OXFORD

5th edition

Headway

Upper Intermediate Workbook with key



Liz & John Soars • Jo McCaul

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Upper Intermediate Workbook with key

Liz & John Soars • Jo McCaul

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Course overview

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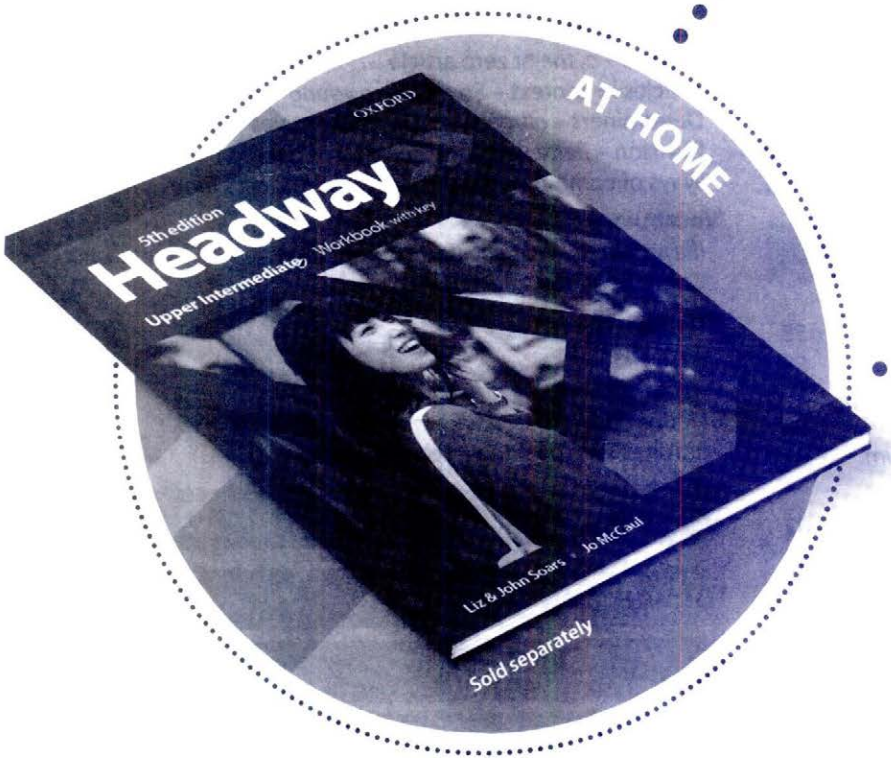
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1 Home and away

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

Language focus

The tense system

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

drive

1 **A** How did you get here?
B We ***drove***. It didn't take long.

2 'Hi, Teresa. Be outside your house in one minute. I _____ just _____ into your road. I'm in a blue car.'

3 I'm exhausted. I _____ for hours. Edinburgh to London is a long way!

take

4 It was a really rough game. At half-time, one of the rugby players _____ to hospital.

5 These trousers fit perfectly. I _____ them.

6 My eight-year-old twins looked very guilty. They _____ some chocolate biscuits from the kitchen cupboard.

sell

7 My friend _____ her home-made pies and cakes at the market on Saturdays.

8 If no one offers to buy the house, it _____ by auction.

9 I wish I'd bought that leather jacket in last week's sale. I'm sure it ***will have been sold*** by now.

make

10 Our sandwiches _____ freshly _____ daily.

11 Have you heard about Lionel? He _____ redundant.

12 By the time I'm 30, I _____ enough money to buy a house.

wash

13 **A** Where are my jeans?
B They _____ at the moment.

14 My favourite white shirt went pink. It _____ with my son's red football socks!

15 He was soaking wet because he _____ the dog.

have

16 We need a new TV. We _____ this one for years.

17 We _____ a lovely time on the beach until it started to rain.

18 Don't ring at 8.00. I _____ dinner then.

teach

19 At the end of May, I _____ for 6 years.

20 The children _____ how to make bread when one boy dropped his bowl on the teacher's foot.

2 Complete the chart with the verbs from **1**.

Active	**Simple**	**Continuous**
Present		
Past	*drove*	
Future		
Present Perfect		
Past Perfect		
Future Perfect		
Passive	**Simple**	**Continuous**
Present		
Past		
Future		
Present Perfect		
Past Perfect		
Future Perfect	*will have been sold*	

3 Choose the correct verb form.

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

Using the correct tense

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

1.1 Listen and check.

07:00 53%

Hi from Australia

N Hi Dad! Wait a moment, I'm just [1] ***making*** (*make*) myself a cup of tea. Ahh! That's better – it's seven o'clock in the morning here.

D Sorry love, I always [2] _____ (*forget*) that you're 11 hours ahead. Your mum [3] _____ just _____ (*go*) upstairs to get her glasses. She [4] _____ (*be*) here in a sec. Jackie! Come on – Nicola [5] _____ (*not have got*) all day.

N It's OK, Dad. It's Saturday, so no rush! I'm exhausted! I [6] _____ (*get*) things ready for our annual sales conference next week at work, so I deserve some 'me time', and I [7] _____ (*not speak*) to you guys for ages!

D You look tired, love. Don't work too hard. Anyway – how are the children? They look so grown up in those holiday photos you [8] _____ (*put*) on Facebook.

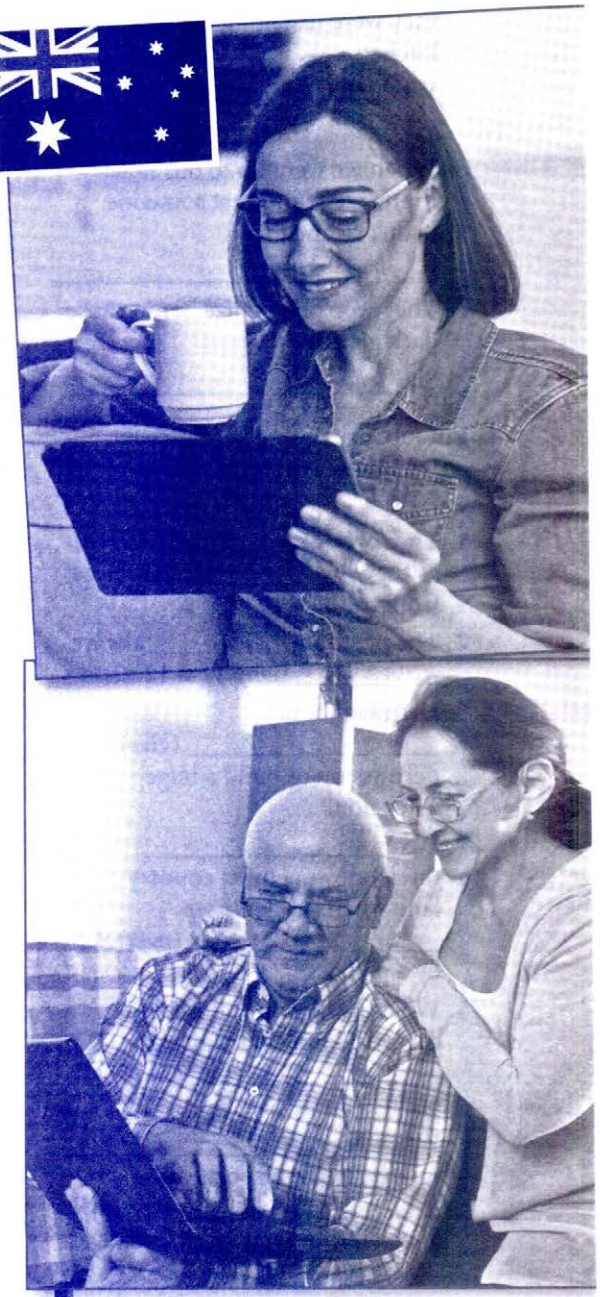
N They're fine. Ollie [9] _____ (*study*) for his Year 12 Certificate. He hopes he [10] _____ (*accept*) at the University of Melbourne next year. Becky [11] _____ (*choose*) to play for her school netball team – she's so pleased. How are you and Mum? Where is she? I want to speak to her, too.

D She [12] _____ (*get*) a bit deaf. I [13] _____ (*shout*) louder. JACKIE, COME ON! IT'S NICOLA! Now, where was I? We're both fine. We [14] _____ (*go*) on holiday last month, but we just [15] _____ (*stay*) at an Airbnb in Brighton to get some sea air. We [16] _____ (*save up*) to come and see you at Christmas. I [17] _____ (*not realize*) how expensive flights are. At last! Here's your mum. Jackie, what [18] _____ you _____ (*do*) all this time?

M I'm sorry, I couldn't find my glasses. Hi, Nicola, sweetheart! You look tired. I wish I could give you a big hug.

N Me too, Mum, but not long now before you and Dad [19] _____ (*be*) here. Make sure you don't forget your glasses! You [20] _____ (*forget*) them last time you visited!

M I [21] _____ (*not forget*) them this time, promise! Now, love, tell us how you are, and my lovely grandchildren ...



Active or passive?

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

1 They built our house in the 19th century.

_____

2 Someone's decorating my flat at the moment.

_____

3 Has someone fixed the printer yet?

_____

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

While the new kitchen _____

_____.

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

_____

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

She _____.

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

1 The robbers _____ (*catch*) as they _____ (*drive*) away from the bank.

2 The postbox _____ always _____ (*empty*) at 12 noon.

3 Her neighbours _____ (*give*) permission to build a huge extension.

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

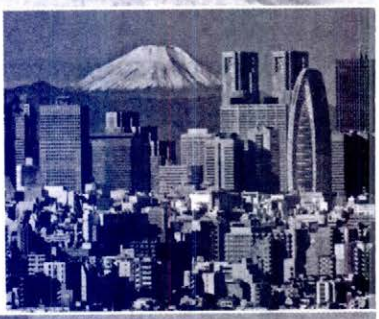
5 When I woke up this morning, the world looked magical. It _____ (*snow*) all night.

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

Tenses in context

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

Living abroad



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

Why did we move?

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

What's it like in Japan?

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

What do I miss the most?

I miss pizza and ice cream the most, though I think the pizza [15]_____ (*get*) better here. Anyway, I [16]_____ (*be able to*) eat at my favourite pizza restaurant when we go home next year.

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

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





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

1 How _____?
For three years.

2 Where _____?
Denver, Colorado.

3 Why _____?
His father was relocated there.

4 What _____?
He joined a football club.

5 What _____ for three years?
Japanese.

6 Why _____?
Because the characters are confusing.

7 What _____?
Pizza and ice cream.

8 When _____?
Next year.

1.2 Listen and check.

Auxiliary verbs

have, be, or *do*?

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

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

have or *have got*?

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

1 **A** Sylvie, _____ you _____ a headache?
B Yes, I _____ difficulty sleeping at the moment.
A Oh dear. Why's that?
B Oh, the usual money worries. _____ you _____ an aspirin?

2 **A** _____ you _____ any pets?
B No, we _____ . _____ you?
A Oh yes. I _____ pets all my life. At the moment, I _____ a dog, two cats, and a rabbit.

3 **A** Come on! We _____ to hurry. We're late!
B But I _____ my passport. I can't find it anywhere!
A You _____ it yesterday. I _____ a look in your bag.
B Phew! I _____ it! You were right. It was in my bag all the time!

4 **A** I'm looking forward to a few days' holiday. I _____ so much work for the past couple of months. I _____ a break for ages.
B You're lucky! I _____ any holiday left!

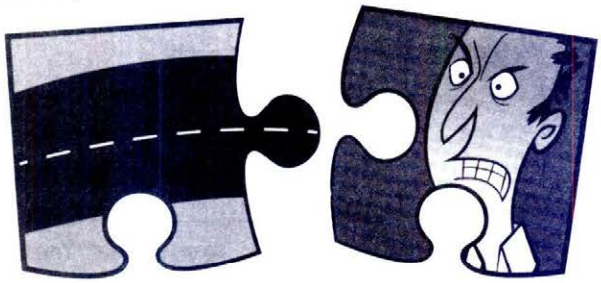
1.3 Listen and compare.

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Vocabulary

Compound nouns

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



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

house and *home* idioms

2 Tick (✓) the correct definition for each idiom. Use your dictionary.

1 They get on like a house on fire.
- a ☐ They have a very good relationship.
- b ☐ They are always arguing.

2 Come in and make yourself at home.
- a ☐ Tidy the house.
- b ☐ Please behave in my house as if it were your house.

3 Andrew Lloyd Webber's new musical brought the house down.
- a ☐ The musical was a success.
- b ☐ The musical wasn't a success.

4 The news report really brought home to me the horrors of war.
- a ☐ The report talked about the horrors of war.
- b ☐ The report made me realize fully the horrors of war.

5 These drinks are on the house.
- a ☐ These drinks are very expensive.
- b ☐ These drinks are free of charge.

6 This shaky old bridge is actually as safe as houses.
- a ☐ Don't worry. The bridge is very safe.
- b ☐ Be careful. The bridge isn't safe at all.

3 Complete the conversations with the idioms from **2** in the correct form.

1 **A** I was so sorry to hear that your cat died.
B Thank you. When I saw her empty bowl, it really _____ the fact that I'd never see her again.

2 **A** How did the meeting with Andy's parents go?
B It was great. We all _____.

3 **A** Hello! Sorry we're so late. The traffic was terrible.
B Don't worry. Just sit down and _____. I'll put the kettle on.

4 **A** Did you read those excellent reviews in the local paper about the school play?
B Yes, I did. Apparently, it _____.

5 **A** I'm not going up there. It looks a bit dangerous!
B Oh, come on! It's _____ and the view from the top is fantastic!

6 **A** How was that new restaurant you went to?
B Well, the food was overpriced, but the manager gave us a bottle of wine _____ because it was my birthday.

1.4 Listen and check.

Phrasal verbs

Literal and idiomatic meanings

4 Phrasal verbs can have literal and idiomatic meanings. Look at these sentences. Which are literal, and which are idiomatic? Write **L** or **I**.

1 ☐ The dentist said my tooth was dead. He had to **pull** it **out**.

2 ☐ We had to **call off** Grandpa's birthday party because he was ill.

3 ☐ Sorry we're late. We were **held up** in traffic.

4 ☐ Don't **throw** the box **away**. I'm sure I can use it for something.



(literal)



(idiomatic)

5 Sometimes phrasal verbs can have *both* literal and idiomatic meanings. Complete each pair of sentences with the same phrasal verb in the correct form. Write **L** or **I**.

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

1 ☐ I'm coming to London for an interview next week – can you _____ me _____ for the night?

☐ _____ your hand if you know the answer.

2 ☐ I've _____ my kitchen drawers, so now I know where everything is.

☐ We've got quite a problem here, but I'm sure we can _____ it _____.

3 ☐ When I was at school, we always _____ when the teacher came in the room.

☐ You shouldn't let your sister tell you what to do all the time. You should _____ for yourself.

4 ☐ It's too warm to be wearing a jumper. Why don't you _____ it _____?

☐ After a slow start my business has finally _____.

5 ☐ I was never taught how to cook. I just _____ it _____ from my mother.

☐ Can you please _____ the crisp bag you've just dropped?

6 ☐ **A** Come on! We're going to miss the train!

B _____! I'm just locking the door.

☐ When you're riding on the back of a motorbike, you need to _____ tight.

1.5 Listen and check.

Pronunciation

Vowel sounds and spelling

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

1 /tekst/ _____
2 /ˈɪŋglɪʃ/ _____
3 /kliːn/ _____
4 /mʌnθ/ _____
5 /tʊk/ _____
6 /njuːz/ _____
7 /bæŋ/ _____
8 /bɒks/ _____
9 /wɔːk/ _____
10 /wɜːk/ _____
11 /stɑːt/ _____
12 /ˈmʌðə/ _____

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

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

/e/	/ɪ/	/iː/	/ʌ/
		freak	
/ʊ/	/uː/	/æ/	/ɒ/
/ɔː/	/ɜː/	/ɑː/	/ə/

1.7 Listen and check.

2 The ends of the Earth

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

Language focus

Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

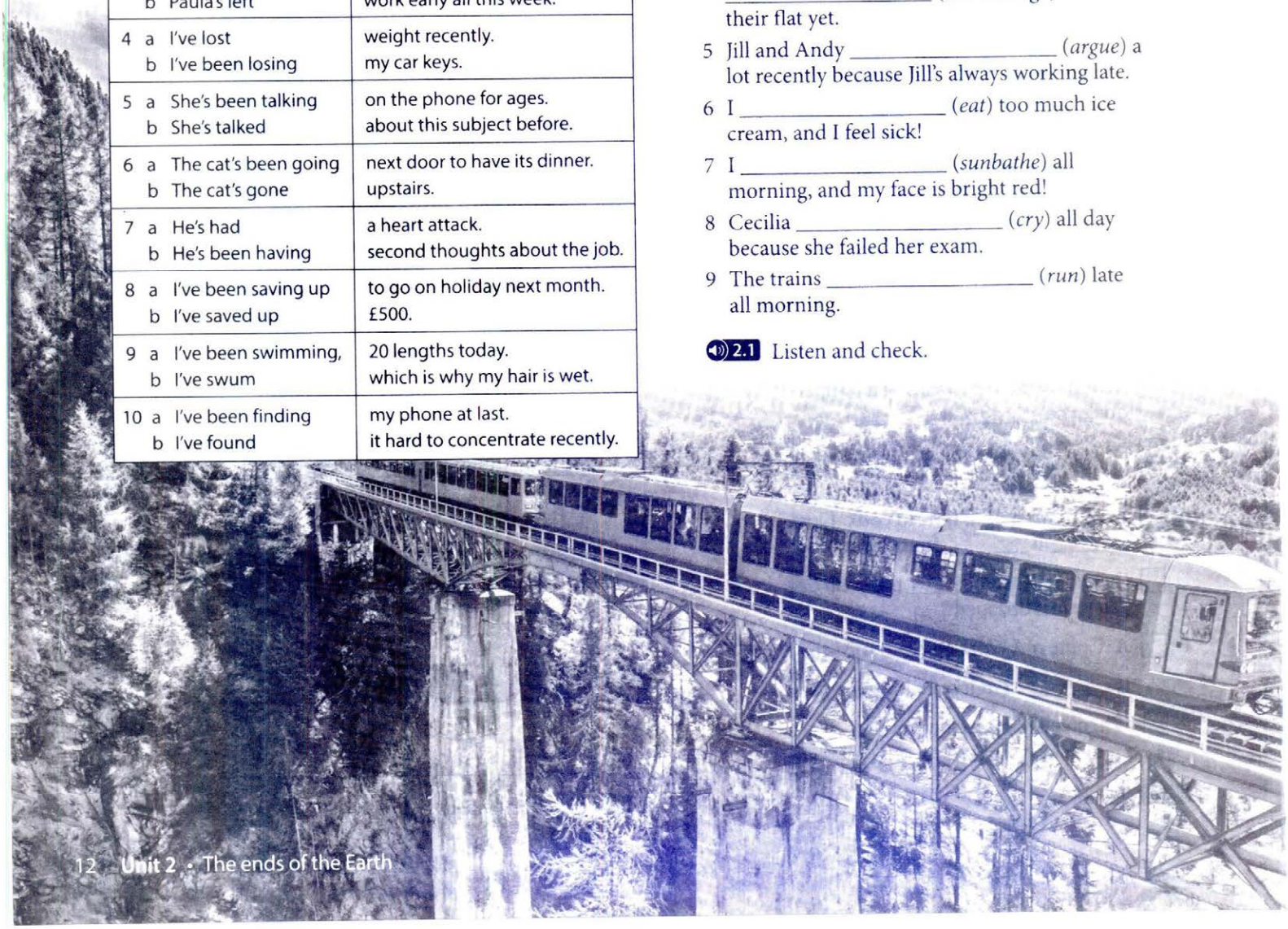
1 Match the lines to make sentences.

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

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

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

2.1 Listen and check.



Present Perfect passive

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

1 The bin men have already collected the rubbish.
The rubbish *has already been collected*.

2 Have the workmen repaired the road yet?
_____

3 The government has just passed some new environmental laws.
Some new environmental laws _____.

4 The local council hasn't built any new houses for 10 years.
No _____.

5 Nobody has cleaned the house.
The house _____.

4 Rewrite the headlines using the Present Perfect passive.

CROWN JEWELS STOLEN!

1 *The Crown Jewels have been stolen*

Baby Rescued from House Fire

2 _____

Surfer Saved from Great White Shark

3 _____

Earthquake Kills over 400 in Afghanistan

4 _____

Thieves steal priceless Picasso painting

5 _____

Super-Earth Discovered 40 Light Years Away

6 _____

Missing Teenager Found Alive

7 _____

Council Shock – 464 Jobs Axed!

8 _____

Simple or continuous verb forms

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

rain

1 It *was raining* heavily when I left home this morning.

2 It *rained* for three days and our road was flooded.

perform

3 The Russian Ballet _____ at Covent Garden Opera House since November.

4 Anna _____ so well in the school play that she got a standing ovation.

have

5 I _____ dinner with friends tonight.

6 They _____ three children, two boys and a girl.

think

7 You look really worried. What _____ about?

8 I _____ it's about time you had a haircut.

bang

9 I couldn't sleep because the garden gate _____ in the wind all night.

10 Ouch! I _____ just _____ my head on the cupboard door.

expect

11 Could you tidy the kitchen? I _____ friends round for coffee.

12 I _____ they will arrive at ten o'clock.

decorate

13 Ellen's house _____ at the moment, so she's staying with her sister.

14 Their house _____ in a minimalist style.

lose

15 I think I must _____ my mind. I can't even remember what we did last weekend.

16 Clara is going on her honeymoon next week and she _____ her passport!

2.2 Listen and check.

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Simple or continuous in context

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



The highest rubbish dump in the world



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

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

Now climbers and Sherpas [7] *are asked / are being asked* to help remove the rubbish. Sherpas [8] *are paid / are being paid* $2 for each kilo of rubbish they pick up, but the tourist climbers [9] *have been asked / have been asking* to bring it down voluntarily. Over 16 tonnes of rubbish [10] *have been removed / are being removed* from the mountain so far. The worst of it is at Camp Two – 6,4000 m above sea level – so often helicopters [11] *are used / are being used* to help bring it down. The rubbish [12] *includes / is including* old rope, tent poles, oxygen cylinders, drink cans, and even the remains of a helicopter.

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

have something done

1 Look at this sentence.
***Durga had the rubbish removed** by the mountaineers.*
Who removed the rubbish?

2 Look at the difference in meaning between these sentences:
***I've repaired my bicycle.** = I repaired it myself.*
***My bicycle has been repaired.** = Someone repaired it.*
(The action is important, not who did it.)
I've had my bicycle repaired. = I arranged/paid for someone to repair it for me. (*have* + object + past participle)

3 *Have something done* is used to talk about services that you ask someone else to do.
I'm going to have my hair cut.

