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LANGUAGE INPUT

Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Everyday English
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SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

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Tapescripts

Unit 1

T.1.1 Maurizio

My name's Maurizio Celi. I come from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I'm studying modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I can speak four languages. I'm enjoying the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course started three years ago.

I live at home with my parents and my sister. My brother went to work in the United States last year.

After I graduate, I'm going to work as a translator. I hope so, anyway.

T.1.2 Carly

Hi. My name's Carly and I come from Australia. But I live near London now with my husband Dave and our three children. I came to Britain fifteen years ago when I got married.

I'm a student with the Open University. This means I watch special programmes on the television and work at home. I send my work to my course teacher every week. I'm studying art and the course is really interesting. At the moment, I'm reading about Italian painters in Italian, which is difficult because I only speak a little Italian!

My course started a year ago and it's three years long. After I graduate, I'm going to look for a job in an art gallery or museum.

T.1.3

- I'm reading a good book.
I booked a room at a hotel.
- What kind of music do you like?
My mother's a very kind person.
- Can you swim?
I'd like a can of Coke.
- What does this mean?
Some people are very mean. They don't like spending their money.
- I live in a flat.
Holland is a flat country.
- Do you want to play football?
We saw a play at the theatre.
- The train's coming.
Athletes have to train very hard.
- The phone's ringing.
What a lovely ring you're wearing!

T.1.4 Mrs Snell

I've got a new neighbour. He moved in a few weeks ago. He's got a job, because I see him leaving the house every morning and then coming home in the evening. He's a builder. I think. He wears jeans and a T-shirt, so it can't be a very good job. Sometimes he comes home late.

I've never spoken to him. When he sees me, he says hello, but I don't answer back because nobody has introduced us. How can I speak to him?

His girlfriend is living with him. I know it's not unusual these days, but I still don't like it, boys and girls living together and not married.

It's such a small flat. I don't know how two people can live there.

He had a party last week. Forty people! The noise! It went on until two in the morning. He said sorry the next day, but it was a bit late by then. I didn't sleep all night.

Oh, there's the door. I can see him now. He's going out with his girlfriend. I wonder what they're doing tonight. Having a good time. Going to the pub, probably.

T.1.5 Steve

I moved into this flat a few weeks ago, and I'm really enjoying living here. There's only one bedroom, and at the moment my sister is staying with me because she's looking for a job.

I work in advertising. It's hard work, and the hours are really long, but I like it. And it's well paid. The office is really relaxed. No one wears a suit or a tie.

The only thing I don't like about this flat is one of the neighbours, Mrs Snell. I think her name is. She's really strange. She never speaks to anyone. I always say hello to her, and 'Are you all right?' and 'What a lovely day today!', but she never says a word. Maybe she doesn't like young people.

I had a party a few days ago. It really wasn't very noisy. About ten of us were here until 11.00 and then we went out to a club. When I saw Mrs Snell the next day, I said I hoped there wasn't too much noise, but as usual she didn't say anything. Funny lady.

This evening my sister and I are going to visit a friend of ours who's in hospital, and then we're going out for a Chinese meal.

T.1.6

- 'How are you?' 'Fine, thanks.'
- 'Hello, Jane!' 'Hi, Peter!'
- 'How do you do?' 'How do you do?'
- 'See you tomorrow!' 'Bye!'
- 'Good night!' 'Sleep well!'
- 'Good morning!' 'Good morning!'
- 'Hello, I'm Ella Paul.'
- 'Pleased to meet you, Ella.'
- 'Cheers!' 'Cheers!'
- 'Excuse me!' 'Yes. Can I help you?'
- 'Bless you!' 'Thanks.'
- 'Have a good weekend!' 'Same to you!'
- 'Thank you very much indeed.'
- 'Not at all. Don't mention it.'
- 'Make yourself at home.'

'That's very kind. Thank you.'

Unit 2

T.2.1

- Well, my country's got a population of ... er ... about three and a half million, so it's not a big place. Most of the people are from Europe, but about twelve per cent are Maori ... they were the original inhabitants. A lot of people live in bungalows, which are small

houses on one floor, and have a pet. It's a very beautiful country. It's got a lot of mountains, and people love the countryside. Oh, and we're very good at rugby and cricket.

- My country is the northern part of a bigger country, but we've got our own parliament. There are just over 5 million of us. We've got a lot of mountains, and there are also lots of rivers, lakes, and islands. People come to my country to fish. Our salmon is famous all over the world. And we also produce a very famous drink called whisky.
- I come from a big country. It has a lot of wide open spaces. We have a population of ... almost 300 million, and these people have come from all over the world. We have big, cosmopolitan cities, but a lot of people live on farms, ranches, and in small towns. We like baseball and football – our kind of football. And we love to eat ... hamburgers with fries, and apple pie and ice-cream.

T.2.2

- Do you have a car?
- Yes, I do.
- No, I don't.
- Have you got a car?
- Yes, I have.
- No, I haven't.
- I don't have a computer.
- I haven't got a computer.

T.2.3

Where does he come from?
Is she married?
Does she have any brothers and sisters?
Has he got any children?
How many brothers and sisters has she got?
What does he do?
What does she do in her free time?
Where do they go on holiday?
What's she doing at the moment?

T.2.4

have breakfast
wash my hair
watch a film on TV
talk to my friends
make a cup of tea
listen to music
relax on the sofa
do my homework
have a shower
clear up the mess
do the washing-up
have or put posters on the wall
cook a meal
go to the toilet
put on make-up
read magazines

T.2.5 Home Truths

P = Presenter C = Carol M = Mike
D = Dave A = Alison
P Hello and welcome to the programme. Today we're going to hear just what couples really

think of each other. What drives you mad about your partner? Here's Carol, talking about her husband, Mike.

C Well, there are a lot of arguments about television in our house. He gets the remote control and he's always changing channels, so I never see what I want to. All he wants to watch is football, football, football. When I try to talk to him, he doesn't listen because he's watching the TV. And ... something else ... he never remembers anything – birthdays, when we're going out – nothing. I have to do it all. I decide where we're going on holiday, what car to buy. He can't make a decision to save his life.

P So there we have Carol's opinion. What does Mike say about her?

M When we're out in the car and she's driving, she doesn't change gears. She's talking about somebody or other, and not thinking about driving at all. I want to shout at her 'Change gear now!' but I don't. When I want to watch something on television, like ... the news, she always wants to watch a soap or a film. And another thing. She's always on the phone. She spends hours talking to our daughter, and do you know where she lives? Just round the corner.

P But what do they think of their marriage? Here's Carol.

C Well, I can't change him now, so I'll just have to put up with him.

P And Mike?

M We've been married for twenty-five years, and she's the only one for me!

P And now we have another couple, Dave and Alison. Oh, and by the way, Dave's an electrician.

A What drives me absolutely mad is that he starts a job and never finishes it. At work he's so professional, but at home, if I want a light in the bedroom changed, it takes him months. And he's so untidy. He just drops things on the floor. I keep saying that I don't want to be his mother as well as his wife. When we go out, he looks so scruffy, even when I'm all dressed up. His clothes are so old-fashioned. He never throws anything away.

P Oh, dear. Now what does Dave have to say about Alison?

D Well, she's never ready on time. She always finds something to do that means we're always late, wherever we go. She's usually doing her hair or her make-up while I'm saying 'Come on love, it's time to go.' And she loses things. She forgets where she parked the car, she leaves the car keys in the most stupid places. But what is most annoying about Alison is that she's always right!

P And their final opinions about each other?

A He's great. He's good fun, and he's one in a million.

D See? As I said, she's always right!

P So, there we are. My thanks to Carol and Mike, and Dave and Alison.

T 2.6

J = James M = Maria

1 J Hello. What's your name?

M Maria.

J I'm ... James. I'm a teacher. And ... where are you from?

M Rome.

J Er ... What ... what do you do?

M I'm a student.

J Mm. And ... how long have you been here in London, Maria?

M Two months.

J Are you having a good time?

M Mm ... Yes.

J Can I get you a coffee?

M No.

J Are you missing your family at all?

M No.

J Have you got any brothers or sisters?

M Yes.

J Er ... Oh! Er ... what do they do?

M They are students too.

J Oh well, I've got a class now. Goodbye, Maria.

M Ciao.

S = Sylvia J-P = Jean-Paul

2 S Hello. What's your name?

J-P Jean-Paul. And what's your name?

S Sylvia. Where are you from, Jean-Paul?

J-P I come from Paris, the most romantic city in the whole world. And you, Sylvia, where do you come from?

S I come from Scotland. What do you do in Paris?

J-P I'm an architect.

S Oh, really?

J-P Yeah, I design beautiful buildings for people with lots of money. I'm very expensive.

S How interesting.

J-P And how long have you been a teacher, Sylvie?

S Actually, my name's Sylvia.

J-P I am so sorry. Sylvie is the French name. Sylvia, sorry.

S Don't worry. I like it. I've been working here for five years.

J-P And do you enjoy it?

S Yes, very much. You meet a lot of people from all sorts of different countries.

I like that very much. Are you enjoying it here?

J-P Very, very much. I'm learning a lot of English, I'm making a lot of friends, and even the food's not bad! Well, I'm not dead yet, and I've been here for five weeks. Sylvia, can I get you a coffee?

S I've got a few minutes before my next class, so that would be lovely. Thank you very much ...

J-P Why don't we ...

T 2.7

1 What a lovely day it is today!

Yes. Beautiful, isn't it?

2 It's very wet today.

Mm. Horrible. Makes you feel miserable, doesn't it?

3 How are you today?

I'm very well, thanks. How about you?

4 Did you have a nice weekend?

Yes, it was lovely. We had a pub lunch and went for a walk.

5 How are you finding living in London?

I'm enjoying it. It was a bit strange at first, but I'm getting used to it.

6 Did you have a good journey?

Yes, no problems. The plane was a bit late, but it didn't matter.

7 Did you watch the football yesterday?

No, I missed it. Was it a good game?

8 What a lovely coat you're wearing!

Thank you. I got it in Paris last year.

9 If you have any problems, just ask me for help.

Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.

Unit 3

T 3.1 see p22

T 3.2

- Russell woke up at two o'clock.
- He woke up because he was thirsty.
- He heard a noise in the kitchen.
- He found three men.
- Russell's mother kept her purse in her handbag.
- They left at five o'clock.
- When they left, Russell watched TV.
- The police caught the burglars the next day.

T 3.3

asked	carried
showed	liked
wanted	believed
walked	used
started	stopped
tried	planned

T 3.4

- I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.
- I felt ill, so I went to bed.
- I made a sandwich because I was hungry.
- I had a shower and washed my hair.
- I lost my passport, but then I found it at the back of a drawer.
- I called the police because I heard a strange noise.
- I ran out of coffee, so I bought some more.
- I forgot her birthday, so I said sorry.
- The phone rang, so I answered it.
- I told a joke but nobody laughed.

T 3.5

Hands up, I've got a burger!

Last Tuesday a man armed with just a hot hamburger in a bag stole \$1,000 from a bank in Danville, California.

Police Detective Bill McGinnis said that the robber, who was wearing a mask, entered the Mount Diablo National Bank at about 1.30 p.m. and gave the teller a note demanding \$1,000. He claimed that he had a bomb in the bag. The teller said she could smell a distinct odour of hamburger coming from the bag. Even so, she handed the money to the man. As he was running out of the bank, he dropped the bag with the hamburger. He escaped in a car that was waiting for him outside.

Teenage party ends in tears

When Jack and Kelly Harman went away on holiday, they left their teenage daughter alone in the house. Zoe, aged 16, wanted to stay at home because she was revising for exams. Her parents said she could have some friends to stay. However, Zoe decided to have a party. Everyone

was having a good time when suddenly things started to go wrong. Forty uninvited guests arrived, and some of them were carrying knives. They broke furniture, smashed windows, and stole jewellery.

When Mr and Mrs Harman heard the news, they came home immediately.

T 3.6 A radio drama – The perfect crime

A = Alice H = Henry P = Detective Parry
T = Sergeant Taylor F1 and F2 = Friends

Alice Jackson is a happily married woman. She loves her baby son, and she adores her husband, Henry. Tonight is her tenth wedding anniversary, and some friends are coming round to have a drink. Everything seems perfect ... but ... Alice's life is going to change.

- A Hello, darling. Have some beer.
H Sit down. I've got something to say. ... I'm sorry. I know it's a bad time to tell you. It's our anniversary. But it's just that Kathy and I are in love. Bobby won't miss me, he's too young.
A I'll get ready for the party ...
H What on earth ...?
A Hello, police please. Hello, is that the police? Come quickly. It's my husband. Something awful has happened to him.
P Detective Parry, Mrs Jackson. Where is he?
A In the kitchen. Is he all right?
P He's dead.
A No, no, not Henry! My Henry! Oh Henry!
P What happened?
A I was putting the baby to bed upstairs. And I just came downstairs and found him lying on the kitchen floor.
T Burglars.
P Sit down, Mrs Jackson. Sergeant Taylor, get Mrs Jackson a drink. A brandy with some ice. Phew! It's hot in this room. I hope you understand, Mrs Jackson, that we have to search the house immediately. We must find the murder weapon.
A Yes, yes. Of course.
P What was that?
T It's this statue, sir. It's melting.
T Phew! Can I have a glass of water, Mrs Jackson? It's so hot in here.
P I think we all need one. And with ice.
F1 Poor Alice!
F2 Poor Henry! I don't believe it. What a shock for you!
A Oh thank you, thank you. Please ... stay and have a drink. Help yourselves.
F1 I wonder what the burglar hit him with.
F2 Who knows? Mmm.

