

Workbook

# American Headway

# 3



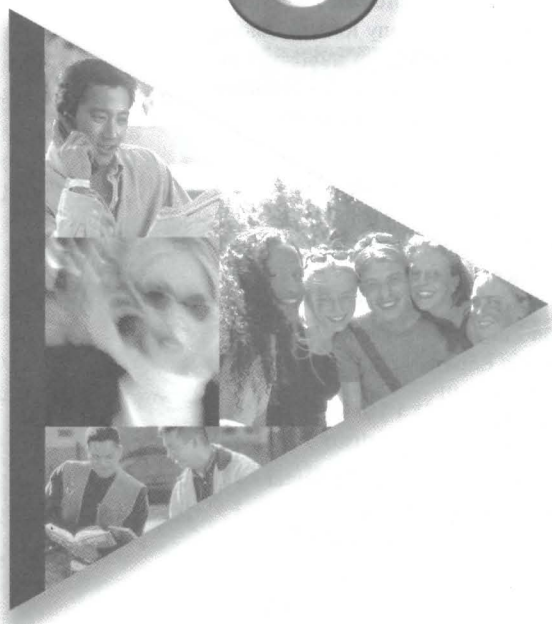
Liz and John Soars

OXFORD



Workbook

# American Headway 3



Liz and John Soars

**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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198 Madison Avenue  
New York, NY 10016 USA

Great Clarendon Street  
Oxford OX2 6DP England

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Auckland Bangkok Buenos Aires Cape Town  
Chennai Dar es Salaam Delhi Hong Kong  
Istanbul Karachi Kolkata Kuala Lumpur Madrid  
Melbourne Mexico City Mumbai Nairobi  
São Paulo Shanghai Taipei Tokyo Toronto

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ISBN 0-19-435384-2

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Printing (last digit): 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Printed in Hong Kong.

**Acknowledgments**

*Cover concept:* Rowie Christopher

*Cover design:* Rowie Christopher and Silver Editions

*Illustrations by*

Stuart Armstrong, W.C. Cory Carani, Jonathan Keegan,  
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# 1

Auxiliary verbs • Words that go together  
Prepositions—verb + preposition

**It's a wonderful world!**

## Auxiliary verbs

### 1 The forms of *do*, *be*, and *have*

**T 1.1** Rewrite the sentences. Then listen and check.

1. I like tea.

*I don't like coffee.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Do you like tea?* \_\_\_\_\_

*My father likes tea.* \_\_\_\_\_

*My mother doesn't like tea.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Does your father like tea?* \_\_\_\_\_

2. I work in an office.

\_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I'm studying English.

\_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I saw the Empire State Building.

\_\_\_\_\_ the Statue of Liberty.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I've met Muhammad Ali.

