BBC

Speak Out

3RD EDITION



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Workbook

Pearson

Global Scale of English

Lesson 1A

GRAMMAR | narrative tenses
VOCABULARY | describing possessions; materials
PRONUNCIATION | auxiliary verbs: weak forms

VOCABULARY

describing possessions

1 **Choose the correct words to complete the texts.**

One of my favourite possessions is my travel bag. It's made of soft brown [1]**wood / leather** and it's about thirty years old. It was a birthday present from my parents. Each time I use it, it reminds me of past journeys and the adventures I had when I was young. It's a bit [2]**damaged / genuine** now and it isn't [3]**special / worth** a lot, but it's very [4]**special / inherited** to me.

My favourite item of clothing is a [5]**genuine / worth** Mary Quant dress from the 1960s. It [6]**inherited / belonged** to my mother and I [7]**inherited / damaged** it from her – she was a fashion model in the 1960s and had lots of amazing clothes. It has a bright orange design. I think it's really [8]**leather / cool**!

materials

2 A **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1 The house was at the end of a long drive with large ..... gates.
a iron **b** rubber **c** glass

2 She was wearing black jeans and a light blue, ... jacket.
a stone **b** silver **c** denim

3 I always take my own bag to the supermarket instead of using a ..... one.
a rubber **b** wood **c** plastic

4 Lin doesn't wear any jewellery apart from a ..... chain his mother gave him.
a rubber **b** gold **c** denim

5 Chris lives in an old house with beautiful ..... floors.
a stone **b** iron **c** rubber

6 I bought some new ..... knives last week. They're really sharp.
a steel **b** leather **c** diamond

B **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

cotton	diamond	glass	rubber	silver	wood

1 Petra's engagement ring is gold with a big .....
2 This new ..... ball I bought for the dog bounces high.
3 Their school uniform is black trousers and a white ..... shirt.
4 Our table is made of ..... taken from a local forest.
5 His ring is made from ....., not gold.
6 The ..... in this window is difficult to see through.

GRAMMAR

narrative tenses

3 A **The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1 Freddie was on his way to the airport when he realised he wasn't bringing his passport.
a didn't bring **b** brought **c** hadn't brought

2 When I was a student, I work as a waiter in a Greek restaurant.
a had worked **b** am working **c** worked

3 While I travelled around Mexico, I met my best friend.
a was travelling **b** am travelling **c** had travelled

4 I getting the bus to work yesterday morning because it was raining heavily.
a had got **b** got **c** am getting

B **Complete the story with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

A few years ago, I cycled from London to Istanbul! I [1]..... (just / finish) university and I [2]..... (try) to decide what to do next. I had the idea one evening while I [3]..... (watch) a TV programme about a chef who travelled from Italy to Turkey by boat. I [4]..... (never / make) a long journey on my bike before, but I thought a bike trip would be a great way to spend the autumn!

I set off at the end of August and [5]..... (arrive) in Istanbul in November. It was an amazing experience – I [6]..... (meet) lots of interesting people and saw some fantastic places. My favourite part of the trip was cycling along the River Danube in Austria – it was the most beautiful place I've ever been.

There were challenging parts of the trip, too. Sometimes I felt lonely or bored of camping. One night, while I [7]..... (camp) near Budapest, there was an enormous storm and my tent [8]..... (blow) away! That was definitely the worst part of the trip.

In November, while I was cycling into Istanbul, I suddenly [9]..... (realise) that my trip was almost over and I [10]..... (not want) it to end.

PRONUNCIATION

4 **1.01 | auxiliary verbs: weak forms | Listen and complete each sentence with two words.**

1 They .... in Argentina.
2 I realised I .... my passport.
3 Eunho .... around the USA.
4 They .... the film already.
5 We .... in a small flat.
6 My sister .... me the camera.
7 She .... Spanish at university.
8 He .... to Paris three times before.

LISTENING

5 A 1.02 | Listen to the introduction to a radio programme. What is the programme about?

a Possessions that people have had for a long time.
b Things that people find hard to throw or give away.
c Why people shouldn't have too many possessions.

B 1.03 | Listen to the whole programme. Match the callers (1–3) with the topics (a–f). Some topics match more than one caller.

a a musical instrument
b an item of clothing
c something that was given to them
d something they got in another country
e something that is damaged
f something that makes them think of their friends

C 1.03 | Listen again. Answer the questions.

1 What does Caller 1 say about the band on her T-shirt?
a She still enjoys their music.
b They're still her favourite band.
c She doesn't like their music now.

2 Why is it hard for Caller 1 to throw away her T-shirt?
a It makes her think about a happy time.
b She still wears it a lot.
c It is worth a lot of money.

3 Where did Caller 2 buy his drum?
a in a music shop
b at a market
c from a university friend

4 What does Caller 2 say about the drum?
a He plays it all the time.
b He repaired it after it broke.
c He doesn't know how to play it well.

5 Why did Caller 3's husband give her a cat statue?
a Because she loves cats.
b She doesn't know.
c Because she collects statues of animals.

6 Why did Caller 3 feel bad about throwing the statue away?
a Because it made her husband sad.
b Because her husband really liked it.
c Because it was a present.

WRITING

an advert to sell an item online

6 A Match the items in the adverts (A–D) with the topics below (1–6).

1 something that is in almost perfect condition
2 something that doesn't cost anything
3 something that is in very bad condition
4 something that is only a few months old
5 something that weighs a lot
6 something that is very comfortable

A Three-seater sofa

Large brown leather sofa in good condition. [1]**A few marks, but no tears. Easy to fall asleep on!**
Price: £450
Size: 220 cm x 90 cm
Location: Brighton. Can deliver locally for a small fee.



B Piano

Very old piano (approximately 200 years old). [2]**Beautiful dark wood, but damaged and needs some love!** Free.
Collection only from EH16



C Dark red rug

Large cotton rug. Dark red with a flower pattern. [3]**Only three months old.**
Size: 200 cm x 300 cm
[4]**Condition: as new**
Price: £120



D Outdoor table and chairs

Solid iron garden furniture. [5]**Very strong and heavy.** Round table and four chairs.
[6]**Table legs slightly damaged – need repairing.**
Price: £300



B Read the adverts again. Match the descriptions in note form (1–6) with the full sentences (a–f).

a It is in the same condition as when it was new.
b The legs are slightly damaged and need some repairs.
c They are very strong and heavy.
d It has marks on it, but it doesn't have any tears.
e It is made from beautiful dark wood, but it is very damaged and needs some love!
f It is only three months old.

7 A Rewrite the descriptions (1–4) in note form by removing between one and four words.

1 It is in very good condition.
2 The price includes two chairs.
3 It is new and in perfect condition.
4 This is in used condition. The zip is slightly damaged.

B Choose three or four items that you could sell online. Write short descriptions using note form.

Lesson 1B

GRAMMAR | verb patterns
VOCABULARY | personal preferences
PRONUNCIATION | stress in prepositional phrases

VOCABULARY

personal preferences

1 A **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1 Kwame succeeded in finding his **pleasure** / **dream** / **fan** job as a designer.
2 I don't have a car, but I live in the city centre so I can **do without** / **appreciate** / **taste** one.
3 Tiny homes are **dream** / **ideal** / **appreciate** for busy people.
4 My **pleasures** / **dreams** / **tastes** have changed. I used to love purple and now I can't stand it.
5 Minimalism is **not for me** / **the taste** / **without** because I like having lots of things around me.
6 Lara loves inviting friends and family to her house. It gives her **tastes** / **dreams** / **pleasure**.

B **Complete the conversation with the words in the box.**

a fan of	appreciate	do without
ideal	pleasure	tastes

A: Hi Seb, how's your new house?
B: It's great! It's tiny, but it's [1] _____ for me. It doesn't take long to clean!
A: Have you got room for all your stuff?
B: I don't have much. I'm not [2] _____ crowded rooms that are full of things. Having fewer possessions allows me to [3] _____ the important things in life.
A: Have you got a garden?
B: No, but I can [4] _____ one. There's a park nearby. How about you?
A: Well, I've got very different [5] _____ to you! I love lots of colourful objects. They remind me of people and places and give me [6] _____.

GRAMMAR

verb patterns

2 A **Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.**

1 I finally succeeded in _____ my driving test.
a pass **b** to pass **c** passing
2 Jem always dreamt about _____ in a house in the country.
a living **b** live **c** to live
3 We're looking forward to _____ house soon!
a a move **b** moving **c** move
4 I always put off _____ my apartment.
a clean **b** cleaning **c** to clean
5 We didn't want to go to the party, but it turned out _____ really good fun.
a be **b** to be **c** being
6 You should think about _____ away some of your clothes – you have so many!
a give **b** giving **c** to give

B **Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

Jacqueline Simmons, architect

Jacqueline is one of Canada's most successful architects and has designed buildings all over the world.

Jacqui was interested in buildings from a young age and grew up [1] _____ (make) homes for her toys to live in. After finishing school, she first went to college to study art and then went on [2] _____ (do) a degree in architecture at the University of British Columbia.

After university, she succeeded in [3] _____ (get) a job at a top architecture firm in New York and worked there for ten years before she set up her own firm. 'I remember [4] _____ (feel) really frightened about starting my own company, but it turned out [5] _____ (be) the best thing I've ever done. I love having my own business!'

She believes in [6] _____ (create) homes that people really enjoy [7] _____ (live) in. 'Some architects only care about [8] _____ (produce) exciting or super-modern buildings, but people need to have cupboards and space for their sofa!'

Now aged sixty-eight, she doesn't plan on [9] _____ (retire) anytime soon. 'I love my job and there's still a lot I want [10] _____ (do). I still dream about [11] _____ (design) wonderful homes for people. I don't think I'll ever want to stop [12] _____ (do) this job.'

PRONUNCIATION

3 A **1.04 | stress in prepositional phrases | Listen and write the missing unstressed word in each prepositional phrase.**

1 Emi **believes** _____ **living** a simple life.
2 I **dream** _____ **living** by the sea.
3 Jo really **cares** _____ **saving** the environment.
4 Thea **concentrates** _____ **doing** one thing at a time.
5 Pablo **succeeded** _____ **passing** all his exams.
6 You should **think** _____ **buying** fewer clothes.

B **1.04 | Listen again and repeat.**

READING

4A Read the article. Number the designer's advice (a–d) in order. There is one extra piece of advice.

a don't have too many possessions
b use light colours
c paint the walls dark colours
d consider where to store your stuff

B Read the article again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

1 New houses built in the UK now are not as big as they used to be.
2 'Micro-flats' are apartments that are at least 37 m^2 in size.
3 The article states that dark rooms look brighter if the walls are white.
4 Putting your possessions on shelves can make a room seem bigger.
5 If you have a small house, you should avoid having too many things that you don't need.
6 The article says you shouldn't buy something if you don't need it.

C Complete the information with the numbers from the article.

1 How much smaller houses are now compared to seventy years ago: ..... %
2 The number of flats in London that are 'micro-flats': ..... in .....
3 The smallest size that the UK government recommends homes should be: ..... m^2
4 The length of time it has taken for the number of things we buy to double: ..... years
5 The century that the artist William Morris lived in: .....th

D Read the extracts from the article. Are they facts (F) or opinions (O)?

1 British homes are getting smaller.
2 New houses in the UK are, on average, twenty percent smaller than those built seventy years ago.
3 One in fifteen flats in London is now smaller than the 37 m^2 the government recommends as a minimum.
4 Many people think that you should paint small or dark rooms white or another light colour to make them look bigger and brighter.
5 I recommend using dark, calm colours like dark blue or dark green.
6 For me, wall shelves are great.
7 We consume twice as many things as we did fifty years ago.
8 I think that's great advice to follow in the twenty-first century, too.

According to recent research, British homes are getting smaller. The results of one study suggest that new houses in the UK are, on average, twenty percent smaller than those built seventy years ago. Even if you don't live in a new house, the chances are that if you live in the centre of a British city, you probably won't have that much space. The cost of houses means that many people now live in small apartments, and some people even live in 'micro-flats'. (*The Guardian* newspaper reports that about one in fifteen flats in London are now smaller than the 37 m^2 the government recommends as a minimum.)

But small homes don't have to feel small or crowded. With some simple changes, you can make your living space feel calm, comfortable and larger than it actually is. Here, interior designer Jason Chen shares his top tips with you.

My first piece of advice is to use colour. Many people think that you should paint small or dark rooms white or another light colour to make them look bigger and brighter, but I disagree. If a room is dark because it doesn't have a window, it will always look dark, even if you paint it white. Instead, I recommend using dark, calm colours like dark blue or dark green – the room will be much more interesting and actually, dark walls often make small rooms feel much bigger.

Secondly, think about how you store your possessions. Another way to make your rooms look bigger is to put shelves up on the walls rather than have big, heavy pieces of furniture. For me, wall shelves are great because as well as being a useful way to store your possessions, they can be used to display art, photos, plants or other things that give you pleasure.

Finally, try to keep your home free from stuff – that's all those things you don't really need that makes your house look messy. I recently read a report which said that we buy twice as many things as we did fifty years ago, so it's no surprise that our houses are full of stuff. Before you buy anything, think about whether or not you really need it. The 19th-century artist William Morris said that you shouldn't have anything in your house that isn't beautiful or useful and I think that's great advice to follow in the 21st century, too.

Lesson 1C

HOW TO ... | leave phone messages
VOCABULARY | phrasal verbs: housework
PRONUNCIATION | intonation in polite requests

VOCABULARY

phrasal verbs: housework

1 A Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences. The first letter of each word is given.

1 We don't have any bread. Could you p..... some u..... on your way home, please?
2 James never t..... o..... food that's gone bad from the fridge. I can't stand it!
3 Don't leave your clothes on the floor! H..... them u.....
4 The rubbish bin is full. I'm going to t..... it o.....
5 It's freezing in here! Could you t..... u..... the heating?
6 The living room is a mess. Let's t..... it u.....
7 Did you remember to l..... u..... when you left the house?
8 I don't understand what to do. Could you g..... o..... the instructions again, please?

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

hang	lock	pick	taking	
throwing	tidy	turning		

A: What a mess! We need to [1] ..... up before the party tonight! Could you [2] ..... up those shirts in the wardrobe, please?
B: Anything else?
A: Would you mind [3] ..... out that milk which has gone off and [4] ..... out the bins?
B: Sure. What are you going to do?
A: I'm going to [5] ..... up some pizzas for later.

How to ...

leave phone messages

2 A 1.05 | Listen and match the phone messages (1–4) with the requests (a–d).

Message 1	**a** pick somebody up
Message 2	**b** tidy up the house
Message 3	**c** look for something
Message 4	**d** phone someone

B 1.05 | Listen again and choose the correct option.

Message 1
1 Claire invited Sandro to **dinner** / **a party** at her house.
2 Sandro left his **jumper** / **scarf** at Claire's house.

Message 2
3 Al has missed the **bus** / **train**.
4 School finishes at **3.10** / **3.15**.

Message 3
5 Lucy won't arrive home from work until **6** / **6.30**.
6 Lucy asks Dan to **hang up the clothes** / **take the rubbish out**.

Message 4
5 The conference starts at **10.30** / **11.30**.
6 Adam has to take his **ID** / **laptop** with him.

C 1.06 | Listen to the recording. Write what you hear. You will hear the sentences only once.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....

PRONUNCIATION

3 A 1.07 | intonation in polite requests | Listen to two speakers making the requests (1–6). Choose the speaker, A or B, who uses polite intonation.

1 Would you mind calling me back? **A** / **B**
2 Do you think you could make a copy of the document? **A** / **B**
3 I wonder if you could help me tidy up? **A** / **B**
4 Will you pick some food up on your way home? **A** / **B**
5 Could you walk the dog, please? **A** / **B**
6 Can you turn the heating up, please? **A** / **B**

B 1.07 | Listen again and repeat the polite versions.

SPEAKING

4 A Complete the phone message with the words in the box.

call	calling	could	favour	let
message	reached	wonder		

A: Hi. You've [1] ..... Anna's mobile. I'm sorry I can't take your [2] ..... right now, but please leave a [3] ..... and I'll get back to you as soon as possible.
B: Hi Anna, Monika here. I was [4] ..... to see if you could do me a [5] ...... I've left my notes on my desk and I [6] ..... if you [7] ..... bring them to the meeting for me, please. They're in a yellow folder. Could you [8] ..... me know when you get this message? Thanks!

B 1.08 | Listen and check.

C 1.09 | You are B in the message in Ex 4A. Listen and speak after the beep. Record yourself if you can.

D Listen to your recording and compare it with the model in Ex 4B.

Speak anywhere Go to the interactive speaking practice

Lesson 1D

GRAMMAR | *except for, apart from, (not) even*
LISTENING | a discussion about gadgets

GRAMMAR

except for, apart from, (not) even

1 A **Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.**

1 I enjoy watching all sport _____ football.
a apart **b** except **c** not even

2 Apart _____ calling my family, I don't really use my phone.
a for **b** from **c** of

3 I never get up late, _____ at the weekends.
a not even **b** except **c** apart

4 I haven't told anyone except _____ Daria.
a from **b** for **c** that

5 _____ Ahmed didn't like the film and he usually loves action films.
a Not even **b** Even **c** Except

6 My sisters look very similar, _____ Jane is slightly taller.
a apart **b** except for **c** except

B **Complete the forum discussion posts with one word in each gap.**

Apart [1] _____ your phone, what gadget couldn't you live without?

Emily: I couldn't live without my headphones. I listen to music all the time – on the bus, at work, at the gym and [2] _____ in bed!

Theepan: I have lots of gadgets and I could live without all of them [3] _____ for my laptop.

Jo: I don't need any gadgets, [4] _____ even my phone. I think people rely on technology far too much these days.

Marcin: I think I could live without all technology. I don't [5] _____ use my phone [6] _____ to call my family.

C **The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1 The food was so awful, I <u>even finished</u> it.
a not even finished
b didn't even **c** even finish

2 I don't use any gadgets, <u>apart my phone</u>.
a except from my phone
b apart from my phone **c** except that

3 <u>Apart for James</u>, I haven't invited anyone to the party.
a Apart **b** Except from **c** Except for

4 A picnic sounds great, <u>apart it's going</u> to rain this afternoon.
a except it's going
b except for it's going **c** even it's going

LISTENING

2 A **1.10 | Listen to the introduction to a radio programme. What is a *digital detox*?**

a when you reduce the number of gadgets that you have
b when you stop using technology or gadgets for a certain amount of time
c when you try to reduce the amount of time you spend using technology

B **1.11 | Listen to the whole programme. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?**

1 Nancy spent a whole week without using any screens.
2 Nancy doesn't usually use her phone in bed.
3 Nancy discovered that she uses her phone more than the average amount of time.
4 Nancy felt anxious that she wouldn't be able to read important emails during her digital detox.
5 Nancy couldn't find out what time films were on at the cinema during her digital detox.
6 Nancy didn't sleep as much as usual when she couldn't use her phone.
7 After her digital detox, Nancy realised that she does not need to use her phone so much.
8 Nancy would like to have another digital detox in the future.

C **1.11 | Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letter of each word is given. Listen again and check.**

1 Spending too much time on phones and computers is bad for people's physical and m_____ health.
2 People in the UK use their phones for an a_____ of four hours a day.
3 It was a s_____ for Nancy that she looked at her phone every ten minutes.
4 Nancy realised that she uses her phone for p_____ things such as checking her bank account.
5 Nancy's c_____ with her boyfriend improved because she wasn't distracted by her phone.



Lesson 2A

GRAMMAR | present perfect continuous
VOCABULARY | making changes
PRONUNCIATION | weak form of *been*

VOCABULARY

making changes

1 A **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1 I can never say 'no' to chocolate. I just can't ..... it!
a stick **b** set **c** resist

2 Ji is making ..... to eat five portions of vegetables every day.
a a goal **b** an effort **c** an aim

3 She tries to go swimming three times a week, but she doesn't always ..... to do it.
a achieve **b** stick **c** manage

4 Every January I write a list of goals for the year, but I don't always ..... them.
a achieve **b** set **c** stick

5 Samira often ..... off doing tasks she doesn't enjoy and leaves them to the last minute.
a sets **b** puts **c** takes

6 If you want to change a habit, it's important to ..... realistic goals.
a stick **b** put **c** set

B **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box and a preposition.**

give	keep	put	stick	take

1 My tooth really hurts. I can't ..... going to the dentist any longer.
2 Ping has lots more energy since she ..... eating fast food – she only eats healthy food now.
3 I told him I was late and had to leave, but he just ..... talking.
4 Filippo only ..... running last year and he's already run a 50 km race!
5 It's easy to set yourself goals, but it's much harder to ..... them!

C **Read the blog and choose the correct alternative.**

Every year on my birthday, I write a list of things I want to [1]**achieve** / **goal** that year. I usually [2]**set** / **put** myself one main goal, like going to bed earlier or giving up [3]**to drink** / **drinking** coffee.

A few years ago, I decided that I would take [4]**on** / **up** sea swimming. My first swim was at the end of February and the water was freezing! I only managed [5]**to stay** / **staying** in the water for about ten seconds! I didn't want to go back the next day, but I was determined to stick [6]**to** / **of** my plan and kept reminding myself of how good I would feel if I kept [7]**up** / **on** going. Some days, when it was cold, I had to [8]**do** / **make** an effort to get in the water, but I always did it in the end.

GRAMMAR

present perfect continuous

2 A **Complete the sentences with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where possible.**

1 Maria ..... (work) here for about forty years. She started when she was twenty one.
2 I ..... (try) to give up eating crisps, but I just can't resist them!
3 We ..... (live) in Bristol for about three years. We love it here!
4 You should take a break. You ..... (look) at your computer screen all morning.
5 Zuzanna is really good at the piano. How long ..... (she / play)?
6 Recently, I ..... (make) an effort to go to bed early. I feel much better.
7 We haven't been for a walk yet. It ..... (rain) all day.
8 Have you ..... (listen to) Jack Wilson's new podcast? It's so interesting!

B **The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1 I've been knowing my best friend since we were five.
a I knew **b** I know **c** I've known

2 I'm exhausted! I been working all morning!
a I've been working
b I work
c I've working

3 Maxime lives here for five years.
a been living
b is living
c has been living

4 I have these boots for ten years. They're a bit damaged now.
a I've been having
b I've had
c I'm having

PRONUNCIATION

3 A **2.01 | weak form of *been* | Listen and choose the sentence (a or b) with the correct underlined stress.**

1 **a** How long have you been living in Sydney?
b How long have you been living in Sydney?
2 **a** She's been working here for five years.
b She's been working here for five years.
3 **a** They've been playing tennis all morning.
b They've been playing tennis all morning.
4 **a** Have you been waiting for a long time?
b Have you been waiting for a long time?

B **2.01 | Listen again and repeat. Pay attention to the weak pronunciation of *been* /bɪn/.**

READING

4A Read the title and introduction to the article. Choose what the article is about (a–c).

a Why you should break bad habits
b How to become healthier and more successful
c How to make small improvements to your life

How to change your life without too much effort

Do you often set yourself impossible goals or feel stressed because you haven't achieved everything you planned to? I know I used to! Every January, I'd write a list of all the bad habits I wanted to break and tell myself, 'this year I'll definitely be more successful!' I never managed to stick to my plans and I felt like a failure. Last year I decided that I wasn't going to give anything up, apart from setting goals! Instead, I made small changes that really improved my life. So, if you would like to to try something different this year, here are my top three life-changing tips!

1 .....

Apparently, only one in five people in the UK get the recommended eight hours of sleep a night and I definitely wasn't one of them! I often stayed up late looking at social media or binge-watching a series on my phone. I told myself, 'just one more episode then I'll go to bed' but before I knew it, it was 3 a.m. So, I bought an alarm clock and started leaving my phone in another room when I went to bed. I go to sleep hours earlier than I used to and have so much more energy during the day!



2 .....

Every night, I write down three things that made me feel happy or that I'm grateful for that day. They aren't usually big things. Often they're small, everyday things like walking in the park after work or my boyfriend making me a cup of coffee. Getting into the habit of being grateful has definitely improved my mental health. I feel much more positive, less anxious and less stressed. It only takes five minutes a day, so it's really worth doing.

3 .....

We all know that exercise is good for our physical and mental health, but sometimes it's difficult to get started. You tell yourself, 'I'm too busy to go to the gym today, I'll go tomorrow instead.' But I promise you that if you go for a walk every day, you'll always feel better. It doesn't have to be a long walk. Even ten minutes outside in the fresh air is good for our bodies and our brains.

B Read the article again and match the headings (a–c) with the paragraphs (1–3).

a Focus on the good stuff
b Get outside every day
c Don't look at a screen in bed

C Find the quotes in the article. What is the writer's purpose for using them? Choose two purposes (1–4).

1 to give examples and make suggestions clearer for the reader
2 to create a connection with the reader, because the reader can imagine saying these things
3 to give the reader ideas of what to do in a situation
4 to make the article more interesting, similar to the way that dialogue does in stories

D Read the article again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

1 In the past, the writer sometimes managed to achieve her goals.
2 Last year she decided not to set herself any goals.
3 Most people in the UK get less sleep than they should.
4 The writer used to stay up late watching TV and listening to podcasts.
5 Focusing on three positive things every day makes the writer feel happier and more relaxed.
6 The writer says that a short walk every day is good for physical and mental health.

Lesson 2B

GRAMMAR | relative clauses
VOCABULARY | collocations: feelings and behaviour
PRONUNCIATION | chunking in relative clauses

VOCABULARY

collocations: feelings and behaviour

1 A Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 Leo was in a really **bad** / **upset** / **good** mood. I don't know what was wrong with him!
2 It's my **guilty** / **fault** / **comment** that we're late. I should have left earlier.
3 I don't feel **guilty** / **comfortable** / **upset** with groups of people. I prefer spending time with a few good friends.
4 Josh didn't go to the party because he didn't feel **guilty** / **in a bad mood** / **like it**.
5 I find it very difficult to say 'no' when a friend asks me to **make** / **do** / **get** them a favour.
6 Barbara never **makes** / **says** / **does** negative comments about the way people look.

