

begins with G and his surname with C. So that's a Hollywood actor, G and C.

And finally, number 8. Two letters. M and C. She was born in Greece and died in Paris, and she is the woman whose voice is familiar to lovers of opera all over the world. Nicknamed 'La Divina' her life was tragic, but her voice will never be forgotten. MC, la Divina.

So, if you think you've got the eight correct answers, email them to me now at this address, Guessthenames@BT.com, that's Guessthenames@BT.com. And the first person with the correct answers will win those two tickets to New York. Time for some music.

6.13

Mark Dear all

Please find attached a copy of the latest sales report from the USA.

Mark

Mark So, did you guys have a good weekend?

Ben Yes, fine.

Jacques Not bad. Very quiet.

Ben What about you, Mark?

Mark Oh, I spent most of the time at home... just being domestic, you know. The apartment's looking pretty nice, now. You must come round for a meal one evening.

Jacques That would be very nice.

Ben So didn't you go out at all?

Mark Oh sure. I went to the Louvre on Saturday. I felt like getting a bit of culture.

Jacques On your own?

Mark Yeah. I kind of prefer going to museums and galleries on my own. You can look at everything at your own pace.

Ben That's funny. I went to the Louvre on Saturday, too.

Mark Really? I didn't see you.

Ben Well, it's a big place. I didn't see you either.

Nicole I've just had an email from Allie.

Jacques So have I.

Mark Me, too...

Nicole Dear Mark, Thank you for the information.

And thank you, darling, for a wonderful weekend. Allie.

7.1

Narrator Ian thought Amy had gone out for the evening and sat down to wait for her to come back. Tired after his long journey, he fell asleep. When he woke up, the phone was ringing. Ian answered the phone. It was Amy.

Ian I said, 'Where are you?' She said, 'Ian, I'm sitting in your flat in Australia.' At first I didn't believe her but then she gave the phone to Eddie, who lives in my flat in Sydney, and he told me it was true. I was so shocked I couldn't speak.

Narrator Amy had had the same idea as Ian. She had flown from London to Sydney via Singapore at exactly the same time Ian was flying in the opposite direction. Incredibly, both their planes stopped in Singapore at the same time. Ian and Amy were sitting in the same airport lounge but they didn't see each other.

Amy I had saved all my money to buy a ticket to Sydney. I wanted it to be a fantastic surprise for Ian. I couldn't wait to see his face when I arrived. You can't imagine how I felt when I arrived at his flat and his friend Eddie told me he had gone to England! I just couldn't believe it! When I spoke to Ian on the phone, he told me that he had flown back to England for a special reason and then he asked me to marry him. I didn't know whether to laugh or cry but I said 'yes'.

Ian It was just bad luck. If one of us had stayed at home, we would have met. It's as simple as that.

7.2

Narrator The cabin crew put out a desperate call to the passengers: 'If there's a doctor on the plane, could you please press your call bell.'

The cabin crew were hoping to hear this, but they didn't. They heard this. Incredibly, there were fifteen doctors on the plane, and all of them were cardiologists. They were from different countries and they were travelling to Florida for a medical conference.

Four of the doctors rushed to give emergency treatment to Mrs Fletcher. At one point, they thought she had died, but finally they managed to save her life.

The plane made an emergency landing in North Carolina and Mrs Fletcher was taken to hospital. After being in hospital for four days, she was able to go to her daughter's wedding.

Mrs Fletcher I was very lucky. If those doctors hadn't been on the plane, I would have died. I can't thank them enough.

Narrator But now that she's back in England, Mrs Fletcher has been less lucky with British hospitals.

Mrs Fletcher I had fifteen heart specialists on that plane, but I'll have to wait three months until I can see one in this country!

7.6

Interviewer Good morning and thank you for coming, Mr Morton – or should it be Inspector Morton – you were a detective with Scotland Yard, weren't you?

Ken Yes, that's right. For twenty-five years. I retired last year.

Interviewer People today are still fascinated by the identity of Jack the Ripper, more than a hundred years after the crimes were committed. It's incredible, isn't it?

Ken Well, it's not really that surprising. People are always interested in unsolved murders – and Jack the Ripper has become a sort of cult horror figure.

Interviewer Who are the main suspects?

Ken Well, there are a lot of them. But probably the best known are Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's grandson, the artist Walter Sickert, and a Liverpool cotton merchant called James Maybrick.

Interviewer Patricia Cornwell in her book 'Jack the Ripper – case closed?' says that she has identified the murderer. Who does she think it was?

Ken Well, she's convinced that Jack the Ripper was Walter Sickert, the painter.

7.7

Interviewer What evidence did she discover?

Ken Well, she mainly used DNA analysis. She actually bought a painting by Sickert at great expense and she cut it up to get the DNA from it – people in the art world were furious.

Interviewer I can imagine.

Ken And then she compared the DNA from the painting with DNA taken from the letters that Jack the Ripper sent to the police. Patricia Cornwell says that she's 99% certain that Walter Sickert was Jack the Ripper.

Interviewer But you don't think she's right, do you?

Ken No, I don't. I don't think her scientific evidence is completely reliable and there's a lot of evidence which says that Sickert was in France not London when some of the women were killed.

Interviewer There's been another recent theory, hasn't there? About James Maybrick? Do you think he was the murderer?

Ken Well, somebody found a diary which is supposed to be his, where he admits to being Jack the Ripper. But nobody has been able to prove

that the diary is genuine and, personally, I don't think he was the murderer.

Interviewer And Prince Albert, the Queen's grandson?

Ken This for me is the most ridiculous theory. I can't seriously believe that a member of the royal family could be a serial murderer. In any case, Prince Albert was in Scotland when at least two of the murders were committed.

Interviewer So, who do you think the murderer was?

Ken I can't tell you because I don't know.

Interviewer So you don't think we'll ever solve the mystery?

Ken No, I wouldn't say that. I think one day the mystery will be solved. Some new evidence will appear and we'll be able to say that the case of Jack the Ripper is finally closed. But at the moment it's still a mystery, and people like a good mystery.

7.16

Claire Well, it wouldn't be electric light because I love candles. And I could live without a washing machine for a week – I often do when I'm on holiday. I think I would miss a fridge though – I'd hate not to have cold drinks, and it would mean having to go shopping every day for food or it would go off. So a fridge would be one thing, and then probably my laptop. It has a battery, but I could only use it for three hours or so without charging it. So I wouldn't be able to do much work.

Andy Er well, it depends. I'd quite miss the TV, but I suppose I could live without it for a week if I had to. And, er, what else – oh no, my mobile. I wouldn't be able to charge it. I couldn't live without my mobile. I mean that's how I keep in touch with all my friends. And my MP3 player. I need my music. Yes, definitely those two.

Julia I think for me it would have to be first and foremost the dishwasher. Because with a family and so much washing up, I would just be over the sink for ever. It would be a nightmare for me to have no dishwasher and I've got so used to it. So that would be the first thing. And the second thing, probably again because of having a family, a young family, would be an iron, because there's so much ironing and if I had to go without that, everyone would look terrible. Nobody would look smart. So those would be my two things.

Tyler Well, I suppose the first thing I'd miss most would be my mobile phone, because I couldn't charge it up, so I couldn't use it, and I'd get very upset about that. There are some people's numbers that are only stored in the phone. I haven't got them written down, and I wouldn't be able to get in touch with those people. So mobile phone. And the other thing I'd miss would be, electricity, em if the electricity had gone, would be the lights, at this time of year especially, when the days are short, the mornings are dark, early afternoon, late afternoon's dark too. I'd miss lights as well. So mobile phone and lights.

1A present simple and continuous, action and non-action verbs

present simple: *I live, he works, etc.*

They **work** in a bank.
Where do you **live**?
He **doesn't wear** glasses.
She **usually has** cereal for breakfast.
I'm **never late** for work.

- Use the present simple for things that are always true or happen regularly.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g. *lives, studies, watches*.
- Use ASI (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or QUASI (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in questions.
- Put adverbs of frequency, e.g. *usually*, before the main verb and after *be*.

present continuous:
be + verb + -ing

A Who are you **waiting for**?
B I'm **waiting** for a friend.
A What are you **doing** after class?
B I'm **going** to the café.

- Use the present continuous (not present simple) for actions in progress at the time of speaking or for future arrangements.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g. *living, studying, getting*.

action and non-action verbs

A What are you **cooking** tonight?
B I'm **making** pasta.
A Great! I really **like** pasta.

- Verbs which describe actions, e.g. *make, cook*, can be used in the present simple or continuous.
- Verbs which describe states or feelings (not actions), e.g. *like, want, be*, are **not** normally used in the present continuous.
- Common non-action verbs are **agree, be, believe, belong, depend, forget, hate, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, prefer, realize, recognize, seem, suppose**.

⚠ A few verbs have an action and a non-action meaning. The most common is *have*.
I have a big flat. = possession (non-action)
I can't talk now. I'm having lunch.
= an activity (action)

1B past tenses

past simple: *worked, stopped, went, had, etc.*

They **got married** last year.
What time **did you wake up** this morning?
I **didn't have** time to do my homework.

- Use the past simple for finished past actions.

past continuous: *was / were + verb + -ing*

A What **were you doing** at six o'clock last night?
B I **was watching** TV. It was a cold night and it was raining.

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific time in the past.

past perfect: *had + past participle*

When they **turned on** the TV, the match **had finished**.
I **felt nervous** because I **hadn't flown** before.

- Use the past perfect when you are talking about the past and you want to talk about an earlier past action.

using narrative tenses together

When John **arrived**, they **had** dinner.
(first John arrived, then they had dinner)

When John **arrived**, they **were having** dinner.

(when John arrived they were in the middle of dinner)

When John **arrived**, they **had had** dinner.
(they had dinner before John arrived).

- Remember Irregular verbs p.156.

1C future forms

be going to + infinitive

future plans and intentions

My sister's **going to adopt** a child.
Are you **going to buy** a new car?
I'm **not going to go** to New York next week.

predictions

I think they're **going to win**. (They're playing very well.)
It's **going to rain**. (The sky is very dark.)

- Use *going to* NOT *will / won't* when you have already decided to do something.
- With the verb *go* you can leave out the infinitive.
I'm not going (to go) to New York.

present continuous: *be + verb + -ing*

future arrangements

We're **getting married** in October.
They're **meeting** at 10.00.
She's **leaving** on Friday.

- You can usually use present continuous or *going to* for future plans / arrangements.
 - *going to* shows that you have made a decision.
We're going to get married in the summer.
 - Present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.
We're getting married on July 12th (e.g. we've booked the church).

will / shall + infinitive

I'll **have** the steak. (instant decision)
I **won't tell** anybody where you are. (promise)
I'll **carry** that bag for you. (offer)
Shall I **help** you with your homework? (offer)
Shall we **eat out** tonight? (suggestion)
You'll **love** the film! (prediction)

- Use *will / won't* (NOT the present simple) for instant decisions, promises, offers, and suggestions.
- Use *shall* (NOT *will*) with *I* and *we* for offers and suggestions when they are questions.
- Use *will* or *going to* for predictions.

1A

a Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.

- Ouch! You **stand** on my foot! You're standing
- 1 They **have always breakfast** in bed on a Sunday morning.
 - 2 She can't come to the phone now. She **has a shower**.
 - 3 We **are needing an answer** from you before Wednesday.
 - 4 I'm **studing a lot now** because I have exams next week.
 - 5 She **don't eat** meat at all.
 - 6 They **always are late**.
 - 7 Do you **go out tonight**?
 - 8 He **never replys** to my emails!
 - 9 A Are you going to the park this afternoon?
B I don't know. **It's depending on the weather**.

b Write questions in the present continuous or present simple.