7 Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

1 Julie's new bathroom is being fitted.
She's having her new bathroom fitted.

2 My sister wants someone to pierce her ears.
She wants to _____.

3 My eyes are going to be tested.
I'm going to _____.

4 Mr and Mrs Turner's car has been serviced.
They _____.

5 Our dishwasher hasn't been repaired yet.
We haven't _____.

6 Hilary's Amazon parcel hasn't been delivered yet.
She hasn't _____.

Vocabulary

make or *do*

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

1 **A** How many potatoes should I peel?
B Mmm. There are six adults and three kids. Ten will [1]_____.

2 **A** Can't you [2]_____ more of an effort with your schoolwork, Hugo?
B Well, I'm [3]_____ my best, Dad!

3 **A** Why have you bought all that old furniture?
B Because I'm going to [4]_____ it up and sell it on Ebay. I think I'll [5]_____ a nice profit on it.

4 **A** I've [6]_____ a big decision. I'm going to hand in my notice at the bank. My job is so boring.
B Really? But, what are you going to [7]_____ for a living now?

5 **A** OK, young man, I want to [9]_____ something clear. You are not going out until you've tidied your room.
B But Mum! The party starts in 15 minutes.

6 **A** Could you [10]_____ me a favour and pass the salt?
B Of course. Here you are.

2.3 Listen and check.

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

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

1 You're such a big help to me. I couldn't _____.

2 **A** What happened to my ham sandwich?
B I'm afraid the dog _____. Sorry. Duke just loves ham sandwiches.

3 A box of chocolates? I know you're trying to _____ forgetting our wedding anniversary, but you'll have to try harder than that.

4 Wow! You've sold over a million books! You've really _____.

5 I'm really hungry. I _____ a huge steak and chips right now.

6 Lola behaves really strangely sometimes. I don't know what to _____.

7 I'm late! I'll never _____ the train _____!

2.4 Listen and check.

Travel and transport

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

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

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

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

car	bus	bike

train	plane	ship/ferry



Prepositions

Prepositions of movement

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



JOE'S JOURNEY ACROSS TOWN

Getting home for Christmas

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

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

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

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



Travel idioms

6 Match the idiom with its definition.



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

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

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

Pronunciation

Word stress

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

1 /ɪkˈsplɔːrə/ /ekspləˈreɪʃn/
_____ _____
2 /ˈpɒlətɪks/ /ˌpɒləˈtɪʃn/
_____ _____
3 /ˈfəʊtəgrɑːf/ /fəˈtɒgrəfə/
_____ _____
4 /ˈlʌkʃəri/ /lʌgˈʒʊəriəs/
_____ _____
5 /prəˈdjuːs/ /prəˈdʌkʃn/
_____ _____
6 /dʒəˈpæn/ /dʒæpəˈniːz/
_____ _____

2.5 Listen and practise saying them.

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

•●	•●•	●••
Japan	*explorer*	*politics*
••●	••●•	•●••
Japanese	*exploration*	*photographer*

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

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

2.6 Listen and practise them all.

3 The kindness of strangers

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



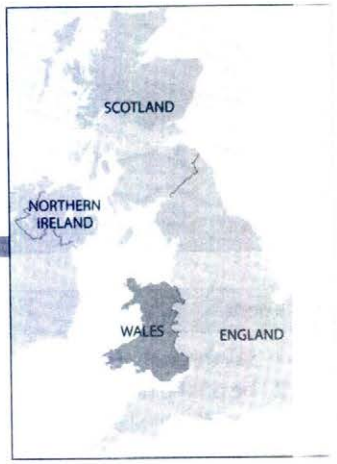
Language focus

Narrative tenses

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

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





Prince William to the rescue!

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

Girls in distress

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

Calm and controlled

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

Irregular past verbs

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

stick

1 Barbara _____ her tongue out at the teacher.

2 Rachel _____ by Colin for years, when she finally decided it was time to separate.

fall

3 Harry _____ in love with a Greek girl while he was working in Athens.

4 He _____ in love before, but this was different. He wanted to marry her.

cost

5 It _____ an awful lot to have our car fixed.

6 Ted told me his new car _____ a fortune.

catch

7 Suzy wondered how she _____ a cold in the middle of her summer holiday.

8 She _____ a taxi outside the restaurant, and went back to her hotel.

hold

9 World leaders _____ talks in New York last week to discuss global warming.

10 It was lucky that the manager _____ a planning meeting the day before the presentation.

beat

11 The sun _____ down as the soldiers struggled to climb the hill.

12 Stewart was upset because Jordan _____ him in tennis again.

Past Simple or Past Continuous?

3 Choose the correct tense.


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1 It *was snowing / snowed* when I *got up / was getting up* this morning. The children next door *made / were making* a snowman, so I quickly *put / was putting* on some warm clothes and *raced / was racing* outside to help them.

2 Our team *played / was playing* really well. We *lost / were losing* at half-time, but in the end we *won / were winning* 3–2.

3 I *didn't think / wasn't thinking* of having a birthday party, but now I'm glad I *had / was having* one.

4 I'm so tired. The baby next door *was crying / cried* all night long and we *weren't getting / didn't get* any sleep.

5 I *lived / was living* in Eastbourne when I *met / was meeting* my husband.

6 James *was playing / played* happily when his big brother *hit / was hitting* him on the head and *made / was making* him cry.

7 A weird thing *happened / was happening* to me yesterday. I *was walking / walked* home when I *noticed / was noticing* a light hovering above me. I *wanted / was wanting* to get a photo, but it suddenly *vanished / was vanishing* into thin air.

8 Roger *sunbathed / was sunbathing* by the hotel pool when he *heard / was hearing* a strange sound. An enormous insect *appeared / was appearing* and *landed / was landing* on his leg.

3.1 Listen and check.

Past passives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All tenses in context – a film review

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



The best-loved film of all time

A From failure to success

lose	not receive	~~release~~	show	become

Surprisingly, when director **Frank Capra**'s *It's a Wonderful Life* [1] ***was*** first ***released*** in 1946 it was not an instant success. The now iconic film [2]_____ any rave reviews at all, and even [3]_____ $500,000!

However, during the 1970s it [4]_____ repeatedly on TV at Christmas time, and it quickly [5]_____ one of the most well-loved films of all time. As a top critic from *Time Magazine* said, *'It's a Wonderful Life* is a pretty wonderful movie.'

B The story of how George Bailey learns to love life

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

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

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

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

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



C Why this film is more popular than ever

~~stand~~	repay	cover	write	give	be

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

At the end of the film, Clarence [19]_____ George a copy of his favourite book, *Tom Sawyer*. In it he [20]_____:

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

Love, Clarence.'



Vocabulary

Film, theatre, and book reviews

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

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

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

Karen Kenny's new book *Is anyone there* is a real [1] ***page-turner***. I got through the whole book in a day! This book is as [2]_____ as a racing car – there is never a [3]_____ moment. The ending was totally [4]_____, and I was left gasping in disbelief. This is a [5]_____ read (I love a bit of alliteration!). Kenny has come up trumps again!

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

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

Positive and negative adjectives

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

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

Positive
optimistic
Negative
pessimistic
Both
iconic

Time expressions

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

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

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

1 Two years ago, while I _____.
(work / Paris / grandfather / die)

2 As soon as I _____.
(get / home / I / switch on the TV)

3 First I _____.
(have a shower / then / I / get dressed)

4 I _____.
(always / want / visit / Australia /and I / finally / go / last year)

5 As he _____.
(post / letter / he / realize / not put on / stamp)

6 By the time he _____.
(finish / speak / most / audience / fall asleep)

7 Once I _____.
(tell him / truth / I / feel / much better)

8 Before I _____.
(buy / my / first / flat / I / see / 30 / other properties)

3.2 Listen and check.

Phrasal verbs – Type 1 (no object)

There are four types of phrasal verb.
Type 1 consists of a verb + particle. There is no object.
They can be both literal and idiomatic.
She stood up and walked out. (literal)
The bomb went off. (idiomatic)

Type 2 and type 3 p37 Type 4 p48

6 Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

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

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

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

3.3 Listen and check.

Pronunciation

Diphthongs

Diphthongs are two vowel sounds which run together.
hear /hɪə/ = /ɪ/ + /ə/ diphthong /ɪə/
hair /heə/ = /e/ + /ə/ diphthong /eə/

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

1 **pay**	(/peɪ/)	/peə/	5 **dear**	/dɪə/	/deə/
2 **write**	/rəʊt/	/raɪt /	6 **boy**	/bəʊ/	/bɔɪ/
3 **phone**	/fəʊn/	/faɪn/	7 **tour**	/tʊə/	/təʊ/
4 **round**	/reɪnd/	/raʊnd/	8 **fair**	/fɪə/	/feə/

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

Sounds and letters don't agree



tomb

When the English tongue we speak,
Why does [1]*break* not rhyme with [2]*weak*? [2] /iː/ [1] /eɪ/
Won't you tell me why it's true
We say [3]*sew*, but also [4]*few*? ☐ /uː/ ☐ /əʊ/
And the maker of a verse
Cannot rhyme his [5]*horse* with [6]*worse*? ☐ /ɔː/ ☐ /ɜː/
[7]*Beard* is not the same as [8]*heard*. ☐ /ɪə/ ☐ /ɜː/
[9]*Cord* is different from [10]*word*. ☐ /ɜː/ ☐ /ɔː/
[11]*Cow* is cow, but [12]*low* is low. ☐ /aʊ/ ☐ /əʊ/
[13]*Shoe* is never rhymed with [14]*foe*. ☐ /uː/ ☐ /əʊ/


comb

Think of [15]*hose* and [16]*dose* and [17]*lose*, ☐ /uːz/ ☐ /əʊz/ ☐ /əʊs/
Think of [18]*loose* and yet of [19]*choose*. ☐ /uːz/ ☐ /uːs/
Think of [20]*comb* and [21]*tomb* and [22]*bomb*, ☐ /ɒm/ ☐ /uːm/ ☐ /əʊm/
[23]*Doll* and [24]*roll* ☐ /ɒl/ ☐ /əʊl/
and [25]*home* and [26]*some*. ☐ /ʌm/ ☐ /əʊm/
And since [27]*pay* is rhymed with [28]*say*, ☐ /eɪ/ ☐ /eɪ/
Why not [29]*paid* with [30]*said*, I pray? ☐ /eɪ/ ☐ /e/
Think of [31]*blood* and [32]*food* and [33]*good*; ☐ /ʊ/ ☐ /uː/ ☐ /ʌ/
[34]*Mould* is not pronounced like [35]*could*. ☐ /ʊd/ ☐ /əʊld/
Why is it [36]*done*, but [37]*gone* and [38]*lone*? ☐ /əʊ/ ☐ /ʌ/ ☐ /ɒ/


bomb

Is there any reason known?

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

3.5 Listen and check.

4 A pack of lies

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

Language focus

What's the question?

1 Read the text about **Frank Abagnale**. Why is his current job surprising?

2 Complete the questions for the answers.

1 **A** *How* many *identities* has Frank assumed?
B At least eight, including an airline pilot.

2 **A** _____ was he a conman _____?
B Five years.

3 **A** _____ Steven Spielberg want _____ a film of Frank's life?
B Because Frank's adventures were so famous.

4 **A** _____ was Frank _____ his parents split up?
B 16.

5 **A** _____ did the young Frank look _____?
B He was tall and handsome and looked old for his age.

6 **A** _____ was his first _____ con?
B Bank fraud.

7 **A** _____ airline did he _____?
B Pan Am.

8 **A** _____ lifestyle did he have as a pilot?
B A glamorous one. He flew all over the world.

9 **A** _____ life did he put at _____ he impersonated a paediatrician?
B A baby's.

10 **A** _____ was he when the police finally _____ him?
B France.

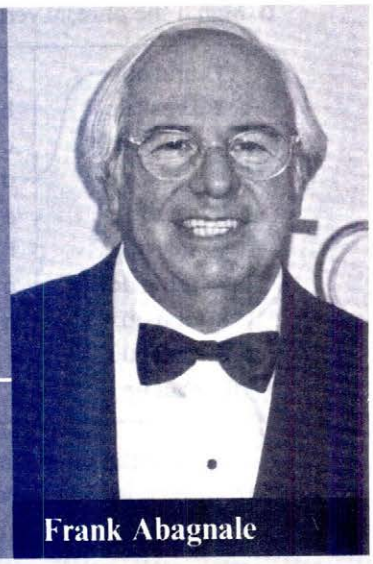
11 **A** _____ the role of Frank in the movie *Catch Me If You Can*?
B Leonardo DiCaprio.

12 **A** _____ Frank work _____ now?
B The FBI.

4.1 Listen and check.

The *true* story of a *real* fake

One of the world's most famous impersonators



Frank Abagnale

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

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

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



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

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

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

Indirect questions

3 Rewrite these questions using indirect forms.

1 How many identities did he have altogether?
I'm not sure exactly ***how many identities he had***.

2 How did he learn to forge cheques?
I'd like to know _____.

3 Why did his parents divorce?
I've no idea _____.

4 Who decided to make a musical?
I wonder _____.

5 Which countries did he visit?
I don't know _____.

6 How did he have the nerve to impersonate a doctor?
I can't imagine _____.

7 Why did the police take so long to catch him?
Do you know _____?

8 How did he get the job with the FBI?
I wish I knew _____.

4 Write indirect questions about Frank Abagnale for these answers.

1 **A** Have you any idea _____?
B He made millions of dollars.

2 **A** Can you tell me _____?
B *Catch Me If You Can.*

3 **A** I wonder _____.
B He flew for Pan Am.

4 **A** Do you know _____?
B Leonardo DiCaprio and Tom Hanks starred in it.

5 **A** Why do you think he _____?
B Because he knows better than anyone how to prevent fraud.

4.2 Listen and compare.

Questions with prepositions

5 Complete the questions with the prepositions in the box.

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

1 What is your home town famous *for*?
2 Who was that book written _____?
3 Who does this dictionary belong _____?
4 What are you looking _____?
5 What did you spend all your money _____?
6 What sort of books are you interested _____?
7 What are you talking _____?
8 What are you so afraid _____?
9 Who are you angry _____? James or me?
10 **A** I got these flowers in the post today!
B Ooh, they're beautiful! Who are they _____?

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

1 **A** I went to the cinema last night.
B *Who with* _____?
2 **A** I'm very cross with you.
B _____?
3 **A** We're going away for the weekend.
B _____?
4 **A** I'm very worried.
B _____?
5 **A** I'm going to Australia.
B _____? Two weeks? A month?
6 **A** I bought a present today.
B _____?
7 **A** Have you heard? Jane has got engaged.
B _____?
8 **A** Can you cut this voucher out for me?
B _____? I haven't got any scissors.

4.3 Listen and check.

Negatives

I don't think you're right

In English, we usually use *I don't think* with an affirmative verb:
I don't think *I know you.* **NOT** ~~*I think I don't know you.*~~
We do the same with believe, suppose, and expect.
*I don't **expect** we'll meet again.*
*My friends didn't **believe** I'd do a bungee jump!*
We can also use *seem*, *expect*, and *want* with the negative (+ object) + infinitive:
*She doesn't **seem** to be very happy.*
*I don't **expect** to get the job.*
*I don't **want** to go back to that restaurant.*
*He doesn't **expect** us to pass the exams.*

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

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



no, *not*, or *none*?

8 Choose the correct answer.

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

4.4 Listen and check.

Negative auxiliaries

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

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

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



"Didn't you get my text?"

Negative questions

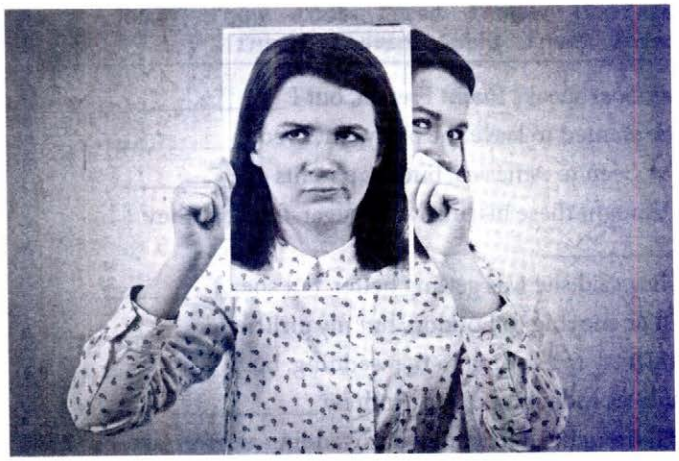
10 Match a question in **A** with the most suitable line in **B**.

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

4.5 Listen and check.

Vocabulary

Antonyms and synonyms



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

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

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

~~fake~~	confuse	dishonest	reveal
deceit	unbelievable	fantasy	vanish
ridiculous	bizarre	amateur	unlikely
trivial	incredulity	suspect	illicit
thoughtless			

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

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

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

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

Prepositions – Verb + preposition

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

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

Pronunciation

Intonation in question tags

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

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

1



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

2



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

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

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

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

3 Write a sentence and question tag for these situations.

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

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

Exam practice Units 1–4

Reading and Use of English Part 1

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

Missing home

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

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

Reading and Use of English Part 2

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

Cold morning ride

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

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

Reading and Use of English Part 3

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

Some emails are bad news

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

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

Reading and Use of English Part 4

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

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

26 You're doing too much; you should relax.
EASY
Why _____? You're doing too much.

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

28 When I got home, my sister had already left for work.
GONE
I didn't see my sister _____ work.

29 How did they manage to escape from the fire?
IDEA
I have _____ to escape from the fire.

30 Do you think you could help me with my college project?
MIND
I wonder _____ me with my college project?

TOTAL ____ 36

5 A future perfect?

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

Language focus

Future forms

Question tags

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

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

5.1 Listen and check.



will or *going to*?

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

1 **A** I _____ make myself a sandwich. Do you want one?
B No, thanks. I _____ have something later.

2 **A** Marco and Lia _____ spend their honeymoon in Venice.
B How wonderful! I'm sure they _____ love it!

3 **A** Bye, Mum. I _____ meet Tom and Mel. I _____ be back at about ten o'clock.
B OK, but don't be late again or I _____ be really annoyed.

4 **A** Jo _____ be furious when she finds out I've crashed the car.
B She _____ understand if you explain that it wasn't your fault.

5 **A** I've just seen the weather forecast and it _____ be chilly again.
B I think I _____ take a coat then.

6 **A** I'm tired. I think I _____ go to bed.
B I _____ watch the news, then I _____ join you.

7 **A** My boss has told me I _____ be promoted.
B Congratulations! We _____ have to celebrate!

8 **A** Mr Smith, now you've won the lottery, you _____ be the fifth-richest man in England. How do you feel about that?
B I _____ tell you next week. I'm too shocked at the moment!

5.2 Listen and check.

Future Continuous or Future Perfect?

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

I'll be flying	I'll be inviting	we'll be taking
~~we'll all be doing~~	I'll be living	I'll have earned
I'll have passed	have written	I'll be writing
I'll have made		

What will they be doing?

L Hi guys. How do you think you've done in the exam?

K I don't know. Fingers crossed, because I need an A to get into university.

L Me too. Hey, I wonder what [1] ***we'll all be doing*** 10 years from now.

K What, when we're 30? Well, I hope to [2]_____ a best-selling novel by then. What about you?

L Ah, hopefully I'll be a pilot. [3]_____ all my flying exams and [4]_____ 380s all round the world.

A That sounds exciting!

L It will be. But what about you, Anna?

A Well, hopefully [5]_____ in New York in a luxury apartment, so you can visit me there!

L Really? What will you be doing in New York?

A Well, I'm going to be a top lawyer for a leading New York law firm. Easy!

K New York? Why live in an overcrowded, polluted city? I'll be living somewhere peaceful and beautiful, and [6]_____ enough money by then to buy a beautiful cottage in the country. My best-selling novel will have been a huge success and [7]_____ my second one.

A Oh, that sounds boring to me. I'd go mad living in the country – too many cows! I'll be partying with the cool set in rooftop bars overlooking the city.

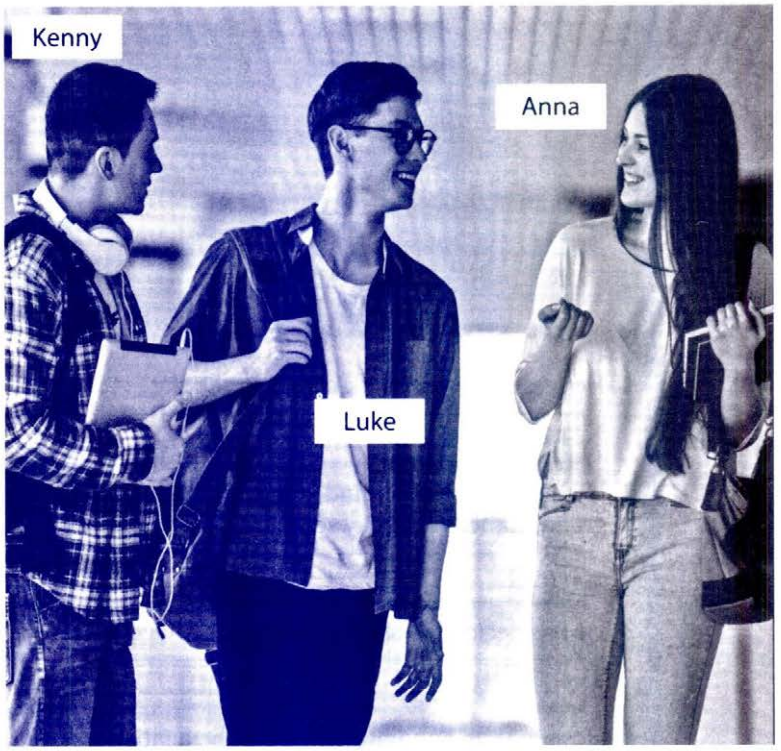
L I agree with Anna. The country's for sheep and cows. But I will visit you Kenny, if you have a champagne book launch in London.

K Who says [8]_____ you? [9]_____ loads of famous friends by then.

A Come on, guys, enough about our exciting futures! We have to pass these exams first, or [10]_____ them again in a year's time!

5.3 Listen and check.

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



Kenny

1 He ***'ll have bought*** _____ a cottage in the country. (*buy*)

2 He _____ on his latest book. (*work*)

3 He _____ lots of money from writing a bestseller. (*make*)

Luke

4 He _____ his pilot's exams. (*finish*)

5 He _____ still _____ in the UK. (*live*)

6 He _____ 380s all round the world. (*fly*)

Anna

7 She _____ to New York. (*move*)

8 She _____ lots of money (*earn*)

9 She _____ in the countryside. (*not live*)

What does John say?

