<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1 Cities (p4–9)</td>
<td>to be: affirmative, negative, question, short forms</td>
<td>Adjectives</td>
<td>Description of a place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>there is, there are: affirmative, negative, question, a lot of</em></td>
<td>Places in a city</td>
<td>READ BETTER: Reading in chunks</td>
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<td>EXTRA VOCULARY: Months, seasons Numbers</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Adverbs of frequency</td>
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<td>READ BETTER: Skimming</td>
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<td>Air travel</td>
<td>READ BETTER: Main idea</td>
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<td>Food and drink</td>
<td>Extract from a science book</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>much, many, a lot of; how much? many?</em></td>
<td>EXTRA VOCULARY:</td>
<td>Part of an article</td>
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<td>Colours</td>
<td>READ BETTER: Looking for linking words</td>
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<td>The time</td>
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<td>7 Shopping (p40–45)</td>
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<td>READ BETTER: Scanning</td>
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<td>Present continuous (2): questions</td>
<td>American and British English</td>
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<td>8 History and culture (p46–51)</td>
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<td>Verbs + prepositions</td>
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<td>EXTRA VOCULARY:</td>
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<td>Prepositions of movement</td>
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<td>Past simple: negative, questions</td>
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<td>READ BETTER: Main ideas</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><em>EXTRA LANGUAGE: The ... Is that...</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Money (p58–63)</td>
<td>should, shouldn’t have to, don’t have to</td>
<td>Money</td>
<td>An information leaflet</td>
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<td>Words and phrases connected with money</td>
<td></td>
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<td>11 Homes (p64–69)</td>
<td>will, won’t: prediction be going to: plans</td>
<td>Compound nouns</td>
<td>Website news</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Green living</td>
<td>READ BETTER: Notice changes in time focus</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rooms and furniture</td>
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<td>12 Travel (p70–75)</td>
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<td>Magazine article</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Adjectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening</td>
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<td>Scenario</td>
<td>Study &amp; Writing skills</td>
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<td>Spelling: vowel groups</td>
<td>Key language: Saying where places are</td>
<td>Using your dictionary (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICTATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A description of a city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs: places and feelings</td>
<td>Spelling: Words with –ion</td>
<td>Key language: Asking for information (1)</td>
<td>Using your dictionary (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTEN BETTER: Listen and understand DICTATION</td>
<td>Pronunciation: s endings</td>
<td></td>
<td>An application form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lecture DICTATION</td>
<td>Spelling and Pronunciation: Silent letters</td>
<td>Key language: Making suggestions</td>
<td>Classroom language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choosing a film</td>
<td>Spelling: –or or –or</td>
<td>Key language: Asking for information (2), saying no politely</td>
<td>Working with numbers: large numbers, fractions, percentages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTEN BETTER: Listening for stressed words DICTATION</td>
<td>Pronunciation: /θ/</td>
<td></td>
<td>A description of a pie chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio programme – people’s preferences DICTATION</td>
<td>Spelling: e, ee and ea</td>
<td>Key language: Buying a ticket</td>
<td>Planning your written work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Pronunciation: Vowel sounds</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTEN BETTER: Guessing DICTATION</td>
<td>Spelling: Double and single</td>
<td>Key language: Requests and offers</td>
<td>Correcting your writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping conversations DICTATION</td>
<td>consonants, e, ee and ea</td>
<td></td>
<td>A restaurant review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronunciation: Sounds and word stress</td>
<td></td>
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<td>TRANSLATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A talk on Roman civilisation</td>
<td>Spelling: Similar words</td>
<td>Key language: Polite requests</td>
<td>Learning new words</td>
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<tr>
<td>LISTEN BETTER – Signposts in listening DICTATION</td>
<td>Pronunciation: /ʃ/, /θ/, /ʃ/</td>
<td></td>
<td>A description of an object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk on inventors and their inventions DICTATION</td>
<td>Spelling: Long words</td>
<td>Key language: Giving reasons</td>
<td>Taking notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronunciation: Stressed syllables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short biographies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A conversation</td>
<td>Spelling: ant, ent, int</td>
<td>Key language: Asking for and giving opinions</td>
<td>A formal letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTEN BETTER: Main ideas and details DICTATION</td>
<td>Pronunciation: Diphthongs, Stressed words</td>
<td></td>
<td>TRANSLATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A talk on predictions in the past DICTATION</td>
<td>Spelling: One word or two/</td>
<td>Key language: Checking understanding</td>
<td>Examination skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronunciation: Stressed words</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>An informal letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A radio programme</td>
<td>Spelling: Some problem words</td>
<td>Key language: Giving a short talk</td>
<td>Learning outside classroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTEN BETTER: Preparation for listening DICTATION</td>
<td>Pronunciation: British places</td>
<td></td>
<td>Titles and addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TRANSLATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cities

1.1 CITY FACTS

**VOCABULARY: adjectives**

1.Choose the best word, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.

1. It's hot and ____.
   a) wet     b) noisy     c) dry

2. It's cold and ____.
   a) hot     b) wet      c) new

3. It's a ____ restaurant.
   a) cheap   b) big      c) quiet

4. It's ____.
   a) ugly    b) small    c) beautiful

5. It's ____.
   a) old     b) good     c) small

6. It's ____.
   a) bad     b) quiet    c) wet

7. It's a ____ English football club.
   a) famous   b) expensive c) cold

**EXTRA VOCABULARY: months, seasons**

2. Listen and repeat the months.

   1 January       5 May        9 September
   2 February     6 June       10 October
   3 March        7 July       11 November
   4 April        8 August     12 December

3. Which months are in which seasons in your country? Write the months under the seasons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Winter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Complete the sentences about your country. Write months or seasons in the blanks.

   1. It's beautiful in _______ and _______.
   2. It's hot in _______.
   3. It's cold in _______.
   4. It's wet in _______.
   5. It's dry in _______.

**SPELLING: vowel groups**

5. Write one word from this page on each line.
   ea    cheap
   ou    about
   oo    _______
   au    _______
GRAMMAR: to be

6 Read the text about Amsterdam. Choose the correct word.
Amsterdam is/are the capital of Holland.
It/They is/are a beautiful city. It is/are cold in winter but warm in summer.
Dan, Bob and Ana is/are students.
They/She is at a café in Amsterdam.
Dan and Bob is/are English, but Ana is not.

7a Complete the conversation between Ana, Bob and Dan.
ANA: 1 Are you from London?
BOB: No, we 2 are. I'm from Oxford, and Dan 3 is from Manchester.
ANA: Oxford and Manchester 4 are famous cities.
DAN: Are 5 they famous?
ANA: Yes, they are! Oxford University 6 is famous, and Manchester United football club 7 is famous.
DAN: I'm in a football club in Manchester, but it 8 is the famous club!
ANA: Are 9 you footballers?
DAN: No, we aren't. 10 They are students at Manchester University. 11 Are you a student?
ANA: Yes, I 12 am.
BOB: 13 I am 14 from the USA?
ANA: No, 15 he is. 16 I'm from Vancouver in Canada.
DAN: 17 Vancouver is in the west of Canada?
ANA: Yes, it is. 18 It is a beautiful city.

7b Listen and check your answers.

8 Listen to the questions. Choose the correct answer.
1 No, I'm not. / No, it isn't.
2 Yes, I am. / Yes, it is.
3 Yes, they are. / Yes, he is.
4 No, she isn't. / No, he isn't.
5 Yes, he is. / Yes, it is.
6 Yes, it is. / Yes, they are.
7 No, it isn't. / No, he isn't.

TRANSLATION

9 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.
1 Are you a student? Yes, I am.
2 Is it a cheap restaurant? No, it isn't.
3 The restaurants are not expensive.
4 She is English.
VOCABULARY: places in a city

1 Read the descriptions and complete the words.
1 a building for films  c l n e m a
2 a place for boats  h m g
3 There are a lot in Venice  c n n
4 a big building with old things in it  m n

2 Choose the best word, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.
1 There's a big  fountain  in the park.
   a) fountain  b) city  c) airport
2 There are a lot of  mountains  on the beach.
   a) mountains  b) cinemas  c) boats
3 A lot of  cities  are beautiful buildings.
   a) cities  b) temples  c) parks
4 There are 12 bridges in the  church.
   a) church  b) city  c) theatre
5 This is a famous  bridge  in San Francisco.
   a) bridge  b) airport  c) theatre

3 Add words to the ea and ou spelling lists in Exercise 5 on page 6.

EXTRA VOCABULARY: numbers

4 Listen and learn the numbers.
0 zero / oh / nought  10 ten  20 twenty
1 one  11 eleven  21 twenty-one
2 two  12 twelve  22 twenty-two
3 three  13 thirteen  23 twenty-three
4 four  14 fourteen
5 five  15 fifteen
6 six  16 sixteen
7 seven  17 seventeen
8 eight  18 eighteen
9 nine  19 nineteen

LISTENING

5 Listen and complete the tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Moscow, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 London, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Istanbul, Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Paris, France</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International telephone codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Moscow 795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Istanbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Paris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR: there is, there are

6 Make sentences about Moscow. Match 1–6 with a–f.
1 There is a  a) any beaches?
2 There are  b) any beaches.
3 There isn't  c) five airports.
4 There aren't  d) an airport?
5 Is there  e) famous opera house.
6 Are there  f) a harbour.
7 Complete the sentences.
1 There are  about 14 million people in Moscow.
2 Q:  a lot of museums in Moscow?
   A: Yes,  141 museums in Moscow.
3 Q:  a harbour in Paris?
   A: No,  Paris isn't near the sea.
4  143 parks in London.
5 Q:  a university in Istanbul?
   A: Yes,  13 universities in Istanbul.
6  a very famous museum in Paris – the Louvre.
7  any mountains in Holland.
8a Read about the city of Tallinn in Estonia.

Estonia is a small country in northern Europe between Russia and Finland. Tallinn is the capital city. It is a modern city, but in the old centre there are beautiful buildings from the 1200s. In this part of the city, a lot of the streets are very small, so there aren’t any cars on them. There are good restaurants and cafés, and they aren’t expensive. There are beautiful parks, interesting museums and three beaches, too.

The weather is good in summer, but not very hot. In July it is about 20°C. In winter, it is cold and often below zero.

There is an airport 4 kilometres from the city centre, and there are good buses from the airport to the city.

8b Are the sentences about Tallinn true or false?

1 Tallinn is the capital of Estonia. true
2 The centre of the city is new. 
3 There are a lot of cars in the old part of the city.
4 The cafés and restaurants in Tallinn are expensive.
5 There are seven beaches.
6 The winters are cold, but the summers are not.
7 There is an airport in the city centre.

Do you read from word to word?

Estonia is a small country in northern Europe.

Read from chunk to chunk. It's better.

Estonia is a small country in northern Europe.

9 Rewrite the ‘false’ sentences from Exercise 8. Make them true.

1 (2) The centre of the city is old.
2 __________________________
3 __________________________
4 __________________________
5 __________________________
SCENARIO: On the street

VOCA B U L A R Y: more places in a city

1 Write seven places in a city. Use words from the box on the left and the box on the right. You can use the words in the box on the right more than once.

| bus stop | 5
| centre office pool station stop | 6
| car shopping swimming | 7

KEY LANGUAGE: saying where places are

2 Complete the labels with the correct prepositions.

1 next to

2

3

4

3a Complete the phone conversation with the words in the box.

and between
I'm in isn't on opposite right there there's

MARIA: Hi Ellie, it's Maria.
ELLIE: Hi Maria. I'm in the market. Are you in the bus station?
MARIA: Yes, I am.
ELLIE: Is a café in the bus station?

MARIA: Yes, there is, but it very good. Is there a café in the market?
ELLIE: No, but a good café in South Street. It's the market and the bus station.
MARIA: Is it the bus station?
ELLIE: Yes, it.
MARIA: OK. Is the café the left or the right?
ELLIE: It's on the . It's between the post office and the tourist information centre.
MARIA: OK. See you there in 5 minutes.

3b Listen and check your answers.

4 Where are you now? Write a text message to a friend.

Example

Hi, I'm in the library in North Street. It's opposite the university and next to the bookshop. Where are you?

5 Complete the information about the picture on page 7.

It is a picture of three students in Amsterdam. Dan is the right, and Bob is on the . Bob is to Dan and Ana.

6 Listen and learn the numbers.

13 thirteen 30 thirty | 17 seventeen 70 seventy
14 fourteen 40 forty | 18 eighteen 80 eighty
15 fifteen 50 fifty | 19 nineteen 90 ninety
16 sixteen 60 sixty | 100 a hundred
| a hundred and one/two/three

UNIT 1 Cities
STUDY SKILLS:
using your dictionary (1)

1 Match the words with the vowel sounds. Check in your dictionary.

aren't between boat car centre cheap dry 
eight harbour he I library next no post station they two yes you zoo

1 /əu/ 
2 /aɪ/ 
3 /eɪ/ 
4 /aʊ/ 
5 /æ/ 
6 /ɑʊ/ 
7 /æ/ 

2 Are these sounds the same or different? Check in your dictionary.

1 a) good b) pool different
2 a) good b) book same
3 a) cheap b) city
4 a) it b) thirty
5 a) London b) bus
6 a) forty b) four
7 a) forty b) boat
8 a) one b) bus

3 Underline the nouns and circle the adjectives in these sentences. Check in your dictionary.

1 This beach is (famous) for surfing.
2 It's cool in September.
3 The water in the pool is warm.
4 There's a good view from the tower.
5 The market is noisy and crowded.
6 There's a bus station and a railway station.
7 There's a good tourist information centre.

WRITING SKILLS:
a description of a city

4 Use and to join these sentences.

1 There are shops. + There are cafés.
There are shops and cafés.
2 There's an airport. + There's a railway station.
3 There are good buses. + There are good trains.
4 The restaurants are good. + The restaurants are cheap.
5 It is hot in summer. + It is warm in winter.
6 The market is noisy. + The restaurants are busy.
7 There are peaceful parks in the city. + There are beautiful buildings in the city.

DICTATION

5 Listen and complete the information about a famous capital city in Asia.

City: 
Country: 
City population: 
Weather: 
Tourist information: 

---

Cities UNIT 3 9
Work and study

2.1 Working Life

Vocabulary: jobs and places of work

1. Read the clues and complete the puzzle.
2. Doctors work in ____________
3. A pilot flies a ____________
4. It sells things.
5. What ____________ do you do?
6. A lecturer teaches in a ____________
7. He or she works in a court or an office.
8. They design things.

Extra vocabulary: families

2. Read about Laura's family and complete the diagram.

Her mother is a doctor and her father is a lecturer. Her uncle is a businessman. Her aunt does not work. Her cousins are students.

Her ____________ is a doctor.
Her father is a ____________
Her ____________ is a student.
Her ____________ is a businessman.
Her ____________ does not work.
Her ____________ are students.
**GRAMMAR: present simple**

3 Write the verb in the correct form.

1 Laura ________ (live) in Rome, Italy.

2 Her mother ____________ (work) in a hospital.

3 Her brother ____________ (fly) a plane.

4 Her aunt ____________ (not work).

5 Her cousins ____________ (not live) in Rome.

6 Laura ____________ (speak) English.

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

doesn't, don't, don't, live, like, see, travel, wear, work

Mike doesn't work in an office. He 1._________ outside offices. Mike 2._________ in New York and he cleans the windows of big office buildings.

In good weather, Mike 3._________ his job. He says, 'I 4._________ a lot of blue sky. It's beautiful up there. I 5._________ meet new people in my job, but that's OK. I work with my friend, Sam. We get good money, so we have long vacations and we 6._________ to a lot of countries.'

In winter, Mike 7._________ like the job because the weather is not good. He 8._________ a lot of clothes, but he gets cold and wet. He and Sam 9._________ work in very bad weather.

**LISTENING**

5 Listen to four people and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Where does he/she work?</th>
<th>Does he/she like it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a tourist information office in _________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LISTEN BETTER**

Look at Track 10 on page 78.

Close your book and listen again.

Listening and understanding is good for you!

**PRONUNCIATION: -s endings**

6 Listen to the sound at the end of the words and write s, z, or iz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Plural nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 likes s</td>
<td>13 offices s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 goes z</td>
<td>14 clothes z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 uses iz</td>
<td>15 shops iz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 buys</td>
<td>16 planes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 wants</td>
<td>17 beaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 manages</td>
<td>18 airports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 lives</td>
<td>19 doctors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 sells</td>
<td>20 lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 works</td>
<td>21 colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 sees</td>
<td>22 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 speaks</td>
<td>23 pilots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 wears</td>
<td>24 mountains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1a Read the information and the email.

At many British universities, every new student has one or two student 'parents' from Year 2. Student parents write to new students before the course and they help new students in the first week.

Hi Sam

Welcome to Exeter University! Our names are Jenny and Charlie. We are Year 2 students and we are your student 'parents'. Student parents meet new students on the first day. We are there to help you and answer questions.

Please phone or email when you arrive in Exeter. Our mobile phone numbers are:

Jenny 08642 979231, Charlie 07741 933627.

Charlie lives in your hall of residence (Marden Hall) and I study your subject.

Do you have any questions for us now?

See you soon.

Jenny and Charlie

1b Answer the questions.

1 Do student parents write to new students before the course?

Yes, they do.

2 Do student parents help Year 1 students?

______________________________

3 Is Jenny a new student?

______________________________

4 Are Jenny and Charlie in Year 2 at the university?

______________________________

5 What do student parents do on the first day?

______________________________

6 Does Charlie live in Marden Hall?

______________________________

7 Does Jenny have a mobile phone?

______________________________

2 Complete Sam's reply to his student 'parents'.

Hi Jenny and L ______________________

Thank you for your email. Yes, I have two L ______________________

1) Do the halls of residence L ______________________ kitchens?

2) L ______________________ lectures start on Monday?

Thanks again, and thanks for your mobile phone L ______________________. I'll phone when I arrive.

Best wishes

L ______________________

GRAMMAR: present simple questions

3 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1 Is there a kitchen in the hall of residence?

Does the hall of residence have a kitchen?

2 Are there cafés in the halls?

Do the halls _______________?

3 What shops are there on the campus?

What shops _______________ have?

4 Are there computers in the library?

Does the library _______________

5 Is there a football team in the college?

______________ have a football team?

6 Is there a railway station in Exeter?

Does Exeter ________________?

7 What language classes are there for foreign students?

What language classes do ________________?
4 Make questions and answers with these words and or.

1 q: you go by bus by car ?
   a: bus
   q: Do you go by bus or by car?
   a: I go by bus.

2 q: you live in a hall a flat ?
   a: hall
   q: _______________________________
   _______________________________
   a: _______________________________

3 q: your brother study in England the USA ?
   a: the USA
   q: _______________________________
   _______________________________
   a: _______________________________

4 q: he live on campus off campus ?
   a: on campus
   q: _______________________________
   _______________________________
   a: _______________________________

5 q: students have exams in June July ?
   a: June
   q: _______________________________
   _______________________________
   a: _______________________________

VOCABULARY: student life

6 Which word or phrase does not go with the verb? Cross it out.

   1 She studies . . .
      a) languages  b) Chinese  c) university
      d) in the library

   2 A lot of students do . . .
      a) sports   b) restaurant c) two subjects
      d) a three-year course

   3 I have . . .
      a) a lot of lessons  b) a part-time job
      c) two computers  d) colleges

   4 Do the students use . . . ?
      a) dictionaries b) subjects c) the kitchen
      d) English

   5 Do you live . . . ?
      a) in a hall of residence  b) in London
      c) with friends  d) in exams

   6 We go . . .
      a) to language classes  b) by bus  c) to June
      d) to university

   7 He works . . .
      a) for a big company  b) in a restaurant
      c) on a boat  d) of a university

SPELLING: words with -tion

7 Write the jumbled words correctly. They all contain the letter group -tion.

   1 ammoccdotiona a c c o m m o d a t o n
   2 sequion q
   3 ationqualifici q
   4 innatertionai i
   5 tiondicyar d
   6 acudetion e
e
   7 aclippation g
   8 tionast s
   9 ploppuation p
   10 contionversa c
SCENARIO: In an office

VOCABULARY: job advertisements

1a Abbie is a student. She wants a part-time job. Complete the advertisements. Use these words.

answer assistant hour hours organise phone send skills

Jobsearch

2 Do you have good computer skills?
Lawyer’s office needs help with database programme and web design.
One week’s work, £8 per 2___________
Email ict@sueandgrab.com

3 Do you speak Spanish?
Part-time telephone work in the evenings.
3___________ 250004

5 Saturday job for an 4______________ in a music shop. Phone 279944.

6 We need two office assistants for a busy language school. One to do filing,
5___________ emails and
6______________ the phone, and
one to 7______________ events and
accommodation. Working 8______________:
Monday to Friday 9–5. Phone 272772.

1b Abbie wants to work one day every weekend. Which job is good for her?