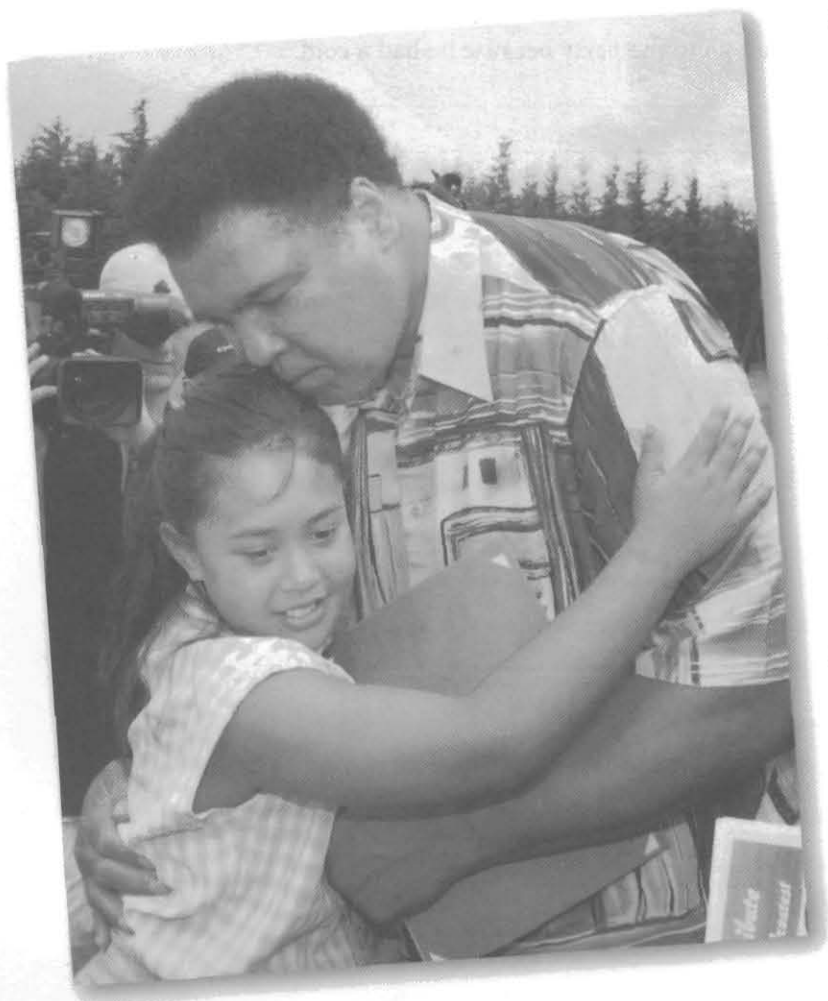
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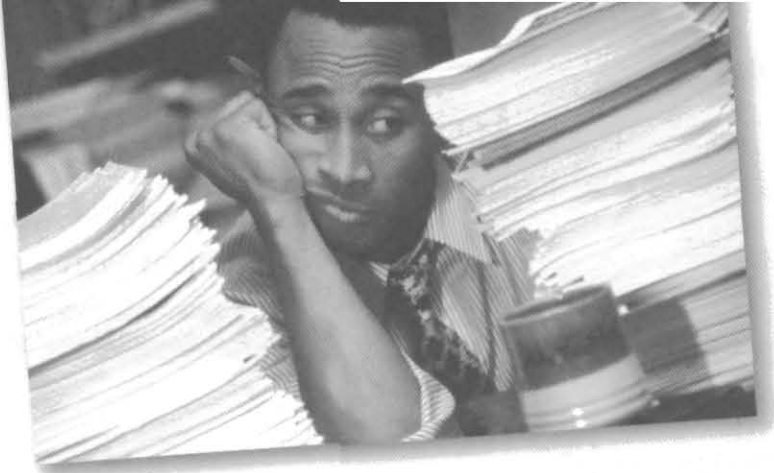
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## 2 Full verb or auxiliary verb?

Read the sentences. Is the verb in *italics* a full verb (F) or an auxiliary verb (A)?

1. ☒ *A* Have you ever stayed at the Ritz?
2. ☒ *F* We *had* breakfast in bed.
3. ☐ Did Mark give you those flowers?
4. ☐ I *did* my homework very quickly last night.
5. ☐ She *has* lunch every day at school.
6. ☐ We *weren't* talking to Jim about his test.
7. ☐ A lot of trees *were* blown down by the wind.
8. ☐ Where *were* you yesterday?
9. ☐ Mary never *does* the dishes.
10. ☐ I'm so glad that we *have* a dishwasher!
11. ☐ How many people *have* you invited to the party?
12. ☐ Why *are* you leaving so early?
13. ☐ I've been to Florida three times.
14. ☐ We *have* a beautiful puppy named Molly.



## 3 Contractions

Rewrite the sentences with contractions.

1. I am not going to the party because I have to work late.  
*I'm not going to the party because I have to work late.*
2. She has two brothers and she does not get along with either of them.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We were not interested in the movie so we did not stay until the end.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He did not go to the party because he had a cold.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They are getting married when they have saved enough money.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. John is not as rich as Jill is.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. She is feeding the dog. It is always fed at six o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Why do you not like the shirt I am wearing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Jack has been married twice, but he does not have any children.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Where is the man who has been to New Zealand?  
\_\_\_\_\_



#### 4 What's wrong with my computer?

- 1 **T 1.2** Complete the telephone conversation between Dennis and Vicky with the correct auxiliary verbs. Use contractions. Then listen and check.



D Good afternoon. This is the Computer Helpline. My name's Dennis. How can I help you?

V Hi. I (1) 'm having a problem with my computer. It (2) isn't (not) working.

D OK. Please tell me your name and the name of your company and describe what (3) \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.

