

OXFORD

5th edition

# Headway



**Upper Intermediate**    Workbook with key



Liz & John Soars • Jo McCaul



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**Upper Intermediate** Workbook with key

Liz & John Soars • Jo McCaul

این فایل توسط آموزشگاه زبان ملل، تهیه و تنظیم شده است



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## Course overview

# 5th edition Headway

Welcome to **Headway 5th edition**. Here's how the blended syllabus helps you link learning in the classroom with meaningful practice outside.

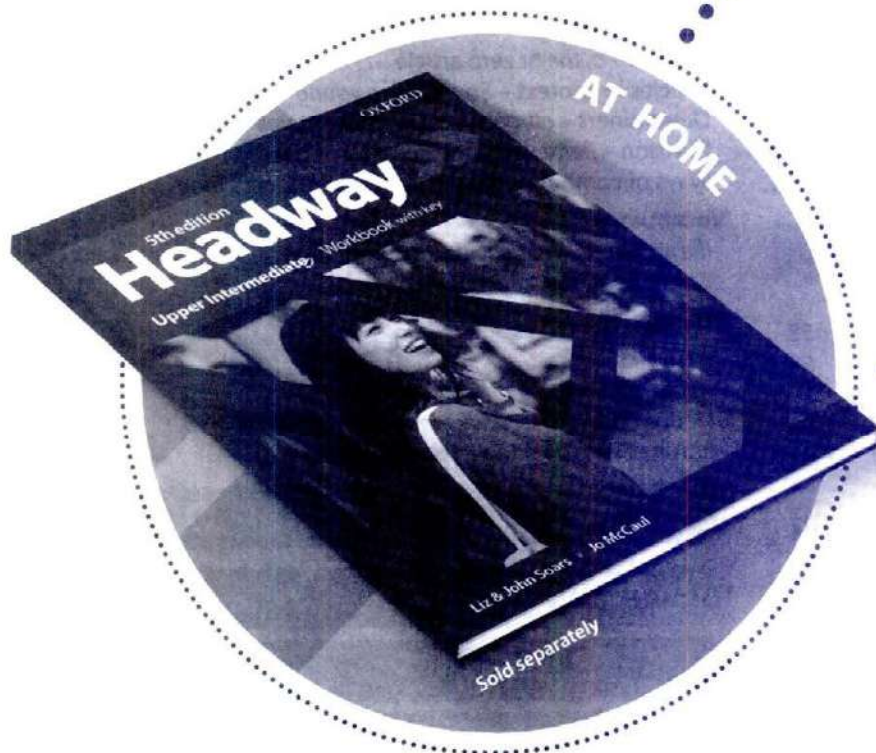


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All the language and skills you need to improve your English, with grammar, vocabulary, and skills work in every unit. Also available as an e-book.

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AT HOME

### Workbook

Exclusive practice to match your Student's Book, unit by unit.

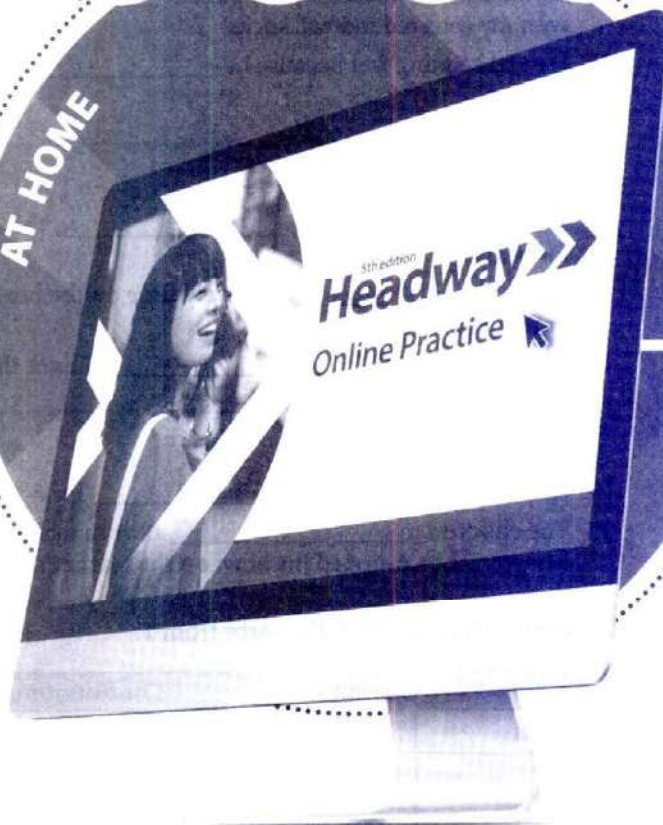
**Use your Workbook for homework or for self-study to give you new input and practice.**



ACTIVITIES AUDIO VIDEO WORDLISTS



AT HOME



## Online Practice

**Look again** at Student's Book language you want to review or that you missed in class, do extra **Practice** activities, and **Check your Progress** on what you've learned so far.

Use the Online Practice at home to extend your learning and get instant feedback on your progress.

Go to  
**headwayonline.com**  
and use your code on  
your Access Card to  
log into the Online  
Practice.



### LOOK AGAIN

- Review the language from every lesson
- Watch the videos and listen to all the class audio again

### PRACTICE

- Develop your skills with extra Reading, Writing, Listening, and Speaking practice

### CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

- Test yourself on the main language from the unit and get instant feedback
  - Try an extra challenge



# 1

## Home and away

- The tense system
- Active or passive?
- Auxiliary verbs *have, be or do*
- Compound nouns
- *house* and *home* idioms
- Phrasal verbs – literal and idiomatic

### Language focus

#### The tense system

- 1 Write a correct verb form, active or passive, using the verb in **bold**. Sometimes more than one is possible.

##### drive

- 1 A How did you get here?  
B We **drove**. It didn't take long.
- 2 'Hi, Teresa. Be outside your house in one minute. I \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ into your road. I'm in a blue car.'
- 3 I'm exhausted. I \_\_\_\_\_ for hours. Edinburgh to London is a long way!

##### take

- 4 It was a really rough game. At half-time, one of the rugby players \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital.
- 5 These trousers fit perfectly. I \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- 6 My eight-year-old twins looked very guilty. They \_\_\_\_\_ some chocolate biscuits from the kitchen cupboard.

##### sell

- 7 My friend \_\_\_\_\_ her home-made pies and cakes at the market on Saturdays.
- 8 If no one offers to buy the house, it \_\_\_\_\_ by auction.
- 9 I wish I'd bought that leather jacket in last week's sale. I'm sure it **will have been sold** by now.

##### make

- 10 Our sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ freshly \_\_\_\_\_ daily.
- 11 Have you heard about Lionel? He \_\_\_\_\_ redundant.
- 12 By the time I'm 30, I \_\_\_\_\_ enough money to buy a house.

##### wash

- 13 A Where are my jeans?  
B They \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
- 14 My favourite white shirt went pink. It \_\_\_\_\_ with my son's red football socks!
- 15 He was soaking wet because he \_\_\_\_\_ the dog.

##### have

- 16 We need a new TV. We \_\_\_\_\_ this one for years.
- 17 We \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely time on the beach until it started to rain.
- 18 Don't ring at 8.00. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner then.

##### teach

- 19 At the end of May, I \_\_\_\_\_ for 6 years.
- 20 The children \_\_\_\_\_ how to make bread when one boy dropped his bowl on the teacher's foot.

- 2 Complete the chart with the verbs from 1.

Active	Simple	Continuous
Present		
Past	<b>drove</b>	
Future		
Present Perfect		
Past Perfect		
Future Perfect		
Passive	Simple	Continuous
Present		
Past		
Future		
Present Perfect		
Past Perfect		
Future Perfect	<b>will have been sold</b>	



3 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 I *'ll study / study / 'm studying* hard at the moment because I have my final exams next month.
- 2 It *'s / 's been / had been* really cold recently, so I've bought a new winter coat.
- 3 My daughter's netball team *promoted / has been promoted / is promoted* to the first division.
- 4 I *made / was making / 'm making* dinner when the doorbell rang.
- 5 We *'ve been going / 're going / were going* on holiday to Italy for the past five years now. We love it!
- 6 When I was a little girl, I *'ve spent / spent / spend* all my pocket money on sweets.
- 7 We *were taught / taught / have been taught* by a lovely teacher when I was in Year 1.
- 8 It's my boyfriend's birthday next month. He loves Japanese food, so I *'m going / 'll be going / 'll* to take him out to dinner.

Using the correct tense

4 Read the conversation between Nicola in Australia and her parents in the UK. Put the verbs in the correct tense.

1.1 Listen and check.

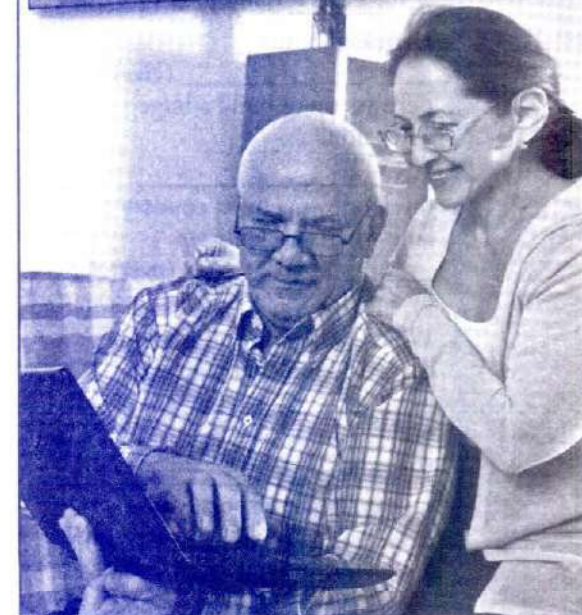


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## Hi from Australia

- N** Hi Dad! Wait a moment, I'm just *'making* (*make*) myself a cup of tea. Ahh! That's better – it's seven o'clock in the morning here.
- D** Sorry love, I always <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*forget*) that you're 11 hours ahead. Your mum <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*) upstairs to get her glasses. She <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) here in a sec. Jackie! Come on – Nicola <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*not have got*) all day.
- N** It's OK, Dad. It's Saturday, so no rush! I'm exhausted! I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) things ready for our annual sales conference next week at work, so I deserve some 'me time', and I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*not speak*) to you guys for ages!
- D** You look tired, love. Don't work too hard. Anyway – how are the children? They look so grown up in those holiday photos you <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*put*) on Facebook.
- N** They're fine. Ollie <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*study*) for his Year 12 Certificate. He hopes he <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*accept*) at the University of Melbourne next year. Becky <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*choose*) to play for her school netball team – she's so pleased. How are you and Mum? Where is she? I want to speak to her, too.
- D** She <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) a bit deaf. I <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*shout*) louder. JACKIE, COME ON! IT'S NICOLA! Now, where was I? We're both fine. We <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*) on holiday last month, but we just <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*stay*) at an Airbnb in Brighton to get some sea air. We <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*save up*) to come and see you at Christmas. I <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*not realize*) how expensive flights are. At last! Here's your mum. Jackie, what <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (*do*) all this time?
- M** I'm sorry, I couldn't find my glasses. Hi, Nicola, sweetheart! You look tired. I wish I could give you a big hug.
- N** Me too, Mum, but not long now before you and Dad <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) here. Make sure you don't forget your glasses! You <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*forget*) them last time you visited!
- M** I <sup>21</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*not forget*) them this time, promise! Now, love, tell us how you are, and my lovely grandchildren ...





## Active or passive?

5 Some active sentences can sound unnatural. Rewrite them using the passive.

1 They built our house in the 19th century.

2 Someone's decorating my flat at the moment.

3 Has someone fixed the printer yet?

4 We had lots of takeaways while they were installing the new kitchen.

While the new kitchen \_\_\_\_\_

5 When we went up to our hotel room, we found that someone hadn't cleaned it.

6 They won't recognize her in those dark glasses.  
She \_\_\_\_\_

6 Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense and form, active or passive.

1 The robbers \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) as they \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) away from the bank.

2 The postbox \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ (empty) at 12 noon.

3 Her neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ (give) permission to build a huge extension.

4 We \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) down a quiet country lane when suddenly we \_\_\_\_\_ (overtake) by a police car.

5 When I woke up this morning, the world looked magical. It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) all night.

6 When you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the airport, you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) by one of our holiday representatives.

## Tenses in context

7 Read about Matt Perry and complete his blog with verbs in the correct tense, active or passive, positive or negative.

# Living abroad

My name is Matt Perry and I'm 14 years old. My family <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Japan from Denver, Colorado, three years ago, and we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Tokyo for the past two years. At first, it was a real culture shock and I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (think) I'd never fit in, but now Tokyo feels like home, and I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) it when we move back to Denver next year.



### Why did we move?

My dad's an officer in the US Air Force and he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (relocate) abroad many times. In the past, Mum and I stayed in Denver, but we <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to be apart from Dad again, so this time we all moved. We <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here for four years by the time we return home next year. That's the longest my dad <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (live) anywhere since he joined the Air Force.

### What's it like in Japan?

I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that Japanese people were quite reserved, but they're really sociable. When we first arrived, I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (join) a football club and I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of American, English, and Japanese friends. I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) the language for three years now and my Japanese friends say I'm pretty good. But I <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) writing Japanese because I always <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) confused by the characters.

### What do I miss the most?

I miss pizza and ice cream the most, though I think the pizza <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) better here. Anyway, I <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) eat at my favourite pizza restaurant when we go home next year.

I also miss basketball, which was my favourite sport before we came to Japan. My mum <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) her garden because we <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not live) in a house, but a fourth floor apartment. I expect when we <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) back in Denver, we <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) so many things about Japan.

I know I'm only 14, but I've learned an awful lot about myself from living abroad. I'm going to feel very grown-up compared to the other kids when I get home.





## Auxiliary verbs

*have, be, or do?*

9 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have, be, or do*. Write **A** for an auxiliary verb and **F** for a full verb. Sometimes the auxiliary is negative.

- 1 ☒ **A** They had finished dinner when we arrived.
- 2 ☒ **F** We had pizza for dinner last night.
- 3 ☐ It \_\_\_\_\_ been a lovely day. Thank you.
- 4 ☐ I always \_\_\_\_\_ a shower in the morning.
- 5 ☐ I \_\_\_\_\_ always had a passion for Italian food.
- 6 ☐ Camila overslept, so she \_\_\_\_\_ catch her train.
- 7 ☐ What have you \_\_\_\_\_ to your hair? You look awful!
- 8 ☐ What \_\_\_\_\_ your new boyfriend look like?
- 9 ☐ This dress \_\_\_\_\_ designed by Stella McCartney.
- 10 ☐ Your order \_\_\_\_\_ being processed at the moment.
- 11 ☐ I hate \_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up. I wish we had a dishwasher.
- 12 ☐ I \_\_\_\_\_ all my homework on Friday so I could relax over the weekend.

*have or have got?*

10 Complete the conversations with a form of *have* or *have got*. Sometimes both forms are possible.

- 1 **A** Sylvie, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a headache?  
**B** Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty sleeping at the moment.  
**A** Oh dear. Why's that?  
**B** Oh, the usual money worries. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ an aspirin?
- 2 **A** \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any pets?  
**B** No, we \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
**A** Oh yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ pets all my life. At the moment, I \_\_\_\_\_ a dog, two cats, and a rabbit.
- 3 **A** Come on! We \_\_\_\_\_ to hurry. We're late!  
**B** But I \_\_\_\_\_ my passport. I can't find it anywhere!  
**A** You \_\_\_\_\_ it yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ a look in your bag.  
**B** Phew! I \_\_\_\_\_ it! You were right. It was in my bag all the time!
- 4 **A** I'm looking forward to a few days' holiday. I \_\_\_\_\_ so much work for the past couple of months. I \_\_\_\_\_ a break for ages.  
**B** You're lucky! I \_\_\_\_\_ any holiday left!

**1.3** Listen and compare.

8 Here are the answers to some questions about Matt. Complete the questions.

- 1 How \_\_\_\_\_?  
*For three years.*
- 2 Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
*Denver, Colorado.*
- 3 Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
*His father was relocated there.*
- 4 What \_\_\_\_\_?  
*He joined a football club.*
- 5 What \_\_\_\_\_ for three years?  
*Japanese.*
- 6 Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
*Because the characters are confusing.*
- 7 What \_\_\_\_\_?  
*Pizza and ice cream.*
- 8 When \_\_\_\_\_?  
*Next year.*

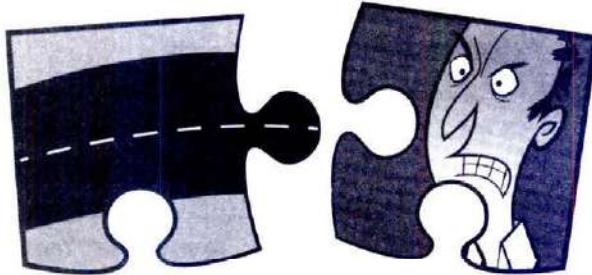
**1.2** Listen and check.



# Vocabulary

## Compound nouns

- 1 Write **one** word to make three compound nouns. Check the use of hyphens, one word or two words in your dictionary.



- |    |       |         |         |          |    |          |        |              |       |
|----|-------|---------|---------|----------|----|----------|--------|--------------|-------|
| 1  | road  | rage    | works   | sign     | 11 |          | bow    | coat         | drop  |
| 2  |       | bound   | work    | warming  | 12 |          | shine  | rise         | set   |
| 3  |       | long    | guard   | style    | 13 |          | made   | sick         | page  |
| 4  |       | ache    | beat    | burn     | 14 |          | line   | conditioning | fare  |
| 5  |       | test    | donor   | pressure | 15 |          | light  | break        | dream |
| 6  |       | mark    | shelf   | cover    | 16 |          | shake  | writing      | bag   |
| 7  |       | fall    | melon   | skiing   | 17 |          | guard  | escape       | place |
| 8  |       | view    | sick    | gull     | 18 | birthday | credit | business     |       |
| 9  | brief | suit    | book    |          | 19 |          | car    | wear         | club  |
| 10 | tea   | make-up | plastic |          | 20 | dining   | coffee | bedside      |       |

## house and home idioms

- 2 Tick (✓) the correct definition for each idiom. Use your dictionary.
- They get on like a house on fire.
    - ☐ They have a very good relationship.
    - ☐ They are always arguing.
  - Come in and make yourself at home.
    - ☐ Tidy the house.
    - ☐ Please behave in my house as if it were your house.
  - Andrew Lloyd Webber's new musical brought the house down.
    - ☐ The musical was a success.
    - ☐ The musical wasn't a success.
  - The news report really brought home to me the horrors of war.
    - ☐ The report talked about the horrors of war.
    - ☐ The report made me realize fully the horrors of war.
  - These drinks are on the house.
    - ☐ These drinks are very expensive.
    - ☐ These drinks are free of charge.
  - This shaky old bridge is actually as safe as houses.
    - ☐ Don't worry. The bridge is very safe.
    - ☐ Be careful. The bridge isn't safe at all.
- 3 Complete the conversations with the idioms from 2 in the correct form.
- A I was so sorry to hear that your cat died.  
B Thank you. When I saw her empty bowl, it really \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that I'd never see her again.
  - A How did the meeting with Andy's parents go?  
B It was great. We all \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A Hello! Sorry we're so late. The traffic was terrible.  
B Don't worry. Just sit down and \_\_\_\_\_ . I'll put the kettle on.
  - A Did you read those excellent reviews in the local paper about the school play?  
B Yes, I did. Apparently, it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A I'm not going up there. It looks a bit dangerous!  
B Oh, come on! It's \_\_\_\_\_ and the view from the top is fantastic!
  - A How was that new restaurant you went to?  
B Well, the food was overpriced, but the manager gave us a bottle of wine \_\_\_\_\_ because it was my birthday.

1.4 Listen and check.



## Phrasal verbs

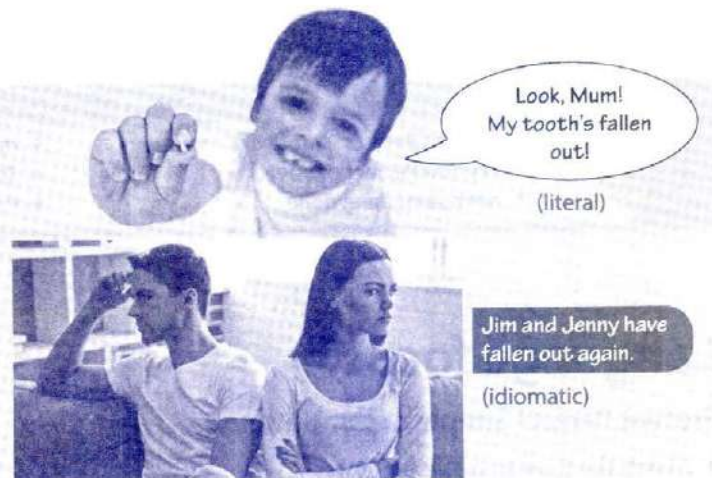
### Literal and idiomatic meanings

- 4 Phrasal verbs can have literal and idiomatic meanings. Look at these sentences. Which are literal, and which are idiomatic? Write **L** or **I**.
- ☐ The dentist said my tooth was dead. He had to **pull it out**.
  - ☐ We had to **call off** Grandpa's birthday party because he was ill.
  - ☐ Sorry we're late. We were **held up** in traffic.
  - ☐ Don't **throw** the box **away**. I'm sure I can use it for something.
- 5 Sometimes phrasal verbs can have *both* literal and idiomatic meanings. Complete each pair of sentences with the same phrasal verb in the correct form. Write **L** or **I**.

take off   pick up   sort out   put up  
stand up   hold on

- ☐ I'm coming to London for an interview next week – can you \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ for the night?  
☐ \_\_\_\_\_ your hand if you know the answer.
- ☐ I've \_\_\_\_\_ my kitchen drawers, so now I know where everything is.  
☐ We've got quite a problem here, but I'm sure we can \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ When I was at school, we always \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher came in the room.  
☐ You shouldn't let your sister tell you what to do all the time. You should \_\_\_\_\_ for yourself.
- ☐ It's too warm to be wearing a jumper. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_?  
☐ After a slow start my business has finally \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ I was never taught how to cook. I just \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ from my mother.  
☐ Can you please \_\_\_\_\_ the crisp bag you've just dropped?
- ☐ A Come on! We're going to miss the train!  
B \_\_\_\_\_! I'm just locking the door.  
☐ When you're riding on the back of a motorbike, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ tight.

🔊 1.5 Listen and check.



## Pronunciation

### Vowel sounds and spelling

- 1 🔊 1.6 Each of these words in phonetics has a different English vowel sound. Listen and write the words.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 /tekst/ _____   | 7 /bæŋ/ _____    |
| 2 /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ _____ | 8 /bɒks/ _____   |
| 3 /kli:n/ _____   | 9 /wɔ:k/ _____   |
| 4 /mʌnθ/ _____    | 10 /wɜ:k/ _____  |
| 5 /tɒk/ _____     | 11 /stɑ:t/ _____ |
| 6 /nju:z/ _____   | 12 /'mʌðə/ _____ |

- 2 Complete the chart with the words in the box. There are three words for each vowel sound.

<del>freak</del>	lose	message	said	catch
fend	pretty	journey	guilty	language
sea	learn	rough	beggar	London
would	zoom	suit	Japan	father
sorry	what	chalk	believe	funny
warm	taught	third	business	party
look	asleep	heart	shock	good
orphan				

/e/	/ɪ/	/i:/	/ʌ/
		<b>freak</b>	
/ʊ/	/u:/	/æ/	/ɒ/
/ɔ:/	/ɜ:/	/ɑ:/	/ə/

🔊 1.7 Listen and check.



# 2

## The ends of the Earth

- Present Perfect Simple or Continuous
- Present Perfect passive
- have something done
- make or do
- Travel and transport
- Prepositions of movement

### Language focus

#### Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

1 Match the lines to make sentences.

A	B
1 a He's written b He's been writing	three magazine articles so far. a travel blog since he left home.
2 a They've missed b They've been missing	you lots, so come home soon. the bus again.
3 a Paula's been leaving b Paula's left	work early to go to the dentist. work early all this week.
4 a I've lost b I've been losing	weight recently. my car keys.
5 a She's been talking b She's talked	on the phone for ages. about this subject before.
6 a The cat's been going b The cat's gone	next door to have its dinner. upstairs.
7 a He's had b He's been having	a heart attack. second thoughts about the job.
8 a I've been saving up b I've saved up	to go on holiday next month. £500.
9 a I've been swimming, b I've swum	20 lengths today. which is why my hair is wet.
10 a I've been finding b I've found	my phone at last. it hard to concentrate recently.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

- I **'ve been playing** (play) tennis all morning, and I'm really tired.
- Please drive carefully to work. It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) and the roads are dangerous.
- How far \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) this morning?
- Kay and Bruno \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London for the past five years. Recently, they \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to buy a house in the country, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (not manage) to sell their flat yet.
- Jill and Andy \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) a lot recently because Jill's always working late.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) too much ice cream, and I feel sick!
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (sunbathe) all morning, and my face is bright red!
- Cecilia \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) all day because she failed her exam.
- The trains \_\_\_\_\_ (run) late all morning.

**2.1** Listen and check.



## Present Perfect passive

3 Rewrite the sentences using the passive and omitting the subject.

- 1 The bin men have already collected the rubbish.  
The rubbish has already been collected.
- 2 Have the workmen repaired the road yet?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The government has just passed some new environmental laws.  
Some new environmental laws \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The local council hasn't built any new houses for 10 years.  
No \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Nobody has cleaned the house.  
The house \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Rewrite the headlines using the Present Perfect passive.

### **CROWN JEWELS STOLEN!**

- 1 *The Crown Jewels have been stolen*

### **Baby Rescued from House Fire**

- 2 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Surfer Saved from Great White Shark**

- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Earthquake Kills over 400 in Afghanistan**

- 4 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Thieves steal priceless Picasso painting**

- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Super-Earth Discovered 40 Light Years Away**

- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Missing Teenager Found Alive**

- 7 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Council Shock – 464 Jobs Axed!**

- 8 \_\_\_\_\_

## Simple or continuous verb forms

5 Complete the sentences. Use each verb twice, once in a simple and once in a continuous tense, active or passive.

### **rain**

- 1 It was raining heavily when I left home this morning.
- 2 It rained for three days and our road was flooded.

### **perform**

- 3 The Russian Ballet \_\_\_\_\_ at Covent Garden Opera House since November.
- 4 Anna \_\_\_\_\_ so well in the school play that she got a standing ovation.

### **have**

- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with friends tonight.
- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ three children, two boys and a girl.

### **think**

- 7 You look really worried. What \_\_\_\_\_ about?
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ it's about time you had a haircut.

### **bang**

- 9 I couldn't sleep because the garden gate \_\_\_\_\_ in the wind all night.
- 10 Ouch! I \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ my head on the cupboard door.

### **expect**

- 11 Could you tidy the kitchen? I \_\_\_\_\_ friends round for coffee.
- 12 I \_\_\_\_\_ they will arrive at ten o'clock.

### **decorate**

- 13 Ellen's house \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment, so she's staying with her sister.
- 14 Their house \_\_\_\_\_ in a minimalist style.

### **lose**

- 15 I think I must \_\_\_\_\_ my mind. I can't even remember what we did last weekend.
- 16 Clara is going on her honeymoon next week and she \_\_\_\_\_ her passport!

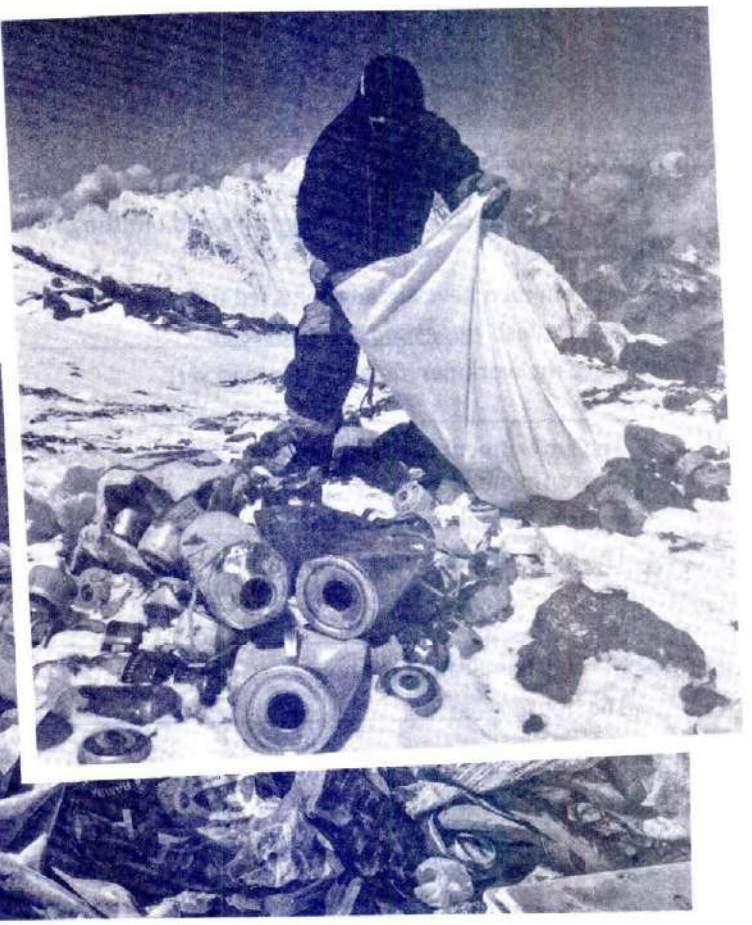
2.2 Listen and check.



Simple or continuous in context

- 6 Look at the photos of Mount Everest. What's the problem? Read the article and underline the correct form of the verb.

## The highest rubbish dump in the world



Everyone knows that Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. What's less well known is that it is in danger of becoming the mountain with the highest piles of rubbish on it. Nearly 5,000 people <sup>1</sup> have climbed / have been climbing the 8,848-metre mountain since the New Zealander, Sir Edmund Hillary, and Tenzing Norgay first <sup>2</sup> scaled / were scaling its heights in 1953. But unlike Hillary and Tenzing, these adventure tourists <sup>3</sup> were dumping / have been dumping tonnes of used equipment on Everest's slopes. Buried under snow in the winter, this junk is revealed for all to see in summer, when the snow <sup>4</sup> melts / is melting.

The situation <sup>5</sup> was made / was being made worse by the deadly earthquakes of 2015, which killed 9,000 people across Nepal, and caused many climbers to abandon their camps on the mountain. Durga Dutta Dhakal, a Department of Tourism official, <sup>6</sup> had looked / had been looking for a way to raise awareness about keeping Everest clean when he came up with the idea of having the rubbish removed by the mountaineers themselves.

Now climbers and Sherpas <sup>7</sup> are asked / are being asked to help remove the rubbish. Sherpas <sup>8</sup> are paid / are being paid \$2 for each kilo of rubbish they pick up, but the tourist climbers <sup>9</sup> have been asked / have been asking to bring it down voluntarily. Over 16 tonnes of rubbish <sup>10</sup> have been removed / are being removed from the mountain so far. The worst of it is at Camp Two – 6,400 m above sea level – so often helicopters <sup>11</sup> are used / are being used to help bring it down. The rubbish <sup>12</sup> includes / is including old rope, tent poles, oxygen cylinders, drink cans, and even the remains of a helicopter.

Nepal needs to look after the jewel in its crown, and in order to keep this jewel shining, everyone has to help.

### have something done



- Look at this sentence.  
*Durga had the rubbish removed by the mountaineers.*  
Who removed the rubbish?
- Look at the difference in meaning between these sentences:  
*I've repaired my bicycle.* = I repaired it myself.  
*My bicycle has been repaired.* = Someone repaired it.  
(The action is important, not who did it.)  
*I've had my bicycle repaired.* = I arranged/paid for someone to repair it for me. (have + object + past participle)
- Have something done* is used to talk about services that you ask someone else to do.  
*I'm going to have my hair cut.*

- 7 Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

- Julie's new bathroom is being fitted.  
*She's having her new bathroom fitted*
- My sister wants someone to pierce her ears.  
She wants to \_\_\_\_\_
- My eyes are going to be tested.  
I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr and Mrs Turner's car has been serviced.  
They \_\_\_\_\_
- Our dishwasher hasn't been repaired yet.  
We haven't \_\_\_\_\_
- Hilary's Amazon parcel hasn't been delivered yet.  
She hasn't \_\_\_\_\_



# Vocabulary

## make or do

1 Complete the conversations with the correct form of *make* or *do*.

- 1 A How many potatoes should I peel?  
B Mmm. There are six adults and three kids. Ten will '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- 2 A Can't you '\_\_\_\_\_ more of an effort with your schoolwork, Hugo?  
B Well, I'm '\_\_\_\_\_ my best, Dad!
- 3 A Why have you bought all that old furniture?  
B Because I'm going to '\_\_\_\_\_ it up and sell it on Ebay. I think I'll '\_\_\_\_\_ a nice profit on it.
- 4 A I've '\_\_\_\_\_ a big decision. I'm going to hand in my notice at the bank. My job is so boring.  
B Really? But, what are you going to '\_\_\_\_\_ for a living now?
- 5 A OK, young man, I want to '\_\_\_\_\_ something clear. You are not going out until you've tidied your room.  
B But Mum! The party starts in 15 minutes.
- 6 A Could you '\_\_\_\_\_ me a favour and pass the salt?  
B Of course. Here you are.

2.3 Listen and check.

2 Complete the sentences with these expressions in the correct form.

make up for sth	make off with sth	make it
make of sb	do without sb	
could do with sth	make sth in time	

- 1 You're such a big help to me. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 A What happened to my ham sandwich?  
B I'm afraid the dog \_\_\_\_\_ . Sorry.  
Duke just loves ham sandwiches.
- 3 A box of chocolates? I know you're trying to \_\_\_\_\_ forgetting our wedding anniversary, but you'll have to try harder than that.
- 4 Wow! You've sold over a million books! You've really \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I'm really hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ a huge steak and chips right now.
- 6 Lola behaves really strangely sometimes. I don't know what to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 I'm late! I'll never \_\_\_\_\_ the train \_\_\_\_\_!