KEY LANGUAGE: asking for information (1)

2a Abbie phones about the job. Complete her questions.
1 Can you tell me about the Saturday job, please?
2 Where __________ it?
3 What __________ hours?
4 What __________ salary?
5 What __________ the assistant do?
6 Do I __________ qualifications for this job?
7 What skills __________ need?

2b Listen and check your answers.

3 Listen again and complete Abbie’s notes about the job.

Location: 1 North Street
Working hours: 2______________
Lunch break: 3______________
Salary: 4______________
Duties: 5______________
Qualifications: 6______________
Skills: 7______________

DICTATION

4 Listen and write the days of the week.
The weekdays:
1 __________
2 __________
3 __________
4 __________
5 __________
The weekend:
6 __________
7 __________
STUDY AND WRITING SKILLS

1. Correct the mistakes. Check in your dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stress pattern</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Corrections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nouns: business  degree  number  office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other words: answer  design  modern  visit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nouns: country  CV  event  guitar</td>
<td>degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other words: about  begin  between  practise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nouns: Arabic  computer  hospital  salary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other words: beautiful  expensive  organise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nouns: assistant  employment  professor  telephone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other words: official  remember  wonderful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the table with the ‘other words’ from Exercise 1. Check in your dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb and noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WRITING SKILLS: an application form

3. Which words need capital letters? Underline the words.

peter jones is 23 and british. he is a web designer and he works for a small company in manchester. its name is webcom designs. he lives in banbury road, manchester, at house number 47. he has a ba degree in typography and design from london university and he speaks two foreign languages: french (advanced) and spanish (intermediate). peter doesn’t like manchester. he likes london and has a lot of friends there. he wants a new job in london. he wants to work for superweb. superweb is a big company with offices in london and new york.

4. Complete this form for peter jones.

**Superweb Job Application Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of birth:</td>
<td>1-25/01/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present employment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/Training:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Water

3.1 WET AND DRY

VOCABULARY:
verbs connected with water

1 Choose the best word, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.
   1 Water boils at 100°C.
      a) boils  b) cooks  c) washes
   2 What do you __________ in the morning?
      a) swim  b) sleep  c) drink
   3 How do you __________ coffee?
      a) change  b) make  c) stop
   4 At what temperature does water __________?
      a) find  b) waste  c) freeze

READING

READ BETTER

Skim before you read. (Skim = read the title, read the headings and look very quickly at the text)
Then read the text normally.

2 Skim this web page for one minute.
   Then answer the questions.

1 What is the main topic of the page?

2 Are there two questions or three questions?

3 Which questions are interesting for you?

---

Deserts  Dr Steve Simmonds answers your questions.

1 How do plants get water in hot dry deserts?
   Good question. There is almost no rain in deserts, but there is water. You don't see this water in the daytime, but you see it in the early morning. In deserts, the nights are cold. At the end of the night, there is dew on the plants and on the ground. So the plants get a little water at night.

2 Why don't camels need water in the desert?
   Camels need a lot of water. Camels sometimes drink 90 litres of water in 10 minutes! But after that, they can drink nothing for a week. Most animals need water every day, but camels do not.

3 What percentage of the world is desert?
   Deserts cover about 20% of the world's land. Deserts, as you know, are very dry areas, but they are not all hot. Some deserts are very cold. The Sahara is an example of a hot desert and Antarctica is an example of a cold desert.
3 Read the web page again. Are these sentences true or false?
1 Deserts have no rain. false
2 In deserts, the temperature goes up at night.
3 Desert plants get water from dew.
4 Camels can drink nine litres of water in one minute.
5 Camels need water every day.
6 Deserts are wet areas.
7 Some deserts are cold and some are hot.

4 Writing
Rewrite the ‘false’ sentences from Exercise 3. Make them true.
1 (1) Deserts have almost no rain.
2 ______________________________
   ______________________________
3 ______________________________
4 ______________________________

5 Grammar: question words
Complete the questions with the question words in the box.
How What When Where Which Who Why
1 Q: __________ Who is he?
   A: He’s my cousin.
2 Q: ______________ does he live?
   A: He lives in London.
3 Q: ______________ does he do?
   A: He’s a pilot.
4 Q: ______________ is the English lesson?
   A: It’s on Monday.
5 Q: ______________ do you travel to work?
   A: By car.
6 Q: ______________ do you want: tea or coffee?
   A: Tea, please.
7 Q: ______________ don’t you swim?
   A: The water’s cold!

6 Complete the questions about deserts.
1 Q: __________ desert animals look for food?
   A: They look for food at night.
2 Q: ______________ a lot of animals do in the day?
   A: They sleep.
3 Q: ______________ the Sahara desert?
   A: It’s in Africa.
4 Q: ______________ do people ________ in the Sahara?
   A: People travel by car or they ride on camels.
5 Q: ______________ the Tuareg?
   A: They are people of the Sahara Desert.
6 Q: ______________ the temperature fall in the Sahara?
   A: It falls at night.
7 Q: ______________ desert ________ in South America:
    the Patagonian Desert or the Sahara Desert?
   A: The Patagonian Desert.
8 Q: ______________ doesn’t Europe have a desert?
   A: Because Europe has a lot of rain.

7a Spelling and pronunciation: silent letters
Listen to these words.
who where know design.
The underlined letters are silent (= We do not pronounce them).

7b Listen to these sentences. Write the words with silent letters. Circle the silent letters.
1 What do you know about it? ________________
2 Listen and answer. ______________
3 Do you write with your right hand?
   ______________
4 Who is your friend? ______________
5 He is a foreign businessman.
   ______________
6 We study Chemistry at school.
   ______________
7 She talks for hours! ______________
**VOCABULARY:**
words connected with water

1. Match these words with gaps 1–6.
dive jump float lake ocean sea

2. Choose the best word or phrase, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.
   1. We see dolphins **every day**.
      a) never   b) not often   c) every day
   2. Dolphins **are never** dangerous.
      a) never   b) never   c) never are
   3. Dolphins **usually** swim with other dolphins.
      a) weekly   b) usually   c) every day
   4. They **jump** out of the water.
      a) sometimes jump   b) jump always   c) often
   5. They eat fish, but **never** eat other dolphins.
      a) never they   b) they are never   c) they never
   6. Small dolphins sometimes play with other small dolphins. We see that about **twice**
      a) once a month   b) occasionally   c) never
   7. We do trips **three** times a week.
      a) once   b) twice   c) three

**VOCABULARY:**
words from the lesson

2. Match nouns 1–6 with a–e.
1. length  a) 40 kilograms
2. weight  b) 25%
3. temperature  c) 90
4. number  d) 6 metres
5. percentage  e) often
6. frequency  f) 35°C

3. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.
   1. Baby whales drink 230 litres **of/ol** to milk a day.
   2. Dolphins often jump **up/out/off** of the water.
   3. These whales live **at/to/in** the Atlantic Ocean.
   4. We always see whales **on/in/by** the trips.
   5. They are sometimes **near/between/next** the boat.
   6. What percentage **of/in/to** an iceberg is under water?
   7. Water boils **in/at/for** a temperature of 100°C.
   8. Humpback whales are famous **for/of/to** their jumps.

**GRAMMAR:**
adverbs of frequency

4. Write and answer questions with **How often**.
   1. Q: **How often** do penguins visit the Antarctic?
      A: (every winter)
      
      They visit the Antarctic every winter.
   2. Q: **How often** do you go to the beach?
      A: (twice a year)
      
   3. Q: **How often** do they go in a boat?
      A: (almost never)
      
   4. Q: **How often** does he buy an English newspaper?
      A: (once or twice a week)
      
   5. Q: **How often** do they swim in the sea?
      A: (often)
**BLUE PLANET**

**TRANSLATION**

6 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.
1 What do you usually do at the weekend?

2 She has English lessons twice a week.

3 Why do dolphins jump out of the water?

**LISTENING**

7 Listen to the lecture and complete the information.

There are about 1 different kinds of shark.

Three examples:

A The Great White Shark

B The Whale Shark

**WRITING**

8 Complete the summary about sharks.

One example is the Great 2 about 400 kinds of shark.

It has a maximum 3 It eats fish and 4 and it is 5 to people.

Another example is the Whale Shark.

It 6 12 metres.

It 7 sea animals. It never attacks people, so it 8 to people.

**DICTATION**

9 Listen and complete the information about sharks.

People say sharks are dangerous, but about ______ kill people.

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________
SCENARIO: At a festival

VOCABULARY: festivals

1 Complete the text about a festival in Venice, Italy, with the words in the box.

children  music  races  takes place

teams  traditional  watch  wear

This festival 1 takes place every year in September. It starts with a parade of 2 ____________ boats on the Grand Canal. The people in the boats 3 ____________ traditional clothes.

After that, there are boat races. The first races are for 4 ____________. Then there are 5 ____________ for women and races for men in 6 ____________ of six. A lot of people 7 ____________ the races, and they make a lot of noise. In the evening, there are shows and 8 ____________ all night.

KEY LANGUAGE: making suggestions

2a Complete the missing words in this conversation about a different festival.

Alice: The festival is on Sunday. There are races and shows, good food and good music.

Ben: That sounds fun. I’d 1 ____________ to go to it.

Clare: Me, too.

Dan: Yes. 2 ____________ go and see it.

Ben: Good 3 ____________ .

Clare: When does it start?

Alice: About midday.

Ben: OK. Why 4 ____________ we meet there?

Clare: Great! 5 ____________ about meeting there at 12?

Dan: That sounds good.

Ben: I’m not so 6 ____________. It starts at 12, so 7 ____________ about meeting at 11.30?

Clare: 11.30? That means getting a bus at 10.30.

Dan: And that means getting up at nine o’clock. I don’t 8 ____________ to do that.

Alice: 9 ____________ don’t you all come in my car? It’s only 20 minutes by car.

Clare: That sounds good.

Dan: Excellent! Thanks.

Ben: OK. So, it’s 11.10 at your house.

Alice: 10 ____________, say 11.15.

Ben: OK. See you then.

2b Listen and check your answers.
**STUDY SKILLS: classroom language**

1 Choose the correct sentence, a) or b).

a) What does *evaporate* mean?
   b) What means *evaporate*?

2 a) How you spell *vapour*?
    b) How do you spell *vapour*?

3 a) What do you pronounce *cycle*?
    b) How do you pronounce *cycle*?

4 a) Can you repeat again, please?
    b) Can you say that again please?

5 a) What do you mean?
    b) What you mean?

6 a) I don't understand.
    b) I no understand.

**EXTRA LANGUAGE:**

this, that, these, those

2 Look at the pictures and complete the answers.

1 What's this in English?
   It's a *whale*.

2 What's that in English?
   It's a *pen*.

3 What are these in English?
   They're *books*.

4 What are those in English?
   They're *fish*.

3 Complete the questions about these things. Use this, that, these or those.

1 What's *that* in English?

2 ___________ in English?

***WRITING SKILLS: a description of a process***

4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

and becomes changes finally heats it that then they

How to get water in a hot dry desert.

You need a clear plastic bag. Put the bag over a green plant and close ___________ After about four hours, there is water in the bag. Why?

---

Plants always have water in them.

get this water from

dew ___________ from the ground.

In the daytime, the sun ___________ the plant. Water in the plant evaporates and ___________ water vapour.

the vapour in the bag ___________ into water. After ___________ the water in the bag falls to the bottom of the bag. It forms a pool of water at the bottom of the bag. This process continues for a few hours. ___________ the pool of water is big enough to drink.
Leisure time

4.1 SILVER SCREEN

LISTENING

LISTEN BETTER

English speakers stress one or two words in every sentence.
Example: It's a comedy film. It's about a police officer.
Listen for the stressed words.

1 A customer is choosing a film. Listen to the conversation and complete the tables.

Film 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Type of film</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) It's about</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) She thinks it's</td>
<td>good and very</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Film 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Type of film</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) It's about</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) She thinks it's</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR: articles

2 Choose the correct words to complete the film reviews.

TITANIC

★★★★★

It's a Hollywood blockbuster about a big ship and an iceberg. You know the name of the ship. A rich girl and the poor boy meet on the ship, and the film is really about them. It's an exciting and beautiful film.

KING KONG

★★★★★

Films / The films about animals are not usually blockbusters, but this one is different. One of the top films of 2005, this is the story of a big, very dangerous animal — a very big, very dangerous animal — in New York / the New York. / The film is three hours long but very exciting.

3 Complete the sentences with a, an, the or no article (write Ø).

Film A

This is an old film but a big favourite.

2 _______ man rides into town. Who is he? He has no name. There are _______ bad men in the town. He meets the bad men. He is fast, and _______ bad men die. The man with no name rides out of town.

Film B

This new children's film is about _______ eleven-year-old boy and _______ visitor from a different world. The visitor meets the boy and lives in the boy's home, but _______ boy's parents don't know. What happens when the boy's mother finds the visitor? Watch _______ film and see!
4 Match the films in the reviews in Exercises 2 and 3 with the types of film, a–d.
1 Titanic    a) an action/adventure film
2 King Kong   b) a western
3 Film A      c) a science fiction film
4 Film B      d) a love story
5 Match the clues, 1–3, with the types of film, a–c.
1 It’s about the past.  a) an animation
2 There aren’t any   b) a horror film
   actors in it.       c) a historical film
3 Don’t watch it late
   at night!

6a Read the clues and complete the puzzle.
1 These people work in the film industry. Some of
   them are very rich and famous.
2 You watch films in this building.
3 This person tells actors what to do.
4 Romantic comedy is a type of ____________.
5 Actors and directors ____________ films.
6 Famous actors
7 This type of film is often about ‘Who is the killer?’.
   The word rhymes with killer.
8 What is the film ____________?
9 The opposite of famous or unusual.
10 This type of film has a lot of songs.
    1 c             2   a
    3 m             4   the film ____________
    5           6   the actors ____________
    7   s             8   the director ____________
    9   t             10 the animation ____________

6b What is the mystery word?

8a Listen to these words. Which sound do
you hear? Write a or b.
a) /ə/  b) /ʌ/
1 the film ____________
2 the actors ____________
3 the director ____________
4 the animation ____________
5 the cinema ____________
6 the other film ____________
7 the iceberg ____________
8 the ship ____________

Before a vowel, the has a long sound /ʌ/. Before a consonant, it is /ə/.

8b Listen again and repeat.

9 Complete the words with -er or -or.
1 thriller     6 teach ____________
2 horror      7 profess ____________
3 act ____________ 8 lectur ____________
4 direct ____________ 9 lawy ____________
5 manag ____________ 10 doct ____________
VOCABULARY: leisure activities, sports

1 Choose the best word, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.

1 Can you play football?
   a) play b) go c) do

2 How often do you a) run b) go c) make
   a) play b) does c) make

3 She a) goes b) does c) plays
   a) play b) does c) go

4 Do you want to play tennis or something different?
   a) make b) go c) do

5 Can you a) swim b) yoga c) basketball

6 How often do you a) go b) use c) do
   a) go b) use c) go

7 Can you a) drive b) ride c) go

GRAMMAR: can, can’t

2 Complete the questions with can and the words in brackets. Complete the answers.

1 Q: (you run) Can you run for 15 minutes?
   A: No, I can’t. I run for two minutes but not 15!

2 Q: (you ski) Can you ski?
   A: Yes,

3 Q: (she ride) Can she ride a horse?
   A: No, but she ride a bike.

4 Q: (he lift) What weight?
   A: He 80 kilograms.

5 Q: (you play) Which sports?
   A: We tennis and football, and I play basketball, but he basketball.

KEEP FIT

3 You are a new member of a fitness club. Complete the questions. Use can.

1 You want to find a timetable of classes.
   Where can I find a timetable of classes?

2 You want to buy a coffee.
   Where can you use the swimming pool?

3 You want to do an aerobics class.
   When can you do an aerobics class?

4 You want to watch sports on TV.
   Where can you watch sports on TV?

5 You want to become full members.
   How can you become full members?

EXTRA VOCABULARY: dimensions

4 Complete the sentences with deep, high, long or wide.

1 The pool is 3 metres deep at the deep end.

2 The diving board is 4 metres long.

3 The mountain is 2,000 metres high.

4 The park is two kilometres away and half a kilometre.

5 The sea here is 20 metres wide.
5a Read and listen to the opinions.

Opinion A
I like keeping fit, but I don't go to a fitness club. Why pay a lot of money to use running machines, cycling machines and rowing machines and do yoga classes? I can do yoga at home, I can run in a beautiful park near my home and I can cycle around the city. With that money I can go rowing on a river. So why go rowing on a machine? That's boring!

Opinion B
I like running, cycling and tennis, but I can't do these activities outside in bad weather. I like swimming too, but I don't live near the sea. So I go to a fitness club three times a week. It's great! There are a lot of machines and equipment, I can use the swimming pool and I can learn new things in the classes. I can relax and meet friends in the club's café, too.

5b Answer the questions, Yes or No.
1. Does the woman go to a fitness club? no
2. Does she think fitness clubs are expensive?
3. Does she live near a park?
4. Can the man always go running outside?
5. Can he swim in the sea near his home?
6. Does he go to the fitness club every day?
7. Does he like meeting friends at the club?

6 What do you think about opinions A and B? Underline your answer.
I agree with A.
I agree with B.
I'm not sure.

7 Write about you. Answer these questions.
What activities do you like?
Do you go to a fitness club?
What can you do?

8 Translate into your language. Notice the differences with can and articles (a/the).
1. The club has a pool.
2. Can part-time members use the pool?
3. Clubs are expensive. I can't pay £50 a month.
3. Complete the answers with *I'm afraid* + verb.

1. Q: Do the rooms have satellite TV?
   A: No, *I'm afraid* they don't.

2. Q: Does the hotel have a swimming pool?
   A: No, ____________________________

3. Q: Is the hotel near the beach?
   A: No, ____________________________

4. Q: Can we use the gym?
   A: No, ____________________________

5. Q: Is there another hotel near here?
   A: No, ____________________________

6. Q: Are there any campsites?
   A: I'm sorry, ____________________________

4. Study these sentences and the information.

**Are there any children's activities?**
**Is there a kids' club?**

- *children's activities* = activities for children
- *a kids' club* = a club for kids
- *a lawyer's office* = an office of a lawyer
- *lawyers' offices* = offices of lawyers

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. What is the hotel's/hotels' telephone number?
2. Edinburgh is Scotland's/Scotlands' capital city.
3. Travel agents answer customer's/customers' questions.
4. They are Kate's/Kates' brothers.
5. Lisa is at a hotel with her mother and father. *Lisa's/Lisas' room* has a sea view, but her *parent's/parents' room* does not.
6. Our *friend's/friends' rooms* are 302, 303 and 324.
7. *My cousin's/cousins' room* is very nice but he doesn't like it.

2b Listen and check your answers.
STUDY SKILLS: working with numbers

1. Write the numbers in order of size (big to small).
   nine million, six hundred and sixty thousand
   four hundred and fifty thousand
   ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine
   ninety million
   eight hundred thousand
   seven hundred and forty-four

   1 90,000,000
   2
   3

2. Write the fractions and percentages.
   1 a quarter \(\frac{1}{4}\)
   2 thirty percent 30%
   3 a half __________
   4 fifty-six percent ________
   5 two-thirds ________
   6 seventeen percent ________
   7 three-fifths ________
   8 seventy percent ________

WRITING SKILLS: a description of a pie chart

3. Look at the pie chart. Choose the correct words to complete the text.

**Favourite films**

- Action 33%
- Other 13%
- Musical 11%
- Comedy 19%
- Love story 24%

4. We use ordinal numbers for fractions:
   \(\frac{1}{3}\) (a third), \(\frac{2}{5}\) (two-fifths)

   and dates:
   3rd June (the third of June).

   1st / first  8th / eighth  15th / fifteenth
   2nd / second  9th / ninth  16th / sixteenth
   3rd / third  10th / tenth  17th / seventeenth
   4th / fourth  11th / eleventh  18th / eighteenth
   5th / fifth  12th / twelfth  19th / nineteenth
   6th / sixth  13th / thirteenth  20th / twentieth
   7th / seventh  14th / fourteenth  21st / twenty-first

   Write these fractions and dates in words.
   1 \(\frac{1}{3}\) two-thirds
   2 6th May __________________________
   3 \(\%\)
   4 2nd April __________________________
   5 \(\frac{1}{5}\)
   6 18th August __________________________
   7 \(\frac{1}{2}\)
   8 21st July __________________________
   9 22nd June __________________________
   10 31st January __________________________

5. Listen and complete the information about British people's travel. Use correct punctuation.

People in Britain make __________________________
visits to other countries per year.