V My name's Vicky, Vicky Marks. I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (not) work for a company. I'm self-employed. I work at home, and I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ trying to meet an important deadline. This morning I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ working away happily, when suddenly everything stopped and a message came up on the screen. Then the screen went blank.

D OK Vicky, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (not) worry! What (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the message say?

V I can't remember exactly, because I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (not) understand it. I think it said something about the computer's memory.

D That's OK. Tell me, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you turn the computer off?

V No. I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (not). It's still on.

D Good. Now do exactly what I say. Go to your computer, OK? Can you see a W in the top right-hand corner of the screen? Click on that W with the mouse. What (12) \_\_\_\_\_ it say? Can you read it to me?

V There's a list of three things. First it says ...

- 2 Write questions and answers about the conversation.

1. Vicky / the / is / why / Computer Helpline / calling / ?

Q Why is Vicky calling the Computer Helpline?

A Because \_\_\_\_\_.

2. work / for / Vicky / does / company / which / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A She \_\_\_\_\_.

3. doing / when / computer / she / her / was / what / stopped / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A She \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Vicky / why / remember / message / the / can't / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A Because \_\_\_\_\_.

5. turn / computer / she / did / her / off / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A No, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 5 Making questions

Write the questions. Then write true answers about you.

1. parents / where / were / your / born / ?

Q Where were your parents born?

A They were born in ...

2. today / what / you / are / wearing / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_.

3. living / you / started / were / where / when / you / school / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_.

4. go / you / where / vacation / were / did / child / when / you / on / a / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_.

5. play / sports / any / you / do / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_.

6. up / time / morning / what / did / get / this / you / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Pyramids / Egypt / ever / to / to / been / the / have / see / you / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_.

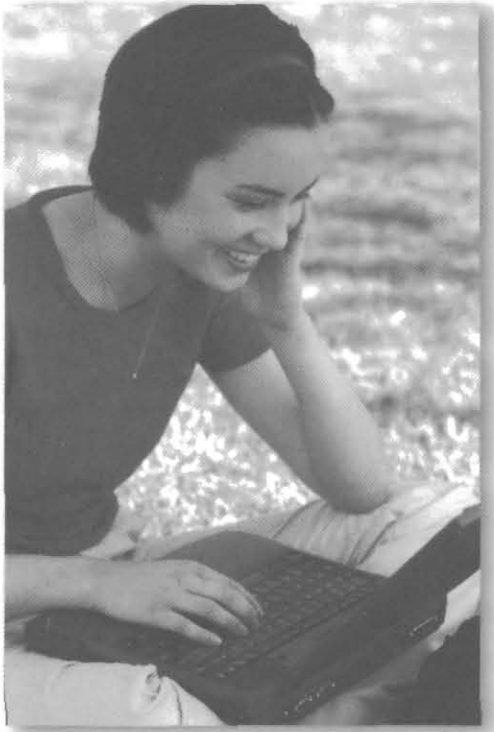
8. mother / look / your / you / like / do / ?

Q \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6 Replying with questions

**T 1.3** Write the questions. Then listen and check.



1. A Joan's writing an e-mail.  
B Who's she writing to? ?
2. A I'm going shopping.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. A David speaks four languages.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. A We had a wonderful meal in that restaurant.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. A Joy and Eric paid a lot of money for their house.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. A Bob's cat just had kittens.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. A Nancy's going to the movies tonight.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. A We had a great vacation.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## 7 Negatives

**T 1.4** Complete the sentences with the correct auxiliary verb in the affirmative or negative.

1. I don't like sushi, but Jill does .
2. I've been to Australia, but Anna hasn't .
3. Anna likes ice cream, but John \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Maria isn't studying hard, but I \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. John loves flying, but we \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. I watched TV last night, but my sister \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Bill hasn't finished his work, but we \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. We don't want to leave early, but they \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. They didn't remember my birthday, but you \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. Your English is really improving, but mine \_\_\_\_\_ .



## 8 Short answers

Answer the questions. Write true answers about you.

1. Do you speak three languages?  
Yes, I do. I speak English, Spanish, and Portuguese.  
No, I don't. I only speak two, English and Korean.
2. Are you taking a vacation soon?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Did you have a good vacation last year?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Have you ever been to Hawaii?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you often travel abroad?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Does your best friend sometimes go on vacation with you?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary

## 9 Meaning

In these sentences, one word is not necessary. Cross it out.