T 3.7

the eighth of January, nineteen ninety-eight
January the eighth, nineteen ninety-eight
the sixteenth of July, nineteen eighty-five
July the sixteenth, nineteen eighty-five
the twenty-fifth of November, two thousand and two
November the twenty-fifth, two thousand and two

T 3.8

January eighth, nineteen ninety-eight
July sixteenth, nineteen eighty-five
November twenty-fifth, two thousand and two

T 3.9

June the fourth
the fifth of August
the thirty-first of July
March the first
February the third
the twenty-first of January, nineteen eighty-eight
December the second, nineteen ninety-six
the fifth of April, nineteen eighty
June the eleventh, nineteen sixty-five
the eighteenth of October, two thousand
January the thirty-first, two thousand and five

Unit 4

T 4.1 see p30

T 4.2 see p31

T 4.3

- 'Did you meet anyone nice at the party?'
'Yes. I met someone who knows you!'
- 'Ouch! There's something in my eye!'
'Let me look. No, I can't see anything.'
- 'Let's go somewhere hot for our holidays.'
'But we can't go anywhere that's too expensive.'
- 'I'm so unhappy. Nobody loves me.'
'I know somebody who loves you. Me.'
- I lost my glasses. I looked everywhere, but I couldn't find them.
- 'Did you buy anything at the shops?'
'No, nothing. I didn't have any money.'
- I'm bored. I want something interesting to read, or someone interesting to talk to, or somewhere interesting to go.
- It was a great party. Everyone loved it.

T 4.4 see p33

T 4.5

- A Hello. Can I help you?
B I'm just looking, thanks.
B I'm looking for a jumper like this, but in blue. Have you got one?
A I'll just have a look. What size are you?
B Medium.
A Here you are.
B That's great. Can I try it on?
A Of course. The changing rooms are over there.
B I like it.
A It fits you very well.
B How much is it?
A £39.99.
B OK. I'll have it.
A How would you like to pay?
B Cash.
- A Could you help me? I'm looking for this month's edition of *Vogue*. Can you tell me where it is?
B Over there. Middle shelf. Next to *She*.
- A Hello. I wonder if you could help me. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat. Can you give me something for it?
B OK. You can take these three times a day.
A Thank you. Could I have some tissues as well, please?
B Sure. Anything else?
A No, that's all, thanks.

- A Good morning. Can I have a black coffee, please?
B Espresso?
A Yes, please. Oh, and a doughnut, please.
B I'm afraid there aren't any left. We've got some delicious carrot cake, and chocolate cake.
A OK. Carrot cake, then.
B Certainly. Is that all?
A Yes, thanks.
B That'll be £1.85, please.
A Thank you.

T 4.6

- A A book of ten first class stamps, please.
B Two pounds eighty, please.
- A How much is this jumper?
B Twenty-eight pounds fifty.
- A A white loaf and three rolls, please.
B That'll be one pound eighty-two p.
- A How much do I owe you?
B Twelve dollars and twenty cents.
- A How much was your car?
B Fifteen thousand dollars.
- A What a fantastic house!
B Darling! It cost half a million pounds!
- A Just this book, please.
B Five pounds ninety-nine, then.
- A How much was the cheque for?
B A hundred and sixty dollars.

Unit 5

T 5.1

- Sean
When I grow up, I want to be a footballer and play for Manchester United, because I want to earn lots of money. After that, I'm going to be an astronaut, and fly in a rocket to Mars and Jupiter. And I'd like all the people in the world and all the animals in the world to be happy.
- Mel
I've finished my first year at Bristol University, and now I'm going to have a year off. My boyfriend and I are going round the world. We hope to find work as we go. I really want to meet people from all over the world, and see how different people live their lives.
- Justin
What I'd really like to do, because I'm mad about planes and everything to do with flying, is to have my own business connected with planes, something like a flying school. I'm getting married next June, so I can't do anything about it yet, but I'm going to start looking this time next year.
- Martyn
My great passion is writing. I write plays. Three have been performed already, two in Edinburgh and one in Oxford. But my secret ambition ... and this would be the best thing in my life ... I would love to have one of my plays performed on the London stage. That would be fantastic.
- Amy
We're thinking of moving, because the kids are leaving home soon. Meg's eighteen, she's doing her A levels this year, so with a bit of luck, she'll be off to university next year. And Kate's fifteen, Jack and I both enjoy walking,

and Jack likes fishing, so we're going to move to the country.

- 5 **Alison**
Well, I've just broken my arm, so what I really want to do is to go back to the health club as soon as possible. I really enjoy swimming. At my age, it's important to stay physically fit, and I want to be able to go off travelling without feeling unwell. I'm going to retire next year, and I'm looking forward to having more time to do the things I want to do.

T 5.2

- 1 **A** I hope to go to university.
B What do you want to study?
2 **A** One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.
B What do you like making?
3 **A** I get terrible headaches.
B When did you start getting them?
4 **A** We're planning our summer holidays at the moment.
B Where are you thinking of going?
5 **A** I'm tired.
B What would you like to do tonight?

T 5.3

- 1 'What are the lads doing this afternoon?'
'They're going to watch a football match. Arsenal are playing at home.'
2 'Damn! I've dropped one.'
'I'll pick it up for you.'
'Thank you. That's very kind.'
3 'What's Ali doing next year?'
'She's going to travel round the world.'
'Oh, lucky her!'
4 'The phone's ringing.'
'It's OK. I'll answer it. I'm expecting a call.'
5 'I haven't got any money.'
'Don't worry. I'll lend you some.'
'Thanks. I'll pay you back tomorrow. I won't forget.'
6 'What are you and Pete doing tonight?'
'We're going out to have a meal. It's my birthday.'

T 5.4

- 1 'My bag is so heavy.' 'Give it to me ...'
2 I bought some warm boots because ...
3 'Tony's back from holiday.'
'Is he? I ...'
4 What are you doing tonight?
5 You can tell me your secret.
6 Congratulations! I hear ...
7 I need to post these letters.
8 Now, holidays. Where ...

T 5.5 A song

You've got a friend

When you're down and troubled
And you need a helping hand
And nothing, but nothing is going right
Close your eyes and think of me
And soon I will be there
To brighten up even your darkest nights.
(Chorus)

You just call out my name,
and you know wherever I am
I'll come running to see you again.
Winter, spring, summer, or fall
All you have to do is call
And I'll be there, yeah, yeah, yeah,
You've got a friend.

If the sky above you
Turns dark and full of clouds
And that old north wind begins to blow
Keep your head together
And call my name out loud
And soon I'll be knocking on your door.
Hey, ain't it good to know that you've got a friend?

People can be so cold.
They'll hurt you and desert you.
Well, they'll take your soul if you let them.
Oh, yeah, but don't you let them.
(Chorus)

T 5.6

- 1 'I feel nervous. I've got an exam today.'
'Good luck! Do your best.'
2 'I don't feel very well. I think I'm getting the flu.'
'Why don't you go home to bed?'
3 'I'm feeling a lot better, thanks. I've got a lot more energy.'
'That's good. I'm pleased to hear it.'
4 'I'm really excited. I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow.'
'That's great. Have a good time.'
5 'I'm fed up with this weather. It's so wet and miserable.'
'I know. We really need some sunshine, don't we?'
6 'I'm really tired. I couldn't get to sleep last night.'
'Poor you! That happens to me sometimes. I just read in bed.'
7 'I'm a bit worried. My grandfather's going into hospital for tests.'
'I'm sorry to hear that, but I'm sure he'll be all right.'
8 'I feel really depressed at the moment. Nothing's going right in my life.'
'Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!'

Unit 6

T 6.1 Todd's tennis tour

- T = Todd E = Ellen**
E You're so lucky, Todd. You travel all over the world. I never leave Chicago!
T Yeah – but it's hard work. I just practise, practise, practise and play tennis all the time. I don't get time to see much.
E What about last year? Where did you go? Tell me about it.
T Well – in January I was in Melbourne, for the Australian Open. It's a beautiful city, sort of big and very cosmopolitan, like Chicago. There's a nice mixture of old and new buildings. January's their summer so it was hot when I was there.
E And what's Dubai like? When were you there?
T In February. We went from Australia to Dubai for the Dubai Tennis Open. Boy is Dubai hot! Hot, very dry, very modern. Lots of really modern buildings, white buildings. Interesting place, I enjoyed it.
E And Paris! That's where I want to go! What's Paris like?
T Everything that you imagine! Very beautiful, wonderful old buildings but lots of interesting modern ones too. And of course

very, very romantic, especially in May. Maybe I can take you there sometime.

E Yeah?

T 6.2 What's Chicago like?

- T = Todd F = Todd's English friend**
1 **F** What's the weather like?
T Well, Chicago's called 'the windy city' and it really can be windy!
2 **F** What are the people like?
T They're very interesting. You meet people from all over the world.
3 **F** What are the buildings like?
T A lot of them are very, very tall. The Sears Tower is 110 storeys high.
4 **F** What are the restaurants like?
T They're very good. You can find food from every country in the world.
5 **F** What's the night-life like?
T Oh, it's wonderful. There's lots to do in Chicago.

T 6.3 Todd's world tour

Melbourne was interesting, but, for me, Paris was more interesting than Melbourne, and in some ways Dubai was the most interesting of all because it was so different from any other place I know. It was also the hottest, driest, and most modern. It was hot in Melbourne but not as hot as in Dubai. Dubai was much hotter! Melbourne is much older than Dubai but not as old as Paris. Paris was the oldest city I visited, but it has some great modern buildings, too. It was the most romantic place, I loved it.

T 6.4 see p48

T 6.5 see p48

T 6.6 Conversations

- 1 **A** I moved to a new flat last week.
B Oh, really? What's it like?
A Well, it's bigger than my old one but it isn't as modern, and it's further from the shops.
2 **A** I hear Sandy and Al broke up.
B Yeah. Sandy's got a new boyfriend.
B Oh, really? What's he like?
A Well, he's much nicer than Al and much more handsome. Sandy's happier now than she's been for a long time.
3 **A** We have a new teacher.
B Oh, really? What's she like?
A Well, I think she's the best teacher we've ever had. Our last teacher was good but she's even better and she works us much harder.
4 **A** Is that your new car?
B Well, it's second-hand, but it's new to me.
A What's it like?
B Well, it's faster than my old car and more comfortable, but it's more expensive to run. I love it!

T 6.7

Jane Bland talks about living in Sweden

- J = Jane F = Fran, a friend**
J When I say that I live in Sweden, everyone always wants to know about the seasons ...
F The seasons?
J Yeah ... you know, how cold it is in winter – what it's like when the days are so short.
F So what is it like?

J Well, it is cold, very cold in winter, sometimes as cold as -26° and of course when you get out you wrap up warm, but inside, in the houses, it's always very warm, much warmer than at home. Swedish people always complain that when they visit England the houses are cold even in a good winter. In Sweden the houses are much better insulated than in Britain and they always have the heating on very high.

F And what about the darkness?

J Well, yeah, around Christmas time, in December, there's only *one* hour of daylight – so you really look forward to the spring. It is sometimes a bit depressing but you see the summers are amazing – from May to July, in the north of Sweden, the sun never sets, it's still light at midnight, you can walk in the mountains and read a newspaper.

F Oh, yeah – the land of the midnight sun.

J That's right. But it's wonderful, you want to stay up all night and the Swedes make the most of it. Often they start work earlier in summer and then leave at about two or three in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings. They like to work hard but play hard too. I think Londoners work longer hours, but I'm not sure this is a good thing.

F So what about free time? Weekends?

J Holidays? What do Swedish people like doing?

J Well, every house in Sweden has a sauna ...

F Every house?

J Well, every house I've been to. And most people have a country cottage, so people like to leave the town and get back to nature at weekends. These cottages are sometimes quite primitive, – no running water or not even toilets and ...

F No toilet?

J Well, *some* don't have toilets but they all have a sauna and all the family sit in it together, then run and jump into the lake to get cool.

F What? Even in winter?

J Yeah – Swedish people are very healthy.

F Brrr! Or mad!

T 6.8 Synonyms

- 1 'Mary's family is very rich.'
- 2 'Well, I knew her uncle was very wealthy.'
- 3 'Look at all these new buildings!'
- 4 'Yes, Paris is much more modern than I expected.'
- 5 'Wasn't that film wonderful!'
- 6 'Yes, it was brilliant.'
- 7 'George doesn't earn much money, but he's so kind.'
- 8 'He is, isn't he? He's one of the most generous people I know.'
- 9 'Ann's bedroom's really untidy again!'
- 10 'Is it? I told her it was messy yesterday, and she promised to clean it.'
- 11 'I'm bored with this lesson!'
- 12 'I know, I'm really fed up with it, too!'