____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________

1About/Over/Exactly a third of these films are action films and 2about/over/exactly a quarter are love stories. 3Nearly/Over/Exactly 20% are comedies. 4Exactly/Nearly/Over 10% are musicals and 5over/about/exactly 13% are other types.
Vocabulary: transport

1. Put the means of transport in order of...

1. speed. car ship plane lorry
2. size. train motorbike lorry taxi
3. price per kilometre. taxi train plane bike
4. comfort. bike motorbike car tram

Grammar: comparative adjectives

2. Choose the correct word or phrase in sentences 1–4.

1. Planes are faster than/that cars.
2. Trains are bigger than lorries.
3. A bike is cheaper / more cheap than a taxi.
4. A tram is more comfortable / comfortable than a bike.

3. Compare cars and motorbikes. Write six sentences. Use the words in the boxes.

Cars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>comfortable</th>
<th>good in wet weather</th>
<th>expensive to buy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Motorbikes

| exciting | fast in cities | dangerous |

1. Cars are more comfortable than motorbikes.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

4. Answer the questions. Use than.

1. Q: Which is bigger: a jumbo or a superjumbo?
   A: A superjumbo is bigger than a jumbo.
2. Q: Which is faster: a tram or a train?
   A: ________________________________
3. Q: Which is easier to drive: a car or a lorry?
   A: ________________________________
4. Q: Which are more popular: cars or motorbikes?
   A: ________________________________
5. Q: Which are longer: trams or trains?
   A: ________________________________

5. Answer the questions. Use the correct form of the words in the box + than.

big, cheap, comfortable, expensive, fast, old

1. Q: What is the difference between a ship and a boat?
   A: A ship is bigger than a boat.
2. Q: What is the difference between an ordinary train and a high-speed train?
   A: ________________________________
3. Q: What are the differences between the mountain bike (A) and the town bike (B)?

(A) (B)

   £400 £70

   A: The town bike is ________ and ________

   The mountain bike is ________ and ________
6 Write the colours in the correct gaps.
black, blue, brown, green, grey, red, silver, white, yellow

1 red

7 Find coloured things in your Course book.
page 40 a yellow car
page ___
page ___
page ___
page ___

LISTENING

8 Listen and complete the tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Popular car colours this year</th>
<th>In the USA</th>
<th>In the UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>silver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dangerous colours?</th>
<th>Safer colours?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Answer the questions.
1 Which colours are popular colours for cars in your country?

2 Which colour(s) do you like for cars?

PRONUNCIATION: vowel sounds

10a Which vowel sound is different? Cross it out.
1 WHITE /aɪ/ a) bike b) by c) train
2 GREY /eɪ/ a) plane b) train c) buy
3 GREEN /iː/ a) ship b) cheap c) sea
4 BLUE /juː/ a) you b) slow c) do
5 BROWN /au/ a) how b) phone c) noun

10b Listen and check your answers.
GRAMMAR: superlative adjectives

1 Match the titles a–d with the texts 1–4.

a) The world’s busiest train company
b) The world’s largest station
c) The biggest passenger ship in the world
d) The most expensive bike

1. It is about 100 years old and it is in New York. Over 200,000 passengers and 550 trains use it every day. It can hold 67 trains at one time.

2. It is 139 metres long and 59 metres wide. It can carry 5,740 people. It takes tourists from Miami, Florida, to the Caribbean Sea.

3. It weighs only 9 kilograms but it costs $12,000. It is strong and fast. Its rider uses it for off-road races.

4. It carries 16 million passengers per day. Many of the passengers live in the Tokyo area or travel to and from Tokyo every day.

2 Choose the best expression, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.

1. The biggest station in the world is in New York.
   a) The big    b) The bigger    c) The biggest

2. Boston has __________ underground train system in North America.
   a) the oldest    b) older than    c) oldest

3. Racing bikes are __________ than mountain bikes.
   a) the fastest    b) faster    c) fastest

4. Buses are cheaper than taxis, but taxis are __________ comfortable.
   a) most    b) more    c) the

5. Air travel is one of __________ safest types of travel.
   a) the most    b) the more    c) the

6. __________ dangerous part of air travel is the drive to the airport.
   a) More    b) Most    c) The most

7. The __________ colour for cars in the USA is silver.
   a) more popular    b) most    c) most popular

3a Read the information about a very common word.

One of the most common nouns in English is the word ‘way’. We often use it with superlative adjectives.

**way = route or direction**

Can you tell me the quickest way to the station?
Where is the nearest way in / way out?

**way = method**
The best way to get around Paris is the metro.
The quickest way to learn English is to go to England.

3b Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the word in brackets + way.

1. Q: What’s the **best way** (good) to get to the airport?
   A: The __________ (quick) is by taxi, but the __________ (cheap) is by bus.

2. Q: What’s the best way to get to New York?
   A: The __________ (fast) is by plane.
   The __________ (relaxing) is by ship.

3. Q: Can you tell me the way to the city centre?
   A: Do you want the __________ (easy)
   or the __________ (interesting)?

TRANSLATION

4. Translate into your language. Notice the differences.

1. It is the biggest train station in the world.

2. It is the most expensive way to travel.

3. This car is cheaper than the other two cars.

4. This car is the cheapest of the three.
San Francisco’s cable cars

People in San Francisco, USA, have an unusual way of getting around the city centre. San Francisco is the only city in the world with a cable car system. There are 39 cable cars. They cover 16 kilometres of roads and they carry over 12 million passengers a year.

Cable cars are different from trams. Trams have electric motors but cable cars do not have motors. They work in a different way. Cables under the streets pull the ‘cars’ and one big electric motor pulls all the cables. At only 14kph, cable cars are slower than trams.

The system is very old and San Francisco is a modern city, but the people of San Francisco like the old system. It is also good for business. Tourists like the traditional cable cars and the city’s Cable Car Museum is one of its most popular tourist attractions.
3a You are a ticket agent. How do you ask about these things? Complete the questions.

1. The customer's date of travel
   When do ________________________ ?

2. The type of ticket (business class or standard class?)
   Would you ________________________ ?

3. The customer's name
   Can I ________________________ ?

4. How the customer wants to pay
   How ________________________ ?

3b Listen and check your answers.

EXTRA VOCABULARY: the time

4a Study the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24-hour</th>
<th>12-hour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0800</td>
<td>oh eight hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>thirteen thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1345</td>
<td>thirteen forty-five</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12-hour</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 a.m.</td>
<td>eight o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30 p.m.</td>
<td>one thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or half past one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.45 p.m.</td>
<td>one forty-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or quarter to two</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4b Complete the sentences. Use the 12-hour system.

1. Q: What time does the bus leave?
   A: It leaves at six o'clock.

2. Q: What time is it now?
   A: It's quarter ____________________ .

3. Q: What ____________ is the flight?
   A: Nine ____________________ .

4. Q: ____________ time does it arrive?
   A: Quarter ____________________ .

5. Q: ____________ is the meeting?
   A: Half ____________________ .

6. Q: What time ____________ now?
   A: It's five ____________________ .
1 Topic sentences
Complete the topic sentences for three paragraphs. Use information from the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The world's biggest and busiest airports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartsfield, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Heathrow, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Khalid, Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Topic sentence for paragraph 1**
The busiest airport in the world is Hartsfield airport in the ____________________.

**Topic sentence for paragraph 2**
The airport with the largest number of international passengers is ____________________ in the ____________________________________.

**Topic sentence for paragraph 3**
These two airports, Hartsfield and Heathrow, are not the biggest in the world: ____________________ airport in ____________________ is bigger than both of them.

2 These are the sentences in paragraph 1. Number them in the best order.

- Chicago O'Hare Airport, also in the USA, is the second busiest, with 75 million passengers per year.
- Over 80 million passengers per year pass through it, many of them from other cities in the USA.
- The busiest airport in the world is Hartsfield airport in the USA.
- The third busiest is London Heathrow with nearly 70 million passengers per year.
- Hartsfield is the main airport for the city of Atlanta.

3 Choose the correct words to complete paragraphs 2 and 3.

The airport with the largest number of international passengers is London Heathrow in the UK. From 1 this/these airport planes fly to over 90 countries 2 and/but you can fly to over 180 destinations in those countries. London 3 also/and has four smaller international airports. 4 So/But London, with five international airports, is the world's busiest centre for air travel.

5 This/These two airports, Hartsfield and Heathrow, are not the biggest in the world: King Khalid airport in Saudi Arabia is bigger than both of them. 6 An/The airport is in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. 7 It/They is more than 200 square kilometres in size 8 and/but is larger than many cities. The airport has four terminals 9 and/but people use only three of them. London Heathrow is busier than this airport 10 and/but is only one-twentieth of its size.

4 20 Listen and write about speed limits. Use correct punctuation.

Maximum speed limits on fast roads are ____________________.

**Transport UNIT 5**
6.1 SUPER FOOD

VOCABULARY: food and drink

1 Choose the best food, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.

1 Oranges grow on trees.
   a) Noodles  b) Oranges  c) Carrots

2 British people often put __________ in tea.
   a) milk  b) bananas  c) garlic

3 __________ is a green vegetable.
   a) Nuts  b) Strawberries  c) Broccoli

4 We get __________ from the seas and oceans.
   a) sardines  b) red peppers  c) bread

5 We get __________ from rivers and fish farms.
   a) rice  b) olive oil  c) salmon

2 Complete the sentence with fruit and vegetable.

For a cook, a tomato is a 1._____________ but for a scientist it is a type of 2._____________ because it has seeds in it.

SPELLING: double and single consonants

3 Write four words from Exercise 1 in each box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Double consonants</th>
<th>No double consonants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carrots</td>
<td>bananas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR: countable and uncountable nouns, some and any

4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 Oranges has/have vitamin C.
2 India sells banana/bananas to other countries.
3 Vegetable/Vegetables are good for you.
4 Do you want a/some rice?
5 Milk is/are good for you.
6 Is/Are olive oil more expensive than milk?
7 We don’t have some/any strawberries.

5 What is in the picture? Choose the correct words.

There are some 1. strawberries/strawberries, 2. an/some ice cream, some 3. orange/oranges and 4. some/a banana.

6 Make sentences about Sam. Match 1–6 with a–f.

1 Sam spends money fast, so today he does not have ______
   a) meal today.
   b) apple.
   c) any money for food.
   d) some bread in his cupboard.

2 He likes restaurants but he can’t buy a ______
   e) some tomatoes in his fridge.
   f) some tomato sandwiches and an apple today.

3 Today there are ______

4 He has an ______

5 There is ______

6 He can eat ______
7 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use some or any + one word.
1 We don't have any water.
   We need some water.
2 We need some tomatoes.
   We don't have ___________________________.
3 I haven't got any vegetables.
   I want ___________________________.
4 There are no strawberries.
   There aren't ___________________________.
5 Do you sell oil?
   Do you have ___________________________?
6 No coffee for me, thank you.
   I don't want ___________________________, thank you.
7 I need some water, please.
   Can you give me ___________________________, please?
8 I want to ask you two or three questions. OK?
   Can I ask you ___________________________?

8 Read the text and answer the questions about the underlined words.
1 In paragraph 1, what does it mean?
   ___________________________
2 In paragraph 2, what does this vitamin mean?
   ___________________________
3 In paragraph 3, what does this mean?
   ___________________________
4 In paragraph 4, what does these mean?
   ___________________________
5 In the last sentence, what does it mean?
   ___________________________

9 Complete the summary about vitamin E.

VITAMIN E
Why important: ___________________________
In which foods: ___________________________

READING

READ BETTER
Look for signpost words in the text. They tell you what is coming next.

because > introduces a reason.
such as > and for example > introduce examples.
also > introduces similar information.

1 The thing in this picture is not a flower. It is vitamin E. You need a good digital microscope to see it. Under the microscope, vitamin E is beautiful.

2 This vitamin is very important for our health, too. For example, it fights illness and is good for your heart. It is also good for your skin because it helps to repair the skin.

3 We get this vitamin from nuts and from green vegetables such as cabbage, broccoli and spinach. It is also in vegetable oil. We use this to cook food and it has a lot of vitamin E. Avocado pears and brown bread have it, too.

4 You can also buy vitamins in bottles. There are two types of vitamin E: in the shops there are natural and man-made. The natural type is more expensive but it is better.
6.2 THE ‘HAVES’ AND ‘HAVE NOTS’

**GRAMMAR: much, many, a lot of**

1. Complete the conversation between a doctor and a patient with the words in the box.
   
   a an any much many a lot

   **Doctor:** How 1 **much** fruit do you eat per week?
   **Patient:** I eat 2 __________ apple or 3 __________ banana every day.

   **Doctor:** Good. Do you eat 4 __________ vegetables?
   **Patient:** I sometimes eat broccoli, but I don’t eat 5 __________ vegetables.

   **Doctor:** Do you eat 6 __________ food in the mornings?
   **Patient:** Yes, I have a big breakfast with bread and eggs.

   **Doctor:** How 7 __________ eggs?
   **Patient:** Two usually.

   **Doctor:** How 8 __________ meat and fish do you eat?
   **Patient:** I eat 9 __________ of meat but I don’t eat 10 __________ fish.

   **Doctor:** OK. How 11 __________ cheese do you eat?
   **Patient:** I always have 12 __________ of cheese at lunch time.

   **Doctor:** You eat 13 __________ of meat and cheese but not 14 __________ vegetables. That’s not good for you.

2. Write more questions for the doctor. Use these words and *How much* or *How many*.

   1. coffee
   2. tea
   3. oranges
   4. How much coffee do you drink?
   5. How much tea do you drink?
   6. How many oranges do you eat?

3. Read the text and complete the questions and answers about it.

**Scientists help farmers in dry countries**

About 1.6 billion people live in dry countries. That is a quarter of the world’s population, and the number is growing fast. In these countries, there is not much water for plants and animals. But scientists can help. They can now make new types of plant. These new plants do not need much water.

*Water is not the only problem for farmers. Plants usually need a long time to grow. Scientists can help with this, too. For example, peas and beans usually need 180 days to grow. But now there is a new type of pea. Farmers can grow it in only 110 days.*

1. **Q:** How __________ people live in dry countries?
   **A:** About 1.6 billion.

2. **Q:** Is there any water for plants and animals?
   **A:** Yes, there is, but __________.

3. **Q:** The new plants don’t need any water, do they?
   **A:** Well, they need __________, but not much.

4. **Q:** __________ days do peas usually need to grow?
   **A:** About 180.

5. **Q:** __________ time do the new peas need?
   **A:** Only 110 days.
LISTENING

LISTEN BETTER

Read the questions before listening.
Guess possible words and phrases.
Listen for the answers.
Example: How many people are there in his family?
Possible words and phrases: he has, he’s got, there are, one, two, three, his wife, mother, father, brother(s), sister(s), children, boy, girl, son, daughter.

4 Listen and answer these questions about the farmer in the picture.
1 How many people are there in his family? ______
2 How many months are wet? _____
3 How much TV does he watch? ______
4 Where does his son work? ______

PRONUNCIATION

5 Can you hear pronunciation mistakes and correct pronunciation? Listen and write ✓ or X.

Sounds:
1 a) lives X b) lives ✓
2 a) August ______ b) August ______
3 a) money ______ b) money ______

Word stress:
4 a) September ______ b) September ______
5 a) always ______ b) always ______
6 a) because ______ b) because ______

TRANSLATION

6 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.
1 Tomatoes are cheap but meat is expensive.
2 We don’t have much milk or many apples.
3 I’ve got some bread but I haven’t got any cheese.

EXTRA VOCABULARY: how much food/drink?

7a Study these phrases.
A cup of coffee  A bottle of oil  A glass of water
A packet of crisps  A bag of sugar  A bar of chocolate
A litre of fruit juice  A kilogram of apples  100 grams of cheese

7b Which word or phrase does not fit the gap? Cross it out.
1 A bottle of  a) milk b) water c) cheese d) cola
2 A kilogram of  a) meat b) rice c) carrots d) milk
3 A bag of  a) potatoes b) water c) rice d) sugar
4 Two... of tea  a) packets b) bars c) cups d) hundred grams
5 A glass of  a) crisps b) water c) milk d) apple juice
6 A litre of  a) oranges b) orange juice c) water d) milk
7 They eat a... of chocolate every day.  a) cup b) bar c) kilo d) hundred grams

SPELLING

8 Add four words from Exercise 7 to each of the boxes in Exercise 3 on page 36.
6.3

SCENARIO: At a conference

VOCABULARY: food and drink

1. Which word does not fit the gap?
   1. course  a) first  b) main  c) apple  d) third
   2. curry  a) chicken  b) beef  c) vegetables  d) vegetable
   3. salad  a) fruit  b) green  c) tomato  d) soup
   4. juice  a) milk  b) orange  c) apple  d) fruit
   5. soup  a) chicken  b) tomato  c) juice  d) noodle
   6. water  a) still  b) sparkling  c) cold  d) dry
   7. food  a) fast  b) sparkling  c) good  d) English

2. Add these words to the boxes in Exercise 3 on page 36.
   beef  curry  dessert  Japan  Morocco  salad

KEY LANGUAGE: requests and offers

3a. Choose the best sentence, a), b) or c), to complete the conversation.
   1. A: I'm afraid we don't have any chicken.
      B: a) Have you got any?
      b) Thank you very much.
      c) Can we have some beef, then?
   2. A: I'm hungry.
      B: a) Would you like an ice cream?
      b) Are you hungry?
      c) That's fine.
   3. A: Do you have any apples?
      B: a) Not much.
      b) Yes. How many would you like?
      c) I'm sorry. I'm afraid we can't.
   4. A: What would you like for your main course?
      B: a) A bottle of water, please.
      b) I'd like a chicken curry.
      c) Yes, I would.
   5. A: I'm sorry. We haven't got any tomato soup.
      B: a) I'd like some, please.
      b) How much have you got?
      c) Can we have noodle soup?
   6. A: Can we have 24 pizzas?
      B: a) That's no problem.
      b) Yes, please.
      c) No, thank you.
   7. A: OK. What would you like?
      B: a) Could we have some apple pie, please?
      b) We haven't got any.
      c) Yes, please.

3b. Listen and check your answers.

4. Complete this email from a catering company to a conference organiser.

Dear Ms Dawson,
Thank you for your order.
1. ____________________________ afraid we don't have any pistachio ice creams at the moment. We
2. ____________________________ provide strawberry, vanilla
   and 12 other types of ice cream.
   Would 3. ____________________________ like still water or sparkling 4. ____________________________ with the meal?
Regards
Julie Parsons
Catering Manager

5. Complete the conference organiser's reply to the email in Exercise 4. Ask for chocolate ice creams (50) and sparkling water (20 bottles).

Dear Ms Parsons
Can ____________________________
We ____________________________
Regards
Kate Dawson
Conference Organiser
**STUDY SKILLS: correcting your writing**

1. Cross out and correct the wrong prepositions. Tick the correct sentences.

1. We haven't got any ice cream in the moment. **at**  
2. What would you like for lunch? **✓**  
3. Sardines are a kind of fish. **_____**  
4. Vegetables are good of your health. **_____**  
5. They are high on vitamin C. **_____**  
6. The shop opens at eight at the morning. **_____**

7. In restaurants you pay for your food after the meal. **_____**  
8. I usually go to the supermarket with car. **_____**  
9. Cabbage is cheaper of broccoli. **_____**  
10. I'd like to order food for 200 people. **_____**

2. A student listed some of his mistakes. Complete the corrections column for him.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of mistake</th>
<th>Mistakes</th>
<th>Corrections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spelling</strong></td>
<td>1 salad, 2 Morocco, 3 cabbage, 4 people, 5 illness</td>
<td>1 salad, 2 Morocco, 3 _____, 4 _____, 5 _____</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Grammar**     | 6 I no drink much tea.  
7 Tea comes from the India.  
8 How many tea would you like? | 6 _____, 7 _____, 8 _____ |
| **Wrong word**  | 9 I often do mistakes with grammar.  
10 Can we have soup for the starter and beef for the main meal?  
11 Can we have some green vegetarians, please? | 9 _____, 10 _____, 11 _____ |

**WRITING SKILLS: a restaurant review**

3a. A review needs a good ending. Punctuate these endings correctly.

1. It has good food good music and cheap drinks so what are you waiting for  
2. It is the best place in town for good cheap healthy food  
3. Slow service dirty tables ugly pictures and bad food make this the worst restaurant in town  
4. Its good its cheap and its friendly phone them now and eat there tonight  
5. The food is not bad the drinks apart expensive and the music is good its a great place for a night out

3b. Which ending do you like best?

**DICTATION**

4. Listen and write about the six best restaurants in the world. Use correct punctuation.

This is a picture of Restaurant magazine. Every year this magazine makes a list of

   Restaurant

   This is a picture of Restaurant magazine. Every year this magazine makes a list of

   ________________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________________
**Shopping**

**7.1 Consumer Habits**

**Vocabulary: shopping**

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Write the verbs in the correct form.