1. The modern Olympic games ball started in Athens in 1896.
2. Abraham Lincoln was watching a play in the angry Ford Theater when he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
3. Nelson Mandela was ring imprisoned by the South African government for 28 years.
4. There are more people who speak bigger Chinese than any other language in the world.
5. The cartoon *The Simpsons* has been acclaimed as one of the best commentaries on modern however American society.
6. The sun's rays take eight minutes to long reach the Earth.



## 10 Word stress

**T 1.5** Put the words into the correct columns. Then listen and check.

wonderful	language	Japan	Olympics	information
believe	breakfast	afford	business	computer
president	penicillin	important	politician	happiness

A ●●●	B ●●	C ●●	D ●●●	E ●●●●
<i>wonderful</i> _____ _____ _____	<i>language</i> _____ _____ _____	<i>Japan</i> _____ _____ _____	<i>Olympics</i> _____ _____ _____	<i>information</i> _____ _____ _____

## 11 Word formation

Complete the charts with the missing parts of speech.

Adjective	Noun
happy	<i>happiness</i> _____
_____	music
_____	science
healthy	_____
_____	universe

Noun	Verb
_____	appear
enjoyment	_____
_____	compete
exploration	_____
_____	believe

## 12 Words that go together

Match a word in A with a line in B.

A	B
travel	subject
favorite	phone
play	lives
cell	abroad
save	an important part

## Prepositions

### 13 Verb + preposition

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

of	about	to	in
with	for	on	

- I think you're wrong. I don't agree with you at all.
- I'm not interested \_\_\_\_\_ going to a restaurant tonight. Let's cook dinner at home.
- We might have a picnic. It depends \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.
- What are you listening \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- If you have a problem, talk \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher.
- A What did you talk \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B The weather and sports.
- You aren't concentrating on your work. What are you thinking \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ Peter?  
B I really like him.
- Where's the cashier? I'd like to pay \_\_\_\_\_ this book.
- A I lost your pen. Sorry.  
B That's OK. Don't worry \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## Grammar words

### 14 Terminology

Match the words in A with a grammar term in B.

A	B
1. write, want	a. preposition ( <i>prep</i> )
2. she, him	b. adjective ( <i>adj</i> )
3. car, tree	c. adverb ( <i>adv</i> )
4. can, must	d. modal auxiliary verb
5. slowly, always	e. pronoun ( <i>pron</i> )
6. nice, pretty	f. countable noun (C)
7. bigger, older	g. uncountable noun (U)
8. a, an	h. comparative adjective ( <i>comp adj</i> )
9. on, at, under	i. superlative adjective ( <i>superl adj</i> )
10. hoping, living	j. infinitive ( <i>infin</i> )
11. the	k. -ing form of the verb (-ing form)
12. fastest, hottest	l. past participle ( <i>pp</i> )
13. done, broken	m. definite article ( <i>def art</i> )
14. rice, weather	n. indefinite article ( <i>indef art</i> )



# 2

Present tenses • Active and passive  
Synonyms and antonyms  
Phrasal verbs—*look* and *be*

## Happiness

### Present Simple

#### 1 Profiles

Look at the pictures. Match the paragraphs with the correct person and put them in order.



Thirteen-year-old **Maria Hernandez** lives with her family in Toluca, Mexico.

2



**Vichai** is 18. He lives in a town house with his family in Bangkok, Thailand.



**Uma Singh** and her husband **Sanjit** run a small convenience store in a suburb of New York City.



1. **His older sister** also lives at home. Their house is near Kasertsart University, where he is a second-year engineering student. Classes start at eight in the morning and go on until three in the afternoon, Monday through Friday. When he graduates, he wants to be a civil engineer.
2. **"My Father** works in an automobile factory and my mother is a housewife. I'm the youngest of three children. We live in a small apartment building with five other families in the old part of town."
3. He looks forward to eating dinner with his family. "I eat breakfast alone. I have lunch in the university cafeteria. In the evening I always eat with my family. My mother cooks. Her food's the best in the whole world."