2.4 Listen and check.

## Travel and transport

3 Tick (✓) the words which go with each form of transport.

	car	bus	bike	train	plane	ship/ferry
get into/out of						
get on/off						
take off						
land						
ride						
drive						
catch						
miss						
board						
park						

4 Complete the table below with the nouns in the box. Some can go into more than one column.

platform	seat belt	helmet
harbour	carriage	traffic lights
life jacket	service station	season ticket
trolley	tyres	track
horn	port	one-way street
check-in desk	traffic jam	baggage rack
timetable	hand luggage	Customs
deck	traffic warden	cabin
aisle/window seat	cycle lane	security check
ticket inspector	overhead locker	

car	bus	bike
train	plane	ship/ferry





## Prepositions

### Prepositions of movement

- 5 Read about Joe's journey. Where's he going?  
Underline the correct preposition.

# JOE'S JOURNEY ACROSS TOWN

## Getting home for Christmas

Joe's plane landed <sup>1</sup>on / in time <sup>2</sup>into / at Heathrow Airport. He had exactly two hours to get <sup>3</sup>out of / over the airport and <sup>4</sup>into / at the centre of London to catch his train <sup>5</sup>through / to Manchester. He hurried <sup>6</sup>across / through Customs and Passport Control, and then raced <sup>7</sup>past / towards the taxi sign at the exit.

Unfortunately, at that moment, the strap on his rucksack broke and it fell <sup>8</sup>off / against his back and <sup>9</sup>along / onto the ground. Dirty socks, shirts, and underpants spilled all <sup>10</sup>towards / over the airport floor. Joe was so embarrassed! He stuffed everything <sup>11</sup>into / to his rucksack and, pushing his way <sup>12</sup>through / into the crowds of people, finally made it <sup>13</sup>at / to the taxi rank.

He jumped <sup>14</sup>towards / into the nearest taxi, shouting, 'Euston Station, quickly, please!' The taxi set off at such a speed that Joe was thrown forward, hitting his face <sup>15</sup>over / against the glass partition. The taxi sped on and finally arrived <sup>16</sup>in / into the city centre and, inevitably, the middle of a traffic jam! It would be quicker to walk.



Joe paid the driver, leapt <sup>17</sup>across / out of the taxi and ran <sup>18</sup>along / up the pavement, <sup>19</sup>past / out of all the brightly-lit shop windows. At last, he could see the station opposite, but it was difficult to get <sup>20</sup>onto / across the road because of all the traffic. He reached the station just as his train was about to leave. He jumped <sup>21</sup>against / over the barrier, raced <sup>22</sup>along / past the platform, and leapt <sup>23</sup>onto / at the train with seconds to spare. He sighed with relief – he would be home in time for Christmas.





## Travel idioms

6 Match the idiom with its definition.



Idiom	Definition
1 sail through	a begin to behave in an unacceptable way
2 be on the right track	b be in a similar situation to someone
3 go off the rails	c do something easily
4 rock the boat	d put a plan into action
5 be in the same boat	e be going in the right direction
6 get the show on the road	f do something to upset the situation

7 Complete the sentences with one of the idiomatic phrases from 6 in the correct form.

- Sara **sailed through** her finals and got As in everything.
- Pam is always complaining she doesn't have any money, but we're all \_\_\_\_\_.
- This business deal is progressing well. Make sure you don't do anything \_\_\_\_\_.
- Come on! Let's \_\_\_\_\_ or we're going to be late!
- Chris made the wrong friends in his first year at university and completely \_\_\_\_\_.
- You've nearly worked out the answer; I think you're definitely \_\_\_\_\_.

## Pronunciation

### Word stress

1 Here are pairs of words in phonetic script. Look at the stress marks. Transcribe them.

1 /ɪk'splɔːrə/ /ɛksplə'reɪʃn/

2 /'pɒlətɪks/ /,pɒlə'tɪʃn/

3 /'fəʊtəgrɑːf/ /fə'tɒgrəfə/

4 /'lʌkfəri/ /lʌg'ʒʊəriəs/

5 /prə'djuːs/ /prə'dʌkʃn/

6 /dʒə'pæn/ /dʒæpə'niːz/

2.5 Listen and practise saying them.

2 What is the stress pattern of the words in 1? Write them in the chart.

••	•••	•••
<i>Japan</i>	<i>explorer</i>	<i>politics</i>
•••	••••	••••
<i>Japanese</i>	<i>exploration</i>	<i>photographer</i>

3 Write the words below in the correct place in the chart.

transform	introduce	luxury	success
adoption	navigation	impress	embarrassment
disappoint	afternoon	European	ancestor
embarrass	scientists	discovery	compensation
impression	emergency		

2.6 Listen and practise them all.



# 3

## The kindness of strangers

- Narrative tenses
- Time expressions
- Film, theatre, and book reviews
- Positive and negative adjectives
- Phrasal verbs – type 1

### Language focus

#### Narrative tenses

1 Complete the article with the verbs in the chart. Use each verb once only.

Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Continuous
was lowered hovered made swept was taken swam came through	was having was struggling <b>was working</b>	had managed had arrived had risked had been had happened	had been bodyboarding



### Prince William to the rescue!

As well as being a future king, Prince William is also a qualified helicopter pilot. So it was that while he <sup>1</sup> **was working** as an RAF Sea King pilot, he rescued a teenage girl from drowning off the rocky coast of Wales. He <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on duty for only 15 minutes when a call <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that a young girl <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties in the sea. In less than a minute, the Prince and his crew <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the scene and were ready for action.

#### Girls in distress

Thirteen-year-old Tamara West <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ when a rip tide <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her out to sea. From the beach, Tamara's older sister, Sharon, saw what <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ out to save her. However, in the meantime, a surfer <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to rescue Tamara, and now it was poor Sharon who <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ against the strong current and the waves.

#### Calm and controlled

Prince William calmly <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ overhead in the ambulance helicopter whilst the paramedic, Master Harry Harrison, <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to rescue the exhausted girl from sea. The teenager <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital where she <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a full recovery. The Prince's superior officers were full of praise for his handling of the rescue. Prince William and his crew <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their lives to save the life of a young girl.





## Irregular past verbs

2 Complete the sentences with the irregular verb in either the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

### stick

- 1 Barbara \_\_\_\_\_ her tongue out at the teacher.
- 2 Rachel \_\_\_\_\_ by Colin for years, when she finally decided it was time to separate.

### fall

- 3 Harry \_\_\_\_\_ in love with a Greek girl while he was working in Athens.
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ in love before, but this was different. He wanted to marry her.

### cost

- 5 It \_\_\_\_\_ an awful lot to have our car fixed.
- 6 Ted told me his new car \_\_\_\_\_ a fortune.

### catch

- 7 Suzy wondered how she \_\_\_\_\_ a cold in the middle of her summer holiday.
- 8 She \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi outside the restaurant, and went back to her hotel.

### hold

- 9 World leaders \_\_\_\_\_ talks in New York last week to discuss global warming.
- 10 It was lucky that the manager \_\_\_\_\_ a planning meeting the day before the presentation.

### beat

- 11 The sun \_\_\_\_\_ down as the soldiers struggled to climb the hill.
- 12 Stewart was upset because Jordan \_\_\_\_\_ him in tennis again.

## Past Simple or Past Continuous?

3 Choose the correct tense.



- 1 It *was snowing* / *snowed* when I *got up* / *was getting up* this morning. The children next door *made* / *were making* a snowman, so I quickly *put* / *was putting* on some warm clothes and *raced* / *was racing* outside to help them.
- 2 Our team *played* / *was playing* really well. We *lost* / *were losing* at half-time, but in the end we *won* / *were winning* 3-2.
- 3 I *didn't think* / *wasn't thinking* of having a birthday party, but now I'm glad I *had* / *was having* one.
- 4 I'm so tired. The baby next door *was crying* / *cried* all night long and we *weren't getting* / *didn't get* any sleep.
- 5 I *lived* / *was living* in Eastbourne when I *met* / *was meeting* my husband.
- 6 James *was playing* / *played* happily when his big brother *hit* / *was hitting* him on the head and *made* / *was making* him cry.
- 7 A weird thing *happened* / *was happening* to me yesterday. I *was walking* / *walked* home when I *noticed* / *was noticing* a light hovering above me. I *wanted* / *was wanting* to get a photo, but it suddenly *vanished* / *was vanishing* into thin air.
- 8 Roger *sunbathed* / *was sunbathing* by the hotel pool when he *heard* / *was hearing* a strange sound. An enormous insect *appeared* / *was appearing* and *landed* / *was landing* on his leg.

3.1 Listen and check.



## Past passives

4 In these sentences the subject is either not important or too obvious to be necessary. Put each sentence into the passive.

1 Someone stole my bike last night.  
My bike was stolen last night.

2 Archaeologists discovered a Roman temple underneath the new housing estate.  
A Roman temple \_\_\_\_\_.

3 The sports officials held the races indoors because it was raining.  
The races \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Someone had booked the swimming pool for a children's party on Saturday afternoon.  
The swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_.

5 The plumber was repairing the dishwasher, so I couldn't leave the house.  
The dishwasher \_\_\_\_\_.

6 When we returned to our hotel room, the cleaners still hadn't cleaned it.  
Our hotel room \_\_\_\_\_.

7 The chef hadn't cooked the fish for long enough.  
The fish \_\_\_\_\_.

8 Workmen were installing new traffic lights at the crossroads.  
New traffic lights \_\_\_\_\_.

## All tenses in context – a film review

5 Look at the pictures and read the review about one of the greatest films of all time, *It's a Wonderful Life*. Complete the review with verbs from the boxes in the correct form, active or passive.



## The best-loved film of all time

### A From failure to success

lose not receive ~~release~~ show become

Surprisingly, when director **Frank Capra's** *It's a Wonderful Life* <sup>1</sup>was first released in 1946 it was not an instant success. The now iconic film <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any rave reviews at all, and even <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ \$500,000! However, during the 1970s it <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ repeatedly on TV at Christmas time, and it quickly <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ one of the most well-loved films of all time. As a top critic from *Time Magazine* said, '*It's a Wonderful Life* is a pretty wonderful movie.'

### B The story of how George Bailey learns to love life

try say save have (x2) ~~begin~~ award love touch

The story <sup>6</sup>begins in Heaven. The head of the angels, **Gabriel**, has urgently summoned **Clarence Odbody**, a second-class angel who <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to earn his wings, without success, for over 200 years! Gabriel tells Clarence that at this moment lots of prayers <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ down on Earth by the people from a town called Bedford Falls.

The prayers are for a man called **George Bailey**. He is in a desperate situation, having lost all his company's money, and he's about to take his own life. Clarence's task is to rescue George.

However, he not only <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ him from drowning, he also <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a brilliant idea. He shows George a world where he was never born. George sees with his own eyes how his life <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the lives of so many others, and in so many wonderful ways. He really <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful life!

George returns to his home to find that the people of Bedford Falls have gathered with their hard-earned money to save his company. He realizes how much he <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ by them all. Back in Heaven, Clarence <sup>14</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ finally \_\_\_\_\_ his wings.





### C Why this film is more popular than ever

~~stand~~ repay cover write give be

It's a *Wonderful Life* <sup>15</sup> has stood the test of time (it is over 70 years old now) because its sentiments are as relevant today as they ever <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. We can identify with its characters because the full range of human emotions <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. However, this film is essentially about simple human kindness, and how it often <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by kindness. Audiences are left wanting to help their fellow man or woman, whatever their faith, colour, or creed.

At the end of the film, Clarence <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ George a copy of his favourite book, *Tom Sawyer*. In it he <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_:

'Dear George, remember, no man is a failure who has friends. Thanks for the wings.

Love, Clarence.'



## Vocabulary

### Film, theatre, and book reviews

1 These adjectives are typical of those used in reviews. Which are positive? Which negative?

tender	tear-jerking	riveting
fast-moving	dull	witty
romantic	unpredictable	unbelievable
exceptional	confused	powerful
second-rate	hilarious	page-turner

2 Read the reviews. Are they positive or negative? Complete them with a suitable adjective from 1.

Karen Kenny's new book *Is anyone there* is a real 'page-turner'. I got through the whole book in a day! This book is as <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ as a racing car – there is never a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ moment. The ending was totally <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and I was left gasping in disbelief. This is a <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ read (I love a bit of alliteration!). Kenny has come up trumps again!

Craig McCleish's comedy *Hippy Happy Family*, had all the ingredients to be a <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. 'falling-off-the-chair-with-laughter' film. Unfortunately, McCleish didn't deliver the goods this time. I was completely <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ – I didn't understand the storyline at all. His characters had no depth and were really <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Audiences are going to be disappointed with McCleish's <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ film.

Mateo Garcia's new play is as <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ as *Romeo and Juliet* and equally as <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I was left sobbing at the end. The love between the two main characters, Lolita and Lazarus, is so <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it could conquer the world, yet, paradoxically, so gentle and <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Garcia has created a masterpiece. He is truly one of the most <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ young playwrights of the 21st century.



## Positive and negative adjectives

3 Here are some more positive and negative adjectives. Put them into the correct box. Which ones could be both?

optimistic	gripping
flawed	best-selling
witty	pessimistic
thrilling	weak
whacky	sophisticated
predictable	clichéd
psychological	iconic
dramatic	spine-chilling
absorbing	polished
haunting	classic
shocking	implausible
unputdownable	intriguing

### Positive

optimistic

### Negative

pessimistic

### Both

iconic

## Time expressions

4 Match the lines and time expressions. Use each expression once only.

1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d I've been working in the same bank	a ten years ago.
2 <input type="checkbox"/> I started this job	b by the time I was 30.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> I didn't want to get married	c until I met you.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> I had had two children	d <del>for years.</del>
5 <input type="checkbox"/> I'd been writing poetry for years	e since six o'clock.
6 <input type="checkbox"/> I didn't stay in that job	f until I arrived.
7 <input type="checkbox"/> I've been waiting here	g when he finally arrived.
8 <input type="checkbox"/> They didn't order the food	h for long.
9 <input type="checkbox"/> The train pulled out of the station	i a minute ago.
10 <input type="checkbox"/> I'd been waiting over an hour	j until it was too late.
11 <input type="checkbox"/> I haven't been feeling well	k until late.
12 <input type="checkbox"/> They got on the plane	l lately.
13 <input type="checkbox"/> I'd never seen him	m at the last minute.
14 <input type="checkbox"/> I was watching TV	n before.
15 <input type="checkbox"/> He didn't hear the attacker	o before being published.

5 Complete the sentences, using past tenses only and the prompts in brackets.

- Two years ago, while I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(work / Paris / grandfather / die)
- As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(get / home / I / switch on the TV)
- First I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(have a shower / then / I / get dressed)
- I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(always / want / visit / Australia / and I / finally / go / last year)
- As he \_\_\_\_\_.  
(post / letter / he / realize / not put on / stamp)
- By the time he \_\_\_\_\_.  
(finish / speak / most / audience / fall asleep)
- Once I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(tell him / truth / I / feel / much better)
- Before I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(buy / my / first / flat / I / see / 30 / other properties)

**3.2** Listen and check.



## Phrasal verbs – Type 1 (no object)



There are four types of phrasal verb.

**Type 1** consists of a verb + particle. There is no object.

They can be both literal and idiomatic.

*She stood up and walked out.* (literal)

*The bomb went off.* (idiomatic)

➡ **Type 2 and type 3 p37** **Type 4 p48**

6 Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

1 find out	a have a more stable life
2 break up	b wait a minute
3 hold on	c stop talking
4 speak up	d discover
5 set off	e be happier
6 stay in	f arrive
7 settle down	g talk louder
8 turn up	h not go out, be at home
9 cheer up	i end a relationship
10 shut up	j begin a journey

7 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from exercise 5 in the correct form.

- Peter hasn't arrived yet – I hope he \_\_\_\_\_ soon.
- We have a long journey tomorrow. What time are we \_\_\_\_\_?
- Why are you so miserable? I wish you'd \_\_\_\_\_!
- I don't feel like going out tonight. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ and order a pizza, shall we?
- Larry was a bit wild at university, but after he got a job and married, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- After three years of going out together, Josh and Lil eventually \_\_\_\_\_ because Josh didn't want to get married.
- Can I copy your homework? The teacher will never \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_! I'm trying to watch this programme, and you're all talking.
- \_\_\_\_\_! We can't hear you at the back.
- A Are you ready yet?  
B \_\_\_\_\_! I'll just get my coat.

🔊 3.3 Listen and check.

## Pronunciation

### Diphthongs

Diphthongs are two vowel sounds which run together.

hear /hɪə/ = /ɪ/ + /ə/ diphthong /ɪə/

hair /heə/ = /e/ + /ə/ diphthong /eə/

1 🔊 3.4 Listen and circle the correct transcription of each word. What is the other word? Read both aloud.

- |         |         |         |        |       |       |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1 pay   | (/peɪ/) | /peə/   | 5 dear | /dɪə/ | /deə/ |
| 2 write | /raʊt/  | /raɪt/  | 6 boy  | /bəʊ/ | /bɔɪ/ |
| 3 phone | /fəʊn/  | /faɪn/  | 7 tour | /tuə/ | /taʊ/ |
| 4 round | /reɪnd/ | /raʊnd/ | 8 fair | /fɪə/ | /feə/ |

2 Read the poem aloud. Write the number next to the correct sound.

### Sounds and letters don't agree

When the English tongue we speak,

Why does <sup>1</sup>break not rhyme with <sup>2</sup>weak? ☐ 2 /i:/ ☐ 1 /eɪ/

Won't you tell me why it's true

We say <sup>3</sup>sew, but also <sup>4</sup>few? ☐ /u:/ ☐ /əʊ/

And the maker of a verse

Cannot rhyme his <sup>5</sup>horse with <sup>6</sup>worse? ☐ /ɔ:/ ☐ /ɜ:/

<sup>7</sup>Beard is not the same as <sup>8</sup>heard. ☐ /ɒ/ ☐ /ɜ:/

<sup>9</sup>Cord is different from <sup>10</sup>word. ☐ /ɜ:/ ☐ /ɔ:/

<sup>11</sup>Cow is cow, but <sup>12</sup>low is low. ☐ /aʊ/ ☐ /əʊ/

<sup>13</sup>Shoe is never rhymed with <sup>14</sup>foe. ☐ /u:/ ☐ /əʊ/

Think of <sup>15</sup>hose and <sup>16</sup>dose and <sup>17</sup>lose, ☐ /u:z/ ☐ /əʊz/ ☐ /əʊs/

Think of <sup>18</sup>loose and yet of <sup>19</sup>choose. ☐ /u:z/ ☐ /u:s/

Think of <sup>20</sup>comb and <sup>21</sup>tomb and <sup>22</sup>bomb, ☐ /ɒm/ ☐ /u:m/ ☐ /əʊm/

<sup>23</sup>Doll and <sup>24</sup>roll ☐ /ɒl/ ☐ /əʊl/

and <sup>25</sup>home and <sup>26</sup>some. ☐ /ʌm/ ☐ /əʊm/

And since <sup>27</sup>pay is rhymed with <sup>28</sup>say, ☐ /eɪ/ ☐ /eɪ/

Why not <sup>29</sup>paid with <sup>30</sup>said, I pray? ☐ /eɪ/ ☐ /eɪ/

Think of <sup>31</sup>blood and <sup>32</sup>food and <sup>33</sup>good; ☐ /ʊ/ ☐ /u:/ ☐ /ʌ/

<sup>34</sup>Mould is not pronounced like <sup>35</sup>could. ☐ /ʊd/ ☐ /əʊld/

Why is it <sup>36</sup>done, but <sup>37</sup>gone and <sup>38</sup>lone? ☐ /əʊ/ ☐ /ʌ/ ☐ /ɒ/

Is there any reason known?

To sum up, it seems to me that sounds and letters don't agree.



tomb



comb



bomb



# 4

## A pack of lies

- Question words
- Indirect questions
- Negative questions with auxiliaries
- Questions with prepositions
- Antonyms and synonyms
- Verb + preposition

### Language focus

#### What's the question?

- 1 Read the text about **Frank Abagnale**. Why is his current job surprising?
- 2 Complete the questions for the answers.
  - 1 A How many identities has Frank assumed?  
B At least eight, including an airline pilot.
  - 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ was he a conman \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Five years.
  - 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ Steven Spielberg want \_\_\_\_\_ a film of Frank's life?  
B Because Frank's adventures were so famous.
  - 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ was Frank \_\_\_\_\_ his parents split up?  
B 16.
  - 5 A \_\_\_\_\_ did the young Frank look \_\_\_\_\_?  
B He was tall and handsome and looked old for his age.
  - 6 A \_\_\_\_\_ was his first \_\_\_\_\_ con?  
B Bank fraud.
  - 7 A \_\_\_\_\_ airline did he \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Pan Am.
  - 8 A \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle did he have as a pilot?  
B A glamorous one. He flew all over the world.
  - 9 A \_\_\_\_\_ life did he put at \_\_\_\_\_ he impersonated a paediatrician?  
B A baby's.
  - 10 A \_\_\_\_\_ was he when the police finally \_\_\_\_\_ him?  
B France.
  - 11 A \_\_\_\_\_ the role of Frank in the movie *Catch Me If You Can*?  
B Leonardo DiCaprio.
  - 12 A \_\_\_\_\_ Frank work \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
B The FBI.

4.1 Listen and check.

### The *true* story of a *real* fake

*One of the world's most famous impersonators*



Frank Abagnale

**D**uring his life, **Frank Abagnale** has assumed at least eight separate identities, including an airline pilot, a lawyer, a professor, and a doctor. He was a brilliant conman who forged \$2.5 million worth of cheques across 26 countries over the course of five years. Such was his fame that his adventures have been made into a Steven Spielberg film and a Broadway musical, both called *Catch Me If You Can*.

Amazingly, Abagnale's career as a conman began when he was just 16. Upset at the divorce of his parents, he ran away to New York and, being tall, handsome, and already going grey, he pretended to be 26 and got a job. His first major con was bank fraud. He created a new identity and set up numerous bank accounts. He printed flawless fake cheques and managed to cash them at the banks.

However, Abagnale is most famous for impersonating an airline pilot. He conned Pan Am into giving him a pilot's uniform, and he faked an ID card. He was still only a teenager when he flew over 1,000,000 miles and visited 26 countries enjoying the glamorous lifestyle of an international pilot at Pan Am's expense!





Abagnale also had the nerve to impersonate a paediatrician in a Georgia hospital and nearly caused a baby to die through oxygen deprivation. Having the sense to realize he was putting lives at risk, he changed course and became a university professor. He taught sociology and apparently his classes were very popular. By now, the police were on his trail, but he always managed to cover his tracks until eventually he was arrested in France and imprisoned for five years.

It is easy to understand how his amazing impersonations and adventures lent themselves to both a movie, starring Leonardo DiCaprio as Abagnale, and a highly successful Broadway musical.

Today, the majority of Abagnale's work is for the FBI, preventing fraud rather than committing it! He believes that fraud is too easy. 'Nowadays', he says, 'technology breeds crime' and 'prevention is the only feasible course of action'.

## Indirect questions

### 3 Rewrite these questions using indirect forms.

- How many identities did he have altogether?  
I'm not sure exactly how many identities he had.
- How did he learn to forge cheques?  
I'd like to know \_\_\_\_\_.
- Why did his parents divorce?  
I've no idea \_\_\_\_\_.
- Who decided to make a musical?  
I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which countries did he visit?  
I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.
- How did he have the nerve to impersonate a doctor?  
I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_.
- Why did the police take so long to catch him?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?
- How did he get the job with the FBI?  
I wish I knew \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 Write indirect questions about Frank Abagnale for these answers.

- A Have you any idea \_\_\_\_\_?  
B He made millions of dollars.
- A Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
B *Catch Me If You Can*.
- A I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.  
B He flew for Pan Am.
- A Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Leonardo DiCaprio and Tom Hanks starred in it.
- A Why do you think he \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Because he knows better than anyone how to prevent fraud.

### 4.2 Listen and compare.



## Questions with prepositions

5 Complete the questions with the prepositions in the box.

in of by with to from at about ~~for~~ on

- What is your home town famous for ?
- Who was that book written \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Who does this dictionary belong \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- What are you looking \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- What did you spend all your money \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- What sort of books are you interested \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- What are you talking \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- What are you so afraid \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Who are you angry \_\_\_\_\_ ? James or me?
- A I got these flowers in the post today!  
B Ooh, they're beautiful! Who are they \_\_\_\_\_ ?

6 Write a short question with a preposition in reply to these sentences.

- A I went to the cinema last night.  
B Who with ?
- A I'm very cross with you.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A We're going away for the weekend.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A I'm very worried.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A I'm going to Australia.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ? Two weeks? A month?
- A I bought a present today.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A Have you heard? Jane has got engaged.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A Can you cut this voucher out for me?  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ? I haven't got any scissors.

4.3 Listen and check.

## Negatives

I don't think you're right



In English, we usually use *I don't think* with an affirmative verb:  
*I don't think I know you.* **NOT** *I think I don't know you.*

We do the same with *believe*, *suppose*, and *expect*.

*I don't expect we'll meet again.*

*My friends didn't believe I'd do a bungee jump!*

We can also use *seem*, *expect*, and *want* with the negative (+ object) + infinitive:

*She doesn't seem to be very happy.*

*I don't expect to get the job.*

*I don't want to go back to that restaurant.*

*He doesn't expect us to pass the exams.*

7 Rewrite the sentences, using the verbs in brackets in the negative.

- You haven't met my wife. (*think*)  
I don't think you've met my wife.
- You haven't got change for a 20-euro note. (*suppose*)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- This machine isn't working. (*seem*)  
This machine \_\_\_\_\_.
- It wasn't going to rain. (*think*)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- Their daughter's moving to Canada. They aren't happy. (*want*)  
They \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm surprised to see you here. (*expect*)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- You haven't seen Robert recently. (*suppose*)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- You probably don't remember me. (*expect*)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- She didn't pass all her exams. (*believe*)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- I wouldn't like snails. (*think*)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.





## no, not, or none?

8 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I'll help you, but *no* / *not* tonight.
- 2 We have *n't* / *no* onions left. Sorry!
- 3 *No* / *None* of us understood the lesson.
- 4 The teacher was *no* / *n't* very clear.
- 5 I asked you *n't* / *not* to make a mess.
- 6 Why did *none* / *n't* you do what I asked?
- 7 How do you manage *not* / *n't* to put on any weight?
- 8 Bring Alessia to the party, but *no* / *not* Ben. He's too loud.
- 9 There's *none* / *no* meat in this dish, so it's suitable for vegetarians.
- 10 A Who likes chemistry?  
B *No* / *Not* me.
- 11 A Where's the nearest swimming pool?  
B There are *not* / *none* around here.
- 12 She has *none* / *no* idea of how to enjoy herself.
- 13 Why have *n't* / *not* you emailed me for so long?
- 14 I can play the piano a little bit, but *not* / *none* properly.
- 15 A Do you work late?  
B *No* / *Not* if I can help it.
- 16 A Where's the coffee?  
B There's *none* / *no* left.
- 17 The management accepts *none* / *no* responsibility for items left in the cloakroom.
- 18 I've got *not* / *no* time for people who are rude.
- 19 *None* / *No* of my friends smoke.
- 20 A Do you like jazz? B *None* / *Not* really.

4.4 Listen and check.

## Negative auxiliaries

9 Complete the sentences with a negative auxiliary from the box.

wasn't(x2) weren't hasn't don't won't 'm not  
doesn't aren't didn't haven't hadn't

- 1 My boss speaks fluent French, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 We wanted to leave the party, but Fred \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I've been to America, but my parents \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I thought these biscuits were sugar-free, but they \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 They said she was getting better, but she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 I'll be moving to London, but my girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 My husband's going to the wedding, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Jo likes Indian food, but Andrew \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Bill thought I'd forgotten our wedding anniversary, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The bedroom's been decorated, but the bathroom \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 He said that he was really sorry, but he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 We thought that we were doing it correctly, but we \_\_\_\_\_.



"Didn't you get my text?"

## Negative questions

10 Match a question in A with the most suitable line in B.

A	B
1 Don't you want me to help you?	a I thought you did.
2 Do you want me to help you?	b I will if you want.
3 Aren't you a member of the tennis club?	c I'm sure I've seen you there.
4 Are you a member of the tennis club?	d If you are, we could have a game.
5 Don't you know the answer?	e Yes or no?
6 Do you know the answer?	f I'm surprised at you!
7 Don't you think it's beautiful?	g Surely you agree with me?
8 Do you think it's too big?	h I'm asking because I'm not sure.
9 Didn't I tell you I'm going out tonight?	i I can't remember now.
10 Did I tell you I'm going out tonight?	j I thought I had. Sorry!

4.5 Listen and check.



# Vocabulary

## Antonyms and synonyms



- 1 For the words in column A, write their **opposites** in column B, using **prefixes**.

A	B	C
<b>Adjectives</b>		
1 real	<i>unreal</i>	<i>fake</i>
2 truthful		
3 credible		
4 plausible		
5 probable		
6 legal		
7 responsible		
8 normal		
9 professional		
10 important		
<b>Nouns</b>		
11 honesty		
12 reality		
13 belief		
<b>Verbs</b>		
14 appear		
15 understand		
16 trust		
17 cover		

- 2 In column C, write **synonyms** for the words in B, using the words in the box.

<del>fake</del>	confuse	dishonest	reveal
deceit	unbelievable	fantasy	vanish
ridiculous	bizarre	amateur	unlikely
trivial	incredulity	suspect	illicit
thoughtless			

- 3 Complete these sentences with words from column B in the correct form.

- I don't care what you think! Your opinion is completely \_\_\_\_\_.
- Grace's teacher was very \_\_\_\_\_ when he told all the children to shut up!
- The police have \_\_\_\_\_ a plot to hack into the government computer system.
- It's not entirely \_\_\_\_\_ that there's a planet identical to ours.
- I know I have many faults, but \_\_\_\_\_ isn't one of them.

- 4 Complete the sentences with words from column C in the correct form.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ Helena wasn't telling the truth. She always smiles when she's lying.
- Johann is so upset. He paid £4,000 for a Cartier watch, then found out it was a \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ Robert with George – they look so similar.
- Running 5 kilometres may seem \_\_\_\_\_ to you, but it's a big deal for me!
- Ursula lives in a \_\_\_\_\_ world if she thinks she's going to find the perfect man.

## Prepositions – Verb + preposition

- 5 Many verbs are followed by prepositions. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- I agree with every word you say.
- I applied \_\_\_\_\_ the job, but I didn't get it.
- He died \_\_\_\_\_ a heart attack.
- She's suffering \_\_\_\_\_ a nasty chest infection.
- Do you believe \_\_\_\_\_ magic?
- I didn't realize Maria was married \_\_\_\_\_ George.
- Don't you think Mike's been acting \_\_\_\_\_ a very strange way?
- Did you succeed \_\_\_\_\_ convincing your father you were telling the truth?
- Compared \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'm not very intelligent at all!
- We've complained \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of homework we get.
- Stop laughing \_\_\_\_\_ me. It isn't funny!
- I've completely fallen \_\_\_\_\_ love \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- Who will you vote \_\_\_\_\_ in the next election?
- Bollywood sensation Katrina Kaif has appeared \_\_\_\_\_ over 30 films.



# Pronunciation

## Intonation in question tags

**4.6** In question tags, the intonation either falls ↘ or rises ↗.

Falling intonation means that the sentence is more like a statement  
= I'm sure I'm right. *Can you just confirm that for me?*



Rising intonation means that the sentence is more like a real question  
= I'm not sure if I'm right about this. *Correct me if I'm wrong.*



Both patterns are very common in spoken English because they invite other people to join in the conversation.

**1** **4.7** Write the question tags for the statements. Listen and check.

- 1 It's really warm again today, isn't it?
- 2 You're angry with me, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 Last night was such a hot night, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 You couldn't help me carry this bag, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 Antonio's late again, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 It's cold for this time of year, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 John didn't fail his driving test again, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 You haven't seen my pen anywhere, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9 By the end of the film we were all in tears, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 10 You wouldn't have change for a £10 note, \_\_\_\_\_?

**2** **4.7** Listen again to 1 and mark whether the tag falls (↘) or rises (↗).

**3** Write a sentence and question tag for these situations.

- 1 You ask Tom if he could help you with your homework.  
Tom, you couldn't help me with my homework, could you?
- 2 You're coming out of a restaurant where you have just had a really awful meal with a friend.  
That \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 You can't believe that your sister has borrowed your new coat again.  
You \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 You need a neighbour to water your plants while you're away.  
You \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 You think that Vanessa's plane leaves at 11 o'clock.  
Vanessa, your \_\_\_\_\_?

**4** **4.8** Now listen to the sentences and mark the intonation pattern.



# Exam practice Units 1–4

## Reading and Use of English Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

### Missing home

Starting university can be tough. It's a time of change – it might be your first time **0 B** from home or you may be moving to a **1** area or country. It could be the first time that you've had to be responsible for yourself and you may have **2** expectations about how much you're going to enjoy your new life. We hope starting university will be fun and exciting, and we **3** lots of activities and events to help you **4** in and make new friends. However, we also know that it's very **5** for new students to miss their home life. Research shows that 50–70% of new students suffer **6** this feeling to some extent within their first two or three weeks. This can be quite a personal reaction that not everyone feels comfortable talking about, so there's a chance those around you are feeling the **7**, but just not sharing it with others. Just remember, missing people and places is not a **8** of weakness.

- |                     |           |             |            |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| <b>0</b> A out      | B away    | C distant   | D missing  |
| <b>1</b> A separate | B diverse | C different | D unusual  |
| <b>2</b> A large    | B high    | C deep      | D strong   |
| <b>3</b> A put      | B offer   | C perform   | D show     |
| <b>4</b> A move     | B travel  | C settle    | D change   |
| <b>5</b> A common   | B popular | C ordinary  | D standard |
| <b>6</b> A of       | B by      | C from      | D for      |
| <b>7</b> A same     | B similar | C like      | D equal    |
| <b>8</b> A symbol   | B symptom | C hint      | D sign     |

## Reading and Use of English Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

### Cold morning ride

This experience must have been twenty or so years ago. I was about seventeen years old, and I **0 had** just left school and started a new job **9** a delivery driver. I was given a nice new motorbike, but I didn't have the proper clothing to **10** with it. My first job was an early-morning pickup. A customer wanted to **11** a parcel delivered by 9 o'clock in the middle of Manchester. It was a mid-winter morning and it was absolutely freezing. I picked up and delivered my parcel **12** time.

