

John Waterman

# Straightforward



Intermediate Workbook  
*with key*

INCLUDES AUDIO CD

  
MACMILLAN



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# 1A | Double lives

## STATIVE & DYNAMIC VERBS

1 Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

- 1 I think he's a liar and I *don't believe* / *'m not believing* him.
- 2 She *thinks* / *is thinking* of divorcing her husband.
- 3 I *want* / *am wanting* to go to a single-parents' meeting.
- 4 She says that she *loves* / *is loving* me, but I'm not sure.
- 5 This divorce *costs* / *is costing* me a fortune.
- 6 I *dislike* / *am disliking* people who lie.

2 Find and correct six grammatical mistakes in the verbs in the advertisement.

**Are you believing your partner when they say they're working late at the office?**

**How are you knowing if he or she is telling the truth?**

**Easy!**



**Buy the person you are loving the Lie Detector this Christmas.**

**This unique device can tell if a person is lying or not.**

**It is asking a simple question. If the person is lying, they get an electric shock. If they are telling the truth, nothing happens.**

***It couldn't be easier.***

**So if you think about what you are wanting to buy your loved one this Christmas, think no more – Trickster Toys has the perfect gift for him or her.**

**Every couple should have one.**

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

3 Underline the word or phrase that does not go with the verb.

- 1 **lie** about why you are late to a friend  
about your age by a member of  
your family
- 2 **have** no choice a lovely time sincere  
no family
- 3 **look** ahead someone for a girlfriend honest  
at someone straight in the eyes
- 4 **be** dating someone fidgeting and nervous  
honesty a single parent
- 5 **tell** the truth about a story a lie  
your partner something

4 Complete the conversation with words from the box.

fidgeting sweaty liar date honestly nervous

Meena: You look fantastic, Gabrielle.

Gabrielle: Oh, you (1) \_\_\_\_\_!

Meena: I'm not lying! You look great, (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Gabrielle: But I'm feeling really (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Meena: Relax. What can go wrong?

Gabrielle: On a first (4) \_\_\_\_\_!?! Plenty!

Meena: He's probably going to feel uncomfortable too.

Gabrielle: Not as much as me. My hands are all  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Meena: It would help if you could stop  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_ with your hair.

## ● DICTATION

5 ● 01 Write the sentences that you hear.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

## ● READ & LISTEN

6 ● 02 Read and listen to the reading text *Liars! How to spot them* on page 6 of the Student's Book.

## PRESENT SIMPLE & PRESENT CONTINUOUS



7 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the interview.

I: Tonight I (1) *interview / am interviewing* the world famous model, Tania Brookes. Tania, welcome.

T: Thanks, James.

I: Now I'd like to start by asking you about this new reality TV programme you (2) *do / are doing* called *Swapping Jobs*.

T: Yep. Basically, I swap jobs for a week with someone ... with Dot Bryce, in fact. Dot is a single working parent with three kids. She (3) *lives / is living* in a small flat and (4) *works / is working* as a cleaning lady.

I: And how does her life compare to yours?

T: To be honest, there's no comparison. Let me give you an example. In a normal photo shoot I (5) *make / am making* about £300 per hour. That is fifty times more than Dot makes in the same time!

I: Wow! Do you feel sorry for her?

T: Not at all. She's a terrific woman: strong, optimistic and fun. We actually (6) *like / are liking* each other a lot. And she (7) *has / is having* three lovely girls.

I: OK, tell us a little about your new job.

T: OK. I (8) *get / am getting* up at six and take the girls to school for 8.30. Then it's a bus ride to my first job. I seem to spend a lot of time on buses! Anyway, the work is non-stop. At the moment I (9) *do / am doing* stuff like washing dishes, cleaning floors, baths and toilets, hoovering carpets, tidying up rooms, and so on.

I: And (10) *do you enjoy / are you enjoying* it?

T: Is that a serious question!? No way!

## VERBS WITH TWO MEANINGS

8 Complete the conversation. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

Alan: I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*think*) about going on that *Swapping Jobs* programme.

Bob: I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*not / think*) they'll want you.

Alan: Why not? I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*have*) an interesting job.

Bob: Alan, forget it! You're a traffic warden. That is not an interesting job!

Alan: Well, you're wrong. Look at this. A letter from AVD TV.

Bob: What!?

Alan: Yep! I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*see*) them for a meeting tomorrow. Being a traffic warden is one of the most unpopular jobs in Britain, you know.

Bob: Yeah, I know. So?

Alan: Well, that means a lot of people would love to see someone famous doing my job.

Bob: Oh, I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*see*) what you mean. So the idea is to watch someone who (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*have*) a really bad time for a week.

Alan: That's the idea.

Bob: I don't believe it!

## TRANSLATION

9 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 I normally vote for the Liberal Democrats in general elections.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2 What are you doing at the moment?

\_\_\_\_\_?

3 She's trying to explain but he doesn't seem to understand her.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4 I'm thinking of going to Poland on holiday this summer.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5 I'm working in a bar until I can find a better job.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6 I think reality TV is usually complete rubbish.

\_\_\_\_\_.

# 1B | Britishness

## SUBJECT & OBJECT QUESTIONS

1 How much do you know about Britain today? Do the quiz to find out.

1 Which countries form Britain?

- a) England and Scotland.
- b) England, Scotland and Wales.
- c) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

2 What does Cymru mean?

- a) It's Welsh for 'Good morning'.
- b) It's Welsh for 'Goodbye'. c) It's Welsh for 'Wales'.

3 Where did Shakespeare live?

- a) In Manchester.
- b) in Stratford upon Avon. c) In York.

4 What is the most popular restaurant dish in Britain?

- a) A curry dish called Chicken Tikka Masala.
- b) Roast beef. c) Fish and chips.

5 What famous building does the Queen officially open every year with a speech?

- a) Parliament. b) Buckingham Palace.
- c) The White House.

6 What ancient language do some people in Scotland speak?

- a) Gaelic.
- b) Celtic.
- c) Basque.



Which of the questions are subject questions (S) and which are object questions (O)?

2 Choose the correct verb form to complete the questions.

- 1 Who *did write* / *wrote* Hamlet?
- 2 How many countries *do belong* / *belong* to the European Union?
- 3 What does BBC *stand* / *stands* for?
- 4 How many people *do live* / *live* in Britain?
- 5 Who *did win* / *won* the last general election?
- 6 What percentage of seats in parliament do *women hold* / *hold women*?

3 Match the answers a-f to the questions 1-6 in exercise 2.

- a The British Broadcasting Corporation.
- b The Labour Party.
- c There are 25 member states.
- d 20%.
- e 58 million.
- f Shakespeare.

4 Write a question for every answer.

- 1 What \_\_\_\_\_?  
Spiders and horror films frighten me.
- 2 Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
My favourite British writer is Charles Dickens.
- 3 Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
I live in Cardiff, the capital of Wales.
- 4 Which party \_\_\_\_\_?  
I voted for the Green Party.

## SELF-IMAGE

5 Complete the sentences in column A with a phrase from column B.

- | A                                       | B   |
|---|---|
| 1 I consider myself lucky to have a job | a first and as British second.              |
| 2 My children probably see              | b but I love playing tennis.                |
| 3 I think of myself as a European       | c because there is very little work around. |
| 4 I would describe myself               | d friend I have.                            |
| 5 I don't see myself as a great player, | e me as an old dinosaur.                    |
| 6 I'm proud to be British because       | f of our long history.                      |
| 7 My wife is the best                   | g as open and friendly.                     |

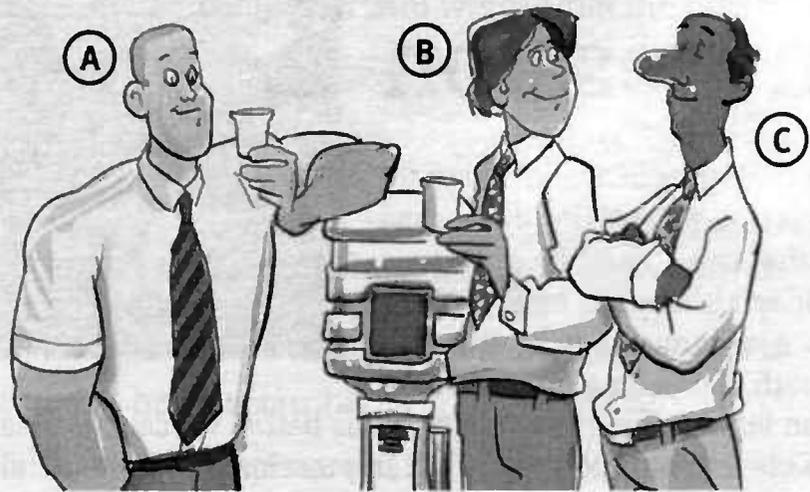
## ● DICTATION

6 ● 03 Write the sentences that you hear.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

# 1c | First impressions

## DESCRIBING PEOPLE



1 Complete the conversation between two friends, Julie (J) and Anita (A) with words or phrases from the box.

eyes big what do they look like shaved  
healthy, tanned average dark brown hair  
what's his hair like pointed

J: We've got three new men in the office.

A: Anybody nice?

J: You mean, (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

A: OK. I admit it. I'm superficial. So?

J: Well ... Neil's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ build, he's got a pale complexion and he's nearly bald. He's got small brown (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and ... err, a ... a ... prominent nose.

A: You mean a 'big' nose? OK, so you aren't interested in him. And the other two?

J: Well, Jamie ... Jamie's really sporty ...

A: But you aren't interested in sports, Julie.

J: ... really sporty and he's got a muscular build, a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ head and a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ complexion.

A: And a 'prominent' nose?

J: Er, no, a straight nose. And blue eyes. Yeah, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ blue eyes.

A: I can see you like him. And the next contestant?

J: OK, that's George. He's slim, tanned ... he's got a round face, these big, dark brown eyes ...

A: And (7) \_\_\_\_\_? Wavy? Straight?

J: He's got thick, (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Oh, and a lovely, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ nose.

A: You like noses, don't you?

2 Read the conversation again and match the names Neil, Jamie and George to the pictures A, B or C.

3 Underline the word that does not go with the noun.

- |   |                   |      |           |           |
|---|-------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | <b>complexion</b> | pale | shaved    | tanned    |
| 2 | <b>build</b>      | wide | muscular  | average   |
| 3 | <b>head</b>       | bald | round     | healthy   |
| 4 | <b>eyes</b>       | dark | blond     | narrow    |
| 5 | <b>hair</b>       | wavy | prominent | shiny     |
| 6 | <b>nose</b>       | slim | pointed   | prominent |

4 Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

- Does she look *as if / like* her mother?
- They look *as if / like* boyfriend and girlfriend.
- My mother *looks like / looks* very tired. I think she works too much.
- Are you OK? You *look as if / look* you have just seen a ghost.
- He *looks like / looks* that film star, Orlando Bloom.
- She *looks like / looks* French. I think it's because of her clothes.

## TRANSLATION

5 Translate the sentences into your language.

- What does his brother look like?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- He looks as if he has had some very bad news.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- What's your new boss like?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- He's bald, quite muscular and tanned, and has got big green eyes.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- She's average build and has got dark brown hair and eyes, and a prominent nose.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## You never get a second chance to make a first impression



**W**hen two people meet for the first time, physical impressions are immediate. Before they have a chance to say a word, their senses are in overdrive; they are picking up and storing information about each other. They register looks, smell and body language. They use eye contact to support the process and to establish a relationship. Within a few seconds, they have made a mental picture of each other. On the basis of this tiny amount of data, they form opinions which they use in the future.

But just how reliable are first impressions? Take the story of Jake and Caroline. Jake didn't like Caroline when he first met her. 'She seemed cold and distant. She made almost no eye contact and she didn't seem to listen to me.' Six months later, they met again. 'Caroline was a completely different person. She was warm, friendly and smiled a lot. When she told me that her father had died two days before we first met, that explained everything. It taught me to be more careful about making assumptions about people based on first impressions.'

However wrong they can be, first impressions are a necessary survival mechanism. Thousands of years ago they

helped people decide how to react in potentially dangerous situations. That is still true today, although in most cases it is not a question of life and death. According to some, we can learn to read first impressions better. We can also learn to create more powerful first impressions. Professor Helen Trent, a specialist in interpersonal relations, has studied the practice of good communicators. 'Research shows that people who can make others feel good about themselves are excellent at creating positive first impressions. We call these people 'Powerful Communicators' or PCs. You can tell when you meet one; you feel really good afterwards and you think "What a nice person." PCs immediately get in sync with the other person; they coordinate their body language and smiles with their partner. They also maintain eye contact and sound and look as if they are interested, although sometimes they are not. These actions make the other person feel good about the experience.' PCs are winners in the first-impressions race. So if you want to be a PC, start training and remember, you only get one chance to make a great first impression!

1 Read the article. Complete the sentences 1–5 with the best answers a–c.

- 1 The moment two people first meet they a) look at and talk to each other. b) look at each other. c) they look at each other and build a picture of each other.
- 2 The story about Jake and Caroline shows that a) problems stop communication. b) we can make mistakes based on first impressions. c) they liked each other in the end.
- 3 Studying good communicators tells us that they a) make us feel positive. b) make us feel friendly. c) make us feel like good communicators too.
- 4 Powerful communicators a) do not always know the effect they have on the other person. b) are never honest. c) are not always honest.
- 5 PCs are a) the best at running. b) the best at winning. c) the best at creating positive first impressions.

2 Match the words and phrases 1–6 to the definitions a–f. The line numbers are in brackets.

- A**
- 1 are in overdrive (03–04)
  - 2 data (09)
  - 3 reliable (11)
  - 4 get in sync (37)
  - 5 survival mechanism (22)
  - 6 assumptions (19)

- B**
- a make two or more things happen at the same time
  - b something that helps you stay alive
  - c be very active or too active
  - d information
  - e something (or someone) that you can depend on
  - f things that you think are true, but you cannot be certain

### READ & LISTEN

- 3 04 Listen to Reading 1 *You never get a second chance to make a first impression* on the CD and read the article again

# 2A | Journeys

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

travels	trip	travel
explore	journey	hitchhiked

- We haven't finished planning our \_\_\_\_\_ to Croatia yet, but we're going for two weeks.
- My aunt made lots of trips to India and now she is writing a book about her \_\_\_\_\_ there.
- My hobbies are sports and \_\_\_\_\_. Last year I went on a two-month trip around South America.
- It's a dream but I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ the Indonesian rainforest before all the trees are cut down.
- I've \_\_\_\_\_ all over Europe. The best lift I ever had was from France to Hungary.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ from Turkey to India was long and difficult.

## PRESENT PERFECT & PAST SIMPLE 1

2 Find and correct six mistakes in the review.

I've just finished *Long Way Round*, a book about an incredible around-the-world journey written by two British actors, Ewan McGregor and Charley Boorman. The story has started one day when McGregor was looking at a map of the world. He has realized that it was possible to ride all the way around the world by motorbike. He suggested the idea over dinner to his good friend, Boorman. Boorman has immediately agreed. The result, 20,000 miles and three months later, is a very entertaining travel book that I didn't want to put down. On the journey they have experienced terrible weather and road conditions and they have had all sorts of adventures, including a meeting with Mongolian nomads and gun-carrying Ukrainians. *Long Way Round* is action-packed and was a real success for the two actors.



3 Complete the conversation between a mother (M) and her daughter (D). Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or past simple.



- D: Hi, Mum! I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (get back).
- M: Oh, Amy, welcome home, darling! When (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (get back)?
- D: Yesterday! The plane (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (land) at about 10pm.
- M: Oh, I was so worried. The last time I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) any news was that call from Tanzania. Where (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) since then?
- D: Oh, everywhere. We (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Uganda, Malawi and Mozambique.
- M: 'We'? Who's 'we'?
- D: Oh, mum. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) a fantastic man. His name is Brian.
- M: That's wonderful, dear. Where (8) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet)?
- D: On a safari in Kenya.
- M: Oh ...
- D: And I've got some great news for you and dad. We (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (get married).
- M: Married! When (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (get married)?
- D: I'll tell you all about it when we see you tonight. Brian and I want to take you out for dinner.

## 🎧 DICTATION

4 🎧 05 Write the sentences that you hear.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_?
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

## PHRASAL VERBS

5 Complete the email with phrases from the box.

get together      stop off      gave up  
got by      set out      ran into

Hi Mum and Dad,

Well, I've finally made it to New Zealand. I can't believe that I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from home over eighteen months ago! But this is definitely the last leg of the journey because I've got almost no money left. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on US \$2 a day when I was in Vietnam, but New Zealand is a lot more expensive. By the way, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Chandler, my old music teacher, in Hanoi. He's teaching English there now! Small world, eh?

Anyway, I'm going to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia for a week to see Jen and Daniel before I fly home. They want to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ all the people that went to Vietnam for Christmas. There will be ten of us. Sorry to miss Christmas, but I'll be back for New Year's Eve. It's going to be strange to be home again and have nothing to do. I am glad that I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ my job to go travelling. It's been the best thing I've ever done!

Hope you're both well.

Love you. Matthew xx

6 The particles underlined are in the wrong sentences. Rearrange the particles to make the sentences correct.



- 1 We couldn't go to Brazil because we didn't have enough time to sort the visas up.
- 2 I came off this old lamp in a Moroccan market.
- 3 The medicine helped me get off the malaria.
- 4 After two days in the truck the driver dropped me out.
- 5 I waited for eight hours and eventually a car picked me over.
- 6 All my friends saw me across at the airport.

7 The particles in the sentences are in the wrong place. Put them in the correct place.

- 1 Did you get your illness over in a hospital?
- 2 The villagers offered to look my motorbike after.
- 3 Could you drop off us in Paris, please?
- 4 I came an old school friend in a tea house across in Darjeeling, India.
- 5 We sorted a lift to La Paz in Bolivia out.
- 6 The doctor's family looked me after when I got malaria in Pakistan.

## TRANSLATION

8 Translate the conversation into your language.

**Andrew:** Have you ever hitchhiked anywhere?

**Darina:** Yes, lots of places when I was younger.

**Andrew:** And where did you go?

**Darina:** Oh, I travelled around Europe and I went to America in 1992. And how about you? Have you ever hitchhiked?

**Andrew:** No, never. I've never liked the idea of hitchhiking. Did you ever have any problems on your trips?

**Darina:** Yes, once. When I was in Nebraska I waited for eight hours in the snow until someone stopped and gave me a lift.

**Andrew:** Really!?

**Darina:** Yeah. I've never been so cold in my whole life!

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## READ & LISTEN

- 9 06 Read and listen to the reading text *Lawyer gives up job to cycle around South America* on page 16 of the Student's Book.

# 2B | Down under

## PRESENT PERFECT & PAST SIMPLE 2

1 Complete the phone conversation between Pia (P) and Jenny (J) with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

P: Hello? Jenny?

J: Pia? I thought you were in Greece.

P: We are. We (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) here five days ago.

J: Yes, you left on Saturday, didn't you? Are you enjoying the sailing?

P: Oh, yes. Absolutely amazing! We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) three islands in the last three days. And last night we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner on the beach. It was so romantic.

J: Lovely! And how's the weather?

P: It (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very hot. It (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so hot last night that we slept outside on the deck of the boat. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (never see) so many stars.

J: Oh, that sounds beautiful.

P: Yes, very. Anyway, could you do me a favour, Jenny?

J: Sure. If I can.

P: I think I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the back door open when we left the house.

J: Oh, dear. I've got your keys. I'll pop over and check.

P: Oh, thank you. I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so worried.

J: Well, stop worrying now. Just have a lovely time.

P: We will. Thanks again.

2 Choose the correct time expression to complete the sentences.

- 1 They flew to Tokyo *last week* / *over the last week*.
- 2 We've met some nice people *two weeks ago* / *during the last two weeks*.
- 3 I haven't been to Australia *last year* / *up till now*.
- 4 My sister has visited eight different countries *over the last two months* / *last month*.
- 5 They haven't been abroad *in 1990* / *since 1990*.
- 6 Have you read any good travel books *recently* / *last summer*?

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

3 Complete the travel guide with phrases from the box.

settle down    best-known monuments  
cultural and historical    popular destination  
landmark    so many things to see and do

## Krakow



Krakow is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe and it has become a very (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with tourists over the last few years. Whether you are looking for history or for an amazing night on the town, there are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ here.

The city has a long (3) \_\_\_\_\_ tradition and was the capital of Poland for six centuries. It's a small city and easy to get around. Follow the 'Route of the Saints', a trip which will take you to sixteen of the 72 churches for which Krakow is so famous. Take a horse and cart up Wawel Hill to see two of Krakow's (4) \_\_\_\_\_: the cathedral and the Royal Castle. You should also visit the Jagiellonian University, which is one of the oldest in Europe. Don't miss out on the other things this wonderful city has to offer; the shopping is good and the nightlife is excellent. Finally, whatever you do, visit the Rynek Glowny, that other famous Krakowian (5) \_\_\_\_\_. It is the largest medieval square in Europe and the focus of much of Krakow's social life. So pull up a chair in one of the restaurants, bars or cafés, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and watch the world go by.

## 4 DICTATION

4 Write the conversation that you hear.

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# 2c | Getting around

## TRAVEL

1 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

1 airport / , please / to the / A single  
\_\_\_\_\_?

2 tell me / , please / the time of the next train /  
Could you / to Bristol  
\_\_\_\_\_?

3 a five-pound note / Have you / change for / got /  
, please  
\_\_\_\_\_?

4 we get to / , please / tell me when / York Road /  
Could you  
\_\_\_\_\_?

5 a cab for / Dorset Road / I'd like / , please / in Ealing  
\_\_\_\_\_?

6 get a taxi / around here / anywhere / Can I  
\_\_\_\_\_?

2 Imagine that you are studying English in a language school in London. Take this quiz in a school magazine and see how many questions you can answer.



### How well could you survive on public transport in London?

1 You are at the train station and need to know what time the next train to Plymouth leaves. What do you say?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 You are in your hotel room and want a cab to go to Piccadilly Circus in London. What do you say to the receptionist?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 You get on a bus and you only have a five-pound note. What do you say to the driver?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 You are at the train station and you want a first-class return ticket to Manchester. What do you say?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 You are in the street and need to catch a taxi. You stop a person and ask for a taxi rank. What do you say?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 You are on a bus, but you don't know where the stop for Church Road is. What do you say to the person next to you?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## VERB COLLOCATIONS (TRAVEL)

3 Complete the story with verbs from the box.

get off	missed
arrived	take
drop	walk
catch	took



I flew to Paris once for an important business meeting and when I landed, I decided to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus into town. I thought I had lots of time. Unfortunately I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus and had to wait twenty minutes for the next one. When it came, I got on, but the traffic was terrible. So I decided to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi instead. I asked the driver to take me straight to the meeting. After 40 minutes in the taxi, it was clear I was going to be late. I asked the driver to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ me by the Pont Neuf, a bridge by the river Seine. I wanted to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting because of the terrible traffic. I thought it would (7) \_\_\_\_\_ about twenty minutes, but I was wrong. The streets were full of people and I was carrying two heavy bags. I finally (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at the building an hour later and it was shut. Then I realized it was 1<sup>st</sup> May and a public holiday in France! The meeting wasn't until the next day! What an idiot!!

## TRANSLATION

4 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 There are special tickets that allow you to get on and off the tour bus when you want.  
\_\_\_\_\_?

2 Excuse me. Have I missed the 12.08 to Liverpool?  
\_\_\_\_\_?

3 Could you tell me the time of the next train to Glasgow, please?  
\_\_\_\_\_?

4 I'd like a cab for the Royal Plaza Hotel, please.  
\_\_\_\_\_?

5 Did you get a single or a return ticket to Berlin?  
\_\_\_\_\_?

# 2 | Reading

- 1 You are going to read an article about a man who cycled around the world on a bicycle. Read the article and find out what the following numbers refer to.

1 18,000 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 70,000 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 19 \_\_\_\_\_

4 299 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 1,300 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 45 \_\_\_\_\_

## A HERO'S RETURN

Phil White has just returned from an 18,000-mile, around-the-world bicycle trip. White had two reasons for making this epic journey. First of all, he wanted to use the trip to raise money for charity, which he did. He raised £70,000 for the British charity, Oxfam. White's second reason for making the trip was to break the world record and become the fastest person to cycle around the world. He is still waiting to find out if he has broken the record or not.



No doctor. Nothing! Just a bike and a very, very long road.

The journey was lonely and desperate at times. He also had to fight his way across deserts, through jungles and over mountains. He cycled through heavy rains and temperatures of up to 45 degrees, all to help people in need. There were other dangers along the road. In Iran, he was chased by bandits and was lucky to escape with his life and the little money he had. The worst thing that happened to him was

White set off from Trafalgar Square, in London, on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2004 and was back 299 days later. He spent more than 1,300 hours in the saddle and destroyed four sets of tyres and three bike chains. He had the adventure of his life crossing Europe, the Middle East, India, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and the Americas. Amazingly, he did all of this with absolutely no support team. No jeep carrying food, water and medicine.

having to cycle into a headwind on a road that crosses the south of Australia. For 1,000 kilometres he battled against the wind that was constantly pushing him. This part of the trip was slow, hard work and depressing, but he made it in the end. Now Mr White is back, he just wants to see family and friends and rest. After that he intends to write a book about his adventures.

- 2 Match the meanings a–c to the words from the article 1–6. The line numbers are in brackets.

- 1 **epic** (04) a) very long and exciting b) very short and boring c) very short and exciting  
 2 **raise money for** (06) a) give money to b) make money for c) spend money on  
 3 **saddle** (18) a) a type of adventure b) a type of seat c) a type of bicycle  
 4 **desperate** (26) a) unhappy b) extremely severe or serious c) without friends or companions  
 5 **bandits** (34) a) dangerous people b) dangerous insects c) dangerous winds  
 6 **headwind** (38) a) a wind that helps you b) a wind that pushes against you c) a wind that is very hot

- 3 Read the article again and say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 He went on the trip to make money for himself and to break a world record. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 The journey took 299 days. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 He had a team of people who travelled with him. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 The journey was only difficult physically. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 In Iran some people wanted to kill him and take his money. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 In Australia he had to fight a wind for 1,000 kilometres. \_\_\_\_\_

### READ & LISTEN

- 4 08 Listen to Reading 2 *A hero's return* on the CD and read the story again.

# 3A | Dream homes

## MODALS OF OBLIGATION, PERMISSION & PROHIBITION (PRESENT TIME)

1 Four people are looking for somewhere to live. Read the two adverts and then read what the four people are looking for. Match the adverts 1-2 to the people a-d.

### Advert 1

Looking for third person to share three-bedroom flat.

Rent £460 per calendar month for double room.

Well-equipped: microwave, washer dryer, dishwasher, widescreen TV, etc. Very near tube and buses.

You don't need to pay any extra bills apart from phone, as all bills included in rent. Tenants are allowed to smoke in the flat. Please note that we can't accept pets because flat's too small.

### Advert 2

Looking for fourth person to share large, quiet house with big garden.

Must be non-smoker and would prefer vegetarian.

£640 per month, including bills, for extra large double bedroom with view of garden. House not near public transport, but has off-street parking.

We have a cleaner, but you'll have to take care of your own room. Owner allows pets, providing they are small.

Please note that everyone has to turn down TV and music after 10pm as people have to get up early.

2 Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

- 1 You *don't need to / can't* clean the house because we have a cleaner.
- 2 I'm sorry, but you *have to / aren't allowed to* smoke in the flat.
- 3 You *don't need to / are allowed to* pay a deposit.
- 4 I'm afraid that you *are allowed to / can't* park your car here.
- 5 You *can / don't need to* have visitors any time you like.
- 6 If you like, you *don't have to / can* park your car in the garage.
- 7 Your room has its own entrance, so you *are allowed to / don't have to* worry about disturbing others if you come home late at night.
- 8 You *can't / have to* pay your rent on the last day of the month at the latest.

### Person a

I can afford up to £500 a month. I'd prefer a double, but I'm OK with a single room. It's really important that I'm near public transport as I haven't got a car. What else do I want? Oh, I love cooking so the kitchen should be well equipped. I'm a smoker! I also love football, so my dream place would have one of those massive screens. That would be just perfect.

### Person b

I have a pretty busy life, so what I'm looking for is a bit of peace and quiet. I absolutely hate housework, so ideally want somewhere where I have to do the minimum and I'm prepared to pay for that - up to £1,000 a month, not including bills. Would be ideal if there was somewhere I could park my car too. Finally, I'm into sports and have a healthy lifestyle, so no smokers, please!

### Person c

Money's not a problem at the moment. Much more important is a big room with light as I'm a painter. Ideally I'd like a place which isn't noisy as I need to be able to concentrate. The other essential thing is Chloe, my little dog. Whoever I share with has to be OK about pets. I'm a vegetarian and I don't smoke. Finally, I've got a motorbike, so transport links aren't that important.

### Person d

I'm happy to pay up to £450 plus bills, but I do want a big room. My last flat had nowhere to wash clothes, so this place must have a washing machine at the very least. Another thing - I don't have transport, so this place has to be close to good public transport. What else? Well, I'm a social smoker, so I'd prefer a place where I can have the occasional cigarette without people making me feel bad. Oh, and one final thing: I'm allergic to animals!

## 3 DICTATION

3 Write the sentences that you hear.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

4 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

accommodation    community    detached  
facilities    local    residents

- 1 In addition to the usual \_\_\_\_\_, the hotel also offers internet access and conference rooms.
- 2 She's going to move into a flat that belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_ authority.
- 3 The area has a large \_\_\_\_\_ of refugees from West Africa.
- 4 There is not enough \_\_\_\_\_ for students in this town.
- 5 There will be a meeting for all \_\_\_\_\_ of this apartment block this afternoon.
- 6 This marvellous \_\_\_\_\_ house is surrounded by an enormous garden.

## ACCOMMODATION

5 Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the box.

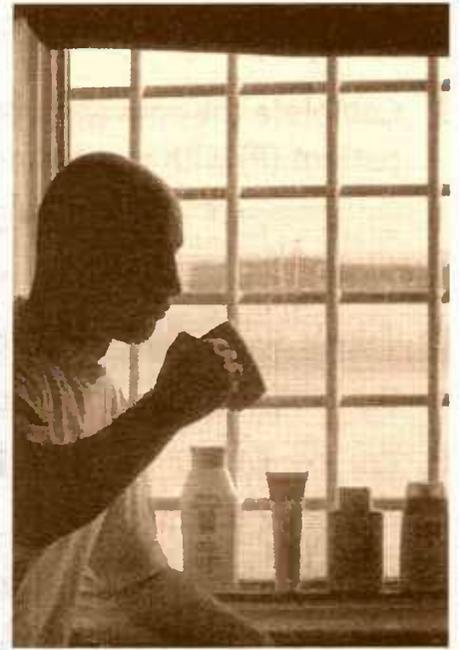
rented accommodation    terraced house  
holiday home    mobile home    suburbs  
apartment block    flat    tree house

- 1 My parents wanted to escape the English winters, so they bought a \_\_\_\_\_ in the south of Spain where they are going to live for four months a year.
- 2 We want to buy a house, but because we don't have enough money, we're living in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Living in the \_\_\_\_\_ is so much quieter and greener than living in the town centre.
- 4 I live in a two-bedroom \_\_\_\_\_ on the third floor.
- 5 I hated living in an \_\_\_\_\_ because you had neighbours above and below you.
- 6 I like living in a \_\_\_\_\_ because you have neighbours on both sides of you.
- 7 The thing we love about our \_\_\_\_\_ is that we can drive wherever we want and always know we have our own beds to sleep in.
- 8 My dad built me a \_\_\_\_\_ at the bottom of the garden.

## MAKE, LET & ALLOW

6 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 The prison guards *make* / *let* us play music until 10 pm.
- 2 The prison *allows* / *lets* us to have one hour's exercise outside a day.
- 3 The prison doesn't *make* / *allow* us to smoke in our cells.
- 4 Prison regulations *let* / *make* us work hard ten hours a day.
- 5 If a prisoner wants to take exams, prison regulations *let* / *allow* them study for two hours a day.
- 6 They *allow* / *let* family and friends visit us regularly.
- 7 The prison guards *make* / *let* us surf the internet, watch TV or play games after dinner.
- 8 They *make* / *allow* us go back to our cells at 8.30 at night.



## TRANSLATION

7 Translate the sentences into your language.

- 1 Some people prefer rented accommodation to buying a house.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The owners don't allow smoking in the flat, but you can smoke in the garden.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I want to sell my flat in the town centre and move out to the suburbs.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Our holiday home allows us to spend four months a year in Italy.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The owners make you pay a two-month deposit before you can move in.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## READ & LISTEN

8 10 Read and listen to the reading text *Paradise Ridge* on page 26 of the Student's Book.

# 3B | Bedrooms

## VERB COLLOCATIONS (SLEEP)

1 Complete the conversation between a doctor (D) and her patient (P) with words from the box.

feel      set      get      wake      nap      fall

D: Take a seat, Mrs Patel. Now what seems to be the matter?

P: I'm always tired, doctor. If I sit on the sofa for more than five minutes, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.

D: Oh, dear. How much sleep do you get?

P: Not enough. I go to bed at eleven, but I don't (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep before one. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ my alarm clock for six but I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ up at five.

D: I see. Have you tried having a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ during the day?

P: I should because I always (6) \_\_\_\_\_ sleepy.

D: Uh-huh. Mrs Patel, I think you have to ... Mrs Patel? Mrs Patel! Wake up ...

## MODALS OF OBLIGATION, PERMISSION & PROHIBITION (PAST TIME)

2 Complete the text with *were allowed to*, *weren't allowed to*, *had to*, *didn't need to*, *didn't have to*, or *could*.

I went to a strict boarding school with rules for everything. Take, for example, the bedrooms. You (1) \_\_\_\_\_ make your beds and keep the room clean and tidy, although of course you



(2) \_\_\_\_\_ clean the windows and floor. Obviously, you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in the bedrooms, but some older boys did. You (4) \_\_\_\_\_ read in bed until nine, but then the lights were turned off. Sundays were more relaxed. You (5) \_\_\_\_\_ wake up until eight and there were no lessons. You were free and you (6) \_\_\_\_\_ do what you wanted. Sunday was always my favourite day.

3 Choose the correct phrases to complete the conversation between a granddaughter (GD) and a grandmother (GM).

GD: Gran, did you have to study for exams?

GM: Oh, yes. Children have always had tests and exams. But you're a lot luckier these days.

GD: Luckier? Why?

GM: Well, we (1) *didn't have to / had to* do so much housework. And our parents were much stricter.

GD: Do you mean that you (2) *could / had to* be home by six, or something?

GM: We (3) *were allowed to / had to* be home before it got dark. You can go out till ten or eleven!

GD: Yeah. But weren't you allowed to do anything?

GM: Of course. Generally speaking, we (4) *had to / were allowed to* do what we wanted. Parents weren't worried about children being hit by cars or attacked. We (5) *were not allowed to / could* walk out of the door on Saturday morning and come back at teatime and our parents didn't say a word.

GD: Fantastic.

GM: Yes. And we (6) *didn't have to / had to* worry so much about fashion – that's a terrible pressure nowadays.

GD: Yeah. But didn't you get dressed up for parties and stuff?

GM: No. I only had one party dress! So I (7) *had to / didn't need to* worry about that.

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

4 Underline the word or phrase that does not go with the verb.

1 **make** a bed    complain    a decision    a record

2 **have** rules    a conviction for drugs    sleepy    a cold

3 **be** a heavy sleeper    fresh and airy    sleepy    peace a chance

4 **get** a visa for America    a good night's sleep    up in the morning    a disagreement

5 **go** through passport control    nowhere    bed    home

## ● DICTATION

5 ● 11 Write the sentences that you hear.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

# 3c | Dinner date

## REQUESTS

1 Read the situations and choose the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

- You're having something to eat at a friend's house. Ask him to pass you the salt.  
*Do you mind / Can you pass me the salt?*
- You're in a newsagent's and you want to buy some crisps. What do you say?  
*Did you / Can I have a packet of Miller's crisps, please?*
- A work colleague lives next to the post office. Ask her to post a letter for you.  
*Could you possibly / Would you mind posting this letter for me?*
- You really need to take a day off work tomorrow. Ask your boss.  
*I wonder if I could / Do you think you could take the day off tomorrow?*
- You're in a train carriage and it's very hot. Ask the lady opposite you if it is OK to open the window.  
*Would you mind if I / Do you think I could opened the window? It's very hot.*
- You're late and need a lift to the station. Ask your friend if she can take you.  
*Do you / Could you give me a lift to the station?*



2 Find and correct the mistake in each conversation.

- Thomas:** Can I used your toilet?  
**Catriona:** Yes, certainly.
- Pierre:** Could you telling me how to get to Piccadilly Gardens?  
**Mavis:** No problem. It's straight ahead, past that school on the corner.
- Erika:** Is it alright if I to close this door. It's too noisy.  
**Tom:** Yes, of course.
- Victoria:** Could I borrow your pen? Mine's at home.  
**Marion:** I'm afraid you can. I'm using it.
- Chris:** Did you think you could lend me £5?  
**Douglas:** I'm sorry, but I haven't been paid yet.
- Lou:** Is it alright if I gone to bed early? I'm very tired.  
**Andrew:** Yes, go ahead.

3 Look again at conversations 1–6 in exercise 2. Decide which are requests for permission (P) and which are requests for someone else to do something (D).

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_

## TRANSLATION

4 Translate the conversation into your language.

- Madeline:** Would you mind passing the wine, please?  
**Henry:** Of course not. Could I pour you a glass?  
**Madeline:** Oh, yes, please. This lamb is delicious.  
**Henry:** Is this lamb? I don't normally like lamb.  
**Madeline:** Excuse me waiter, do you think you could tell me if this is lamb?  
**Waiter:** No, it's chicken, madam.  
**Madeline:** Oh! In that case could you pass the water? I think I've had enough wine.

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# 3 | Reading

1 Read the magazine article and choose the best title 1–3.

- 1 A life of no responsibility
- 2 A life of luxury
- 3 A travelling life

2 Read the article again and write question letters a–d in the correct spaces 1–4 in the text.

- a What's it like living in such a small space?
- b Do you ever have problems with local people or the police?
- c Why did you choose this lifestyle?
- d Do you work?