   - look at  look for  pay for  spend ... on  think about  wait for

   1. Can you help me, please? I'm **looking for** a new suit.

   2. A: Can I help you?  
      B: No, thanks. I'm just ___________ a friend.

   3. Can I ___________ that digital camera, please?

   4. I'm ___________ buying some new shoes.

   5. How would you like to ___________ these shoes?

   6. I don't ___________ a lot of money ___________ clothes.

   7. I'm not ___________ anything special; I'm just window shopping.

2. Look at the picture and complete the words in the gaps.

   ![Picture of a man shopping]

   1. The young man is trying on a ___________

   2. He is wearing black ____________

   3. The older man is wearing a grey ___________

   4. and a white ___________

   4. He is thinking about buying a pair of ___________

**Grammar: present continuous (1)**

3. Look at pictures 1–4 on page 43. What are the people doing? Use these phrases in the present continuous.

   - help a customer  look at cameras
   - window shop  think of buying a jacket
   - use her mobile  look for some new shoes

   1. Helena is thinking of buying a jacket.

   2. Pete ___________

   3. Maria and Sonia ___________

   4. Sonia ___________

   5. Philip ___________

   6. The customer in the shoe shop ___________

4. What are you doing now?

   ___________

   Look at another person. What is he/she doing?

   ___________

5. Look at pictures 1–4 on page 43 and the information below. What work do the people do? Are they working now?

   1. (Helena – hospital)
      
      Helena works in a hospital.
      She isn’t working now.

   2. (Pete – shoe shop)
      

   3. (Maria and Sonia – university department)
      

   4. (Philip – office)
      

---

UNIT 7: Shopping
LISTENING

6  Listen to three conversations and match them with three of the pictures.

Conversation 1 = Picture ______
Conversation 2 = Picture ______
Conversation 3 = Picture ______

7a Put the words in the right order to make sentences. Write C (Customer) or A (Assistant).

1 You ? I help Can thanks , No . just I'm looking .
   A : Can I help you?
   C : ____________________________

2 need you Do help any ? please , Yes . much these shoes are How ?
   A : ____________________________
   ______ ____________________________

3 Can try on them I ? course of Yes , .
   ______ ____________________________
   ______ ____________________________

4 size have you a larger Do ?
   I'm don't we afraid but I can order you it for .
   ___ : ____________________________
   ___ : ____________________________

7b Listen again and check your answers.

TRANSLATION

8 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.

1 I can't talk now. I'm trying on some jeans.
   ____________________________

2 He isn't looking for anything. He's waiting for Tom.
   ____________________________

3 He always arrives late.
   ____________________________

4 Look! The bus is coming.
   ____________________________
VOCABULARY: shops and shopping

1. Choose the best word, a, b) or c), to complete the sentences.
   1. You can use a computer for __________ shopping.
      a) window  b) online  c) town centre
   2. Online booksellers can offer big __________.
      a) discounts  b) prices  c) customers
   3. Supermarkets sell many different __________.
      a) hypermarkets  b) locations  c) products
   4. Cafés and banks are examples of __________
      a) products  b) services  c) stores
   5. Let’s go __________.
      a) shopping  b) buying  c) paying
   6. This shop has lower __________.
      a) food  b) products  c) prices
   7. __________ like getting discounts.
      a) Services  b) Customers  c) Products

GRAMMAR: present continuous (2)

2. Make questions with these words. Look at graphs 1 and 2 to answer the questions.
   1. The number of small shops – grow?
      Q: __________
      A: __________
   2. Mobile phone shops – do well?
      Q: __________
      A: __________
   3. Bookshops – become more common?
      Q: __________
      A: __________
   4. The price of cameras – go up or down?
      Q: __________
      A: __________
   5. Houses – become cheaper or more expensive?
      Q: __________
      A: __________

3. Read the information. Then ask for more information. Begin with the given word(s).
   1. In the past, supermarkets sold just food. Now they are starting to sell other things.
      What __________ are they starting to sell?
   2. Some shops are not doing well.
      Which __________
   3. Tesco is building new stores.
      Where __________
   4. The company is opening a lot of new shops.
      How many __________
   5. The company is making a lot of money.
      How much __________
   6. Town centres are changing.
      How __________
   7. Travel is becoming more popular.
      Why __________
4 Scan the text about pop-up stores for answers to these questions. Underline the answers in the text. You have one minute.
1 What are pop-up stores?
2 Find five examples of pop-up stores.
3 Now read the text about pop-up stores and answer the questions with Yes or No.
1 Is ‘pop-up store’ an old word? no
2 Are pop-up stores popular?
3 Are pop-up stores usually expensive?
4 Does the London Fashion Bus sell clothes?
5 Are any big companies opening pop-up stores?

SPELLING: adding -ing

6 Read the rules. Then add -ing to verbs 1–10.

**Verbs ending in -e:** Delete the e before adding -ing.
change → changing

**Verbs ending in -ie:** Change ie to y.
die → dying

**Verbs ending in only one stressed vowel + only one consonant:** Double the consonant.
get → getting; begin → beginning

**All other verbs:** Add -ing.
study → studying; spend → spending; open → opening; cook → cooking

1 go going  6 make ______
2 try ______  7 lie ______
3 use ______  8 visit ______
4 look ______  9 stay ______
5 put ______  10 shop ______

Pop-up stores are coming to a street near you!
The name ‘pop-up store’ is only a few years old, but it is becoming more common because the number of pop-up stores is growing in cities all over the world.

Pop-up stores are a type of shop. They open for a short time—between a week and a year—and then close down or move to a new place.

An example is the US fashion company, Vacant. Their store sells clothes by famous designers and new designers. The store opens for just one month in a big city like New York, Tokyo, Shanghai, Paris, Berlin, Stockholm or Los Angeles, then it closes down and moves. The advantages? The shop is always new and interesting, so it gets a lot of customers. Another advantage is that the store uses an empty building in a cheap part of the city, so it saves money and it can offer good prices.

The London Fashion Bus is another example. It is a big bus, which stops for a week in different places and brings exciting London fashions to other parts of the UK.

Pop-up stores are doing well, and now bigger companies, like Amazon, JC Penny and Nike, are starting to open pop-up stores. They are probably coming to a street near you!
**SCENARIO: At a meeting**

**KEY LANGUAGE: giving advantages and disadvantages**

1a Complete the discussion in a business studies class between some students and the teacher.

T: A lot of people think traditional shopping is dying. Well, online shopping has a lot of advantages, but does it have any disadvantages?

S1: Yes, it does. I think there are two disadvantages. The first is that you can't see the real products. This

T: Right. What's the second disadvantage?

S1: The second is you order a product online and then you wait for a few days or weeks. In a shop, you can get the product right there.

T: Good. What other advantages does traditional shopping have?

S2: One important advantage is that a lot of people enjoy traditional shopping. I don't think online shopping can change that.

S3: Yes, and advantage is that it's good for you. I mean it's healthier than sitting at a computer.

T: OK. Are there any advantages?

**PRONUNCIATION: stressed words**

2a Look at the words in italics. Underline the stressed word.

1 A: Are there any disadvantages?
   B: There are two disadvantages.

2 A: The first disadvantage is that you can't see the products.
   B: What's the second disadvantage?

3 A: I like online shopping.
   B: What about traditional shopping?

4 A: What advantage does traditional shopping have?
   B: I think people enjoy it.

5 A: Who thinks online shopping is better?
   B: I think online shopping is better.

6 A: Online shopping is quicker and cheaper.
   B: Are there any more advantages?

2b Listen and check your answers.

**VOCABULARY: American and British English**

3 Translate this paragraph about an American town into British English.

From the highway, it's just a five-minute drive to the downtown area. There you find a small but busy shopping mall with good stores and some nice cafés. Parking is no problem because there is a big parking lot, and there is a gas station near the highway.

From the main road, it's
**STUDY SKILLS:**
giving a short, informal talk

1. Listen to the talk about emails and complete the notes.

**Emails**

Addresses: @ = at  
. = dot

Greetings: 1. Hi + name (informal)  
2. ________ + name

Some opening phrases

- How ________?
- How are ________? (USA)
- I hope ________ well.
- Thank ________ your message.

Some common endings

- for family:  
  7. ________ or 8. ________
- for friends or family:  
  9. Bye for now or ________
- for friends or informal business:  
  10. ________ wishes or  
  11. ________

**WRITING SKILLS:** an email

3. Choose the best word or phrase, a), b) or c), to complete the emails.

An email from a student to another student.

1.  

2.  

Bye 3. __________
Vasil

1. a) Hi  b) The  c) How
2. a) Hello  b) How are  c) I hope
3. a) for now  b) Take care  c) you later

An email from a student to a lecturer

4. __________ Dr Jones

Thank 5. ________ message. I am trying to decide about my course for next semester. Can I talk to you about it?

6. ________________________
Vasil Turgut

4. a) Hi  b) Dear  c) Sorry
5. a) you for  b) your for you  c) you for your
6. a) Best wishes  b) Love  c) See you soon

4. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

1 and  because (x2) but  or  so (x2)

1. I buy a lot of books ________ I borrow a lot of books.
2. I like funny stories ________ I don't like sad stories.
3. Do you like novels ________ do you prefer fact books?
4. I bought this for Paula ________ it's her birthday.
5. I want to remember this information ________ I'm writing notes.
6. I'm writing to you ________ I can't find your phone number.
7. It's important ________ don't forget it.

Shopping UNIT 7

45
VOCABULARY: buildings

courtyard  door  entrance  furniture  garden  gate  ladder  painting  roof  room  wall  window

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inside a house</th>
<th>Between inside and outside</th>
<th>Outside a house</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>door</td>
<td>door</td>
<td>courtyard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR: past simple of to be

2 Complete the text about an old Roman city with was, wasn’t, were, weren’t, is or are.

This is Leptis Magna in modern-day Libya, North Africa. It was an important city from about 1000 BC. After 200 BC it was part of the Roman Empire and it 1 was one of the biggest cities in Africa. In those days, North Africa 2 ______________ greener than it is now. There was always a lot of rain, but then there was a change in the climate about 2,000 years ago. After that, the weather 3 ______________ dryer. There 4 ______________ much rain, and the land wasn’t green; it was sandy desert. In about 650 AD, parts of the city 5 ______________ under sand because sand in North Africa moves all the time. After that, there 6 ______________ any people in the city. Some time later, all of the city was under sand. It 7 ______________ under the sand for 1,200 years but now we can see it again, thanks to the work of archaeologists. It isn’t the only Roman city in the world today (there 8 ______________ others in Italy, for example), but it 9 ______________ one of the most interesting.
3 Complete questions for these answers about the city in Exercise 2 on page 48.

1 Q: Where is Leptis Magna?
   A: It's in Libya, North Africa.

2 Q: How old is Leptis Magna?
   A: It's about 3,000 years old.

3 Q: When was Leptis Magna in the Roman Empire?
   A: After 200 BC.

4 Q: Is there a change in the climate?
   A: Yes, there was.

5 Q: Which parts of the city under sand?
   A: In about 650 AD.

6 Q: How far is the city under sand?
   A: For about 1,200 years.

7 Q: Are there any other Roman cities?
   A: Yes, there are, especially in Italy.

4 Which word or phrase does not fit the gap? Cross it out.

1 He was here last ....
   a) year b) month c) week d) day

2 The shop is open ....
   a) today b) yesterday c) now d) on Sundays

3 His last school exam was in ....
   a) June b) the summer c) Monday d) 2000

4 I was there on ....
   a) Sunday b) July c) 1 May d) National Day

5 The museum closes at ....
   a) 5 p.m. b) the weekend c) Christmas d) August

6 They were here ... ago.
   a) last week b) 10 minutes c) a week d) 1,000 years

7 I was there last ....
   a) night b) hour c) weekend d) week

5 Look at the Listen better box and listen to a lecture. Tick the things in the box (1–5) the lecturer does.

6 Listen again and complete the information about Roman civilisation.

1 Period of civilisation: about 500 BC to 476 AD

2 Main period: ____________________________

3 Location: southern Europe, ____________________________
   the eastern Mediterranean, and parts of ________________

4 Capital city: ____________________________

5 Good at a) ____________________________
   b) ____________________________
   c) ____________________________
   d) ____________________________

6 SPANISH: similar words

7 Underline the correct word.

1 The Romans wear/were/where we’re good at building roads.

2 Their/There/They’re communication systems were good.

3 Chinese civilisation is older that/then/than Western civilisation.

4 Indian films are quite/quiet popular in Europe now.

5 Russia is a very big country. It’s/its capital is Moscow.

6 We sometimes wash/watch TV in the kitchen/chicken.

8 Listen and write the sentence.

1 ____________________________

2 ____________________________

3 ____________________________

4 ____________________________

5 ____________________________

6 ____________________________

7 ____________________________

8 ____________________________

9 ____________________________

10 ____________________________
GRAMMAR: *could, couldn’t*

1. Complete the sentences about famous people with *can, can’t, could* or *couldn’t*.

A. Mozart, one of the world’s most famous musicians, 1. could play the piano well when he was five years old.

B. Ricky Molier is a famous tennis player. He 2. _______________ walk but he 3. _______________ hit the ball at 160kph.

C. Einstein, the world’s most famous scientist, was a slow learner when he was young. He 4. _______________ read until he was nine.

D. Shakespeare (1564–1616), the world’s most famous writer, 5. _______________ decide how to spell his name: was it Shakespeare, Shaksper or Shakespere? We spell his name Shakespeare now, but we 6. _______________ be sure how to pronounce it correctly.

E. One of the world’s best linguists was Georges Schmidt (1915–90), a translator at the UN. He 7. _______________ translate 66 languages, but he 8. _______________ speak ‘only’ 19 of them well. He 9. _______________ find time to practise the other 47.

2. Complete the sentences about you.

1. When I was _____, I could __________________________
   but I couldn’t __________________________

2. When I was _____, I __________________________
   but I __________________________

VOCABULARY: verbs + prepositions

3a. Which verbs can go with these phrases? Complete the puzzle.

1. ... to friends on the phone
2. ... for a train at a station
3. ... onto the next topic
4. ... about buying some new shoes
5. ... to your teacher about a problem
6. ... with your left hand
7. ... on the most important questions
8. ... about interesting things in books
9. ... in a hotel
10. ... to music
11. ... on a trip
12. ... money on clothes

3b. What is the mystery word?
READING

4a Read the article about technology and culture.

Technology and culture

Changes in technology bring changes in culture. A good example is the car.

Before cars and buses, most people couldn't live far from their work, so there were two types of people: town people and country people, with two different cultures. But in the 1900s, town workers could get the bus or drive to work. So people started to live in new suburbs (areas between the town and the country). Life in the suburbs was different from town life and country life, so a new culture grew up - suburban culture.

Cars changed town culture, too. Before cars and buses, walking was the main way of getting around, and most people never went far from their homes. So people often saw their neighbours in the street. Most people knew every family in their street and could name every person. Cars changed that. Now, for the first time in history, most of us do not know the people in our street.

4b Read these sentences about the article. Say if they are true, false or the article doesn't say.

1 Before cars and buses, most people's homes were near their work. true
2 In the 1900s, workers could only walk or cycle to work.
3 About 50% of town workers live in suburbs.
4 People were healthier and fitter before the 1900s.
5 Before cars, most people didn't know many other people.
6 Most people now can't name all the people in their street.
7 Our culture is different now because of cars.
8 The writer thinks the changes are bad.

PRONUNCIATION: /ʃ/, /k/, /ʃ/

5 Match these words with the consonant sounds. Check in your dictionary.

change culture economics information machine make shop technology watch

1 /ʃ/ change
2 /k/ ____________
3 /ʃ/ ____________

6 Which sound is different from the other two? Cross it out. Check in your dictionary.

1 a) teacher b) which c) chemistry
2 a) furniture b) chocolate c) population
3 a) much b) English c) Chicago
4 a) match b) chat c) school
8.3 SCENARIO: At a museum

KEY LANGUAGE: polite requests

1. Change these questions and instructions into polite requests. Use Could you ..., please?
   1. Open the door.
      *Could you open the door, please?*
   2. Where is the café?
      *Could you tell me where the café is, please?*
   3. Help me.

4. Show me the way out.

5. Where are the lifts?

6. How much is this map?

7. What time does the museum open?

8. What does this notice mean?

2. Listen and choose the best response, a) or b).
   1. a) I'm afraid not, sir.
      b) Yes, sir. How can I help you?
   2. a) Let me see. That's £70.
      b) What would you like?
   3. a) I'm afraid not.
      b) I'm afraid I can't do that.
      b) Can I help you?
   5. a) I'm afraid not, sir, but you can leave them here.
      b) That's no problem, sir. You can leave them here.
   6. a) Not at all, sir.
      b) Yes, sir.
   7. a) Yes, of course. Here you are.
      b) Not at all. Here you are.
   8. a) Yes, of course, madam. It's £6.
      b) Yes, madam. Go through that door and turn left.
   9. a) You're welcome.
      b) Certainly.

VOCABULARY: words from the lesson

3. Write the jumbled words correctly.
   1. suneum *m u s e u m*
   2. tographoph *p h t o g r a p h o p h*
   3. coakmoor *c l o k m o o r*
   4. rastis *s t r a s t i s*
   5. kictet *t k i c t e t*
   6. hibextioni *e t i b e x t i o n i*

EXTRA VOCABULARY: prepositions of movement

4. Match the underlined prepositions 1–9 with the diagrams a–h. Check in your dictionary.
   1. Go across the street. ______
   2. Go through the entrance to the main hall. ______
   3. Go to the desk and buy your ticket. ______
   4. Walk towards the stairs. ______
   5. Go down to the cloakroom and leave your coat. ______
   6. Then take the lift up to the third floor. ______
   7. Go out of the lift. ______
   8. Walk along the corridor. ______
   9. Go into the big room. ______

   a)  
   b)  
   c)  
   d)  
   e)  
   f)  
   g)  
   h)  
   i)  
   j)  
   k)  
   l)  

UNIT 8 History and culture
STUDY SKILLS: learning new words

1 Use the clues to complete the words. Be careful with spelling.

Shapes

1 triangle

2 

3 

4 

Materials

5 

6 

7 

2 Complete the sentences with the word in brackets in the correct form.

1 What is the length (long) of this car?
2 How much does this ____________ (weigh)?
3 What is the ____________ (wide) of the road?
4 It's a ____________ (circle) table.
5 Most pictures are ____________ (rectangle).
6 What are those men doing? They are ____________ (wide) the road.
7 Can you ____________ (long) these trousers?
8 The computer has a ____________ (weigh) of only 2 kilograms.

WRITING SKILLS: a description of an object

3 Rewrite this description with correct punctuation and capital letters.

This beautiful plate is from Iraq and is more than 1100 years old. The colours are white, blue, and brown. The circle of shapes in the middle includes triangles, half circles, and flower shapes. The big blue squares outside this circle are unusual. The plate is in excellent condition.

TRANSLATION

4 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.

1 There weren't many people here today.
2 She couldn't carry it.
3 Could you tell me when the next film starts?
9

Inventions

9.1 MARVELLOUS MINDS

GRAMMAR:
past simple (affirmative)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the past simple.

enjoy finish help start
stay visit want return

We 1 visited my cousins last weekend because they
2 ____________ to show us their new house.

My uncle 3 ____________ to build the house two
years ago and he 4 ____________ it last month.

I 5 ____________ the trip very much.

We 6 ____________ there for two days.

I 7 ____________ with some work in the garden.

Finally, we 8 ____________ home.

2 Write the present tense verbs in the box in alphabetical order. Then write the past simple forms. Check your answers in your Coursebook (see page 159).

go have write come sell
build make drive get see

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>build</td>
<td>built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>come</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>drive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

1 We a)live/lives/lived in London when I was younger, but we b)moved/moves/moved last year and now we c)live/lives/lived in Oxford.

2 I never a)play/plays/played football now, but I often b)play/plays/played when I was younger.

3 Ali a)study/studies/studied Chemistry at university. After that, he b)go/goes/went to a university in England. Now he c)work/works/worked for an oil company.

4 Anita a)start/startts/star ted a small company in 1995. It b)produce/produces/produced women’s clothes. In 2000 it c)become/becomes/became very successful. Last year, she d)sell/sells/sold the company. Now she e)have/has/had a new business.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use when + the verb be.

1 He started work at the age of 16.
He started work when he was 16.

2 They met at university.
They met ____________ at university.

3 As a teenager, she played basketball.
____________________ teenager, she played basketball.

4 I was 22. I left university.
____________________ I left university.

5 He was only 30. He became a professor.
He became a professor ____________

6 I was in London and I saw the Queen.
I saw the Queen ____________

7 He started his first business at the age of 24.
He started his first business ____________
5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Check your answers in your Coursebook (see page 159).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>buy</th>
<th>hear</th>
<th>know</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>teach</th>
<th>spend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 I **bought** some clothes last weekend.
2 I _____________ my little brother to swim last year.
3 I _____________ a good book last week.
4 I _____________ a lot of money yesterday.
5 I _____________ him a long time ago.
6 I _____________ a lot of noise last night.

