanks.
ASSISTANT OK.
LOUIS Actually, [5] _____?
ASSISTANT I think so. Yes, here you are. Would you like to try it on?
LOUIS No, thanks. I haven't got time. [6] _____?
ASSISTANT Yes, you have 28 days to bring it back.
LOUIS OK. I'll take it.
ASSISTANT Great. That's £29.99, please. How would you like to pay?
LOUIS [7] _____. Here you are.
ASSISTANT Thank you. [8] _____.
LOUIS No, thanks. I'll lose it!

Reading and Writing Portfolio 10 p82

11A Guess what?

Language Summary 11, Student's Book p149

Collocations (3) VOCABULARY 11.1

1 **a** Choose the correct verb in each phrase.

1 *have/take/get* paid
2 *be/have/drive* an accident
3 *get/catch/call* a message
4 *look/check/try* my bank account
5 *miss/book/lose* my job
6 *get/offer/give* someone a call
7 *transfer/check/have* the money to your account
8 *take/have/get* an operation
9 *book/make/go* a holiday

b Fill in the gaps with the phrases from **1a**.

1 A Hi, Jenny. Do we [1]_____ today?
B No. We [2]_____ on the last day of each month. It's the 1st today, so the money should be there now.
A I can [3]_____ on my phone. Look. And there's nothing there.
B Oh, dear. Let's check that I have the correct information for you.



2 A Are you going to [4]_____ soon?
B I really want to. I need a break. But I can't.
A Why not?
B Well, I'm going to [5]_____ next month. It isn't anything serious but I won't be able to travel for a month.

3 A Did you [6]_____ yesterday about your car?
B No, I didn't. What was it?
A I think you need to [7]_____ at the garage. They've finished the repairs but they wanted to speak to you about something.
B Oh, OK. Thanks.

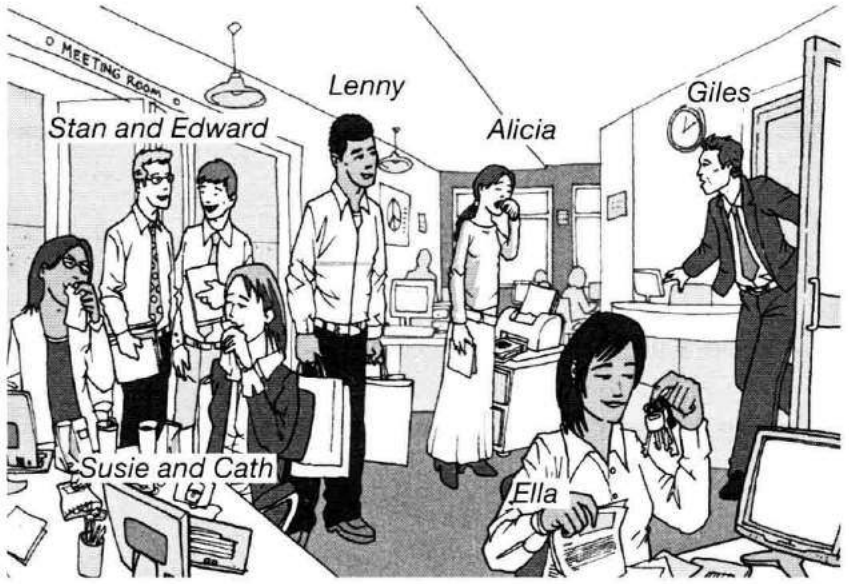
4 A Why are you driving so fast?
B Because I'm late for work.
A But we don't want to [8]_____ .
B OK, but I don't want to [9]_____ !

Present Perfect for giving news with *just*, *yet* and *already* GRAMMAR 11.1

2 Make sentences with these words.

1 you / sent / just / I've / email / an .
_____
2 yet / exam / hasn't / the / done / Sam .
_____
3 forgotten / name / already / I've / her .
_____
4 had / operation / just / I've / an .
_____
5 jobs / lost / Tom and I / just / have / our .
_____
6 yet / you / your / booked / Have / holiday ?
_____

3 **a** Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with these phrases. Use the Present Perfect and *just*.



~~go shopping~~	find her keys	arrive at work
have a meeting	have lunch	finish a report

1 Lenny's *just been shopping* .
2 Susie and Cath _____ .
3 Giles _____ .
4 Alicia _____ .
5 Ella _____ .
6 Stan and Edward _____ .

b Write negative sentences and questions with these words and *yet*.

1 Lenny / not turn on / his computer / .

Lenny hasn't turned on his computer yet.

2 / Susie and Cath / finish / their lunch ?

3 Susie and Cath / not clean / their desks .

4 / Stan / tell / Edward about his promotion ?

5 Alicia / not print / her report .

6 / Giles / start / work ?

4 Fill in the gaps with these verbs. Use the Present Perfect and *just*, *yet* or *already*.

leave	start	have	read	buy	hear

1 A Can I speak to Evelyn, please?

B I'm sorry, but she_____ . (already)

2 A They got married a few years ago.

B _____ they _____ any children _____ ? (yet)

3 A Do we have to run?

B Yes! The film _____ . (already)

4 A What do you think of the new album?

B I _____ it _____ . (yet)

5 A Do you like the book I gave you?

B Yes, but unfortunately I _____ it. (already)

6 A Have we got any coffee?

B Yes, I _____ some. (just)

11B Murder mystery

Crime (1) VOCABULARY 11.2
Crime (2) VOCABULARY 11.3

1 Complete the words in the table.

crime	verb	criminal
theft	1 st *e a* l	2 th _ _ _
robbery	3 r _ _	4 r _ _ _ _ r
murder	5 m _ _ _ _ r	6 m _ _ _ _ _ _ r
burglary	7 b _ _ _ _ e	8 b _ _ _ _ _ r

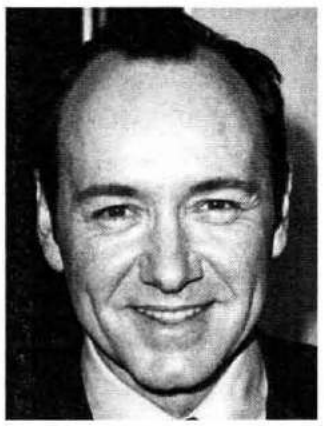
2 Fill in the gaps in the articles with these words/phrases.

~~broken into~~	murder	shot	thief
stolen	bullets	arrested	victim
robbery	burglaries	suspects	

Four houses in Dover Street were [1] *broken into* yesterday. Jewellery, televisions and laptops were [2]_____ . The police are interviewing two [3]_____ in connection with the [4]_____ .

A man died yesterday after he was [5]_____ in a bar in the Newton area of Boston. Doctors found three [6]_____ in his body.

A woman was [7]_____ last night in connection with the [8]_____ .



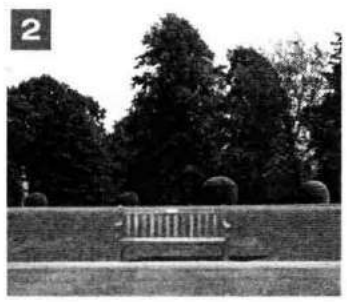
Kevin Spacey, the film actor and director, was the [9]_____ of a [10]_____ in a park in South London yesterday.

Spacey was walking his dog early in the morning when a young man stopped him. He asked to use Spacey's mobile phone. When Spacey gave him the phone, the young [11]_____ ran away.

Relative clauses with *who*, *which*, *that* and *where* GRAMMAR 11.2

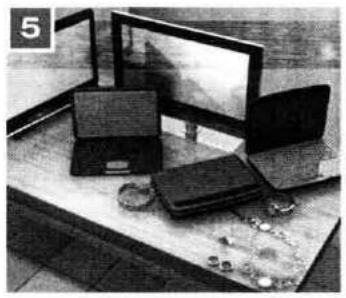
3 **a** Read the articles in **2** again. Match beginnings 1–6 to endings a–f. Choose the correct relative pronoun.













1	This is the phone	a	*who/which* murdered the man.
2	This is the park	b	*which/where* the man was murdered.
3	These are the houses	c	*that/where* were broken into.
4	This is the bar	d	*where/that* were stolen.
5	These are the things	e	*where/which* Spacey was robbed.
6	This is the woman	f	(*that*)/*who* was stolen.

b Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *that* or *where*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1 The man _____ was robbed is an actor.

2 The park _____ Kevin Spacey was robbed is in South London.

3 The houses _____ were burgled were in Dover Street.

4 The things _____ were stolen included televisions and laptops.

5 The bar _____ the man was shot is in the Newton area.

6 The man _____ was shot died in hospital.

4 Write the correct relative pronoun in these sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1 The police arrested a young man *who* lives in my street.

2 They found a button belonged to the murderer.

3 They closed the bar the murder happened.

4 The bank I work was robbed last week.

5 They found the things were stolen in the burglary.

6 I failed an exam I thought was easy.

7 We met the woman is going to buy our house.

8 He got the cheque I sent yesterday.

Review: Present Perfect

5 Write sentences in the Present Perfect. Use the words in brackets.

1 The police / not arrest / anyone for the murder / . (yet)

2 Ring the police! Someone / steal / our car. (just)

3 / you / seen / the news / ? (yet) There's an article about the robbery.

4 She / be / a suspect / the police found the body. (since)

5 I / not have / a car accident / a long time. (for)

6 You're too late. Everyone / go / home! (already)

7 / you / lose / your job? (ever)

8 We / have / an operation. (never)

11C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS In the news

Reading

1 Write headings a–c in the correct places 1–3.

a **THIEF RECOGNISES VICTIM**

b **ROBBER ALMOST FINDS JOB**

c **WOMAN GETS PARKING TICKET IN TRAFFIC JAM**

1 _____



Last week Anna Lainen was stuck in traffic in the middle of Helsinki, Finland. She was sitting in her car, when a parking attendant gave her a ticket and a [1]**fine** for €50. Anna, 32, couldn't believe it. She argued with the parking attendant, but he [2]**refused** to take the ticket back. Anna had to go to court to explain the situation. The court agreed with her and told the traffic department to pay her €300.

"I'm really [3]**glad** I won," she said on Friday.

---

2 _____

As a female shopper left a [4]**store** in Ontario, Canada, last weekend, a man [5]**grabbed** her handbag and ran off. The assistant called the police immediately and the woman gave them a description of the thief. Police caught him within minutes and they drove him back to the store. The policemen told the man to stand next to the car so they could see if the woman recognised him. The thief suddenly said, "Yes, that's her. That's woman I stole the handbag from."

---

3 _____

A man who robbed a bank in Texas, US, was arrested yesterday after he left behind his CV! The man walked into the bank and [6]**handed** the assistant a note. It said: *Don't say anythang or I'll shot you.*

"I thought it was a joke," laughed Ivy Harris, the assistant. "I wanted to show him the spelling mistakes."

Ivy gave the man the money. When he left, she realised the note was written on the back of someone's CV. The police went to the address on the CV and found the robber, Justin Hewitt. He was [7]**counting** the stolen money. The first thing he said was "It's more than I thought!"

Guessing meaning from context VOCABULARY 11.4

2 **a** Look at the words in bold in the articles. Are they nouns, verbs or adjectives?

1 fine _____ 5 grabbed _____

2 refused _____ 6 handed _____

3 glad _____ 7 counting _____

4 store _____

b Choose the correct meanings of the words in **2a**.

1 fine
- a money that is paid as punishment
- b a cheque

2 refuse
- a say you will not do something
- b agree to do something

3 glad
- a sad
- b happy

4 store
- a shop
- b house

5 grabbed
- a took suddenly
- b opened quickly

6 handed
- a sent
- b gave

7 counting
- a finding the total of
- b spending

3 Answer the questions.

1 How much was the fine?

_____

2 How much did Anna pay the parking attendant?

_____

3 How did the police find the thief?

_____

4 Why did the police take the man back to the store?

_____

5 What was funny about the note Ivy was handed?

_____

6 How did the police find Justin Hewitt?

_____

11D REAL WORLD Did you?

Review: auxiliary verbs

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the auxiliary verbs *do*, *be* or *have*.

1 Mark _____ phoned you twice today.
2 Tom _____ going to Poland on holiday.
3 I _____ working last night.
4 My sister _____ lost her job.
5 Tina _____ n't work on Fridays.
6 Rod and Lin _____ lived here for ages.
7 We _____ n't get paid yesterday.
8 I _____ not having my operation next week.

Echo questions REAL WORLD 11.1

2 Complete these short conversations with the sentences in **1**.

a A _____
B Has he?

b A _____
_____
B Didn't you?

c A _____
_____
B Have they?

d A _____
_____
B Were you?

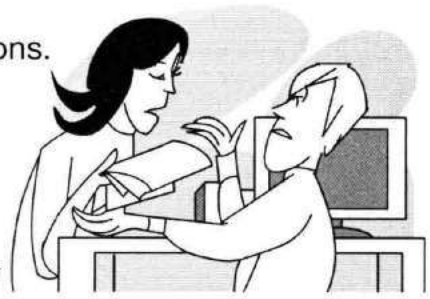
e A _____
_____
B Doesn't she?

f A _____
_____
B Aren't you?

g A _____
_____
B Has she?

h A _____
_____
B Is he?

3 Choose the correct echo questions.



BOB Where's Adrian?
DENISE He's on holiday.
BOB [1]*Does he/Is he?/Has he?*
DENISE Yes, he's been on holiday three times this year.
BOB [2]*Has he?/Have he?/Had he?* Lucky him!
DENISE Yes, but he didn't finish the sales report.
BOB [3]*Doesn't he?/Didn't he?/Did he?* Who is going to finish it?
DENISE I don't know. I'm not going to have time.
BOB [4]*Are you?/Aren't you?/Do you?* Oh, dear. I've already finished my report.
DENISE [5]*Have you?/Did you?/Haven't you?*

4 **a** Write echo questions for these sentences.

1 A The police have arrested two people in our street.
B _____ What for?
2 A Malcolm was on a quiz show last night.
B _____ ? Which one?
3 A I don't like coffee.
B _____ ? What about tea?
4 A We haven't seen him for ages.
B _____ ? When was the last time?
5 A Norman lost his job last week.
B _____ ? What's he going to do?
6 A Sorry. Gavin doesn't work here anymore.
B _____ ? Where does he work now?
7 A Libby didn't turn up this morning.
B _____ ? What happened to her?

b Match answers a–g to the questions in **4a**.

a ☐ Burglary, I think.
b ☐ He's going to start his own business.
c ☐ Yes, but only with lemon.
d ☐ About four months ago, I think.
e ☐ I'm not sure, but I think she overslept.
f ☐ It was *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?*
g ☐ He got a job in London.

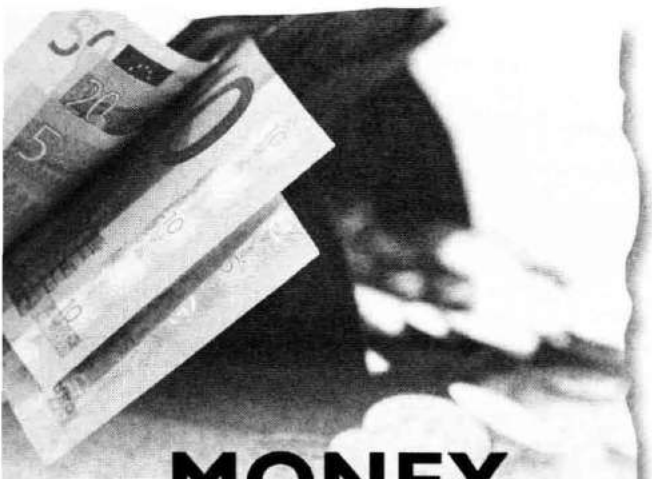
Reading and Writing Portfolio 11 p84

12A Working abroad

Language Summary 12, Student's Book p151

Money VOCABULARY 12.1

1 Choose the correct words.



MONEY MATTERS

Some advice from our money experts

1 Firstly, not everything that *costs/buys* a lot of money is good!

2 Don't *waste/save* money on things you don't need!

3 Don't *spend/lose* all your money every month. Try to *lend/save* a little money when you can.

4 When you take out money at a cashpoint, only *get/borrow* the money you need.

5 Money and friendship don't mix. Don't *borrow/lend* a lot of money to friends.

6 If you need to *borrow/lend* money, think about how and when you will *pay/buy* it back.

7 If you want to *earn/win* money, you must be prepared to *lose/save* it!

8 Last of all, the simplest and most important rule: you mustn't *spend/cost* more money than you *earn/win*!

Reported speech GRAMMAR 12.1

2 **a** Match sentence beginnings 1–5 to endings a–e.