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



1 He sees some very dark clouds in the sky.

It's *going to rain.*

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

I _____

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

I _____

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

I _____

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

I think _____

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

I'm sorry, _____

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

My sister _____

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

My plane _____

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

This time next week _____

10 He predicts hot weather there.

I think it _____

5.4 Listen and compare.

Conjunctions in future time clauses

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

*I'll phone you **when I arrive.*** **NOT** ~~*when I'll arrive*~~
*I won't marry you **unless you give up** smoking!* **NOT** ~~*unless you'll give up*~~

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

*I'll email you the report **as soon as I've written it.***
*They're going to emigrate to Australia **after they've had the baby.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

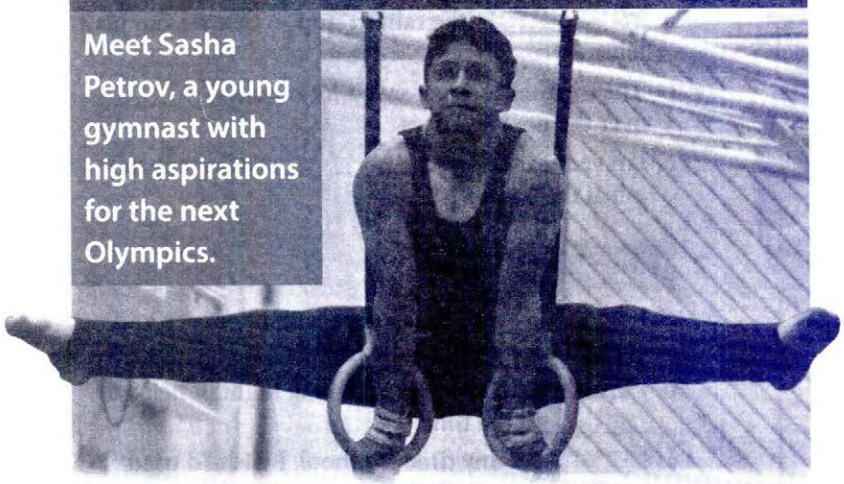
10 **Once** you _____ (*try*) 'Glowhite' toothpaste, you _____ (*never use*) anything else!

Future forms in context

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

AN INSPIRATIONAL TEENAGER

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



I Hello, Sasha. It is good of you to be interviewed today, as I know you have a busy training schedule.

S That's OK. I [1] *'ll take* / ***'m taking*** a couple of days off anyway as it's my birthday tomorrow. I [2] *'m* / *'m going to be* 18 – an adult at last.

I Only 18 and you've accomplished so much already! You won a bronze medal at the European Championships last year, and I know you [3] *'ll be hoping* / *'ll have hoped* to win gold at the next Olympics.

S That's my dream. I [4] *'ll never give up* / *'ll never be giving up* until I've done all I can to achieve it. That's what keeps me going through the hours of training. I keep telling myself it'll be worth it if I [5] *win* / *will win* gold. Failure isn't an option.

I You're very tough on yourself, Sasha. That's a lot of commitment and hard work. You're still young. Surely you must spend some time with friends?

S No, gymnastics is everything to me. I [6] *'ll be training* / *'ll have been training* intensively for six years by the next Olympics, and every minute of practice helps.

I The World Championships [7] *are being staged* / *will be staged* in Germany next year. How are you preparing?

S Well, I'm good at the pommel horse and the parallel bars, so by the time the Championships start, I [8] *concentrate* / *'ll have concentrated* on them the most. I think the bars [9] *will be* / *are being* my best event.

I Will you [10] *be hoping* / *have hoped* for a medal?

S Yes, I [11] *will* / *have*. Maybe silver or bronze.

I You're such a good role model for young people today. Do you have any advice for other young hopefuls?

S Yes. Never lose sight of your dream. If you work hard, you [12] *will have been* / *will be* successful.

I Thank you, Sasha. Good luck, and happy birthday …

5.5 Listen and check.

Correct the mistakes

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

1 ☑ **A** Have you heard? Sue's going to have a baby.
I'll
☐ **B** Really? ~~I'm going to~~ give her a ring this evening to congratulate her.

2 ☐ **A** What do you do this weekend?
☐ **B** I don't know yet. Maybe I'll give Paul a ring and see what he's doing.

3 ☐ **A** I'll be honest with you, Matthew. I don't think you're going to pass this exam.
☐ **B** Oh no! What will I be doing?

4 ☐ **A** Is it true that Rachel will go to the States to work as a nanny?
☐ **B** Yes, and guess what! I am, too!

5 ☐ **A** Our plane leaves at six o'clock on Saturday morning.
☐ **B** You'll be having to wake me up. I can never get up in the mornings.

6 ☐ **A** It's my birthday tomorrow. I'm going to be 30!
☐ **B** 30! That's ancient! You are getting your pension soon.

7 ☐ **A** My parents will be arriving soon, and the house looks like a pigsty.
☐ **B** Don't worry. It'll only be taking a few minutes to clear up.

8 ☐ **A** Will you be going skiing as usual after Christmas?
☐ **B** Not this year. It's just too expensive. We'll stay at home.

9 ☐ **A** I'll ring you as soon as I'll arrive.
☐ **B** Please do. We'll be waiting to hear you've arrived safely.

10 ☐ **A** Are you going to Sam's party on Friday?
☐ **B** Yeah, unless I am getting held up at work.

5.6 Listen and compare.

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Vocabulary

Common verbs – *take, put*

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



K Hi, Daisy. Are you thinking of [1] ***taking*** part in that acting competition? Second prize is tickets for Emma Watson's new film. You're a big fan of hers, aren't you?

D She's my heroine. I think she's just brilliant. If she [2]_____ her mind to it, she can do anything.

K Aren't you [3]_____ her on a pedestal? She was OK in the Harry Potter films, but she's not that great.

D What! She's done so much more than Harry Potter. She [4]_____ up modelling and won a People's Choice award for her latest film.

K Pretty impressive stuff, I suppose. Hasn't she got a degree in English, too?

D She certainly has. She [5]_____ some time off to promote her films, but she went back and completed her degree at Brown University.

K OK, sorry – I [6]_____ back what I said. It's not fair, is it? Some people have all the luck.

D Oh, Kerry! [7]_____ it easy on yourself. You've been offered a part in *Chicago*. It's one of the best musicals ever. I think your acting career is about to [8]_____ off!

K It's not a very big part. I'm just in the chorus.

D Don't [9]_____ yourself down. If you [10]_____ in enough effort, you'll become a star. You've got a great singing voice, too. At least they [11]_____ you on. That's an achievement in itself!

K You're right, Daisy. Do you really think I have a good voice?

D Yeah, I do. Our music coach has really [12]_____ to you. She thinks you've got real promise. You'll be famous one day.

K We both will! Come on! Let's [13]_____ our names down for this competition.

D And if one of us wins, they'll have to [14]_____ the other out for a meal.

K Deal!

5.7 Listen and check.

Commonly confused words

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

1 **expect wait for look forward to**

a We _____ the rain to stop so that we can play tennis.

b The weather forecast says a lot of rain _____ over the next few days.

c I'm very excited. I'm _____ starting my new job at the bank.

2 **pass spend waste**

a I _____ too much time with my mates and not enough time with my girlfriend.

b I usually watch movies on a long flight. It helps to _____ the time.

c I _____ my time at school. I wish I'd tried harder and studied more.

3 **see watch look at**

a _____ you _____ that new Spielberg film yet?

b The police sat in their car. They _____ every move the men made.

c _____ this picture Amy has painted!

4 **actually at the moment really**

a **A** What a shame James lost the match!
B _____ he won.

b The kids are playing in the garden _____ .

c I _____ love that dress. You look great!

5 **lend borrow owe**

a I'm paying off my student loan. I still _____ £10,000, which is a big debt.

b Jed _____ £5,000 from the bank to buy a car.

c Could you _____ me £20? I'm broke.

6 **angry nervous embarrassed**

a He felt _____ when he realized that he couldn't remember her name.

b I'm very _____ about my interview tomorrow.

c We're _____ with the government for not listening to us.

Phrasal verbs – Type 2 and type 3

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

Type 2

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

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



Type 3

The particle cannot move.

***Look after** your brother.*
NOT ~~Look your brother after.~~
~~Look him after.~~
*I'll **look into** the problem.*
NOT ~~I'll look the problem into.~~
~~I'll look it into.~~



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

put sth on The particle is shown after **sth**. (Type 2)
look into sth The particle is shown before **sth**. (Type 3)

➲ **Type 4 p48**

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

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

Pronunciation

Sounds and spelling

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

1	w<u>o</u>n't	/ʌ/	/əʊ/	/ɒ/
2	w<u>a</u>lk	/ɔː/	/ɑː/	/ɒ/
3	w<u>o</u>nder	/ʌ/	/ɔː/	/ɒ/
4	w<u>o</u>man	/ʊ/	/əʊ/	/ʌ/
5	w<u>a</u>rm	/ɔː/	/aɪ/	/ɜː/
6	w<u>or</u>d	/ɔː/	/ɜː/	/aɪ/
7	w<u>ea</u>r	/eə/	/e/	/iː/
8	w<u>ei</u>ght	/aɪ/	/eɪ/	/e/
9	w<u>a</u>nt	/æ/	/əʊ/	/ɒ/
10	w<u>or</u>k	/ɔː/	/ɜː/	/ɔɪ/
11	w<u>a</u>nder	/ʌ/	/ɔː/	/ɒ/
12	w<u>o</u>men	/ʊ/	/əʊ/	/ɪ/
13	w<u>or</u>m	/ɔː/	/ɔɪ/	/ɜː/
14	w<u>ar</u>d	/ɑː/	/aɪ/	/ɔː/
15	w<u>ea</u>ry	/eə/	/ɪə/	/iː/
16	w<u>ei</u>rd	/aɪ/	/eɪ/	/ɪə/

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

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

5.9 Listen and check.

6 Making it big

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

Language focus

Countable or uncountable?

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

1 credit card coin cash salary bonus money

2 job employee boss unemployment training profession

3 motorway traffic traffic jam hold-up petrol rush hour

4 holiday journey flight luggage accommodation suitcase

5 meal dish food menu dessert rice

6 pop group entertainment musical music opera concert

7 arrest violence accident evidence crime criminal



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

8 luck happiness celebration opportunity fun help

9 ingredient cutlery fruit snack meat food

10 fresh air sleep calorie muscle health energy

some or *any*?

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

1 Why don't you ask your father to lend you _____ money? I haven't got _____.

2 _____ people don't have _____ problems learning foreign languages.

3 **A** Would you like _____ more fizzy mineral water?
B I don't want _____ more.

4 My teenage sister never has _____ difficulty learning the words of the latest pop songs. There are hardly _____ she doesn't know by heart.

5 I didn't realize that there was still _____ coffee left. I've made _____ more.

6 I did this exercise without _____ help.

much or *many*?

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

1 I'm not sure how much drink to buy. (*cans of cola*)
I'm not sure how many cans of cola to buy.

2 Are there many jobs to be done in the garden? (*work*)
_____

3 I didn't spend many hours on the homework. (*time*)
_____

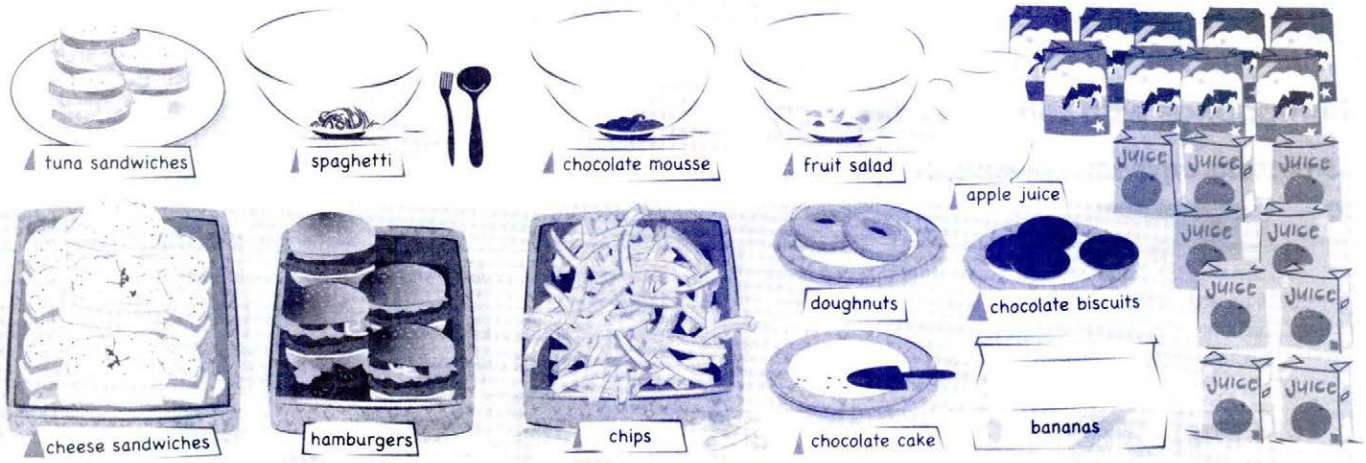
4 Did they do many experiments before they found a cure? (*research*)
_____

5 I didn't have too much difficulty with this exercise either. (*problems*)
_____

6 I've got too many suitcases. I can't carry them all. (*luggage*)
_____

7 There are too many cars and lorries on the streets of our town. (*traffic*)
_____

8 They couldn't give me many details about the delay to our flight. (*information*)
_____



The canteen

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

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

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

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

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

6.1 Listen and check.

very little, a little, few ...

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

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

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Compounds with *some, any, no, every*

something, anybody, nowhere, everyone …

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

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



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

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

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



***Everyone** likes John.*

7 Complete the sentences with a combination of these words.

some any no every	+	one / body thing where

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

6.2 Listen and check.

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

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

Quantifiers in context

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

Hopeful entrepreneurs

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

The Trunki

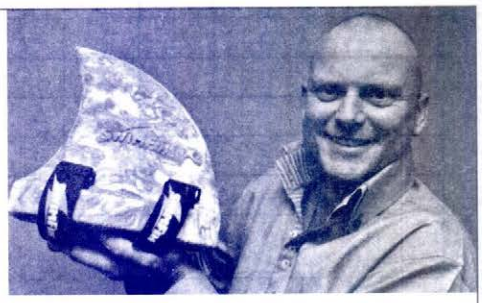
any a bit all few many
one piece one of

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



The SwimFin

hundred a couple
all anything more
something nobody



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

Road Refresher

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

The Dragons have [15]_____ business acumen between them, but occasionally they make [16]_____ mistakes. [17]_____ is a better example of not giving up than **Natalie Ellis**. Her non-spill bowl for travelling pets was subjected to [18]_____ sarcastic comments from the Dragons. [19]_____ of them saw a future in the Road Refresher.

Thankfully, Natalie wasn't disheartened, and by the end of the year she had made [20]_____ a million pounds from her canine creation.

Now, the Road Refresher is exported all over the world, and has a 4.7 star rating on Amazon. It received the ultimate endorsement when **Barack Obama** bought [21]_____ for his dog, **Bo**.



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Prepositions

Prepositions and nouns

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

A

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

B

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

Prepositions in context

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

Should've Gone to Specsavers!



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

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

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

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

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

Specsavers timeline

1984
opens first store in Bristol

1990
innovative 2-for-1 offer is launched

1997
first international store opens in Haarlem, Netherlands

2003
famous caption 'Should've gone to Specsavers' is launched

2008
1,000th store opens

2010
market leader in New Zealand

2011
market leader in Australia

2012
1,500th store opens

2016
turnover of record breaking £2.18 billion

2018
Will.i.am launches his global brand

Vocabulary

Money advice

Complete the sentences below with the words in the box.

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

1 You can _____ your heating bill by up to 20% by insulating your loft.

2 You should _____ your credit card balance to a new card with 0% interest.

3 Before renewing your car insurance, go online and _____ prices. You could be paying far too much!

4 You should always _____ over your mobile phone package. You can usually negotiate a better deal!

5 Rather than paying in full, _____ the cost of household bills over the year in monthly or quarterly payments.

6 To manage your finances more efficiently, _____ direct debits, then you know exactly when money is leaving your bank account.

7 It is always advisable to _____ credit card balances in full each month to avoid paying high interest charges.

8 As part of your statutory rights, you are entitled to a full _____ within 30 days of purchase.

9 Due to the current recession, this year's _____ have been very disappointing.

10 Payment is due within 30 days of receipt of _____, which will be sent by email.

Pronunciation

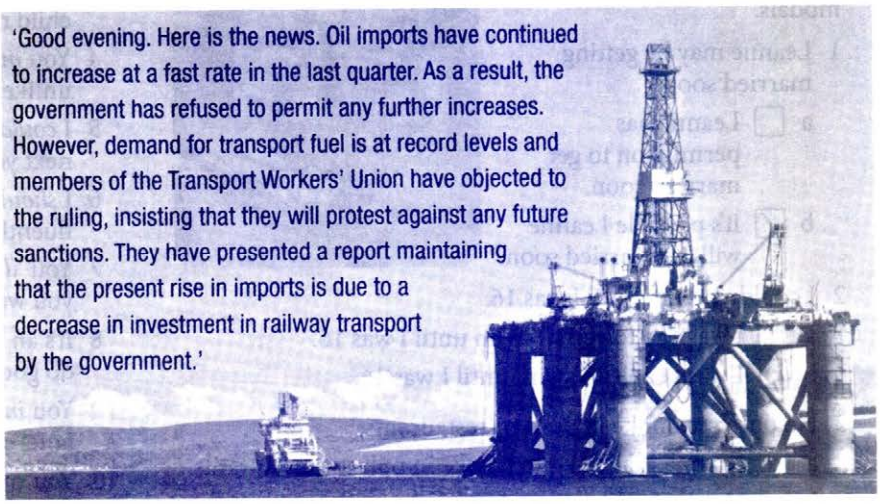
Words with variable stress

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

1 _N_ **trans**port	5 ___ im**port**	9 ___ **ob**ject
2 ___ in**crease**	6 ___ re**cord**	10 ___ pre**sent**
3 ___ pro**duce**	7 ___ per**mit**	11 ___ con**test**
4 ___ **in**sult	8 ___ **re**fund	12 ___ **re**fuse

2 Numbers 9–12 change meanings when used as a noun or a verb. Check these in your dictionary.

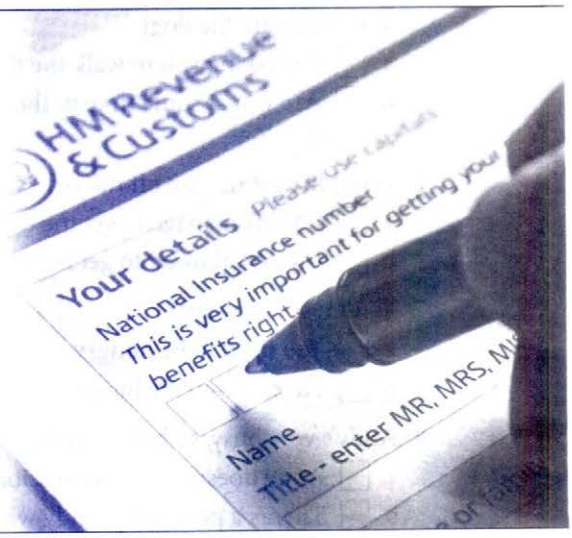
3 Read this news item aloud. Pay attention to the words with variable stress.



6.4 Listen and check. Practise reading the text again.

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

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



6.5 Listen and check. Practise reading the text again.

7 Let there be love!

- Modal auxiliary verbs
- *Need*
- Modals and related verbs
- Common verbs with *get*
- Love and relationships
- Phrasal verbs – type 4

Language focus

Revision of all modals



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

1 Leanne may be getting married soon.
- a ☐ Leanne has permission to get married soon.
- b ☑ It's possible Leanne will get married soon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 Andy's very busy, so he may not go to the party.
- a ☐ Andy doesn't have permission to go to the party.
- b ☐ There's a possibility Andy won't go to the party.

2 Underline the two most suitable modals.

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

3 Underline the correct answer.

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

7.1 Listen and check.

Positive to negative

4 Rewrite the sentences to give the opposite meaning.

1 You must stop here.

_____

2 We must learn the whole poem.

_____

3 They had to take off their shoes.

_____

4 He must be speaking Swedish.

_____

5 You have to help me do this exercise.

_____

Present probability

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

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

He must be going on holiday.

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

_____

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

_____

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

_____

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

_____

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

_____

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

_____

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

_____

7.2 Listen and check.



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

Need

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

1 It is usually formed like a normal verb + infinitive with *to*.
*She **needs to go** to bed.*
*Does she **need to go** to bed?*
*She doesn't **need to go** to bed.*

2 *Need* is used as a modal verb mainly in the negative.
*She **needn't go** to bed yet.*

3 *Need* + *-ing* + passive infinitive.
*The car **needs fixing**. = The car needs to be fixed.*

6 Underline the correct verb. Sometimes two are correct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Modals and related verbs

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

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

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

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

_____.

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

My parents _____.

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

_____.

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

_____.

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

The use of _____.

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

_____.

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

_____.

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

Using _____.



Modals and related verbs in context

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

Ask Lolita, *our love expert*

Your relationship questions answered online

Long-distance Love

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

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

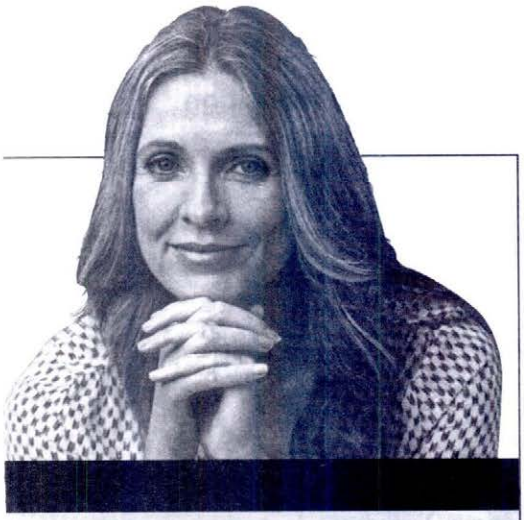
James, Exeter

Holiday Dilemma

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

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

Josie, Sheffield



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

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

Vocabulary

Common verbs – *get*

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

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

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

at	back	from	into	past	to	with (x2)

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

7.3 Listen and check.

Love and relationships

3 Match the expressions with their definitions.

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

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

1 **A** I'm so worried about my daughter. She's only 14, and she thinks about no one else but her boyfriend.

B Don't worry. It's only [1]_____. She'll like someone else by Christmas. My daughter [2]_____ on her History teacher! That'll pass too – I hope!

2 **A** Lily and Pedro are [3]_____. They're absolutely perfect for each other.

B It's so nice to see such a happy couple. I bet Pedro will [4]_____ soon, and hopefully we'll be bridesmaids!

3 **A** After 25 years of marriage, I'm still as [5]_____ in love with my husband as I was all those years ago. In fact, I think I love him even more.