3 Say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

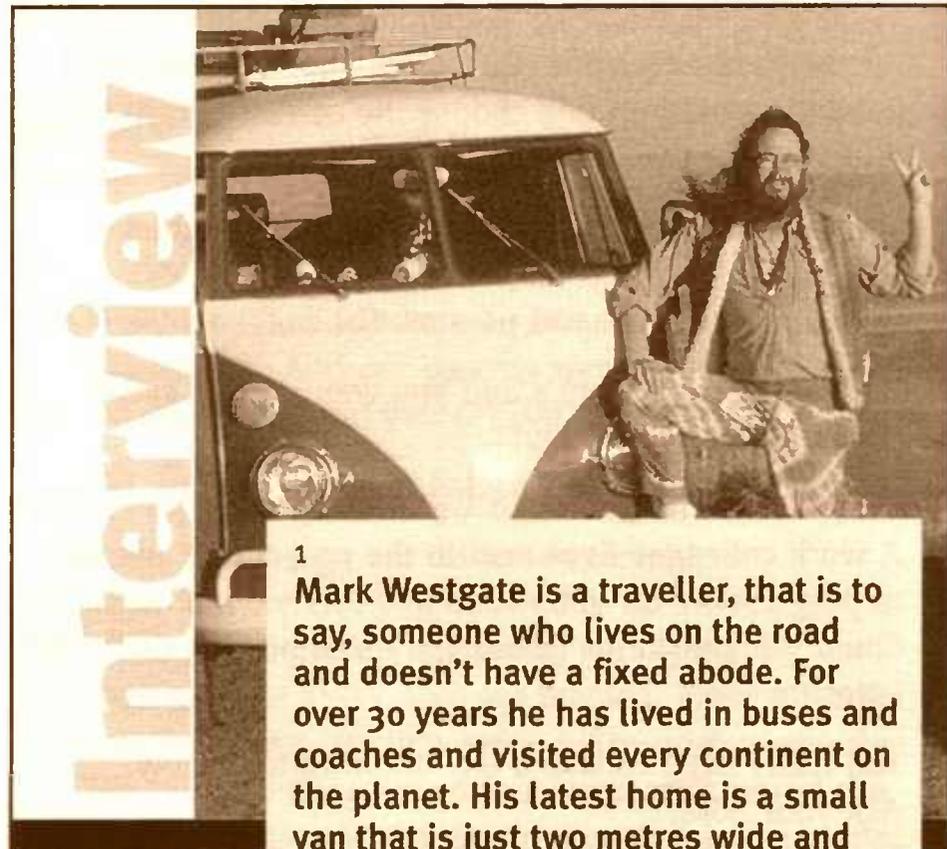
- 1 Mark has travelled all over the world. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The most important thing for Mark is the right to do what he wants. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He often has problems with residents or the police. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He doesn't think people have to work. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 'WWOOF's are paid money for their work. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He doesn't mind living in a small place. \_\_\_\_\_

4 Find words or phrases in the article which mean the same as the definitions below. The paragraph numbers are in brackets.

- 1 a place where you always live (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 limitations (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 to annoy someone or cause them problems (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 cut in a violent way (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 popular performances of music that DJs do for money (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 things (5) \_\_\_\_\_

## READ & LISTEN

5  12 Listen to Reading 3 on the CD and read the article again.



1 **Mark Westgate is a traveller, that is to say, someone who lives on the road and doesn't have a fixed abode. For over 30 years he has lived in buses and coaches and visited every continent on the planet. His latest home is a small van that is just two metres wide and six metres long. I went to meet him and ask him a few questions.**

**Interviewer: (1)** \_\_\_\_\_

2 **Mark:** The most important thing for me is freedom – freedom from the constraints that most people have, like a house and a steady job. I can move when and where I want to. Travel has allowed me to meet people and experience new cultures. I think my lifestyle is a reaction to my parents. They controlled me and I wasn't allowed to do a lot of things other children did.

**Interviewer: (2)** \_\_\_\_\_

3 **Mark:** No, not really. If you respect people, things are normally fine. The police make me move on from time to time but that's OK – they have to do their job too. People hassle me sometimes – you know, by saying that I shouldn't park somewhere, or that I should go back to my own country. I once woke up to find that I had two flat tyres because someone had slashed them during the night. But bad experiences like that are very, very rare.

**Interviewer: (3)** \_\_\_\_\_

4 **Mark:** Of course. I believe everyone has to do something. I'm a travelling DJ and I do gigs all over Europe – mostly for the peace movement or for friends. I also work as a 'WWOOF' – that's a 'Willing Worker On Organic Farms'. The workers aren't paid, but are given food and accommodation. The farmers always let me park my van in a field.

**Interviewer: (4)** \_\_\_\_\_

5 **Mark:** [he laughs] It's great! Everything is relative, isn't it? When I was a child, I had an enormous bedroom but I wasn't happy. Now I live in one small room on wheels and I am very happy. The space doesn't worry me. I have to be organized, but I don't have much stuff and I'm a tidy person. My van is my bedroom, lounge, kitchen and bathroom. Sadly, I don't have a shower, but I am thinking of building a swimming pool under my bed. [Mark laughs again.]

# 4A | Luck of the draw

## PAST SIMPLE & PAST CONTINUOUS

- Choose the best verb form to complete the sentences.
  - Jack was looking for a job when he *was winning* / *won* the lottery.
  - I *was crossing* / *crossed* the road, went into the shop and bought a lottery ticket.
  - I *was watching* / *watched* a game of tennis when my boyfriend phoned and told me I'd won £25,000.
  - I *was buying* / *bought* my lottery ticket on Saturday and as usual I didn't win a thing.
  - The gambling industry *was making* / *made* over £42 billion last year.
  - I *was listening* / *listened* to the radio when my winning numbers came up.
  - My sister *was living* / *lived* on nothing when she won £1,000,000.
  - I *was reading* / *read* the newspaper when I saw an article about an old school friend of mine who had won £12 million.
- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



My friend (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*tell*) me a funny story the other day. When she was at university she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*share*) a house with five other girls and none of them had any money. They (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*talk*) about ways to make money when one of them (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*suggest*) they buy a lottery ticket. They (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*decide*) to use the dates they were born on as their 'lottery numbers'. The next Saturday they (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*sit*) in the pub and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*have*) a drink when the winning numbers came up on the TV. They (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*have*) all six winning numbers. The only problem was that they had forgotten to buy a lottery ticket!

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

- Complete the conversation with words or phrases from the box.

scratchcards    jackpot    raise money    charities  
a lot at stake    against the odds    win the lottery

- Alf:** This is serious. The club now owes the bank £250,000. There's (1) \_\_\_\_\_ here. No money means no football club!
- Brian:** £250,000! How on earth can we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of that sort?
- Charlie:** Easy! Rob a bank or (3) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Alf:** Our chances of winning the lottery are one in three million – totally (4) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Charlie:** How about (5) \_\_\_\_\_? I like them because you know straight away if you've won or not.
- Brian:** I've got an idea ... maybe there are some (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that help sports clubs.
- Alf:** We're hardly a priority, are we? But maybe we could find a local business to sponsor ...
- Brian:** Wait a second! Jason ... Jason Sewell.
- Alf & Charlie:** From school?
- Brian:** Yeah. He won a lottery (7) \_\_\_\_\_ worth £7 million ten years ago. He's a billionaire now and a big football fan.
- Charlie:** Terrific! He's our man.

## 🎧 DICTATION

- 🎧 13 Write the story that you hear.

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## 📺 READ & LISTEN

- 📺 14 Read and listen to *Lottery winners and losers* on page 36 of the Student's Book.

# 4B | Coincidences

## BOTH & NEITHER

1 Complete the online chat room conversation with words and phrases from the box.

We're both from Edinburgh                  neither of us liked  
 Neither did I                  I do  
 Both of us are divorced                  both of us

**ladybug187:** Hi, superchap.

**superchap249:** Hi, ladybug. Where are you from?

**ladybug187:** I'm originally from Scotland.

**superchap249:** Oh, really? So (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are Scottish. Whereabouts?

**ladybug187:** Edinburgh.

**superchap249:** Wow! (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Do you still live there?

**ladybug187:** No. I moved to York and then to Birmingham.

**superchap249:** What a coincidence! I used to live in York, but I'm in Bristol now. Didn't like York.

**ladybug187:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_. It wasn't a good time of my life.

**superchap249:** So, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ York.

**ladybug187:** Crazy! So, do you have any hobbies?

**superchap249:** I used to play a lot of tennis, until I got divorced.

**ladybug187:** You're divorced? So am I! (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

**superchap249:** No fun is it? Still, at least I don't have to play tennis anymore. I don't like tennis.

**ladybug187:** (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Your name is Jerry, isn't it?

**superchap249:** Yes. How did you know that!?

**ladybug187:** We were married for ten years, you idiot!

2 Complete the table using the dialogue in exercise 1 to help you.

Prompt	Both superchap and ladybug	Neither superchap or ladybug	Only superchap	Only ladybug
(1) From Scotland?	✓			
(2) From Edinburgh?				
(3) Lived in York?				
(4) Liked York?				
(5) Moved to Birmingham?				
(6) Moved to Bristol?				
(7) Divorced?				
(8) Like tennis?				

## TALKING ABOUT SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES

3 Match the sentences 1–6 to the responses a–f.

A

1 I've just won something on the lottery!

2 This time last year, I was celebrating the win.

3 That looks horrible. I'm not eating that.

4 I've never won a penny on the lottery.

5 I can't understand people who gamble.

6 My parents allowed me to smoke when I was 14.

B

a No, neither am I.

b So was I. Weren't we lucky!

c I can. I was addicted to it once.

d That's incredible! So have I.

e Really! Mine didn't.

f No, neither have I. It's such a waste of money.

4 Choose the incorrect response to the first sentences.

1 **A:** I didn't go to the cinema on Friday.

**B:** *Neither did I. / Neither didn't I. / Me neither.*

2 **A:** I saw the new Brad Pitt film on Saturday.

**B:** *So do I. / Me, too. / So did I.*

3 **A:** I love chocolate.

**B:** *Me, too. / I too. / I don't.*

4 **A:** I haven't seen Tom for ages.

**B:** *Neither I have. / I have. / Me, neither.*

5 **A:** I'm reading Harry Potter.

**B:** *Me, too. / So I am. / I'm not.*

6 **A:** I can't understand the problem.

**B:** *I can. / Neither can I. / I can too.*

## TRANSLATION

5 Translate the text into your language.

I was living in Warsaw when I first met Kasia. She was sitting in a café and we just started chatting. It was small talk at first: 'I don't like the traffic.' 'Neither do I.' 'I have a brother.' 'So do I.' But there were some real coincidences. For example, both of us were born in the same year, on the same day and in the same hospital. And neither of us had ever fallen in love. And all that was forty years ago.

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# 4c | Twists of fate

## PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

1 Look at these sentences. Write 1 by the action that happened first and 2 by the action that happened after it.

- 1 When I got to the station (2), the train had already left. (1)
- 2 She'd already left ( ) by the time I got to the party. ( )
- 3 I saw that someone had broken into the flat ( ) the moment I opened the door. ( )
- 4 I didn't recognize her at first ( ) because she'd changed her hairstyle and hair colour. ( )
- 5 Unfortunately, we got to the cinema ( ) after the film had started. ( )
- 6 The football match was so bad that half the fans had left ( ) before the game finished. ( )
- 7 I'd read and replied ( ) to 87 emails by the time I stopped for lunch. ( )

2 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the story.



On 1<sup>st</sup> August, Martin Wallis and Bob Cram (1) *went / had gone* to the Accident and Emergency Department of Sutton Hospital. Mr Wallis (2) *broke / had broken* his arm and burned himself badly. Mr Cram (3) *twisted / had twisted* his ankle, sprained his wrist and broken his nose.

Apparently, the two men had entered Mr Wallis' flat earlier in the day to do some DIY work. Mr Cram turned on the gas and was looking for some matches when he (4) *put / had put* his foot in a bucket of water that the cleaner (5) *left / had left* there earlier. He (6) *skidded / had skidded* across the kitchen and (7) *grabbed / had grabbed* at one of the kitchen wall units to stop his fall. Unfortunately, being a rather large man, he pulled all three wall units off the wall as he fell down.

Then Mr Wallis, hearing the commotion, (8) *entered / had entered* the kitchen with a lit cigarette in his mouth. The gas from the cooker instantly (9) *ignited / had ignited*. The explosion threw Mr Wallis across the room and burned all of his hair off. Luckily, Mr Cram was protected from the explosion because he (10) *was / had been* under the wall units.

## INJURIES

3 Complete the conversations with injuries from the box.

suffering    bleeding    black eye    sprained  
unconscious    twisted    scratches    bruise

- 1 A: Why can't you play football?  
B: Because I \_\_\_\_\_ my ankle.
- 2 A: Mum, I fell off my bike.  
B: I can see that, darling. You've got a big black \_\_\_\_\_ on your leg.
- 3 A: You're \_\_\_\_\_!  
B: Yes, I cut my finger when I was peeling the potatoes.
- 4 A: I think he's \_\_\_\_\_ from shock.  
B: Yes, he is. He's just received some very bad news.
- 5 A: She can't hear you, can she?  
B: No, that car just knocked her down and she's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 A: You've got \_\_\_\_\_ on your arm.  
B: Yes, it was that stupid cat!
- 7 A: Are you playing tennis on Saturday?  
B: I'm afraid I can't. I \_\_\_\_\_ my wrist.
- 8 A: How did he get that \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: Oh, he was in a fight.

## 🎧 DICTATION

4 🎧 15 Write the sentences that you hear.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

## 🎧 READ & LISTEN

5 🎧 16 Read and listen to *The World's Luckiest Man* on page 40 of the Student's Book.

**TIME LINKERS**

6 Choose the best time linker to complete the sentences.

- 1 Kate phoned *the moment* / *while* you were having a bath.
- 2 *The moment* / *While* I found the bag, I phoned the police.
- 3 I'd had three different job offers *while* / *by the time* I left my old job.
- 4 *While* / *As soon as* they met, they fell in love.
- 5 *As* / *By the time* I was driving to Cornwall, the countryside became more beautiful and green.

7 Read the two articles. Find and correct six mistakes with time linkers. More than one answer is possible.

A couple decided to go away for the weekend in their motor home. By the time they were taking a walk, a thief paid them a visit. While they got back, they noticed that something was wrong, so they took a look around. They found a man in the bushes being violently sick. It appeared that the thief had tried to steal petrol from the motor home using suction and a plastic tube. Unfortunately, he'd connected the tube to the toilet tank instead of the petrol tank. As soon as the police arrived, the ambulance had already taken the thief away.

Two ten-year-old girls were seriously reprimanded by the police yesterday for playing tricks on customers of the Garden Café in Swansea. The girls would wait while customers ate their sandwiches. While they threw away the plastic boxes the sandwiches came in, the girls would secretly refill them with 'new' sandwiches made of grass, leaves and flowers. The two would then go into the café and by the time the staff was not looking, they would put the 'new' sandwiches back on the cool shelves. The girls would then go back outside and watch as customers ate their sandwiches. Kate Waters and Pia Fine said they were sorry and hadn't wanted to hurt anybody. They confessed, 'It was so funny to watch the faces of people as they tried the sandwiches. One man had eaten half a sandwich the moment he noticed he was eating grass.'



**VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON**

8 Complete the story with phrases from the box.

knocked her over      jumped out of  
 swerve off      fell into      ploughed into

**A lucky break?**

Klara Bunnenberg is twenty-eight years old and lucky to be alive. She has been in and out of hospital a number of times since her first accident at the age of twenty-four. On this occasion, she was cycling down a narrow country lane when she had to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the road to avoid an oncoming car. Klara (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a tree, broke her right arm and lost three teeth.

Two years later, whilst working as a summer camp supervisor, she was climbing in a tree on the bank of a river with the children she was looking after. She (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the tree, planning to land on the bank. Unfortunately, she missed the bank and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the back seat of a passing speedboat and broke her left leg. Her latest adventure also led to disaster. On her twenty-eighth birthday, her boyfriend gave her a pair of inline skates at a birthday party he was throwing for her. Desperate to try out her new skates, Klara put them on in front of her friends. She successfully made it to the bottom of the hill outside her house, but couldn't stop. She flew into the road and was hit by an oncoming vehicle. Luckily for Klara, it was an ambulance which (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Unluckily, she broke her left arm, and her right leg and was knocked unconscious. The ambulance driver took her straight to hospital – not a problem, as he was going there anyway.

**TRANSLATION**

9 Translate the sentences into your language.

- 1 I was running for the bus when I fell over and twisted my ankle.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Christine and I had been married for eighteen months when Richard was born.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 By the time I returned to the kitchen, the children had eaten all the cake.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It suddenly started to rain when they were walking in the park.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 When I got home, I realized that I had left my keys in the office.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## The lover and the lottery



1 \_\_\_\_\_

1 The French National Lottery was established over 250 years ago in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. It remains incredibly popular and it is played at least once a year by half of the French population. It all started with a brilliant idea and a desperate man – Giovanni Jacopo Casanova de Seingalt.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Most people know Casanova as the world's most famous lover, but as his memoirs show, he was a man of many talents. He was a writer, translator, musician, soldier, actor, dancer, gambler, theatrical producer, businessman, diplomat, secret agent and, of course, a lover. He was friends with kings and queens, politicians, philosophers and scientists, as well as robbers and prostitutes. He travelled all over Europe: Rome, London, St Petersburg, Madrid, Prague and, above all, Paris, his favourite city after his birthplace, Venice.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

3 Casanova's life was full of adventure and scandal. As a result, he had made some extremely powerful enemies during his life. The Inquisition, the Catholic Church's organization responsible for defending the Church's values, had been watching Casanova very closely. In 1775, they caught up with him. With the Inquisition's help, the State of Venice arrested Casanova and tried him. At the trial they accused the adventurer of spying and being a magician. He was sentenced to five years in one of the highest security prisons in Europe – the Doge's Palace. Nobody had ever escaped from this hell hole. However, Casanova was no ordinary man and fifteen months later he made such a dramatic escape that he became even more famous in Europe. He headed for Paris.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

4 He arrived in Paris without a penny in his pocket, but Parisian society welcomed him with open arms. He soon met the French King, Louis XV, and his mistress, Madame Pompadour. One night when they were having dinner, she asked Casanova how they could raise money for the King's military school. Casanova, brilliant as ever, suggested the idea of a lottery. The idea of a lottery was unknown at the time and Casanova had to prove that such an idea would make money. The King finally agreed and the lottery became a huge success story. Casanova had founded the French National Lottery and made a fortune in the process.

1 Read the article. Match the headings a–d to the paragraphs 1–4.

- a More than just a lover
- b The lover and the king
- c A popular game
- d Dangerous enemies

2 Read the article again and say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Casanova had friends from all social classes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 He travelled all over the world. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 His favourite city was Paris. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 At his trial the Inquisition said that he was a secret agent. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The King asked Casanova to raise money for his military school. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The lottery did incredibly well and Casanova became very rich. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Find words or phrases in the text that match the definitions 1–6. The paragraph numbers are in brackets.

- 1 diaries that a famous person writes about their experiences (2)
- 2 the job of changing words from one language into another (2)
- 3 a horrible place (3)
- 4 went to (3)
- 5 with absolutely no money (4)
- 6 a massive hit (4)

### READ & LISTEN

4 17 Listen to Reading 4 *The lover and the lottery* on the CD and read the article again.

# 5A | Hard sell

## ADJECTIVES (ADVERTISING)

1 Match the adjectives from the box to the products 1–6.

comfortable   delicious   efficient   fashionable  
fresh   healthy   popular   reliable   strong  
stylish

- 1 furniture \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 a car \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 food \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a drink \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 clothes \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a washing machine \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives from exercise 1.

- 1 *Triton Trainers* are so \_\_\_\_\_ that your feet will think they're floating on cloud.
- 2 We sold more bikes than any other manufacturer last year. That must make *Cherokee Cycles* the world's most \_\_\_\_\_ bike, wouldn't you say?
- 3 So what are food magazines saying about *Sheng Cheng Hong*, London's new Singaporean restaurant? 'Chic!', *Food Today*; 'Elegant', *London Night Review*, and 'Tasteful', *Capital Cuisine*. So why not find out for yourself why everyone is saying that the *Sheng Cheng Hong* is one of London's most \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants.
- 4 I'm a farmer and I need a four-wheel drive I can depend on. That's why I chose the *Country Cruiser*. I've been driving it for seven years and it hasn't broken down once. Now that's what I call \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Looking for an accountancy firm that is professional and well-organized? You won't find anyone more \_\_\_\_\_ or anyone who gives you a warmer welcome than *Magnums*.
- 6 This season's must-have footwear has arrived! So check out the new *Brady boots* – destined to be the most \_\_\_\_\_ items around.

## COMPARATIVES 1

3 Match the adjectives 1–8 to the nouns and noun phrases a–d.

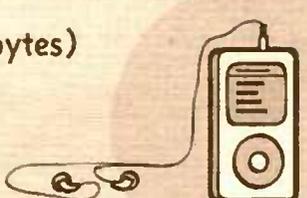
- |             |       |                      |
|-------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1 short     | _____ | a size of hard drive |
| 2 heavy     | _____ | b battery life       |
| 3 cheap     | _____ | c weight             |
| 4 big       | _____ | d price              |
| 5 small     | _____ |                      |
| 6 light     | _____ |                      |
| 7 long      | _____ |                      |
| 8 expensive | _____ |                      |

4 Read the review of two MP3 players. Write six sentences comparing the MP3s using the adjectives 1–8 in exercise 3.

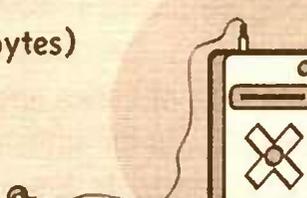
### Music on the move

This week's latest MP3 players

**X – Music Master**  
 Size of hard drive: 4 GBs (gigabytes)  
 Battery life: 18 hours  
 Weight: 0.09 kilos  
 Size: 11 x 8 cms.  
 Price: £140  
 Experts' view: ★★★ stars



**Y – Travelling Tunes**  
 Size of hard drive: 5 GBs (gigabytes)  
 Battery life: 12 hours  
 Weight: 0.15 kilos  
 Size: 8 x 6 cms.  
 Price: £150  
 Experts' view: ★★★★★ stars



- 1 X \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Y \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 X \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Y \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 X \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The experts think Y \_\_\_\_\_

## READ & LISTEN

5  **18** Read and listen to the reading text *Catch them young* on page 46 of the Student's Book.

## 6 DICTATION

6 Write the sentences that you hear.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

## COMPARATIVES 2

7 Rewrite the sentences using the appropriate form of the word in brackets, so that the meaning is the same.



- 1 No other cereal bar is as good as *Super cereal bars*.  
(good)  
*Super cereal bars are better than any other cereal bars.*
- 2 Other cereal bars are not as fruity as *Super cereal bars*.  
*Super cereal bars are \_\_\_\_\_.*  
(fruity)
- 3 *Super cereal bars* are not the same as other cereal bars.  
*Super cereal bars are \_\_\_\_\_.*  
(different)
- 4 *Super cereal bars* are the healthiest bars on the market.  
No other cereal bar is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(healthy)
- 5 Other cereal bars are not as popular with children.  
*Super cereal bars are \_\_\_\_\_.*  
(popular)

8 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 Branded trainers are often the same quality that normal trainers, but just more expensive.
- 2 I don't think that your mobile is so good as mine.
- 3 Yuck! That fizzy drink is not as best as *Koola Kola!*
- 4 That new digital camera isn't very different of the older version.
- 5 I think the new XP3X MP3 is much gooder than the XP2X.
- 6 Why did you buy that DVD player? It's very similar the one you already have.

## ADJECTIVES (NEGATIVE PREFIXES)

9 Complete the table with the adjectives from the box.

<del>believable</del>	employed	patient	lucky
prepared	honest	successful	accurate
polite	correct	convenient	satisfied

dis-	un- <i>unbelievable</i>	im-	in-
------	----------------------------	-----	-----

10 Complete the sentences with a negative adjective from exercise 9. Not all the adjectives are used.

- 1 I'm sorry to phone so late. Is it an \_\_\_\_\_ time?
- 2 I've been \_\_\_\_\_ for six months and I'm still looking for a job.
- 3 Does advertising tell the truth? No way. Most of it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I told him I didn't want another credit card and he hung up. How \_\_\_\_\_!
- 5 I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ with the service you offer, so I'm going to find another bank.
- 6 I was \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam, so I didn't pass it.
- 7 Please just wait for a second! You are so \_\_\_\_\_ at times.
- 8 Unfortunately, his attempt to reach Antarctica on foot was \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRANSLATION

11 Translate the sentences into your language.

- 1 Advertisers are very aware of the fact that girls are much bigger spenders than boys.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 This MP3 player's hard drive isn't nearly as big as the other one.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Children are one of the most important markets for advertisers.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 When I was a child, advertising was much less sophisticated than it is now.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

# 5B | The office

## COMPARING NOUNS

1 Choose the correct words to complete the conversation between Alison (A) and Barbara (B).



- A: So, who should we promote?  
 B: Well, who has the (1) *most / more* experience, Simon or Kate?  
 A: Simon, definitely. He's the (2) *long / longest* serving member of staff.  
 B: True. But is he the (3) *good / best* person for the job?  
 A: Well, I think so. He's one of the (4) *hardly / hardest* workers in the department; he works (5) *longest / longer* hours than anyone else.  
 B: Yes, I agree with all of that. I'm not sure those are the (6) *more / most* important qualities at the moment though. I feel this new job is for someone who has (7) *more / the most* vision than the rest; and someone who can make the right decisions and make them quickly.  
 A: So you don't feel Simon is right for the job?  
 B: To be honest, no. Kate is different though. I've been watching her. OK, she's made a couple of bad decisions, but she's the (8) *quick / quickest* learner I've seen for years. She's also made the best decisions in the team.  
 A: Simon is the most popular person in the team.  
 B: He is. But does that make him a leader? He's (9) *lesser / less* respected than Kate, don't you think?  
 A: True. And he tends to shy away from leadership.  
 B: Yes, I agree.

## OFFICE ACTIVITIES

2 Complete the sentences with a noun or phrase from the box. Remember to put the verbs in the correct tense!

make write receive make send make  
 report phone calls photocopies coffee  
 emails call

- 1 I'm going to the kitchen. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ you a \_\_\_\_\_?  
 2 I'll \_\_\_\_\_ a detailed \_\_\_\_\_ and have it on your desk first thing Monday morning, sir.

- 3 Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me five double-sided \_\_\_\_\_ of this letter, please?  
 4 I've just arrived back from holiday to find 231 \_\_\_\_\_ have been \_\_\_\_\_ to me while I was away.  
 5 I'm sorry I have to go now. I've just \_\_\_\_\_ an urgent \_\_\_\_\_ from the hospital.  
 6 While I'm flying I won't be able to \_\_\_\_\_ any \_\_\_\_\_, so I'll contact you when I get there, OK?

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

3 Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the box.

get some work experience      colleagues  
 at my desk      a staff      cell phone  
 laptop      boss      9 to 5

- 1 I wish I had an exciting job, not just a regular Monday to Friday \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2 My work \_\_\_\_\_ are great fun but the \_\_\_\_\_ is an idiot.  
 3 She works from home a lot, but she'll pick up your emails on her \_\_\_\_\_ or you could ring her on her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4 I'm off for lunch but will be back \_\_\_\_\_ by 2pm.  
 5 Yeah, it's a pretty small company. We've only got \_\_\_\_\_ of eleven, but we're growing fast.  
 6 I'm here for six weeks to \_\_\_\_\_ before I go to university.

## 4 DICTATION

4 Write the sentences that you hear.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_?  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 READ & LISTEN

5 Read and listen to the reading text *Office Stereotypes* on page 50 of the Student's Book.

# 5c | Paperwork

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

1 Find ten office objects in the word search.

n	o	d	a	p	a	p	e	r	c	l	i	p	u	p
f	y	r	l	o	x	i	w	a	u	c	n	e	z	d
a	m	u	k	r	s	d	h	i	p	y	g	n	r	h
p	t	b	i	r	o	m	r	u	t	h	a	c	l	i
z	a	b	n	e	k	g	o	p	i	n	k	i	a	g
t	i	e	k	s	v	r	i	s	k	s	b	l	o	h
o	g	r	c	r	t	g	u	d	p	e	x	s	e	l
d	r	e	a	m	s	l	o	g	h	l	g	h	y	i
h	i	t	r	u	g	p	m	o	n	l	d	a	b	g
p	o	s	t	i	t	s	a	t	w	o	b	r	i	h
l	f	u	r	m	r	o	s	e	w	t	i	p	e	t
f	e	t	i	p	p	e	x	r	n	a	x	e	t	e
m	o	r	d	r	a	w	i	n	g	p	i	n	s	r
a	p	u	g	e	j	i	n	o	b	e	r	e	t	a
n	o	t	e	p	a	d	g	r	e	y	t	r	i	p



## ON THE PHONE

2 Complete the phone conversation between a caller (C) and a secretary (S) with sentences or phrases from the box.

Could you tell him \_\_\_\_\_ will he be back in the office  
 Could I take a message  
 I don't think he'll be back until tomorrow morning  
 I'll call back then \_\_\_\_\_ Could you say that again

C: Could I speak to Mr Vaswani, please?  
 S: I'm afraid he's not in the office this morning.  
 (1) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 C: Yes, please. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Chowdri  
 phoned?  
 S: I'm sorry. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, please? I'm  
 afraid it's a bad line.  
 C: Yes, it is, isn't it? The name's Chowdri. C-H-O-W-D-R-I.  
 S: Thank you, Mr Chowdri.  
 C: When (4) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 S: (5) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 C: Tomorrow morning? OK, (6) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 S: Thank you, Mr Chowdri. I'll tell him you called. Goodbye.

3 Read the telephone conversation between a caller (C) and a secretary (S). Why does the secretary seem to be unfriendly?



C: I want to speak to Ms Horne.  
 S: Who's calling, please?  
 C: John Stratford from Stratford Cars.  
 S: I'm sorry but Ms Horne's not at her desk. Would you like to leave a message?  
 C: Yes. Tell her to call me.  
 S: Excuse me!?  
 C: Get her to call me when she gets back, OK?  
 S: Well ... yes. Do you have a number?  
 C: Yes. It's 0267 3416.  
 S: 0267 3416?  
 C: That's right.  
 S: I'll pass the message on.  
 C: Good.

4 Underline the parts of the conversation that seem impolite. Rewrite them so that they are more polite than the original.

## TRANSLATION

5 Translate the telephone conversation into your language.

A: Could I speak to Ms Harvey, please?  
 B: I'm afraid she's not in the office at the moment.  
 A: Do you know when she'll be back?  
 B: I think she'll be back tomorrow morning. Can I take a message for her?  
 A: No. I'll call her tomorrow. Thank you.  
 B: You're welcome. Goodbye.  
 A: Goodbye.

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# 5 | Reading

1 Match the words 1–5 to the definitions a–c.

- |   |               |   |   |
|---|---------------|---|---|
| 1 | takeaway food | a | money that you spend on something.                      |
| 2 | stationery    | b | sweets and chocolate.                                   |
| 3 | fare          | c | ready-to-eat food that you take away from a restaurant. |
| 4 | expenditure   | d | things that you use to write with, like paper and pens. |
| 5 | confectionery | e | the price you pay to travel on a bus, train, etc.       |

2 Look at this quiz for parents of seven to fifteen-year-olds in the UK. The quiz asks them about their children's expenditure per week in the UK. Can you guess the answers?

## Do you really know what your kids spend their money on?

- Seven to fifteen-year olds spend an average of  
a) £10.70 b) £12.00 c) £11.40 a week.
- Boys spend a) more money than b) less money than c) the same amount of money as girls a week.
- The biggest expenditure for boys and girls is  
a) bus and train fares. b) clothes and shoes. c) takeaway food and snacks.
- The smallest expenditure for boys and girls is on  
a) confectionery and snacks. b) fares. c) mobile phones and charges.
- The two areas that boys and girls spend the same amount of money on are  
a) sporting and cultural activities, music accessories.  
b) fares, sporting and cultural activities.  
c) mobile phones and charges, takeaway and snack food.



3 Check your answers to exercise 2 by looking at the table.

### Items 7–15-year-olds spend their money on (as a percentage of the total)

Items	Boys	Girls	All aged 7–15
takeaway and snack food eaten away from home	24%	23%	24%
clothing and footwear	12%	22%	17%
games, toys, hobbies, pets of which computer software and games	19%	6%	12%
magazines, books and stationery	12%	1%	6%
music accessories (CDs and DVDs)	5%	6%	6%
music accessories (CDs and DVDs)	7%	4%	5%
sporting and cultural activities	4%	4%	4%
mobile phones and charges	3%	5%	4%
confectionery and snacks	3%	4%	4%
fares	2%	2%	2%
other expenditure	21%	24%	22%
all expenditure (= 100%) (£ per week)	10.70	12.00	11.40

4 Complete the summary with information from exercise 3.

In the United Kingdom in 2002/03 seven to fifteen-year-old girls spent about 12% more money than boys. Girls spent an average of £12.00 compared to £10.70 for boys. Boys and girls spent most of their money on (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Girls spent almost the same as boys: 23% and 24% respectively. In all the other major areas except for (2) \_\_\_\_\_, children spent the same or very similar amounts of money. For example, boys spent the same as girls on sporting and cultural activities (4%) and on bus and train fares (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

The biggest difference between the two groups was in the area of games, toys, hobbies, pets. In this category (4) \_\_\_\_\_ spent much, much more on computer software and games. In fact, they spent (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of their money on these items, which was twelve times more than girls spent.

# 6A | Summer holiday

## FUTURE 1 (FUTURE PLANS)

1 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the email.

Hi Carrie

Just a quick mail – what are you up to on Saturday afternoon? Kevin and I (1) *will have / are having* a barbecue. (2) *It'll be / It is being* from five till late. We'd love you to come.

By the way, finally got the tickets for our trip to New York. We're leaving on 24<sup>th</sup> at six in the morning! We haven't made any special plans, apart from Sunday night. I booked tickets online and (3) *we're seeing / we'll probably see* a musical on Broadway. For the rest of the time (4) *we're probably just getting / we'll probably just get* to know the city.

Had a long day at work, so when I get in I am (5) *having / going to have* a long, hot bath, eat something and go to bed. OK, Carrie got to go. (6) *I'm phoning you / I'll phone you* tomorrow about the barbecue if I don't hear from you before.

Love  
Sophie

2 Read Carrie's reply to Sophie's email and correct the six mistakes in verb forms.

Hi Sophie

Thanks for the mail and invitation. Would love to come, but can't because I'll see my mother – it's her birthday. Perhaps I'm seeing you at Kate's on the 15<sup>th</sup> though? Are you going?

Hey, great news about New York. I still haven't decided what to do this summer. I'm picking up some brochures on Saturday. I wanted to go on holiday with Jack in August, but he's being in Hong Kong on business. Typical! I'll probably go on my own!

Anyway, have to go. Sorry I can't come on Saturday, but I'm sure you're enjoying it.

Lots of love  
Carrie

PS Will Manuela come to your barbecue?

## HOLIDAYS 1

3 Complete the conversation between a customer (C) and a travel agent (T) with phrases from the box.



picked up a brochure    pay a deposit  
do the packing    chosen a destination  
find your way around    book the flights

- T: Travel Direct. Jenny speaking. How can I help?
- C: Good morning. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from your travel agency yesterday.
- T: OK, and have you (2) \_\_\_\_\_?
- C: Yes, it's the *Bellavista Real Hotel* in the Algarve. It's on page 128.
- T: Ah yes. It's a very pretty resort. Not too big, so you can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ very easily. It's a fishing village with a sandy beach.
- C: Oh, that sounds lovely. Are there any family rooms for four left for the first week in August?
- T: Let me just check ... yes. I can reserve one for you, but you'll have to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of 10%.
- C: 10%? OK. And can I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with you too?
- T: OK ... yes, accommodation plus flights for four ... that comes to £1,200.
- C: Oh, great! How exciting. I think I'll (6) \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.
- T: Tonight!? But the holiday doesn't start for another three months!
- C: Yes, I know, but you haven't seen my shoe collection!

## ● DICTATION

4 ● 22 Write the sentences that you hear.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_?

## HOLIDAYS 2

5 Complete the holiday advertisements with phrases from the box.

the beaten track    laid-back atmosphere  
magnificent white beaches    cosmopolitan guests  
crowded beach parties    range of water sports  
secluded beach    exclusive, upmarket hotel  
unforgettable beach parties    picturesque mountains

### Coral Retreat, Phuket \*\*\*\*\*



One of Phuket's best-kept secrets, this fabulous five-star hotel is one of the finest on the island. Set on a hill overlooking kilometres of (1) \_\_\_\_\_, the hotel sits in a beautiful coconut grove. Loved by the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ who fly in from all over the world, Coral Retreat has everything you'd expect from a five-star (3) \_\_\_\_\_. There is a wide (4) \_\_\_\_\_ such as snorkelling and sea-kayaking. The hotel also has a beautiful swimming pool, tennis courts and gym. Coral Retreat is famous for its (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday night when the rich and famous dance on the sand till sunrise.

6 Match what the tourists said about their holidays 1–6 to the travel representative's replies a–f.

- 1 'I didn't worry about a thing while I was there. The atmosphere was so relaxing.'
- 2 'We've met people from all over the world here.'
- 3 'We sunbathed and swam and didn't see a single person all day.'
- 4 'I'm happy paying a lot more because it means we can avoid those horrible mass-tourist destinations.'
- 5 'It was hard to get here, but it's worth it to be away from the rest of the world.'
- 6 'I love this place because it's so pretty.'

### Mermaid Beach, Mauritius \*\*\*



In an area said to enjoy the best weather on the island, this hotel is set on a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that looks out to a small island. Behind and up above the hotel are the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the south-west coast. This small family-run hotel is off (8) \_\_\_\_\_, so no lively clubs or (9) \_\_\_\_\_ here. Enjoy a week just relaxing in the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ – doing nothing but listening to the rhythm of the sea.

- a 'Yes, it's a very cosmopolitan resort, isn't it?'
- b 'Yes, it's a very secluded beach, isn't it?'
- c 'Yes, it's very laid-back, isn't it?'
- d 'Yes, it is off the beaten track, isn't it?'
- e 'Yes, it's a very picturesque village, isn't it?'
- f 'Yes, it's a very exclusive resort, isn't it?'

### TRANSLATION

7 Translate the conversation into your language.

**Margaret:** As soon as we finish breakfast, we'll go on the guided tour.

**Dennis:** Oh, no! I hate these organized holidays! There's no free time.

**Margaret:** There is! Tomorrow morning is free. I'll probably visit that local market.

**Dennis:** And I'm going to stay in bed.

**Margaret:** Oh! But you'll need to do the packing ... we're leaving at two!

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# 6B | Perfect day

## PRESENT TENSES IN FUTURE

### TIME CLAUSES

1 Complete the description of a day trip with clauses from the box.

you'll meet \_\_\_\_\_ before the coach leaves at six  
 You'll have a chance \_\_\_\_\_ we'll take a studio tour  
 you'll visit some of the \_\_\_\_\_ Once the tour is over

## Action-packed day trip to Universal Studios, Hollywood



Please meet in front of the hotel at ten sharp. The coach will arrive at Universal Studios at 11. As soon as we get there, (1) \_\_\_\_\_. This is your chance to see how some of your favourite movies were made: *Jurassic Park*, *War of the Worlds* and many more.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_, we'll have lunch in one of the restaurants. After lunch, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ attractions that Universal offers. We recommend the rollercoaster in *The Revenge of the Mummy*, the 4-D *Shrek* movie and the *Jurassic Park* ride where (4) \_\_\_\_\_ 'living' dinosaurs, including a fifty foot T-Rex!