T 6.9 Antonyms

- 1 'London's such an expensive city.'
- 2 'Well, it's not very cheap.'
- 3 'Paul and Sue are so mean.'
- 4 'They're certainly not very generous.'
- 5 'Their house is always so messy.'
- 6 'Mmm ... it's not very tidy.'

- 4 'Their children are so noisy.'
- 5 'Yes, they're certainly not very quiet.'
- 6 'John looks so miserable.'
- 7 'I'mmm, he's not very happy.'
- 8 'His sister's so stupid.'
- 9 'Well, she's certainly not very clever.'

T 6.10 Giving directions

You go down the path, past the pond, over the bridge, and out of the gate. Then you go across the road and take the path through the wood. When you come out of the wood you walk up the path and into the church. It takes five minutes.

Unit 7

T 7.1

- 1 He wrote novels about Victorian life. She writes novels about modern people and their relationships.
- 2 He wrote 47 novels, travel books, biographies, and short stories. She has written over twenty novels. She started writing in her thirties.
- 3 She has lived in the west of England for forty years. He lived in Ireland for eighteen years.
- 4 She has been married twice, and has two daughters. She married for the first time in 1966. He was married and had two sons.

T 7.2

- 1 Anthony Trollope travelled to South Africa, Australia, Egypt, and the West Indies. Joanna Trollope has travelled to many parts of the world.
- 2 She has won many awards, and several of her stories have appeared on TV.
- 3 Her first book came out in 1980. Since then she has sold more than 5 million copies.
- 4 She went to school in the south of England, and studied English at Oxford University, but she has lived in the country for most of her life.
- 5 She writes her books by hand. She has had the same pen since 1995.

T 7.3

- 1 How long has she lived in the west of England?
- 2 What did she study at university?
- 3 How many novels has she written?
- 4 How many books has she sold?
- 5 When did her first novel come out?
- 6 How many times has she been married?
- 7 Has she got any children?
- 8 How long has she had her pen?

T 7.4

- 1 I've known my best friend for years. We met when we were 10.
- 2 I last went to the cinema two weeks ago. The

film was rubbish.

- 3 I've had this watch for three years. My Dad gave it to me for my birthday.
- 4 We've used this book since the beginning of term. It's not bad. I quite like it.
- 5 We lived in our old flat from 1988 to 1996. We moved because we needed somewhere bigger.
- 6 We haven't had a break for an hour. I really need a cup of coffee.
- 7 I last had a holiday in 1999. I went camping with some friends.
- 8 This building has been a school since 1985. Before that it was an office.

T 7.5

- A Where do you live, Olga?
- B In a flat near the park.
- A How long have you lived there?
- B For three years.
- A And why did you move?
- B We wanted to live in a nicer area.

T 7.6

An interview with the band Style

I = Interviewer S = Suzie G = Guy

- 1 ... and that was the latest record from Style called *Give it to me*. And guess who I've got sitting right next to me in the studio? I've got Suzie Tyler and Guy Holmes, who are the two members of Style. Welcome to the programme!
- S Thanks a lot.
- I Now you two have been very busy this year, haven't you? You've had a new album out, and you've been on tour. How are you feeling?
- S Pretty tired. We've just got back from Holland, and in April we went to Japan and Australia, so yeah ... we've travelled a lot this year.
- G But we've made a lot of friends, and we've had some fun.
- I Tell us something about your background. What did you do before forming Style?
- G Well, we both played with a lot of other bands before teaming up with each other.
- I Who have you played with, Suzie?
- S Well, over the years I've sung with Lionel Richie and Phil Collins, and a band called Ace.
- I And what about you, Guy?
- G I've recorded with Genesis and UB40, and of course, *Happy Mondays*.
- I Why is *Happy Mondays* so important to you?
- G Because I had my first hit record with them. The song was called *Mean Street*, and it was a hit all over the world ... that was in 1995.
- I So how long have you two been together as Style?
- S Since 1997. We met at a recording studio while I was doing some work with *Bon Jovi*. We started chatting and Guy asked me if I'd like to work with him, and it all started from there.
- I Suzie, you're obviously the vocalist, but do you play any music yourself?
- S Yes, I play keyboards.
- I And what about you, Guy?
- G I play guitar and harmonica. I can play the drums, but when we're doing a concert we have a backing group.
- I So where have you two travelled to?
- S Well, I ... er ... I sometimes think that we've

been everywhere, but we haven't really. We've toured in Europe, Italy, Holland, and we've done Japan and Australia, but we've never been to America. That's the next place we'd like to go. And then Eastern Europe. I'd love to play in these places.

- G You forgot Sweden. We went there two years ago.
S Oh yeah.
I Over the years you've made a lot of records. Do you know exactly how many?
G That's a difficult question, erm ...
I Well, about how many?
S Oh, I don't know. Perhaps about twenty-five.
G Yeah, something like that.
I And how long have you been in the music business?
G I guess about fifteen years. I've never had another job. I've only ever been a musician, since I was seventeen.
S I've had all sorts of jobs. When I left college, I worked as a waitress, a shop assistant, a painter, a gardener ... I could go on and on ...
I Well, stop there, because now you're a member of a band. Suzie and Guy, it was great to talk to you. Good luck with the new record.

SG Thanks.

- I And now for something different. We're ...

T 8.1

- 'Do you still play tennis?'
'Not regularly. Just now and then, when I have time.'
- 'This is a pretty relaxed place to work. There aren't many do's and don'ts.'
- 'Here you are at last! I've been so worried! Thank goodness you've arrived safe and sound.'
- 'Do you like your new job?'
'Yes and no. The money's OK, but I don't like the people.'
- 'Sometimes there are too many people in the house. I go into the garden for a bit of peace and quiet.'
- 'Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. It gives me great pleasure to talk to you all tonight.'
- 'How's your Gran?'
'Up and down. There are good days, and then not such good days.'
- 'Here's supper. Careful! It's hot.'
'Fish and chips! Yummy!'

T 8.2

- 'Do you like learning English, Elsa?'
'Yes.'
'Do you like learning English, Elsa?'
'Yes, I do. I love it. It's the language of Shakespeare.'
- 'Are those new jeans you're wearing?'
'No.'
'Are those new jeans you're wearing?'
'No, they aren't. I've had them for ages.'
- 'Have you got the time, please?'
'No.'
'Have you got the time, please?'
'No, I haven't. I'm so sorry.'
- 'Can you play any musical instruments?'
'Yes.'
'Can you play any musical instruments?'
'Yes, I can, actually. I can play the violin.'

Unit 8

T 8.1 Steven's job

- I = Interviewer S = Steven
- What sort of hours do you work, Steven?
S Well, I have to work very long hours, about eleven hours a day.
I What time do you start?
S I work nine till three, then I start again at five thirty and work until eleven. Six days a week. So I have to work very unsocial hours.
I And do you have to work at the weekend?
S Oh, yes. That's our busiest time. I get Wednesdays off.
I What are some of the things you have to do, and some of the things you don't have to do?
S Er ... I don't have to do the washing up, so that's good! I have to wear white, and I have to be very careful about hygiene. Everything in the kitchen has to be totally clean.
I What's hard about the job?
S You're standing up all the time. When we're busy, people get angry and shout, but that's normal.
I How did you learn the profession?
S Well, I did a two-year course at college. In the first year we had to learn the basics, and then we had to take exams.
I Was it easy to find a job?
S I wrote to about six hotels, and one of them gave me my first job, so I didn't have to wait too long.
I And what are the secrets of being good at your job?
S Attention to detail. You have to love it. You have to be passionate about it.
I And what are your plans for the future?
S I want to have my own place. When the time's right.

T 8.2

- I have a good job.
I have to work hard.
- He has a nice car.
She has to get up early.
- I had a good time.
I had to take exams.

T 8.3

- 'I'm working 16 hours a day.'
'I think you should talk to your boss.'
- 'I can't sleep.'
'You shouldn't drink coffee at night.'
- 'My ex-boyfriend's getting married.'
'I don't think you go to the wedding.'
- 'I've had a terrible toothache for weeks.'
'You must go to the dentist!'

T 8.4 Holidays in January

- I Silvia
- In January the weather is wonderful. It's the most perfect time of year, not too hot, not too cold, but the temperature can change a lot in just one day. It can go from quite chilly to very warm, so you should perhaps bring a jacket but you don't need any thick winter clothes. The capital city is the most populated city in the world and there are lots of things to see and do there. We have lots of very old, historic buildings. We are very proud of our history, with Mayan and Aztec

temples. But you should also go to the coast. We have beautiful beaches. Perhaps you've heard of Acapulco.

You don't need a lot of money to enjoy your holiday. There are lots of good cheap hotels and restaurants, and of course you must visit the markets. You can buy all kinds of pottery and things quite cheaply, and don't forget our wonderful fruit and vegetables. We have one hundred different kinds of pepper. You should try tacos, which are a kind of bread filled with meat, beans, and salad. And our beer is very good, especially if you add lemon and salt. Or, of course, you can always drink *tequila*.

2 Fatima

It's usually quite mild in January, and it doesn't often rain, so you don't have to bring warm clothes. But you'll need a light coat or a jumper because it can get cool in the evenings.

There is so much to see and do. We have some wonderful museums, especially the museum of Islamic Art and the mosques are beautiful, but of course what everyone wants to see is the Pyramids. You must visit the pyramids. Go either early in the morning or late in the afternoon, the light is much better then. And if you have time you should take a cruise down the Nile, that's really interesting, you can visit all sorts of places that are difficult to get to by land.

The best place to try local food is in the city centre. You should try *koftas* and *kebabs*, which are made of meat, usually lamb. You should also try *falafel*, which is a kind of ball made of beans mixed with herbs, it's fried until it's crispy. It's delicious. One of the nicest things to drink is tea, mint tea. It's especially good if the weather is very hot, it's really refreshing.

3 Karl

Well, of course in January in my country it can be very cold, with lots of snow everywhere, so you must bring lots of warm clothes, coats and woolly hats, and, if you can, snow boots.

Many people go skiing in the mountains at the weekends and when you are up so high and the sky is blue, the sun can feel really quite hot - warm enough to have lunch outside. You can even sunbathe, so you should bring sun cream! But you don't have to go skiing, there are lots of other things to do and see. A lot of our towns are very pretty. They look exactly the same today as they did four hundred years ago. And we have beautiful lakes. If the weather's fine you can go for a boat trip and you can get really wonderful views of the mountains all around, from Lake Geneva you can sometimes see as far as Mont Blanc.

The food you must try is *fondue*, which is cheese melted in a pot. You put pieces of bread on long forks to get it out. Also you could try *risott* made with potatoes and cream - mmm! They're both delicious.

T 8.5

- Children always need the support of their parents, whether they're four or 24. I think you should pay for him to get some qualifications, and when he's ready, you

should help him to find somewhere to live. Meanwhile, you've got to give him all the love that he needs.

Jenny Torr
Brighton

- 2 I decided to give it all up and change my life dramatically three years ago. Since then, I have had the most exciting three years of my life. It can be scary, but if you don't do it, you won't know what you've missed. I don't think she should worry. Go for it.

Mike Garfield
Manchester

- 3 He's using you. I think you should tell him to leave home. It's time for him to go. Twenty-four is too old to be living with his parents. He's got to take responsibility for himself. And you must tell the police about his drug taking. Sometimes you have to be cruel to be kind.

Tony Palmer
Harrow

- 4 Why should he accept it? He isn't their slave, they don't own him. And I too can't stand the way people use their mobiles in restaurants, on trains and buses. They think that the people around them are invisible and can't hear. It is so rude.

Jane Sands
London

- 5 I think she should be very careful before she gives up her job and goes to live abroad. Does she think that the sun will always shine? If there is something in her life that makes her unhappy now, this will follow her. She should take her time before making a decision.

Nigella Lawnes
Bristol

- 6 He must keep it! He should have a word with his company and come to an arrangement with them. Why can't he turn it off sometimes? Mobile phones are great, and if he's got one for free, he's very lucky. They are one of the best inventions ever.

Pete Hardcastle
Birmingham

T 8.6

alarm clock	hairdrier
car park	sunset
traffic lights	earring
credit card	signpost
ice-cream	bookcase
sunglasses	rush hour
timetable	cigarette lighter
raincoat	earthquake

T 8.7

D = Doctor M = Manuel

- D** Hello. Come and sit down. What seems to be the matter?

M Well, I haven't felt very well for a few days. I've got a bit of a temperature, and I just feel terrible. I've got stomach ache as well.

- D** Have you felt sick?

M I've been sick a few times.

- D** Mm. Let me have a look at you. Your glands aren't swollen. Have you got a sore throat?

M No, I haven't.

- D** Have you had diarrhoea at all?

M Yes, I have, actually.

- D** Have you had anything to eat recently which might have disagreed with you?

M No, I don't think ... Oh! I went to a barbecue a few days ago and the chicken wasn't properly cooked.

- D** It could be that, or just something that was left out of the fridge for too long.

M Yes, I started being ill that night.

- D** Well, you should have a day or two in bed, and I'll give you something that will look after the stomach ache and diarrhoea. Drink plenty of liquids, and just take things easy for a while. I'll write you a prescription.

M Thank you. Do I have to pay you?