The person **13** took the parcel from me was a man of about sixty. He looked at me and asked me **14** I was all right; I said I was, but actually I was shaking with cold and not looking **15** to the ride back. He said, 'Come with me', and he took me to a café **16** the corner where he bought me a huge cooked breakfast and a hot drink. He had the same as me. What a lovely man. I'll never forget his simple generosity.



## Reading and Use of English Part 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

### Some emails are bad news

Nearly everyone who logs on to check their emails has come across a message that promises an amazing 0 **financial** opportunity. From demands from government 17 \_\_\_\_\_ to notices that you've won a competition you don't remember 18 \_\_\_\_\_, these communications seem too good to be true. And they always are.

19 \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails and online corruption are two of the most common 20 \_\_\_\_\_ which are made by computer users today. The e-mails, which include sufficient factual information to be 21 \_\_\_\_\_, are usually very credible, and can be 22 \_\_\_\_\_ risky to someone's finances or credit score. The criminals who target you are usually attempting to steal money 23 \_\_\_\_\_, using bank account details that you provide, or even trying to steal your identity and purchasing items in your name. It has been reported that the 24 \_\_\_\_\_ data records of more than 93 million people have been lost or stolen in the last ten years.

FINANCE  
OFFICE  
ENTER

HONEST  
COMPLAIN  
CONVINCE  
POTENTIAL  
DIRECT

PERSON

## Reading and Use of English Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not** change the word given. You must use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given. (2 marks each)

- 25 Children in some areas no longer have to wear uniforms to school.

AWAY

Children in some areas \_\_\_\_\_ to wear school uniforms.

- 26 You're doing too much; you should relax.

EASY

Why \_\_\_\_\_? You're doing too much.

- 27 If I were you, I wouldn't believe everything Tom says, because he often invents things.

MAKES

Tom often \_\_\_\_\_ don't believe everything he says.

- 28 When I got home, my sister had already left for work.

GONE

I didn't see my sister \_\_\_\_\_ work.

- 29 How did they manage to escape from the fire?

IDEA

I have \_\_\_\_\_ to escape from the fire.

- 30 Do you think you could help me with my college project?

MIND

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ me with my college project?

TOTAL

36



# 5

## A future perfect?

- Future forms
- Conjunctions in future time clauses
- Common verbs – take, put
- Commonly confused words
- Phrasal verbs – types 2 and 3
- Sounds and spelling

### Language focus

#### Future forms

##### Question tags

1 Match a sentence in A with a question tag in B.

A	B
1 You're going to work harder from now on,	a will we?
2 I'll see you next week,	b doesn't it?
3 Kate's leaving soon,	c won't it?
4 You'll text when you get there,	d are you?
5 Our plane takes off at 4.00 p.m.,	e won't I?
6 The painters will have finished by next week,	f isn't she?
7 You aren't thinking of resigning,	g won't you?
8 We won't need tickets to get in,	h won't they?
9 It'll be worth it in the end,	i will he?
10 Max won't be coming,	j aren't you?
11 Get out of my way,	k will you?
12 I'm going to make a fool of myself,	l aren't I?

5.1 Listen and check.



#### will or going to?

2 Complete the conversations with *will* or *going to* in the correct form. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

- A I \_\_\_\_\_ make myself a sandwich. Do you want one?

B No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ have something later.
- A Marco and Lia \_\_\_\_\_ spend their honeymoon in Venice.

B How wonderful! I'm sure they \_\_\_\_\_ love it!
- A Bye, Mum. I \_\_\_\_\_ meet Tom and Mel. I \_\_\_\_\_ be back at about ten o'clock.

B OK, but don't be late again or I \_\_\_\_\_ be really annoyed.
- A Jo \_\_\_\_\_ be furious when she finds out I've crashed the car.

B She \_\_\_\_\_ understand if you explain that it wasn't your fault.
- A I've just seen the weather forecast and it \_\_\_\_\_ be chilly again.

B I think I \_\_\_\_\_ take a coat then.
- A I'm tired. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed.

B I \_\_\_\_\_ watch the news, then I \_\_\_\_\_ join you.
- A My boss has told me I \_\_\_\_\_ be promoted.

B Congratulations! We \_\_\_\_\_ have to celebrate!
- A Mr Smith, now you've won the lottery, you \_\_\_\_\_ be the fifth-richest man in England. How do you feel about that?

B I \_\_\_\_\_ tell you next week. I'm too shocked at the moment!

5.2 Listen and check.



## Future Continuous or Future Perfect?

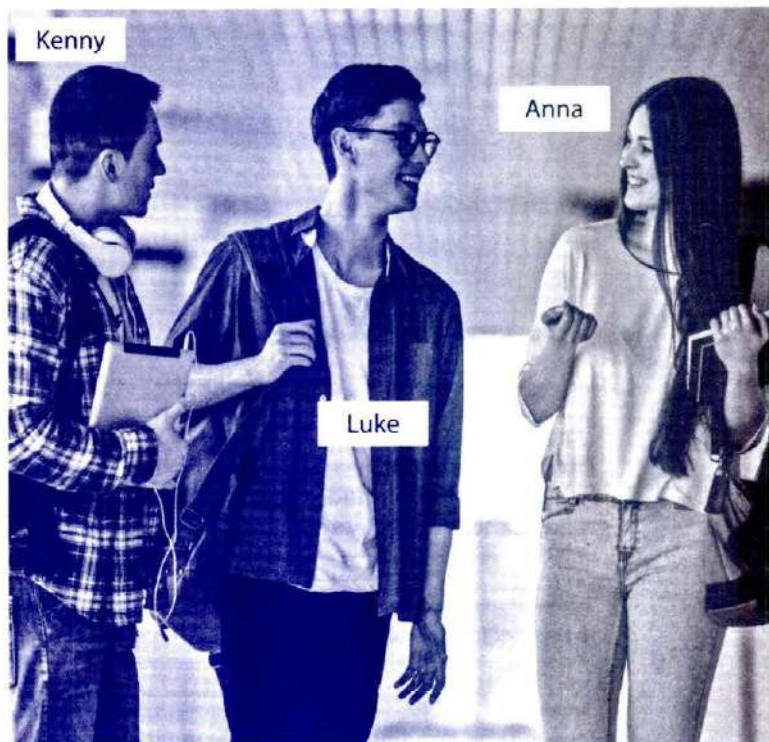
3 Kenny, Luke, and Anna are students at a college in London. Complete their conversation with the words in the box.

I'll be flying	I'll be inviting	we'll be taking
<del>we'll all be doing</del>	I'll be living	I'll have earned
I'll have passed	have written	I'll be writing
I'll have made		

### What will they be doing?

- L** Hi guys. How do you think you've done in the exam?
- K** I don't know. Fingers crossed, because I need an A to get into university.
- L** Me too. Hey, I wonder what **'we'll all be doing'** 10 years from now.
- K** What, when we're 30? Well, I hope to <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a best-selling novel by then. What about you?
- L** Ah, hopefully I'll be a pilot. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all my flying exams and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 380s all round the world.
- A** That sounds exciting!
- L** It will be. But what about you, Anna?
- A** Well, hopefully <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in New York in a luxury apartment, so you can visit me there!
- L** Really? What will you be doing in New York?
- A** Well, I'm going to be a top lawyer for a leading New York law firm. Easy!
- K** New York? Why live in an overcrowded, polluted city? I'll be living somewhere peaceful and beautiful, and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ enough money by then to buy a beautiful cottage in the country. My best-selling novel will have been a huge success and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my second one.
- A** Oh, that sounds boring to me. I'd go mad living in the country – too many cows! I'll be partying with the cool set in rooftop bars overlooking the city.
- L** I agree with Anna. The country's for sheep and cows. But I will visit you Kenny, if you have a champagne book launch in London.
- K** Who says <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you? <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ loads of famous friends by then.
- A** Come on, guys, enough about our exciting futures! We have to pass these exams first, or <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them again in a year's time!

4 Complete the sentences about Kenny, Luke, and Anna in 10 years' time by putting the verb in brackets in either the Future Continuous or the Future Perfect.



### Kenny

- He **'I'll have bought'** a cottage in the country. (buy)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ on his latest book. (work)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ lots of money from writing a bestseller. (make)

### Luke

- He \_\_\_\_\_ his pilot's exams. (finish)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK. (live)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ 380s all round the world. (fly)

### Anna

- She \_\_\_\_\_ to New York. (move)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ lots of money (earn)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside. (not live)

5.3 Listen and check.



## What does John say?

- 5 Write what **John** actually says in these situations. Use a future form.



- 1 He sees some very dark clouds in the sky.

It's **going to rain**.

- 2 His sister has just reminded him that it is his grandmother's birthday soon.

I \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 He has decided to study hard for his final exams.

I \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 He's made an appointment to see the dentist next Friday.

I \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 He predicts a win for his team, Manchester United, on Saturday.

I think \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 He's stuck in a traffic jam. He's late for his meeting. He rings his office.

I'm sorry, \_\_\_\_\_

- 7 His sister is pregnant. The baby is due next March.

My sister \_\_\_\_\_

- 8 His plane ticket for next Sunday says: *Departure 7.30 a.m. London, Heathrow.*

My plane \_\_\_\_\_

- 9 He can see himself lying on a beach in Spain next week at this time.

This time next week \_\_\_\_\_

- 10 He predicts hot weather there.

I think it \_\_\_\_\_

### 5.4 Listen and compare.

## Conjunctions in future time clauses

Notice that in clauses after *if*, *when*, *as soon as*, *until*, *before*, *after*, *once*, and *unless*, we normally use a present tense to talk about the future. A future form is not used.

*I'll phone you **when I arrive**. NOT ~~when I'll arrive~~*

*I won't marry you **unless you give up smoking**. NOT ~~unless you'll give up~~*

To show that the first action will be completed before the second, we often use the Present Perfect.

*I'll email you the report **as soon as I've written it**.*

*They're going to emigrate to Australia **after they've had the baby**.*

- 6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1 **Unless** you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) something, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) better.

2 We \_\_\_\_\_ (not move) to Paris **until** we \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a flat there to rent.

3 You \_\_\_\_\_ (love) Adam **when** you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him. He's so funny.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to drive **as soon as** you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 17?

5 The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to bed **unless** they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a glass of milk.

6 It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at least an hour **before** I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) this report.

7 **If** you \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) well in the test, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) do it again?

8 **As soon as** we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to process the information, we \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with your request.

9 The doctor says that I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) much better **once** I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the operation.

10 **Once** you \_\_\_\_\_ (try) 'Glowwhite' toothpaste, you \_\_\_\_\_ (never use) anything else!

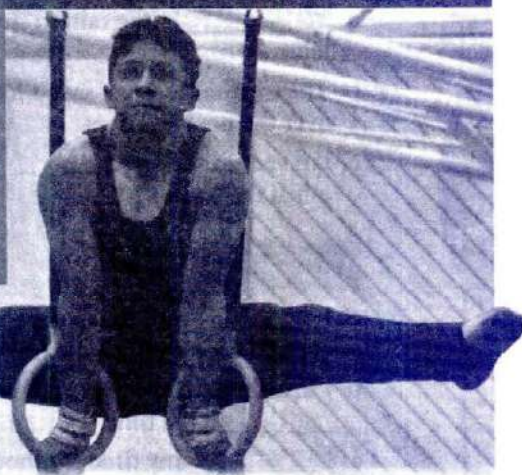


## Future forms in context

7 Read the interview with Sasha. Underline the most suitable future form.

### AN INSPIRATIONAL TEENAGER

Meet Sasha Petrov, a young gymnast with high aspirations for the next Olympics.



- I Hello, Sasha. It is good of you to be interviewed today, as I know you have a busy training schedule.
- S That's OK. I <sup>1</sup> *'ll take / 'm taking* a couple of days off anyway as it's my birthday tomorrow. I <sup>2</sup> *'m / 'm going to be* 18 – an adult at last.
- I Only 18 and you've accomplished so much already! You won a bronze medal at the European Championships last year, and I know you <sup>3</sup> *'ll be hoping / 'll have hoped* to win gold at the next Olympics.
- S That's my dream. I <sup>4</sup> *'ll never give up / 'll never be giving up* until I've done all I can to achieve it. That's what keeps me going through the hours of training. I keep telling myself it'll be worth it if I <sup>5</sup> *win / will win* gold. Failure isn't an option.
- I You're very tough on yourself, Sasha. That's a lot of commitment and hard work. You're still young. Surely you must spend some time with friends?
- S No, gymnastics is everything to me. I <sup>6</sup> *'ll be training / 'll have been training* intensively for six years by the next Olympics, and every minute of practice helps.
- I The World Championships <sup>7</sup> *are being staged / will be staged* in Germany next year. How are you preparing?
- S Well, I'm good at the pommel horse and the parallel bars, so by the time the Championships start, I <sup>8</sup> *concentrate / 'll have concentrated* on them the most. I think the bars <sup>9</sup> *will be / are being my* best event.
- I Will you <sup>10</sup> *be hoping / have hoped* for a medal?
- S Yes, I <sup>11</sup> *will / have*. Maybe silver or bronze.
- I You're such a good role model for young people today. Do you have any advice for other young hopefuls?
- S Yes. Never lose sight of your dream. If you work hard, you <sup>12</sup> *will have been / will be* successful.
- I Thank you, Sasha. Good luck, and happy birthday ...

5.5 Listen and check.

## Correct the mistakes

8 In these conversations, some of the future forms are wrong. Tick the correct sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 ☒ A Have you heard? Sue's going to have a baby.  
I'll  
☐ B Really? I'm going to give her a ring this evening to congratulate her.
- 2 ☐ A What do you do this weekend?  
☐ B I don't know yet. Maybe I'll give Paul a ring and see what he's doing.
- 3 ☐ A I'll be honest with you, Matthew. I don't think you're going to pass this exam.  
☐ B Oh no! What will I be doing?
- 4 ☐ A Is it true that Rachel will go to the States to work as a nanny?  
☐ B Yes, and guess what! I am, too!
- 5 ☐ A Our plane leaves at six o'clock on Saturday morning.  
☐ B You'll be having to wake me up. I can never get up in the mornings.
- 6 ☐ A It's my birthday tomorrow. I'm going to be 30!  
☐ B 30! That's ancient! You are getting your pension soon.
- 7 ☐ A My parents will be arriving soon, and the house looks like a pigsty.  
☐ B Don't worry. It'll only be taking a few minutes to clear up.
- 8 ☐ A Will you be going skiing as usual after Christmas?  
☐ B Not this year. It's just too expensive. We'll stay at home.
- 9 ☐ A I'll ring you as soon as I'll arrive.  
☐ B Please do. We'll be waiting to hear you've arrived safely.
- 10 ☐ A Are you going to Sam's party on Friday?  
☐ B Yeah, unless I am getting held up at work.

5.6 Listen and compare.



# Vocabulary

## Common verbs – take, put

1 Kerry and Daisy are at stage school. Complete their conversation with the correct form of *take* or *put*.

- K Hi, Daisy. Are you thinking of <sup>1</sup> **taking** part in that acting competition? Second prize is tickets for Emma Watson's new film. You're a big fan of hers, aren't you?
- D She's my heroine. I think she's just brilliant. If she <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her mind to it, she can do anything.
- K Aren't you <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her on a pedestal? She was OK in the Harry Potter films, but she's not that great.
- D What! She's done so much more than Harry Potter. She <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up modelling and won a People's Choice award for her latest film.
- K Pretty impressive stuff, I suppose. Hasn't she got a degree in English, too?
- D She certainly has. She <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some time off to promote her films, but she went back and completed her degree at Brown University.
- K OK, sorry – I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ back what I said. It's not fair, is it? Some people have all the luck.
- D Oh, Kerry! <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it easy on yourself. You've been offered a part in *Chicago*. It's one of the best musicals ever. I think your acting career is about to <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ off!
- K It's not a very big part. I'm just in the chorus.
- D Don't <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ yourself down. If you <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in enough effort, you'll become a star. You've got a great singing voice, too. At least they <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you on. That's an achievement in itself!
- K You're right, Daisy. Do you really think I have a good voice?
- D Yeah, I do. Our music coach has really <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to you. She thinks you've got real promise. You'll be famous one day.
- K We both will! Come on! Let's <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ our names down for this competition.
- D And if one of us wins, they'll have to <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the other out for a meal.
- K Deal!



## Commonly confused words

2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box in the correct form. More than one form is sometimes possible.

1 expect wait for look forward to

- a We \_\_\_\_\_ the rain to stop so that we can play tennis.
- b The weather forecast says a lot of rain \_\_\_\_\_ over the next few days.
- c I'm very excited. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ starting my new job at the bank.

2 pass spend waste

- a I \_\_\_\_\_ too much time with my mates and not enough time with my girlfriend.
- b I usually watch movies on a long flight. It helps to \_\_\_\_\_ the time.
- c I \_\_\_\_\_ my time at school. I wish I'd tried harder and studied more.

3 see watch look at

- a \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ that new Spielberg film yet?
- b The police sat in their car. They \_\_\_\_\_ every move the men made.
- c \_\_\_\_\_ this picture Amy has painted!

4 actually at the moment really

- a A What a shame James lost the match!  
B \_\_\_\_\_ he won.
- b The kids are playing in the garden \_\_\_\_\_.
- c I \_\_\_\_\_ love that dress. You look great!

5 lend borrow owe

- a I'm paying off my student loan. I still \_\_\_\_\_ £10,000, which is a big debt.
- b Jed \_\_\_\_\_ £5,000 from the bank to buy a car.
- c Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me £20? I'm broke.

6 angry nervous embarrassed

- a He felt \_\_\_\_\_ when he realized that he couldn't remember her name.
- b I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ about my interview tomorrow.
- c We're \_\_\_\_\_ with the government for not listening to us.

5.7 Listen and check.



## Phrasal verbs – Type 2 and type 3



**Type 2** (separable) and **type 3** (inseparable) phrasal verbs have an object and a particle.

### Type 2

The particle can move position. **NOTE**  
A particle always comes after pronouns  
(him, it, me, etc.).

*Take off your coat. Take your coat off.  
Take it off. NOT Take off it.  
I put on the DVD. I put the DVD on.  
I put it on. NOT I put on it.*



### Type 3

The particle cannot move.

*Look after your brother.  
NOT Look your brother after.  
Look him after.*

*I'll look into the problem.  
NOT I'll look the problem into.  
I'll look it into.*



Dictionaries indicate the type of phrasal verb by the position of the particle in the dictionary entry.

**put sth on** The particle is shown after sth. (Type 2)

**look into sth** The particle is shown before sth. (Type 3)

➡ Type 4 p48

## 3 Put a pronoun in the correct place in these sentences.

- Is that your coat? Put it on me. It's really cold outside.
- I know you've got a lot of problems, but I'm sure you'll get me over them.
- I need to read that chapter again. I couldn't take \_\_\_\_\_ all in \_\_\_\_\_.
- There's a problem with my computer. I'll sort \_\_\_\_\_ out \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- We're having a meeting on the 25th. Put \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ your diary.
- There are clothes all over your bedroom. Please put \_\_\_\_\_ away \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you're going out with your little brother, you'd better look \_\_\_\_\_ after \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm sorry you had a complaint about your room. I'll look \_\_\_\_\_ into \_\_\_\_\_ right away.
- That was a mean thing you said! Take \_\_\_\_\_ back \_\_\_\_\_!
- I liked Ann, but since you told me what she did, you've put me \_\_\_\_\_ off \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lisa's left her bag here. I'll text her and tell her I'll take \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ later.

## Pronunciation

### Sounds and spelling

1 🔊 5.8 Listen and match the letters underlined in each word with the correct sound.

- |           |      |             |      |
|-----------|------|-------------|------|
| 1 won't   | /ʌ/  | <u>/əʊ/</u> | /ɒ/  |
| 2 walk    | /ɔ:/ | /ɑ:/        | /ɒ/  |
| 3 wonder  | /ʌ/  | /ɔ:/        | /ɒ/  |
| 4 woman   | /ʊ/  | /əʊ/        | /ʌ/  |
| 5 warm    | /ɔ:/ | /aɪ/        | /ɜ:/ |
| 6 word    | /ɔ:/ | /ɜ:/        | /aɪ/ |
| 7 wear    | /eə/ | /e/         | /i:/ |
| 8 weight  | /aɪ/ | /eɪ/        | /e/  |
| 9 want    | /æ/  | /əʊ/        | /ɒ/  |
| 10 work   | /ɔ:/ | /ɜ:/        | /ɒ/  |
| 11 wander | /ʌ/  | /ɔ:/        | /ɒ/  |
| 12 women  | /ʊ/  | /əʊ/        | /ɪ/  |
| 13 worm   | /ɔ:/ | /ɒ/         | /ɜ:/ |
| 14 ward   | /ɑ:/ | /aɪ/        | /ɔ:/ |
| 15 weary  | /eə/ | /ɪə/        | /i:/ |
| 16 weird  | /aɪ/ | /eɪ/        | /ɪə/ |

2 In each group of words, three words rhyme. Choose the odd one out.

- |         |        |              |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 1 /ʌ/   | done   | <u>phone</u> | won    | son    |
| 2 /ʊ/   | would  | should       | good   | blood  |
| 3 /u:/  | move   | love         | prove  | groove |
| 4 /əʊ/  | though | through      | throw  | sew    |
| 5 /eɪ/  | weak   | break        | ache   | shake  |
| 6 /aʊ/  | flower | power        | tower  | lower  |
| 7 /ɜ:/  | worth  | birth        | north  | earth  |
| 8 /eɪ/  | hate   | wait         | weight | height |
| 9 /ɪə/  | fear   | near         | pear   | clear  |
| 10 /eə/ | share  | bear         | fair   | hear   |

🔊 5.9 Listen and check.



# 6

## Making it big

- Countable and uncountable nouns
- Expressing quantity
- Compounds with *some, any, no, every*
- Money advice
- Prepositions and nouns
- Words with variable stress

### Language focus

#### Countable or uncountable?

- 1 Underline **two** nouns in each group that are usually **uncountable**.

1 credit card coin cash salary bonus money

2 job employee boss unemployment training profession

3 motorway traffic traffic jam hold-up petrol rush hour

4 holiday journey flight luggage accommodation suitcase

5 meal dish food menu dessert rice

6 pop group entertainment musical music opera concert

7 arrest violence accident evidence crime criminal



Underline **two** nouns in each group that are usually **countable**.

8 luck happiness celebration opportunity fun help

9 ingredient cutlery fruit snack meat food

10 fresh air sleep calorie muscle health energy

#### *some or any?*

- 2 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

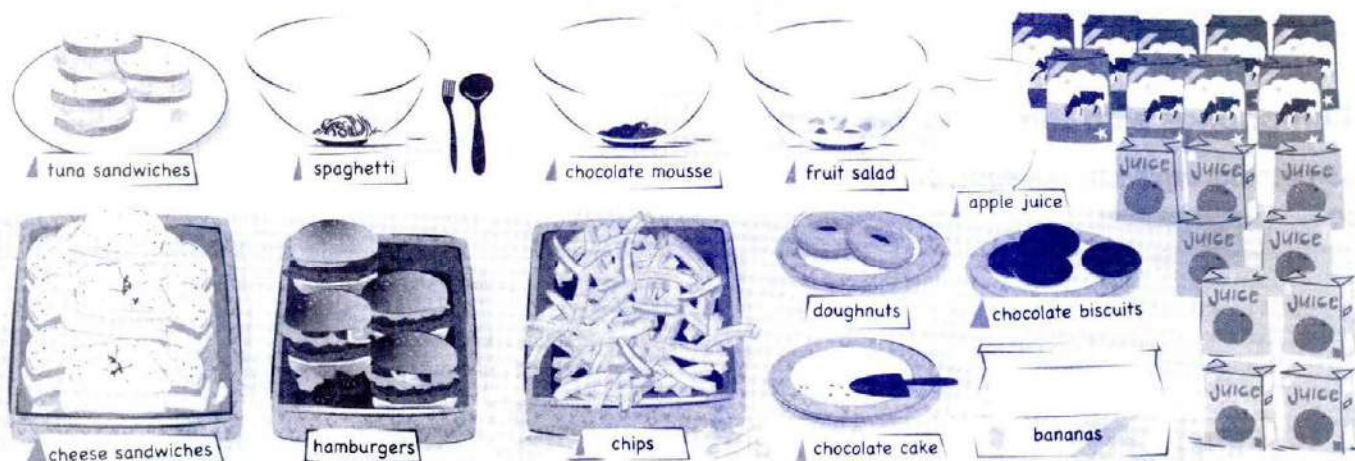
- Why don't you ask your father to lend you \_\_\_\_\_ money? I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ people don't have \_\_\_\_\_ problems learning foreign languages.
- A Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ more fizzy mineral water?  
B I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ more.
- My teenage sister never has \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty learning the words of the latest pop songs. There are hardly \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't know by heart.
- I didn't realize that there was still \_\_\_\_\_ coffee left. I've made \_\_\_\_\_ more.
- I did this exercise without \_\_\_\_\_ help.

#### *much or many?*

- 3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets and *much* or *many*. Make any other necessary changes.

- I'm not sure how much drink to buy. (*cans of cola*)  
I'm not sure how many cans of cola to buy.
- Are there many jobs to be done in the garden? (*work*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I didn't spend many hours on the homework. (*time*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did they do many experiments before they found a cure? (*research*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I didn't have too much difficulty with this exercise either. (*problems*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I've got too many suitcases. I can't carry them all. (*luggage*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There are too many cars and lorries on the streets of our town. (*traffic*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They couldn't give me many details about the delay to our flight. (*information*)  
\_\_\_\_\_





## The canteen

4 Look at the picture of the students' canteen. Write ten sentences, using each expression in the box once.

several a couple of a few loads of not much a little hardly any no plenty of not many

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

5 Answer the students' questions about the canteen using an expression of quantity without a noun.

- 1 A Is there any chocolate cake?  
B Sorry, there's none left.
- 2 A What about chocolate mousse?  
B Well, there's a little.
- 3 A Can I have some milk?  
B Yes, of course, there's \_\_\_\_\_ left.
- 4 A Have you got any chocolate biscuits?  
B Well, there are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 A Two portions of spaghetti, please.  
B Sorry, there's \_\_\_\_\_ left.
- 6 A Can I have some apple juice?  
B Sorry, there's \_\_\_\_\_ left.
- 7 A Are there any hamburgers?  
B Yes, there are quite \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 A Can I have a large portion of fruit salad, please?  
B Sorry, there's only \_\_\_\_\_ left.
- 9 A Have you run out of bananas?  
B No, I think we've got \_\_\_\_\_ out the back.
- 10 A Is this all the apple juice you've got?  
B I'm afraid so, but we've got \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice.  
A Never mind, orange juice will do. I'll take \_\_\_\_\_ those cartons, please.

**very little, a little, few ...**

6 Replace the underlined words in the sentences with *very little, a little, few, very few, a few, fewer, or less*.

- 1 There was a lot of wine at the party, but hardly any was drunk. very little
- 2 I'm on a diet, so I'll just have three crackers and a small piece of cheese. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Children don't have as much respect as they used to for their teachers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Lots of people have tried to climb Everest, but not many have succeeded. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Dave can speak fluent Norwegian and some Swedish. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Not as many people smoke these days. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Not many people manage to become completely fluent in a language. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It's been three or four years since we last saw him. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 There isn't very much I can do to help you. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 There are lots of reasons why I don't want to expand the business. Here are some of them. \_\_\_\_\_

6.1 Listen and check.



## Compounds with *some, any, no, every* *something, anybody, nowhere, everyone ...*

1

1 *Any, anyone, anybody, anywhere, and anything* can mean it doesn't matter which/who/where/what.

You can say **anything** you want. I don't care.  
Borrow **any** book you want.



Put the picture **anywhere**. I don't mind.

2 *Everybody, everyone, and everything* are singular, not plural.

**Everybody** knows who did it.  
**Everything** makes sense now.



**Everyone** likes John.

7 Complete the sentences with a combination of these words.

some any no every	+	one / body thing where
----------------------------	---	------------------------------

- I don't care where we go on holiday as long as it's \_\_\_\_\_ hot.
- Does \_\_\_\_\_ want a cup of tea?
- I've looked for my contact lens \_\_\_\_\_, but I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A What do you want for dinner, Harry?  
B Oh, \_\_\_\_\_. I don't mind!
- This sale is fantastic. There's 50% off \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop.
- It's really boring at Auntie Martha's. There's absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ to do, \_\_\_\_\_ to go, and \_\_\_\_\_ to play with.
- I'm a very sensitive person. \_\_\_\_\_ understands me.
- There was \_\_\_\_\_ for me to sit on the train, so I had to stand.
- Jane's getting engaged to \_\_\_\_\_ she met on holiday.
- Sue is such a chatterbox; she's always got \_\_\_\_\_ to say, but she never says \_\_\_\_\_ interesting.
- Our dog will happily go for a walk with \_\_\_\_\_. You can take him \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tommy's so popular. \_\_\_\_\_ likes him.

6.2 Listen and check.

8 Match a line in A with a line in B to make sentences.

A	B
1 He told them he knew	a anything.
2 He didn't tell them	b nothing.
3 I think they live	c somewhere near my house.
4 This area's dangerous. I wouldn't live	d anywhere near here.
5 Anybody	e remembered your birthday. Sorry!
6 Nobody	f can cook. It's easy.
7 I've searched	g anywhere.
8 I can't find it	h everywhere.
9 I thought I'd know	i somebody at the party.
10 I didn't know	j anybody at the party.
11 My parents never took me	k everywhere.
12 My parents took me	l anywhere.
13 Jane always gets	m everything she wants.
14 Jane didn't have	n anything to wear.
15 I've already had	o something to eat.
16 I've had	p nothing to eat.



## Quantifiers in context

9 Read about three entrepreneurs. Complete their stories using the words in the boxes.

# Hopeful entrepreneurs

In reality TV programme *Dragons' Den*, hopeful entrepreneurs pitch their business ideas to a panel of multi-millionaires. The 'Dragons' invest if they believe the business is viable. But sometimes they are wrong ...

## The Trunki

any a bit all few many  
one piece one of

The Trunki is a colourful, adaptable piece of hand luggage for children which <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of us will have seen at airports. It is a small suitcase with wheels, which can be used as a seat for children who are getting <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ tired, and easily pulled by a parent with a small child sitting on top. The Trunki is a great invention and <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ parents travelling by plane with young children would disagree. Despite its obvious potential, the inventor of the Trunki, **Rob Law**, was dismissed from the Den without <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ financial backing. The Trunki is now <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the top-selling baggage items at department stores in the UK. Rob offers <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ new entrepreneurs <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of advice: 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again.'



## The SwimFin

hundred a couple  
all anything more  
something nobody

Kevin Moseley is an inventor with a sense of humour. He came up with the idea of designing a shark's fin to help children float in water! His invention was rejected by <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of the Dragons, who even made <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of *Jaws* jokes. They said <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ would buy such a 'dangerous' and 'silly' swimming aid and that his SwimFin would never amount to <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. However, Kevin decided to ignore their comments and make <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ SwimFins in his garage. Two years later, the SwimFin is a <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ thousand pound business and a worldwide success, <sup>14</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the Dragons hadn't anticipated!



## Road Refresher

a few no one none one over several a great deal of

The Dragons have <sup>15</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ business acumen between them, but occasionally they make <sup>16</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes. <sup>17</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ is a better example of not giving up than Natalie Ellis. Her non-spill bowl for travelling pets was subjected to <sup>18</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ sarcastic comments from the Dragons. <sup>19</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of them saw a future in the Road Refresher. Thankfully, Natalie wasn't disheartened, and by the end of the year she had made <sup>20</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a million pounds from her canine creation. Now, the Road Refresher is exported all over the world, and has a 4.7 star rating on Amazon. It received the ultimate endorsement when Barack Obama bought <sup>21</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ for his dog, Bo.





## Prepositions

### Prepositions and nouns

10 Which prepositions go with the words on the right in these two tables?

A

below	in	on	over	under	against	
✓		✓				average
						debt
						arrest
						75%
						freezing
						18 years old
						the advice of
						pressure
						business
						new management

B

at	by	during	in	on	from	
✓	✓					midnight
						the night
						the beginning
						the winter
						the weekend
						time
						a fortnight's time
						the rush hour
						his forties
						the end of the week

### Prepositions in context

11 Read the article about a British opticians, Specsavers. Complete it with prepositions.

## Should've Gone to Specsavers!

**Specsavers** is a British opticians chain with stores in the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Australia, and New Zealand. It was begun by husband and wife team, Doug and Dame Mary Perkins, in their spare room <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 1984. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ spite of these humble beginnings, it has grown to be the UK's largest employer <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ registered optometrists.

Now <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their 70s, Mary and Doug met <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiff University in the 1960s. They were both studying <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ degrees <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ optometry. Doug borrowed money <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his grandparents and bought the opticians owned <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Mary's father in Bristol.

Before Specsavers, opticians had been expensive, and there had been limited choice. Mary and Doug offered affordable and fashionable eyecare <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all. <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all advice, they decided to launch a 2-for-1 offer <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all frames – this was a phenomenal success and Specsavers went <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ strength to strength.

Mary and Doug also realized the power <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ advertising and celebrity branding. Specsavers is one <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the highest spenders <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ advertising and it is known for its humorous approach. It offers a range of frames designed <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ famous designers and celebrities. Will.i.am launched his global brand in 2018.

Specsavers is a family business. The couple and their three grown-up children oversee the Specsavers empire <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their central office in Guernsey. And it really is an empire, with <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 32 million customers, 30,000 employees and <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2,000 stores. The family is one of the richest families in Britain, and yet Mary and Doug still live in their modest four-bedroom house in Guernsey – Mary even kept the same car <sup>21</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ twelve years. They are a modest, hard-working family who saw a gap in the eyecare market. And the rest is history!