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ to buy some souvenirs

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ *Enjoy the trip!*

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

2 Underline the word or phrase that does not go with the noun or verb.

- 1 go out for the day on an excursion  
 on a romantic holiday rock-climb
- 2 take a tour of Ireland tourists to Dublin  
 drink you for a pony ride

- 3 have sightseeing a look around  
 lunch with friends a swim in the sea
- 4 see the dramatic west coast the packing  
 breathtaking scenery a concert
- 5 travel agent guide land rep
- 6 tourist destination attraction resort car

3 Complete the postcard with phrases from the box.

holiday makers a taste of feel in the mood  
 hire bikes guided tour of

Dear Jude and Dave

Having a horrible time here! On our first day we took a guided tour of churches. I'll certainly never go on one again! It was boring and the bus was hot and full of retired (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from England!

We'll probably go to a local restaurant tonight for (2) '\_\_\_\_\_ our town's best seafood'. It'll probably be fish and chips!

Tomorrow we're going on a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the island, but I don't want to – I don't (4) \_\_\_\_\_. I'd prefer to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and cycle around instead. Can't wait to get home!

Love

Your unhappy friend,  
 Annie xxx

## 🎧 DICTATION

4 🎧 23 Write the sentences that you hear.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

## 📺 READ & LISTEN

5 📺 24 Read and listen to the reading text *Emerald Tours* on page 60 of the Student's Book.

# 6c | Travel plans

## INDIRECT QUESTIONS

1 Tick the correct questions. Correct the incorrect questions.

- 1 And can you tell me if that's a direct flight?
- 2 I wonder you have flights going from London, Heathrow to Vietnam.
- 3 I'd also like to know if I can book a hotel through you.
- 4 Do you know how long does the flight take?
- 5 Do you think you could tell me how much Business and Economy cost?
- 6 Could tell me how much do the flight costs, please?

2 Read the conversation between a customer (C) and a travel agent (TA). Complete the conversation with the indirect questions in exercise 1.

TA: Good morning, Freedom Travel. How may I help you?

C: Good morning. (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

TA: Yes, sir. Where are you travelling to?

C: The capital, Hanoi.

TA: Yes, that's no problem.

C: Good. (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

TA: Just one second. Yes, that's ... that's fifteen hours and 45 minutes with Thai Airways.

C: Oh, that's a long flight. (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

TA: Bear with me ... no, sir. There's a stopover in Bangkok, Thailand. So London to Bangkok is eleven hours and 30 minutes. Then a two-and-a-half hour wait ... and then another one hour and 45 minutes to Hanoi.

C: OK. (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

TA: Certainly. Return or single? First, Business or Economy, sir?

C: Return. (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

TA: Sure ... just one second. Yes, here we go ... a return in Business is £1,740.90 and in Economy it's £1,050.90.

C: Oh, a big difference. I think I'll go Economy. (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

TA: Yes, of course. There are a number of good hotels in Vietnam.

## COLLOCATIONS WITH SOUND

3 Imagine someone is talking about their holiday. What would you say to the person? Choose the best option to complete the phrases.

- 1 And you could eat as much as you wanted for \$3.00! That sounds *great* / *painful*.
- 2 We were dancing on the beach and I cut my foot on a broken bottle. That sounds *funny* / *painful*.
- 3 And at dinner this silly man talked about himself non-stop for an hour! That sounds *fascinating* / *boring*.
- 4 We sat in a hot bus for five hours. That sounds *uncomfortable* / *wonderful*.
- 5 We had dinner together and watched the sun go down. That sounds *romantic* / *too bad*.
- 6 And the guide explained how they built this 98-metre church 2,000 years ago. Wow! That sounds *much fun* / *fascinating*.

## TRANSLATION

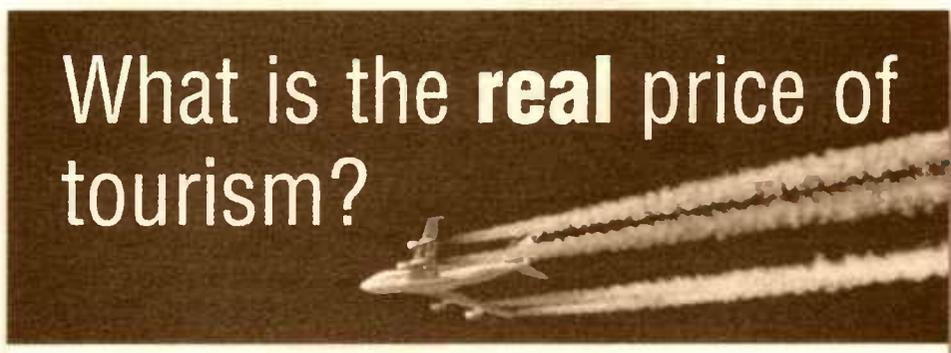
4 Translate the sentences into your language.

- 1 Could you tell me where the post office is, please? \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 Does that sound like a good idea to you? \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 Do you know what time the guided tour starts, please? \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 I'd like to know if there are any non-smoking restaurants near here. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Waiting for a bus for two hours doesn't sound much fun. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Do you think you could tell me how much a return flight costs? \_\_\_\_\_?

# 6 | Reading

1 Read the article and match the paragraphs 1–4 to the headings a–d.

- a The real solutions                      c The problem  
b 'Carbon-neutral' tourists              d A solution



## What is the **real** price of tourism?

1 Tourism is the largest and fastest growing industry in the world. By 2020, 1.6 billion people will be taking holidays abroad – mostly by plane. Increased flights lead to more pollution, especially the production of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide, or CO<sub>2</sub>, is a gas and is one of the main causes of climate change. To give an example, a return flight from London to New York creates 1.22 tonnes of the gas per person. Multiply this by the number of people flying around the world and it's easy to see what a terrible effect flying has on the environment.

2 Now most of us happily take flights without realizing the damage we are causing. A small but growing number of tourists, however, are taking responsibility for the CO<sub>2</sub> produced by their holiday. These 'carbon-neutral' travellers want to offset or 'neutralize' all the carbon dioxide their holidays produce. They do this in a number of ways, for example, by turning off air conditioning when it's not needed or asking a hotel not to change towels and bedding every day. But how do you offset a return flight to New York for a family of five that produces over six tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>!?

3 One answer lies with a growing number of not-for-profit companies that offer to balance the negative effects of CO<sub>2</sub> by planting trees. Trees naturally take in CO<sub>2</sub> and give off oxygen and this process helps to balance out the problem. So, for that return flight that produces over six tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, the family gets a company to plant ten trees for them. The trees neutralize the effects of the flights on the environment. It doesn't cost very much and the family, in this case, have paid the real price of their flights by becoming 'carbon neutral'.

4 Sadly, planting trees will not solve the problem. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Greenpeace, an environmental pressure group, are helping by fighting for a cleaner, safer world. National governments are also acting, although they could do more. For example, they could tax airplane fuel and they could get tourists to pay an 'environmental' tax. The best hope, however, lies with international organizations working together. If not, tourism will suffer. Rising sea levels are already threatening those idyllic island beach holidays and rising temperatures are slowly melting the snow on those fantastic ski resorts. It's time to act!

2 Read the article again and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Planes produce CO<sub>2</sub>, which damages the environment. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 In 2020, one and a half million people will go on holiday abroad. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Most travellers know that planes are bad for the planet. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Carbon-neutral travellers want to eliminate the CO<sub>2</sub> they generate by flying less. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Trees help to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 If you plant five trees, it neutralizes the effect of around six tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Trees will take care of the situation. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The ultimate answer to the CO<sub>2</sub> problem lies with governments. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Match the speakers 1–6 with what he or she might say a–f.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 an average tourist  | a 'Governments in 141 countries have signed this agreement to reduce the production of CO <sub>2</sub> .' |
| 2 a carbon-neutral tourist  | b 'I didn't know that airplanes caused so much pollution!'  |
| 3 a spokeswoman from an organization that works to make things better, but doesn't make any money from what they do | c 'You don't need to change the sheets. I'm happy to use them all week during my stay.'                   |
| 4 a representative from an environmental NGO  | d 'We are going to introduce a fuel tax on all air travel.'   |
| 5 a government spokesperson   | e 'So if you plant one tree, that will cover your return flight to Rome.'                                 |
| 6 a spokesperson for an international environmental organization  | f 'We're putting pressure on the government to stop its road-building plans.'                             |

4 Match the words from the text 1–4 to the definitions a–d. The line numbers are in brackets.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1 offset (21)  | a gas or diesel used to drive a vehicle                     |
| 2 tonnes (22)  | b balance the effect of something                           |
| 3 take in (26) | c absorb  |
| 4 fuel (39)    | d units used for measuring weight, equal to 1,000 kilograms |

### READ & LISTEN

5 Listen to Reading 6 *What is the real price of tourism?* on the CD and read the article again.

# 7A | Life changes

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS 1

1 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the email.

Hi Amy,

It's Sally Stephens here. Remember me? Northwood Grammar school? I found your name on the *Find Old Friends* website. So, what have you (1) *done / been doing* for the past 30 years? After school I went to university, got a job in Public Relations, met Tim, got married, left my job and had two kids. Well, that's my life ... in a sentence! But I've (2) *gone back / been going back* to work now. I've (3) *started / been starting* my own company. I've (4) *travelled / been travelling* to Hong Kong at least fifteen times in the last two years. In fact I've (5) *thought / been thinking* of moving there, but I can't make up my mind. I saw on *Find Old Friends* that you actually live in Hong Kong. How long have you (6) *been / been being* there? And have you (7) *been / been being* happy there?

Would love to hear from you.

Very best wishes,  
Sally

2 Read Amy's reply to Sally. Complete her email by putting the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

Hi Sally,

Of course I remember you, though it (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) a long time! And my life? I don't know where to start. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*do*) so many things: I've been a butcher, a baker and a belly dancer. Fifteen years ago I met a German journalist, fell in love and I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*live*) with him ever since! We moved to Berlin and I became a painter. Since then we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*live*) in nine different countries and now here we are in Hong Kong. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*learn*) Cantonese for two years now, but it's not easy for a European. I love it here though and have made a lot of friends. As for work, I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*paint*) non-stop for six months because I've got an exhibition in December. Anyway, enough of me. Write again and let me know more about you.

Take care.  
Amy

3 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- 1 She's been working for the bank \_\_\_\_\_ she left university.
- 2 I've been living out of a suitcase \_\_\_\_\_ almost a month and I'm sick of it!
- 3 Where have you been!? I've been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ ages!
- 4 She's been looking for a job \_\_\_\_\_ the company made her redundant.
- 5 They've lived there \_\_\_\_\_ as long as I can remember.
- 6 I've wanted to live in Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ I was a kid.

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

4 Underline the word or phrase that does not go with the verb in bold.

- 1 **be** fired over-worked stress  
made redundant
- 2 **receive** a text message a job an invitation  
a request
- 3 **spend** a weekend away money on childcare  
life time with your children
- 4 **take** someone seriously a new direction  
a change a new job
- 5 **have** a busy social life successful no regrets  
a cup of coffee
- 6 **get** a chance to do something marriage  
a job home from school

## 5 DICTATION

26 Write the conversation that you hear.

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## 6 READ & LISTEN

27 Read and listen to the reading text *Redundancy was the best thing that ever happened to me* on page 66 of the Student's Book.

## METAPHOR

7 Match the metaphors 1–7 to the definitions a–g.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 take an unexpected turn       | a become divorced or separated                                    |
| 2 be at a crossroads            | b change surprisingly   |
| 3 go their separate ways        | c start a new phase in life                                       |
| 4 embark on a new stage in life | d change the development or progress of something                 |
| 5 be no turning back            | e reach a point when you have to make an important choice in life |
| 6 take a new direction          | f become successful or popular very quickly                       |
| 7 take off                      | g be impossible to return to a previous situation or condition    |

8 Match the questions 1–6 to the answers a–f.

- A**
- 'And why did you become a painter?'
  - 'So was your life at a crossroads?'
  - 'How long have you been divorced?'
  - 'Was making such a big change in your life frightening?'
  - 'Did you ever think you'd become famous?'
  - 'Why did you leave the job?'
- B**
- a 'Yes, I had to make a decision. Stay or go.'
- b 'Oh, we went our separate ways about five years ago.'
- c 'I've always loved art and my life just took an unexpected turn when I lost my job.'
- d 'I was bored with it and I had the chance to embark on something new and exciting.'
- e 'Terrifying! But once I started I knew there was no turning back.'
- f 'Never, but when my second book came out, everybody bought it and my life took off.'

## PHRASAL VERBS WITH LIVE

9 Complete the conversation with phrasal verbs from the box.



living through    living off    living out of  
live for    living on    live up to

**Anita:** Congratulations on getting that big movie part.

**Brett:** Yes, strange. All these years I've been (1) \_\_\_\_\_ next to nothing and now ...

**Anita:** Remember when you lived with your parents?

**Brett:** Yeah, I hated that. Dad said he'd throw me out if I didn't get a job. He said I was too old to be (2) \_\_\_\_\_ them. He wanted me to work in a bank. I felt I couldn't (3) \_\_\_\_\_ his expectations.

**Anita:** Not easy.

**Brett:** No, but I think it was good (4) \_\_\_\_\_ difficult times. It made me stronger.

**Anita:** And soon you'll be richer too!

**Brett:** Oh, come on. It's not just the money, you know. I love acting. I'd be happy to travel around, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a suitcase on £30 a week as long as I could act.

**Anita:** OK, OK. I know that you (6) \_\_\_\_\_ your work, but admit it, it'll be nice to have all that money.

**Brett:** Well, err ... that doesn't sound too bad, does it?

## TRANSLATION

10 Translate the text into your language.

I've lived through a lot in my life and now I feel I'm at a crossroads. I've been thinking about what to do with the rest of my life. Become a doctor? No, I've never liked hospitals. Teacher? Maybe – I've always enjoyed the company of children. I've been talking to my mum about it and she says I've been worrying too much. She says because I'm only nine I don't need to make any big decisions yet.

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# 7B | Happy birthday

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS 2

1 Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

- 1 'Mum, Dad! Fantastic news – I've *passed / been passing!* Could I have the keys to the car to go out and celebrate tonight?'
- 2 'Oh, John! The flowers are so beautiful. You've *remembered / been remembering* it's my ... .'
- 3 'They've *worked / been working* hard on her dress for a couple of months, and when it's ready she'll look beautiful in white on the big day.'
- 4 '40 years! You know darling, I've *loved / been loving* you ever since I first met you.'
- 5 'They've both *done / been doing* fine, thanks. We're not getting much sleep at the moment and Rachel's really tired, but we are very, very happy.'
- 6 'No one *has ever worked / has ever been working* as hard as you in this company, Louise. So, I'm delighted to offer you the position.'

2 Complete the article. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

3 Match what the people in exercise 1 say 1–6 to the celebrations a–f.

- a getting married
- b passing a driving test
- c getting a promotion
- d celebrating a wedding anniversary
- e announcing a birth
- f celebrating a birthday

## LIFE STAGES

4 Which life stage are these people describing? Match the sentences with words from the box.

retired older teenager toddler thirty something adolescent elderly

- 1 'Oh, Doris is OK. She finds it hard to walk though and she can't hear very well either.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 'It's not easy making the change from being a child into an adult.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 'It's normal for a person of her age to have so many responsibilities: being a mother, taking care of her mother, being a wife, a friend, a work colleague and managing a home.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 'He's studied hard for his exams and is really looking forward to university.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 'She's just learning to walk and tries to get hold of absolutely everything!' \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 'He stopped working two years ago, but he's always busy. I wonder where he gets all the energy from.' \_\_\_\_\_

## ● DICTATION

5 ● 28 Write the text that you hear.

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## 🔊 READ & LISTEN

6 🔊 29 Read and listen to the reading text *Maria prepares to celebrate her 110th birthday* on page 70 of the Student's Book.

## WINDSWEPT AND DEEP TO PART

Actress Kate Windswept and her actor husband, Johnny Deep (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*decide*) to get divorced after seven years of marriage. Kate told our reporter, 'We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*experience*) a lot together: two wonderful children, dozens of films and fantastic careers, but life (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*not / be*) easy



recently. We (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*see*) a marriage counsellor for over a year now and we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*argue*) non-stop for the last couple of months. So we finally decided to go our separate ways. Johnny and I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*talk*) to our lawyers and we are both confident that we'll stay good friends.'

# 7c | Dilemmas

## EXCLAMATIONS WITH WHAT

1 Do the quiz. Read the questions and then choose the correct answer a–c. When you have finished, check your score at the end of the quiz.

1 **Your friend:** What a night! Someone took my wallet with all my credit cards and money. And then I couldn't find my car keys!

- You:** a) Oh, what a day!  
b) What a nightmare!  
c) What an idiot!

2 **Friend:** My company has just made 20 people redundant. I thought I was going to lose my job too, but luckily I'm OK.

- You:** a) What a shame!  
b) What a nuisance!  
c) What a relief!

3 **Friend:** My brother was caught stealing a bike.

- You:** a) What an idiot!  
b) What a good idea!  
c) What a relief!

4 **Friend:** I've fallen in love with Pete and Brad is suspicious. I still like Brad and we plan to get married in June.

- You:** a) What a good idea!  
b) What a mess!  
c) What an idiot!

5 **Friend:** I was in a crowded market in Mexico City and I met my first boyfriend ... from primary school! He's so sweet.

- You:** a) What a waste of time!  
b) What a surprise!  
c) What bad luck!

6 **Friend:** There was no time to buy a wedding cake, so we bought three cakes in different sizes and covered them in white icing. It looked great!

- You:** a) What a surprise!  
b) What a waste of time!  
c) What a good idea!

## Do you ever put your foot in it?

*Saying the right thing at the right time is important if you want to make and keep friends. How good are you at doing that? Take this quiz and find out.*

### Score results:

-6 to 0 = You need to listen more carefully if you want to make and keep any friends.

1 to 6 = Listen more carefully and you'll make more friends.

7 to 12 = You're a great listener and a good friend too. Congratulations!

6	a) 0	b) -1	c) 2
5	a) -1	b) 2	c) 0
4	a) -1	b) 2	c) 0
3	a) 2	b) -1	c) 0
2	a) -1	b) 0	c) 2
1	a) 0	b) 2	c) -1

Scoring:

## GIVING ADVICE

2 Complete the two conversations with phrases from the box.

You have to speak \_\_\_\_\_ If I were you, \_\_\_\_\_ Tell him you  
What you need to do is \_\_\_\_\_ There's no harm in \_\_\_\_\_

### Conversation 1

**Arec:** I promised to buy a car from my neighbour, but I've just seen the same car for a much better price.

**Gavin:** Well you have no choice. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to your neighbour about it.

**Arec:** That would be too embarrassing.

**Gavin:** Well what are you going to do? Buy the other one and park it in front of your neighbour's!?  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ I'd talk to him.

**Arec:** But that's putting pressure on him.

**Gavin:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ explaining the situation to your neighbour and he can decide.

### Conversation 2

**Sylvia:** I saw Tim stealing at work today.

**Denise:** Well, lots of people steal things from work.

**Sylvia:** Maybe a pencil or a biro, but not a chair!

**Denise:** A chair! (4) \_\_\_\_\_ saw him.

**Sylvia:** I couldn't tell him that!

**Denise:** Well it's not right. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is to warn him. Say that you heard someone talking about it, or something.

**Sylvia:** That's a good idea. Thanks!

## TRANSLATION

3 Translate the advert into your language.

Have you been waiting for your career to take off? Have others been promoted ahead of you? Maybe you are at a crossroads. But why wait? Call us now for professional career advice on 0800 007 7007.

## Downshifting – a way of living

**1** For the last twenty plus years, many Britons have been working harder and for longer hours than they have at any other time in Britain's history. The pressure is on to make more money and consume more. However, some have been choosing to live on a lower income and to have a simpler, less-materialistic lifestyle. This new trend is called 'downshifting' or 'voluntary simplicity'.

**2** A recent survey in Britain showed that 25% of people aged between 30 and 59 have downshifted in the last ten years. That is one quarter of the working population. These people come from all walks of life, but share the feeling that something important is missing from their lives – something that money cannot provide.

**3** All downshifters have been through a period when they question the purpose of their lives. They feel something is missing. When asked why they decided to make these changes, the most common answer, over 30%, was that they want to spend 'more time with the family'. Almost one in five people said they want more control over their lives and so lead fuller lives. About 13% want to have 'a healthier lifestyle' while 11% said the main reason was to achieve more balance in their lives.

**4** People have downshifted in a number of different ways. Most have stopped work (30%), reduced working hours (22%) or changed careers (20%). 10% of people have taken jobs that pay less money. In fact, the average reduction in salary is a massive 40%. This salary cut normally means a dramatic change in lifestyle to a much simpler way of living.

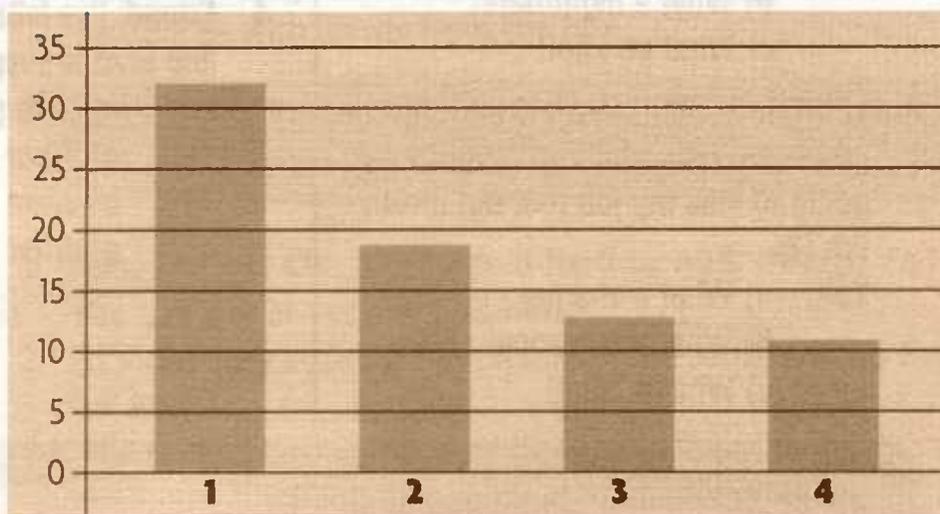
**5** Although downshifting is becoming more normal, it is still a radical decision to take and people need to plan the change carefully. If they don't, the dream they had could turn into a nightmare. The most common difficulties people have are financial ones, a lack of mental stimulation and a feeling that they are no longer valued in society. Fortunately, the majority of people are content with their decision. A massive 94% of downshifters are happy with their choice. 40% don't miss the money, 39% do and 15% say that although they are happy, the loss of money has been very difficult. Incredibly perhaps, only 6% say they are unhappy.

**1** Read the article and match the paragraphs 1–5 to the headings a–e.

- a Who 'downshifts'?
- b How do people do it?
- c What are the pros and cons of doing it?
- d Why do people do it?
- e What is it?

**2** Read the article again. Match the bars 1–4 in the bar chart with the reasons a–d.

Reasons people gave for 'downshifting'



- a to control their lives more
- b to lead a healthier life
- c to have a better balance in life
- d to have more time with family

**3** Write short answers to the questions.

- 1 How have many people in Britain been working over the last twenty or so years?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What is the main reason people give for downshifting?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What are the three main problems downshifters have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What tells you that 'the majority of people are content' with their decision to downshift?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### READ & LISTEN

**4** **30** Listen to Reading 7 *Downshifting – a way of living* on the CD and read the article again.



## UNREAL CONDITIONS 1

5 Complete the sentences 1–6 with the phrases a–f to make conditional sentences.

- | A  | B  |
|--|--|
| 1 AB&C Communications believe that the mobile phone market would grow by 10%           | a if mobiles became PCs as well as MP3 players and cameras.              |
| 2 Morrison had always claimed that if he won,  | b we would probably see a global economic recovery.                      |
| 3 A recent report suggests that up to 25% more young people would buy property         | c he'd give half of the money to charity and he kept his promise.        |
| 4 If oil prices stopped rising,  | d if it was introduced into schools across the country.                  |
| 5 If electronic sensors were put on goalposts,   | e the Football Referee Association say their members would feel happier. |
| 6 The government claimed that the new vaccine would save almost a million lives a year | f if housing wasn't so expensive.  |

6 Rewrite the sentences from newspapers as conditional sentences.

- The government is not so popular now because they don't listen to people.  
The government *would be more popular if they listened to people.*
- There is no cure for AIDS yet. As a result, three million people die every year.  
If a cure for AIDS was found, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Turning down heating by 1°C in winter saves up to 10% off people's heating bills.  
People would \_\_\_\_\_.
- 20% of British adults don't eat well enough or exercise enough. Because of that they are extremely fat.  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20% of British adults wouldn't be fat.

7 Find and correct the six mistakes in the text.

Try to imagine a world where suddenly we didn't have any news. No radio, TV, newspapers or online papers. What did that be like? We would all be cut off from the rest of the world. All the structures that support our life will collapse, from governments to supermarkets to transport systems and hospitals. It was like a terrible dream. We would have to live in small communities to protect ourselves from each other. And how would we keep warm? Where would we find food? It won't be a happy world. If such a thing would happen, it would be like moving back in time to the dark ages. I don't want to live in such a world.



## 8 DICTATION

8 Write the text that you hear.

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# 8B | Speeding

## OFFERS

1 Rearrange the words to make offers in the conversation.

**Arnold:** Hi, Bill. Hey, what's the matter? (1) you / something / I do / Can / for \_\_\_\_\_?

**Bill:** No, no it's OK, thanks. I just have to write this assignment for tomorrow.

**Arnold:** Uh-huh. (2) you a hand / like / I'll give / if you \_\_\_\_\_.

**Bill:** No, I'll manage, thanks.

**Arnold:** Oh, come on Bill. (3) you / me / help / Let / \_\_\_\_\_ ... that's what friends are for.

**Bill:** Well, OK. Great, thanks a lot.

**Arnold:** (4) like me / to do / you / would / What \_\_\_\_\_?

**Bill:** Well, I've written my assignment, but all by hand. I just need to type it up so ...

**Arnold:** OK, no problem. (5) it up for / me to / Do you / want / type / you \_\_\_\_\_?

**Bill:** Oh, yes! Thanks! That's really kind of you. But there are 40 pages.

**Arnold:** Four zero!?! (6) I / Shall / now / start \_\_\_\_\_?

2 Choose the best answer a-c to the offers 1-5.

1 I'm going to the shops. Can I get you anything?  
a) No thanks. I'll manage. b) Would you like some help?  
c) That's really kind of you.

2 Do you want me to give you a lift to the station? I'd be happy to.  
a) That would be lovely. b) Yes. I'll manage, thanks.  
c) No!

3 Shall I lend you £5? I've got lots of cash on me.  
a) Would you like some change? b) No, it's OK, thanks.  
c) Yes.

4 Would you like me to have a look at your computer? Perhaps I can fix it.  
a) That's really kind of you. b) No, that would be great.  
c) Can you help me?

5 Can I give you a hand with those bags? They look heavy.  
a) No! b) Can I do anything for you? c) No, I'll manage, thank you.

## COMPOUND NOUNS (DRIVING)

3 Complete the story with compound nouns from the box.



traffic light	one-way street	driving licence
motorway	no-parking zone	speed limit

Mr Reginald Burton says he is one of the worst drivers in Britain and it seems a judge agrees with him. The 89-year-old driver has now lost his (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for eleven years as a result of a number of driving offences committed over the last seven months. He explained to our reporter, 'On one occasion I was driving up a road and only realized it was a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ when I met a police car coming the other way.' Another time he was stopped by the police for driving fifty miles over the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on the M4 (4) \_\_\_\_\_. 'My last and final offence happened just three weeks ago. The police pulled me over for driving through a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ when it was red.

Mrs Burton was happy about the verdict. 'It will save us a lot of money. My husband gets a parking ticket at least once a month for leaving the car in a (6) \_\_\_\_\_.'

## ● DICTATION

4 ● 32 Write the short conversations that you hear.

- 1 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_

# 8c | Bank robbers

## UNREAL CONDITIONS 2

- 1 Read the story about two motorcyclists. Then rearrange the phrases to make conditional sentences.

### Bikers blow small fortune on motorway

Two unhappy motorcyclists on their way to buy a car lost £10,500 in cash when the bag one of them was carrying split open. The unlucky bikers pulled off the road and tried to collect as much of it as they could, but most of it flew across the motorway. They were soon joined by motorists who had pulled over to help. However, it was too windy and the motorway was too busy to be able to save more than £500 of the original £11,000.

To make a terrible situation worse, the poor motorcyclists broke down further along the motorway. Their day was further complicated when the police became interested in the story. A spokeswoman for the police said, 'The fact they had that much money on them did cause suspicion.' It soon became clear, however, that the poor bikers were telling the truth. They probably wished they had taken the train.

- wouldn't have / the bag hadn't / If / any money / split open, they / lost  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- a busy motorway, / have lost so much money / hadn't happened on / If the accident / they wouldn't  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- stopped to / have rescued even less money / people hadn't / help them, they would / If some  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- been £10,500 richer / taken a cheque / They would have / instead of cash / if they had  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- never have / money in cash on them / The police would / if they hadn't had so much / been suspicious  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- If they / by train, they / have lost a penny / had travelled / wouldn't  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 Rewrite the sentences to make past conditional sentences.

- The robber didn't order coffee, so the clerk wasn't able to open the cash till.  
If the robber had ordered coffee, *the clerk would have been able to open the cash till.*
- Because the thief left evidence, he was arrested by the police.  
If the thief hadn't left \_\_\_\_\_.
- A burglar called his mother from his victim's house. As a result, the police were able to catch the burglar.  
The police wouldn't have caught \_\_\_\_\_.

## LAW & ORDER

- 3 Complete the text with words and phrases from the box.

judge    robber    evidence    robbery    guilty  
arrested    trial    sentenced

A man walked into a fast food restaurant in Michigan in the US, pulled out a gun and said to the clerk, 'This is a stick-up! Give me all your cash.' The clerk apologized and said he couldn't open the cash till without a food order. When the man ordered onion rings, the clerk said they weren't available for breakfast. The



frustrated (1) \_\_\_\_\_ walked away and left a lot of (2) \_\_\_\_\_. He was caught on CCTV and also left his gun on the counter covered in fingerprints. He was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ two hours later and charged with attempted (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and carrying a gun. After a three-minute (5) \_\_\_\_\_, the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ found him (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ him to six months in jail.

## READ & LISTEN

- 4 33 Read and listen to the reading text on page 83 of the Student's Book.

# 8 | Reading

## The future of the press?

- 1 Interesting things are happening in the press. Newspaper circulation in Europe is falling and Ireland and the UK have experienced the biggest drop. Despite this, the news isn't all bad for the industry. Global newspaper sales are increasing and revenue from ads is still very strong. Nevertheless, it is clear that newspapers need to change to meet the demands of a rapidly changing readership in a digital world.
- 2 The industry in Europe has made a number of changes, such as introducing more colour and moving from the big, bulky broadsheets to the much more user-friendly tabloid size. The most radical innovation has been the introduction of online newspapers, which have boomed since their introduction a little over ten years ago. But are online papers here to stay? On the one hand, it is clear from the massive increase in online readers that e-papers are popular. On the other hand, their financial future is not so certain. This is basically because most people are not prepared to pay for online news. In fact, if it wasn't for advertising, online newspapers would have a very hard time indeed.
- 3 A growing number of people are reading electronic newspapers instead of the print press and with good reason. First of all, they can read the news whenever they want. Secondly, readers are free to explore a subject as much or as little as they want. Thirdly, it is the perfect medium for 'real-time' news. Take, for example, the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004. Readers were able to get minute-by-minute coverage at any hour of the day. Only 24-hour news on TV could compete with that. Arguably the biggest attraction is that this news is absolutely free, at least for now. It's no great surprise that online news is thriving. Publishers, editors and journalists are all talking about what this will mean for the future.
- 4 The general view is that the future 'paper' will be a multimedia mix. Advanced technology and programming software will allow the user to create their own 'news package'. And it will arrive instantaneously, fed by super fast internet connections. The reader will receive up-to-the-minute news about everything from their local traffic problems to updates on news of specific interest to them. Nobody knows for sure what will happen, but as one expert put it, 'We won't be saying "Here is the news", we will be saying, "Here is your news."'

1 Read the article and match the headings a–d to the paragraphs 1–4.

- a Why readers like e-papers      c How news will change  
b Newspaper sales                d Online papers here to stay?

2 Read the summaries of each paragraph and correct one mistake in each summary.

### Paragraph 1

Newspaper sales are rising all over the world. As a result, newspapers do things differently to keep their readers.

### Paragraph 2

The newspaper industry has made a number of changes, one of which is the creation of online newspapers. These have become very popular and they have made money through advertising and people paying to read them.

### Paragraph 3

There are a few reasons why people like e-newspapers. They're free, you can read as much as you want, when you want and they're available twelve hours a day.

### Paragraph 4

In the future, the news will arrive if it happens. It will be a combination of different media. The reader will buy packages of news which are created especially for them.

3 Find words or phrases in the article which mean the same as the definitions 1–6. The paragraph numbers are in brackets.

- 1 income from business activities (1)
- 2 newspapers that are printed on very large pages (2)
- 3 news that is reported as soon as it happens (3)
- 4 becoming very successful (3)
- 5 report or broadcast that contains the most recent information (4)

## READ & LISTEN

4  34 Listen to Reading 8 *The future of the press?* on the CD and read the article again.

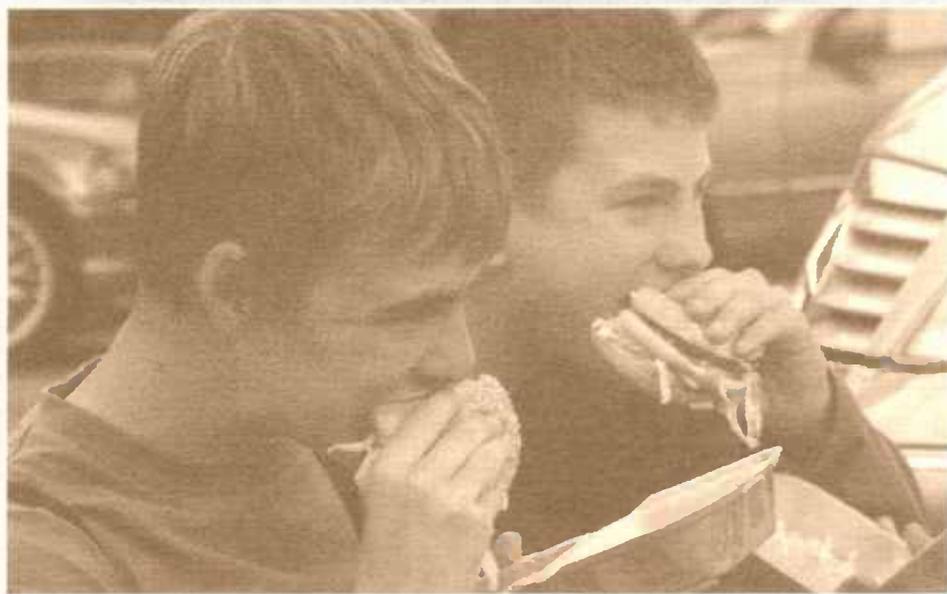
# 9A | Shops & shoppers

## ARTICLES & DETERMINERS

1 Choose the correct articles to complete the text.

Today I'm having (1) *a / the* picnic. I'm going to get most of (2) *some / the* food at my local delicatessen – (3) *some / the* deli in Dorset Road. Now I need (4) *any / some* good bread and (5) *a / some* cheese too. I also want to pick up some Greek olives, but they don't have (6) *some / any* at the Italian deli. I'll need to get them later. Now what else? Bread, cheese, olives ... oh and salad. I'll get (7) *the / any* salad later when I buy (8) *a / the* olives.

2 Complete the newspaper article with *a, the, ∅* (no word), *some* or *any*.



(1) \_\_\_\_\_ number of obese children in the UK has tripled in the past 20 years, with the result that one in ten six-year-olds and one in six fifteen-year-olds are now seriously overweight. Too many children are eating (2) \_\_\_\_\_ food that is high in salt, sugar and fat. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ children are not eating (4) \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables at all and only a little fruit.

Mintel, a market research company has just published (5) \_\_\_\_\_ report on the problem. A senior market analyst at Mintel, Maria Elustondo said, 'There is obviously a strong carbohydrate element to children's diet these days, with (6) \_\_\_\_\_ bread, fruit, biscuits, cereals and tomato ketchup named as the top five foods for Britain's seven to sixteen-year-old children.'

Mintel's research also showed that of the five most popular 'between meals' food, only one option, fruit, was healthy. The other four (crisps, chocolate, sweets and biscuits), were high in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ sugar, fat and salt. The research also pointed out that food was not the only problem. Too many children spend too much time in front of the TV or computer and don't get (8) \_\_\_\_\_ exercise. They need to get out and do some physical exercise.

## QUANTIFIERS 1

3 Choose the best determiners to complete the article.

### WHAT DO THE BRITISH HAVE AT HOME?

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces information about Britain. Their last 'General Household Survey' looked at the 'consumer durables' that British own. Here are the results for 2002/03.

Almost (1) *all / most* households had at least one TV and a telephone (99%), a freezer (95%) and a washing machine (93%). (2) *Some / Many* others had a microwave (87%), and just over half had a tumble drier (54%). Perhaps surprisingly, (3) *most / none* people still use a sink to wash up, although (4) *the / some* households had a dishwasher (28%).

Video recorders were still very popular; almost (5) *many / all* of the people in Britain have one. That figure will certainly change as buyers replace their videos with DVD players. In fact, (6) *any / most* researchers are predicting that (7) *none / any* of Britain's households will have video players within the next ten years. In 2002/03, only a third of households (32%) had a DVD player. The number of CD players continued to grow from 69% between 1998/99 to 83% in 2002/03. Many people are now predicting that there won't be (8) *some / any* DVDs or CDs in the not-so-distant future because we will download all of our music and films from the internet.

## 🎧 DICTATION

4 🎧 35 Write the conversation that you hear.

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## 📖 READ & LISTEN

5 📖 36 Read and listen to the reading text *Checking out the check out* on page 86 of the Student's Book.