B You're so lucky. My marriage with Guy is definitely [6]_____. We're always arguing. I think we're going to [7]_____.

A Oh no! I'm so sorry.

4 **A** Mum! Dad! Will you two stop [8]_____? It doesn't matter whose turn it is to empty the bins. Please, just [9]_____, and let's have a nice evening.

B OK, OK. And I'll do it. But it's definitely your dad's turn next week.

5 **A** Jill and Graham have been going out together for years now! Do you think they'll ever [10]_____?

B I've no idea. Maybe they are happy as they are, or maybe they just don't like weddings!

7.4 Listen and check.

Phrasal verbs

Type 4 – verb + adverb + preposition

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



Do you get on with your neighbours?

2 The word order cannot change.
*Do you **get on with** them?*
NOT ~~*Do you get on them with?*~~
*We've **run out of** it.*
NOT ~~*We've run out it of.*~~

3 Dictionaries show type 4 phrasal verbs by giving both the adverb and the preposition.
***get away with sth**: do something bad and not get punished for it.*

4 Sometimes a phrasal verb can be type 4 or type 1.
Type 1: *Their marriage **broke up** last year.*
Type 4: *She's sad because she's just **broken up with** her boyfriend.*
Dictionaries show this.
break up (with sb)

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

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

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

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

1 Joey! You've got a very guilty look on your face! What have you been getting ***up to*** this time?

2 The burglar broke into the house and made _____ a lot of jewellery.

3 We must try to cut _____ the amount of money we spend a month, or we'll get into debt.

4 Don't let me disturb you. Carry _____ your work.

5 I'm sorry we didn't get into the cinema. I'll take you to a restaurant to make _____ it.

6 There is a move in Britain to do _____ the monarchy completely, so that Britain would become a republic.

7 Sam's mean with his money, and he's always trying to get _____ paying his share of the bills.

8 I went _____ Aimee for two years, and then we broke up.

9 I can't put _____ Paul's rudeness a minute longer. I'm leaving him!

10 Judith is a very difficult person to get _____. She's always falling _____ people.



Pronunciation

Consonant clusters

English has many words with groups (or clusters) of consonants:
happened /'hæpənd/
couldn't /'kʊdnt/
puzzles /'pʌzlz/

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

1 /'dʌznt/ ***doesn't***
2 /'ʃʊdnt/ _____
3 /'mʌsnt/ _____
4 /'prɒmɪst/ _____
5 /ɒ'streɪliə/ _____
6 /ɪn'geɪʤd/ _____
7 /ædə'lesnt/ _____
8 /ə'reɪnʤd/ _____
9 /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/ _____
10 /'æŋgri/ _____
11 /ɪk'saɪtmənt/ _____
12 /ɪm'prest/ _____

7.5 Listen and repeat.

Stress in sentences

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

1 **R** Don't you think Frank's put on a lot of weight recently?
S You're kidding. If anything, he's lost weight.

2 **R** I think Frank earns more than me.
S Well, I know he earns a lot more than me.

3 **R** He's thinking of buying a second-hand Mercedes.
S What do you mean? He's already bought a brand-new one.

4 **R** He's just bought two pairs of designer jeans.
S Didn't you know that all Frank's clothes are designer labels?

5 **R** Does Frank have many stocks and shares?
S He has loads of them.

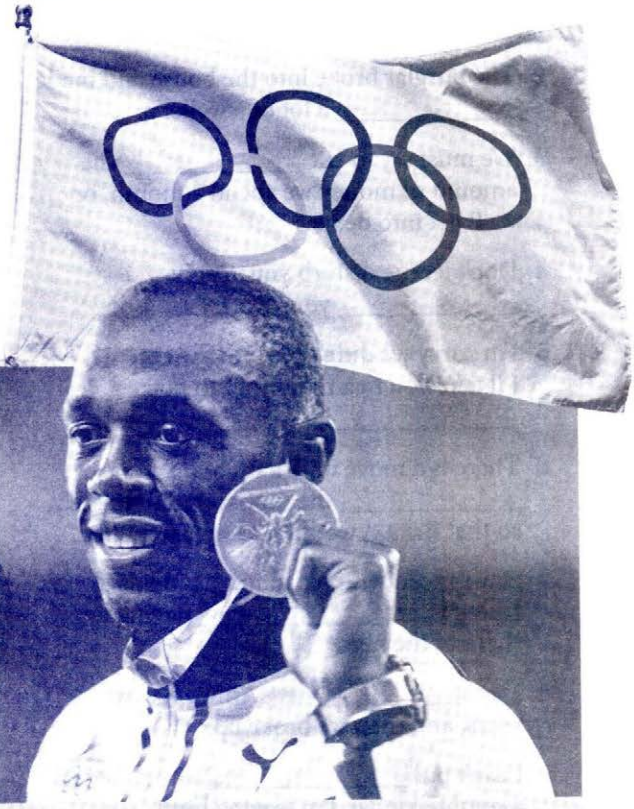
6 **R** Isn't Frank in New York on business?
S No, in fact he's in Florida on holiday.

7 **R** His latest girlfriend has long, blonde hair.
S Really? The girl I saw him with had short, brown hair.

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

8 Going to extremes

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



Language focus Relative clauses

Olympics quiz

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

8.1 Listen and check.

2 Underline the relative clause in each question.

1 The person who revived the Olympic Games in 1896 was …
- a ☐ Queen Victoria.
- b ☐ Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.
- c ☐ Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

2 A sport which has recently been included in the Olympic games is …
- a ☐ BMX Freestyle.
- b ☐ basketball.
- c ☐ gymnastics.

3 The country which has won the most events at the winter Olympics is …
- a ☐ Norway.
- b ☐ Sweden.
- c ☐ the US.

4 The five Olympic rings, which are blue, yellow, black, green and red, represent …
- a ☐ the five original Olympic sports.
- b ☐ the five continents of the world.
- c ☐ the five members of the Olympic committee.

5 The highest number of spectators at an Olympic event was in Atlanta in the US in 1996, where more than half a million people turned out to watch …
- a ☐ Roger Black in the 200 and 400 metres.
- b ☐ Michael Johnson in the 200 and 400 metres.
- c ☐ Allen Johnson in the 110-metre hurdles.

6 Usain Bolt, whose full name is Usain St Leo Bolt, has won _____ Olympic gold medals.
- a ☐ eight
- b ☐ five
- c ☐ four

7 Spectators at Seonhak Stadium, which is in South Korea, …
- a ☐ witnessed the first unified North and South Korean ice-hockey team.
- b ☐ witnessed the first mixed 100 metres race.
- c ☐ experienced a 20-minute power cut during the men's ice-hockey final.

8 The person who has won the most Olympic medals is …
- a ☐ the gymnast, Larisa Latynina.
- b ☐ the swimmer, Michael Phelps.
- c ☐ the sprinter and long jumper, Carl Lewis.

Relative pronouns

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

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

Defining or non-defining relative clause?

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

1 ☐ I'd love to meet someone _____.

2 ☐ We're looking for a house _____.

3 ☐ We went to see *Romeo and Juliet* _____.

4 ☐ Do you know a shop _____?

5 ☐ Marilyn Monroe _____ died of a drug overdose.

6 ☐ I find people _____ difficult to get on with.

7 ☐ My computer _____ is already out of date.

8 ☐ I met a girl _____.

9 ☐ Professor Cox _____ will give a talk next week.

10 ☐ I was studying in my bedroom _____.

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

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

8.2 Listen and check.

Punctuation in relative clauses

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

1 Sheila, who I first got to know at university, was one of six children.

2 The man ~~who~~ you were talking to is a famous actor.

3 This is the story that amazed the world. ***(no commas)***

4 The thing that I most regret is not going to university.

5 My two daughters who are 13 and 16 are both interested in dancing.

6 The town where I was born has changed dramatically since the financial crisis.

7 I didn't like the clothes which were in the sale.

8 The Algarve where my mother's family comes from is famous for its beautiful beaches.

9 Salt that comes from the sea is considered to be the best for cooking.

10 Salt whose qualities have been known since prehistoric times is used to season and preserve food.

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

1 The lady _____ is in the wheelchair is my grandmother.

2 I know an Italian restaurant _____ serves excellent pasta.

3 I know an Italian restaurant _____ you can always get a table.

4 Uncle Tom earns a fortune, _____ is why I asked him to lend me £5,000.

5 Sean is a child _____ people immediately like.

6 My daughter, _____ ambition is to emigrate to Canada, has finally got her visa.

7 I gave him some water, _____ he drank thirstily.

8 The flight _____ we wanted to get was fully booked.

9 My auntie's house is _____ I feel most at home.

10 This is the smallest car _____ has ever been made.

11 That's the man _____ wife left him because he kept his pet snake in the bedroom.

12 I love the things _____ you say to me.

13 I go shopping at the new shopping centre, _____ there's free parking.

14 She told me she'd been married before, _____ I hadn't realized.

15 I can't bear the conversations _____ we disagree.

Prepositions in relative clauses

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

1 I want you to meet the people. I work with them.
I want you to meet the people I work with.

2 She's a friend. I can always rely on her.

3 That's the man. The police were looking for him.

4 She recommended a book by Robert Palmer. I'd never heard of him.

5 You paid £200 for a pair of trainers. They have now been reduced to £100.

6 This is the book. I was telling you about it.

7 The Prime Minister gave a good speech. I agree with his views.

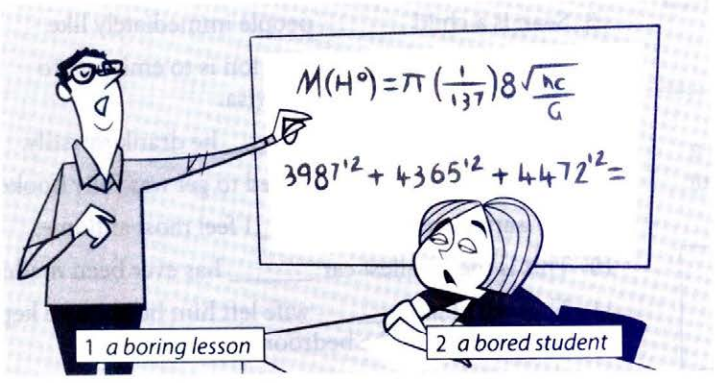
8 His talk was on the environment. I care deeply about this.

9 What's that music? He's dancing to it.

Participles - present and past

Participles as adjectives

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



1 a relax____ holiday
2 a disappoint____ customer
3 an unexpect____ visit
4 an annoy____ little brother
5 well-behav____ children
6 a frighten____ incident
7 a conceit____ person
8 an embarrass____ situation
9 a thrill____ story
10 an exhaust____ runner
11 a promis____ start
12 a challeng____ job

Participle clauses

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

1 Can you see the woman who's dressed in red over there?
Can you see the woman dressed in red over there?

2 People who live in blocks of flats often complain of loneliness.

3 Letters that are posted before 5.00 p.m. should arrive the next day.

4 The train that is standing on platform five is for Manchester.

5 Firefighters have rescued passengers who were trapped in the accident.

6 They live in a lovely house that overlooks the Thames.

7 It took workmen days to clear up the litter that was dropped by the crowds.

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

feel	borrow	explain	say	~~ruin~~	study	pass	steal

1 My dad was in a bad mood for the whole week, completely *ruining* our holiday.

2 After _____ all her exams, Maria went out to celebrate.

3 The jewellery _____ in the robbery has never been recovered.

4 I got a letter from the Tax Office _____ that I owe them £5,000.

5 _____ hungry, I decided to make a sandwich.

6 Books _____ from the library must be returned in two weeks.

7 I had a long talk to Ruby, _____ why it was important to work hard.

8 With both children _____ at university, the house seems really quiet.

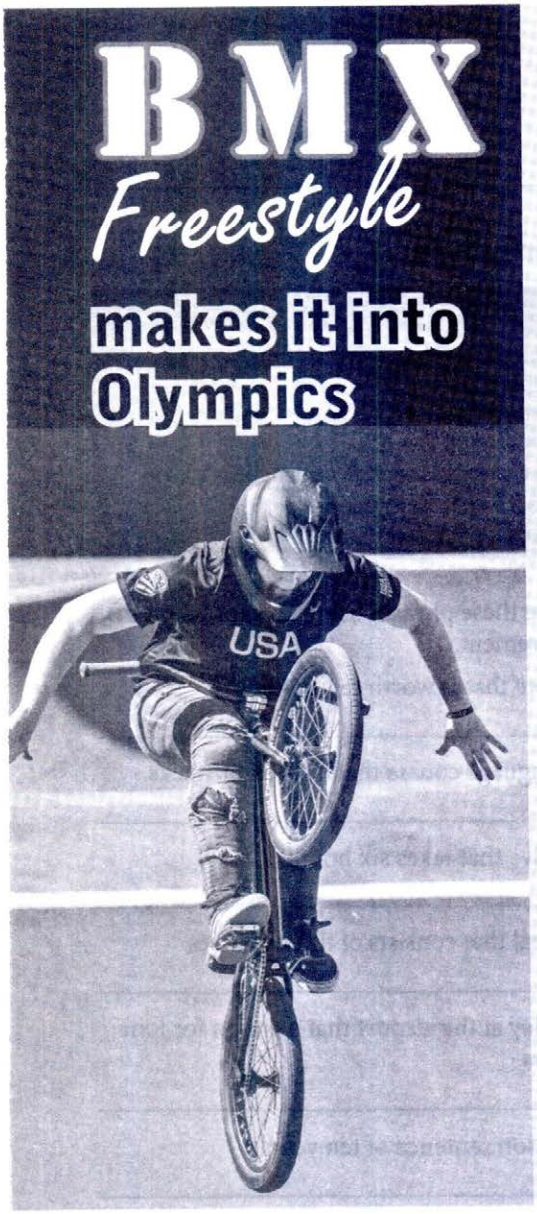
Relatives and participles in context

Hair-raising Hannah

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

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





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

Roberts, [3]_____ is to inspire a new generation of young BMX freestylers, had always dreamed of being part of the Olympic Games. It was the recent decision to include BMX Freestyle in the Olympic programme [4]_____ her dream come true.

The ambitious teenager, [5]_____ even more since the decision, can't wait to put the sport in the Olympic spotlight.

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

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

Hannah has done [14]_____ in the world of BMX freestyle– she has taken her passion and had it recognized as a bona fide sport.

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

Vocabulary

People, places, and things

Adjective and adverb collocations

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



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

People	Places	Things
	unspoilt	

2 Complete the sentences with an adjective from **1**.

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

8.3 Listen and check.

Extreme adjectives

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

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

very	absolutely

Nouns in groups

Look at these examples of number + noun + noun.
a three-mile walk
a 16-year-old girl
a ten-hour flight
These are expressions of measurement before a noun. The number and the first noun are joined with a hyphen, and the first noun is usually in the singular.

4 Rewrite these phrases using an expression of measurement.

1 a note that is worth ten pounds
_____
2 a language course that lasts eight weeks
_____
3 a drive that takes six hours
_____
4 a meal that consists of three courses
_____
5 a delay at the airport that went on for four hours
_____
6 a prison sentence of ten years
_____

Prepositions

Adjective + preposition

5 Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

1 Visitors to hot countries need to be aware _____ the risk of malaria.

2 Canterbury is famous _____ its cathedral.

3 Bill is jealous _____ me because I'm so much cleverer than him.

4 I'm very proud _____ my two sons.

5 I'm disappointed _____ you. I thought I could trust you.

6 You're very different _____ your brother.

7 Visitors to Britain aren't used _____ driving on the left.

8 It's typical _____ Oliver to be late for appointments.

9 You should be ashamed _____ what you did.

10 I am most grateful _____ all your help.

11 Who is responsible _____ this mess?

12 What's wrong _____ you? You don't look well.

13 My son is crazy _____ a band called Mountainz.

14 I'd love to get a cat, but we can't because my husband is allergic _____ them.

15 I wasn't too keen _____ Bertha at first, but I quite like her now.

16 She was angry _____ me _____ not telling her the news.



Pronunciation

Silent consonants

English words often have silent consonants:
~~know~~ ~~writer~~ walk climb~~b~~

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

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

A all consonants pronounced	B some consonants not pronounced
industry	*~~h~~onest*

8.4 Listen and check.

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

1 /saɪən'tɪfɪk/ _____
2 /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ _____
3 /'hænsəm/ _____
4 /rɪ'siːt/ _____
5 /'krɪsməs/ _____
6 /'naɪtmeə/ _____
7 /klaɪm/ _____
8 /'grænfɑːðə/ _____
9 /'wenzdeɪ/ _____
10 /kɑːm/ _____

Exam practice Units 5–8

Reading and Use of English Part 1

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

A brief history of advertising

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

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

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

Reading and Use of English Part 2

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

Can dreams predict the future?

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

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

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

Reading and Use of English Part 3

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

Cross-country skiing can be fun

For the average person, cross-country skiing is an **0** ***enjoyable*** way to spend a winter afternoon, but for Olympic athletes, it is a punishing test of strength and **17** _____.	**ENJOY** **DETERMINE**
However, **18** _____ to the American athlete Jessie Diggins, who was a **19** _____ in the 2018 Winter Olympics, it can also be great fun.	**ACCORD** **COMPETE**
'People used to regard us as little forest people, who went up into the woods and came back two hours later having had a race. But in truth, cross-country skiing is much more **20** _____ than most people realize. It takes everything you have to get around that course, because you're working your legs, your arms, in fact your whole body. From my **21** _____ you might think it couldn't possibly be fun because it's so **22** _____, but I can assure you, it is.'	**ENERGY** **DESCRIBE** **CHALLENGE**
Despite Jessie's enthusiasm, it is a **23** _____ fact that cross-country skiing is one of the most **24** _____ of Olympic sports.	**RECOGNIZE** **EXHAUST**

Reading and Use of English Part 4

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

25 If they don't pay him more, he'll look for a new job.
INCREASE
Unless he _____ salary, he'll look for a new job.

26 I'm going to enter next year's town cycle race.
NAME
I'm going to _____ the town cycle race next year.

27 According to weather experts, storms are likely tonight.
PROBABLY
Weather experts say _____ stormy tonight.

28 Four similar burglaries are currently being investigated by the police.
INTO
The police _____ four similar burglaries.

29 I don't have a very good relationship with my brother.
GET
My brother and I don't _____ other.

30 I'm sorry to say we have no coffee left.
RUN
Unfortunately, _____ coffee.

TOTAL		36

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

9 The good old days!

- Expressing habit
- *used to* and *would*
- *used to, get used to,* and *be used to*
- Homonyms and homophones
- Adjective intensifiers
- Phrasal verbs and nouns

Language focus

Expressing habit

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

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

9.1 Listen and check.

It's so annoying!

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

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

9.2 Listen and check.

My family's bad habits

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

1 My dad mends his motorbike in the living room.
a _____
b _____

2 My brother leaves the top off the toothpaste.
a _____
b _____

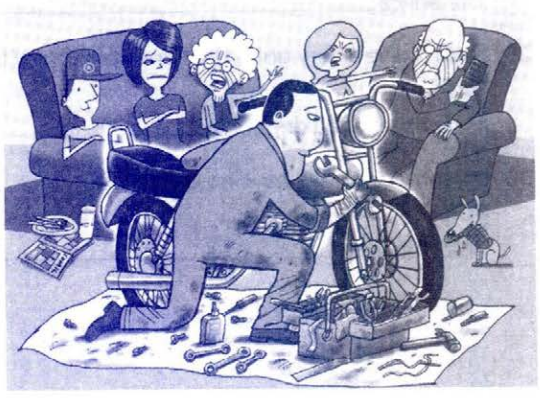
3 The boys never help with the household chores.
a _____

4 My sister borrows my clothes without asking.
a _____
b _____

5 My grandpa doesn't let anyone choose what's on TV.
a _____

6 My grandma gossips about the neighbours.
a _____
b _____

7 Carole and Alan boast about their children.
a _____
b _____



Past habit – *used to*

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



1 My grandfather never ***used to*** get out of breath when he climbed the stairs.

2 There _____ be a beautiful old building where that car park is now.

3 _____ have a Saturday job when you were at school?

4 She _____ be so moody. It's only since she lost her job.

5 _____ play cricket when you were at school?

6 Julie _____ be as slim as she is now. She's been dieting.

7 Where _____ go to school when you lived in Madrid?

8 _____ smoke 40 cigarettes a day? How did you give up?

used to and *would*

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

Used to also expresses a past state.
*We **used to** live in a big house.*

In this case, we can only use **used to**, not **would**.
For one single action in the past we can only use the Past Simple.
*We **got married** in 2017.*

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

1 I ___ long blonde hair when I was first married.
a ☑ had b ☑ used to have c ☐ would have

2 We ___ every summer with our cousins in Scotland.
a ☐ spent b ☐ used to spend c ☐ would spend

3 Pam ___ out with Andy for six months, but then she ditched him.
a ☐ went b ☐ used to go c ☐ would go

4 In the old days, people ___ you if you were in trouble.
a ☐ helped b ☐ used to help c ☐ would help

5 We ___ to each other every day when we were apart.
a ☐ spoke b ☐ used to speak c ☐ would speak

6 When I was a child, we ___ a beautiful, big house on the south coast.
a ☐ had b ☐ used to have c ☐ would have

7 I ___ living so close to the sea.
a ☐ loved b ☐ used to love c ☐ would love

8 Dave ___ Molly three times if she wanted to go out with him.
a ☐ asked b ☐ used to ask c ☐ would ask

9 He ___ to me every day for twenty years and then stopped.
a ☐ wrote b ☐ used to write c ☐ would write

10 I ___ questions in class. I was too shy.
a ☐ never asked b ☐ never used to ask c ☐ would never ask

11 Before I worked here, I ___ as an assistant manager at a restaurant.
a ☐ worked b ☐ used to work c ☐ would work

12 We ___ coffee and croissants every morning for breakfast.
a ☐ had b ☐ used to have c ☐ would have

used to, get used to, and *be used to*

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



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



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

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

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

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

9.5 Listen and check.

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

be	drive	~~go~~	hate	like
live	wear	work		

1 **A** Come on, Helen! It's not far now.
B I'm exhausted. *I'm not used to going* on such long walks.

2 **A** My sister has to have a brace on her teeth.
B I had a brace. It took me ages to _____ it, but I did in the end.

3 **A** You _____ studying history, didn't you? Why do you like it now?
B Well, we have a new teacher and she really brings it to life.

4 **A** Did you have a good holiday touring Spain?
B Yes, it was great. I soon _____ on the right.

5 **A** What do you think of Mick?
B Well, I _____ him at all, but the more I get to know him, the more I think he's OK.

6 **A** I hate my new job! I don't know what I'm doing.
B Give it a chance. I'm sure you _____ there after a few weeks.