- D** No, no. Seeing me is free, but you'll have to pay for the prescription. It's £6.

M Right. Thanks very much. Goodbye.

D Bye-bye.

Unit 9

T 9.1

- We're travelling round the world before we go to university.
- We're going to leave as soon as we have enough money.
- When we're in Australia, we're going to learn to scuba dive on the Great Barrier Reef.
- If we get ill, we'll look after each other.
- After we leave Australia, we're going to the USA.
- We can stay with my American cousins while we're in Los Angeles.
- Our parents will be worried if we don't keep in touch.
- We'll stay in the States until our visa runs out.

T 9.2

- When I get home, I'm going to have a bath.
- As soon as this lesson finishes, I'm going home.
- If I win, I'll buy a new car.
- After I leave school, I want to go to college.
- While I'm in New York, I'll do some shopping.
- I'm going to travel the world before I get too old.

T 9.3

P = Paul M = Mary

- P** Bye, darling. Have a good trip to New York.

M Thanks. I'll ring you as soon as I arrive at the hotel.

- P** Fine. Remember I'm going out with Henry tonight.

M Well, if you're out when I ring, I'll leave a message on the answer phone, so you'll know I've arrived safely.

- P** Great. What time do you expect you'll be there?

M If the plane arrives on time, I'll be at the hotel about 10.00.

- P** All right. Give me a ring as soon as you know the time of your flight back, and I'll pick you up at the airport.

M Thanks, darling. Don't forget to water the plants while I'm away.

- P** Don't worry. I won't. Bye!

T 9.4 An interview with Michio Kaku

I = Interviewer MK = Michio Kaku

- I** Are you optimistic about the future?

MK Generally, yeah. If we go back to 1900, most Americans didn't live after the age of 50. Since then we've had improvements in healthcare and technology. There's no reason why these won't continue far into the 21st century.

- I** Are we ready for the changes that will come?

MK Changes are already happening. The future is here now. We have DNA, microchips, the Internet. Some people's reaction is to say 'We're too old, we don't understand new technology.' My reaction is to say 'We must educate people to use new technology now.'

- I** Is world population going to be a big problem?

MK Yes and no. I think that world population will stop increasing as we all get richer. If you are part of the middle class, you don't want or need twelve children.

- I** What will happen to people who don't have computers?

MK Everyone will have computers. The Internet will be free and available to everyone.

- I** Will there be a world government?

MK Very probably. We will have to manage the world and its resources on a global level, because countries alone are too small. We already have a world language called English, and there is the beginning of a world telephone system, and that's called the Internet.

- I** Will we have control of everything?

MK I think we'll learn to control the weather, volcanoes and earthquakes. Illness won't exist. We will grow new livers, kidneys, hearts, and lungs like spare parts for a car. People will live till about 130 or 150. For two thousand years we have tried to understand our environment. Now we will begin to control it.

- I** What are your reasons for pessimism?

MK People will still fundamentally be the same, with all their intelligence and stupidity. There will still be cruel people, people who want to fight wars against other races and religions, people who don't see that we have to look after our forests, our oceans, our atmosphere, people who think that money is everything. We will have the technology. The question is, will we have the wisdom to use the technology to our advantage?

T 9.5

- I did some shopping while I was in town. I bought myself a new jumper.
- 'I don't know if I love Tom or Henry.' 'Make up your mind. You can't marry both of them.'
- Bye-bye! See you soon. Take care of yourself.
- Aachoo! Oh dear. I think I'm getting a cold.
- 'Are the doors locked?' 'I think so, but I'll just make sure.'

T 9.6

R = Receptionist C = Client

- R** Hello, the Grand Hotel. Cathy speaking. How can I help you?

C I'd like to make a reservation, please.

R Certainly. When is it for?

C It's for two nights, the thirteenth and the fourteenth of this month.

- R** And do you want a single or a double room?

- C A single, please.
 R OK. Yes, that's fine. I have a room for you.
 And your name is?
 C Robert Palmer. Can you tell me how much it is?
 R Yes. That's £95 a night. Can I have a credit card number, please?
 C Yes, sure. It's a Visa. 4929 7983 0621 8849.
 R Thank you. And could I have a phone number?
 C Uh huh. 01727 489962.
 R That's fine. We look forward to seeing you on the thirteenth. Bye-bye.
 C Thanks a lot. Goodbye.

Unit 10

T 10.1 Don't look down

Paul Lay dances with death in the mountains of southern Spain

I have always enjoyed walking. When I was a boy, I used to go walking at weekends with my father. We went camping and climbing together.

I try to visit a new place every year. Last year I decided to walk a path in Spain called *El Camino del Rey*, which means the King's Way. It is one of the highest and most dangerous footpaths in Europe. It used to be very safe, but now it is falling down.

I took a train to the village of El Chorro and started to walk towards the mountains. I was very excited.

Then the adventure began. The path was about three feet wide and there were holes in it. It used to have a handrail, but not any more. I didn't know what to do – should I go on my hands and knees, or stand up? I decided to stand up and walk very slowly. At times the path was only as wide as my two boots. I stopped to have a rest, but there was nowhere to sit.

I began to feel very frightened. It was impossible to look down or look up. I was concentrating so hard that my body started aching. There was no thrill of danger, no enjoyment of the view. I thought I was going to die.

I finally managed to get to the end. I was shaking, and I was covered in sweat from heat and fear. I fell to the ground, exhausted.

T 10.2

- Now I usually go shopping on Saturday, and on Sunday morning I play tennis. When I was a child, I used to go to school on Saturday morning. On Sunday all the family used to get together for Sunday lunch.
- In the evening I used to watch TV and do my homework. Now I read, or go out with friends.
- We go to a hotel somewhere hot and just do nothing. When I was young, we used to go camping in Europe. We went everywhere – France, Italy, Austria, Germany.
- I was very sporty. I used to play everything. Rugby, tennis, swimming, hockey. Now I just play tennis. Oh, and walk the dog!
- I like documentaries and sport. When I was a kid, I used to like cartoons, comedies, action films, you know, like James Bond.
- I liked all the things that kids like. Beans, pizza, fizzy drinks. I used to love chips. Still

do. Now I eat everything. Except peppers. Really don't like peppers.

T 10.3

- 'I'm hungry. I need something to eat.'
'Have a sandwich.'
- 'I'm going to a posh party, but I don't know what to wear.'
'I think you should wear your black dress.'
- 'My CD player's broken. Can you show me how to repair it?'
'I'm sorry. I haven't a clue.'
- 'Don't talk to me. I have nothing to say to you.'
'Oh, dear! What have I done wrong?'
- 'Do I turn left or right? I don't know where to go.'
'Go straight on.'
- 'I'm bored. I haven't got anything to do.'
'Why don't you read the dictionary?'
- 'Can you get some meat?'
'Sure. Tell me how much to buy.'
'A kilo.'
- 'I feel lonely. I need somebody to talk to.'
'Come and talk to me. I'm not doing anything.'

T 10.4

frightened	terrified
excited	bored
surprised	exhausted

T 10.5

- I met a famous film star today.
- I spent four hours going round a museum.
- I haven't heard from my parents for two months.
- Wow, Maria! What are you doing here?
- I failed my exam. I worked ...
- A man started to follow me home last night.
- My computer's broken, and ...

T 10.6 It was just a joke

- I = Interviewer J = Jamie
- I So you decided to kidnap this boy, Tom, for his eighteenth birthday?
- J Yeah, just for a joke. We wanted to give him a real scare.
- I So how did you organize it?
- J About eight of us planned it. Tom thought he was going round to Richard's house, and Dave was driving him there. They came to a place which is quite dark, and there in the middle of the road was this body, this ... dead body.
- I And this was one of you?
- J Yeah, it was Andrew. Dave stopped the car and got out, and then said to Tom, 'Hey, Tom, come and help. This looks really serious.' So Tom got out. I was hiding behind a tree, and I jumped on him. There were about six of us, all dressed in black with balaclavas on our heads. And I had this gun, well, a toy gun, and I put it in his face and started screaming at him to lie on the ground. Then we tied him up, put a blindfold on him, and threw him in the back of the car.
- I Did anyone see you doing this?
- J Well, yeah, but I'll tell you about that later.
- I And how was Tom? Wasn't he terrified?
- J Yeah, it was all so real. Tom started to say things like 'Please, I haven't seen your faces. Please let me go.' We were all so worried ...

you know, that it was getting too real, but we couldn't stop. 'Please,' he said, 'don't kill me!' Anyway, we got him to Richard's house and put him in a room with just a chair in the middle and all these lights pointing at him, so we could see him but he couldn't see us, and then we all started singing Happy Birthday.

- I That's amazing!
- J Tom tried to say that he knew it was us from the start, but that's just not true. He was so terrified.
- I So what about these people who saw the kidnap?
- J Well, someone saw what was happening from a bedroom window and called the police, and soon there were police cars and armed police everywhere, dogs, and a police helicopter all looking for terrorists. And that was us!
- I And they found you?
- J We were driving past later that evening, and the police were stopping everyone and asking if they knew anything about a kidnap, and we had to confess that it was just a joke.
- I Weren't they angry with you for wasting so much police time?
- J Yeah, well. We're still waiting to hear if we're going to be taken to court.
- I And has Tom forgiven you?
- J Oh, yeah. He'll never forget his eighteenth birthday, though.

T 10.7 see p85

T 10.8

- Their house is such a mess! I don't know how they live in it.
- There were so many people at the party! There was nowhere to dance.
- I'm so hungry! I could eat a horse.
- Jane and Pete are such nice people! But I can't stand their kids.
- I've spent so much money this week! I don't know where it's all gone.
- A present! For me? You're so kind! You really didn't have to.
- We've had such a nice time! Thank you so much for inviting us.
- Molly's such a clever dog! She understands every word I say.

Unit 11

T 11.1 Questions and answers

- When was the first hamburger made?
In 1895.
- When was the first McDonald's opened?
In 1948.
- Where were the first hamburgers made?
In Connecticut.
- Who were they made by?
Louis Lassen.
- Why were they called hamburgers?
Because the recipe came from Hamburg.
- How many McDonald's restaurants have been opened since 1948?
25,000.
- How many hamburgers are eaten every day?
35 million.

T11.2

- 1 A Are Coca-Cola and hamburgers sold *only* in America?
B No, they aren't. They're sold all over the world.
- 2 A Was Coca-Cola invented by Louis Lassen?
B No, it wasn't. It was invented by John Pemberton.
- 3 A Were the first hamburgers made in 1948?
B No, they weren't. They were made in 1895.
- 4 A Was the first McDonald's restaurant opened in New York?
B No, it wasn't. It was opened in San Bernardino, in California.
- 5 A Have 2,500 restaurants now been opened worldwide?
B No, not 2,500. 25,000 have been opened worldwide.

T11.3 The history of chewing gum

P = Presenter I = Interviewer

LW = Leanne Ward, chewing gum expert

AB = Interviewees

Part one

P 'Today in Worldly Wise, the world's most common habit ...
Yes, chewing gum. We chew 100,000 tons of it every year but how many of us actually know what it's made of?

I Excuse me, I see you're chewing gum ...

A Yeah.

I Have you got any idea what it's made of?

A Nah – no idea. Never thought about it.

I Have you any idea what chewing gum is made of?

B ... Er no, not a clue. Rubber maybe?

I And do you have any idea who invented it?

A The Americans?

B Yeah – sure – I reckon it was invented in America, yeah.

P Well no. It wasn't the Americans who invented chewing gum. It was the Swedes. The Swedes. I hear you say? But listen to Leanne Ward, a chewing gum expert.

LW The history of chewing goes back thousands of years. In Sweden in 1933, the skeleton of a teenager was found, he was nine thousand years old. And in his mouth was a gum made of tree sap and sweetened with honey – the first known chewing gum.

P It seems we've always chewed things of no real food value. Babies are born wanting to chew. Everything goes straight into their mouths. So why do we chew? Here's Leanne again.

LW We chew to clean our teeth and freshen our breath but also because we just like chewing. The ancient Greeks chewed a gum called *mastica*, which is a type of tree sap. They thought it was good for their health and women really enjoyed chewing it as a way to sweeten their breath. Then in the first century AD we know that the Mayan Indians in South America liked to chew a tree sap, called *chiclay*. They wrapped it in leaves and put it in their mouths so this was, if you like, the first packet of chewing gum. The American Indians also chewed tree sap – they gave it to the English when they arrived, but it wasn't until a few hundred years after, that it became really popular in America.

T11.4 Part two

P The history of modern chewing gum begins in 19th century America. In 1892 a clever young salesman called William Wrigley decided that chewing gum was the thing of the future. Wrigley was a business genius. He was the first to use advertising to sell in a big way. Here's Leanne.

LW William Wrigley was really an advertising genius. He hired hundreds of pretty girls, who he called 'the Wrigley girls'. They walked up and down the streets of Chicago and New York City handing out free gum. Millions of pieces were given away. He also had huge electric signs and billboards – one billboard was a mile long, it ran along the side of the train track. So with all this, chewing gum became very popular all over the USA.

P So how did the world get to know and love chewing gum? Leanne again.