B Complete the texts with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

argument	comfortable	comment	fault	
favour	feel	good	guilty	mood	upset



I don't really care what other people think about me! For example, if someone makes a negative [1] _____ on something I've posted on social media, I don't get [2] _____, I just think that perhaps they're in a bad [3] _____! I like to do things that make me feel happy rather than things other people want to do. If I don't [4] _____ like doing something, I won't do it.



I'd do anything to avoid an [5] _____! It's easier just to agree with other people's opinions than say something that hurts them and then feel like it's my [6] _____. I always say 'yes' when someone asks me to do them a [7] _____, even if it's something I don't really want to do. I don't feel [8] _____ saying 'no'.

GRAMMAR

relative clauses

2 A Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 This is the area _____ I used to live.
a which **b** when **c** where
2 Ken is my friend _____ brother you know.
a whose **b** who **c** that
3 Do you remember the time _____ it snowed for a week?
a which **b** who **c** when
4 Vicki is someone _____ avoids arguments.
a which **b** who **c** whose
5 I always put off tasks _____ I don't enjoy.
a who **b** when **c** which
6 People _____ set themselves impossible goals won't achieve them.
a which **b** that **c** whose

B Read the pairs of sentences and choose the ones that are possible. Sometimes both a and b are possible.

1 **a** Tom is a friend that I met at university.
b Tom is a friend I met at university.
2 **a** The park where I go running is really beautiful.
b The park that I go running is really beautiful.
3 **a** Cho was the only one to stay up late last night.
b Cho was the only one who stayed up late.
4 **a** We didn't see the woman driving the car.
b We didn't see the woman who drove the car.
5 **a** The restaurant we went to was fantastic.
b The restaurant when we went to was fantastic.

C Join the sentences using defining relative clauses.

1 It was nine o'clock. My sister phoned me.
It was nine o'clock when my sister phoned me.
2 Jill took me to the shop. She bought her new bike.
3 This is the app. It helps me learn Italian.
4 Yusuf is the Turkish man. You like his dog.
5 The woman lives next door. She is an actress.
6 Is this the website? You were talking about it.

PRONUNCIATION

3 A 2.02 | chunking in relative clauses | Listen to the sentences. Choose the words where the relative clause is spoken as a chunk.

1 I'm not someone <u>who feels relaxed</u> in big groups.
2 The only time when I get up late is the weekend.
3 I try to avoid places that are busy.
4 Someone pushed in front of me in a queue today, which was really annoying.
5 Pablo is someone who always tells the truth.
6 I think people who work in restaurants should get free food.

B 2.02 | Listen again and repeat.

LISTENING



4A 2.03 | **Listen to the podcast. Number the topics (a–f) in the order that Miguel talks about them.**

a visiting art galleries
b eating things he didn't like
c being invited to the cinema
d apologising for things he didn't do
e spending a week camping in the jungle
f having more space in his apartment

B Which things (a–f) in Ex 4A relate to these statements (1-2)?

1 doing what other people want
2 doing what Miguel wants

C 2.03 | **Listen again and choose the correct options.**

1 Miguel says he used to worry about
a disagreeing with other people's opinions.
b other people's opinions of him.
c what things he should eat.

2 Miguel didn't have enough time to
a see his friends.
b do his job well.
c do the things he enjoyed.

3 Miguel stopped being a 'people pleaser' after he
a watched a television programme.
b read a book.
c read a magazine article.

4 Miguel says that now he has more time, energy and
a friends.
b money.
c interests.

5 Miguel says if you don't want to do something,
a you should tell your friends the truth.
b you should give an excuse.
c you should do it anyway.

6 Miguel says he once felt guilty about
a refusing his friends' invitations.
b doing things he wanted to do.
c not being truthful to his friends.

5 2.04 | **Listen to the recording. Write what you hear. You will hear the sentences only once.**

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....

WRITING

emails to decline invitations

6A Complete the emails with the words in the box.

arrange	convenient	have
make	office	put

1

Hi Hugo and Piotr,

We need to have a meeting about the programme for the annual conference. Could we meet on Wednesday morning? I'm sorry it's such short notice, but we need to discuss it as soon as possible. Can you get back to me and let me know what time works for you?

Best wishes,

Joanna

2

Hi Joanna,

I'm afraid that Wednesday isn't [1] ..... for me. I'm out of the [2] ..... all day. I wonder if we could [3] ..... it for Thursday or Friday instead? I'm free in the mornings. Let me know when suits you.

Regards,

Hugo

3

Hi Joanna,

Thanks for your email. I'm afraid that I can't [4] ..... the meeting. There's another meeting which I [5] ..... to go to on Wednesday morning. Would you mind if we [6] ..... it off until the following week?

Thanks,

Andrea

B Find examples in emails 2 and 3 of when the writers do these things.

1 decline an invitation
2 give a reason
3 suggest an alternative

C Write your own reply to email 1 in Ex 6A. Decline the invitation, give a reason why and suggest an alternative. Use the language in Ex 6B to help you. Write at least 40 words.

Lesson 2C

HOW TO ... | talk about things that annoy you
VOCABULARY | pet hates
PRONUNCIATION | stress and intonation to show annoyance

VOCABULARY

pet hates

1 A Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

1 If you want to buy tickets, you'll need to **lift** / **join** the queue over there.
2 Why do some people **drop** / **lift** litter when they're standing right next to a bin?!
3 I hate it when I'm trying to walk somewhere, and people don't **get out of** / **give** my way!
4 Ravi always tries to **reply** / **respond** to difficult situations in a calm way.
5 So many people just **ignore** / **hear** public announcements! I really don't understand.
6 The children behaved really **well** / **rude** in class today.
7 You need to get up earlier. You're always in a **rush** / **problem** in the morning.
8 Zeynep's always **arguing** / **annoying** with someone. She's definitely not a people-pleaser!

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

badly	hurry	join	jump
react	reply	rude	way

A: What's your pet hate?
B: People who walk slowly! I hate it when I'm in a [1] ..... and people get in my [2] ..... It also bugs me when people [3] ..... the queue. What about you?
A: I hate it when children behave [4] ..... in restaurants and their parents don't [5] .....

How to ...

talk about things that annoy you

2 A 2.05 | Listen to people talking about their pet hates. Match the conversations (1–3) with the things that annoy them (a–e). There are two extra options.

Conversation 1 .....
Conversation 2 .....
Conversation 3 .....

a public transport
b very noisy people
c people who talk about other people
d flatmates
e people who use their phones all the time

B 2.05 | Listen again. Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

1 You know what really ..... me?
2 Yeah, it's so .....!
3 My flatmate is ..... leaving his dirty dishes in the sink.
4 It really ..... on my nerves.
5 He's so lazy and it really ..... me!
6 That would really ..... me, too.
7 It ..... me mad when I get on the train in the morning and there are no seats.
8 I can't ..... it when I'm waiting at the bus stop and there are so many people.

PRONUNCIATION

3 A 2.06 | stress and intonation to show annoyance | Listen and choose the word in each sentence with the most stress.

1 It annoys me when people drop litter.
2 I can't bear it when people play loud music.
3 It gets on my nerves when people are always late.
4 I can't stand it when people disagree with me.
5 It bugs me when people jump the queue.
6 My husband is always losing his house keys.

B 2.06 | Listen again and repeat.

SPEAKING

4 A 2.07 | Complete the conversation with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

bear	bugs	checking	crazy
forever	it	nerves	so

A: I can't [1] ..... it when I'm with a friend and they keep looking at their phone.
B: Yes, it really [2] ..... me, too. Last night I was in a restaurant with a friend, and she was constantly [3] ..... her messages.
A: That's [4] ..... annoying! And it drives me [5] ..... when people take photos of their food and put them on social media while you're having dinner!
B: Yes, my friend does that, too. She's [6] ..... posting photos, then checking to see if anyone has made a comment. It really gets on my [7] .....!
A: Totally. I can't stand [8] ....., either. When I'm with a friend I want to talk to them, not sit and watch them on their phone!

B 2.08 | You are B in Ex 4A. Listen and speak after the beep. Record the conversation if you can.

C Listen to your recording and compare it to Ex 4A.

Speak anywhere Go to the interactive speaking practice

Lesson 2D

READING | personal experiences

READING

1 A Read the introduction to the article. Choose the incorrect option (a–d) for each question.

1 What does Bruno Redmond do?
- **a** He gets near wild animals.
- **b** He works on TV.
- **c** He stars in action films.
- **d** He goes to different places for work.

2 Which types of places has he visited?
- **a** deserts
- **b** lakes
- **c** jungles
- **d** oceans

B Read the article. Match the questions (a–f) with the paragraphs (1–6).

- **a** What is your strongest memory of an experience with an animal?
- **b** How do you stay safe around dangerous animals?
- **c** What bad experiences have you had?
- **d** How did your interest in the natural world start?
- **e** What are you going to do next?
- **f** Where do you like working the most?

C Read the article again. Choose the correct option (a–c).

1 Bruno says he loves wild places because
- **a** he went camping when he was a child.
- **b** he grew up on a farm.
- **c** he had lots of pets.

2 Bruno enjoys working in the jungle because
- **a** he's worked there more than in other places.
- **b** he's particularly interested in plants.
- **c** there are lots of different types of wildlife.

3 Bruno wasn't afraid of the shark because
- **a** he had swum with them many times before.
- **b** the shark was very calm.
- **c** he knew that they weren't dangerous.

4 Bruno says that you need to be calm around dangerous animals because
- **a** they can tell if you are frightened.
- **b** they might attack you.
- **c** they might run away if you are nervous.

5 Bruno didn't complete his Nile journey because
- **a** it took longer than he thought it would take.
- **b** it was more difficult than he thought.
- **c** something terrible happened during the trip.

6 Bruno says that it's difficult to see snow leopards in the wild because
- **a** they're very rare.
- **b** they live in areas that are difficult to get to.
- **c** they don't go near humans.

An interview with Bruno Redmond

Television presenter Bruno Redmond is best known for his documentaries which combine travel and nature with plenty of action. His programmes have taken him across deserts, jungles, oceans and mountains to some of the most amazing places on Earth, and he has come face to face with the world's most dangerous animals. He spoke to us about his life and work.

[1]When I was young, we lived on a farm, so I grew up with ducks, goats and donkeys around me. My parents loved nature and we spent a lot of time outside. In the holidays, we went camping in the mountains or forests. My love of wild places comes from those trips.

[2]I've been very lucky in my career – I've climbed the highest mountains in the world, explored secret caves and swam in every ocean. But my favourite place to work is the jungle. There are animals all around you – on the forest floor, in the flowers, the trees. Nowhere else on Earth has such a variety of animal life.

[3]I was swimming off the coast of Australia when suddenly a whale shark, several metres long, appeared. It came up to me, then slowly swam all around me. I'd never been so close to such a large animal, but it was so peaceful that I wasn't scared at all. It was an experience I won't forget.



[4]You need to be relaxed and confident. People say that animals can smell fear, and it's true. When you're working with animals like crocodiles or lions, you need to stay calm. If you can't, you shouldn't be there.

[5]When I was twenty, I tried to walk the length of the Nile on my own – a journey over 4,000 miles from the mountains of Rwanda to the Mediterranean. It was a total disaster! I'd never done anything like it before and I wasn't prepared for how tough it would be. I had to give up half the way through the journey.

[6] I'm going to spend the next month in the Himalayas looking for snow leopards. Hardly anyone sees them in the wild because they're very shy of people and good at hiding. I love big cats and I've been trying to see snow leopards for years, but I haven't been successful yet.



GRAMMAR

1 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the text.**

Last year, I finally [1]**achieved / had achieved** my goal of buying a house by the sea. [2]**I'd always dreamt / I was always dreaming** of living in a small house near the beach, but until last year, I [3]**was having / had** to live near my office in the city centre. I didn't like living in the city and I [4]**was getting / had got** really stressed at work, so I decided to look for a new job somewhere else.

Last March I succeeded in getting a job in Almeria and moved there. I [5]**was hearing / had heard** that it was a good place to live, but no one [6]**had told / had been telling** me how beautiful the city was. One day last summer, while I [7]**was walking / had walked** along the beach, I saw a house for sale. It [8]**was / had been** exactly the house I had always imagined myself living in. I bought it that day and moved in a month later. I've been living there for six months now, and I've never been happier!

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

be	earn	eat	live	meet	pick up
play	stay	study	swim		

1 Elsa always dreamt about ..... in an apartment in Paris, and now she does!
2 Ahmed never cared about ..... a lot of money.
3 After school, Clare went on ..... medicine at university.
4 I gave up ..... meat twenty years ago.
5 We're really looking forward to ..... you.
6 Don't forget ..... some milk later!
7 I'll never forget ..... in the Pacific Ocean for the first time.
8 Wei went on ..... tennis even after he hurt his knee.
9 Do you remember ..... at Tom's house in Spain a few years ago?
10 I thought it was going to rain but it turned out ..... a beautiful day!

3 **Complete the sentences using the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. If both are possible, use the present perfect continuous.**

1 I ..... (know) Aline all my life.
2 Piotr and Sam ..... (live) together since they were at university.
3 I'm exhausted. I ..... (clean) the house all day without a break.
4 Lisa ..... always ..... (like) trying new sports.
5 Where have you been? I ..... (try) to call you all morning!
6 We ..... (study) Spanish for five years.

4 **The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1 That's the building <u>which</u> I got married.
a when **b** where **c** that
2 The film <u>what</u> I watched last night was great!
a which **b** who **c** when
3 Timo's the friend <u>that</u> apartment I stayed in last year.
a who **b** where **c** whose
4 Yoga is good for people <u>which</u> want to relax more.
a whose **b** that **c** where

5 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**

1 I don't like vegetables apart **of / from** peas.
2 The shop is open every day **apart / except** Sundays.
3 Everyone I know uses social media, **even / apart** my grandfather.
4 The restaurant looks good **except / apart** it's very expensive.
5 I think I've upset Will, he didn't **except / even** say hello to me this morning.
6 All the students were on time except **for / from** Genevieve.

6 **For each question, write the correct answer. Write one word for each gap.**

The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up

Marie Kondo is a Japanese author [1] ..... has spent most of her life teaching people how to organise their possessions. She started her own tidying business as a 19-year-old while she [2] ..... studying at university in Tokyo and has [3] ..... helping people to transform their homes ever since.

Her first book, *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up*, was published in 2010 and went on [4] ..... become a bestseller around the world. She [5] ..... since written several other books and presented her own television series, *Tidying Up with Marie Kondo*.

Marie Kondo believes that people can improve all areas of their lives by changing the way they feel about their belongings. Her tidying techniques are based around one simple idea: only keep the things [6] ..... make you feel happy and throw away the things that don't.

VOCABULARY

7 **Complete the conversation using words from the box.**

belonged	cool	damage	glass
inherited	special	steel	worth

A: I love your ring. Is it new?

B: No, it's old. It [1] _____ to my grandmother and I [2] _____ it when she died last year.

A: It's pretty. Are the stones diamonds?

B: No, they're just [3] _____. It isn't [4] _____ very much, but it's [5] _____ to me because my grandmother wore it every day.

8 **Complete the words. The first letter is given.**

1 My d_____ job would be an architect.

2 Javier isn't a f_____ of visiting museums.

3 Harry gets p_____ from helping other people.

4 My sister and I like the same type of music, but we have very different t_____ in films.

5 I really a_____ all the help you give me.

6 Li doesn't need many things, but he can't d_____ w_____ his coffee machine!

7 Living in the countryside isn't f_____ m_____. I love big cities!

8 Hana's new flat is i_____ for her. It's the perfect size and close to her office.

9 **Complete the post with the phrasal verbs in the box.**

give up	hang up	lock up	put off
stick to	take out	tidy up	turn up

Help!

I've just moved into a flat with three other students. They're really friendly and fun, but they're all so lazy. They never help me [1] _____ the living kitchen. I always do everything. I [2] _____ the bins, and I even [3] _____ their coats next to the door. I wrote a list of tasks for everyone to do, but the others didn't do theirs – they said they were busy and [4] _____ doing them because they knew that I'd just do them.

Sandra is the worst flatmate. She likes to [5] _____ the heating in her room when it isn't even cold. Often, she forgets to [6] _____ when she's the last one to leave the house.

Last week I decided I was going to [7] _____ doing all the housework and let them tidy their own mess, but I couldn't [8] _____ it – it was so messy after two days that I had to clean. I can't stand it anymore, what should I do?

10 **Replace the words in bold with the words in the box.**

achieve	comfortable	comments		
effort	fault	goals	ignore	mood

1 Chun always apologises even when it isn't his **guilty**.

2 Jack was in a really bad **upset** yesterday.

3 I hate it when people make negative **arguments** on my social media posts.

4 Jayden doesn't feel **favour** talking to people he doesn't know.

5 I worked all day, but I didn't **resist** very much.

6 It's a good idea to set yourself **dreams** at the start of every week.

7 Rob says he's going to make an **effect** to do more exercise.

8 Cho's always telling me what I should do, but I just **argue** her.

11 **Match the sentence beginnings (1–6) with the endings (a–f).**

1 It drives me crazy when people drop

2 Shazia isn't very good at reacting

3 I can't bear it when people don't

4 One of Terry's pet hates is badly

5 We'd been waiting to buy tickets for thirty minutes when someone

6 It's always so noisy in the airport that it's impossible to hear

a get out of my way when I'm in a hurry.

b behaved children in restaurants.

c the announcements clearly.

d litter on the street.

e calmly to stressful situations.

f jumped the queue right in front of us.

12 **Complete the blog with the missing words. Some letters are given.**

My bad habit

I need to stop shopping! Every month, I tell myself that I'm going to spend less and save more but I never [1]man_____ to do it. I go shopping whenever I [2]fe_____ like it and I just can't [3]res_____ buying new stuff, even when I don't need it. For instance, last week I bought an old leather jacket – even though I already have two! It was really expensive, but at the time I thought it was [4]wo_____ it because I looked really cool in it. When I got home, I realised that it was actually quite [5]dam_____ and not even [6]gen_____ leather. Luckily, the shop gave me my money back, but I need to stop shopping all the time. If I [7]ke_____ on spending all my money, I'll never achieve my [8]go_____ of saving enough money for a car.

Lesson 3A

GRAMMAR | conditional structures: *unless*, *even if*, *in case* (*of*)
VOCABULARY | work phrases
PRONUNCIATION | stress in phrases

VOCABULARY

work phrases

1 A **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1 I always turn off my phone when I'm working so I don't _____ concentration.
a get **b** lose **c** forget

2 Andreas was ill last week so he _____ behind schedule with his work.
a fell **b** lost **c** met

3 I find it easier to _____ distractions when I'm working at home instead of in the office.
a keep **b** avoid **c** deal

4 Even though Josue works at home, he _____ to the same routine every day.
a has **b** gets **c** keeps

5 Selma's new job is difficult, but she enjoys _____ with the challenge.
a dealing **b** meeting **c** seeing

6 I _____ a lot done today – I finished a report, applied for a new job and went to three meetings.
a had **b** made **c** got

B **Complete the article with the words in the box.**

avoid	get	lose	meet	schedule	way

How to achieve more at work

Whether you work in an office or from home, it's often difficult to stay focused on work and [1] _____ deadlines. The good news is that there are several things you can do to help you concentrate. So, if you're struggling to [2] _____ things done, try some of these tips.

- Try to [3] _____ distractions. Or, make an effort to reduce them as much as possible. Turn off the notifications on your phone, and tell people around you not to disturb you.
- Taking breaks helps you to complete tasks and ensure you don't fall behind [4] _____. Set a timer for twenty minutes and take a five-minute break when the alarm goes off. You'll be amazed at how much you can do in twenty minutes.
- The longer you work without a break, the easier it is to [5] _____ concentration. Get up and move around for a few minutes or go for a walk.
- Many of us are guilty of avoiding tasks we don't want to do, but if you get them out of the [6] _____ you'll feel more relaxed, and it'll be easier to do your other work.

PRONUNCIATION

2 A **3.01 | stress in phrases | Listen to the phrases. Write the word with the main stress.**

1	concentration	5	
2		6	
3		7	
4		8	

B **3.01 | Listen again and repeat.**

GRAMMAR

conditional structures: *unless, even if, in case (of)*

3 A **Choose the best option (a–c) to complete each pair of sentences.**

1 _____ you hurry up, you'll miss the bus.
Please don't call me _____ it's important.
a in case **b** unless **c** if

2 I'll never finish my work today _____ I don't take any breaks.
_____ you work from home, it's good to keep to a routine.
a unless **b** in case **c** even if

3 Take a jumper with you _____ it gets cold.
Freya always turns her phone off at work _____ she gets distracted by messages.
a in case **b** in case of **c** if

4 _____ fire, leave the building immediately.
I brought my umbrella _____ rain.
a in case **b** even if **c** in case of

B **Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use two or three words, including the word in brackets.**

1 You should leave now, or you might miss the bus.
You should leave now in case you miss the bus. (case)

2 If there is an emergency, call this number.
Call this number in _____ emergency. (of)

3 Akira won't come if you don't invite her.
_____ her, Akira won't come. (unless)

4 Alex might not want to help me, but I know he will.
Alex will help me _____ doesn't want to. (if)

C **The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1 Unless they'll study a lot, they won't pass the exam.
a Even they **b** Unless they **c** If they'll

2 We'd miss the train in case we left now.
a in case of **b** even **c** even if

3 Don't use the lift in case a fire.
a in case of **b** even if **c** if

4 I'll write down the instructions unless you forget.
a even if **b** in case of **c** in case

READING

4A Read the article. Choose the topics (a–h) which it mentions.

a having more free time
b working fewer hours
c being able to concentrate more
d meeting deadlines
e falling behind schedule
f avoiding distractions
g putting off difficult tasks
h getting help from colleagues

Is remote working good for workers?

Recently, there has been a significant increase in the number of people who work from home. Studies show that this kind of remote working has advantages for businesses, but is it also good for employees? We talk to two home-based workers and ask them: is working from home a good idea?



B Read the article again and answer the questions. Write T (Tinh) or X (Ximena).

1 Who enjoys having more time for their life outside of work?
2 Who finds it easy to lose focus when they work at home?
3 Who works at home some of the time?
4 Who thinks that an office environment is more distracting?
5 Who mentions doing housework during their work hours?
6 Who has more time for exercise?
7 Who doesn't work at a desk when they're working from home?
8 Who mentions asking their colleagues for help?

C Read the article again. Complete the sentences with words from the text.

1 For Tinh, the greatest advantage of remote working is that he has more time and _____ for himself.
2 Tinh appreciates the fact that he doesn't need to spend any time _____ to work.
3 Tinh prefers working from home because there aren't as many _____ or interruptions as there are in an office environment.
4 Tinh sees the people he works with online, so he doesn't feel _____ from them.
5 Ximena thinks that real life _____ is important for people who work in a team.
6 Ximena says that some people don't have enough space at home for a separate place to _____.
7 Ximena needs the _____ of working in an office to do her work.

YES

Tinh, HR manager

It's great that more companies are offering employees the opportunity to work remotely. I've been working from home for years and, for me, there are definitely more advantages than disadvantages. The biggest benefit is having more time and energy for my personal life. I don't waste time commuting to work, so I have more time with family and friends. When I worked in the office, I spent over an hour every morning travelling to work. Now, I spend that time going for a run or taking my kids to school.

Another benefit is that it's easier to focus on my work at home because there are fewer distractions or interruptions. In the office, my colleagues would stop at my desk for a chat and I'd lose concentration. I get much more work done when I'm by myself. But I don't feel isolated from my colleagues because I meet up with them online for a coffee a couple of times a week, as well as seeing them at meetings.

NO

Ximena, senior marketing manager

Working from home might suit some people, but I don't think it's a good idea for the majority. When you work from home, you lose face-to-face contact with your colleagues, something which is important when you work in a team. You also get more support when you're in an office environment. It's much easier to ask a quick question in person than to send an email and wait for a reply.

Also, not everyone has room to create a separate work area in their home, which makes it difficult to focus on work. I work from home two days a week. I have to work on my laptop on the sofa and it's hard to concentrate. I also find it impossible to avoid distractions, and I stop in the middle of a task to tidy up the living room or clean the kitchen. I need the routine of going into an office to motivate me to get my work done, and I think that's the same for lots of people.

Lesson 3B

GRAMMAR | necessity, obligation and permission
VOCABULARY | work
PRONUNCIATION | elision of /t/

VOCABULARY

work

1 A Replace the words in bold in the sentences with the words in the box.

experience	exploited	handles
opportunities	organising	temporary

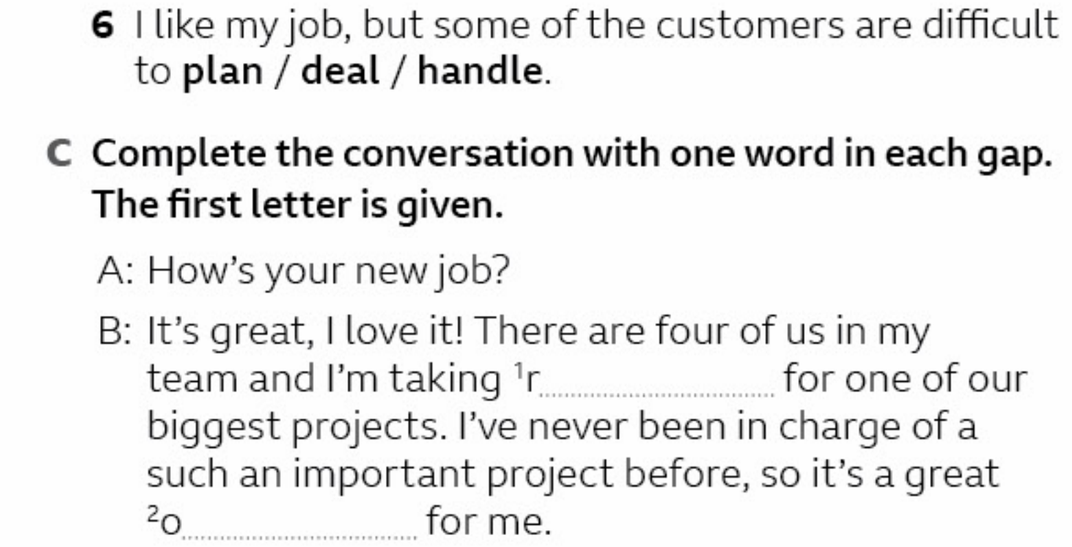
1 I didn't have many **chances** to travel in my old job.
2 I've got a **short-term** office job at the moment, but I hope I'll find another job soon.
3 Mariam has many years' **background** in management.
4 Vik isn't very good at **planning** his work.
5 Paula is **treated unfairly** by her company. She works very long hours and doesn't get extra pay.
6 Joanna **deals with** most of the budgets in our office.

B Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 My contract isn't **short-term** / **permanent** / **temporary** – it ends next month.
2 I think good managers let you take **responsibility** / **opportunity** / **responsible** for your own projects.
3 Gig workers are often **treated** / **exploited** / **temporary** because they don't get paid if they're sick.
4 Jane is looking for a new job because there aren't many **experiences** / **opportunities** / **responsibilities** for promotion in her current one.
5 Have you **dealt** / **organised** / **exploited** Kieran's leaving party yet?
6 I like my job, but some of the customers are difficult to **plan** / **deal** / **handle**.

C Complete the conversation with one word in each gap. The first letter is given.

A: How's your new job?
B: It's great, I love it! There are four of us in my team and I'm taking [1]r..... for one of our biggest projects. I've never been in charge of a such an important project before, so it's a great [2]o..... for me.
A: Wow! That sounds great. Is it a [3]p..... job?
B: No, it's a [4]t..... contract. It ends when we finish the project. I'm hoping that if I show my manager how well I can [5]o..... my work and [6]h..... the challenges of a large project, they might keep me on.



GRAMMAR

necessity, obligation and permission

2 A Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 We're ..... to be in class at 8.45.
a have **b** need **c** supposed
2 I ..... to finish this report by tomorrow.
a got **b** need **c** must
3 It's ..... to be honest about your experience if you're asked in an interview.
a essential **b** allowed **c** supposed
4 You are only ..... to eat in the staff café.
a necessary **b** permit **c** permitted
5 When does this work ..... to be finished by?
a need **b** needed **c** necessary
6 We're ..... to wear jeans at work.
a permit **b** need **c** allowed

B Choose the correct alternatives to complete the email.

Hi Ruben,

How are you? I've got a temporary job at that expensive fish restaurant in town. It's a lot of hard work!

We [1]**supposed** / **need** to arrive at the restaurant at 11 a.m. and we don't finish until at least 11 p.m. We can't go home when the last customers leave because the kitchen [2]**needs** / **gets** to be cleaned before we leave.

The rules for the waiters are pretty strict. We've [3]**got** / **need** to wear a uniform and we're not [4]**essential** / **allowed** to wear any jewellery. We're [5]**permitted** / **supposed** to call the customers 'sir' and 'madam', but I keep forgetting! The other thing is that it's [6]**essential** / **needed** to speak good English, so I'm practising a lot.

The customers usually give good tips, but we're [7]**not supposed** / **supposed** to keep them! It isn't all bad though. We get all our meals for free and also, we're [8]**allowed** / **can** to choose anything on the menu that we want!

Please write soon and tell me your news!

Santi

PRONUNCIATION

3 A 3.02 | elision of /t/ | Listen and write the missing words.

1 We're ..... leave work early on Fridays.
2 James was ..... start work an hour ago.
3 I've ..... finish this report today.

B 3.02 | Listen again and repeat.

LISTENING

4 **3.03 | Listen to the recording. Choose the words in the text that are different from what you hear.**

Gig working is becoming increasingly common in England and Wales, with almost 4.5 million people now working in the gig business. While gig working can offer workers more choice about when they work, it also has many problems. Temporary workers don't have as many rights as those on long-term contracts. They don't get paid when they're ill, they don't receive holiday pay and they need to pay their own tax. Pay is often bad for gig workers, which means that many do multiple gig jobs at the same time, leading to very long working days.

5A **3.04 | Listen to a radio programme. What is the main topic?**

a How to improve the rights of gig workers
b The advantages and disadvantages of gig working
c A new flexible working app for workers and employers

B **3.04 | Listen again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?**

1 Gary runs a building company.
2 Gary has given long-term contracts to people he's hired on Fair Gig.
3 Anita only started gig working this year.
4 Anita has been treated unfairly by some employers on Fair Gig.
5 Hassan doesn't think that Fair Gig has any benefits.
6 Hassan says that flexible workers can lose work with very little warning.

C **3.04 | Listen again. Who expresses these ideas? Choose the correct people (a–c).**

1 The Fair Gig app can help people find permanent work.
a Gary **b** Anita **c** Hassan
2 The Fair Gig app is easy to use.
a Gary **b** Anita **c** Hassan
3 The Fair Gig app lets you decide when you want to work.
a Gary **b** Anita **c** Hassan
4 The jobs available on the Fair Gig app pay more than other gig work.
a Gary **b** Anita **c** Hassan
5 Fair Gig is the best app of its type.
a Gary **b** Anita **c** Hassan
6 Fair Gig doesn't improve working conditions for gig workers.
a Gary **b** Anita **c** Hassan

WRITING

a cover email for a job application

6A **Read the email and choose the job that Emre is applying for.**

a full-time assistant in a supermarket
b part-time assistant at a university library
c part-time shop assistant in Canterbury

Dear Mr Abbott,

I am writing to apply for the job of shop assistant at your Canterbury supermarket which I saw advertised on jobsforstudents.co.uk.

[1]**I am very interested in this job?** I do my shopping at that supermarket, and it looks like a good place to work. I am a university student in Canterbury, and [2]**I look for a part-time job** which will fit in with my studies.

I believe I am a good candidate for the job because:

- I have experience of working in a supermarket in Turkey, where [3]**I have been serving customers and filled the shelves**.
- [4]**I am a very helpful and freindly person.**
- I learn new skills quickly.
- My English is level B1.
- [5]**I can start imediately.**

I have some questions about the role. Are the hours the same every week, or do they change each week? Is it possible to choose which days I work?

[6]**I look forward to hearing from you soon!**

Emre Akbas

B **Look at the email in Ex 6A again. Each phrase and sentence in bold has a grammar, punctuation or spelling mistake. Rewrite them correctly.**

C **Read the job advertisement and write a cover email. Check your email carefully for mistakes. Write between 120–160 words.**

jobsforstudents.co.uk

Waiter needed for busy Italian restaurant.

Hours: 4–11 p.m., Tuesday–Saturday

Location: Central Glasgow

Must be friendly, hard-working and reliable. An intermediate (or higher) level of English is essential. Some knowledge of Italian preferred. Must be interested in food and Italian culture.

Previous experience of working in a busy restaurant preferred.

Contact: Michaela Rossi

Lesson 3C

HOW TO ... | take part in an interview
VOCABULARY | personality adjectives (1); negative prefixes
PRONUNCIATION | word stress in personality adjectives

VOCABULARY

personality adjectives (1)

1 A Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. Some letters are given.

1 Maria likes to do things on her own. She's very in_____.
2 Our new manager is really fle_____. She doesn't mind changing the way she does things.
3 Freddie is always wi_____ to do extra work if his manager asks him to.
4 Vicki always looks very pro_____ because she wears smart clothes to work.
5 I'm co_____ that my idea will work. I don't have any doubts.

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

confident	enthusiastic	flexible	independent
professional	responsible	sensitive	willing

A: What are your strengths and weaknesses?
B: I'm [1]_____ – I get excited about new things. I'm also [2]_____ so can change my ideas. I'm [3]_____, you can trust me with anything. I'm not very [4]_____, I worry that I'm doing the wrong thing. I'm quite [5]_____ so get easily upset if people criticise me.

PRONUNCIATION

2 A 3.05 | word stress in personality adjectives | Listen and choose the stressed syllables.

1 enthusiastic
2 professional
3 flexible
4 responsible
5 confident
6 sensitive
7 independent
8 willing

B 3.05 | Listen again and repeat.

negative prefixes

3 Complete the negative adjectives with the correct prefix (*in*, *ir* or *un*).

1 Jason often makes _____appropriate comments.
2 The instructions were very _____clear.
3 Pablo is _____employed at the moment.
4 My computer was quite _____expensive.
5 Max only got the job because he's the owner's son. It's really _____fair.
6 We don't have to wear smart clothes to work, in fact everyone is very _____formal.
7 Sitting at your desk all day is _____healthy.
8 We were _____lucky with the weather. It rained every day.
9 It was _____necessary to do all that work.
10 I work long, _____regular hours in my job.

How to ...

take part in an interview

4 A 3.06 | Listen to an interview. What job is the person applying for?

B 3.06 | Listen again and complete the questions with one word in each gap.

1 Can you _____ me a bit about yourself?
2 Where should I _____?
3 Why are you _____ today?
4 Are you _____ why I am interested in the position of ... ?
5 What would you _____ to this role?
6 Is there anything you _____ improve?
7 How do you _____?
8 What is your biggest _____?
9 Can you tell me about a time you had to _____ with a difficult situation?
10 Do you _____ at work?

SPEAKING

5 A 3.07 | Complete the interview with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

motivates	offer	research	role
skills	strength	team	weakness

A: Why are you interested in this job?
B: I've done some [1]_____ about the company, and it looks like a great place to work.
A: What can you bring to this [2]_____?
B: Are you asking about my [3]_____?
A: Yes, and your experience.
B: Well, I have a lot to [4]_____. I have more than ten years' experience of working in retail. I'm very flexible and responsible. I love working in a [5]_____, but I can also work independently.
A: What is your main [6]_____?
B: Customer service. I'm very good at listening to customers and dealing with difficult situations.
A: What is your biggest [7]_____?
B: Sometimes I'm not very good at taking negative feedback.
A: What [8]_____ you?
B: It's important for me to have new challenges. I'm enthusiastic about learning new skills.

B 3.08 | You are B in Ex 5A. Listen and speak after the beep. Record the conversation if you can.

C Listen to your recording and compare it to Ex 5A.

Speak anywhere Go to the interactive speaking practice

Lesson 3D

GRAMMAR | expressing preferences
LISTENING | dream jobs

GRAMMAR

expressing preferences

1 A **Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.**

1 I'd prefer ..... by car.
a go **b** going **c** to go

2 I prefer swimming .....
a rather than to run
b than running
c to running

3 I'd rather ..... to the theatre than the cinema.
a going **b** to go **c** go

4 If you could choose, would you prefer ..... in the countryside or the city?
a to live **b** to living **c** you live

5 I'm feeling tired so ..... go out tonight.
a I wouldn't rather
b I'd rather not
c I rather not

6 I'd ..... prefer to work in an office rather than work at home.
a far **b** definitely **c** rather

B Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

1 In general, ... you prefer working alone or with other people?
2 I'd ..... travel by train than by aeroplane.
3 Ji would prefer to read for a while rather ..... watch TV.
4 If you had to choose, would you ..... to be a farmer or a doctor?
5 I'd prefer ..... to go for dinner tonight. Tomorrow is better for me.
6 If I had to choose between being a dancer or a singer, I'd ..... for singer.

C Complete the sentences using between one and four words, including the word in brackets.

1 Do you want to go for a walk or a bike ride later?
..... for a walk or a bike ride later? (rather)
2 I like playing tennis more than playing football.
I ..... playing football. (prefer)
3 I'd prefer not to work at weekends.
I ..... at weekends. (rather)
4 Noemi definitely liked her old job more.
Noemi ..... old job. (prefer)
5 Which do you like more – tea or coffee?
..... tea or coffee? (prefer)
6 Cho would definitely prefer to have a cat.
Cho ..... a cat. (far)

LISTENING

2 A **3.09 | Listen to the radio programme. Choose the two jobs that are not mentioned.**

a dancer
b artist
c astronaut
d lawyer
e scientist
f train driver
g company director
h coach

B **3.09 | Listen again. Choose the correct answer.**

1 Aniela's job involves
a giving people advice on how to achieve their goals.
b finding new jobs for people.
c helping companies choose who to employ.

2 Some of Aniela's clients are people who are
a going back to work after spending time bringing up their children.
b bored of their current jobs.
c not as successful as they would like to be.

3 Aniela's dream job when she was a child was
a working with people.
b working with sea animals.
c being a company director.

4 Aniela loves the fact that in her job she
a doesn't sit in front of a screen all day.
b helps people make their lives better.
c travels to different places.

5 Aniela says that people should look for a job which
a does not have any negative parts.
b has more positive than negative parts.
c you enjoy despite the negative parts.

6 Aniela says that sometimes people's lives change and
a they'd much prefer not to work long hours.
b they often attach importance to different things.
c they forget about their dream job.

C **3.10 | Listen to the recording. Write what you hear. You will hear the sentences only once.**

1 .....
2 .....
3
4 .....



Lesson 4A

GRAMMAR | past plans and intentions
VOCABULARY | truth and lies
PRONUNCIATION | silent consonants

VOCABULARY

truth and lies

1 A Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 She wasn't really hurt, she was only ..... .
a deceiving **b** pretending **c** making up

2 I need to tell the truth, I can't go on ..... .
a saying a lie **b** making a lie **c** living a lie

3 Zahra's father wasn't a famous actor, she ..... the whole story!
a pretended **b** made up **c** deceived

4 They thought of a clever ..... to steal £1 million from their company.
a scheme **b** lie **c** doubt

5 They ..... people into giving them money.
a doubted **b** deceived **c** pretended

6 After years of lying, he finally decided to ..... .
a say the truth **b** come clean **c** live a lie

B Complete the conversation with the correct form of the words in the box.

come	deceive	doubt	live
make	pretend	scheme	truth

A: I can't believe Jo [1] ..... up all those stories and was [2] ..... to be an architect!

B: I know! Did you ever [3] ..... what he said?

A No, I believed everything he told me. I think he [4] ..... all of us. How did you find out?

B: He told me everything. He said that he had to [5] ..... clean and tell the [6] ..... because he liked me and couldn't continue [7] ..... a lie. Apparently, it was some crazy [8] ..... to make lots of money quickly. I didn't really understand!

GRAMMAR

past plans and intentions

2 A Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

1 We **intended** / **was intended** to sell our house last year but in the end, we decided not to move.
2 Bridget **plans** / **was planning** to move to Sydney after university, but she got a job in Melbourne.
3 They **were expecting** / **were hoping** us to arrive at 8 p.m. but our train was delayed.
4 I was **hope** / **hoping** to see Alex, but he was busy.
5 I **meant** / **meant to** come clean to you, but I was scared of what you would say.
6 I sent him flowers because I thought **it would** / **it** make him happy.

B The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.

1 They <u>intend to</u> finish the project last week, but they were delayed.
a were intend to
b intended to
c didn't intend to

2 I wasn't trying to upset you. I <u>was mean</u> to help you.
a wasn't meaning to
b meant
c didn't mean

3 <u>Was she going</u> pretend that nothing was wrong?
a Was she going to
b She was going to
c Is she going

4 They <u>planning</u> to visit us last summer, but they couldn't afford the plane tickets.
a plan
b planned
c are planning

C Complete the conversation with the correct form of *was/were going to.*

A: Hey Simon, sorry I didn't phone you yesterday. I [1] ..... call you after work, but it was late.

B: That's OK. How was your weekend?

A: It was good. I [2] ..... visit Karis in London, but the train was cancelled.

B: What a shame! What [3] ..... you ..... do with Karis?

A: We [4] ..... go to the new exhibition at the Science Museum and I was really looking forward to it.

B: What did you do instead?

A: I [5] ..... do anything, but then Martina called so I went to the cinema with her. We [6] ..... watch that new action film, but there weren't any tickets, so we saw a drama about a hoax instead. It was pretty good.

B: Oh, I want to watch that. I [7] ..... see it at the weekend, but I wasn't feeling well.

A: Are you feeling better now? Do you want to meet up later?

B: I [8] ..... do anything today, but sure! Where do you want to meet?

PRONUNCIATION

3 A 4.01 | silent consonants | Listen and write the words you hear.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

B 4.01 | Listen again and repeat.

READING

4 Read the text below and answer the questions. Use no more than three words for each answer.

Fake news – stories or hoaxes often created to deceive people – has been around for many years. However, there has recently been a sudden increase in fake news because information can be easily shared on social media without being fact-checked. More and more people get their news from social media, rather than from journalists who have strict rules about what they can say. Easy access to the internet across the world means these stories reach a wide audience and can spread in minutes. These stories are made up by people whose goal is to influence other people's views or make money from advertising – the more clicks a website gets, the more money it makes.

1 Where is fake news usually shared?

.....

2 Which people have to follow rules about the things they say?

.....

3 What do fake news writers want to influence?

.....

4 What does fake news make money from?

.....

5A **Read the article about the 'tree octopus'. Choose the correct option (a–c) to answer the question.**

What is the tree octopus?

a a rare animal that is in danger of dying out
b an animal that was made up as a hoax
c an unusual type of sea animal that also lives on land

B **Read the article again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?**

1 The tree octopus website was created to prove that people believe anything they read online.
2 According to the website, tree octopuses cannot survive in water.
3 Not all of the information on the website seems realistic.
4 According to the website, the tree octopus is rare because they are hunted for food.
5 The students in Dr Leu's experiment said they wouldn't recommend the website to anyone else.
6 A small number of university students continued to believe the tree octopus was real after they had learnt it was a hoax.

The Tree Octopus

Do you believe everything you read online? If so, you're not alone.

In 2006, Dr Donald Leu, a professor at a university in the US, tried an experiment to prove that people believe anything that they read online. He told a class of high school students that they were going to research an endangered animal – an animal that may soon die out – and directed them to a website about a very unusual octopus called a 'tree octopus'.

The website, which was created just for fun in 1998 by writer Lyle Zapato, gives lots of details about this rare animal. Unlike other types of octopus, which can only survive in water, the tree octopus can – the website says – also live on land and spends much of its life in forests. The website also describes the animal's appearance, habits and diet and explains how it moves through the trees looking for birds' eggs to eat.

The information on the website seems real – it has scientific names, photos, videos and suggestions of what you can do to help save the tree octopus from dying out. But there are signs that the website is a hoax. It refers to other made-up animals, such as the 'mountain walrus', and suggests that the tree octopus is in danger because they are being killed for people to put on hats.

Despite these clues, ninety-six percent of the students who took part in Dr Leu's experiment believed the information on the website and said that they would recommend it to other students. Even after they were told that the website was a hoax, many students still believed that the tree octopus was a real animal.

In 2018, the experiment was repeated at a high school in the Netherlands with similar results – only eight percent of students thought it was a fake story. But it wasn't just school children who were deceived. In 2020, a professor at another university in the US used the website with his science students. After reading the information, ninety percent of them believed that the tree octopus was a real animal, and even after watching a video that proved it was fake, almost eight percent still believed it was real.



With the increase in fake news stories in recent years, it is becoming harder to know what to believe, and the story of the tree octopus shows just how easy it is to be deceived.

Lesson 4B

GRAMMAR | indirect and negative questions
VOCABULARY | adjectives to describe films; films and film-making
PRONUNCIATION | intonation in indirect and negative questions

VOCABULARY

adjectives to describe films

1 A Complete the film review with one word in each gap. Some letters are given.

Jane

★★★★☆



Jane is a documentary film about the life of British chimpanzee expert Jane Goodall with a [1]p ... w ... ... message about understanding our role in the natural world.

The majority of the film takes place in the 1960s when 26-year-old Goodall travels to Tanzania to study chimps in the wild. Despite having no experience or scientific training, she is able to get close to the chimps and discovers that these [2]i ... t ... ... g ... ... animals can make and use tools. Goodall also observes the chimps hugging and kissing each other, much like their human cousins. One of the most [3]e ... j ... ... l ... scenes in the documentary is watching a baby chimp learning how to walk.

The story is told through film from her time in Tanzania as well as interviews with Goodall now. The film is a bit [4]s ... ... w in places, but the [5]d ... a ... ... t ... ... music by composer Philip Glass keeps you watching until the end.

Overall, *Jane* is a fantastic documentary about an [6]ex ... ... o ... ... y woman and some amazing animals.

B Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 My favourite scene in the film was when she made the **enjoyable** / **shocking** / **powerful** discovery that her sister had been living a lie.

2 All the reviews said the film was amazing, but I thought it was very **dramatic** / **intelligent** / **disappointing**.

3 Not much happens for the first half of the film, it's pretty **powerful** / **slow** / **extraordinary** and boring.

4 It's a very **intelligent** / **disappointing** / **slow** book, its ideas are very clever and really make you think about what it says.

5 I though the documentary was fascinating, he had such an **extraordinary** / **intelligent** / **powerful** life.

6 There are some **slow** / **intelligent** / **dramatic** scenes at the end, with lots of action and special effects.

films and film-making

2 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

1 The music in a film is called the **script** / **soundtrack**.

2 A **film-maker** / **film industry** is someone who creates a film.

3 A **script** / **shoot** is the words that actors say in a film.

4 If you **direct** / **star** in a film, you are one of the main characters in it.

5 The **local** / **location** is the place where a film is made.

6 If you **direct** / **produce** a film, you tell the actors what they should do.

7 The film **trade** / **industry** describes all the people who are involved in making and selling films.

8 **Footage** / **Footing** is the recorded film of an event.

9 If you **produce** / **shoot** a film you find the money to make it and arrange how it will be done.

10 If you **shoot** / **star** in a film, you record it on camera.

GRAMMAR

indirect and negative questions

3 A Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 Tuesday / It's / today, / it / isn't / ?

2 leave / Don't / think / we / soon / should / you / ?

3 we / Didn't / watch / film / this / year / last / ?

4 the / starring / Wasn't / that / Brad Pitt / film / ?

5 know / who / director / Do / the / you / is / ?

6 tell / what / me / you / time / Could / film / starts / the / ?

7 I ask / Can / coat / where / should / I / put / my / ?

8 the / much / know / you / cost / how / tickets / Do / ?

B Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

1 ..... direct that documentary last year about Greta Thunberg?
a Doesn't he **b** Didn't he **c** Isn't he

2 Could you tell me where .....?
a do I have to go **b** do I go **c** I have to go

3 ..... say the book is better than the film?
a Wouldn't you **b** You **c** You would

4 ..... think it's better to drive there?
a You not **b** You did **c** Don't you

5 ..... spend about fifty years studying chimpanzees?
a Didn't she **b** She didn't **c** She did

6 Can you tell me .....?
a where is the cinema
b where the cinema is
c where was the cinema

PRONUNCIATION

4 **4.02 | intonation in indirect and negative questions** | Listen to two speakers asking the same question. Choose the speaker who uses the correct intonation (A or B).

1 Speaker .....
2 Speaker .....
3 Speaker .....
4 Speaker .....

LISTENING

5 **4.03 | Listen to the recording. Choose the words in the text that are different from what you hear.**

Filmed in some of the most unusual places on Earth, *The Green Planet* focuses on the life of plants and flowers around the world. The series is presented by Sir David Attenborough, who is famous for several other television documentaries, but the main stars of the programme are the plants and trees. Shot using new equipment, including a robot camera named Triffid, the series shows us that the life of plants is just as interesting and exciting as that of animals.

6A **4.04 | Listen to a conversation about the documentary in Ex 5. Choose the best summary (a–c).**

a The speakers thought that *The Green Planet* was very interesting but not as good as other nature programmes.
b The speakers thought that *The Green Planet* was quite slow, and David Attenborough wasn't as enthusiastic about plants as he was about animals.
c The speakers thought *The Green Planet* was interesting and exciting and had an important message about the environment.

B **4.04 | Listen again. Choose the correct options (a–c).**

1 Lucy describes an unusual plant that
a grows flowers that live for about seven years.
b has flowers with a beautiful smell.
c takes several years to grow a flower.

2 James says his favourite part of the programme was
a the plants racing to reach the light.
b the bat feeding on the seven-year flower.
c the flower with the extraordinary smell.

3 Lucy says before she watched *The Green Planet*,
a she thought it would be educational.
b she thought it might not be very interesting.
c she expected it to be better than it was.

4 Lucy says that one reason *The Green Planet* is enjoyable is because David Attenborough
a has been making documentaries for decades.
b is intelligent and full of interesting facts.
c is very interested in and excited about plants.

5 James says that *The Green Planet*'s message about the environment
a didn't surprise him.
b made a strong impression on him.
c was quite scary.

WRITING

a review

7A **Look at the film review quickly. Choose the correct summary (a or b).**

a The writer's opinion of the film is positive.
b The writer's opinion of the film is negative.

Petite Maman

A Nelly and Marion are [1]**intelligent** / **intelligently** acted by twin sisters Gabrielle and Josephine Sanz. The plot is simple, but original and the dialogue is very [2]**natural** / **naturally**.

B *Petite Maman* is a [3]**surprising** / **surprisingly** powerful film about childhood, family and memory. It's only seventy-two minutes long, but it's [4]**wonderful** / **wonderfully** to watch from start to finish.

C The film tells the story of Nelly, an eight-year-old girl. Nelly and her parents travel to the home of her grandmother who has recently died. In the woods near the house, she meets another little girl, Marion, who looks [5]**identical** / **identically** to her. They quickly become friends and spend the day playing [6]**happy** / **happily** in the woods. Nelly realises that Marion is actually her mother when she was a child, but it does not affect their friendship.

D *Petite Maman* is a film by director, Céline Sciamma. It won the award for Best International Film at the San Diego International Film Festival.