1 When I was young, my father told me	a the hardest thing in the world to understand was tax!
2 In their fourth hit song, the Beatles said that	b I was working as hard as I could!
3 Albert Einstein was very intelligent, but he said that	c money couldn't buy you love.
4 His email said that	d money would be important one day.
5 I told them that	e he was going to be a millionaire before he was 30!

b Write the sentences in **2a** in direct speech.

1 My father said "_____."

2 The Beatles said "_____."

3 Albert Einstein was very intelligent, but he said "_____!"

4 His email said "_____!"

5 I said "_____!"

3 Complete the table with *Present Continuous*, *is/are going to*, *Past Simple*, *could* and *would*.

verb form in direct speech	verb form in reported speech
Present Simple	1 *Past Simple*
2	Past Continuous
will	3
can	4
5	*was/were going to*

4 Choose the correct words.

1 I *said/told* my boss that I didn't earn enough.

2 Everyone *said/told* he borrowed a lot of money.

3 Did I *say/tell* you I was moving abroad?

4 Mark *said/told* that he never wasted anything.

5 How much did you *say/tell* it cost?

6 No one *said/told* me that I had to pay the money back!

7 You *said/told* that you could lend me the money.

8 Frances *said/told* her she was going to save money for her holiday.

5 **a** Joel is talking to his colleague, Tia. Fill in the gaps in the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

JOEL Are you OK, Tia? You don't look very happy.

TIA [1]I _____ (be) a bit fed up. Ellie got promoted last week. [2]I'm never going to _____ (get) promoted now!

JOEL Ellie got promoted? I don't believe it!

TIA Neither do I. [3]I'm _____ (work) really hard at the moment.

JOEL Yes, me too. It's not fair, is it?

TIA [4]Every month I _____ (spend) all my money on rent and food. [5]And I can't _____ (save) anything.

JOEL Yes, it's really expensive here.

TIA [6]We're going to _____ (move) offices next month. [7]My journey to work will _____ (be) a lot longer. Why are you so happy?

JOEL Well, I haven't told you the news yet. [8]I'm _____ (leave) next month.

TIA What? Now I won't have anyone to talk to!



b Write sentences 1–8 in **5a** in reported speech.

1 Tia said that she _____ .

2 She told Joel that she was never _____ .

3 She said that she _____ .

4 She said that every month _____ .

5 She told _____ .

6 She said that they _____ .

7 She told Joel that _____ .

8 Joel told _____ .

12B Taking risks

Collocations (4): *take* and *get* VOCABULARY 12.2

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *take* or *get* and these pairs of phrases.

~~notes / the answers wrong~~	a cold / me a long time
sugar / too many headaches	my advice / lost
really stressed / it easy	the children ready / my English exam

1 You should *take notes* or you're going *to get the answers wrong* .

2 Fiona is _____ about her wedding. She needs to _____ .

3 I stopped _____ with my coffee because I was _____ .

4 Can you _____ ? I'm _____ tomorrow and I need to revise!

5 When I _____ , it always _____ to get better.

6 _____ and stay on the motorway. You'll _____ on the smaller roads.

Second conditional GRAMMAR 12.2

2 **a** Match sentences beginnings 1–6 to endings a–f.

1 If Erin owed Hal any money, _____

2 If Don asked me to marry him, _____

3 If I didn't work hard, _____

4 If Connor dyed his hair, _____

5 If Debbie left the company, _____

6 If Mo didn't work so hard, _____

a I wouldn't earn so much money.

b she would pay him back.

c Fay would get promoted.

d people would laugh.

e she would be less stressed.

f I wouldn't know what to say.

b Read the sentences in **2a**. Are sentences 1–6 probably true (T) or probably false (F)?

1 ☐ Erin owes Hal some money.

2 ☐ Don isn't going to ask her to marry him.

3 ☐ The speaker earns a lot of money.

4 ☐ Connor is going to dye his hair.

5 ☐ Debbie is going to leave.

6 ☐ Mo works hard.

3 Choose the correct words.

1 If we *had/would have* enough money, we *bought/would buy* a new computer.

2 I *would work/worked* harder if I *had/would* have more time.

3 If I *had/would have* a million pounds, I *gave/would give* half of it to charity.

4 How *did/would* you feel if I *would tell/told* everyone your secrets?

5 We *would have/had* to sell the house if I *lost/would lose* my job.

6 You *would learn/learned* a lot more if you *would speak/spoke* less and *listened/would listen* more.

7 I *would live/lived* in the north if it *wouldn't/didn't* rain so much.

8 If you *could/would* hypnotise anyone in the world, who *did/would* you choose?



4 Stan is speaking about the people in his office. Look at the picture and write sentences with these words.

1 If / work more quickly, she / not have / to stay so late.

If Alicia worked more quickly, she wouldn't have to stay so late.

2 If / wear / a suit, I / promote / him to manager.

_____

3 If / not talk / so much, they / do / a lot more work.

_____

4 If / be / more organised, she / not lose / everything.

_____

5 If / live / nearer work, he / not arrive / late every day.

_____

6 If I / not / worry so much, I / be / a lot happier!

_____

5 Complete the sentences. Use the second conditional.

1 Vince never invites me to his parties, so I don't invite him to mine.

If Vince invited me to his parties, *I would invite him to mine.*

I would invite *Vince to my parties if he invited me to his.*

2 Chrissy doesn't enjoy going to the cinema because the seats aren't comfortable.

If the seats were comfortable, Chrissy _____ .

Chrissy would _____ .

3 We don't like children's books, so we don't read Harry Potter.

If we _____ .

We would _____ .

4 My children don't live near me so I don't see them often.

If _____ .

I _____ .

VOCABULARY 12C AND SKILLS Graffiti

Reading

1 Read the article quickly and choose the best title.

a Graffiti on the street ☐

b Street art festivals ☐

c The modern *madonnari* ☐

2 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 ☐ Edgar Mueller was a 16th-century pavement artist.

2 ☐ The *madonnari* were paid for their work.

3 ☐ Artists have drawn 3D pavement art for hundreds of years.

4 ☐ Mueller always works alone on his pictures.

5 ☐ The festival in Geldern started in 1969.

6 ☐ Nowadays, good 3D pavement artists also draw pictures for companies.

Connecting words (2): *first*, *next*, *then*, etc. VOCABULARY 12.3

3 Read an interview with a 3D pavement artist. Choose the correct words.

"[1] *First/While*, I have to plan the picture. I have to decide what I'm going to draw and how big it will be. [2]*When/Then*, I have to find a good area of pavement. It can't be very busy or I won't get permission to draw there. [3]*Finally/Next*, I use a special camera to plan the picture. [4]*When/After that* I've finished planning, I do a simple drawing of the picture. I have to check the picture hundreds of times [5]*while/after* I am drawing it. [6]*Next/After* I've finished the simple drawing, I add colour. [7]*When/Finally*, I take a photo of my work – before it rains!"



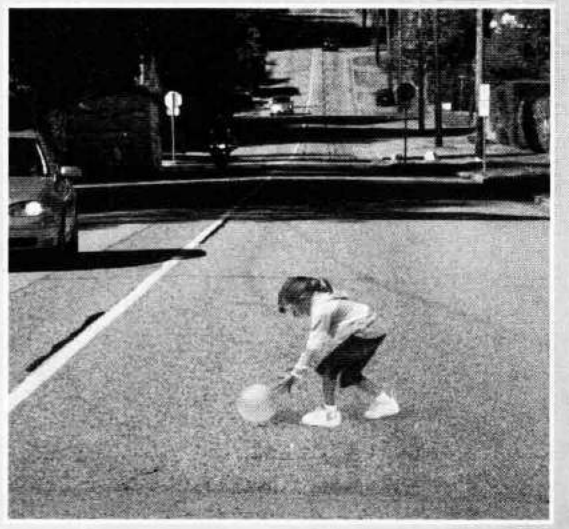
The ground has opened down the middle of a street. A man and his dog are on a tiny island above a deep river. Can their friends rescue them?

Of course they can. There isn't a crack in the ground, or a river under it. It's just a picture by pavement artist, Edgar Mueller.

More than just graffiti, these pavement drawings have been popular since the 16th century. In Italy, pavement artists, or *madonnari*, used chalk, coal or just coloured stones to draw religious scenes on the ground. People who enjoyed the pictures gave the *madonnari* some money. Almost 500 years later, the tradition is still alive. Its popularity is increasing as people have found more interesting ways to develop the art.

American artist Kurt Wenner invented 3D pavement art in the early 1980s. These kinds of pictures are illusions. They are flat pictures on the ground but when you look at them from a certain direction, they look like 3D scenes. They are often large and the effect can be amazing. The picture above was over 250 square metres in area and took Mueller and his team over 60 hours to make. It was painted for a street-art festival in Geldern, Germany. The town has had an annual street-art festival since 1969. For two days, hundreds of artists from all over the world draw on its pavements in an art competition.

Just like the first *madonnari*, many street artists still use chalk. This means that they are always working quickly – if it rains, their beautiful work will disappear! However, if you're good at pavement art, you can earn a lot of money. Companies use 3D pavement art to advertise their latest products. Some countries have even used them in safety campaigns. In Canada, a 3D picture of a small child was drawn on a road to encourage people to drive more slowly.



Reading and Writing Portfolio 12 p86

Reading and Writing Portfolio 1

Reading a personal letter
Writing a letter to a friend
Review Present Simple; Past Simple

Staying in touch

1 Read the letter quickly and tick (✓) the topics Rich talks about.

a his new job ✓
b neighbours
c his new colleagues
d his new home
e the journey to work
f his children's new school
g his next visit to England

2 Read the letter again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 [T] Rich liked the people at his old company.
2 [ ] His commute to work is better now.
3 [ ] His computer is still in England at the moment.
4 [ ] He finds it difficult to talk to people in shops.
5 [ ] He speaks good German.
6 [ ] Rich and Mark both have children.
7 [ ] Rich wants Mark and his family to visit.
8 [ ] Rich is coming to England for a special dinner in October.

[1]Chrummwisstrasse 47
8702 Kuesnacht
Zurich

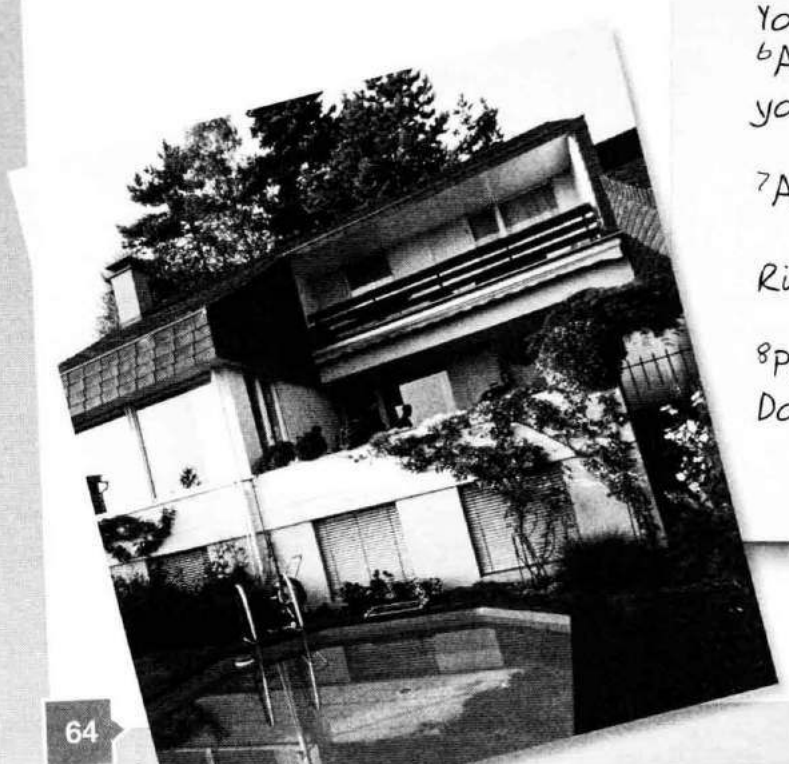
[2]17 September

[3]Dear Mark,
[4]Thanks so much for your card.
[5]I really loved the party last week and I was quite sad at the end. I'm going to miss all the wonderful friends I made at the company. How are things without me?
I started work at my new place on Monday. The commute is a lot shorter. I catch a train near my house and I'm at work in 15 minutes. It's amazing! I have time to play with
Maggie before she goes to bed!
The house is very nice - see the photo. But we're really busy at the moment. A lot of things are still in boxes - including the computer - so I can't email at the moment.
We're enjoying learning a new language. The first time Maggie heard some children talking, she cried. Then she said "Daddy! What's wrong with them?" In fact, many of the Swiss speak English (and French and Italian!), so
communicating in shops isn't difficult. Television is a bit harder! I watched the German 'Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?' the other night. I think I got two questions correct, but I don't know!
Victoria sends her love - she's cooking something Swiss at the moment. Remember: the flight is only 40 minutes! You, Tamsin and the children are always welcome.
[6]Anyway, that's about it for the moment. Look after yourself and keep in touch.

[7]All the best,

Rich

[8]PS I'm in London for a meeting at the end of October. Do you want to meet for dinner?



HELP WITH WRITING
Informal letters

3 **a** Look at the letter again. Match 1–8 to headings a–h.

a [3] greeting
b [ ] the date
c [ ] the main body of the letter
d [ ] the beginning of the letter
e [ ] the address
f [ ] the closing sentences
g [ ] adding extra information
h [ ] the end of the letter

b Notice these phrases in Rich's letter. Which are used at the beginning (B) and which at the end (E) of the letter?

a [B] *Thanks so much for …*
b [ ] *How are things …*
c [ ] *Victoria sends her love …*
d [ ] *Anyway, that's about it for the moment.*
e [ ] *Look after yourself and keep in touch.*
f [ ] *All the best,*

c Underline the phrases in **3b** in Rich's letter.

4 Look at Mark's reply to Rich's letter. Put the parts of A–H letter in the correct order.

A [ ]

Tamsin's out at yoga at the moment, so it's a good time to write back.
[1]**She says hi to you and Victoria.** The children are always on the computer, so I can't email either.
[2]**How is everything** at the new place? What are your Swiss colleagues like? I can't believe your new commute. There was a strike here last week.
On Thursday it took me over two hours to get to work. Are Swiss trains good?
The pictures are great. I showed them to everyone at work. It really isn't the same without you, Rich. I don't have anyone to talk to.
And I'm doing too much work! It's great news that you're coming over.
Do you know the date of your meeting? I'll try and find a traditional British restaurant for you. Fish and chips OK?

B [ ]

Monday 18 September

C [ ]

PS I will find some ticket prices when I can use the computer …

D [ ]

Dear Rich,

E [ ]

[3]**Best wishes,**
Mark

F [1]

25 South Avenue,
London
W12 2HE

G [ ]

[4]**Thank you for your letter.**

H [ ]

[5]**Anyway, that's all the news for you** [6]**Take care and write back soon**

5 Match phrases 1–6 in bold in Mark's letter to the similar phrases a–f in **3b**.

1 __c__ 3 _____ 5 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____

6 **a** Imagine you have moved to another country. Make notes on your new home and your new routine.

where you live now	
your new work	
your new commute	
a new language	

b Write an informal letter to a good friend about your new life.

- Use your notes from **6a**.
- Use the organisation of an informal letter from **3a**.
- Use the phrases from **3b**.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your letter to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

A personal email

Reading a personal email
Writing connecting words (1): addition and contrast; an email (1)
Review Past Simple for telling a story; relationships

1 Read the email quickly and tick (✓) the correct answers.

1 The email is …
- a to Poppy from Katy.
- b from Poppy to Katy.

2 Poppy and Katy are probably …
- a colleagues.
- b friends.

3 Ollie is Katy's …
- a boyfriend.
- b husband.



To: poppy_wesley@quickmail.net

From: ksykes@priceguides.com

Subject: Some news!