LW Well, during the Second World War American soldiers were given Wrigley gum to help them relax. In 1944 all gum production went to the US Army and they took their gum overseas and gave it to children. Soon they were followed everywhere by the cry: 'Got any gum, chum?'

P And so the popularity of gum spread to other countries. After the war sales of gum exploded worldwide. Chewing gum was even taken into space by the first astronauts. So what exactly is it made of?

LW Well, the strangest thing about gum today is that nobody knows what it's made of. Nobody will tell you. The chewing gum industry keeps the recipe top secret.

T11.5

1 'Are we nearly there yet, Dad?'

'No. It's miles to go, but we'll stop soon and have something to eat.'

'All right. I need the toilet, anyway.'

2 'How much is it to send this letter to Australia?'

'Give it to me and I'll weigh it. That's ... £1.20.'

'OK. That's fine. And a book of ten first-class stamps, please.'

'All right.'

3 'Hi. Can I pay for my petrol, please?'

'Which pump?'

'Er ... pump number ... five.'

'Forty-one pounds 78p, please.'

4 The 7.56 from Bristol is now arriving at platform 4. Virgin Rail would like to apologize for the late arrival of this service. This was due to circumstances beyond our control.

5 'A vodka and orange, please.'

'How old are you?'

'Eighteen.'

'Hmm. Have you got any identification on you?'

'No.'

Unit 12

T12.1

If I were a princess, I'd live in a palace. I'd have servants to look after me. My Mum would be Queen, and she wouldn't work. I wouldn't go to school. I'd have a private teacher. I'd ride a white horse, and I'd wear a long dress. I could have all the sweets I wanted.

T12.2 see p96

T12.3

- 1 'I have no money. What am I going to do?'
'If I were you, I'd try to spend less.'
'What do you mean?'
'Well, you buy a lot of clothes, designer clothes. Stop buying such expensive clothes.'
'But I like them!'
- 2 'My hair's awful. I can't do anything with it.'
'It's not that bad.'
'It is, really. Just look at it.'
'Well, if I were you, I'd try that new hairdresser, Antonio. He's supposed to be very good, and not that expensive.'
'Mmm. OK, I'll try it. Thanks.'
- 3 'I've got toothache.'
'Have you seen a dentist?'
'No.'
'Well, if I were you, I'd make an appointment right now.'
- 4 'I've had a row with my boyfriend.'
'What about?'
'Oh, the usual thing. He gets jealous if I just look at another boy.'
'And did you?'
'No, of course not!'
'Well, if I were you, I'd love him and leave him. He won't ever change, you know.'
'Oh, I couldn't do that.'
- 5 'My car won't start in the morning.'
'If I were you, I'd buy a new one. Yours is so old.'
'I know it's old, but I can't afford a new one.'
'Well, take it to a garage. Let them have a look at it.'
'All right.'
- 6 'My neighbours make a lot of noise.'
'Do they? That's awful.'
'Mmm. We can't get to sleep at night.'
'I have you spoken to them about this?'
'No, we're too frightened.'
'If I were you, I'd invite them round to your flat for coffee and say that you're having problems.'
'That's probably a good idea. I'm not sure they'll come, but I'll try it.'

T12.4

Ruth

I'm having a holiday in Italy for a couple of weeks, staying in a villa in Tuscany. Then I'm going to look for a job. I want to work in the media – advertising or the BBC would be perfect.

My sister and I are going to buy a flat together, somewhere central, so we'll have to start looking soon. I'm very excited about the future. And I'm also highly ambitious!

Henry

I'm not sure yet. Some friends have invited me to go to Long Island with them, so I might go to

America. I'll have to earn some money, so I might work in a restaurant for a bit.

I don't know what I want to do. I love France, so I might live in Paris for a while. I could earn some money painting portraits in Montmartre. Who knows? I might meet a beautiful French girl and fall in love! Wouldn't that be wonderful!

T 12.5

I = Interviewer A = Alice Lester

- I When did you first hear these voices, Alice?
A Well, I was at home, sitting and reading.
I And what did they say?
A The first time, there was just one voice. It said, 'Don't be afraid, I just want to help you.'
I But it didn't say how it wanted to help you?
A No, it didn't. It just went away.
I And what about the second time?
A It was while I was away on holiday, but this time there were two voices. They told me to go back home immediately, because there was something wrong with me.
I So is that what you did?
A Yes. And when I was back in London, the voices gave me an address to go to.
I And what was the address?
A Well, now it starts to get very strange. The address was the brain scan department of St Mary's Hospital. I went there and I met Mr Abrahams, who is a consultant. As I was meeting him, the voices said to me, 'Tell him you have a tumour in your brain, and that you're in a lot of danger.' I said this to Mr Abrahams, but I know he didn't believe me. Anyway, he gave me a scan, and I did have a tumour!
I What an incredible story! Did you have an operation?
A Yes, I did. And after the operation, the voices came back again, and they said 'We're pleased we were able to help you. Goodbye.' And I've been in good health ever since. Now, what do you think of that?

T 12.6

- 1 A Excuse me! Can I get past?
B Pardon?
A Can I get past, please?
B I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. Yes, of course.
A Thanks a lot.
2 A I hear you're going to get married soon. Congratulations!
B That's right, next July. July 21. Can you come to the wedding?
A Oh, what a pity! That's when we're away on holiday.
C Never mind. We'll send you some wedding cake.
A That's very kind.
3 A Oh, dear! Look at the time! Hurry up, or we'll miss the train.
B Just a minute! I can't find my umbrella. Do you know where it is?
A I haven't a clue. But you won't need it. It's a lovely day. Just look at the sky!
B Oh, all right. Let's go, then.
4 A Good luck in your exam!
B Same to you. I hope we both pass.
A Did you go out last night?
B No, of course not. I went to bed early. What about you?
A Me, too. See you later, after the exam. Let's go out for a drink.
B Good idea.

Unit 13

T 13.1

- 1 How long have you been sleeping on the streets?
For a year. It was very cold at first, but you get used to it.
2 Why did you come to London?
I came here to look for work, and I never left.
3 How long have you been selling *The Big Issue*?
For six months. I'm in Covent Garden seven days a week selling the magazine.
4 Have you made many friends?
Lots. But I can't stand people who think I drink or take drugs. My problem is I'm homeless. I want a job, but I need somewhere to live before I can get a job. So I need money to get somewhere to live, but I can't get money because I can't get a job, and I can't get a job because I haven't got somewhere to live. So I'm trapped.
5 How many copies do you sell a day?
Usually about fifty.
6 How many copies have you sold today?
So far, ten. But it's still early.

T 13.2

- How long have you been trying to find a job?
How many jobs have you had?
How long have you been standing here today?
How did you lose your business?
How long have you had your dog?
Who's your best friend?
Where did you meet him?
How long have you known each other?

T 13.3

- A How long have you been trying to find a job?
B For three years. It's been really difficult.
A How many jobs have you had?
B About thirty, maybe more. I've done everything.
A How long have you been standing here today?
B Since 8.00 this morning, and I'm freezing.
A How did you lose your business?
B I owed a lot of money in tax, and I couldn't pay it.
A How long have you had your dog?
B I've had her for about two months, that's all.
A Who's your best friend?
B A chap called Robbie, who's also from Scotland, like me.
A Where did you meet him?
B I met him here in London.
A How long have you known each other?
B About ten months. I met him soon after I came to London.

T 13.4 see T13.5

T 13.5 Phoning home

- C = Craig M = His mother
C Hi Mum. It's me, Craig.
M Craig! Hello! How lovely to hear from you. How are you? How's the new job going?
C Work's OK - I think. I'm just ... so ...
M Tired? You sound tired. Are you tired? What have you been doing?
C I am tired, really tired. I've been working so

hard and everything's so new to me. I'm in the office until eight o'clock every night.

- M Fight o'clock! Every night? That's terrible. And when do you eat? Have you been eating well?
C Yes, yes - I've been eating OK. After work, Tessa and I go out for a drink and something to eat in the pub round the corner. We're too tired to cook.
M Tessa? Who's Tessa?
C Tessa? Yes, Tessa. I'm sure I've told you about Tessa. We work together in the same office - she's been working here for a while, so she's been helping me a lot. She's really nice. You'd like her, Mum, if you met her. She lives near me.
M Mmm. Maybe you told your father about her, but not me. I've certainly never heard you talk about Tessa before.
C Ah yes. Dad. How is he? What's he been doing recently?
M Well, he's just returned from a business trip to Holland, so he hasn't been to work today, he's ... he's been relaxing.
C Oh, yes of course. He's been working in Amsterdam, hasn't he? Well, I'm glad he's relaxing now. And what about you, Mum?
M Well, I was going to ring you actually. You see I'm coming to London next Tuesday. I'm going to a teachers' conference at the university, and I wondered if I could stay at your flat.
C Next Tuesday. That's great! Of course you can stay at my flat. I'll try to leave work earlier that day and I'll meet you after the conference. You can meet Tessa, too. We'll go out for a meal.
M Lovely! I'm looking forward to it already.
C Me too. See you next week. Bye for now. Love to Dad!
M Bye, Craig. Take care.
- T 13.6 See p109**
- T 13.7**
307 4922
1-800-878-5311
315 253 6031
517 592 2122
212 726 6390
- T 13.8**
P = Peter J = John
1 P Hello, 793422.
J Hello, Peter. This is John.
P Hi, John. How are you?
J Fine, thanks. And you?
P All right. Did you have a nice weekend? You went away, didn't you?
J Yes, we went to see some friends who live in the country. It was lovely. We had a good time.
P Ah, good.
J Peter, could you do me a favour? I'm playing squash tonight, but my racket's broken. Could I borrow yours?
P Sure, that's fine.
J Thanks a lot. I'll come and get it in half an hour, if that's OK.
P Yes, I'll be in.
J OK. Bye.
P Bye.

A = Receptionist B = Student

C = Ann, a teacher.

- 2 A Good morning, International School of English.
B Hello, could I speak to Ann Baker, please?
A Hold on, I'll connect you.
C Hello.
A Hello. Can I speak to Ann Baker, please?
C Speaking.
A Ah, hello. I saw your advertisement about English classes in a magazine. Could you send me some information, please?
C Certainly. Can I just take some details?
A Could you give me your name and address, please?

A = Mike's flatmate B = Jim

- 3 A Hello.
B Hello. Is that Mike?
A No, I'm afraid he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?
B Yes, please. Can you say that Jim phoned, and I'll try again later. Do you know what time he'll be back?
A In about an hour, I think.
B Thanks. Goodbye.
A Goodbye.

Unit 14

T 14.1 see p111

T 14.2 Listen and check

I was delighted because I'd passed all my exams. I was hungry because I hadn't had any breakfast. I went to bed early because I'd had a busy day. Our teacher was angry because we hadn't done the homework.

My leg hurt because I'd fallen over playing football.

The plants died because I'd forgotten to water them.

The house was in a mess because we'd had a party the night before.

T 14.3 Which sentences contain *had*?

- 1 When we arrived she left.
- 2 When we arrived she'd left.
- 3 She'd like to leave now.
- 4 We'd stopped playing when the rain started.
- 5 We stopped playing when the rain started.
- 6 We'd play tennis if the rain stopped.
- 7 He checked that he'd turned off his mobile phone.
- 8 He turned off the television and went to bed.
- 9 I couldn't believe that I'd lost my passport again.
- 10 If I lost my passport, I'd be very upset.

T 14.4 What does Mary say?

I love John very much.
We met six months ago.
I've never been in love before.
We're very happy.
I'll love him forever.
I'm seeing him this evening.

T 14.5 What did Mary tell you?

Mary told me that she loved John very much. She said that they'd met six months ago and that she'd never been in love before. She told me that

they were very happy and that she'd love him forever. She said that she was seeing him that evening.

T 14.6 An interview with Carmen Day

I = Interviewer CD = Carmen Day

- I Carmen, why have you written another romantic novel?
CD Because I find romantic fiction easy to write, but my next novel won't be a romance. I'm hoping to write something different, perhaps a detective story.
I In *One Short Hot Summer*, who is the character of Bradley based on?
CD Ah, well he's based on my first husband, Clive Maingay the actor. Clive made me very unhappy, very unhappy indeed.
I You say 'your first husband' - have you then remarried?
CD Yes, indeed. I've been married for nearly ten years to Tony Marsh, you know, the politician.
I Yes, I know him. Are you happy now?
CD Oh, yes. I can honestly say that I've found happiness again. Tony and I are very happy indeed.
I Carmen, how many novels have you written so far?
CD Well, I've written five novels now, and three stories for children.
I And when do you think you'll stop writing?
CD Never. I'll never stop. I'll continue to write even when I'm an old lady.

T 14.7

In an interview Carmen said she had written another romantic novel because she found romantic fiction easy to write, but that her next novel would be something different, possibly a detective story.

Carmen said that the character of Bradley was based on her first husband, Clive Maingay, the actor, who had made her very unhappy. But she added that she was now married to Tony Marsh the politician. She said that they had been married for nearly ten years and that they were very happy together.

She told me that she had now written five novels, and also that she had written three stories for children. She said she would never stop writing, not even when she was an old lady.