## CONTAINERS

6 Complete the phrases 1–8 with as many nouns as possible from the box.

ice cream    beer    biscuits    tomato soup  
 dog food    crackers    crisps    coffee  
 free-range eggs    whisky    strawberry jam  
 margarine    milk    mineral water    olive oil  
 peanuts    tissues    tuna

- 1 a tub of
- 2 a jar of
- 3 a bottle of
- 4 a packet of
- 5 a tin of
- 6 a box of
- 7 a can of
- 8 a carton of

7 Complete the conversation with containers from exercise 6.



- Dulcie:** Hi. Could you get some things from the supermarket for us?
- Jane:** OK. Hold on while I get a pen. OK.
- Dulcie:** Can you get a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of coffee?
- Jane:** Instant coffee?
- Dulcie:** Yes, and get a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of biscuits or two.
- Jane:** OK, got that. Shall I get something for dinner?
- Dulcie:** No, that's OK. I'm cooking chicken and a salad.
- Jane:** Sounds good. I'll pick up a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolate ice cream and some strawberries for dessert.
- Dulcie:** Good idea! Oh, we need eggs. Get a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of eggs, would you. We need a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of olive oil. And can you get a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of cream?
- Jane:** Yes, got that. Oh, I guess the cat will want dinner too. I'll get a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of cat food. Is that it?
- Dulcie:** Cat food? We don't have a cat.
- Jane:** Of course we do Emma! I bought him last month!
- Dulcie:** Terribly sorry. I think I've dialled the wrong number.

## SHOPPING

8 Complete the conversation with words or phrases from the box.

shop assistant    shopping centre/mall    shopaholic  
 window shopping    shoplifters    security guard  
 online shopping    high street shopping

- Andrea:** Hi, Claire. Want to come shopping? They've just opened a few new shops in the (1) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Claire:** Yeah, I know. Do you know that Carrie has got a job as a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in a perfume shop there, selling that new French brand?
- Andrea:** Has she? My brother's going to work there too.
- Claire:** Really! Work in a perfume shop too?
- Andrea:** No way, he's far too macho. He's going to be a (3) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Claire:** What!? Catching all the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ who walk off with CDs up their jumpers?
- Andrea:** Yep, that's the idea. Anyway, want to shop?
- Claire:** I don't have any money, but we could go (5) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Andrea:** Absolutely. I haven't got much money either. Shall we ask Luisa?
- Claire:** No. She told me that she never wants to go (6) \_\_\_\_\_ again.
- Andrea:** What!? Luisa stop shopping! Impossible!! She's a (7) \_\_\_\_\_!!!
- Claire:** I know. She said she would prefer to shop from the comfort of her bedroom. She's only interested in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ now!

## TRANSLATION

- 9 Translate the sentences into your language.
- 1 None of the 60–75 age group had bought any clothing on the internet.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 Most online shoppers buy books, music and holidays.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 Most shoppers prefer to go to the big supermarkets on the outskirts of town.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4 High street shopping may become a thing of the past as more people shop online.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 Massive supermarkets are slowly killing off small stores and corner shops.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

# 9B | E-shopping

## COLLOCATIONS WITH TAKE

1 Complete the advert with words or phrases from the box.

a little time    advice    breath away  
a look at    our word    advantage of

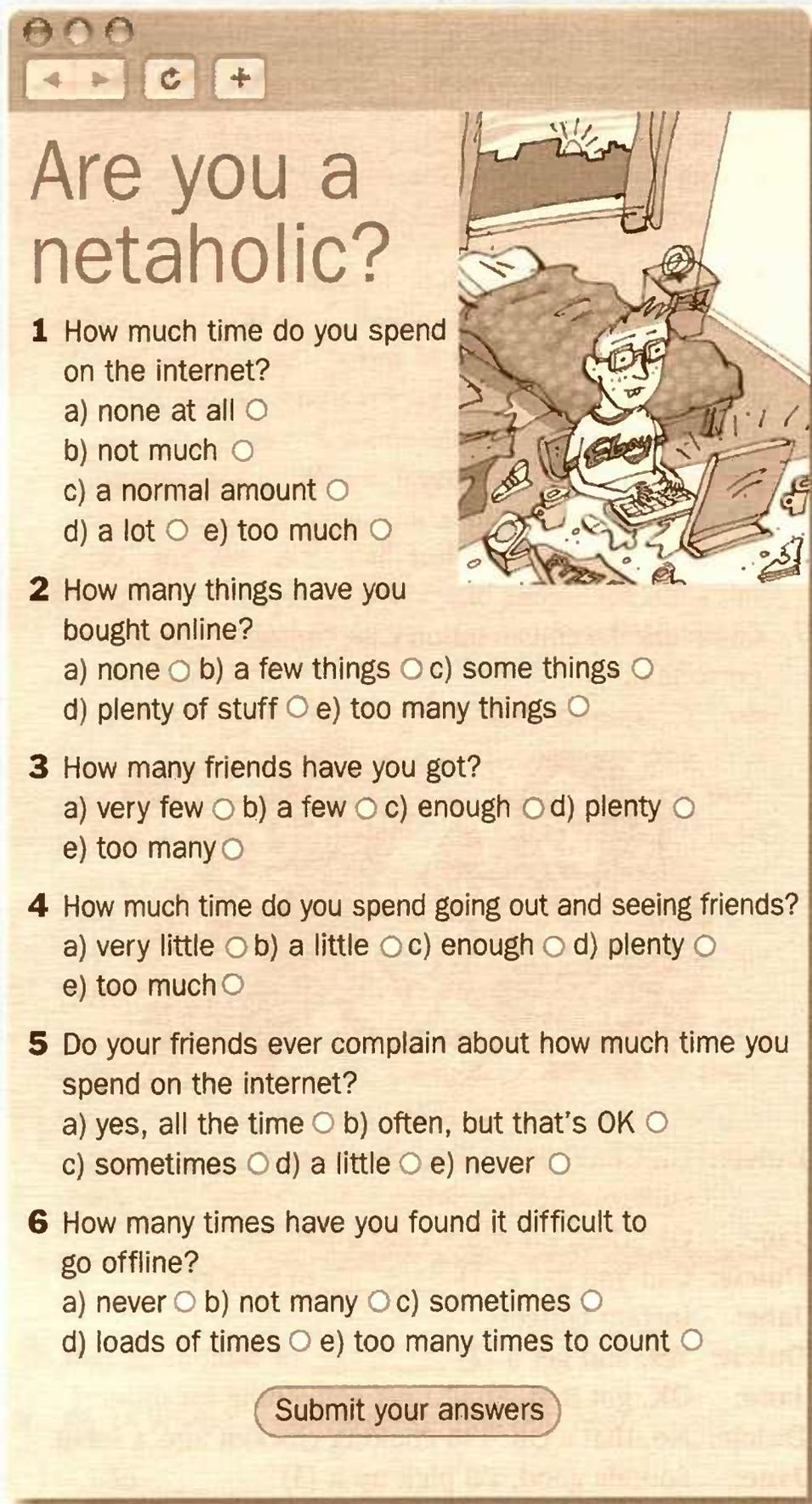


## QUANTIFIERS 2

2 Choose the best quantifiers to complete the text.

Too (1) *many / much* people are still worried about shopping online according to a new survey. Although security on the net has improved enormously, (2) *not many / plenty* of people are still worried about giving out personal information. (3) *Not many / A lot of* the people interviewed felt that the government did (4) *little / a little* to fight credit card fraud. The reality is actually the opposite. Secure payment systems mean that only (5) *a few / too many* people have had credit card problems – just 1% in fact. Another common concern that e-shoppers have is that they can't touch or see what they want to buy. 'Five years ago very (6) *little / few* was done to help customers with these worries', said Kathy Corman, visual director of SeeFeelBuy. 'But technology is moving fast. There are even (7) *few / a few* sites that have virtual dressing rooms. It won't be long before you'll be able to see yourself dancing in that new dress.'

3 Do this quiz on net addiction to see if you have a problem. When you have finished, tick the answers you think a netaholic would give.



**Are you a netaholic?**

- How much time do you spend on the internet?  
a) none at all  b) not much   
c) a normal amount  d) a lot  e) too much
- How many things have you bought online?  
a) none  b) a few things  c) some things   
d) plenty of stuff  e) too many things
- How many friends have you got?  
a) very few  b) a few  c) enough  d) plenty   
e) too many
- How much time do you spend going out and seeing friends?  
a) very little  b) a little  c) enough  d) plenty   
e) too much
- Do your friends ever complain about how much time you spend on the internet?  
a) yes, all the time  b) often, but that's OK   
c) sometimes  d) a little  e) never
- How many times have you found it difficult to go offline?  
a) never  b) not many  c) sometimes   
d) loads of times  e) too many times to count

Submit your answers

## ● DICTATION

4 ● 37 Write the text that you hear.

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# 9c | Telephone bills

## COMPLAINTS

**1** Rearrange what the customer (C) says to the shop assistant (SA) to complete the conversation.

**C:** wrong / with / this / think there's / DVD player / I / something

(1) \_\_\_\_\_.

**SA:** I see. What seems to be the problem, sir?

**C:** Well, / and I'm / picture and sound / it yesterday / with the / I only bought / having problems

(2) \_\_\_\_\_.

**SA:** I'm terribly sorry, sir. Is the DVD showing black and white?

**C:** just / No, / work / it / doesn't

(3) \_\_\_\_\_.

**SA:** I can look at it, sir. I'm a qualified electrical engineer.

**C:** I / speak / the / , could / to / , please / No / manager

(4) \_\_\_\_\_?

**SA:** Certainly, sir, but just one quick question. Did you check that the scart cable was properly connected?

**C:** a / cable / what's / scart

(5) \_\_\_\_\_?

**SA:** The cable that joins your DVD player to your TV.

**C:** Oh, / those / don't think / I / I've got / one of

(6) \_\_\_\_\_.

**SA:** I see. That's good. I think we have solved the problem.

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

**2** Underline the word or phrase that does not go with the verb.

**1** **get** a telephone bill    supermarket    wet  
some bread and cheese    a phone call

**2** **make** a phone call    a complaint    power  
an exception for someone    a proposal

**3** **take** a cold    your point    your time  
advantage of something  
something back to a shop

**4** **have** a look at something    a sale    hungry  
contact with someone    a monopoly

**5** **go** online    window shopping    a mobile phone  
offline    to a shopping centre/mall

**6** **be** in trouble at school    in danger  
not too sure    to suggest    in a hurry

## PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

**3** Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

by    by    in    by    on    in    in    in

**1** And my flat was \_\_\_\_ a terrible mess.

**2** I deleted a report on the computer \_\_\_\_ accident!

**3** Guess who I met \_\_\_\_ chance yesterday?

**4** Have you ever been \_\_\_\_ trouble at work?

**5** Have you ever been \_\_\_\_ danger?

**6** I called him David \_\_\_\_ mistake!

**7** I was \_\_\_\_ a hurry and left my laptop and mobile behind.

**8** I think you should have my details \_\_\_\_ file.

**4** Match the sentences and questions 1–8 in exercise 3 to the responses a–h.

- a Don't tell me. The President of America!?
- b How embarrassing! Don't you ever tidy it up?
- c Yes, once. My boss caught me phoning my girlfriend in Brazil.
- d Oh, no. Wasn't that your last boyfriend's name?
- e Oh, no! And did you get it back?
- f Yes, I was bitten by a diamondback rattlesnake once.
- g I'll just check ... Whittaker? Yes, here you are.
- h How frustrating! Did you get it back?

## TRANSLATION

**5** Translate the conversation into your language.

**A:** Could I speak to the manager, please?

**B:** That's me. How can I help?

**A:** I recently bought this mobile phone.

**B:** I see. And what seems to be the problem, madam?

**A:** I'm having problems turning it on.

**B:** Oh, right. Well see this little button here?

**A:** This one?

**B:** Yes, try pushing it down.

**A:** Oh, look. It's come on! How pretty! Thank you so much.

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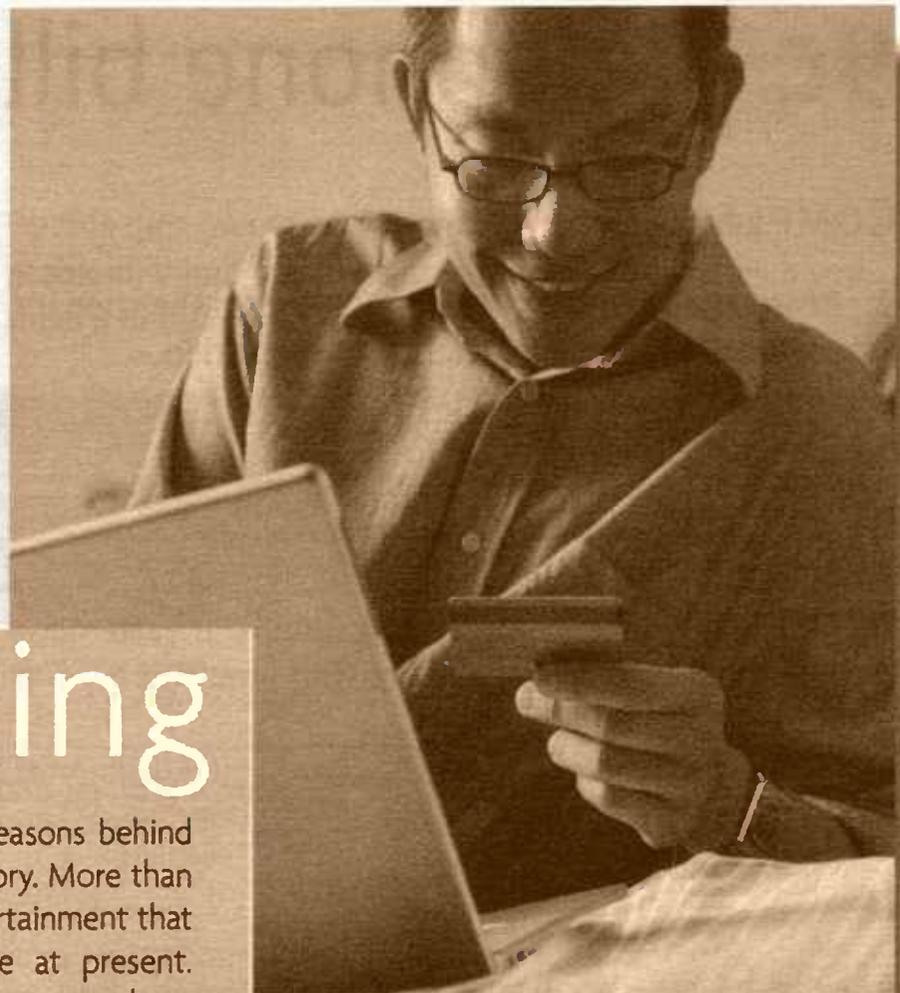


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# 9 | Reading

## 1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you ever go online? Yes  No
- 2 Tick the things you use the internet for.  
Sending email  Looking for information   
Downloading music  Buying things   
Sending photos  Downloading videos



## e-retail rocketing

1 We all know that retail is the sale of products direct to customers in small quantities but do you know what e-retail is? It's the online market where people go shopping. The market-analyst company, *Verdict* has carried out research that shows that e-retail was the fastest growing retail sector in 2004. One in four shoppers is heading for the net instead of the high street. And as a nation, the British are becoming more comfortable with computers – 60% of households now have one and most of them are connected to the net. In research carried out across Europe on the use of the media, the internet came second only to TV, and well ahead of papers, magazines and the radio.

2 There are a number of reasons behind this incredible success story. More than anything, it is digital entertainment that is driving internet usage at present. Digital music players and cameras have become the latest must-have accessories and more and more people are downloading music from the net. All of this has become technically possible because of the introduction of super fast broadband connections.

3 Another key reason for the increase in online shopping is that people are changing their shopping habits. Shopping online gives the customer more choice and is more convenient too, as everything is delivered to your door. Finally, customer confidence is up; people feel safer now about paying by credit card online.

4 The most popular goods for home delivery are books, music and videos. After that come electrical goods such as TVs and CD players. Electrical goods are closely followed by clothing. The Interactive Media in Retail Group (IMRG) predicts that by April 2010 almost 20% of retail sales will come from online shopping. It raises an interesting question about the future of high street shopping in the next 20 years. For the moment, however, the retail sector is still king, but watch out – e-retail is big and getting bigger every day!

## 2 Read the article and complete the sentences 1–6 with the best phrase a–c.

- 1 a) 25% b) 33% c) 50% of shoppers prefer to shop on the internet instead of on the high street.
- 2 Three a) *in four* b) *in five* c) *in six* of British households have a computer.
- 3 The most popular gadgets in Britain at the moment are a) *digital cameras and radios*. b) *digital cameras and music players*. c) *digital cameras and wide-screen TVs*.
- 4 One of the main reasons people feel confident about buying online is because a) *they know how to use computers*. b) *they know they will get better prices than in the high street*. c) *they believe their credit card details are safe*.
- 5 The most popular buys online are a) *music players and videos*. b) *books, music and videos*. c) *clothing*.
- 6 It is predicted that by April 2010, e-retail shopping will be a) 20% b) 35% c) 60% of the retail market.

## 3 Read the article again and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 High street shopping is growing more than any other part of the retail business. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 According to a European survey, TV is still the most popular media used. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The only reason why online shopping is growing so fast is because people are downloading music. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Without broadband this new growth would not have been possible. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 High street shopping is not the most important part of the retail business. \_\_\_\_\_

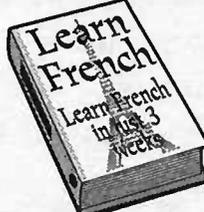
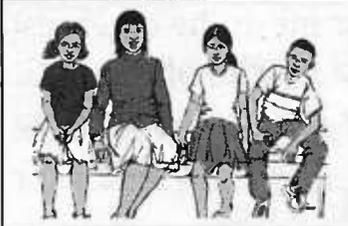
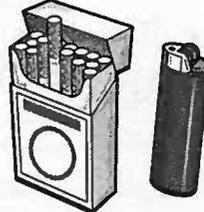
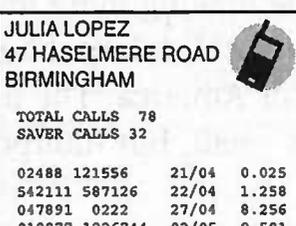
## READ & LISTEN

- 4  38 Listen to Reading 9 *e-retail rocketing* on the CD and read the article again.

# 10A | Secrets

## MODALS OF SPECULATION 1 (PRESENT TIME)

1 Imagine that you find the objects in the pictures below in a handbag. Write sentences about the owner of the bag using the information and the modals.

1		Costa Rican ( <i>must</i> )
2		French ( <i>can't</i> )
3		divorced ( <i>could</i> )
4		children ( <i>might</i> )
5		smoke ( <i>may</i> )
6		piano ( <i>might</i> )
7		Birmingham ( <i>must</i> )

1 She must be Costa Rican.

- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Choose the correct verbs to complete the conversation about the American illusionist, David Blaine.

**Rob:** This guy is amazing. How is he going to stand on a 100 foot pole for 35 hours?

**Bert:** He (1) *can't* / *must* have something to hold on to.

**Rob:** No. It says here that he will do it without food, water or anything to lean on.

**Bert:** So he (2) *couldn't* / *might* hold on to an invisible cable or something. That's a possibility.

**Rob:** Well, perhaps. I think he (3) *must* / *can't* have some sort of life line. If you fall from 100 feet, you're dead.

**Bert:** True. I wonder if he has life insurance.

**Rob:** Don't be stupid! He (4) *might* / *must* have.

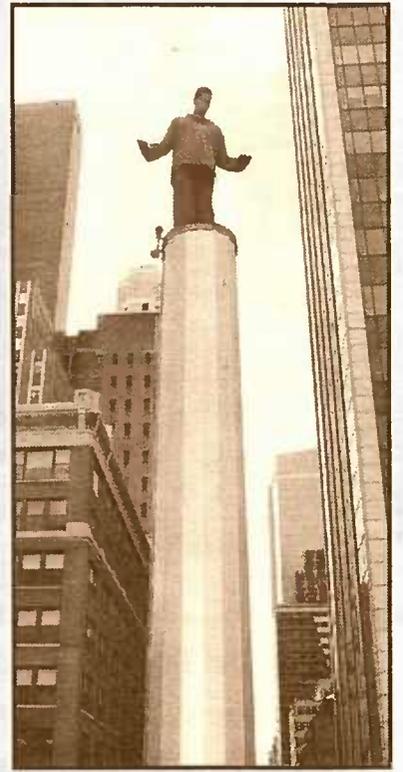
**Bert:** Yeah. Do you think he's scared of heights?

**Rob:** Are you serious!? He (5) *can't* / *must* be.

**Bert:** Well look at the mad things he's done. I think he (6) *can't* / *must* be crazy, don't you?

**Rob:** Probably. You know this (7) *could* / *must* be his last stunt.

**Bert:** It will be if he's not holding on to something.



### 39 DICTATION

3 Write the conversation that you hear.

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## ILLUSIONS

4 Complete the text with words from the box.

Audiences    tricks    perform    magician  
vanish    magical    pretending    fake



The American illusionist, David Blaine must be the most famous living (1) \_\_\_\_\_. He used to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ card tricks in bars in New York, but Blaine wanted more. In 1997, he walked into the boardroom of ABC television and got a million-dollar contract by doing an unbelievable card trick and then levitating his body two feet off the floor. The contract led to a one-hour TV show called *David Blaine: Street Magic*. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world watched him do incredible (4) \_\_\_\_\_ such as making cards (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and then reappear in a shop window. In 2003, he was in London, living in a transparent plastic box up in the air for 45 days. He said that he had nothing but water to keep him alive. Some thought that he was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and that the water actually contained food of some sort. Whether you think it's all real or completely (7) \_\_\_\_\_, there's no escaping the fact that Blaine is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to watch.

## WORD FAMILIES

5 Complete the opinions with the best word.

- 1 There's a strong a) *likelihood* b) *unlikely* c) *likely* that a small group of people control most of the world.
- 2 It is a) *probability* b) *probably* c) *improbable* that the secret services listen to everything we say.
- 3 It's absolutely a) *possibility* b) *impossible* c) *impossibility* for aliens to be living amongst us.
- 4 The result of the election is an absolute a) *certainty* b) *certain* c) *uncertain*.
- 5 There is a small a) *impossible* b) *possibility* c) *impossibility* that the HIV virus was developed as a secret weapon.

## MODALS OF SPECULATION 2 (PRESENT TIME)

6 Choose the best response a–c for each situation 1–4.

- 1 Your unhappy friend phones you from a bus stop and asks you for a lift. There's been no bus for 40 minutes and it's snowing.
  - a) She could be waiting.
  - b) She must be freezing.
  - c) She could be having fun.
- 2 An old school friend says they heard your old friend Zac is working as a ski instructor. That's not possible because you know that Zac can't ski.
  - a) Zac couldn't be working as a ski instructor.
  - b) My old school friend can't be lying.
  - c) Zac must be working as a ski instructor.
- 3 You are waiting for your friend in an Indian restaurant called *The Sitar*. Unfortunately, there are two Sitar in town. There's a small possibility he's at the other one.
  - a) He must be having dinner at home.
  - b) He can't be having dinner at the other restaurant.
  - c) He could be waiting for me at the other restaurant.
- 4 Your friend Amelia is on a beach holiday in Greece and it's 11am there. You know she loves getting up at 9am to go sunbathing.
  - a) She might be dancing in a club.
  - b) She must be sunbathing.
  - c) She could be sleeping in bed.

## TRANSLATION

7 Translate the text into your language.

Interpol, the international police organization, is looking for the international bank robber, Johnny Raffles. Raffles has probably robbed 26 banks in eighteen different countries and has been called the *Magic Magician*. As a result of his success, he must be making more money than any head of government in the world. Interpol believe that he could be living in Germany or America. The likelihood of catching this brilliant thief is small, but Interpol never give up.

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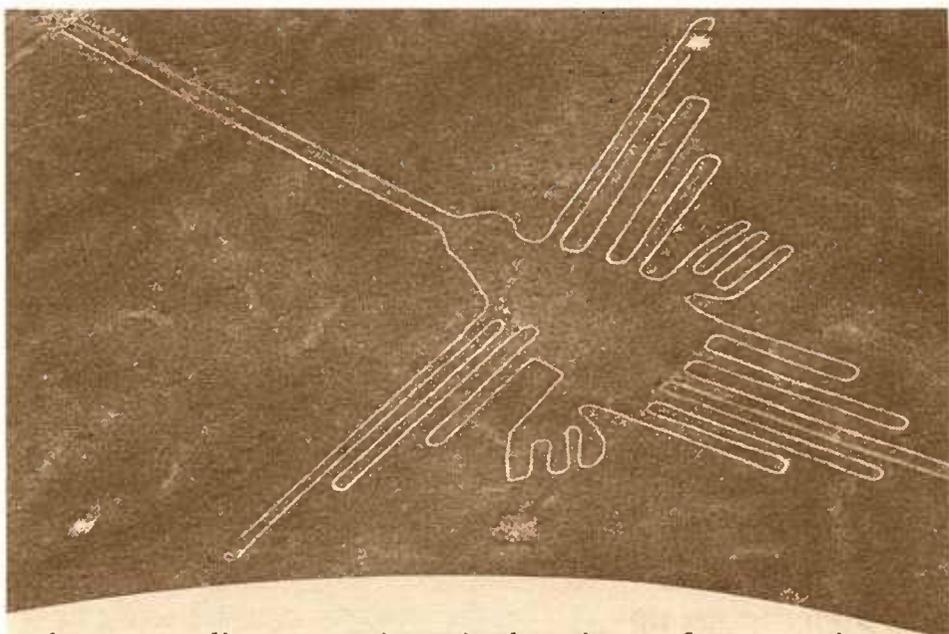
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# 10B | Mysteries

## MODALS OF SPECULATION (PAST TIME)

1 Complete the text with phrases from the box.

could they have been used  
might have been      must have been drawn  
could the Nazca people have managed  
must have been      could have had



The Nazca lines are gigantic drawings of geometric shapes, animals, spiders, and fish drawn by the Nazca people in the Peruvian desert. Scientists believe they (1) \_\_\_\_\_ over 2,000 years ago. One of the most amazing things about these pictures is that they can only be seen from the air, so how (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to draw such enormous pictures?

Various theories have been put forward. Erich von Däniken was positive that they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the work of a superior race of aliens from another planet. He thought the lines made an airfield for alien spaceships. How (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as an airfield? Firstly, the lines would have been too confusing and secondly, if aliens had landed there, why were there no marks left by their spacecraft? Other theories suggest that the lines (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for foot races, for irrigation, or for astronomical purposes. But none of these could really explain the lines. More probable theories have been made since then. Perhaps the lines (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a religious purpose; a place created by the Nazca for their gods. Yet nobody has ever explained the Nazca lines and they remain a wonderful mystery.

## VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVE

2 Choose the best phrases to complete the conversation.

tried to      began to      deserved to      managed to  
pretended to      claimed to      seemed to      refused to

**Karen:** Did you see that programme about the Russian girl, Natasha Demkina who (1) *refused to / claimed to* be able to see people's illnesses?

**Balvir:** You're joking?

**Karen:** No. She found she had a special talent and (2) *tried to / deserved to* help dozens of people in her home town.

**Balvir:** And was she a fake?

**Karen:** Who knows? Some scientists thought she (3) *deserved to / refused to* be taken seriously.

**Balvir:** So did she have to do tests and stuff?

**Karen:** They did some scientific tests and she (4) *seemed to / deserved to* work out what was wrong with several patients.

**Balvir:** Wow! So she must have special powers.

**Karen:** Well the scientists couldn't agree on that. Some (5) *deserved to / began to* accept that she was special and thought she (6) *managed to / refused to* see these things.

## 🎧 DICTATION

3 🎧 40 Write the conversation that you hear.

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## ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

1 Decide if the meaning of each of the following words or phrases is positive (P) or negative (N).

- 1 drawback —
- 2 benefit —
- 3 problem —
- 4 advantage —
- 5 pro —
- 6 trouble —
- 7 con —
- 8 no point in —

2 Choose the best options to complete the arguments in the leaflet

### DRUG TESTING IN SCHOOLS

The British government is thinking about introducing random drug testing in schools. Here are some of the main arguments for and against the idea. What do you think?

A major advantage of drug (1) *test / testing* is that students are less likely to take drugs if they think they may be caught.

There are many (2) *benefits / drawbacks* to drug testing, like giving the schools another option in fighting the war on drug abuse.

The (3) *benefit / disadvantage* of drug testing is that it's very expensive to do properly.

The (4) *trouble / con* is it's undemocratic. If a school has a problem with drugs, they should work with the students who have a problem, not assume the whole school is guilty.

The (5) *con / problem* with drug testing by individual schools is that there will be chaos. If the government is serious they need to have one system for the whole country.

The (6) *advantage / pro* with drug testing is that it gives students an excuse to say 'no' when they are under pressure from their friends to take drugs.

## IDIOMS

3 Complete the sentences with idioms from the box.

bright and early    cracking    high point  
dragging your feet    it safe    to the point

- 1 Come on, you lot! If you don't get \_\_\_\_\_, we'll miss the plane.
- 2 And my team won the cup! It was the happiest moment of my life. Well, maybe not, but it was the \_\_\_\_\_ of my year.
- 3 He was going on and on about unimportant little things and not saying what he really wanted to. So I lost my patience and told him to get \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I'm like my dad. He never liked to take risks and I always prefer to play \_\_\_\_\_ too.
- 5 This report has to be finished today, so stop \_\_\_\_\_ and just do it!
- 6 I prefer to get up \_\_\_\_\_ because I work best in the morning.

## TRANSLATION

4 Translate the conversation into your language.

A: The good thing about getting up bright and early is that you feel you are really using the day.

B: Not for me. I feel sleepy in the morning.

A: Maybe. But the drawback of late nights is that you can't get cracking in the morning.

B: Yeah, yeah. OK, I know there are pros and cons, but this conversation is too serious for seven in the morning. Where's the coffee?

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## ‘Lucky’ Lord Lucan – alive or dead?

ON 8<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1974 Lord Lucan, a British aristocrat, vanished. The day before, his children’s nanny had been brutally murdered and his wife had been attacked too. To this day the British public are still interested in the murder case because Lucan has never been found. Now, over 30 years later, the police have reopened the case, hoping that new DNA techniques will help solve this murder mystery.

People suspected that ‘Lucky’, as he was called by friends, wanted to kill his wife he no longer lived with. They say that Lucan entered his old house and, in the dark, killed the nanny by mistake. His estranged wife heard noises, came downstairs and was also attacked, but managed to escape. Seven months after the murder, a jury concluded that Lucan had killed the nanny.

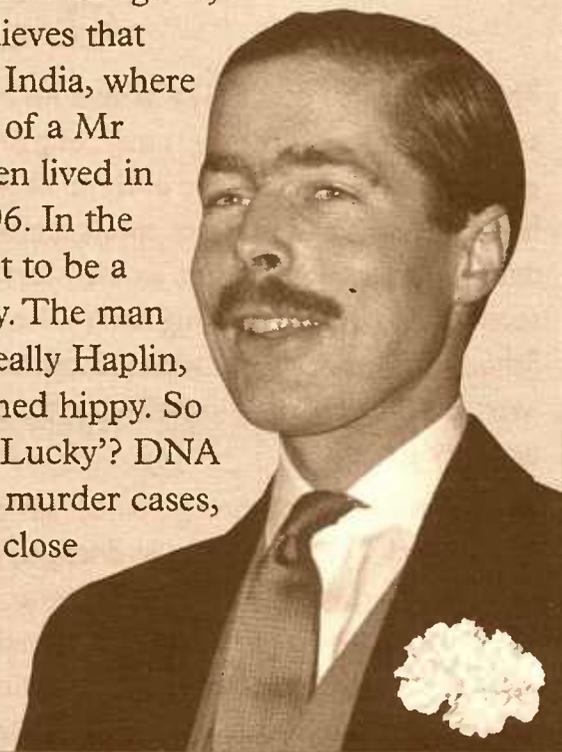
What happened next is unclear, but there are several theories which fall into one of three categories: he may have killed himself, he could have escaped or he might have been killed. It appears that the night after the murder, ‘Lucky’ borrowed a car and drove it to the English coast. In 2000, John Aspinall, a close friend of

Lucan’s, said in an interview that he thought Lucan had committed suicide by sinking his boat in the English Channel.

Another version of events says that ‘Lucky’ left the blood-soaked car on the coast and took a ferry to France. He was met there by someone who drove him to safety in another country. However, after a time, his rescuers became worried that they would become involved in the murder too and so Lucan was killed.

A further fascinating theory was made in the book *Dead Lucky* by Duncan MacLaughlin, a former detective. He believes that

Lucan travelled to Goa, India, where he assumed the identity of a Mr Barry Haplin. Lucan then lived in Goa till his death in 1996. In the end the claim turned out to be a case of mistaken identity. The man who died in 1996 was really Haplin, an ex-schoolteacher turned hippy. So what is the truth about ‘Lucky’? DNA testing has solved many murder cases, but who knows if it can close the book on this one.



**1** Read the article. Choose the best ending a–c for the sentences 1–5.

- The public are still interested in the investigation because a) *of the terrible murder.* b) *of the use of new DNA techniques.* c) *Lord Lucan has never been found.*
- It is thought that Lucan killed the nanny because a) *she was looking after the children.* b) *she was a friend of Lucan’s.* c) *it was dark and he thought she was Lady Lucan.*
- Aspinall thought Lucan killed himself by a) *jumping into water.* b) *sailing his boat.* c) *sinking his boat.*
- Lucan could have been killed because people a) *didn’t want the police to catch him.* b) *thought he might talk to the police about them if he was caught.* c) *were unhappy with him.*
- Ex-detective MacLaughlin claimed that Mr Barry Haplin a) *was an old schoolteacher.* b) *died in Goa, India.* c) *was really Lord Lucan in disguise.*

**2** Read the summary of the article and correct the six factual mistakes in it.

In 1974, Lord Lucan vanished two days after his wife was horribly murdered. Lucan has never been seen since. New DNA techniques mean the police have solved the case and they have reopened it.

People said that ‘Lucky’ wanted to kill his wife. Unfortunately he killed his nanny by mistake. Seven months later he was accused of the murder.

There are two theories about what happened to him. A close friend said that he sank his own boat off the English coast to kill himself. Another story says someone helped him by meeting him and driving him to France, but later murdered him. A book was written describing another theory that Lucan travelled to India where he became Mr Barry Haplin and lived in Goa until he died in 1996. This theory was wrong though. Haplin was not Lucan – he was a detective.

### READ & LISTEN

**3**  **41** Listen to Reading 10 ‘Lucky’ Lord Lucan – alive or dead? on the CD and read the article again.

# 11A | Olympic dreams

## PASSIVE

1 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the text.

This modern-day sport (1) *was born / is born* from an ancient martial art. Records show that it (2) *was being practised / is being practised* as early as 50 B.C. in Silla, one of three kingdoms in pre-Korean history. Because Silla (3) *was always attacked / was always being attacked* by Japanese pirates, an early form of the art was taught to soldiers. As a result, the Kingdom (4) *had to be / could be* protected. Schools (5) *was founded / were founded* to train these Hwarang or 'warriors'. They became travellers and taught their art to the ordinary people.

The martial art went through numerous changes over the next thousand plus years and almost disappeared during Japan's invasion of Korea from 1909 until 1945. However, after Korea's independence in 1945, new Kwans or martial arts schools (6) *was opened / were opened*. Ten years later, a group of Korean martial arts leaders gave this art one name, Tae Kwon Do. 'Tae' means kick; 'Kwon' means strike, and 'Do' means method or way. Tae Kwon Do, the 'art of kicking and striking', became the Korean martial art. The sport has a strict code and violence (7) *was not allowed / is not allowed*. In 1973, the World Taekwondo Federation (8) *has been established / was established* and recognized by the Korean government.

2 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the passive.

## SPORTS QUIZ

Sport 1 \_\_\_\_\_

This sport (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*write*) about in ancient Greek, Roman, Persian, Indian and Chinese history. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*practise*) in Greece where it was mainly used to prepare young men to fight in wars, and it (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*include*) in the Olympic Games in 688 BC. The men's hands (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*cover*) with leather bands to protect them at that time. The sport as we know it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*revive*) in 18th Century England and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*practise*) in its present form since the 1880s, with the two men in a small, square space and the audience seated all around them. Nowadays, it (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*also / promote*) as a sport for women, both as participants and spectators.

Sport 2 \_\_\_\_\_

This sport developed out of parachuting in the 1960s. At the time special holes (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*cut*) in a parachute to slow the fall and to allow the pilot to direct the parachute. Later, by changing the design, the parachute (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (*pull*) up into the air by a small plane. But one more development (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (*need*) – a square sail. Once this (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (*develop*), the sport was ready to take off. That happened in the French town of Mieussy where pilots managed to fly into the air by running down the hillsides of the Alps. Since then, this sport (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) very popular in Ölü Deniz, in Turkey. As you read this, hundreds of these 'birds' (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (*fly*) all over the world.

Now complete the headings with the sports.

## SPORT

3 Match the descriptions 1–5 to sports from the box.

rugby	athletics	baseball
water polo	boxing	

- This involves a number of different sports like the 100 metres and the high jump. \_\_\_\_\_
- In this team game, you have to hit a ball with a wooden bat and then run around four 'bases'. If you succeed, you score a 'run'. \_\_\_\_\_
- This is a very skilful sport, but many people think it just consists of two people hitting each other. \_\_\_\_\_
- The aim is to run with the ball in your arms, pass it and kick it. The objective is to score 'a try'. \_\_\_\_\_
- There are seven players, one of which is a goalkeeper. The match is played in water. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 DICTATION

42 Write the text that you hear.

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## NOUNS & ADJECTIVES (DESCRIBING PEOPLE)

5 Complete the conversation with the best words.



**Andrew:** Did you use to play sport then, Geoff?

**Geoff:** Did I use to play sport!!! Andrew, I was king of the tennis court. I danced around the court like an angel.

**Andrew:** I guess you're not as (1) a) *agility* b) *agile* c) *agilely* as you used to be.

**Geoff:** It wasn't just about agility. It was about brain power too. You needed the (2) a) *intelligence* b) *intelligent* c) *intelligently* to know what the other person was going to do next and the (3) a) *ruthlessness* b) *ruthless* c) *ruthlessly* to beat him into the ground.

**Andrew:** Goodness, Geoff! I've never heard you speak so (4) a) *enthusiasm* b) *enthusiastic* c) *enthusiastically* about anything! You should put that walking stick down before you break something.

**Geoff:** Yes, you didn't know me way back then. I used to train seven days a week because I was (5) a) *determination* b) *determined* c) *determinedly* to play at Wimbledon. Ah, yes, those were the days!

**Andrew:** I can't imagine you being so determined to be successful.

**Geoff:** Yes, no doubt about it. I had real (6) a) *ambition*. b) *ambitious*. c) *ambitiously*. You know I was at centre court.