- A What **are you eating**? (you / eat) B A cheese sandwich.
- 1 A Where _____ lunch today? (you / have)
B At home. My mum's making pasta.
 - 2 A What _____? (he / do)
B He's an accountant.
 - 3 A _____ this weekend? (you / go away)
B No, we're staying here.
 - 4 A _____ to eat out tonight? (you / want)
B Yes, that would be nice. Where shall we go?
 - 5 A What _____? (she / cook)
B I don't know, but it smells good.

1B

a Combine the two sentences. Use the verb in **bold** in the past continuous or past perfect.

Sarah **had** a siesta from 3.00 to 5.00. Peter picked up the tickets at 4.00.
Peter picked up the tickets when Sarah was having a siesta.

- 1 They **watched** TV from 7.00 until 9.00. I arrived at 7.30.
When I arrived, they _____ TV.
- 2 He **left** the office at 7.00. She phoned him at 8.00.
When she phoned him, he _____ the office.
- 3 I **studied** for the exam the night before. The exam didn't go well.
The exam didn't go well although I _____ the night before.
- 4 He **cycled** to work this morning. In the middle of his journey, he had an accident.
When he _____ to work this morning, he had an accident.
- 5 He only **had** five lessons. He passed his driving test.
When he passed his driving test, he _____ (only) five lessons.

b Complete with the past simple, past continuous, or past perfect.

We didn't realize that we had been there before.
(not realize, be)

- 1 A How _____? (the accident / happen)
B He _____ back from Manchester when he _____ a tree. (drive, hit)
- 2 I _____ cooking the meal when they _____ me to say they couldn't come.
(already / start, call)
- 3 When I got home I was really tired, so I _____ a shower and _____ to bed. (have, go)
- 4 I arrived too late. The concert _____ and my friends _____ home. (finish, go)
- 5 The driver _____ control of his car because he _____ on his mobile. (lose, talk)

1C

a Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) the sentence if both are possible.

I'm not going / I won't go to work tomorrow because it's Saturday.

- 1 I'm going to study / I'll study English here next year.
- 2 A Shall we / Will we eat out tonight?
B Good idea.
- 3 We'll go / We're going to Brazil next week. I can't wait.
- 4 What are you going to wear / are you wearing to the party?
- 5 Do you think it will rain / it's going to rain tomorrow?
- 6 A This is heavy. B I'll help / I help you.
- 7 I'm meeting / I meet a friend this evening.
- 8 I'm really sorry. I promise I won't do / I'm not going to do it again.
- 9 They're getting / They're going to get married in May.

b Complete B's replies with a correct future form.

A Sorry, Ann's not in.
B OK. I'll call back later. (call back)

- 1 A There's no milk.
B Don't worry, I _____ some. (get)
- 2 A Can we meet on Tuesday?
B Sorry, I can't. I _____ to Brighton on Tuesday. (go)
- 3 A Can we have pizza for lunch?
B No, we _____ chicken. I've already put it in the oven. (have)
- 4 A Is that the phone?
B Yes, but don't get up. I _____ it. (answer)
- 5 A Jane's put on a lot of weight!
B She's pregnant. She _____ a baby in August. (have)

2A present perfect and past simple

present perfect simple: *have / has + past participle (worked, seen, etc.)*

past experiences	recent past actions	with <i>yet</i> and <i>already</i> (for emphasis)
I've been to London, but I haven't been to Oxford. She's never met his ex-wife. Have you ever lost your credit card?	I've cut my finger! He's just arrived at the airport.	I've already done my homework. Can I watch TV? Have you finished yet ? My brother hasn't found a new job yet .

- We often use *ever* and *never* when we ask or talk about past experiences. They go before the main verb.
- *just* and *already* go before the main verb in (+) sentences, *yet* goes at the end of the phrase in (-) sentences and (?).
- For irregular past participles see Irregular verbs p.156.

unfinished states (non-action verbs) which start in the past and are still true now

- A They've **known** each other **for** 10 years.
B How long **have** they **been** married?
A **Since** 2004.

- Use *How long...?* + present perfect to ask about an unfinished period of time (from the past until now).
- Use *for* + a period of time, e.g. *for two weeks*, or *since* with a point of time, e.g. *since 1990*.

present perfect or past simple?

I've been to Madrid twice. (= in my life up to now) How long have you been married to Alan? (= you are married to Alan now)	I went there in 1998 and 2002. (= on two specific occasions) How long were you married to Jake? (= you are not married to Jake now)
I've (just) bought a new computer. (= I don't say exactly when)	I bought it on Saturday. (= I say when)

- Use the present perfect when there is a connection between the past and the present.
- Use the past simple to ask or talk about **finished** actions in the past, when the time is mentioned or understood. We often use a past time expression, e.g. *January, last week, etc.*

2B present perfect continuous

present perfect continuous for unfinished actions

How long **have** you **been learning** English?
He's **been working** here since April.
They've **been going out** together for three years.

- *have / has been + verb + -ing*
- Use the present perfect continuous with *for* and *since* with **action verbs** (e.g. *learn, go, etc.*).

A With **non-action verbs** (e.g. *know, be, etc.*) use the present perfect simple NOT the present perfect continuous with *for* and *since*.

I've known her for ages. NOT I've been knowing her for ages.

With *live* and *work* you can use the present perfect simple or continuous with *for* and *since*.

I've been living here for six months.
I've lived here for six months.

present perfect continuous for recent continuous actions

- A Your eyes are red. **Have** you **been crying**?
B No, I've **been cutting** onions.

- Use the present perfect continuous for actions which have been going on very recently. They have usually just stopped.

2C comparatives and superlatives

comparing two things (or actions)

My sister is a bit **taller than** me.
London is **more expensive than** Edinburgh.
This test is **less difficult than** the last one.

Olive oil is **better for you than** butter.
You drive **more slowly than** me.
Liverpool played **worse today than** last week.

Flying isn't as **comfortable as** going by train.
He doesn't smoke as **much as** she does.
Her new car looks **the same as** the old one.

- Regular comparative adjectives / adverbs: *hard > harder, big > bigger, easy > easier, modern > more modern, difficult > more difficult, carefully > more carefully*
- Irregular comparative adjectives / adverbs: *good / well > better, bad / badly > worse, far > further*
- After *than* or *as* we can use an object pronoun *me, him, her, etc.* or a subject pronoun (*I, he, she*) + auxiliary verb, e.g. *She's taller than me* OR *She's taller than I am* but NOT *She's taller than I*.

superlatives

He's **the tallest** player in the team.
Oslo is **the most expensive** capital city in Europe.
This book is **the least difficult** to understand.
She's **the best** student in the class.

Who drives **the most carefully** in your family?
That's **the worst** they've ever played.

- Form superlatives like comparatives but use *-est* instead or *-er* and *most / least* instead of *more / less*.
- You normally use *the* before superlatives, but you can also use possessive adjectives, e.g. *my best friend, their most famous song*.

2A

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

I've never saw *Star Wars*. I've never seen

- 1 He left quite early but he yet hasn't arrived.
- 2 We don't see each other since we left school.
- 3 Have you ever wrote a poem?
- 4 She have never been to Istanbul.
- 5 I've lent him €50 last week, but he hasn't paid me back yet.
- 6 I don't see them often but I've known them since ten years.
- 7 What year have you left school?
- 8 We're lost. We already have been down this road twice.
- 9 I sent her an email last week, but she doesn't reply yet.
- 10 They live in that house since 1980.

b Complete the dialogues with the past simple or present perfect. *I've already seen* that film twice. (already / see)

- 1 A How long _____ at university? (you / be)
B I _____ two years ago. I'm in my third year now. (start)
- A Do you live with your parents?
B I _____ with them for the first two years but then I _____ into a student hostel last September and I _____ there since then. (live, move, live)
- 2 A _____ a job yet? (your brother / find)
B Yes, he _____ work in a hotel. (just / start)
- 3 A _____ to Nobu – that new Japanese restaurant? (you / ever / be)
B Yes, we _____ there for my birthday. (go)
A What was it like?
B The food _____ fantastic but it _____ a fortune! (be, cost)

2B

a Make sentences with the present perfect continuous (and *for / since* if necessary).

she / work there / 2003 [+]

She's been working there since 2003.

- 1 how long / they / go out together [?]
- 2 I / study English / two years [+]
- 3 he / feel very well recently [-]
- 4 you / read that book / months! [+]
- 5 you / wait / a long time [?]
- 6 we / spend much time together [-]
- 7 how long / she / live there [?]
- 8 I / rent this flat / three years. [+]
- 9 the lift / work / 10 o'clock [-]
- 10 she / work here / a long time [?]

b Complete with a verb from the list in the present perfect continuous.

bark cry do eat play shop not sleep watch

A Your sister's lost a lot of weight!

B Yes. She *'s been eating* a lot less recently.

1 A Your eyes are red. _____ you _____?

B Yes. I _____ a sad film.

2 A It's very late. Why aren't you in bed?

B I can't sleep. That dog _____ for the last two hours.

3 A You look tired.

B I know. I _____ well recently.

4 A Wow! You've bought a lot of things!

B Yes, we _____ all day.

5 A You look hot! What _____ you _____?

B I _____ in the garden with the children.

2C

a Complete with one word.

She's much more intelligent than her brother.

- 1 He's not as clever _____ he thinks he is.
- 2 It's _____ best book I've read for a long time.
- 3 The journey took longer _____ we expected.
- 4 I think it was the saddest film I've _____ seen.
- 5 Is Texas the biggest state _____ the USA?
- 6 He's the _____ selfish person I've ever met.
- 7 Your watch is the same _____ mine.
- 8 My father speaks _____ quickly than I do.
- 9 We don't go swimming _____ often as we did before.
- 10 Her brother's about 10 and she's a year younger than _____.

b Complete with the comparative or superlative of the bold word.

Mexican food is much spicier than American food. **spicy**

1 It's _____ than it was this time last year. **hot**

2 Jan's _____ of all my sisters. **competitive**

3 He's _____ person in the office. **lazy**

4 He looks much _____ with shorter hair. **good**

5 I sat next to _____ person at the party! **boring**

6 Could we meet a bit _____ tomorrow? **early**

7 It was _____ film I've seen this year. **bad**

8 Sue is _____ member of my family. **ambitious**

9 The _____ way to travel is by train. **safe**

10 The beach was _____ from the hotel than we expected. **far**

3A *must, have to, should* (obligation)

obligation / necessity: *have to / must* (+ infinitive)

You **have to** wear a seatbelt in a car.
Do you **have to** work on Saturdays?
I **had to** wear a uniform at my primary school.
I'll **have to** get up early tomorrow. My interview is at 9.00.

I **must** remember to phone Emily tonight – it's her birthday.
You **must** be on time for class tomorrow – there's a test.

- *Must* and *have to* have a very similar meaning. *Have to* is more common for **general, external** obligations, for example rules and laws. *Must* is more common for **specific** (i.e. on one occasion) or **personal** obligations.
Compare:
I have to wear a shirt and tie at work (It's the rule in this company).
I must buy a new shirt – this one is too old now (It's my own decision).
- *Have to* is a normal verb and it exists in all tenses.
- *Must* is a modal verb. The only forms are *must* and *mustn't*.
- You can also use *have to* or *must* for strong recommendations, e.g. *You have to / must see that film – it's fantastic.*

advice or opinion: *should / shouldn't* (+ infinitive)

You **should** take warm clothes with you to Dublin. It might be cold at night.
I think the government **should** do something about unemployment.