B **Number the paragraphs of the review (A–D) in the correct order (1–4).**

C **Read the review again. Choose the correct alternatives (1–6) to complete the review.**

D **Write a review of a film, documentary, or TV programme. Try to use some adverbs in your review. Write 120–160 words.**

Lesson 4C

HOW TO ... | talk about the news
VOCABULARY | news headlines; the news
PRONUNCIATION | word stress in adverbs for summarising

VOCABULARY

news headlines

1 A Complete the news headlines with the words in the box.

arrested attack celebrity escape march rescued scandal strike

1 Students _____ all the way from university to parliament to show support for academic staff.
2 Woman _____ by police after coming clean
3 Train drivers on _____ cause chaos for commuters
4 TV _____ admits pretending to sing on hit record
5 President resigns after major financial _____ involving members of the government
6 3,000 chickens _____ egg farm in Yorkshire
7 Family of four _____ from cliff by helicopter
8 Sea birds _____ tourists on beach

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

announcement arrested celebrity march protests quit rescue scandal

A: Did you see all those [1] _____ at the university and in the city centre today?
B: Yes, it's terrible. The police [2] _____ hundreds of people today.
A: I know. The protestors are going to [3] _____ to the mayor's office tomorrow.
B: I think the mayor's going to [4] _____ before then. She's making an [5] _____ later.

the news

2 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

1 You can watch a **live feed** / **breaking news** from the International Space Station.
2 I think the news reporting was **trending** / **biased** towards the government.
3 We'll be back at 8 p.m. with an **update** / **announcement** on the story.
4 The video **went viral** / **trending** and was shared more than eight million times.
5 There are going to be **announcements** / **news** about the budget tomorrow.
6 This is a **breaking news** / **viral** story, so we do not have many details yet.
7 Do you **subscribe** / **follow** to any news channels?
8 The news about the celebrity scandal is **trending** / **live feed** on social media.

How to ...

talk about the news

3 A 4.05 | Listen to two conversations. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

1 Kitty Kristoff is the manager of a famous band.
2 Kitty quit because she wanted more money.
3 The cat's new home was far from his old one.
4 The cat's original owners decided to keep him.

B 4.05 | Listen again. Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

1 Have you _____ the news about the singer Kitty Kristoff?
2 I don't usually _____ celebrities, but it's been all over the news.
3 Oh no. That's a _____.
4 Did you see the _____ about the cat who travelled hundreds of miles to get back home?
5 _____, its owners gave him away to new owners after their children left home because they didn't want a pet anymore.
6 Really? I can't _____ that!

C 4.05 | Listen again and check.

PRONUNCIATION

4 4.06 | word stress in adverbs for summarising | Listen to the sentences. Underline the stressed syllable in the adverbs. Then listen again and repeat.

1 Apparently, there's going to be a protest next week.
2 Basically, he quit because he found a better job.

SPEAKING

5 A 4.07 | Choose the correct words to complete the conversation. Then listen and check.

A: Have you been [1]**following** / **hearing** the news about the strikes?
B: Yes, it's received a lot of [2]**cover** / **coverage** on all the news channels.
A: I feel bad for the people trying to get to work. It's causing chaos. Do you know why they're on strike?
B: I don't know all the [3]**fact** / **details**, but basically, the drivers want more money and better working conditions.
A: It's been going on for days. I hope it ends soon.
B: [4]**Basic** / **Apparently**, there's going to be an announcement tomorrow. It [5]**seem** / **seems** they've made a deal with the government.
A: Really? [6]**It's** / **That's** a relief.

B 4.08 | You are B in in Ex 5A. Listen and speak after the beep. Record the conversation if you can.

C Listen to your recording and compare it to Ex 5A.

Speak anywhere Go to the interactive speaking practice

Lesson 4D

READING | secrets from strangers

READING

1 **Read the text below. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**

Share a secret with us

Have you been _____ a secret for a long time and need to tell someone? Write and tell us what it is! It'll make you feel better!

a saying **b** keeping **c** storing

2A **Read the article. Choose the topics (a–f) that the writer mentions.**

a what Frank Warren asked people to do
b why Frank Warren decided to do an art project about secrets
c the success of Frank Warren's project
d the type of secrets that people share
e the most common secret that people share
f why people share their secrets

B **Match the gaps in the sentences (1–6) with the types of missing information (a–f).**

1 Frank Warren started his art project the US in _____.
2 He asked _____ to share their secrets with him.
3 Frank Warren gave out postcards on the streets of _____, in the US.
4 Frank receives about _____ each week.
5 Every week Frank Warren choses some postcards to upload on his _____.
6 Not all of the postcards are sad, some of them are _____.

a a year
b a number
c a place
d an online site
e people
f an adjective

C **Complete each sentence in Ex 2B with one word or number from the article.**

D **Read the article again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?**

1 The people who send postcards to Frank don't have to say who they are.
2 Frank asked people to tell him things they had never told anyone else.
3 When he started the project Frank hoped he would receive 3,000 responses.
4 Frank was sent a million postcards in a year.
5 Frank only has time to read around twenty postcards a week.
6 Frank thinks that people tell others their secrets because it makes them feel less anxious.

Tell me a secret

Have you got a secret that you've never told anyone? How would you feel if someone asked you to write your deepest secret on a postcard and send it to them without sharing your identity? It's an offer a surprising number of people can't resist.

In 2004, Frank Warren began asking strangers to tell him their secrets as part of an art project. He printed 3,000 postcards with some simple instructions on one side – the secret could be anything as long as it was true and had never been shared with anyone before. He also asked people to write clearly, be creative with their postcards and be brief – not use too many words. He gave them out to people on the street around Washington in the US and hoped he would get at least 365 replies.

The idea was far more popular than Warren had expected and what started as a personal project has become an international community. He gets around 100 postcards a week from all over the world with a stranger's secret written on it, and in the first ten years of his project, he had received over a million postcards. He reads every card he gets, and each Sunday he chooses about twenty which he posts on his blog, which has become one of the most popular advertisement-free blogs in the world. This success has also resulted in six books, and several, exhibitions and live events around the world.

Reading the postcards on Warren's blog is surprisingly interesting. People share their secret fears, hopes and dreams for the future, as well as their embarrassing habits. The postcards cover a range of emotions from happiness to total sadness. As you might expect, there are a lot of sad postcards, but there are also some which are funny and make you laugh.

But why has Warren's idea been so popular? He believes that people share their secrets because it helps them feel less alone. The postcards he receives from all over the world show that people everywhere have similar secrets and sharing them can bring people together rather than divide them.

So, if you're hiding a secret or feel bad about doing something in the past, why not send Frank Warren a postcard and see if it makes you feel better?

GRAMMAR

1 **Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.**

1 We won't be able to go on holiday ..... we start saving some money.
a if **b** in case **c** unless

2 ..... we leave right now, we'll still be late.
a Even if **b** In case **c** In case of

3 I'll give you a key ..... I'm not at home.
a in case of **b** in case **c** unless

4 They can't win the match ..... they score another goal now.
a even **b** even if **c** if

5 Take a sandwich with you ..... you get hungry later.
a in case **b** unless **c** even if

6 ..... an emergency, press the alarm button.
a In case **b** If **c** In case of

2 **Complete the statements about the notices using between two and four words including the word in brackets.**

1
You are not allowed to walk on the grass.

People are ..... on the grass. (permitted)

2
All visitors need an appointment to enter the building.

It ..... that all visitors have an appointment. (essential)

3
Staff must wear name badges at all times.

Staff ..... name badges at all times. (need)

4
Residents are kindly asked not to play music after 10 p.m.

Residents ..... to play music after 10 p.m. (supposed)

5
Don't take photos in the museum!

You ..... take photos in the museum. (allowed)

6
Students must complete their reports by Friday.

The students ..... their reports by Friday. (have)

3 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the conversations.**

1 A: Do you **rather** / **prefer** travelling by bus to travelling by train?
B: I **definitely** / **far** prefer travelling by train!

2 A: **Would** / **Do** you rather go to a Thai restaurant or an Italian one tonight?
B: I'd far **prefer** / **rather** a Thai one.

3 A: Would you prefer **going** / **to go** out or stay in tonight?
B: I'm pretty tired, so I'd **prefer** / **rather** stay in.

4 A: Would you rather **to be** / **be** an engineer or a doctor?
B: I think I'd **rather** / **prefer** to be an engineer.

5 A: Would you like **watching** / **to watch** a film?
B: Yes, but **I'd rather not** / **I wouldn't rather** watch a comedy.

4 **Complete the message with the words and phrases in the box.**

going	intended to	meant	planning to
was	wasn't	were	would

How are you? I'm sorry I haven't written for ages. I [1] ..... to write last weekend, but I was really busy.

What have you been doing recently? You [2] ..... planning on spending the summer in Mexico to learn Spanish, weren't you?

I finished university in July. I [3] ..... hoping to go on holiday with some friends, but I didn't have enough money, so I had to stay at home and look for a job. I [4] ..... expecting to find one quickly, but I was really lucky and got a graduate job at one of the big banks here. I wasn't [5] ..... have a career in finance, but I'm enjoying it so far. My manager is great. Last week, she told me that she [6] ..... give me a pay increase!

Anyway, is it still OK to come and visit you in October? I was [7] ..... to book train tickets last weekend, but I thought it [8] ..... be a good idea to check it's still a good time for you. Let me know!

5 **Rewrite the direct questions using the prompts.**

1 What time does the film start?
Could you tell .....

2 How much are the tickets?
Do you know .....

3 Is it cheaper to buy tickets online?
Isn't .....

4 Do you want something to eat?
Wouldn't you .....

5 Should we leave soon?
Don't you think .....

6 Is it easier to take the train or the bus?
Can I ask if .....

VOCABULARY

6 **Choose the correct ending (a–c) for each sentence. You do not need one of the options.**

1 I like working alone, I lose …

2 Without a good work routine, it's easy to fall …

a behind schedule with your work.

b concentration when there are lots of people around.

c deadlines and don't get much work done.

3 In my last job, I took …

4 I quit my job because I couldn't handle …

a experience of working in a team.

b the pressure and responsibility.

c responsibility for very large projects.

5 She spent her whole life living a …

6 She got tired of lying to everyone and came …

a lie – no one knew who she really was.

b truth about what she had done.

c clean about her past.

7 **Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.**

1 My job's stressful, but I can _____ the challenge.

a keep **b** deal **c** handle

2 Workers with temporary contracts don't have the same rights as people on _____ contracts.

a exploited **b** permanent **c** short-term

3 Ben is always very _____ to help his colleagues with their problems.

a enthusiastic **b** willing **c** irresponsible

4 Nothing was true, he _____ the whole story!

a pretended **b** deceived **c** made up

5 The news report was _____, it only told one side of the story.

a biased **b** trending **c** viral

8 **Complete the news stories with the words in the box.**

avoid	concentration	deceives	doubt
long-term	made-up	meet	truth

People working from home lose [1] _____

A recent study has shown that [2] _____ remote working is not good for businesses. Remote workers find it harder to [3] _____ distractions and are less likely to [4] _____ deadlines than their colleagues who work in the office.

April fool's hoax [5] _____ hundreds of readers

A [6] _____ story in *The Day* newspaper has completely fooled readers who didn't [7] _____ the paper was telling the [8] _____.

9 **Complete the words in the definitions. Some letters are given.**

1 If you keep to a ro_____, you follow a plan or timetable without changing it.

2 When workers are exp_____, they are treated unfairly by a company.

3 Inf_____ people don't handle change very well.

4 If something is sh_____, it is surprising in a bad way.

5 If you pre_____ to do something, you behave as if it is true when you know it isn't.

6 A scan_____ is something bad or dishonest that a famous or important person is involved in.

7 If you di_____ a film, you tell the actors what to do.

8 When you pay money for a television channel or online service, you sub_____ to it.

10 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two extra words.**

disappointing	follow	got	industry
opportunities	scheme	unemployed	unhealthy

1 I _____ a lot done yesterday, so I don't have much work to do today.

2 Farah is _____, so she doesn't have any work at the moment.

3 There aren't many _____ for promotion in my current job.

4 Arlo has a _____ diet – all he eats is fast food.

5 I thought the film was _____. It wasn't nearly as good as people said.

6 Kristoff had a long career in the film _____.

11 **For each question, choose the correct answer.**

Have you ever dreamt of [1] _____ your day job and spending your time living and working in [2] _____ places around the world? This is becoming a reality for a group of people who call themselves 'digital nomads', a phrase that is [3] _____ on social media.

For many people, [4] _____, working means being able to work hours that suit them or working more from home. For digital nomads, it means being able to work wherever they want in the world because their jobs are not dependent on [5] _____. They just need a laptop and reliable wi-fi.

However, it is not all positive. Digital nomads have to deal [6] _____ a lot of challenges – they might have an irregular income or language difficulties.

1	**a** rescuing	**b** quitting	**c** attacking
2	**a** shocking	**b** powerful	**c** extraordinary
3	**a** trending	**b** viral	**c** updating
4	**a** inflexible	**b** responsible	**c** flexible
5	**a** local	**b** location	**c** footage
6	**a** about	**b** of	**c** with

Lesson 5A

GRAMMAR | clauses of purpose: *to, so as to, in order to/that, so that*
VOCABULARY | personality adjectives (2)
PRONUNCIATION | word stress in adjectives

VOCABULARY

personality adjectives (2)

1 A Complete the personality adjectives in the sentences.

1 A co_____ person is certain of their ability to do something well.
2 Someone who says exactly what they think is di_____.
3 A se_____ person makes good decisions.
4 A person who is sh_____ feels nervous with other people.
5 A pl_____ person is friendly and easy to like.
6 A person who can wait for a long time without becoming annoyed is pa_____.
7 Someone who behaves in an angry or violent way is ag_____.
8 A ca_____ person stays relaxed and doesn't get angry or stressed.

B Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 Kiko is very _____ she always speaks her mind and doesn't worry what other people think.
a sensible **b** direct **c** shy
2 Sariq isn't very _____, he's so intelligent but he doesn't believe in himself.
a confident **b** aggressive **c** shy
3 I hate waiting in long queues, I'm not _____.
a pleasant **b** sensible **c** patient
4 Everybody who meets her likes Anita. She's very _____.
a aggressive **b** pleasant **c** direct
5 They're very _____, so you can trust them to do the right thing.
a sensible **b** confident **c** sensitive
6 I find it difficult to stay _____ in stressful situations.
a aggressive **b** calm **c** direct

PRONUNCIATION

2 5.01 | word stress in adjectives | Listen and match the syllable patterns in the box with the adjectives (1–8).

●　●●　●●　●●●　●●●

1 shy _____
2 sensible _____
3 pleasant _____
4 aggressive _____
5 confident _____
6 calm _____
7 patient _____
8 direct _____



GRAMMAR

clauses of purpose: *to, so as to, in order to/that, so that*

3 A Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 the / went to / buy / Jan / to / milk / supermarket / .
2 take / so / don't / I'd / wet / umbrella / an / get / you / that / .
3 opened / Pia / in / the / order / window / let in / air / to / fresh / .
4 put / so / not / coat / I / to / cold / my / on / as / feel / .
5 gets up / on time for / work / He / be / to / order / early / in / .
6 should / at / 8 a.m. / in / not / to miss / your / leave / order / You / train / .

B Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 I moved my car _____ my parents could park outside my house.
a so as **b** in order to **c** so that
2 He studied hard _____ pass his exams.
a so as **b** in order to **c** so that
3 _____ buy a house, I saved up for a long time.
a In order that **b** So as **c** In order to
4 She took her camera with her _____ she could take some photos.
a so that **b** so as **c** so as to
5 He whispered _____ annoy the other people in the theatre.
a not so as to **b** so as not to **c** in order not
6 She went to university _____ study medicine.
a to **b** so as **c** in order that

C Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use between two and four words including the word in brackets.

1 I'm going to phone Jin so I can invite her to dinner.
I'm going to phone Jin _____ to dinner. (to)
2 I didn't want to drive so I got a taxi.
I got a taxi _____ have to drive. (as)
3 He wanted me to understand so he spoke slowly.
He spoke slowly _____ I could understand him. (order)
4 She's learning English because she wants to find a new job.
She's learning English _____ new job. (in)
5 I want to go on holiday so I'm saving money.
I'm saving money _____ to go on holiday. (so)
6 They went to bed early because they didn't want to be tired in the morning.
They went to bed early _____ be tired in the morning. (order)

LISTENING

4A 5.02 | **Listen to a radio programme on how to complain effectively. Choose the three pieces of advice (a–f) that are mentioned.**

a Think about exactly what it is you're unhappy about before you make a complaint.
b Don't complain about something that can't be changed.
c Keep repeating what the problem is until you're offered a solution.
d Be polite and friendly when you're making a complaint.
e If the person you're talking to can't help you, ask to speak to someone else.
f Use social media to complain instead of sending an email.

B 5.02 | **Listen again and number the words in the order you hear them.**

a key
b perspective
c mutter
d ramble
e outcome
f embarrassed

C Complete the extracts from the radio programme with one word from Ex 4B in each gap. Think about which sentences need verbs, nouns or adjectives.

1 I might _____ something quietly to myself or to my friends.
2 I always feel so _____ and uncomfortable when I make a complaint
3 … it can be helpful to make notes about what it is you're unhappy about, so that you don't forget _____ points …
4 … it means you won't _____ on and on about the problem.
5 It's also important to know what you want the _____ of your complaint to be …
6 … from the _____ of someone who deals with a lot of complaints, it's really important to stay calm.

D Complete the definitions with words from Ex 4B.

1 The _____ points are the most important ones.
2 If you _____ you talk for a long time in a confused or boring way.
3 If you feel _____, you feel nervous or uncomfortable about what other people think of you.
4 A _____ is a way of thinking about something.
5 The _____ is the final result of a discussion or meeting.
6 If you _____ something, you say it quietly, especially because you are annoyed.

WRITING

a complaint email

5A Complete the email with the missing phrases (a–f).

a extremely disappointing
b I am writing to complain
c Unfortunately, the problems did not end there
d a full refund
e I am afraid to say that
f they were very rude

To the ticket office,

[1] _____ about the terrible service I received on a recent journey.

I reserved a seat for my journey, but when I got on the train, I saw that the same seat had been given to another passenger. I asked a member of staff to help me find another seat but [2] _____. The train was full, so I had to stand for the first four hours.

[3] _____. I had planned to buy lunch on the train as usual. However, on the day I travelled, the café was closed and there was no food available to buy.

Finally, the train was dirty. [4] _____ there was rubbish everywhere and the toilets had not been cleaned.

My recent experience was [5] _____ and I feel that [6] _____ of the cost of my train ticket would be a fair compensation for my unpleasant experience.

I look forward to hearing your reply.

Regards,

Sharon May

B Are the sentences about letters of complaint True (T) or False (F)? Use the letter in Ex 5A to help you answer.

1 You should say why you are writing.
2 You should give lots of detailed information about the problem.
3 You should describe your feelings.
4 You should say what action you would like the company to take.
5 The letter should be written in an informal style.
6 You should avoid using contractions.

6A Think about a time you've had a bad experience (for example, at a restaurant or at a hotel). Make notes about the problem and the result you want.

B You're going to write a complaint email. Before you start, think about the following points.

- information to include
- the order of the information
- phrases you can use to complain

C Write an email complaining about the experience in 140–180 words.

Lesson 5B

GRAMMAR | comparative and superlative structures
VOCABULARY | advertising; money
PRONUNCIATION | linking *r* in phrases

VOCABULARY

advertising

1 A **Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.**

1 Otis is **a bargain** / **a deal** / **an offer** hunter. He only buys stuff if it's cheap.
2 I read reviews before I **do** / **make** / **buy** a big purchase.
3 Aziza usually buys whatever is on **deal** / **offer** / **cheap** at the supermarket.
4 I don't pay attention to advertisements, but my friends' **power** / **influence** / **effect** what I buy.
5 We should book tickets now. The website says there's limited **number** / **available** / **availability**.
6 Brand **faith** / **trust** / **loyalty** isn't important to Jamal. He buys whatever is inexpensive.

B **Complete the quiz with the words in the box.**

brand	consumer	good	hunter	influence
limited	purchase	quality	worth	

What kind of shopper are you?

- **Do you often buy products advertised on TV?**
  - **A** Yes – If it's a [1] _____ deal.
  - **B** Only if I was already thinking of getting it.
  - **C** No, advertisements don't [2] _____ me at all.
- **Do you read reviews of products before you buy them?**
  - **A** It depends. If I see something with [3] _____ availability, I'll buy it in case it sells out quickly.
  - **B** Yes, always before I make a [4] _____.
  - **C** No, I always buy from companies I know.
- **Do you often buy luxury brands?**
  - **A** No, it's not [5] _____ paying a lot of money for a label when I can buy the same thing for less.
  - **B** Yes, expensive products are usually better [6] _____ and last longer than cheaper ones.
  - **C** Sometimes, it depends if it's a brand that I like.

Mostly As: You are a bargain [7] _____. You don't like spending a lot of money.
Mostly Bs: You're a smart [8] _____. You don't make decisions on the spot.
Mostly Cs: For you [9] _____ loyalty is more important than price.

money

2 **Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.**

1 Maxime gets a fifteen percent d_____ on tickets because he works at the theatre.
2 Last year the company made a l_____ of €2 million, so it really needs to do better this year.
3 There are plans to increase course f_____ for students.
4 Instead of giving me a present, Joel made a d_____ to my favourite charity.
5 Is there a c_____ for using the hotel pool?
6 My new shoes were a b_____. Usually, they cost £75, but I got them for £40!
7 I sold my car for twice what I bought it for, so I made a nice p_____.
8 Keep your r_____ in case you want to return it.
9 How much is the train f_____ to Marseille?
10 I took the radio back and I got a full r_____.

GRAMMAR

comparative and superlative structures

3 A **The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1 What's the <u>most cheap</u> supermarket in town?
a more cheap **b** cheaper **c** cheapest
2 The film wasn't <u>as dramatic</u> I thought it would be.
a dramatic as **b** as dramatic as
c as dramatic than
3 This is <u>far the most</u> I've ever spent on a coat.
a far the more **b** by far the more
c by far the most
4 This city has <u>among</u> the best restaurants in Spain.
a some of **b** some **c** between

B **Complete the blog post with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

Companies are working [1] _____ (hard) than ever to persuade us to buy their products. Take the sports company, Nike, for example. In the 1980s, the majority of Nike's customers were serious marathon runners, and Nike sold far [2] _____ (few) trainers than its main competitor, Reebok. When fitness started becoming more and [3] _____ (popular) in the USA in the late 1980s, Nike was keen to reach more people and become [4] _____ (big) than Reebok.

It started a campaign with an advert showing an elderly man running over a bridge. Customers loved the simple message, which encouraged them to push themselves further. Nike's sales rose to more than $9.2 billion in 1998, making it one of [5] _____ (successful) advertising campaigns ever.

PRONUNCIATION

4 A 5.03 | linking *r* in phrases | Listen and choose the words in bold where *r* is pronounced at the end.

1 Brands **are** spending **more** and **more** money on advertising.
2 The **harder** I work, the **happier** I feel.
3 Computers **are** getting **easier** and **easier** to use.
4 The worst **ever** advert I've seen was one **for** chocolate.

B 5.03 | Listen again and repeat. Focus on the pronunciation of the *r* sounds.

READING

5 A Read the article. Choose the best title (a–c).

a The problems with influencer marketing
b The success of influencer marketing
c How to become an influencer

B Choose four things that the article includes.

a the type of people who are influencers
b when brands began using influencer marketing
c the amount influencers get paid
d the names of the biggest influencers
e the reason why influencer marketing is successful
f problems with influencer marketing

C Complete the sentences with one word from the article in each gap.

1 Emily's social media posts talk about the _____ of bringing up children and working as a nurse.
2 The people who _____ Emily on social media think that she is friendly and honest.
3 Companies pay influencers to _____ their products on social media.
4 Influencers come from a variety of _____.
5 People are more _____ to buy a product recommended by an influencer that they trust.
6 Some people have doubts about the _____ of influencers who may not clearly show that they are advertising something.

Emily is a 35-year-old nurse and mother of three. In her free time, she posts photos and videos of her children on social media and shares her thoughts on the challenges of working full-time and raising a family. She doesn't only share her posts with family and friends, but with the thousands of people who follow her on social media. To these people, known as followers, Emily seems friendly and honest. They feel like they know her and, most importantly, want to be just like her and buy the things she has.

Emily is an influencer – someone who is paid by companies to promote their products on social media. Almost forty percent of the world's population – around three billion people – use social media, and paying influencers to reach as many of them as possible is an increasingly popular marketing technique.

There are millions of influencers with a range of interests and backgrounds. Some have become famous because of their social media content, while others were already celebrities. The biggest influencers are followed by hundreds of millions of people, and some are paid up to $1 million per post by brands.

For companies, it's worth paying that much money – influencer marketing is big business and getting bigger. The industry has grown quickly in recent years, from $1.7 billion in 2016 to $8 billion in 2019. And it shows no sign of stopping. Experts think that it'll be worth more than $15 billion by the end of the year and will keep growing.

Influencer marketing is so successful because of the ability of influencers to create content that seems real and honest and to connect with their audience. While celebrity influencers do sell products (demand for a certain brand of shoe rose almost 5,000 percent after a singer posted photos of herself wearing them), research shows consumers are more likely to buy products promoted by 'regular' people that they understand and trust.

But how much can you really trust even a regular influencer? Many people question influencers' honesty and whether their posts hide the fact that they are advertising something. UK consumer law says that influencers have to state if they're advertising something, but many hide this fact among other comments on their posts. This makes it difficult for their followers to know if the influencer is recommending something because they think it is good or because they're being paid.



Lesson 5C

HOW TO ... | summarise information from different sources
VOCABULARY | describing products
PRONUNCIATION | intonation in summarising phrases

VOCABULARY

describing products

1 A Choose the correct words to complete the reviews.



★★★★★

Perfect family table

Very pleased with our new table – it looks great, and the quality is [1]**stable** / **superb**. The description says that it's [2]**impressive** / **suitable** for around six people, but you can fit eight people around it comfortably. For the [3]**reasonable** / **value** price of £249, it's a great buy.

★★

Not worth the money

The table looks [4]**fair** / **decent**, but the quality is poor. The wood gets damaged easily and it isn't very strong or [5]**acceptable** / **stable**. Very disappointed with my purchase.

★★★★

Great purchase

A wonderful, [6]**solid** / **reasonable** table, but quite heavy to move around. I love the simple style and it looks much more expensive than it is. Excellent value for money.

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

acceptable	discount	impressive	pleasant
reasonable	stable	suitable	superb

A: That's an [1]_____ bike. Is it new?
B: Yes, I got it last week.
A: It looks great!
B: Thanks. I'm very pleased with it. The quality is absolutely [2]_____, and the price was very [3]_____.
A: Is it [4]_____ for cycling in the mountains?
B: Yes, and the city. It's a bit heavy but it feels very strong and [5]_____, so I don't mind.