6 **LISTENING**

6 **LISTENING** Study the pictures. Then listen and complete the notes.

Thomas Edison

A telegraph in the 1860s

A phonograph

Edison’s light bulb

7 **SPELLING: long words**

7 **SPELLING: long words** Match the parts to make long words.

1 hel ___ g in tri ___ ing
2 en ___ vent c ep ara ___ ty
3 e ___ i ul at ion
4 rec lec ci ci
5 in ___ nun ion ter
6 pro tang eer

1 **helicopter**
2 _____________
3 _____________
4 _____________
5 _____________
6 _____________

8 **DICTATION**

8 **DICTATION** Listen and write the words.

1 _____________
2 _____________
3 _____________
4 _____________
5 _____________
6 _____________
VOCABULARY: the body

1 Complete the words. Check in your dictionary.

1 h

2 t

3 sk

4 h

5 s

6 b

7 f

8 a

9 ch

10 h

11 l

12 f

4 We ___________ (not know) much English.

5 The doctor ___________ (not speak) my language.

6 The people at the hospital ___________ (be) nice.

7 But I ___________ (not enjoy) the experience!

8 I ___________ (not need) to stay in the hospital.

9 I ___________ (go) home the same day.

3 Choose the best word or phrase, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.

1 When did ___________ acupuncture?
   a) they invent  b) they invented  c) invented

2 When ___________ first go abroad?
   a) you did  b) you  c) did you

3 Did you ___________?
   a) enjoyed it  b) it enjoy  c) enjoy it

4 Yes, I ___________.
   a) enjoyed  b) did  c) enjoy it

5 What ___________ at the weekend?
   a) you did  b) did you  c) did you do

6 I ___________ well yesterday.
   a) not feel  b) didn't feel  c) feel not

7 ___________ to the doctor?
   a) Did you go  b) Did you  c) You go

8 No, ___________.
   a) I didn't  b) I go  c) I went

9 ___________ Thomas Edison invent?
   a) What  b) What did he  c) What did

10 Who ___________ at the hospital?
   a) you saw  b) see you  c) did you see

TRANSLATION

4 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.

1 What did you say?

2 Did you like it?

3 Jansen invented the microscope.

4 Hospitals didn't have scanners before the 1980s.

54 UNIT 9 Inventions
5 Look at the pictures. Which invention is ...
1 for people who need eye drops?
2 for people with wet noses?
3 for people who often lose umbrellas?
6 Read the information below. Then match four of the paragraphs with the items a–d.

7 Read the article about chindogu and write one-word answers.
1 What is the name of this type of invention? __________
2 Do these inventors want to make money? __________
3 In which country did chindogu start? __________
4 When did it become popular outside Japan? __________
5 Was the first chindogu book successful? __________
6 Can the writer say why chindogu is popular? __________

---

Chindogu

1 Chindogu is becoming more popular around the world.

2 What is chindogu?
Chindogu is a type of invention. The word comes from Japanese.

3 What is the difference between chindogu and other inventions?
Normal inventors hope to make money from their inventions. Chindogu inventors do not. They invent because they enjoy it. Normal inventors try to invent useful things. Chindogu inventors try to invent things that are almost useless. Their inventions are somewhere between useful and useless.

4 Examples include an umbrella tie, eye-drop glasses for people with eye problems, and an all-day tissue dispenser for people with colds.

---

Where and when did chindogu begin?
Chindogu started in Japan in the 1980s and became world-famous in the 1990s.

How did it become popular?
In the 1990s, a Japanese inventor wrote a book about chindogu. Millions of people bought his book. Now there are chindogu books in many languages, chindogu websites on the Internet and thousands of chindogu inventors.

Why did it become popular?
This is a difficult question to answer. Chindogu inventions are usually funny. But they are more than just funny. They are... Maybe we need to invent a new word to describe them!
**KEY LANGUAGE:**

**giving reasons**

1. Complete the answer to the questions. Use the word reason.

1. ‘I’m sorry I didn’t finish the work in time. I wasn’t well last night and I couldn’t find my dictionary.’
   
   Q: Why didn’t he finish the work in time?
   
   A: One reason is that he wasn’t well.
   
   Another __________________________

2. Jansen invented a microscope in about 1590, but people didn’t think it was useful. Also, it didn’t give a very clear picture.

   Q: Why weren’t people very interested in this invention?
   
   A: The main __________________________

   The second __________________________

**EXTRA LANGUAGE:**

**The ... is that ...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>advantage/disadvantage</th>
<th>problem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>important/interesting/funny thing</td>
<td>good/bad news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difference (between x and y)</td>
<td>answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truth</td>
<td>is that ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Choose the best words to complete the sentences.

1 Q: How was your exam yesterday?
   
   A: Well the good/bad news is that Part 1 was easy, but the good/bad news is that I didn’t finish Part 2.

2. The difference/advantage between ‘color’ and ‘colour’ is that/than ‘color’ is the American spelling and ‘colour’ is British.

3. I’d like to visit England, but the answer/problem is that it’s expensive.

4. Q: Why is English spelling so irregular?
   
   A: That’s a good question. I think the difference/answer is that English words come from many different languages with different spelling systems.

**PRONUNCIATION:**

**stressed syllables**

4.4 Listen and write the words under the correct heading. Underline the stressed syllables.

called dangerous European experiment looked microscope needed population started umbrella wanted worked

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>one syllable</th>
<th>two syllables</th>
<th>three syllables</th>
<th>four syllables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>called</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STUDY SKILLS: taking notes

1. Read about abbreviations and complete the examples below.

We often use symbols and abbreviations to write notes.

Examples:
- + = and
- b = born
- c = century
d = died
- max = maximum
- temp = temperature

Two ways of making abbreviations:

1) Use the first letter only
   - century → c
   - United Nations → UN
   - kilometres per hour → ______
   - United States → ______

2) Use the first part of a word
   - information → info
   - technology → tech
   - College → Col
   - company → ______

WRITING SKILLS: short biographies

2. Complete the texts about women inventors with the words in the box.

after at that time before during earlier later then

Windscreen wipers

1. Before 1903, cars did not have any windscreen wipers. 2. __________ bad weather, drivers couldn’t see through their windscreens.

3. __________ in 1903, an American woman, Mary Anderson, invented windscreen wipers. A short time 4. __________, all American cars had wipers. 5. __________ that, another woman, Charlotte Bridgwood, invented electric wipers in 1917.

>> Gertrude Elion

Gertrude Elion was an important 20th century scientist who received the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1988. She was born 70 years 6. __________ in 1918 in the United States. When she was 15, her grandfather died of cancer. 7. __________, there were not many cancer-fighting drugs. Gertrude wanted to change that so she studied Chemistry at Hunter College and got her Master of Science (MS) degree at New York University.

8. __________ university, she got a job with a medical company. 9. __________ her working life, she invented an important cancer-fighting drug and many other life-saving drugs. She died in 1999.

3. Complete these notes about Gertrude Elion. Use abbreviations from Exercise 1.

Gertrude Elion

- Important 20th Century scientist
- 2. __________ in 3. __________
- Grandfather died of cancer
- Studied Chem at Hunter 5. __________
- Got 6. __________ at New York Univ
- Job with medical 7. __________
- Invented cancer drug 8. __________ many others
- Nobel Prize 1988
- 9. __________ 1999
10 Money

10.1 KEEPING IT SAFE

**VOCABULARY: money**

1 Choose the best word or phrase, a), b) or c), to complete the advertisement for a credit card.

![Credit Card Advertisement]

- Put our card in your **1** wallet.
- Cash is bad for you! **2** are heavy and bad for your clothes. Carrying lots of **3** can be dangerous. But don’t worry! Just carry a **4** or debit card from ABC Bank. Say goodbye to big **5** and wallets and leave the **6** book at home. When you need cash, you can get it from a **7** easily.
- Remember: don’t tell anyone your **8**

1 a) number  b) wallet  c) mobile
2 a) Coins  b) Notes  c) Money
3 a) pieces of paper  b) notes  c) cashpoints
4 a) PIN number  b) cashpoint  c) credit card
5 a) taxis  b) managers  c) purses
6 a) cheque  b) Chemistry  c) cheap
7 a) cashpoint  b) sports club  c) computer
8 a) card number  b) PIN number  c) cheque number

**GRAMMAR: should, shouldn’t**

2 Complete the information for international students studying in the UK. Use *should* or *shouldn’t* with these words:

1 You have  6 you get
2 I bring  7 you have
3 you carry  8 I do
4 you bring  9 you apply
5 I get

**student support services**

SSS

**Advice about money**

The following information answers some of the questions that international students often ask.

**How much money do I need for living expenses?**

1 You should have about £8,000 or more per year for things like accommodation, food, clothes, books, travel and entertainment.

2 Traveller’s cheques are safer than cash, so __________ a lot of cash. However, __________ some cash for transport from the airport and for the first few days in the UK.

3 __________ a UK credit card?

For a course of more than 6 months, __________ a UK debit card. This is cheaper than using a foreign card. A credit card can be useful, too, but be careful about credit cards: they can get you into debt so __________ more than one.

**What __________ to get help?**

You can apply for help from your government or from the British Council in your country, but __________ a year or more before your course starts.
3a Read the advice about student jobs.

Advising about student jobs
Most international students on long courses in the UK can work during the holidays and up to a maximum of 20 hours per week during terms.

You need a National Insurance number (NI number) to work in the UK. You should apply for this before you start work but you can start work before your number arrives.

Most universities advise that students shouldn't work more than 15 hours a week in terms, so many students do part-time jobs, especially in restaurants or bars in the evenings or in shops at weekends.

In the holidays, full-time jobs are possible. Remember that a lot of students are looking for jobs at these times so you should start looking early.

Where and how should you look for jobs? The university careers office or job shop has information about jobs on and off the campus. You should also look at notices on other noticeboards in your university. Look for signs in the windows of shops and restaurants, too. Recruitment agencies, local newspapers and websites are also good places to look. And don't forget you can just ask local employers. You should talk to other students and ask their advice, too.

3b Complete the notes about the advice.

International students on long courses:
- Can work in jobs
- In terms - max 1-20 hrs per week
- Need 2____________ number

Term jobs:
Universities advise max 3____________ hrs per week.
E.g. restaurants, bars, 4____________

Where to look for holiday jobs:
- Univ careers office / job shop
- Other 5____________
- 6____________
- Recruitment 7____________
- Local 8____________
- Websites
- Local 9____________

Vocabulary:
words from the lesson

4 Underline the best word to complete the sentences.
1 How do you want to pay: credit card or money/cash?
2 The company makes a lot of money/cash.
3 I can't afford/pay to buy expensive clothes.
4 My parents pay the university fees/courses.
5 I often use my credit card and now I'm in debt/debit.
6 Someone steal/stole my debit card yesterday.
7 He lost/found his wallet, so he needs a new card.

Spelling: ant, ent, int

5 Complete these words with ant, ent or int.
1 stud ______ 7 travel ag ______
2 cashpo ______ 8 differ ______
3 governm ______ 9 ______ eresting
4 account ______ 10 sci ______ ist
5 ______ ernalional 11 statem ______
6 restaur ______ 12 import ______
VOCABULARY:
phrases connected with money

1 Complete the conversation between two friends with the phrases in the box.

| borrow some cash | borrowed £10 |
| charges interest | earn money |
| get a loan | lend me £20 |
| pay me back | spent a lot of money |

a: I 1 spent a lot of money yesterday so I need to 2 ______________ from you.
b: Did you say ‘borrow some cash’?
a: Yes. Can you 3 ______________?
b: You 4 ______________ from me last week.
a: I know, but I’m a student and you’ve got a job and 5 ______________.
b: When can you 6 ______________?
a: I don’t know.
b: Maybe you should 7 ______________ from the bank.
a: But the bank 8 ______________ at 15%.
b: So I’m cheaper than the bank!

GRAMMAR:
have to, don’t have to

2 Match the signs and notices a–e with the sentences 1–8.
1 You have to drive slowly. c
2 Most people have to pay to go in.
3 You don’t have to drive slowly.
4 Very young people don’t have to pay.
5 Small children can’t go in without paying.
6 A teenager doesn’t have to go with an older person but a younger child does.
7 You can’t use a camera inside.
8 Students don’t have to pay anything now.

3 Complete the questions about working in a bank. Use have to and the words in brackets.
1 Do you have to work on Saturdays? (you work)
2 Wear a uniform? (you wear)
3 Have a university degree? (you have)
4 Be good at Maths? (you be)
5 What time there in the morning? (you be)
6 What time there? (the bank manager get)

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of (not) have to + a verb.
1 A bank manager 2 have to work at weekends.
2 A bank manager a uniform.
3 A bank manager good qualifications.
4 Students careful with money.
5 With a credit card, you a lot of cash.
5 **TRANSLATION**

Translate into your language. Notice the differences.

1 You shouldn’t carry a lot of cash.

2 You don’t have to work at weekends.

3 Do we have to finish this today?

4 Bank managers have to have qualifications.

**PRONUNCIATION:** diphthongs

vowel sound + vowel sound = diphthong.
For example: /ei/ + /i/ = /ei/ in pay /pet/

8 **LISTENING**

Listen and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ei/</th>
<th>/ou/</th>
<th>/ea/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td>loan</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 **LISTENING**

Listen and write these words under the correct heading in the table in Exercise 8.

1 boat  4 paper  7 same

2 careful  5 parents  8 show

3 note  6 safe  9 wear

10 **DICTATION**

Listen and complete the information about the World Bank.

What is the World Bank?

The World Bank is an international organisation that lends money to developing countries.

Student loans in Britain

1 Brit students can get loans for and living expenses.

2 Interest: %

3 Start paying back when earning £ a year

4 Max univ fees: £ a year
**KEY LANGUAGE:**
asking for and giving opinions

1. **Listen and choose the best response, a) or b).**
   1. a) Well, I suppose it is.
      b) I think it’s a good idea.
   2. a) Yes, definitely.
      b) Yes, I agree.
   3. a) Well, I’m not sure.
      b) Well, personally, I think they are very important.
   4. a) I suppose it isn’t.
      b) No, I don’t think they should.
   5. a) No, they don’t.
      b) No, not at all.
   6. a) Well, in my opinion, it’s not a problem.
      b) Not at all.
   7. a) Personally, I think they’re a bad idea.
      b) Well, I suppose it is, sometimes.
   8. a) No, I don’t.
      b) I think it’s a good idea. Do you agree?

**LANGUAGE NOTE:**
that is not necessary after I think and I agree.

**Pronunciation:**
**stressed words**

3. Complete the newspaper report with the words in the box.

   - agree
   - earning
   - idea
   - put
   - putting
   - should
   - sure
   - think

**Money or children first?**

A recent survey in Britain gives a mixed message to fathers. The survey question was ‘Do you think that men should focus on money or their children?’

The results are different for different age groups. In the 18-34 age group, 37% of people agree that money is the most important job for a father but 41% think that children come first and money second.

22% are not sure.

However, in the older 35-54 age group, 47% agree that men should come first and their children second. Only 35% think that children before work is a good idea for men.

Most people in the older group were parents. In the younger group, more than half did not have children.

**Pronunciation:**
**stressed words**

4a. Underline the stressed word in B’s response.

1. A: Do you think it’s a good idea?
   B: Yes. What do you think?

2. A: Do you think it’s important?
   B: No. Do you think it’s important?

3. A: What’s your opinion?
   B: I’m not sure. What’s your opinion?

4. A: I think we should save the money.
   B: Well, I think we should spend it.

5. A: Do you think it’s a good idea?
   B: No. I think it’s a bad idea.

4b. Listen and check your answers.
1 Complete the text about writing a formal letter with the words and phrases in the box.

and also as well but however in addition or that

When you write a letter, you are the sender. When you get a letter, you are the recipient.

Informal letters have just the sender's address at the top on the right (but not the sender's name).

1 However, formal letters have the recipient's name and address 2________________ as the sender's address.

The recipient's name and address on the left shows 3________________ the letter is a formal or business letter.

We usually write the date below the sender's address, but it can 4________________ go above the recipient's address.

The greeting is Dear + the recipient's name. When we don't know the name, we write Dear Sir/Madam.

The first paragraph of the letter explains the reason for writing 5________________ the main part of the letter comes next. 6________________, there is a short final paragraph, which is often about something in the future.

In British English, formal letters end with Yours sincerely 7________________. Yours faithfully 8________________, in US English, they end with Yours truly. Finally, write the sender's name.

2 Complete these notes about formal letters. Use the information in Exercise 1 to help you.

(Not sender’s 1 name.)

Sender's 2________________

The 3________________

The recipient's address

Dear + name

or Dear 4________________ / ____________________

(Subject reference)

First paragraph: 5________________ for writing

6________________ part of letter

Last paragraph: often about the future

End:

Yours 7________________

(after Dear + name)

or Yours 8________________

(after Dear Sir/Madam)

or Yours 9________________ (in the USA)

10________________ name

3a Read the clues and complete the puzzle.

1 An interest ______ of 5%

2 The bank offers students a £500 interest-free ______.

3 The bank has a ______ in every city.

4 I opened an ______ at the bank.

5 Students get a 20% ______ on tickets.

6 The charge was a mistake. Please _____ it.

7 My bank sends me a ______ every month.

8 I lost my phone on holiday but I had travel _____ so I got a new one.

3b What is the mystery word?
Homes

11.1 MY HOME, MY CASTLE

READING

1 Complete the text with right or wrong.

Scientists and other people often tell us about the future. Sometimes their ideas are right but they are often wrong. In the year 1950, one scientist said, ‘In 2000, most homes will have a robot. The robot will clean the house and cook meals.’ He was 1 __________. In 1955, someone said, ‘In the year 2000, every home will have a helicopter.’ He was very 2 ___________. In 1960, another scientist said, ‘In 2000, some homes will make electricity from sunlight.’ He was 3 ___________.

LISTENING

2 Listen and complete the information. Then decide: were the ideas right (✓) or wrong (✗)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Idea about 2000</th>
<th>✓ / ✗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Most people will live to 115</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Big underground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>centres outside cities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>‘% of people won’t get married</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A golf course on the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in many homes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Computers will</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPELLING: one word or two?

6 We write some compound nouns as one word. Write the compound nouns correctly. Then check in your dictionary.

1 police + man = 2 police + officer = 3 book + shop = 4 cheque + book =
5 class + room = 6 clothes + shop = 7 fruit + juice = 8 note + book =
9 time + table = 10 wheel + chair =

VOCABULARY: compound nouns

3 Listen and repeat the compound nouns. (The stress is nearly always on the first noun.)

1 theme park 2 tennis court 3 security guards 4 Internet café
5 post office 6 police station 7 railway station 8 business centre

card driver films oil room school stop time
GRAMMAR: will, won’t

7a Read about Li Chang.

Li Chang is flying to London to learn English at a language school in central London. The flight’s arrival time is 5 p.m. London time (= midnight Beijing time). Her accommodation in London is with an English family. The family’s house is an hour from the airport and 20 minutes from the language school by bus.

7b Complete the questions and answers with the words in brackets and will or won’t.

1 (she arrive)
  q: Will she arrive before the school closes at 5 p.m.?
  a: No, she won’t.

2 (she get)
  q: What time do you arrive at the house?
  a: I think 7 p.m.

3 (it be)
  q: What time is it in Beijing?
  a: 2 a.m.

4 (she feel)
  q: How do you feel after her long trip?
  a: I think very tired.

5 (she want)
  q: She wants to go out and see London?
  a: No, she wants to sleep.

6 (she need)
  q: What help does she need in the morning?
  a: She needs directions to the school.

8 Complete the email which Li Chang received from the language school last week. Use the verbs in the box and will or won’t.

arrive be give have know meet drive welcome

Dear Ms Chang

Here is some information about your arrival in London. A driver will meet you at the airport. You will have a big card with your name on it. He will meet you at your accommodation. The school will open at that time. You will be at the house at about 7 p.m. The name of the family is Worth. Mr and Mrs Worth will give you a meal. In the morning, you will need to take the bus to the school. You will need any difficulty because Mr or Mrs Worth will show you the bus stop.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the school.

Best wishes
Sheila Davies
(Accommodation Officer)

DICTATION

9 Listen to the accommodation officer dictating a message. Complete the message.

Dear Mr ____________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________
1 ** VOCABULARY: green living **

1 Choose the best word to complete the sentences.
2 Switch off the TV/turbine/newspaper.
3 Recycle lights/paper/electricity.
4 Do/Make/Have a shower.
5 Save sun/baths/energy.
6 Turn off taps/saucepans/food.
7 Use low-energy light turbines/bulbs/power.
8 Use solar/sun/wind panels.

** READING **

2 Read the article **A greener house**. Say if these sentences are true, false or if the text doesn’t say.

1 Green is Hocking’s/ Hockings’ favourite colour. doesn’t say
2 He is going to make electricity at home.
3 He is going to get water from the water company.
4 They are going to use waste water in the garden.
5 Many Australian houses are greener than this.