- *Should* is not as strong as *must / have to*. We use it to say if we think something is the right or wrong thing to do.
- *Should* is a modal verb. The only forms are *should* and *shouldn't*.
- You can also use *ought to* and *ought not to* instead of *should / shouldn't*.
You should take an umbrella with you. You ought to take an umbrella with you.

no obligation / necessity: *don't have to*

You **don't have to** pay for the tickets. They're free.
You **don't have to** go to the party if you don't want to.

prohibition: *mustn't* (+ infinitive)

You **mustn't** eat that cake – it's for the party.
You **mustn't** touch that. It's dangerous.

- *Don't have to* and *mustn't* are completely different. Compare:
You mustn't drive along this street. = It's prohibited, against the law.
You don't have to drive – we can get a train. = You can drive if you want to but it's not necessary / obligatory.
- You can often use *can't* or *not allowed to* instead of *mustn't*.
You mustn't park here. You can't park here. You're not allowed to park here.

⚠ *Have got to* is often used instead of *have to* in spoken English, e.g. *I've got to go now. It's very late.*

3B *must, may, might, can't* (deduction)

when you are sure something is true: *must*

They **must** be out. There aren't any lights on.
She **must** have a lot of money. She drives a Porsche.

when you think something is possibly true: *may / might*

His phone's switched off. He **might** be on the plane now.
She **might not** like that skirt. It's not her style.
She's not at home. She **may** be working.
He hasn't written. He **may not** have my address.

when you are sure something is impossible / not true: *can't*

He **can't** be ill. I saw him at the gym.
They **can't** be Italian. They're speaking to each other in Spanish.

- We often use *must, may / might, and can't* to say how sure or certain we are about something (based on the information we have).
- In this context, the opposite of *must* is *can't* NOT *mustn't*.

3C *can, could, be able to* (ability and possibility)

can / could

I **can** speak Spanish very well.
She **could** play the violin when she was three.
She **can't** come tonight. She's ill.
They **couldn't** wait because they were in a hurry.
Could you open that door, please?

- *Can* is a modal verb. It only has a present, past, and conditional form (but can also be used with a future meaning).
- For other tenses and forms use *be able to*.

be able to + infinitive

I **am able to** accept your invitation.
They **weren't able to** come.
I'll **be able to** practise my English in London.
She **has been able to** speak French since she was a child.
I'd like **to be able to** ski.
I'd love **being able to** sleep late at weekends.

- You can use *be able to* in the present, past, future, present perfect, and as a gerund or infinitive.
- *be able to* in the present and past is more formal than *can / could*.

3A

a Circle the correct form.

You *shouldn't* / *mustn't* drink that water. It's not safe.

- 1 We *mustn't* / *don't have to* hurry. We have plenty of time.
- 2 You *must* / *should* remember to write the report. The boss will be furious if you forget.
- 3 The exhibition was free so I *hadn't to* / *didn't have to* pay.
- 4 Do you *have to* / *Should you* wear a uniform at your school?
- 5 We *must* / *had* to wait two hours at security and nearly missed our flight.
- 6 *Had you to* / *Did you have to* do a lot of homework when you were at school?
- 7 I think people who live in flats *mustn't* / *shouldn't* have dogs.
- 8 She's allergic to dairy products so she *mustn't* / *doesn't have to* eat anything made from milk.

b Complete the second sentence with two or three words so it means the same as the first.

Smoking is prohibited here. You *mustn't smoke* here.

- 1 It isn't a good idea to go swimming after a big meal.
You _____ swimming after a big meal.
- 2 Was it necessary for them to pay cash?
Did _____ pay cash?
- 3 The meeting isn't obligatory.
You _____ go to the meeting.
- 4 It's bad manners to talk loudly on a mobile on a train.
People _____ quietly on their mobile on a train.
- 5 Lorries are not allowed to go on this road.
Lorries _____ on this road.

3B

a Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 He must be over 70. <input type="checkbox"/> | A He hasn't seen me for ages. |
| 2 He can't be at university. <input type="checkbox"/> | B He sometimes sends me emails. |
| 3 He may not remember me. <input type="checkbox"/> | C He must be joking. |
| 4 He might like this book. <input type="checkbox"/> | D He's interested in history. |
| 5 He must be very shy. <input type="checkbox"/> | E He sometimes works late. |
| 6 He can't be serious. <input type="checkbox"/> | F He gets up very early. |
| 7 He may be in bed already. <input type="checkbox"/> | G He's only 16. |
| 8 He might not be at home yet. <input type="checkbox"/> | H He's not fit enough. |
| 9 He must have a computer. <input type="checkbox"/> | I He retired 10 years ago. |
| 10 He can't be a good footballer. <input type="checkbox"/> | J He never opens his mouth. |

b Complete with *might* (not), *must*, or *can't*.

This sauce is really spicy. It must have chilli in it.

- 1 A What music is this?
B I'm not sure but it _____ be Mozart.
- 2 She looks very young. She _____ be more than 16.
- 3 I'm not sure why she hasn't phoned. She _____ have my new number.
- 4 They _____ have a lot of money. They live in an enormous house.
- 5 He _____ be away. His car is outside his house.
- 6 I _____ be a size 44! I'm usually a 40 or 42.
- 7 It _____ be true! I saw it on the news.

3C

a Complete with the correct form of *be able to*.

I ve never been able to learn to swim.

- 1 I _____ send any emails since lunchtime.
- 2 She used to _____ speak German really well.
- 3 I _____ do my homework until tomorrow.
- 4 I'd really like _____ dance well.
- 5 _____ you _____ come to our wedding?
It's on May 10th.
- 6 If I spoke better English, I _____ get a job in a hotel.
- 7 When I've saved another €1000, I _____ buy a new car.
- 8 She hates _____ do what she wants.

b Complete with *can* / *can't*, or *could* / *couldn't* where possible. If not, use a form of *be able to*.

They told me that they couldn't do anything about the noise.

- 1 I _____ talk to you now. I'm too busy.
- 2 When I lived in Rome I _____ speak Italian quite well.
- 3 I would love _____ play tennis very well.
- 4 If we don't hurry up, we _____ catch the last train.
- 5 My mother _____ see much better now with her new glasses.
- 6 To do this job you need _____ speak at least two languages.
- 7 I _____ help you tonight if you want.
- 8 They _____ find a flat yet. They're still looking.

4A first conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.*

first conditional sentences: *if* (or *unless*) + present simple, *will / won't* + infinitive

If you **don't do** more work, you'll fail the exam.
He'll be late for work **if** he **doesn't hurry up**.
She won't get into university **unless** she **gets** good grades.

- Use the present tense (NOT the future) after *if* in first conditional sentences.
- *unless* = *if...not*
I won't go unless she invites me. = I won't go if she doesn't invite me.
- You can also use an imperative instead of the *will* clause, e.g. *Come and see us next week **if** you have time.*

future time clauses

As soon as you **get** your exam results, **call** me.
We'll have dinner **when** your father **gets** home.
I **won't go** to bed **until** you **come** home.
I'll have lunch **before** I **leave**.

After I **finish** university, I'll probably **take** a year off and travel.

- Use the present simple (NOT the future) after *when, as soon as, until, before, and after* to talk about the future.
- *as soon as* = at the moment when, e.g. *I'll call you as soon as I arrive.*

4B second conditional

second conditional sentences: *if* + past simple, *would / wouldn't* + infinitive

If I **had** more money, I'd **buy** a bigger house.
If he **spoke** English, he **could get** a job in a hotel.
I **would get** on better with my parents if I **didn't live** with them.
I **wouldn't do** that job unless they **paid** me a really good salary.
If I **were** you, I'd **buy** a new computer.

- Use the second conditional to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence. Compare:
I don't have much money, so I can't buy a bigger house (real situation).
If I had more money, I'd buy a bigger house (hypothetical / imaginary situation).
- Use second conditionals beginning *If I were you, I'd...* to give advice. Here you can't use *If I was you*.

would / wouldn't + infinitive

My ideal holiday **would be** a week in the Bahamas.
I'd **never buy** a car as big as yours.

- You can also use *would / wouldn't* + infinitive (without an *if* clause) when you talk about imaginary situations.
- The contraction of *would* is 'd.

▲ Remember the difference between first and second conditionals.

If I have time, I'll help you.

= a possible situation. I may have time.

If I had time, I'd help you.

= an imaginary / hypothetical situation.

I don't / won't have time.

4C *usually* and *used to*

present habits and states

I **usually get up** at 8.00 on school days.
I **don't usually go out** during the week.
Houses in the suburbs **usually have** gardens.
Do you **usually walk** to work?

past habits and states

We **used to be** close friends but we **don't see** each other **any more**.
I **used to go out** with that girl when I was at school.
Did you **use to wear** glasses?
She **didn't use to have** fair hair. She had dark hair before.

- For present habits use *usually* or *normally* + present simple.
- For past habits use *used to / didn't use to* + infinitive. *Used to* does not exist in the present tense.
- We use *used to* for things that were true over a period of time in the past. It usually refers to something which is not true now.
I used to smoke. = I smoked for a period time in the past but now I don't.
- *Used to / didn't use to* can be used with action verbs (e.g. *wear, go out*) and non-action verbs (e.g. *be, have*).
- We often use *not...any more / any longer* (= not now) with the present simple to contrast with *used to*.
I used to go to the gym but I don't any more / any longer.

4A

a Complete with a word or expression from the list.

after as soon as before if unless until when

After we have dinner, we could go for a drink.

- I must write the date in my diary _____ I forget it.
- Let's wait under the tree _____ it stops raining.
- This job is very urgent so please do it _____ you can.
- We won't get a table in the restaurant _____ we don't book.
- I'll pay you back _____ I get my first salary.
- I can't go _____ you pay for my ticket. I'm broke.
- They'll be really happy _____ they hear your news.
- I want to go on working _____ I'm 60. Then I'll retire.
- I must renew my passport _____ I go to New York.
- _____ you work harder, you won't pass the final exam.

b Complete with the present simple or *will*.

I'll give him your message when I see him. (see)

- Don't forget to turn off the lights before you _____. (leave)
- Go to bed when the film _____. (finish)
- They _____ married until they find a place to live. (not get)
- If I see Emma, I _____ her you are looking for her. (tell)
- I'll call you as soon as I _____ at the hotel. (arrive)
- You won't be able to park unless you _____ there early. (get)
- As soon it stops raining, we _____ out. (go)
- She won't like curry if she _____ spicy food. (not like)
- Don't write anything until I _____ you. (tell)
- When she finds out what he's done, she _____ furious. (be)

4B

a Write second conditional sentences.

If you / speak to your boss, I'm sure he / understand.

If you spoke to your boss, I'm sure he would understand.

- It / be better for me if we / meet tomorrow.
- She / not treat him like that if she really / love him.
- If I / can live anywhere in the world, I / live in New Zealand.
- The kitchen / look bigger if we / paint it white.
- I / not buy that house if I / be you.
- He / be more attractive if he / wear nicer clothes.
- If we / not have children, we / travel more.
- What / you do in this situation if you / be me?

b First or second conditional? Complete the sentences.