**Andrew:** My goodness! You played at centre court in Wimbledon! Geoff, I never knew you were so (7) a) *talent!* b) *talented!* c) *talentless!*

**Geoff:** Oh, no ... I didn't play there. I watched the great Fred Perry play there.

**Andrew:** Oh, I see. So, how about a game?

**Geoff:** Well, I'm not sure I have that kind of (8) a) *power* b) *powerful* c) *powerfully* any more.

## VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS

6 Rearrange the sentences so they mean the same thing as the first sentence.

1 The judges awarded two gold medals to the young Russian.  
the young Russian / The judges / two gold medals / awarded  
The judges awarded the young Russian two gold medals.

2 The International Olympic Committee (IOC) gave the 2012 Olympic Games to London.  
the 2012 Olympic / gave / Games / London / The IOC  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3 The Greeks built a massive Olympic village for the athletes.  
built / a massive / Olympic village / The Greeks / the athletes  
\_\_\_\_\_.

4 The athlete won a gold medal for her country.  
medal / her country / The athlete / a gold / won  
\_\_\_\_\_.

5 The winner gave a press conference to the journalists.  
gave / the / a press / The winner / conference / journalists  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## TRANSLATION

7 Translate the sentences into your language.

1 Her combination of intelligence, power and natural talent have made her a world-class athlete.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2 Over 11,000 athletes gave their best to the world during the seventeen-day competition in Athens.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3 Thousands of rooms were built for the sportsmen and women by the Greek government.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

4 Both of the Williams sisters were taught the basics of tennis from the age of four by their dad.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

# 11B | The sporting year

## CAUSATIVE

1 Complete the sentences with the best word or phrase.



- We had to have the boat a) *taken away* b) *repainted* c) *sold* so we could race.
- After they have their weight a) *lost* b) *paid* c) *taken*, the riders get dressed.
- And this year's winning horse will have the trophy a) *presented to* b) *sold to* c) *made for* her.
- I had my knee a) *operated on* b) *checked* c) *twisted* and it's OK, so I can play this afternoon.
- The problem we had with the seats has been a) *broken* b) *forgotten* c) *fixed*, so we are ready to go.
- We are having the grass court a) *watered* b) *pulled up* c) *painted* so that it is ready for the big match tomorrow.

2 Match sentences 1–6 in exercise 1 to the sporting events a–c.

- a the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships
- b the Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race
- c the Grand National Horse Race.

3 Rearrange the words and phrases in brackets to complete the sentences.

- Because I'm left handed (especially / set of golf clubs / made / for me / I had a) \_\_\_\_\_.
- I won't be able to play again this year because (knee / on / operated / my / I've had) \_\_\_\_\_.
- To make sure I'm not in danger (regularly / pressure checked / I have / my blood) \_\_\_\_\_.
- To make sure my diet is perfect (my / by my / having / own chef / I'm / food cooked) \_\_\_\_\_.
- After the game (photo / mind having / would you / taken / your) \_\_\_\_\_?

## SERVICES

4 Complete the article with verbs from the box in the correct form.

design	cook	cut	deliver
test	develop	service	serve



After winning £17 million, Mary Hinge decided to stop playing championship tennis. 'I've become the laziest person in the world,' she says proudly. 'I worked hard for years and now I don't do anything! I have my breakfast (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to me in bed every morning. In fact I have all of my food (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for me. If I want something special, I let James, my butler, know and he phones the supermarket and has the food (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to the door. Oh, and I love clothes, you know. I have everything (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for me in Italy. I still like shopping for clothes and I often meet up with the girls for lunch.'

The ex-champion goes on to tell me about her plans for today. 'My hair's a bit long, so I'm having it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at 12. Oh, and I need to have the car (6) \_\_\_\_\_. But James can do that. Oh, and my eye test! James can't do that. I'll have to have my eyes (7) \_\_\_\_\_ without him!'

And when I ask her about her future plans, the 32-year-old answers, 'I'm going to have a villa built for the summer. Oh, that reminds me ...,' she says in a tired voice, 'I must remember to pick up my holiday photos. I had them (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in town.'

## ● DICTATION

5 ● 43 Write the text that you hear.

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# 11c | Sport relief

## MAKE & DO

1 Complete the conversation with the correct forms of *make* and *do*.

**Simon:** I'm going (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee. Do you want to have a break?

**Nicola:** No thanks, darling. I have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ these accounts and email them by 3pm. But I've (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake somewhere. It's driving me crazy!

**Simon:** Oh, poor you. I'm going (4) \_\_\_\_\_ some shopping and I'll (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a delicious dinner for the two of us tonight. OK?

**Nicola:** Oh, that would be lovely, but I can't really stop for dinner. I have some other work (6) \_\_\_\_\_ after this.

**Simon:** You should (7) \_\_\_\_\_ some sport and make some time for your family.

**Nicola:** OK, OK, you're right. If you're going out, could you (8) \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour and take this plant round to my mother?

## QUESTION TAGS (CHECKING)

2 Complete the conversation with question tags from the box.

won't you    are you    aren't you    can't you  
could we    won't you    haven't you

**David:** You're going to run in the marathon, (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

**John:** Yes. I have to get more sponsors though.

**David:** You can ask your company, (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

**John:** Already have. They promised to double anything I raise.

**David:** That's generous. You've asked your friends, (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

**John:** Most of them. Hey, we couldn't ask your parents, (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

**David:** Why not? You'll ask your parents too, (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

**John:** They haven't got much money.

**David:** Oh, come on! You're not asking for a fortune, (6) \_\_\_\_\_?

**John:** No, that's true. By the way, you'll sponsor me, (7) \_\_\_\_\_?

**David:** I might ...if you're nice to me.

3 Complete the conversation with question tags.

**Adrian:** So what's 'Sports Relief'? It's a charity, (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Brian:** Yes. It raises money to run projects that use sports to help kids. You've heard about it though, (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Adrian:** Yeah, but not much. What'll happen to the money? It goes to people in the UK, (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Brian:** No, only 50% does. The other half goes overseas to projects in places like Africa or Asia.

**Adrian:** That's good. I imagine you've got lots of famous people involved. I guess you couldn't do this without celebrities, (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Brian:** No, no, that's not true. Of course we've got big names, but we couldn't do it without ordinary people. In 2004, 81,000 people raised £16.5 million!

**Adrian:** Wow! So you're going to run the marathon this year, (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Brian:** It only happens every two years. Hey, you could run it next year, (6) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Adrian:** Me? No way!! I will watch it on TV though.

## TRANSLATION

4 Translate the advert into your language.

*Helping Hand* is here to help you raise money for charities. There are hundreds of ways of doing that. The most popular way is by being sponsored to do something. Once you have the idea, you find people to sponsor you. So whether you run a marathon or swim a mile, you can make a difference to someone's life. *Helping Hand* is here to help you find a way.

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# 11 | Reading

1 Read the article and put the topics in the correct order.

- The story of an exceptional athlete
- The history of the Games
- Changing policies and new sports



## Beauty and strength – the Paralympics

5 What is the second biggest sporting event in the world? The Paralympic Games. They are also the biggest sporting event for world-class athletes with disabilities. The name of the Games is a combination of 'Parallel' and 'Olympics' because the sporting event runs in 'parallel' with the  
10 Olympics. They are staged in the same place, but at a later date. The games grew out of the work of German-born neurologist, Dr Ludwig Guttmann. Guttmann started using sports to help soldiers who had suffered spinal cord injuries during the Second World War. In 1948, he started  
15 the first International Wheelchair Games with 200 athletes in wheelchairs in England. This was the seed that flowered into the Summer Paralympics twelve years later in Rome. Since then, the competition has gone from strength to strength. In the Paralympic Summer Games in  
20 Athens in 2004, 3,806 sportsmen and women from 136 countries battled to be the best.

Athletes used to be grouped according to their type of disability. For example, sportsmen and women who didn't have arms or legs (amputees), competed against each

other. This policy was changed and now participants are evaluated based on their ability to perform the skills required by their sport. Categories separate athletes with visual impairments from athletes with physical disabilities like amputations, spinal cord injuries and cerebral palsy. Like the Olympics, the Paralympics has introduced new sports. Some of these have grown from more traditional sports such as wheelchair rugby, cycling and swimming. Other sports are completely new like *goalball*. The latest sport to be added is *wheelchair curling* which will be played for the first time in the 2006 Winter Games in Turin, Italy.

Like in any games, there are heroes. One of them is Britain's greatest ever Paralympics athlete, the Welshwoman, Tanni Grey-Thompson. Her determination to overcome spina bifida, a physical birth disability affecting the spine, is an inspiration. From the age of seven she was confined to a wheelchair. However, at thirteen she began racing and four years on joined a paraplegic club in Cardiff. She started competing regionally, nationally and then internationally. Two years later, Grey-Thompson took bronze in the 200m at the Paralympics in Seoul. As an athlete she has been almost unbeatable and after her bronze in Seoul, she competed in Barcelona, Atlanta, Sydney and Athens where she won another fifteen medals: eleven gold and four silver. She has also won the London Marathon six times; her last win, in 2002, came just three months after giving birth to her daughter, Carys!

2 Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Then read the article again to check your answers.

- 1 The Paralympic Games are an international competition open to all athletes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The Games were invented by Dr Ludwig Guttmann. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 In the past, athletes with the same disabilities competed with each other. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Now, athletes are tested on how well they can play a game. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Because of a problem with her spine, Grey-Thompson has spent all her life in a wheelchair. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 She is incredibly successful. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Match the words and phrases from the text 1–4 to the best definitions a–c. The line numbers are in brackets.

- 1 visual impairments (28) a) a problem with the mind  
b) a problem with your spinal cord c) a problem with sight
- 2 spinal cord (29) a) an injury b) a part of the body  
c) a mental problem
- 3 confined (42) a) was taught how to use something  
b) was kept in a small place c) was given something to sit in
- 4 a paraplegic club (44) a) a sports club b) a club for people with physical disabilities c) a swimming club

### READ & LISTEN

- 4  44 Listen to Reading 11 *Beauty and strength – the Paralympics* on the CD and read the article again.

# 12A | Money matters

## REPORTED SPEECH & THOUGHT

1 Rearrange the reported sentences to find out what happened to Richard.

1 / him the previous day / had phoned / his father's solicitor / Richard said that / she had / some good news / to say

Richard said that his father's solicitor had phoned him the previous day to say she had some good news.

2 / two sports cars / his father / Richard that / had left / him four / She told / million pounds and

3 / know what to / drink to / say / Richard / that he didn't / going to / but he was / his father that night / said

4 / he hadn't spoken / for ten years / He told / his father / the solicitor / to

5 / could finally / debts / He said / off his / that he / pay

6 / rest of / He told / a homeless charity / the solicitor / he would / the money to / give the

7 / him a house / said that / his father / had also / with fourteen bedrooms / The solicitor / given /

2 Rewrite the sentences in direct speech.

1 'My father's solicitor phoned me yesterday to say she had some good news'

2 '\_\_\_\_\_'

3 '\_\_\_\_\_'

4 '\_\_\_\_\_'

5 '\_\_\_\_\_'

6 '\_\_\_\_\_'

7 '\_\_\_\_\_'

3 Find and correct one mistake in each sentence.

1 She told to me that her family and friends were the most important thing for her.

2 He said he wanted that a steady job more than anything.

3 He told that the most important thing was to have someone in his life.

4 She says me that you couldn't live without money.

5 She said that her daughter had been ill at the moment and the most important thing was that she'd be OK in the future.

6 He said that he is wanting a roof over his head more than anything.

## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

4 Underline the word or phrase that does not go with the verb.

1 **give someone** money something to eat to fly home hope

2 **lose** your job your time your home your family and friends

3 **be** responsible for someone or something a heroin addict homeless fall in love

4 **have** a steady job homeless a roof over your head money in your pocket

5 **take** money from someone a mortgage drugs a plane home

6 **chat** over coffee with neighbours between hours to your friends

## 🎧 DICTATION

5 🎧 45 Write the text that you hear.

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## REPORTED QUESTIONS

6 Complete the conversation with the correct verb forms.



- Maria:** Hey, I bumped into Jane Watts yesterday. Remember her?
- Ray:** Sure. I've been told that she's a rich woman now.
- Maria:** Yes, very! She asked me if I still (1) *had seen / saw* you.
- Ray:** Really!? And what did you tell her?
- Maria:** I said that we (2) *were still seeing / had seen* each other on a regular basis.
- Ray:** Uh-huh.
- Maria:** And then she asked me where (3) *did you live / you lived*.
- Ray:** No way!
- Maria:** Yeah. And listen to this. She wanted to know whether I thought you (4) *will / would* like to see her.
- Ray:** OK. Stop it. This isn't funny!
- Maria:** Wait ... wait. I told her that you (5) *were / had been* married now.
- Ray:** And she wanted to know who I was married to, right?
- Maria:** Right! And when I said you (6) *had been married / were married* to me for twenty years, guess what she said?
- Ray:** Did she say she thought I (7) *will be doing / would do* better?
- Maria:** Do you want this soup in the dish, or on your head? She said I was a lucky woman.
- Ray:** I wish I was as lucky as you ... in the dish, honey, in the dish!

## VERB COLLOCATIONS (MONEY)

7 Complete the web page with words and phrases from the box.

get into    withdraw    open    pay    own

⊙ ⊙ ⊙
⏪ ⏩ 🔄 +

## Money and the British

- 1 You have to be sixteen to \_\_\_\_\_ a bank account in Britain, although you can have a savings account if you are younger.
- 2 Over twelve million people in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ stocks and shares.
- 3 Far too many people in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ debt. The average household debt, including mortgages, is £45,000.
- 4 Most people in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ regular bills by Direct Debit. They tell their banks when and how much to pay.
- 5 The majority of people in Britain now \_\_\_\_\_ money from cash machines and supermarkets rather than over the counter at a bank.

## TRANSLATION

8 Translate the text into your language.

I got an interesting advertisement through my door the other day. It asked me if I would like to become a millionaire. Of course I would, I thought. Then the advertisement said the best way to get rich was to marry someone rich, inherit money or win the lottery. It then asked if any of these things had happened to me. I said, 'No'. It seemed to know the answer anyway, because then it told me not to worry. All I had to do was ring the number at the end of the advertisement.

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# 12B | Sue!

## TELL/ASK

- 1 Choose the correct words or phrases to complete the text.

On his first date with Eva Fischer, 52-year-old Rudy Cox declared his love and asked (1) *her / to her / she* to marry him. Eva told him (2) *don't / not / not to* be ridiculous, but she agreed to see him again. On their next date, Rudy repeated his request and gave her a ten dollar engagement ring, but asked her (3) *not / not to / to not* give her answer immediately. Eva asked him (4) *stop / stopping / to stop* talking about marriage, but on their next date, Rudy again (5) *asked / said / told* Eva to be his wife. Eva had had enough. She told him not (6) *call / to call / to calling* her any more and that the relationship was over.

The next day, Eva received a letter from Rudy asking (7) *her / her to / to her* return the ring. She didn't reply and, in any case, she had thrown the ring away. Two weeks later, another letter arrived. In it, Rudy told (8) *Eva / to Eva / to her* to return the ring within two days or he would sue her for emotional distress and the loss of the ring. Alternatively, he added, she could agree to be his wife.

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

- 1 'Can you explain the nature of your injuries?' the judge asked the plaintiff.

The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the nature of his injuries.

- 2 The judge said, 'The company must pay \$20,000 in damages.'

The judge \_\_\_\_\_ \$20,000 in damages.

- 3 'Please don't forget the emotional distress of my client,' the lawyer asked the court.

The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ forget the emotional distress of his client.

- 4 'Sue them for as much as possible!' she said to her lawyer.

She \_\_\_\_\_ them for as much as possible.

- 5 'Don't accept an out-of-court settlement,' said the lawyer to her client.

The lawyer told \_\_\_\_\_ accept an out-of-court settlement.

- 6 'Could you speak a little more loudly?' the judge asked the plaintiff.

The judge \_\_\_\_\_ a little more loudly

## REPORTING VERBS

- 3 Match the words 1-5 to the definitions a-f.

A

1 to claim

2 to insist

3 to complain

4 to inform

5 to deny

6 to warn

B

a to tell someone about a possible problem so they can avoid it or deal with it

b to say that you are not satisfied with something

c to officially tell someone something

d to say that something is true, even if there is no definite proof

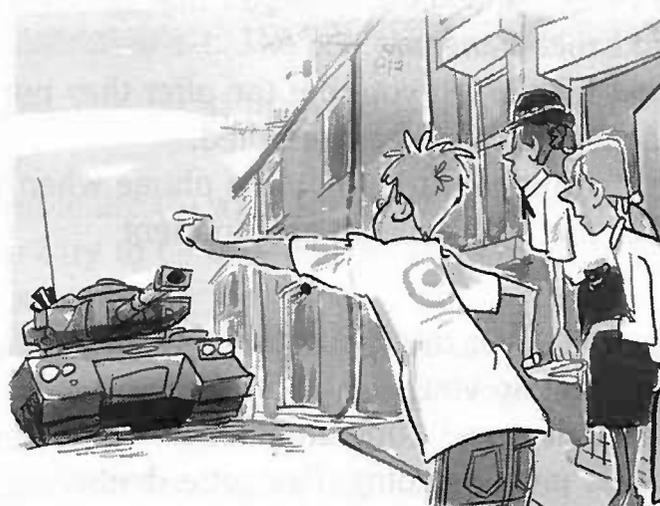
e to say that you did not do something that someone has accused you of doing

f to say very strongly that something is true

Extracts adapted from Macmillan English Dictionary For Advanced Learners.

- 4 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct tense.

deny    complain    warn    inform    insist



- 1 The airline \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers that it was a non-smoking flight.
- 2 The teenager \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for stealing the tank – he said his friends had taken it.
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ that her new computer wasn't working properly.
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ again and again that she wasn't the right woman for him, but she wouldn't believe him.
- 5 The children were \_\_\_\_\_ not to swim in the lake because of the currents.

# 12c | Gifts of gold

## SOCIAL EXPRESSIONS

1 Choose the best reply a–c to the situations 1–5.

- 1 Your friend's ten-year-old has just passed her piano exam. You say:  
a) Thank you very much. b) Well done! c) Take care.
- 2 The train is crowded and you need to get off. You say:  
a) Sorry. b) Excuse me. c) Pardon?
- 3 You knocked your work colleague's papers on the floor. You say:  
a) Thank you very much. b) Excuse me. c) Sorry.
- 4 You phone a friend to say you'll be at her place in ten minutes. You say:  
a) Well done! b) Take care. c) See you soon.
- 5 You say goodbye to a friend you won't see for a while. You say:  
a) See you soon. b) Take care. c) Have a nice day.

2 Match the expressions a–g to the situations 1–7.

A

- 1 A good friend is leaving to go back to his country.
- 2 Your neighbour tells you that she didn't get the job she applied for.
- 3 You invited a friend for dinner, but they are busy.
- 4 You and your neighbour both have job interviews tomorrow. Your neighbour wishes you luck.
- 5 Your next-door neighbour tells you that his wife fell over and broke her arm.
- 6 Your good friends tell you that the offer they put in for a new house has just been accepted.
- 7 You are chatting to a friend on the phone when you remember that you have an appointment.

B

- a Oh well never mind. Another day, maybe?
- b The same to you.
- c Excellent news! Congratulations.
- d Well, I must be going. I've got a dentist appointment.
- e Oh, what a shame. That's really bad luck.
- f Oh no, that's really bad luck. Is she OK?
- g We'll miss you. Keep in touch, OK?



## VOCABULARY FROM THE LESSON

3 Underline the word or phrase that does not go with the verb.

- 1 **have** something important to say  
good / bad news promoted  
a wedding anniversary
- 2 **take** an opportunity to do something  
early retirement an interview  
responsibility for something
- 3 **be** a little late for something  
a pleasure to work with graduated  
ready to lend a hand
- 4 **make** an announcement a (healthy) profit  
a picture progress
- 5 **get** wonderful married an interview  
a job

## 46 DICTATION

4 46 Write the text that you hear.

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# 12 | Reading

LATE ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON in September 1999, Oseola McCarty, an elderly cleaning lady passed away in the little wooden frame house where she had lived and worked most of her life. It may seem like an ordinary end to a humble life, but there was something quite exceptional about this woman.

In the summer of 1995, McCarty gave \$150,000, most of the money she had saved throughout her life, to the University of Southern Mississippi in her hometown. The money was to help other African Americans through university. She had started her savings habit as a young child when she would return from school to clean and iron for money which she would then save.

She led a simple, frugal existence, never spending on anything but her most basic needs. Her bank also advised her on investing her hard-earned savings.

When she retired, she decided that she wanted to use the money to give children of limited means the opportunity to go to university. She had wanted to become a nurse, but had to leave school to look after ill relatives and



work. When asked why she had given her life savings away, she replied, 'I'm giving it away so that children won't have to work so hard, like I did.'

After news of her donation hit the media, over 600 donations were made to the scholarship fund. One was given by media executive, Ted Turner, who reputedly gave a billion dollars. She didn't want any fuss made over her gift, but the news got out and she was invited all over the United States to talk to people. Wherever she went, people would come up to her to say a few words or to just touch her. She met the ordinary and the famous, President Clinton included. In the last few years of her life, before she died of cancer, McCarty was given over 300 awards:

she was honoured by the United Nations and received the Presidential Citizen's Medal. Despite having no real education, she found herself with two honorary doctorates: one from the University of Southern Mississippi and the other from Harvard University. Her generosity was clearly an inspiration to many and proof that true selflessness does exist.

**1** Read the article. Complete the sentences 1–6 with the best ending a–c.

- This woman shocked and inspired the world because  
a) she had managed to save so much money. b) she gave her money to African Americans. c) she gave her life savings to help others through university.
- She managed to save so much money because a) she had ironed and washed clothes all her life. b) she had worked hard, saved hard and invested carefully. c) she had opened a good bank account.
- She gave her money away because a) she wanted to help the university. b) she wanted others to have the chance to become nurses. c) she wanted others to have the opportunity to escape a hard life.
- When her generosity was made public a) people donated billions. b) hundreds of students got scholarships. c) hundreds of people put money into the fund.
- McCarty became famous because a) she had saved \$150,000. b) of her generosity. c) she travelled all over America.
- People responded to her by a) honouring her in different ways. b) introducing her to President Clinton. c) sending her to university.

**2** Match the words and phrases from the article 1–5 to the best definition a–c. The line numbers are in brackets.

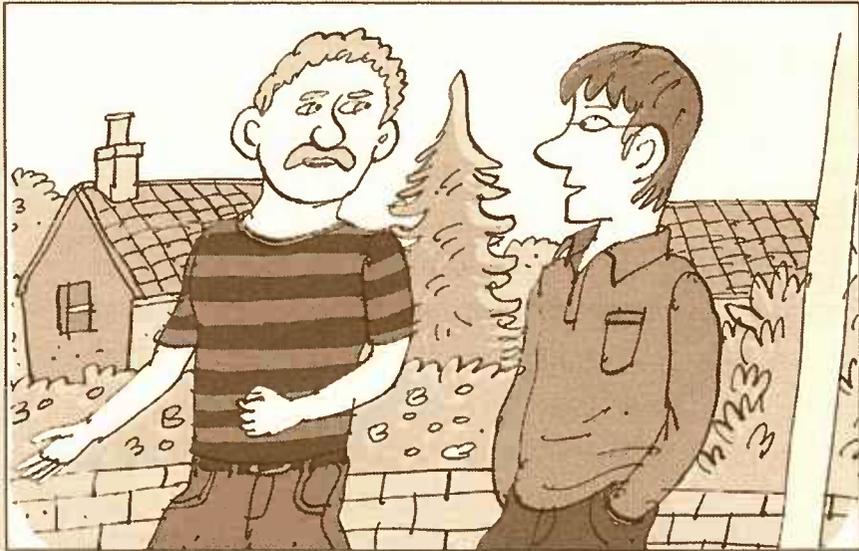
- passed away (2) a) lived b) spent a lot of time c) died
- a humble life (6) a) a life which is poor b) a life which doesn't try to be better than others c) a life which was not exceptional
- frugal (19) a) only spending money on essentials b) only spending money on cheap things c) only saving money
- honorary doctorates (46–47) a) specialist doctors to help her b) degrees in recognition of someone's life and/or work c) free places to study at the universities
- selflessness (50) a) only thinking about yourself b) not thinking about other people c) not thinking about yourself

## READ & LISTEN

- 3**  **47** Listen to Reading 12 on the CD and read the article again.

# 1 | A description of a best friend

## Me and my best friend



- 1 My best mate is Greg. (1) *I first met him at school over twenty years ago when we were 11. I remember that it was in the playground while we were playing football.* (2) *To begin with, he seemed very arrogant, and I didn't like him at all. But he made a joke about what a terrible footballer I was, and it was so funny that I had to laugh. We've been close friends ever since, although there have been times when we haven't seen each other for years.*
- 2 Many people find it hard to understand Greg. (3) *He comes across as being very serious, but he loves having fun and meeting people. He's really good company and he's got a great sense of humour, although he doesn't like telling jokes. He's also a very good listener. Over the years he has helped me when I've had a problem by sitting and listening. Because he's very easy to talk to, we chat for hours about stuff like football, politics and relationships.*
- 3 Physically, he is average build and quite tall. He has got a pale complexion and blond curly hair, but (4) *the first thing you notice about him is his moustache.* (5) *I wouldn't describe him as good-looking, but he has an interesting face. He has lively blue eyes and a prominent nose that lots of women seem to like.*
- 4 (6) *He's into lots of things, especially music, but he hates dancing!* (7) *He's got a real talent for the guitar and he plays a lot when he's alone at home. He is quite an active guy and he enjoys sport, although he can't play football any more. He loves going out to concerts, the pub and exhibitions. One of his greatest loves is food and wine. Now that's another reason why I like him so much – he's an excellent cook!*

## READING

1 Read the article and match the paragraphs 1–4 to the headings a–d.

- a What he looks like
- b What he likes
- c What he is like
- d How we met

2 Look at the writer's plan for the article. Cross out the three pieces of information which he did not include in the article.

1 don't see each other all the time / met at school / arrogant / much bigger than me / joke about me	2 seems serious / really fun / good company / hates telling jokes / good listener / we chat a lot / a bit impatient
3 the moustache! / looks like his father / blue eyes / women like his nose / height / pale / hair	4 guitar / dancing Ugh! / sport / his cooking / concerts etc.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Match the phrases in italics in the article 1–7 to the phrases a–g.

- a At first, I thought he was \_\_\_\_
- b He gives the impression of being \_\_\_\_
- c He's really good at \_\_\_\_
- d He's really keen on \_\_\_\_
- e His most prominent feature is \_\_\_\_
- f The first time we met was at \_\_\_\_
- g You can't really say that he's \_\_\_\_

2 Complete the phrases in exercise 1 about your best friend. Change *he* to *she* if necessary.

3 Insert capital letters and full stops in the paragraph below.

physically, he is average build and quite tall he has got a pale complexion and blond curly hair, but the first thing you notice about him is his moustache I wouldn't describe him as good-looking, but he has an interesting face he has lively blue eyes and a prominent nose that lots of women seem to like

Check your answers in the article.

4 Use the notes below to write a short paragraph. Choose the best order in which to present the information.

Dave / short / in his forties / fair hair / going a little bald / very fit / old-fashioned clothes / still thinks he's good-looking! / small round glasses / muscular



5 Check that you have included capital letters and full stops in the correct places in the paragraph that you wrote for exercise 4.

## WRITING

1 Use the paragraph organization in Reading exercise 2 to write a plan for a text about your best friend.

1	2
3	4

2 Look at your plan and decide:

- if there is any extra information that you want to include.
- if there is any information that you do not want to include.
- the best order to present the information in each of the paragraphs.

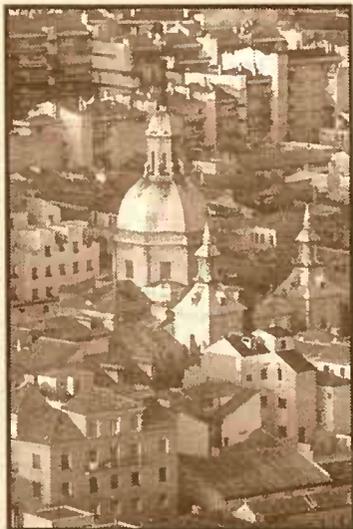
3 Write an article entitled 'My best friend'. Use the points below to help you.

- 1 Look again at the phrases in Language focus exercise 1 and in the article about Greg. Do you want to use any of these phrases in your article?
- 2 Check that you have used capital letters and full stops where necessary.

# 2 | A description of a town or city

## Madrid

(1) \_\_\_ Visitors are attracted by the city's history, excellent museums, wonderful food and unbelievable nightlife. Add marvellous weather and the open friendliness of its people and it's not too difficult to understand why Madrid is one of the most popular places to visit in Europe.



(2) \_\_\_ Madrid was just a small town in the centre of Spain until King Philip II made it the capital in 1561. The city rapidly became the political and cultural centre of Spain. One of the most popular places with visitors is the impressive Plaza Mayor (Main Square), which was built in Madrid's early days. Other interesting historical landmarks include the Royal Palace and the Cibeles Fountain (18<sup>th</sup> Century), and the Toledo Arch, a national monument built in 1817. When the weather is good, why not escape the city and spend some time in the beautiful Retiro Park? Families with young children will enjoy strolling around the park or boating on the lake.

(3) \_\_\_ A must for all visitors is the spectacular Prado Museum with its first-rate collection of European art. If you have a little more time, you should definitely go to the Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum and the Queen Sofia National Centre for the Arts. Apart from these three exceptional museums, there are a lot of smaller art museums housing superb collections.

(4) \_\_\_ Many Madrilenos (i.e. people from Madrid) love going out to the cinema, the theatre or a concert. Others enjoy going from one bar to another, meeting friends along the way. Food is really important to people here and you can eat very well in bars, cafés and restaurants. The city has an outstanding live music scene and the choice is enormous: rock, pop, flamenco, reggae, hip hop, and much more. For people looking for a night out, there are hundreds of clubs and many of them are open all night. People here enjoy life and there is definitely something for everyone.

## READING

1 Read the text about Madrid and choose where you would see it 1–3.

- 1 a history book
- 2 a guidebook
- 3 a description of a holiday

2 Complete the spaces 1–4 with the topic sentences a–d.

- a If you love history, Madrid has a lot to offer.
- b Madrid is famous for its nightlife and at night the city explodes into action.
- c Madrid is the capital of Spain and a great destination for a short weekend break or for a longer trip.
- d The city is well known for its marvellous art museums.

3 Tick the information that is included in the text.

- 1 There are many good reasons for visitors to go to Madrid.
- 2 It's easy to get around the city on the public transport system.
- 3 Madrid was not always an important city.
- 4 Tourists like going to the city's Main Square.
- 5 The city has a rich collection of museums.
- 6 Madrid has first-class shopping centres, as well as many interesting small shops.
- 7 There are plenty of things to do in the evening.
- 8 Sports fans should try to get tickets for a football match at the Bernabéu Stadium.
- 9 People who enjoy good food will not be disappointed.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Complete the phrases so that they are true for a town or city in your country.

- 1 One of the most popular places with visitors is ...
- 2 Other interesting historical landmarks include ...
- 3 When the weather is good, why not ...
- 4 Families with young children will enjoy ...
- 5 A must for all visitors is the ...
- 6 If you have a little more time, you should definitely ...
- 7 For people looking for a night out, there are ...

- 2 Look at the thesaurus box and find the adjectives in the text about Madrid. Which nouns do the adjectives describe?

Thesaurus: English (UK)	
Looked up	Replace with synonym
excellent (adj.)	wonderful unbelievable outstanding exceptional superb marvellous impressive spectacular first-rate

- 3 For each adjective in the thesaurus box, write the name of something you could describe in a town or city in your country.
- 4 Read the information in the box.

**Use capital letters for:**

- names of people and places  
*Madrid, Toledo Arch*
- countries, nationality adjectives and languages  
*Spain, Spanish*
- titles  
*King Philip II, Queen Sofia, Dr Gardner, Sir Elton John*
- days of the week and months of the year  
*Saturday, December*

- 5 Rewrite the text using capital letters where necessary.

If you're in brussels in april or may, don't miss a visit to the royal palace at laeken with its beautiful gardens and greenhouses. The greenhouses were built for king leopold II of belgium, who was also responsible for the nearby japanese tower, which sometimes houses temporary exhibitions.

**WRITING**

- 1 You are going to write a guide to your town or city, using the following instructions.
- 1 Choose a town or city in your country and make notes about its attractions to visitors.
  - 2 Organize your notes into three paragraphs.
  - 3 Select the three or four most important reasons for visitors to come to this place and write a short introductory paragraph.
  - 4 Then write the three paragraphs that you planned in point 2.

Below are some notes on paragraph writing.

When we begin a new paragraph, we can (1) leave a line before starting the new paragraph, or (2) leave a short space at the beginning of the new paragraph.

*responsible for the nearby Japanese Tower, which sometimes houses temporary exhibitions.*

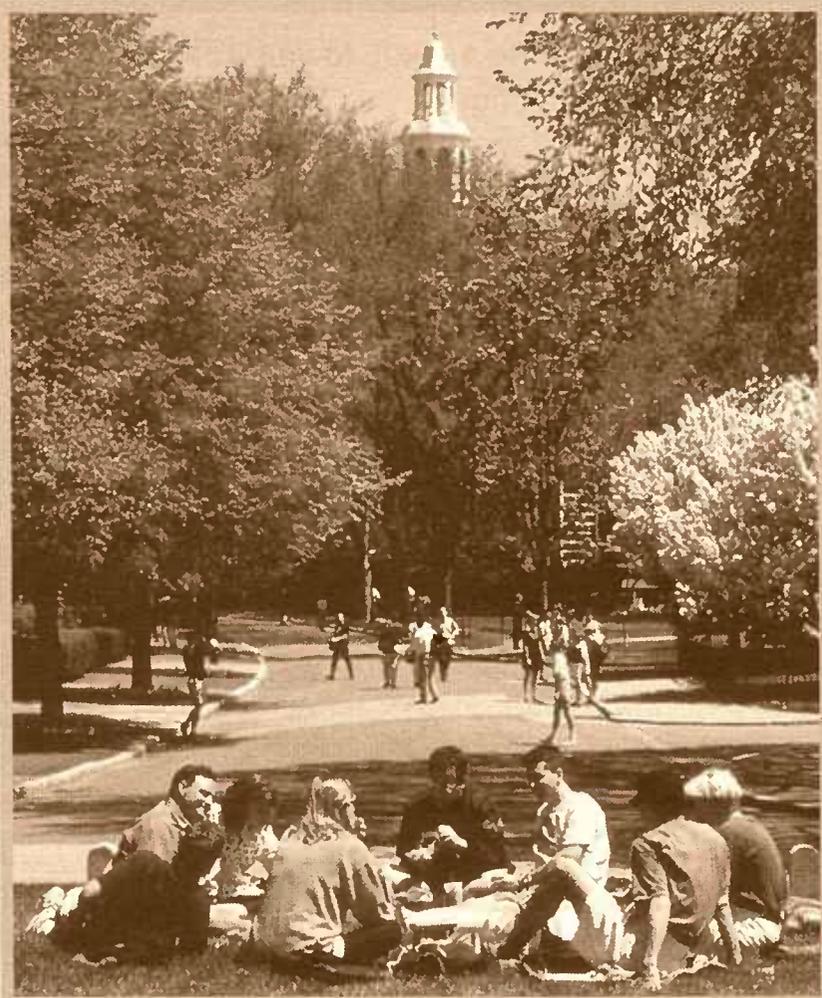
*Another interesting place to visit outside the town*

*responsible for the nearby Japanese Tower, which sometimes houses temporary exhibitions.*

*Another interesting place to visit outside the town*

- 2 Look at what you have written. Can you improve it in any way?
- 1 Are there any phrases in Language focus exercise 1 that you could use in your guide?
  - 2 Have you used an interesting variety of adjectives?
  - 3 Check that you have used capital letters and full stops where necessary.

# 3 | Advantages and disadvantages



There are a lot of advantages to living on a university campus. For a start, life is usually cheaper. For example, food and accommodation are often subsidized by the university and students who live off campus have to pay normal prices for everything. Secondly, you don't have to deal with things that go wrong in rented accommodation, such as washing machines breaking down or gas cookers that don't work properly. The most important reason for living on campus is the time you save being so close to places like the library. As a result, you have much more time to study.

However, there are some disadvantages too. First of all, it is easy to spend all your time on campus and because of that you can lose contact with the 'real world'. What is more, you don't have as much independence or freedom on campus as off. For instance, you normally can't choose what and when to eat. Finally, if you live on campus, it isn't necessary to develop the same life skills as you do living off campus – skills like managing the day-to-day running of a house.

To sum up, I believe that the main reason for being at university is to study. Living on campus allows students more time to study without the distractions and responsibilities of rented accommodation. As a result, I would recommend people to live on campus if they have the chance.

## READING

- 1 Read the composition and choose the best summary 1–4.
  - 1 It is better for students to live off campus.
  - 2 There is no important difference between living on and off campus.
  - 3 Living on campus is better for students.
  - 4 On or off campus?
- 2 What reasons does the writer give (1) for and (2) against living on campus?

## LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 Find five words or expressions in the composition to complete the table.

Ordering points in a composition		
making your first point	making additional points	making your final point
<i>Firstly,</i> <i>In the first place,</i> _____ _____	<i>Moreover,</i> <i>On top of that,</i> _____ _____	<i>Lastly,</i> _____

- 2 In the paragraph below, insert expressions from exercise 1 so that the text is easier to follow.

There are many good reasons for studying a foreign language in the country of the language. You are surrounded by the language and can learn a lot without really making any effort. There are many opportunities to learn about the culture, and this can be extremely interesting. The progress that you make will probably be much faster.

**3** Correct nine spelling mistakes in the sentences below.

- 1 It normaly costs a lot of money to study in a foreign country.
- 2 I beleive that it is often a good idea to find accomodation with a host family.
- 3 It is usualy neccessary to plan your stay very carefully.
- 4 With more independance, you may also have responsibilities which you do not have at home.
- 5 I would certainly reccomend looking for a part-time job during your stay.
- 6 With so much to do, manageing your time can be difficult.

Find the correct spellings in the composition about living on campus.

**WRITING**

- 1 Look at the title of a composition and the notes that a writer has made. Mark the notes A (advantages) or D (disadvantages).

*The advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad*

- 1 Make new friends / meet different kinds of people \_\_\_\_
- 2 No support from family and friends when things go wrong \_\_\_\_
- 3 Learn about a new culture \_\_\_\_
- 4 Foreign language may cause problems \_\_\_\_
- 5 Difficult to study with so many distractions \_\_\_\_
- 6 Improve your foreign language skills \_\_\_\_
- 7 Looks good on your CV \_\_\_\_
- 8 Helps to develop self-confidence \_\_\_\_
- 9 Usually more expensive \_\_\_\_
- 10 Hard to adapt to different food and customs \_\_\_\_

- 2 Choose three advantages and three disadvantages that you think are the most important. What is the best order in which to present these ideas?