Dear Poppy,
How are you? Sorry I didn't reply to any of your emails, but I only checked today. Last week was a busy and very exciting week.
Ollie and I went out for dinner on Friday. We were celebrating our anniversary – we started going out four years ago. Four years! I can't believe it. He wanted to surprise me and he did – we went to Jamie Oliver's restaurant! The food was amazing. It's also cheaper than I thought. However, that's not the reason I'm writing …
After the meal, we were having coffee and Ollie asked for the bill. When it came, he gave it to me. I laughed, but then I saw a lot of waiters looking at me. What's more, they were all smiling. I didn't know what was happening. When I looked at the bill, I knew. It just said "Will you marry me, Katy?" in Ollie's handwriting. Then Ollie gave me a small box. It was a ring! I put it on and very nervously said yes. The waiters started clapping and I went very red! The restaurant gave us a bottle of champagne. We didn't drink it, though. We can have it when you next come to London. And we can also go shopping! I need a wedding dress and someone to help me choose it!
Love,
Katy

2 Read the email again and answer the questions.

1 Why didn't Katy email Poppy last week?

Because she only checked today.

2 Why did Katy go out for dinner with Ollie last week?

_____

3 Who chose the restaurant?

_____

4 Why did Ollie give Katy the bill?

_____

5 What does Katy want to do with Poppy?

_____

HELP WITH WRITING
Connecting words(1): addition and contrast

3 **a** Look at these sentences. Notice how we use *and*, *also* and *what's more* to give more information.

1 Last week was a busy **and** very exciting week.

2 Last week was a busy week. It was **also** exciting.

3 Last week was a busy week. **What's more**, it was very exciting.

b Underline the examples of *also* and *what's more* in Katy's email.

4 **a** Look at these sentences. Notice how we connect the ideas using *but*, *however* and *though*.

1 Sorry I didn't reply to any of your emails, **but** I only checked today.

2 Sorry I didn't reply to any of your emails. **However**, I only checked today.

3 Sorry I didn't reply to any of your emails. I only checked today, **though**.

b Underline the examples of *however* and *though* in Katy's email.

5 Choose the correct answers in the rules.

1 *And* links ideas in one sentence. *Also* and *What's more* link ideas in *one/two* sentences.

2 *But* contrasts ideas in one sentence. *However* and *though* contrast ideas in *one/two* sentences.

3 We put *also before/after* the verb *be* and *before/after* other verbs.

4 We put *however* at the *beginning/end* of a sentence and *though* at the *beginning/end*.

TIP • We put a comma (,) after *What's more* and *However*.

6 Rewrite these sentences. Use the words/phrases in brackets.

1 I didn't invite him and I didn't want him to come. (What's more)

I didn't invite him. What's more, I didn't want him to come.

2 She sent me a text, but I didn't reply. (though)

3 He owns the restaurant and he's a very good cook. (also)

4 I'm not married, but I've got a girlfriend. (However)

5 We bought a new car last year and Mike got a new job. (What's more)

6 I met a nice man last week, but he's already going out with someone. (However)

7 We got engaged last month, but we're not going to get married until next year. (though)

8 My parents met in 1985 and they got married that year. (also)

7 **a** Imagine you have some exciting news about an event in your family. Look at these questions and make notes.

When is the event?	
Who does it involve?	
What happened?	
What is going to happen next?	

b Write an email to a friend about your news.

- Use your notes from **7a**.
- Use connecting words from **3a** and **4a** to connect your ideas.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your email to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Applying for a job

Reading an email with information
Writing a curriculum vitae (CV)
Review employment; looking for a job

1 Read the advertisements (A) and the email (B). Answer the questions.

1 What are the advertisements for?

_____

2 Who is the email to?

_____

3 Which job in the advertisements is she interested in?

_____

4 Who is the email from?

_____

5 Why is he writing?

_____

2 Read the email again and complete Ms Weston's notes.

jobs.doc

Eats restaurant

good things

Training is [1] *on-the-job* and at [2] *college*.
Sick [3] _____ and [4] _____ pay.
Good [5] _____ for [6] _____ after training.

bad things

Training is [7] _____ years.
Long working [8] _____ – there are at least nine a day!
[9] _____ is low while training.

A

HOT JOBS

We have found 22 jobs suitable for your experience and interests. Click on the job for more information.

- **Website designer, Liverpool**
  Some experience needed. We need a ...
- **Assistant chef, Liverpool**
  No experience necessary. We are ...
- **Secretary, Liverpool**
  Good computer skills necessary and ...
- **Hotel management, Liverpool**
  Languages needed. This is a training ...

B

To: Ruby Weston

From: Simon Parks

Subject: Eats restaurant

Dear Ms Weston,

Thank you for your recent phone call about the position of assistant chef at Eats restaurant. I am writing to summarise* our conversation.
The job is for an assistant chef at our restaurant in Liverpool. No experience is necessary, but training takes two years. There is a lot of on-the-job training, but assistant chefs also take courses at college in Liverpool, Manchester and London.
Staff work very hard at the restaurant. Assistant chefs usually work at least nine hours a day. The salary is quite low* while you are training, but we also offer holiday pay and sick pay.
After training there are good opportunities for promotion.
If you are still interested in the job, please send your CV to the above email address. We will contact you to arrange an interview.

Yours sincerely,

Simon Parks

Simon Parks

Manager
EATS RESTAURANT

**summarise* = describe the main facts **low* = not much

3 Read the CV and write the correct information in a–f.

a Ruby's full name. _____

b Her email address. _____

c The year she was born. _____

d The name of her school. _____

e A restaurant she worked at in France. _____

f A prize she won. _____

Ruby Olive Weston
5 Formby Street
Liverpool. L22 5EG
rubyweston@mailme.net
0151 565732
07986 004121

Date of Birth: 5.11.1996
Nationality: British

1 _____

2010–2011 Northampton College, Hospitality and Catering course
This course included work on:
- preparation of meat, vegetables
- food presentation
- menu preparation

2005–2010 Liverpool High School for Girls
Eight GCSEs* including Mathematics, English and French.

2 _____

Summer 2007 Le Moulin, Chantonnay, France
Trainee chef experience, including vegetable preparation.
Summer 2008 The Fox Public House, London
Bar work, serving food and drinks to customers.

3 _____

December 2009 Winner of Liverpool Young Chef of the Year
- Computers – word processing and spreadsheets
- Fluent speaker of French

4 _____

- Travel and sports

Referee*
Mrs M. James
Hospitality and Catering Courses
Northampton College

**GCSE* = General Certificate of Secondary Education, a school exam in the UK
**referee* = someone who can describe you when you are applying for a job*

HELP WITH WRITING
A curriculum vitae or CV

4 **a** Look at the organisation of the CV. Fill in gaps 1–4 in the CV with headings a–d.

a Work experience
b Additional information
c Activities and interests
d Education and qualifications

b Read the CV tips and complete the table with examples from Ms Weston's CV.

CV tips	example
Use **bold** for important words.	*Ruby Olive Weston*
Use bullet points (•) for lists.	
Include important courses.	
Summarise your school examinations.	
Include important work experience.	
List other skills you have.	

5 **a** Choose one of the job advertisements in **1**. Make notes for your CV in the table. You can invent details if necessary.

courses and qualifications	
work experience	
include other skills you have	

b Write your CV for one of the advertisements in **1**.

- Use your notes from **5a**.
- Use the organisation of Ms Weston's CV.
- Use the CV tips from **4b**.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your CV to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 4

Reading a film review
Writing describing a film
Review Present Simple for telling a story; Past Simple; Present Perfect for experiences; types of film

A great film

1 Read about the Four-Word Film Review website and match reviews a–d with four films from **1** on **page 20**.

The Four-Word Film Review (www.fwfr.com) is a website with film reviews. All the reviews are sent by readers of the website. All the reviews use only four words.

Here are some examples.:

a Station romance doesn't move. *Brief Encounter*

b Adventure in flying house. _____

c Band on final tour. _____

d Hitchcock's famous hotel horror. _____

2 Read the review about *The Ladykillers* and choose the best four-word film review.

1 ☐ Old lady robs bank.

2 ☐ Nice musicians help woman.

3 ☐ Professor doesn't tell truth.

3 Read the review again and complete column A in the table.

	A	B
the year of the film	1	
the location of the film	2 *London*	
names of main characters	3	
name of main actor	4 *Alec Guinness*	
other films made by the main actor	5	
name of the director	6	
the story	7	
the music	8 *no information*	

4 Another four-word film review of *The Ladykillers* is 'Old woman gets rich'. What do you think happens at the end?

_____

_____

www.film-reviews.com



The Ladykillers

a classic British film

I didn't think I'd like *The Ladykillers*. It's a British film, made in 1955, and I don't really like old films. But what a surprise! I haven't seen a better film this year.

The plot is simple. An old lady, Mrs Wilberforce, lives alone in a house in London. A man called Professor Marcus rents a room in Mrs Wilberforce's house. He says he is a classical musician, but in fact Marcus and his 'band' are bank robbers*.

The Professor and his friends get the money, but then Mrs Wilberforce finds out. She wants them to give it back so they decide to kill her. But this is more difficult than they think!

The acting is brilliant. Katie Johnson plays kind Mrs Wilberforce. And you should know Professor Marcus (Alec Guinness) from many films. Over 20 years later he was in *Star Wars*! The director is Alexander Mackendrick.

I watched *The Ladykillers* with a few friends. We all loved it. It's a classic film with classic actors and is suitable for the whole family.

**robber* = someone who steals

HELP WITH WRITING
Describing a film; verb forms; film vocabulary

5 **a** Which of these sentences talk about the story and which talk about the reviewer's reactions to the film? Write S (story) or R (reactions).

1 ☐ An old lady, Mrs Wilberforce, lives alone in a house in London.

2 ☐ I haven't seen a better film this year.

3 ☐ In fact, Marcus and his 'band' are bank robbers.

4 ☐ We all loved it.

b Answer the questions.

1 Which verb form does the reviewer use to talk about the story? _____

2 Which verb forms does the reviewer use to talk about her feelings and reactions to the film? _____ and _____

6 Notice how the reviewer uses film vocabulary to describe *The Ladykillers*. Tick the topics which the reviewer talks about.

- ☐ the acting
- ☐ the music
- ☐ the director
- ☐ the place where the film happens
- ☐ the photography
- ☐ the story
- ☐ the price
- ☐ other films by the actor or director

7 Read Jen's email to her friend, Sally. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

To: Sally James

From: Jen Potter

Subject: Film recommendation

Dear Sally,

Do you remember we were talking about the actor Ewan McGregor? Well, last night Michael and I watched a film called *Big Fish* on TV and he was in it. It isn't a recent film but it's the best thing I [1]_____ (see) for a long time!

It was about a man called Will Bloom. He [2]_____ (come) back to his parents' house when he [3]_____ (hear) his father, Ed, is dying. Ed is famous in his town for telling stories about his amazing life. Will [4]_____ (not believe) the stories, but he [5]_____ (listen) to them one last time.

Ewan McGregor [6]_____ (play) the young Ed. He rescues his town, fights in a war, works in a circus and, of course, [7]_____ (meet) Will's mother. We really [8]_____ (enjoy) the film. The music was excellent, too – a mix of rock 'n' roll and classical music. There [9]_____ (be) some great actors in it, including Jessica Lange and Danny DeVito. And yes, of course I [10]_____ (cry) at the end!

Well that's enough from me. Hope Rob is well.

Love, Jen

PS The director is Tim Burton. Have you seen *Alice in Wonderland* yet? If not, I'll lend you the DVD.

8 Think about a film you have seen recently. Fill in column B in the table in **3**.

9 Write an email to a friend. Tell him/her about a film you saw recently.

- Use your notes from **8**.
- Use the Present Simple to describe the story and the Past Simple or Present Perfect to describe your reactions to the film.
- Include the topics from **6**.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your email to your teacher in the next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 5

Which school?

Reading language school brochures
Writing formal and informal writing
Review requests; Present Simple

1 Read the website about language courses in England. Then complete the table. If there is no information, write DS (doesn't say).

school	town	name of course	lessons per week	hours per week	minimum age	maximum number of students
The Select School	1 *Cambridge*	2	DS	3	DS	4
Fluency First College	5	Let's talk	6	7	8	DS
9	10	English Express	11	12	13	14

A



The Select School of English: Intensive English Plus

This course offers 15 hours of general English lessons and four hours of one-to-one classes* every week. The main course develops grammar, vocabulary and skills in a class of no more than 10 students. In the one-to-one classes you can plan your work with a teacher and work on areas that are important to your studies or work.

Cambridge is a beautiful city and home of one of the world's most famous universities. London is only 50 minutes by train.

B



Fluency First College: Let's Talk – communication and special interests

The focus of Let's Talk is on communicating clearly in everyday language. Every week there are 14 general language lessons and eight special interest lessons. Subjects include: business language, culture and customs, language and the media and literature.

***Let's Talk** is available at our school in the historical city of Bath.*

C



Language Links: English Express

Brighton is often called 'London by the Sea'. There are so many things to do! And London is only 55 minutes away on the train.

- The school offers four-week courses of 28 lessons per week (24 hours).
- There are 21 lessons of general English and seven lessons that develop skills.
- The maximum class size is 12 and the minimum age of students is 17.

2 Paola, Emre, Daiki and Kiko are going to study English. Read about the kind of language school they would like. Choose a school (A–C) for each person.

I'm a student at a business college in Milan, Italy. I want to learn language that is important for my degree. It's not important where I go in England. ☐


Paola

I learned English when I was at school and now I want to use it again. I think I'm pre-intermediate level, but I need some extra help. ☐


Emre

We want a course for about a month. We want to study in the same class and we want to work really hard. We'd like to be in or near London because we like going out. ☐


Daiki and Kiko

*one-to-one classes = classes with one student and one teacher

3 Read Paola's email to a language school. Tick the thing she mentions.

- ☐ what she is studying at the moment
- ☐ her language level
- ☐ the type of English she wants to study
- ☐ the skills she wants to practise

To: information@ffcollege.co.uk

From: Paola Conte

Subject: Language courses

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you **with reference to** your advertisement for courses in Bath.
I would be grateful if you could send me **further** information about the course including: the minimum age of students, the maximum number of students in a class and the length of the lessons. At the moment, I'm studying at a business college in Italy, so **I am interested in** the special interest lesson of 'Business language'. Could you send me some details on this course?
I would also like some information about accommodation. Do students stay at the school or with families?
Finally, **would you be able to** send me some brochures about the city of Bath?
I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

Paola Conte

HELP WITH WRITING
Formal and informal letters/emails

4 **a** Complete the table with these words/phrases.

~~Dear Sir/Madam~~, ~~All the best~~, Yours sincerely, Love, Kiko
Yours faithfully, Dear John, Dear Mr Austin,

	formal	informal
starting a letter/an email if you:		
know the person's name	1	2
don't know the person's name	3 *Dear Sir/Madam,*	
ending a letter/an email if you:		
know the person's name	4	5 or 6 *All the best,*
don't know the person's name	7	

b In formal writing, we use formal phrases. Match the words/ phrases in bold in the email to informal meanings 1–7.

1 Can you: *Could you* and _____
2 Please can you: _____
3 about: _____
4 I like the idea of: _____
5 I also want: _____
6 more: _____
7 Please write back soon: _____

5 **a** Imagine you are writing to a language school. Make notes.

Who are you writing to?	
What is your language level?	
What information do you need?	
Do you have any special interests?	

b Write a formal letter to a language school asking for information.

- Use your notes from **5a**.
- Use the formal phrases from Paola's letter.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your letter to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 6

Reading notes and messages
Writing messages: notes; common abbreviations
Review Present Simple; Past Simple; *be going to*; articles; auxiliaries

Writing notes

1 Read messages and notes A–E quickly. Which note is about:

1 ☐ a social invitation?
2 ☐ money?
3 ☐ a job application?
4 ☐ saving energy?
5 ☐ doing a course?