How to ...

summarise information from different sources

2 A 5.04 | **Listen to two people choosing a hotel for a holiday. Which hotel do they choose?**

B 5.04 | **Listen again. Choose the correct option to complete the extracts from the recording.**

1 **From** / **By** what she says, there are lots of options ...
2 ... it's a question of **do** / **whether** we want to be in the centre ...
3 According **to** / **with** the reviews, it has big rooms ...
4 ... all in **short** / **all**, I think it's a better hotel.
5 Well, **only** / **just** because something's cheaper, it doesn't mean it's worse.
6 **The only** / **An only** thing is, the marina is a bit further from the train station.
7 Well, taking everything **in** / **into** account ...

PRONUNCIATION

3 5.05 | **intonation in summarising phrases** | **Listen to two speakers saying the same phrase. Choose the speaker who uses appropriate intonation (A or B).**

1 Speaker _____
2 Speaker _____
3 Speaker _____
4 Speaker _____
5 Speaker _____
6 Speaker _____

SPEAKING

4 A 5.06 | **Complete the conversation with one word in each gap. Then listen and check.**

A: Have you bought a new laptop yet?
B: No, I'm still trying to decide which one to get, the X200 or the Pro-Top.
A: What's the difference?
B: According [1]_____ reviews, the Pro-Top has more memory and a bigger screen than the X200. But the X200 is much cheaper.
A: Well, just [2]_____ something's cheap, it doesn't mean it isn't any good.
B: I know! The only thing [3]_____, the Pro-Top is very solid and heavy. I cycle to work, so I want something light that I can carry in my backpack.
A: Is the X200 lighter?
B: Yes, it's much smaller. And [4]_____ what the reviews say, it's slightly faster than the Pro-Top.
A: So, it's a matter [5]_____ whether you want a computer with more memory or a lighter one.
B: Yes. All [6]_____ all, I think the X200 is a better choice for me.

B 5.07 | **You are B in Ex 4A. Listen and speak after the beep. Record the conversation if you can.**

C Listen to your recording and compare it to Ex 4A.

Speak anywhere Go to the interactive speaking practice

Lesson 5D

GRAMMAR | causative *have* and *get*; reflexive pronouns
LISTENING | housework and gender equality

GRAMMAR

causative *have* and *get*; reflexive pronouns

1 A **Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.**

1 I'm having my house ..... at the moment.
a paint **b** painting **c** painted

2 Did they tidy their garden .....?
a ourselves **b** myself **c** themselves

3 Theo ..... his hair cut yesterday.
a gets **b** got **c** have

4 I got someone ..... my bike because I didn't know how.
a repair **b** to repair **c** repaired

5 Meera made the cake .....
a ourselves **b** herself **c** yourself

6 I need ..... my eyes tested – I can't see my computer screen clearly.
a to have **b** have **c** had

B **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

get	getting	got	had	herself
ourselves	themselves	yourself		

1 Lilia never goes to the hairdresser. She cuts her hair .....
2 We need to ..... the windows cleaned soon.
3 I'm ..... new wardrobes delivered tomorrow.
4 We ..... the driver pick us up from the airport.
5 Did you make all the food .....?
6 I was busy last week, so I ..... someone to type my reports.
7 Are they going to drive ..... to the airport or take a taxi?
8 We decorated the whole house .....

C **Put the word or phrase in brackets in the correct place in the sentence.**

1 We need someone to repair the fridge. (to get)
2 I have just my hair cut at the hairdresser's. Do you like it? (had)
3 Where did you have your car? (checked)
4 Jaime didn't buy curtains. He made new ones. (himself)
5 Next time, you should your shopping delivered. (have)
6 Is Antonella organising her leaving party? (herself)

LISTENING

2 A **5.08 | Listen to the radio programme about housework. Choose the jobs that are mentioned.**

a cooking
b doing the washing
c sweeping the floors
d ironing
e feeding the cat
f doing the dishes
g cleaning the bathroom
h taking out the rubbish
i tidying up
j food shopping

B **5.08 | Listen again. Choose the correct options (a–c) to complete the sentences.**

1 The study looked at ..... countries in different parts of the world.
a three **b** ten **c** twenty

2 On average, women spend ..... doing housework each day.
a almost two hours
b almost three hours
c almost four hours

3 When she was a child, Selma's mother .....
a worked part-time **b** worked full-time **c** didn't work

4 Selma remembers her father ..... his clothes.
a washing **b** ironing **c** putting away

5 Selma thinks her housework situation is .....
a normal **b** unusual **c** unfair

6 Adam and his wife .....
a share housework equally
b work full-time
c share childcare tasks

7 Adam and his wife ..... once a week.
a clean their house
b do food shopping
c have their house cleaned

8 Adam does most of the ..... in his house.
a cooking **b** washing **c** shopping

C **5.09 | Listen to the recording. Write what you hear. You will hear the sentences only once.**

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....



Lesson 6A

GRAMMAR | *so* and *such*
VOCABULARY | areas of a city
PRONUNCIATION | intonation for emphasis with *so* and *such*

VOCABULARY

areas of a city

1 A Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 It used to be quite a ..... area, but it's changed a lot recently.
a run-out **b** run-over **c** run-down

2 There are lots of ..... buildings in the business district.
a high-style **b** high-raise **c** high-rise

3 She lives in a ..... area with lots of big houses.
a wealth **b** wealthy **c** money

4 I love the relaxed ..... in the neighbourhood.
a atmosphere **b** feel **c** character

5 The longest ..... market in Europe is in east London.
a street **b** road **c** lane

6 We like living in an area with a strong ..... of community.
a thought **b** sensation **c** sense

B Complete the travel guide with the words in the box.

buildings ideal market murals
nightlife run-down spot tree-lined

Lavapiés is one of Madrid's oldest neighbourhoods and by far its coolest area. Once a [1] ..... part of the city, Lavapiés has completely changed and is now a popular tourist [2] .....

While it doesn't have the royal palaces or [3] ..... avenues of other parts of Madrid, there's plenty to see and do in Lavapiés. You can easily spend an afternoon exploring the old, narrow streets which are full of beautiful, historic [4] ..... such as the Art Deco cinema or the eighteenth-century *Escuelas Pias*, now a university library with a fantastic roof café.

Lavapiés is home to many artists and the whole neighbourhood is covered in colourful [5] ..... and street art. If you're an art-lover, there are lots of interesting, independent galleries to visit as well as the world-famous modern art gallery, the *Reina Sofia*, on the southern edge of Lavapies.

El Rastro is a busy street [6] ..... between Lavapiés and neighbouring district La Latina. It's one of Europe's largest and definitely worth visiting to pick up a bargain or two. It's also worth going to the *Mercado Anton Martin* – a typical neighbourhood market with over sixty stalls selling delicious food.

It's the [7] ..... spot for trying traditional Spanish food in a real market.

Lavapiés is one of the most culturally diverse neighbourhoods in Madrid with cafés and restaurants selling food from all over the world, as well as hundreds of typical Spanish *tapas* bars. On Fridays and Saturdays, Lavapiés has a very lively [8] ..... with many places staying open until 3 a.m.



GRAMMAR

so and *such*

2 A Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 The food in the hotel restaurant was **so** / **such** bad that I couldn't eat it.
2 This café has **so** / **such** a relaxed atmosphere.
3 We had **so** / **such** a great time in Copenhagen that we want to go back next year.
4 There are **so** / **such** many interesting places to visit in Buenos Aires.
5 The rent has become **so** / **such** expensive that I can't afford to live here anymore.
6 Spring is **so** / **such** a wonderful time to visit Japan.

B The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.

1 The hotel was <u>noisy</u> that we couldn't get to sleep.
a such noisy **b** noisy so **c** so noisy

2 Our neighbourhood has <u>such great</u> sense of community.
a such a great **b** so a great **c** so great a

3 The city centre has <u>such many</u> museums and historic buildings.
a so **b** such **c** so many

4 It <u>was so a</u> bad weather that we didn't go out.
a was so **b** was such **c** was such a

PRONUNCIATION

3 A 6.01 | intonation for emphasis with *so* and *such* | Listen and write the sentences you hear. Then listen again and underline the word with the main stress in each sentence.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

B 6.01 | Listen again and repeat.

LISTENING

4 A 6.02 | Listen to the podcast. Number the topics (a–f) in the order that you hear them.

a the best place in Amsterdam for street art
b one of the world's coolest neighbourhoods
c a friendly place to live
d a really relaxed atmosphere
e very colourful and lively
f old industrial buildings

B 6.02 | Match the topics (1–6) with the examples (a–k) that the interviewee gives. Then listen and check.

1 There's an amazing sense of community.
2 There's a huge mix of people living here.
3 It was quite run-down.
4 It's quite a creative area.
5 There are plenty of green spaces.
6 It's also easy to travel into the city.

a It's only five minutes by ferry or metro to Amsterdam central station.
b There's a big music festival every summer.
c You can walk by the river.
d There's also a variety of cultures.
e There were lots of empty buildings.
f I know lots of people on my street.
g The walls are covered in colourful murals.
h There are lots of students and artists.
i There's a huge park.
j Parts of the neighbourhood weren't very safe.
k A neighbour feeds my cat.

5 6.03 | Listen to the recording. Write what you hear. You will hear the sentences only once.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....

WRITING

instructions for how to get somewhere

6 A Choose the correct alternatives to complete the email.

Hi Akira,

How are you? I'm so excited about seeing you this weekend!

I'll still be at work when you arrive, so please find your own way to my flat My address is 38 Kersland Street.

I think the [1]**good** / **best** way to get there from the airport is to [2]**go** / **take** the bus to the city centre. The [3]**journey** / **travel** takes about thirty minutes. Then, go into the Buchanan Street station and take the subway to Hillhead Station. Trains come every five minutes, so you won't have to wait long. The station's about a [4]**five-minute** / **five-minutes** walk from my flat. [5]**Take** / **Turn** right when you leave the station and walk down Byres Road for about 500m. Then turn right onto Cresswell Street. My flat is [6]**on** / **in** the corner of Cresswell and Kersland Street.

I'll be there from 5.30 p.m., but my flatmate will be at home all afternoon.

Best,

Antonio

B Match the section headings (a–c) with the sets of phrases (1–3). Use the email in Ex 6A to help you.

a describing the exact location
b suggesting a route
c detailed instructions

1
The easiest / best / fastest way to get to X from Y is to …
The journey takes about thirty minutes.
It's about a five-minute drive / walk.

2
Take the bus / a taxi / a train …
Get on at … / Get off at …
Turn right / left …
Walk down …

3
It's on the corner of X and Y.
X is 500 metres down the road from Y.
X is just opposite / across the road from Y.

C Write an email to a friend telling them where to meet you giving detailed directions. Use the language in Ex 6B to help you. Write 120–160 words.

Lesson 6B

GRAMMAR | *be/get used to*
VOCABULARY | challenges; idioms
PRONUNCIATION | *be/get used to*

VOCABULARY

challenges

1 A **Complete the words in the definitions. Some letters are given.**

1 If something is t ... g ..., it is difficult to do or to deal with.
2 If a situation is u ... p ..., it changes a lot and it is impossible to know what will happen.
3 If you r ... doing something, you do it even though there's a chance that something bad might happen.
4 If something is difficult in an enjoyable or interesting way, it is c ... g.
5 If something or someone is f ... m ..., you know it or them well.
6 If you get free from something or someone, you e ... p ....

B **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1 It's quite a dangerous area, so for your own **risk** / **safety** / **condition** you shouldn't walk around at night.
2 I didn't know anyone at the party – I was surrounded by **familiar** / **unpredictable** / **unfamiliar** faces.
3 We had great **conditions** / **risks** / **difficulties** getting home last night because of the storm.
4 Our boat trip was cancelled because of poor weather **conditions** / **safety** / **difficulties**.
5 My village is the ideal spot for relaxing when you want to **risk** / **escape** / **rescue** the busy city.
6 Everything was new, and it was a really **familiar** / **challenging** / **difficulty** journey, but I loved every minute of it.

idioms

2 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

be break living think travelling weather

1 I've been travelling for four months, so I'm used to ..... out of a suitcase.
2 It was a tough time for them, but they managed to ..... the storm and things eventually improved.
3 Lots of things can go wrong when you're travelling alone and you need to be able to ..... on your feet.
4 Have you put your passport somewhere safe? You'll ..... in hot water if you lose it!
5 I like ..... light when I go on holiday – I only take a small backpack with me.
6 After driving for four hours, we stopped in Poznan to ..... the journey.

GRAMMAR

be/get used to

3 A **Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.**

1 Getting up at 5 a.m. was tough at first, but now ..... it.
a I used to **b** I got used to **c** I'm used to
2 She's always lived in a big city, so it'll take her a while to ..... living in such a small town.
a get used to **b** be used to **c** get use to
3 Pablo found the journey difficult because he wasn't used ..... such long distances.
a to drive **b** to driving **c** driving
4 Ari only started her new job last month – she's still ..... it.
a being used to **b** used to **c** getting used to
5 Polly didn't like living in Finland – she ..... used to the long, cold winters.
a never got **b** wasn't ever **c** never was
6 I ..... love coffee, but now I never have it.
a used to **b** got used to **c** am used to

B **Complete the a social media posts with one word in each gap. A contraction counts as one word.**

What was the toughest thing to get used to when you moved somewhere new?

Javi: I moved from a really small town where I knew everyone to a big city. It took me a while [1] ..... get used to not seeing familiar faces everywhere – I felt lonely to begin with. I also [2] ..... to find the noise stressful, but [3] ..... used to it now and don't even notice it.

Padma: When I first moved here, I really missed my family. I always [4] ..... to live very close to them and I [5] ..... used to seeing my sisters nearly every day. It took me a while to [6] ..... used to being so far away from them, but we still talk most days.

Dilara: I moved to a place where it rains ALL the time! It took me a long time to get used [7] ..... it, and I still sometimes forget to take an umbrella out with me.

PRONUNCIATION

4 **6.04 | *be/get used to* | Listen to the sentences. Decide if the speakers say *used to* or *use*.**

1 used to / use
2 used to / use
3 used to / use
4 used to / use
5 used to / use
6 used to / use

READING

5 **Read the text. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**

> **Do something different!**
>
> Do you need a change from your boring nine-to-five _____? Take a look at our exciting range of activity holidays and choose the type of trip you'd like.

a programme **b** routine **c** plan

6A **Read the blog post. Match the headings (a–d) with the stories (1–3). There is one extra heading.**

a Iain: Cycling the Silk Road
b Chiara: Journey around the coast
c Rafael: A journey along the Indus River
d Onjali: Driving south from the Arctic

A journey to remember

We asked you to tell us about amazing trips you've taken. Here are a selection of your stories.

1 _____

When my husband and I retired, we set off on an amazing journey from Alaska to Argentina.

We had fantastic experiences – too many to list them all. **Highlights** included whale-watching in Alaska, swimming in *cenotes* (cave ponds) in Mexico, staying in a jungle treehouse in Colombia and watching the sun rise over Machu Picchu.

It wasn't all beautiful skies and **breathtaking** views, though. Some roads were challenging to drive on, and our van kept breaking down. My husband and I weren't used to spending so much time together, and we had lots of arguments to begin with! It took a while to get used to life on the road, but it was definitely worth it.

2 _____

The most **memorable** journey I ever made was riding from Istanbul to Beijing. As a child I was **fascinated by** stories of famous travellers and dreamed of escaping my small town to travel the ancient routes they wrote about through China and Central Asia.

I spent a year cycling through some of the wildest parts of the earth and living out of a tiny bag. I loved seeing unfamiliar landscapes and getting to know local people. Every day was different – I rode through freezing rain and the heat and wind of the desert. Some days were so tough that I didn't know if I'd be able to keep going.

I learnt lots about different cultures, history and nature, and about myself and what I'm **capable of**. I can't wait to get back on my bike for another trip!

B **Match the topics (a–h) with the stories (1–3) from Ex 6A.**

a seeing different kinds of animals on the trip
b dealing with completely different weather conditions
c difficulties with another person
d the people that they met on their journey
e travelling light
f places that are difficult to get to from land
g problems with transport
h the reason for their trip

C **Match the words and phrases in bold in the blog post with the meanings (1–8).**

1 an exciting, unusual or dangerous experience _____
2 needing a lot of effort and ability _____
3 able to do _____
4 extremely interested by something or someone _____
5 very good and worth remembering _____
6 impressive or exciting _____
7 very enjoyable in a strange or special way _____
8 the most important, interesting or enjoyable parts of something _____

3 _____

Last year, I spent four months travelling the coast of Great Britain in a small boat called a kayak. It was a real **adventure** – I saw loads of wildlife, camped in the wildest parts of the country and explored areas you can only reach by sea.

It was also challenging. I travelled thirty miles each day, which was physically **demanding**, and every part of my body ached in the evening.

The biggest difficulty was the weather. It was very unpredictable, and the sea conditions changed quickly. Some days the weather was so bad I couldn't risk going in the water.

I would do it again, despite the challenges. There's something **magical** about spending so much time at sea and I'll remember that time forever.



Lesson 6C

HOW TO ... | ask for and confirm information
VOCABULARY | city transport
PRONUNCIATION | fast speech: *just*

VOCABULARY

city transport

1 A Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 I hate travelling at rush **time** / **hour**. You can never get a seat on the bus.
2 Riding a bike in the city centre isn't very safe because there aren't any cycle **lanes** / **ways**.
3 Train tickets are usually much cheaper if you book them in **ahead** / **advance**.
4 I have a monthly bus pass which means I have unlimited **travel** / **travels** around the city.
5 Slow down! The **fast** / **speed** limit here is 40 miles per hour.
6 You can change the date on your ticket for an additional **money** / **charge** of $25.

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

ask	book	car	charge	cycle	hour	limit	time

A: Is it safe to ride bikes here?
B: Definitely! There are lots of [1] _____ lanes, so it's easy to get around and it's quicker – the traffic's terrible at rush [2] _____. I'd recommend City Bikes – you don't have to [3] _____ in advance and you can rent e-bikes for an additional [4] _____. Just don't go too fast – there's a 20 km/hour speed [5] _____!

How to ...

ask for and confirm information

2 A 6.05 | Listen and complete the sentences.

1 I didn't _____ what you said about the additional charges.
2 In other _____, it's cheaper to book in advance.
3 So let me just _____ that I've understood.
4 Could you just _____ _____ those options again, please?
5 Can you just say that _____ _____ again?
6 So what you _____ is there aren't any tickets left.

B Match the sentences in Ex 2A with their purposes (a or b).

a confirming understanding or asking for clarification
b asking someone to repeat a specific point

PRONUNCIATION

3 6.06 | fast speech: *just* | Listen and choose the sentence you hear (a or b).

1 **a** Can I check something with you?
  b Can I just check something with you?
2 **a** Let me ask you a question …
  b Let me just ask you a question …
3 **a** Could you say the last bit again, please?
  b Could you just say the last bit again, please?
4 **a** So let me check I've got this right.
  b So let me just check I've got this right.
5 **a** Can I ask you what time the train leaves?
  b Can I just ask you what time the train leaves?

SPEAKING

4 A Complete the conversation with the words and phrases in the box.

can	catch	check	give	last bit	options

A: Hi, can I help you?
B: Can you [1] _____ me some information about the sightseeing bus, please?
A: Sure. There are three types of ticket. You can get an all-day ticket, an off-peak ticket or a weekend pass.
B: Sorry, could you go through those [2] _____ again, please?
A: Sure. You can buy an all-day ticket, an off-peak ticket or a weekend pass. With the weekend pass you get unlimited travel from Saturday morning until Sunday evening.
B: Great! Do I have to buy the tickets in advance?
A: No, but it's cheaper if you buy them online. If you buy them on the bus, there's an additional charge of €2 per ticket.
B: So, let me just [3] _____ I've got this right … it's cheaper to buy tickets online.
A: That's right.
B: And [4] _____ I just ask where the buses leave from?
A: They leave from bus stop H or K on Victoria Street.
B: Sorry, can you just say that [5] _____ again? I didn't [6] _____ the name of the street.
A: Victoria Street.
B: Thank you.

B 6.07 | Listen and check.

C 6.08 | You are B in the conversation in Ex 4A. Listen and speak after the beep. Record the conversation if you can.

D Listen to your recording and compare it to the model in Ex 4B.

Speak anywhere Go to the interactive speaking practice

Lesson 6D

READING | cities of the future

READING

1 A **Read the article. Match the cities (1–4) with the sentences (a–h).**

a It is being built at the moment.
b It isn't well-known for modern architecture.
c The majority of local people live in high-rise buildings.
d The area and population are increasing a lot.
e It has more tall buildings than anywhere else.
f It is very popular with tourists.
g Its design is good for the environment.
h One of things it is famous for are its areas of land that are not natural.

B **Complete the facts with a number from the article.**

1 The number of people in Dubai in the 1950s: .....
2 The height in metres of the Burj Khalifa: .....
3 The number of islands in the World Islands: .....
4 The distance in kilometres from Dubai to Masdar City: .....
5 The number of people who will live in Masdar City: .....
6 The number of people in Hong Kong: ..... million
7 The population of Bengaluru: ..... million

C **Complete each sentence with one word from the article.**

1 In the past, people mainly worked in ....., not the tourism industry.
2 Dubai has a group of islands designed to look like a ..... of the world.
3 Masdar City will use energy from the sun and .....
4 People in Masdar City will use public transport rather than their own .....
5 Hong Kong doesn't have such tall buildings as Dubai, but it has the most .....-rise buildings.
6 The science ..... in Hong Kong is popular with global companies.
7 The ..... of lots of Indian technology companies are in Bengaluru.
8 As well as technology companies, Bengaluru has lots of research ..... and universities.



Cities of the future

By 2050, around seventy percent of us will live in urban areas and the cities of today will have to change to support more people. We look at four cities which are already very modern.

1 Dubai

In the 1950s, Dubai was a small fishing village with a population of just 50,000 people. It is now one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world and home to 3.3 million people. Dubai is famous for its modern architecture and high-rise buildings, including the 828-metre tall Burj Khalifa, the tallest building in the world. The city is also well known for its artificial islands. The World Islands are a group of 300 islands created in the shape of the world map, and the Palm Jumeirah – in the shape of a palm tree – is one of the largest artificial islands in the world.

2 Masdar City

Masdar City is a new city which is under construction 100 km from Dubai, in Abu Dhabi. Once it is completed, it will be the world's first zero-waste city. It will only use green energy, such as solar and wind power, and instead of using private vehicles, its 7,000 residents will use a clean energy public transport system.

3 Hong Kong

Another city famous for its tall buildings is Hong Kong. It doesn't have as many super-tall buildings as Dubai, but when it comes to high-rise buildings, Hong Kong still has plenty. It has the largest number of buildings taller than 150 metres in the world and most of Hong Kong's 7.5 million people live on the 15th floor or higher. Its huge science park is popular with technology companies from all over the world.

4 Bengaluru

With a population of 13 million, Bengaluru is one of the fastest-growing cities in the world. Many large Indian technology companies have their headquarters in Bengaluru, and it is also home to multinational companies, universities and research institutions. While Bengaluru isn't as famous for its modern buildings as Hong Kong or Dubai, there are lots of exciting architecture projects planned and high-rise buildings are being built across the city.

REVIEW

GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.**

1 Gemma joined a gym _____ order to get fit.
2 He closed the office door so _____ no one could hear what he said.
3 In order _____ to miss the train, I left work early.
4 I posted her present today _____ that she'll get it on her birthday.
5 They always turn on the radio at 6 o'clock so _____ to listen to the news.
6 I made a note of the appointment in my diary _____ as not to forget it.
7 Jon went to Paris last year _____ study French.
8 Mario stopped buying lunch at work _____ as to save money.

2 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the postcard.**

Hi Arianne,

I'm having a great time in Sicily. The weather is much [1]**hotter / hottest** than at home and we've been to the beach almost every day. The food is [2]**better / best** here, too – yesterday I had the [3]**good / best** pizza I've ever eaten!

I'm staying in an apartment in a town called Cefalù. It isn't as [4]**nice / nicer** as the one we stayed in last year in Athens, but it's comfortable and it was far [5]**less / least** expensive.

On Tuesday I went to Palermo, the capital of Sicily, for the day. It's full of historic buildings and it was much [6]**more / most** beautiful than I thought it would be.

The people here are some of the [7]**friendlier / friendliest** I've ever met and I've been practising my Italian all week. I'm definitely speaking [8]**much confidently / more confidently** than when I first arrived here.

Tell you more when I'm back next week!

Sofia

3 **The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1 Do you like my sister's necklace? I made it <u>yourself</u>.
a ourselves **b** herself **c** myself
2 I had the washing machine <u>repair</u> last week.
a repairing **b** repaired **c** repairs
3 You look beautiful! Have you <u>get</u> your hair done?
a got **b** getting **c** had
4 Josh isn't here, but I'll <u>have</u> him to call you back as soon as he can.
a got **b** get **c** had

4 **Add *so* or *such* to each sentence.**

1 It's a hot day today!
2 I'm excited about visiting you next week.
3 The hotel had a relaxed atmosphere that I wanted to stay longer.
4 You look young in this photo!
5 There was much noise in the office that I couldn't concentrate.
6 We had a great time in Istanbul.
7 The hotel was far from the station that we had to take a taxi.
8 Deirdra is a pleasant person that everyone likes her.

5 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**

1 We grew up in Morocco, so **we're** / **we get** used to hot weather.
2 It took me a long time to **be** / **get** used to living on a boat, but I love it now.
3 I'm exhausted! **I'm not** / **I didn't get** used to staying up so late.
4 How long did it take you to **get** / **be** used to driving on the left?
5 I found speaking Polish really difficult at first, but **I'm** / **I got** used to it now.
6 I liked living in Budapest, but I never **got** / **was** used to the traffic.
7 When we lived in London we **were used** / **used** to visit a museum every weekend.
8 At first, she hated working at the weekends, but **she's** / **she got** used to it now.

6 **For each question, write the correct answer. Write one word for each gap.**

Around the world in 79 days

In 2017, cyclist Mark Beaumont made history by cycling round the world in seventy-nine days. His idea for the challenge came from the book *Around the World in 80 Days*. The main character, Phileas Fogg, tries to travel around the world in eighty days using trains and boats. Mark wanted to be as fast [1] _____ as Phileas using just a bike.