**3** Write a composition called *The advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad*.

Paragraph 1: present the advantages

Paragraph 2: present the disadvantages

Paragraph 3: sum up the argument and give your personal opinion

Use the points below to help you.

- 1 Remember to use a variety of expressions to present the order of your arguments.
- 2 Check your spelling. If you are using a computer, set the computer language to English and use the spelling checker.
- 3 Check that you have used capital letters and full stops where necessary.

**Study Abroad**

Beijing, China  
 Dublin, Ireland  
 Kenya, East Africa  
 London, England  
 Oxford, England  
 Paris, France  
 Bonn, Germany  
 Rome, Italy  
 Washington, DC

# 4 | A narrative: Lottery winner

## The UK's Biggest Lottery Win



1 'Ooh, I've won. That's nice,' Iris Jeffrey said to her family when she learned that she had become the UK's biggest-ever lottery winner, with a jackpot of £20.1 million. However, the Belfast woman almost missed out on her big win. She had put the winning ticket in a cupboard and forgotten about it. It was only a month later when she was watching TV with her husband, Robert, that she heard that the winner of a jackpot had not claimed their prize. She checked her numbers and found that she had all six correct. At first, the mother-of-two still couldn't believe she had won, and she asked her daughter, Wendy, to check again. In the end, she had to accept the news. 'I had a glass of milk and went to bed,' said the lucky winner when she described her reaction to becoming a multi-millionaire.

2 For 58-year-old Iris, the win came at an important time. Earlier this year, she discovered that she was suffering from cancer. She was waiting for an operation when her numbers came up, so the money will help in her fight against the disease. Elder daughter Wendy told reporters, 'With all the money, we can go anywhere in the world to get the very best treatment.'

3 With her winnings, the UK's latest winner says that she wants to look after her friends and family. Her younger daughter, Karen, is expecting a baby, and the grandmother-to-be is looking forward to spoiling them both. First of all, however, she plans to buy a new washing machine. After that, there will be a new car for Robert. And finally, she would like to go to Las Vegas with her husband. Having just heard from her doctor that the cancer is responding well to treatment, Mrs Jeffrey now has two reasons to celebrate.

## READING

1 Read the newspaper article about a lottery winner and match the paragraphs 1–3 to the summaries a–c.

- a What she plans to do with the money
- b How she won
- c The winner and why the win was so special

2 Put the events in the correct order.

- Her health improved.
- She decided how to spend the money.
- She discovered that she had won the jackpot.
- She had a glass of milk to celebrate.
- She learned that she had cancer.
- She put her lottery ticket in a cupboard.
- She watched TV with her husband.

3 Match the things people said 1–5 to the people a–e.

### A

- 1 'Good news! Things seem to be improving.'
- 2 'Yes, I'd love a new BMW.'
- 3 'I've got something to tell you both – I'm pregnant.'
- 4 'It could be me – wait a minute – I'll go and find that ticket.'
- 5 'Yes, you've definitely got all six numbers, mum.'

### B

- a Robert to Iris
- b Iris to Robert
- c Wendy to Iris
- d doctor to Iris
- e Karen to Iris and Robert

## LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Read the information in the box.

We use *first of all*, *at first* and *initially* to talk about the first of a series of actions. *At first* and *initially* suggest a contrast with later actions.

*First of all, she plans to buy a new washing machine.*

*At first, she couldn't believe she had won.*

We use *finally*, *in the end* and *eventually* to talk about the last of a series of actions. *In the end* and *eventually* suggest that the series of actions was long or difficult.

*Finally, she would like to go to Las Vegas.*

*In the end, she had to accept the news.*

## 2 Choose the best expressions to complete the text.

A few years ago, I started buying lottery tickets.

(1) *At first / First of all*, my husband thought it was a waste of money, but then I started winning.

(2) *Eventually / First of all*, I won just a small amount – £50 – but then I got another £40 two weeks later. My husband still thought it was stupid. I continued to win small amounts, but after four months, I (3) *finally / initially* won quite a lot – £2,000. After winning nine times in six months, my husband (4) *at first / eventually* agreed that the lottery wasn't such a bad thing after all.

3 In order to avoid repeating 'Iris Jeffrey', the writer uses seven other ways to refer to her, other than 'she'. Find and underline them.

4 Use your imagination to replace the words in italics.

Richard Pratt appeared in court yesterday with debts of over £90,000. *Richard Pratt* had spent it all on the lottery. He first tried his luck with a single ticket over a year ago, but each week he gambled more and more. After spending more than £500 a week on tickets, *Richard Pratt* soon ran out of money. Sure that he would soon have a lucky break, *Richard Pratt* sold his car and, finally, his house. Outside the court, *Richard Pratt* told reporters, 'It wasn't worth it.'

5 Look at the examples. Then rewrite sentences 1–6 with correct punctuation and capital letters.

*'I had a glass of milk and went to bed,' said the lucky winner.*

*Wendy told reporters, 'With all the money, we can go anywhere in the world.'*

- 1 And the final winning number is 49 said the man on the radio
- 2 I thought I'd give it a go but I never thought I'd win he said
- 3 I used my parents' birthdays to choose the numbers he explained
- 4 He turned round to his passenger and said I've just won the lottery
- 5 You're kidding he said
- 6 The most incredible thing happened to me today he told his wife

## WRITING

1 You are going to write the story of another lottery winner. Divide the information below into two paragraphs.

John Townsend / 24 / taxi driver / from Glasgow, Scotland / prize £15 million / never played before / the six numbers were his mother and father's birthdays / driving in taxi / heard lottery results on the radio / had to stop his taxi because he was so shocked / explained to passenger / asked him to take another cab

2 Write the story.

Use the information in exercise 1 for the first two paragraphs.

Decide the order in which you want to present this information.

Use your imagination in the third paragraph to decide what he did (or plans to do) with the money.

Use the points below to help you.

- 1 Remember to use a variety of ways to refer to Mr Townsend.
- 2 Check all the past tenses (past simple, past continuous, past perfect) that you have used.
- 3 Remember to use time expressions to show the connections between different events.
- 4 Check your spelling and punctuation.

# 6 | An extract from a holiday brochure

## St Lucia – where you don't have to dream



1 Our exclusive hotel, *The Coconut Club*, is situated near Marigot Bay, on the west coast, only a short drive from Castries. Set in 70 acres of palm trees and with stunning views of the bay, *The Coconut Club* offers excellent facilities. The hotel has its own private beach, as well as two swimming pools and a gym. (1) \_\_\_\_ If you enjoy food as well as (or instead of) sport there are two superb restaurants, one of which serves traditional local dishes like Callaloo soup or Creole curry. (2) \_\_\_\_ Although you probably won't want to leave the hotel, it's only a short walk to the bars and restaurants in the village of Marigot Bay. For a special night out, *The Shack*, for example, is one of the most memorable restaurants in the area.

2 When you feel like a day away from the beach, it's easy to find activities for all the family. (3) \_\_\_\_ Take your pick from our huge range of excursions, including pony rides through the banana plantations, a morning at the breathtaking Diamond Waterfalls and a cruise around the island's fishing villages. (4) \_\_\_\_ If you're looking for an action-packed holiday, you won't be disappointed either. With dozens of sports to choose from (windsurfing, mountain-biking, water-skiing and rock-climbing, for instance), there is sure to be something for you.

3 Located between Martinique and St Vincent, St Lucia is one of the Caribbean's best-kept secrets. With its beautiful white beaches, its tropical rainforests and its dramatic volcanic mountains, St Lucia's stunning beauty is everything you would expect of a Caribbean island. (5) \_\_\_\_ In the many pretty villages and towns, such as the picturesque capital, Castries, the islanders' warm welcome makes St Lucia the perfect holiday destination. (6) \_\_\_\_

## READING

1 Read the extract from a holiday brochure and match the paragraphs 1–3 to the headings a–c.

- a The island
- b The resort
- c Things to do

2 Read the extract again and insert sentences a–f in the spaces 1–6.

- a A trip to the weekly market in the capital will be a must for all your holiday souvenirs.
- b In addition to tennis and squash courts, *The Coconut Club* also has a brand-new health spa.
- c In fact, the only problem is that you won't have enough time to do everything that we offer.
- d It is nothing less than a dream come true.
- e The hotel's own beach bar also offers light snacks and drinks.
- f Unlike many of its neighbours, the island has not been ruined by tourism.

3 Read the extract again and match the adjectives 1–7 to the nouns a–g.

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 our exclusive    | a capital     |
| 2 stunning         | b facilities  |
| 3 excellent        | c hotel       |
| 4 superb           | d restaurants |
| 5 the breathtaking | e views       |
| 6 pretty           | f villages    |
| 7 the picturesque  | g waterfalls  |

Read the extract again to check your answers.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Insert a missing apostrophe in each of the extracts from the tourist brochure. Use the notes in the box to help you.

1 Put the possessive apostrophe before the *s* with singular nouns.

*The **hotel's** private beach has its own bar.*

2 Put the possessive apostrophe after the *s* with plural nouns.

*It's impossible to forget the **mountains'** beauty.*

**NB** *its* = possessive form of *it*

*it's* = short form of *it is* or *it has*

1 Although you probably won't want to leave the hotel, its only a short walk to the bars and restaurants in the village of Marigot Bay.

- When you feel like a day away from the beach, its easy to find activities for all the family.
- Take your pick from our huge range of excursions, including pony rides through the banana plantations, a morning at the breathtaking Diamond Waterfalls and a cruise around the islands fishing villages.
- Located between Martinique and St Vincent, St Lucia is one of the Caribbeans best-kept secrets.
- In the many pretty villages and towns, such as the picturesque capital, Castries, the islanders warm welcome makes St Lucia the perfect holiday destination.

Read the extract again to check your answer.

- Look at the extract again and underline examples of the language in the box.

X is	situated	near ...
	located	not far from ...
	on the north / south / east / west coast.	
	set in ...	
a short drive from / walk to ...		

- Use the language in exercise 2 to write five sentences about a beach resort that you know.
- Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box.

for example      including      like

- There are two restaurants, one of which serves local dishes \_\_\_\_\_ Callaloo soup.
- The Shack, \_\_\_\_\_, is one of the most memorable restaurants in the area.
- Take your pick from our range of excursions, \_\_\_\_\_ pony rides through the banana plantations or a morning at the Diamond Waterfalls.

Read the text again to check your answers.

## WRITING

- Use the notes to write an extract from a tourist brochure. Use the points below to help you.

### Maui Sunrise Hotel, Maui

Maui - biggest island in Hawaiian chain / middle of Pacific Ocean / volcanic island / tropical forests / long sandy beaches / cosmopolitan resorts (e.g. Kapalua and Makena)



Hotel: The Maui Sunrise / Four-star / close to beach / west coast / views of ocean / golf course, tennis centre, swimming pool, two restaurants, two bars and nightclub / relaxed but elegant



Haleakala National Park, home of the biggest dormant volcano in the world / mountain bike down volcano at sunrise / go whale-watching / take a helicopter tour / walk the streets of the old capital Lahaina / wide range of water sports: kayaking, sailing, windsurfing

Remember to:

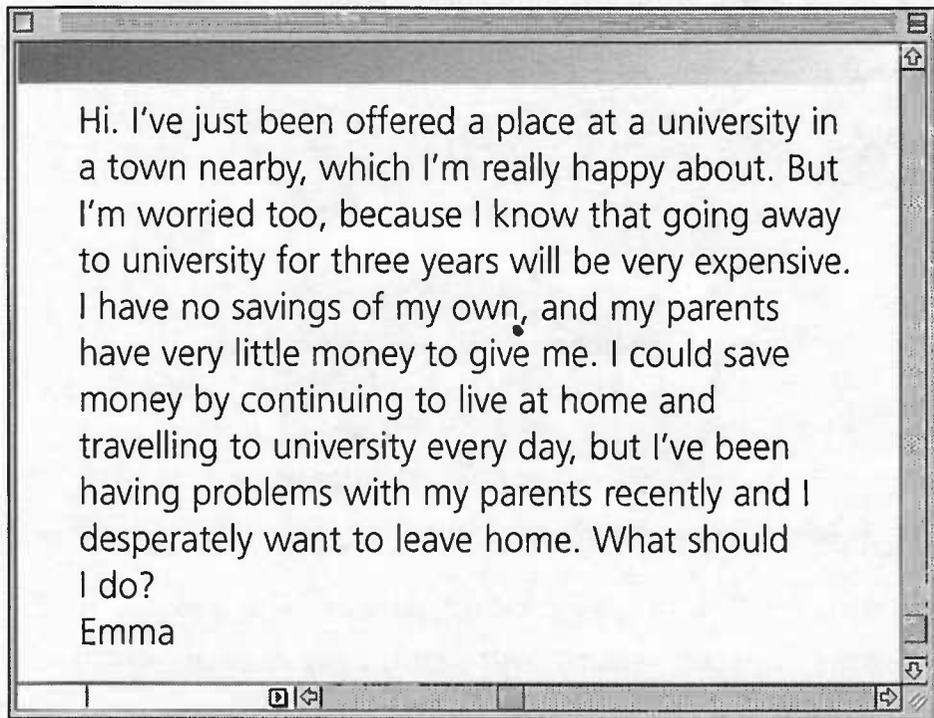
- present the information in a logical order.
- think how you're going to describe the location of the island and the hotel – have you used an interesting variety of adjectives?
- use the language in Language focus exercise 4 to help give you examples of the points you make.
- check your spelling, punctuation and use of capital letters.

# 7 | A letter of advice

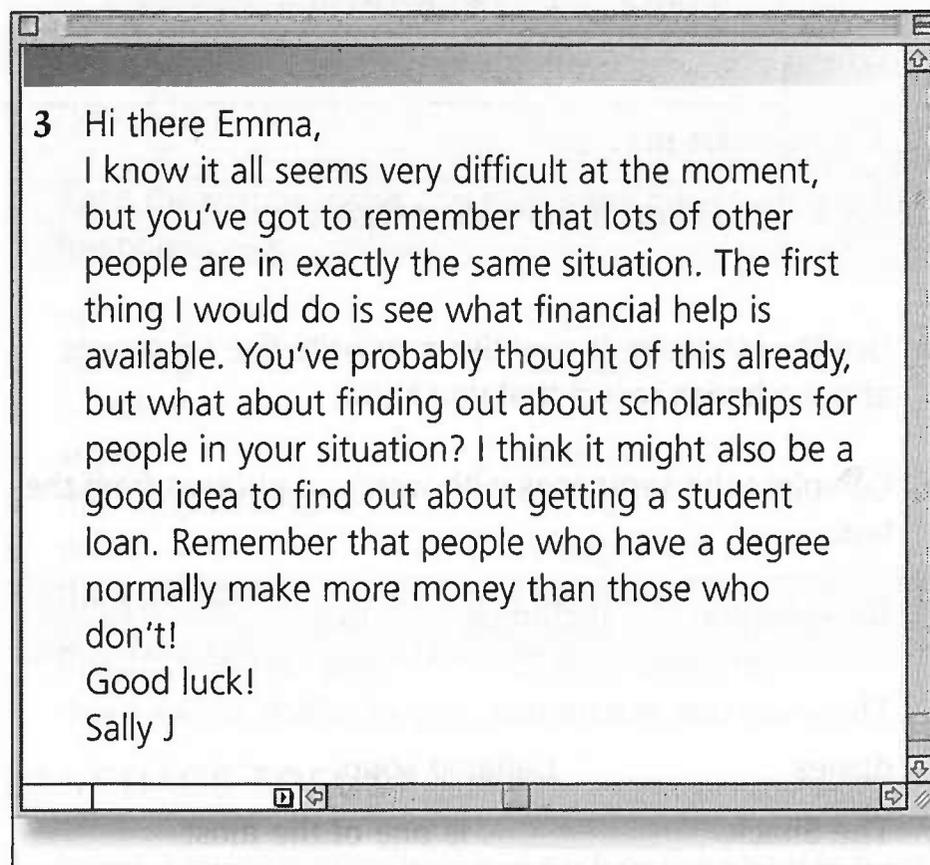
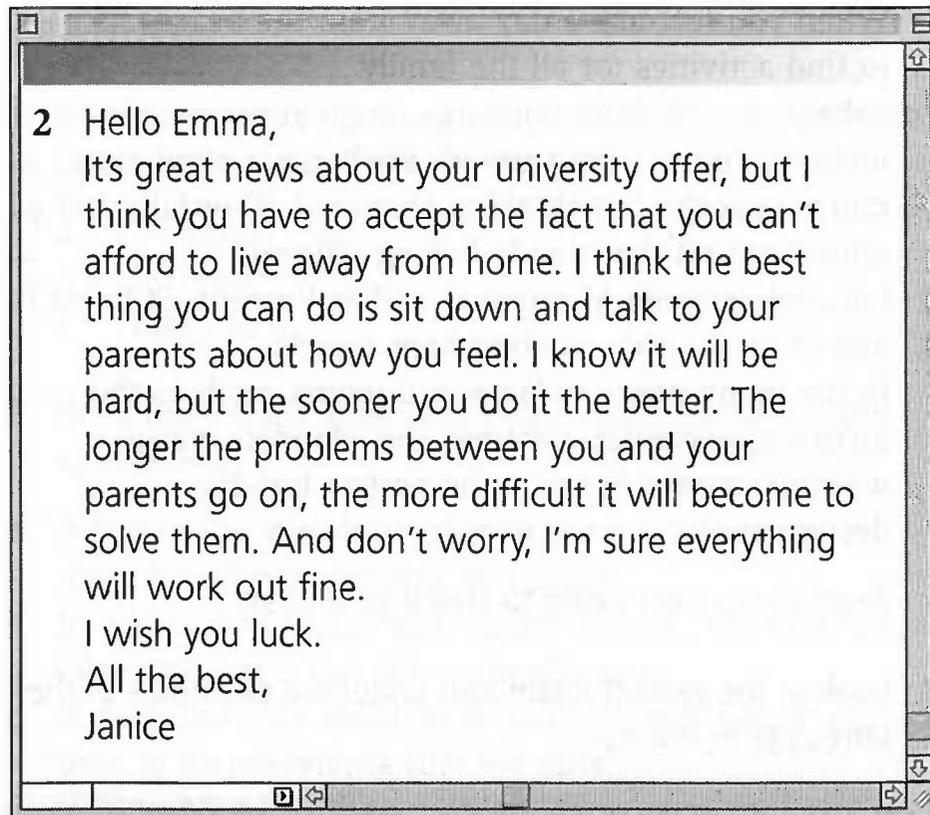
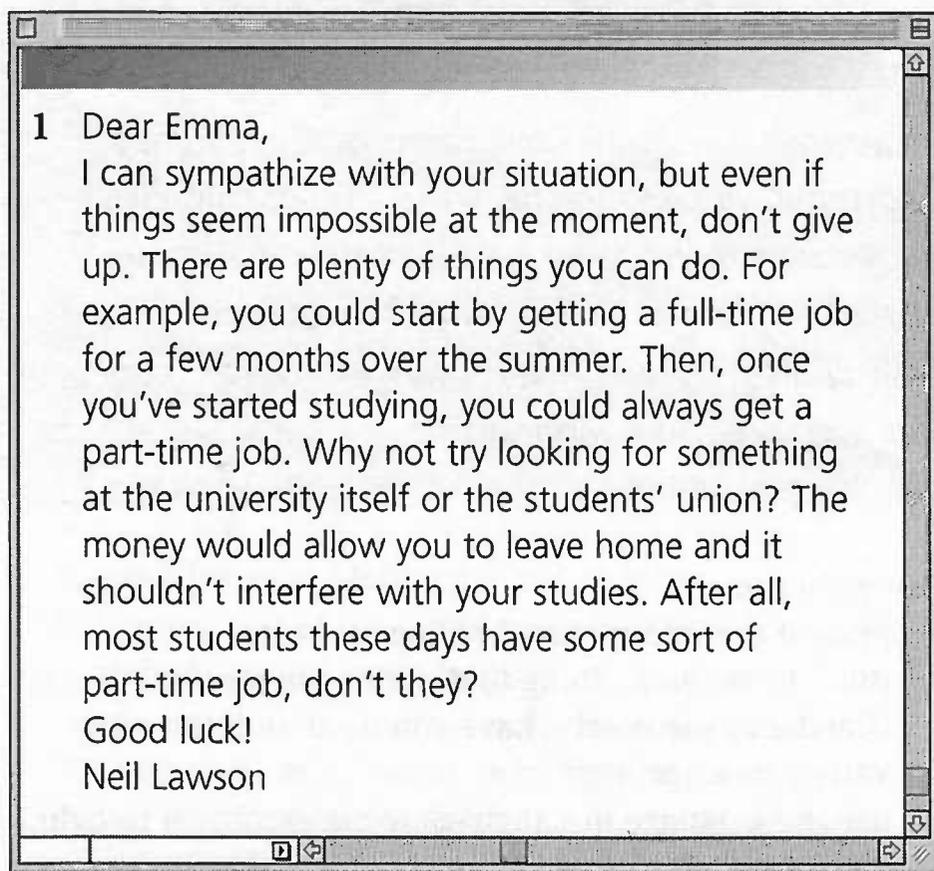
## READING

1 Emma sent the email below to the problem page of a website. What difficult decision does she have to make?

- 1 whether or not to accept a place at university
- 2 which university to go to
- 3 whether to continue living at home with her parents



2 Emma got three replies to her email. Read the replies and decide which you think, 1–3, offers the best advice.



## LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences. Check your answers in the emails in Reading exercise 2.

- 1 You could start by get a full-time job for a few months.
- 2 You could always getting a part-time job.
- 3 Why not to try looking for something at the university itself or the students' union?
- 4 I think the best thing can you do is sit down and talk to your parents.
- 5 The first thing I would do is seeing what financial help is available.
- 6 You've probably thought of this already, but what about find out about scholarships?

**2** Rewrite these sentences using the words given.

- 1 If I were you, I'd stay at home.  
The best thing *you can do is stay at home.*
- 2 Have you thought about taking out a student loan?  
I think it might \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I think you should talk to your parents.  
Why \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 Have you tried finding a part-time job?  
The first \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 What you need to do is speak to a financial advisor.  
Why not \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 There's no harm in asking about scholarships.  
You could start \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Rearrange the words in the phrases.

- 1 sympathize your can situation I with  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 seems know all I difficult very it  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 luck wish you I  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 give don't up  
\_\_\_\_\_!
- 5 best the all  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 everything work I'm sure will out fine  
\_\_\_\_\_.

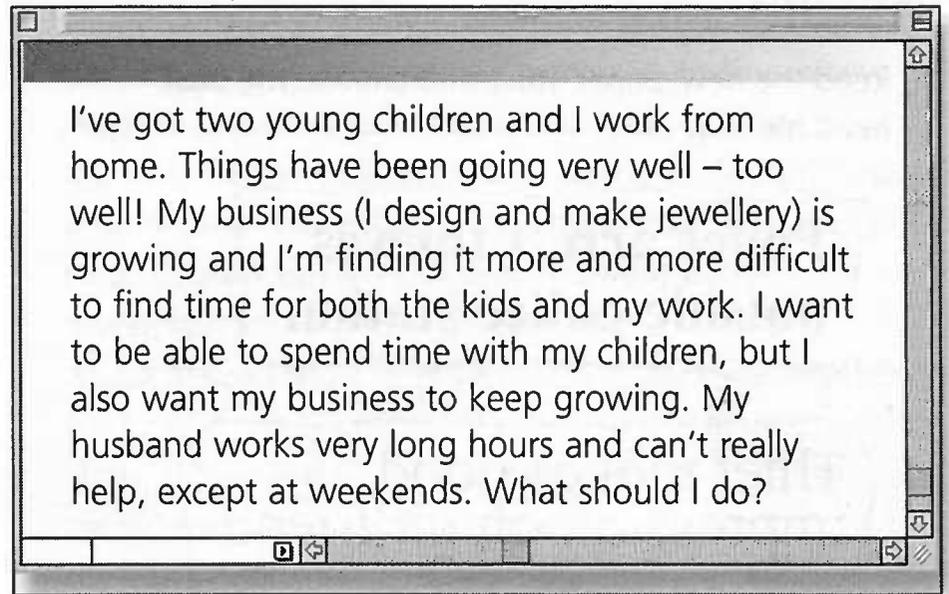
**4** Which phrases are

- a offering encouragement?
- b closing the letter?
- c expressing sympathy?

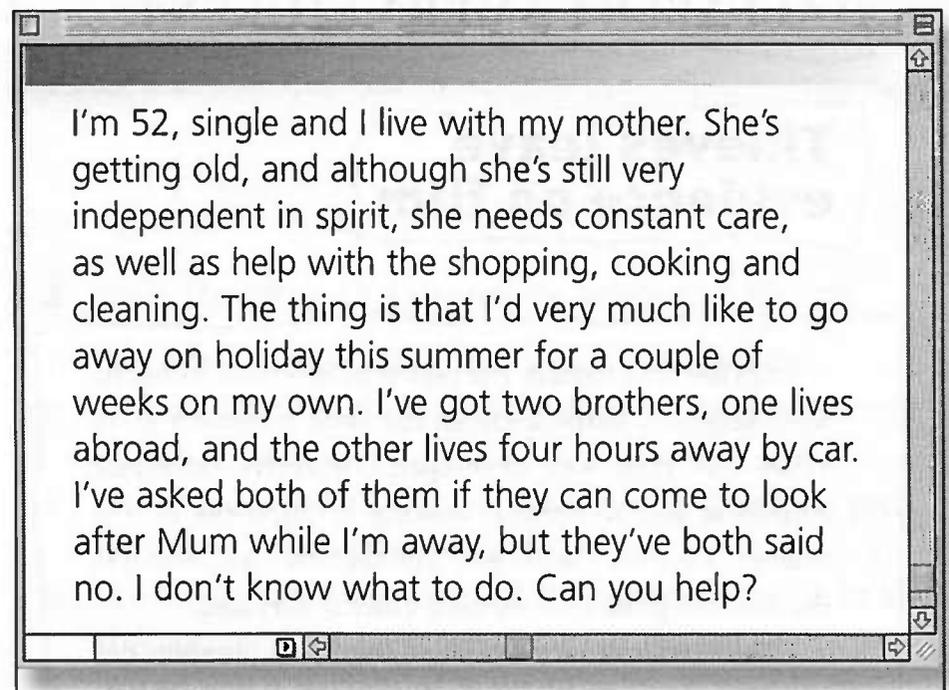
**WRITING**

- 1** Read two more emails that were sent to the same problem page. Match the advice 1–4 to the emails A and B.

**A**



**B**



- 1 Ask your brothers if she can come and stay with one of them. \_\_\_\_
- 2 Find a childminder to help you out at home. \_\_\_\_
- 3 Book a holiday where you can both go and be independent of each other. \_\_\_\_
- 4 Concentrate on your business during the weekend. \_\_\_\_

**2** You are going to write a reply to one of the two emails. Use the points below to help you.

- 1 Decide which email you're going to reply to.
- 2 Decide which piece of advice in exercise 1 you think is the best.
- 3 Think of a second piece of advice to include.

**3** Write the email. Use the checklist below to help you.

- 1 Have you used a variety of expressions from Language focus exercises 1 and 2 to offer advice?
- 2 Have you opened your email with an expression of sympathy?
- 3 Have you closed it appropriately?
- 4 Check your spelling, punctuation and use of capital letters.

# 8 | A funny crime story

## READING

1 Read the newspaper story and choose the best headline 1–4.

1 **Police arrest thieves outside police station**

2 **Thief makes good impression on girlfriend**

3 **VALUABLE CAMERA STOLEN**

4 **Thieves leave evidence on film**

5 Earlier this month, the police in St Trudy, in north-west England, found a stolen car with a camera in *it*. When the film was developed, Detective Inspector Anderson found herself looking at pictures of the thieves. 'I couldn't believe it,' she said, but, as a result of the discovery, the thieves were quickly arrested.

10 The extraordinary story had begun the previous day when out-of-work engineer, Bill Madison, met Sandy Jason. Madison wanted to make a good impression on her, so he stole a brand new Ford Mondeo to take *her* out on a date. Neither of them had much money and *they* therefore decided to spend the evening driving around town.

15 While Ms Jason was looking through the glove compartment of the car, she found a camera and so she decided to use *it* to take pictures of her boyfriend in action. The pictures included one of *him* happily driving the wrong way down a one-way street. Later in the evening, they ran out of petrol and, because they

20 had no money, decided to abandon the car. They left *it* in a no-parking zone near a police station. Consequently it was found almost immediately.

25 Because of their hurry to leave the scene of the crime, they completely forgot about the camera. Madison was found guilty of theft, but the judge decided that Ms Jason was innocent after she said that she had no idea the car was stolen.

2 Read the story again. Put the events in the correct order.

- Bill Madison stole a car.
- He took her out on a date.
- He met Sandy Jason.
- Sandy took photos of Bill.
- The police arrested Bill and Sandy.
- The police developed the film in the camera.
- They abandoned the car.
- They ran out of petrol.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Look at the different ways that we can use linkers to show the result of an action.

He lost his job, *and so* / *so* he was short of money.  
 He lost his job. *As a result* / *Consequently* / *Because of this* / *Therefore*, he was short of money.  
 He lost his job. He was *therefore* / *consequently* short of money.  
 He was short of money *as a result of* losing his job.  
 He was short of money *because* he had lost his job.

Find and underline these expressions in the story.

2 Choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- 1 Madison wanted to impress his girlfriend. He *as a result of* / *therefore* needed a car.
- 2 Madison didn't have a car *because* / *so* he stole one.
- 3 They abandoned the car *consequently* / *because* they ran out of petrol.
- 4 The police officer knew the man in the picture and he was *as a result* / *therefore* arrested immediately.
- 5 The judge believed Ms Jason's story. *Because* / *Consequently* he decided that she was innocent.
- 6 *As a result of* / *Therefore* Ms Jason's experience, she decided to end her relationship with Madison.

3 Look at the pronouns in bold italics in the story. Who or what do they refer to? The line numbers are in brackets.

- 1 *it* (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 *her* (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 *they* (11) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 *it* (16) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 *him* (17) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 *it* (20) \_\_\_\_\_

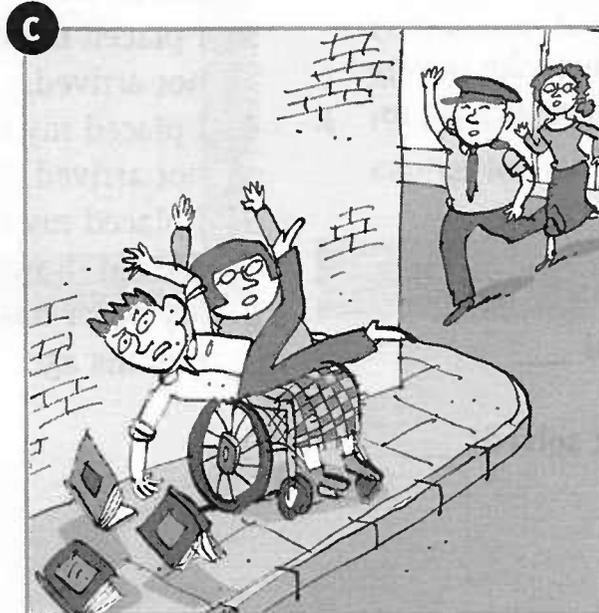
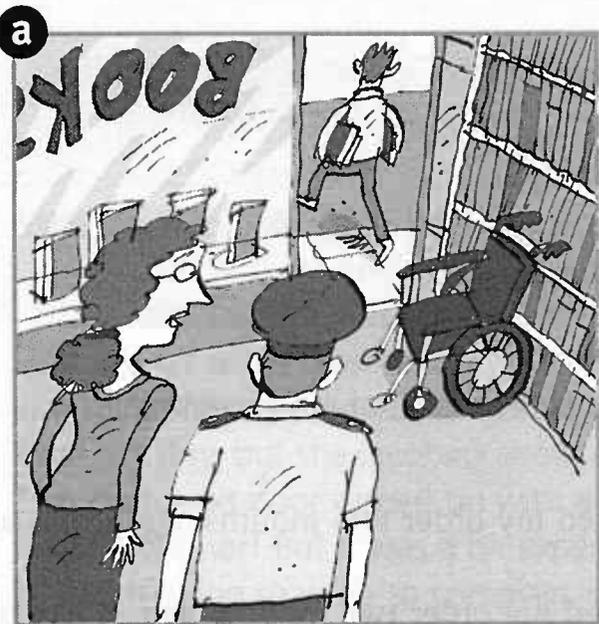
- 4 Read the story and replace the words in italics with pronouns.



Angie worked in a large bookshop in Oxford. One day, *Angie* was chatting to the store detective when *Angie* saw a man in a wheelchair who was trying to get into the store. There was a step outside the shop and *the man* couldn't get his wheelchair over the step. *Angie* went over to help *the man with the wheelchair* but *the wheelchair* was too heavy, so Angie asked the store detective to help, too. Together, *Angie and the store detective* helped the man into the shop. When *Angie, the store detective and the man in the wheelchair* were all in the shop, Angie returned to the cash desk. Angie thought that there was something strange about the man and *Angie* therefore decided to watch *the man*.

## WRITING

- 1 The pictures below continue the story from Language focus exercise 4. Decide which order the pictures should go in and use your imagination to decide what happened next.



- 2 Write the story. Use the points below to help you.

- 1 Organize your writing into logical paragraphs.
- 2 Remember to include descriptions of the people and places in the story.
- 3 Have you used all the past tenses (past simple, past continuous and past perfect)?
- 4 Try to use time expressions or linkers of result to show the connections between different events.
- 5 Try to use a variety of ways to refer to people in the story.
- 6 Remember to check your spelling and punctuation.

# 9 | A letter of complaint

## READING

1 Read the letter of complaint. What is the writer complaining about?

- a a delivery has been lost in the post
- b there has been a mistake with a delivery
- c a delivery is taking a long time to arrive

(1) *Dear Sir/Madam,*

(2) *I am writing to complain about your online delivery service which (3) has failed to deliver three books and two DVDs I ordered two months ago (on 14<sup>th</sup> April).*

Last week I sent an email to your online customer service department and (4) *I was informed that the order would arrive in three weeks. However, (5) I am afraid this is totally unacceptable.* I am particularly disappointed because the books were supposed to be a birthday present for my husband and although I ordered them well in advance, they will not arrive in time for his birthday.

(6) *To resolve the problem I would like (7) a full and immediate refund.* The purchase number is JB607 8932.

If I do not hear from you within the next five days, (8) *I shall be forced to contact my solicitor.* (9) *Please contact me by email or by phone on 01296 54327.*

(10) *I look forward to hearing from you and to a quick resolution of this problem.*

(11) *Yours faithfully,*

3 Write the number of the formal phrases in italics in the letter next to the informal equivalents below.

- a to sort things out 6
- b it isn't good enough \_\_\_
- c I'm not happy about \_\_\_
- d they told me that \_\_\_
- e All the best \_\_\_
- f still hasn't sent me \_\_\_
- g Hi there \_\_\_
- h I hope to hear from you soon \_\_\_
- i you can get in touch with me \_\_\_
- j my money back now \_\_\_
- k I'm going to have to \_\_\_

4 Read the information in the box.

We use *although* and *however* to contrast two pieces of information.

We use *although* to join the two pieces of information in one sentence.

*Although I ordered them in advance, they will not arrive in time.*

We use *however* to show the connection between two sentences.

*I was informed that the order would arrive in three weeks. However, I am afraid this is totally unacceptable.*

When we use *however* at the beginning of a sentence, it is always followed by a comma.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Match the information 1–4 to the descriptions a–d.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Sarah Philips                        | a date                                  |
| 2 Attn: Customer Care Manager          | b writer's address                      |
| 3 34, Old Kent Rd, Canterbury, CN5 4SL | c writer's name                         |
| 4 15 <sup>th</sup> June 2006           | d title of the person you're writing to |

2 In which paragraph (1–3) does the writer:

- a explain the problem? \_\_\_
- b say what she wants the company to do? \_\_\_
- c explain why she's writing? \_\_\_
- d say what she'll do if the problem is not solved? \_\_\_

5 Delete the three sentences that are grammatically incorrect.

- 1 Although I placed my order two months ago, it has still not arrived.
- 2 However I placed my order two months ago, it has still not arrived.
- 3 I placed my order two months ago, however it has still not arrived.
- 4 I placed my order two months ago. However, it has still not arrived.
- 5 I placed my order two months ago. It has still not arrived, however.
- 6 My order has still not arrived. Although, I placed it two months ago.

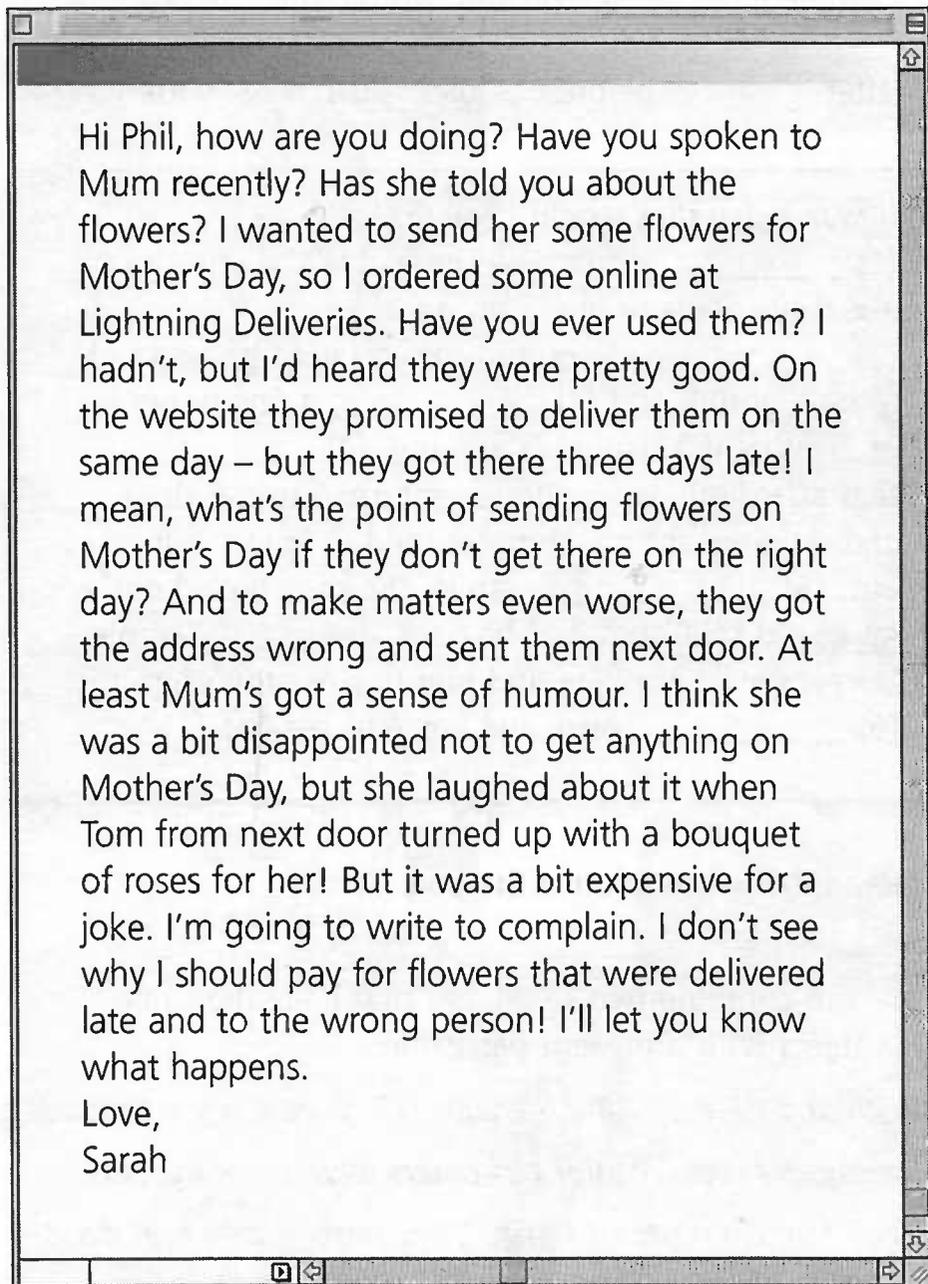
**6** Connect the pairs of sentences using the word in brackets.