2 Read the messages and notes again and answer the questions.

1 Who is going to have a meal in a restaurant later? _____
2 Who isn't very considerate about the environment? _____
3 Who keeps forgetting their phone?
_____
4 Who hasn't got any money?
_____
5 Who has also emailed someone?
_____

HELP WITH WRITING
Notes

3 Look at the messages again. Notice how we often miss out pronouns, auxiliary verbs *be* and *have*, and articles.

- pronouns and auxiliary verbs:

  ~~I'm~~ Going to my photography class.

  ~~I've~~ Lost your mobile no.

- articles:

  Think of ~~the~~ planet!

  Will get ~~a~~ sandwich.

TIP • We don't miss out *will* or *should* in notes:
Will eat something at pub.
not ~~*Eat something at pub.*~~

A

5.49 PM

Amy
5.49 pm

Need to pay cleaner tomorrow. Not got anything in my wallet! Pls. can you get £30? Thx!

Type to reply
Reply

B

Hi Beth,
You left your mobile at home again! Going to my photography class. Don't worry about dinner. Will get sandwich.
Love you v. much.
Steve

C

12.10 PM 3G

Tara	If **poss.** can you check my CV before tonight? Need to send tomorrow.
Me	Where is it?
Tara	Check your email.
Me	OK!

D

To Sam Turner

From Chris Jacob
Lost your mobile **no.** Going for lunch at Italian place in Shirland **Rd.** with couple of friends. Can't remember name – but same one we went to before.
Come down!



E

Louis – Please don't leave lights & TV on! Think of planet! See you this evening. Back about ten. Mum x

4 Write the full form of these sentences from the messages.

1 *I* can't remember *the* name.

2 _____ *be* back about ten.

3 _____ _____ got anything in my wallet!

4 _____ need to pay _____ cleaner tomorrow.

5 _____ going for lunch at _____ Italian place in Shirland Rd. with _____ couple of friends.

5 Make these messages shorter. Write them again using the number of words in brackets or less.

1 To Dad,
I'm going to the gym. I will be back at six o'clock and I will be very hungry!
Tracy
(13 words)

~~To~~ To Dad, ~~I'm going~~ going to ~~the~~ gym. ~~I will be back~~ Back at six ~~o'clock~~ and + will be very hungry! Tracy

2 Hi Sarah. If possible, can you call the garage about the car? It should be ready today.
Thanks.
Josh
(15 words)

_____

_____

_____

3 Jack,
Have you got the number of a good electrician? We're sitting in the dark and we really need someone! Lyn
(15 words)

_____

_____

4 Jan,
I'm going to the cinema in Mason Road to see a comedy film. I'm meeting Rob for a drink first. Do you want to come? Macy
(20 words)

_____

_____

5 Dear Mel,
There's a very good drama on BBC1 tonight at 8. It's called 'Boy'. I won't be home. Please can you record it? Adrian
(18 words)

_____

_____

HELP WITH WRITING
Notes and abbreviations

6 Look at the abbreviations in bold in the notes in **1**. Match abbreviations 1–7 to meanings a–g.

1	Rd.	a	and
2	&	b	number
3	v.	c	very
4	poss.	d	thanks
5	no.	e	please
6	pls.	f	possible
7	thx.	g	Road

7 Read the messages in **5** again and replace as many words as possible with the abbreviations in **6**.

1 Dad, *going to gym. Back at six & will be v. hungry! Tracy*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

8 **a** Read these situations and think about the questions.

1 You ordered a new sofa last month and someone will deliver it today. However, you have to go out for a short while. Write a note to leave for the delivery company. Tell them to wait or call you if nobody is at home.
   - a How long are you going out for?
   - b What is your phone number?

2 You are going to do some sport. Write a text message to your husband/wife and say where you are going and when you will be back. Say if you want dinner.
   - a Where are you going?
   - b When will you be back?
   - c Do you want dinner?

b Write notes for the situations in **8a**.

- Don't use pronouns, auxiliary verbs or articles.
- Use some abbreviations from **6**.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your notes to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Writing to complain

Reading a letter of complaint
Writing useful words/phrases in formal letters
Review Past Simple; travel; prefixes; opposites

1 Read advertisements A and B and fill in gaps 1–5 in the table.

	A	B
advert is for?	1	cultural holidays
where?	2	4
the staff?	3	qualified teachers
price includes?	breakfast	5

A

Seaview, Brighton

Seaview is a 3-star hotel [a]**in the centre of the town.** We have clean, spacious rooms with air conditioning. All rooms have a balcony and [b]**a sea view.**

[c]**Friendly and helpful staff.**

[d]**Breakfast included.**

Phone 0173 32453 for a reservation or book online at www.hotel-bookings.net

B

Shakespeare Tours

Enjoy some cultural entertainment in Stratford-upon-Avon with *Shakespeare Tours.*

[e]**Qualified university teachers** give talks on Shakespeare.

[f]**Organised** trips to the theatre to see [g]**plays.**

[h]**Prices include all talks** and theatre tickets.

www.shakespearetours.com

2 Match complaints 1–8 to phrases a–h in bold in the advertisements.

Seaview

1 ☐ It was 20 minutes from Brighton.
2 ☐ Toast and a terrible cup of coffee!
3 ☐ The only thing I could see was a car park!
4 ☐ They were rude and extremely unhelpful.

Shakespeare Tours

5 ☐ We missed the start of our play because they got the time wrong!
6 ☐ One of our 'teachers' asked us to pay him!
7 ☐ There was only one play and it was a disaster!
8 ☐ They were university students.

3 Read the letter quickly and answer the questions.

1 Who wrote it?

_____

2 Which advertisement is the writer complaining about?

_____

12 Ford St.
London
W2 5GE

11 Lewis Rd.
Brighton
BR12 7NH

Dear Sir/Madam,

[1]I recently spent three days at your hotel and I was extremely unhappy with the hotel, my room and the service.

- [2]The advertisement says that the hotel is in the centre of Brighton. It is at least 20 minutes from the centre of Brighton.
- The hotel is called Seaview and the advertisement says all the rooms have a sea view. However, the only thing I could see from my balcony was a car park!
- The breakfast at the hotel was the worst I have ever had – a piece of toast and a terrible cup of coffee.

[3]I complained about the situation to your staff. They were rude and extremely unhelpful. I tried to speak to the manager, but he was not available.

[4]I would like a refund* for at least one of the nights I spent at Seaview. For a three-star hotel, the room, service and facilities were very poor.

I look forward to your explanation of the complaints in this letter.

Yours faithfully,

M. Griffin

Martin Griffin

**refund* = money returned to you because you are not happy with something you paid for

HELP WITH WRITING

Organising a letter of complaint; useful phrases

4 **a** The letter in **3** is organised into four main paragraphs. Match descriptions a–d to paragraphs 1–4.

a ☐ The details of his complaint.

b ☐ What he tried to do.

c ☐ Why he is writing.

d ☐ What he would like the company to do.

b Notice how the letter has separate bullet points (•) for each complaint.

5 **a** Fill in the gaps in useful phrases a–e.

advertisement	about	explanation	
extremely	would		

a The _____ says …

b I was _____ unhappy with …

c I complained _____ the situation …

d I look forward to your _____ of …

e I _____ like a refund …

b Look at the letter in **3** again. Check your answers.

6 **a** Look at Corinne Blake's letter of complaint below to *Shakespeare Tours*. Write (X) where she should start a paragraph and (•) where she should put a bullet point.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I recently had a week's holiday with Shakespeare Tours in Stratford. I'm writing because I was [1]**very, very unhappy** with my holiday. [2]**It says** the talks are by qualified university teachers. They were university students. You also mention organised trips to see plays. We went to the theatre once and we even missed the start because you got the time wrong. Finally, you also say that prices include all talks but one of our 'teachers' asked us to pay him. [3]**I said some things** about the situation to the staff on the course, but they were as disorganised as the trips to the theatre! I would like [4]**the money back** for part of the holiday. My week with Shakespeare Tours was the worst experience I've ever had. [5]**Please write to me soon**.

Yours faithfully,
Corinne Blake

b Match phrases 1–5 in Corinne Blake's letter to phrases a–e in **5a**.

1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____

2 _____ 4 _____

7 **a** Look at the advertisement and questions 1–4. Then complete the table with your complaints.

1 Was it 40 minutes from London?

2 Were they experienced and qualified?

UNIVERSITY STUDY TOURS

Study English in Oxford
only **40 minutes from London.**

- **Experienced and qualified teachers**
- A maximum class size of **12 students**
- **Excellent accommodation** with local families

3 How many students were there in the class?

4 What was the accommodation like?

1	*Oxford is at least 55 minutes from London by train and over an hour by coach.*
2	
3	
4	

b Write a letter of complaint to University Study Tours.

- Use your notes from **7a**.
- Organise your letter into paragraphs.
- Use phrases from **5a** in your letter.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your letter to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Studying abroad

Reading an article
Writing connecting words (2): similarities, differences and comparisons; a description
Review comparatives; verb patterns

1 Read the article quickly and match headings a–e to paragraphs 1–5.

a Holidays _____
b Living costs _____
c Time and temperature _____
d People *1*
e Food _____

2 Read the article again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

The article says ...

1 [F] films and TV are a good way to learn about American culture.
2 [ ] many Americans like shouting at sporting events.
3 [ ] meals in restaurants are usually bigger in the USA than the UK.
4 [ ] leaving a tip in bars is not usually necessary.
5 [ ] there are fewer national holidays in the USA than in most other countries.
6 [ ] in general the cost of living is higher in the USA than in the UK.
7 [ ] the difference between the time in New York and Los Angeles is three hours.
8 [ ] in winter, the north is hotter than the south.

www.nyc-college.com/advice

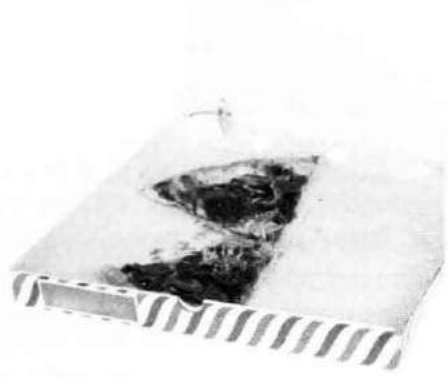
NYC COLLEGE

Advice for students studying in the USA

Everyone knows something about the USA and the Americans. But films and television often give the wrong idea about this country and its people.

[1]The popular stereotype* of Americans is that they are rude and shout a lot – especially at sports events! In comparison with the British, Americans are more informal. For example, they often call teachers by their first names. However, many Americans are like people in other countries – polite and helpful, especially with foreigners.

[2]The size of meals in American restaurants is very large, especially compared to the UK. And if you can't finish your meal, it's common to ask to take some home with you. This is completely different from the UK! And don't forget to leave a tip* in restaurants and bars. This is very important – you should leave about 20% of your bill.

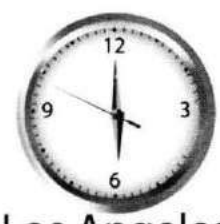


[3]Americans don't get much free time. Most people have about two weeks' holiday each year. This is quite unlike other Western countries. The average is about four weeks' holiday. However, Americans also have about ten national holidays each year. This is similar to most countries.

[4] Compared with the UK, the USA is generally a lot cheaper for clothes, eating out, entertainment and much more! But the cost of renting a flat is similar to the UK and is quite expensive in big cities.



[5] The USA is an enormous country and there are four different time zones in the USA. So when it's 9 a.m. in New York, it's 6 a.m. in Los Angeles. Don't forget this when you're phoning someone! In comparison with the north, winters in the south are not usually very cold. Check the weather in the area you are going to.



Los Angeles



New York

**stereotype* = an idea about what people or things are like that is wrong
**a tip* = money you give a waiter/waitress to thank them for the service

HELP WITH WRITING
Describing places

3 **a** Look at these sentences from the article in **1**. Which phrases do we use to compare (C), to talk about similarities (S) and to talk about differences (D)?

1 [C] **Compared with** the UK, the USA is a lot cheaper.

2 [ ] Many Americans **are like** people in other countries.

3 [ ] This **is quite unlike** other Western countries.

4 [ ] The size of meals in American restaurants is very large – especially **compared to** the UK.

5 [ ] **In comparison with** the north, winters in the south are not cold.

6 [ ] This is **completely different** from the UK.

7 [ ] The cost of renting a flat **is similar to** the UK.

b Underline the sentences with the phrases in **3a** in the article.

4 Fill in the gaps with these prepositions.

~~with~~ to in to from to with from

1 Compared *with* my road, yours is much quieter.

2 _____ comparison _____ other countries, the cost of living is much higher.

3 The weather is similar _____ my country.

4 Chinese food is completely different _____ Japanese food.

5 Our new house is very spacious compared _____ our old flat.

6 Which country do you think the UK is most similar _____ ?

7 Americans are not very different _____ other people.

5 Write these sentences again using the words in brackets and the phrases in **3a**.

1 Jenny's personality is like her sister's.
Jenny's personality is similar to her sister's. (similar)

2 Spanish food is very different from French food.
_____ (unlike)

3 The weather here is similar to the weather at home.
_____ (like)

4 The food is not like anything I've ever tasted.
_____ (different)

5 Houses in the UK are usually much smaller than houses in the USA.
_____ (compared)

6 Italians usually dress better than British people.
_____ (comparison)

7 His new album is almost the same as his last one.
_____ (similar)

6 **a** Make notes about your country on these topics.

people and stereotypes	
food	
holidays	
living costs	
time and temperature	

b Write a guide to studying in your country.

- Use your notes from **6a**.
- Organise your guide into different paragraphs with the headings in the table.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your guide to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 9

Reading a personal email asking for advice
Writing paragraphs; expressing sympathy and giving advice; an email (2)
Review giving advice; adjectives to describe feelings

Getting advice

1 Read the email quickly and find the names of:

a Sara's ex-flatmate. _____

b Sara's new flatmate. _____

c Her flatmate's new boyfriend. _____

d Dave's new boss. _____

2 Put events a–f in the correct order.

a ☐ Hilary moved in.

b ☐ Sara got a promotion at work.

c [1] Sara's ex-flatmate bought a house.

d ☐ Sara found Dave at her flat watching TV.

e ☐ Suzy moved out of the flat.

f ☐ Hilary started going out with Dave.

HELP WITH WRITING
Paragraphs

3 **a** Look at Sara's email again. How many paragraphs are there? _____

b Match a–e to paragraphs 1–5 of the email.

a [2] the background to Sara's problem

b ☐ some good news

c ☐ a request

d ☐ Sara's main problem

e ☐ greeting and introduction

To: Geri, Matt
From: Sara Price
Subject: Advice needed

Hi Geri, hi Matt,

[1]How are you? I'm so sorry I missed your birthday party on Saturday, Geri. I had to work at the weekend. Did you get my present? Was the party good?

[2]Anyway, I need some advice. My flatmate, Suzy, bought a house a couple of months ago so she moved out. I advertised the room and a colleague from work, Hilary, moved in. Everything was fine for the first month – we got on really well. Then a few weeks ago, she started going out with another person from work – a man called Dave.

[3]The problem is that now he's spending a lot of his free time at our house. At the weekends, he's here all the time! A few days ago I came home early because I wasn't feeling well. And guess who was sitting on my sofa, watching TV … yes, him! He had the day off and he must have a key! I was very annoyed, but I didn't say anything.

[4]Then, yesterday I got a promotion. I was really excited, but then I found out that I'm going to be Dave's boss! This is going to make the situation worse!

[5]Have you got any advice? You are both always good at these kinds of things.

Love,
Sara

4 Read Matt's reply to Sara's email. Put paragraphs A–D in the correct order.

Hi Sara,

A ☐ Anyway, before you buy somewhere you need to do something about your problem. I completely understand your situation. Poor you! I had exactly the same problem with a flatmate's girlfriend. I really think you should speak to Hilary and explain how you feel. You could go for a drink with her or something – it might be a good idea if you don't talk to her at home. Geri will give you more advice. She's better at these things than I am.