Mark [2] _____ used to long cycle trips because he had already cycled around the world in 2008. He rode 18,000 miles in [3] _____ to complete the challenge. He cycled for sixteen hours every day for eleven weeks and spent [4] _____ a long time on his bike that his body began to change.

He faced other difficulties, too. Early on, he fell off his bike and broke a tooth. He had to [5] _____ it repaired by one of his support team.

Mark broke the world record and was forty-four days quicker [6] _____ his previous attempt.

VOCABULARY

7 **Complete the social media posts with the correct words. Some letters are given.**

Hey guys! I'm hoping to visit Edinburgh this summer. Any tips?

Comments

Stay in the Old Town if you can – it's really impressive and full of [1]his_____ buildings.

Book a hotel in [2]ad_____. They book up quickly in the summer.

Take a raincoat and warm clothes! The weather is completely [3]unpr_____, even in the summer.

Climb Arthur's Seat – it's a great way to [4]esc_____ the noise of the city.

Visit in August if possible – the [5]atm_____ during the Edinburgh Festival is amazing!

Rent a bike. There are loads of cycle [6]la_____ to go on, so it's a good way to get around the city.

Definitely visit the Castle. The tickets are expensive but it's [7]wo_____ it.

There are lots of good hostels and the prices are more [8]reas_____ than the hotels.

8 **Match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with the endings (a-f).**

1 It's a very cool area with lots of colourful
2 My brother used to be quite angry and
3 I usually read some reviews before I make
4 Elena is good at thinking on
5 I've found a yoga class that's suitable
6 We wanted to climb Mont Blanc but the weather

a an expensive purchase.
b for beginners and not too challenging.
c murals on the buildings.
d conditions were awful and we had to turn back.
e her feet and making quick decisions.
f aggressive when he lost a football game.

9 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

direct	donation	receipt	run-down	speed	stable

1 Instead of buying my dad a birthday present, I made a _____ to his favourite charity.
2 Jin is very _____. She always says exactly what she thinks.
3 The _____ limit here is 20 km/hour.
4 I live in a _____ neighbourhood with lots of crime and social problems.
5 Suki wants to take her new jacket back to the shop, but she's lost the _____ .
6 Make sure that the ladder is _____, or you'll fall and hurt yourself!

10 **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1 Rob hates waiting in queues, because he's not very _____.
a confident **b** patient **c** pleasant

2 Maryam always buys clothes from the same shops – _____ loyalty is important to her.
a shop **b** company **c** brand

3 That phone looks good, it's a reasonable price and _____ quality.
a bargain **b** decent **c** solid

4 The project was very difficult at the beginning, but we weathered the _____.
a storm **b** rain **c** winter

5 There's no extra _____ to use the wi-fi on this train.
a money **b** fare **c** charge

6 It took seven hours to get to the hotel, but we _____ our journey halfway.
a broke **b** paused **c** damaged

11 **Complete the advert with the words in the box.**

availability	bargain	challenging	charge
community	impressive	risking	unfamiliar

Forest Fitness

Are you tired of regular exercise classes? Do you want to try something new? Then come and book a taster class and try something different at the Forest Fitness Centre.
Our group classes have a real sense of [1]_____, so you are sure to make friends while you work out!

Unlike a gym, where you're stuck inside a building, our classes take place outside in the fresh air. The surroundings might seem [2]_____ to begin with, but you'll soon get to know every corner of the forest. Our classes take place whether there's rain, sun or snow! Bad weather can make even the easiest exercises more [3]_____, so you know you're getting a good workout!

Set deep in the woods of a grand, [4]_____ castle, our trainers will help you reach your fitness goals without [5]_____ any injury. There's no [6]_____ for your first class, and if you like it, you can buy your next five classes at a [7]_____ price!

Call us and book now – there's limited [8]_____ and places are selling out fast!

Lesson 7A

GRAMMAR | reported speech
VOCABULARY | reporting verbs; ways of speaking
PRONUNCIATION | stress in reporting verbs

VOCABULARY

reporting verbs

1 A **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1 Amalia ..... who would be at the party.
a argued **b** convinced **c** wondered

2 They ..... us not to drink the water because it would make us ill.
a warned **b** argued **c** agreed

3 Wai said he was going to call and ..... about the job.
a add **b** enquire **c** convince

4 Iman ..... she was going on holiday, but she didn't say where.
a mentioned **b** enquired **c** wondered

5 So far, thirty people have ..... that they'll be at the conference.
a added **b** confirmed **c** convinced

6 She told us that she was from the US and ..... that she had been born in Texas.
a argued **b** wondered **c** added

B **Complete the conversations with the verbs in the box. There are two extra verbs.**

argued	confirm	convinced
enquire	mentioned	warned

1 A: Have you called the hotel to ..... our reservation?
B: Yes. I told them we'd arrive around 5 p.m.

2 A: Is that a new jacket?
B: Yes. I wasn't sure about the colour, but Farah ..... me to buy it.

3 A: Did you and Chris drive to the beach last week?
B: No. I wanted to, but Chris ..... that it would be quicker to take the bus.

4 A: Did I tell you that I've moved to Brighton?
B: No. Tara ..... that you'd bought a new house, but she didn't say where.

ways of speaking

2 **Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letter is given.**

1 To w..... is to speak very quietly.
2 When you shout or y..... at someone, you say something in a loud and angry voice.
3 If you s....., you make a loud, high noise because you are excited, frightened or angry.
4 When you read a....., you say the words that you are reading so that others can hear.
5 If you s..... up about something, you say publicly what you think about it.
6 When you discuss something in order to make a decision, you talk it o.....

PRONUNCIATION

3 **7.01 | stress in reporting verbs | Listen and write the words you hear next to the correct stress pattern.**

1 ●● ....., ..., ..., ..., ...
2 ●● ....., ..., ..., ..., ...

GRAMMAR

reported speech

4 A **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**

1 Hana said she **hadn't** / **didn't** speak English well.
2 He asked me **if I knew** / **did I know** how to use the computer programme.
3 Charlie told us that he had been to Mexico **the year before** / **last year**.
4 She promised me that she would call me **tomorrow** / **the following day**, but she didn't.
5 Katrin asked me if **I was** / **was I** studying engineering at university.
6 She told me that they **had** / **has** known each other since they were students.
7 Josue admitted that he hadn't been paying attention at the meeting **yesterday** / **the day before**.
8 I told them that I **can** / **could** take them to the airport.

B **The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1 Adoma told me yesterday that she <u>isn't finished</u> reading the report yet.
a didn't finish **b** hadn't finished **c** doesn't finish

2 I asked him to help but he said that he <u>can't</u> at that moment.
a couldn't **b** won't be able to **c** won't

3 Rick said <u>he be</u> at work until 7 o'clock.
a he's been **b** he's being **c** he'd be

4 They asked us when <u>we get</u> married.
a did we get **b** we got **c** had we got

C **Complete the reported speech.**

1 'Have you met Fatima before?'
Caroline asked me ..... before.

2 'There will be twenty people at the meeting this afternoon.'
He confirmed that ..... afternoon.

3 'The weather was terrible yesterday.'
Ty complained that ..... the day before.

4 'I'm going to Brazil next month.'
Sophie told us ..... the following month.

5 'We were planning to go to the cinema last night.'
They said that ..... to the cinema the night before.

6 'What time is the last train?'
Emre asked me .....

LISTENING

5 A 7.02 | **Listen to the conversation. What misunderstanding do the two friends talk about?**

a going somewhere on the wrong day
b going to the wrong place
c going somewhere at the wrong time

B 7.02 | **Listen again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?**

1 Dave went to a restaurant to celebrate his birthday.
2 Dave didn't know what Emma looked like before he met her.
3 Dave arrived at the restaurant before Emma.
4 Ross tried to communicate with Dave when he was at the restaurant
5 Ross' friend Emma was waiting for Dave at a different restaurant.
6 Ross had told Dave to go to the wrong place.
7 Dave felt angry when Ross asked him why he hadn't met Emma.

C 7.02 | **Listen and complete the sentences with one word in each gap.**

1 Dave _____ himself to a woman waiting by herself.
2 Emma and Dave had lots in _____ and spoke for hours.
3 Dave _____ the messages that Ross was sending him.
4 Ross was _____ with Dave when he answered the phone.
5 Dave had _____ the name of the restaurant.



WRITING

a story about an event

6 A **Look at the story quickly. Number the paragraphs (A–C) in the correct order.**

A

Then he apologised for being rude. We told him that we thought it was funny and the three of us started talking. It [1] _____ the guy, Rich, lived in the same neighbourhood as me and [2] _____ when he started talking about people that I also knew quite well. By the end of the flight, we'd become friends and we've been friends now for twenty years.

B

We started arguing about the next question, about the singer in some band, [3] _____ the guy interrupted and said he couldn't believe how bad our music knowledge was. [4] _____, it was driving him mad because the questions were so easy!

C

Years ago, I was on a flight with my friend Tom. We were doing a music quiz in a kids' magazine, but [5] _____ we didn't know many of the answers. I noticed the guy sitting next to me kept looking at us and shaking his head. Tom whispered that we must be annoying him because we were talking loudly.

B Complete the gaps (1–5) in the story in Ex 6A with the phrases in the box.

apparently	at which point	the funny thing is
things got more bizarre	turned out that	

C Write a story about meeting someone in an unusual or funny situation and becoming friends. This can be from your life or can be imaginary. Try to include some of the phrases from Ex 6B in your story. Write 140–180 words.

7 **Read the question. Then plan, write and review your answer. You must write at least 75 words.**

The older you get, the harder it is to make new friends.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why/Why not?

Lesson 7B

GRAMMAR | passives
VOCABULARY | computer use; internet words
PRONUNCIATION | stress and weak forms in passives

VOCABULARY

computer use

1 A Complete the words in brackets so they can replace the words in bold.

1 I get lots of **unwanted emails** at work, usually advertisements for things I don't want. (s .....)
2 You should **make a copy of** your files at least once a month. (b .....)
3 If I receive a funny email or message, I usually **send** it to my friends. (f .....)
4 I use software to stop **small windows with adverts suddenly appearing on websites**. (p ..... - ..... s)
5 I never put too much personal information on my social media **description of myself**. (p .....)

B Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 I would never **back up** / **spam** / **post** a photo online of a friend without asking them first.
2 Could you please **tag** / **post** / **forward** me the email that Joo-yeon sent you?
3 You shouldn't **tag** / **profile** / **post** yourself in photos in case your boss sees them!
4 I never use a hard drive to **tag** / **back up** / **forward** my work – I keep all my work in the cloud.
5 If you haven't received the email, check in your **spam** / **back up** / **pop-up** folder.
6 I have so many different **usernames** / **pop-ups** / **profiles** and passwords that I can never remember which one to use to log on.

internet words

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

download	folder	icon	inbox	network
refresh	scroll	swipe	tap	upload

1 You can ..... travel guides for free from their website.
2 If you ..... to the end of the document, you'll be able to see the answers.
3 To turn the phone off, ... the screen twice.
4 Can you see the email .....? It's the one that looks like an envelope.
5 I've got over 200 unread emails in my ..... after being on holiday for two weeks.
6 If you're in the office, it's quicker to use the local ..... to share files than the internet.
7 I'm almost finished – I just need to ..... these documents and store them in the cloud.
8 If you ..... left on the screen with your finger, you'll see the rest of the photos.
9 I've moved all my personal files on my work computer into a ..... called 'Yasmine'.
10 If you click there to ....., we'll be able to see if there have been any updates.

GRAMMAR

passives

3 A Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

1 Our new office ..... next year.
a is completed **b** will be completed **c** was completed
2 I ..... this book when I finished university.
a was given **b** had been given **c** was being given
3 The files ..... to the system at the moment.
a are uploaded **b** are being uploaded **c** have been uploaded
4 Simone ..... a promotion.
a has just been given **b** just has been given **c** just has got
5 We ..... who the new manager is tomorrow.
a are told **b** were told **c** are going to be told
6 My bike ..... last week.
a gets stolen **b** got stolen **c** has got stolen

B Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use the passive form and pay attention to the words in bold.

1 More than a million people **have downloaded** the app.
The app ..... more than a million times.
2 Someone **backs up** all our files every week.
Our files ..... every week.
3 They **still haven't told** me if I've got the job.
I ..... if I've got the job or not.
4 They're **going to publish** the report early next year.
The report ..... early next year.
5 Someone **is painting** my house at the moment.
My house ..... at the moment.
6 She **has already posted** the photos on social media.
The photos ..... on social media.

PRONUNCIATION

4 A 7.03 | stress and weak forms in passives | Listen to the sentences and focus on the verb phrase in bold. Underline the stressed word in each phrase.

1 I **was sent** an email yesterday.
2 The photo **has been uploaded** already.
3 Have you **been told** about the job yet?
4 My phone **was broken** at the weekend.
5 She **was tagged** in a photo at a party.

B 7.03 | Listen again and repeat.

READING

5A Read the article. Choose the examples of things that contribute to your digital footprint (a–h) that the article mentions.

a emails
b photos and videos
c tags on photos
d text messages
e internet shopping
f likes or loves on social media
g your search history
h an online calendar

B Read the article again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F), according to the article?

1 When you go online, you leave information about your online activity without realising.
2 People generally don't know there is a risk of sharing their personal information on social media.
3 You can't stop people copying your posts, even if you delete them.
4 Some of our digital footprint is information that we leave online without choosing to share it.
5 Companies can use your digital footprint to sell your information to other companies.
6 It's possible to completely delete your digital footprint and start again.
7 People should be careful about how much information they put online.
8 People should consider if they'd be happy for everyone that they know to read their posts.



Digital footprints

Have you ever walked on a beach and looked behind at the footprints your feet made in the sand, showing where you've been? We leave footprints in other places, too, often without realising. If you've ever uploaded a video to YouTube or 'liked' a photo on social media, you've left a digital footprint. Nearly all the stuff we do online – sending emails, using a map or tagging photos – leaves information about ourselves that can be seen by anyone, even people we don't know. Just like real footprints we leave at the beach, this online trail of information tells people where we've been and what we've done there.

We all know about the dangers of sharing too much personal information online. Everyone's heard stories about people losing their jobs because they were tagged in a photo at a party when they were supposed to be at work, or people whose houses were broken into after they posted their holiday plans on social media. Once information is shared online, we can no longer control who sees it or what is done with it. What we post is permanent. Even if we use apps that automatically delete posts after a certain amount of time, someone can make a copy of the posts before they are deleted.

But what many of us don't know is that our digital footprint is not only made up of the information that we choose to share, but also the data we share without knowing. When you browse the internet, your IP address (a set of numbers which are different on every computer) is recorded in databases that show your visits to different websites. Also, files called cookies are sent to your computer to observe how and when you use websites. Every word you type into a search engine and every link you click provides information about yourself. Have you ever searched for a product online and then wondered why adverts for similar items keep popping up? It's because companies use this information to target their advertising and sell things to you.

It's impossible to avoid a digital footprint unless perhaps, you never go online. Even if you delete your search history and remove cookies, some data will remain. It is, however, possible to make sure your digital footprint doesn't cause you problems in the future by limiting the amount of personal information you put online and thinking carefully before you post anything at all. Maybe the question we should all be asking ourselves is, would I be happy seeing this post online in ten years' time?

Lesson 7C

HOW TO ... | keep a conversation going
VOCABULARY | adverbs
PRONUNCIATION | intonation in short questions

VOCABULARY



adverbs

1 A Complete the adverbs. Some letters are given.

1 Liam doesn't like parties – he's ext.....ly shy.
2 I always feel sl.....ly uncomfortable in big groups of people.
3 It's pe.....ly fine with me if you don't want to come to the party.
4 I read a par.....ly interesting book about the power of body language.
5 It's fa.....ly normal to hate making small talk.
6 It's to.....ly impossible to have a good conversation with Rosa.

B Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 The documentary was ..... interesting.
a totally **b** completely **c** extremely
2 Paulo is ..... good at making friends.
a fairly **b** slightly **c** totally
3 Don't worry about being late – it's ..... fine!
a slightly **b** particularly **c** perfectly
4 I find it ..... strange when people don't introduce themselves.
a completely **b** perfectly **c** slightly
5 That was best food I've ever eaten – it was ..... amazing!
a slightly **b** totally **c** fairly
6 They're all really nice, but Carolina is ..... friendly.
a particularly **b** fairly **c** slightly

How to ...

keep a conversation going

2 A 7.04 | Listen to a conversation between two friends. Choose the place they are talking about (1–3).

1 a restaurant
2 a market
3 a shop

B 7.04 | Match the question beginnings (1–7) with the endings (a–g). Then listen again and check.

1 Can you recommend	**a** mean by that?
2 What kind of food	**b** as?
3 What do you	**c** any good cafés here?
4 What's	**d** it like?
5 Have	**e** do you like?
6 Such	**f** come?
7 How	**g** you?

C Match the questions in Ex 2B (1–7) with purposes (a–d).

a starting a conversation
b short (two- or three-word) follow-up questions
c other follow-up questions
d commenting and showing interest

PRONUNCIATION

3 7.05 | intonation in short questions | Listen to the questions. Does the intonation go up (U) or down (D) at the end? Listen again and repeat.

1 How come?	**4** What's it like?
2 For instance?	**5** Because?
3 Such as?	**6** Why's that?

SPEAKING

4 A 7.06 | Complete the conversation with one word in each gap. Then listen and check.

A: What did you [1] ..... last night?
B: I went to a salsa class.
A: [2] ..... you?
B: Yeah, I've been doing it for a while now.
A: How did you [3] ..... into that?
B: I started going with Saul, but he gave up.
A: Why's [4] .....?
B: He didn't like the teacher.
A: Oh? [5] ..... come?
B: She's quite strict and she used to shout at him whenever he got something wrong.
A: That [6] ..... awful!
B: She's not that bad. I think she's fantastic!
A: [7] ..... so?
B: She's an amazing dancer and she has such a good sense of rhythm.
A: What do you [8] ..... by that?
B: She dances perfectly to the music.

B 7.07 | You are A in Ex 4A. Listen and speak after the beep. Record the conversation if you can.

C Listen to your recording and compare it to Ex 4A.

Speak anywhere Go to the interactive speaking practice

Lesson 7D

GRAMMAR | avoiding repetition: *so*, *to*, *not*, *be*
LISTENING | communication skills

GRAMMAR

avoiding repetition: *so*, *to*, *not*, *be*

1 A Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 If you arrive at the restaurant before I ....., can you get a table?
a am **b** do **c** did

2 I didn't go to the party last night, but Lyla ....., .
a so **b** was **c** did

3 I've never visited Mexico but I'd really like ....., .
a to **b** visiting **c** so

4 My parents wanted me to be a lawyer, but I didn't ..... .
a want **b** want to **c** suppose so

5 Bea said she'd call last night but she ..... .
a doesn't **b** did **c** didn't

6 I'm not a very patient person, I'd like ....., but I'm not.
a to **b** to be **c** being

B Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

be	hope	not	so	suppose	to

1 A: Is Simon coming for dinner tonight?
B: I hope ..... . I haven't seen him for ages.

2 A: Could you lend me £50?
B: I ..... so. If you can pay me back next week.

3 A: I don't think we're going to get there on time.
B: I guess ..... .

4 A: Has Lizzie already gone home?
B: I ..... not. I haven't spoken to her yet.

5 A: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?
B: Yes, I'd love ..... .

6 A: Don't be late!
B: I'll try not to ..... .

LISTENING

2 A 7.08 | Listen to a radio programme about communication skills. Which three pieces of advice (a–f) are mentioned?

a use email rather than messaging apps
b plan what you're going to say before a meeting
c focus on what the other person is saying
d keep repeating your point of view
e don't use lots of words to make your point
f think about body language as well as words

B 7.08 | Listen again and choose the correct option (a–c) to answer the questions.

1 Nancy has written lots of books about
a communication skills.
b body language.
c management skills.

2 The presenter says that bad communication often causes
a arguments.
b misunderstandings.
c wasted time.

3 Nancy says that in conversations people often
a concentrate on what they want to say.
b don't know how to respond to the other person.
c ask questions that aren't relevant.

4 Nancy says that when you repeat your point, other people might
a stop paying attention.
b think that you're boring.
c start doing something else.

5 According to a study, body language is
a seven percent of communication.
b thirty-eight percent of communication.
c fifty-five percent of communication.

C 7.08 | Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letter is given. Then listen and check.

1 Nancy says that there are lots of different communication t..... available these days.

2 People often think that the most important parts of communication are speaking and w..... .

3 Nancy says you shouldn't use too many words to get your m..... across.

4 Nancy says it's important to think about using our bodies and the e..... on our faces.

5 The study said that thirty-eight percent of communication comes from our t..... of voice.



Lesson 8A

GRAMMAR | third conditional and *should have*
VOCABULARY | phrases of advice
PRONUNCIATION | contractions in complex sentences

VOCABULARY

phrases of advice

1 A Complete the conversation using words from the box.

afraid do make making ready time worried worrying

A: I don't know what to do! I'm not [1] ..... to decide yet!
B: It's OK. Take [2] ..... to think about it.
A: I just don't want to make the wrong decision.
B: Stop [3] ..... about the future – [4] ..... the most of the present!
A: I wish I was more like you. You're not [5] ..... to try new things!

B Complete the posts with one word in each gap.

What's the best piece of advice you've ever had?

Alexander: Stop worrying [1] ..... things you can't control and focus on the things you can.

Solea: Don't take life too [2] ...... It's good to be able to laugh at yourself. And don't [3] ..... afraid to try new things!

Jamael: Don't always be in a hurry. Slow down and pay [4] ..... to what's around you.

Sabrina: Life isn't perfect, and things will go wrong. You've got to learn to [5] ..... the most of a bad situation.

Ruben: Don't make big life decisions too quickly! Take [6] ..... to think about what you want, and talk over decisions with friends.

GRAMMAR

third conditional and *should have*

2 A Complete the second sentence using information from the first. Use *should(n't) have* and a verb from the first sentence.

1 I didn't listen to your advice and I made the wrong decision.
I ..... to your advice.

2 We spent too much money and now we don't have any left!
We ..... so much money!

3 I'm sorry that I didn't call you last night.
I ..... you last night.

4 He ate too much chocolate and now he feels sick.
He ..... so much chocolate.

5 They're late because they didn't leave on time.
They ..... on time.

6 She's cold because she didn't wear a jumper.
She ..... a jumper.

B Complete third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and a modal verb (*could*, *would* or *might*). Sometimes more than one modal verb is possible.

1 If you ..... (listen) to me, you ..... (understand) the instructions.

2 I ..... (make) a cake if I ..... (know) it was your birthday.

3 If you ..... (ask) him, he ..... (tell) you it wasn't a good idea!

4 I ..... (not tell) you if I ..... (think) you weren't interested!

5 We ..... (not miss) the meeting if the train ..... (be) on time.

6 If we ..... (saved) more money, we ..... (buy) that house.

C Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 If you ..... me, I might have been able to help.
a have told me **b** told me **c** had told me

2 You wouldn't ..... the bus if you had left earlier.
a had missed **b** have missed **c** miss

3 She should ..... harder when she was at university.
a had studied **b** study **c** have studied

4 This ..... happened if you'd taken my advice.
a won't have **b** should have **c** wouldn't have

5 If we'd scored another goal, we ..... have won the game.
a could **b** couldn't **c** shouldn't

6 I'm very tired – we ..... have stayed up so late last night.
a wouldn't **b** shouldn't **c** couldn't

PRONUNCIATION

3 8.01 | contractions in complex sentences | Listen and write the missing words.

1 I ..... listened to you, but I didn't.

2 If ..... known, I ..... helped you.

3 They ..... told you, but now you know.

4 I ..... asked you if ..... known you were busy.

READING

4A **Read the article. Match the people (1–3) with the sentences (a–d). There is one extra sentence.**

1 Maija
2 Ana
3 Mehmet

a They should have made more effort.
b They shouldn't have taken themselves so seriously.
c They should have been a better friend.
d They shouldn't have worried so much.

B **Read the article again and choose the best option (a–c) to answer the questions.**

1 What sort of child do you think Maija was?
a She found it easy to make decisions.
b She didn't like disagreeing with other people.
c She had strong opinions.

2 What do you think Maija's job is?
a She is probably a university teacher.
b She is probably an artist.
c She is probably a lawyer.

3 What do you think Ana was like at school?
a She wasn't well behaved in class.
b She studied hard for her exams.
c She didn't get good results in her exams.

4 How does Ana feel about the past?
a She thinks that she wasted opportunities.
b She thinks she has had a good career.
c She thinks she should have studied something else at university.

5 What do you think Mehmet was like as a child?
a He wanted to make other people happy.
b He didn't mind upsetting other people.
c He was very friendly.

6 How would you describe Mehmet's relationships when he was younger?
a He was popular with other people.
b He didn't have any close friends.
c He cared about his friends' feelings.

C **Complete the sentences with words from the article.**

1 When she was younger, Maija felt _____ about making other people sad or angry.
2 Maija thinks that she shouldn't have _____ to other people so much.
3 Maija was worried that people wouldn't _____ of her children's names.
4 Ana got good exam results, even though she gave the _____ effort at school.
5 Ana used to talk to her friends in class rather than paying _____ to the teachers.
6 Ana would like to have been more _____ in her work.
7 The way that Mehmet _____ people when he was younger wasn't very good.
8 Mehmet didn't have anyone he could ask for help during a _____ period in his life.