### Specsavers timeline

<b>1984</b> opens first store in Bristol	<b>1997</b> first international store opens in Haarlem, Netherlands	<b>2008</b> 1,000th store opens	<b>2012</b> 1,500th store opens	<b>2018</b> Will.i.am launches his global brand
<b>1990</b> innovative 2-for-1 offer is launched	<b>2003</b> famous caption 'Should've gone to Specsavers' is launched	<b>2010</b> market leader in New Zealand	<b>2016</b> turnover of record breaking £2.18 billion	
		<b>2011</b> market leader in Australia		





# Vocabulary

## Money advice

Complete the sentences below with the words in the box.

set up	reduce	spread
invoice	transfer	haggle
refund	pay off	compare
sales figures		

- 1 You can \_\_\_\_\_ your heating bill by up to 20% by insulating your loft.
- 2 You should \_\_\_\_\_ your credit card balance to a new card with 0% interest.
- 3 Before renewing your car insurance, go online and \_\_\_\_\_ prices. You could be paying far too much!
- 4 You should always \_\_\_\_\_ over your mobile phone package. You can usually negotiate a better deal!
- 5 Rather than paying in full, \_\_\_\_\_ the cost of household bills over the year in monthly or quarterly payments.
- 6 To manage your finances more efficiently, \_\_\_\_\_ direct debits, then you know exactly when money is leaving your bank account.
- 7 It is always advisable to \_\_\_\_\_ credit card balances in full each month to avoid paying high interest charges.
- 8 As part of your statutory rights, you are entitled to a full \_\_\_\_\_ within 30 days of purchase.
- 9 Due to the current recession, this year's \_\_\_\_\_ have been very disappointing.
- 10 Payment is due within 30 days of receipt of \_\_\_\_\_, which will be sent by email.

# Pronunciation

## Words with variable stress

1 **6.3** The words below can *all* be both nouns or verbs. Listen to 12 sentences containing them. Are they used as nouns or verbs? Write N or V. What do you notice about the stressed syllables?

- |                      |                |                  |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 <b>N</b> transport | 5 _____ import | 9 _____ object   |
| 2 _____ increase     | 6 _____ record | 10 _____ present |
| 3 _____ produce      | 7 _____ permit | 11 _____ contest |
| 4 _____ insult       | 8 _____ refund | 12 _____ refuse  |

- 2 Numbers 9–12 change meanings when used as a noun or a verb. Check these in your dictionary.
- 3 Read this news item aloud. Pay attention to the words with variable stress.

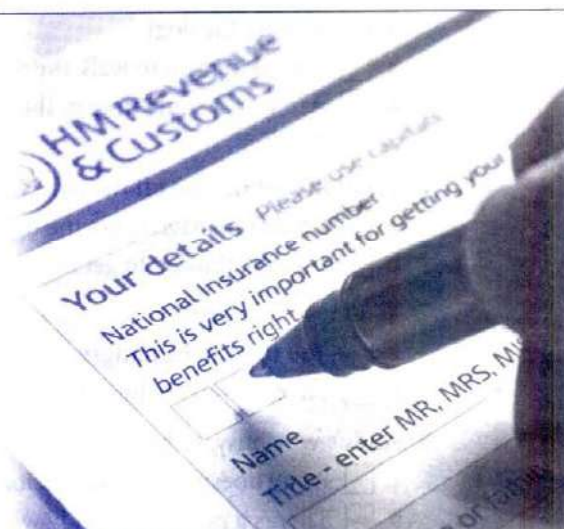
'Good evening. Here is the news. Oil imports have continued to increase at a fast rate in the last quarter. As a result, the government has refused to permit any further increases. However, demand for transport fuel is at record levels and members of the Transport Workers' Union have objected to the ruling, insisting that they will protest against any future sanctions. They have presented a report maintaining that the present rise in imports is due to a decrease in investment in railway transport by the government.'



**6.4** Listen and check. Practise reading the text again.

- 4 Read this news item and mark the stress on the words in **bold**. Then read it aloud, paying attention to the shifting stress.

The number of tax **refunds** is on the **increase** since the tax office has been experiencing problems with its new computer system. The problem came to light when so many businesses **contested** their latest bills. Tax officers have **protested** against the criticism, saying that they are **insulted** by the suggestion that they are to blame. They say that the **present** problems only started when the IT **contract** was placed with a new company, and they can **produce records** to show this.



**6.5** Listen and check. Practise reading the text again.



# Let there be love!

- Modal auxiliary verbs
- Need
- Modals and related verbs

- Common verbs with *get*
- Love and relationships
- Phrasal verbs – type 4

## Language focus

### Revision of all modals

- 1 Tick (✓) the most likely explanation for each of these modals.

- 1 Leanne may be getting married soon.

- a ☐ Leanne has permission to get married soon.  
b ☒ It's possible Leanne will get married soon.



- 2 I couldn't swim until I was 16.

- a ☐ I wasn't allowed to swim until I was 16.  
b ☐ I wasn't able to swim until I was 16.

- 3 No one can smoke in pubs or restaurants.

- a ☐ No one is allowed to smoke in pubs or restaurants.  
b ☐ No one is able to smoke in pubs or restaurants.

- 4 You should wear glasses.

- a ☐ My advice is that you wear glasses.  
b ☐ It's possible that you will have to wear glasses.

- 5 Will you walk the dog?

- a ☐ I'm asking you to walk the dog.  
b ☐ Are you at some time in the future going to walk the dog?

- 6 I couldn't get the top off the jar.

- a ☐ I didn't manage to get the top off the jar.  
b ☐ I wasn't allowed to get the top off the jar.

- 7 You must be hungry.

- a ☐ You need to be hungry.  
b ☐ I'm sure you are hungry.

- 8 Andy's very busy, so he may not go to the party.

- a ☐ Andy doesn't have permission to go to the party.  
b ☐ There's a possibility Andy won't go to the party.

- 2 Underline the two most suitable modals.

- 1 You should / may / ought to get your hair cut. It's too long.
- 2 Can / May / Should I ask you a question?
- 3 Parents could / must / have to use an appropriate child restraint for their child in all motor vehicles.
- 4 You might / 'll / may get a seat on the train, but it's unlikely, as it's always packed.
- 5 I could / can / 'll be studying Mandarin this time next year.
- 6 I should / ought to / must be able to speak French fluently. I've lived in Paris for five years.
- 7 You 'll have to / ought to / may work much harder if you want to pass.
- 8 It's an Italian restaurant. They should / can / have to do good spaghetti.
- 9 You may / can / will leave your valuables in the hotel safe.
- 10 You could / have to / must be between 150 cm and 190 cm tall to be a flight attendant.

- 3 Underline the correct answer.

- 1 You mustn't / won't have any problems with Josh. He's a good baby.
- 2 You don't have to / mustn't use cream in this sauce, but it makes it much tastier.
- 3 I couldn't / wouldn't watch the tennis final because Mia phoned for a long chat about her boyfriend.
- 4 Timmy's so stubborn. He just can't / won't listen to any advice.
- 5 I'm afraid I can't / may not come to your wedding as I'll be in Australia.
- 6 I was able to / could get 20% off the price in the sale.
- 7 You don't have to / mustn't say a word about this to your mother. It's a surprise.

- 7.1 Listen and check.



## Positive to negative

4 Rewrite the sentences to give the opposite meaning.

1 You must stop here.

2 We must learn the whole poem.

3 They had to take off their shoes.

4 He must be speaking Swedish.

5 You have to help me do this exercise.

## Present probability

5 Respond to the statements or questions using the words in brackets. Put the verb in the correct form.

1 Harry is packing his suitcases. (*must/go on holiday*)

He must be going on holiday.

2 Jenny looks really unhappy. (*must/miss/boyfriend*)

3 Who's at the front door? (*will/Tom*)

4 Where's Kate? It's nearly lunchtime! (*can't/still/sleep*)

5 Why are all the lights on in their house? (*could/have/party*)

6 James has been working all night. (*must/deadline to meet*)

7 There's a thick fog this morning. (*might/difficult/drive/work*)

8 Mark can't find his little sister. (*may/hide/in the garden*)

7.2 Listen and check.



"You must be the tenth doctor who's told me I'm suffering from paranoia. What is this, some kind of conspiracy?"

## Need



**Need** can work like a modal verb or a normal verb.

1 It is usually formed like a normal verb + infinitive with *to*.

*She needs to go to bed.*

*Does she need to go to bed?*

*She doesn't need to go to bed.*

2 *Need* is used as a modal verb mainly in the negative.

*She needn't go to bed yet.*

3 *Need* + *-ing* + passive infinitive.

*The car needs fixing.* = *The car needs to be fixed.*

6 Underline the correct verb. Sometimes two are correct.

1 You weren't able to / needn't / don't have to do this exercise, but it might help.

2 You mustn't / needn't / don't have to think I'm always this bad tempered. I've just had a bad day.

3 We managed to / needn't / don't have to book a table. The restaurant won't be busy tonight.

4 Do you really must / need to / have to go now? Can't you stay a bit longer?

5 You must / don't need to / don't have to eat all your vegetables. Just have the carrots.

6 Have I must / need to / got to go to bed now? I'm not tired.

7 The carpet needs / must / has to replacing. Look at the state of it!

8 At last I 've managed / 've needed / 've got to find someone to fix my cooker.

9 Unfortunately, I wasn't able to / didn't manage to / needn't climb to the top of the mountain because of the poor weather conditions.

10 Hooray! I needn't / wasn't able to / don't have to wear school uniform today because it's Saturday!



## Modals and related verbs

7 Rewrite the sentences with a similar meaning using the prompts.

- 1 It's Anna's birthday tomorrow, so I should buy her a card. (*'d better*)

It's Anna's birthday tomorrow, so I'd better buy her a card.

- 2 Guests shouldn't leave valuables in their rooms. (*advised*)

- 3 I wasn't allowed to stay out late until I was 18. (*let*)

My parents \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 I'm sure he'll do well. He's so clever. (*bound*)

- 5 People under 18 shouldn't drink alcohol. (*supposed*)

- 6 You can't use dictionaries in this exam. (*not allowed*)

The use of \_\_\_\_\_.

- 7 Travellers to the US need a visa. (*required*)

- 8 I expect you'll find it difficult to learn Russian. (*likely*)

- 9 You can't use your phone in the quiet carriage. (*not permitted*)

Using \_\_\_\_\_.



## Modals and related verbs in context

8 Complete the problems and responses with the correct phrase from the boxes.

# Ask Lolita, *our love expert*

## Your relationship questions answered online

### Long-distance Love

~~aren't able to see~~ can get together should be able to  
bound to feel will survive is always possible to  
could easily find manage to see mustn't be should try

Dear Lolita

My girlfriend and I are very much in love, but we live at opposite ends of the country, so we <sup>1</sup> aren't able to see much of each other. I know it's easy these days to have a long-distance relationship because it <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Skype or Facetime, but it's not the same as giving her a hug. We usually <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ each other about once a month and I'm a teacher, so at least we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the school holidays. I know I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ cope, but I'm finding it difficult. Please help!

James, Exeter

### Holiday Dilemma

ought to insist has to pay back should I share  
is bound to struggle can't sleep will think should let  
will have to support may come ought not to have

Dear Lolita

I expect you <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that my problem is really silly, but I'm so worried that I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. You see, I'm going on holiday with my boyfriend for the first time, and I don't know what to do. I earn much more than him, and I know he <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with paying his way for our outings and restaurant meals. Do you think I <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on paying most of the bills, or <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them with him? He <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a huge student loan, and I don't want him to get even more in debt - but I also don't want to damage his pride. Any suggestions?

Josie, Sheffield





Dear James

You <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ so hard on yourself. You're <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ upset in a situation like this. Anyone would! But, if your love is strong, it <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Look for solutions. You're a teacher, so surely you <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a job in another school near to your girlfriend. I think you <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to do something practical, so the two of you can be together.

*Love Lolita*

Dear Josie

You are a very thoughtful young woman, and I totally understand your dilemma. I think you <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your boyfriend pay for a few of the meals, but not all of them. That way he retains his self-respect. Relationships are always changing, and there <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a time when the roles reverse and he <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you. Anyway, in this day and age, any intelligent and confident man <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any issues with his partner earning more than him.

*Love Lolita*

## Vocabulary

### Common verbs – get

1 Look at the sentences. Match the phrases containing *get* with the definitions a–l.

A	B
1 Do you <i>get</i> the point I'm making?	a receive
2 It took me ages to <i>get over</i> the flu.	b live
3 I won't <i>get through</i> all this work by Friday.	c avoid
4 My kids each <i>get</i> £5 pocket money a week.	d recover from
5 It's difficult to <i>get by</i> on just £50 a week.	e finish
6 What time do you think you'll <i>get here</i> ?	f understand
7 Do you and your sister <i>get on well</i> ?	g depress you
8 Dan always tries to <i>get out of</i> doing the housework.	h buy
9 Rain! Rain! Rain! Doesn't it <i>get you down</i> ?	i arrive
10 I don't speak much French, but I can just <i>get by</i> .	j make myself understood
11 I managed to <i>get</i> this bag for just £10 in the sales.	k become interested in
12 I can't <i>get into</i> this book. The plot is too complicated.	l have a good relationship.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

at back from into past to with (x2)

- Josh doesn't get on \_\_\_\_\_ any of his classmates. It's a shame.
- Could you move out of the way, please? I need to get \_\_\_\_\_.
- Those kids have been quiet for ages. They must be getting up \_\_\_\_\_ no good.
- Mary never disciplines her five-year-old. He gets away \_\_\_\_\_ murder!
- Zoe and Rob split up for a while, but it seems they've got \_\_\_\_\_ together again.
- He got \_\_\_\_\_ so much trouble when he forgot his wife's birthday.
- It's embarrassing being with Tim and Kay – they're always getting \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
- I had a report to finish, so I didn't get away \_\_\_\_\_ work until 8 o'clock.

**7.3** Listen and check.



## Love and relationships

### 3 Match the expressions with their definitions.

A	B
1 be head over heels (in love)	a experiencing problems and about to fail
2 a match made in heaven	b fall in love with someone you (usually) can't have
3 have a crush (on someone)	c become friends again after a disagreement
4 puppy love	d two people perfectly suited to each other
5 pop the question	e short-term love between young people
6 kiss and make up	f end a relationship
7 on the rocks	g get married
8 split up	h ask someone to get married
9 tie the knot	i love someone very much indeed
10 bicker	j argue about trivial matters

### 4 Complete the conversations with the expressions from 3.

- 1 A I'm so worried about my daughter. She's only 14, and she thinks about no one else but her boyfriend.  
B Don't worry. It's only <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She'll like someone else by Christmas. My daughter <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on her History teacher! That'll pass too – I hope!
- 2 A Lily and Pedro are <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They're absolutely perfect for each other.  
B It's so nice to see such a happy couple. I bet Pedro will <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ soon, and hopefully we'll be bridesmaids!
- 3 A After 25 years of marriage, I'm still as <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in love with my husband as I was all those years ago. In fact, I think I love him even more.  
B You're so lucky. My marriage with Guy is definitely <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. We're always arguing. I think we're going to <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Oh no! I'm so sorry.
- 4 A Mum! Dad! Will you two stop <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_? It doesn't matter whose turn it is to empty the bins. Please, just <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and let's have a nice evening.  
B OK, OK. And I'll do it. But it's definitely your dad's turn next week.
- 5 A Jill and Graham have been going out together for years now! Do you think they'll ever <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?  
B I've no idea. Maybe they are happy as they are, or maybe they just don't like weddings!

**7.4** Listen and check.

## Phrasal verbs

### Type 4 – verb + adverb + preposition

- 1 Type 4 phrasal verbs have a verb + adverb + preposition. The preposition has an object.  
*We've run out of sugar.*



Do you get on with your neighbours?

- 2 The word order cannot change.  
*Do you **get on with** them?*  
~~NOT Do you get on them with?~~  
*We've **run out of** it.*  
~~NOT We've run out it of.~~
- 3 Dictionaries show type 4 phrasal verbs by giving both the adverb and the preposition.  
***get away with sth**: do something bad and not get punished for it.*
- 4 Sometimes a phrasal verb can be type 4 or type 1.  
Type 1: *Their marriage **broke up** last year.*  
Type 4: *She's sad because she's just **broken up with** her boyfriend.*  
Dictionaries show this.  
***break up (with sb)***

### 5 Match the lines in A and B.

A	B
1 I'm really looking forward	a of the deal.
2 The government want to do away	b with Kieran any more!
3 Oh no! We've run out	c to the weekend.
4 Stella can't put up	d with child benefit.
5 Otto walked out	e from difficult situations.
6 Harry's a bully. Stand up	f of coffee!
7 I don't think they'll pull out	g of the meeting in protest.
8 Cora always walks away	h to him!



- 6 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs and prepositions in the box.

away with   off with   up for   up with  
out of   on with (x2)   out with (x2)   ~~up to~~  
down on

- Joey! You've got a very guilty look on your face! What have you been getting up to this time?
- The burglar broke into the house and made \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of jewellery.
- We must try to cut \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of money we spend a month, or we'll get into debt.
- Don't let me disturb you. Carry \_\_\_\_\_ your work.
- I'm sorry we didn't get into the cinema. I'll take you to a restaurant to make \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- There is a move in Britain to do \_\_\_\_\_ the monarchy completely, so that Britain would become a republic.
- Sam's mean with his money, and he's always trying to get \_\_\_\_\_ paying his share of the bills.
- I went \_\_\_\_\_ Aimee for two years, and then we broke up.
- I can't put \_\_\_\_\_ Paul's rudeness a minute longer. I'm leaving him!
- Judith is a very difficult person to get \_\_\_\_\_. She's always falling \_\_\_\_\_ people.



## Pronunciation

### Consonant clusters



English has many words with groups (or clusters) of consonants:

happened /'hæpənd/

couldn't /'kʊdnt/

puzzles /'pʌzlz/

- 1 These words all have consonant clusters. Say them aloud and transcribe.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 /'dʌznt/       | <u>doesn't</u> |
| 2 /'fʊdnt/       | _____          |
| 3 /'mʌsnt/       | _____          |
| 4 /'prɒmɪst/     | _____          |
| 5 /b'streɪliə/   | _____          |
| 6 /ɪn'geɪdʒd/    | _____          |
| 7 /ædʌ'lesnt/    | _____          |
| 8 /ə'reɪndʒd/    | _____          |
| 9 /rɪ'leɪfɪnp/   | _____          |
| 10 /'æŋɡrɪ/      | _____          |
| 11 /ɪk'saɪtmənt/ | _____          |
| 12 /ɪm'prest/    | _____          |

7.5 Listen and repeat.

### Stress in sentences

- 2 7.6 **Rob** and **Stuart** are chatting about **Frank**. Listen to the conversations and mark the stress in Stuart's responses.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 <b>R</b> Don't you think Frank's put on a lot of weight recently? | <b>S</b> You're <u>kidding</u> . If <u>anything</u> , he's <u>lost</u> weight. |
| 2 <b>R</b> I think Frank earns more than me.                        | <b>S</b> Well, I know he earns a lot more than me.                             |
| 3 <b>R</b> He's thinking of buying a second-hand Mercedes.          | <b>S</b> What do you mean? He's already bought a brand-new one.                |
| 4 <b>R</b> He's just bought two pairs of designer jeans.            | <b>S</b> Didn't you know that all Frank's clothes are designer labels?         |
| 5 <b>R</b> Does Frank have many stocks and shares?                  | <b>S</b> He has loads of them.   |
| 6 <b>R</b> Isn't Frank in New York on business?                     | <b>S</b> No, in fact he's in Florida on holiday.                               |
| 7 <b>R</b> His latest girlfriend has long, blonde hair.             | <b>S</b> Really? The girl I saw him with had short, brown hair.                |



## 8

# Going to extremes

- Relative clauses
- Defining and non-defining relative clauses
- Participles and participle clauses
- People, places and things
- Extreme adjectives
- Nouns in groups

## Language focus Relative clauses

### Olympics quiz

1 Test your Olympics general knowledge. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

8.1 Listen and check.

2 Underline the relative clause in each question.

1 The person who revived the Olympic Games in 1896 was ...

- a ☐ Queen Victoria.  
b ☐ Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.  
c ☐ Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

2 A sport which has recently been included in the Olympic games is ...

- a ☐ BMX Freestyle.  
b ☐ basketball.  
c ☐ gymnastics.

3 The country which has won the most events at the winter Olympics is ...

- a ☐ Norway.  
b ☐ Sweden.  
c ☐ the US.

4 The five Olympic rings, which are blue, yellow, black, green and red, represent ...

- a ☐ the five original Olympic sports.  
b ☐ the five continents of the world.  
c ☐ the five members of the Olympic committee.

5 The highest number of spectators at an Olympic event was in Atlanta in the US in 1996, where more than half a million people turned out to watch ...

- a ☐ Roger Black in the 200 and 400 metres.  
b ☐ Michael Johnson in the 200 and 400 metres.  
c ☐ Allen Johnson in the 110-metre hurdles.

6 Usain Bolt, whose full name is Usain St Leo Bolt, has won \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic gold medals.

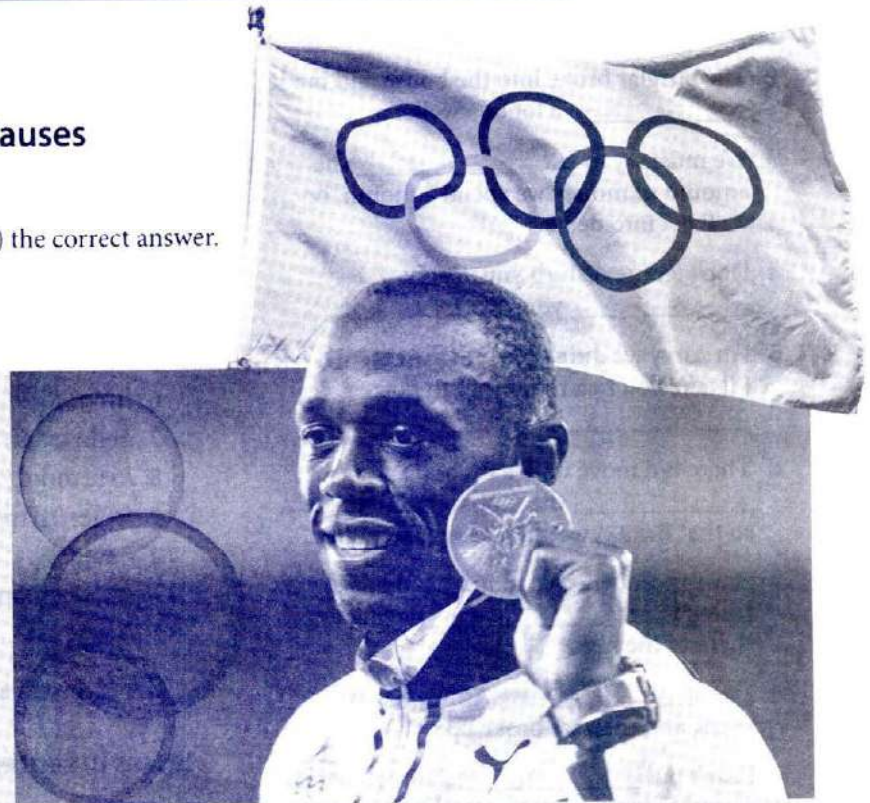
- a ☐ eight  
b ☐ five  
c ☐ four

7 Spectators at Seonhak Stadium, which is in South Korea, ...

- a ☐ witnessed the first unified North and South Korean ice-hockey team.  
b ☐ witnessed the first mixed 100 metres race.  
c ☐ experienced a 20-minute power cut during the men's ice-hockey final.

8 The person who has won the most Olympic medals is ...

- a ☐ the gymnast, Larisa Latynina.  
b ☐ the swimmer, Michael Phelps.  
c ☐ the sprinter and long jumper, Carl Lewis.





## Relative pronouns

3 Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1 Have I told you recently	a when you expect to arrive.
2 I have to do	b where my brother lives.
3 We were stuck in traffic for hours,	c which came as a bit of a surprise.
4 We're emigrating to Australia	d whose body was covered in tattoos.
5 I met a girl	e how much I love you?
6 I passed all my exams	f whatever you want.
7 Let me know	g which was a nightmare.
8 I'll buy	h what I believe to be right.

## Defining or non-defining relative clause?

4 Decide if these sentences are best completed with a defining relative clause (D) or a non-defining relative clause (ND). Write D or ND in the boxes.

- ☐ I'd love to meet someone \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ We're looking for a house \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ We went to see *Romeo and Juliet* \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Do you know a shop \_\_\_\_\_?
- ☐ Marilyn Monroe \_\_\_\_\_ died of a drug overdose.
- ☐ I find people \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to get on with.
- ☐ My computer \_\_\_\_\_ is already out of date.
- ☐ I met a girl \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Professor Cox \_\_\_\_\_ will give a talk next week.
- ☐ I was studying in my bedroom \_\_\_\_\_.

5 Complete the sentences in 3 with this information. Add a relative pronoun and commas where necessary. Leave out the relative pronoun if possible.

You went to school with her.	Her real name was Norma Jean Baker.
It has four bedrooms.	There was a power cut.
I bought it only last year.	This person could teach me how to cook.
They lose their temper easily.	He's a well-known physicist and TV presenter.
You can buy second-hand furniture.	We really enjoyed it.

8.2 Listen and check.

## Punctuation in relative clauses

6 Add commas to these sentences if they have a non-defining relative clause. If possible, cross out the pronoun in the defining clauses.

- Sheila, who I first got to know at university, was one of six children.
- The man ~~who~~ you were talking to is a famous actor.
- This is the story that amazed the world. (*no commas*)
- The thing that I most regret is not going to university.
- My two daughters who are 13 and 16 are both interested in dancing.
- The town where I was born has changed dramatically since the financial crisis.
- I didn't like the clothes which were in the sale.
- The Algarve where my mother's family comes from is famous for its beautiful beaches.
- Salt that comes from the sea is considered to be the best for cooking.
- Salt whose qualities have been known since prehistoric times is used to season and preserve food.

7 Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun. If the pronoun can be omitted, add nothing.

- The lady \_\_\_\_\_ is in the wheelchair is my grandmother.
- I know an Italian restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ serves excellent pasta.
- I know an Italian restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ you can always get a table.
- Uncle Tom earns a fortune, \_\_\_\_\_ is why I asked him to lend me £5,000.
- Sean is a child \_\_\_\_\_ people immediately like.
- My daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ ambition is to emigrate to Canada, has finally got her visa.
- I gave him some water, \_\_\_\_\_ he drank thirstily.
- The flight \_\_\_\_\_ we wanted to get was fully booked.
- My auntie's house is \_\_\_\_\_ I feel most at home.
- This is the smallest car \_\_\_\_\_ has ever been made.
- That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ wife left him because he kept his pet snake in the bedroom.
- I love the things \_\_\_\_\_ you say to me.
- I go shopping at the new shopping centre, \_\_\_\_\_ there's free parking.
- She told me she'd been married before, \_\_\_\_\_ I hadn't realized.
- I can't bear the conversations \_\_\_\_\_ we disagree.



## Prepositions in relative clauses

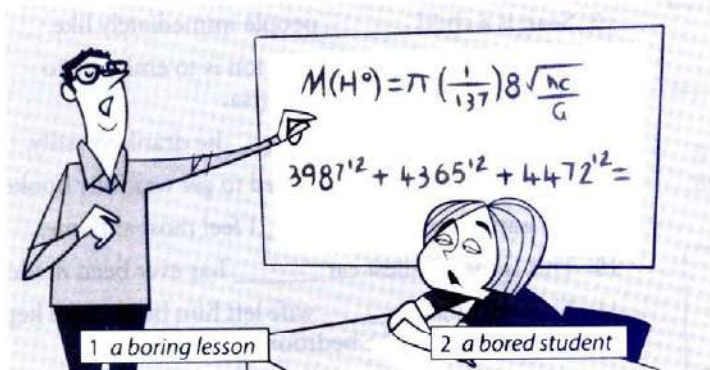
8 Combine the sentences, keeping the preposition **after** the verb in the relative clause.

- I want you to meet the people. I work with them.  
I want you to meet the people I work with.
- She's a friend. I can always rely on her.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- That's the man. The police were looking for him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She recommended a book by Robert Palmer. I'd never heard of him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You paid £200 for a pair of trainers. They have now been reduced to £100.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- This is the book. I was telling you about it.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The Prime Minister gave a good speech. I agree with his views.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- His talk was on the environment. I care deeply about this.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What's that music? He's dancing to it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Participles - present and past

### Participles as adjectives

9 Complete the adjective with *-ed* or *-ing*.



- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 a relax _____ holiday         | 7 a conceit _____ person       |
| 2 a disappoint _____ customer   | 8 an embarrass _____ situation |
| 3 an unexpect _____ visit       | 9 a thrill _____ story         |
| 4 an annoy _____ little brother | 10 an exhaust _____ runner     |
| 5 well-behav _____ children     | 11 a promis _____ start        |
| 6 a frighten _____ incident     | 12 a challeng _____ job        |

## Participle clauses

10 Rewrite the sentences with a present or past participle clause instead of a relative clause.

- Can you see the woman who's dressed in red over there?  
Can you see the woman dressed in red over there?
- People who live in blocks of flats often complain of loneliness.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Letters that are posted before 5.00 p.m. should arrive the next day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The train that is standing on platform five is for Manchester.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Firefighters have rescued passengers who were trapped in the accident.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They live in a lovely house that overlooks the Thames.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It took workmen days to clear up the litter that was dropped by the crowds.  
\_\_\_\_\_

11 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in either its present or past participle form.

feel borrow explain say ruin study  
pass steal

- My dad was in a bad mood for the whole week, completely ruining our holiday.
- After \_\_\_\_\_ all her exams, Maria went out to celebrate.
- The jewellery \_\_\_\_\_ in the robbery has never been recovered.
- I got a letter from the Tax Office \_\_\_\_\_ that I owe them £5,000.
- \_\_\_\_\_ hungry, I decided to make a sandwich.
- Books \_\_\_\_\_ from the library must be returned in two weeks.
- I had a long talk to Ruby, \_\_\_\_\_ why it was important to work hard.
- With both children \_\_\_\_\_ at university, the house seems really quiet.

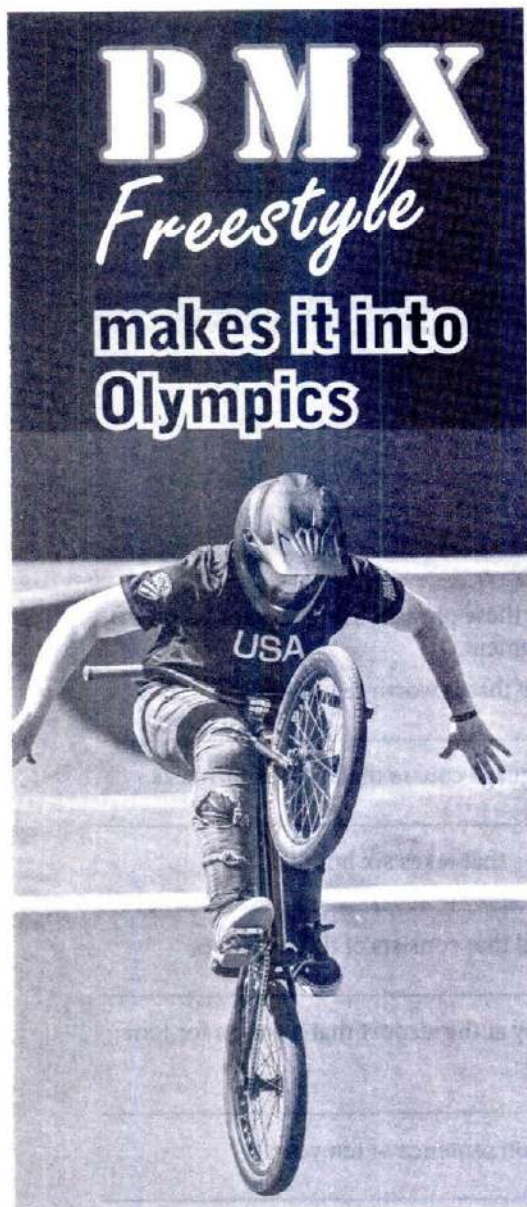


## Relatives and participles in context

### Hair-raising Hannah

- 12 Read about Hannah Roberts, Olympic athlete. In what way is she a pioneer? Complete the article with the clauses below.

Relative clause	Past participle
that made	Though terrified of doing
where they take place	<del>now recognized as</del>
who has pushed herself	
that enables her to manage	<b>Present participle</b>
<del>who has taken the world</del>	Losing
which can happen	learning
which involves doing stunts	made of wood and plastic
what no one has done before	
whose mission in life	



Hannah Roberts, <sup>1</sup> now recognized as one of the most exciting BMX freestylers of our time, is the young girl from America <sup>2</sup> who has taken the world of BMX Freestyle Park to another level – Olympic level!

Roberts, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is to inspire a new generation of young BMX freestylers, had always dreamed of being part of the Olympic Games. It was the recent decision to include BMX Freestyle in the Olympic programme <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her dream come true.

The ambitious teenager, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ even more since the decision, can't wait to put the sport in the Olympic spotlight.

BMX Freestyle, <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on a BMX, is an extreme sport descended from BMX racing. Its five disciplines, whose names describe <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, are *street*, *park*, *vert* (a ramp <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_), *trails*, and *flatland*. Hannah trained hard, <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ six new stunts to impress the judges.

<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some of her most challenging jumps, Hannah says the fear helps her to perform even better. <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your nerve, <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the most fearless rider, is a common occurrence. To overcome this, Hannah practises over and over again in a foam pit. It is this level of commitment and practice <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her fear on the real ramp. 'You have to believe that you're going to do it – if you have any doubt, then it's going to end up badly', she says.

Hannah has done <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the world of BMX freestyle – she has taken her passion and had it recognized as a bona fide sport.

Hannah once said, 'It would be so cool to be a part of the Youth Olympic Games.' Well 'cool' has happened! We will now all be able to enjoy watching this dynamic and exciting new Olympic event, and a whole new generation of young people will be following in Hannah's pioneering footsteps.



# Vocabulary

## People, places, and things

### Adjective and adverb collocations

- 1 Complete the table with these descriptive adjectives. There are seven in each group.



brehtaking	expensive	picturesque	waterproof
unspoilt	stubborn	loyal	overcrowded
arrogant	humble	considerate	valuable
conceited	handmade	devoted	
desolate	priceless	cracked	
remote	built-up	automatic	

People	Places	Things
	<i>unspoilt</i>	

- 2 Complete the sentences with an adjective from 1.