B ☐ Let's start with your good news. Congratulations on your promotion! Well done! Are they going to give you more money? I hope so and then you can buy your own flat soon. It sounds like you need to.

C ☐ Anyway, Sara, I'm sorry to hear about your problems. It must be terrible to be at home at the moment. As well as the other advice about speaking to Hilary, how about going away for the weekend? You can come and see us. You're always welcome! Speak soon.

D ☐ Good to hear from you! Geri's on a course in Brighton for a few days. She might not check her email but she'll reply when she gets back.

Matt x

HELP WITH WRITING

Expressing sympathy and giving advice

5 **a** Look at these useful phrases. Which are used for expressing sympathy (S) and which are used for giving advice (A)?

1 [S] Poor you!
2 [A] I really think you should …
3 [ ] How about … ?
4 [ ] You could …
5 [ ] I'm sorry to hear …
6 [ ] I completely understand …
7 [ ] It might be a good idea if …
8 [ ] It must be terrible …

b Look at phrases 2–8 in **5a** again. What usually comes after each phrase?

- infinitive
- infinitive with *to*
- noun
- *about* + noun
- *you*
- verb+*ing*

c Underline the phrases in **5a** in Matt's email to check.

6 **a** Rewrite these sentences giving advice using the words in brackets and the phrases from **5a**.

1 Talk to your parents.

You could talk to your parents. (could)

2 Get another job.

_____

_____ (think)

3 You should save some money.

_____

_____ (idea)

4 Why don't you speak to your boss?

_____

_____ (how about)

5 What about asking for a week off work?

_____

_____ (could)

b Write sentences expressing sympathy about these situations using the words in brackets and the phrases from **5a**.

1 Jason lost his job last week.

I'm sorry to hear about Jason's job. (hear)

2 I lost my passport on holiday.

_____

_____ (terrible)

3 I've got money problems at the moment.

_____

_____ (understand)

4 My brother isn't well at the moment.

_____

_____ (hear)

7 **a** Imagine you are Geri and you are replying to Sara's email. Make notes on your advice for each of Sara's problems.

Sara's problems	your advice
Dave spends too much time at her house.	
Hilary gave Dave a key to the house.	
Sara is now Dave's boss.	
Sara has too much work.	

b Write your email to Sara.

- Use your notes from **7a**.
- Organise your email into paragraphs.
- Use phrases from **5a** for expressing sympathy and giving advice.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your email to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Giving an opinion

Reading a short website article; comments on an article
Writing connecting words (3); giving your opinion
Review connecting words; *used to*; agreeing and disagreeing

1 Read the short article. What is it asking?

This week's question



In Britain, over half of adults, or about 26 million people, bought something on the internet during the last year. Experts predict that next year over 30 million of us will buy something online. In not much more than ten years, the internet has completely changed the way we shop. Or has it? Do you regularly buy things online? Or do you prefer to going into shops and meeting real people? Leave your comments below.

2 Are these sentences for (positive about) or against (negative about) shopping on the internet? Write F (for) or A (against).

1 ☐ You don't have to leave your house.
2 ☐ It's difficult to send things back when you've bought them online.
3 ☐ Shops are always busy and full or people.
4 ☐ Things usually cost less online.
5 ☐ It's more interesting to go shopping in shops than online.
6 ☐ It's isn't always safe to use credit cards online.
7 ☐ It's easier to find reviews about things on the internet.
8 ☐ You have to be at home when things arrive.
9 ☐ It saves energy because people don't need to drive to shops.
10 ☐ The internet is always open.
11 ☐ You can't see things clearly on the internet.
12 ☐ You don't always get what you ordered.

3 Read the comments quickly. Are the people generally for or against shopping on the internet?

1 Alf _____
2 Lily _____
3 Grace _____
4 Harry _____
5 Daniel _____
6 Chloe _____

Alf 21st April, 6.32 am

Maybe I'm just too old **but** I hate it. I actually *like* going to shops. I meet friends, we look at things together, have lunch and lots more. It's just not as much fun to get things in the post.

Lily 21st April, 8.32 am

There are so many reasons why I love shopping on the internet. The main benefit is it's a lot a cheaper! **For example**, a book in a shop might cost about £10, but on the internet I usually pay about half that price.

Grace 21st April, 9.47 am

I'm 73 and I only started using the internet last year. The worst thing about shopping online is the stories you hear from people about stolen credit-card information. I was a bit worried at first about that. **However**, I've bought lots of things and had no problems at all. My life is a lot easier, especially as I can't drive as well as I used to.

Harry 21st April, 10.59 am

My brother buys *everything* on the internet. **For instance**, recently he bought a £15,000 car on eBay! **If you ask me**, he's mad! I had a terrible experience last year. Someone got my credit-card information last year from a website and bought thousands of pounds worth of stuff. I got all the money back but it took ages.

Daniel 21st April, 12.12 pm

The best thing about shopping online is that I don't have to go out to the shops. **In my opinion**, that's brilliant. They're always too crowded. Shopping online saves so much time! And trouble!

Chloe 21st April, 12.48 pm

The problem is when something stops working. You have to send it back to the website and that's a problem. I've usually thrown away the box **so** I have to find a new one, go to a post office, queue up ... **To me**, that's just too much work! **Therefore**, I generally only buy things from websites that also have a shop. Then you can usually take it back easily.

HELP WITH WRITING
Introducing reasons; connecting words (3)

4 Look at the <u>underlined</u> phrases in the comments on page 82. Are they introducing positive reasons or negative reasons for shopping online?

Introducing positive reasons

1 *The main benefit ...*

2 _____

Introducing negative reasons

3 _____

4 _____

5 Look at the connecting words in bold in the comments. Write them in the correct place in the table.

contrast	1 *but*
	2
results	3
	4
giving examples	5
	6
giving opinions	7 *If you ask me*
	8
	9

6 **a** Read some more comments about shopping online. Match reasons 7–12 in **2** to the people.

Evie _____

Olivia _____

Charlie _____

Jack _____

Will _____

Amelia _____

b Read the comments again and choose the correct words/phrases.

Evie 21st April, 12.56 pm

I buy almost everything online. [1]*The main benefit*/*The worst thing* is that I can do this in the middle of the night if I want to. I only go to shops when I have to – for some milk or bread, for instance. [2]*If you ask me*/*Therefore*, that's perfect!

Olivia 21st April, 1.34 pm

The [3]*best*/*worst* thing about shopping on the internet is that sometimes you're not sure what you're buying. You can only see a picture of things and [4]*for instance*/*therefore* you're always taking a chance on the quality.

Charlie 21st April, 2.17 pm

I used to love it. The [5]*problem*/*best thing* was that everything used to come when I was out. I often had to wait at home all day for something to arrive. The internet is fantastic for many things. [6]*However*/*So*, if you're not at home all day, shopping is best done in shops!

Jack 21st April, 4.17 pm

I don't understand people who think shopping online is a bad idea. [7]*To me*/*If you ask*, it's the best thing about the internet. And it's a lot more environmentally friendly too. Of course, they have to deliver things [8]*so*/*but* we used to drive to a shopping centre, so in the end, it's easier.

Will 21st April, 6.38 pm

Shopping online means I don't have to listen to sales assistants! They think they know everything. [9]*In my opinion*/*For example* they usually know nothing! Online, I can read lots of reviews from real people and make my own decisions.

Amelia 21st April, 8.17 pm

I've given up shopping online. I often used to get the wrong things. [10]*For example*/*However*, when I ordered food, there were often things missing or I received a 'similar' product. Once they didn't have any chickens, [11]*so*/*the best thing was* they sent me a huge turkey!

7 **a** A website is asking for opinions on different topics. Choose <u>two</u> of these topics. Write reasons *for* and *against* the topic.

1 Big shopping centres are better than streets of shops.
2 Everyone should have a credit card.
3 Children should save some of their pocket money every week.
4 Children should have lessons about spending and saving money at school.

for	against

b Write a paragraph of comment *for* <u>or</u> *against* two of the topics.

- Use your notes from **7a**.
- Use phrases from **5** to introduce your reasons.
- Use words/phrases from the comments in **6** to connect sentences.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your comments to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Telling a story

Reading a story
Writing verb forms in narratives; getting ideas; a narrative
Review Past Simple; Past Continuous; crime

1 Read the first part of the story and put pictures A–F in order.



Operation Magician: The Robbery of the Century

It was a warm day in the middle of summer, when Detective Inspector Sam Carr's phone rang. The man on the phone was speaking quietly, but Carr recognised his voice.

"There's going to be a robbery near the River Thames," the man said quietly. "The thieves are going to use a boat to escape."

Carr rang his boss and told him about the strange phone call. The police immediately started an investigation*. They called it 'Operation Magician'. For the next few weeks, they watched many different places near the River Thames, including banks and also, of course, the Millennium Dome.

A few weeks later, Carr knew that the Dome was connected with the robbery. He also knew the names of the suspects. But what were the thieves planning to do? The police put cameras inside the Dome and started filming all the visitors.

On 1st September, three of the suspects were seen in the Dome. They were looking at the diamond exhibition in the Money Zone and they were especially interested in the Millennium diamonds – a collection worth over £200 million.

For the next month, Carr and his officers watched six suspects carefully. The men were testing a JCB digger* and a boat. But Carr still didn't know the time of the robbery. On 6th November, Carr decided to change the real diamonds for fake* ones.

At 3.00 am on 7th November, Carr arrived at the Dome and spoke to the 200 police officers who were waiting inside.

Six hours later, the Dome was open. It was unusually busy for that time in the morning – Carr and his officers weren't wearing uniforms. They were dressed as tourists, cleaners and other workers.

**investigation* = when the police try to discover the facts about a crime
**JCB digger* = a large machine used to move earth
**fake* = not real

2 Read the story again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 ☐ Detective Inspector Carr knew the man on the phone.
2 ☐ The man told Carr what the thieves planned to steal.
3 ☐ The police immediately knew who the robbers were.
4 ☐ The thieves were planning to steal some diamonds and £200 million.
5 ☐ There were three people involved in the robbery.
6 ☐ The real diamonds were not in the Dome at the time of the robbery.

HELP WITH WRITING
Verb forms in narratives

3 **a** Match these verb forms to sentences a–c from the story.

1 Past Simple _____
2 Past Continuous _____
3 Past Simple passive _____

a But what were the thieves planning to do?
b On 1st September, three of the suspects were seen in the Dome.
c The police immediately started an investigation.

b Read the story again. Which are the two most common verb forms in the story? _____ and _____

c Underline three examples of the most common verb forms in the story.

4 Read the end of the story. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A few minutes after 9.30 am, while Carr and his officers [1]*were walking* (walk) around the Money Zone, a JCB digger [2]_____ (crash) into the side of the Dome. Three men jumped out* of the digger and [3]_____ (break into) the glass case* with the fake diamonds.

Carr and his officers moved quickly. They took their guns out of the bags that they [4]_____ (carry) and then they [5]_____ (arrest) the men in the Money Zone. Outside, another man [6]_____ (wait) in the boat. The police quickly arrested him. Operation Magician was a complete success. No one [7]_____ (shoot) or seriously hurt. Carr and his officers [8]_____ (be) amazed and very pleased.

After the robbery, police [9]_____ (find) the receipt for the boat. What [10]_____ (be) the name on the receipt? 'Mr Diamond', of course.

**jump out* = get out of a car, lorry, etc. suddenly and quickly
**(glass) case* = furniture used for displaying something, for example, in a museum

HELP WITH WRITING
Getting ideas

5 **a** Read the first sentence of the story. Can you remember the answers to questions 1–3?

It was a warm day in the middle of summer, when Detective Inspector Sam Carr's phone rang.

1 Who was on the phone? _____

2 What did he tell Carr? _____

3 What did Carr do next? _____

b Read the beginning of the story in **1** to check your answers.

c You can get ideas about writing a story by thinking of questions about the first line. Look at this first line and notice the questions we can ask to get ideas.

First line of the story: *As soon as Ashley walked into the room, she knew something was wrong.*

Some questions: What was wrong? What could she see? What did Ashley do next?

TIP • The first sentence of a story is important because it should interest the reader.

6 Match the first lines of stories 1–3 to questions a–c.

1 ☐ Ian first met Nicole at a police station in central London.

2 ☐ Suzie recognised the writing on the letter immediately and suddenly felt very nervous.

3 ☐ Laurie had a problem, but he knew who to speak to.

a Who wrote the letter? Why did she feel that way? What did she do next?

b Why was he there? Why was she there? What happened?

c What was his problem? Who was he going to talk to? What did he do next?

7 **a** Choose one of the stories in **6**. Then answer the three questions in **6** to get ideas for the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

b Write a story beginning with one of the first lines in **6**.

- Use your notes from **7a**.
- Use the Past Simple and Past Continuous in the story.
- Write about 100–150 words.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your story to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Describing your goals

Reading an online diary; a posting on a website
Writing common mistakes; describing your goals
Review Present Simple; Past Simple; Present Perfect; *be going to*

1 Read the website quickly. Who has a problem with:

a too much work? _____

b a bad habit? _____

c doing things too late? _____

www.myblog/paulsmart.net

Exams, revision and my goals ...

I've just finished my exams. I don't know if I've passed yet, but I know that I was extremely nervous. I don't like exams and I probably never will. But if I fail these exams, I'll have to wait a whole year before I go to university.

So I started to think about my goals for the future. Next year, I'm going to be a lot more organised. I've already started – I tidied my room! I only started my revision a few weeks before my exams and I didn't have enough time. At university, I'm going to do some revision every month.

Have you made any decisions about things you're going to do differently? What are your goals for the next few months or year? Please write something!

WRITTEN BY PAUL SMART AT 7.32 pm.



VIEW MY PROFILE

MAKE A POSTING

COMMENTS

Helen said ...

Hi Paul,

I don't have to do exams anymore, but I used to hate them!

I've made a few decisions recently. I smoke too much and I must give up soon. A few weeks ago, a friend of mine went to see a hypnotist about smoking. She hasn't had a cigarette since then! She says that she feels much better and much healthier. I'm going to try the same thing.

Secondly, I'm going to get fit. I don't do any exercise at the moment. I'm not fat, but I know I should do some. I went jogging a few days ago and it was really good. But my legs hurt a bit the next morning!

13.54 pm

Rupert said ...

Good luck with your goal, Paul!

My goal for the next year is a little strange. I'm going to work less! I got divorced last year and I only see my children at weekends. However, at the moment I can't always see them because I have so much work. They're growing up so fast and I feel really guilty. Your family should always be more important than work. So, I've decided not to work at weekends. I'm going to plan more days out with my children and I'm going to get to know them better.

23.29 pm.

2 Read the website again and fill in gaps 1–7 in the table.

name	goal	what he/she has done so far	what he/she is going to do
Paul	[1]*He's going to be more organised about exams.*	[2]	3
Helen	[4]	She went jogging.	5
Rupert	[6]	[7]	He's going to get to know his children better.
Alexandra	[8]	[9]	10
Marco	[11]	[12]	13

HELP WITH WRITING
Common mistakes

3 **a** Students often make these mistakes when they write.

1 *they're/there*: ***They're*** *good friends.*
not ~~*There good friends*~~.

2 *too/to*: *It's* ***too*** *hot.* not ~~*It's to hot*~~.

3 *enough* + noun: *I don't have* ***enough time***.
not ~~*I don't have time enough*~~.

4 *comparative + than*: *He's* ***older than*** *me.*
not ~~*He's older that me*~~.

b Match types of mistakes 1–8 to examples a–h.

1 irregular comparatives _____

2 auxiliary verbs _____

3 Present Simple *-s* with *he/she/it* _____

4 Present Continuous with state verbs (*like*, *hate*, etc.) _____

5 Past Simple _____

6 Present Perfect _____

7 *will, should, might* _____

8 conditionals _____

a *Last week, I went to the cinema.*
not ~~*Last week, I've been to the cinema*~~.

b *This is better* not ~~*This is more good*~~.

c *If I see him, I'll tell him.*
not ~~*If I will see him, I will tell him*~~.

d *I haven't done it yet.*
not ~~*I didn't do it yet*~~.

e *She lives near me.*
not ~~*She live near me*~~.

f *You should stay in bed.*
not ~~*You should to stay in bed*~~.

g *I like my job.* not ~~*I'm liking my job*~~.

h *I'm going to work harder.*
not ~~*I going to work harder*~~.