T 14.8 A song

Talk to me

Well every night I see a light up in your window
But every night you won't answer the door
But although you won't ever let me in
From the street I can see your silhouette sitting close to him

What must I do?

What does it take

To get you to

Talk to me

Until the night is over

Talk to me

Well until the night is over, yeah yeah yeah

I got a full week's pay

And baby I've been working hard all day

I'm not asking for the world, you see

I'm just asking girl

Talk to me

Well late at night I hear music that you're playing soft and low

Yes and late at night I see the two of you swaying so close

I don't understand darling what was my sin?

Why am I down here below while you're up there with him?

What did I do?

What did I say?

What must I pay

To get you to

Talk to me

Until the night is over

Talk to me

Well until the night is over, yeah yeah yeah

I've got a full week's pay

And baby I've been working hard all day

I'm not asking for the world, you see

I'm just asking girl

Talk to me.

T 14.9 Saying goodbye

- a Goodbye! Drive carefully and call us when you get there!
- b Bye! See you later. Are you doing anything tonight?
- c Goodbye! Have a safe journey. Send us a postcard!
- d Goodbye. Here's my number. Please get in touch if you have any problems with it.
- e Goodbye. It has been most interesting talking to you. We'll let you know by post.
- f Goodbye! Good luck in the future. I've really enjoyed our lessons together!
- g Bye-bye! Thank you for a lovely evening. You must come to us next time.
- h Goodbye. Thank you for a lovely evening. You must come to us next time.

Grammar Reference

Unit 1

1.1 Tenses

This unit has examples of the Present Simple and Present Continuous, the Past Simple, and two future forms: *going to* and the Present Continuous for the future.

All these tenses are covered again in later units.

Present tenses Unit 2

Past tenses Unit 3

Future forms Units 5 and 9

The aim in this unit is to revise what you know.

Present tenses

He **lives** with his parents.

She **speaks** three languages.

I'm **enjoying** the course.

They're **studying** at university.

Past tense

He **went** to America last year.

She **came** to England three years ago.

Future forms

I'm **going to work** as an interpreter.

What **are you doing** tonight?

1.2 Questions

Questions with question words

1 Questions can begin with a question word.

what	where	which	how
who	when	why	whose

Where's the station?

Why are you laughing?

Whose is this coat?

How does she go to work?

2 *What, which, and whose* can be followed by a noun.

What size do you take?

What sort of music do you like?

Which coat is yours?

Whose book is this?

3 *Which* is generally used when there is a limited choice.

Which is your husband? The blond one or the dark one?

This rule is not always true.

What

Which newspaper ~~do~~ you read?

4 *How* can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.

How big is his new car?

How fast does it go?

How can also be followed by *much* or *many*.

How much is this sandwich?

How many brothers and sisters have you got?

Questions with no question word

The answer to these questions is *Yes* or *No*.

Are you hot? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

Is she working? Yes, she is./No, she isn't.

Does he smoke? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.

Can you swim? Yes, I can./No, I can't.

Form

Verb forms with an auxiliary verb

Positive	Question
She is reading.	Is she reading?
They are watching a film.	What are they watching?
She can drive.	Can she drive?

Verb forms with no auxiliary verb

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb in the positive.

They **live** in London.

He **arrived** yesterday.

Do/does/did is used in the question.

Do they live in London?

Where does Bill come from?

When did he arrive?

Unit 2

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	live don't live	near here.
He She It	lives doesn't live	

Question

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

Short answer

Do you like Peter?	Yes, I do.
Does she speak French?	No, she doesn't.

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- 1 a habit.
I **get up** at 7.30.
Cinda **smokes** too much.
- 2 a fact which is always true.
Vegetarians **don't eat** meat.
We **come** from Spain.
- 3 a fact which is true for a long time.
I **live** in Oxford.
She **works** in a bank.

2.2 Present Continuous

Form

am/is/are + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are you going?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.	NOT Yes, I am . Yes, she is .
Is Anna working?	Yes, she is./No, she isn't.	

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- 1 an activity happening now.
They're **playing** football in the garden.
She can't answer the phone because she's **washing** her hair.
- 2 an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.
She's **studying** maths at university.
I'm **reading** a good book by Henry James.
- 3 a planned future arrangement.
I'm **meeting** Miss Boyd at ten o'clock tomorrow.
What are you **doing** this evening?

2.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- 1 Look at the wrong sentences, and compare them with the correct sentences.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hans is coming from Germany.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hans comes from Germany.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This is a great party. Everyone has a good time.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This is a great party. Everyone is having a good time.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I read a good book at the moment.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I'm reading a good book at the moment.

- 2 There are some verbs that are usually used in the Present Simple only. They express a state, not an activity.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I like Coke.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I'm liking Coke.

Other verbs like this are *think, agree, understand, love*.

2.4 have/have got

Form

Positive

I	have	two sisters.
We	've got	
You		
They		
He	has	
She	's got	

Negative

I	don't have	any money.
We	haven't got	
You		
They		
He	doesn't have	
She	hasn't got	

Question

Do	I	have a car?
	we	
	you	
	they	
Does	he	
	she	

Have	I	got a car?
	we	
	you	
	they	
Has	he	
	she	

Short answer

Do you have a camera?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
Have you got a camera?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.

I've got a sister.

I have a sister. NOT ~~I've~~ a sister.

Use

- 1 *Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not when we write.

Have you got a light?

The Prime Minister has a meeting with the President today.

In American English, *have + do/does* is much more common.

- 2 *Have* and *have got* express possession.

I have	a new car.
I've got	
She has	
She's got	three children.
He has	blond hair.
He's got	

- 3 When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* and the *do/does/don't/doesn't* forms are used. *Have got* is not used. Compare these sentences.

X	I've got a shower in the morning.
✓	I have a shower in the morning.
X	What time have you got lunch?
✓	What time do you have lunch?
X	He has never got milk in his coffee.
✓	He never has milk in his coffee.

- 4 In the past tense, the *got* forms are unusual. *Had* with *did* and *didn't* is much more common.

I had a bicycle when I was young.

My parents had a lot of books in the house.

Did you have a nice weekend?

I didn't have any money when I was a student.

Unit 3

3.1 Past Simple

Spelling

- 1 The normal rule is to add *-ed*.
worked started
If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
lived loved
 - 2 If the verb has only one syllable + one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant.
stopped planned
 - 3 If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ied*.
studied carried
- There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

Positive

I	finished	yesterday.
He/She/It	arrived	
We	went	
You		
They		

Negative

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

He walked.

He ~~didn't~~ walk.

I	didn't (did not)	arrive yesterday.
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		

Question

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

She finished.

When did she finish?

When did	she	arrive?
	you	
	they	
	etc.	

Short answer

Did you go to work yesterday?	Yes, I did.
Did it rain last night?	No, it didn't.

Use

- The Past Simple expresses a past action that is now finished.
We **played** tennis last Sunday.
I **worked** in London from 1994 to 1999.
John **left** two minutes ago.
- Notice the time expressions that are used with the Past Simple.

I did it	last year.
	last month.
	five years ago.
	yesterday morning.
	in 1985.

3.2 Past Continuous

Form

was/were + -ing
(present participle)

Positive and negative

I He She It	was wasn't (was not)	working.
We You They	were weren't (were not)	

Question

What	was	I he she it	doing?
	were	we you they	

Short answer

Were you working yesterday?	Yes, I was.
Was she studying when you arrived?	No, she wasn't.

Use

- The Past Continuous expresses a past activity that has duration.
I met her while I **was living** in Paris.
You **were making** a lot of noise last night.
What **were you doing**?
- The activity began *before* the action expressed by the Past Simple.
She **was making** coffee when we arrived.
When I phoned Simon he **was having** dinner.
- The Past Continuous expresses an activity in progress before, and probably after, a time in the past.
When I woke up this morning, the sun **was shining**.
What **were you doing** at 8.00 last night?

3.3 Past Simple and Past Continuous

- The Past Simple expresses past actions as simple facts.
I **did** my homework last night.
'What **did you do** yesterday evening?' 'I **watched** TV.'
- The Past Continuous gives past activities time and duration. The activity can be interrupted.
'What **were you doing** at 8.00?' 'I **was watching** TV.'
I **was doing** my homework when Jane arrived.
- In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.
It **was** a beautiful day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...
- The questions below refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities before, and the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

What were you doing	when it started to rain?	We were playing tennis.
What did you do		We went home.

3.4 Prepositions in time expressions

at	in	no preposition
at six o'clock at midnight at Christmas at the weekend	in the morning/afternoon/evening in December in summer in 1995 in two weeks' time	today yesterday tomorrow the day after tomorrow the day before yesterday last night last week two weeks ago next month yesterday evening tomorrow evening this evening tonight
on		
on Saturday on Monday morning on Christmas Day on January 18		

Unit 4

4.1 Expressions of quantity

Count and uncount nouns

- 1 It is important to understand the difference between count and uncount nouns.

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	music
a pound	money

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them. We cannot say *two waters, three musics, one money*. We cannot count them.

- 2 Count nouns can be singular or plural.
This **cup** is full.
These **cups** are empty.
Uncount nouns can only be singular.
The **water** is cold.
The **weather** was terrible.

much and many

- 1 We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.
How **much money** have you got?
There isn't **much milk** left.
2 We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.
How **many people** were at the party?
I didn't take **many photos** on holiday.

some and any

- 1 *Some* is used in positive sentences.
I'd like **some** sugar.
2 *Any* is used in questions and negatives.
Is there **any** sugar in this tea?
Have you got **any** brothers and sisters?
We don't have **any** washing-up liquid.
I didn't buy **any** apples.
3 We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.
Can I have **some** cake?
Would you like **some** tea?
4 The rules are the same for the compounds *someone, anything, anybody, somewhere, etc.*
I've got **something** for you.
Hello? Is **anybody** here?
There isn't **anywhere** to go in my town.

a few and a little

- 1 We use *a few* with count nouns.
There are **a few cigarettes** left, but not many.
2 We use *a little* with uncount nouns.
Can you give me **a little help**?

a lot/lots of

- 1 We use *a lot/lots of* with both count and uncount nouns.
There's **a lot of butter**.
I've got **lots of friends**.
2 *A lot/lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.
Are there **lots of tourists** in your country?
There isn't **a lot of butter**, but there's enough.

4.2 Articles – a and the

- 1 The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.
We have **a cat** and **a dog**.
There's **a supermarket** in Adam Street.
2 The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.
We have **a cat** and **a dog**. **The cat** is old, but **the dog** is just a puppy.
I'm going to **the supermarket**. Do you want anything? (We both know which supermarket.)

Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

- 1 with professions.
I'm **a teacher**.
She's **an architect**.
2 with some expressions of quantity.
a pair of a little a couple of a few
3 in exclamations with *what* + a count noun.
What a lovely day!
What a pity!

Definite article

The definite article is used:

- 1 before seas, rivers, hotels, pubs, theatres, museums, and newspapers.
the Atlantic the British Museum
The Times the Ritz
2 if there is only one of something.
the sun the Queen the Government
3 with superlative adjectives.
He's **the richest man** in the world.
Jane's **the oldest** in the class.

No article

There is no article:

- 1 before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.
I like **potatoes**.
Milk is good for you.
2 before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.
I had lunch with John.
I bought *Cosmopolitan* at Paddington Station.
3 before some places and with some forms of transport.

at home	in/to bed	at/to work	at/to school/university
by bus	by plane	by car	by train
on foot			

She goes to work **by bus**.
I was at home **yesterday evening**.

- 4 in exclamations with *what* + an uncount noun.
What beautiful weather!
What loud music!

Note

In the phrase *go home*, there is no article and no preposition.
I **went home** early. NOT ~~to home~~

Unit 5

5.1 Verb patterns 1

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- Verb + *to* + infinitive
They **want to buy** a new car.
I'd **like to go** abroad.
- Verb + *-ing*
Everyone **loves going** to parties.
He **finished reading** his book.
- Verb + *-ing* or + *to* + infinitive with no change in meaning
It **began to rain/raining**.
I **continued to work/working** in the library.
- Verb + preposition + *-ing*
We're **thinking of moving** house.
I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.

5.2 like doing and would like to do

- Like doing* and *love doing* express a general enjoyment.
I **like working** as a teacher. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.
I **love dancing**. = This is one of my hobbies.
- Would like to do* and *would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.
I'd **like to be** a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.
Thank you. I'd **love to dance**. = We're at a disco. I'm pleased that you asked me.

Question

Short answer

Would you like to dance?	Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.
Would you like to come for a walk?	Yes, I would./No, thank you.

Note

No, I *wouldn't* is not common because it is impolite.

5.3 will

Form

will + infinitive without *to*

Will is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p137 of the Grammar Reference. The forms of *will* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I	'll (will)	come.
He/She/It	won't	help you.
We/You/They		invite Tom.

Question

When will	he	help me?
	you	
	they	

Short answer

Will you help me?	Yes, I will.
-------------------	--------------

Note

No, I *won't* is not common because it is impolite. It means 'I don't want to help you.'

A polite way of saying 'no' here is 'I'm afraid I can't.'