- The view from the top of the mountain was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_.
- He's always boasting about how great he is at everything. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.
- Our new car is \_\_\_\_\_. I don't change gears when I'm driving any more.
- Ken is so kind and \_\_\_\_\_; he's always going out of his way to help people.
- The countryside was completely \_\_\_\_\_-rolling hills and green fields for miles around.
- The Cotswolds is an area in England which is very \_\_\_\_\_. It has lots of pretty, villages.
- He's really \_\_\_\_\_. He won't agree to anything.
- That bag you're looking at is \_\_\_\_\_ by local craftsmen. Look at the quality of the work.
- The beach was seriously \_\_\_\_\_. There was no room to put our towels down.

8.3 Listen and check.

### Extreme adjectives

- 3 Write the adjectives under the adverbs they go with – *very* and *absolutely*. One adjective can be used with both adverbs.

clever	starving	useless
exhausted	disgusting	boring
full	tired	valuable
scary	appalling	hot
terrifying	priceless	dry
ridiculous	freezing	funny
brilliant	soaked	messy
upset	hilarious	

very	absolutely

### Nouns in groups



Look at these examples of number + noun + noun.

*a three-mile walk*

*a 16-year-old girl*

*a ten-hour flight*

These are expressions of measurement before a noun.

The number and the first noun are joined with a hyphen, and the first noun is usually in the singular.

- 4 Rewrite these phrases using an expression of measurement.

- 1 a note that is worth ten pounds

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 a language course that lasts eight weeks

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 a drive that takes six hours

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 a meal that consists of three courses

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 a delay at the airport that went on for four hours

\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 a prison sentence of ten years

\_\_\_\_\_



## Prepositions

### Adjective + preposition

**5** Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1 Visitors to hot countries need to be aware \_\_\_\_\_ the risk of malaria.
- 2 Canterbury is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its cathedral.
- 3 Bill is jealous \_\_\_\_\_ me because I'm so much cleverer than him.
- 4 I'm very proud \_\_\_\_\_ my two sons.
- 5 I'm disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ you. I thought I could trust you.
- 6 You're very different \_\_\_\_\_ your brother.
- 7 Visitors to Britain aren't used \_\_\_\_\_ driving on the left.
- 8 It's typical \_\_\_\_\_ Oliver to be late for appointments.
- 9 You should be ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ what you did.
- 10 I am most grateful \_\_\_\_\_ all your help.
- 11 Who is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ this mess?
- 12 What's wrong \_\_\_\_\_ you? You don't look well.
- 13 My son is crazy \_\_\_\_\_ a band called Mountainz.
- 14 I'd love to get a cat, but we can't because my husband is allergic \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- 15 I wasn't too keen \_\_\_\_\_ Bertha at first, but I quite like her now.
- 16 She was angry \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ not telling her the news.



## Pronunciation

## Silent consonants



English words often have silent consonants:


know    ~~writer~~    walk    climb

1 Complete the table with these words. Cross out the silent consonants.

industry	executive	<del>honest</del>	inhabitant
receipt	distinctly	rebuilt	fasten
eccentric	insect	lamp	sumptuous
exhausted	whistle	straight	anonymous
citizen	fascinating	delighted	documentary
landscape	temperature	business	debt

A all consonants pronounced	B some consonants not pronounced
<i>industry</i>	<i>Monest</i>

 **8.4** Listen and check.

**2**  **8.5** Listen and write these words. They all have silent consonants.

- 1 /sə'ren'tɪfɪk/ \_\_\_\_\_  
2 /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ \_\_\_\_\_  
3 /'hænsəm/ \_\_\_\_\_  
4 /rɪ'si:t/ \_\_\_\_\_  
5 /'krɪsməs/ \_\_\_\_\_  
6 /'naɪtməʊ/ \_\_\_\_\_  
7 /klaɪm/ \_\_\_\_\_  
8 /'grænfɑ:ðə/ \_\_\_\_\_  
9 /'wenzdeɪ/ \_\_\_\_\_  
10 /kɑ:m/ \_\_\_\_\_



# Exam practice Units 5–8

## Reading and Use of English Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

### A brief history of advertising

In 1477, William Caxton printed what could be **0 B** as Britain's first advert for a book called *The Pyes of Salisbury*. But advertising goes back much further than Caxton's time; almost certainly it emerged along with trading. From **1** \_\_\_\_\_ displaying one's goods outside, to painting on walls to **2** \_\_\_\_\_ customers, the origins of advertising go back a long way. Actual examples have been found **3** \_\_\_\_\_ in the ruins of Pompeii. As advertising developed at the same time and pace as consumer society, it isn't really surprising that the **4** \_\_\_\_\_ revolution late in the 18th century marked an expansion in advertising.

Advertising had become a serious business, and it wasn't long before people started to offer themselves as **5** \_\_\_\_\_ in advertising – the earliest known record of an advertising **6** \_\_\_\_\_ dates back to 1786. Newspapers became the main **7** \_\_\_\_\_ of advertising goods and services during the first half of the 19th century, a situation that would **8** \_\_\_\_\_ virtually unchanged until the birth of television in the 20th century.

- |                   |               |               |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0 A thought       | B described   | C called      | D explained     |
| 1 A simply        | B only        | C clearly     | D easily        |
| 2 A please        | B encourage   | C invite      | D attract       |
| 3 A reserved      | B preserved   | C saved       | D kept          |
| 4 A industrial    | B business    | C factory     | D manufacturing |
| 5 A professionals | B authorities | C specialists | D leaders       |
| 6 A agency        | B group       | C society     | D department    |
| 7 A manner        | B instrument  | C process     | D means         |
| 8 A remain        | B keep        | C rest        | D wait          |

## Reading and Use of English Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

### Can dreams predict the future?

The dreams we have often appear to be supernatural events in which we see **0 ourselves** as characters in extraordinary stories. We meet strange people, we **9** \_\_\_\_\_ on adventures and we discover amazing places. These situations don't quite **10** \_\_\_\_\_ sense to us on waking, but at the time they appear as plausible as the events we go through in our everyday lives.

The fact that scientists have not succeeded **11** \_\_\_\_\_ fully explaining dreams gives them even more of an air of mystery. The exact process through **12** \_\_\_\_\_ they happen is still unclear. This encourages us to come **13** \_\_\_\_\_ with more weird and wonderful explanations for dreams and the role they **14** \_\_\_\_\_ in our daily lives. An example of this is the belief that dreams can be helpful in **15** \_\_\_\_\_ to predict the future.

Unsurprisingly, this particular theory is backed up by people's accounts of how they've predicted events through dreams, including national disasters. Most people have **16** \_\_\_\_\_ some point had a dream that has played out in reality.



## Reading and Use of English Part 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

### Cross-country skiing can be fun

For the average person, cross-country skiing is an **0 enjoyable** way to spend a winter afternoon, but for Olympic athletes, it is a punishing test of strength and **17** \_\_\_\_\_.

However, **18** \_\_\_\_\_ to the American athlete Jessie Diggins, who was a **19** \_\_\_\_\_ in the 2018 Winter Olympics, it can also be great fun.

‘People used to regard us as little forest people, who went up into the woods and came back two hours later having had a race. But in truth, cross-country skiing is much more **20** \_\_\_\_\_ than most people realize. It takes everything you have to get around that course, because you’re working your legs, your arms, in fact your whole body. From my **21** \_\_\_\_\_ you might think it couldn’t possibly be fun because it’s so **22** \_\_\_\_\_, but I can assure you, it is.’

Despite Jessie’s enthusiasm, it is a **23** \_\_\_\_\_ fact that cross-country skiing is one of the most **24** \_\_\_\_\_ of Olympic sports.

ENJOY  
DETERMINE  
ACCORD  
COMPETE

ENERGY  
DESCRIBE  
CHALLENGE  
RECOGNIZE  
EXHAUST

## Reading and Use of English Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not** change the word given. You must use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given. (2 marks each)

- 25 If they don’t pay him more, he’ll look for a new job.

**INCREASE**

Unless he \_\_\_\_\_ salary, he’ll look for a new job.

- 26 I’m going to enter next year’s town cycle race.

**NAME**

I’m going to \_\_\_\_\_ the town cycle race next year.

- 27 According to weather experts, storms are likely tonight.

**PROBABLY**

Weather experts say \_\_\_\_\_ stormy tonight.

- 28 Four similar burglaries are currently being investigated by the police.

**INTO**

The police \_\_\_\_\_ four similar burglaries.

- 29 I don’t have a very good relationship with my brother.

**GET**

My brother and I don’t \_\_\_\_\_ other.

- 30 I’m sorry to say we have no coffee left.

**RUN**

Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

TOTAL

36



# 9

## The good old days!

- Expressing habit
- *used to* and *would*
- *used to*, *get used to*, and *be used to*

- Homonyms and homophones
- Adjective intensifiers
- Phrasal verbs and nouns

### Language focus

#### Expressing habit

1 Match a sentence in A with a sentence in B.

A	B
1 He's very dishonest.	a She <b>jogs</b> to work every day.
2 He's so disorganized.	b They <b>get</b> everything they ask for.
3 She's very fashionable.	c She <b>never thinks</b> before she speaks.
4 She's really generous.	d He <b>will leave</b> it all to the last minute.
5 She's so sensitive.	e He's <b>always applying</b> for new jobs.
6 He's really stubborn.	f He's <b>always telling</b> lies.
7 She's incredibly rude.	g She's <b>always buying</b> me presents.
8 They're so spoilt.	h She'll only <b>wear</b> designer clothes.
9 She's very energetic.	i She'll <b>cry</b> at the slightest thing.
10 He's so ambitious.	j He <b>won't</b> ever <b>change</b> his mind.

9.1 Listen and check.

#### It's so annoying!

2 Tick (✓) the sentences where the speaker is more annoyed by someone's behaviour.

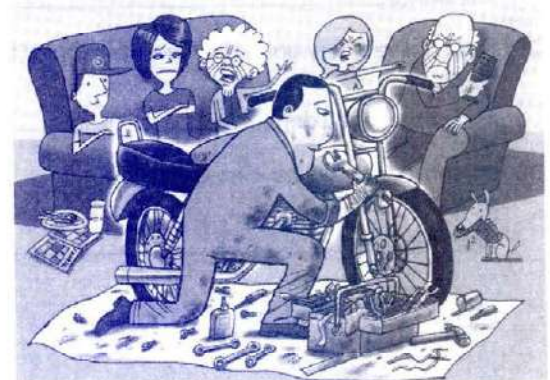
- ☐ He watches sports programmes on TV.  
☐ He's always watching sports programmes on TV.
- ☐ She'd give us extra lessons after school.  
☐ She would give us extra lessons after school.
- ☐ She was always giving us homework.  
☐ She used to give us homework.
- ☐ Our daughter used to leave the tap running while she cleaned her teeth.  
☐ Our daughter would always leave the tap running while she cleaned her teeth.
- ☐ My boss is always asking me to stay late.  
☐ My boss sometimes asks me to stay late.
- ☐ My children don't help out at home.  
☐ My children will never help out at home.

9.2 Listen and check.

#### My family's bad habits

3 Rewrite the sentences in one or two ways using *will* or *won't* or the Present Continuous.

- My dad mends his motorbike in the living room.  
a \_\_\_\_\_  
b \_\_\_\_\_
- My brother leaves the top off the toothpaste.  
a \_\_\_\_\_  
b \_\_\_\_\_
- The boys never help with the household chores.  
a \_\_\_\_\_
- My sister borrows my clothes without asking.  
a \_\_\_\_\_  
b \_\_\_\_\_
- My grandpa doesn't let anyone choose what's on TV.  
a \_\_\_\_\_
- My grandma gossips about the neighbours.  
a \_\_\_\_\_  
b \_\_\_\_\_
- Carole and Alan boast about their children.  
a \_\_\_\_\_  
b \_\_\_\_\_





## Past habit – used to

- 4 Complete the sentences with *used to* in the positive, negative, or question form.



- 1 My grandfather never used to get out of breath when he climbed the stairs.
- 2 There \_\_\_\_\_ be a beautiful old building where that car park is now.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ have a Saturday job when you were at school?
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ be so moody. It's only since she lost her job.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ play cricket when you were at school?
- 6 Julie \_\_\_\_\_ be as slim as she is now. She's been dieting.
- 7 Where \_\_\_\_\_ go to school when you lived in Madrid?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ smoke 40 cigarettes a day? How did you give up?

## used to and would

1

**Would and used to** expresses typical past behaviour. Sometimes we can use both.  
*Jay always used to/would walk the dog in the morning.*

**Used to** also expresses a past state.

*We used to live in a big house.*

In this case, we can only use **used to**, not **would**.

For one single action in the past we can only use the Past Simple.

*We got married in 2017.*

- 5 Tick (✓) which verb forms can complete the sentences below. Sometimes all are possible.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ long blonde hair when I was first married.  
a ☒ had    b ☒ used to have    c ☐ would have
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ every summer with our cousins in Scotland.  
a ☐ spent    b ☐ used to spend    c ☐ would spend
- 3 Pam \_\_\_\_\_ out with Andy for six months, but then she ditched him.  
a ☐ went    b ☐ used to go    c ☐ would go
- 4 In the old days, people \_\_\_\_\_ you if you were in trouble.  
a ☐ helped    b ☐ used to help    c ☐ would help
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ to each other every day when we were apart.  
a ☐ spoke    b ☐ used to speak    c ☐ would speak
- 6 When I was a child, we \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful, big house on the south coast.  
a ☐ had    b ☐ used to have    c ☐ would have
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ living so close to the sea.  
a ☐ loved    b ☐ used to love    c ☐ would love
- 8 Dave \_\_\_\_\_ Molly three times if she wanted to go out with him.  
a ☐ asked    b ☐ used to ask    c ☐ would ask
- 9 He \_\_\_\_\_ to me every day for twenty years and then stopped.  
a ☐ wrote    b ☐ used to write    c ☐ would write
- 10 I \_\_\_\_\_ questions in class. I was too shy.  
a ☐ never asked    b ☐ never used to ask    c ☐ would never ask
- 11 Before I worked here, I \_\_\_\_\_ as an assistant manager at a restaurant.  
a ☐ worked    b ☐ used to work    c ☐ would work
- 12 We \_\_\_\_\_ coffee and croissants every morning for breakfast.  
a ☐ had    b ☐ used to have    c ☐ would have





- 1 **Used to** expresses past habit. **Get used to** means **become used to** and describes a change of state. **Be used to** describes a state. Compare the uses in these conversations.



- A** 9.3 Don't worry Grandma. You'll soon **get used to** your new iPhone.  
**B** I don't think I'll ever **get used to** it. It's too complicated. No sooner **am I used to** something when it's 'all change!' Life **used to be** much simpler.



- A** My wife eventually **got used to** living in Kenya, but it took a long time.  
**B** Well, she **wasn't used to** a hot climate, was she? You **used to live** in Dubai, so you were.

- 2 9.4 Listen and repeat the sentences. What are the different pronunciations of **used to**?  
**a** I **used to live** in the city, so I **was used to travelling** on the Underground. /ju:st/  
**b** I **used the Underground** to get to work. /ju:zd/

- 6 Complete the sentences with **used to**, **be used to**, or **get used to** in the correct form.

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ Indian food, this dish might be too spicy for you.
- I don't think I \_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_ your hair being that short. You look so different.
- Tom didn't like his new school at first, but he eventually \_\_\_\_\_ it, and made new friends.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ go running every morning, but I don't any more. I'm so unfit now.
- When I was a boy, I \_\_\_\_\_ like going to piano lessons, so I stopped. Now I'm in my forties, I've started learning again.
- Sally won't find it easy to live on her own. She \_\_\_\_\_ having everything done for her by her parents.
- 'Grandad, \_\_\_\_\_ you really \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV in black and white when you were young?'

9.5 Listen and check.

- 7 Complete the conversations with **used to**, **get used to** or **be used to** and a verb from the box in the correct form, positive or negative.

be drive go hate like  
live wear work

- A** Come on, Helen! It's not far now.  
**B** I'm exhausted. **I'm not used to going** on such long walks.
- A** My sister has to have a brace on her teeth.  
**B** I had a brace. It took me ages to \_\_\_\_\_ it, but I did in the end.
- A** You \_\_\_\_\_ studying history, didn't you? Why do you like it now?  
**B** Well, we have a new teacher and she really brings it to life.
- A** Did you have a good holiday touring Spain?  
**B** Yes, it was great. I soon \_\_\_\_\_ on the right.
- A** What do you think of Mick?  
**B** Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ him at all, but the more I get to know him, the more I think he's OK.
- A** I hate my new job! I don't know what I'm doing.  
**B** Give it a chance. I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ there after a few weeks.
- A** Did you hear that Sue and Chris are moving back to town?  
**B** I'm not surprised. I said that they \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside.
- A** The President loses his temper if anyone disagrees with him.  
**B** Yes, I know. He \_\_\_\_\_ criticised. Most people just go along with whatever he says.

9.6 Listen and check.



## Expressing habit in context

- 8 Read the story about a 1980s romance. Underline the correct form of the verb. If both forms are correct, choose the one that is most suitable.



# Girls (and boys) on film

by Anita Sands

Anita Sands describes how she met her husband in the glorious 1980s.

It was the summer of '81. I was 18, and I was an art student at Brighton Polytechnic. I <sup>1</sup> was / used to be also the happiest teenager in the world, because I was at my first Duran Duran concert. Simon Le Bon was singing *Girls on Film*, my favourite Duran Duran song, when I <sup>2</sup> would have / had a sixth sense that someone was watching me. I <sup>3</sup> used to turn / turned around and there was this guy who looked just like Simon Le Bon. It was love at first sight.

His name was Terry and he was a typical New Romantic, with his frilly white shirt, black leather trousers and a bandana. Terry even <sup>4</sup> used to wear / wore eyeliner in those days, too!

He was 20, and back in 1981 he <sup>5</sup> used to work / worked as a waiter at a hotel on the sea front. But what he really wanted to be was a photographer. On our first dates, we <sup>6</sup> used to walk / would walk hand in hand along the beach, but every few minutes something would interest him and he <sup>7</sup> would stop / stopped to take a photo – it <sup>8</sup> would drive / drove me mad!

We <sup>9</sup> wouldn't have / didn't have much money back then, but if we did, we <sup>10</sup> used to meet / met up with Terry's



friends at the Rock Café, Brighton's coolest café, which often <sup>11</sup> would play / played our favourite 80s music. It was because of the Rock Café that Terry <sup>12</sup> used to get / got his first big break. The owner of the café, George, <sup>13</sup> would want / wanted some photos of his customers to put on the wall, and Terry became chief photographer (well, the only photographer). We all posed for Terry's photos and George <sup>14</sup> used to make / made big displays of them on the walls of the café! He even paid us! It was weird because people started to recognize us from the photos in the café. We really were girls (and boys) on film.

A famous local artist stopped at the café one day, and <sup>15</sup> would see / saw Terry's photos. He <sup>16</sup> would like / liked them and asked Terry to show his work at an exhibition in London.

The exhibition was a success, and the following year, after I <sup>17</sup> graduated / used to graduate from college, we <sup>18</sup> got / would get married.

We both used to commute to London from Brighton for a long time, because we <sup>19</sup> wouldn't want / didn't want to leave our friends in Brighton, but we eventually <sup>20</sup> used to move / moved to London in 1985. At first,

I really missed Brighton. I <sup>21</sup> didn't like / wouldn't like London at first, and being around lots of people, but I soon <sup>22</sup> was used to it / got used to it, and I love it now.

Our beautiful twin girls were born in 1987. Of course, Terry <sup>23</sup> took / would take thousands of photos of them, and now he takes photos of our grandchildren.

I'm now a successful illustrator of children's books, and Terry is a world-famous photographer, but if it wasn't for the Rock Café and those 80s photos of me and our friends, he might still be a waiter!

- 9 Complete these sentences about the story with one suitable word from the box.

got used wasn't would

- Terry \_\_\_\_\_ to wear a bandana and eyeliner.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ walk along the beach on their first dates.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ drive Anita mad when Terry kept stopping to take photos.

- Anita \_\_\_\_\_ to know Terry's friends at the Rock Café.
- Anita \_\_\_\_\_ used to being recognized on the streets of Brighton.
- Anita and Terry \_\_\_\_\_ paid for the café photos.
- They both \_\_\_\_\_ to commute to London from Brighton.
- Anita \_\_\_\_\_ used to being around all the people in London.
- Anita \_\_\_\_\_ to like London eventually.



# Vocabulary

## Homonyms

1 Use the same word to complete each pair of sentences.

- 1 a I think I need to get some glasses. I can't read the menu – the writing is too small!
- b We got some beautiful crystal wine glasses as one of our wedding presents.
- 2 a Look out of the window, Josie – there's Daddy coming up the path. \_\_\_\_\_ to him!
- b With each \_\_\_\_\_, the ferry rocked, and I began to feel sick.
- 3 a Look, I've no idea what you are arguing about. What \_\_\_\_\_ are you trying to make?
- b He couldn't speak the language, so he just used to \_\_\_\_\_ whenever he wanted something.
- 4 a Everyone has the \_\_\_\_\_ to a fair trial.
- b Well done! You got all the answers \_\_\_\_\_ in the test.
- 5 a Gosh, you look smart! Is that a new \_\_\_\_\_ and tie you're wearing?
- b Well, I think you should buy the pale green dress. The red one doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 6 a She ran to the station only to \_\_\_\_\_ the train.
- b Brenda will really \_\_\_\_\_ her son when he moves to Australia next month.
- 7 a Oh, look! Ed Sheeran is at the Palladium. Can we get tickets? I'm a real \_\_\_\_\_.
- b It's boiling hot. Could we switch the \_\_\_\_\_ on and get some air circulating?
- 8 a Jimmy is not my \_\_\_\_\_. He's only interested in sport. I prefer someone who's more academic.
- b Dora can \_\_\_\_\_ ninety words a minute. That's fast!



## Homophones

2 Write the correct spelling of the phonetic script.

- 1 a I'm /bɔ:d/. I can't think of anything to do.
- b He jumped on his surf /bɔ:d/ and paddled out to the biggest waves.
- a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 a Stop it! You know you're not /əlaʊd/ to do that!
- b Michael, please stand up and read your story /əlaʊd/ to the class.
- a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a She was happy to get her bag back when the police /kɔ:t/ the thief.
- b The thief was sentenced to three months in prison at /kɔ:t/ the next day.
- a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a Please turn off all the lights when you leave the house. Don't /weɪst/ energy.
- b Did you see Abbie's /weɪst/ in her wedding dress? It was tiny.
- a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a The queues for car /haɪə/ at the airport were so long.
- b Throw the ball /haɪə/ or you'll never get it in the basket.
- a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_

## Adjective intensifiers

3 Complete the sentences with the correct intensifier from the box.

razor fast wide great freezing dead tiny

- 1 Grace and Ken are so lucky. They have a \_\_\_\_\_ big garden.
- 2 Chris is doing really well at stand-up comedy. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ sharp wit.
- 3 Last night's homework was \_\_\_\_\_ easy. I did it in five minutes.
- 4 I just added a \_\_\_\_\_ little bit of chilli powder. It's not that hot, is it?
- 5 A My two-year-old is always \_\_\_\_\_ awake first thing in the morning.
- B You wait! My fifteen-year-old is \_\_\_\_\_ asleep until midday!
- 6 Brrr! This shower is \_\_\_\_\_ cold. There's no hot water left!



## Phrasal verbs

### Phrasal verbs and nouns



Some phrasal verbs have a strong association with certain objects:  
*set out on a journey; come up with a solution to a problem.*

4 Match a verb in A with an object in B.

A	B
1 fill in	a a fire
2 do up	b milk
3 make up	c the flu
4 put out	d a parent
5 turn down	e a business
6 take after	f a form
7 run out of	g a group of people
8 come down with	h a story
9 check out of	i university
10 set up	j a job offer
11 drop out of	k a hotel
12 fit in with	l a house

5 Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs and nouns from 4.

- You can't \_\_\_\_\_ like that! The salary is amazing! And five weeks' holiday!
- I can only make you a black coffee – I've \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my own window cleaning \_\_\_\_\_ and it's so successful that I now employ five people.
- I really wasn't enjoying my degree course, so I \_\_\_\_\_ after one year.
- I've never liked joining clubs – I always find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_.
- You have to \_\_\_\_\_ a very long \_\_\_\_\_ when you apply for a passport.
- Which \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ most, your mother or your father?
- I had to stay in bed for three days when I \_\_\_\_\_.
- We could \_\_\_\_\_ this old \_\_\_\_\_ and then sell it for a big profit.
- I sometimes read books to my children at bedtime, but they prefer it when I \_\_\_\_\_ myself.
- We can \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ now and leave our suitcases at reception.
- It took three days to \_\_\_\_\_ a forest \_\_\_\_\_ that was started by a cigarette end.

## Pronunciation

### Weak and strong forms



Auxiliary verbs have **weak** and **strong** forms, depending on whether they are stressed or unstressed.

1 Sometimes the weak form is a contraction.

*he is = he's She does not = She doesn't I have = I've*

2 Sometimes the weak form is a change in the vowel sound. This is often a change to /ə/.

9.7 Listen and repeat.

	weak	strong
<b>was</b>	/wəz/ Was Tom there?	/wɒz/ Yes, he was.
<b>were</b>	/wə/ Were you there?	/wɜ:/ Yes, we were.
<b>can</b>	/kən/ Can you swim?	/kæn/ /kɑ:nt/ Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
<b>been</b>	/bɪn/ I've been shopping.	/bi:n/ Where have you been?

3 Some prepositions also have weak and strong vowel sounds.

9.8 Listen and repeat.

	weak	strong		weak	strong
<b>to</b>	/tə/ to	/tu:/ to	<b>for</b>	/fə/ for	/fɔ:/ for
<b>of</b>	/əv/ of	/ɒv/ of	<b>from</b>	/frəm/ from	/frɒm/ from
<b>at</b>	/ət/ at	/æt/ at			

9.9 Listen to the sentences. Write **W** for weak and **S** for strong next to the highlighted words.

- I don't want **to** W see him, but I'm sure you want **to** S.
- Sue isn't going **to** W learn **from** W the experience, but Tom **is** S.
- I've heard that you're thinking **of** W moving **from** W London. **Are** S you?
- 'You said you **were** W going to meet me **at** W 5?' 'Well, I **was** S, but ...'
- You **will** S get a ticket **for** W me, won't you?
- '**Can** W you tell me who this letter's **from** W?' 'Yes, I **can** W.'
- Can't** W you remember who Bill works **for** W?
- I've **been** S waiting **for** W ages. Where **were** S you?
- What **were** S you looking **for** W?
- Look **at** S you! You're filthy! Where have you **been** S?

9.9 Listen again and check. Read them aloud.



# 10

## Over my dead body!

- Modal verbs – present and past
- Past probability – active and passive
- Expressions with *heart, head and hand*
- Body idioms
- Verbs + prepositions
- Rhymes and limericks

### Language focus

#### Modal verbs – present and past

1 Rewrite the sentences to make them refer to the past.

- 1 I must read *Richard III* before my course begins.

I had to read *Richard III* before my course began.

- 2 I have to take the pills three times a day.

\_\_\_\_\_ when I was ill.

- 3 They must be away on holiday.

\_\_\_\_\_ when you called.

- 4 We can't have a lunch break – there's too much to do!

\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

- 5 He can't be a millionaire.

\_\_\_\_\_ because he died poor.

- 6 We mustn't shout in the classroom.

\_\_\_\_\_ when I was at school.

- 7 He won't go to bed.

\_\_\_\_\_ last night.

- 8 That will be the postman at the door.

Who was ringing the doorbell?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 9 You should be more careful.

\_\_\_\_\_. You broke the vase.

- 10 He could help with the washing-up for a change.

\_\_\_\_\_, but he didn't.

#### Modal verbs of probability

2 Make sentences from the table. Complete each sentence in two different ways.

can		
will		
may	+	see the fjords
might		have seen the fjords
would		
could		

If you go to Norway, you ...

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

If you went to Norway, you ...

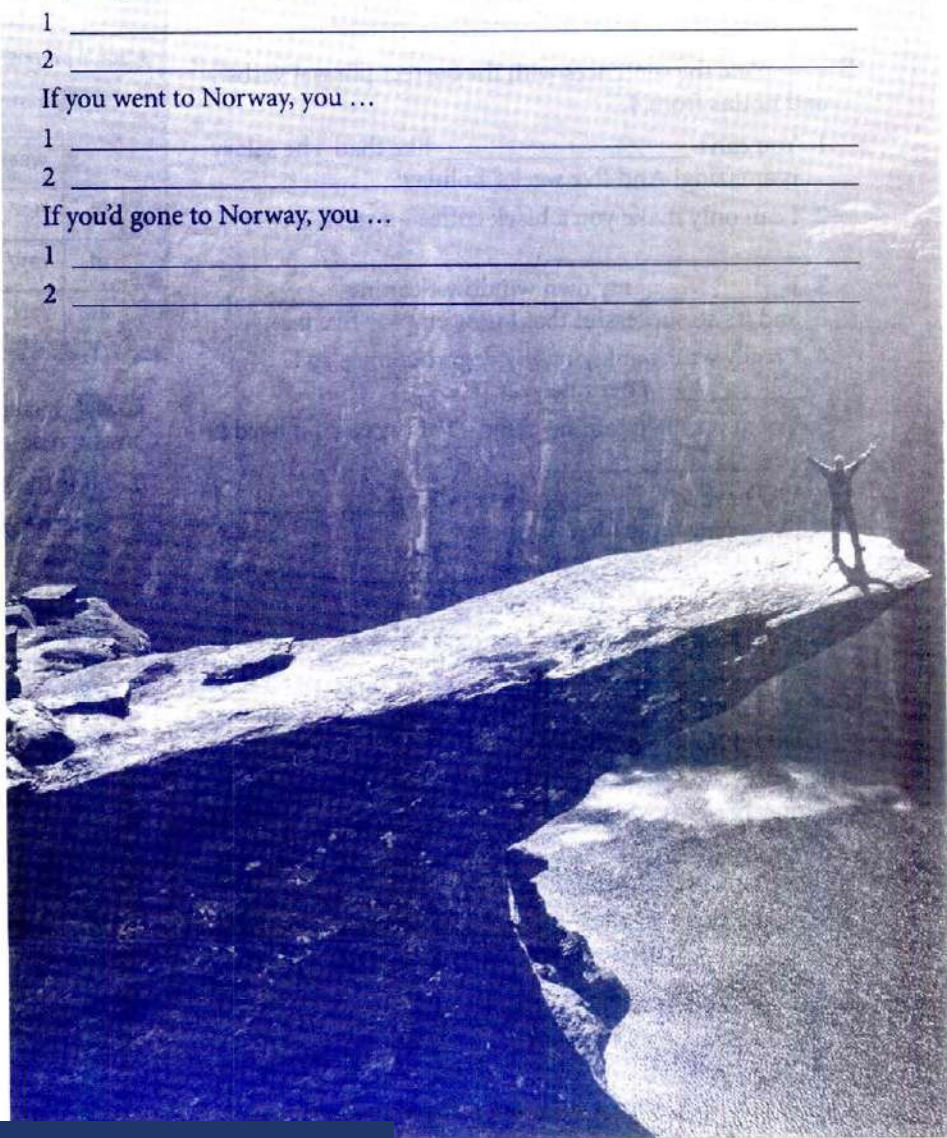
1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

If you'd gone to Norway, you ...

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_





## How certain?

3 Decide on the degree of certainty in these sentences. Put two ticks (✓✓) if the idea expressed is certain. Put one tick (✓) if it is less certain.

- 1 ✓✓ You must have seen him at the party. I know he was there.
- 2 ✓ The dog is really dirty. He might have been swimming in the pond.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ He can't have been telling the truth.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ He might have left a voicemail on your phone.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ I don't know where she is. She may have gone shopping.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ She must have been very upset when you told her the news.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ They're not answering the front door. They must have gone away already.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ I don't see their car. They can't have come back yet.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ It's six o'clock. Tom will have gone home by now.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ Matthew isn't here – he might have thought you weren't coming and gone for a run by himself.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ Paula's not here yet. She could have got caught up in traffic.
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ Ian will be back soon. It's Friday, so he'll have gone to the pub for a quick drink after work.

10.1 Listen and check the intonation.

## Past probability – active and passive

4 Write sentences for situations 1–8 below using the information in the chart.

He	must have	had it cut	a cake.
She	can't have	gone	a cleaner yet.
They	might have	been	to Andy.
		arrived home	something naughty.
		got engaged	for ages.
		found	without you.
		been doing	in a meeting.
		been making	by now.

- 1 Stella's wearing a beautiful diamond ring.
- 2 The children ran away laughing and giggling.
- 3 There's flour on Grandma's nose.
- 4 Paolo and Geri said they'd wait for me, but I can't see them.
- 5 Tim's flat is such a mess.
- 6 It's after midnight. Henry and Sally left ages ago.
- 7 I don't know why Tara didn't ring back.
- 8 Look at Joe's hair. It's really long!

10.2 Listen and check.

5 Write sentences for the situations below, using the prompts and *must have been* or *can't have been*.

- 1 A tree has fallen across the road.  
It \_\_\_\_\_. (blow down/storm)
- 2 My white jeans have turned pink.  
They \_\_\_\_\_. (wash/with something red)
- 3 My TV has broken and I've only just had it fixed.  
It \_\_\_\_\_. (repair/properly)
- 4 David's suit looks a bit dirty.  
It \_\_\_\_\_. (dry-clean/recently)
- 5 The car windscreen has shattered.  
It \_\_\_\_\_. (hit/by a stone)
- 6 What's happened to the cake?  
It \_\_\_\_\_. (eat/by the dog)



6 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A I wonder how the thief got into our apartment.  
B He <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (could/use) the fire escape or he <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (might/climb) that tree.  
A Well, he <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (need not/bother). There wasn't anything worth stealing!
- 2 A Bill told me that he'd spent £2,000 on a birthday present for his girlfriend, but he <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (must/joke). Surely he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (could not/spend) that much?  
B I think you <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (might/mishear) him!
- 3 A It's 3.30. Mum and Dad's plane landed over an hour ago. They <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (should/phone) by now!  
B But they <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (may/be delayed). No, look! They're driving up now. You <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (need not/worry).
- 4 A You're very sunburnt. You <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (would not/get) burnt if you'd used factor 30 sunscreen.  
B I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (must/fall) asleep. And I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (can't/put on) enough cream. Ouch!