4 Read these postings on the website from Alexandra and Marco. Then fill in gaps 8–13 in the table in **2**.

Alexandra said ...

Hi Paul! I'm a student to, so I know how you feel. My goals are all about money. I always spend more money that I earn. What's more, I waste a lot of money on things I don't need. Last year, I borrowed a lot of money from my parents. There very kind, but now I'm paying it back. Then, if I will have enough money, I'll start saving. I also going to plan my spending. Can anyone recommend any good websites about money? I didn't find any yet.
8.05 pm

Marco said ...

Hello Paul. I found this website while I was looking for some advice on my situation. One of my goals for the next six months is to find a new job. I'm not hating the job I have at the moment. But I need to find something with more good opportunities for promotion. I've spoken to my boss about it and she understand the way I feel.

A couple of weeks ago I've sent out my CV to a few companies, but I haven't had any replies yet.

I think I must to stay in my job until I find another one. I haven't got money enough and unemployment benefit isn't much!
12.30 P.M

5 Read Alexandra's and Marco's postings again. Find 12 mistakes from **3a** and **3b** and correct them.

6 **a** Think about some goals you have for the next few months or years. Make notes on these things.

Your goal(s)	
What you have done so far	
What you are going to do	

b Write a posting for Paul's website about your goals.

- Use your notes from **6a**.
- Read and check for the mistakes in **3a** and **3b**.
- Write your posting again if you want to.
- Give your posting to your teacher in your next class.

Tick the things you can do in English in the Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio, p88.

Pre-intermediate Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio

Tick the things you can do in English.

Portfolio	Reading	Writing
1 p64	☐ I can understand a simple personal letter talking or asking about everyday life. ☐ I can understand descriptions of events.	☐ I can organise an informal letter (address, date, etc.). ☐ I can write a short personal letter describing experiences and events.
2 p66	☐ I can understand short narratives about everyday things. ☐ I can understand descriptions of events and feelings.	☐ I can use connecting words of addition and contrast. ☐ I can write an email to a friend. ☐ I can write a description of an event – real or imagined.
3 p68	☐ I can understand standard emails (for example from a business). ☐ I can find the most important information in advertisements on websites.	☐ I can write my CV in summary form.
4 p70	☐ I can understand the plot of a simple story. ☐ I can understand what is significant about the most important events.	☐ I can describe the plot of a film in a personal email.
5 p72	☐ I can understand the most important information on websites about language schools.	☐ I can reply in written form to advertisements and ask for more information about products. ☐ I can write a simple formal letter or email.
6 p74	☐ I can understand simple messages and notes from friends or colleagues.	☐ I can use abbreviations in notes and messages. ☐ I can write short simple notes and messages.
7 p76	☐ I can find the most important information in advertisements for holidays. ☐ I can understand complaints in a formal letter.	☐ I can use paragraphs in a letter. ☐ I can write a formal letter about my experiences on holiday.
8 p78	☐ I can understand the main points in an article.	☐ I can describe similarities and differences using phrases like *compared with*, *completely different from*, etc. ☐ I can write a simple guide about studying in my country and can express personal views and opinions.
9 p80	☐ I can understand events, feelings and wishes in a private email.	☐ I can use paragraphs in an email. ☐ I can offer sympathy and give advice. ☐ I can write emails to friends.
10 p82	☐ I can understand people's opinions in online comments.	☐ I can use connecting words/phrases like *for instance*, *therefore*, *however* and *if you ask me*. ☐ I can use phrases to begin paragraphs. ☐ I can write a simple comment on a topic I am interested in and give my personal opinion.
11 p84	☐ I can understand the plot of a story	☐ I can write a clearly structured story. ☐ I can ask questions to get ideas about a story.
12 p86	☐ I can find the most important information on a blog.	☐ I can write a message for a website giving factual information. ☐ I can recognise and correct common mistakes in writing.

Answer Key

1A Life stories

1 2 Where; d 3 Who; c 4 When; e 5 Why; g 6 How long; a 7 How many; h 8 How often; b

2 2 did 3 are 4 are 5 are 6 did 7 are 8 do

3a B What do you usually do in your free time? C How many countries did you visit last year? D What are you going to do tonight?

b 2 'm looking 3 haven't got / have not got 4 plays 5 told 6 went 7 'm going to make 8 are going to do

4a 2 Where did Anna go on holiday last year? 3 When is Anna's sister's birthday? 4 What does Paulo do in his free time? 5 When do Tom and Heidi go to the cinema? 6 What is Anna going to do this evening? 7 How many countries did Paulo visit last year? 8 Where is Anna going on holiday next year? 9 What are Tom and Heidi going to do this evening? 10 Where are Tom and Heidi going now?

b 2 She went to Italy and Scotland. 3 It's tomorrow. 4 He works. 5 They often go on Fridays. 6 She is going to do her Spanish homework. 7 He visited four countries. 8 Next year, she's going to Spain. 9 They're going to watch a programme on TV. 10 They're going to the cinema.

1B Super commuters

1 2 in a hospital 3 with young children; teenagers 4 for a multinational 5 in a restaurant 6 in a hotel 7 for a fashion company 8 with unemployed people

2 2 How does he get to university every day? 3 How far is it from his house? 4 How long does it take (him to get there)?

3a 2 does Michael work 3 helps 4 works 5 do Jess and Drew do 6 works 7 draws 8 does Stewart enjoy

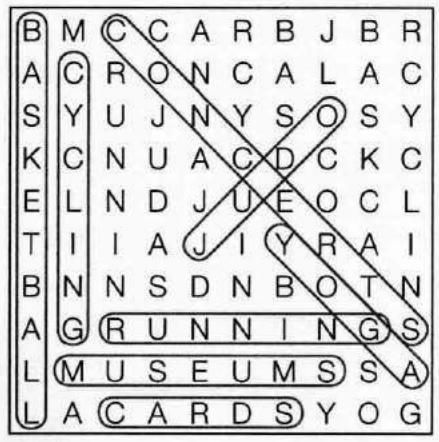
b 2 an airline 3 Ruth 4 Ryan 5 They're school teachers. / They work with young children and teenagers. 6 Judy 7 Sally 8 working in a city

4 2 missed the train 3 does she commute 4 book 5 is (waiting to see me)

5 2 Who has the longest journey? 3 Who gets up first? 4 What do you do, Ruby? 5 Who spends the most on travel? 6 Do you want to get jobs in London? 7 Who gets home first?

1C Time off

1a



b **do:** yoga, judo
play: basketball, cards
go: running, cycling
go to: concerts, museums

2 2 I am hardly ever at home on Fridays. I normally go to the cinema. 3 You are always happy. You never stop smiling. 4 I don't go to the gym very often. I occasionally go running with a friend.

3a 2 once 3 twice 4 two; three 5 once; six 6 couple

b b Theo uses the internet seven times a week. c Theo goes to gigs twice a month. d Theo goes on holiday once a year. e Theo goes running two or three times a week. g Lily and Lionel use the internet three or four times a week. h Lily and Lionel never go to gigs. i Lily and Lionel go on holiday four times a year. j Lily and Lionel go running once or twice a month.

1D Small talk

1 2 Do you live 3 Whereabouts in 4 How do you know 5 do you know 6 Are you a friend of 7 where did you meet 8 Didn't we meet in 9 You're a teacher

2a b It was very nice to meet you. c It was great to see you again. d Let's keep in touch. e Nice meeting you. f See you later, maybe.

b 2A 3D 4C

2A Beginnings

1a 2 left 3 read 4 closed 5 wear 6 cried 7 stop 8 fell 9 think 10 made

b **regular:** close, cry, stop **irregular:** read, wear, fall, think, make

2a 1 met 2 had 3 went 4 didn't finish 5 got 6 decided 7 was not / wasn't 8 started 9 gave 10 offered 11 became 12 began 13 gave 14 were

b 1 When did Ben and Jerry meet? 2 Who got a job selling ice cream? 3 What happened in 1978? 4 When did they open their first shop? 5 What did they do on their first anniversary? 6 Who did they offer their ice cream to? 7 Why did they start 'Ben & Jerry's Foundation'? 8 How many shops were there in 2010?

3 1 ago 2 Last 3 last 4 in 5 16th century 6 1940s 7 ago 8 yesterday

2B How we met

1 1 was waiting for a taxi 2 were watching TV 3 was talking to a friend 4 was thinking about his girlfriend 5 was looking for something online 6 were jogging in the park

2 1 lived 2 was doing 3 saw 4 heard 5 was working 6 walked 7 were going 8 were talking

3 1 was working 2 was 3 met 4 was travelling 5 were riding 6 thought 7 knew 8 visited 9 was going out 10 broke up 11 went 12 got 13 were staying 14 got 15 got 16 was teaching

4a 1 Where was Alexandra working in 1998? 2 Where was she travelling when she met Shamil? 3 What were Shamil and Alexandra doing when they started talking? 4 Was she going out with anyone when she went back to Uzbekistan? 5 Where was her family staying when they got engaged? 6 What was Alexandra

Answer Key

doing when she met her second husband?

b 1 She was working in a bank. 2 She was travelling through Uzbekistan. 3 They were riding their horses. 4 Yes, she was. 5 They were staying with Shamil. 6 She was teaching English.

5 1 married 2 fall; love 3 get 4 go with 5 meet; time 6 break; with

2C Coincidences

1 1 unexpected 2 unfortunate 3 strange 4 incredible 5 amazing

2 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 T

3 2 f (when) 3 e (until) 4 a (so) 5 c (when) 6 b (because)

2D Internet dating

1 1 So 2 So 3 Oh, I don't. 4 nor 5 So 6 Oh, I did. 7 Nor did I. 8 Nor am I.

2 1 So am I 2 nor do I 3 Oh, I'm not 4 So do I 5 Oh, I am 6 Oh, I do 7 Nor did I 8 Nor am I

3A Getting qualified

1a 2 g 3 e 4 b 5 f 6 a 7 c 8 k 9 l 10 j 11 h 12 m 13 n 14 i

b 2 long holidays 3 opportunities for travel 4 sick pay 5 lots of responsibility 6 friendly colleagues 7 a company car 8 a good salary

2 1 has to be 2 has to practise 3 has to work 4 has to be 5 has to know 6 has to take

3 1 don't have to 2 doesn't have to 3 had to 4 have to 5 didn't have to 6 have to 7 have to 8 didn't have to

4a 2 Do; have to work 3 Does; have to speak 4 Do; have to come 5 Does; have to be 6 Did; have to pay

b 1 did 2 do 3 doesn't 4 don't 5 doesn't 6 did

3B Job-hunting

1a a 1 b 3 c 10 d 8 e 2 f 5 g 6 h 4 i 9 j 7 k 11

b 2 b 3 earn 4 lose 5 get 6 write 7 look 8 fill 9 go 10 have

2a 1 never works 2 is 3 'm still learning 4 're watching 5 'm living 6 usually go 7 wants 8 are you crying

b a 6 b 2; 7 c 4; 8 d 3; 5

3 2 're relaxing 3 drives; 's cycling 4 's; 's raining 5 go; 're staying 6 win; 'm losing

4 1 Are you looking 2 're reading 3 is 4 ask 5 Are; learning 6 'm studying 7 don't need 8 try 9 have 10 wants 11 's reading 12 arrive 13 'm waiting 14 read 15 need 16 helps

3C What a job!

1 2 writer 3 assistant 4 painter 5 musician 6 violinist 7 cleaner 8 director 9 cook 10 actor (↓ translator)

2a 1 N 2 B 3 V 4 B 5 N 6 B

b 2 laugh/laughter; laugh 3 ad/advert/advertisement; advertise 4 visit/visitor; visit 5 cyclist/bicycle; cycle 6 paint/painter; paint

3a 1 d 2 e 3 a 4 c 5 b

b 1 argument 2 decision 3 exam/examination 4 examiner 5 ad/advert/advertisement 6 interviewer 7 discussed 8 excitement 9 swimmer

3D I'm really sorry!

1a 1 d 2 a 3 c 4 b

b 1 d 2 b 3 a 4 c

2 2 g 3 h 4 c 5 b 6 e 7 f 8 a

3 1 couldn't; 'll 2 can't; 'll 3 have to; can't 4 couldn't; had to; 'll

4 2 I'm sorry, but I can't meet you later. I have to visit my parents. I'll see you at the weekend. 3 I'm sorry but I couldn't go to the meeting yesterday. I had to go on a training course. I'll come to the next meeting. 4 I'm sorry, but I can't work on Saturday. I have to go to the doctor. I'll work late next week.

5 1 beautiful 2 writing 3 swimmer 4 gallery 5 developed 6 shopping 7 opened 8 loses 9 opportunities 10 success

4A Lookalikes

1 1 historical drama 2 love story 3 romantic comedy 4 horror film 5 science-fiction 6 war film 7 musical 8 comedy 9 animated film

2 1 were; been 2 cried; cried 3 did; done 4 went; gone or been 5 had; had 6 heard; heard 7 met; met 8 stopped; stopped 9 watched; watched 10 wrote; written

3 3 hasn't made 4 has made 5 has met 6 haven't met 7 have been 8 hasn't been

4 1 's seen 2 's (never) learned/learnt 3 's (never) used 4 've (never) failed 5 've (never) tried 6 've broken 7 haven't been 8 've driven

5 1 was 2 gave 3 started 4 's moved 5 have found 6 appeared 7 sung 8 had 9 's had 10 've never seen

4B My music

1 2 reggae 3 classical 4 pop 5 dance 6 jazz 7 blues 8 hiphop 9 rocknroll 10 rock ↓ traditional folf

2a 1 Has Sally ever written a song? 2 Has Bob Dylan ever had a number one in the UK? 3 Have you ever bought music on the internet? 4 Have you and Jo ever heard of the Black Eyed Peas? 5 Have Cory and Amy ever sung karaoke? 6 Has your brother ever played in a band?

b 1 she has 2 he hasn't 3 I/we have 4 we haven't 5 they have 6 he hasn't

3 1 b 2 a 3 c 4 c 5 a

4 1 Have; seen; haven't; have; did; see; was 2 Have; been; have; haven't; hated; loved 3 Have; used; have; bought; did; buy; ordered; cost 4 Has; lost; has; lost; did; do; tried; couldn't; have; seen; haven't

4C TV or not TV?

1 2 The news 3 download 4 Turn off 5 chat show 6 Documentaries 7 record 8 Soap operas

2 a By 1950, 94% of Americans had a radio in their house. b By 1955, 66% of American houses had their own TV. c In 1996, about 30 million people used the internet. d In 2011, there were over 2.3 Billion people online. e There are at least 2,500 television channels on the internet.

3a 1 amazing 2 worried 3 surprised 4 boring 5 tired 6 disappointed 7 annoying

b 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 F

4D What do you think?

1 2 Do you agree with that 3 No, definitely not 4 Yes, maybe you're right 5 What do you think 6 Do you think 7 Yes, definitely 8 I'm not sure about that 9 What about you 10 I agree with

2a 2 C 3 C 4 C

b **asking for an opinion:** Do you agree with that?; Do you think ... ?; What about you?
agreeing: Yes, maybe you're right.; Yes, definitely.; I agree with (Ingrid).
disagreeing: I'm sorry I don't agree.; No, definitely not.; I'm not sure about that.

3 Students' answers.

5A A crowded planet

1 1 causes 2 pollution 3 protect 4 wildlife 5 world population 6 increase 7 produce 8 food 9 The cost of living 10 increasing 11 produce 12 green energy 13 oil 14 causing 15 global warming 16 protect 17 rainforests 18 environment

2a 1 Cars and buses will only use electricity. 2 Global warming will mean floods are a common problem. 3 Many more people will work at home. 4 There will be too many people.

b a won't exist b won't be c won't live d won't have

c 1 a 2 c 3 d 4 b

3a 1 won't be 2 Will; have 3 won't be 4 Will; use 5 won't live 6 will live 7 won't exist 8 Will; be

b 2 will 3 don't 4 will

4 2 We might find life on other planets. 3 The Earth might be too crowded. 4 Most people might live to be over 100. 5 Animals like tigers and gorillas might not exist. 6 My sister and I might be good friends.