** READ BETTER **

Notice changes in time focus (present/past/future).

In many texts, the time focus is the same from beginning to end, but in this text the time focus changes.

3 Look at the underlined phrases in the text. What is the time focus in the text? Write past, present or future.

1 green living ... more popular present
2 wind turbine on the roof future
3 carry the rainwater ... under the house
4 this area first
5 water companies ... use energy
6 recycle waste water
7 fruit trees
8 one of the greenest town houses

** A greener house **

Green living is becoming more popular and more people are building green homes. One example is Bernard Hocking from Australia. He is building a three-bedroom town house for his family and he wants to make the house as green as possible.

** Bernard Hocking on the site of his eco-friendly house **

He plans to use only green electricity. He is going to put a wind turbine on the roof to make electricity from the wind, and he is going to use solar panels to make electricity from the sun.

He is not going to connect his house to the water company. He wants to use a different system. His system will collect rainwater and carry the rainwater to a large area under the house. He made this area first, before he started building, and it will hold 40,000 litres of water.

Water companies supply water to houses through hundreds of kilometres of pipes. This process uses energy and they use more energy taking away the waste water. However, Bernard’s family are going to recycle all the waste water from the house. They are going to use this water to grow fruit trees.

When it is finished, the house will be one of the greenest town houses in Australia.
GRAMMAR: be going to

4 Which four sentences match the pictures?

1. a) He is not going to turn right.
b) He is going to turn right.
c) She is going to turn left.
d) She is going to turn right.
e) In the UK, this means, ‘I’m going to slow down or stop.’
f) In the UK, this means, ‘I’m not going to go.’
g) They are not going to turn left or right.
h) They are not going to go straight on.

5 Choose the correct form, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.

1. going to buy a wind turbine?
   Yes, I am.
   a) Are you  b) Do you  c) Is he

2. What going to do?
   a) does he  b) is  c) is he

3. I’m not going TV.
   a) watch  b) watching  c) to watch

4. They recycle their newspapers.
   a) aren’t going to  b) not going to  c) aren’t going

5. Where going to put the solar panels?
   a) will they  b) they’re  c) are they

6. Are you going to watch TV?
   Yes,  
   a) we’re  b) we are  c) we’re going

6 Read the plans for a party. Then complete the questions and answers.

Plans for the party

Before the party:
Buy the food - Sami and Sara
Buy the drinks - Anthony
Choose the music - Eddie
Tell people about the party - Annie
Prepare the food - Elizabeth
Prepare the room - Johny, Julie & Emily

After the party:
Wash plates and glasses - Tanya & Anthony
Clean the house - Sami, Sara & Eddie

Q: Who 1 is going to buy the food?
A: 2 Sara and Sami are.

Q: Hi Eddie, 3 _______________ the drinks?
A: No, I’m not. Anthony is.

Q: Who 4 _______________ music?
A: 5 _______________

Q: 6 _______________ the food?
A: Yes, she is.

Q: Is Annie 7 _______________ prepare the room?
A: No, 8 _______________ prepare the room. She 9 _______________ people about the party.

Q: What’s going to happen after the party?
A: 10 _______________

TRANSLATION

7 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.

1. I have a plan. I’m going to buy a wind turbine.

2. I think there will be homes on the Moon in 2050.

3. In 2050 you will be 65 years old.
1 Complete the web advertisement with the words in the box.

armchair  bathroom  bedroom  cooker
fridge  kitchen  living  sofas  table

Flat 12
A comfortable first-floor flat in a good area.

- Lovely 1 living room with TV, a circular 2 __________, two 3 __________ and an 4 __________.
- One 5 __________ with double bed, desk and cupboard.
- A small 6 __________ with electric 7 __________ and 8 __________ - freezer.
- 9 __________ with bath, shower and toilet.

For further information and booking,
phone 0131 222 5477 or email info@scottflats.co.uk

2a Complete the conversation between Brad and an agent about a holiday flat.

B: Hi. I'm phoning about flat number 12.
A: I'm 1 sorry. Could you 2 __________ the number, please?
B: Sure. Number 12.
A: Number 12. Yes, it's in West Road.
B: Sorry. Could you 3 __________ again?
A: Sure. It's in West Road. It's very near the centre.
B: 4 __________ say it is or it isn't near the centre?
A: 5 __________ that the 13th 6 __________ the 30th?
B: The 30th.
A: Let's see. No, I'm sorry it's not free after the 23rd.
B: 7 __________ it's free from the 10th to the 23rd. 8 __________ right?
A: Yes, that's right.

2b Listen and check your answers.

3 Look at the sentences in italics in Exercise 2. Underline the stressed word(s) in those sentences.

4 Complete the email about another holiday flat. Use the words in brackets to help you.

Hi. Could you give me some information about flat 19?
(Which floor?) __________
(What furniture?) __________
(Rent?) __________
(Near a bus stop?) __________
(Thanks ... help) __________
STUDY AND WRITING SKILLS

STUDY SKILLS: examination skills

1 Choose the best word or phrase, a), b) or c), to complete the advice about examinations.
   1 Do some practice tests before the exam.
      a) Do  b) Make  c) Revise

2 Start your revision the day before the exam!
   a) No  b) Not  c) Don't

3 is important, too.
   a) Relax  b) Relaxation  c) You relax

4 In the exam, read the questions and carefully.
   a) examinations  b) instructions  c) revisions

5 Plan your time and make that you answer all the questions.
   a) sure  b) check  c) do

6 Work quickly but careless mistakes.
   a) don't do  b) don't make  c) don't

7 Don't too much time on one or two difficult questions.
   a) spend  b) make  c) do

8 your answers at the end.
   a) Write  b) Check  c) Take

VOCABULARY: directions

2 Match 1–10 with a–j to make directions.

1 Take
   a) right / left

2 Turn
   b) the right / the left

3 Park
   c) the traffic lights / the end

4 Get off
   d) the station / the building

5 Come out of
   e) the bus / the train

6 Ask
   f) the bus / the train

7 Go
   g) up the hill / down the hill

8 It's on
   h) your car / your bike

9 It's in
   i) the next street / London

10 It's at
   j) the driver / a policeman

3 Put the words in the right order to make directions. Add a comma (,) and a full stop (.).

1 the bus When the hill you get off walk up
   When you get off the bus, walk up the hill.

2 When the top of the hill turn left you get to

3 the traffic lights come to turn right When you

4 come up get to number 47 to the third floor. When you

5 get here When you lunch I'll give you

WRITING SKILLS: an informal letter

4 Complete the letter with the words in the box.

and at (x2) dear flat for get hope on (x2) party so take turn walk wishes

1 Dearicao,

Thank you very much for the yesterday. We had a great time .

the food was fantastic. We really like your new too.

Our flat is not far away, so I'll .
you'll come and see us soon. It's really easy to get here.

6 the bus to Camden Road.

When you see Camden Town Station, 7 off the bus and 8 down the hill.

9 about 50 metres. Turn left

10 the traffic lights. When you

11 come to the bridge, 12 again.

12 straight for about

100 metres and you'll see a big white building.

13 the end of the road

14 your right. Our flat is number 6 on the second floor.

You've got our phone number, 15 give us a call.

Best 16

Mary and Peter
12

Travel

12.1 CHILDREN OF THE WIND

GRAMMAR: present perfect

1 Look at Kelly's photos and her 'want' list. Complete the questions and answers with the present perfect of the verb in brackets.

1 Q: Has Kelly ever watched whales? (watch)
   A: Yes, she has.

2 Q: __________________ Kelly and Sue ever ______ the USA? (visit)
   A: __________________

3 Q: __________________ Kelly and Sue ever ______ out of a plane? (jump)
   A: __________________

4 Q: __________________ Kelly ever ______ China? (visit)
   A: __________________

5 Q: __________________ she ever ______ abroad? (work)
   A: __________________

2 Complete the sentences about Kelly.

1 She has visited the USA, but she hasn't visited China.

2 __________________ photographed lions but __________________ photographed whales.

3 __________________ travelled abroad but __________________ worked abroad.

3 Answer the questions about you.

1 Have you ever lived in a foreign country?

2 Have you visited a lot of places in your country?

3 Have you ever read a newspaper in English?

4 Have you ever written and sent an email in English?

4 Complete the tables about the three main types of past participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past participle ends in -ed (= same as the past simple)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 live – lived – lived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 work – _________ – _________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 play – _________ – _________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 talk – _________ – _________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 try – _________ – _________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 use – _________ – _________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past participle ends in -t/d/de (= same as the past simple)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 send – sent – _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 feel – felt – _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 find – found – _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 sell – sold – _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 make – made – _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 cost – cost – _______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Past participle different from the past simple

| 13 drive | drove | driven |
| 14 fly   | flew  | flown  |
| 15 write | wrote |        |
| 16 break | broke |        |
| 17 do    | did   |        |
| 18 swim  | swam  |        |

**WRITING: joining sentences**

6a Read the information in the box.

1 You can join two positive sentences with and.
   He has cycled more than 550,000 km and
   He has visited more than 190 countries.
   You do not need to repeat He has.

2 You can join two negative sentences with or.
   He has not returned to Germany or He has not
   had any other home.
   Do not repeat He has not after or.

6b Use these words + and or or to write sentences about Heinz.

1 has visited many countries – has met many people
   He has visited many countries and met many
   people.

2 has not had a home – has stopped travelling
   
3 has lost his bike six times – has found it six times
   
---

**Living on the road**

Heinz Stucke, aged 66 from Germany, has no home but he is
world-famous. His name has been in the Guinness Book of Records many
times. He has cycled more than 550,000 kilometres and visited more
than 190 countries on his bicycle. He has spent 44 years on the road
and has filled 18 passports. In all that time, he has not returned to Germany
or had any other home.

He loves meeting and talking to people, so he puts a sign on the
back of his old three-speed bicycle. The sign says, 'Pedalling around the
world'. Many people in many countries have seen the sign and started a
conversation by asking, 'Have you really pedalled around the world?'

During his travels he has taken nearly 100,000 photographs. He uses
the photographs to make postcards and he sells the postcards. He has
also written a fascinating 20-page book and has sold 80,000 copies. He
sells his postcards and his little book on the streets when he travels
through cities. He also sells pictures and stories to magazines and
newspapers.

He will soon be 70 years old but he has no plans to stop cycling.
VOCABULARY:

adjective + noun

1. Rewrite the sentences using the adjectives in the box.

bare  crowded  empty
lonely  pale  still  warm

1. The beaches are full of people in summer.
   The beaches _are crowded_ in summer.

2. The sand is too hot for feet without shoes.
   The sand is too hot for _bare_ feet.

3. There is nobody on the beaches in winter.
   The beaches ___________________________ in winter.

4. On the lake, the water doesn't move.
   On the lake, ____________________________

5. You can feel sad and alone in a crowded city.
   You can feel ___________________________ in a crowded city.

6. It's cold here so people's faces don't have much colour.
   It's cold here so people have ____________________________.

7. The people are friendly and the weather is not cold.
   The people are friendly and ____________________________.

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

journey  travel (x3)  trip  visit (x2)

1. It was a difficult _journey_ across the desert.

2. We went on a shopping ____________________________ to the city.

3. I love reading ____________________________ books.

4. I'm going to ____________________________ New York.

5. I'd like to ____________________________ around the USA.

6. ____________________________ is good for you.

7. We had a ____________________________ from our cousins last week.

LISTENING

3. Listen to a radio programme about Ellen MacArthur and complete the notes.

1. She is _29_ years old.

2. She has sailed ____________________________ kilometres.

3. She broke the world record for the fastest solo time around the world in ____________________________.

4. In ____________________________ days, she sailed ____________________________ kilometres.

5. She has broken ____________________________ other records.

4. Listen again and draw Ellen's route on the map.

LISTEN BETTER

Practise listening to real English radio and TV programmes. To make it easier...

1. first, read the international news in your language.

2. then listen to the news in English (on radio, TV or the Internet).
GRAMMAR: present perfect and past simple

5 Choose the correct verb form to complete the conversation.
A: 1 Has/Did/Have you ever been to China?
B: No, I 2 haven't/hasn't/didn't, but my brother 3 has/had/did. How about you?
A: I 4 have been / have gone / was there for two weeks last year.
B: What time of year 5 did you go / have you gone / have you been?
A: In October.
B: 6 Was/Has/Have it a business trip or a holiday?
A: Well, I 7 went / have gone / have been on business, but then I 8 took/took/taken a week's holiday and I 9 travel / travelled / have travelled around.

6 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
A: Where 1 did you go (you go) last summer?
B: 2 __________________ (We go) to Egypt.
A: Oh! Very nice. I know Egypt well.
B: 3 __________________ (you be) there many times?
B: Really? Where 5 __________________ (you live)?
A: In Cairo.
B: How interesting. 6 __________________ (you live) in any other countries?
A: No, but my sister 7 __________________ (work) in seven different countries! She's a language teacher.
B: 8 __________________ (she ever work) in this country?
A: No, 9 __________________ (she not).

TRANSLATION

7 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.
1 How many books has Michael Palin written?
__________________________________________________________
2 When did he write the first book?
__________________________________________________________
3 Have you ever tried to write a book?
__________________________________________________________
4 I have never written a book.
__________________________________________________________

SPELLING: some problem words

8 Write one or two letters in the gaps to make words.
1 fr____ndly p____ple
2 wonderfu____
3 I went with my fa____i____y
4 Yes, defin____tely.
5 I ate some unus____l food.
6 We drove a____ross France.
7 They speak a d_____erent lang____ge.

DICTATION

9 Listen and write about travel.

Many thousands of people have travelled round the world. Most of them __________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
1a Complete the talk about one of the hottest places in the world with the words and phrases in the box.

also anyway in fact I think let me see like so that's why well what else

Well, the hottest place I've ever been to is Muscat, the capital of Oman. It's the hottest capital city in the world. It's not the hottest place in the world, but it is the hottest capital.

I arrived in Muscat in summer in the middle of the night and it was very hot. But the daytime was much hotter. It was about ...

... about 45°C. The winter is the best time for a visit, because it's not too hot then. You can be outside all day, you can go to the beach, swim in the sea and explore the city. You can visit other towns, Nizwa and Sur.

? You can drive up into the mountains or go camping in the desert. But in summer it's too hot. Most people just stay indoors during the day. I prefer the winter.

that's the hottest place I've ever been to.

1b Listen and check your answers.

2 Write sentences about you with these words.

1 hottest place be to

The hottest place I've ever been to is Dubai.

2 coldest place be to

3 most interesting place visit

4 best film see

5 longest journey do

6 funniest person meet

7 worst food eat

3a Can you guess (or do you know) ...

1) the stressed syllables in these city names?

2) the correct sounds?

1 Dundee
2 Glasgow
3 Edinburgh
4 Belfast
5 Dublin
6 Liverpool
7 Birmingham
8 Cardiff
9 Bristol
10 Southampton
11 Brighton
12 Dover

3b Listen and check your answers. Underline the stressed syllables.
STUDY SKILLS: learning outside the classroom

1. Read the text about remembering words. Then choose the correct end for line 2, a) or b).

In 1885 a German scientist, Herman Ebbinghaus, produced a graph which is now famous. Line 1 on this graph shows how we learn and forget new words. One hour after learning, we usually remember about 50% and, after 2 days, we remember about 25%. However, we can easily remember more. Line 2 shows what happens when a student revises the words within 24 hours. This time, he/she remembers about 70% of the words after an hour. After two days, he/she can remember nearly 50%. So revision within 24 hours is an easy way to remember more.

VOCABULARY: adjectives

2. Write the adjectives under the correct heading.

awful bad disgusting fantastic good great horrible lovely nice unpleasant terrible wonderful

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>😁</td>
<td>😞</td>
<td>😞</td>
<td>😁</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can use very with groups 2 and 3, but not with groups 1 and 4.

WRITING SKILLS: titles and addresses

3. Listen to the pronunciation of these titles. Mr Mrs Miss Ms Dr Prof

Use the titles to complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Used for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Ms</td>
<td>women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>married women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>unmarried women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>people with a medical or PhD degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>senior members of a university</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Complete the information about titles for women.

Titles for men are easy – you just write 1. Mr, and his name. However, for women you have three choices: Mrs, Miss or 2. The traditional titles are Mrs and Miss. People started to use Ms in the 1970s and now it has become very common. In business letters, 3. is now the usual title for all women because we often don’t know if a woman is married or not, and we don’t need to know. For married women, 4. is still very popular. 5. has become old-fashioned but many unmarried women still prefer it. So the rule is: use the title that the woman prefers but use 6. when you don’t know. For letters to a married couple, we usually write Mr and 7. (not Ms). Most other titles, such as 8. (Doctor) and 9. (Professor) are the same for both men and women.

5. Listen to the telephone conversation. Write the title, name and address.


Lesson 1.1 Track 4
1 Is Amsterdam in Poland?
2 Is Amsterdam a capital city?
3 Are Dan and Bob English?
4 Is Ana from England?
5 Is Bob at Manchester University?
6 Is Vancouver in Canada?
7 Is Manchester in Canada?

Lesson 2.1 Track 10
1 Hi. My name's Carly. I live in New York and I work in a tourist information office. It's very busy in the summer. I meet a lot of people and they're from a lot of countries, and I like that. I like working in New York, too.
2 Hi. My name's Melanie and I work in a bookshop. It's a small bookshop in the city of Cambridge. The shop's not very busy, so I read a lot of the books in the shop. I love books, so it's a good job for me.
3 I'm John. My job? Well, I'm a web designer. I work in an office in London. The work's OK but the office is in a bad part of London. It's noisy, the computers are old and, in summer, the office is very hot and it's difficult to work.
4 My name's Alex. I work in a zoo. It's a famous zoo in London. But I don't work with the animals - I'm an accountant. It's a good job and I like the people. Another good thing about the job is the location: the zoo's in a big park in the centre of London. So it's a good place to work.

Lesson 2.3 Track 12
Manager, Abbie
M: City Music store. Good morning.
A: Hi. Hello. I'm a student at the university. My name's Abbie Davies. Can you tell me about the Saturday job, please?
M: The Saturday job. Right. What do you want to know?
A: Well, first, I don't know City Music Store. Where is it?
M: It's in North Street.
A: OK. And ... what are the working hours?
M: Working hours are 9 to 5.30, with a one-hour lunch break.
A: And what is the salary?
M: We pay £6 per hour.
A: £6! M: Yes. So that's £545 for the day.
A: That's fine. Um ... What does the assistant do?
M: Well, basically, the assistant is there to answer questions and to sell DVDs and CDs.
A: Do I need qualifications for this job?
M: You need to know about music.

Lesson 3.2 Track 16
Sharks are big dangerous fish. Right? Well, look at these three pictures. You can see that there are different kinds of shark. Some sharks are big but some sharks are very small.
In fact, there are about 400 different kinds of shark. Let's look at three examples.
First, the Great White Shark. This shark has a maximum length of six metres, so it is big. For food, it kills and eats small fish, big fish and sea animals. It is sometimes dangerous to people.
Another common shark is the Whale Shark. This shark has a maximum length of 12 metres, so it is very big. It eats small plants and sea animals. It never eats big fish and it never attacks people. In fact, people often swim with Whale Sharks. This shark is not dangerous.
Now the third example, the Pygmy Shark, is very different from the other two. It is very small, with a maximum length of only 27 centimetres. And most Pygmy Sharks are smaller than this. They eat very small sea animals and plants - and they are not dangerous!

Lesson 4.1 Track 19
Assistant, Customer
Film 1
A: Yes? Can I help you?
C: Er ... Do you know this film?
A: Let's have a look. Yes, I do.
C: Is it an action film, or what?
A: Yes, it's an action film.
C: What's it about?
A: Well, it's about a man - he's a doctor, and he runs from the police because they think he's a killer.
C: Is it good?
A: Yes, it is. It's very exciting.

Film 2
C: OK. What about this one?
A: Oh, that's a really old film.
C: Is it a love story?
A: A good question! It's a love story, yes, but it's a war film, too.
C: A war film?
A: Well, yes, it's in the second World War. And there are songs in it, too, so it's a musical, too.
C: A love story, a war film and a musical?
A: Yes, it's about an American. He has a café in Casablanca and ...
C: Oh! I know that film! It's very good.
A: It's a wonderful film. The acting is wonderful, too.
C: Yes, I'd like to watch it. I'll take that one.
A: OK.

Lesson 5.1 Track 25
A lot of people think colour is not important. But it is important for car companies. Car companies sell their cars in a lot of countries, and different colours are popular in different countries. For example, the number one colour in the USA this year is silver. Second is white, which is very popular. In third place is black. After black, in fourth place, is grey. Then we have brown in fifth place. And sixth is blue.
It's different in the UK. In this country, blue is number one! Here blue is more popular than all the other colours! Second is red – again very different from in the USA. Next, at number three is silver. After that we have green at number 4, then white at number 5 and, at number six, black.
Another important question is safety. For example, black cars and brown cars are more difficult to see than other cars, so are black cars more dangerous than other cars? And which cars are easy to see? Some scientists think that silver cars are safer than other cars. Different scientists think white cars are safer. We don't know for sure.