10.3 Listen and check.

### Past modals in context

7 Rhianna Shaw is a keen skier. Read her story quickly and answer the questions.

1 What was she doing in Austria?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 What did she do on her day off?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Why was the area called Death Valley?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Why was Rhianna very lucky?

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Complete the article, using the modals and verbs in brackets in the past.

# Buried Alive!



“If you're searching for someone buried in an avalanche, you have about 11 minutes. After that, you're looking for a corpse.”

That's what Rhianna Shaw was told during her training as a ski holiday representative in Ischgl, Austria. She <sup>1</sup> could never have imagined (could never/imagine) how important it would become for her.

On 16<sup>th</sup> February, Rhianna woke up on her day off. She'd been wondering what to do – the weather had been terrible and no one could ski. She <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (need not/worry); the weather had changed, and skiing conditions <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (could not/be) better – clear blue sky and half a metre of fresh snow. She joined some snowboarding friends and Rhianna suggested going off-piste, to an area where she knew lots of fresh powder snow <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (would/fall). It was nicknamed Death Valley because of the avalanche risk, but as an experienced skier in all conditions, Rhianna wasn't concerned. She now knows she <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (should/be).





Going down the mountain, a snowboarder ran into Rhianna, and both her skis came off as she fell. That normally  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (would not/be) much of a problem, but Rhianna continued to fall, and felt snow rushing past her. She thought it  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (must/cause) by the snowboarder behind her, but in fact they'd started an avalanche, which carried her for 150 metres.

Rhianna found herself buried under a metre of snow. Her phone rang a couple of times, but she couldn't move to answer it. She thought her friends 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (might/try) to call her – in fact they assumed she 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (must/ski) on alone and was probably waiting for them round the corner. When she wasn't there, they looked for her in the snow.

It had been longer than 11 minutes when one of them finally found Rhianna, and they knew it was unlikely she 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (could/survive). She had no pulse, but after being given the kiss of life, she recovered. She was flown to hospital, where doctors worried she 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (may/suffer) brain damage. In fact, although she 12 \_\_\_\_\_ (should not/go) skiing wearing only light clothing, this is what saved her – her body temperature had dropped so low, it reduced her brain's need for oxygen. Rhianna knows she was very lucky and 13 \_\_\_\_\_ (could easily/die), and that she really 14 \_\_\_\_\_ (should/check) the avalanche risk. She certainly does now, whenever she goes off-piste!

## Past modals – revision

9 Underline the correct answer.

- 1 A I'm sorry. I *shouldn't have* / *couldn't have* told Tom what you said about him.  
 B It's too late! He'll never speak to me again!
- 2 A Where's the dog?  
 B I don't know. Dad *may have* / *'ll have* taken him for a walk.  
 A No. Now I remember. It's Tuesday, isn't it? Mum *should have* / *'ll have* taken him to the vet.
- 3 A Are Pat and Jan definitely coming? I *d have* / *might have* thought they'd be here by now.  
 B They *should have* / *could have* been held up by traffic.  
 A Or they *might have* / *needn't have* had an accident!  
 B Don't be silly. Anyway, we *d have* / *must have* heard by now if something like that had happened.
- 4 A Who was that man?  
 B He *can't have* / *must have* been a friend of Jane's. He was asking if I'd seen her.
- 5 A I'm starving. I think I *might* / *could* make myself a sandwich.  
 B It's only nine o'clock! You *shouldn't have* / *couldn't have* eaten enough for breakfast.
- 6 A Helen *should* / *could* be at work by now. I wonder where she is.  
 B Check your phone. She *should have* / *might have* messaged you to let you know she was going to be late.



# Vocabulary

## Expressions with *heart*, *head*, and *hand*

- Complete the sentences with either *head*, *heart*, or *hand* in the correct form.
  - I'm \_\_\_\_\_ in my notice. I want a less stressful job.
  - You've got to \_\_\_\_\_ it to her. She always manages to get what she wants!
  - Jess Glynne always puts her \_\_\_\_\_ and soul into her singing – it's why she's so popular.
  - Robin is \_\_\_\_\_ for disaster if he doesn't sort his finances out soon.
  - The pilot kept his \_\_\_\_\_ in the storm and landed the plane safely.
  - Fiona is \_\_\_\_\_ and shoulders above the other children in her class. She's so intelligent.
  - Jake has no \_\_\_\_\_. How could he not cry at the end of that film?
  - Kerry is so big-\_\_\_\_\_. She's always saying how brilliant she is at everything.
  - George has no \_\_\_\_\_ for figures, but he's brilliant at languages.
  - Can you give me a \_\_\_\_\_ lifting this heavy box?
  - Hilary is so selfish. It never enters her \_\_\_\_\_ to do anything for anyone.
  - We need to get to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the matter. We're just going around in circles at the moment.

## Body idioms

- Complete the sentences with the parts of the body in the box, used as verbs.

arm elbow eye foot hand head shoulder thumb

- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ out the exam papers and told the class to begin writing.
- I managed to \_\_\_\_\_ my way to the front of the crowd, so I got a good view of the procession.
- I haven't read the magazine yet. I just \_\_\_\_\_ through it to see if there were any interesting pictures.
- The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ his new baby sister with suspicion. She was bald and ugly.
- They ordered the most expensive thing on the menu because they knew that I'd \_\_\_\_\_ the bill.
- In the final seconds of the match, Benson \_\_\_\_\_ the ball into the back of the net, making it 1–0.
- The police are \_\_\_\_\_ with guns in some countries.
- I'd hate to be Prime Minister. I don't think I could \_\_\_\_\_ the responsibility of making so many important decisions.

- Complete the conversations with the correct body idiom from the box.

last legs	all fingers and thumbs
all ears	face the facts
sharp tongue	put on a brave face
cold feet	finding her feet
out of my mind	

- A** Oops! Oh, Clare – I'm really sorry! I've just broken your pink coffee cup. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ today.

**B** Oh, don't worry. I didn't like it anyway.
- A** I told my boss that I thought the company was on its \_\_\_\_\_, and would go bust if we didn't make some big changes.

**B** Whoah! I bet he didn't like that.

**A** Well, actually he was \_\_\_\_\_. He asked me to say more and give my ideas on the best way forwards.
- A** It's nearly midnight and I've been \_\_\_\_\_ with worry. Where have you been, young lady?

**B** Sorry, Dad! The taxi was late bringing us back from the party.
- A** Hi, Jake. What's up with you? Are you all right?

**B** Well, I was supposed to be going to a job interview, and at the last minute I got \_\_\_\_\_, and I just couldn't do it.
- A** You've just got to \_\_\_\_\_, Julie. Your relationship is over. You can't keep on finding excuses for Rob's bad behaviour.

**B** Don't you think I should just \_\_\_\_\_ for the children's sake, and give him one more chance?

**A** No, I don't. Enough is enough!
- A** My son's new teacher has such a \_\_\_\_\_. He's always coming home in tears because of something she's said to him.

**B** She's only just started teaching, so perhaps she's still \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** Well, there's still no need to speak so harshly to eight-year-olds.

**10.4** Listen and check.



## Prepositions

### Verbs + prepositions

- 4 Complete the sentences with a verb in its correct form and a preposition.

Verbs		Prepositions	
<del>thank</del>	forgive	into	of
accuse	hide	at	on
trick	hug	<del>for</del>	to
congratulate	inherit	from	
shout	model		
invite	remind		

- He thanked the nurse for all her help.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ me so much \_\_\_\_\_ your father. You look just like him.
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ passing my driving test at the fourth attempt.
- My teenage daughter \_\_\_\_\_ herself \_\_\_\_\_ her pop idol. She's had a ring put through her nose, just like him.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the truth \_\_\_\_\_ me. I want to know everything.
- Scaramanga picked up the gun and \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ James Bond's head. 'Your time is up, Mr Bond!' he said.
- We've \_\_\_\_\_ 300 guests \_\_\_\_\_ our wedding.
- I think that TV ads \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ buying things that they don't really want.
- I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ a penny \_\_\_\_\_ my great uncle when he died.
- The spectators \_\_\_\_\_ abuse \_\_\_\_\_ the referee when he disallowed a goal.
- How can I ever \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ telling all those lies?
- My employer \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ stealing, which I strongly denied.

## Pronunciation

### Rhymes and limericks

- 1 **10.5** Make rhyming pairs with the words in the box. Listen and check.

~~good~~ chief court deaf fool mud height lose knew  
knows grieve put reign nude said pour weight wool

1 should /ʊd/	<u>good</u>	10 food /u:d/	_____
2 bread /ed/	_____	11 leaf /i:f/	_____
3 choose /u:z/	_____	12 taught /ɔ:t/	_____
4 toes /əʊz/	_____	13 chef /ef/	_____
5 hate /eit/	_____	14 through /u:/	_____
6 tight /ait/	_____	15 wore /ɔ:/	_____
7 full /ʊl/	_____	16 brain /eɪn/	_____
8 pool /u:l/	_____	17 leave /i:v/	_____
9 blood /ʌd/	_____	18 foot /ʊt/	_____

- 2 **10.6** Limericks are short poems with a distinctive rhythm and rhyming pattern (AABBA). Listen and transcribe the lines written in phonetics in these two limericks.

### THE PELICAN

A rare old bird is a pelican

His /'bi:k kən həʊld 'mɔ: ðən hɪz 'beli kən/

He /kən 'teɪk ɪn hɪz 'bi:k/

/ɪnʌf 'fʊd fɔ: ə 'wi:k/

And I'm damned if I know how the hell he can!



### The Lady from Twickenham

There was a young lady from Twickenham

Whose /'fʊ:z wɜ: tu: tɔ:t tə wɔ:k 'kwɪk ɪn ðəm/

She came back from a walk /'lʊkɪŋ 'waɪt ə ðən ʃɔ:k/

And she /tʊk ðəm bæʊθ 'ɒf ənd wəz 'sɪk ɪn ðəm/





# Just suppose ...

- Hypothesizing – wishes and regrets
- The 3rd conditional
- *unless, supposing, in case*
- Word pairs
- Similar words, different meanings
- Nouns from phrasal verbs

## Language focus

### Hypothesizing – wishes and regrets

- 1 Use the words from the columns to make seven logical sentences.

I wish	you	were	come
	I	could	rich
		would	
		had	

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Choose the correct alternative in the following sentences. Sometimes two are possible.

- I really wish I *can* / *could* / *was able to* speak another language.
- I wish it *wasn't* / *wouldn't be* / *isn't* so cold. I hate the winter.
- It's time we *have* / *had* / *have had* a holiday.
- Our holiday was a disaster. I'd rather we *didn't go* / *hadn't gone* / *weren't going*.
- The party was brilliant after you left. You should *stay* / *had stayed* / *have stayed* longer.
- I wish you *hadn't spoken* / *didn't speak* / *wouldn't speak* so quickly. I can't follow you.
- What were you doing on that wall? Supposing you *'d fallen* / *would fall* / *hadn't fallen*?
- She'd rather her grandchildren *live* / *lived* / *had lived* nearer. Then she could see them more often.

- 3 Rewrite the sentences so they have similar meanings. Use the words in brackets.

1 I'm sorry I didn't invite him to the party. (*wish*)

2 Why weren't you watching the road? (*should*)

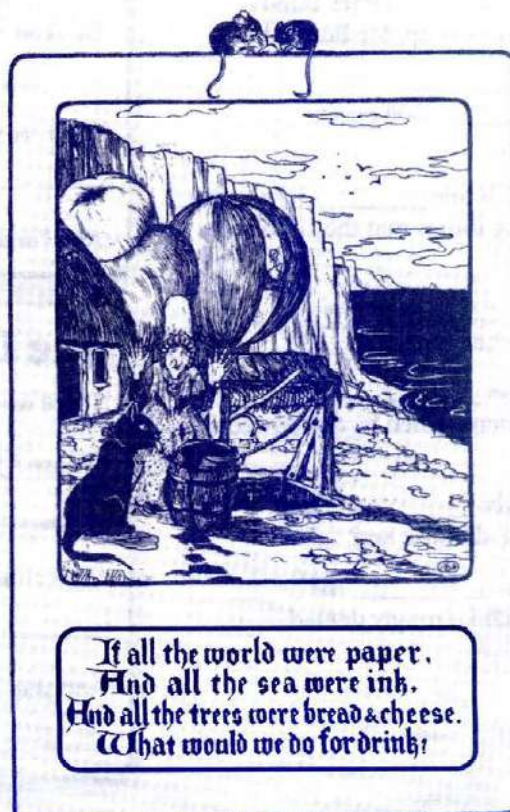
3 I regret saying that to her. (*if only*)

4 I shouldn't have hit him. (*wish*)

5 I don't want you to tell her. (*I'd rather*)

6 I don't like it when Mandy stays out so late. (*wish*)

7 I regret that I didn't tell him I loved him. (*should*)





## Real and hypothetical past

4 These sentences all have verbs in the Past Simple. Which verbs refer to real past time (R) and which are hypothetical (H)?

- 1 R Did you see Lorenzo when you were in Italy?
- 2 H I wish I worked in the open air.
- 3 \_\_\_\_ If you didn't have a car, would you have to go by bus?
- 4 \_\_\_\_ When we lived in London, we'd always travel by bus.
- 5 \_\_\_\_ I'd rather we lived in a village in the country.
- 6 \_\_\_\_ It's time we had a new sofa.
- 7 \_\_\_\_ If only you were always as happy as you are today.
- 8 \_\_\_\_ Why didn't you come to the party?

5 These sentences all have verbs in the Past Perfect. Which refer to real past time (R) and which are hypothetical (H)?

- 1 \_\_\_\_ I wish I'd said that.
- 2 \_\_\_\_ She asked me if I had known him for a long time.
- 3 \_\_\_\_ If I hadn't been in a meeting, I'd have taken your call.
- 4 \_\_\_\_ If only you'd arrived five minutes earlier.
- 5 \_\_\_\_ I woke up and realized it had all been a terrible dream.
- 6 \_\_\_\_ What if they hadn't agreed to give you a pay rise?
- 7 \_\_\_\_ Had the water risen a bit more, our house would have been flooded.
- 8 \_\_\_\_ She told me she'd been given a kitten for her birthday.

6 Complete the sentences with an auxiliary verb which expresses reality.

- 1 I wish you didn't smoke, but you do.
- 2 I wish I earned more, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I should have listened to their advice, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 If only I could speak Spanish, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 If only he weren't so selfish, but he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 I wish my car would start, but it \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 I wish he didn't argue all the time, but he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 If only I hadn't been fired, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 I wish I had a flat of my own, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 I wish I had saved more money, but I \_\_\_\_\_.

 11.1 Listen and check.

## Making excuses with the 3rd conditional

7 Rearrange the words to make excuses using the third conditional.

- 1 phoned / had / had / if / you / have / time / would / I / the / I  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 wouldn't / been / if / hadn't / shellfish / had / I / I / have / the / sick  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 if / known / had / I / the / jumper / machine-washable / wasn't / wouldn't / I / bought / have / it  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 if / it / own / my / eyes / seen / with / hadn't / I / wouldn't / believed / I / have / it  
\_\_\_\_\_

8 Complete the second sentence to express the excuse or regret in a different way.

- 1 I'm sorry I'm late. I forgot to set the alarm.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I didn't know your phone number. That's why I didn't contact you.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I didn't send you a postcard because I didn't know your address.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I didn't remember when your birthday was. That's why I didn't buy you a present.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I broke the speed limit because I was rushing my wife to hospital.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 I didn't buy any food because I didn't know you were coming.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 I didn't know it was going to rain. I went for a run.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 I got sunburnt because I fell asleep in the sun.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.



## Mary's disastrous day

**L**AST Sunday night, Mary forgot to set her alarm, so she overslept and was an hour late for work. Mary's boss, Sally Collins, called her into the office and told her that because she was late, she couldn't go on a planned business trip to New York the following week. Sally said that she'd decided to send a more reliable person.

Mary was so upset about missing her business trip that she locked herself in the ladies' toilet and cried her heart out. Also, she completely forgot that she had arranged to meet her boyfriend, Ben, for lunch at an Italian restaurant. Eventually, she dried her eyes and returned to her desk. She looked at her computer screen, but it was totally out of focus. Then, Mary realized what had happened. The computer was all right, but she wasn't. She'd lost one of her contact lenses in the toilet.

At last, the day ended. Without her contact lens, Mary had to get the bus home because she couldn't see to drive. She waited at the bus stop for over an hour in the pouring rain and didn't get home until eight o'clock. Then she realized she had a missed call from Ben. She listened to her voicemail. Ben was very angry and reminded her that this was the third time she had forgotten to meet him. He said that she clearly didn't care for him, and that was the end of their relationship. Mary was heartbroken. In tears for the second time that day, she decided to go to bed before anything else could go wrong. However, she forgot to feed the cat.

The next day, with a streaming cold, she went downstairs to make herself a cup of tea and found bird feathers everywhere. The poor cat had resorted to desperate measures to get food. It had eaten the budgie! Mary went back to bed and pulled the covers over her head.



**9** **11.2** Mary Brown is a sales executive for a leading cosmetics company. Listen and read about her disastrous day. Then complete the sentences.

- 1 Mary wouldn't have overslept if \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Her business trip wouldn't have been cancelled if \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 If she hadn't been so upset, she \_\_\_\_\_ in the toilet and she \_\_\_\_\_ Ben for lunch.
- 4 If she'd met Ben for lunch, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 If she hadn't cried so much, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 She could have driven home if \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 If she'd driven home, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 She wouldn't have caught a cold if \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Her boyfriend wouldn't have ended their relationship if \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 If she'd remembered to feed the cat, \_\_\_\_\_.

**10** Mary wants to make it up with Ben. Complete their conversation using a verb from the box in the correct form.

remember ~~end~~ cancel  
oversleep forget happen  
break up be

- M** Hi, Ben. I'm so sorry. *Atishoo!* Everything went wrong for me yesterday. The last straw was when I found the cat had eaten the budgie. And in a way that was your fault!
- B** What?! What on earth are you talking about?
- M** Well, if you hadn't 'ended' our relationship, I would \_\_\_\_\_ to feed the cat.
- B** So it's my fault the budgie's dead? Come off it, Mary! If you hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ to meet me for lunch, I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ with you. It was the third time! You obviously don't care about me at all, and I've had enough.
- M** But, but ... it was all Sally Collins' fault. If she \_\_\_\_\_ my trip to New York, I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ so upset and ... *sob ... atishoo!* forgotten our date.
- B** So now it's Sally's fault. It's never *your* fault! But – why *did* she cancel your trip?
- M** Well, you see, I was late for work and ... *atishooo!*
- B** I see – late again! Now I understand. If you hadn't \_\_\_\_\_, all of this would never \_\_\_\_\_!
- M** OK, OK, I suppose it is all my fault. But Ben I'm soooo sorry, I really am ... *atishoooo!*
- B** And how come you have such a bad cold?
- M** Ah, well ... that's another story. *Atishoooo!*

**11.3** Listen and check.



## Revision of all conditionals

11 Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense to form either the first, second, third, or zero conditional. Some examples are mixed conditionals.

1 If I still \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sick, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) on holiday this weekend.

2 You make such delicious chocolate cakes! If you \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) them, you \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a fortune.

3 Hello, Liz. Are you still looking for Pat? If I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her, I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) her to come to your office.

4 If Alice \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to Exeter University, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not meet) her husband, Andrew.

5 A Does she love her husband?  
B Of course she does. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (not love) him, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not marry) him.

6 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) two bottles of shampoo, you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) one free.

7 A What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) if you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a ghost?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ (run) away!

8 If we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) SatNav, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) lost.

9 You are lucky to be alive. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a smoke alarm, the house \_\_\_\_\_ (burn down) with you in it.

10 You were very rude to Max. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (apologize).

11 Ashley is allergic to cheese. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) it, he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a rash.

12 We've run out of petrol. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) to fill up earlier, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) stuck here now.

11.4 Listen and check.

## Words other than if



Conditionals can be introduced in a variety of ways other than with *if*.

**Unless** means **except if**.

*We'll go for a walk unless it rains.*

**In case** means the first action is a precaution: it happens before the second action might happen.

*I'll take my umbrella in case it rains.*

**Supposing ... / Suppose ... / Imagine ...** mean the same as *imagine if ...?* or *What if ...?*

They are questions, and they come at the beginning of a sentence.

*Supposing you could go on holiday tomorrow, where would you go?*

*Imagine you were rich, what would you buy?*

12 Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- 1 *In case / Imagine* there were no more wars – wouldn't that be wonderful?
- 2 I'm going to take a cushion to the concert, *in case / unless* the seats are hard.
- 3 We'll miss the beginning of the film *if / unless* you hurry.
- 4 *Unless / In case* you behave, you can't go to the party.
- 5 *In case / Suppose* you got lost, what would you do?
- 6 I'll take a book *in case / unless* I'm bored on the journey.
- 7 *If only / Imagine* I had understood the problem. I'd have done something.
- 8 *Unless / In case* you pay this bill in the next fourteen days, court action will be taken.

13 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 I won't go if they don't invite me. (*unless*)  
I won't go unless they invite me. / Unless they invite me, I won't go.
- 2 What would you do if he left you? (*supposing*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 There's no opportunity for promotion here – it's a shame you didn't take that job with the other company. (*suppose*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We're going to install a smoke alarm. There may be a fire. (*in case*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 She won't get that job if she doesn't learn to speak French. (*unless*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 If the lifeguard hadn't been there, what would have happened? (*imagine*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I won't go out this evening. Justin might come round for a drink. (*in case*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Please speak to Kevin about this matter, not me. (*id rather*)  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Vocabulary

## Word pairs

1 Match the word pairs in A and B.

A	B
1 sink	a and see
2 far	b and for all
3 hit	c and sweet
4 wait	d and wide
5 give	e or swim
6 by	f and take
7 ins	g and buts
8 ifs	h and large
9 short	i and miss
10 once	j and outs

2 Complete the conversations with the word pairs in 1.

- A What am I going to get for my birthday next week?  
B You'll have to \_\_\_\_\_. It's still five days away.
- A The effects of social media have spread \_\_\_\_\_.  
B I know. It's incredible! The whole world seems to be on Facebook, Snapchat, or Instagram!
- A I'm not sure about going ahead with this contract. There are too many \_\_\_\_\_.  
B Well, there certainly needs to be more \_\_\_\_\_ on both sides before anyone signs.
- A How do you think the new Prime Minister will cope with this crisis?  
B Well, it's her first big test, and it's going to be \_\_\_\_\_ for her. If she succeeds, it'll silence her critics \_\_\_\_\_, but I doubt she will. I think her time as leader might end up being \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Sometimes the food in this restaurant is amazing, other times it's not so good. It's a bit \_\_\_\_\_.  
B Yes, but \_\_\_\_\_ I always enjoy eating here.
- A I'd love to learn all the \_\_\_\_\_ of car mechanics. I can change my oil and water, but that's about it!  
B Well, you should do a course. It can all get pretty complicated!

**11.5** Listen and check.

## Similar words, different meaning

3 These adjective pairs are easy to confuse. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.



### unreadable illegible

- I couldn't work out who the letter was from. The signature was completely \_\_\_\_\_.
- I know Shakespeare is very popular, but I find his work totally \_\_\_\_\_.

### childish childlike

- Manisha is so \_\_\_\_\_. She's always having temper tantrums.
- It was wonderful to watch the lambs playing. I got such \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure from it.

### sensible sensitive

- Sophie is extremely \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. Anything upsets her.
- Fabienne isn't a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. She wore high-heeled shoes for our four-mile walk.

### true truthful

- I've never known her to tell a lie. She's a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- I find it difficult to watch sad films that are based on a \_\_\_\_\_ story. They always make me cry.

### intolerable intolerant

- Susan is so \_\_\_\_\_ of other people. She never accepts anyone else's opinion, and she always thinks she knows best.
- I find Marek's behaviour \_\_\_\_\_. It's unacceptable to be so selfish.

### economic economical

- This country's in an \_\_\_\_\_ crisis at the moment. Unemployment is rising and more people are using food banks.
- It's much more \_\_\_\_\_ to drive slowly. You get more kilometres for your money.



## Phrasal verbs

### Nouns from phrasal verbs

**1** There are many nouns formed from phrasal verbs. Sometimes the verb comes first, sometimes second.  
*make-up downfall upbringing check-in drawback outbreak takeaway*

**2** Sometimes the noun is related to the phrasal verb.  
*Where's the check-in for British Airways?*  
*I've checked us all in online, so that should save time at the airport.* = related

**3** Sometimes the noun is **not** related to the phrasal verb.  
*The main drawback is the cost.*  
*(drawback = disadvantage)*  
*Draw back the curtains and let the sunshine in.*  
*(draw back = open)*  
*I don't use much make-up.*  
*I made up a story.*

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the nouns in the box.

outcome breakthrough outbreak takeaway  
 check-up breakdown comeback feedback  
 outlook downfall

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of communication between management and workers means the strike will continue.
- His career has suffered recently, but with a new album and a world tour, he's determined to make a \_\_\_\_\_.
- I go to the dentist twice a year for a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the local elections is that the Green Party has won 12 new seats.
- The weather should be fine over the next few days and the \_\_\_\_\_ for the weekend is warm and sunny.
- There has been an \_\_\_\_\_ of salmonella, infecting 83 people in just over two weeks.
- There has been a significant \_\_\_\_\_ in the search to find a cure for breast cancer.
- Online companies often ask customers for \_\_\_\_\_ because it is a quick and cheap way of doing market research.
- I can't be bothered to cook – let's have an Indian \_\_\_\_\_ for supper.
- He used to be a highly successful athlete, but using too many drugs was his \_\_\_\_\_.

## Pronunciation

### Ways of pronouncing ea

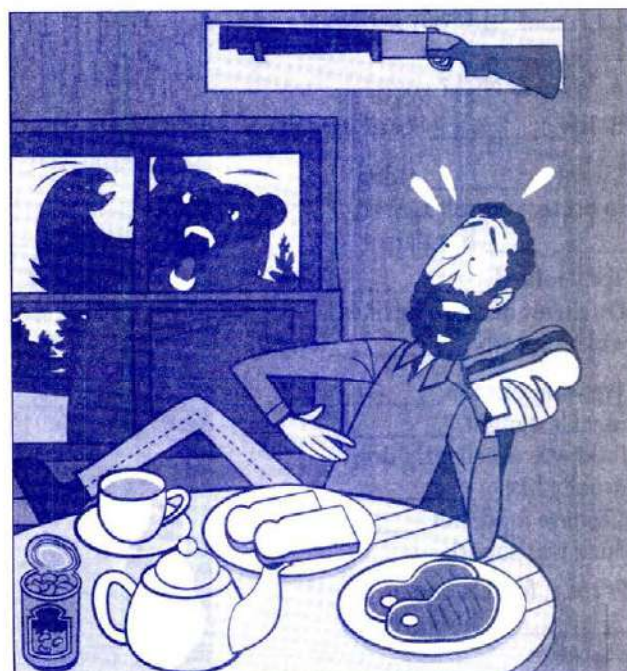
- 1** There are several different ways of pronouncing the spelling *ea*. Look at the examples in the chart below and put the words into the correct column.

bread	meat	fear	wear	break	learn
dear	thread	pearl	leap	tear (n)	bear
pear	leapt	tear (v)	cheat	heal	meant
scream	clear	health	reason	steak	deaf
great	search	breath	death	gear	swear
breathe	earth	jealous	theatre	breadth	beast
lead (v)	weary	hear	beard	lead (n)	weapon
tea	beans	jeans	breakfast		

/e/	/i:/	/ɪə/
bread	meat	fear
/eə/	/eɪ/	/ɜ:/
wear	break	learn

#### 11.6 Listen and check.

- 2** Which words from 1 can you find in the picture?



#### 11.7 Listen and check.



- Articles
- Determiners
- Demonstratives

- Ways of combining nouns
- Life and time
- Common verbs – *be* and *have*

## Language focus

### Articles

#### *a, the, or zero article?*

1 Complete the sentences with *a, the*, or nothing (zero article).

1 Excuse me! Is there \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket near here?

2 A We haven't got any milk.

B I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket this morning. I'll get some.

3 Has \_\_\_\_\_ postman been this morning?

4 My brother works as \_\_\_\_\_ postman.

5 We've seen a house we want to move to. It's got \_\_\_\_\_ views over fields, and there's \_\_\_\_\_ lovely garden at \_\_\_\_\_ back.

6 A Where's Nick?

B In \_\_\_\_\_ back garden.

7 I want \_\_\_\_\_ dog to protect myself against \_\_\_\_\_ burglars.

8 Tony joined \_\_\_\_\_ Police Dog Unit because he likes working with \_\_\_\_\_ dogs.

9 We went out for \_\_\_\_\_ meal last night. \_\_\_\_\_ food was excellent. I don't usually like \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food, but \_\_\_\_\_ duck was superb.

10 For me, food is one of \_\_\_\_\_ life's greatest pleasures.

 12.1 Listen and check.

#### Articles in context

2 Read about Norway's young billionaires. Complete the article with *a, an, the*, or nothing.

## So much, so young

You're never too young to be 'a billionaire, especially in Norway!

The top three youngest billionaires in <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ world are all under 25 and are all Norwegian – with <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ total wealth of <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ £3.4 billion pounds.

The Andresen sisters, Katharina, 22, and Alexandra, 21, are <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ richest youngsters in the world. Alexandra is <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ world's youngest billionaire.

Their father, Johan, owns <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ company called Ferd, which is <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ investment company. He also has <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ impressive real estate portfolio. Johan transferred most of his money equally to his daughters in 2005.

Alexandra is <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ ambitious horse-rider and is a member of Norway's Olympic dressage team. She also likes getting dressed up and partying with her friends, just like any other 21-year-old.

Katharina is <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ collector of expensive shoes. She has <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ pair of <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Gucci loafers, which cost £750.

Both girls love <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dogs. They have five between them – all pedigree and all with expensive price tags.

<sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ girls live at home with their mother and father and, of course, the dogs!





## Determiners

*all, every, either, neither, both, each*

3 Underline the correct answer to complete the sentences.

- 1 Anna is such a show-off. She thinks she knows all / everything.
- 2 My driving test was a complete disaster. All / Everything went wrong.
- 3 All / Everything I want for my birthday is to lie in bed until midday.
- 4 I'm starving. All / Everything I've eaten today is a packet of crisps.
- 5 Megan couldn't believe her luck. All / Every topic she had revised came up in the exam.
- 6 I have six grandchildren. All / Every of them are lovely, but each / every of them is a little bit different.
- 7 You can borrow either / each the Audi or the Saab. They're all / both in the garage.
- 8 A I don't like Tom.  
B Me either/neither!
- 9 I know the words of every / all her songs by heart.
- 10 A Tea or coffee?  
B Either / Neither, thanks. I've got to go in a minute to catch my train.
- 11 A Red wine or white?  
B Either / Neither, whichever is open.
- 12 I know either / both Tom and his brother, but I don't like both / either of them.

12.2 Listen and check.

Gustav Magnar Witzoe owes his wealth to salmon. His father owned 53% of the Norwegian salmon-producing company, Salmar, and gifted Gustav a stake in <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ company in 2013.

<sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 24-year-old enjoys <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ good things in life. He plays <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ golf, loves travelling and is interested in fashion. He also has <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tattoo (he likes tattoos!).



## Demonstratives

*this, that, these, those*

4 Complete each gap with *this, that, these, or those*.

- 1 I loved the nineties. I had such fun. \_\_\_\_\_ were the days!
- 2 Fancy \_\_\_\_\_! I've just won £30 in a competition!
- 3 I've got an idea. Let's go to the beach and take a picnic for lunch. How does \_\_\_\_\_ grab you?
- 4 You just can't get proper sausages \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- 5 Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ time we surprised you on your birthday?
- 6 Listen to \_\_\_\_\_. It says in the paper that life has been found on Mars.
- 7 I was in the pub last night when \_\_\_\_\_ bloke came up to me and asked me out for dinner.
- 8 I got caught speeding today, and then lost my phone. It's just been one of \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- 9 A Who's \_\_\_\_\_ at the door?  
B I think it's Dawn. She said she might pop round.
- 10 A Ahh! My car's broken down and my phone's run out of charge.  
B Ah well, \_\_\_\_\_ things are sent to try us.

12.3 Listen and check.





## Revision of articles, determiners, and demonstratives in context

5 Look at the poster and read about the film *Searching for Sugar Man*. Who was Rodriguez? Complete the article with the words in the boxes.

# Better late than never for Sugar Man

Rodriguez was one of the greatest 70s rock icons, but it took the world a long time to discover him – over 40 years, in fact!



a couple of the (x2) his little  
a great deal of this several enough

Rodriguez was first discovered in Detroit, Michigan, in <sup>1</sup> the late 60s by <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ well-known music producers who were struck by <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ touching music and expressive lyrics. There was <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ anticipation when he recorded his first album, *Cold Fact*, in 1970. It included his best-known song, *Sugar Man*. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ song earned <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ good reviews and Rodriguez was compared to Bob Dylan. Unfortunately, this wasn't <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of a recommendation to ensure its success, and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ album bombed in the US. A second album, *Coming from Reality*, also had <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ success in the US, and Rodriguez disappeared into obscurity.

every no the a many both this

However, unbeknown to him, Rodriguez's two albums had arrived in South Africa, where <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of them had become hugely popular in the 1970s. <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ success was mainly because the powerful music and lyrics reflected so well the message of the anti-apartheid movement of the time. Despite there being <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ promotion at all on <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ radio, word of the albums spread, and over half a million records were sold. Nearly <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ student in South Africa owned <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ copy of *Cold Fact*. Rodriguez's music influenced a generation of fans, just as Jimi Hendrix's songs had become important to <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the US troops in Vietnam.

the some more anything nobody his

Over the next two decades, his popularity grew. Rodriguez had <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fans than Elvis Presley and the Beatles, but <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ knew who he was or <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about him. There were even <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ rumours that he had taken <sup>21</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ own life whilst on the stage! This was, of course, before the advent of the Internet. Today, a search on Google would have quickly uncovered <sup>22</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ information.

the a an one most these all some

The riddle of Rodriguez is what the documentary film *Searching for Sugar Man* sets out to solve. After years of searching, Swedish director Malik Bendjelloul finally discovered the singer-songwriter alive and well, and still living in Detroit, where he worked as <sup>23</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ builder and had brought up three daughters. It was <sup>24</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of <sup>25</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ daughters who filled in <sup>26</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the blanks about his life. Sugar Man has made a remarkable comeback. There is now <sup>27</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ official Sugar Man website. His albums have been re-released and are available to his fans <sup>28</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ over the world, and *Searching for Sugar Man* won Best Documentary in <sup>29</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2013 Oscars. Rodriguez is also touring again, and at <sup>30</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ prestigious venues! He appeared at Glastonbury in 2013, the London Palladium in 2016, the Klein Memorial Auditorium in 2017, and the Royal Albert Hall in 2018, where tickets sold out in a few days! Audiences always chant for *Sugar Man*, Rodriguez's most famous smash hit. Rodriguez might be in his seventies, but his time has definitely come – better late than never!