5 2 might save 3 might look for 4 might live 5 might be 6 might fail 7 might have to

5B Never too old

1a 1 d 2 a 3 g 4 f 5 f 6 c 7 h 8 e

b 1 have 2 live 3 take 4 write 5 do 6 learn 7 spend 8 move

2 1 are you 2 retire 3 learn 4 am not / 'm not 5 going to 6 is 7 what are you 8 spend

3 1 a 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 c

4 1 retiring 2 spending 3 learn 4 have 5 having 6 live 7 retiring 8 get 9 retire 10 buying

5C Conservation works

1 1 on 2 to 3 with 4 to 5 about 6 about 7 for 8 for 9 on

2 1 70 2 200 3 20 4 30 5 500 6 2,000 7 20 8 28 9 60,000

3 **Possiblie answers** 1 A few years after people arrived on the island, about 2,000 years ago. 2 Because people hunted them and cut down large areas of the forests they lived in. 3 They talk to schools about the environment and they collect information about the lemurs. 4 There are more bamboo lemurs on the island than scientists previously believed. 5 It costs the flights to Madagascar and £500.

5D A charity event

1 1 b 2 c 3 b 4 c 5 b 6 a

2a 2 h 3 g 4 f 5 c 6 d 7 a 8 b

b a 2, 6 b 1, 3 c 4, 5

c 2 Why don't we have a karaoke night 3 I'll hire one if you like 4 Yes, that'd be great 5 Can you make some posters 6 Do you want me to put an advert in the paper 7 No, don't worry 8 Will you organise the tickets

6A Teenagers

1 2 tidy 3 mature 4 confident 5 polite 6 ambitious 7 honest 8 talented 9 moody 10 organised

2 ***-er*** newer; older ***-y → -i +-er*** happier; moodier; funnier **double consonant + *-er*** hotter; wetter; bigger ***more* + adjective** more polite; more patient; more difficult **irregular** better (good); worse (bad); further/farther (far)

3a 1 harder 2 worried 3 ambitious 4 more organised 5 selfish 6 moody 7 more confident 8 more helpful 9 more interesting 10 polite

b 1a not as ambitious as 1b as organised as 2 as selfish as 3a not as helpful as 3b not as polite as

4 1 as patient as this one 2 difficult as this one 3 less polite than theirs 4 interested in football than my brother 5 taller than her 6 selfish as I was a few years ago

6B Roles people play

1 2 nephew 3 grandmother 4 cousin 5 mother-in-law 6 stepbrother 7 ex-husband

2 1 ex-boyfriend 2 relative 3 close friend 4 flatmate 5 neighbour 6 stepfather 7 brother-in-law 8 colleague

3a 2 c 3 b 4 a

b **pretty** b, prettiest **polite, aggressive** a, most polite; most aggressive **bright, rich** d, brightest; richest **strange, nice** c, strangest; nicest

4 1 busy 2 eldest 3 least 4 stressed 5 closest 6 lazy 7 brightest 8 least

5 1 the brightest 2 the funniest 3 best 4 the most musical 5 the youngest 6 the thinnest 7 the busiest 8 happiest 9 the most considerate 10 the most organised

6C Family Business

1 2 unselfish 3 dishonest 4 incorrect 5 impatient 6 impossible 7 unhealthy 8 immature

2a 1 The origin of soaps 2 Popular soaps made in English 3 Popular soaps made in Spanish 4 The reasons we love soaps

b 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 F

6D Call me back

1 1 d 2 g 3 c 4 f 5 e 6 b 7 a

2 2 this morning 3 a message 4 ring/phone/call ... tomorrow 5 my office 6 she there 7 the line 8 I ... her 9 home this

Answer Key

7A 50 places to go

1 1 tour 2 trips 3 travel 4 journey 5 trip

2a 1 'm writing 2 are travelling 3 are staying 4 are looking for 5 am learning 6 'm looking forward

b 2 future 3 future 4 present 5 present 6 present

3 2 they're visiting Niagara Falls. 3 they're going on a boat tour of Lake Ontario. 4 they're going to Jamie's wedding. 5 they're driving to Toronto. / they're having dinner with Jamie's parents. 6 is having a sailing lesson. 7 is going to the beginner's class. 8 is going sailing to the islands.

4a 1 Where are you going 2 Who are you going with? 3 When are you leaving? 4 Who is taking you to the airport? 5 Who is looking after the cat? 6 Where are you staying? 7 What are you planning to see? 8 When are you coming back?

b 2 going with my brother. 3 leaving on 26th July. 4 Dad is taking us to the airport. 5 The neighbour is looking after the cat. 6 I'm / We're staying at the Hotel President. 7 I'm / We're planning to see the Hagia Sophia.

7B What are you taking?

1 2 towel 3 shaving gel 4 perfume 5 shampoo 6 chewing gum 7 sandals 8 walking boots 9 toothpaste 10 toothbrush 11 sun cream 12 sunglasses 13 make-up 14 shorts

2 2 a towel 3 some shaving gel 4 some perfume 5 some shampoo 6 some chewing gum 7 some sandals 8 some walking boots 9 some toothpaste 10 a toothbrush 11 some sun cream 12 some sunglasses 13 some make-up 14 some shorts

3 1 any 2 some 3 some 4 any 5 any 6 some 7 some 8 any 9 some

4 1 ~~bottle~~ tube 2 ✓ 3 ✓ 4 ~~piece~~ bottle 5 ~~bar~~ bottle 6 ~~bottle~~ packet 7 ✓ 8 ~~packet~~ pair

5 1 a lot of 2 many 3 little 4 few 5 bit of 6 much; little 7 lots of; few 8 much; many

6 2 I didn't like the hotel. **Its** rooms were small. 3 Yes, it's **hers**. 4 That suitcase looks like **yours**. 5 Our house is bigger than **theirs**. 6 I haven't got a razor, but I'll use **John's**.

7 1 ~~informations~~ **information** 2 That's not our towel, it's **theirs**. 3 **Whose** sunglasses are these? 4 Have you got any **chewing** gum? 5 I need to buy a **razor** tomorrow. 6 Have you packed the **suitcase**? 7 Can I borrow some **toothpaste**? 8 Can you give me that **piece** of paper?

7C Wish you were here

1 1 c 2 e 3 d 4 a 5 b

2a 1 for 2 – 3 to; with 4 for 5 on

b 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 T

3 1 going for 2 go to 3 go 4 went; with 5 going on 6 going on

7D It doesn't work

1 1 light, lift, remote control, bed, air conditioning 2 room, lift, air conditioning 3 room, lift, bed 4 food, newspaper 5 light, lift, remote control, air conditioning 6 light, lift, remote control, air conditioning

2 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 b

3a 1 open 2 too 3 giving 4 send 5 afraid 6 speak 7 wrong

b 1 The window doesn't open in my room. 2 I think there's something wrong with it. 3 I wonder if you could send someone to check it. 4 I'm afraid I've got a complaint. 5 My bed is too small. 6 Would you mind giving me another room? 7 Could I speak to the manager, please?

8A Home sweet home

1 2 g 3 c 4 a 5 i 6 f 7 e 8 h 9 b

2 2 a few years 3 ages 4 four days 5 a long time 6 2007 7 this morning 8 I was young 9 last month 10 six o'clock

3a 1 've enjoyed 2 has loved 3 've lived 4 has had 5 've stayed 6 've never stayed 7 've met 8 hasn't moved

b 1 have been; for 2 have had; for 3 has had; since 4 have known; for 5 has been; for

4a 1 How long ago did they retire? 2 How long did they try living in the motor home at weekends for? 3 How long ago did they sell their house? 4 How long have they lived in a motor home? 5 How long has Glen had a website? 6 How long has their neighbour lived in Texas?

b 2 For three years. 3 Three years ago. 4 For three years. 5 Since January 2011. 6 For eight months.

5 1 sent; 's had 2 haven't known 3 've worked 4 did (they) meet 5 didn't live 6 Have (you) been 7 studied 8 hasn't eaten

8B Meet the parents

1 1 on time 2 guest 3 bow 4 shake hands 5 kiss; cheek 6 host; hostess

2 1 should take; shouldn't arrive 2 should shake; shouldn't kiss 3 shouldn't point; should use 4 should take off; shouldn't wear 5 shouldn't take; should (always) ask

3 2 What time should I arrive? 3 Who should I give 4 Where should I leave 5 How much should I exercise?

4 1 must 2 Should 3 mustn't 4 should/must 5 should/must 6 mustn't 7 should 8 mustn't

5 1 d 2 e 3 a 4 c 5 f 6 g 7 b 8 h

6 2 Jorge and I went to the language school to learn a foreign language. 3 Clara went shopping to buy some new clothes. 4 I got satellite TV to watch the football. 5 He stayed at home to do some cooking. 6 Silvia and Antonio got jobs in England to practise their English.

8C Cultural differences

1 2 e 3 h 4 c 5 a 6 f 7 d 8 b

2 A 2 Meetings and greetings B 5 Names and titles C 4 Talking about money D 1 Eating and drinking E 3 Making comparisons

3 1 be 2 to go 3 save 4 to be 5 to use 6 asking 7 kill 8 to do

4 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 T

8D What's it like?

1 2 tasty 3 freezing 4 touristy 5 modern 6 spicy 7 polluted 8 bland 9 changeable 10 reserved

2a 1 What's Wellington like?
2 What's Rio like? 3 What are the people like in Wellington? 4 What's the weather like in Osaka?
5 What's the food like in Rio?
6 What are the people in Rio like?

b 2 It's amazing. 3 They're polite. 4 It's freezing in winter. 5 It's delicious. 6 They're easy-going.

3 Have you been to **China** ...
Yes I **have**. ...
What **is** it like?
It's **very** interesting ...
What **are** the people like?
... I don't speak **any** Chinese!
... Will you **go** back?
... I plan **to go** to Shanghai next summer.

9A Problems, problems

1a 2 a 3 c 4 f 5 d 6 b

b 2 overslept this morning 3 left my wallet at home 4 missed the train 5 got; lost 6 got stuck in traffic

2 1 forgets; 'll be 2 doesn't; 'll have 3 will; run 4 phone; won't 5 'll lose; don't 6 's; 'll leave

3 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 f 6 e
2 If I see Caroline, I'll tell her you called. 3 If we go there again, we'll stay at the same hotel. 4 If he doesn't study harder, he won't pass. 5 If she's a vegetarian, I won't cook any meat. 6 If you write it in your diary, you'll remember it.

4 2 I'll have to drive. 3 I'll get stuck in traffic. 4 I get stuck in traffic, I'll be late for work again. 5 If I'm late for work again, I'll lose my job. 6 If I lose my job, I'll run out of money.

5 1 until 2 before 3 as soon as 4 when 5 as soon as 6 after 7 before

6 1 as soon as I get home 2 I do my homework 3 he asks me to marry him 4 she finishes work late 5 I won't stop learning English 6 You must go to bed

9B Sleepless nights

1 1 c 2 f 3 b 4 a 5 h 6 e 7 d 8 g

2 2 excited 3 nervous 4 calm 5 confident 6 annoyed 7 guilty 8 upset

3 1 too 2 too much 3 too many 4 too many 5 too 6 too much; too 7 too many 8 too much

4 1 young enough 2 enough religion 3 enough time 4 long enough 5 often enough 6 enough money

5 1 enough time 2 warm enough 3 loud enough 4 enough money 5 exciting enough 6 enough salt 7 enough food 8 confident enough

6 2 haven't got enough 3 have got too many 4 hasn't got enough 5 has got too much 6 has got too many 7 have got enough

9C Noisy neighbours

1 1 ✓

2 2 He thinks he's got quite a good voice. 3 patient, considerate 4 Because Vaughan's radio is too loud in the mornings. 5 He put the radio on and turned the volume down.

3 2 get on with 3 goes on 4 give up 5 put up with 6 sat down 7 took off

9D Invitations

1a 2 Are you free tonight? 3 What time shall I come? 4 What are you doing on Tuesday? 5 Are you doing anything on Friday? 6 Would you like to come to dinner on Saturday?

b 2 What time shall I come? 3 What are you doing on Tuesday? 4 Would you like to come to dinner on saturday? 5 Are you free tonight? 6 Are you doing anything on Friday?

2 1 Are you doing anything 2 Would you like to 3 What time shall we 4 How about 5 what are you doing 6 Nothing special 7 Yes, that'd be great 8 What about

10A The collectors

1a 1 is 2 is 3 are 4 are 5 am 6 are

b 1 was 2 were 3 was 4 was 5 were 6 was

2 1 is used 2 was bought 3 buys 4 bought; were made 5 tried; was made 6 were written

3 1 created 2 met 3 got 4 wasn't taught 5 taught 6 was paid 7 isn't run 8 is spent 9 started 10 gives 11 are organised 12 use

4a 1 manufactures 2 published 3 grows 4 wrote 5 directed 6 painted 7 built 8 invent

b 2 was first published in 2012. 3 of the world's sugar is grown in Brazil.
4 The James Bond books were written by Ian Fleming.
5 *Avatar* was directed by James Cameron. 6 The Sistine Chapel was painted by Michelangelo.
7 Buckingham Palace was built by the Duke of Buckingham. 8 Were online auctions invented by Pierre Omidyar?

10B Shopping trends

1 2 c 3 e 4 a 5 b 6 f

2 2 thing 3 body 4 no; no 5 Some 6 thing; some 7 where 8 body 9 body 10 every

3 2 People didn't use to 3 People didn't use to 4 People used to 5 People didn't use to 6 People used to

4 1 used to believe 2 didn't use to like 3 did (you) use to think 4 Did (they) use to smoke 5 used to live 6 didn't use to be 7 didn't use to take 8 Did (your parents) use to embarrass

5a 1 Rosalie 2 Tricia and Luis 3 Sandra and Kyle

b 1 Did Sandra and Kyle use to go out a lot? 2 What did they use to do? 3 Where did Rosalie use to work? 4 Did Rosalie use to be tired after work? 5 Where did Tricia and Luis use to live? 6 Did they use to know their neighbours?

c 1 Yes they did. 2 They used to go to the theatre or meet friends for a drink. 3 She used to work in Cambridge. 4 Yes, she did.
5 They used to live in the city.
6 No, they didn't.

d 1 Sandra and Kyle 2 Tricia and Luis 3 Rosalie 4 Tricia and Luis 5 Sandra and Kyle 6 Rosalie

Answer Key

10C Fashion victims

1 1 an 2 – 3 the 4 a 5 – 6 a 7 a 8 the 9 a 10 the 11 an 12 the 13 the 14 the

2a 1 c 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 b

b 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 F 6 T

10D It suits you

1 1 fitting room 2 pay by cash 3 in the sale 4 bring it back 5 fits 6 give refunds 7 in a smaller size 8 receipt

2 1 The fitting room is over there 2 I don't think it fits 3 It's in the sale 4 I'm afraid we don't give refunds on sale items 5 have you got this in a smaller size 6 If I bring it back, can I get a refund 7 I'll pay by cash 8 Here's your receipt

11A Guess what?

1a 1 get 2 have 3 get 4 check 5 lose 6 give 7 transfer 8 have 9 book

b 1 get paid 2 transfer the money to your account 3 check my bank account 4 book a holiday 5 have an operation 6 get a message 7 give someone a call 8 have an accident 9 lose my job

2 1 I've just sent you an email. 2 Sam hasn't done the exam yet. 3 I've already forgotten her name. 4 I've just had an operation. 5 Tom and I have just lost our jobs. 6 Have you booked your holiday yet?

3a 2 have just had lunch 3 has just arrived at work 4 has just finished a report 5 has just found her keys 6 have just had a meeting

b 2 Have Susie and Cath finished their lunch yet? 3 Susie and Cath haven't cleaned their desks yet. 4 Has Stan told Edward about his promotion yet? 5 Alicia hasn't printed her report yet. 6 Has Giles started work yet?