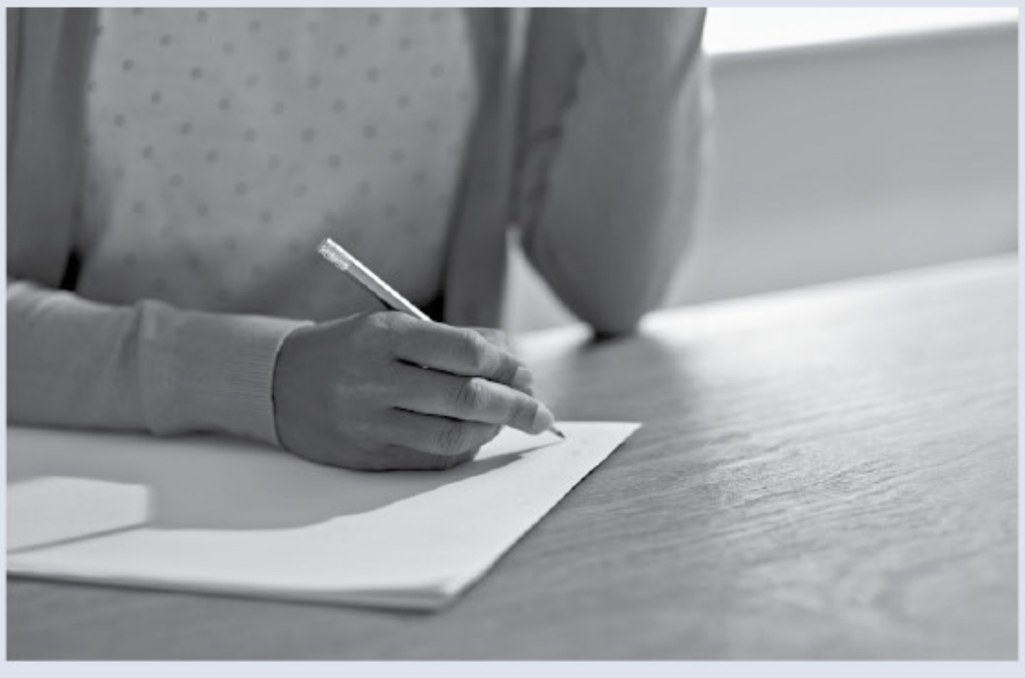
A letter to my younger self

We asked you what you would say to your younger self if you could travel back in time. Here are some of your replies.

Maija: I'd tell myself not to care so much about what other people think and stop trying to make everyone happy. When I was younger, I was always anxious about making the wrong decisions and upsetting people, so I did the things other people thought I should. If I'd listened to myself instead of other people, my life would have been very different. I'd have studied art instead of law and I'd have gone travelling after university rather than getting a job straight away. I'd even have called my children different names instead of worrying that other people wouldn't approve of my choices! So, I'd tell myself that you can't please everyone all of the time, you have to learn that sometimes you'll upset people and that's not the end of the world.

Ana: I'd tell myself to work harder. I was a pretty clever kid and I found school really easy. I didn't have to try very hard to get good grades, so I was lazy and did the minimum amount of work needed. I didn't pay attention to my teachers and I chatted and told jokes to my friends during class. I guess that I've been lazy my whole life – I chose to study subjects at university that I knew I'd find easy, then I found a job that I knew wouldn't be too challenging. Now that I'm in my fifties, I wish I was more successful in my career. I feel like I haven't made the most of my abilities and should have made myself try harder.

Mehmet: If I could give myself one piece of advice, I'd tell myself to be kinder. I wasn't very nice when I was younger. In fact, I was really selfish – I only thought about myself and didn't care how other people felt. I treated other people really badly. I only made friends with people who were useful to me, so I didn't have any proper friendships. It wasn't until I went through a tough time in my thirties that I realised I didn't have any real friends. I had no one to ask for help when I needed it. If I'd been a kinder person, I wouldn't have been alone. I decided then and there to change the way I acted and try to be nicer to people.



Lesson 8B

GRAMMAR | *would*
VOCABULARY | learning; phrasal verbs
PRONUNCIATION | contracted *would*

VOCABULARY

learning

1 A Complete the words in the sentences. The first letter is given.

1 If you i_____ someone, you make them feel they want and can do something.
2 If you m_____ a skill, you learn how to do it very well.
3 When you are m_____ by someone or something, they make you want to do something.
4 When you a_____ something, you succeed in finishing something or reaching a goal.
5 A lifelong p_____ is a very strong interest that you've had all your life.

B Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 I watched a documentary about the Romans which deepened my _____ in ancient history.
a progress **b** passion **c** interest

2 My grandmother always _____ me to learn another language.
a courage **b** encouraged **c** interested

3 Eddie's been learning the guitar for a month, but he isn't _____ good progress.
a doing **b** getting **c** making

4 Liliya's _____ passion for ballet started when she was three years old.
a life **b** lifelong **c** living

5 I've been drawing people for years, but I still haven't quite _____ how to draw noses.
a inspired **b** motivated **c** mastered

6 I had a fantastic biology teacher at school – he _____ me to become a vet.
a interested **b** inspired **c** made

phrasal verbs

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use some words more than once.

down out through together up

1 If I don't write my ideas _____, I forget them.
2 We need to figure _____ what caused the problem in the first place.
3 If they don't answer your email, you should follow it _____ with a phone call.
4 Joe has dreamt _____ a plan to start his own company.
5 It'll be easier to finish writing the report if you break it _____ into stages.
6 I can't make a decision until I've had time to think things _____.
7 We're trying _____ a new computer system at work this week.
8 My colleagues and I are getting _____ for dinner after work tomorrow.

GRAMMAR

would

3 A Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

1 Hae **would** / **used to** live in Seoul when she was younger.
2 In the summer holidays we **would go** / **went** to the beach and swim in the sea.
3 When Jimmy was at school, he **used to** / **would** always walk to school.
4 When Anouk was young, she **used to** / **would** hate olives, but now she loves them.
5 A: Do you play any instruments?
B: No, I **used to** / **would** play the piano, but not anymore.
6 I **loved** / **would love** spending time with my grandmother when I was a child.

B The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.

1 When he was young, Theo <u>was having</u> a passion for toy trains.
a would have **b** used to have **c** have

2 When we were children, we <u>used to</u> always go to the zoo on Saturdays.
a would **b** used **c** went

3 We <u>didn't used to</u> go abroad on holiday when we were children.
a wouldn't have **b** didn't use to **c** don't

4 When I was a teenager, I <u>would want</u> to be a doctor when I grew up.
a want **b** have wanted **c** used to want

C Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first sentence. Use *used to* or *would*. If both are possible, use *would*.

1 When William was younger, he was very shy.
When William was younger, _____ very shy.

2 When we were children, we always played tennis at the weekend.
When we were children, we _____ at the weekend.

3 My mother sang to me every night when I was a child.
My mother _____ to me every night when I was a child.

4 In the summer holidays, we usually went on holiday with my uncle.
In the summer holidays, we _____ on holiday with my uncle.

5 When I was at university, I lived in a flat with my best friend.
When I was at university, I _____ in a flat with my best friend.

6 I loved reading when I was young.
I _____ reading when I was young.

PRONUNCIATION

4A 8.02 | **contracted *would*** | Listen and write the number of words you hear in each sentence. A contraction counts as one word.

1 ..... 3 .....

2 ..... 4 .....

B 8.02 | Listen again and write the sentences.

LISTENING

5 8.03 | **Listen to the recording. Choose the words in the text that are different from what you hear.**

The Paralympic Games are possibly the world's most important sporting event involving athletes with disabilities. Since they began in 1948, the size of the Paralympics has increased greatly. In 1960, 400 athletes from twenty-three countries competed in eight sports. In 2020, around 4,400 athletes from 162 countries competed in twenty-two sports. Like the Olympic Games, there are Summer and Winter Paralympics which are held every four years. Since 1988, the Paralympic Games have been held shortly after the Olympics finish, in the same cities and using the same sites. The Paralympics include a variety of sports and races such as swimming, skiing and basketball.

6A 8.04 | **Listen to a radio programme. Why does Marco admire Hannah? Choose the best answer (a–c).**

a She has won lots of races and competitions.
b She has never stopped trying to achieve her goals.
c She encourages other people to take up sport.

B 8.04 | **Listen to the programme again. Choose the correct options (a–c).**

1 Hannah competes in the Paralympics in
a wheelchair races.
b wheelchair basketball.
c wheelchair football.

2 When Hannah was born, she
a had difficulties with her legs.
b had heart problems.
c had problems with her eyes.

3 Hannah's parents
a treated her in the same way as her brothers.
b encouraged her not to do sport.
c treated her differently from other children.

4 When Hannah was three, she
a started playing basketball.
b started watching basketball.
c started ballet classes.

5 In 2010, Hannah
a started wheelchair racing.
b broke eight world records.
c won five gold medals.

6 Marco says that Hannah inspires him to
a try to be better at what he does.
b try to be more positive about his difficulties.
c try different sports.

WRITING

a short biography

7A Choose the correct alternatives to complete the biography.

Karun Gupta is a doctor at a hospital in Melbourne. He was born in India in 1956 and spent his childhood in Delhi. When he was twelve, his father got a job in Australia and [1]**because / consequently**, his family moved to Melbourne. Karun studied medicine at university then went on to train as a surgeon. He wanted to help people in countries where there are wars and disasters, [2]**so / because** when he was thirty-five, he began working for several weeks a year as a volunteer.

Karun is my uncle and someone I admire very much. When he visited us as children, he would tell us stories about the places he'd been and the people he'd helped. [3]**As / As a result** of this, I grew up feeling lucky to live somewhere safe and wanting to help those less so.

Karun has always inspired me [4]**as / so** he's been so motivated to help others. He's spent his life not only saving other people's lives, but also risking his own. It's [5]**because / as** of him that I'm studying medicine and I hope that one day, I can help as many people as he has.

B Write a short biography of someone you admire. Include some of the things below. Write 160–200 words.

- date and place of birth
- important places in their life
- education
- jobs
- achievements
- important moments in their life



Lesson 8C

HOW TO ... | give a presentation
VOCABULARY | presenting
PRONUNCIATION | stressing words in key phrases

VOCABULARY

presenting

1 A Choose the correct options to complete the text.

How to give a great presentation

1 Make a plan

The key to a great [1]**talk** / **subject matter** is a good plan. Write a clear [2]**point** / **outline** of what you want to say at the beginning, middle and end of your presentation. Think about what the [3]**presenters** / **key points** are and how you'll present them – are you going to use [4]**slides** / **arguments** to show the audience information, or will you use stories to [5]**illustrate** / **talk** your points?

2 Do research

It's important that you know your [6]**subject matter** / **delivery** well – the more you know the more confident you'll feel. Learning some [7]**illustrations** / **facts** and figures about your subject can help show the audience that you're an expert in your [8]**matter** / **field**.

3 Rehearse

Even experienced [9]**talkers** / **presenters** usually practise before they give a talk. Once you know what you want to say, you need to think about how to say it. If your [10]**field** / **delivery** is bad, you won't [11]**outline** / **engage** the audience and they might not understand your [12]**argue** / **argument**.

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

engage	illustration	outline	points
presenter	slides	subject	talk

A: I'm giving a(n) [1]_____ at work tomorrow and I'm feeling nervous.
B: Why?
A: I'm not a good [2]_____. I know my [3]_____ matter well, but when I start talking, I forget what I want to say.
B: You should write a(n) [4]_____ of your presentation and prepare some [5]_____ with information on them.

How to ...

give a presentation

2 A 8.05 | Listen to four extracts from a presentation. Complete the phrases with words you hear.

Extract 1

1 Can I just get a _____ of hands ...
2 This _____ me to my first point ...

Extract 2

3 Moving on to the next _____ ...
4 _____ now to ...

Extract 3

5 So, just to _____ ...
6 Does anyone have any _____?

Extract 4

7 That's a very good _____.
8 I'm not sure I can _____ that right now.

B 8.05 | Listen again. Match the extracts in Ex 2A (1-4) to the parts of a presentation (a–d).

a going through the main points
b starting a presentation
c dealing with difficult questions
d finishing a presentation

PRONUNCIATION

3 8.06 | stressing words in key phrases | Listen and choose the word with the main stress.

1 brings / first
2 final / point
3 turning / to
4 next / point
5 sum / up
6 just / summarise

SPEAKING

4 A 8.07 | Complete the presentation with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

answer	comments	final	idea	moving
next	point	question	speak	summarise

A: **Today I'm going to** [1]_____ **about** ways we can make ourselves happier. So, to begin with, **can I just get an** [2]_____ of how many people want to be happier? Lots of you!. **This brings me to my first** [3]_____ **...**

[4]_____ **on to the next point**, research shows that doing things for others is one of the most important things we can do to make ourselves happy. Like trying to make someone else smile. **Turning now to my** [5]_____ **point ...**

As a [6]_____ **point**, try to slow down and notice the world around you. Once a day, stop and take five minutes just to breathe and be in the moment. **So, just to** [7]_____**,** there are lots of things you can do to make yourself happier, but the key to happiness is having a good social network. People who have good relationships with their family, friends and community are happier and live longer than people who don't. **Does anyone have any** [8]_____ **or questions?**

B: I find it hard not to compare myself to friends. Do you have any advice about that?

A: **That's a very good** [9]_____**. I'm not sure I have time to** [10]_____ **that right now.** One thing I'd suggest is to ...

B 8.08 | Listen and say the phrases in bold in Ex 4A after the beep. Record yourself if you can.

Speak anywhere Go to the interactive speaking practice

Lesson 8D

READING | four steps to success

READING

1 A Read the title and introduction to the article. Choose the topic of the article (a–c).

a how famous entrepreneurs became successful
b how to pitch a business idea successfully
c how to be a successful entrepreneur

B Read the article and match the headings (a–d) with paragraphs (1–4).

a Be ready to work hard
b Don't take 'no' for an answer
c Do something you love
d Don't be afraid to fail

C Read the article again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

1 According to the article, successful entrepreneurs don't give up when investors don't like their ideas.
2 Steve Jobs thought that the difference between successful and unsuccessful entrepreneurs was the ability to learn from mistakes.
3 In the article, Pasta Evangelist owner, Alex Savelli, describes his pitch to the investors on *Dragons' Den* as a disaster.
4 According to the article, successful entrepreneurs don't think that failing is a bad thing.
5 Not all of Richard Branson's business ideas have been successful.
6 According to Deborah Meaden, an entrepreneur needs good luck in order to be successful.
7 Duncan Bannatyne thinks it is possible for anyone to be a successful businessperson.
8 Finn Lagun believes that if entrepreneurs don't love what they do, they won't have long-term success.

D Complete the sentences with words from the article.

1 According to Steve Jobs and Alex Savelli, it is very important to have _____ if you want to be successful.
2 None of the *Dragons' Den* investors liked the Pasta Evangelists' _____ to them.
3 Richard Branson doesn't think that people should feel _____ about getting things wrong.
4 Deborah Meaden believes that it is possible to achieve your _____ if you work hard.
5 Finn Lagun says that if you don't have a _____ for your job, you won't succeed.

Four steps to success

Would you like to become an entrepreneur, but you're not sure you've got what it takes to be successful? Many people dream of being their own boss, but don't know where to start. The advice below could inspire you to take the first steps.

[1]Successful entrepreneurs are always ready to try again, even after their ideas and pitches have been rejected a hundred times. Steve Jobs, former CEO of Apple, said that unlike people who failed in business, successful entrepreneurs had – the ability to keep trying to do something difficult. Alex Savelli, founder of pasta company, Pasta Evangelists, agrees. In 2018, he and his business partner Finn Lagun appeared on the BBC business programme *Dragons' Den*. Their pitch was rejected by all five investors, with one investor, businesswoman Jenny Campbell, describing it as a 'pasta disaster'. Alex says that he has had more than 1,000 meetings with investors, so he is used to being rejected. However, his perseverance has definitely paid off – in 2020 Pasta Evangelists sold £25 million worth of pasta.

[2]All entrepreneurs will make mistakes at some point in their careers, but it is the way that they respond to their failures that matters. Successful entrepreneurs take responsibility for their mistakes and see failure as a positive experience that they can learn from. Richard Branson, founder of Virgin and one of the UK's most successful entrepreneurs, has been involved in many failed business ideas. He believes that entrepreneurs shouldn't be embarrassed by their failures, but learn from them then move quickly on to their next challenge.

[3]People often think that successful entrepreneurs are just very lucky, or that they are in the right place at the right time. *Dragons' Den* investor and successful businesswoman Deborah Meaden disagrees. She says that if you want to be successful, you cannot escape hard work. If you put the work in, you will achieve your goals. Her ex-colleague on *Dragons' Den*, Duncan Bannatyne, agrees. He believes that anyone can be a successful entrepreneur, as long as they are willing to work hard.

[4]Running your own business can involve working late nights and early mornings and having little time for anything apart from work, so it's important to do something that you love. Finn Lagun says that being a successful entrepreneur means going the extra mile – making an extra special effort – and that if an entrepreneur has no passion for what they're doing, their business won't remain successful for very long.

GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the reported speech with the words in the box.**

could had if there was wouldn't

1 'Have you heard from Mika?'
She asked me if I _____ heard from Mike.
2 'Are you doing anything next weekend?'
Peter asked if I _____ doing anything the following weekend.
3 'I won't tell anyone.'
I promised that I _____ tell anyone.
4 'Do you like fish?'
Veronique wanted to know _____ I liked fish.
5 'Let me know if you can definitely meet for dinner tonight.'
He asked me to confirm I _____ meet for dinner that night.
6 'I started working here last year.'
She told us she had started working _____ the previous year.

2 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**

1 Abacuses – a type of counting machine – **are being used** / **have been used** for over 2,000 years.
2 The first modern computer, the Analytical Machine, **was developed** / **had been developed** by Charles Babbage in the 1830s.
3 Early modern computers were extremely large. They were the same size as a large room and parts of them **were put** / **had been put** on wheels because they were so big.
4 Now information **is shared** / **will be shared** by people all over the world through email and websites.
5 Today, more than 200 billion emails **are sent** / **were sent** every day.
6 Many people believe that in the near future, personal computers and laptops **are replaced** / **will be replaced** by smaller gadgets such as smartphones and tablets.

3 **Complete the conversation with one word in each gap.**

A: Are you going to the party tomorrow?
B: I suppose [1] _____. I don't really want to, but I told Hans I'd [2] _____.
A: You'll have fun when you're there!
B: I guess [3] _____. Is Sarah going?
A: I really [4] _____ so! I haven't seen her for ages. I asked her to come, and she said she'd love [5] _____.
B: How about Jacques?
A: I [6] _____ think so, because he usually has to work on Saturday nights.

4 **The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1 If you'd called me, I would had answered my phone.
a would answer
b would have answer
c would have answered
2 You shouldn't told him my secret!
a shouldn't have tell
b shouldn't have told
c shouldn't had told
3 I could've taken you to the airport if I know you needed a lift.
a I'd known you needed
b I known you needed
c I've known you needed
4 I'm really cold. I should bring a jumper.
a should have bring
b should have brought
c should brought

5 **Complete the blog posts with *used to* or *would* and the verbs in brackets. If both are possible, use *would*.**

Childhood holidays

We asked you to tell us about how you spent your holidays when you were a child. Here are some of your replies.

Duncan: We [1] _____ (live) on the coast, so we never went anywhere on holiday when we were kids, we didn't need to! In the school holidays, we [2] _____ (spend) every day playing on the beach with our friends and swimming in the sea. Every Friday, when my parents finished work, they [3] _____ (buy) us all fish and chips and we [4] _____ (sit) on the beach eating and watching the sun set. I think that's my favourite memory of summer holidays when I was young.

Ewa: Every summer, we [5] _____ (pack up) our car and drive to Poland to visit family. The journey took about three days and it was really boring – there were no phones to keep us busy in those days! When we finally arrived, all my aunts, uncles and cousins who I hadn't seen in a year would be at my grandparents' house. My grandfather [6] _____ (make) delicious food and we [7] _____ (sit) chatting for hours.

Simone: We [8] _____ (not have) much money when I was a child, and we never went abroad in the holidays. My parents [9] _____ (take) my brother and I camping to the same place every year. We [10] _____ (go) for long walks in the forest and cook our meals over a fire. One year, it rained every single day of the holiday, but we didn't care – we just put on coats and boots and had fun in the rain!

VOCABULARY

6 **Choose the correct ending (a–c) for each sentence (1–8).**

1 Sally promised me

2 Maria warned me
- **a** not to drink the water from the tap.
- **b** she wouldn't tell anyone the secret I'd told her.
- **c** to buy a new dress for the party.

3 We stayed in a totally

4 I've just finished an extremely
- **a** awful TV series about garden design.
- **b** interesting book about the oceans.
- **c** amazing hotel on the coast.

5 It's going to rain tomorrow, so let's make the

6 Jacques needs to stop taking
- **a** himself so seriously!
- **b** most of our time here today.
- **c** attention to what other people think.

7 **Choose the correct answers (a–c).**

1 What do you call an unwanted email, usually an advertisement for something?
- **a** spam
- **b** a pop-up
- **c** a post

2 What is an icon?
- **a** a number
- **b** a picture
- **c** a video

3 What do you do if you forward an email?
- **a** You save it to read later.
- **b** You move it to another folder.
- **c** You send it to someone else.

4 What should you do if you want to check for any new information on the page of a website?
- **a** refresh your screen
- **b** download a file
- **c** scroll to the bottom of the page

5 What is the special word that shows who you are so you can log on to a computer system?
- **a** profile
- **b** network
- **c** username

6 What word do you use to describe moving your finger across the screen of your phone or tablet to move on to the next page?
- **a** tag
- **b** swipe
- **c** tap

7 What does it mean if you tag a photo of someone?
- **a** You identify them in the photo.
- **b** You upload a photo to a website.
- **c** You save a photo to a folder.

8 What do you do if you back up your files?
- **a** You post them on social media.
- **b** You keep them in your inbox.
- **c** You make a copy of them.

8 **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1 Fifty people have _____ that they will be at the wedding on Saturday.
- **a** wondered **b** enquired **c** confirmed

2 Be _____ not to burn yourself on that pan.
- **a** afraid **b** careful **c** ready

3 I'm _____ worried that we won't get to the airport on time.
- **a** slightly **b** perfectly **c** totally

4 My friends and I get _____ once a week.
- **a** through **b** down **c** together

5 Peter is an expert in his _____.
- **a** matter **b** field **c** knowledge

6 I lived in Japan for over twenty years, but I never _____ the language.
- **a** mastered **b** achieved **c** motivated

9 **Complete the words in the social media posts. Some letters are given.**

Betsy09: I have to give a [1]ta_____ at work next week in front of all my colleagues, and I'm really [2]wo_____ about it. Any advice?

PB22: First of all, write a clear [3]ou_____ of what you want to include. Then think about what your key [4]po_____ are.

Brynster5: Take [5]ti_____ to practise a lot. I always record myself on my phone and listen to it to see what I can improve.

FabN: Don't include too many facts and [6]fi_____ – your colleagues will get bored! Tell stories to keep your audience [7]eng_____.

10 **For each question, choose the correct answer.**

Ada Lovelace

Born in 1815, Ada Lovelace is often called the world's first computer programmer. Ada's mother loved mathematics and [1] _____ Ada to study science. Ada's lifelong [2] _____ for machines began at an early age when she [3] _____ inventions such as a flying horse. When Ada was seventeen, she met the inventor, Charles Babbage. He saw that Ada was [4] _____ intelligent and arranged for her to study at the University of London. Ada read Babbage's plans for an early computer and [5] _____ her own notes about how it could work. A hundred years later, these notes [6] _____ Alan Turing's work on the first modern computers.

1 **a** insisted **b** encouraged **c** argued
2 **a** interest **b** hobby **c** passion
3 **a** dreamt up **b** followed up **c** caught up
4 **a** slightly **b** particularly **c** completely
5 **a** talked **b** wondered **c** added
6 **a** inspired **b** engaged **c** developed

1–4 CUMULATIVE REVIEW

GRAMMAR

narrative tenses

1 **Complete the email with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.**

Hey Alba!

How are things? Guess who I [1] _____ (bump into) last week? Pam! I [2] _____ (walk) home from work when I [3] _____ (hear) someone shouting my name. When I [4] _____ (turn around) it was Pam on the other side of the road! It [5] _____ (be) such a nice surprise! The last I'd heard she [6] _____ (travel) around India. We [7] _____ (decide) to go for a coffee together and it was really lovely. I [8] _____ (not see) her since we [9] _____ (finish) university so we [10] _____ (have) a lot to catch up on!

She said that she [11] _____ (spend) the last ten years living in Australia but now she's living in Vancouver. I [12] _____ (tell) her you were living in Vancouver too and she said she'd love to meet up with you.

Let's try and arrange a video call soon – it's been ages since we've had a catch up!

Suzie x

present perfect continuous

2 **Choose the correct options (a–c) to complete the sentences.**

1 He _____ in Singapore since 2015.
a is living **b** was living **c** has been living

2 Have you _____ that new series about hoaxes?
a been watching
b watch **c** watching

3 How long have you _____ Toni?
a been knowing **b** know **c** known

4 I don't want any lunch. I'm really not hungry – _____ snacks all morning.
a I've been eating
b I ate **c** I'm eating

5 Josue speaks English really well. He _____ learning it when he was four.
a started
b had started **c** has been starting

6 Is Fred OK? I _____ him for ages!
a haven't been seeing
b haven't seen **c** didn't see

7 _____ here for a long time?
a Do you work
b Have you been working **c** Are you working

8 Xavier _____ that jacket since 2010!
a has been having
b has had **c** was having

relative clauses

3 **Choose the correct alternatives. Where two options are possible, choose both.**

1 It was an experience **which** / **–** / **that** changed my life forever.
2 That's the hotel **where** / **which** / **that** we stayed last summer.
3 Where's the best place **to buy** / **where we can buy** / **which we can buy** souvenirs near here?
4 The people **who took** / **which took** / **taking** part in the experiment didn't know it was a hoax.
5 We stopped to help a woman **whose** / **who** / **that** car had broken down.
6 Do you remember the time **where** / **when** / **–** we took the overnight bus to Paris?
7 Have you got the book **that** / **when** / **–** I lent you last week?

necessity, obligation and permission

4 **Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.**

allowed to	are permitted	essential to		
got	had	necessary	need	supposed

1 It is _____ buy train tickets before you get on the train.
2 I _____ to finish this report before I can leave work tonight.
3 You've _____ to tidy up the living room today – it's a mess!
4 What time are we _____ to arrive at the restaurant tonight?
5 We're not _____ use a dictionary in the exam.
6 Only staff _____ to use the car park. Visitors must park elsewhere.
7 Is it _____ to make an appointment?
8 I'm tired – I _____ to get up at 4 o'clock this morning.

indirect and negative questions

5 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the conversations.**

1 A: Could you tell me how far **is the station** / **the station is**?
B: Yes, of course. It's a five-minute walk from here.