- 1 They guarantee same-day delivery. The flowers arrived three days late. (*although*)
- 2 The flowers finally arrived. They were sent to the wrong address. (*however*)
- 3 Mum was very disappointed. She saw the funny side of it. (*although*)
- 4 I had never used the company before. Friends had told me that they were very good. (*however*)

## WRITING

**1** Read the email below. What is the problem?

- 1 they delivered the wrong flowers
- 2 they delivered the flowers to the wrong address
- 3 they delivered the flowers on the wrong day to the wrong address



**2** You are Sarah. You are going to write a letter of complaint to Lightning Deliveries. Look at the email in exercise 1 again and make notes about what you're going to say in the paragraph plan below.

**1** why you are writing

**2** what exactly happened

**3** what you want the company to do and what will happen if the problem is not solved

- 3** Write the letter. Remember to include your address, the title of the person you're writing to and the date.
- 4** Look at what you have written. Can you improve it in any way? Use the points below to help you.
- 1 Have you used appropriate expressions to open and close the letter?
  - 2 Is your letter formal enough?
  - 3 Have you used linking expressions to show the connection between what you expected and what actually happened?
  - 4 Check your spelling and your use of punctuation and capital letters.

N.B. We do not use contractions in formal language.

# 10 | A narrative

## READING

1 Read the story and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

- Being absolutely fanatical about bullfighting, Templar always went to Spain for his holidays. His hairdressing salon was covered in bullfighting posters and he shared his passion with his customers. 'He always asked how you were and talked about the weather,' said one customer, 'but you knew that, within a few minutes, the subject would change to bullfighting.'
- But that year, Templar did not return. At first, no one was worried about him, thinking that he had decided to stay in Spain. He had often said that he wanted to live there. After a while, however, his family began to suspect that something had happened to him. They began to make their own enquiries and, before long, they discovered that he had not got onto his plane or checked into his hotel. They contacted the police at once. An investigation was launched, but Templar was never seen again. Finding no trace of him after ten years, the police eventually pronounced him dead.
- It was only after the announcement of Templar's death in July 2004 that his disappearance became really mysterious. Later that month, the head of a British anti-bullfighting organization received a letter from Shirley Sheard, Templar's lawyer, saying that he had left him £250,000 in his will. Templar had written this new will on the day before he vanished.
- On 10<sup>th</sup> July 1993, hairdresser Gavin Templar left his shop in Bury, Lancashire with a sign in the window which said he would be back on 21<sup>st</sup> July. Seeing the sign, regular customers were not surprised because they knew that Templar always took his summer holidays in July.

2 Read the story again and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you think happened to Templar?
- 2 Why do you think that Templar changed his will?

## LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Correct ten spelling mistakes in the paragraph below.

Templar's family were absolutly determined to find an explanation for his mysterious disapearance. They knew that he had appeared woried in the days before he closed the shop. Continuing their enquiries, they eventually discovered that the head of the anti-bullfighting organization had been a custemer in Templar's shop. When they recieved information that this man had the same name as Templar's laywer, they knew they were close to discoverring the truth. But, by then, it was already too late. Shirley Sheard and her husband had vannished.

Read the story again and check your answers.

2 Complete the paragraph with words from the box.

after at before later that within

It was a day that would change Gavin Templar's life. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ morning, he had told a customer about his plans to buy a house in Spain. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ long, the conversation had turned to bullfighting and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes of meeting the two were arguing. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that afternoon, the customer returned to the shop and threatened him. Templar tried to ignore him, but, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a while, the man pulled out a knife and said he would be back. Templar called his lawyer for advice. She told him to close the shop (6) \_\_\_\_\_ once and come to see her.

3 Read the information in the box.

We can combine two sentences that have the same subject with a present participle.

*Regular customers saw the sign. They were not surprised.*

*Seeing the sign, regular customers were not surprised.*

*They found no trace of him. They pronounced him dead.*

*Finding no trace of him, they pronounced him dead.*

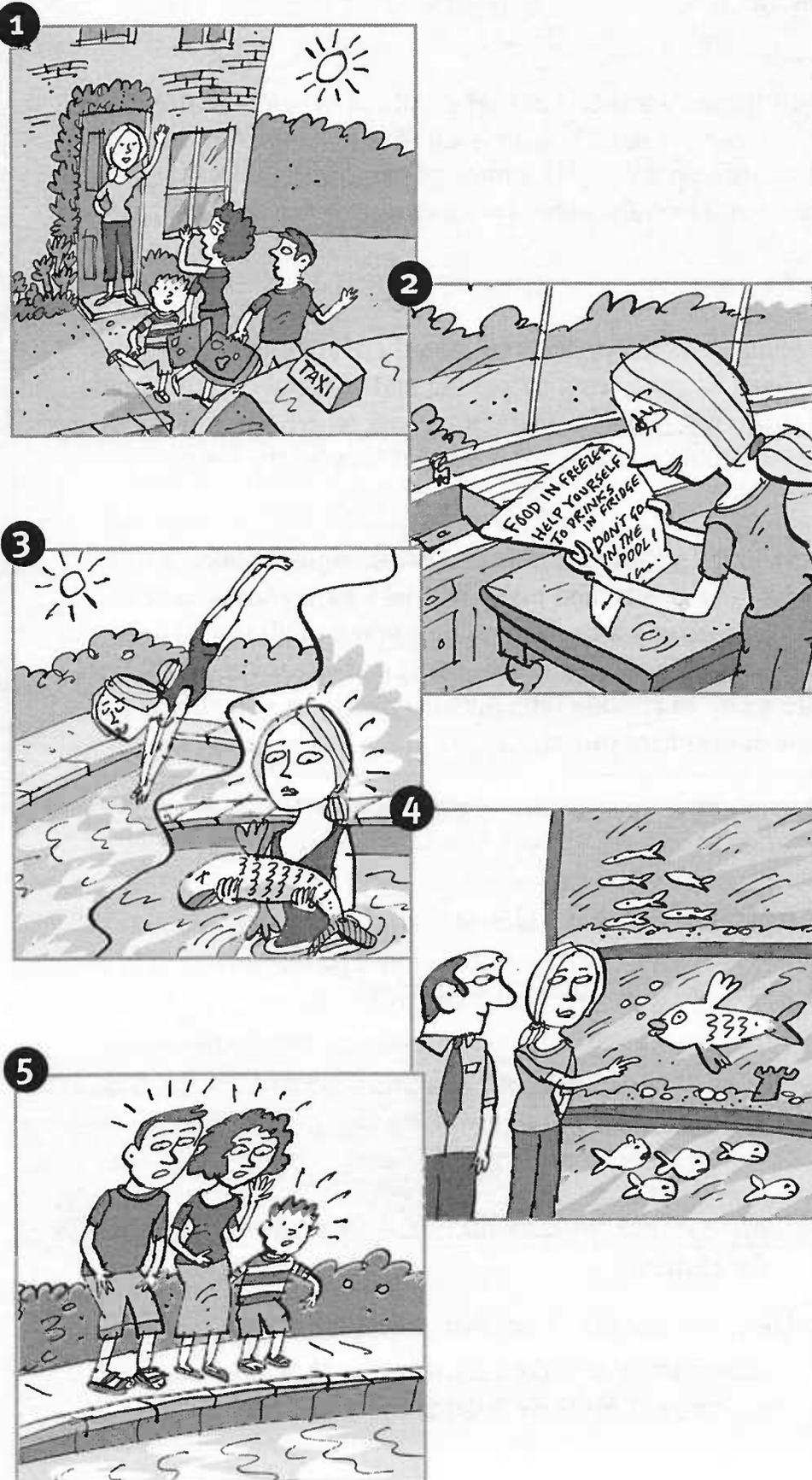
**4** Combine the pairs of sentences with a present participle.

- 1 He was thinking about his plans to buy a new house. He was in a good mood.
- 2 He was feeling frightened. He called his lawyer.
- 3 He closed the shop. He went to see his lawyer.
- 4 The customer sat down in the chair. He asked Templar about the posters on the walls.
- 5 The family discovered the man's name. They knew they were close to the truth.
- 6 The Sheards knew they were in trouble. They decided to disappear.

- a beautiful day / cool swimming pool / Monica dives into pool / finds dead fish / panics / must have killed it!
- b Monica very happy / large, beautiful house / big garden / note on fridge / lots of food
- c finds fish shop / happy to find same type of fish as dead one / buys new fish / hopes family will not notice
- d hot day / June / Wilson family in a hurry / plane to catch / taxi arrives / Monica looking after Wilson family house
- e family comes home / good holiday / happy and suntanned / go to garden / see fish / horrified / scream

**WRITING**

**1** Match the pictures 1-5 to the notes a-e.



**2** Use the notes and the pictures to write the story. Use the checklist below to help you.

- 1 Have you used all the past tenses (past simple, past continuous and past perfect)?
- 2 Use time expressions to show the connections between the different events.
- 3 Try to combine some sentences with a present participle.
- 4 Look at all the nouns and check your use of articles.
- 5 Check your spelling and punctuation.

**3** Some stories have a 'twist' where something unexpected happens at the end. Read the 'twist'.

Monica was back home when the phone rang. 'Hello?' she said. 'It's Mrs Wilson,' said the voice at the other end. 'Thank you for looking after the house. However, there is a little problem.' Monica panicked. Did they know about the fish? 'Oh, really?' she said. 'What's that?' 'Well, when we went on holiday, I forgot to tell you that the fish in the swimming pool was dead. And now it's swimming around again!'

# 12 | Writing a report

## READING

1 Read the opening section of a report and supply the missing figures 1–4 in the table below.

### The UK Family Spending Survey

#### Introduction

Over 5,000 families took part in this year's survey. The data was collected over a period of 12 months from February 2005 to January 2006. (1) *The results of the survey were released on 25<sup>th</sup> May.* This report presents the main results of this annual survey into the nation's spending habits.

#### 1 General Trends

This section of the report will look at how much money an average family spends, what they spend it on and how their spending changes (2) *with age.*

##### 1.1 Average weekly spending

(3) *The survey shows that* the average British family spends £453 a week. They spend more on transport than anything else, with an average of £65 per week. Leisure time activities come next with families spending an average of £59 a week on TVs, computers, newspapers, books, cultural and sports activities and package holidays. Food and drink come third,

while health and education come at the bottom of the list. Average spending on health is £6.20 a week and £6 on education.

##### 1.2 How spending varies with age

(4) *The results also show* how spending varies with age. People aged 30 to 45 spend the most, an average of £564 a week, while people aged 70 or over spend the least, with an average of £187. The amount of money people spend on food and non-alcoholic drinks increases with age. People under 30 spend only seven per cent of their money on food and drink, while people aged 70 or more spend 17 per cent. However, (5) *the same is not true* when it comes to eating out. (6) *The money spent* on restaurants decreases with age. (7) *The under 30s* spend 10 per cent of their money on restaurants and hotels, while (8) *those aged 70 or over* only spend five per cent.

### The UK Family Spending Survey 2005–2006: family spending

#### Average weekly spending

Total spending	£453
including:	
Transport	£65
Leisure time activities	(1) _____
Food and drink	£44
Education	£6.20
Health	(2) _____

#### Variations with age

Age:	under (3) _____s	over (4) _____s
Food & drink	7%	17%
Restaurants & hotels	10%	5%

2 Read the report again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- The survey is held once a year. \_\_\_\_
- The report compares family spending and income. \_\_\_\_
- People generally spend more on food and drink than they do on sport and other free time activities. \_\_\_\_
- People do not generally spend a lot of money on education. \_\_\_\_
- Older people generally spend much less than younger people. \_\_\_\_
- Older people generally spend less on food and drink than younger people. \_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE FOCUS

1 Match the number of the phrases in italics 1–8 in the report to the phrases a–h.

- people who are over 70 *8* \_\_\_\_
- in this survey we can see that \_\_\_\_
- people who are under 30 \_\_\_\_
- they gave out the results on 25<sup>th</sup> May \_\_\_\_
- according to how old they are \_\_\_\_
- from the results we can see \_\_\_\_
- the amount of money people spend \_\_\_\_
- things are different \_\_\_\_

2 Rearrange the words to make sentences. Check your answers in the report.

1 family £453 British spends The week a average

---

2 transport spend more anything They than on else

---

3 bottom Health of come the at list the and education

---

4 30 to 45 most the spend People aged

---

5 money amount The spend on food increases with of people age

---

- 1 How many children were interviewed for the survey?
- 2 When did the survey take place?
- 3 How much do children spend a week on average?
- 4 Who spend more on average, girls or boys?
- 5 Which age group spends the most?
- 6 Which age group spends the most money on sweets and snacks?
- 7 Which age group spends the most money on games and toys?
- 8 What do girls spend the most on? And boys?

2 You are going to write a report on children's spending habits. Look at the plan and your answers to the questions in exercise 1. Decide what information you are going to include in each section.

- 1 Introduction
- 2 General summary
- 3 Breakdown of specific information
- 4 Conclusion

3 Write the report. Use the checklist below to help you.

- 1 Present the information in a logical progression from general to specific.
- 2 Choose relevant expressions from Language focus exercises 1 and 2.
- 3 Refer to the figures in the tables in exercise 1.
- 4 Check your spelling and punctuation.
- 5 Use decimal points when writing the amounts of money.

## WRITING

1 Look at the tables and answer the questions.

### The UK Family Spending Survey 2005–2006: children's spending

Number of children surveyed: 10,000

Data collected between May 2005 and January 2006.

**Table 1: General breakdown of expenditure for children aged 7–16**

	Girls	Boys	All
Total weekly spending including:	£13.60	£12.40	£13.00
sweets & snacks	£2.60	£2.40	£2.50
other food	£2.30	£2.50	£2.40
clothes & shoes	£2.90	£1.10	£2.00
toys, hobbies & pets	£0.40	£2.00	£1.20
games, music & DVDs	£0.90	£2.20	£1.60

**Table 2: Examples of significant variations (age & gender)**

	7–11		12–16	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Total expenditure including:	£7.20	£6.80	£21.50	£20.40
sweets & snacks	£2.30	£2.50	£6.50	£7.20
games, toys, hobbies & pets	£1.40	£2.80	£0.50	£2.40



# Useful language to improve your writing

## Language for describing

### Describing people

He gives the impression of being ... .

She's really keen on ... .

He's really good at ... .

Her most prominent feature is ... .

### Describing towns & cities

One of the most popular places with visitors is ... .

Other interesting historical landmarks include ... .

When the weather is good, why not ... ?

A must for all visitors is the ... .

For people looking for a night out, there is / are ... .

## Discussion language

### Advantages & disadvantages

There are a lot of advantages to ... .

For a start, ... .

For example, ... .

Secondly, ... .

The most important reason for ... is ... .

However, there are some disadvantages too.

First of all, ... .

What is more, ... .

Finally, ... .

To sum up ... .

## Narrative language

First of all ... .

Initially ... .

Eventually ... .

In the end ... .

Before long, ... .

After a few minutes, ... .

Later that afternoon, ... .

After a while, ... .

*Seeing* the sign, regular customers were not surprised.

*Finding* no trace of him, they pronounced him dead.

## Advertising language

### Advertising a service

We offer you unbeatable choice ... .

Our service is second to none.

Our friendly and professional staff will be only too pleased to help.

You can rely on us to make this a memorable experience for you.

With prices starting at £10, you won't find a better deal.

All of this at discount rates.

We never forget you have a choice.

## Advertising a holiday

X is situated near ... .

X is located not far from ... .

X is on the west / east / south / north coast.

X is set in ... .

X is a short drive from / to ... .

## Language for giving advice

Have you thought about ... ?

I think you should ... .

Why don't you ... ?

Have you tried ... ?

There's no harm in ... .

You could start by ... .

If I were you, I'd ... .

## Language for giving results

As a result, ... .

Consequently, ... .

Therefore, ... .

He was short of money *as a result of* losing his job.

He was short of money *because* he had lost his job.

## Language for complaining

I am writing to complain about ... .

I am afraid this is totally unacceptable.

I am particularly disappointed because ... .

*Although* I ordered them well in advance, they will not arrive in time.

I was informed the order would arrive three weeks late.

*However*, this is totally unacceptable.

To resolve the problem I would like to request a full and immediate refund.

If I do not hear from you within the next five days, I will be forced to contact my solicitor.

## Language for explaining

Most runners take part *in order to* raise money for charity.

Many of the runners wear strange costumes *so that* they can be recognized by their friends.

Runners train for many months *so as to* be fit enough to take part.

Central London streets are closed *in order that* runners do not have problems with the traffic.

## Report language

The survey is held once a year / once every two years ... .

The report compares ... and ... .

People generally spend more on ... .

People do not generally spend a lot of money on ... .

Older people generally spend much less than younger people (on) ... .

The same is not true of ... .

The money spent on ... decreases / increases with age.

The under 30s / over 40s tend to spend more on ... .

The results show ... .

# Irregular verbs

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past simple</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
can	could	could
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hanged / hung	hanged / hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past simple</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shut	shut	shut
sit	sat	sat
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
win	won	won

# Dracula

## 1 The Road to Castle Dracula



My name is Jonathan Harker. I am a lawyer and I live in London. Part of my work is finding houses for rich people from foreign countries.

Seven years ago, some strange things happened to my friends and myself. At last I have decided to write about that terrible time.

My story begins in 1875. I received a letter from a rich man called Count Dracula. The Count lived in Transylvania and he wanted to buy a house near London. I found a large old house for the Count and he agreed to buy it. There were many papers for him to sign. To my surprise, the Count asked me to take the papers to Transylvania.

Transylvania is far away in Eastern Europe. I was busy and I would soon be married to my darling Mina. I did not want to leave England.

'You must go, Jonathan,' Mina said. 'The Count is a rich man and you must please him. The journey will be interesting. You will be back in two weeks. Read this book about Transylvania on the train!'

The train reached Bistritz, a small town in Transylvania, on 4<sup>th</sup> May. There above the town were the great Carpathian Mountains, but I could not see Castle Dracula, where Count Dracula lived.

A coach from Bistritz would take me to the Borgo Pass. I had time for a meal. I went into the crowded inn and asked for food and drink. I spoke to the inn-keeper.

'I am going to Castle Dracula,' I said. 'What can you tell me about the Count?'

The man did not answer. He looked very frightened. Everyone in the inn stopped talking. They looked frightened too.

Then they spoke to each other in their own language. I heard the name 'Dracula' and then another word 'vampire'. The word was in my book about Transylvania. What was a vampire?

I opened the book quickly. Yes, there was the word – vampire. I began to read.

'There are many vampires in Transylvania. They have long, sharp teeth. They bite living people and drink their blood. Then those people become vampires too. Vampires are terrible and they can never die.'

'People wear a cross to keep themselves safe from vampires. Holy bread from a church will keep vampires away too. And they hate the smell of garlic.'

I smiled. I could not believe these stories. I shut the book quickly.

Soon it was time to leave. There was a crowd of people outside the inn. They all looked at me in fear.

I got into the coach and the inn-keeper ran up to me.

'Do not go to Castle Dracula! It is a terrible place,' he said.

'I must go. I have business with the Count,' I answered.

'God help you!' the inn-keeper said. 'Here, take this cross. Wear it round your neck. It may keep you safe.'

I took the cross and the coach began to move. The sun was shining and the high Carpathian Mountains were covered with snow. They were very beautiful.

The road went higher and higher. Then the sun went behind the mountains. Suddenly, everything was dark. I heard a terrible sound – the howling of wolves! They were very near. Later, the moon came out and then at last, we were at the Borgo pass.

A small carriage, pulled by four black horses, came down the narrow road. It stopped and the driver shouted out, 'Where is the Englishman for Castle Dracula?'

'Here!' I answered.

I took my bag and sat down beside the driver. He drove very fast and I was terrified. Black clouds covered the moon and the wolves howled.

Suddenly, the carriage stopped. I had arrived at Castle Dracula! The carriage drove off. I was alone. In front of me was a great wooden door. It opened slowly.

## 2 A Prisoner in the Castle

A very tall, old man was standing there. His face and hair were white and his clothes were black. He held up his lamp.

'Come in, Mr Harker. Welcome to Castle Dracula,' he said.

He held my arm with his strong, cold hand. Then he locked the door.

He took me up many stairs and along dark passages. He opened a door and we were in a room with no windows.

Through the other doors, I could see a bedroom and a room with some food.

After my meal, I sat by the fire with Count Dracula. Outside the castle, the wolves howled.

'Listen to the children of the night!' the Count said. 'I love their music.'

He smiled. His teeth were long and sharp.



Later that night, I had terrible dreams. I heard wolves howling and strange laughter. I woke up late and I did not see the Count all day.

I found his library. There were many books in English and I spent the day reading.

In the evening, I told the Count about his house in London. He was pleased. The Count went on talking for a long time and I fell asleep.

When I woke up, his face was very near mine. His breath had a terrible smell.

I slept badly again and got up early. I got out my shaving mirror and began to shave.

'Good morning,' said a voice behind me. It was the Count. Why had I not seen him in the mirror?

'You have cut yourself,' the Count said, 'There is blood on your neck.'

He put out his hand, but it touched the cross and he moved away. Then he took my mirror and threw it out of the window.

'I do not have mirrors in Castle Dracula,' he said.

I was alone all day. I walked along dark passages. I climbed up many stairs. All the doors in the castle were locked. The windows were hundreds of metres above the ground. There was no way out. I was a prisoner!

### 3 The Vampires

The papers were signed and I wanted to leave. But the Count would not let me go. Every day I felt more afraid and I was very tired.

One afternoon, I lay down on my couch. It was getting dark. Then, suddenly, the air was full of golden dust.

The dust moved about in the air. The golden dust turned into three, beautiful young women. Their teeth were long and sharp, but I wanted them to kiss me.

The women laughed and came nearer and nearer. I closed my eyes and then Count Dracula was in the room.

'Get away!' he shouted to the women. 'You cannot have him! He is mine!'

I fainted with fear. When I woke up, the sun was shining.



It was now 19<sup>th</sup> May. The Count made me write a long letter to Mina. I had to date the letter 29<sup>th</sup> June.

'Tell Mina that you are on your way home,' Count Dracula said. 'I will post the letter for you. I shall leave for England on that date too.'

But I could not leave. I was Dracula's prisoner. I had to make a plan.

One night, I saw Dracula leave his room. He climbed out of the window and went down the castle wall – head first. He returned at dawn.

Vampires have no powers during the day. Somehow, I climbed out of my window and got into his room. It was empty, but a door was open.



I went down some stairs and into an old chapel. There were fifty wooden boxes on the stone floor of the chapel. They were full of earth.

Count Dracula was inside one of them. His hair was dark now and his face was red. Blood came from his lips. His eyes were open, but he did not see me. The vampire was resting after his meal!

I heard shouts and hid myself. The Count's men ran in. They put lids on all the boxes. Dracula was going to England in a box of earth.

I ran back to Dracula's room and took some gold coins from the table.

The door was locked but the window was open. I had to get out! With a prayer to God, I began to climb down the castle wall.

## 4 A Visit to Hythe

Back in London, Mina was very worried. It was now the middle of July and Jonathan had not returned. Then she had a letter from her friend, Lucy West.

'My husband is away too,' Lucy wrote. 'Come to Hythe and stay with me. The time will pass more quickly.'

So Mina went to stay with her friend Lucy in Hythe.

Hythe was near the sea. At first, the weather was fine, but in August, there was a terrible storm and a ship was wrecked on the shore. It was a Russian ship, full of wooden boxes, but there were no people at all.

Men came from London and took away the boxes. What was in them?

That night, Mina heard a noise. She looked for Lucy, but she was not in the house. Mina dressed and ran about the streets, calling Lucy's name.

Then she found her, sitting half-asleep in the old churchyard on the hill. There were two red marks on Lucy's neck. What were they? Lucy remembered nothing.

A few nights later, Mina found Lucy sitting by her bedroom window. A huge black bird was beside her. It flew slowly away. Lucy was asleep. Her face was white but the marks on her neck were red. Mina was very afraid.



On 19<sup>th</sup> August, a letter came from Jonathan. He was in a hospital in Budapest.

'I must go to him at once, Lucy!' Mina cried. 'But I do not want to leave you. You are ill.'

'Arthur will be home soon. You must go,' Lucy replied.

So Mina took the train to Budapest. She saw her Jonathan again at last. He looked pale and ill. But he slowly got better.

Mina told him about Lucy. Jonathan was very afraid.

'Terrible things happened to me in Castle Dracula,' Jonathan told Mina. 'Are there vampires in England too?'

'Don't talk about them,' Mina said. 'We are together now and the Count is far away.'

Jonathan and Mina were married in Budapest. They returned to London in the middle of September. As they drove along the busy streets, Jonathan gave a terrible cry.

'Look! That's Count Dracula!' he cried. 'Why is he here, in London?'

When they got home, there was a letter from Arthur West, Lucy's husband.

'My dear wife is dead. She was buried yesterday.'

'That was a week ago! Dracula the vampire has done this!' Jonathan cried. 'Invite Arthur here and I will tell both of you all about that wicked man!'



## 5 How Lucy Died

Jonathan told Mina and Arthur everything about the Count and Castle Dracula.

'Count Dracula is a vampire,' Jonathan said. 'He tried to kill me and now he has killed dear Lucy. How can we stop him?'

'We can't, but my old friend, Professor Van Helsing can,' Arthur said. 'He was in Hythe when Lucy died. He is in Amsterdam now. But he promised to return if anything happened to Lucy.'

'I did not understand him then, but I do now. Lucy is a vampire too. Some children in Hythe have seen her, but only at night. They talk about a beautiful lady with long, black hair. It is Lucy. She kisses them and her kisses leave red marks on their necks. That is how one vampire makes another.'

Arthur sent for Professor Van Helsing and he came to England at once.

'I was afraid of this,' the Professor said. 'Before Lucy died, I put garlic in her room. Vampires hate garlic, but Dracula was too strong. He made Lucy throw the garlic away. Then he drank Lucy's blood and now she is a vampire too.'

'I wanted to kiss her. But you would not let me,' Arthur said to Van Helsing. 'Now I understand why. But what can we do?'

'We must open Lucy's coffin, hammer a sharp piece of wood through her heart and cut off her head. Then Lucy can rest forever.'

'It is terrible, but we must do it,' Arthur said. 'Let us go back to Hythe at once!'

Lucy's coffin was in a vault. But the coffin was empty!

'Where is my wife?' Arthur cried.

'She needs blood. Vampires look for their victims at night,' Van Helsing replied. 'We must wait for Lucy to come back.'



Then they saw Lucy coming towards them. Blood was running from her lips and her eyes were red. The vampire held out her arms to Arthur and smiled.

'Kiss me!' she said.

But Van Helsing held up a cross. Lucy screamed and ran back into her coffin. The friends hammered the stake through Lucy's heart. She screamed again. Then, at last, she was at peace.

'You can kiss your wife,' Van Helsing said to Arthur. 'Now we must find Dracula. We will destroy him too.'

## 6 The House of the Vampire

The friends now made their plan. 'We must get into Dracula's house and find the boxes of earth,' Professor Van Helsing said. 'You must stay here, Mina, but be careful. Don't go outside. Stay in the house and you will be safe.'

When the three men reached Dracula's house, it was dark.

'Dracula is not here now,' Van Helsing said. 'While he is away, we must find the boxes. I will put holy bread in each one. Then the vampire will be in our power.'

The boxes were in an old room under the house. The room smelled of blood.

'We must work quickly,' Professor Van Helsing said. 'Dracula must not find us here.'

Van Helsing stood on the steps with a cross in his hand. Jonathan and Arthur opened each box and put holy bread inside. Then Van Helsing gave a shout.

'The Count is coming! Leave the last box and follow me!'

The friends ran, but Dracula was too quick for them. He came towards them. His face was white and angry. His eyes were red. Van Helsing held up the cross.

'I have lived for hundreds of years! I have fought armies! Three men cannot stop me!' Count Dracula cried.

The house filled with mist and the friends could not see the vampire.

They got out through a window and ran across the garden. Outside the house, the air was clear.

'We must get back to London. Mina may be in danger!' Van Helsing cried.

But they were too late. Mina had walked out onto the balcony of her bedroom. A dark shape was leaning over her. It was Count Dracula!

The vampire was not drinking Mina's blood now. He had taken his meal. But he was making Mina drink his blood. It was a terrible sight.

Van Helsing held up the cross. Dracula looked up and gave a cry. At that moment a cloud covered the moon and everything was dark. When it was light again, Dracula had gone.

Jonathan held his wife, Mina, in his arms.

'Oh, Jonathan, I was so afraid,' Mina cried. 'I heard a child crying in the garden. I went onto the balcony, but Count Dracula was there. I have drunk the Count's blood and I am in his power. The vampire has won.'

'No, he is afraid of us. We know too much about him,' Van Helsing replied. 'He will use the last box to return to his castle. You must sleep now, Mina.'

'We can use the Count's power to destroy him,' Mina said.

'How?' Arthur asked. 'His power is very strong.'

'Professor, you must hypnotise me,' Mina said. 'I think that I can tell you Count Dracula's plans.'



Van Helsing sat down beside Mina. He moved his hand in front of her face. Her eyes closed.

'Where is Count Dracula? What are his plans?' Van Helsing asked Mina.

'I hear water. Dracula is on a ship. He is returning home,' Mina replied.

'Then we are all safe!' Jonathan cried.

'That is not true,' Professor Van Helsing said sadly. 'Mina is in great danger. She is very weak now. If she dies before we kill Dracula, she will be a vampire for ever!'

'Then let us follow Dracula at once,' Jonathan said. 'We can go by train and get to Transylvania before him.'

'You must hypnotise me every day on our journey,' Mina said to the Professor. 'Then I can tell you Count Dracula's plans. But be careful. Every day he has more power over me too.'

## 7 The Return to Castle Dracula

Dracula travelled back to his castle in Transylvania by water. After the sea journey, he went up the River Seruth. Castle Dracula was 20 kilometres from the river.

'We must stop Dracula before he reaches his castle,' Van Helsing said to Jonathan. 'You and Arthur must follow him by boat. I will take Mina with me by land. We will get to the castle more quickly. Dracula's tomb is there, in the chapel. I will put holy bread in the tomb. He will not be able to rest there.'

The Professor hypnotised Mina every day. But the poor girl was very ill. They were near the vampire now. His power over Mina was very strong. Would Mina die before Dracula could be destroyed?

The high mountains were covered with snow. Wolves were howling, but the Professor was not afraid. He made a fire and put pieces of holy bread in a circle around it. The Professor and Mina sat near the fire and they were safe.

At night, the three women vampires came near. They called to Mina, but they could not reach her.

In the morning, the Professor walked up the road to Castle Dracula. The door to the old chapel was open. The chapel was full of old tombs. The biggest tomb had the name DRACULA on it.



The Professor put holy bread inside. Now Dracula could never return.

The Professor found the tombs of the women too. The three vampires were resting inside them. The Professor hammered stakes through their hearts and they turned to dust. Then he went back to Mina.

'Jonathan is near, but so is the Count!' Mina cried. 'Look, they are coming along that road near the river!'

The sun was going down behind the mountains and it was nearly dark. A cart with a wooden box on it was moving quickly along the road. Count Dracula was returning to his castle! But two men on horses were riding after him.

'It is Jonathan and Arthur!' Mina cried. 'They are moving faster than the cart!'

'They must be quick. They must destroy Dracula before it is dark,' the Professor said.

As they watched, the two men reached the cart. The driver ran away and Jonathan pulled the box down onto the snow. The lid fell off and there was Count Dracula.

Jonathan hammered a stake into the vampire's heart. Arthur's knife cut through his throat.

Dracula gave a terrible cry and then there was silence. But there was no blood on the snow. The Count's body had turned to dust.

Mina ran towards Jonathan and he took her in his arms. They were safe. The vampire was dead. The years of blood and fear were over.

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# Answer key

## 1A Double lives

### Stative & dynamic verbs

- 1 1 I don't believe 2 is thinking 3 want  
4 loves 5 is costing 6 dislike
- 2 Do you believe; do you know; you love; It asks; you are thinking; you want

### Vocabulary from the lesson

- 3 1 by a member of your family 2 sincere  
3 ahead someone 4 honesty 5 about a story
- 4 1 liar 2 honestly 3 nervous 4 date  
5 sweaty 6 fidgeting

### Dictation

- 5  01
- 1 Do you ever lie about why you are late?  
2 She seems to be telling a lie.  
3 Stop fidgeting and tell me the truth.  
4 He's looking for a new job at the moment.  
5 We think he's lying about his age.  
6 They appear to be completely sincere.

### Read & listen

- 6  02 Refer to the reading text *Liars! How to spot them* on page 6 of the Student's Book.

### Present simple & present continuous

- 7 1 am interviewing 2 are doing 3 lives  
4 works 5 make 6 like 7 has 8 get  
9 am doing 10 are you enjoying

### Verbs with two meanings

- 8 1 am thinking / 'm thinking 2 don't think  
3 have 4 am seeing / 'm seeing 5 see  
6 is having / 's having

### Translation

- 9 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 1B Britishness

### Subject & object questions

- 1 1 b 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 a  
**Subject questions:** 1, 2, 4.  
**Object questions:** 3, 5, 6.
- 2 1 wrote 2 belong 3 stand 4 live 5 won  
6 women hold
- 3 1 f 2 c 3 a 4 e 5 b 6 d
- 4 1 What frightens you?  
2 Who is your favourite British writer?  
3 Where do you live?  
4 Which party did you vote for?

### Self-image

- 5 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 g 5 b 6 f 7 d

### Dictation

- 6  03
- 1 I would describe myself as calm and organized.

- 2 If anybody asked, I would say I am a Londoner and a European.  
3 What happened to people's interest in politics?  
4 How many people speak two languages in Britain?  
5 I don't see myself as British, but I'm proud to be English.  
6 Do you know anyone who thinks this test is a good idea?

## 1C First impressions

### Describing people

- 1 1 what do they look like 2 average 3 eyes  
4 shaved 5 healthy, tanned 6 big  
7 what's his hair like 8 dark brown hair  
9 pointed
- 2 A Jamie B George C Neil
- 3 1 shaved 2 wide 3 healthy  
4 blond 5 prominent 6 slim
- 4 1 like 2 like 3 looks 4 looks as if  
5 look like 6 looks

### Translation

- 5 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

### 1 Reading

- 1 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 c  
2 1 c 2 d 3 e 4 a 5 b 6 f

### Read & listen

- 3  04 Refer to Reading 1 *You never get a second chance to make a first impression* on page 8.

## 2A Journeys

### Vocabulary from the lesson

- 1 1 trip 2 travels 3 travel 4 explore  
5 hitchhiked 6 journey

### Present perfect & past simple 1

- 2 The story started; He realized; Boorman immediately agreed; they experienced; they had; has been a real success
- 3 1 have / 've (just) got back  
2 did (you) get back 3 landed 4 had  
5 have (you) been 6 went  
7 have met / 've met 8 did (you) meet  
9 got married 10 did (you) get married

### Dictation

- 4  05
- 1 I remember I spent eight months in Egypt as a child.  
2 The programme took a fascinating look at animals in America.  
3 Has he travelled around Europe on his own?  
4 We didn't arrive in Amsterdam until almost eight o'clock.

- 4 1 Neither didn't I. 2 So do I. 3 I too.  
4 Neither I have. 5 So I am. 6 I can too.

### Translation

- 5 Translate the text into your language. Check with your teacher.

### 4C Twists of fate

#### Past perfect simple

- 1 2 1, 2 3 1, 2 4 2, 1 5 2, 1 6 1, 2 7 1, 2  
2 1 went 2 had broken 3 had twisted 4 put  
5 had left 6 skidded 7 grabbed / had grabbed  
8 entered / had entered 9 ignited 10 was

### Injuries

- 3 1 twisted / sprained 2 bruise 3 bleeding  
4 suffering 5 unconscious 6 scratches  
7 sprained / twisted 8 black eye

### Dictation

#### 4 15

- As soon as we received the call we went to rescue the man.
- The hospital telephoned me because a bus had knocked down my brother.
- She'd broken her leg three times by the age of ten.
- When the police found her she'd been unconscious for three hours.

### Read & listen

- 5 16 Refer to the reading text *The world's Luckiest Man* on page 40 of the Student's Book.

### Time linkers

- 6 1 while 2 The moment 3 by the time  
4 As soon as 5 As  
7 While / As they were taking; When / The moment / As soon as they got back; By the time the police; When / The moment / As soon as / As they threw away; while / when the staff; by the time he noticed

### Vocabulary from the lesson

- 8 1 swerve off 2 ploughed into 3 jumped out of  
4 fell into 5 knocked her over

### Translation

- 9 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

### 4 Reading

- 1 a 2 b 4 c 1 d 3  
2 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 T  
3 1 memoirs 2 translator 3 hell hole  
4 headed for 5 without a penny (in his pocket)  
6 a huge success story

### Read & listen

- 5 17 Refer to Reading 4 *The lover and the lottery* on page 23.

### 5A Hard sell

#### Adjectives (advertising)

- 1 1 comfortable, strong, stylish, 2 comfortable, efficient, popular, reliable, stylish 3 delicious, fresh, healthy 4 delicious, healthy, strong  
5 comfortable, fashionable, stylish 6 efficient, reliable  
2 1 comfortable 2 popular 3 stylish 4 reliable  
5 efficient 6 fashionable

#### Comparatives 1

- 3 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 a 6 c 7 b 8 d  
4 *Sample sentences:*  
1 X has a smaller hard drive than Y.  
2 Y has a shorter battery life than X.  
3 X is lighter than Y.  
4 Y is smaller than X.  
5 X is cheaper than Y.  
6 The experts think Y is better than X.