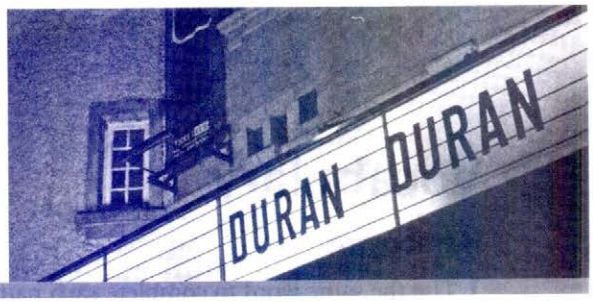
7 **A** Did you hear that Sue and Chris are moving back to town?
B I'm not surprised. I said that they _____ never _____ in the countryside.

8 **A** The President loses his temper if anyone disagrees with him.
B Yes, I know. He _____ criticised. Most people just go along with whatever he says.

9.6 Listen and check.

Expressing habit in context

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



Girls (and boys) on film

by Anita Sands

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



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

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

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

We [9] *wouldn't have* / *didn't have* much money back then, but if we did, we [10] *used to meet* / *met* up with Terry's friends at the Rock Café, Brighton's coolest café, which often [11] *would play* / *played* our favourite 80s music. It was because of the Rock Café that Terry [12] *used to get* / *got* his first big break. The owner of the café, George, [13] *would want* / *wanted* some photos of his customers to put on the wall, and Terry became chief photographer (well, the only photographer). We all posed for Terry's photos and George [14] *used to make* / *made* big displays of them on the walls of the café! He even paid us! It was weird because people started to recognize us from the photos in the café. We really were girls (and boys) on film.

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

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

We both used to commute to London from Brighton for a long time, because we [19] *wouldn't want* / *didn't want* to leave our friends in Brighton, but we eventually [20] *used to move* / *moved* to London in 1985. At first, I really missed Brighton. I [21] *didn't like* / *wouldn't like* London at first, and being around lots of people, but I soon [22] *was used to it* / *got used to it*, and I love it now.

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

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

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

got	used	wasn't	would

1 Terry _____ to wear a bandana and eyeliner.
2 They _____ walk along the beach on their first dates.
3 It _____ drive Anita mad when Terry kept stopping to take photos.
4 Anita _____ to know Terry's friends at the Rock Café.
5 Anita _____ used to being recognized on the streets of Brighton.
6 Anita and Terry _____ paid for the café photos.
7 They both _____ to commute to London from Brighton.
8 Anita _____ used to being around all the people in London.
9 Anita _____ to like London eventually.

Vocabulary

Homonyms

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

1 a I think I need to get some ***glasses***. I can't read the menu – the writing is too small!
  b We got some beautiful crystal wine ***glasses*** as one of our wedding presents.

2 a Look out of the window, Josie – there's Daddy coming up the path. _____ to him!
  b With each _____, the ferry rocked, and I began to feel sick.

3 a Look, I've no idea what you are arguing about. What _____ are you trying to make?
  b He couldn't speak the language, so he just used to _____ whenever he wanted something.

4 a Everyone has the _____ to a fair trial.
  b Well done! You got all the answers _____ in the test.

5 a Gosh, you look smart! Is that a new _____ and tie you're wearing?
  b Well, I think you should buy the pale green dress. The red one doesn't _____ you.

6 a She ran to the station only to _____ the train.
  b Brenda will really _____ her son when he moves to Australia next month.

7 a Oh, look! Ed Sheeran is at the Palladium. Can we get tickets? I'm a real _____.
  b It's boiling hot. Could we switch the _____ on and get some air circulating?

8 a Jimmy is not my _____. He's only interested in sport. I prefer someone who's more academic.
  b Dora can _____ ninety words a minute. That's fast!



Homophones

2 Write the correct spelling of the phonetic script.

1 a I'm /bɔːd/! I can't think of anything to do.
  b He jumped on his surf /bɔːd/ and paddled out to the biggest waves.
  a _____ b _____

2 a Stop it! You know you're not /əlaʊd/ to do that!
  b Michael, please stand up and read your story /əlaʊd/ to the class.
  a _____ b _____

3 a She was happy to get her bag back when the police /kɔːt/ the thief.
  b The thief was sentenced to three months in prison at /kɔːt/ the next day.
  a _____ b _____

4 a Please turn off all the lights when you leave the house. Don't /weɪst/ energy.
  b Did you see Abbie's /weɪst/ in her wedding dress? It was tiny.
  a _____ b _____

5 a The queues for car /haɪə/ at the airport were so long.
  b Throw the ball /haɪə/ or you'll never get it in the basket.
  a _____ b _____

Adjective intensifiers

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

razor	fast	wide	great	freezing	dead	tiny

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

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs and nouns

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

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

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

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

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

Pronunciation

Weak and strong forms

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

1 Sometimes the weak form is a contraction.
he is = he's She does not = She doesn't I have = I've

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

9.7 Listen and repeat.

	weak	strong
was	/wəz/ Was Tom there?	/wɒz/ Yes, he was.
were	/wə/ Were you there?	/wɜː/ Yes, we were.
can	/kən/ Can you swim?	/kæn/ /kuːnt/ Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
been	/bɪn/ I've been shopping.	/biːn/ Where have you been?

3 Some prepositions also have weak and strong vowel sounds.

9.8 Listen and repeat.

	weak	strong		weak	strong
to	/tə/	/tuː/	for	/fə/	/fɔː/
of	/əv/	/ɒv/	from	/frəm/	/frɒm/
at	/ət/	/æt/			

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

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

9.9 Listen again and check. Read them aloud.

10 Over my dead body!

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

Language focus

Modal verbs – present and past

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

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

I had to read Richard III before my course began.

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

_____ when I was ill.

3 They must be away on holiday.

_____ when you called.

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

_____ yesterday.

5 He can't be a millionaire.

_____ because he died poor.

6 We mustn't shout in the classroom.

_____ when I was at school.

7 He won't go to bed.

_____ last night.

8 That will be the postman at the door.

Who was ringing the doorbell?

_____

9 You should be more careful.

_____. You broke the vase.

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

_____, but he didn't.

Modal verbs of probability

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

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

If you go to Norway, you …

1 _____

2 _____

If you went to Norway, you …

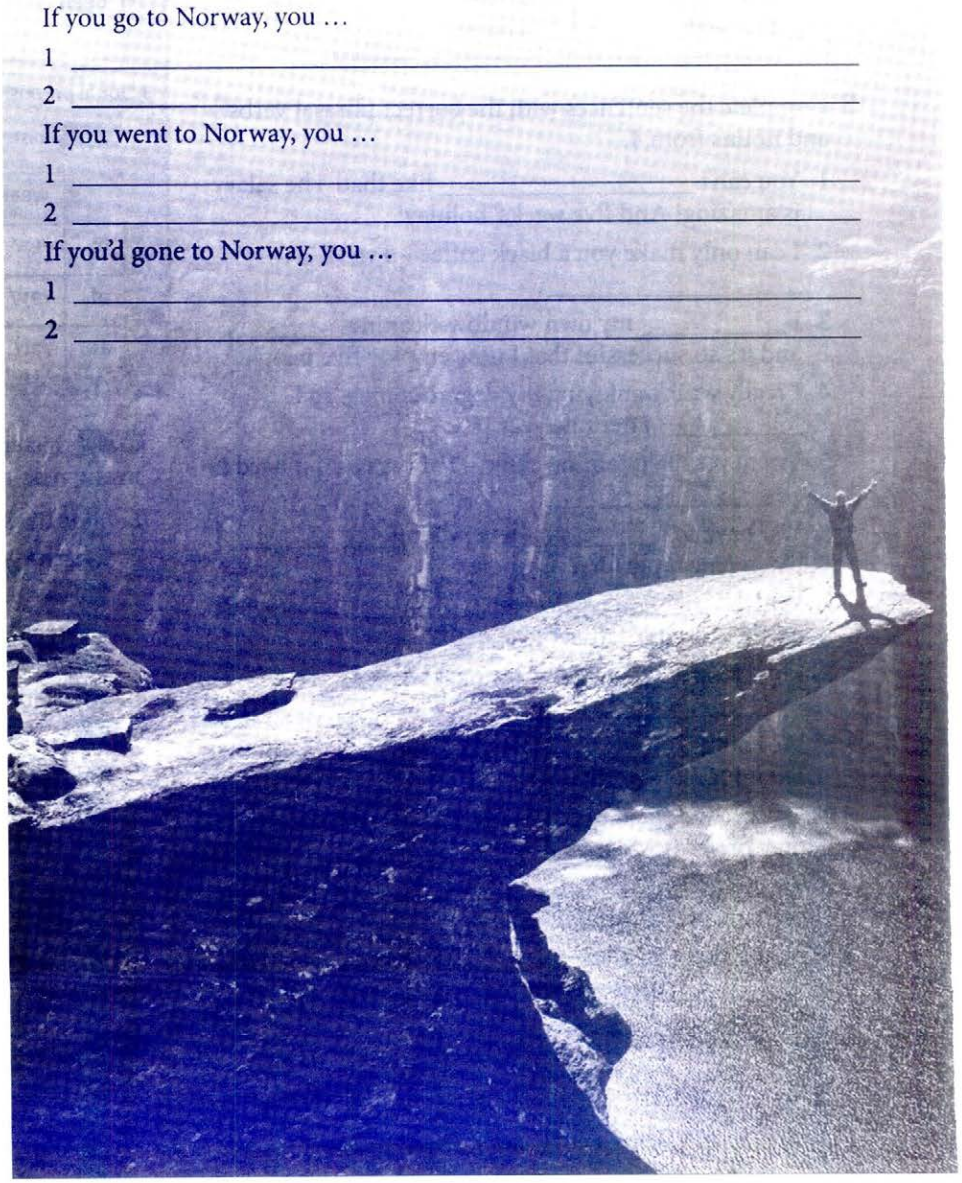
1 _____

2 _____

If you'd gone to Norway, you …

1 _____

2 _____

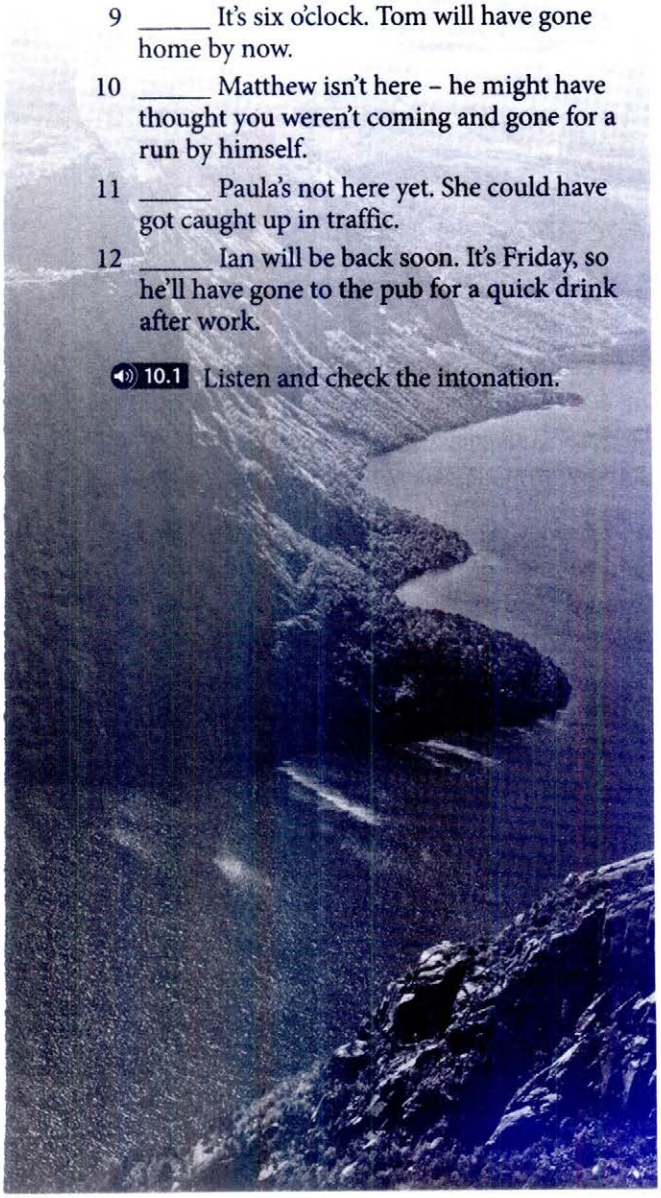


How certain?

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

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

10.1 Listen and check the intonation.



Past probability – active and passive

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

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

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

10.2 Listen and check.

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

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

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

1 **A** I wonder how the thief got into our apartment.

B He [1]_____ (*could/use*) the fire escape or he [2]_____ (*might/climb*) that tree.

A Well, he [3]_____ (*need not/bother*). There wasn't anything worth stealing!

2 **A** Bill told me that he'd spent £2,000 on a birthday present for his girlfriend, but he [4]_____ (*must/joke*). Surely he [5]_____ (*could not/spend*) that much?

B I think you [6]_____ (*might/mishear*) him!

3 **A** It's 3.30. Mum and Dad's plane landed over an hour ago. They [7]_____ (*should/phone*) by now!

B But they [8]_____ (*may/be delayed*). No, look! They're driving up now. You [9]_____ (*need not/worry*).

4 **A** You're very sunburnt. You [10]_____ (*would not/get*) burnt if you'd used factor 30 sunscreen.

B I [11]_____ (*must/fall*) asleep. And I [12]_____ (*can't/put on*) enough cream. Ouch!

10.3 Listen and check.

Past modals in context

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

1 What was she doing in Austria?

_____

2 What did she do on her day off?

_____

3 Why was the area called Death Valley?

_____

4 Why was Rhianna very lucky?

_____

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

Buried Alive!



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

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

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



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

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

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

Past modals – revision

9 Underline the correct answer.

1 **A** I'm sorry. I *shouldn't have / couldn't have* told Tom what you said about him.
B It's too late! He'll never speak to me again!

2 **A** Where's the dog?
B I don't know. Dad *may have / 'll have* taken him for a walk.
A No. Now I remember. It's Tuesday, isn't it? Mum *should have / 'll have* taken him to the vet.

3 **A** Are Pat and Jan definitely coming? I *'d have / might have* thought they'd be here by now.
B They *should have / could have* been held up by traffic.
A Or they *might have / needn't have* had an accident!
B Don't be silly. Anyway, we *'d have / must have* heard by now if something like that had happened.

4 **A** Who was that man?
B He *can't have / must have* been a friend of Jane's. He was asking if I'd seen her.

5 **A** I'm starving. I think I *might / could* make myself a sandwich.
B It's only nine o'clock! You *shouldn't have / couldn't have* eaten enough for breakfast.

6 **A** Helen *should / could* be at work by now. I wonder where she is.
B Check your phone. She *should have / might have* messaged you to let you know she was going to be late.

Vocabulary

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

1 Complete the sentences with either *head, heart,* or *hand* in the correct form.

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

Body idioms

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

arm	elbow	eye	foot	hand	head	shoulder	thumb

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

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

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

1 **A** Oops! Oh, Clare – I'm really sorry! I've just broken your pink coffee cup. I'm [1] _____ today.
B Oh, don't worry. I didn't like it anyway.

2 **A** I told my boss that I thought the company was on its [2] _____, and would go bust if we didn't make some big changes.
B Whoah! I bet he didn't like that.
A Well, actually he was [2] _____. He asked me to say more and give my ideas on the best way forwards.

3 **A** It's nearly midnight and I've been [4] _____ with worry. Where have you been, young lady?
B Sorry, Dad! The taxi was late bringing us back from the party.

4 **A** Hi, Jake. What's up with you? Are you all right?
B Well, I was supposed to be going to a job interview, and at the last minute I got [5] _____, and I just couldn't do it.

5 **A** You've just got to [6] _____, Julie. Your relationship is over. You can't keep on finding excuses for Rob's bad behaviour.
B Don't you think I should just [7] _____ for the children's sake, and give him one more chance?
A No, I don't. Enough is enough!

6 **A** My son's new teacher has such a [8] _____. He's always coming home in tears because of something she's said to him.
B She's only just started teaching, so perhaps she's still [9] _____.
A Well, there's still no need to speak so harshly to eight-year-olds.

10.4 Listen and check.

Prepositions

Verbs + prepositions

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

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

1 He ***thanked*** the nurse ***for*** all her help.

2 You _____ me so much _____ your father. You look just like him.

3 Everyone _____ me _____ passing my driving test at the fourth attempt.

4 My teenage daughter _____ herself _____ her pop idol. She's had a ring put through her nose, just like him.

5 Don't _____ the truth _____ me. I want to know everything.

6 Scaramanga picked up the gun and _____ it _____ James Bond's head. 'Your time is up, Mr Bond!' he said.

7 We've _____ 300 guests _____ our wedding.

8 I think that TV ads _____ people _____ buying things that they don't really want.

9 I didn't _____ a penny _____ my great uncle when he died.

10 The spectators _____ abuse _____ the referee when he disallowed a goal.

11 How can I ever _____ him _____ telling all those lies?

12 My employer _____ me _____ stealing, which I strongly denied.

Pronunciation

Rhymes and limericks

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

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

1 should	/ʊd/	***good***	10 food	/uːd/	_____
2 bread	/ed/	_____	11 leaf	/iːf/	_____
3 choose	/uːz/	_____	12 taught	/ɔːt/	_____
4 toes	/əʊz/	_____	13 chef	/ef/	_____
5 hate	/eɪt/	_____	14 through	/uː/	_____
6 tight	/aɪt/	_____	15 wore	/ɔː/	_____
7 full	/ʊl/	_____	16 brain	/eɪn/	_____
8 pool	/uːl/	_____	17 leave	/iːv/	_____
9 blood	/ʌd/	_____	18 foot	/ʊt/	_____

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

The Pelican



A rare old bird is a pelican

His /'biːk kən həʊld 'mɔː ðən hɪz 'beli kən/

_____

He /kən 'teɪk ɪn hɪz 'biːk/

_____

/ɪnʌf 'fuːd fɔːr ə 'wiːk/

_____

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

The Lady from Twickenham



There was a young lady from Twickenham

Whose /'ʃuːz wɜː tuː taɪt tə wɔːk 'kwɪk ɪn ðəm/

_____

She came back from a walk /'lʊkɪŋ 'waɪtə ðən ʧɔːk/

_____

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

_____

11 Just suppose ...

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

Language focus

Hypothesizing – wishes and regrets

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

I wish	you I	were could would had	come rich

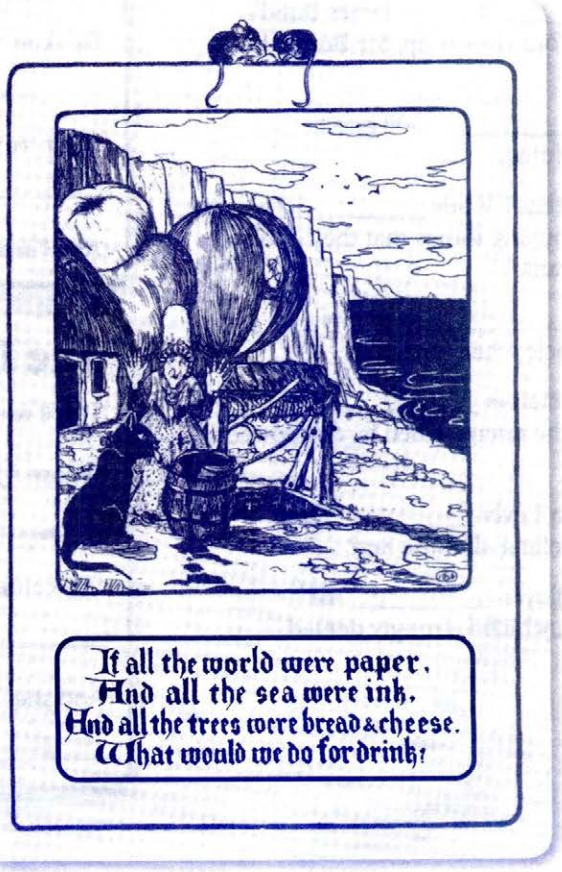
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

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

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

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

1 I'm sorry I didn't invite him to the party. (*wish*)
_____
2 Why weren't you watching the road? (*should*)
_____
3 I regret saying that to her. (*if only*)
_____
4 I shouldn't have hit him. (*wish*)
_____
5 I don't want you to tell her. (*I'd rather*)
_____
6 I don't like it when Mandy stays out so late. (*wish*)
_____
7 I regret that I didn't tell him I loved him. (*should*)
_____



Real and hypothetical past

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.1 Listen and check.

Making excuses with the 3rd conditional

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

1 phoned / had / had / if / you / have / time / would / I / the / I
_____

2 wouldn't / been / if / hadn't / shellfish / had / I / I / have / the / sick
_____

3 if / known / had / I / the / jumper / machine-washable / wasn't / wouldn't / I / bought / have / it
_____

4 if / it / own / my / eyes / seen / with / hadn't / I / wouldn't / believed / I / have / it
_____

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

1 I'm sorry I'm late. I forgot to set the alarm.
If _____
_____.

2 I didn't know your phone number. That's why I didn't contact you.
If _____
_____.

3 I didn't send you a postcard because I didn't know your address.
If _____
_____.

4 I didn't remember when your birthday was. That's why I didn't buy you a present.
If _____
_____.

5 I broke the speed limit because I was rushing my wife to hospital.
If _____
_____.

6 I didn't buy any food because I didn't know you were coming.
If _____
_____.

7 I didn't know it was going to rain. I went for a run.
If _____
_____.

8 I got sunburnt because I fell asleep in the sun.
If _____
_____.

The 3rd conditional in context



Mary's disastrous day

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

M Hi, Ben. I'm so sorry. *Atishoo!* Everything went wrong for me yesterday. The last straw was when I found the cat had eaten the budgie. And in a way that was your fault!

B What?! What on earth are you talking about?

M Well, if you hadn't [1] ***ended*** our relationship, I would [2] _____ to feed the cat.

B So it's my fault the budgie's dead? Come off it, Mary! If you hadn't [3] _____ to meet me for lunch, I wouldn't [4] _____ with you. It was the third time! You obviously don't care about me at all, and I've had enough.

M But, but … it was all Sally Collins' fault. If she [5] _____ my trip to New York, I wouldn't [6] _____ so upset and … *sob … atishoo!* forgotten our date.

B So now it's Sally's fault. It's never *your* fault! But – why *did* she cancel your trip?

M Well, you see, I was late for work and … *atishooo!*

B I see – late again! Now I understand. If you hadn't [7] _____, all of this would never [8] _____!

M OK, OK, I suppose it is all my fault. But Ben I'm soooo sorry, I really am … *atishoooo!*

B And how come you have such a bad cold?