Use

Will is used:

- to express a future decision or intention made *at the moment of speaking*.
'It's Jane's birthday.' 'Is it? I'll **buy** her some flowers.'
I'll **give** you my phone number.
'Which do you want? The blue or the red?'
'I'll **take** the red, thank you.'
- to express an offer.
I'll **carry** your suitcase.
We'll **do** the washing-up.

Other uses of *will* are covered in Unit 9.

going to

Form

am/is/are + *going to* + infinitive

Positive and negative

I	'm (am)	
	'm not	
He	's (is)	going to work.
She	isn't	
It		
We	're (are)	
You	aren't	
They		

Question

When	am	I	going to arrive?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are they going to get married?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Use

Going to is used:

- to express a future decision, intention, or plan made *before* the moment of speaking.
How long **are they going to stay** in Rome?
She **isn't going to have** a birthday party.

Note

The Present Continuous can be used in a similar way for a plan or arrangement, particularly with the verbs *go* and *come*.

She's **coming** on Friday.

I'm **going home** early tonight.

- when we can see or feel *now* that something is certain to happen in the future.

Look at these clouds! It's **going to rain**.

Watch out! That box **is going to fall**.

will or going to?

Look at the use of *will* and *going to* in these sentences.

I'm **going to make** a chicken casserole for dinner.

(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)

What shall I cook for dinner? Er ... I know! I'll **make** chicken casserole! That's a good idea!

(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

Unit 6

6.1 What ... like?

Form

what + to be + subject + like?

What	's (is) your teacher are his parents was your holiday were the beaches	like?	She's very patient. They're very kind. Wonderful. We swam a lot. OK, but some were dirty.
------	--	-------	---

Note

We don't use *like* in the answer.

She's patient. NOT ~~She's like patient.~~

Use

What ... like? means 'Describe somebody or something. Tell me about them. I don't know anything about them.'

Like in this question is a preposition, not a verb:

'What's Jim like?' 'He's intelligent and kind, and he's got lovely blue eyes.'

In the following sentences *like* is a verb:

'What does Jim like?' 'He **likes** motorbikes and playing tennis.'

Note

How's your mother? asks about health. It doesn't ask for a description.

'How's your mother?' 'She's very well, thank you.'

6.2 Comparative and superlative adjectives

Form

- Look at the chart.

		Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	cheap small *big	cheaper smaller bigger	cheapest smallest biggest
Adjectives that end in -y	funny early heavy	funnier earlier heavier	funniest earliest heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	careful boring expensive interesting	more careful more boring more expensive more interesting	most careful most boring most expensive most interesting
Irregular adjectives	far good bad	further better worse	furthest best worst

* Short adjectives with one vowel + one consonant double the consonant:
hot/hotter/hottest, fat/fatter/fattest.

- Than* is often used after a comparative adjective.

I'm **younger than** Barbara.

Barbara's **more intelligent than** Sarah.

Much can come before the comparative to give emphasis.

She's **much nicer than** her sister.

Is Tokyo **much more modern than** London?

- The* is used before superlative adjectives.

He's **the funniest** boy in the class.

Which is **the tallest** building in the world?

Use

- We use comparatives to compare one thing, person, or action with another.

She's **taller than** me.

London's **more expensive than** Rome.

- We use superlatives to compare somebody or something with the whole group.

She's the **tallest** in the class.

It's the **most expensive** hotel in the world.

- As ... as* shows that something is the same or equal.

Jim's **as tall as** Peter.

I'm **as worried as** you are.

- Not as/so ... as* shows that something isn't the same or equal.

She **isn't as tall as** her mother.

My car **wasn't so expensive as** yours.

Unit 7

7.1 Present Perfect

Form

have/has + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Positive and negative

I	've (have)	worked in a factory.
We/You/They	haven't	
He/She/It	's (has) hasn't	

Question

Have	I we/you/they	been to the United States?
Has	he/she/it	

Short answer

Have you been to Egypt?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has she ever written poetry?	Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

Note

We cannot use *I've, they've, he's*, etc. in short answers.

Yes, I **have**. NOT ~~Yes, I've~~.

Yes, we **have**. NOT ~~Yes, we've~~.

Use

- The Present Perfect looks back from the present into the past, and expresses what has happened before now. The action happened at an indefinite time in the past.

I've **met** a lot of famous people. (before now)

She **has won** awards. (in her life)

She's **written** twenty books. (up to now)

The action can continue to the present, and probably into the future.

She's **lived** here for twenty years. (she still lives here)

- The Present Perfect expresses an experience as part of someone's life.

I've **travelled** a lot in Africa.

They've **lived** all over the world.

Ever and *never* are common with this use.

Have you **ever** been in a car crash?

My mother has **never** flown in a plane.

- The Present Perfect expresses an action or state which began in the past and continues to the present.

I've **known** Alice for six years.

How long **have** you **worked** as a teacher?

Note that the time expressions *for* and *since* are common with this use. We use *for* with a period of time, and *since* with a point in time.

We've lived here **for** two years. (a period of time)

I've had a beard **since** I left the army. (a point in time)

Note

In many languages, this use is expressed by a present tense. But in English, we say:

Peter **has been** a teacher for ten years.

NOT ~~Peter is a teacher for ten years.~~

- The Present Perfect expresses a past action with results in the present. It is often a recent past action.

I've **lost** my wallet. (I haven't got it now.)

The taxi's **arrived**. (It's outside the door now.)

Has the postman **been**? (Are there any letters for me?)

The adverbs *just*, *already*, and *yet* are common with this use. *Yet* is used in questions and negatives.

She's **just** had some good news.

I've **already** had breakfast.

Has the postman **been yet**?

It's 11.00 and she **hasn't** got up yet.

7.2 Present Perfect and Past Simple

- Compare the Past Simple and Present Perfect.

Past Simple

- The Past Simple refers to an action that happened at a definite time in the past.

He **died** in 1882.

She **got married** when she was 22.

The action is finished.

I **lived** in Paris for a year (but not now).

- Time expressions + the Past Simple

I did it	in 1999.
	last week.
	two months ago.
	on March 22.
	for two years.

Present Perfect

- The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

She **has won** awards.

She's **written** twenty books.

The action can continue to the present.

She's **lived** there for twenty years (and she still does.)

- Time expressions + the Present Perfect

I've worked here	for twenty years.
	since 1995.
	since I left school.
We've never been to America.	

- Compare these sentences.

✗	I've broken my leg last year.
✓	I broke my leg last year.
✗	He works as a musician all his life.
✓	He has worked as a musician all his life.
✗	When have you been to Greece?
✓	When did you go to Greece?
✗	How long do you have your car?
✓	How long have you had your car?

Unit 8

8.1 have to

Form

has/have + to + infinitive

Positive and negative

I	have	to	work hard.
We You They	don't have		
He She It	has doesn't have		

Question

Do	I we you they	have to	work hard?
Does	he she it		

Short answer

Do you have to wear a uniform?	Yes, I do.
Does he have to go now?	No, he doesn't.

Note

- The past tense of *have to* is *had to*, with *did* and *didn't* in the question and the negative.
I **had to** get up early this morning.
Why did you **have to** work last weekend?
They liked the hotel because they **didn't have to** do any cooking.
- The forms of *have got to* + infinitive are the same as *have got* + noun. See p131.

Use

- Have to* expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' – perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority.
You **have to have** a driving licence if you want to drive a car. (That's the law.)
I **have to** start work at 8.00. (My company says I must.)
The doctor says I **have to** do more exercise.
- Don't/doesn't have to* expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).
You **don't have to** do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher.
She **doesn't have to** work on Monday. It's her day off.

8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs

Form

These are modal auxiliary verbs.

can	could	might	must
shall	should	will	would

They are looked at in different units of Headway.

They have certain things in common:

- They 'help' another verb. The verb form is the infinitive without *to*.
She **can** drive.
I **must get** my hair cut.

- There is no *do/does* in the question.

Can she sing?

Should I go home now?

- The form is the same for all persons. There is no *-s* in the third person singular:

He **can** dance very well.

She **should** try harder.

It **will** rain soon.

- To form the negative, add *n't*. There is no *don't/doesn't*.

I **wouldn't** like to be a teacher.

You **mustn't** steal.

Note

will not = *won't*.

It **won't** rain tomorrow.

- Most modal verbs refer to the present and future.

Only *can* has a past tense form, *could*.

I **could** swim when I was three.

8.3 should

Form

should + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *should* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I	should do more exercise.
He We They	shouldn't tell lies.

Question

Should	I she they	see a doctor?
Do you think	I he we	should see a doctor?

Short answer

Should I phone home?	Yes, you should.
Should I buy a Mercedes Benz?	No, you shouldn't.

Use

Should is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation, or advice.

I **should** do more work. (This is my opinion.)

You **should** do more work. (I'm telling you what I think.)

Do you think we **should** stop here? (I'm asking you for your opinion.)

Shouldn't expresses negative advice.

You **shouldn't** sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.

Note

Should expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by *I think* or *I don't think*.

I **think** politicians **should** listen more.

I **don't think** people **should** get married until they're 21.

8.4 must

Form

must + infinitive without to

The forms of *must* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I	must try harder.
He	mustn't steal.
We	
They	

Questions with *must* are possible, but the use of *have to* is more common.

Question	Short answer
Must I take exams?	Yes, you must.
Do I have to take exams?	Yes, you do.

Use

- Must* expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from 'inside' the speaker.
I **must** get my hair cut. (I think this is necessary.)
- Because *must* expresses the authority of the speaker, you should be careful of using *You must ...*. It sounds very bossy!
You **must** help me. (I am giving you an order.)
Could you help me? is much better.
- You must ...* can express a strong suggestion.
You **must** see the Monet exhibition. It's wonderful.
You **must** give me a ring when you're next in town.

Unit 9

9.1 Time clauses

- Look at this sentence.
I'll give her a ring when I get home.
It consists of two clauses: a main clause I'll give her a ring and a secondary clause when I get home.
- These conjunctions of time introduce secondary clauses.

when while as soon as after before until

They are not usually followed by a future form. They refer to future time, but we use a present tense.

When I get home, I'll ...

While we're away, ...

As soon as I hear from you, ...

Wait here until I get back.

9.2 will

Form

For the forms of *will*, see p134.

Use

- Will* expresses a decision or intention made at the moment of speaking.
Give me your case. I'll carry it for you.
- It also expresses a future fact. The speaker thinks 'This action is sure to happen in the future.'
Manchester **will** win the cup.
Tomorrow's weather **will** be warm and sunny.
This use is like a neutral future tense. The speaker is predicting the future, without expressing an intention, plan, or personal judgement.

9.3 First conditional

Form

if + Present Simple, will + infinitive without to

Positive and negative

if	I work hard, I she has enough money, she we don't hurry up, we you're late, I	'll (will) won't	pass my exams. buy a new car. be late. wait for you.
----	--	---------------------	---

Question

What Where	will	you do she go	if	you don't go to university? she can't find a job?
---------------	------	------------------	----	--

Short answer

Will you go to university if you pass your exams?	Yes, I will. No, I won't.
If we look after the planet, will we survive?	Yes, we will. No, we won't.

Note

The condition clause *if ...* can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.

If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.

I'll pass my exams if I work hard.

Use

- The first conditional is used to express a possible condition and a probable result in the future.
If my cheque comes, I'll buy us all a meal.
You'll get wet if you don't take an umbrella.
What'll happen to the environment if we don't look after it?

Note

- English uses a present tense in the condition clause, not a future form.
If it rains ... NOT If it will rain ...
If I work hard ... NOT If I will work hard ...
- If* expresses a possibility that something will happen; *when* expresses what the speaker sees as certain to happen.
If I find your book, I'll send it to you.
When I get home, I'll have a bath.

Unit 10

10.1 Verb patterns 2

Verb patterns were first covered in Unit 5. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- 1 Verb + *to* + infinitive
They **managed to escape**.
I **try to visit** somewhere new.
We **decided to go** abroad.
- 2 *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities
Let's **go skiing**.
We **went dancing**.
- 3 Verb + *sb* + infinitive without *to*
My teachers **made me work** hard.
My parents **let me go out** when I want.

10.2 *used to*

Form

used to + infinitive

Used to is the same in all persons.

Positive and negative

I	used to	smoke.
She	didn't use to	like cooking.
We		
They		

Question

What did you use to do?

Short answer

Did you use to smoke a lot? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

Note

- 1 The question form is not often used. We ask a question in the Past Simple, and reply using *used to*.
Where **did you go** on holiday when you were young?
We **used to go** camping in France.
- 2 *Never* is often used.
I **never used to** watch TV.
- 3 Be careful not to confuse *to use* (e.g. *I use a knife to cut an apple.*) and *used to*.
The pronunciation is also different.
to use /tʊ:z/ *used to* /tʃu:stʊ/ or /tʃu:stə/

Use

Used to is used:

- 1 to express a past habit.
He **used to** play football every Saturday, but now he doesn't.
- 2 to express a past state.
They **used to** be happy together, but now they fight all the time.

10.3 *used to* and the Past Simple

- 1 The Past Simple can also be used to express a past habit or state.
He **played** football every Sunday when he **was** a boy.
They **were** happy together when they **were** first married.
- 2 Only the Past Simple can be used for actions which happened once in the past.
We **used to go** to France every summer, but once, in 1987, we **went** to Greece.
Last night I **drank** champagne.