Lesson 6.2 Track 30
This farmer lives in India. His farm is two hours from a big city. He has a large family. He and his wife have four children – three boys and one girl. The girl is 17, and the boys are 19, 22 and 23. They live in the centre of India, so the farm doesn't get much rain most of the year. But there are three wet months in the summer. In July, August and September, there's always some rain. The family doesn't have much money, but they have enough food. In the evenings they watch TV for an hour. They watch with other family members because there is only one TV. The farmer's eldest son is not usually with them. He has a job in the city and comes home at weekends. He helps the family with money.
Lesson 7.1 Track 34  
**Assistant, Customer**

**Conversation 1**
A: Hello. Can I help you?
C: No thanks. I'm just looking.
A: OK. That's fine.
C: Hello ... Oh, Hi. ... I'm in the camera shop. I'm looking at digital cameras. ... Yes. ... OK. See you in five minutes. ... Bye.

**Conversation 2**
A: Do you need any help?
C: Yes, please. How much are these shoes?
A: They're £80.
C: Can I try them on?
A: Yes, of course.
C: Oh. Excuse me. Just a second. Hello! ... Hi Frank. I'm afraid I can't talk now. I'm trying on some shoes. Can I call you back in five minutes? ... OK. Bye.
A: I'm sorry about that.
A: No problem.

**Conversation 3**
C: Excuse me. Can you help me?
A: Yes, of course.
C: I like this jacket. But do you have a larger size?
A: A larger size ... um ... No, I'm afraid we don't, but I can order it for you.
C: Oh. How long does that take?
A: It usually takes about a week.
C: Ah, No. I need it for the weekend.
A: Thanks.
C: You're welcome.

Lesson 7.4 Track 37
Today, I'd like to tell you about the language of emails. First of all, how to say email addresses, then greetings, then some common opening phrases, and finally some common endings. First, addresses. All email addresses have two things - the 'at' symbol and a dot or dots. For example, name at hotmail dot com or name at tesco dot com.

Now, greetings. The most common greeting is 'Hi' plus name, for example 'Hi John' or 'Hi Mary'. This is an informal greeting. Another greeting is 'Dear' plus name. That's Dear - capital-D-e-a-r.

There are no rules about opening phrases. You can say what you want. A common opening phrase is: 'How are you?' In the USA, it's more common to say 'How are you doing?'. Or you can open with 'I hope you are well.' An email is often an answer to another email, so you can open with 'Thank you for your message.'

OK. Now, endings. Again, there are a lot of possibilities. For family — parents, sisters, cousins, and so on — you can write 'Love' or 'Love from' plus your name. Women sometimes write 'Love' to their friends, but men don't usually do this. For friends or family you can end with 'Bye for now' or 'See you soon'. A common ending for friends and for informal business emails is 'Best wishes'. Best wishes is very useful — that's 'Best wishes' plus your name.

So, now you know. Start sending emails in English!

Lesson 8.1 Track 39
Good morning everyone. Today's lecture is about Roman buildings. I'd like to begin with some basic information about Roman civilisation. Then I want to look at a typical Roman house. OK, first, when, where and what was Roman civilisation? Well, the beginning of Roman civilisation was in about 500 BC and the end was in 476 AD. So that's a period of about a thousand years. The main period was from about 50 BC to about 450 AD. For those 500 years, Roman civilisation included Southern Europe, North Africa, the eastern Mediterranean and parts of northern Europe. The centre of this civilisation — its capital city — was, of course, Rome.

So what do we mean by Roman civilisation? Well, the Romans were very good at many things. They were good at fighting, they were good at making roads, and they were good at engineering, for example, they organised a fast communication system. This was a system of horses and riders which could carry a message 500 kilometres in 24 hours. They were also good at building things. So let's move on to our main topic for today.

Lesson 8.3 Track 41
1 Excuse me.
2 I'd like tickets for 14 people. How much is that, please?
3 Is the museum open on Sunday?
4 My friend's in a wheelchair. Could you help us?
5 Hi, I've got two heavy bags, which I don't want to carry round the museum.
6 Thank you very much.
7 Could I have a map, please?
8 Excuse me. Could you tell me where the special exhibition is?
9 Thank you.

Lesson 9.1 Track 42
In 1854, Thomas Edison was 7 years old. He spent a few months at school, but he couldn't follow the lessons because he couldn't hear well. So his mother taught him at home. Edison loved reading and he enjoyed doing scientific experiments.

He started work when he was only 13. His first job, in 1859, was selling newspapers. Then, from 1862, he worked as a telegraph operator. He spent a lot of time reading technical books and, in 1869, he invented a better telegraph printer. He got $40,000 for this invention. He used the money to build a laboratory in 1870. Here he produced more inventions. In 1876, he invented a recording machine. He called it a phonograph. It could record words and music and it made him famous internationally.

His next great invention was an electric light bulb, in 1879. Scientists already knew about electricity but they couldn't make a useful light bulb for houses. In 1881, he started companies to produce lighting systems. After a few years, there was electric light all over the world and Edison was rich and very famous.

Next, he experimented with cameras and, in 1891, he produced some of the first moving pictures. He never stopped working and, by 1915, his laboratories employed 10,000 people. He died in 1931.

Lesson 9.3 Track 44
1 There were cars on the roads in the 1890s, but not many. At that time, cars were expensive and slow. But by the 1920s, cars were more popular, partly because they became cheaper and partly because they were better.
2 Thomas Edison, who lived between 1854 and 1931, is one of the most famous inventors. Some inventors are famous for one thing but Edison invented a lot of things. Also, many of his inventions were important.

Lesson 10.2 Track 46
**American, British student**

A: Do British students have to pay for university courses? I mean courses in Britain.
B: Yes, well, yes, we have to pay fees but we get a student loan.
A: So you don't have to pay at the beginning of the course?
B: No, that's right. We pay back the loan after the course.
A: And what about money for living expenses, like accommodation, food, books and so on?
Lesson 10.3 Track 50

1. What's your opinion about Internet banking?
2. Do you think buying a computer is a good idea?
3. Do you agree that saving money is important for young people?
4. Do you think students should work in term times?
5. Do you think having two credit cards is a good idea?
6. What's your opinion about children having a lot of pocket money?
7. Do you think it's OK to borrow money from friends?
8. What do you think about working in the holidays?

Lesson 11.1 Track 52

Here are some more ideas from the 1950s, 60s and 70s. The first one is about life expectancy. In 1950, one scientist said, 'In the year 2000, most people will live to the age of 115.' A lot of scientists didn't agree with him, but many did.

Also in 1950, someone wrote a book about cities of the future. At that time, there were a lot of cars in cities so he wrote, 'In the year 2000, cities will have big underground car parks.' He also wrote about shopping centres - 'In 2000 there will be shopping centres outside cities.'

In 1965 someone wrote about the future of family life. He said, 'In 2000, 90% of people won't get married.'

In 1969 two Americans walked on the Moon and, in that year, someone said, 'In 2000 there will be a golf course on the Moon.'

At that time, computers were very big and very expensive. People didn't have computers in homes or at school. But, in 1970, someone said, 'In 2000 there will be computers in many homes.' And, in 1981, someone said, 'In 2000 computers will drive cars.'

Lesson 12.2 Track 56

The English sailor, Ellen MacArthur, is only 29 years old but this young woman has already sailed 400,000 kilometres. That's the same as 10 times round the world! And, on many of her trips, she has sailed alone.

She was alone when she broke the world record for the fastest solo time round the world in 2005. Before that, the record was 72 days but Ellen did it in 71 days. Her route around the world was over 43,000 kilometres. Starting from England, she sailed south towards west Africa and into the South Atlantic Ocean. She then turned east to sail round southern Africa. From there, she sailed through the Southern Ocean between Australia and Antarctica before turning north-east into the Atlantic Ocean again and sailing north-east back to England.

She has broken many other records but her solo round the world record in 2005 is her most famous one.

Lesson 12.4 Track 61

A: Hi. Do you have the address of Mr and Mrs Black?
B: Yes, sure. ... Just a moment... Ah, here it is. Mr and Mrs J Black.
A: G or J?
B: J.
A: OK.
B: 55 Northumberland Road.
A: Sorry, what road?
B: Northumberland
B: U-M-B-E-R-L-A-N-D.
A: OK, Northumberland Road.
B: Birmingham.
B: You really don't know how to spell Birmingham?
A: No, I don't. Come on.
B: Your spelling's terrible!
A: I know it is.
B: OK. B-I-R-M-A-N-G-H-E-M.
B: G-H-A-M.
A: Thanks.
B: Don't forget the postcode - B-H-I-12
A: 4-Q-T.
B: That's right.
A: OK, thanks a lot.
B: No problem!
Unit 1 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 c
2 b
3 a
4 c
5 b
6 a
7 a

Exercise 3
(Different answers for different parts of the world.)
Answers for Europe:
Spring: March, April, May
Summer: June, July, August
Autumn: September, October, November
Winter: December, January, February

Exercise 5
Possible answers:
ea: cheap, beautiful, season
ou: about, famous
oo: good, football
au: restaurant, autumn, August, beautiful

Exercise 6
1 is
2 it
3 is
4 are
5 They
6 are
7 not

Exercise 7
1 Are
2 aren't
3 is
4 are
5 they
6 is
7 is
8 isn't
9 you
10 We're
11 Are
12 am
13 Are
14 you
15 I'm
16 not
17 Is
18 It's

Exercise 8
1 No, it isn't.
2 Yes, it is.
3 Yes, they are.
4 No, she isn't.
5 Yes, he is.
6 Yes, it is.
7 No, it isn't.

Unit 1 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 cinema
2 harbour
3 canals
4 museum

Exercise 2
1 a
2 c
3 b
4 b
5 a

Exercise 3
ea: beach, theatre
ou: harbour, mountain, fountain

Exercise 5
Population size:
1 14 million
2 12 million
3 11 million
4 10 million
International telephone code
1 795
2 4420
3 90 212
4 331

Exercise 6
1 e
2 c
3 f
4 b
5 d
6 a

Exercise 7
1 There are
2 Are there, There are
3 Is there, there isn't
4 There are
5 Is there, There are
6 There is
7 There aren't

Exercise 8
1 true
2 false
3 false
4 false
5 false
6 true
7 false

Exercise 9
Possible answers:
1 (2) The centre of the city is old.
2 (3) There aren't any cars in the old part of the city.
3 (4) The cafés and restaurants in Tallinn aren't expensive.
4 (5) There are three beaches.
5 (7) There is an airport 4 kilometres from the city centre.

Unit 1 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 bus stop
2 car park
3 information centre/office
4 post office
5 railway station
6 shopping centre
7 swimming pool

Exercise 2
1 next to
2 in
3 opposite
4 between

Exercise 5
1 in
2 there
3 isn't
4 there's
5 between
6 opposite
7 is
8 on
9 right
10 and

Exercise 5
1 in
2 on
3 left
4 next
5 opposite

Unit 1 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
1 eight, station, they
2 between, cheap, he
3 centre, next, yes
4 dry, f, library
5 two, you, zoo
6 boat, no, post
7 aren't, car, harbour

Exercise 2
1 different
2 same
3 different
4 different
5 same
6 same
7 different
8 same

Exercise 3
1 This beach is famous for surfing.
2 It's cool in September.
3 The water in the pool is warm.
4 There's a good view from the tower.
5 The market is noisy and crowded.
6 There's a bus station and a railway station.
7 There's a good tourist information centre.
Exercise 4
1. There are shops and cafés.
2. There’s an airport and a railway station.
3. There are good buses and trains.
4. The restaurants are good and cheap.
5. It is hot in summer and warm in winter.
6. The market is noisy and the restaurants are busy.
7. There are peaceful parks and beautiful buildings in the city.

Exercise 5
City: Beijing
Country: China
City population: 11 million
Weather: Summer is hot. Winter is cold and dry.
Tourist information: There are beautiful temples. There are noisy markets and quiet parks and museums. The restaurants are good and not expensive.

Unit 2 Lesson 1
Exercise 1

Exercise 2
1. mother
2. father
3. aunt
4. uncle
5. brother
6. sister
7. cousins

Exercise 3
1. lives
2. works
3. flies
4. doesn’t work
5. don’t live
6. speaks

Exercise 4
1. works
2. lives
3. likes
4. see
5. don’t
6. travel
7. doesn’t
8. wears
9. don’t

Exercise 5
1. a tourist information office in New York; yes
2. a bookshop in Cambridge; yes
3. an office in London; no
4. a zoo in London; yes

Exercise 6
1. s
2. z
3. iz
4. z
5. s
6. iz
7. z
8. z
9. s
10. z
11. s
12. z
13. iz
14. z
15. s
16. z
17. iz
18. s
19. z
20. s
21. iz
22. z
23. s
24. z

Exercise 7
1. accommodation
2. question
3. qualification
4. international
5. dictionary
6. education
7. application
8. station
9. population
10. conversation

Unit 2 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1. Yes, they do.
2. Yes, they do.
3. No, she isn’t.
4. Yes, they are.
5. They meet new students.
6. Yes, he does.
7. Yes, she does.

Exercise 2
1. Charlie
2. questions
3. have
4. Do
5. numbers
6. Sam

Exercise 3
1. have a kitchen
2. have cafés
3. does the campus
4. have computers
5. Does the college
6. have a railway station
7. foreign students have

Exercise 4
1. Do you go by bus or by car?
   I go by bus.
2. Do you live in a hall or a flat?
   I live in a hall.
3. Does your brother study in England or the USA?
   He studies in the USA.
4. Does he live on campus or off campus?
   He lives on campus.
5. Do students have exams in June or July?
   They have exams in June.

Exercise 6
1. c
2. b
3. d
4. b
5. d
6. c
7. d

Exercise 7
1. accommodation
2. question
3. qualification
4. international
5. dictionary
6. education
7. application
8. station
9. population
10. conversation

Unit 2 Lesson 3
Exercise 1a
1. skills
2. hour
3. Phone
4. assistant
5. send
6. answer
7. organise
8. hours

Exercise 1b
C

Exercise 2
1. tell me
2. is
3. are the
4. is the
5. does
6. need
7. do I

Exercise 3
1. North Street
2. 9 to 5.30
3. 1 hour
4. £6 per hour / £45 per day
5. answer questions, sell DVDs and CDs
6. know about music
7. communication skills

Exercise 4
1. Monday
2. Tuesday
3. Wednesday
4. Thursday
5. Friday
6. Saturday
7. Sunday
Unit 2 Lesson 4

Exercise 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mistakes</th>
<th>Corrections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 degree (design)</td>
<td>country (practise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 country (design)</td>
<td>degree design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 computer (expensive)</td>
<td>telephone wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 telephone (wonderful)</td>
<td>computer expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2
Verb and noun: answer, design, visit
Verb: begin, practise, organise, remember
Adjective: modern, beautiful, expensive, official, wonderful
Preposition: about, between

Exercise 3
Peter Jones is 23 and British. He is a web designer and he works for a small company in Manchester. His name is Webcom Designs. He lives in Banbury, Road, Manchester, at house number 47. He has a BA degree in typography and design from London University and he speaks two foreign languages: French (advanced) and Spanish (intermediate). Peter doesn’t like Manchester. He likes London and has a lot of friends there. He wants a new job in London. He wants to work for Superweb. Superweb is a big company with offices in London and New York.

Exercise 4
1 Peter Jones
2 47 Banbury Road, Manchester
3 British
4 25/01/
5 Web designer for Webcom Designs
6 BA degree in typography from London University
7 French (advanced), Spanish (intermediate)

Unit 3 Lesson 2

Exercise 1
1 lake
2 sea
3 ocean
4 dive
5 jump
6 float

Exercise 2
1 d
2 a
3 f
4 c
5 b
6 e

Exercise 3
1 of
2 out
3 in
4 on
5 near
6 of
7 at
8 for

Exercise 4
1 c
2 a
3 b
4 a
5 c
6 a
7 c

Exercise 5
1 How often do...
   They visit the Antarctic every winter.
2 How often do...
   I go to the beach twice a year.
3 How often do...
   They almost never go in a boat.
4 How often does...
   She buys an English newspaper once or twice a week.
5 How often does...
   He often swims in the sea.

Exercise 7
1 400
2 6 metres
3 fish and sea animals
4 sometimes
5 12 metres
6 small plants and sea animals
7 no
8 27 centimetres
9 very small sea animals and plants
10 no

Exercise 8
1 There are
2 White Shark
3 length of 6 metres
4 sea animals
5 sometimes dangerous
6 has a maximum length of
7 eats small plants and
8 is not dangerous

Exercise 9
People say sharks are dangerous, but about 80% of sharks never kill people. About 5% of sharks are dangerous. Sharks kill about 15 people in the world per year.

Unit 3 Lesson 3

Exercise 1
1 takes place
2 traditional
3 wear
4 children
5 races
6 teams
7 watch
8 music

Exercise 2
1 like
2 Let’s
3 idea
4 don’t
5 How
6 sure
7 what
8 want
9 Why
10 Let’s
Unit 3 Lesson 4

Exercise 1
1. a
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. a

Exercise 2
1. whale
2. whiteboard
3. CDs
4. birds

Exercise 3
1. What’s that
2. What are these
3. What’s this
4. What are those

Exercise 4
1. it
2. They
3. and
4. he is
5. becomes
6. Then
7. changes
8. that
9. Finally

Unit 4 Lesson 1

Exercise 1
Film 1
a) action film
b) doctor
c) exciting

Film 2
a) love story, war film, musical
b) American, café
c) wonderful

Exercise 2
1. a
2. an
3. the
4. a
5. the
6. an
7. Films
8. a big
9. New York
10. The

Exercise 3
1. an
2. A
3. Ø
4. the
5. an
6. a
7. the
8. the

Exercise 4
1. d
2. a

Exercise 5
1. c
2. a
3. b

Exercise 6a
1. actors
2. cinema
3. director
4. comedy
5. make
6. stars
7. thriller
8. about
9. ordinary
10. musical

Exercise 6b
animations

Exercise 8
1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. a

Exercise 9
1. er
2. or
3. or
4. or
5. er
6. er
7. or
8. er
9. er
10. or

Unit 4 Lesson 2

Exercise 1
1. a
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. b

Exercise 2
1. Can you run
   I can’t, can you?
2. Can you ski
   I can’t
3. Can she ride
   she can’t, can’t
4. Can he lift
   can lift
5. can you play
   can play, can’t, can’t play

Exercise 3
1. I can find a timetable of classes
2. I can buy a coffee
3. I can use the swimming pool
4. I can watch sports on TV
5. I can do an aerobics class
6. I can learn yoga
7. I can become full members

Exercise 4
1. deep
2. high
3. high
4. long, wide
5. deep
Unit 4 Lesson 4

Exercise 1
1 90,000,000
2 9,660,000
3 800,000
4 450,000
5 99,999
6 744

Exercise 2
1 ¼
2 30%
3 ½
4 56%
5 2½
6 17%
7 ½
8 70%

Exercise 3
1 About
2 about
3 Nearly
4 Over
5 exactly

Exercise 4
1 two-thirds
2 the sixth of May
3 nine-tenths
4 the second of April
5 an eighth
6 the eighteenth of August
7 a twelfth
8 the twenty-first of July
9 the twenty-second of June
10 the thirty-first of January

Exercise 5
People in Britain make nearly 60 million visits to other countries per year. About ⅔ of these visits are holidays. Only 14% of people go to a travel agent’s office. Over 50% use the Internet for hotels and flights.

Unit 5 Lesson 1

Exercise 1
1 plane
2 car
3 lorry
4 ship
5 train
6 lorry
7 taxi
8 motorbike
9 taxi
10 train
11 plane
12 bike
13 car
14 tram
15 motorbike
16 bike

Exercise 2
1 than
2 bigger
3 cheaper
4 more comfortable

Exercise 3
1 Cars are more comfortable than motorbikes.
2 Cars are better in wet weather (than motorbikes).
3 Cars are more expensive to buy (than motorbikes).
4 Motorbikes are more exciting than cars.
5 Motorbikes are faster in cities (than cars).
6 Motorbikes are more dangerous (than cars).

Exercise 4
1 A superjumbo is bigger than a jumbo.
2 A train is faster than a tram.
3 A car is easier to drive than a lorry.
4 Cars are more popular than motorbikes.
5 Trains are longer than trams.

Exercise 5
1 A ship is bigger than a boat.
2 A high-speed train is faster than an ordinary train.
3 The town bike is older and cheaper than the mountain bike. The mountain bike is more expensive and more comfortable than the town bike.