If you tell her anything, she 'll tell everybody in the office. (tell)

We'd have a dog if we had a garden. (have)

- It'll be quicker if we _____ a taxi to the airport. (get)
- If you stopped smoking, you _____ better. (feel)
- What would you do if you _____ your job? (lose)
- If you buy the food, I _____ tonight. (cook)
- I think he'd be happier if he _____ alone. (not live)
- I'll be very surprised if Marina _____ coming here. (not get lost)
- Where will he live if he _____ the job in Moscow? (get)
- If she didn't have to look after her mother, she _____ life more. (enjoy)

4C

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

She wasn't use to be so shy. *She didn't use to be*

- I use to get up at 6.30, but I don't any more.
- Did she always used to have long hair?
- Do you use to have breakfast before you go to work?
- They didn't used to have a car, they used to cycle everywhere.
- He doesn't like coffee, so he use to drink tea in the morning.
- He used be a teacher, but now he works for Greenpeace.
- Do usually you wear trousers or skirts?
- Last year we used to go to Prague in August.
- Does she use to live near you when you were children?
- At school we don't use to wear a uniform. We wore what we liked.

b Complete with *used to* in , , or and a verb from the list.

argue be (x2) go have (x2) like live play work

I didn't use to go to the theatre much but now I go twice a month.

- Kirsty _____ in Bristol but she moved to London last year.
- _____ you _____ a moustache? You look different.
- I _____ my boss but now we get on quite well.
- We _____ really close but now we hardly ever meet.
- Where _____ you _____ before you started with this company?
- She _____ tennis professionally but she retired last year.
- When I lived in Paris, I always _____ breakfast in a café.
- _____ you _____ with your parents when you were a teenager?
- He _____ so slim. In fact, he was quite overweight before.

5A quantifiers

large quantities

They have a **lot of** money.
She has **lots of** friends.
He eats a **lot**.
There aren't **many** cafés near here.
Do you watch **much** TV?
Don't run. We have **plenty of** time.

- Use *a lot of / lots of* in \oplus sentences.
- Use *a lot* when there is no noun, e.g. *He talks a lot*.
- *Much / many* are normally used in \ominus sentences and ? , but *a lot of* can also be used.
- Use *plenty of* in \oplus sentences to mean *as much as we need or more*.

small quantities

A Do you want some ice cream? B Just **a little**.
The town only has **a few** cinemas.
Hurry up. We have **very little** time.
I have **very few** close friends.

- Use *little* + uncountable nouns, *few* + plural countable nouns.
- *a little* and *a few* = some, but not a lot,
- *very little* and *very few* = not much / many.

zero quantity

There **isn't any** room in the car.
There's **no** room in the car.
A How much money do you have?
B **None**.

- Use *any* for zero quantity with a \ominus verb. Use *no* with a \oplus verb.
- Use *none* (without a noun) in short answers.

more than you need or want

I don't like this city. It's **too big**.
There's **too much** traffic.
There are **too many** tourists.

- Use *too* + adjective, *too much* + uncountable noun, *too many* + plural countable nouns.
- Use *enough* before a noun but after an adjective.

less than you need

There aren't **enough** parks.
The buses aren't **frequent enough**.

5B articles: a / an, the, no article

Use a / an with singular countable nouns

- the first time you mention a thing / person. I saw **an old man** with **a dog**.
- when you say what something is. It's **a nice house**.
- when you say what somebody does. She's **a lawyer**.
- in exclamations with *What...!* What **an awful day!**
- in expressions like ... three times a week

Use the

- when we talk about something we've already mentioned. I saw an old man with a dog, and **the dog** was barking.
- when there's only one of something. The moon goes round **the sun**.
- when it's clear what you're referring to. He opened **the door**.
- with places in a town, e.g. *cinema* and *theatre*. I'm going to **the cinema**.
- with superlatives. It's **the best** restaurant in town.

Don't use the

- when you are speaking in general (with plural and uncountable nouns). **Women** talk more than **men**.
Love is more important than **money**.
- with some nouns (e.g. *home*, *work*, *school*, *church*) after *at / to / from*.
She's not **at home** today.
I get back **from work** at 5.30.
- before meals, days, and months.
I never have **breakfast** on **Sunday**.
- before *next / last* + days, week, etc.
See you **next Friday**.

5C gerunds and infinitives

Use the gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 after prepositions and phrasal verbs. I'm very good **at remembering** names.
She's **given up smoking**.
- 2 as the subject of a sentence. **Eating out** is quite cheap here.
- 3 after some verbs, e.g. *hate*, *spend*, *don't mind*. I **don't mind getting** up early.

Common verbs which take the gerund include: **enjoy**, **hate**, **finish**, **like**, **love**, **mind**, **practise**, **spend**, **stop**, **suggest** and phrasal verbs, e.g. **give up**, **go on**, etc.

Use the infinitive (+ to)

- 1 after adjectives. My flat is **easy to find**.
- 2 to express a reason or purpose. He's saving money **to buy** a new car.
- 3 after some verbs, e.g. *want*, *need*, *learn*. She's never **learnt to drive**.
Try not to make a noise.

Common verbs which take the infinitive (with *to*) include: (**can't**) **afford**, **agree**, **decide**, **expect**, **forget**, **help**, **hope**, **learn**, **need**, **offer**, **plan**, **pretend**, **promise**, **refuse**, **remember**, **seem**, **try**, **want**, **would like**

Use the infinitive (without to)

- 1 after most modal and auxiliary verbs. I **can't** drive. We **must** hurry.
- 2 after *make* and *let*. My parents don't let me **go out** much.
She always **makes me laugh**.

- Gerunds and infinitives form the negative with *not*, e.g. *not to be*, *not being*.
- More verbs take the infinitive than the gerund.
- These common verbs can take either the gerund or infinitive with no difference in meaning: **begin**, **continue**, **prefer**, **start**.

⚠ These verbs can take a gerund or an infinitive but the meaning is different.

Try to be on time.

= make an effort to be on time.

Try doing yoga.

= do it to see if you like it.

Remember to phone him.

= Don't forget to do it.

I remember meeting him years ago.

= I have a memory of it.

5A

a Circle the correct answer. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

I think this restaurant is too / *too much* expensive.

- 1 There are *too much* / *too many* people in my salsa class.
- 2 Nobody likes him. He has *very little* / *very few* friends.
- 3 We've had *a lot of* / *lots of* rain recently.
- 4 There aren't *enough car parks* / *car parks enough* in the city centre.
- 5 *I have no* / *I don't have any* time.
- 6 He works *a lot* / *much*. At least ten hours a day.
- 7 A Do you speak French? B Yes, *a little* / *a few*.
- 8 I don't have *no time* / *any time* for myself.

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗). Correct the wrong sentences.

She drives *too much fast* . *too fast*

- 1 Slow down! We have *plenty time* .
- 2 We have *too many work* at the moment.
- 3 I think I made *a few mistakes* in the letter.
- 4 He isn't *enough old* to understand.
- 5 We can't go tomorrow. We're *too busy* .
- 6 We have *very little time* to do this.
- 7 A How many eggs are there? B *Any* .
- 8 He's retired so he has *much free time* .

5B

a Circle the correct answer.

Did you see *news* / the news on TV last night?

- 1 Did you lock *door* / *the door* when you left *a house* / *the house*?
- 2 My brother is married to *Russian* / *a Russian*. She's *lawyer* / *a lawyer*.
- 3 We go to *theatre* / *the theatre* about once *a month* / *the month*.
- 4 What *beautiful* / *a beautiful day*! Let's have breakfast on *a terrace* / *the terrace*.
- 5 I love *classical music* / *the classical music* and *Italian food* / *the Italian food*.
- 6 Who is *a girl* / *the girl* by *a window* / *the window*?
- 7 I leave *home* / *the home* at 8.00 and get to *work* / *the work* at 9.00.
- 8 *Men* / *The men* aren't normally as sensitive as *women* / *the women*.
- 9 We usually have *dinner* / *the dinner* at 8.00 and go to *bed* / *the bed* at about 11.30.
- 10 She has *a lovely face* / *the lovely face* and *the attractive eyes* / *attractive eyes*.

b Complete with *a* / *an*, *the*, or *-* (= no article).

Can you give me a lift to the station?
I want to catch the 6.00 train.

- 1 We went to _____ cinema _____ last night.
We saw _____ great film.
- 2 A Do you like _____ sport? B It depends.
I hate _____ football. I think _____ footballers
earn too much money.
- 3 He always wears _____ expensive clothes and
drives _____ expensive car.
- 4 Jake's _____ musician and _____ artist.
- 5 They've changed _____ date of _____ meeting.
It's _____ next Tuesday now.
- 6 We walked to _____ city centre but we got
_____ taxi back to _____ hotel.

5C

a Complete with the gerund or infinitive.

Smoking is banned in all public places. (smoke)

- 1 It's very expensive _____ a flat in the centre. (rent)
- 2 Are you afraid of _____? (fly)
- 3 I called the restaurant _____ a table for tonight. (book)
- 4 Be careful _____ a noise when you come home
tonight. (not make)
- 5 She's worried about _____ the exam. (fail)
- 6 Everybody went on _____ until after midnight. (dance)
- 7 _____ an only child is a bit boring. (be)
- 8 It's easy _____ the way if you look at the map. (find)
- 9 He's terrible at _____ languages. (learn)
- 10 A Why are you learning Spanish?
B _____ talk to my in-laws. They're Argentinian,
and they don't speak English. (be able to)

b Complete the sentences with *work*, *to work*, or *working*.

I regret not working harder when I was at school.

- 1 I spent all weekend _____ on the computer.
- 2 I've decided _____ abroad next year.
- 3 You must _____ harder if you want to get promoted.
- 4 My boss often makes me _____ late.
- 5 He isn't very good at _____ in a team.
- 6 I don't mind _____ on Saturdays if I can have a day
off during the week.
- 7 He's gone to the UK _____ in his uncle's shop.
- 8 _____ with members of your family can be quite
difficult.
- 9 My husband promised not _____ on my birthday.
- 10 I used _____ in a restaurant when I was a student.

6A reported speech: statements and questions

direct statements	reported statements
'I like shopping.'	She said (that) she liked shopping.
'I'm going tomorrow.'	He told her he was going the next day.
'I'll always love you.'	He said he would always love me.
'I passed the exam!'	She told him she had passed the exam.
'I've forgotten my keys.'	He said he had forgotten his keys.
'I can't come.'	She said she couldn't come.
'I may be late.'	He said he might be late.
'I must go.'	She said she had to go.

- Tenses usually change like this: **present**>**past**; **will**>**would**; **past simple** / **present perfect**>**past perfect**
- Some modal verbs change, e.g. **can**>**could**, **may**>**might**, **must**>**had to**. Other modal verbs stay the same, e.g. *could*, *might*, *should*, etc.

direct questions	reported questions
'Are you married?'	She asked him if he was married.
'Did she phone?'	He asked me whether she had phoned.
'What's your name?'	I asked him what his name was.
'Where do you live?'	They asked me where I lived.

reported speech: commands

direct speech	reported speech
'Go away.'	She told him to go away .
'Don't worry.'	The doctor told me not to worry .
'Can / Could you help me?'	I asked the shop assistant to help me .

- To report an imperative or request, use *told* or *asked* + person + the infinitive with *to*.
- To report a negative imperative, use a negative infinitive (e.g. **not to do**).

6B the passive: *be* + past participle

A lot of films are shot on location.	My bike has been stolen .
My car is being repaired today.	You'll be picked up at the airport.
<i>Death in Venice</i> was directed by Visconti.	This bill has to be paid tomorrow.
She died when the film was being made .	

- We often use the passive when it's not clear or important who does an action, e.g. *My bike has been stolen* (= Somebody has stolen my bike. I don't know who.)
- If you want to say who did the action, use *by*.

6C relative clauses

defining relative clauses

Julia's the woman **who / that** works with me.
 It's a book **which / that** tells you how to relax.
 That's the house **where** I was born.
 That's the boy **whose** father plays for Real Madrid.
 He's the man (**who / that**) I met on the plane.