M Ah, well … that's another story. *Atishoooo!*

11.3 Listen and check.

Revision of all conditionals

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

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

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

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

4 If Alice _____ (*not go*) to Exeter University, she _____ (*not met*) her husband, Andrew.

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

6 If you _____ (*buy*) two bottles of shampoo, you _____ (*get*) one free.

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

8 If we _____ (*have*) SatNav, we _____ (*not be*) lost.

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

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

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

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

11.4 Listen and check.

Words other than *if*

Conditionals can be introduced in a variety of ways other than with *if*.
***Unless* means *except if*.**
*We'll go for a walk **unless** it rains.*
***In case* means the first action is a precaution: it happens before the second action might happen.**
*I'll take my umbrella **in case** it rains.*
Supposing ... /Suppose .../Imagine ...* mean the same as *imagine if ...?* or *What if ...?
They are questions, and they come at the beginning of a sentence.
__Supposing__ you could go on holiday tomorrow, where would you go?
__Imagine__ you were rich, what would you buy?

12 Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

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

13 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

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

Vocabulary

Word pairs

1 Match the word pairs in **A** and **B**.

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

2 Complete the conversations with the word pairs in **1**.

1 **A** What am I going to get for my birthday next week?
B You'll have to _____. It's still five days away.

2 **A** The effects of social media have spread _____.
B I know. It's incredible! The whole world seems to be on Facebook, Snapchat, or Instagram!

3 **A** I'm not sure about going ahead with this contract. There are too many _____.
B Well, there certainly needs to be more _____ on both sides before anyone signs.

4 **A** How do you think the new Prime Minister will cope with this crisis?
B Well, it's her first big test, and it's going to be _____ for her. If she succeeds, it'll silence her critics _____, but I doubt she will. I think her time as leader might end up being _____.

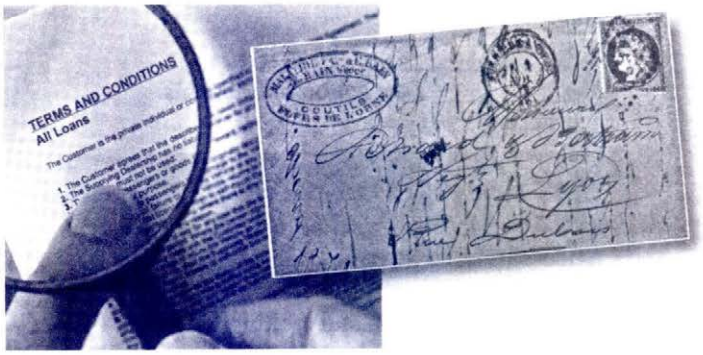
5 **A** Sometimes the food in this restaurant is amazing, other times it's not so good. It's a bit _____.
B Yes, but _____ I always enjoy eating here.

6 **A** I'd love to learn all the _____ of car mechanics. I can change my oil and water, but that's about it!
B Well, you should do a course. It can all get pretty complicated!

11.5 Listen and check.

Similar words, different meaning

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



unreadable illegible

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

childish childlike

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

sensible sensitive

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

true truthful

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

intolerable intolerant

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

economic economical

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

Phrasal verbs

Nouns from phrasal verbs

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

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

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

4 Complete the sentences with the nouns in the box.

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

1 The _____ of communication between management and workers means the strike will continue.

2 His career has suffered recently, but with a new album and a world tour, he's determined to make a _____.

3 I go to the dentist twice a year for a _____.

4 The _____ of the local elections is that the Green Party has won 12 new seats.

5 The weather should be fine over the next few days and the _____ for the weekend is warm and sunny.

6 There has been an _____ of salmonella, infecting 83 people in just over two weeks.

7 There has been a significant _____ in the search to find a cure for breast cancer.

8 Online companies often ask customers for _____ because it is a quick and cheap way of doing market research.

9 I can't be bothered to cook – let's have an Indian _____ for supper.

10 He used to be a highly successful athlete, but using too many drugs was his _____.

Pronunciation

Ways of pronouncing *ea*

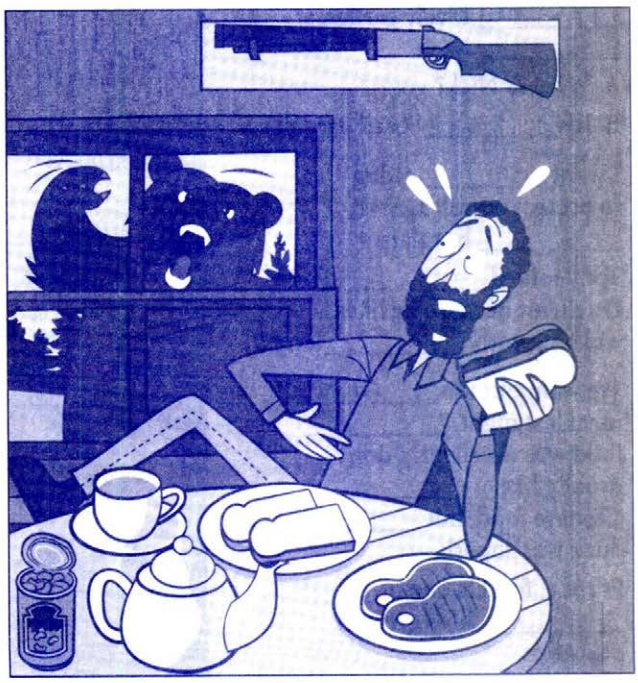
1 There are several different ways of pronouncing the spelling *ea*. Look at the examples in the chart below and put the words into the correct column.

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

/e/	/iː/	/ɪə/
bread	*meat*	*fear*
/eə/	/eɪ/	/ɜː/
wear	*break*	*learn*

11.6 Listen and check.

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



11.7 Listen and check.

12 About time!

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

Language focus

Articles

a, the, or zero article?

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

1 Excuse me! Is there _____ supermarket near here?

2 **A** We haven't got any milk.
B I'm going to _____ supermarket this morning. I'll get some.

3 Has _____ postman been this morning?

4 My brother works as _____ postman.

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

6 **A** Where's Nick?
B In _____ back garden.

7 I want _____ dog to protect myself against _____ burglars.

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

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

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

12.1 Listen and check.

Articles in context

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

So much, so young

You're never too young to be [1] *a* billionaire, especially in Norway!

The top three youngest billionaires in [2]_____ world are all under 25 and are all Norwegian – with [3]_____ total wealth of [4]_____ £3.4 billion pounds.

The **Andresen** sisters, **Katharina**, 22, and **Alexandra**, 21, are [5]_____ richest youngsters in the world. Alexandra is [6]_____ world's youngest billionaire.

Their father, Johan, owns [7]_____ company called Ferd, which is [8]_____ investment company. He also has [9]_____ impressive real estate portfolio. Johan transferred most of his money equally to his daughters in 2005.

Alexandra is [10]_____ ambitious horse-rider and is a member of Norway's Olympic dressage team. She also likes getting dressed up and partying with her friends, just like any other 21-year-old.

Katharina is [11]_____ collector of expensive shoes. She has [12]_____ pair of [13]_____ Gucci loafers, which cost £750.

Both girls love [14]_____ dogs. They have five between them – all pedigree and all with expensive price tags.

[15]_____ girls live at home with their mother and father and, of course, the dogs!





Determiners

all, every, either, neither, both, each

3 Underline the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1 Anna is such a show-off. She thinks she knows *all / everything*.

2 My driving test was a complete disaster. *All / Everything* went wrong.

3 *All / Everything* I want for my birthday is to lie in bed until midday.

4 I'm starving. *All / Everything* I've eaten today is a packet of crisps.

5 Megan couldn't believe her luck. *All / Every* topic she had revised came up in the exam.

6 I have six grandchildren. *All / Every* of them are lovely, but *each / every* of them is a little bit different.

7 You can borrow *either / each* the Audi or the Saab. They're *all / both* in the garage.

8 **A** I don't like Tom.
B Me *either/neither*!

9 I know the words of *every / all* her songs by heart.

10 **A** Tea or coffee?
B *Either / Neither*, thanks. I've got to go in a minute to catch my train.

11 **A** Red wine or white?
B *Either / Neither*, whichever is open.

12 I know *either / both* Tom and his brother, but I don't like *both / either* of them.

12.2 Listen and check.

Demonstratives

this, that, these, those

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

1 I loved the nineties. I had such fun. _____ were the days!

2 Fancy _____! I've just won £30 in a competition!

3 I've got an idea. Let's go to the beach and take a picnic for lunch. How does _____ grab you?

4 You just can't get proper sausages _____ days.

5 Do you remember _____ time we surprised you on your birthday?

6 Listen to _____. It says in the paper that life has been found on Mars.

7 I was in the pub last night when _____ bloke came up to me and asked me out for dinner.

8 I got caught speeding today, and then lost my phone. It's just been one of _____ days.

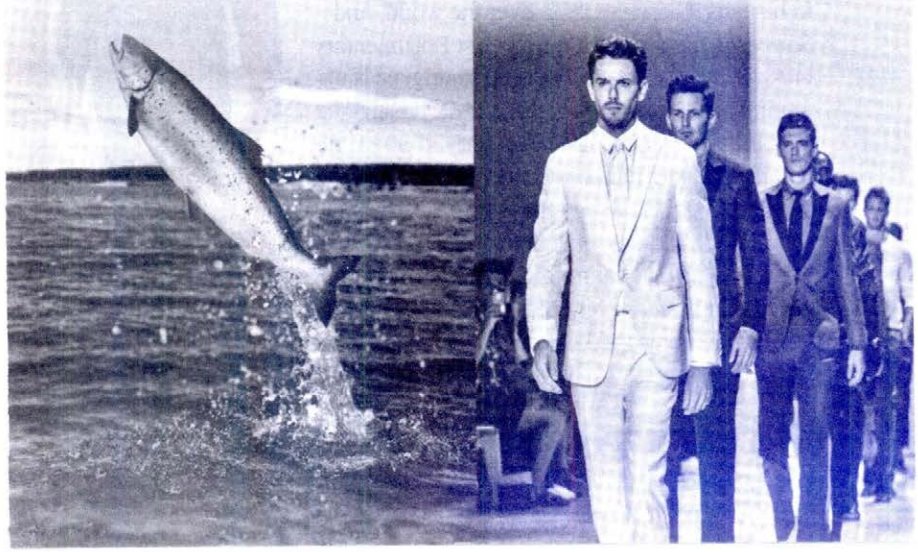
9 **A** Who's _____ at the door?
B I think it's Dawn. She said she might pop round.

10 **A** Ahh! My car's broken down and my phone's run out of charge.
B Ah well, _____ things are sent to try us.

12.3 Listen and check.

Gustav Magnar Witzoe owes his wealth to salmon. His father owned 53% of the Norwegian salmon-producing company, Salmar, and gifted Gustav a stake in [16]_____ company in 2013.

[17]_____ 24-year-old enjoys [18]_____ good things in life. He plays [19]_____ golf, loves travelling and is interested in fashion. He also has [20]_____ tattoo (he likes tattoos!).





Revision of articles, determiners, and demonstratives in context

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



Better late than never for Sugar Man

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

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

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

every	no	the	a	many	both	this

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

the	some	more	anything	nobody	his

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

the	a	an	one	most	these	all	some

The riddle of Rodriguez is what the documentary film *Searching for Sugar Man* sets out to solve. After years of searching, Swedish director Malik Bendjelloul finally discovered the singer-songwriter alive and well, and still living in Detroit, where he worked as [23]_____ builder and had brought up three daughters. It was [24]_____ of [25]_____ daughters who filled in [26]_____ of the blanks about his life.



Sugar Man has made a remarkable comeback. There is now [27]_____ official Sugar Man website. His albums have been re-released and are available to his fans [28]_____ over the world, and *Searching for Sugar Man* won Best Documentary in [29]_____ 2013 Oscars. Rodriguez is also touring again, and at [30]_____ prestigious venues! He appeared at Glastonbury in 2013, the London Palladium in 2016, the Klein Memorial Auditorium in 2017, and the Royal Albert Hall in 2018, where tickets sold out in a few days! Audiences always chant for *Sugar Man*, Rodriguez's most famous smash hit. Rodriguez might be in his seventies, but his time has definitely come – better late than never!

Ways of combining nouns

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

noun + noun

post office
headache
face-lift

noun + 's + noun

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

noun + preposition + noun

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

2 Sometimes more than one structure can be used.

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

But usually only one pattern is possible.

the back of the car
NOT ~~*the car back*~~ ~~*the car's back*~~

3 Sometimes there is a change in meaning.

the cat's food = the food that belongs to one particular cat
The dog has eaten ***the cat's food****.*

cat food = food for cats in general
Can you buy some more ***cat food*** *when you go out?*

4 We use the noun + noun pattern (compound nouns) for everyday established combinations.

a love film *a horror film*

For less established combinations, we prefer noun + preposition + noun

a film about horses
NOT ~~*a horse film*~~



6 Combine the words in brackets using one of the three patterns. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

1 Can you buy a ***bottle of wine*** (*wine, bottle*) to have with dinner?

2 You've just spilt the _____. (*milk, baby*)

3 Can you buy some _____ (*paper, toilet*)? We've run out.

4 I never listened to my _____. (*advice, parents*)

5 Your coat's on the _____. (*back, chair*)

6 What did that _____ (*road, sign*) say? Did you see it?

7 It's such a mess in here. There are empty _____ (*wine, bottles*) everywhere.

8 The _____ (*Prime Minister, duties*) include entertaining heads of state.

9 The _____ (*my shoe, heel*) has come off.

10 Can I borrow your _____? (*brush, hair*)

11 What happened at the _____? (*film, end*)

12 Here is _____. (*today, news*)

13 Where is the nearest _____? (*Underground, station*)

14 It's my _____ (*anniversary, parents', wedding*) next week.

15 The _____ (*company, success*) is due to efficiency measures.

16 I've got a _____ (*fortnight, holiday*) next month.

17 Flared trousers have made a _____ (*back, come*). They're all the rage again!

18 The _____ (*government, economic policy*) is confusing.

19 The annual _____ (*rate, inflation*) is about 3%.

20 Have you heard Beyoncé's latest song? It's going to be another _____. (*hit, smash*)

21 Are there any _____ (*coffee, cups*) in your bedroom? There are none left in the kitchen.

22 Do you want a _____? (*coffee, cup*)

Vocabulary

life and *time*

1 Complete the conversations with the expressions from the box in the correct form.

lease of life	life in his hands	high time
third time lucky	take your time	bet your life
in the nick of time	anything for a quiet life	

1 **A** Oh my gosh! Where did I put the car keys?
B Stop panicking. _____. We're not meeting Jill and Don for another half an hour.

2 **A** I hear your dog was unwell.
B Yes. He's quite old now and a bit arthritic, but the vet gave him some pills and he's got a new _____.

3 **A** We were burgled last week.
B Oh no! That's awful! Did they take much?
A Fortunately, the police arrived _____, and caught them as they were making their getaway.
B Blimey! That was lucky.

4 **A** When are we meeting Melvin?
B Well, he's due to be here at eight, but you can _____ he'll be late. He always is.

5 **A** Have you heard? Graham's bought a motorbike. It can go nearly 200 miles per hour.
B Crazy. He's taking his _____ riding a bike. They're so dangerous.

6 **A** Petra is so lazy. She just sits at home all day and watches TV.
B She's unbelievable. It's _____ she sorted herself out and got a job.

7 **A** I can't believe it. Nick is getting married again!
B Again? Well, let's hope it's _____!

8 **A** My sister always gives in to her two-year-old. She should be firmer with her.
B Well, it is her fourth child, so I suppose she'll do _____.

12.4 Listen and check.

Common verbs – *be, have*

2 Match the words and expressions with *be* or *have*. Tick (✓) the correct column.

	be	have	
1	✓		fed up with sb/sth
2		✓	the right to do sth
3			a nap
4			on the safe side
5			in touch with sb
6			a word with sb
7			in time
8			on one's mind
9			up to date
10			no chance of doing sth

3 Complete the sentences with the expressions from **2** in the correct form.

1 My job is so boring. I'*m really fed up with* it.
2 If your flight is delayed by more than three hours, you _____ claim compensation.
3 Thank you for your interview, Miss Clarke. We'll _____ you as soon as we've made a decision about the job.
4 I can't stop thinking about my ex-girlfriend. She _____ always _____.
5 Mrs Bennett! Can I _____ you for a minute? It's about your son, Ben.
6 My grandad gets tired now – he always needs to _____ in the afternoon.
7 I've got extra holiday insurance, just in case. I always like _____.
8 Well, I'll apply for the manager's job, but I know I _____ getting it.
9 Oh my gosh, it's ten o'clock already! Will we _____ for our train? It leaves in five minutes.
10 In my job, it is important to _____ with what's going on in the financial markets.



Prepositions revision

4 Complete the sentences with a preposition or a combination of prepositions.

1 After running up the stairs, I was _____ breath.

2 You make some silly mistakes, but _____ general, your work has been good.

3 I went on holiday _____ my own, because sometimes I like to be _____ myself.

4 I got a cheque _____ £500 in the post.

5 There has been a rise _____ the number of violent crimes.

6 The difference _____ you and me is that I don't mind hard work.

7 I can think of no reason _____ her strange behaviour.

8 It took a long time to find a solution _____ the problem.

9 I need some information _____ hiring bikes. Do you have a brochure?

10 I'm having trouble _____ my car. It won't start in the mornings.

11 In the accident, there was quite a bit of damage _____ my car.

12 Investigators are trying to find the cause _____ the accident.

13 I have a lot of sympathy _____ Tony's situation – things are tough for him at the moment.

14 I don't see James any more. I haven't been _____ touch with him for years.

15 Did you get an invitation _____ David's wedding?

Pronunciation

Nouns and verbs

In the chart below, the nouns end in an unvoiced sound (/s/, /f/, /θ/), and the verbs in a voiced sound (/z/, /v/, /ð/).

1 Complete the chart with the nouns or verbs and the correct sound.

Noun		Verb	
1 advice	/s/	advise	/z/
2		use	
3 abuse			
4		believe	
5 relief			
6 grief			

Noun		Verb	
7		excuse	
8 breath			
9		halve	
10 house			
11		save	
12 bath			

12.5 Listen and check.

Emphasis in speaking

2 12.6 Listen and underline the main stress in **B**'s replies. Then listen again and repeat.

1 **A** Why didn't you do your homework last night?
B I did do it.

2 **A** Who made this mark on the carpet?
B I did. Sorry.

3 **A** Did you know that Johann and Maria are coming tonight?
B I knew Johann was coming.

4 **A** Did you know that Johann and Maria are coming tonight?
B I knew that ages ago.

5 **A** Who told Gran that I crashed her car?
B I didn't tell her.

6 **A** I wish you hadn't told Gran I crashed her car.
B I didn't tell her.

7 **A** I lost all my money playing cards.
B I told you.

8 **A** You don't like Mark or Annie, do you?
B I like Annie.

9 **A** Why don't you like Annie?
B I do like Annie. I think she's great.

10 **A** I feel so sorry for Annie. Nobody likes her.
B Well, I like her.

Exam practice Units 9–12

Reading and Use of English Part 1

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

Explaining jet lag

How often do we feel tired or ill when we travel through different time **0** *A* ? It can take several days for our body clocks to recover from the unpleasant **1** ___ known as 'jet lag'. First, we may notice changes to our sleep and eating patterns; we may be wide awake and hungry in the middle of the night. Other **2** ___ may include headaches, forgetting things, and feeling generally unwell.

The basic **3** ___ of jet lag is complicated. We actually have several body clocks, not one, and these **4** ___ to work together for maximum efficiency. In addition to controlling sleep patterns, these clocks **5** ___ blood pressure and body temperature. Our brain contains a 'master' body clock **6** ___ by daylight.

So is jet lag affected by the direction of travel? If you fly west, your day will naturally be longer, something the body finds easier to **7** ___ to: jet lag will be less **8** ___. Travelling east results in a shorter day, which your body clocks find more challenging.

0	**A** zones	**B** frames	**C** spaces	**D** areas
1	**A** impression	**B** response	**C** sensation	**D** sense
2	**A** illnesses	**B** examples	**C** symptoms	**D** effects
3	**A** cause	**B** reason	**C** purpose	**D** result
4	**A** must	**B** want	**C** require	**D** have
5	**A** effect	**B** involve	**C** affect	**D** concern
6	**A** ordered	**B** directed	**C** run	**D** controlled
7	**A** agree	**B** adjust	**C** vary	**D** correct
8	**A** strong	**B** severe	**C** important	**D** strict

Reading and Use of English Part 2

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

What happened to playing outside?

When I was a kid, I **0** ***used*** to change out of my school uniform when I got home and then go outside to play. I hardly **9** _____ came home unless it was raining or until I was absolutely starving. I used to get involved **10** _____ all kinds of things which my parents would not **11** _____ approved of, like swimming in the nearby canal, or teasing dogs in the park. But mainly I just hung around with my mates. Back then, children **12** _____ hardly any time staring at screens. By contrast, you rarely see children playing outdoors these days. As a grown-up, I appreciate the fact that **13** _____ I live is relatively quiet, but I certainly wouldn't object to the sound of kids playing. I sometimes wonder who is responsible for this trend. The media is always **14** _____ us that our children are overweight and that their lifestyle may lead **15** _____ illnesses in middle or old age. Sadly, however, we don't hear many concrete suggestions as to how this trend might **16** _____ reversed.

Reading and Use of English Part 3

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

A four-day working week

The idea of a four-day working week has been under **0** ***discussion*** for many	DISCUSS
years, **17** _____ employees in many different businesses to imagine how a	ENCOURAGE
three-day weekend every week might lead to **18** _____ in their lives. On the	IMPROVE
surface, one might think that the idea would be harder to sell to **19** _____,	EMPLOY
but that hasn't stopped several companies from experimenting. It seems that,	
thanks to **20** _____ advances, this policy may become more common in	TECHNOLOGY
the not-too-distant future.	
This conversation has been re-opened **21** _____ by a report from a	RECENT
British trade union group. The report explains that, as technology makes	
work more **22** _____, the time saving should be shared	EFFECT
23 _____ with the workforce.	EQUAL
If changes are implemented carefully, the increased **24** _____ may ensure	EFFICIENT
that we have a healthier work-life balance. If new technology makes us richer,	
we should use that wealth to give ourselves more time to spend with family	
and friends.	

Reading and Use of English Part 4

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

25 I was surprised that you didn't accept their offer.
TURNED
The fact that you _____ a surprise to me.

26 People do much more exercise now than they did in the past.
USED
People _____ in the past than they do now.

27 I'm almost sure it didn't rain last night because the beach is dry.
CAN'T
The beach is dry _____ last night.

28 Whenever we go to the beach, I remember childhood holidays.
REMINDS
Going to the beach _____ I went on as a child.

29 I wonder if you could talk to Monica about the party arrangements.
WORD
Would you mind _____ Monica about the party arrangements?