Exercise 6
1 red
2 green
3 blue
4 yellow
5 brown
6 silver
7 black
8 grey
9 white

Exercise 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the USA</th>
<th>In the UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 silver</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 white</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 black</td>
<td>silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 grey</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 brown</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 blue</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DANGEROUS COLOURED TEXT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safer colours?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 10
1 c
2 c
3 a
4 b
5 b

Unit 5 Lesson 2

Exercise 1
1 b
2 c
3 d
4 a

Exercise 2
1 c
2 a
3 b
4 b
5 c
6 c
7 c

Exercise 3b
1 best way, quickest way, cheapest way
2 fastest way, most relaxing way
3 easiest way, most interesting (way)

Exercise 5
1 b
2 a
3 b

Exercise 6
1 true
2 false
3 false
4 true
5 true

Exercise 7
1 O
2 e
3 O
4 e
5 e
6 e
7 O
8 e
9 e
10 O
11 e
12 e

Exercise 8
1 cheap
2 speed
3 street
4 year
5 see
6 sea
7 needs
8 beautiful

Unit 5 Lesson 3

Exercise 1
1 aisle, window
2 flight attendants, passengers
3 drinks, snacks
4 hand luggage, tickets
5 business, standard
6 departure, arrival
Exercise 2
1 me about
2 much does
3 does, leave
4 there any
5 long does
6 like to

Exercise 3
1 you want to travel
2 like business class or standard class
3 have your name, please
4 would you like to pay

Exercise 4
1 o’clock
2 past five
3 time, forty-five
4 What, to one
5 What time, past two
6 is it, o’clock

Unit 5 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
Paragraph 1: Hartsfield ... USA
Paragraph 2: London Heathrow ... UK
Paragraph 3: King Khalid ... Saudi Arabia

Exercise 2
a 4
b 3
c 1
d 2
e 2

Exercise 3
1 this
2 and
3 also
4 So
5 These
6 The
7 It
8 and
9 but
10 but

Exercise 4
Maximum speed limits on fast roads are different in different countries. The world’s highest speed limits are in Europe. In France and Italy, the limit is 130kph, but in Germany, cars can go faster than that. On Germany’s fastest roads, there are no limits.

Unit 6 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 b
2 a
3 c
4 a
5 c

Exercise 2
1 vegetable
2 fruit

Exercise 3
Possible answers:
Double consonants: carrots, strawberries, broccoli, peppers
No double consonants: bananas, sardines, oranges, milk

Exercise 4
1 have
2 bananas
3 Vegetables
4 some
5 is
6 is
7 any

Exercise 5
1 strawberries
2 some
3 orange
4 a

Exercise 6
1 c
2 a
3 e
4 b
5 d
6 f

Exercise 7
1 some water
2 any tomatoes
3 some vegetables
4 any strawberries
5 any oil
6 any coffee
7 some water
8 some questions

Exercise 8
1 The thing in the picture
2 Vitamin E
3 Vegetable oil
4 The two types of vitamin E
5 The natural type (of vitamin E)

Exercise 9
Why important: fights illness, good for your heart and skin
In which foods: nuts, green vegetables, vegetable oil, avocado pears, brown bread

Unit 6 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 much
2 an
3 a
4 any
5 many
6 any
7 many
8 much
9 a lot
10 much
11 much
12 a lot

Exercise 2
1 How much coffee do you drink?
2 How much tea do you drink?
3 How many oranges do you eat?

Exercise 3
1 many people live in dry countries
2 (there is) not much
3 some (water)
4 How many
5 How much

Exercise 4
1 Six
2 Three
3 An hour in the evenings
4 In the city

Exercise 5
1 a) x b) v
2 a) x b) v
3 a) v b) x
4 a) v b) x
5 a) x b) v
6 a) x b) v

Exercise 7
1 c
2 d
3 b
4 b
5 a
6 a
7 a

Exercise 8
Possible answers:
Double consonants: coffee, bottle, glass, apple
No double consonants: water, packet, sugar, chocolate

Unit 6 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 c
2 c
3 d
4 a
5 c
6 d
7 b

Exercise 2
Double consonants: curry, dessert, Morocco
No double consonants: beef, Japan, salad

Exercise 3
1 c
2 a
3 b
4 b
5 c
6 a
7 a
Exercise 4
1. I’m
2. can
3. you
4. water

Exercise 5
Can we have 50 chocolate ice creams? We’d like 20 bottles of sparkling water.

Unit 6 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
1. We haven’t got any ice cream in the moment. at
2. ✓
3. ✓
4. Vegetables are good for your health. for
5. They are high in vitamin C. in
6. The shop opens is eight at the morning. in
7. ✓
8. I usually go to the supermarket with my cat. by
9. Cabbage is cheaper of broccoli. than
10. ✓

Exercise 2
1. salad
2. Morocco
3. cabbage
4. people
5. illness
6. I don’t drink much tea.
7. Tea comes from India.
8. How much tea would you like?
9. make
10. course
11. vegetables

Exercise 3a
1. It has good food, good music and cheap drinks. So what are you waiting for?
2. It is the best place in town for good, cheap, healthy food.
3. Slow service, dirty tables, ugly pictures and bad food make this the worst restaurant in town.
4. It’s good, it’s cheap and it’s friendly. Phone them now and eat there tonight.
5. The food is not bad, the drinks aren’t expensive and the music is good. It’s a great place for a night out.

Exercise 4
This is a picture of Restaurant magazine. Every year this magazine makes a list of the best restaurants in the world. This year the top three are in England, Spain and the United States. Numbers four to six are in Australia, England and France. The magazine is in English.

Unit 7 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1. looking for
2. waiting for
3. look at
4. thinking about
5. pay for
6. spend... on
7. looking for

Exercise 2
1. coat
2. shoes
3. suit, shirt
4. jeans

Exercise 3
1. is thinking of buying a jacket.
2. is helping a customer.
3. are window shopping.
4. is using her mobile.
5. is looking at cameras.
6. is looking for some new shoes.

Exercise 5
1. Helena works in a hospital. She isn’t working now.
2. Pete works in a shoe shop. He is working now.
3. Maria and Sonia work in a university department. They aren’t working now.
4. Philip works in an office. He isn’t working now.

Exercise 6
1. picture 4.
2. picture 2.
3. picture 1.

Exercise 7
1. C: Can I help you?
   A: No thanks, I’m just looking.
2. A: Do you need any help?
   C: Yes, please. How much are these shoes?
3. C: Can I try them on?
   A: Yes, of course.
4. C: Do you have a larger size?
   A: I’m afraid we don’t, but I can order it for you.

Unit 7 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1. b
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b

Exercise 2
1. Is the number of small food shops growing?
   No, it isn’t.
2. Are mobile phone shops doing well?
   Yes, they are.
3. Are bookshops becoming more common?
   Yes, they are.
4. Is the price of cameras going up or down?
   It’s going down.
5. Are houses becoming cheaper or more expensive?
   They’re becoming more expensive.

Exercise 3
1. What other things are they starting to sell?
2. Which shops are not doing well?
3. Where is Tesco building new stores?
4. How many new shops is the company opening?
5. How much money is the company making?
6. How are town centres changing?
7. Why is travel becoming more popular?

Exercise 4
1. Pop-up stores are a type of shop. They open for a short time – between a week and a year – and then close down or move to a new place.
(Paragraph 1)
2. Vacant, The London Fashion Bus, Amazon, JC Penny, Nike

Exercise 5
1. no
2. yes
3. no
4. yes
5. yes

Exercise 6
1. going
2. trying
3. using
4. looking
5. putting
6. making
7. trying
8. visiting
9. staying
10. shopping

Unit 7 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1. has
2. main
3. means
4. that
5. does (has is also possible)
6. have (got if has is used in 5)
7. is
8. that
9. another
10. more (other is also possible)
ANSWER KEY

Exercise 2
1 two
2 second
3 traditional
4 enjoy
5 1
6 more

Exercise 3
From the main road, it’s just a five-minute drive to the town centre. There you find a small but busy shopping centre with good shops and some nice cafés. Parking is no problem because there is a big car park, and there is a petrol station near the main road.

Unit 7 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
1 Hi
2 Dear
3 are you
4 you doing
5 you’re / you are
6 you for
7 Love
8 Love from
9 See you soon
10 Best
11 Regards

Exercise 2
1 jones@tn.co.uk
2 tobby4242@hotmail.com
3 support@tesco.net
4 boris.sikorsky@ex.ac.uk
5 info@unor.org

Exercise 3
1 a
2 b
3 a
4 b
5 c
6 a

Exercise 4
1 and
2 but
3 or
4 because
5 so
6 because
7 so

Exercise 5
The lecturer does all of 1–5.

Exercise 6
1 about 500 BC to 476 AD
2 about 50 BC to about 450 AD
3 North Africa, northern Europe
4 Rome
5 a) fighting
   b) making roads
   c) organising things
   d) building things

Exercise 7
1 were
2 Their
3 than
4 quite
5 its
6 watch, kitchen

Exercise 8
1 Where were you on Tuesday?
2 There’s a lecture on Thursday. It’s at 2 p.m.
3 The library is quiet and quite comfortable.
4 There are three people in the photo. They’re wearing their best clothes.

Unit 8 Lesson 1
Exercise 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inside a house</th>
<th>Between inside and outside</th>
<th>Outside a house</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>door</td>
<td>door</td>
<td>courtyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furniture</td>
<td>entrance</td>
<td>entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ladder</td>
<td>roof</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>painting</td>
<td>wall</td>
<td>gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>window</td>
<td>ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wall</td>
<td></td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 8 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 could
2 can’t
3 can
4 couldn’t
5 couldn’t
6 can’t
7 could
8 could
9 couldn’t

Exercise 3a
1 chat
2 wait
3 move
4 think
5 talk
6 write
7 focus
8 read
9 stay
10 listen
11 go
12 spend

Exercise 3b
civilisation

Exercise 4
1 true
2 false
3 doesn’t say
4 doesn’t say
5 false
6 true
7 true
8 doesn’t say

Exercise 6
1 c
2 c
3 a
4 c

Unit 8 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 Could you open the door, please?
2 Could you tell me where the café is, please?
3 Could you help me, please?
4 Could you show me the way out, please?
5 Could you tell me where the lift is, please?
6 Could you tell me how much this map is, please?
7 Could you tell me what time the museum opens, please?
8 Could you tell me what this notice means, please?

Exercise 2
1 b
2 a
3 a
4 a
5 b
6 a
7 a
8 b
9 a
Exercise 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 build</td>
<td>built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 come</td>
<td>came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 drive</td>
<td>drove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 get</td>
<td>got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 go</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 have</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 make</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 see</td>
<td>saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 sell</td>
<td>sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 3
1 a) lived  b) moved  c) live
2 a) play  b) played
3 a) studied  b) went  c) works
4 a) started  b) produced  c) became
d) sold  e) has

Exercise 4
1 when he was 16
2 when they were
3 When she was a
4 When I was 22,
5 when he was only 30
6 when I was in London
7 when he was 24

Exercise 5
1 bought
2 taught
3 read
4 spent
5 know
6 heard

Exercise 6
1 1854
2 1859
3 40,000
4 1870
5 1876
6 1879
7 1881
8 1891
9 10,000
10 1931

Exercise 7
1 helicopter
2 engineering
3 electricity
4 rectangular
5 invention
6 pronunciation

Exercise 8
1 mathematics
2 grandparents
3 unusual
4 circular
5 government
6 economics

Unit 9 Lesson 2

Exercise 1
1 head
2 teeth
3 skin
4 heart
5 stomach
6 bone
7 finger
8 arm
9 chest
10 hand
11 leg
12 foot

Exercise 2
1 broke
2 couldn't
3 took
4 didn't know
5 didn't speak
6 were
7 didn't enjoy
8 didn't need
9 went

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

Exercise 5
1 B
2 A
3 C

Exercise 6
a) 4
b) 1
c) 7
d) 2

Exercise 7
1 chimpanzee
2 no
3 Japan
4 1990s
5 yes
6 no

Unit 9 Lesson 3

Exercise 1
1 One reason is that he wasn’t well. Another reason is that he couldn’t find his dictionary.
2 The main reason is that people didn’t think it was useful. The second reason is that it didn’t give a very clear picture.
Exercise 2
1 One reason is that they became cheaper.
   Another reason is that they were better.
2 The first reason is that he invented a lot of things.
   The second reason is that many of his inventions were important.

Exercise 3
1 good, bad
2 difference, that
3 problem
4 answer

Exercise 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>one syllable</th>
<th>two syllables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>called</td>
<td>needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>looked</td>
<td>started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worked</td>
<td>wanted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>three syllables</th>
<th>four syllables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microscope</td>
<td>experiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbrella</td>
<td>population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 9 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
1 kph, USA
2 co

Exercise 2
1 Before
2 During
3 Then
4 later
5 After
6 earlier
7 At that time
8 After
9 During

Exercise 3
1 c
2 b
3 USA
4 d
5 Col
6 MS
7 co
8 +
9 d

Unit 10 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 b
2 a
3 b
4 c
5 c
6 a
7 a
8 b

Exercise 2
1 You should have
2 should I bring
3 you shouldn't carry
4 you should bring
5 Should I get
6 you should get
7 you shouldn't have
8 should I do
9 you should apply

Exercise 3b
1 20
2 Nil
3 15
4 shops
5 notice boards
6 Signs in windows
7 agencies
8 newspapers
9 employers

Exercise 4
1 cash
2 money
3 afford
4 fees
5 debt
6 stole
7 lost

Exercise 5
1 student
2 cashpoint
3 government
4 accountant
5 international
6 restaurant
7 travel agent
8 different
9 interesting
10 scientist
11 statement
12 important

Unit 10 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 spent a lot of money
2 borrow some cash
3 lend me £20
4 borrowed £10
5 earn money
6 pay me back
7 get a loan
8 charges interest

Exercise 2
1 c
2 a
3 b
4 a
5 e
6 e
7 a
8 d

Exercise 3
1 Do you have to work
2 Do you have to wear
3 Do you have to have
4 Do you have to be
5 do you have to be
6 does the bank manager have to get

Exercise 4
1 doesn't have to work
2 doesn't have to wear
3 has to have
4 have to be
5 don't have to carry

Exercise 6
b

Exercise 7
1 fees
2 2.5
3 15,000
4 3,000

Exercise 9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/eɪ/</th>
<th>/ɔɪ/</th>
<th>/eə/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td>loan</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper</td>
<td>boat</td>
<td>careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safe</td>
<td>note</td>
<td>parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same</td>
<td>show</td>
<td>wear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 10
The World Bank is an international organisation that lends money to developing countries. These countries usually have to pay the money back with interest but the bank also gives money to the poorest countries. The bank's centre is in Washington and it has offices in 124 countries.

Unit 10 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 b
2 a
3 a
4 b
5 b
6 a
7 b
8 b

Exercise 2
1 Do you think (that) saving money is important?
2 Do you think (that) people should save money?
3 What's your opinion about saving money?
4 What's your opinion about buying a house?
5 Do you think (that) buying a house is a good idea?
6 Do you think (that) we should buy a house?
Exercise 3
1 think
2 earning
3 should
4 sure
5 agree
6 put
7 putting
8 idea

Exercise 4
1 you
2 you
3 your
4 spend
5 had

Unit 10 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
1 However
2 as well
3 that
4 also
5 and
6 In addition
7 or
8 but

Exercise 2
1 name
2 address
3 date
4 Sir/Madam
5 reason
6 Main
7 sincerely
8 faithfully
9 truly
10 Sender’s

Exercise 3a
1 rate
2 overdraft
3 branch
4 account
5 discount
6 refund
7 statement
8 insurance

Exercise 3b
transfer

Unit 11 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 wrong
2 wrong
3 right

Exercise 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Idea about 2000</th>
<th>✓ / ×</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1950 Most people will live to 115</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1950 Big underground car parks</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1950 Shopping centres outside cities</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1965 90% of people won’t get married</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1969 A golf course on the Moon</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1970 Computers in many homes</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1981 Computers will drive cars</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 4
1 swimming
2 sports
3 post
4 park
5 shopping
6 play

Exercise 5
1 school
2 oil
3 time
4 stop
5 films
6 driver
7 card
8 room

Exercise 6
1 policeman
2 police officer
3 bookshop
4 chequebook
5 classroom
6 clothes shop
7 fruit juice
8 notebook
9 timetable
10 wheelchair

Exercise 7
1 Will she arrive, she won’t
2 will she get, she’ll get
3 will it be, it’ll be
4 will she feel, she’ll feel
5 Will she want, she won’t
6 will she need, She’ll need

Exercise 8
1 will meet
2 will know
3 will drive
4 won’t be
5 will arrive
6 will welcome
7 will give
8 won’t have

Exercise 9
Dear Mr Souza
Thank you for your application for accommodation with an English family. Your address in London will be 97 Addison Road, London NW1 3RQ. We look forward to welcoming you. Best wishes Sheila Davies

Unit 11 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 TV
2 paper
3 Have
4 energy
5 lid
6 taps
7 bulls
8 solar

Exercise 2
1 doesn’t say
2 true
3 false
4 true
5 false

Exercise 3
1 present
2 future
3 future
4 past
5 present
6 future
7 future
8 future

Exercise 4
1 h
2 d
3 b
4 e

Exercise 5
1 a
2 c
3 c
4 a
5 c
6 b

Exercise 6
1 is going to buy
2 Sara and Sami are
3 Are you going to buy
4 is going to choose the
5 Eddie is
6 is Elizabeth going to prepare
7 going to
8 she isn’t (going to)
9’s going to tell
10 Tanya and Anthony are going to wash plates and glasses and Sami, Sara and Eddie are going to clean the house.
Unit 11 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 living
2 table
3 sofas
4 armchair
5 bedroom
6 kitchen
7 cooker
8 fridge
9 Bathroom

Exercise 2
1 sorry
2 repeat
3 say that
4 Did you
5 Was
6 or
7 So
8 Is that

Exercise 3
Could you repeat the number, please?
Did you say it is or it isn't near the centre?
It is near the centre.
Was that the 13th or the 30th?

Exercise 4
Which floor is it on?
What furniture is there? does it have?
How much is the rent? What is the rent?
Is it near a bus stop?
Thanks for your help.

Unit 12 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 a
2 c
3 b
4 b
5 a
6 b
7 a
8 b

Exercise 2
1 e
2 a
3 h
4 f
5 d
6 j
7 g
8 b
9 i
10 c

Exercise 3
1 When you get off the bus, walk up the hill.
2 When you get to the top of the hill, turn left.
3 When you come to the traffic lights, turn right.
4 When you get to number 47, come up to the third floor.
5 When you get here, I'll give you lunch.

Exercise 4
1 Dear
2 party
3 and
4 flat
5 hope
6 Take
7 get
8 walk
9 for
10 at
11 turn
12 on
13 at
14 on
15 so
16 wishes

Exercise 5
1 Have
2 haven't
3 has
4 was there
5 did you go
6 Was
7 went
8 took
9 travelled

Exercise 6
1 did you go
2 We went
3 Have you been
4 I lived
5 did you live
6 Have you lived
7 has worked
8 Has she ever worked
9 she hasn't

**Exercise 8**
1 friendly people
2 wonderful
3 family
4 definitely
5 unusual
6 across
7 different language

**Exercise 9**
Many thousands of people have travelled round the world. Most of them have travelled by plane. Others have driven, sailed, cycled or walked. One man has been round the world on skates. His journey began in 1996 and took three years. In that time, he travelled 30,000 kilometres through 33 countries.

**Unit 12 Lesson 3**

**Exercise 1**
1 Well
2 In fact
3 Anyway
4 let me see
5 I think
6 also
7 like
8 What else
9 That's why
10 So

**Exercise 2**
1 The hottest place I've ever been to is (place name).
2 The coldest place I've ever been to is (place name).
3 The most interesting place I've ever visited is (place name).
4 The best film I've ever seen is (film title).
5 The longest journey I've ever done is (e.g. London to Moscow).
6 The funniest person I've ever met is (person's name).
7 The worst food I've ever eaten is (food/meal (in place)).

**Exercise 3**
1 Dundee
2 Glasgow
3 Edinburgh
4 Belfast
5 Dublin
6 Liverpool
7 Birmingham
8 Cardiff
9 Bristol
10 Southampton
11 Brighton
12 Dover

**Unit 12 Lesson 4**

**Exercise 1**

**Exercise 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fantastic</td>
<td>nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wonderful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unpleasant</td>
<td>awful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disgusting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horrible</td>
<td>terrible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 3**
1 Ms
2 Mr
3 Mrs
4 Miss
5 Dr
6 Prof

**Exercise 4**
1 Mr
2 Ms
3 Mrs
4 Mrs
5 Miss
6 Ms
7 Mrs
8 Dr
9 Prof

**Exercise 5**
Mr and Mrs J Black
55 Northumberland Road
Birmingham
BH12 4QT