### Read & listen

- 5 18 Refer to the reading text *Catch them young* on page 46 of the Student's Book.

### Dictation

- 6 19  
1 Children are much bigger spenders now than ten years ago.  
2 The Music Master is one of the best MP3 players on the market.  
3 The Travelling Tunes MP3 is more expensive than the other one.  
4 Sales of mobile phones to children are much higher than five years ago.  
5 Children watch much less TV now.

#### Comparatives 2

- 7 2 *Super cereal* bars are fruitier than other cereal bars.  
3 *Super cereal* bars are different from other cereal bars.  
4 No other cereal bar is as healthy as *Super cereal* bars.  
5 *Super cereal* bars are more popular with children than other cereal bars.  
8 1 Branded trainers are often the same quality as normal trainers, but just more expensive.  
2 I don't think that your mobile is as good as mine.  
3 Yuck! That fizzy drink is not as good as *Koola Kola!*  
4 That new digital camera isn't very different from the older version.  
5 I think the new XP3X MP3 is much better than the XP2X.  
6 Why did you buy that DVD player? It's very similar to the one you already have.

## Adjectives (negative prefixes)

9 **dis:** honest, satisfied; **un:** employed, lucky, prepared, successful; **im:** patient, polite; **in:** accurate, correct, convenient

10 1 inconvenient 2 unemployed 3 dishonest  
4 impolite 5 dissatisfied 6 unprepared  
7 impatient 8 unsuccessful

## Translation

11 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 5B The office

### Comparing nouns

1 1 most 2 longest 3 best 4 hardest  
5 longer 6 most 7 more 8 quickest 9 less

### Office activities

2 1 make; coffee 2 write; report  
3 make; photocopies 4 emails, sent  
5 received; call 6 make; phone calls

### Vocabulary from the lesson

3 1 9 to 5 2 colleagues; boss  
3 laptop; cell phone 4 at my desk  
5 a staff 6 get some work experience

### Dictation

4 20

- 1 I send and receive most of my email in the morning.
- 2 Do you have fewer holidays than your colleagues?
- 3 They always have more work to do on Friday.
- 4 She has less free time than I do.
- 5 Some workaholics spend more time in the office than at home.

### Read & listen

5 21 Refer to the reading text *Office Stereotypes* on page 50 of the Student's Book.

## 5C Paperwork

### Office supplies

1 **horizontal:** paperclip, Post-it, Tipp-Ex, drawing pins, notepad  
**vertical:** rubber, ink cartridge, Sellotape, pencil sharpener, highlighter

### On the phone

2 1 Could I take a message  
2 Could you tell him  
3 Could you say that again  
4 will he be back in the office  
5 I don't think he'll be back until tomorrow morning  
6 I'll call back then

3 Because the caller is very impolite.

4 C: I want to Please could I speak to Ms Horne.  
S: Who's calling, please?  
C: John Stratford from Stratford Cars.  
S: I'm sorry but Ms Horne's not at her desk. Would you like to leave a message?  
C: Yes, please. Tell her Could you ask her to call me.  
S: Excuse me!?  
C: Get her Could you ask her to call me when she gets back, OK please?  
S: Well ... yes. Do you have a number?  
C: Yes Of course. It's 0267 3416.  
S: 0267 3416?  
C: That's right.  
S: I'll pass the message on.  
C: Good Thank you.

## Translation

5 Translate the telephone conversation into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 5 Reading

1 1 c 2 d 3 e 4 a 5 b

4 1 takeaway and snack food  
2 clothing and footwear, games, toys, hobbies, pets, music accessories 3 (2%) 4 boys 5 11%

## 6A Summer holiday

### Future 1 (future plans)

1 1 are having 2 It'll be 3 we're seeing  
4 we'll probably just get 5 going to have  
6 I'll phone

2 I am seeing / I'm seeing my mother; I will see / I'll see you at Kate's; I am going to pick up / I'm going to pick up some brochures; he is going to be / he's going to be in Hong Kong; I'm sure you will enjoy / you'll enjoy it; Is Manuela coming

### Holidays 1

3 1 picked up a brochure 2 chosen a destination  
3 find your way around 4 pay a deposit  
5 book the flights 6 do the packing

### Dictation

4 22

- 1 I'll probably pick up some brochures from the travel agent's later.
- 2 We're going to book a last-minute holiday to France or Spain.
- 3 What are we going to do after we arrive at the resort?
- 4 The flight's leaving at six so we need to check in at four thirty.
- 5 Are they going to stay at the hotel or will they leave tonight?

### Holidays 2

5 1 magnificent white beaches 2 cosmopolitan guests  
3 exclusive, upmarket hotel 4 range of water sports  
5 unforgettable beach parties 6 secluded beach  
7 picturesque mountains 8 the beaten track  
9 crowded beach parties 10 laid-back atmosphere

6 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 f 5 d 6 e

### Translation

7 Translate the conversation into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 6B Perfect day

### Present tenses in future time clauses

- 1 1 we'll take a studio tour 2 Once the tour is over  
3 you'll visit some of the  
4 you'll meet 5 You'll have a chance  
6 before the coach leaves at six

### Vocabulary from the lesson

- 2 1 rock-climb 2 drink 3 sightseeing  
4 the packing 5 land 6 car
- 3 1 holiday makers 2 a taste of 3 guided tour of  
4 feel in the mood 5 hire bikes

### Dictation

- 4 23
- 1 As soon as you have arrived at the airport a travel rep will meet you.  
2 The reception staff will be more than happy to take your bookings.  
3 This historic town has two castles and a beautiful little harbour.  
4 If you enjoy the trip to Dublin, you'll probably enjoy Cork too.  
5 When we receive your payment, we'll send you confirmation of the booking and a receipt.

### Read & listen

- 5 24 Refer to the reading text *Emerald Tours* on page 60 of the Student's Book.

## 6C Travel plans

### Indirect questions

- 1 1 ✓ 3 ✓ 5 ✓  
2 X I wonder if you could tell me if you have flights going from London, Heathrow to Vietnam?  
4 X Do you know how long the flight takes?  
6 X Could you tell me how much the flight costs, please?
- 2 1 I wonder if you could tell me if you have flights going from London, Heathrow to Vietnam?  
2 Do you know how long the flight takes?  
3 And can you tell me if that's a direct flight?  
4 Could you tell me how much the flight costs, please?  
5 Do you think you could tell me how much Business and Economy cost?  
6 I'd also like to know if I can book a hotel through you.

### Collocations with sound

- 3 1 That sounds great. 2 That sounds painful.  
3 That sounds boring.  
4 That sounds uncomfortable.  
5 That sounds romantic.  
6 Wow! That sounds fascinating.

### Translation

4 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 6 Reading

- 1 1 c 2 b 3 d 4 a  
2 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 F 7 F 8 F  
3 1 b 2 c 3 e 4 f 5 d 6 a  
4 1 b 2 d 3 c 4 a

### Read & listen

- 5 25 Refer to Reading 6 *What is the real price of tourism?* on page 33.

## 7A Life changes

### Present perfect continuous 1

- 1 1 been doing 2 gone back 3 started  
4 travelled 5 been thinking 6 been 7 been
- 2 1 has been / 's been  
2 have done / 've done  
3 have been living / 've been living  
4 have lived / 've lived  
5 have been learning / 've been learning  
6 have been painting / 've been painting
- 3 1 since 2 for 3 for 4 since 5 for 6 since

### Vocabulary from the lesson

- 4 1 stress 2 a job 3 life 4 a change  
5 successful 6 marriage

### Dictation

- 5 26
- A: I've been living out of a suitcase for two months!  
B: Well I hope you've been washing your clothes now and then.  
A: Very funny! I've been eating in restaurants for sixty-one days.  
B: Terrible!  
A: Yeah! Anyway, I'm going.  
B: Going to leave the job?  
A: No. Going to eat. It's seven and I'm hungry!

### Read & listen

- 6 27 Refer to the reading text *Redundancy was the best thing that ever happened to me* on page 66 of the Student's Book.

### Metaphor

- 7 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 c 5 g 6 d 7 f  
8 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 e 5 f 6 d

### Phrasal verbs with live

- 9 1 living on 2 living off 3 live up to  
4 living through 5 living out of 6 live for

### Translation

10 Translate the text into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 7B Happy birthday

### Present perfect continuous 2

- 1 1 passed 2 remembered 3 been working  
4 loved 5 been doing 6 has ever worked
- 2 1 have decided  
2 have experienced / 've experienced  
3 has not been / hasn't been  
4 have been seeing / 've been seeing  
5 have been arguing / 've been arguing  
6 have talked / 've talked / have been talking
- 3 1 b 2 f 3 a 4 d 5 e 6 c

### Life stages

- 4 1 elderly 2 adolescent 3 thirty something  
4 older teenager 5 toddler 6 retired

### Dictation

#### 5 28

I've been retired for about ten months now and I love it. I've been doing all those things I never had time to do. I've been working in the garden and I've been painting the house. I've finished the kitchen and bathroom. Retired? I've never been so busy!

### Read & listen

- 6 29 Refer to the reading text *Maria prepares to celebrate her 110th birthday* on page 70 of the Student's Book.

## 7C Dilemmas

### Exclamations with what

- 1 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 c

### Giving advice

- 2 1 You have to speak 2 If I were you,  
3 There's no harm in 4 Tell him you  
5 What you need to do

### Translation

- 3 Translate the advert into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 7 Reading

- 1 1 e 2 a 3 d 4 b 5 c
- 2 1 d 2 a 3 b 4 c
- 3 1 They have been working harder and for longer hours.  
2 To spend more time with the family.  
3 Financial problems, a lack of mental stimulation, a feeling that they are no longer valued in society.  
4 94% say that they are happy with their choice and only 6% say that they are unhappy.

### Read & listen

- 4 30 Refer to Reading 7 *Downshifting – a way of living* on page 38.

## 8A Breaking news

### Newspapers

- 1 1 h 2 e 3 f 4 c 5 b 6 a 7 d 8 g

### Would

- 2 1 hate 2 mind 3 never 4 'd 5 like  
6 wouldn't 7 to be
- 3 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 f 6 d

### Translation

- 4 Translate the text into your language. Check with your teacher.

### Unreal conditions 1

- 5 1 a 2 c 3 f 4 b 5 e 6 d
- 6 2 If a cure for AIDS was found, three million fewer people would die every year.  
3 People would save up to 10% off their heating bills if they turned down the heating by 1°C in winter.  
4 If they ate well or exercised enough, 20% of British adults wouldn't be fat.
- 7 What would that be like; our life would collapse; It would be like a terrible dream; It wouldn't be a happy world; If such a thing happened; I wouldn't want to live in such a world

### Dictation

#### 8 31

How would you feel if you didn't earn enough money? What would you do? Would you go on strike? Would you demonstrate in the street? Remember action is better than inaction, so if I were you, I'd get going!

## 8B Speeding

### Offers

- 1 1 Can I do something for you?  
2 I'll give you a hand if you like.  
3 Let me help you  
4 What would you like me to do?  
5 Do you want me to type it up for you?  
6 Shall I start now?

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

### Compound nouns (driving)

- 3 1 driving licence 2 one-way street 3 speed limit  
4 motorway 5 traffic light 6 no-parking zone

### Dictation

#### 4 32

- 1 A: Excuse me, sir. I wouldn't park there if I were you. It's a no-parking zone.  
B: Oh, thank you.  
2 C: Can I give you a hand with that?  
D: No thanks. I'll manage.  
3 E: Would you like me to check your homework?  
F: Yes, that's really kind of you.  
4 G: Would you mind showing me your driving licence?  
H: No, not at all. Here you are.

## 8C Bank robbers

### Unreal conditions 2

- 1 If the bag hadn't split open, they wouldn't have lost any money.  
2 If the accident hadn't happened on a busy motorway, they wouldn't have lost so much money.  
3 If some people hadn't stopped to help them, they would have rescued even less money.  
4 They would have been £10,500 richer if they had taken a cheque instead of cash.  
5 The police would never have been suspicious if they hadn't had so much money in cash on them.  
6 If they had travelled by train, they wouldn't have lost a penny.
- 2 If the thief hadn't left the evidence, he wouldn't have been arrested by the police.  
3 The police wouldn't have caught the burglar if he hadn't called his mother from the victim's house.

### Law & order

- 1 robber 2 evidence 3 arrested 4 robbery  
5 trial 6 judge 7 guilty 8 sentenced

### Read & listen

- 4 33 Refer to the reading text on page 83 of the Student's Book.

## 8 Reading

- 1 a 3 b 1 c 4 d 2
- 2 **Paragraph 1:** Newspaper sales aren't rising all over the world. (they are falling in Europe)  
**Paragraph 2:** ... they have made money through advertising although people aren't prepared to pay to read them.  
**Paragraph 3:** ... they're available twenty-four hours a day.  
**Paragraph 4:** In the future, the news will arrive as it happens.

- 3 1 revenue 2 broadsheets 3 real-time news  
4 thriving 5 up-to-the minute news

### Read & listen

- 4 34 Refer to Reading 8 *The future of the press?* on page 43.

## 9A Shops & shoppers

### Articles & determiners

- 1 1 a 2 the 3 the 4 some 5 some  
6 any 7 the 8 the
- 2 1 The 2  $\emptyset$  3 Some 4 any /  $\emptyset$  5 a  
6  $\emptyset$  7  $\emptyset$  8 any
- 3 1 all 2 Many 3 most 4 some 5 all  
6 most 7 none 8 any

## Dictation

### 4 35

- A: Perfect Pizza. Good evening.  
B: Oh, hi. I'd like to order some pizza, please? Cheese and tomato?  
A: OK. A small, medium or large one?  
B: Large.  
A: And would you like any toppings?  
B: Err, yes ... some tuna and black olives, please.  
A: Oh, I'm sorry but we don't have any black ones. Green OK?  
B: That's fine.  
A: OK, that's a large cheese and tomato pizza with tuna and green olives.

### Read & listen

- 5 36 Refer to the reading text *Checking out the check out* on page 86 of the Student's Book.

## Containers

- 6 1 ice cream, margarine  
2 coffee, strawberry jam  
3 beer, whisky, milk, mineral water, olive oil  
4 biscuits, crackers, crisps, peanuts, tissues  
5 tomato soup, dog food, tuna  
6 tissues  
7 beer, tomato soup, dog food, tuna  
8 tomato soup, free-range eggs, milk
- 7 1 jar 2 packet 3 tub 4 carton 5 bottle  
6 carton 7 tin / can

## Shopping

- 8 1 shopping centre/mall 2 shop assistant  
3 security guard 4 shoplifters  
5 window shopping 6 high street shopping  
7 shopaholic 8 online shopping

## Translation

- 9 Translate the sentences into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 9B E-shopping

### Collocations with take

- 1 1 a little time 2 breath away 3 a look at  
4 advantage of 5 our word 6 advice

### Quantifiers 2

- 2 1 many 2 plenty 3 A lot of 4 little  
5 a few 6 little 7 a few
- 3 netaholic answers: 1 e 2 e 3 a 4 a 5 a 6 e

## Dictation

### 4 37

Too much to do and not enough time to do it? Take my advice and shop online. There are plenty of good reasons. Shop when and where you want. And remember that spending a little time can actually save you loads of time and money. The choice is never-ending, whether you're buying a few Christmas presents or buying a new dishwasher. So why wait?

## 9C Telephone bills

### Complaints

- 1 I think there's something wrong with this DVD player.
- 2 Well, I only bought it yesterday and I'm having problems with the picture and sound.
- 3 No. It just doesn't work.
- 4 No, could I speak to the manager, please?
- 5 What's a scart cable?
- 6 Oh, I don't think I've got one of those.

### Vocabulary from the lesson

- 1 supermarket 2 power 3 a cold
- 4 hungry 5 a mobile phone 6 to suggest

### Prepositional phrases

- 3 1 in 2 by 3 by 4 in 5 in 6 by  
7 in 8 on
- 4 1 b 2 h 3 a 4 c 5 f 6 d 7 e 8 g

### Translation

- 5 Translate the conversation into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 9 Reading

- 2 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 c 5 b 6 a
- 3 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F

### Read & listen

- 4  38 Refer to Reading 9 *e-retail rocketing* on page 48.

## 10A Secrets

### Modals of speculation 1 (present time)

- 1 2 She can't be French.  
3 She could be divorced.  
4 She might have children.  
5 She may smoke.  
6 She might play the piano.  
7 She must live in Birmingham.
- 2 1 must 2 might 3 must 4 must 5 can't  
6 must 7 could

### Dictation

- 3  39  
A: It's obviously a woman's handbag.  
B: Yeah. And I think she must be Costa Rican.  
A: Well she could be French, you know.  
B: Why would she have a cassette for learning French?  
She can't be French.  
A: OK, OK. She might study French.  
B: Uh-huh. And she may be married ...  
A: Or divorced?  
B: Yeah. Oh, and I think she lives in Birmingham.  
A: Yes, there's a mobile phone bill with an address in Birmingham on it. She lives there.

## Illusions

- 4 1 magician 2 perform 3 Audiences  
4 tricks 5 vanish 6 pretending  
7 fake 8 magical

### Word families

- 5 1 a 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 b

### Modals of speculation 2 (present time)

- 6 1 b 2 a 3 c 4 b

### Translation

- 7 Translate the text into your language. Check with your teacher.

## 10B Mysteries

### Modals of speculation (past time)

- 1 1 must have been drawn  
2 could the Nazca people have managed  
3 must have been  
4 could they have been used  
5 might have been  
6 could have had

### Verbs followed by infinitive

- 2 1 claimed to 2 tried to 3 deserved to  
4 seemed to 5 began to 6 managed to

### Dictation

- 3  40  
A: Well, this is a mystery. Where could I have put my car keys?  
B: Have you tried to look in your jacket pockets?  
A: Don't be silly! Ah, but I might have left them in the office.  
B: No, you can't have done. How would you have got home without your car keys?  
A: Good point. Well how about the kitchen? I might have left them there.  
B: Oh, look. Here they are.  
A: Thanks, darling. Now where have I put my glasses?

## 10C Strictly confidential

### Advantages & disadvantages

- 1 1 N 2 P 3 N 4 P 5 P 6 N 7 N 8 N
- 2 1 testing 2 benefits 3 disadvantage  
4 trouble 5 problem 6 advantage

### Idioms

- 3 1 cracking 2 high point 3 to the point  
4 it safe 5 dragging your feet 6 bright and early

### Translation

- 4 Translate the conversation into your own language. Check with your teacher.

## Writing

### 3 Sample answer:

My best friend is Lucy. The first time I met her was when we were at university together. At first I thought she was rather boring and also a bit arrogant, but later on I got to know her and found out that she was really good company. She's an excellent listener and can be really good fun. Unfortunately, we don't see each other very often as she lives in another city.

Many people say that Lucy is very difficult to get to know. She gives the impression of being rather self-centred, but that really isn't true. She actually has a wonderful sense of humour and is very down-to-earth once you get to know her.

Physically she is really beautiful. She is tall and slim and has got really long legs. She has got a tanned complexion, long curly black hair and a lovely smile. The first thing you notice about her are her eyes – they are a deep brown and sparkle when she smiles.

She's into lots of things, especially music, but she hates nightclubs! She's really good at dancing. She loves salsa and she belongs to a dancing club. She's quite keen on going out to concerts, watching films and spending time with her friends and family.

## 2 A description of a town or city

### Reading

1 2

2 1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b

3 Answers with ticks: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9.

### Language focus

2 excellent museums; wonderful food; unbelievable nightlife; outstanding live music scene; exceptional museums; superb collections; marvellous weather; impressive Plaza Mayor; spectacular Prado museum; first-rate collection of European art

5 If you're in Brussels in April or May, don't miss a visit to the Royal Palace at Laeken with its beautiful gardens and greenhouses. The greenhouses were built for King Leopold II of Belgium, who was also responsible for the nearby Japanese tower, which sometimes houses temporary exhibitions.

### Writing

#### 1 Sample answer:

Budapest is the capital of Hungary and is the perfect destination for a short weekend break or a longer holiday. Visitors are attracted by the city's history, its historical buildings, its great architecture and the excellent museums as well as its fabulous hospitality. The people are some of the friendliest you will meet and the excellent food and wine makes Budapest one of the most popular places to visit in Europe.

Originally Budapest was two towns – Buda and Pest – one on either side of the river Danube. In 1873, the two towns were joined to create Budapest. There are many places of interest in the city, but a must for all visitors is Castle Hill with its cobbled streets, castle walls and Matthias Church. From here you get an amazing

panoramic view of the whole city. Another place well worth visiting is Heroes Square with its monument and the big park – Városliget with a small lake and the city zoo. When the weather is good why not take a day trip up the river Danube to the small town of Szentendre. This picturesque town is full of artists and small museums and makes an ideal break from the city.

In the evening enjoy a walk down one of the city streets or along the banks of the Danube. You might want to go to the top of Gellért Hill and see the city lights at night. For those of you interested in culture you can go to the theatre or enjoy some wonderful opera at really reasonable prices. Finally, why not visit a traditional 'wine house' where you can drink delicious Hungarian wine or go to one of the many restaurants? People here enjoy life and Budapest has something for everyone.

## 3 Advantages and disadvantages

### Reading

1 3

2 1 **for:** life is usually cheaper (food and accommodation are usually subsidized); you don't have to deal with things that go wrong in rented accommodation; you save time by being close to the library, (so you have more time to study)

2 **against:** you can lose contact with the real world; you don't have as much independence or freedom; it isn't necessary to develop the same life skills as you do living off campus

### Language focus

1 **making your first point:** For a start; First of all  
**making additional points:** Secondly; What is more  
**making your last point:** Finally

#### 2 Sample answer:

There are many good reasons for studying a foreign language in the country of the language. For a start, you are surrounded by the language and can learn a lot without really making any effort. Moreover, there are many opportunities to learn about the culture, and this can be extremely interesting. Finally, the progress that you make will probably be much faster.

3 1 normally 2 believe; accommodation  
3 usually; necessary 4 independence; responsibilities  
5 recommend 6 managing

### Writing

1 1 A 2 D 3 A 4 D 5 D 6 A 7 A 8 A  
9 D 10 D

#### 3 Sample answer:

There are a lot of advantages to studying abroad. Firstly, it's a great opportunity to meet different kinds of people and make new friends. You will often meet people from all around the world. Moreover, it allows you to learn about a new culture and experience things that you wouldn't if you stayed in your own country. Learning about different cultures and meeting new people can only be a positive thing. On top of this, it looks really good on your CV and future employers are likely to be impressed.

However, there are some disadvantages too. First of all, it can be quite hard to adapt to different food and customs and this can cause problems. What is more, you don't have the support from friends and family and so, if anything goes wrong, you are on your own.

Finally, as there are so many new and interesting things, it can be difficult to study with so many distractions.

To sum up, although there are as many pros and cons, I believe that overall the advantages for studying abroad are stronger than the disadvantages. As a result, I would recommend people study abroad if they have the chance.

## 4 A narrative: Lottery winner

### Reading

- 1 b 2 c 3 a
- Correct order: 5, 7, 6, 4, 1, 2, 3
- 1 d 2 a 3 e 4 b 5 c

### Language focus

- 1 At first 2 First of all 3 finally 4 eventually
- the Belfast woman; the mother-of-two; the lucky winner; 58-year-old Iris; the UK's latest winner; the grandmother-to-be; Mrs Jeffrey
- Sample answer:  
The 42-year-old had spent it all; the unlucky gambler soon ran out of money; Mr Pratt sold his car; the Dublin man told reporters
- 1 'And the final winning number is 49,' said the man on the radio.  
2 'I thought I'd give it a go but I never thought I'd win,' he said.  
3 'I used my parents' birthdays to choose the numbers,' he explained.  
4 He turned round to his passenger and said, 'I've just won the lottery.'  
5 'You're kidding,' he said.  
6 'The most incredible thing happened to me today,' he told his wife.

### Writing

- Sample answer:  
'I couldn't believe it,' said John Townsend when asked about his lottery win. John, a taxi driver from Glasgow in Scotland, had never played the lottery before. 24-year-old John became Britain's youngest lottery winner when he won the £15 million jackpot. He had used his mother and father's birthdays to pick the numbers.

Mr Townsend was driving his taxi when he heard the winning numbers on the radio. 'I was so shocked, I just had to stop,' he said. He was driving a passenger at the time. 'I told him he'd have to take another cab,' explained John. 'Of course, he wasn't very happy, but after a while I just wanted to phone my wife and tell her what had happened.'

With his winnings, Britain's youngest winner says he wants to take care of his family. 'The first thing I'm going to do is buy my parents a new house,' John told reporters. He also plans to buy a bigger house for his family, wife Joan and their two young children. Finally, after going on holiday, John plans to start his own taxi company.

## 5 An advertisement

### Reading

- 1 d 2 b 3 e 4 a 5 c
- Direct flights to four top destinations – W; Ten flights a day – W; Journey time 4 hours 10 minutes – M; Basic fare £180 – M; Free travel insurance – W; Book early and get 5% off – M; Sandwiches and snacks on board – M

### Language focus

- 1 reliable 2 efficient 3 unbeatable 4 stylish  
5 memorable 6 delicious 7 incredible  
8 unbelievable
- 1, 5 and 6 are not full sentences.
- 1 There are / We offer two departures a day, seven days a week, 52 weeks a year.  
2 Are you looking for low fares & quality service?  
3 We offer / There are last minute offers.  
4 We offer all of this at discount rates. / All of this is at discount rates.  
5 Delicious meals are prepared by top-class chefs.  
6 There is / We offer an incredible choice of ten music channels and the very latest movies.  
7 Are you travelling to Moscow or St Petersburg?
- 1 at 2 before 3 Like 4 to 5 on 6 only  
7 for 8 With

### Writing

- London Victoria to six top destinations; Poznan and Wroclaw; help you *with* hotel bookings; connections to *more* than; *With* a journey time; between London and Warsaw; *there* is no better
- Sample answer:  
And like any good travel operator, we also offer a variety of additional services including hotel booking and travel insurance to help make your stay in Poland as pleasant as possible.

With MillanTours you will travel in style. All our coaches are non-smoking and have air conditioning and toilet and washroom facilities. Naturally, all our coaches have easy access for disabled passengers and the onboard telephone means you can stay in touch with friends and family back home.

During your journey we will try and make you as comfortable as possible. Light snacks and hot and cold drinks are served on all our trips. In addition, we show some of the latest films and other programmes on our onboard video and the panoramic windows give you the opportunity to see some of the most beautiful countryside as we drive through Europe.

With the lowest prices around we offer you unbeatable choice at unbeatable value. One-way tickets are £60 and a return is £100. Buy your tickets using our easy internet booking system and save 5%. There are no extra charges and a money back guarantee for any journeys with a delay of more than five hours. Where else can you get a deal like that? You can rely on us to make this a memorable experience for you.

So, book now and you'll be in Poland before you know it.

## 6 An extract from a holiday brochure

### Reading

- 1 1 b 2 c 3 a  
2 1 b 2 e 3 c 4 a 5 f 6 d  
3 1 c 2 e 3 b 4 d 5 g 6 f 7 a

### Language focus

- 1 1 it's 2 it's 3 island's 4 Caribbean's  
5 islanders'  
2 Our exclusive hotel, *The Coconut Club*, is situated near Marigot Bay, on the west coast, only a short drive from Castries. Set in 70 acres of palm trees; a short walk to the bars; Located between Martinique and St Vincent  
4 1 like 2 for example 3 including

### Writing

- 1 *Sample answer:*  
Our exclusive hotel, *The Maui Sunrise*, is situated on the west coast of the island close to the beach. The four-star hotel has breathtaking views of the ocean and excellent facilities. The hotel has its own golf course, as well as a tennis centre and a swimming pool. There are two superb restaurants, one of which serves traditional local dishes while the other has a selection of international food. In the evening enjoy a drink in one of our two bars before dancing the night away in our exclusive nightclub. *The Maui Sunrise* is relaxed but elegant and certainly the place to stay when you visit the island.

When you feel like a day away from the beach, it's easy to find activities for all the family. Take your pick from our huge range of excursions. Visit Haleakala National Park, home of the biggest dormant volcano in the world. Alternatively, you could go whale-watching, take a helicopter tour of the island or simply walk around the streets of the old capital Lahaina. If you're looking for an action-packed holiday, why not go mountain biking down the volcano at sunrise? There is also a wide range of water sports such as kayaking, sailing and surfing.

Located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, the volcanic island of Maui is the biggest island in the Hawaiian chain. With its stunning long sandy beaches, its tropical forests and the cosmopolitan resorts of Kapalua and Makena, Maui is a tropical paradise and has everything you could ever want, making it the perfect holiday destination.

## 7 A letter of advice

### Reading

- 1 3

### Language focus

- 1 1 You could start by getting 2 You could always get  
3 Why not try 4 The best thing you can do  
5 The first thing I would do is see  
6 What about finding out  
2 2 It might be a good idea to take out a student loan.  
3 Why don't you talk to your parents? Why not talk to your parents?

- 4 The first thing I would do / you should do / to do is find a part-time job.  
5 Why not speak to a financial advisor?  
6 You could start by asking about scholarships.

- 3 1 I can sympathize with your situation.  
2 I know it all seems very difficult.  
3 I wish you luck.  
4 Don't give up!  
5 All the best.  
6 I'm sure everything will work out fine.

- 4 a - 4, 6; b - 3, 5; c - 1, 2

### Writing

- 1 1 B 2 A 3 B 4 A

- 3 *Sample answer:*

Dear Sarah,

I think it's great that you've started your own business and that things are going so well and I understand that it must be difficult to balance everything when you have two young children. The first thing I would do would be to try and find an assistant who can help you with your business. I'm sure there are lots of people who would love to work with you. However, if this isn't possible then I'd think about putting your business on hold until your children are older. Remember, your children will only be young once and you really don't want to miss out on this special time. I think you might find that as your children grow up you will have more time and you won't have to wait too long, you may even find that your children want to help you making the jewellery. Finally, whatever you decide discuss it with your husband and make sure he understands your decision, it will make it easier for him to give you any support you need.

Good luck!

Danni

## 8 A funny crime story

### Reading

- 1 4  
2 Correct order: 3, 2, 1, 4, 8, 7, 6, 5

### Language focus

- 2 1 therefore 2 so 3 because 4 therefore  
5 Consequently 6 As a result of  
3 1 the stolen car 2 Sandy Jason  
3 Bill Madison and Sandy Jason 4 the camera  
5 Bill Madison 6 the car

- 4 *She* was chatting; *she* saw; *he* couldn't get; *She* went over to help *him* but *it* was too heavy; Together *they* helped the man; When *they* were all; *She* thought that; and *she* therefore decided to watch *him*

### Writing

- 1 Correct order: d, b, a, c

## 2 *Sample answer:*

She watched the man carefully as he wheeled himself down one of the aisles. The man seemed to be spending as much time watching her as he was looking at the books. Angie watched in disbelief as the man began to take books from the shelves and put them under the blanket that covered his knees.

Still not quite believing what she was seeing, Angie went over to talk to the store detective. He had also noticed the man taking books from the shelf and hiding them, so they decided to go and talk to the young man and ask him if he was going to pay for the books.

However, the man had seen the two of them talking to each other and so, as they approached him, he jumped out of the wheelchair and ran towards the door. 'I couldn't believe it,' Angie said, 'one minute he was sitting in his wheelchair and the next minute he was running straight out of the shop.'

Because of his hurry to leave, he failed to notice a woman in a wheelchair just outside the shop door. As a result, the man fell over her and landed heavily on the pavement. Consequently, Angie and the store detective caught the man and he was arrested.

## 9 A letter of complaint

### Reading

1 c

### Language focus

1 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 a

2 a 2 b 3 c 1 d 3

3 b 5 c 2 d 4 e 11 f 3 g 1 h 10 i 9  
j 7 k 8

5 2, 3 and 6 are grammatically incorrect.

- 6
- 1 Although they guarantee same-day delivery, the flowers arrived three days late.
  - 2 The flowers finally arrived. However, they were sent to the wrong address. / They were sent to the wrong address, however.
  - 3 Mum was very disappointed, although she saw the funny side of it. Although Mum was very disappointed, she saw the funny side of it.
  - 4 I had never used the company before. However, friends had told me that they were very good. / Friends had told me that they were very good, however.

### Writing

1 3

## 3 *Sample answer:*

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to complain about your online delivery service which I used to deliver some flowers to my mother for Mother's Day.

I ordered a bouquet of roses to be delivered to my mother using your online service. I had never used your company before. However, friends had told me you were pretty good. Although your website guarantees same-day delivery, the flowers arrived three

days late. To make matters worse, when they finally arrived they were delivered to the wrong address.

I am afraid that I find this situation totally unacceptable and would like a full and immediate refund. The order number is MD1057/3. If I do not hear from you within the next week, I shall take legal advice. Please contact me by email or by phone on 01865 960811.

I look forward to hearing from you and to a quick resolution of this problem.

Yours faithfully,

## 10 A narrative

### Reading

1 Correct order: 2, 3, 4, 1

### Language focus

- 1 absolutely; mysterious; disappearance; worried; eventually; customer; received; lawyer; discovering; vanished
- 2 1 That 2 Before 3 within 4 Later  
5 after 6 at
- 4 1 Thinking about his plans to buy a new house, he was in a good mood.  
2 Feeling frightened, he called his lawyer.  
3 Closing the shop, he went to see his lawyer.  
4 Sitting down in the chair, the customer asked Templar about the posters on the walls.  
5 Discovering the man's name, the family knew they were close to the truth.  
6 Knowing they were in trouble, the Sheards decided to disappear.

### Writing

1 1 d 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 e

## 2 *Sample answer:*

On a hot day in June, the Wilson family were getting ready to go on holiday. Although they were late and they had a plane to catch, Mrs Wilson was still giving last minute instructions to Monica, who was looking after the house while they were away on holiday. Seeing the taxi arrive, Mrs Wilson gave one final instruction before hurrying out of the house.

Monica was happy thinking about the week she would spend in the large, beautiful house with its lovely big garden. She wandered into the kitchen and saw a note stuck to the fridge door. It read, 'Food in freezer, help yourself.' Smiling, she opened the fridge and made herself a sandwich.

Later that afternoon, Monica went out into the garden. It was a beautiful day, the sun was shining and Monica felt a bit hot. Looking at the cool swimming pool, she started dreaming about how nice it would be to go for a quick swim. After changing into her swimming costume, she ran out into the garden and dived into the pool. A minute later she was sitting at the edge of the pool looking at the dead fish floating on the surface. Panicking, she realized she must have killed it! What should she do?

The next day Monica went out to find a shop that sold fish. Walking along the high street, she found one and was happy when she found that they sold the same type of fish as the dead one in the swimming pool. Hoping the family wouldn't notice that the fish was new, she bought it and took it back to the Wilsons'.

The following week, the Wilson family came home. They had had a really good holiday and were all happy and suntanned. After saying goodbye to Monica, and thanking her for looking after the house, they all went out into the garden. Walking over to the swimming pool, Mrs Wilson was so horrified to see a fish swimming around that she screamed!

## 11 A description of a sporting event

### Reading

- 1 1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c  
2 Sentences with ticks: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8

### Language focus

- 2 1 so that 2 in order to be 3 so as to  
4 in order that  
4 1 d 2 b 3 a 4 c  
5 greatest marathons, attracting more than 85,000 applicants; \$500,000, but many; 2,000,000 spectators; marathons, the runners; fund raisers, fun runners and amateurs; Mark P says, 'Crossing the finish line'  
6 1 f 2 d 3 a 4 c 5 e 6 b

### Writing

- 2 *Sample answer:*  
The Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race in Alaska is one of the most famous in the world. It was started almost 90 years ago when people needed to get to the town of Nome for medicine, but the first international race was held in 1972. In 2005, there were competitors from over 30 countries.

The annual event takes place in March in Anchorage, Alaska and is over 1,100 miles long. It finishes in Nome on the north-west coast. Competitors leave Anchorage on sleds pulled by Huskies (big dogs) in order to race across some of the hardest terrain possible. Temperatures often fall to around  $-50^{\circ}$ , making it one of the most difficult races in the world. The current record is eight days, twenty-two hours.

The race receives lots of applications and the deadline for entries is 1<sup>st</sup> December. All competitors must be qualified 'mushers' (people who race sleds and Huskies). Full details are available on the official website, so that spectators can get information about the race route and event.

Anyone who has seen the race will tell you that it is an incredible sight. Every year hundreds of spectators travel to the towns along the route so as to see the sleds entering and leaving the towns. In recent years, the number of spectators has increased as the fame of the race has spread around the world.

## 12 Writing a report

### Reading

- 1 1 £59 2 £6.20 3 30 4 70  
2 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 F

### Language focus

- 1 a 8 b 3, 4 c 7 d 1 e 2 f 3, 4 g 6 h 5  
2 1 The average British family spends £453 a week.  
2 They spend more on transport than anything else.  
3 Health and education come at the bottom of the list.  
4 People aged 30 to 45 spend the most.  
5 The amount of money people spend on food increases with age.

### Writing

- 1 1 10,000 2 Between May 2005 and January 2006  
3 £13.00 4 Girls 5 Girls 12-16  
6 Boys 12-16 7 Boys 7-11  
8 Girls - clothes & shoes; Boys - other food

- 3 *Sample answer:*  
10,000 children took part in this year's survey. The data was collected over a period of ten months from May 2005 to January 2006. This report represents the main results of this survey into children's spending habits.

The survey shows that the average child spends £13.00 a week. They spend more on sweets and snacks than on anything else, with an average of £2.50 per week. Other food purchases come next with an average of £2.40 spent on this category. This is followed by clothes and shoes, with £2.00 being spent and then games, music and DVDs, with an average of £1.60 spent on these items. Finally, toys, hobbies and pets come bottom of the list, with only £1.20 spent on these items.

#### Breakdown of specific information

The results also show how spending varies with age and by gender. There is little significant difference in the spending habits of boys and girls on sweets, snacks and food items, with only a 20 pence difference. However, girls spend almost three times as much on clothes with an average of £2.90 per week, compared to £1.10 spent by boys. The same is not true when it comes to games, music and DVDs, with girls spending only £0.90 per week in comparison to £2.20 by boys. The biggest difference is on spending on toys, hobbies and pets with boys spending up to five times as much as girls with an average of £2.00 per week.

There are also significant differences depending on age. The total expenditure for boys and girls of seven to eleven is an average of £7.00 compared to almost £21.00 for those aged twelve to sixteen. Both age groups spend almost 30 per cent on sweets and snacks whereas the proportion of money spent on games, toys, hobbies and pets decreases significantly as children get older.

Overall the amount of money children spend increases as they get older. The items they buy vary with age and with gender. Generally younger children spend more on games, toys, hobbies and pets than older children, and boys spend more than girls on these items.



John Waterman

# Straightforward



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