- To give important information about a person, place, or thing use a relative clause (= a relative pronoun + subject + verb).
- Use the relative pronouns *who* for people, *which* for things, and *where* for places. Use *whose* to mean 'of who / of which'.
- You can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.
- *Who*, *which*, and *that* can be omitted when the verbs in the main clause and the relative clause **have a different subject**, e.g. *He's the man I met on the plane.* (The subject of *met* is *I*, so it's not necessary to put *who*.)

non-defining relative clauses

This painting, **which** was painted in 1860, is worth £2 million.
 Last week I visited my aunt, **who's** nearly 90 years old.
 Burford, **where** my mother was born, is a beautiful town.
 My neighbour, **whose** son goes to my son's school, has just re-married.

- If a relative clause gives extra, non-essential information (the sentence makes sense without it), you must put it between commas (or a comma and a full stop).
- In these clauses, you can't leave out the relative pronoun (*who*, *which*, etc.).
- In these clauses, you can't use *that* instead of *who* / *which*.

⚠ *Must* changes to *had to* BUT *mustn't* stays the same.
'You mustn't touch it.' She said I *mustn't* touch it.

- You usually have to change the pronouns. 'I like... '>She said **she** liked...
- Using **that** after *said* and *told* is optional.
- If you report what someone said on a different day or in a different place, some time and place words can change, e.g. **tomorrow**>**the next day**, **here**>**there**, **this**>**that**, etc.
'I'll meet you here tomorrow.'>He said *he'd meet me there the next day.*

⚠ After *said* **don't** use a person or pronoun.
He said he was tired NOT *He said me...*
 After *told* you **must** use a person or pronoun.
He told me he was tired. NOT *He told he was...*

- When you report a question, the tenses change as in reported statements.
- When a question begins with a verb (not a question word), add *if* (or *whether*).
- You also have to change the word order to subject + verb, and not use *do* / *did*.

⚠ You can't use *said* in these sentences.
 NOT *She said him to go away.*

6A

a Complete the sentences using reported speech.

'The hotel is full.' The receptionist told me the hotel was full.

- 'I'll call the manager.' The waiter said _____.
- 'I've passed all my exams.' Jack said _____.
- 'You should get to the airport early.' They said that we _____.
- 'I may be late.' Jack said _____.
- 'I didn't tell anybody!' Mary said _____.
- 'Can you help me?' She asked us _____.
- 'Do you want to dance?' He asked me _____.
- 'Have you been here before?' I asked her _____.
- 'What music do you like?' She asked me _____.
- 'Where's the nearest bank?' I asked her _____.

b Complete the reported imperatives and requests.

'Don't stop here.' The traffic warden told us not to stop there.

- 'Be quiet!' The teacher told us _____.
- 'Please don't smoke!' I asked the taxi driver _____.
- 'Open your mouth.' The dentist told me _____.
- 'Don't tell anyone!' Melinda told us _____.
- 'Could you show me your driving licence?' The policeman asked me _____.
- 'Please switch off your mobiles.' The flight attendant told us _____.
- 'Don't eat with your mouth open!' I told my daughter _____.
- 'Can you bring me the bill, please?' He asked the waiter _____.
- 'Get off at the next stop.' The bus driver told me _____.
- 'Don't wait.' Our friends told us _____.

6B

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

Lada cars made in Russia. are made in Russia.

- A new motorway is being build at the moment.
- The film based on a famous novel.
- This programme were watched by millions of people.
- My bag was stole when I was in Florida.
- The Harry Potter books were written for JK Rowling.
- I couldn't send you an email because my computer was repairing.
- You will taken to your hotel by taxi.
- Oh no! Our flight has being cancelled.
- English is spoke in this restaurant.
- Seat belts must wear at all times.

b Rewrite the sentences with the passive.

They sell cold drinks here. Cold drinks are sold here.

- They subtitle a lot of foreign films.
A lot of foreign films _____.
- Someone threw the letters away by mistake.
The letters _____.
- Some people are painting my house.
My house _____.
- They have sold all the tickets for the concert.
All the tickets for the concert _____.
- They will play the match tomorrow.
The match _____.
- Somebody must pay this bill tomorrow.
This bill _____.

6C

a Complete with *who*, *which*, *where*, or *whose*.

The man whose car I crashed into is taking me to court.

- We drove past the house _____ we used to live.
- The girl _____ was talking to you is the boss's daughter.
- Look! That's the man _____ son plays for Chelsea.
- The car was an invention _____ changed the world.
- That's the restaurant _____ I told you about.
- Is this the shop _____ you bought your camera?
- What was the name of your friend _____ wife is an actress?
- The woman _____ called this morning didn't leave a message.
- It's the film _____ won all the Oscars last year.
- This is the book _____ everybody is reading at the moment.

b Tick (✓) the sentences in a where you could leave out the relative pronoun.

c Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong ones.

After Rome we went to Venice, that we loved. ✗
which we loved

- Is that the girl you used to go out with?
- My brother, that you met at my wedding, is getting divorced.
- It's a machine that makes sweets.
- He lives in Valencia, that is on the east coast of Spain.
- Our neighbour, who garden is smaller than ours, has an enormous dog.
- Jerry, who I work with, is completely bilingual.
- The film I saw last night was fantastic.
- I met some people who they come from the same village as me.

7A third conditional

third conditional sentences: *if + had + past participle, would + have + past participle.*

If I'd known about the meeting, I would have gone.
If I hadn't gone to that party, I wouldn't have met my wife.
You wouldn't have been late if you'd got up earlier.
We would have arrived at 6.00 if we hadn't got lost.

- The contraction of *had* is 'd.

- Use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence. Compare:
Yesterday I got up late and missed my train (= the real situation).
If I hadn't got up late yesterday, I wouldn't have missed my train (= the hypothetical / imaginary situation).
- To make a third conditional, use *if + past perfect* and *would have + past participle*.

7B question tags, indirect questions

question tags

positive verb, negative tag	negative verb, positive tag
It's cold today, isn't it?	She isn't here today, is she?
You're Polish, aren't you?	You aren't happy, are you?
They live in Ankara, don't they?	They don't smoke, do they?
The match finishes at 8.00, doesn't it?	She doesn't eat meat, does she?
She worked in a bank, didn't she?	You didn't like the film, did you?
We've met before, haven't we?	She hasn't been to Rome before, has she?
You'll be OK, won't you?	You won't tell anyone, will you?

- Question tags are often used to check something you already think is true.
Your name's Maria, isn't it?
- To form a question tag use:
 - the correct auxiliary verb, e.g. *do / does* for the present, *will / won't* for the future, etc.
 - a pronoun, e.g. *he, it, they*, etc.
 - a negative tag if the sentence is positive, and a positive tag if the sentence is negative.

indirect questions

direct question	indirect question
Where's the bank?	Could you tell me where the bank is?
What time do the shops close?	Do you know what time the shops close?
Is there a bus stop near here?	Do you know if there's a bus stop near here?
Does this train go to Victoria?	Could you tell me if this train goes to Victoria?

- If the question begins with an auxiliary verb, add *if (or whether)* after *Could you tell me...? / Do you know...?*
- We also use this structure after *Can you remember...?*, e.g. *Can you remember where he lives?*

- To make a question more polite we often begin *Could you tell me...? or Do you know...?* The word order changes to subject + verb, e.g. *Do you know where the post office is?* NOT *Do you know where is, the post office?*

7C phrasal verbs

group 1: no object – verb and *up, on, etc.* can't be separated.

Come on! Hurry up! We're late.
The plane took off two hours late.
Go away and never come back!

group 2: with object – verb and *up, on, etc.* can't be separated.

I'm looking for my keys. NOT *I'm looking my keys for.*
I asked for chicken, not steak.
Please look after the baby.
I don't get on with my sister.
I'm looking forward to the party.

group 3: with object – verb and *up, on, etc.* can be separated.

Please switch off your phone. / Please switch your phone off.
Can you fill in this form, please? / Can you fill this form in, please?
They've set up a new company. / They've set a new company up.
Don't throw away those papers. / Don't throw those papers away.

- A phrasal verb is a verb combined with a particle (= an adverb or preposition).
- Sometimes the meaning of the phrasal verb is obvious from the verb and the particle, e.g. *sit down, come back*.
- Sometimes the meaning is not obvious, e.g. *give up smoking* (= stop smoking), *carry on talking* (= continue talking).
- In group 3, where the verb and particle can be separated, if the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle.
Switch it off. NOT *Switch off it.*
Throw them away. NOT *Throw away them.*

⚠ Sometimes a phrasal verb has more than one meaning, e.g. *The plane took off. He took off his shoes.*

7A

a Match the phrases.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If you hadn't reminded me, I _____ | A if you'd seen what happened. |
| 2 This wouldn't have happened _____ | B we wouldn't have got lost. |
| 3 If they hadn't worn their seat belts, _____ | C if it hadn't rained. |
| 4 We wouldn't have been late _____ | D you would have seen them. |
| 5 We would have gone to the beach _____ | E if I'd known you didn't like it. |
| 6 If you hadn't told me it was him, _____ | F if we'd bought tickets on the Internet. |
| 7 You would have laughed _____ | G if you'd been more careful. |
| 8 I wouldn't have bought it _____ | H they would have been killed. |
| 9 If you'd arrived two minutes earlier, _____ | I I would have forgotten. |
| 10 If you hadn't forgotten the map, _____ | J I wouldn't have recognized him. |
| 11 It would have been cheaper _____ | K if we hadn't missed the bus. |

b Cover A–K. Look at 1–9 and try to remember the end of the sentence.

c Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

If you *hadn't helped* me, I *wouldn't have finished* on time. (not help, not finish)

- We _____ if our best player _____ injured. (win, not be)
- If she _____ he was so mean, she _____ him. (know, not marry)
- I _____ you some money if you _____ me. (lend, ask)
- If we _____ more time, we _____ another day in London. (have, spend)
- I _____ to help you if you _____ me about it earlier. (be able, tell)
- If you _____ me yesterday, I _____ my plans. (ask, change)
- You _____ the weekend if you _____ with us. (enjoy, come)

7B

a Complete with a question tag (*are you?*, *isn't it?*, etc.)

Your name's Mark, *isn't it?*

- You don't take sugar in your coffee, _____?
- They're on holiday this week, _____?
- He can't be serious, _____?
- She eats meat, _____?
- You won't be late, _____?
- She was married to Tom Cruise, _____?
- We've seen this film before, _____?
- You didn't tell anybody, _____?
- You would like to come, _____?
- It's hot today, _____?

b Make indirect questions.

Where's the station? Could you tell me *where the station is?*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Where do they live? | Do you know _____? |
| 2 Is there a bank near here? | Can you tell me _____? |
| 3 Where can I buy some stamps? | Do you know _____? |
| 4 Does this bus go to the castle? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 5 What time do the shops open? | Do you know _____? |
| 6 Where are the toilets? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 7 Is Susan at work today? | Do you know _____? |
| 8 Did Milan win last night? | Do you know _____? |
| 9 Where did we park the car? | Can you remember _____? |
| 10 What's the time? | Could you tell me _____? |

7C

a Complete with the right particle (*in*, *on*, etc.).

What time did you get *up* this morning?

- Could you turn _____ the radio? I can't hear it.
- I'm in a meeting. Could you call _____ later, say in half an hour?
- Hurry _____! We'll be late.
- The match is _____! Brazil have won.
- How long has she been going _____ with him?
- Are we having dinner at home or are we eating _____?
- Athletes always warm _____ before a race.
- I didn't wake _____ until 8.30 this morning.
- If you don't know the word, look it _____ in a dictionary.
- I went online to find _____ what time the trains were.

b Rewrite the sentences. Replace the *object* with a pronoun. Change the word order where necessary.