2 A: **Wouldn't** / **Aren't** you agree that his first book was better than his second?
B: Absolutely. The plot is much more powerful.

3 A: **Can** / **Do** I ask you why you decided to move to Munich?
B: Sure. I wanted to learn German.

4 A: Do you know what time **the film starts** / **does the film start**?
B: I think it starts at 8 o'clock.

5 A: **Could** / **Did** you tell me what time it is?
B: Of course. It's 5 o'clock.

6 A: **Wasn't** / **Didn't** that the man who used to live across the road?
B: Yes, I think it was.

VOCABULARY

describing possessions; materials

6 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**

1 My favourite possession is a **leather** / **steel** jacket that I bought in Rome.
2 I wear this bracelet every day. It **belonged** / **inherited** to my mother.
3 Our house has old **stone** / **iron** floors which are really cold in the winter.
4 They don't look very **damaged** / **cool**, but I always wear rubber boots when I walk the dog.
5 My friend gave me a painting for my birthday. Although it isn't **worth** / **value** much money, I love it.

phrasal verbs: housework

7 **Complete the notes with *up* or *out*.**

I need your help getting ready for the party!

Lizzie – can you tidy [1] _____ your bedroom, please? Make sure you hang [2] _____ all your clothes in the wardrobe!

Jack – it's your turn to clean the kitchen. Can you throw [3] _____ any food that's gone bad from the fridge and take the bins [4] _____?

Alex – can you tidy the garden a bit and put the bikes in the garage? Remember to lock [5] _____ afterwards!

pet hates

8 **Complete the words in the social media posts about pet hates. Some letters are given.**

Anita5: I can't stand it when people [1]ju_____ queues. It's so rude!

JHR: It drives me mad when children [2]be_____ badly in restaurants.

Mouse21: It really bugs me when people [3]d_____ litter on the street.

Benx: People who are always [4]arg_____ for no reason! You don't always have to be right!

Gus: I hate it when public announcements are really unclear, and you can't [5]h_____ them.

personality adjectives (1); negative prefixes

9 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.**

1 My manager was _____ (enthusiastic) about my idea. He didn't seem very interested at all!
2 I'd never ask Fran to look after my children, she's totally _____ (responsible).
3 I'm totally _____ (certain) about what I'll do when my contract ends next month.
4 Sofi's always checking her social media accounts at work. It's quite _____ (professional).
5 There's no point in asking Abdul. He's always _____ (willing) to help people.

truth and lies

10 **Choose the correct words to complete the review.**

Catch Me If You Can is a crime film based on the true story of Frank Abagnale Junior (Leonardo DiCaprio) who successfully [1]**pretended** / **deceived** to be a pilot, doctor and lawyer

Frank first began [2]**deceiving** / **lying** people when he was a teenager and spent many years [3]**being** / **living** a lie. He was so good at lying that the people he met or worked with didn't [4]**doubt** / **question** that he was [5]**telling** / **saying** the truth.

Overall, the film is enjoyable, but the plot is rather slow in places.

How to ...

11 **Complete the conversations with one word in each gap. The first letter is given.**

... leave phone messages

A: Thank you for calling Brown and Co. We can't [1]t_____ your call at the moment, but please leave a [2] _____ with your name and number and we'll get back to you.

B: This is Marina Figueres [3]c_____ about my appointment. Could you call me back, please? You can [4]r_____ me on 662 349212.

... talk about things that annoy you

A: I can't [5]s_____ it when people are late.

B: That really [6]a_____ me, too. Actually, it [7]d_____ me crazy!

... take part in an interview

A: So, tell me why you [8]w_____ the job.

B: I've [9]d_____ some research about the company and I think it looks a great place to work.

A: OK. So what do you think you would [10]b_____ to the company?

... talk about the news

A: Did you [11]h_____ about the lions that escaped from the zoo?

B: No! What [12]h_____?

A: I don't know all the [13]d_____, but they were walking through the city yesterday.

12 **For each question, write the correct answer. Write one word for each gap.**

Do you hate doing housework? Soon you might not [1] _____ to do any ever again. For several years, companies have [2] _____ developing robots to do jobs around the house. There are some researchers [3] _____ believe that robots will be as common as vacuum cleaners.

Gary is a house robot [4] _____ abilities include loading the dishwasher. He was invented by Guy Altagar. Guy [5] _____ working as a games developer when he [6] _____ the idea of a robot that could tidy up his children's toys.

5–8 CUMULATIVE REVIEW

GRAMMAR

comparative and superlative structures

1 **Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.**

1 This film isn't as ..... the other one.
a better as **b** better than **c** good as

2 Colombia is ..... the most interesting country I've ever visited.
a as far **b** by far **c** much

3 This phone is ..... expensive than that one, but it's much better.
a slightly more **b** slightly **c** by far

4 Wei's presentation was ..... more interesting than I thought it would be.
a by far **b** little **c** far

5 Winters here are becoming warmer and ..... than ever before.
a warm **b** warmer **c** warmest

6 Shanghai has ..... the tallest buildings in the world.
a among **b** between **c** some of

7 I've stayed in many hotels, but this is the best .....
a before **b** than before **c** ever

be/get used to

2 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the email.**

It's so exciting that you're moving to Buenos Aires soon! I've lived here for ten years now, but it's quite different to London so it takes a while to [1]**get** / **be** used to living here. After living in London for so long, I [2]**was** / **got** used to people always being in a hurry. But once you [3]**get** / **be** used to it, you'll realise a slower life is much better!

Even though I'd been living in Spain and so [4]**was** / **got** used to speaking Spanish, when I first moved here I found it difficult to understand what people were saying! It took some time to [5]**get** / **be** used to the accent. Try to listen to some Argentinian podcasts – I'll send you some recommendations if you like!

reported speech

3 **Choose the correct option to report the direct speech.**

1 'I've just bought a new car!'
a He told us that he'd just bought a new car.
b He told us that he was just buying a new car.

2 'We'll see you tomorrow.'
a They said we'd see us the next day.
b They said they'd see us the next day.

3 'Did you see Myung last week?'
a She asked me if I'd seen Myung the week before.
b She asked me if I've seen Myung the week before.

4 'What time do you usually start work?'
a He asked me what time did I usually start work.
b He asked me what time I usually started work.

5 'I'll finish tomorrow.'
a Hana said she'd finish the following day.
b Hana said she finished the following day.

avoiding repetition: *so*, *to*, *not*, *be*

4 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

be did not so to

1 I didn't go to the party, but Ahmet .....
2 Jamie asked me to meet him, but I didn't want .....
3 A: Laila needs to study more for her exams.
B: Yes, I told her .....
4 A: Don't be late home tonight!
B: I'll try not to .....
5 A: I don't think we'll have time to visit the museum.
B: No, I guess .....

third conditional and *should have*

5 **Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.**

1 I'm really tired – I could have gone to bed earlier.
2 If I've studied more, I would have passed the exam.
3 If I had known it was Tina's birthday, I would bought her a present.
4 I could have buy tickets for the concert last week, but I didn't.
5 I would have been here on time if the traffic had been so awful.

VOCABULARY

personality adjectives (2)

6 **Complete the description with the words in the box. There are three words you don't need.**

aggressive calm confident direct patient pleasant sensible shy

Jo and I are very different. I'm really [1]..... and I hate going to parties or meeting new people. Jo is very [2]..... She never feels nervous in new situations. I always try to avoid arguments, but Jo doesn't worry about what other people think and is often very [3]..... She says exactly what she thinks! She never gets angry or [4]..... and she always stays [5]..... in difficult situations.

areas of a city

7 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the letter.**

We're having the best time ever! We're staying about ten minutes from the centre – it's [1]**a wealthy** / **an ideal** spot to explore the city from. It used to be quite a [2]**run-down** / **high-rise** neighbourhood, but it's much better now, and it has a really relaxed [3]**sense** / **atmosphere**. It definitely has a very [4]**run-down** / **lively** nightlife – last night we were out dancing until 3 a.m.!

Today, we went into the old city centre. There are lots of beautiful, [5]**high-rise** / **historic** buildings, like the 14th-century palace. After that, we went to a brilliant [6]**street** / **road** market where I bought a couple of souvenirs.

city transport

8 **Match the sentence beginnings (1–5) with the endings (a–e).**

1 It's usually a twenty-minute drive, but at rush
2 If there were more cycle
3 Train tickets are usually much cheaper if you book
4 I get the bus a lot, so I bought a pass that gives me unlimited
5 Slow down! The speed

a travel around the city.
b limit here is only 20 km/hour.
c hour it takes twice as long.
d in advance rather than on the day you travel.
e lanes, fewer people would drive into the city centre.

computer use; internet words

9 **Complete the words in the sentences. Some letters are given.**

1 I'll for_____ her email to you if you like.
2 My computer crashed, and I hadn't ba_____ u_____ my files – I lost everything!
3 I was getting so much sp_____ sent to me that I changed my email address.
4 I can't log on to my account – I've forgotten my us_____ and password.
5 I hate it when people ta_____ photos of me on social media without asking me first!
6 I was only off work for two days but when I went back, I had a hundred emails in my i_____!

adverbs

10 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences. Sometimes both options are possible.**

1 I hardly recognised her. She's **completely** / **extremely** / **totally** changed.
2 I like my new job but it's **totally** / **perfectly** / **particularly** different from my old one.
3 We liked all the paintings in the gallery, but the one of the mountains was **particularly** / **slightly** / **completely** good.
4 We saw Mel **fairly** / **slightly** / **perfectly** recently, we went for dinner last month.
5 I'm **slightly** / **extremely** / **perfectly** worried that I won't know anyone at the party.

phrases of advice

11 **Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.**

1 Don't _____ yourself so seriously! Try and have some fun!
2 Stop worrying _____ things you can't change.
3 Don't _____ attention to what other people think. Do what you think is right.
4 Be _____ not to make decisions quickly!
5 Make the _____ of your time here on Earth!
6 _____ time to think about what you want to say before you speak.

How to …

12 **Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. Some letters are given.**

… summarise information from different sources

A: Where do you want to go for dinner tomorrow?
B: What about the Harbour Inn? [1]Ac_____ to the reviews, the food is amazing.
A: My parents went there a few weeks ago and [2]f_____ what they said, I'm not sure it's a good choice. [3]Ba_____, they said it was expensive, and the service wasn't great. Long story [4]s_____, they left before dessert.

… ask for and confirm information

A: Can you [5]gi_____ me some information about walking tours, please?
B: Sure. Tickets are £7 per person.
A: Sorry, I didn't [6]c_____ what you said.
B: Tickets are £7 and you have to book in advance.
A: So, let me just [7]ch_____. I have to book a ticket before the tour starts. Is that [8]r_____?

… keep a conversation going

A: So, how do you [9]k_____ Nawal?
B: We went to university together.
A: Oh, [10]d_____ you? Was that in Cairo?
B: That's right. We were in the same law class. But now I'm a chef.
A: Oh, [11]re_____? How did you [12]g_____ into that?

… give a presentation

This [13]br_____ me to my first point …
So, [14]tu_____ now to my next point …
Just to [15]su_____ …

13 **For each question, choose the correct answer.**

To anyone thinking of travelling around Europe by train, my advice is just do it! I did, and it was [1]_____ amazing.

I went with my friends when I was eighteen. We bought passes that gave us unlimited [2]_____ for a month. Some people do this without planning where they're going to go, but we'd never been abroad before, so we didn't feel [3]_____ enough to do that. Instead, we planned everything and booked all our hotels in [4]_____. We definitely [5]_____ the most of our train passes.

Of course, things went wrong sometimes. Once, our train was cancelled and we had to spend the night in the station. There was nothing we could do apart from be [6]_____ and wait for the next train.

1	**a** totally	**b** slightly	**c** extremely
2	**a** travelling	**b** travel	**c** journey
3	**a** pleasant	**b** direct	**c** confident
4	**a** ahead	**b** before	**c** advance
5	**a** made	**b** did	**c** went
6	**a** aggressive	**b** patient	**c** shy

1–8 CUMULATIVE REVIEW

GRAMMAR

verb patterns

1 **Complete the blog post with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

For as long as I can remember, I wanted [1] _____ (be) a dancer. I grew up [2] _____ (read) about famous dancers like Anna Pavlova and Margot Fonteyn and dreamt of [3] _____ (perform) in the same theatres that they had danced in.

When I was eleven, I succeeded in [4] _____ (get) a place at the Royal Ballet School in London to study there full-time. It meant [5] _____ (move) to London and living in a house with the other boys and girls from the school but I didn't mind. At that time, I only hoped [6] _____ (become) the best dancer I could and I loved being able to concentrate on [7] _____ (improve) my skills.

I'll always remember [8] _____ (dance) on stage in front of a big audience for the very first time. At the end of the show, when the musicians stopped [9] _____ (play), I wanted them to start all over again. Even though I'd been dancing for hours, I wasn't tired. I felt like I could have gone on [10] _____ (dance) all night long.

except for, apart from, (not) even

2 **Match the sentence beginnings (1–5) with the endings (a–e).**

1 It was all delicious apart
2 Vincent doesn't usually like documentaries,
3 No one offered to help Sam,
4 Our holiday was nice except
5 She never watches TV, not

a it rained most days.
b but even he enjoyed it.
c even at the weekend.
d not even his sister.
e from the chicken.

conditional structures: *unless, even if, in case (of)*

3 **Complete the sentences with *unless*, *even if*, or *in case* (*of*).**

1 Marcin said he wouldn't help me _____ I apologised to him.
2 _____ emergency, press the button to speak to the driver.
3 I wouldn't drive to work _____ I had a car – it's a five-minute walk!
4 Hurry up – _____ we leave now, we'll never catch the train!
5 You should take some money _____ you want to buy something.
6 We'll go for a picnic on Saturday _____ it's raining – we can't sit on wet grass!

expressing preferences

4 **Complete the conversations with the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.**

do you prefer	I'd go	I'd prefer	I'd rather
I prefer	would you prefer	would you rather	

A: In general, [1] _____ going on holiday to cities or the countryside?
B: Cities! [2] _____ lively places to quiet places.

A: So, [3] _____ to have dinner at home or go to a restaurant tonight?
B: [4] _____ not cook tonight. Let's go out!

A: Which hotel [5] _____ stay at?
B: [6] _____ for that one. It gets better reviews.

past plans and intentions

5 **Choose the correct phrases to complete the sentences.**

1 I _____ tidy up, but I didn't have time.
a going to **b** am planning to **c** was going to

2 I _____ go to Vietnam but changed my mind.
a planning to **b** planned to **c** have planned to

3 We thought _____ a good idea to have a party.
a it is **b** it will be **c** it would be

4 I _____ break your vase! I'm sorry!
a didn't mean to **b** meant to **c** wasn't meaning

5 He _____ hear about the job a few days ago but he still hasn't heard anything!
a wasn't expecting to **b** was expecting to **c** didn't expect to

6 They _____ finish the project by the end of July but didn't manage to do so.
a were intending **b** intended to **c** intending to

clauses of purpose: *to, so as to, in order to/that, so that*

6 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the text.**

I started a new job last December. I was given responsibility for a huge project and I had to work really long hours [1]**in order to** / **so that** get it finished on time. In January, I was working about seventy hours a week [2]**so as not** / **not so as** to fall behind schedule. I ended up asking my manager if I could take time off [3]**so as** / **so that** I could rest. I decided to take up yoga [4]**so as to** / **in order that** learn how to relax properly. I loved it! The more I did, the more I wanted to learn. I realised that I didn't want to go back to my job, and I decided to go to India [5]**in order to** / **so that** I could learn more about yoga and become a teacher!

causative *have* and *get*

7 **Complete the conversations with one or two words in each gap. Use the correct form of the causative *have/get* and the verb in brackets.**

1 A: Your hair looks great!
B: Thanks! I _____ it _____ yesterday. (cut)

2 A: I keep getting really bad headaches.
B: Perhaps you should _____ your eyes _____. (test)

3 A: Have you still got toothache?
B: Yes, I need to _____ my teeth _____. (check)

4 A: How did you get to the airport?
B: I _____ Gino to _____ me. (take)

5 A: I wasn't able to finish the work yesterday.
B: Oh dear. Why didn't you _____ someone to _____ you? (help)

so and *such*

8 **Complete the messages with *so* or *such*.**

Anish: How was the party last night?

Sam: It was [1] _____ good! It's [2] _____ a shame you couldn't come.

Anish: I know. I was [3] _____ upset about missing it. Were there lots of people there?

Sam: Yeah, loads. Alex has got [4] _____ many friends!

Anish: It's because he's [5] _____ a nice guy. Everyone loves him! Did you meet anyone interesting?

Sam: Not really. The music was [6] _____ loud that no one could really talk. But I danced loads. I don't think I've ever danced [7] _____ much! It was [8] _____ a good evening!

passives

9 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1 The book _____ (write) in 1986 when the author was living in Berlin.

2 My company _____ (just / buy) by a huge international organisation, which should be positive.

3 Do you know when this film _____ (make)?

4 _____ Kai _____ (give) his exam results already?

5 Bruce _____ (promote) last month.

6 The conference _____ (hold) in Dublin next year.

7 New software _____ (develop) at the moment.

8 French _____ (speak) by most people in my office, which can be very helpful when dealing with our customers in France.

would

10 **Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.**

1 _____ to play football when she was at school?
a Would Susan **b** Did Susan **c** Did Susan use

2 I _____ like maths at school until I got a great teacher.
a wouldn't
b didn't used to
c didn't use to

3 What _____ usually do in the holidays when you were a child?
a did you use to
b would you
c were you used to

4 I _____ live in Madrid, but I moved to Paris last year.
a would **b** used to **c** use to

5 When we were kids, we _____ always visit my grandparents in the holidays.
a used to **b** was used to **c** would

6 Ramona _____ drink a lot of coffee, but she does now.
a used to
b didn't used to
c didn't use to

7 When I was a child, I _____ be afraid of mice.
a did **b** would **c** used to

8 I never _____ drive to work, but now I live further away.
a would **b** used to **c** didn't use to

11 **For each question, write the correct answer. Write one word for each gap.**

Last year I visited my hometown after living in the UK for over ten years. I really enjoyed [1] _____ some time back home after being away for [2] _____ a long time, but it felt strange, too.

The city had changed a lot while I was gone, and I hardly recognised some areas. Lots of high-rise buildings have [3] _____ built in the city centre in recent years and there's a huge new science and technology park.

My old neighbourhood was also very different. The park that we used [4] _____ play in when we were children is now a shopping centre and my old school has been knocked down [5] _____ that more houses can be built.

I had planned to move back there in a couple of years' time, but while I was there last year, I realised that the city had changed too much. I'd much rather live in a small town [6] _____ a huge city these days.

1–8 CUMULATIVE REVIEW

VOCABULARY

personal preferences

1 **Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box. There is one extra word or phrase.**

a fan of	appreciate	do without
dream	gives pleasure	tastes

1 I use my bike every day – I couldn't _____ it!
2 My wife and I have very different _____ in films. We can never decide what to watch.
3 I'm not _____ football. I never watch it.
4 It's important to _____ the smaller things in life, like laughing with friends.
5 My _____ house would have a huge garden with a tennis court and swimming pool!

making changes

2 **Choose the correct alternatives to complete the forum comments.**

What bad habits do you want to change?

Eddie: I eat far too much fast food. I know it isn't healthy, but I just [1]**keep on** / **can't resist** it! I need to [2]**put off** / **give up** eating takeaways all the time.

Johannes: I get bored very easily and can't [3]**stick** / **set** to anything. I [4]**set** / **take** up new hobbies all the time, but I stop doing them after a few weeks!

collocations: feelings and behaviours

3 **Complete the words in the sentences.**

1 A: I'm sorry that we missed the train.
B: It's not your f___ l___. The traffic was awful.
2 I'm in a b___ m___ because I had a hard day at work.
3 Jo didn't come to the party because didn't f___ like it.
4 A: Can you do me a f___ v___?
B: Sure. What do you need?
5 Emir's sensitive, so he gets u___ easily.

work phrases

4 **Complete the review with the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

avoid	deal	fall	get	keep	lose	meet

Do you find it hard to [1]_____ distractions and tend to [2]_____ concentration easily at work? Then this book is definitely for you! It has lots of easy-to-follow advice on how to [3]_____ deadlines, [4]_____ to a routine and [5]_____ with challenges. You'll quickly stop [6]_____ behind schedule and start [7]_____ much more work done!

work

5 **Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.**

1 I've got a _____ contract – it ends in a couple of months.
a permanent **b** long-term **c** temporary
2 Ana's been a teacher for over twenty years so she has a lot of _____.
a background **b** opportunity **c** experience
3 Gig workers are often _____ by the companies they do work for.
a exploited **b** handled **c** organised
4 Sofi _____ all the complaints in our company.
a deals **b** handles **c** exploits
5 I just got promoted! It means more money, but also a lot more _____.
a background **b** responsibility **c** permanent

adjectives to describe films; films and film-making

6 **Choose the correct alternatives.**

1 The film was really **powerful** / **slow** to start but it got much more interesting later on.
2 Italy is a popular **location** / **shot** for films.
3 It was a really **intelligent** / **action** film. I learned a lot about climate change.
4 The documentary was interesting. They used old **footage** / **plot** that hadn't been seen before.
5 Chen has been working in the **film industry** / **film-maker** for over thirty years.

news headlines; the news

7 **Complete the news headlines with the words in the box.**

announcement	biased	rescued	strike	viral

Video of dancing cat goes [1]_____

Government policy [2]_____ **against women.**

Bus driver [3]_____ **causes city centre chaos**

Tourists [4]_____ **from cave after three days**

President to make [5]_____ **about taxes**

advertising; money

8 **Complete the words in each sentence. Some letters are given.**

1 I took the computer back and asked for a ref_____.
2 £400 for that television is a good de_____.
3 More than 70% of people said that they have strong br_____ lo_____.
4 These shoes costs more than those ones, but they're much better qua_____.
5 My company gave a do_____ of €1 million to the university last year.
6 If you buy a train pass, you get a 30% di_____ on train travel.

describing products

9 **Choose the correct alternatives to.**

1 Careful! That ladder isn't **reasonable** / **stable**!
2 Can you help me move this table? It's very **solid** / **superb** and heavy.
3 I'm finding it hard to find a desk that's **impressive** / **suitable** for such a small space.
4 My new bike is **acceptable** / **superb**! It's the best bike I've ever had!
5 You don't need to spend a lot of money to get a **decent** / **stable** computer these days.

challenges

10 **Complete the email with the words in the box.**

conditions	difficulties	risk
safety	tough	unpredictable

Well, we finally arrived here, but what a journey! We knew it was going to be hard, but not quite as [1] _____ as it was – exhausting! We thought it would only take two days to get here, but we faced so many [2] _____ it ended up taking four. Anyway, nothing bad happened and we got to the [3] _____ of the camp on Wednesday. We planned to climb one of the mountains today, but the weather [4] _____ are too bad to [5] _____ it. We're hoping we'll be able to go tomorrow but the weather here is very [6] _____ so who knows?

reporting verbs

11 **Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.**

1 Ruby _____ if you'd like to come for dinner with us on Saturday.
a convinced **b** promised **c** wondered
2 Andy _____ that he had a new job, but he didn't say what it was.
a enquired **b** mentioned **c** argued
3 They _____ us not to go swimming in that area, so we didn't.
a confirmed **b** added **c** warned
4 Fifteen people have _____ they'll be attending but twenty haven't replied yet.
a confirmed **b** enquired **c** wondered
5 Yasmina _____ that she wouldn't tell anyone about the surprise party.
a enquired **b** promised **c** argued

learning

12 **Complete the words in the sentences.**

1 Nell's presentation really i … sp …… me to start my own company.
2 Painting is my lifelong pa …… i ……. I've loved it for as long as I can remember.
3 I'm not really m …… v …… d by money. I'd rather do something I love than earn a lot.
4 I started learning German last year, and I've made good pr …… s so far.
5 I've always liked history, but it was a trip to Cairo that de … p…… d my interest in ancient history.

presenting

13 **Complete the messages with the words in the box.**

delivery	figures	illustrate	matter
point	presenter	slides	talk

Marcin: My [1] _____ was a total disaster! I forgot a key [2] _____ I wanted to make and I got some facts and [3] _____ wrong!

Elias: Really? I thought your [4] _____ was confident and you clearly know your subject [5] _____ very well. Also, even if the screen was small, the [6] _____ you used to [7] _____ the information were interesting. You were definitely the best [8] _____ at the conference!

How to …

14A **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.**

1 feel / that / How / you / did / make / ?
2 really / nerves / gets / my / It / on / .
3 bring / what / you / the company / will / So, / to / ?
4 you / the / story / been / following / Have / ?
5 I've / So, / me / check / right / just / let / got / this / .
6 to / final / Moving / my / point / on / .

B **Match the sentences (1–6) in Ex 14A with their purposes (a–f).**

a giving a presentation
b talking about the news
c asking for and confirming information
d taking part in an interview
e talking about things that annoy you
f keeping a conversation going

15 **For each question, choose the correct answer.**

The voice of our music teacher, Mr Jones, was a [1] _____ sound to all of us in the singing group, and the closer it got to a concert, the louder he [2] _____! We all wanted to sing as well as we could for him – both because we loved the music, and because he'd shout if we [3] _____ concentration or made a mistake. We had to practise each piece until we'd [4] _____ it. Once, he organised concerts for us abroad and somehow [5] _____ our headteacher to let him take fifty teenagers around Europe for a month! He really inspired my lifelong [6] _____ for music.

1	**a** familiar	**b** unfamiliar	**c** reasonable
2	**a** whispered	**b** yelled	**c** read
3	**a** made	**b** paid	**c** lost
4	**a** mastered	**b** motivated	**c** handled
5	**a** confirmed	**b** convinced	**c** argued
6	**a** interest	**b** study	**c** passion