## Ways of combining nouns



- 1 There are three main ways we can put nouns together.

**noun + noun**

post office  
headache  
face-lift

**noun + 's + noun**

my wife's sister  
the doctor's surgery  
the dog's bowl

**noun + preposition + noun**

the end of the garden  
a story about true love  
the arrival of the police

- 2 Sometimes more than one structure can be used.

the Prime Minister's arrival  
the arrival of the Prime Minister  
the floor of the living room  
the living room floor  
the car door handle  
the handle on the car door

But usually only one pattern is possible.

the back of the car

~~NOT the car back~~ the car's back

- 3 Sometimes there is a change in meaning.

the cat's food = the food that belongs to one particular cat

The dog has eaten **the cat's food**.

cat food = food for cats in general

Can you buy some more **cat food** when you go out?

- 4 We use the noun + noun pattern (compound nouns) for everyday established combinations.

a love film a horror film

For less established

combinations, we prefer

noun + preposition + noun

a film about horses

**NOT a horse film**



- 6 Combine the words in brackets using one of the three patterns. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

1 Can you buy a bottle of wine (wine, bottle) to have with dinner?

2 You've just spilt the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(milk, baby)

3 Can you buy some \_\_\_\_\_.  
(paper, toilet)? We've run out.

4 I never listened to my \_\_\_\_\_.  
(advice, parents)

5 Your coat's on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(back, chair)

6 What did that \_\_\_\_\_ (road, sign) say?  
Did you see it?

7 It's such a mess in here. There are empty  
\_\_\_\_\_ (wine, bottles) everywhere.

8 The \_\_\_\_\_ (Prime Minister, duties)  
include entertaining heads of state.

9 The \_\_\_\_\_ (my shoe, heel) has come  
off.

10 Can I borrow your \_\_\_\_\_.  
(brush, hair)

11 What happened at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(film, end)

12 Here is \_\_\_\_\_. (today, news)

13 Where is the nearest \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Underground, station)

14 It's my \_\_\_\_\_ (anniversary, parents',  
wedding) next week.

15 The \_\_\_\_\_ (company, success) is due  
to efficiency measures.

16 I've got a \_\_\_\_\_ (fortnight, holiday)  
next month.

17 Flared trousers have made a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(back, come). They're all the rage again!

18 The \_\_\_\_\_ (government, economic  
policy) is confusing.

19 The annual \_\_\_\_\_ (rate, inflation) is  
about 3%.

20 Have you heard Beyoncé's latest song? It's going to be  
another \_\_\_\_\_. (hit, smash)

21 Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ (coffee, cups) in  
your bedroom? There are none left in the kitchen.

22 Do you want a \_\_\_\_\_? (coffee, cup)



# Vocabulary

## life and time

1 Complete the conversations with the expressions from the box in the correct form.

lease of life	life in his hands	high time
third time lucky	take your time	bet your life
in the nick of time	anything for a quiet life	

- 1 A Oh my gosh! Where did I put the car keys?  
B Stop panicking. \_\_\_\_\_. We're not meeting Jill and Don for another half an hour.
- 2 A I hear your dog was unwell.  
B Yes. He's quite old now and a bit arthritic, but the vet gave him some pills and he's got a new \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A We were burgled last week.  
B Oh no! That's awful! Did they take much?  
A Fortunately, the police arrived \_\_\_\_\_, and caught them as they were making their getaway.  
B Blimey! That was lucky.
- 4 A When are we meeting Melvin?  
B Well, he's due to be here at eight, but you can \_\_\_\_\_ he'll be late. He always is.
- 5 A Have you heard? Graham's bought a motorbike. It can go nearly 200 miles per hour.  
B Crazy. He's taking his \_\_\_\_\_ riding a bike. They're so dangerous.
- 6 A Petra is so lazy. She just sits at home all day and watches TV.  
B She's unbelievable. It's \_\_\_\_\_ she sorted herself out and got a job.
- 7 A I can't believe it. Nick is getting married again!  
B Again? Well, let's hope it's \_\_\_\_\_!
- 8 A My sister always gives in to her two-year-old. She should be firmer with her.  
B Well, it is her fourth child, so I suppose she'll do \_\_\_\_\_.

12.4 Listen and check.



## Common verbs – be, have

2 Match the words and expressions with *be* or *have*. Tick (✓) the correct column.

	be	have	
1	✓		fed up with sb/sth
2		✓	the right to do sth
3			a nap
4			on the safe side
5			in touch with sb
6			a word with sb
7			in time
8			on one's mind
9			up to date
10			no chance of doing sth

3 Complete the sentences with the expressions from 2 in the correct form.

- 1 My job is so boring. ***I'm really fed up with*** it.
- 2 If your flight is delayed by more than three hours, you \_\_\_\_\_ claim compensation.
- 3 Thank you for your interview, Miss Clarke. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ you as soon as we've made a decision about the job.
- 4 I can't stop thinking about my ex-girlfriend. She \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Mrs Bennett! Can I \_\_\_\_\_ you for a minute? It's about your son, Ben.
- 6 My grandad gets tired now – he always needs to \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.
- 7 I've got extra holiday insurance, just in case. I always like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Well, I'll apply for the manager's job, but I know I \_\_\_\_\_ getting it.
- 9 Oh my gosh, it's ten o'clock already! Will we \_\_\_\_\_ for our train? It leaves in five minutes.
- 10 In my job, it is important to \_\_\_\_\_ with what's going on in the financial markets.



## Prepositions revision

4 Complete the sentences with a preposition or a combination of prepositions.

- 1 After running up the stairs, I was \_\_\_\_\_ breath.
- 2 You make some silly mistakes, but \_\_\_\_\_ general, your work has been good.
- 3 I went on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ my own, because sometimes I like to be \_\_\_\_\_ myself.
- 4 I got a cheque \_\_\_\_\_ £500 in the post.
- 5 There has been a rise \_\_\_\_\_ the number of violent crimes.
- 6 The difference \_\_\_\_\_ you and me is that I don't mind hard work.
- 7 I can think of no reason \_\_\_\_\_ her strange behaviour.
- 8 It took a long time to find a solution \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.
- 9 I need some information \_\_\_\_\_ hiring bikes. Do you have a brochure?
- 10 I'm having trouble \_\_\_\_\_ my car. It won't start in the mornings.
- 11 In the accident, there was quite a bit of damage \_\_\_\_\_ my car.
- 12 Investigators are trying to find the cause \_\_\_\_\_ the accident.
- 13 I have a lot of sympathy \_\_\_\_\_ Tony's situation – things are tough for him at the moment.
- 14 I don't see James any more. I haven't been \_\_\_\_\_ touch with him for years.
- 15 Did you get an invitation \_\_\_\_\_ David's wedding?

## Pronunciation

### Nouns and verbs

In the chart below, the nouns end in an unvoiced sound (/s/, /f/, /θ/), and the verbs in a voiced sound (/z/, /v/, /ð/).


1 Complete the chart with the nouns or verbs and the correct sound.

Noun		Verb	
1 advice	/s/	advise	/z/
2		use	
3 abuse			
4		believe	
5 relief			
6 grief			

Noun		Verb	
7		excuse	
8 breath			
9		halve	
10 house			
11		save	
12 bath			

 **12.5** Listen and check.

### Emphasis in speaking

2  **12.6** Listen and underline the main stress in B's replies. Then listen again and repeat.

- 1 A Why didn't you do your homework last night?  
B I did do it.
- 2 A Who made this mark on the carpet?  
B I did. Sorry.
- 3 A Did you know that Johann and Maria are coming tonight?  
B I knew Johann was coming.
- 4 A Did you know that Johann and Maria are coming tonight?  
B I knew that ages ago.
- 5 A Who told Gran that I crashed her car?  
B I didn't tell her.
- 6 A I wish you hadn't told Gran I crashed her car.  
B I didn't tell her.
- 7 A I lost all my money playing cards.  
B I told you.
- 8 A You don't like Mark or Annie, do you?  
B I like Annie.
- 9 A Why don't you like Annie?  
B I do like Annie. I think she's great.
- 10 A I feel so sorry for Annie. Nobody likes her.  
B Well, I like her.



# Exam practice Units 9–12

## Reading and Use of English Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

### Explaining jet lag

How often do we feel tired or ill when we travel through different time **0** A ? It can take several days for our body clocks to recover from the unpleasant **1** \_\_\_\_ known as 'jet lag'. First, we may notice changes to our sleep and eating patterns; we may be wide awake and hungry in the middle of the night. Other **2** \_\_\_\_ may include headaches, forgetting things, and feeling generally unwell.

The basic **3** \_\_\_\_ of jet lag is complicated. We actually have several body clocks, not one, and these **4** \_\_\_\_ to work together for maximum efficiency. In addition to controlling sleep patterns, these clocks **5** \_\_\_\_ blood pressure and body temperature. Our brain contains a 'master' body clock **6** \_\_\_\_ by daylight.

So is jet lag affected by the direction of travel? If you fly west, your day will naturally be longer, something the body finds easier to **7** \_\_\_\_ to: jet lag will be less **8** \_\_\_\_ . Travelling east results in a shorter day, which your body clocks find more challenging.

- |                       |            |             |              |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>0</b> A zones      | B frames   | C spaces    | D areas      |
| <b>1</b> A impression | B response | C sensation | D sense      |
| <b>2</b> A illnesses  | B examples | C symptoms  | D effects    |
| <b>3</b> A cause      | B reason   | C purpose   | D result     |
| <b>4</b> A must       | B want     | C require   | D have       |
| <b>5</b> A effect     | B involve  | C affect    | D concern    |
| <b>6</b> A ordered    | B directed | C run       | D controlled |
| <b>7</b> A agree      | B adjust   | C vary      | D correct    |
| <b>8</b> A strong     | B severe   | C important | D strict     |

## Reading and Use of English Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

### What happened to playing outside?

When I was a kid, I **0** used to change out of my school uniform when I got home and then go outside to play. I hardly **9** \_\_\_\_\_ came home unless it was raining or until I was absolutely starving. I used to get involved **10** \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of things which my parents would not **11** \_\_\_\_\_ approved of, like swimming in the nearby canal, or teasing dogs in the park. But mainly I just hung around with my mates. Back then, children **12** \_\_\_\_\_ hardly any time staring at screens. By contrast, you rarely see children playing outdoors these days. As a grown-up, I appreciate the fact that **13** \_\_\_\_\_ I live is relatively quiet, but I certainly wouldn't object to the sound of kids playing. I sometimes wonder who is responsible for this trend. The media is always **14** \_\_\_\_\_ us that our children are overweight and that their lifestyle may lead **15** \_\_\_\_\_ illnesses in middle or old age. Sadly, however, we don't hear many concrete suggestions as to how this trend might **16** \_\_\_\_\_ reversed.



## Reading and Use of English Part 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

### A four-day working week

The idea of a four-day working week has been under **0 discussion** for many years, **17** \_\_\_\_\_ employees in many different businesses to imagine how a three-day weekend every week might lead to **18** \_\_\_\_\_ in their lives. On the surface, one might think that the idea would be harder to sell to **19** \_\_\_\_\_, but that hasn't stopped several companies from experimenting. It seems that, thanks to **20** \_\_\_\_\_ advances, this policy may become more common in the not-too-distant future.

This conversation has been re-opened **21** \_\_\_\_\_ by a report from a British trade union group. The report explains that, as technology makes work more **22** \_\_\_\_\_, the time saving should be shared **23** \_\_\_\_\_ with the workforce.

If changes are implemented carefully, the increased **24** \_\_\_\_\_ may ensure that we have a healthier work-life balance. If new technology makes us richer, we should use that wealth to give ourselves more time to spend with family and friends.

DISCUSS  
ENCOURAGE  
IMPROVE  
EMPLOY  
  
TECHNOLOGY  
  
RECENT  
  
EFFECT  
EQUAL  
  
EFFICIENT

## Reading and Use of English Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not** change the word given. You must use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given. (2 marks each)

- 25 I was surprised that you didn't accept their offer.

**TURNE**

The fact that you \_\_\_\_\_ a surprise to me.

- 26 People do much more exercise now than they did in the past.

**USED**

People \_\_\_\_\_ in the past than they do now.

- 27 I'm almost sure it didn't rain last night because the beach is dry.

**CAN'T**

The beach is dry \_\_\_\_\_ last night.

- 28 Whenever we go to the beach, I remember childhood holidays.

**REMINDS**

Going to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ I went on as a child.

- 29 I wonder if you could talk to Monica about the party arrangements.

**WORD**

Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ Monica about the party arrangements?

- 30 I regret not apologizing to Cara for what I said.

**WISH**

I \_\_\_\_\_ to Cara for what I said.

**TOTAL**

**36**



# Answer key

## Unit 1

- 1 2 'm ... driving
- 3 've been driving
- 4 was taken
- 5 'll take
- 6 'd/had taken
- 7 sells
- 8 will be sold
- 10 are ... made
- 11 's been made/'s being made/was made
- 12 'll/will have made
- 13 're/are being washed
- 14 had been washed/was washed
- 15 'd been washing
- 16 've/have had
- 17 were having
- 18 'll be having
- 19 'll/will have been teaching
- 20 were being taught

2

Active	Simple	Continuous
Present	sells	am driving
Past	drove	were having
Future	will take	will be having
Present perfect		
have had		have been driving
Past perfect		
had taken		had been washing
Future perfect		
will have made		will have been teaching
Passive	Simple	Continuous
Present	are made	is being made/are being washed
Past	was taken/was made/was washed	were being taught
Future	will be sold	
Present Perfect		
has been made		
Past Perfect		
had been washed		
Future Perfect		
will have been sold		

- 3 1 'm studying 5 've been going
- 2 's been 6 spent
- 3 has been 7 were taught
- 4 promoted 8 'm going
- 4 was making
- 4 2 forget
- 3 has ... gone
- 4 'll be
- 5 hasn't got
- 6 've been getting
- 7 haven't spoken
- 8 put
- 9 is studying
- 10 'll be accepted

- 11 was chosen/has been chosen
- 12 's getting
- 13 'll shout
- 14 went
- 15 stayed
- 16 're saving
- 17 hadn't realized
- 18 were ... doing/have ... doing
- 19 'll be
- 20 forgot
- 21 won't forget

- 5 1 Our house was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2 My flat is being decorated at the moment.
- 3 Has the printer been fixed yet?
- 4 While the new kitchen was being installed, we had lots of takeaways.
- 5 When we went up to our hotel room, we found that it hadn't been cleaned.
- 6 She won't be recognized in those dark glasses.

- 6 1 were caught, were driving/drove
- 2 is ... emptied
- 3 were given
- 4 were cycling, were overtaken
- 5 had been snowing
- 6 arrive, will be met

- 7 1 moved 11 made
- 2 have been 12 've been
- living/have lived learning
- 3 thought 13 don't like
- 4 'll miss 14 get
- 5 has been 15 's getting
- relocated 16 'll be able to
- 6 didn't want 17 misses
- 7 'll have been 18 don't live
- 8 has lived 19 are
- 9 had ... thought 20 'll miss
- 10 joined

- 8 1 How long has Matt lived/been living in Japan?
- 2 Where did he move from?
- 3 Why did he move there/to Japan?
- 4 What did he do when he first arrived?
- 5 What has he been studying/learning for three years?
- 6 Why doesn't he like writing Japanese?
- 7 What does he miss (the) most?
- 8 When will he go home/is he going home?

- 9 3 has (A) 8 does (A)
- 4 have (F) 9 was (A)
- 5 have (A) 10 is (A)
- 6 didn't (A) 11 doing (F)
- 7 done (F) 12 did (F)

- 10 1 A have ... got/do ... have
- B 'm having, Have ... got/Do ... have
- 2 A Have ... got/Do ... have
- B haven't/don't, Have/Do
- A 've had, 've got/have
- 3 A 've got/have
- B haven't got/don't have
- A had, had
- B 've got/have
- 4 A having, 've had, haven't had
- B haven't got/don't have

## Vocabulary

- 1 1 road 11 rain
- 2 house 12 sun
- 3 life 13 home
- 4 heart 14 air
- 5 blood 15 day
- 6 book 16 hand
- 7 water 17 fire
- 8 sea 18 card
- 9 case 19 sports
- 10 bag 20 table

- 2 1 a 3 a 5 b
- 2 b 4 b 6 a

- 3 1 brought home to me
- 2 got on like a house on fire
- 3 make yourselves at home
- 4 brought the house down
- 5 (as) safe as houses
- 6 on the house

- 4 1 literal 3 idiomatic
- 2 idiomatic 4 literal

- 5 1 put ... up (I), Put up (L)
- 2 sorted out (L), sort ... out (I)
- 3 stood up (L), stand up (I)
- 4 take ... off (L), taken off (I)
- 5 picked ... up (I), pick up (L)
- 6 Hold on (I), hold on (L)

## Pronunciation

- 1 1 text 7 bang
- 2 English 8 box
- 3 clean 9 walk
- 4 month 10 work
- 5 took 11 start
- 6 news 12 mother

- 2 /e/ /i/
- said pretty
- fend guilty
- message business
- /i:/ /ʌ/
- freak rough
- sea London
- believe funny
- /o/ /u:/
- would lose
- look zoom
- good suit

- /æ/ /ɒ/
- catch sorry
- language what
- Japan shock

- /ɔ:/ /ɜ:/
- taught learn
- warm third
- chalk journey

- /ɑ:/ /ə/
- father orphan
- party asleep
- heart beggar



## Unit 2

- 1 1 a He's written three magazine articles so far.  
b He's been writing a travel blog since he left home.
- 2 a They've missed the bus again.  
b They've been missing you lots, so come home soon.
- 3 a Paula's been leaving work early all this week.  
b Paula's left work early to go to the dentist.
- 4 a I've lost my car keys.  
b I've been losing weight recently.
- 5 a She's been talking on the phone for ages.  
b She's talked about this subject before.
- 6 a The cat's been going next door to have its dinner.  
b The cat's gone upstairs.
- 7 a He's had a heart attack.  
b He's been having second thoughts about the job.
- 8 a I've been saving up to go on holiday next month.  
b I've saved up £500.
- 9 a I've been swimming, which is why my hair is wet.  
b I've swum 20 lengths today.
- 10 a I've been finding it hard to concentrate recently.  
b I've found my phone at last.
- 2 2 's/has been snowing  
3 have ... walked  
4 have been living/have lived, 've/have been trying, haven't managed  
5 have been arguing  
6 've/have eaten  
7 've been sunbathing  
8 's/has been crying  
9 have been running
- 3 2 Has the road been repaired yet?  
3 Some new environmental laws have just been passed.  
4 No new houses have been built for 10 years.  
5 The house hasn't been cleaned.
- 4 2 A baby has been rescued from a house fire.  
3 A surfer has been saved from a great white shark.  
4 Over 400 have been killed by an earthquake in Afghanistan.  
5 A priceless Picasso painting has been stolen.  
6 A Super-Earth has been discovered 40 light years away.  
7 A missing teenager has been found alive.  
8 Four hundred and sixty-four jobs have been axed (in a shock announcement by the Council).
- 5 3 has/have been performing  
4 performed  
5 'm having  
6 have/have got  
7 are you thinking  
8 think  
9 was banging  
10 've ... banged

- 11 'm expecting  
12 expect  
13 is being decorated  
14 is decorated  
15 be losing  
16 has lost
- 6 2 scaled  
3 have been dumping  
4 melts  
5 was made  
6 had been looking  
7 are being asked  
8 are paid  
9 have been asked  
10 have been removed  
11 are used  
12 includes
- 7 2 have her ears pierced  
3 have my eyes tested  
4 have had their car serviced  
5 had our dishwasher repaired yet  
6 had her Amazon parcel delivered yet

### Vocabulary

- 1 1 do 5 make 9 make  
2 make 6 made 10 do  
3 doing 7 do  
4 do 8 make
- 2 1 do without you 5 could do with  
2 made off with it 6 make of her  
3 make up for 7 make ... in time  
4 made it

3

	car	bus	bike	train	plane	ship/ ferry
get into/ out of	✓					
get on/off		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
take off					✓	
land					✓	
ride			✓			
drive	✓	✓		✓		
catch		✓				
miss		✓		✓	✓	✓
board		✓		✓	✓	✓
park	✓	✓	✓			

- 4 car: traffic lights, one-way street, Customs, traffic warden, horn, seat belt, service station, tyres, traffic jam  
bus: traffic lights, one-way street, horn, season ticket, timetable, ticket inspector, tyres, traffic jam, cycle lane  
bike: helmet, traffic lights, one-way street, tyres, cycle lane

train: season ticket, track, baggage rack, Customs, aisle/window seat, ticket inspector, carriage, platform, trolley  
plane: runway, Customs, security check, life jacket, trolley, check-in desk, timetable, aisle/window seat, seat belt, tyres, hand luggage, overhead locker  
ship/ferry: Customs, cabin, harbour, life jacket, trolley, horn, timetable, deck, port

- 5 2 at 13 to  
3 out of 14 into  
4 into 15 against  
5 to 16 in  
6 through 17 out of  
7 towards 18 along  
8 off 19 past  
9 onto 20 across  
10 over 21 over  
11 into 22 along  
12 through 23 onto
- 6 2 e 4 f 6 d  
3 a 5 b
- 7 2 in the same boat  
3 to rock the boat  
4 get the show on the road  
5 went off the rails  
6 on the right track

### Pronunciation

- 1 1 explorer exploration  
2 politics politician  
3 photograph photographer  
4 luxury luxurious  
5 produce production  
6 Japan Japanese
- 2/3
- Japan produce transform success impress
- Japanese introduce disappoint afternoon
- explorer adoption production embarrassment impression
- exploration politician navigation compensation European
- luxury ancestor scientists
- photographer luxurious embarrassment discovery emergency

## Unit 3

- 1 2 had been 9 swam  
3 came through 10 had managed  
4 was having 11 was struggling  
5 had arrived 12 hovered  
6 had been body 13 was lowered  
boarding 14 was taken  
7 swept 15 made  
8 had happened 16 had risked



- 2 1 stuck 7 had caught  
2 had stuck 8 caught  
3 fell 9 held  
4 had fallen 10 had held  
5 cost 11 beat  
6 had cost 12 had beaten
- 3 1 was snowing, got up, were making, put, raced  
2 played, were losing, won  
3 wasn't thinking, had  
4 was crying/cried, didn't get  
5 was living, met  
6 was playing, hit, made  
7 happened, was walking, noticed, wanted, vanished  
8 was sunbathing, heard, appeared, landed
- 4 2 was discovered underneath the new housing estate  
3 were held indoors because it was raining  
4 had been booked for a children's party on Saturday afternoon  
5 was being repaired, so I couldn't leave the house  
6 still hadn't been cleaned when we returned  
7 hadn't been cooked for long enough  
8 were being installed at the crossroads
- 5 2 didn't receive 12 has had  
3 lost 13 is loved  
4 was shown 14 is ... awarded  
5 became 16 were  
7 has been trying 17 are covered  
8 are being said 18 is repaid  
9 saves 19 gave/gives  
10 has 20 wrote/writes  
11 has touched

## Vocabulary

- 1 **positive:** tender, fast-moving, romantic, exceptional, tear-jerking, hilarious, riveting, witty, unpredictable, powerful  
**negative:** second-rate, dull, confused, unbelievable
- 2 2 fast-moving 9 second-rate  
3 dull 10 romantic  
4 unpredictable 11 tear-jerking  
5 riveting 12 powerful  
6 hilarious 13 tender  
7 confused 14 exceptional  
8 unbelievable

3

Positive	Negative	Both
witty	flawed	whacky
sophisticated	clichéd	spine-chilling
thrilling	predictable	classic
powerful	implausible	shocking
dramatic	weak	psychological
polished		
absorbing		
unputdownable		
gripping		
intriguing		
best-selling		
haunting		

- 4 2 a 6 h 10 g 14 k  
3 c 7 e 11 l 15 j  
4 b 8 f 12 m  
5 o 9 i 13 n
- 5 1 was working in Paris, my grandfather died  
2 got home, I switched on the TV  
3 had a shower, then I got dressed  
4 'd /had always wanted to visit Australia, and I finally went last year  
5 posted the letter he realized he hadn't put on a stamp  
6 'd/had finished speaking, most of the audience had fallen asleep  
7 'd/had told him the truth, I felt better  
8 bought my first flat, I'd /had seen 30 other properties
- 6 2 i 5 j 8 f  
3 b 6 h 9 e  
4 g 7 a 10 c
- 7 1 'll turn up/turns up 5 settled down  
2 setting off/going to set off 6 broke up  
3 cheer up 7 find out  
4 stay in 8 Shut up  
9 Speak up  
10 Hold on

## Pronunciation

- 1 1 pay /peɪ/ pear  
2 write /raɪt/ wrote  
3 phone /fəʊn/ fine  
4 round /raʊnd/ reined  
5 dear /dɪə/ dare  
6 boy /bɔɪ/ bow  
7 tour /tʊə/ toe  
8 fair /feə/ fear
- 2 1 /eɪ/ 14 /əʊ/ 27 /eɪ/  
2 /i:/ 15 /aʊz/ 28 /eɪ/  
3 /əʊ/ 16 /əʊs/ 29 /eɪ/  
4 /u:/ 17 /u:z/ 30 /e/  
5 /ɔ:/ 18 /u:s/ 31 /ʌ/  
6 /ɜ:/ 19 /u:z/ 32 /u:/  
7 /ɒ/ 20 /əʊm/ 33 /ʊ/  
8 /ɜ:/ 21 /u:m/ 34 /əʊld/  
9 /ɔ:/ 22 /ɒm/ 35 /ʊd/  
10 /ɜ:/ 23 /ɒl/ 36 /ʌ/  
11 /əʊ/ 24 /əʊl/ 37 /ɒ/  
12 /əʊ/ 25 /əʊm/ 38 /əʊ/  
13 /u:/ 26 /ʌm/

## Unit 4

- 1 His current job is surprising because he is a conman.
- 2 2 How long ... for  
3 Why did ... to make  
4 How old ... when  
5 What ... like  
6 What ... major  
7 Which ... work for  
8 What kind of  
9 Whose ... risk when  
10 Where ... caught/arrested  
11 Who played  
12 Who does ... for
- 3 2 how he learned to forge cheques  
3 why his parents divorced  
4 who decided to make a musical

- 5 which countries he visited  
6 how he had the nerve to impersonate a doctor  
7 why the police took so long to catch him  
8 how he got the job with the FBI

- 4 (suggested answers)  
1 how much money he made  
2 what the title of the film is  
3 which airline he flew for  
4 who starred in the film *Catch me if you can*  
5 works for the FBI
- 5 2 by 7 about  
3 to 8 of  
4 at 9 with  
5 on 10 from  
6 in
- 6 2 What for? 6 Who for?  
3 Where to? 7 Who to?  
4 What about? 8 What with?  
5 How long for?
- 7 2 don't suppose you've got change for a 20-euro note?  
3 doesn't seem to be working  
4 didn't think it was going to rain  
5 don't want their daughter to move to Canada  
6 didn't expect to see you here  
7 don't suppose you've seen Robert recently  
8 don't expect you remember me  
9 don't believe she passed all her exams  
10 don't think I would like snails
- 8 1 not 8 not 15 Not  
2 no 9 no 16 none  
3 None 10 Not 17 no  
4 n't 11 none 18 no  
5 not 12 no 19 None  
6 n't 13 n't 20 Not  
7 not 14 not
- 9 1 don't 7 'm not  
2 didn't 8 doesn't  
3 haven't 9 hadn't  
4 aren't 10 hasn't  
5 isn't 11 wasn't  
6 won't 12 weren't
- 10 1 a 4 d 7 g 10 i  
2 b 5 f 8 h  
3 c 6 e 9 j

## Vocabulary

1/2

B Opposites	C Synonyms
2 untruthful	dishonest
3 incredible	unbelievable
4 implausible	ridiculous
5 improbable	unlikely
6 illegal	illicit
7 irresponsible	thoughtless
8 abnormal	bizarre
9 unprofessional	amateur
10 unimportant	trivial
11 dishonesty	deceit
12 unreality	fantasy
13 disbelief	incredulity



14 disappear	vanish
15 misunderstand	confuse
16 distrust	suspect
17 uncover	reveal

- 3 1 unimportant 4 implausible  
2 unprofessional 5 dishonesty  
3 uncovered

- 4 1 suspected 4 trivial  
2 fake 5 fantasy  
3 'm ... confusing

- 5 2 for 9 to/with  
3 of/from 10 to, about  
4 from 11 at  
5 in 12 in, with  
6 to 13 for  
7 in 14 in  
8 in

## Pronunciation

### 1/2

- 2 aren't you (fall)  
3 wasn't it (fall)  
4 could you (rise)  
5 isn't he (fall)  
6 isn't it (fall)  
7 did he (rise)  
8 have you (rise)  
9 weren't we (fall)  
10 would you (rise)

### 3/4

- 2 That was a really awful meal, wasn't it? (fall)  
3 You've borrowed my new coat again, haven't you? (fall)  
4 You couldn't water my plants while I'm away, could you? (rise)  
5 Vanessa, your plane leaves at 11 o'clock, doesn't it? (rise)

## Exam practice

### Units 1–4

#### Part 1

- 1 C 3 B 5 A 7 A  
2 B 4 C 6 C 8 D

#### Part 2

- 9 as 13 who  
10 go 14 if/whether  
11 have 15 forward  
12 on/in 16 round

#### Part 3

- 17 officials 21 convincing  
18 entering 22 potentially  
19 Dishonest 23 directly  
20 complaints 24 personal

#### Part 4

- 25 Children in some areas **get away with** | **not having** to wear school uniforms.  
26 Why **don't you take /aren't you taking** | it **easy**? You're doing too much.  
27 Tom often **makes things up**, | **so don't** believe everything he says.

- 28 I didn't see my sister | **because/as** she had already **gone** to work.  
29 I have **no idea** how they **managed** to escape from the fire.  
30 I wonder **if/whether you'd** | **mind** helping me with my college project.

## Unit 5

- 1 1 j 4 g 7 d 10 i  
2 e 5 b 8 a 11 k  
3 f 6 h 9 c 12 l

- 2 1 'm going to, 'll 6 'll /'m going to, 'll  
2 are going to, 'll  
3 'm going to, 'll, 'll 7 'm going to, 'll  
4 is going to, 'll 8 'll, 'll  
5 's going to, 'll

- 3 2 have written  
3 I'll have passed  
4 I'll be flying  
5 I'll be living  
6 I'll have earned  
7 I'll be writing  
8 I'll be inviting  
9 I'll have made  
10 we'll be taking

- 4 1 will/'ll have 5 'll ... be living  
bought 6 'll be flying  
2 'll be working 7 'll have moved  
3 'll have made 8 'll have earned  
4 'll have finished 9 won't be living

- 5 (suggested answers)  
2 'll get her a present  
3 'm going to study hard for my final exams  
4 'm seeing the dentist next Friday  
5 my team will win on Saturday  
6 I'm going to be late for my meeting  
7 is having a baby next March  
8 takes off at 7.30 a.m. next Sunday (from London, Heathrow)  
9 I'll be lying on a beach in Spain  
10 I think it's going to be hot there

- 6 1 eat, won't get  
2 won't move, find  
3 'll love, meet  
4 Will ... learn/Are ... going to learn, 're  
5 won't go, have/have had  
6 'll be, finish/'ve finished  
7 don't do, will ... have to  
8 are, 'll deal  
9 'll feel, 've had  
10 've tried, 'll never use

- 7 2 'm going to be 8 'll have  
3 'll be hoping concentrated  
4 'll never give up 9 will be  
5 win 10 be hoping  
6 'll have been 11 will  
training 12 will be  
7 are being staged

- 8 2 A What are you doing/going to do this weekend?  
B ✓  
3 A ✓  
B What am I going to do/will I do?  
4 A is going to the States  
B ✓

- 5 A ✓  
B You'll have to wake me up  
6 A ✓  
B You'll be getting  
7 A ✓  
B It'll only take  
8 A ✓  
B We're going to stay/staying at home  
9 A as soon as I arrive  
B ✓  
10 A ✓  
B unless I get held up

## Vocabulary

- 1 2 puts 7 Take 12 taken  
3 putting 8 take 13 put  
4 took 9 put 14 take  
5 took 10 put  
6 take 11 took

- 2 1 a 're waiting for  
b is expected  
c looking forward to  
2 a spend/'ve been spending/'ve spent/'m spending  
b pass  
c wasted  
3 a Have ... seen  
b watched/were watching  
c Look at  
4 a Actually  
b at the moment  
c really  
5 a owe  
b borrowed  
c lend  
6 a embarrassed  
b nervous  
c angry  
3 3 I couldn't take it all in.  
4 I'll sort it out tomorrow.  
5 Put it in your diary.  
6 Please put them away.  
7 ... you'd better look after him.  
8 I'll look into it right away.  
9 Take it back!  
10 ... you've put me off her.  
11 ... I'll take it over later.