Note

Used to has no equivalent in the present. The Present Simple is used for present habits and states.

She **lives** in New York.

She sometimes **comes** to London on business.

10.4 Infinitives

- 1 Infinitives are used to express purpose. They answer the question *Why ... ?* This use is very common in English.
I'm learning English **to get** a good job.
She's saving her money **to buy** a car.
I'm going to Scotland **to visit** my parents.

Note

Some languages express this idea of purpose with a translation of *for* + infinitive. English does not use *for*.

I came here **to learn** English.

NOT I came here ~~for to~~ learn English.

I came here ~~for~~ learn English.

- 2 Infinitives are used after certain adjectives.

I'm	pleased	to see you.
	surprised	
It's	hard	to learn Chinese.
	important	
	impossible	

- 3 Infinitives are used after the question words *who*, *what*, *where*, *how*, etc.
Can you tell me **how to get** to the station?
I don't know **who to speak** to.
Show me **what to do**.
- 4 Infinitives are used after the compounds *something*, *nothing*, *nowhere*, *anybody*, etc.
Have **something to eat**!
I've got **nothing to do**.
There's **nowhere to hide**.
Is there **anyone to talk to**?

Unit 11

11.1 The passive

Form

am/is/are	+ -ed (past participle)
was/were	
has/have been	
will	

The past participle of regular verbs ends in **-ed**. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Present

Positive and negative

- English **is spoken** all over the world.
- Renault cars **are made** in France.
- My children **aren't helped** with their homework.
- Coffee **isn't grown** in England.

Question

- Where **is** rice **grown**?
- Are cars **made** in your country?

Past

Positive and negative

- My car **was stolen** last night.
- The animals **were frightened** by a loud noise.
- He **wasn't injured** in the accident.
- The thieves **weren't seen** by anyone.

Question

- How **was** the window **broken**?
- Were the plants **watered** last night?

Present Perfect

Positive and negative

- I **'ve been robbed**!
- Diet Coke **has been made** since 1982.
- They **haven't been invited** to the party.

Question

- How many times **have you been hurt** playing football?
- Has my car **been repaired**?

will

Positive and negative

- 10,000 cars **will be produced** next year.
- The cars **won't be sold** in the UK.

Question

- Will the children **be sent** to a new school?

Short answer

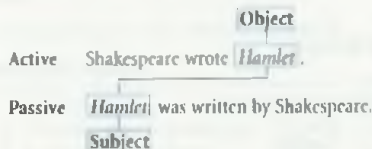
Are cars made in your country?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
Were the plants watered last night?	Yes, they were./No, they weren't.
Has my car been repaired ?	Yes, it has./No, it hasn't.
Will these cars be produced next year?	Yes, they will./No, they won't.

Note

- The rules for tense usage in the passive are the same as in the active.
 - Present Simple to express habit:
My car **is serviced** regularly.
 - Past Simple to express a finished action in the past:
America **was discovered** by Christopher Columbus.
 - Present Perfect to express an action which began in the past and continues to the present:
Diet Coke **has been made** since 1982.
- The passive infinitive (*to be* + **-ed**) is used after modal auxiliary verbs and other verbs which are followed by an infinitive.
 - Driving should **be banned** in city centres.
 - The house is going **to be knocked down**.

Use

- The object of an active verb becomes the subject of a passive verb. Notice the use of *by* in the passive sentence.



- The passive is not another way of expressing the same sentence in the active. We choose the active or the passive depending on what we are more interested in.
 - Hamlet was written* in 1600. (We are more interested in Hamlet.)
 - Shakespeare **wrote** comedies, histories, and tragedies. (We are more interested in Shakespeare.)

Note

Some verbs, for example, *give*, *send*, *show*, have two objects, a person and a thing.

- She **gave me** a book for my birthday.
- In the passive, we often make the person the subject, not the thing.
I **was given** a book for my birthday.
- She **was sent** the information by post.
- You'll **be shown** where to sit.

Unit 12

12.1 Second conditional

Form

if + Past Simple, *would* + infinitive without *to*

Would is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p137.

The forms of *would* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

If	I had more money, I she knew the answer, she we lived in Russia, we I didn't have so many debts, I	'd (would) wouldn't	buy a CD player. tell us. soon learn Russian. have to work so hard.
----	---	----------------------------	--

Question

What Which countries	would	you do you go to	if	you had a year off? you travelled round the world?
-------------------------	-------	---------------------	----	---

Short answer

Would you travel round the world? If they had the money, would they buy a new car?	Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't. Yes, they would./No, they wouldn't.
---	--

Note

- The condition clause can come at the beginning or the end of the sentence.
If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.
If I had more time, I'd help.
I'd help if I had more time.
- Were* is often used instead of *was* in the condition clause.
If I *were* you, I'd go to bed.
If he *were* cleverer, he'd know he was making a mistake.

Use

The second conditional is used to express and unreal or improbable condition and its probable result in the present or future.

The condition is unreal because it is different from the facts that we know. We can always say 'But ...'.

If I *were* Prime Minister, I'd *increase* tax for rich people. (But I'm not Prime Minister.)

If I *lived* in a big house, I'd *have* a party. (But I live in a small house.)

What *would* you *do* if you *saw* a ghost? (But I don't expect that you will see a ghost.)

Note

- The use of the past tense (If I *had*) and *would* does not refer to past time. Both the first and second conditional refer to the present and the future. The past verb forms are used to show 'This is different from reality'.
If I *win* the tennis match, I'll *be* happy. (I think I have a good chance.)
If I *won* a thousand pounds, I'd ... (But I don't think I will.)
- We do not use *would* in the condition clause.
If the weather *was* nice ... NOT If the weather *would be* nice ...
If I *had* more money ... NOT If I *would have* more money ...

12.2 *might*

Form

might + infinitive without *to*

Might is a modal auxiliary verb. For an

introduction to modal auxiliary verbs, see p137.

The forms of *might* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I He It We	<i>might</i> <i>might not</i>	go to the party. be late. rain tomorrow. go out for a meal tonight.
---------------------	----------------------------------	--

Question

The inverted question *Might you ... ?* is unusual.

It is very common to ask a question with *Do you think ... + will ... ?*

Do you think	you'll get here on time? it'll rain? they'll come to our party?
--------------	---

Short answer

Do you think he'll come? Do you think it'll rain?	He <i>might</i> . It <i>might</i> .
--	--

Use

- Might* is used to express a future possibility. It contrasts with *will*, which, in the speaker's opinion, expresses a future certainty.

England *will* win the match.

(I am sure they will.)

England *might* win the match.

(It's possible, but I don't know.)

- Notice that, in the negative, these sentences express the same idea of possibility.

It *might not* rain this afternoon.

I *don't think* it'll rain this afternoon.

Unit 13

13.1 Present Perfect Continuous

Form

has/have + been + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I We You They	've (have) haven't	been working.
He She It	's (has) hasn't	

Question

How long	have	I we you they	been working?
	has	he she it	

Short answer

Have you been running?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has he been shopping?	Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.

Use

The Present Perfect Continuous is used:

- to express an activity which began in the past and continues to the present.
We've been waiting here for hours!
It's been raining for days.
- to refer to an activity with a result in the present.
I'm hot because I've been running.
I haven't got any money because I've been shopping.

Note

- Sometimes there is little or no difference in meaning between the Present Perfect Simple and Continuous.
How long have you worked here?
How long have you been working here?
- Think of the verbs that have the idea of a long time, for example, wait, work, learn, travel, play.
These verbs can be found in the Present Perfect Continuous.
I've been playing tennis since I was a boy.
Think of the verbs that don't have the idea of a long time, for example, find, start, buy, die, lose, break, stop. It is unusual to find these verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous.
I've bought a new dress.
My cat has died.
My radio's broken.
- Verbs that express a state, for example, like, love, know, have for possession, are not found in the Present Perfect Continuous.
We've known each other for a few weeks.
NOT We've been knowing each other for a few weeks.
How long have you had your car?
NOT How long have you been having your car?
- The Present Perfect Simple looks at the completed action. This is why, if the sentence gives a number or a quantity, the Present Perfect Simple is used. The Continuous is not possible.
I've written three letters today.
NOT I've been writing three letters today.

Unit 14

14.1 Past Perfect

Form

had + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Positive and negative

I He/She/It We/You/They	'd (had) hadn't	arrived before 10.00.
-------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

Question

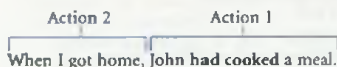
Had	I he/she/it we/you/they	left?
-----	-------------------------------	-------

Short answer

Yes, he had. No, they hadn't.

Use

The Past Perfect is used to express an action in the past which happened before another action in the past.



Note

Notice the use of the Past Perfect and the Past Simple in the following sentences.

- When I got home, John cooked a meal. (First I got home, then John cooked.)
 When I got home, John had cooked a meal. (John cooked a meal before I got home.)

14.2 Reported statements

Form

The usual rule is that the verb form moves 'one tense back'.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present	Past
'I love you.'	He said he loved me.
'I'm going out now.'	Ann said she was going out.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
'We've met before.'	She said they'd met before.
Past Simple	Past Perfect
'We met in 1987.'	He said they'd met in 1987.
will	would
'I'll mend it for you.'	She said that she would mend it for me.
can	could
'I can swim.'	She said she could swim.

Note

Notice the use of say/tell.

Say + (that)

She said (that) they were happy together.

Tell + person (that)

He told me (that) he loved Mary.

Appendix 1

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Appendix 2

VERB PATTERNS

Verb + -ing	
like	swimming
love	
enjoy	cooking
hate	
finish	
stop	

Note

We often use the verb *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities.

I **go swimming** everyday.

I **go shopping** at the weekend.

Verb + to + infinitive	
choose	to go
decide	
forget	
promise	
manage	
need	to work
help	
hope	
try	
want	
would like	
would love	

Verb + -ing or to + infinitive	
begin	raining/to rain
start	

Verb + sb + infinitive without to		
let	somebody	go
make		do

Modal auxiliary verbs	
can	go
could	
shall	arrive
will	
would	

Phonetic symbols

Consonants

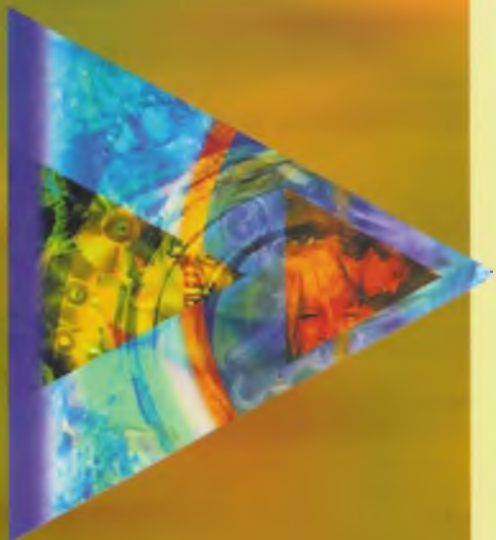
1	/p/	as in	pen /pen/
2	/b/	as in	big /bɪg/
3	/t/	as in	tea /ti:/
4	/d/	as in	do /du:/
5	/k/	as in	cat /kæt/
6	/g/	as in	go /gəʊ/
7	/f/	as in	four /fɔ:/
8	/v/	as in	very /'veri/
9	/s/	as in	son /sʌn/
10	/z/	as in	zoo /zu:/
11	/l/	as in	live /lɪv/
12	/m/	as in	my /maɪ/
13	/n/	as in	near /nɪə/
14	/h/	as in	happy /'hæpi/
15	/r/	as in	red /red/
16	/j/	as in	yes /jes/
17	/w/	as in	want /wɒnt/
18	/θ/	as in	thanks /θæŋks/
19	/ð/	as in	the /ðə/
20	/ʃ/	as in	she /ʃi:/
21	/ʒ/	as in	television /'telɪvɪʒn/
22	/tʃ/	as in	child /tʃaɪld/
23	/dʒ/	as in	German /'dʒɜ:mən/
24	/ŋ/	as in	English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

Vowels

25	/i:/	as in	see /si:/
26	/ɪ/	as in	his /hɪz/
27	/ɪ/	as in	twenty /'twenti/
28	/e/	as in	ten /ten/
29	/æ/	as in	stamp /stæmp/
30	/ɑ:/	as in	father /'fɑ:ðə/
31	/ɒ/	as in	hot /hɒt/
32	/ɔ:/	as in	morning /'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/
33	/ʊ/	as in	football /'fʊtbɔ:l/
34	/u:/	as in	you /ju:/
35	/ʌ/	as in	sun /sʌn/
36	/ɜ:/	as in	learn /lɜ:n/
37	/ə/	as in	letter /'letə/

Diphthongs (two vowels together)

38	/eɪ/	as in	name /neɪm/
39	/əʊ/	as in	new /nju:/
40	/aɪ/	as in	my /maɪ/
41	/aʊ/	as in	how /haʊ/
42	/ɔɪ/	as in	boy /bɔɪ/
43	/ɪə/	as in	hear /hɪə/
44	/eə/	as in	where /weə/
45	/ʊə/	as in	tour /tʊə/



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