Turn on *the TV*. *Turn it on.*

- Take off *your shoes*.
- Could you look after *the children?*
- Do you get on with *your sister?*
- Switch off *your mobiles*.
- I'm looking for *my glasses*.
- Please pick up *that towel*.
- Turn down *the music!*
- I'm really looking forward to *the trip*.
- Can I try on *this dress?*
- Don't throw away *that letter!*

Food and restaurants

1 Food

a Put two food words in each column. Use your dictionary to help you.

beans duck lettuce /'letɪs/
peaches prawns /prɔ:nz/ salmon /'sæmən/
sausages /'sɔ:sɪdʒɪz/ strawberries /'strɔ:bərɪz/

meat	fish / seafood	fruit	vegetables

b Add three more words to each column.

2 Food adjectives

Complete the adjective column with a word from the box.

fresh frozen home-made low-fat raw /rɔ:/ spicy /'spɪsi/ sweet takeaway

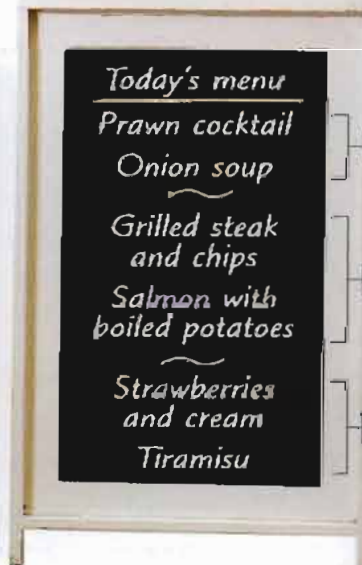
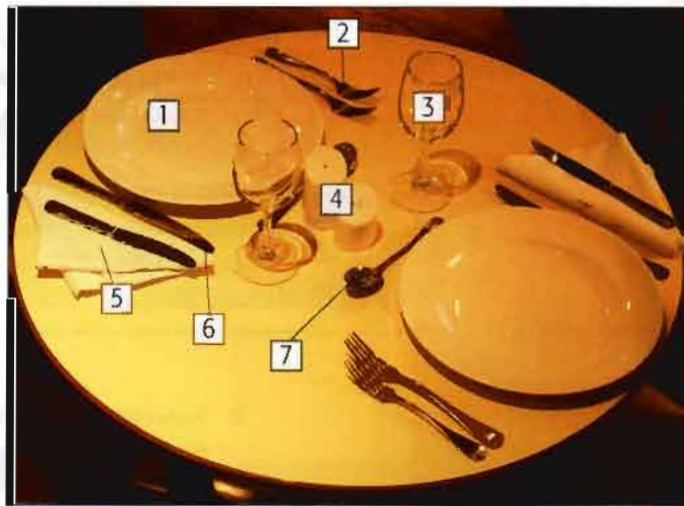
- I love my mum's cooking. _____ food is always the best.
- Indian food like curry is very _____.
- Sushi is made with _____ fish.
- Food which is kept very cold is _____.
- _____ food is food you buy at a restaurant and take home to eat.
- People on a diet often try to eat _____ food.
- These eggs are _____, I bought them today.
- This tea's very _____. You've put too much sugar in it!

Adjective

3 Restaurants and cooking

a Match the words and pictures.

- knife /naɪf/ pl /nɑ:vz/
- fork
- desserts /dɪ'zɜ:tɪz/
- spoon
- plate
- glass
- main courses /meɪn kɔ:sɪz/
- napkin (serviette)
- salt and pepper
- starters



b Match the words and pictures.

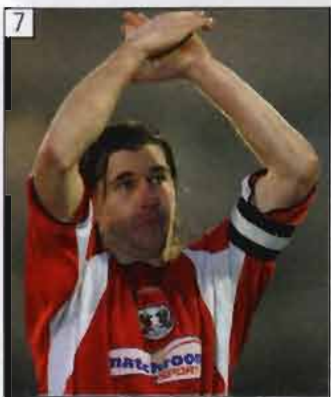
- boiled rice
- roast chicken
- baked potatoes
- grilled sausages
- fried eggs
- steamed vegetables



1 People and places

a Match the words and pictures.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> captain /'kæptɪn/ | <input type="checkbox"/> spectators |
| <input type="checkbox"/> coach | <input type="checkbox"/> team |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fans | <input type="checkbox"/> stadium |
| <input type="checkbox"/> players | <input type="checkbox"/> sports hall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> referee | |



b Match the places and sports.

- circuit /'sɜ:kɪt/ court /kɔ:t/ course
pitch pool slope track

- 1 tennis / basketball _____
- 2 football / rugby / hockey _____
- 3 swimming / diving _____
- 4 athletics _____
- 5 Formula 1 / motorcycling _____
- 6 golf _____
- 7 ski _____

2 Verbs

a Complete with the past tense and past participles.

- beat _____
win _____
lose _____
draw /drɔ:/ _____

b Complete the Verb column with the past tense of a verb from a.

- | | Verb |
|--|-------|
| 1 Milan <input type="checkbox"/> Chelsea 3-0. | _____ |
| 2 The Chicago Bulls <input type="checkbox"/> 78-91 (to Celtics). | _____ |
| 3 Spain <input type="checkbox"/> (with Brazil) 2-2. | _____ |
| 4 Milan <input type="checkbox"/> (the match) 3-0. | _____ |

⚠ You *win* a match, competition, medal, or trophy. You *beat* another team or person **NOT** Milan-won-Chelsea.

c Complete the Verb column.

- do get fit get injured /'ɪndʒəd/ go play
score train warm up

- | | Verb |
|--|-------|
| 1 Players usually <input type="checkbox"/> before a match starts. | _____ |
| 2 Professional sportspeople have to <input type="checkbox"/> every day. | _____ |
| 3 It's dangerous to play tennis on a wet court. You might <input type="checkbox"/> . | _____ |
| 4 I've started going to the gym, because I want to <input type="checkbox"/> . | _____ |
| 5 He's a good player. I think he's going to <input type="checkbox"/> a lot of goals. | _____ |
| 6 Would you like to <input type="checkbox"/> swimming this afternoon? | _____ |
| 7 I <input type="checkbox"/> basketball twice a week. | _____ |
| 8 My brothers <input type="checkbox"/> yoga and tai-chi. | _____ |

**Can you remember the words on this page?
Test yourself or a partner.**

🔄 p.10

Personality

1 What are they like?

a Complete the sentences with the personality adjectives.

affectionate /ə'fekʃənət/ aggressive ambitious bossy charming competitive independent jealous /'dʒeləs/
manipulative moody reliable /ri'laɪəbl/ selfish sensible sensitive sociable /'səʊʃəbl/ spoilt

- 1 Spoilt children behave badly because they are given everything they want.
- 2 _____ people always want to win.
- 3 _____ people think about themselves and not about other people.
- 4 _____ people get angry quickly and like fighting and arguing.
- 5 _____ people have an attractive personality that makes people like them.
- 6 _____ people have common sense and are practical.
- 7 _____ people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.
- 8 _____ people are good at influencing other people to do what they want.
- 9 _____ people are happy one minute and sad the next, and are often bad-tempered.
- 10 _____ people like doing things on their own, without help.
- 11 _____ people like giving orders to other people.
- 12 _____ people show that they love or like people very much.
- 13 _____ people are people you can trust or depend on.
- 14 _____ people understand other people's feelings or are easily hurt or offended.
- 15 _____ people want to be successful in life.
- 16 _____ people think that someone loves another person more than them, or wants what other people have.



b With a partner, look at the adjectives again. Are they positive, negative, or neutral characteristics?

2 Opposite adjectives

Match the adjectives and their opposites.

extrovert hard-working mean
self-confident stupid talkative

clever _____ lazy _____
generous _____ quiet _____
insecure _____ shy _____

3 Negative prefixes

Which negative prefix do you use with these adjectives?
Put them in the correct column.

ambitious friendly honest /'ɒnɪst/ imaginative
kind organized patient /'peɪʃnt/ reliable
responsible selfish sensitive sociable tidy /'tɑɪdi/

un-	dis-	in- / im- / ir-
unambitious		



'Are we there yet? Are we there yet? Are we there yet?'

Can you remember the words on this page?
Test yourself or a partner.

1 Verbs

Complete with a verb in the correct tense.

be worth /wɜːθ/ borrow can't afford /ə'fɔːd/ charge cost earn
inherit invest lend owe /əʊ/ save take out waste /weɪst/

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 My uncle died and left me £2000. | I _____ £2000 from my uncle. |
| 2 I put some money aside every week for my next holiday. | I _____ money every week. |
| 3 I asked my brother to give me €10 until next week. | I _____ €10 from him. |
| 4 My brother gave me €10 until next week. | He _____ me €10. |
| 5 I often spend money on stupid things. | I often _____ money. |
| 6 I don't have enough money to buy that car. | I _____ to buy that car. |
| 7 I had to pay the mechanic £100 to repair my car. | The mechanic _____ me £100. |
| 8 I went to the cash machine and got €200. | I _____ €200 from the cash machine. |
| 9 I bought a book. It was \$25. | The book _____ (me) \$25. |
| 10 Jim gave me £100. I haven't paid it back yet. | I _____ Jim £100. |
| 11 I bought some shares in British Telecom. | I _____ some money. |
| 12 I work in a supermarket. They pay me €2000 a month. | I _____ €2000 a month. |
| 13 I could sell my house for about €200,000. | My house _____ about €200,000. |

2 Prepositions

Complete the Preposition column.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 I paid _____ the dinner last night. | Preposition |
| 2 When can you pay me _____ the money I lent you? | _____ |
| 3 Would you like to pay _____ cash or _____ credit card? | _____, _____ |
| 4 I spent €50 _____ books yesterday. | _____ |
| 5 I don't like lending money _____ friends. | _____ |
| 6 I borrowed a lot of money _____ the bank. | _____ |
| 7 They charged us €60 _____ a bottle of wine. | _____ |

3 Nouns

Match the words and definitions.

cash machine /'kæʃ məʃiːn/ coin loan
mortgage /'mɔːɡɪdʒ/ note salary tax

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1 _____ | A piece of paper money. |
| 2 _____ | A piece of money made of metal. |
| 3 _____ | Money a person gets for the work he / she does. |
| 4 _____ | Money that you pay to the government. |
| 5 _____ | Money that somebody (or a bank) lends you. |
| 6 _____ | Money that you borrow from a bank to buy a house. |
| 7 _____ | A machine inside or outside a bank where you can get money. |

**Can you remember the words on this page?
Test yourself or a partner.**

↩ p.21

Transport and travel

1 Plane

Match the words and pictures.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> land (vb) | <input type="checkbox"/> take off (vb) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> check-in desk | <input type="checkbox"/> gate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> luggage /'lʌdʒɪz/ | <input type="checkbox"/> (suit)case |
| <input type="checkbox"/> boarding card pass | <input type="checkbox"/> aisle /aɪl/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> baggage reclaim | |



2 Train

Match the words and pictures.