## Pronunciation

- 1 2 walk /ɔ:/ 10 work /ɜ:/  
3 wonder /ʌ/ 11 wander /n/  
4 woman /ʊ/ 12 women /i/  
5 warm /ɜ:/ 13 worm /ɜ:/  
6 word /ɜ:/ 14 ward /ɜ:/  
7 wear /eə/ 15 weary /ɪə/  
8 weight /eɪ/ 16 weird /ɪə/  
9 want /n/  
2 2 blood /ʌ/ 7 north /ɔ:/  
3 love /ʌ/ 8 height /aɪ/  
4 through /u:/ 9 pear /eə/  
5 weak /i:/ 10 hear /ɪə/  
6 lower /əʊ/



## Unit 6

- 1 2 unemployment, training  
3 traffic, petrol  
4 luggage, accommodation  
5 food, rice  
6 entertainment, music  
7 violence, evidence  
8 celebration, opportunity  
9 ingredient, snack  
10 calorie, muscle
- 2 1 some, any 4 any, any  
2 Some, any 5 some, some  
3 some, any 6 any
- 3 2 Is there much work to be done in the garden?  
3 I didn't spend much time on the homework.  
4 Did they do much research before they found a cure?  
5 I didn't have too many problems with this exercise either.  
6 I've got too much luggage. I can't carry it all.  
7 There is too much traffic on the streets of our town.  
8 They couldn't give me much information about the delay to our flight.
- 4 (Possible answers)  
1 **loads of**: There are loads of cheese sandwiches./There's loads of milk./There's loads of orange juice./There are loads of chips.  
2 **plenty of**: There's plenty of milk./There's plenty of orange juice./There are plenty of cheese sandwiches. There are plenty of chips.  
3 **several**: There are several hamburgers.  
4 **a few**: There are a few chocolate biscuits. There are a few tuna sandwiches.  
5 **a little**: There's a little fruit salad./There's a little chocolate mousse./There's a little spaghetti.  
6 **not many**: There aren't many tuna sandwiches./There aren't many doughnuts./ There aren't many chocolate biscuits.  
7 **not much**: There isn't much spaghetti./ There isn't much fruit salad./There isn't much chocolate mousse./There isn't much apple juice.  
8 **a couple of**: There are a couple of doughnuts.  
9 **hardly any**: There's hardly any apple juice./There's hardly any spaghetti. There's hardly any chocolate mousse./There's hardly any fruit salad.  
10 **no**: There are no bananas./There's no chocolate cake.
- 5 3 plenty/loads/lots  
4 a few  
5 not much/hardly any  
6 hardly any/not much  
7 a few  
8 a little  
9 some  
10 plenty of/loads of/lots of, a couple of

- 6 2 a few, a little 6 Fewer  
3 have less respect than 7 Few  
4 few/very few 8 a few  
5 a little 9 is very little  
10 a few

- 7 1 somewhere  
2 anyone/anybody  
3 everywhere, anywhere  
4 anything  
5 everything  
6 nothing, nowhere, nobody/no one  
7 Nobody/No one  
8 nowhere  
9 someone  
10 something, anything  
11 anyone/anybody, everywhere  
12 Everybody/Everyone

- 8 1 b 5 f 9 i 13 m  
2 a 6 e 10 j 14 n  
3 c 7 h 11 l 15 o  
4 d 8 g 12 k 16 p

- 9 1 many 12 more  
2 a bit 13 hundred  
3 few 14 something  
4 any 15 a great deal of  
5 one of 16 a few  
6 all 17 No one  
7 one piece 18 several  
8 all 19 None  
9 a couple 20 over  
10 nobody 21 one  
11 anything

- 10 A in debt  
under arrest  
below/over/under 75%  
below freezing  
over/under 18 years old  
on/against the advice of  
under pressure  
in business  
under new management  
B during/in the night  
at/in/from the beginning  
by/during/in the winter  
at/by the weekend  
in/on time  
in a fortnight's time  
during/in the rush hour  
in his forties  
at/by the end of the week

- 11 1 in 8 from 15 of  
2 in 9 by 16 on  
3 of 10 for 17 by  
4 in 11 Against 18 from  
5 at 12 on 19 over  
6 for 13 from 20 over  
7 in 14 of 21 for

### Vocabulary

- 1 reduce 6 set up  
2 transfer 7 pay off  
3 compare 8 refund  
4 haggle 9 sales figures  
5 spread 10 invoice

## Pronunciation

- 1 2 V 5 V 8 N 11 V  
3 N 6 V 9 N 12 N  
4 N 7 V 10 V

- 4 increase contested produce  
contested present records  
protested contract

## Unit 7

- 1 2 b 4 a 6 a 8 b  
3 a 5 a 7 b

- 2 2 Can/May  
3 must/have to  
4 might/may  
5 could/'ll  
6 should/ought to  
7 'll have to/ought to  
8 should/have to  
9 may/can  
10 have to/must

- 3 1 won't 5 can't  
2 don't have to 6 was able to  
3 couldn't 7 mustn't  
4 won't

- 4 1 You mustn't/can't stop here.  
2 We don't have to/needn't learn the whole poem.  
3 They didn't have to take off their shoes.  
4 He can't be speaking Swedish.  
5 You don't have to/don't need to help me do this exercise.

- 5 2 She must be missing/miss her boyfriend.  
3 That'll/It'll be Tom.  
4 She can't still be sleeping/asleep.  
5 They could be having a party.  
6 He must have a deadline to meet.  
7 It might be difficult driving/to drive to work.  
8 She may be hiding in the garden.

- 6 2 mustn't  
3 needn't, don't have to  
4 need to, have to  
5 don't need to, don't have to  
6 got to  
7 needs  
8 've managed  
9 wasn't able to, didn't manage to  
10 needn't, don't have to

- 7 2 Guests are advised not to leave valuables in their rooms.  
3 My parents didn't/wouldn't let me stay out late until I was 18.  
4 He's bound to do well. He's so clever.  
5 People under 18 are not supposed to drink alcohol.  
6 The use of dictionaries in this exam is not allowed./The use of dictionaries is not allowed in this exam.  
7 Travellers to the US are required to have a visa./A visa is required for travellers to the US.  
8 You are likely to find it difficult to learn Russian./It is likely that you will find it difficult to learn Russian.  
9 Using your phone in the quiet carriage is not permitted.



- 8 2 is always possible to  
3 manage to see  
4 can get together  
5 should be able to  
6 mustn't be  
7 bound to feel  
8 will survive  
9 could easily find  
10 should try  
11 will think  
12 can't sleep  
13 is bound to struggle  
14 ought to insist  
15 should I share  
16 has to pay back  
17 should let  
18 may come  
19 will have to support  
20 ought not to have

### Vocabulary

- 1 1 f 4 a 7 l 10 j  
2 d 5 b 8 c 11 h  
3 e 6 i 9 g 12 k
- 2 1 with 4 with 7 at  
2 past 5 back 8 from  
3 to 6 into
- 3 1 i 4 e 7 a 10 j  
2 d 5 h 8 f  
3 b 6 c 9 g
- 4 1 puppy love  
2 has a crush  
3 a match made in heaven  
4 pop the question  
5 head over heels  
6 on the rocks  
7 split up  
8 bickering  
9 kiss and make up  
10 tie the knot
- 5 1 c 3 f 5 g 7 a  
2 d 4 b 6 h 8 e
- 6 2 off with 7 out of  
3 down on 8 out with  
4 on with 9 up with  
5 up for 10 on with, out  
6 away with with

### Pronunciation

- 1 2 shouldn't 8 arranged  
3 mustn't 9 relationship  
4 promised 10 angry  
5 Australia 11 excitement  
6 engaged 12 impressed  
7 adolescent
- 2 2 Well, I know he earns a lot more than me.  
3 What do you mean? He's already bought a brand-new one.  
4 Didn't you know that all Frank's clothes are designer labels?  
5 He has loads of them.  
6 No, in fact he's in Florida on holiday.  
7 Really? The girl I saw him with had short, brown hair.

## Unit 8

- 1 1 c 3 a 5 b 7 a  
2 a 4 a 6 c 8 b
- 2 1 who revived the Olympics in 1896  
2 which has recently been included ...  
3 which has won the most events ...  
4 which are blue, yellow, black, green and red, ...  
5 where more than ...  
6 whose full name is ...  
7 which is in ...  
8 who has won ...
- 3 2 h 4 b 6 c 8 f  
3 g 5 d 7 a
- 4 1 D 4 D 7 ND 10 D  
2 D 5 ND 8 D  
3 ND 6 D 9 ND
- 5 1 I'd love to meet someone who could teach me how to cook.  
2 We're looking for a house which/that has four bedrooms.  
3 We went to see *Romeo and Juliet*, which we really enjoyed.  
4 Do you know a shop where you can buy second-hand furniture?  
5 Marilyn Monroe, whose real name was Norma Jean Baker, died of a drug overdose.  
6 I find people who lose their temper easily difficult to get on with.  
7 My computer, which I bought only last year, is already out of date.  
8 I met a girl who I/you went to school with.  
9 Professor Cox, who is a well-known physicist and TV presenter, will give a talk next week.  
10 I was studying in my bedroom when there was a power cut.
- 6 4 The thing that I most regret is not going to university.  
5 My two daughters, who are 13 and 16, are both interested in dancing.  
6 no change  
7 no change  
8 The Algarve, where my mother's family comes from, is famous for its beautiful beaches.  
9 no change  
10 Salt, whose qualities have been known since prehistoric times, is used to season and preserve food.
- 7 1 who 9 where  
2 that/which 10 that/which  
3 where 11 whose  
4 which 12 -  
5 - 13 where  
6 whose 14 which  
7 which 15 when/where  
8 -
- 8 2 She's a friend (who/whom) I can always rely on.  
3 That's the man (who) the police were looking for.  
4 She recommended a book by Robert Palmer, who I'd never heard of.

- 5 The trainers (that) you paid £200 for have now been reduced to £100.  
6 This is the book (that) I was telling you about.  
7 The Prime Minister, whose views I agree with, gave a good speech.  
8 His talk was on the environment, which I care deeply about.  
9 What's that music he's dancing to?
- 9 1 relaxing 7 conceited  
2 disappointed 8 embarrassing  
3 unexpected 9 thrilling  
4 annoying 10 exhausted  
5 well-behaved 11 promising  
6 frightening 12 challenging
- 10 2 People living in blocks of flats  
3 Letters posted before 5.00 p.m.  
4 The train standing on platform five  
5 passengers trapped in the accident  
6 a lovely house overlooking the Thames  
7 the litter dropped by the crowds
- 11 2 passing 6 borrowed  
3 stolen 7 explaining  
4 saying 8 studying  
5 Feeling
- 12 Hannah is a pioneer because her skill has helped BMX Freestyle become recognized as an Olympic sport.  
3 whose mission in life  
4 that made  
5 who has pushed herself  
6 which involves doing stunts  
7 where they take place  
8 made of wood and plastic  
9 learning  
10 Though terrified of doing  
11 Losing  
12 which can happen  
13 that enables her to manage  
14 what no one has done before

### Vocabulary

- 1 **People:** loyal, humble, stubborn, conceited, arrogant, devoted, considerate  
**Places:** overcrowded, picturesque, breathtaking, desolate, built-up, remote  
**Things:** waterproof, automatic, cracked, priceless, handmade, valuable, expensive
- 2 1 breathtaking 5 unspoilt  
2 arrogant/ 6 picturesque  
conceited 7 stubborn  
3 automatic 8 handmade  
4 considerate 9 overcrowded
- 3 **very:** clever valuable upset hot full dry  
scary funny tired messy boring  
**absolutely:** brilliant priceless exhausted  
freezing full starving soaked  
disgusting hilarious terrifying useless  
ridiculous appalling
- 4 1 a ten-pound note  
2 an eight-week language course  
3 a six-hour drive  
4 a three-course meal  
5 a four-hour delay  
6 a ten-year (prison) sentence



- 5 1 of 2 for 3 of 4 of 5 in 6 from 7 to 8 of 9 of 10 for 11 for 12 with 13 about 14 to 15 on 16 with, for

## Pronunciation

- 1 A: executive, inhabitant, distinctly, rebuilt, eccentric, insect, lamp, sumptuous, anonymous, citizen, documentary, landscape, business  
B: receipt, fasten, exhausted, whistle, straight, fascinating, delighted, temperature, debt

- 2 1 scientific 2 psychologist 3 handsome 4 receipt 5 Christmas 6 nightmare 7 climb 8 grandfather 9 Wednesday 10 calm

## Exam practice

### Units 5–8

#### Part 1

- 1 A 2 D 3 B 4 A 5 C 6 A 7 D 8 A

#### Part 2

- 9 go 10 makes 11 in 12 which 13 up 14 play 15 order 16 at

#### Part 3

- 17 determination 18 according 19 competitor 20 energetic 21 description 22 challenging 23 recognized 24 exhausting

#### Part 4

- 25 Unless he gets/has an increase | in salary, he'll look for a new job.  
26 I'm going to put my name down | for the town cycle race next year.  
27 Weather experts say it | will probably be stormy tonight.  
28 The police are currently looking into four similar burglaries.  
29 My brother and I don't get on very well with | each other.  
30 Unfortunately, we have run out | of coffee.

### Unit 9

- 1 1 f 2 d 3 h 4 g 5 i 6 j 7 c 8 b 9 a 10 e

- 2 1 He's always watching sports programmes on TV.  
2 She would give us extra lessons after school.  
3 She was always giving us homework.  
4 Our daughter would always leave the tap running while she cleaned her teeth.  
5 My boss is always asking me to stay late.  
6 My children will never help out at home.

- 3 1 a My dad's always mending his motorbike in the living room.  
b My dad will mend his motorbike in the living room.  
2 a My brother is always leaving the top off the toothpaste.  
b My brother will leave the top off the toothpaste./My brother won't put the top on the toothpaste.  
3 a The boys won't (ever) help with the household chores.  
4 a My sister is always borrowing my clothes without asking (me).  
b My sister will borrow my clothes without asking (me).  
5 a My grandpa won't let anyone choose what's on TV.  
6 a My grandma is always gossiping about the neighbours.  
b My grandma will gossip about the neighbours.  
7 a Carole and Alan are always boasting about their children.  
b Carole and Alan will boast about their children.

- 4 2 used to 3 Did you use to 4 didn't use to 5 Did you use to 6 didn't use to 7 did you use to 8 Didn't you use to

- 5 2 a, b, c 3 a 4 a, b, c 5 a, b, c 6 a, b 7 a, b 8 a 9 a 10 a, b, c 11 a, b 12 a, b, c

- 6 1 aren't used to 2 will ... get used to 3 got used to 4 used to 5 didn't use to 6 's used to 7 did ... use to

- 7 2 get used to wearing 3 used to hate 4 got used to driving 5 didn't use to like 6 'll get used to working 7 would ... get used to living 8 isn't used to being

- 8 2 had 3 turned 4 wore/used to wear 5 used to work/worked 6 used to walk/would walk 7 would stop/stopped 8 drove/would drive 9 didn't have 10 used to meet/met 11 played 12 got 13 wanted 14 made 15 saw 16 liked 17 graduated 18 got 19 didn't want 20 moved 21 didn't like 22 got used to it 23 took/would take

- 9 1 used 2 would 3 would 4 got 5 wasn't 6 got 7 used 8 got 9 got

## Vocabulary

- 1 2 Wave, wave 3 point 4 right 5 suit 6 miss 7 fan 8 type

- 2 1 a bored 2 a allowed 3 a caught 4 a waste 5 a hire b board b aloud b court b waist b higher

- 3 1 great 2 razor 3 dead 4 tiny 5 wide, fast 6 freezing

- 4 1 f 2 l 3 h 4 a 5 j 6 d 7 b 8 c 9 k 10 e 11 i 12 g

- 5 1 turn down a job offer 2 run out of milk 3 set up ... business 4 dropped out of university 5 fit in with a group of people 6 fill in ... form 7 parent ... take after 8 came down with the flu 9 do up ... house 10 make up a story 11 check out of ... hotel 12 put out ... fire

## Pronunciation

- 2 to (W) from (W) is (S) 3 of (W) from (W) Are (S) 4 were (W) at (W) was (S) 5 will (S) for (W) 6 Can (W) from (S) can (S) 7 Can't (S) for (S) 8 been (W) for (W) were (S) 9 were (W) for (S) 10 at (W) been (S)

### Unit 10

- 1 2 I had to take the pills three times a day 3 They must have been away on holiday 4 We couldn't have a lunch break – there was too much to do 5 He can't have been a millionaire 6 We weren't allowed to shout in the classroom 7 He wouldn't go to bed 8 That will have been the postman at the door 9 You should have been more careful 10 He could have helped with the washing-up for a change



**2** (Possible answers)

If you go to Norway, you can/will/may/might see the fjords.

If you went to Norway, you might/could/would see the fjords.

If you'd gone to Norway, you might have/would have/could have seen the fjords.

- |   |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 3 | ✓✓ | 7  | ✓✓ | 11 | ✓  |
| 4 | ✓  | 8  | ✓✓ | 12 | ✓✓ |
| 5 | ✓  | 9  | ✓✓ |    |    |
| 6 | ✓✓ | 10 | ✓  |    |    |

- 4**
- 1 She must have got engaged to Andy.
  - 2 They must/might have been doing something naughty.
  - 3 She must have been making a cake.
  - 4 They might have gone without you.
  - 5 He can't have found a cleaner yet.
  - 6 They must have arrived home by now.
  - 7 She might have been in a meeting.
  - 8 He can't have had it cut for ages.
- 5**
- 1 It must have been blown down by/in the storm.
  - 2 They must have been washed with something red.
  - 3 It can't have been repaired properly.
  - 4 It can't have been dry-cleaned recently.
  - 5 It must have been hit by a stone.
  - 6 It must have been eaten by the dog.
- 6**
- 1 could have used
  - 2 might have climbed
  - 3 needn't have bothered
  - 4 must have been joking
  - 5 couldn't have spent
  - 6 might have misheard
  - 7 should have phoned
  - 8 may have been delayed
  - 9 needn't have worried
  - 10 wouldn't have got
  - 11 must have fallen
  - 12 couldn't have put on
- 7**
- 1 She was training as a ski holiday representative in Austria.
  - 2 She went skiing off-piste.
  - 3 Because of the avalanche risk.
  - 4 Because she survived and recovered.
- 8**
- 2 needn't have worried
  - 3 couldn't have been
  - 4 would have fallen
  - 5 should have been
  - 6 wouldn't have been
  - 7 must have been caused
  - 8 might have been trying/might have tried
  - 9 must have skied
  - 10 could have survived
  - 11 may have suffered
  - 12 shouldn't have gone
  - 13 could easily have died
  - 14 should have checked
- 9**
- 1 shouldn't have
  - 2 may have
  - 3 'd have, could have, might have, 'd have
  - 4 must have
  - 5 might, couldn't have
  - 6 should, might have

**Vocabulary**

- |          |           |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| <b>1</b> | 1 handing | 7 heart  |
|          | 2 hand    | 8 headed |
|          | 3 heart   | 9 head   |
|          | 4 heading | 10 hand  |
|          | 5 head    | 11 head  |
|          | 6 head    | 12 heart |
- |          |           |            |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| <b>2</b> | 1 handed  | 5 foot     |
|          | 2 elbow   | 6 headed   |
|          | 3 thumbed | 7 armed    |
|          | 4 eyed    | 8 shoulder |
- 3**
- 1 all fingers and thumbs
  - 2 last legs
  - 3 all ears
  - 4 out of my mind
  - 5 cold feet
  - 6 face the facts
  - 7 put on a brave face
  - 8 sharp tongue
  - 9 finding her feet
- |          |                        |                    |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>4</b> | 2 remind ... of        | 7 invited ... to   |
|          | 3 congratulated ... on | 8 trick ... into   |
|          | 4 models ... on        | 9 inherit ... from |
|          | 5 hide ... from        | 10 shouted ... at  |
|          | 6 hugged ... to        | 11 forgive ... for |
|          |                        | 12 accused ... of  |

**Pronunciation**

- 1** food; nude tight; height  
bread; said wore; pour  
leaf; chief full; wool  
choose; lose brain; reign  
taught; court pool; fool  
toes; nose leave; grieve  
chef; deaf blood; mud  
hate; weight foot; put  
through; knew
- 2 The Pelican**  
A rare old bird is a pelican  
His beak can hold more than his belly can  
He can take in his beak  
Enough food for a week  
And I'm damned if I know how the hell he can!
- The Lady from Twickenham**  
There was a young lady from Twickenham  
Whose shoes were too tight to walk quick in them  
She came back from a walk  
Looking whiter than chalk  
And she took them both off and was sick in them.

**Unit 11**

- 1**
- 1 I wish you were rich.
  - 2 I wish you could come.
  - 3 I wish you would come.
  - 4 I wish you had come.
  - 5 I wish I were rich.
  - 6 I wish I could come.
  - 7 I wish I had come.
- 2**
- 2 wasn't
  - 3 had
  - 4 hadn't gone
- 3**
- 1 I wish I'd invited him to the party.
  - 2 You should have been watching the road.
  - 3 If only I hadn't said that to her.
  - 4 I wish I hadn't hit him.
  - 5 I'd rather you didn't tell her.
  - 6 I wish Mandy wouldn't stay out so late.
  - 7 I should have told him (that) I loved him.
- 4**
- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 H | 5 H | 7 H |
| 4 R | 6 H | 8 R |
- 5**
- |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 H | 3 H | 5 R | 7 H |
| 2 R | 4 H | 6 H | 8 R |
- 6**
- |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| 2 don't  | 7 does          |
| 3 didn't | 8 was/have      |
| 4 can't  | 9 don't/haven't |
| 5 is     | 10 didn't       |
| 6 won't  |                 |
- 7**
- 1 I would have phoned you if I had had the time.
  - 2 I wouldn't have been ill if I hadn't had the shellfish.
  - 3 If I'd known the jumper wasn't machine-washable, I wouldn't have bought it.
  - 4 I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes.
- 8**
- 1 If I hadn't forgotten to set the alarm, I wouldn't have been late.
  - 2 If I'd known your phone number, I would have contacted you.
  - 3 If I'd known your address, I would/could have sent you a postcard.
  - 4 If I'd remembered when your birthday was, I would have bought you a present.
  - 5 If I hadn't been rushing my wife to the hospital, I wouldn't have broken the speed limit.
  - 6 If I'd known you were coming, I would have bought some food.
  - 7 If I'd known it was going to rain, I wouldn't have gone for a run.
  - 8 If I hadn't fallen asleep in the sun, I wouldn't have got sunburnt.
- 9 (sample answers)**
- 1 she'd remembered to set her alarm
  - 2 she hadn't been late for work
  - 3 she wouldn't have locked herself, wouldn't have forgotten to meet
  - 4 he wouldn't have finished/ended the relationship/broken up with Mary
  - 5 she wouldn't have lost a contact lens
  - 6 she hadn't lost a contact lens
  - 7 she wouldn't have caught a cold
  - 8 she hadn't been waiting for the bus in the rain/got wet
  - 9 she had remembered/hadn't forgotten to meet him for lunch
  - 10 it wouldn't have eaten the budgie
- 10**
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2 have remembered | 5 hadn't cancelled |
| 3 forgotten       | 6 have been        |
| 4 have broken up  | 7 overslept        |
|                   | 8 have happened    |



- 11 1 feel, won't go  
2 sold, 'd make  
3 see, 'll tell  
4 hadn't gone, wouldn't have met  
5 didn't love, wouldn't have married  
6 buy, get  
7 would ... do, saw, would run  
8 had, wouldn't be  
9 hadn't had, would have burned down  
10 were, 'd apologize  
11 eats/had eaten, gets/would have got  
12 had stopped, wouldn't be

- 12 1 Imagine 4 Unless 7 If only  
2 in case 5 Suppose 8 Unless  
3 unless 6 in case

- 13 2 Supposing he left you, what would you do?  
3 Suppose you had taken that job with the other company. there would have been an opportunity for promotion.  
4 Let's install a smoke alarm in case there's a fire.  
5 She won't get the job unless she learns to speak French.  
6 Imagine the lifeguard hadn't been there; what would have happened?/Imagine what would have happened if the lifeguard hadn't been there.  
7 I won't go out this evening in case Justin comes round for a drink.  
8 I'd rather you spoke to Kevin about this matter. not me.

### Vocabulary

- 1 1 e 4 a 7 j 10 b  
2 d 5 f 8 g  
3 i 6 h 9 c

- 2 1 wait and see  
2 far and wide  
3 ifs and buts, give and take  
4 sink or swim, short and sweet  
5 hit and miss, by and large  
6 ins and outs

- 3 1 illegible 7 truthful  
2 unreadable 8 true  
3 childish 9 intolerant  
4 childlike 10 intolerable  
5 sensitive 11 economic  
6 sensible 12 economical

- 4 1 breakdown  
2 comeback  
3 check-up  
4 outcome  
5 outlook  
6 outbreak  
7 breakthrough  
8 feedback  
9 takeaway  
10 downfall

### Pronunciation

- 1 /c/ **bread:** jealous, leapt, breath, thread, breadth, deaf, health, meant, death, lead (n), weapon, breakfast  
/i:/ **meat:** beast, heal, lead (v), breathe, reason, scream, cheat, leap, tea, beans

- /ɪə/ **fear:** dear, hear, clear, tear (n), beard, theatre, weary, gear  
/eə/ **wear:** swear, tear (v), bear, pear  
/eɪ/ **break:** steak, great  
/ɜ:/ **learn:** pearl, earth, search

- 2 bear scream tea  
leap/leapt fear bread  
weapon beard meat  
steak jeans wear  
meat beans

### Unit 12

- 1 1 a 6 the  
2 the 7 a, -  
3 the 8 the, -  
4 a 9 a, The, -, the  
5 -, a, the 10 -

- 2 2 the 9 an 16 the  
3 a 10 an 17 The  
4 - 11 a 18 the  
5 the 12 a 19 -  
6 the 13 - 20 a  
7 a 14 -  
8 an 15 The

- 3 1 everything 7 either, both  
2 Everything 8 neither  
3 All 9 all  
4 All 10 Neither  
5 Every 11 Either  
6 All, each 12 both, either

- 4 1 Those 5 that 9 that  
2 that 6 this 10 these  
3 that 7 this  
4 these 8 those

- 5 Rodriguez was a rock icon from the 1970s.  
2 a couple of 17 more  
3 his 18 nobody  
4 a great deal of 19 anything  
5 This 20 some  
6 several 21 his  
7 enough 22 the  
8 the 23 a  
9 little 24 one  
10 both 25 these  
11 This 26 most  
12 no 27 an  
13 the 28 all  
14 every 29 the  
15 a 30 some  
16 many

- 6 2 baby's milk/baby milk  
3 toilet paper  
4 parents' advice  
5 back of the chair  
6 road sign  
7 wine bottles  
8 Prime Minister's duties/duties of the Prime Minister  
9 heel of my shoe  
10 hairbrush  
11 end of the film  
12 today's news  
13 underground station  
14 parents' wedding anniversary  
15 company's success/success of the company

- 16 fortnight's holiday  
17 comeback  
18 government's economic policy  
19 rate of inflation  
20 smash hit  
21 coffee cups  
22 cup of coffee

### Vocabulary

- 1 1 Take your time  
2 lease of life  
3 in the nick of time  
4 bet your life  
5 life in his own hands  
6 high time  
7 third time lucky  
8 anything for a quiet life
- 2 3 have 6 have 9 be  
4 be 7 be 10 have  
5 be 8 be, have
- 3 2 have the right to  
3 be in touch with  
4 is ... on my mind  
5 have a word with  
6 have a nap  
7 to be on the safe side  
8 have no chance of  
9 be in time  
10 be up to date
- 4 1 out of 9 about/on  
2 in 10 with  
3 on, by 11 to  
4 for 12 of  
5 in 13 for  
6 between 14 in  
7 for 15 to/for  
8 to

### Pronunciation

- 1 **Noun** **Verb**  
2 use /s/ use /z/  
3 abuse /s/ abuse /z/  
4 belief /f/ believe /v/  
5 relief /f/ relieve /v/  
6 grief /f/ grieve /v/  
7 excuse /s/ excuse /z/  
8 breath /θ/ breathe /d/  
9 half /f/ halve /v/  
10 house /s/ house /z/  
11 safe /f/ save /v/  
12 bath /θ/ bathe /d/

- 2 2 B I did. Sorry.  
3 B I knew Johann was coming.  
4 B I knew that ages ago.  
5 B I didn't tell her.  
6 B I didn't tell her.  
7 B I told you.  
8 B I like Annie.  
9 B I do like Annie. I think she's great.  
10 B I like her.



## Exam practice

### Units 9–12

#### Part 1

- |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 C | 3 A | 5 C | 7 B |
| 2 C | 4 D | 6 D | 8 B |

#### Part 2

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 9 ever   | 13 where   |
| 10 in    | 14 telling |
| 11 have  | 15 to      |
| 12 spent | 16 be      |

#### Part 3

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 17 encouraging   | 21 recently   |
| 18 improvements  | 22 effective  |
| 19 employers     | 23 equally    |
| 20 technological | 24 efficiency |

#### Part 4

- 25 The fact that you **turned down** their offer | **was** a surprise to me.
- 26 People **used to do** | **much less** exercise in the past than they do now.
- 27 The beach is dry, **so it** | **can't have rained** last night.
- 28 Going to the beach **reminds me** | **of holidays** I went on as a child.
- 29 Would you mind **having a word** | **with** Monica about the party arrangements?
- 30 I wish I | **had apologized** to Cara for what I said.



# Irregular verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle	Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was / were	been	leave	left	left
beat	beat	beaten	lend	lent	lent
become	became	become	let	let	let
begin	began	begun	lie	lay	lain
bend	bent	bent	light	lighted / lit	lighted / lit
bite	bit	bitten	lose	lost	lost
blow	blew	blown	make	made	made
break	broke	broken	mean	meant	meant
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
build	built	built	must	had to	had to
buy	bought	bought	pay	paid	paid
can	could	been able	put	put	put
catch	caught	caught	read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
choose	chose	chosen	ride	rode	ridden
come	came	come	ring	rang	rung
cost	cost	cost	rise	rose	risen
cut	cut	cut	run	ran	run
dig	dug	dug	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
draw	drew	drawn	sell	sold	sold
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	set	set	set
drive	drove	driven	shake	shook	shaken
eat	ate	eaten	shine	shone	shone
fall	fell	fallen	shoot	shot	shot
feed	fed	fed	show	showed	shown
feel	felt	felt	shut	shut	shut
fight	fought	fought	sing	sang	sung
find	found	found	sink	sank	sunk
fit	fit	fit	sit	sat	sat
fly	flew	flown	sleep	slept	slept
forget	forgot	forgotten	slide	slid	slid
forgive	forgave	forgiven	speak	spoke	spoken
freeze	froze	frozen	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	spoil	spoiled / spoilt	spoiled / spoilt
give	gave	given	spread	spread	spread
go	went	been / gone	stand	stood	stood
grow	grew	grown	steal	stole	stolen
hang	hanged / hung	hanged / hung	stick	stuck	stuck
have	had	had	swim	swam	swum
hear	heard	heard	take	took	taken
hide	hid	hidden	teach	taught	taught
hit	hit	hit	tear	tore	torn
hold	held	held	tell	told	told
hurt	hurt	hurt	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown
kneel	knelt	knelt	understand	understood	understood
know	knew	known	wake	woke	woken
lay	laid	laid	wear	wore	worn
lead	led	led	win	won	won
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	write	wrote	written



# Phonetic symbols

## Consonants

1	/p/	as in	<b>pen</b> /pen/
2	/b/	as in	<b>big</b> /bɪg/
3	/t/	as in	<b>tea</b> /ti:/
4	/d/	as in	<b>do</b> /du:/
5	/k/	as in	<b>cat</b> /kæt/
6	/g/	as in	<b>go</b> /gəʊ/
7	/f/	as in	<b>four</b> /fɔ:/
8	/v/	as in	<b>very</b> /'veri/
9	/s/	as in	<b>son</b> /sʌn/
10	/z/	as in	<b>zoo</b> /zu:/
11	/l/	as in	<b>live</b> /lɪv/
12	/m/	as in	<b>my</b> /maɪ/
13	/n/	as in	<b>near</b> /nɪə/
14	/h/	as in	<b>happy</b> /'hæpi/
15	/r/	as in	<b>red</b> /red/
16	/j/	as in	<b>yes</b> /jes/
17	/w/	as in	<b>want</b> /wɒnt/
18	/θ/	as in	<b>thanks</b> /θæŋks/
19	/ð/	as in	<b>the</b> /ðə/
20	/ʃ/	as in	<b>she</b> /ʃi:/
21	/ʒ/	as in	<b>television</b> /'telɪvɪʒn/
22	/tʃ/	as in	<b>child</b> /tʃaɪld/
23	/dʒ/	as in	<b>German</b> /'dʒɜ:mən/
24	/ŋ/	as in	<b>English</b> /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

## Vowels

25	/i:/	as in	<b>see</b> /si:/
26	/ɪ/	as in	<b>his</b> /hɪz/
27	/ɪ/	as in	<b>twenty</b> /'twenti/
28	/e/	as in	<b>ten</b> /ten/
29	/æ/	as in	<b>stamp</b> /stæmp/
30	/ɑ:/	as in	<b>father</b> /'fɑ:ðə/
31	/ɒ/	as in	<b>hot</b> /hɒt/
32	/ɔ:/	as in	<b>morning</b> /'mɔ:nɪŋ/
33	/ʊ/	as in	<b>football</b> /'fʊtbɔ:l/
34	/u:/	as in	<b>you</b> /ju:/
35	/ʌ/	as in	<b>sun</b> /sʌn/
36	/ɜ:/	as in	<b>learn</b> /lɜ:n/
37	/ə/	as in	<b>letter</b> /'letə/

## Diphthongs (two vowels together)

38	/eɪ/	as in	<b>name</b> /neɪm/
39	/əʊ/	as in	<b>no</b> /nəʊ/
40	/aɪ/	as in	<b>my</b> /maɪ/
41	/aʊ/	as in	<b>how</b> /haʊ/
42	/ɔɪ/	as in	<b>boy</b> /bɔɪ/
43	/ɪə/	as in	<b>hear</b> /hɪə/
44	/eə/	as in	<b>where</b> /weə/
45	/ʊə/	as in	<b>tour</b> /tʊə/



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