30 I regret not apologizing to Cara for what I said.
WISH
I _____ to Cara for what I said.

TOTAL		36

Answer key

Unit 1

1 2 'm ... driving
3 've been driving
4 was taken
5 'll take
6 'd/had taken
7 sells
8 will be sold
10 are ... made
11 's been made/'s being made/was made
12 'll/will have made
13 're/are being washed
14 had been washed/was washed
15 'd been washing
16 've/have had
17 were having
18 'll be having
19 'll/will have been teaching
20 were being taught

2

Active	Simple	Continuous
Present	sells	am driving
Past	drove	were having
Future	will take	will be having
Present perfect	have had	have been driving
Past perfect	had taken	had been washing
Future perfect	will have made	will have been teaching
Passive	Simple	Continuous
Present	are made	is being made/are being washed
Past	was taken/was made/was washed	were being taught
Future	will be sold	
Present Perfect	has been made	
Past Perfect	had been washed	
Future Perfect	will have been sold	

3 1 'm studying
2 's been
3 has been promoted
4 was making
5 've been going
6 spent
7 were taught
8 'm going

4 2 forget
3 has ... gone
4 'll be
5 hasn't got
6 've been getting
7 haven't spoken
8 put
9 is studying
10 'll be accepted
11 was chosen/has been chosen
12 's getting
13 'll shout
14 went
15 stayed
16 're saving
17 hadn't realized
18 were ... doing/have ... doing
19 'll be
20 forgot
21 won't forget

5 1 Our house was built in the 19th century.
2 My flat is being decorated at the moment.
3 Has the printer been fixed yet?
4 While the new kitchen was being installed, we had lots of takeaways.
5 When we went up to our hotel room, we found that it hadn't been cleaned.
6 She won't be recognized in those dark glasses.

6 1 were caught, were driving/drove
2 is ... emptied
3 were given
4 were cycling, were overtaken
5 had been snowing
6 arrive, will be met

7 1 moved
2 have been living/have lived
3 thought
4 'll miss
5 has been relocated
6 didn't want
7 'll have been
8 has lived
9 had ... thought
10 joined
11 made
12 've been learning
13 don't like
14 get
15 's getting
16 'll be able to
17 misses
18 don't live
19 are
20 'll miss

8 1 How long has Matt lived/been living in Japan?
2 Where did he move from?
3 Why did he move there/to Japan?
4 What did he do when he first arrived?
5 What has he been studying/learning for three years?
6 Why doesn't he like writing Japanese?
7 What does he miss (the) most?
8 When will he go home/is he going home?

9 3 has (A)
4 have (F)
5 have (A)
6 didn't (A)
7 done (F)
8 does (A)
9 was (A)
10 is (A)
11 doing (F)
12 did (F)

10 1 **A** have ... got/do ... have
B 'm having, Have ... got/Do ... have
2 **A** Have ... got/Do ... have
B haven't/don't, Have/Do
A 've had, 've got/have
3 **A** 've got/have
B haven't got/don't have
A had, had
B 've got/have
4 **A** having, 've had, haven't had
B haven't got/don't have

Vocabulary

1 1 road
2 house
3 life
4 heart
5 blood
6 book
7 water
8 sea
9 case
10 bag
11 rain
12 sun
13 home
14 air
15 day
16 hand
17 fire
18 card
19 sports
20 table

2 1 a
2 b
3 a
4 b
5 b
6 a

3 1 brought home to me
2 got on like a house on fire
3 make yourselves at home
4 brought the house down
5 (as) safe as houses
6 on the house

4 1 literal
2 idiomatic
3 idiomatic
4 literal

5 1 put ... up (I), Put up (L)
2 sorted out (L), sort ... out (I)
3 stood up (L), stand up (I)
4 take ... off (L), taken off (I)
5 picked ... up (I), pick up (L)
6 Hold on (I), hold on (L)

Pronunciation

1 1 text
2 English
3 clean
4 month
5 took
6 news
7 bang
8 box
9 walk
10 work
11 start
12 mother

2

/e/
said
fend
message

/i:/
freak
sea
believe

/ʊ/
would
look
good

/æ/
catch
language
Japan

/ɔ:/
taught
warm
chalk

/ɑ:/
father
party
heart

/ɪ/
pretty
guilty
business

/ʌ/
rough
London
funny

/u:/
lose
zoom
suit

/ɒ/
sorry
what
shock

/ɜ:/
learn
third
journey

/ə/
orphan
asleep
beggar

Unit 2

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

2 2 's/has been snowing
3 have ... walked
4 have been living/have lived, 've/have been trying, haven't managed
5 have been arguing
6 've/have eaten
7 've been sunbathing
8 's/has been crying
9 have been running

3 2 Has the road been repaired yet?
3 Some new environmental laws have just been passed.
4 No new houses have been built for 10 years.
5 The house hasn't been cleaned.

4 2 A baby has been rescued from a house fire.
3 A surfer has been saved from a great white shark.
4 Over 400 have been killed by an earthquake in Afghanistan.
5 A priceless Picasso painting has been stolen.
6 A Super-Earth has been discovered 40 light years away.
7 A missing teenager has been found alive.
8 Four hundred and sixty-four jobs have been axed (in a shock announcement by the Council).

5 3 has/have been performing
4 performed
5 'm having
6 have/have got
7 are you thinking
8 think
9 was banging
10 've ... banged
11 'm expecting
12 expect
13 is being decorated
14 is decorated
15 be losing
16 has lost

6 2 scaled
3 have been dumping
4 melts
5 was made
6 had been looking
7 are being asked
8 are paid
9 have been asked
10 have been removed
11 are used
12 includes

7 2 have her ears pierced
3 have my eyes tested
4 have had their car serviced
5 had our dishwasher repaired yet
6 had her Amazon parcel delivered yet

Vocabulary

1 1 do 5 make 9 make
2 make 6 made 10 do
3 doing 7 do
4 do 8 make

2 1 do without you 5 could do with
2 made off with it 6 make of her
3 make up for 7 make ... in time
4 made it

3

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

4 **car:** traffic lights, one-way street, Customs, traffic warden, horn, seat belt, service station, tyres, traffic jam
bus: traffic lights, one-way street, horn, season ticket, timetable, ticket inspector, tyres, traffic jam, cycle lane
bike: helmet, traffic lights, one-way street, tyres, cycle lane
train: season ticket, track, baggage rack, Customs, aisle/window seat, ticket inspector, carriage, platform, trolley
plane: runway, Customs, security check, life jacket, trolley, check-in desk, timetable, aisle/window seat, seat belt, tyres, hand luggage, overhead locker
ship/ferry: Customs, cabin, harbour, life jacket, trolley, horn, timetable, deck, port

5 2 at 13 to
3 out of 14 into
4 into 15 against
5 to 16 in
6 through 17 out of
7 towards 18 along
8 off 19 past
9 onto 20 across
10 over 21 over
11 into 22 along
12 through 23 onto

6 2 e 4 f 6 d
3 a 5 b

7 2 in the same boat
3 to rock the boat
4 get the show on the road
5 went off the rails
6 on the right track

Pronunciation

1 1 explorer exploration
2 politics politician
3 photograph photographer
4 luxury luxurious
5 produce production
6 Japan Japanese

2/3

●●
Japan
produce
transform
success
impress

●●●
explorer
adoption
production
embarrass
impression

●●●
luxury
ancestor
scientists

●●●
Japanese
introduce
disappoint
afternoon

●●●●
exploration
politician
navigation
compensation
European

●●●●
photographer
luxurious
embarrassment
discovery
emergency

Unit 3

1 2 had been 9 swam
3 came through 10 had managed
4 was having 11 was struggling
5 had arrived 12 hovered
6 had been body boarding 13 was lowered
7 swept 14 was taken
8 had happened 15 made
16 had risked

2 1 stuck
2 had stuck
3 fell
4 had fallen
5 cost
6 had cost
7 had caught
8 caught
9 held
10 had held
11 beat
12 had beaten

3 1 was snowing, got up, were making, put, raced
2 played, were losing, won
3 wasn't thinking, had
4 was crying/cried, didn't get
5 was living, met
6 was playing, hit, made
7 happened, was walking, noticed, wanted, vanished
8 was sunbathing, heard, appeared, landed

4 2 was discovered underneath the new housing estate
3 were held indoors because it was raining
4 had been booked for a children's party on Saturday afternoon
5 was being repaired, so I couldn't leave the house
6 still hadn't been cleaned when we returned
7 hadn't been cooked for long enough
8 were being installed at the crossroads

5 2 didn't receive
3 lost
4 was shown
5 became
7 has been trying
8 are being said
9 saves
10 has
11 has touched
12 has had
13 is loved
14 is … awarded
16 were
17 are covered
18 is repaid
19 gave/gives
20 wrote/writes

Vocabulary

1 **positive:** tender, fast-moving, romantic, exceptional, tear-jerking, hilarious, riveting, witty, unpredictable, powerful
negative: second-rate, dull, confused, unbelievable

2 2 fast-moving
3 dull
4 unpredictable
5 riveting
6 hilarious
7 confused
8 unbelievable
9 second-rate
10 romantic
11 tear-jerking
12 powerful
13 tender
14 exceptional

3

Positive	Negative	Both
witty	flawed	whacky
sophisticated	clichéd	spine-chilling
thrilling	predictable	classic
powerful	implausible	shocking
dramatic	weak	psychological
polished		
absorbing		
unputdownable		
gripping		
intriguing		
best-selling		
haunting		

4 2 a
3 c
4 b
5 o
6 h
7 e
8 f
9 i
10 g
11 l
12 m
13 n
14 k
15 j

5 1 was working in Paris, my grandfather died
2 got home, I switched on the TV
3 had a shower, then I got dressed
4 'd /had always wanted to visit Australia, and I finally went last year
5 posted the letter he realized he hadn't put on a stamp
6 'd/had finished speaking, most of the audience had fallen asleep
7 'd/had told him the truth, I felt better
8 bought my first flat, I'd /had seen 30 other properties

6 2 i
3 b
4 g
5 j
6 h
7 a
8 f
9 e
10 c

7 1 'll turn up/turns up
2 setting off/going to set off
3 cheer up
4 stay in
5 settled down
6 broke up
7 find out
8 Shut up
9 Speak up
10 Hold on

Pronunciation

1

1	pay	/peɪ/	pear
2	write	/raɪt/	wrote
3	phone	/fəʊn/	fine
4	round	/raʊnd/	reined
5	dear	/dɪə/	dare
6	boy	/bɔɪ/	bow
7	tour	/tʊə/	toe
8	fair	/feə/	fear

2 1 /eɪ/
2 /iː/
3 /əʊ/
4 /uː/
5 /ɔː/
6 /ɜː/
7 /ɪə/
8 /ɜː/
9 /ɔː/
10 /ɜː/
11 /aʊ/
12 /əʊ/
13 /uː/
14 /əʊ/
15 /əʊz/
16 /əʊs/
17 /uːz/
18 /uːs/
19 /uːz/
20 /əʊm/
21 /uːm/
22 /ɒm/
23 /ɒl/
24 /əʊl/
25 /əʊm/
26 /ʌm/
27 /eɪ/
28 /eɪ/
29 /eɪ/
30 /e/
31 /ʌ/
32 /uː/
33 /ʊ/
34 /əʊld/
35 /ʊd/
36 /ʌ/
37 /ɒ/
38 /əʊ/

Unit 4

1 His current job is surprising because he is a conman.

2 2 How long … for
3 Why did … to make
4 How old … when
5 What … like
6 What … major
7 Which … work for
8 What kind of
9 Whose … risk when
10 Where … caught/arrested
11 Who played
12 Who does … for

3 2 how he learned to forge cheques
3 why his parents divorced
4 who decided to make a musical
5 which countries he visited
6 how he had the nerve to impersonate a doctor
7 why the police took so long to catch him
8 how he got the job with the FBI

4 (suggested answers)
1 how much money he made
2 what the title of the film is
3 which airline he flew for
4 who starred in the film *Catch me if you can*
5 works for the FBI

5 2 by
3 to
4 at
5 on
6 in
7 about
8 of
9 with
10 from

6 2 What for?
3 Where to?
4 What about?
5 How long for?
6 Who for?
7 Who to?
8 What with?

7 2 don't suppose you've got change for a 20-euro note?
3 doesn't seem to be working
4 didn't think it was going to rain
5 don't want their daughter to move to Canada
6 didn't expect to see you here
7 don't suppose you've seen Robert recently
8 don't expect you remember me
9 don't believe she passed all her exams
10 don't think I would like snails

8 1 not
2 no
3 None
4 n't
5 not
6 n't
7 not
8 not
9 no
10 Not
11 none
12 no
13 n't
14 not
15 Not
16 none
17 no
18 no
19 None
20 Not

9 1 don't
2 didn't
3 haven't
4 aren't
5 isn't
6 won't
7 'm not
8 doesn't
9 hadn't
10 hasn't
11 wasn't
12 weren't

10 1 a
2 b
3 c
4 d
5 f
6 e
7 g
8 h
9 j
10 i

Vocabulary

1/2

B Opposites	C Synonyms
2 untruthful	dishonest
3 incredible	unbelievable
4 implausible	ridiculous
5 improbable	unlikely
6 illegal	illicit
7 irresponsible	thoughtless
8 abnormal	bizarre
9 unprofessional	amateur
10 unimportant	trivial
11 dishonesty	deceit
12 unreality	fantasy
13 disbelief	incredulity

14 disappear	vanish
15 misunderstand	confuse
16 distrust	suspect
17 uncover	reveal

3 1 unimportant 2 unprofessional 3 uncovered 4 implausible 5 dishonesty

4 1 suspected 2 fake 3 'm ... confusing 4 trivial 5 fantasy

5 2 for 3 of/from 4 from 5 in 6 to 7 in 8 in 9 to/with 10 to, about 11 at 12 in, with 13 for 14 in

Pronunciation

1/2

2 aren't you (fall)
3 wasn't it (fall)
4 could you (rise)
5 isn't he (fall)
6 isn't it (fall)
7 did he (rise)
8 have you (rise)
9 weren't we (fall)
10 would you (rise)

3/4

2 That was a really awful meal, wasn't it? (fall)
3 You've borrowed my new coat again, haven't you? (fall)
4 You couldn't water my plants while I'm away, could you? (rise)
5 Vanessa, your plane leaves at 11 o'clock, doesn't it? (rise)

Exam practice

Units 1–4

Part 1

1 C 2 B 3 B 4 C 5 A 6 C 7 A 8 D

Part 2

9 as 10 go 11 have 12 on/in 13 who 14 if/whether 15 forward 16 round

Part 3

17 officials 18 entering 19 Dishonest 20 complaints 21 convincing 22 potentially 23 directly 24 personal

Part 4

25 Children in some areas **get away with** | **not having** to wear school uniforms.
26 Why **don't you take** /**aren't you taking** | **it easy**? You're doing too much.
27 Tom often **makes things up,** | **so** don't believe everything he says.
28 I didn't see my sister | **because/as** she had already **gone to** work.
29 I have **no idea** how they **managed** to escape from the fire.
30 I wonder **if/whether you'd** | **mind helping** me with my college project.

Unit 5

1 1 j 2 e 3 f 4 g 5 b 6 h 7 d 8 a 9 c 10 i 11 k 12 l

2 1 'm going to, I'll 2 are going to, 'll 3 'm going to, 'll, 'll 4 is going to, 'll 5 's going to, 'll 6 'll /'m going to, 'll 7 'm going to, 'll 8 'll, 'll

3 2 have written
3 I'll have passed
4 I'll be flying
5 I'll be living
6 I'll have earned
7 I'll be writing
8 I'll be inviting
9 I'll have made
10 we'll be taking

4 1 will/'ll have bought 2 'll be working 3 'll have made 4 'll have finished 5 'll ... be living 6 'll be flying 7 'll have moved 8 'll have earned 9 won't be living

5 (suggested answers)
2 'll get her a present
3 'm going to study hard for my final exams
4 'm seeing the dentist next Friday
5 my team will win on Saturday
6 I'm going to be late for my meeting
7 is having a baby next March
8 takes off at 7.30 a.m. next Sunday (from London, Heathrow)
9 I'll be lying on a beach in Spain
10 I think it's going to be hot there

6 1 eat, won't get
2 won't move, find
3 'll love, meet
4 Will ... learn/Are ... going to learn, 're
5 won't go, have/have had
6 'll be, finish/'ve finished
7 don't do, will ... have to
8 are, 'll deal
9 'll feel, 've had
10 've tried, 'll never use

7 2 'm going to be 3 'll be hoping 4 'll never give up 5 win 6 'll have been training 7 are being staged 8 'll have concentrated 9 will be 10 be hoping 11 will 12 will be

8 2 A What **are you doing/going to do** this weekend?
B ✓
3 A ✓
B What **am I going to do/will I do**?
4 A **is going** to the States
B ✓
5 A ✓
B **You'll have to** wake me up
6 A ✓
B **You'll be getting**
7 A ✓
B **It'll only take**
8 A ✓
B We**'re going to stay/staying** at home
9 A as soon as **I arrive**
B ✓
10 A ✓
B unless I **get held up**

Vocabulary

1 2 puts 3 putting 4 took 5 took 6 take 7 Take 8 take 9 put 10 put 11 took 12 taken 13 put 14 take

2 1 a 're waiting for
b is expected
c looking forward to
2 a spend/'ve been spending/'ve spent/'m spending
b pass
c wasted
3 a Have ... seen
b watched/were watching
c Look at
4 a Actually
b at the moment
c really
5 a owe
b borrowed
c lend
6 a embarrassed
b nervous
c angry

3 3 I couldn't take it all in.
4 I'll sort it out tomorrow.
5 Put it in your diary.
6 Please put them away.
7 ... you'd better look after him.
8 I'll look into it right away.
9 Take it back!
10 ... you've put me off her.
11 ... I'll take it over later.

Pronunciation

1 2 walk /ɔ:/ 3 wonder /ʌ/ 4 woman /ʊ/ 5 warm /ɔ:/ 6 word /ɜ:/ 7 wear /eə/ 8 weight /eɪ/ 9 want /ɒ/ 10 work /ɜ:/ 11 wander /ɒ/ 12 women /ɪ/ 13 worm /ɜ:/ 14 ward /ɔ:/ 15 weary /ɪə/ 16 weird /ɪə/

2 2 blood /ʌ/ 3 love /ʌ/ 4 through /u:/ 5 weak /i:/ 6 lower /əʊ/ 7 north /ɔ:/ 8 height /aɪ/ 9 pear /eə/ 10 hear /ɪə/

Unit 6

1
2 unemployment, training
3 traffic, petrol
4 luggage, accommodation
5 food, rice
6 entertainment, music
7 violence, evidence
8 celebration, opportunity
9 ingredient, snack
10 calorie, muscle

2
1 some, any
2 Some, any
3 some, any
4 any, any
5 some, some
6 any

3
2 Is there much work to be done in the garden?
3 I didn't spend much time on the homework.
4 Did they do much research before they found a cure?
5 I didn't have too many problems with this exercise either.
6 I've got too much luggage. I can't carry it all.
7 There is too much traffic on the streets of our town.
8 They couldn't give me much information about the delay to our flight.

4 (Possible answers)
1 **loads of**: There are loads of cheese sandwiches./There's loads of milk./There's loads of orange juice./There are loads of chips.
2 **plenty of**: There's plenty of milk./There's plenty of orange juice./There are plenty of cheese sandwiches. There are plenty of chips.
3 **several**: There are several hamburgers.
4 **a few**: There are a few chocolate biscuits. There are a few tuna sandwiches.
5 **a little**: There's a little fruit salad./There's a little chocolate mousse./There's a little spaghetti.
6 **not many**: There aren't many tuna sandwiches./There aren't many doughnuts./ There aren't many chocolate biscuits.
7 **not much**: There isn't much spaghetti./ There isn't much fruit salad./There isn't much chocolate mousse./There isn't much apple juice.
8 **a couple of**: There are a couple of doughnuts.
9 **hardly any**: There's hardly any apple juice./There's hardly any spaghetti. There's hardly any chocolate mousse./There's hardly any fruit salad.
10 **no**: There are no bananas./There's no chocolate cake.

5
3 plenty/loads/lots
4 a few
5 not much/hardly any
6 hardly any/not much
7 a few
8 a little
9 some
10 plenty of/loads of/lots of, a couple of

6
2 a few, a little
3 have less respect than
4 few/very few
5 a little
6 Fewer
7 Few
8 a few
9 is very little
10 a few

7
1 somewhere
2 anyone/anybody
3 everywhere, anywhere
4 anything
5 everything
6 nothing, nowhere, nobody/no one
7 Nobody/No one
8 nowhere
9 someone
10 something, anything
11 anyone/anybody, everywhere
12 Everybody/Everyone

8
1 b
2 a
3 c
4 d
5 f
6 e
7 h
8 g
9 i
10 j
11 l
12 k
13 m
14 n
15 o
16 p

9
1 many
2 a bit
3 few
4 any
5 one of
6 all
7 one piece
8 all
9 a couple
10 nobody
11 anything
12 more
13 hundred
14 something
15 a great deal of
16 a few
17 No one
18 several
19 None
20 over
21 one

10
A in debt
under arrest
below/over/under 75%
below freezing
over/under 18 years old
on/against the advice of
under pressure
in business
under new management
B during/in the night
at/in/from the beginning
by/during/in the winter
at/by the weekend
in/on time
in a fortnight's time
during/in the rush hour
in his forties
at/by the end of the week

11
1 in
2 In
3 of
4 in
5 at
6 for
7 in
8 from
9 by
10 for
11 Against
12 on
13 from
14 of
15 of
16 on
17 by
18 from
19 over
20 over
21 for

Vocabulary

1 reduce
2 transfer
3 compare
4 haggle
5 spread
6 set up
7 pay off
8 refund
9 sales figures
10 invoice

Pronunciation

1
2 V
3 N
4 N
5 V
6 V
7 V
8 N
9 N
10 V
11 V
12 N

4
increase
contested
protested
insulted
present
contract
produce
records

Unit 7

1
2 b
3 a
4 a
5 a
6 a
7 b
8 b

2
2 Can/May
3 must/have to
4 might/may
5 could/'ll
6 should/ought to
7 'll have to/ought to
8 should/have to
9 may/can
10 have to/must

3
1 won't
2 don't have to
3 couldn't
4 won't
5 can't
6 was able to
7 mustn't

4
1 You mustn't/can't stop here.
2 We don't have to/needn't learn the whole poem.
3 They didn't have to take off their shoes.
4 He can't be speaking Swedish.
5 You don't have to/don't need to help me do this exercise.

5
2 She must be missing/miss her boyfriend.
3 That'll/It'll be Tom.
4 She can't still be sleeping/asleep.
5 They could be having a party.
6 He must have a deadline to meet.
7 It might be difficult driving/to drive to work.
8 She may be hiding in the garden.