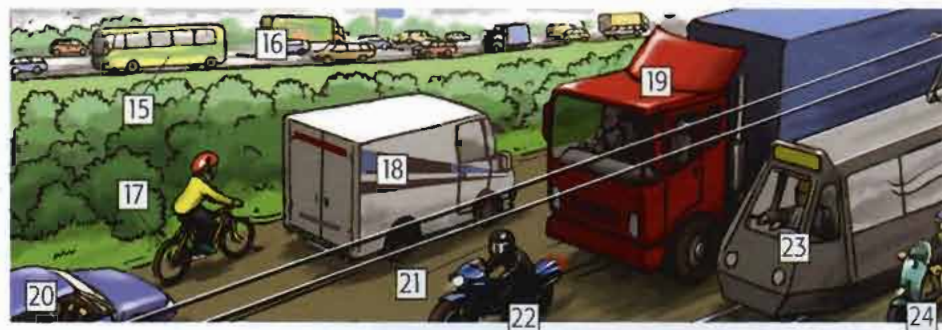
- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> railway station |
| <input type="checkbox"/> platform |
| <input type="checkbox"/> carriage /'kærɪdʒ/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ticket office |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the underground |



3 Road

a Match the words and pictures.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> coach | <input type="checkbox"/> bike |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lorry | <input type="checkbox"/> car |
| <input type="checkbox"/> van | <input type="checkbox"/> scooter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> motorbike | <input type="checkbox"/> tram |
| <input type="checkbox"/> helmet | <input type="checkbox"/> motorway |



b Complete the compound nouns.

area belt crash fine hour jam lane lights
limit park rank station transport works

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 petrol _____ | a place where you can get petrol, often with a shop or café |
| 2 traffic _____ | |
| 3 seat _____ | |
| 4 rush _____ | the time of day when there is a lot of traffic |
| 5 car _____ | when two or more cars hit each other |
| 6 parking _____ | money you have to pay for parking illegally |
| 7 traffic _____ | when there is so much traffic that cars can't move |
| 8 speed _____ | |
| 9 public _____ | buses, trams, trains, etc. |
| 10 pedestrian _____ | a place where you can't drive |
| 11 cycle _____ | a narrow part of the road for bicycles only |
| 12 road _____ | |
| 13 taxi _____ | where taxis park when they are waiting for customers |
| 14 car _____ | a place where you can leave your car |

4 Travel

flight journey /'dʒɜːni/
trip travel

- A _____ is when you travel from one place to another by car, train, plane, etc.
- _____ is normally used as a verb, e.g. I _____ a lot.
- A _____ is when you go somewhere by plane.
- A _____ is when you go somewhere, either for a holiday or on business, stay there, and come back again.

Can you remember the words on this page? Test yourself or a partner

p.30

1 Age

Complete the phrases.

mid- early about late forties

- 1 He's _____ 20. = 19, 20, or 21
- 2 He's in his _____, = between 41 and 49
- 3 She's in her _____ thirties. = between 34 and 36
- 4 She's in her _____ sixties. = between 67 and 69
- 5 He is his _____ seventies. = between 71 and 73



2 Height and build

Match the sentences and pictures A–C.

- 1 He's **tall** and **slim**.
- 2 He's **short** and a bit **overweight** /əʊvə'weɪt/.
- 3 He's **medium height** /'mi:diəm 'haɪt/ and **well built**.

▲ *Thin* and *slim* are both the opposite of *fat*, but *slim* = thin in an attractive way.

3 Hair

Match the sentences and pictures.

- 1 She has **fair** (or **blonde**) hair and a **ponytail**.
- 2 She has **long wavy** hair.
- 3 He has **grey** hair and a **beard** /biəd/.
- 4 She has **short brown curly** hair.
- 5 She has **red shoulder-length** hair.
- 6 He's **bald** /bɔ:ld/ and has a **moustache** /mə'sta:ʃ/.
- 7 She has **straight dark** hair and a **fringe**.



4 General adjectives

a Are these adjectives or ? Are they used for men, women, or both? Write M, W, or B.

	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	M, W, or B
attractive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
beautiful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
good-looking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
handsome /'hændsəm/	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
plain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
pretty /'prɪti/	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ugly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

▲ *What does he / she look like?* = Can you describe his / her appearance?
What is he / she like? = Can you describe his / her personality?

Can you remember the words on this page? Test yourself or a partner.

🔄 p.41

Education

1 Verbs

Complete the Verb column.

behave cheat do fail learn leave pass revise start study take

- When she was at school, she used to _____ for hours every evening.
- I must _____ tonight. I have an exam tomorrow.
- Our history teacher was terrible. We didn't _____ anything.
- If you don't _____ your homework, you can't watch TV later.
- The teacher was angry because some of the pupils had tried to _____ in the exam.
- If you want to be a doctor, you have to _____ a lot of exams.
- In the UK children _____ school when they are four and can't _____ before they are 16.
- I hope I'm going to _____ my exams. My parents will be furious if I _____.
- He was a rebel at school. He used to _____ very badly.

Verb

study

_____ (or do)

2 Places and people

Match the words and definitions.

boarding school /'bɔ:diŋ/ graduate /'grædʒuət/ head teacher nursery school primary school private school
pupil /'pjʊ:pl/ professor religious school /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ secondary school state school student

- _____ A school paid for by the government which gives free education.
- _____ A non-government school where you have to pay.
- _____ A school for very young children, e.g. 1-4.
- _____ A school for young children, e.g. from 4-11.
- _____ A school for older children, e.g. 11-18.
- _____ A school where pupils live, eat, and sleep.
- _____ A school where the teachers are often priests or nuns.
- _____ The 'boss' of a school.
- _____ A senior university teacher.
- _____ A person who is studying at a college or university.
- _____ A child who is at school.
- _____ A person who has finished university and has a degree (e.g. in economics).

3 School life

Match the sentences and pictures.

- We have to wear a horrible uniform!
- The discipline here is very strict.
- My timetable's terrible this term!
- I love maths. It's my favourite subject.
- Look! The exam results are on the notice board.



⚠ Exam results can be given as marks (usually out of 10 or 100) or as grades (A, B, C, etc.).

Can you remember the words on this page?
Test yourself or a partner.

1 Types of houses

Match the words and pictures.

- block of flats
(US apartment building)
- cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/
- detached house
- terraced house



2 Where people live

Match the sentences.

- 1 I live in the country.
- 2 I live in the city centre.
- 3 I live in the suburbs.
- 4 I live in a village /'vɪlɪdʒ/.
- 5 I live in a small town.
- 6 I live in a residential area.
- 7 I live on the second floor.

- a It has 20,000 inhabitants.
- b It's very small, with only 800 inhabitants.
- c There are a lot of houses but no offices or big shops.
- d It's right in the middle of the city.
- e It's the area outside the central part of town.
- f There are two floors below me.
- g There are fields and trees all around me.

3 Parts of a house

Match the words and pictures.

- balcony
- chimney
- garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/
- garden
- gate
- path
- roof
- steps
- terrace /'terəs/
- wall



4 Furniture

- a Put two words in each column.
Use your dictionary to help you.

washbasin sink shower
bedside table dishwasher
coffee table armchair
chest of drawers

bathroom	kitchen	living room	bedroom

- b Add two more words to each column.

Can you remember the words on this page? Test yourself or a partner.

🔄 p.58

1 Describing your job

a Read the texts and match them to the pictures. What are the jobs?



1 I only work **part-time** – four mornings a week, and I sometimes do overtime on a Saturday morning. I don't earn a big salary. It's a **temporary** job and I only have a six-month **contract** at the moment. But the **working hours** suit me as I have very young children. When they go to school I would like to find a **permanent** job and work **full-time**. What I like most about my job is working in complete silence! The only noise you can hear is of people turning pages and whispering.

2 I did a six-month **training course** at Technical College to get my **qualifications** and then I worked for a local company to get some **experience**. I worked long hours for a low salary and so I **resigned** last year and became **self-employed**. I prefer working for myself. I don't work regular hours (sometimes people call me in the middle of the night) but you can earn a lot of money in this job, especially in the winter. If I'm lucky, I'll be able to **retire** when I'm 60!

b Match the **highlighted** words in the texts to definitions.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 a written legal agreement | <u>contract</u> |
| 2 the knowledge you get from doing a job | _____ |
| 3 a series of lessons to learn to do a job | _____ |
| 4 the time you spend doing a job | _____ |
| 5 working for yourself, not for a company | _____ |
| 6 to stop working when you reach a certain age, e.g. 65 | _____ |
| 7 left a job because you wanted to | _____ |
| 8 lasting for a short time | _____ (opposite _____) |
| 9 for only a part of the day or the week | _____ (opposite _____) |
| 10 exams you've passed or courses you've done | _____ |

2 Saying what you do

Complete the Prepositions column.

- | | Prepositions |
|--|--------------|
| 1 I work _____ a multinational company. | _____ |
| 2 I work _____ a manager. | _____ |
| 3 I'm _____ charge _____ the marketing department. | _____, _____ |
| 4 I work _____ a factory. | _____ |
| 5 I'm responsible _____ customer loans. | _____ |
| 6 I'm _____ school / university. | _____ |
| 7 I'm _____ my third year. | _____ |

3 People

Write two more jobs in each column.

-er	-or	-ist	-ian	others
lawyer /'lɔːjə/ plumber	actor conductor	psychologist scientist	electrician librarian	accountant chef /ʃef/

! An **employer** is a person or company that employs other people. An **employee** is a person who works for somebody.

Can you remember the words on this page? Test yourself or a partner.

🔄 p.76

1 Places

a Match the words and pictures.

- department store
- supermarket
- street market
- shopping centre (US mall)



b Match the shops and pictures of what you can buy there.

- baker's
- bookshop
- butcher's /'bʊtʃəz/
- chemist's / pharmacy
- newsagent's
- stationer's
- travel agent's
- shoe shop






2 In the shop

Match the words and definitions or pictures.

bargain /'bɑ:ɡən/ basket customer discount manager receipt /rɪ'si:t/ refund salés shop assistant trolley /'trɒli/ shop window till

- 1 _____ a time when shops sell things at lower prices than usual
- 2 _____ something that you buy for what you think is a good price
- 3 _____ a place at the front of a shop where you can see the products
- 4 _____ a piece of paper which shows you have paid for something
- 5 _____ a reduction in the price
- 6 _____ a person who works in a shop

- 7 _____ 
- 8 _____ money that is paid back to you when you are unhappy with something you buy
- 9 _____ 
- 10 _____ a person who buys things in a shop
- 11 _____ the person who is in charge of a shop, hotel, etc.
- 12 _____ 

3 Verbs and phrases

Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I often buy books online . | a I had to wait behind lots of other people. |
| 2 This shop sells books. | b I don't need any help at the moment. |
| 3 I'm going to buy the dishwasher on credit . | c I buy books on the Internet. |
| 4 I went back to the shop to complain . | d I'm going to pay for it over 12 months. |
| 5 I had to queue /kju:/ for ages in the bank. | e I want to see what I look like in it. |
| 6 I want to try on this dress. | f I had to pay tax on it. |
| 7 I'm just looking . | g You can buy books in this shop. |
| 8 I had to pay 16% VAT . | h I went there to tell them I wasn't happy. |

Cinema

1 Kinds of film

Match the films and film types.

- action film
- comedy
- horror film
- musical
- science fiction
- thriller
- western



2 People and things

Match the words and definitions.

audience /'ɔ:diəns/ cast director extra plot scene /si:n/ script
 sequel /'si:kwəl/ soundtrack special effects star subtitles

- 1 cast all the people who act in a film
- 2 _____ the most important actor or actress in a film
- 3 director the person who makes a film
- 4 soundtrack the music of a film
- 5 _____ the story of a film
- 6 _____ a part of a film happening in one place
- 7 _____ the people who watch a film in a cinema
- 8 _____ a film which continues the story of an earlier film
- 9 _____ images, often created by a computer
- 10 _____ the words of the film
- 11 _____ person in a film who has a small, unimportant part, e.g. in a crowd scene
- 12 _____ translation of the dialogue of a film into another language



3 Verbs and phrases

Match the sentences 1–6 with the sentences a–f.