4 1 's already left 2 Have; had; yet 3 has already started 4 haven't heard; yet 5 've already read it 6 've just bought

11B Murder mystery

1 2 thief 3 rob 4 robber 5 murder 6 murderer 7 burgle 8 burglar

2 2 stolen 3 suspects 4 burglaries 5 shot 6 bullets 7 arrested 8 murder 9 victim 10 robbery 11 thief

3a 2 e (where) 3 c (that) 4 b (where) 5 d (that) 6 a (who)

b 1 who/that 2 where 3 that/which 4 that/which 5 where 6 that/who

4 2 They found a button which/that belonged to the murderer. 3 They closed the bar where the murder happened. 4 The bank where I work was robbed last week. 5 They found the things which/that were stolen in the burglary. 6 I failed an exam which/that I thought was easy. 7 We met the woman who/that is going to buy our house. 8 He got the cheque which/that I sent yesterday.

5 1 The police haven't arrested anyone for the murder yet. 2 Ring the police! Someone has just stolen our car. 3 Have you seen the news yet? There's an article about the robbery. 4 She has been a suspect since the police found the body. 5 I haven't had a car accident for a long time. 6 You're too late. Everyone has already gone home! 7 Have you ever lost your job? 8 We have never had an operation.

11C In the news

1 1 c 2 a 3 b

2a 1 noun 2 verb 3 adjective 4 noun 5 verb 6 verb 7 verb

b 1 a 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 a

3 1 €50 2 Nothing. 3 The woman gave a description. 4 To see if the woman recognised him. 5 It had some spelling mistakes and it was written on the robber's CV. 6 They went to the address on the CV.

11D Did you?

1 1 has 2 is 3 was 4 has 5 does 6 have 7 did 8 'm/am

2 a Mark has phoned you twice today. b We didn't get paid yesterday. c Rod and Lin have lived here for ages. d I was working last night. e Tina doesn't work on Fridays. f I 'm/am not having my operation next week. g My sister has lost her job. h Tom is going to Poland on holiday.

3 1 Is he? 2 Has he? 3 Didn't he? 4 Aren't you? 5 Have you?

4a 1 Have they? 2 Was he? 3 Don't you? 4 Haven't you? 5 Did he? 6 Doesn't he? 7 Didn't she?

b a 1 b 5 c 3 d 4 e 7 f 2 g 6

12A Working abroad

1 1 costs 2 waste 3 spend; save 4 get 5 lend 6 borrow; pay 7 win; lose 8 spend; earn

2a 2 c 3 a 4 e 5 b

b 1 Money will be important one day 2 Money can't buy you love 3 The hardest thing in the world to understand is tax 4 I'm going to be a millionaire before I 'm/am 30 5 I 'm/am working as hard as I can

3 2 Present Continuous 3 would 4 could 5 is/are going to

4 1 told 2 said 3 tell 4 said 5 say 6 told 7 said 8 told

5a 1 'm 2 get 3 working 4 spend 5 save 6 move 7 be 8 leaving

b 1 was a bit fed up 2 going to get promoted 3 was working really hard at the moment 4 she spent all her money on rent and food 5 Joel that she couldn't save anything 6 were going to move offices next month 7 her journey to work would be a lot longer 8 Tia that he was leaving next month

12B Taking risks

1 2 getting really stressed; take it easy 3 taking sugar; getting too many headaches 4 get the children ready; taking my English exam 5 get a cold; takes me a long time 6 Take my advice; get lost

2a 1 b 2 f 3 a 4 d 5 c 6 e

b 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 T

3 1 had; would buy 2 would work; had 3 had; would give 4 would; told 5 would have; lost 6 would learn; spoke; listened 7 would live; didn't 8 could; would

4 2 If Lenny wore a suit, I would promote him to manager. 3 If Susie and Cath didn't talk so much, they would do a lot more work. 4 If Ella was more organised, she wouldn't lose everything. 5 If Giles lived nearer work, he wouldn't arrive late every day. 6 If I didn't worry so much, I would be a lot happier!

5 2 would enjoy going to the cinema; enjoy going to the cinema if the seats were comfortable 3 liked children's books, we would read Harry Potter; read Harry Potter if we liked children's books 4 my children lived near me, I would see them often; would see my children often if my children lived near me

12C Graffiti

1 a

2 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 T

3 1 First 2 Then 3 Next 4 When 5 while 6 After 7 Finally

Reading and Writing Portfolio 1

1 d, e, g

2 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 F

3a b 2 c 5 d 4 e 1 f 6 g 8 h 7

b b B c E d E e E f E

4 2 B 3 D 4 G 5 A 6 H 7 E 8 C

5 2 b 3 f 4 a 5 d 6 e

Reading and Writing Portfolio 2

1 1 a 2 b 3 a

2 2 Because it was their anniversary – they started going out four years ago. 3 Ollie. 4 Because it said "Will you marry me, Katy?". 5 She wants Poppy to help her choose a wedding dress.

3 b It's <u>also</u> cheaper than I thought. <u>What's more</u>, they were all smiling. And we can <u>also</u> go shopping!

4 b <u>However</u>, that's not the reason I'm writing ...
We didn't drink it, <u>though</u>.

5 1 two 2 two 3 after; before 4 beginning; end

6 2 She sent me a text. I didn't reply, though. 3 He owns the restaurant. He's also a very good cook. 4 I'm not married. However, I've got a girlfriend. 5 We bought a new car last year. What's more, Mike got a new job 6 I met a nice man last week. However, he's already going out with someone. 7 We got engaged last month. We're not going to get married until next year, though. 8 My parents met in 1985. They also got married that year.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 3

1 1 jobs 2 Ms Weston 3 assistant chef 4 Simon Parks 5 to summarise his phone conversation with Ms Weston

2 3 pay 4 holiday 5 opportunities 6 promotion 7 two 8 hours 9 Salary

3 a Ruby Olive Weston
b rubyweston@mailme.net
c 1996 d Liverpool High School for Girls e Le Moulin f Liverpool Young Chef of the Year

4a 1 d 2 a 3 b 4 c

b **Use bullet points (•) for lists:**
• preparation of meat, vegetables
Include important courses:
Northampton College, Hospitality and Catering course
Summarise your school examinations:
Eight GCSEs including Mathematics, English and French
Include important work experience:
Summer 2007 Le Moulin, Chantonnay, France
List other skills you have:
Computers – word processing and spreadsheets

Reading and Writing Portfolio 4

1 2 *Up* 3 *The Blues Brothers* 4 *Psycho*

2 3 Professor doesn't tell truth

3 1 1955 3 Mrs Wilberforce, Professor Marcus 5 *Star Wars* 6 Alexander Mackendrick 7 A musician rents a room in an old woman's house. When the woman discovers he is a bank robber, he has to kill her.

4 The bank robbers die and the old lady keeps the money they stole.

5a 1 S 2 R 3 S 4 R

b 1 Present Simple 2 Present Perfect; Past Simple

6 the acting; the director; the place where the film happens; the story; other films by the actor or director

7 1 've seen 2 comes 3 hears 4 doesn't believe 5 listens 6 plays 7 meets 8 enjoyed 9 are 10 cried

Reading and Writing Portfolio 5

1 2 Intensive English Plus 3 19 4 10 5 Bath 6 22 7 DS 8 DS 9 Language Links 10 Brighton 11 28 12 24 13 17 14 12

2 A Emre B Paola C Daiki and Kiko

3 the type of English she wants to study

4a 1 Dear Mr Austin 2 Dear John 4 Yours sincerely 5 Love, Kiko 7 Yours faithfully,

b 1 would you be able to 2 I would be grateful if you could 3 with reference to 4 I am interested in 5 I would also like 6 further 7 I look forward to hearing from you soon

Reading and Writing Portfolio 6

1 1 D 2 A 3 C 4 E 5 B

2 1 Chris 2 Louis 3 Beth 4 Amy 5 Tara

4 2 I'll 3 I haven't 4 We; the 5 I'm; the; a

5 2 Sarah. If possible, can you call garage about car? Should be ready today. Thanks. Josh 3 Jack, got number of good electrician? We're sitting in dark and really need someone! Lyn 4 Jan, going to cinema in Mason Road to see comedy film. Meeting Rob for drink first. Want to come? Macy 5 Mel, very good drama on BBC1 tonight at 8 called 'Boy'. Won't be home. Can you record? Adrian.

6 2 a 3 c 4 f 5 b 6 e 7 d

7 2 Sarah. If poss., can you call garage about car? Should be ready today. Thx. Josh. 3 Jack, got no. of good electrician? We're sitting in dark & really need someone! Lyn 4 Jan, going to cinema in Mason Rd. to see comedy film. Meeting Rob for drink first. Want to come? Macy 5 Mel, v. good drama on BBC1 tonight at 8 called 'Boy'. Won't be home. Can you record? Adrian

Answer Key

Reading and Writing Portfolio 7

1 1 a hotel 2 Brighton 3 friendly and helpful 4 Stratford-upon-Avon 5 talks and theatre tickets

2 1 a 2 d 3 b 4 c 5 f 6 h 7 g 8 e

3 1 Martin Griffin 2 A

4a a 2 b 3 c 1 d 4

5a a advertisement b extremely c about d explanation e would

6a Dear Sir/Madam,

I recently had a week's holiday with Shakespeare Tours. I'm writing because I was very, very unhappy with my holiday.

• It says the talks are by qualified university teachers. They were students.

• You also mention organised trips to see plays. We went to the theatre once and we missed the start because you got the time wrong.

• Finally, you also say that prices include all talks but one of our 'teachers' asked us to pay him.

I said some things about the situation to the staff, but they were as disorganised as the trips to the theatre!

I would like the money back. My week with Shakespeare Tours was the worst experience I've ever had.

Please write to me soon.

Yours faithfully,

Corinne Blake

b 1 b 2 a 3 c 4 e 5 d

Reading and Writing Portfolio 8

1 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 c

2 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 F 7 T 8 F

3a 2 S 3 D 4 C 5 C 6 D 7 S

4 2 In ... with 3 to 4 from 5 to 6 to 7 from

5 2 Spanish food is quite unlike French food. 3 The weather here is like the weather at home. 4 The food is completely different from anything I've ever tasted. 5 Houses in the UK are usually much smaller compared with/to houses in the USA. 6 In comparison with British people, Italians usually dress better. 7 His new album is similar to his last one.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 9

1 a Suzy b Hilary c Dave d Sara

2 2 e 3 a 4 f 5 d 6 b

3a 5

b b 4 c 5 d 3 e 1

4 1 D 2 B 3 A 4 C

5a 3 A 4 A 5 S 6 S 7 A 8 S

b 2 infinitive 3 verb+*ing* 4 infinitive 5 *about* + noun 6 noun 7 *you* 8 infinitive with *to*

6a 2 I really think you should get another job. 3 It might be a good idea if you saved some money. 4 How about speaking to your boss? 5 You could ask for a week off work.

b 2 It must be terrible to lose your passport on holiday. 3 I completely understand your money problems. 4 I'm sorry to hear about your brother.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 10

1 For people's opinions on shopping on the internet.

2 1 F 2 A 3 F 4 F 5 A 6 A 7 F 8 A 9 F 10 F 11 A 12 A

3 Alf against Lily for Grace for Harry against Daniel for Chloe against

4 2 The best thing 3 The worst thing 4 The problem is

5 2 However 3 so 4 Therefore 5 For example 6 For instance 8 In my opinion 9 To me

6a Evie 10 Olivia 11 Charlie 8 Jack 9 Will 7 Amelia 12

b 2 If you ask me 3 The worst thing 4 therefore 5 problem 6 However 7 To me 8 but 9 In my opinion 10 For example 11 so

Reading and Writing Portfolio 11

1 2 D 3 C 4 F 5 B 6 A

2 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 F 5 F 6 T

3a 1 c 2 a 3 b

b Past Simple, Past Continuous

4 2 crashed 3 broke into 4 were carrying 5 arrested 6 was waiting 7 was shot 8 were 9 found 10 was

5a 1 a man 2 About a robbery near the River Thames. 3 He rang his boss.

6 1 b 2 b 3 c

Reading and Writing Portfolio 12

1 a Rupert b Helen c Paul

2 2 He's tidied his room. 3 He's going to do some revision every month. 4 She's going to give up smoking and get fit. 5 She's going to see a hypnotist. 6 He's going to work less. 7 He's decided not to work at weekends.

3b 1 b 2 h 3 e 4 g 5 a 6 d 7 f 8 c

4 8 She's going to be more organised about money. 9 She's paying her parents back. 10 She's going to plan her spending. 11 He's going to find a new job. 12 A couple of weeks ago, he sent out his CV to a few companies. 13 He's going to stay in his job until he finds another one.

5 1 I'm a student **too**, so I know how you feel. 2 I always spend more money **than** I earn. 3 **They're** very kind, but now I'm paying it back. 4 Then if **I have** enough money, I'll start saving. 5 **I'm** also going to plan my spending. 6 I **haven't found** any yet. 7 I **don't hate** the job I have at the moment. 8 But I need to find something with **better** opportunities for promotion. 9 I've spoken to my boss about it and she **understands** the way I feel. 10 A couple of weeks ago I **sent** out my CV ... 11 I think I **must stay** in my job ... 12 I haven't got **enough money** ...

face2face SECOND EDITION

Pre-intermediate Workbook with Key

Nicholas Tims with Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham

face2face Second edition is a fully updated and redesigned edition of this best-selling general English course for adults and young adults who want to learn quickly and effectively in today's world. Based on the communicative approach, it combines the best in current methodology with innovative new features designed to make learning and teaching easier. Vocabulary and grammar are given equal importance and there is a strong focus on listening and speaking in social situations.

face2face Second edition is fully compatible with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) and gives students regular opportunities to evaluate their progress.

The Workbook contains:

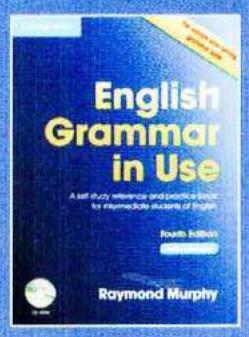
- Fully-updated self-study exercises for every lesson of the Student's Book.
- Pull-out answer key.
- References to the interactive Language Summary at the back of the Student's Book.
- A 24-page Reading and Writing Portfolio linked to the CEFR with a comprehensive list of 'Can do' statements allowing students to track their own progress. The Portfolio contains twelve extra double-page lessons, which can be used for self-study or in the classroom.

Visit **www.cambridge.org/elt/face2face** for more free learning resources.

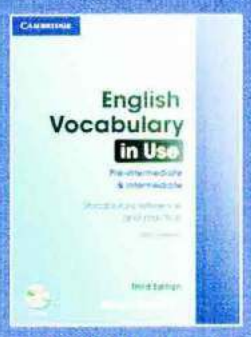
B1 English Profile www.englishprofile.org

CEFR level:	face2face	Cambridge ESOL exams:
C1	Advanced	Advanced (CAE)
B2	Upper Intermediate	First (FCE)
B1 +	Intermediate	
B1	**Pre-intermediate**	Preliminary (PET)
A2	Elementary	Key (KET)
A1	Starter	

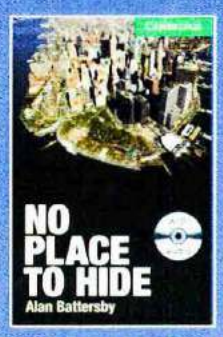
Pre-intermediate takes students well into B1.



ISBN 978 0 521 18939 2



ISBN 978 0 521 14988 4



ISBN 978 0 521 17305 6

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH CORPUS

The Cambridge English Corpus is a multi-billion word collection of written and spoken English. It includes the Cambridge Learner Corpus, a unique bank of exam candidate papers.

Our authors study the Corpus to see how English is really used, and to identify typical learner mistakes. This means that Cambridge materials help students to avoid mistakes, and you can be confident the language taught is useful, natural and fully up-to-date.

www.cambridge.org/corpus

CAMBRIDGE QUALITY GUARANTEE

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
www.cambridge.org

ISBN 978-1-107-60353-0

9 781107 603530