6
2 mustn't
3 needn't, don't have to
4 need to, have to
5 don't need to, don't have to
6 got to
7 needs
8 've managed
9 wasn't able to, didn't manage to
10 needn't, don't have to

7
2 Guests are advised not to leave valuables in their rooms.
3 My parents didn't/wouldn't let me stay out late until I was 18.
4 He's bound to do well. He's so clever.
5 People under 18 are not supposed to drink alcohol.
6 The use of dictionaries in this exam is not allowed./The use of dictionaries is not allowed in this exam.
7 Travellers to the US are required to have a visa./A visa is required for travellers to the US.
8 You are likely to find it difficult to learn Russian./It is likely that you will find it difficult to learn Russian.
9 Using your phone in the quiet carriage is not permitted.

8 2 is always possible to
3 manage to see
4 can get together
5 should be able to
6 mustn't be
7 bound to feel
8 will survive
9 could easily find
10 should try
11 will think
12 can't sleep
13 is bound to struggle
14 ought to insist
15 should I share
16 has to pay back
17 should let
18 may come
19 will have to support
20 ought not to have

Vocabulary

1 1 f 2 d 3 e 4 a 5 b 6 i 7 l 8 c 9 g 10 j 11 h 12 k

2 1 with 2 past 3 to 4 with 5 back 6 into 7 at 8 from

3 1 i 2 d 3 b 4 e 5 h 6 c 7 a 8 f 9 g 10 j

4 1 puppy love
2 has a crush
3 a match made in heaven
4 pop the question
5 head over heels
6 on the rocks
7 split up
8 bickering
9 kiss and make up
10 tie the knot

5 1 c 2 d 3 f 4 b 5 g 6 h 7 a 8 e

6 2 off with
3 down on
4 on with
5 up for
6 away with
7 out of
8 out with
9 up with
10 on with, out with

Pronunciation

1 2 shouldn't
3 mustn't
4 promised
5 Australia
6 engaged
7 adolescent
8 arranged
9 relationship
10 angry
11 excitement
12 impressed

2 2 Well, I know he earns a lot more than me.
3 What do you mean? He's already bought a brand-new one.
4 Didn't you know that all Frank's clothes are designer labels?
5 He has loads of them.
6 No, in fact he's in Florida on holiday.
7 Really? The girl I saw him with had short, brown hair.

Unit 8

1 1 c 2 a 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 c 7 a 8 b

2 1 who revived the Olympics in 1896
2 which has recently been included …
3 which has won the most events …
4 which are blue, yellow, black, green and red,…
5 where more than …
6 whose full name is …
7 which is in …
8 who has won …

3 2 h 3 g 4 b 5 d 6 c 7 a 8 f

4 1 D 2 D 3 ND 4 D 5 ND 6 D 7 ND 8 D 9 ND 10 D

5 1 I'd love to meet someone who could teach me how to cook.
2 We're looking for a house which/that has four bedrooms.
3 We went to see *Romeo and Juliet*, which we really enjoyed.
4 Do you know a shop where you can buy second-hand furniture?
5 Marilyn Monroe, whose real name was Norma Jean Baker, died of a drug overdose.
6 I find people who lose their temper easily difficult to get on with.
7 My computer, which I bought only last year, is already out of date.
8 I met a girl who I/you went to school with.
9 Professor Cox, who is a well-known physicist and TV presenter, will give a talk next week.
10 I was studying in my bedroom when there was a power cut.

6 4 The thing ~~that~~ I most regret is not going to university.
5 My two daughters, who are 13 and 16, are both interested in dancing.
6 no change
7 no change
8 The Algarve, where my mother's family comes from, is famous for its beautiful beaches.
9 no change
10 Salt, whose qualities have been known since prehistoric times, is used to season and preserve food.

7 1 who 2 that/which 3 where 4 which 5 – 6 whose 7 which 8 – 9 where 10 that/which 11 whose 12 – 13 where 14 which 15 when/where

8 2 She's a friend (who/whom) I can always rely on.
3 That's the man (who) the police were looking for.
4 She recommended a book by Robert Palmer, who I'd never heard of.
5 The trainers (that) you paid £200 for have now been reduced to £100.
6 This is the book (that) I was telling you about.
7 The Prime Minister, whose views I agree with, gave a good speech.
8 His talk was on the environment, which I care deeply about.
9 What's that music he's dancing to?

9 1 relaxing 2 disappointed 3 unexpected 4 annoying 5 well-behaved 6 frightening 7 conceited 8 embarrassing 9 thrilling 10 exhausted 11 promising 12 challenging

10 2 People living in blocks of flats
3 Letters posted before 5.00 p.m.
4 The train standing on platform five
5 passengers trapped in the accident
6 a lovely house overlooking the Thames
7 the litter dropped by the crowds

11 2 passing 3 stolen 4 saying 5 Feeling 6 borrowed 7 explaining 8 studying

12 Hannah is a pioneer because her skill has helped BMX Freestyle become recognized as an Olympic sport.
3 whose mission in life
4 that made
5 who has pushed herself
6 which involves doing stunts
7 where they take place
8 made of wood and plastic
9 learning
10 Though terrified of doing
11 Losing
12 which can happen
13 that enables her to manage
14 what no one has done before

Vocabulary

1 **People**: loyal, humble, stubborn, conceited, arrogant, devoted, considerate
Places: overcrowded, picturesque, breathtaking, desolate, built-up, remote
Things: waterproof, automatic, cracked, priceless, handmade, valuable, expensive

2 1 breathtaking 2 arrogant/conceited 3 automatic 4 considerate 5 unspoilt 6 picturesque 7 stubborn 8 handmade 9 overcrowded

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

4 1 a ten-pound note
2 an eight-week language course
3 a six-hour drive
4 a three-course meal
5 a four-hour delay
6 a ten-year (prison) sentence

5 1 of
2 for
3 of
4 of
5 in
6 from
7 to
8 of
9 of
10 for
11 for
12 with
13 about
14 to
15 on
16 with, for

Pronunciation

1 A: executive, inhabitant, distinctly, rebuilt, eccentric, insect, lamp, sumptuous, anonymous, citizen, documentary, landscape, business
B: receipt, fasten, exhausted, whistle, straight, fascinating, delighted, temperature, debt

2 1 scientific
2 psychologist
3 handsome
4 receipt
5 Christmas
6 nightmare
7 climb
8 grandfather
9 Wednesday
10 calm

Exam practice

Units 5–8

Part 1

1 A
2 D
3 B
4 A
5 C
6 A
7 D
8 A

Part 2

9 go
10 makes
11 in
12 which
13 up
14 play
15 order
16 at

Part 3

17 determination
18 according
19 competitor
20 energetic
21 description
22 challenging
23 recognized
24 exhausting

Part 4

25 Unless he **gets/has an increase** | **in** salary, he'll look for a new job.
26 I'm going to **put my name down** | **for** the town cycle race next year.
27 Weather experts say **it** | **will probably be** stormy tonight.
28 The police **are** currently **looking into** four similar burglaries.
29 My brother and I don't **get on very well with** | **each** other.
30 Unfortunately, we **have run out** | **of** coffee.

Unit 9

1 1 f
2 d
3 h
4 g
5 i
6 j
7 c
8 b
9 a
10 e

2 1 He's always watching sports programmes on TV.
2 She would give us extra lessons after school.
3 She was always giving us homework.
4 Our daughter would always leave the tap running while she cleaned her teeth.
5 My boss is always asking me to stay late.
6 My children will never help out at home.

3 1 a My dad's always mending his motorbike in the living room.
b My dad will mend his motorbike in the living room.
2 a My brother is always leaving the top off the toothpaste.
b My brother will leave the top off the toothpaste./My brother won't put the top on the toothpaste.
3 a The boys won't (ever) help with the household chores.
4 a My sister is always borrowing my clothes without asking (me).
b My sister will borrow my clothes without asking (me).
5 a My grandpa won't let anyone choose what's on TV.
6 a My grandma is always gossiping about the neighbours.
b My grandma will gossip about the neighbours.
7 a Carole and Alan are always boasting about their children.
b Carole and Alan will boast about their children.

4 2 used to
3 Did you use to
4 didn't use to
5 Did you use to
6 didn't use to
7 did you use to
8 Didn't you use to

5 2 a, b, c
3 a
4 a, b, c
5 a, b, c
6 a, b
7 a, b
8 a
9 a
10 a, b, c
11 a, b
12 a, b, c

6 1 aren't used to
2 will ... get used to
3 got used to
4 used to
5 didn't use to
6 's used to
7 did ... use to

7 2 get used to wearing
3 used to hate
4 got used to driving
5 didn't use to like
6 'll get used to working
7 would ... get used to living
8 isn't used to being

8 2 had
3 turned
4 wore/used to wear
5 used to work/worked
6 used to walk/would walk
7 would stop/stopped
8 drove/would drive
9 didn't have
10 used to meet/met
11 played
12 got
13 wanted
14 made
15 saw
16 liked
17 graduated
18 got
19 didn't want
20 moved
21 didn't like
22 got used to it
23 took/would take

9 1 used
2 would
3 would
4 got
5 wasn't
6 got
7 used
8 got
9 got

Vocabulary

1 2 Wave, wave
3 point
4 right
5 suit
6 miss
7 fan
8 type

2 1 a bored b board
2 a allowed b aloud
3 a caught b court
4 a waste b waist
5 a hire b higher

3 1 great
2 razor
3 dead
4 tiny
5 wide, fast
6 freezing

4 1 f
2 l
3 h
4 a
5 j
6 d
7 b
8 c
9 k
10 e
11 i
12 g

5 1 turn down a job offer
2 run out of milk
3 set up ... business
4 dropped out of university
5 fit in with a group of people
6 fill in ... form
7 parent ... take after
8 came down with the flu
9 do up ... house
10 make up a story
11 check out of ... hotel
12 put out ... fire

Pronunciation

2 to (W)
from (W)
is (S)
3 of (W)
from (W)
Are (S)
4 were (W)
at (W)
was (S)
5 will (S)
for (W)
6 Can (W)
from (S)
can (S)
7 Can't (S)
for (S)
8 been (W)
for (W)
were (S)
9 were (W)
for (S)
10 at (W)
been (S)

Unit 10

1 2 I had to take the pills three times a day
3 They must have been away on holiday
4 We couldn't have a lunch break – there was too much to do
5 He can't have been a millionaire
6 We weren't allowed to shout in the classroom
7 He wouldn't go to bed
8 That will have been the postman at the door
9 You should have been more careful
10 He could have helped with the washing-up for a change

2 (Possible answers)
If you go to Norway, you can/will/may/might see the fjords.
If you went to Norway, you might/could/would see the fjords.
If you'd gone to Norway, you might have/would have/could have seen the fjords.

3
3 ✓✓
4 ✓
5 ✓
6 ✓✓
7 ✓✓
8 ✓✓
9 ✓✓
10 ✓
11 ✓
12 ✓✓

4
1 She must have got engaged to Andy.
2 They must/might have been doing something naughty.
3 She must have been making a cake.
4 They might have gone without you.
5 He can't have found a cleaner yet.
6 They must have arrived home by now.
7 She might have been in a meeting.
8 He can't have had it cut for ages.

5
1 It must have been blown down by/in the storm.
2 They must have been washed with something red.
3 It can't have been repaired properly.
4 It can't have been dry-cleaned recently.
5 It must have been hit by a stone.
6 It must have been eaten by the dog.

6
1 could have used
2 might have climbed
3 needn't have bothered
4 must have been joking
5 couldn't have spent
6 might have misheard
7 should have phoned
8 may have been delayed
9 needn't have worried
10 wouldn't have got
11 must have fallen
12 couldn't have put on

7
1 She was training as a ski holiday representative in Austria.
2 She went skiing off-piste.
3 Because of the avalanche risk.
4 Because she survived and recovered.

8
2 needn't have worried
3 couldn't have been
4 would have fallen
5 should have been
6 wouldn't have been
7 must have been caused
8 might have been trying/might have tried
9 must have skied
10 could have survived
11 may have suffered
12 shouldn't have gone
13 could easily have died
14 should have checked

9
1 shouldn't have
2 may have
3 'd have, could have, might have, 'd have
4 must have
5 might, couldn't have
6 should, might have

Vocabulary

1
1 handing
2 hand
3 heart
4 heading
5 head
6 head
7 heart
8 headed
9 head
10 hand
11 head
12 heart

2
1 handed
2 elbow
3 thumbed
4 eyed
5 foot
6 headed
7 armed
8 shoulder

3
1 all fingers and thumbs
2 last legs
3 all ears
4 out of my mind
5 cold feet
6 face the facts
7 put on a brave face
8 sharp tongue
9 finding her feet

4
2 remind ... of
3 congratulated ... on
4 models ... on
5 hide ... from
6 hugged ... to
7 invited ... to
8 trick ... into
9 inherit ... from
10 shouted ... at
11 forgive ... for
12 accused ... of

Pronunciation

1
food; nude
bread; said
leaf; chief
choose; lose
taught; court
toes; nose
chef; deaf
hate; weight
through; knew
tight; height
wore; pour
full; wool
brain; reign
pool; fool
leave; grieve
blood; mud
foot; put

2 **The Pelican**
A rare old bird is a pelican
His beak can hold more than his belly can
He can take in his beak
Enough food for a week
And I'm damned if I know how the hell he can!

The Lady from Twickenham
There was a young lady from Twickenham
Whose shoes were too tight to walk quick in them
She came back from a walk
Looking whiter than chalk
And she took them both off and was sick in them.

Unit 11

1
1 I wish you were rich.
2 I wish you could come.
3 I wish you would come.
4 I wish you had come.
5 I wish I were rich.
6 I wish I could come.
7 I wish I had come.

2
2 wasn't
3 had
4 hadn't gone
5 have stayed
6 didn't speak/wouldn't speak
7 'd fallen
8 lived

3
1 I wish I'd invited him to the party.
2 You should have been watching the road.
3 If only I hadn't said that to her.
4 I wish I hadn't hit him.
5 I'd rather you didn't tell her.
6 I wish Mandy wouldn't stay out so late.
7 I should have told him (that) I loved him.

4
3 H
4 R
5 H
6 H
7 H
8 R

5
1 H
2 R
3 H
4 H
5 R
6 H
7 H
8 R

6
2 don't
3 didn't
4 can't
5 is
6 won't
7 does
8 was/have
9 don't/haven't
10 didn't

7
1 I would have phoned you if I had had the time.
2 I wouldn't have been ill if I hadn't had the shellfish.
3 If I'd known the jumper wasn't machine-washable, I wouldn't have bought it.
4 I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes.

8
1 If I hadn't forgotten to set the alarm, I wouldn't have been late.
2 If I'd known your phone number, I would have contacted you.
3 If I'd known your address, I would/could have sent you a postcard.
4 If I'd remembered when your birthday was, I would have bought you a present.
5 If I hadn't been rushing my wife to the hospital, I wouldn't have broken the speed limit.
6 If I'd known you were coming, I would have bought some food.
7 If I'd known it was going to rain, I wouldn't have gone for a run.
8 If I hadn't fallen asleep in the sun, I wouldn't have got sunburnt.

9 (sample answers)
1 she'd remembered to set her alarm
2 she hadn't been late for work
3 she wouldn't have locked herself, wouldn't have forgotten to meet
4 he wouldn't have finished/ended the relationship/broken up with Mary
5 she wouldn't have lost a contact lens
6 she hadn't lost a contact lens
7 she wouldn't have caught a cold
8 she hadn't been waiting for the bus in the rain/got wet
9 she had remembered/hadn't forgotten to meet him for lunch
10 it wouldn't have eaten the budgie

10
2 have remembered
3 forgotten
4 have broken up
5 hadn't cancelled
6 have been
7 overslept
8 have happened

11
1 feel, won't go
2 sold, 'd make
3 see, 'll tell
4 hadn't gone, wouldn't have met
5 didn't love, wouldn't have married
6 buy, get
7 would … do, saw, would run
8 had, wouldn't be
9 hadn't had, would have burned down
10 were, 'd apologize
11 eats/had eaten, gets/would have got
12 had stopped, wouldn't be

12

1	Imagine	4	Unless	7	If only
2	in case	5	Suppose	8	Unless
3	unless	6	in case		

13
2 Supposing he left you, what would you do?
3 Suppose you had taken that job with the other company, there would have been an opportunity for promotion.
4 Let's install a smoke alarm in case there's a fire.
5 She won't get the job unless she learns to speak French.
6 Imagine the lifeguard hadn't been there; what would have happened?/Imagine what would have happened if the lifeguard hadn't been there.
7 I won't go out this evening in case Justin comes round for a drink.
8 I'd rather you spoke to Kevin about this matter, not me.

Vocabulary

1

1	e	4	a	7	j	10	b
2	d	5	f	8	g		
3	i	6	h	9	c		

2
1 wait and see
2 far and wide
3 ifs and buts, give and take
4 sink or swim, short and sweet
5 hit and miss, by and large
6 ins and outs

3

1	illegible	7	truthful
2	unreadable	8	true
3	childish	9	intolerant
4	childlike	10	intolerable
5	sensitive	11	economic
6	sensible	12	economical

4
1 breakdown
2 comeback
3 check-up
4 outcome
5 outlook
6 outbreak
7 breakthrough
8 feedback
9 takeaway
10 downfall

Pronunciation

1
/e/ **bread:** jealous, leapt, breath, thread, breadth, deaf, health, meant, death, lead (n), weapon, breakfast
/iː/ **meat:** beast, heal, lead (v), breathe, reason, scream, cheat, leap, tea, beans
/ɪə/ **fear:** dear, hear, clear, tear (n), beard, theatre, weary, gear
/eə/ **wear:** swear, tear (v), bear, pear
/eɪ/ **break:** steak, great
/ɜː/ **learn:** pearl, earth, search

2

bear	scream	tea
leap/leapt	fear	bread
weapon	beard	meat
steak	jeans	wear
meat	beans	

Unit 12

1

1	a	6	the
2	the	7	a, –
3	the	8	the, –
4	a	9	a, The, –, the
5	–, a, the	10	–

2

2	the	9	an	16	the
3	a	10	an	17	The
4	–	11	a	18	the
5	the	12	a	19	–
6	the	13	–	20	a
7	a	14	–		
8	an	15	The		

3

1	everything	7	either, both
2	Everything	8	neither
3	All	9	all
4	All	10	Neither
5	Every	11	Either
6	All, each	12	both, either

4

1	Those	5	that	9	that
2	that	6	this	10	these
3	that	7	this		
4	these	8	those		

5
Rodriguez was a rock icon from the 1970s.

2	a couple of	17	more
3	his	18	nobody
4	a great deal of	19	anything
5	This	20	some
6	several	21	his
7	enough	22	the
8	the	23	a
9	little	24	one
10	both	25	these
11	This	26	most
12	no	27	an
13	the	28	all
14	every	29	the
15	a	30	some
16	many		

6
2 baby's milk/baby milk
3 toilet paper
4 parents' advice
5 back of the chair
6 road sign
7 wine bottles
8 Prime Minister's duties/duties of the Prime Minister
9 heel of my shoe
10 hairbrush
11 end of the film
12 today's news
13 underground station
14 parents' wedding anniversary
15 company's success/success of the company
16 fortnight's holiday
17 comeback
18 government's economic policy
19 rate of inflation
20 smash hit
21 coffee cups
22 cup of coffee

Vocabulary

1
1 Take your time
2 lease of life
3 in the nick of time
4 bet your life
5 life in his own hands
6 high time
7 third time lucky
8 anything for a quiet life

2

3	have	6	have	9	be
4	be	7	be	10	have
5	be	8	be, have		

3
2 have the right to
3 be in touch with
4 is … on my mind
5 have a word with
6 have a nap
7 to be on the safe side
8 have no chance of
9 be in time
10 be up to date

4

1	out of	9	about/on
2	in	10	with
3	on, by	11	to
4	for	12	of
5	in	13	for
6	between	14	in
7	for	15	to/for
8	to		

Pronunciation

1

	Noun	Verb
2	use /s/	use /z/
3	abuse /s/	abuse /z/
4	belief /f/	believe /v/
5	relief /f/	relieve /v/
6	grief /f/	grieve /v/
7	excuse /s/	excuse /z/
8	breath /θ/	breathe /ð/
9	half /f/	halve /v/
10	house /s/	house /z/
11	safe /f/	save /v/
12	bath /θ/	bathe /ð/

2
2 B I did. Sorry.
3 B I knew Johann was coming.
4 B I knew that ages ago.
5 B I didn't tell her.
6 B I didn't tell her.
7 B I told you.
8 B I like Annie.
9 B I do like Annie. I think she's great.
10 B I like her.

Exam practice

Units 9–12

Part 1

1	C	3	A	5	C	7	B
2	C	4	D	6	D	8	B

Part 2

9	ever	13	where
10	in	14	telling
11	have	15	to
12	spent	16	be

Part 3

17	encouraging	21	recently
18	improvements	22	effective
19	employers	23	equally
20	technological	24	efficiency

Part 4

25 The fact that you **turned down** their offer | **was** a surprise to me.
26 People **used to do** | **much less** exercise in the past than they do now.
27 The beach is dry, **so it** | **can't have rained** last night.
28 Going to the beach **reminds me** | **of holidays** I went on as a child.
29 Would you mind **having a word** | **with** Monica about the party arrangements?
30 **I wish I** | **had apologized** to Cara for what I said.

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	been / gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hanged / hung	hanged / hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted / lit	lighted / lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
must	had to	had to
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spoil	spoiled / spoilt	spoiled / spoilt
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Phonetic symbols

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

Vowels			
25	/iː/	as in	**see** /siː/
26	/ɪ/	as in	**his** /hɪz/
27	/i/	as in	**twenty** /'twenti/
28	/e/	as in	**ten** /ten/
29	/æ/	as in	**stamp** /stæmp/
30	/ɑː/	as in	**father** /'fɑːðə/
31	/ɒ/	as in	**hot** /hɒt/
32	/ɔː/	as in	**morning** /'mɔːnɪŋ/
33	/ʊ/	as in	**football** /'fʊtbɔːl/
34	/uː/	as in	**you** /juː/
35	/ʌ/	as in	**sun** /sʌn/
36	/ɜː/	as in	**learn** /lɜːn/
37	/ə/	as in	**letter** /'letə/

Diphthongs (two vowels together)			
38	/eɪ/	as in	**name** /neɪm/
39	/əʊ/	as in	**no** /nəʊ/
40	/aɪ/	as in	**my** /maɪ/
41	/aʊ/	as in	**how** /haʊ/
42	/ɔɪ/	as in	**boy** /bɔɪ/
43	/ɪə/	as in	**hear** /hɪə/
44	/eə/	as in	**where** /weə/
45	/ʊə/	as in	**tour** /tʊə/

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