- 1 The film was set in 19th century Italy and England.
- 2 It was based on a novel by EM Forster.
- 3 It was filmed / shot on location in Florence.
- 4 It was directed by James Ivory.
- 5 Helena Bonham-Carter played the part of Lucy.
- 6 It was dubbed into other languages.

- a He was the director.
- b It was situated in that place at that time.
- c This was her role in the film.
- d The actors originally spoke in English.
- e It was an adaptation of the book.
- f It was filmed in the real place, not in a studio.

Can you remember the words on this page? Test yourself or a partner.

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a The phrasal verbs below are all from Files 1–7. Cover the Particle column and look at sentence 1. Try to remember the phrasal verb.

b Uncover to check. Then do the same for the other sentences.

- 1 When I go to a restaurant I always **ask** [] something low fat.
- 2 I often **eat** [] with friends at local restaurants.
- 3 Players usually **warm** [] before a match starts.
- 4 When we have an argument we always **make** [] quickly.
- 5 How do you **get** [] [] your brothers and sisters?
- 6 **Take** the camera [] to the shop and **get** your money [] .
- 7 I **took** some money [] of a cash machine.
- 8 A German woman **gave** [] all her money to charity.
- 9 I organized a school reunion but nobody **turned** [] .
- 10 She works in an animal sanctuary. She **looks** [] apes.
- 11 We **set** [] early and caught the 6.00 a.m. train.
- 12 The plane **took** [] and soon I was looking down on London.
- 13 I **picked** [] my suitcase and followed the 'Exit' signs.
- 14 A taxi **picked me** [] and took me to the airport.
- 15 I **checked** [] at the airport and got my boarding pass.
- 16 We were talking on the phone but suddenly she **hung** [] .
- 17 If he's not at home, I'll **call** [] later.
- 18 I think people should **switch** [] their mobiles in restaurants.
- 19 I tried to learn to dance salsa but I **gave** [] . I was terrible at it.
- 20 I want to **take** [] a water sport like scuba-diving.
- 21 If I like this course, I'll **carry** [] next year.
- 22 Bethany has written a book which is going to be **made** [] a film.
- 23 *The Sunday Times* decided to **find** [] if school is easier than it used to be.
- 24 The teacher told me to **do** [] the button of my shirt.
- 25 Carol's parents didn't like her boyfriend so they **went** [] together in secret.
- 26 After a year she **broke** [] with her boyfriend.
- 27 If you have something you never use, **throw it** [] .
- 28 **Slow** [] ! You're driving too fast.
- 29 I complained and the company tried to **sort** [] the problem.
- 30 Aung San Suu-kyi didn't see her sons **grow** [] . She was under house arrest.
- 31 Bill and Melinda Gates **set** [] a foundation to provide vaccinations.
- 32 You're very nervous. You need to **calm** [] .
- 33 I **bumped** [] an old friend in the street yesterday.
- 34 He was **looking** [] [] having dinner with his friends.
- 35 **Look** [] ! There's a car coming!
- 36 Her grandmother **passed** [] last year at the age of 93.
- 37 We can't go to the concert. It's **sold** [] .
- 38 **Turn** [] the TV. There's a programme I want to watch.
- 39 **Turn** [] the radio. It's too loud.
- 40 Where can I **plug** [] my computer?

Particle

for
out
up
up
on with
back, back
out
away
up
after
off
off
up
up
in
up
back
off
up
up
on
into
out
up
out
up
away
down
out
up
up
down
into
forward to
out
away
out
on
down
in



Nobody turned up.



Do it up!



Look out!

▲ Some phrasal verbs have more than one meaning:
I was hot so I took off my jacket. The plane took off.

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
------------	-------------	-----------------

be	was	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew /blu:/	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought /brɔ:t/	brought
build	built /brɪt/	built
buy	bought /bɔ:t/	bought

can	could /cud/	–
catch	caught /kɔ:t/	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut

do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven

eat	ate	eaten
-----	-----	-------

fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought /fɔ:t/	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew /flu:/	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten

get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew /gru:/	grown

hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard /hɜ:d/	heard
hide	hid /hɪd/	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt

keep	kept	kept
know	knew /nju:/	known

learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/
lose	lost	lost

make	made	made
mean	meant /ment/	meant
meet	met	met

pay	paid	paid
put	put /pʊt/	put

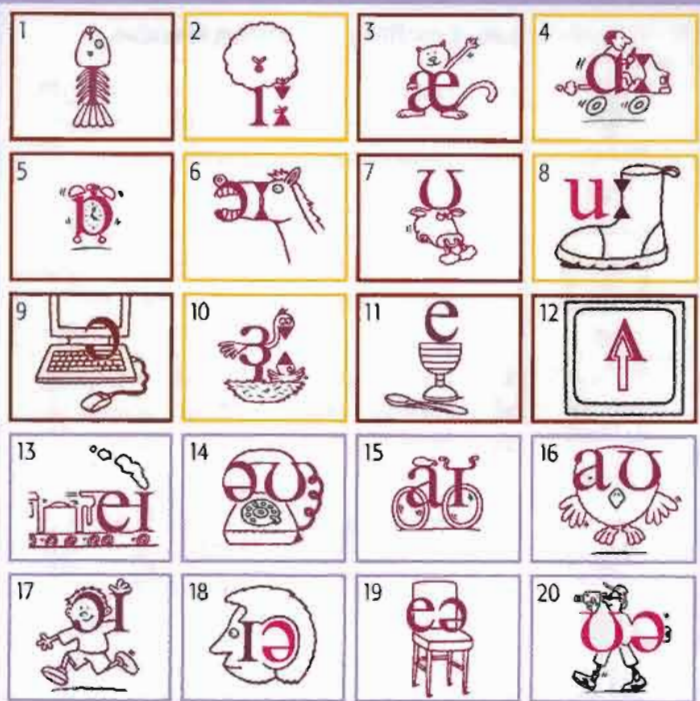
read	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode /rəʊd/	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run

say	said /sed/	said
see	saw /sɔ:/	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone /ʃɒn/	shone
show	showed	shown /ʃəʊn/
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood /stʊd/	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum

take	took /tʊk/	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought /θɔ:t/	thought
throw	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/

understand	understood	understood
------------	------------	------------

wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won /wɒn/	won
write	wrote	written



- short vowels
- long vowels
- diphthongs










- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 fish /fɪʃ/ | 11 egg /eg/ |
| 2 tree /tri:/ | 12 up /ʌp/ |
| 3 cat /kæt/ | 13 train /treɪn/ |
| 4 car /kɑ:/ | 14 phone /fəʊn/ |
| 5 clock /klɒk/ | 15 bike /baɪk/ |
| 6 horse /hɔ:s/ | 16 owl /aʊl/ |
| 7 bull /bʊl/ | 17 boy /bɔɪ/ |
| 8 boot /bu:t/ | 18 ear /ɪə/ |
| 9 computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ | 19 chair /tʃeə/ |
| 10 bird /bɜ:d/ | 20 tourist /'tʊərɪst/ |













- voiced
- unvoiced

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 21 parrot /'pærət/ | 33 thumb /θʌm/ |
| 22 bag /bæg/ | 34 mother /'mʌðə/ |
| 23 key /ki:/ | 35 chess /tʃes/ |
| 24 girl /gɜ:l/ | 36 jazz /dʒæz/ |
| 25 flower /'flaʊə/ | 37 leg /leg/ |
| 26 vase /va:z/ | 38 right /raɪt/ |
| 27 tie /taɪ/ | 39 witch /wɪtʃ/ |
| 28 dog /dɒg/ | 40 yacht /jɒt/ |
| 29 snake /sneɪk/ | 41 monkey /'mʌŋki/ |
| 30 zebra /'zebrə/ | 42 nose /nəʊz/ |
| 31 shower /'ʃaʊə/ | 43 singer /'sɪŋə/ |
| 32 television /'telɪvɪʒn/ | 44 house /haʊs/ |













Sounds and spelling – vowels













	usual spelling	▲ but also
 fish	i dish bill pitch fit ticket since	pretty women busy decided village physics
 tree	ee speed sweet ea peach team e refund medium	people magazine key niece receipt
 cat	a fan tram crash tax carry land	
 car	ar garden charge starter a path glass cast	aunt laugh heart
 clock	o lorry cost plot bossy off on	watch want sausage because
 horse	or score floor al bald wall aw prawns draw	warm course thought caught audience board
 bull	u full butcher's oo cook book look good	could should would woman
 boot	oo pool moody u* true student ew few interview	suitcase juice shoe move soup through queue
 bird	er term prefer ir dirty third ur curly turn	learn work world worse journey
 computer	Many different spellings, always unstressed. other nervous about complain director information	

* especially before consonant + e

	usual spelling	▲ but also
 egg	e menu lend text spend plenty cent	friendly already healthy many said
 up	u public subject ugly duck hurry cup	money worried someone enough country tough
 train	a* save gate ai railway plain ay may say	break steak great weight they grey
 phone	o* broke stone frozen mobile oa roast coach	owe slow although shoulders
 bike	i* fine resign y shy cycle igh flight frightened	buy eyes height
 owl	ou hour lounge proud ground ow town brown	
 boy	oi boiled noisy spoilt coin oy enjoy employer	
 ear	eer beer engineer ere here we're ear beard appearance	really idea serious
 chair	air airport upstairs fair hair are rare careful	their there wear pear area
 tourist	A very unusual sound. euro furious sure plural	
/i/	A sound between /ɪ/ and /i:/. Consonant + y at the end of words is pronounced /i/. happy angry thirsty	
/u/	An unusual sound. education usually situation	

Sounds and spelling – consonants

	usual spelling	▲ but also
 parrot	p plate pupil transport trip pp shopping apply	
 bag	b beans bill probably job bb rabbit dubbed	
 keys	c court script k kind basket ck track lucky	chemist's school mechanic queue
 girl	g golf grilled burger forget gg aggressive luggage	
 flower	f food roof ph photo nephew ff traffic affectionate	enough laugh
 vase	v van vegetables travel invest private behave	of
 tie	t try tidy stupid strict tt attractive cottage	worked passed
 dog	d director afford comedy confident dd address middle	failed bored
 snake	s steps likes ss boss assistant ce/ci twice city	science scene
 zebra	z lazy freezing s lose cosy loves trousers	
 shower	sh short dishwasher selfish cash ti ambitious station (+ vowel) ci special sociable (+ vowel)	sugar sure chef moustache
 television	An unusual sound. revision decision confusion usually garage	

	usual spelling	▲ but also
 thumb	th thin thriller healthy path maths both	
 mother	th the that with further whether	
 chess	ch change cheat tch pitch match t (+ure) picture future	
 jazz	j jealous just g generous manager dge fridge judge	
 leg	l lettuce salary until reliable ll sell trolley	
 right	r result referee primary fried rr borrow carriage	written wrong
 witch	w wear waste western motorway wh white which	one once
 yacht	y yet year yoghurt yourself before u university argue	
 monkey	m mean slim mm romantic charming summer swimming	lamb
 nose	n napkin honest nn none spoon tennis thinner	knife knew
 singer	ng cooking going spring bring	think bank
 house	h handsome helmet hard inherit unhappy perhaps	who whose whole

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Dempsey/few players, PA/Phil Noble/fans, Sean
Dempsey/spectators, Matthew Ashton/team, Adam
Davy/captain, Nick Potts/Stadium, John Giustina/
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