4. "Stores like these are like community meeting places. People come here to drink coffee, buy a newspaper, or pass on messages. We even cash checks for those people who don't have time to go to the bank."
5. It takes about an hour to walk to school, but she usually goes by bus. Her school has a lot of students, with 30 or 40 girls and boys in each class.
6. On weekends he earns some extra money teaching computer studies at a private computer school. He enjoys playing takraw, a Thai game played with a light ball made of rattan, which you can hit with your foot, knee, elbow, or heel, but not your hand. He loves living in Bangkok, but he hates the traffic jams, which get worse every year.

7. "I go to school from Monday through Friday. Classes start at 8:00 A.M. and go on until 2:00 P.M. Our teachers speak Spanish and English. Lunch is served in the cafeteria. Sometimes I don't like school, but I have to study hard because I want to be an architect someday."
8. **It sells** all kinds of food and household goods—sandwiches, dishwashing liquid, magazines, coffee, and nails. "We offer a huge range of products. It's like three or four stores rolled into one."
9. The hours are very long. The store opens at 6:00 A.M. and closes at 11:00 P.M., except on Sunday when it's open from 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Their whole lives are controlled by the store. "There are a lot of things we can't do anymore. We don't go to the movies, and we don't go camping on the weekends. But it's the long hours that make the money."

## 2 Sentence completion

Complete the sentences about the people in Exercise 1.



### Uma and Sanjit

1. Uma and Sanjit run a store.
2. This kind of store is is called a convenience store.
3. Most days the store \_\_\_\_\_ at 11:00 P.M.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ camping anymore.

### Maria

5. Maria \_\_\_\_\_ one brother and one sister.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ her an hour to walk to school.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ school at 8:00 A.M.
8. Lunch \_\_\_\_\_ in the cafeteria.

### Vichai

9. "When I \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ to be a civil engineer."
10. "I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch in the university cafeteria."
11. "I \_\_\_\_\_ extra money teaching computer studies."
12. "I \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic jams in Bangkok."



## 3 Questions

**T 2.1** Write the questions. Use the information from Exercise 1. Then listen and check.

1. What does the convenience store sell?  
All kinds of food and household goods.
2. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Six o'clock in the morning.
3. Why \_\_\_\_\_ movies?  
Because they work such long hours.
4. \_\_\_\_\_?  
In an automobile factory.
5. \_\_\_\_\_?  
In a small apartment building.
6. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Thirty or forty.
7. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Spanish and English.
8. \_\_\_\_\_?  
By bus.
9. \_\_\_\_\_?  
She wants to be an architect.
10. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, he does. He has an older sister.
11. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Takraw.
12. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, he loves it, but he hates the traffic jams.

#### 4 Negatives

Complete the sentences with a negative form of a verb plus the word in parentheses.

1. Vegetarians *don't eat meat* \_\_\_\_\_. (meat)
2. A gorilla \_\_\_\_\_. (a tail)
3. I'm unemployed. I \_\_\_\_\_. (a job)
4. My father's bald. He \_\_\_\_\_. (any hair)
5. They are penniless. They \_\_\_\_\_. (any money)
6. Selfish people \_\_\_\_\_. (other people)

## Pronunciation

## 5 -s at the end of a word



**T 2.2** Remember the rules for the pronunciation of -s at the end of a word. This applies to the third person singular in the Present Simple and to plural nouns.

- 1 If the word ends in /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, or /θ/, the final -s is pronounced /s/.

stops	ships	hits
pets	attacks	bricks
laughs	coughs	paths

- 2 If the word ends in /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, or any vowel sound, the final -s is pronounced /z/.

stabs	cabs	leads
hands	begs	bags
leaves	waves	breathes
rolls	hills	hums
arms	earns	cans
sings	goes	news
fires	fears	wears
chairs	songs	

- 3 If the word ends in /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, or /dʒ/, the final -s is pronounced /ɪz/.

misses	buses	chooses
sizes	washes	dishes
watches	matches	manages
badges		

**T 2.3** Put the words into the correct columns. Then listen and check.

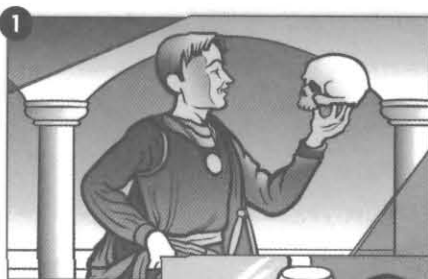
checks	girls	boys	places	minutes
lives	hours	earns	products	loves
shops	closes	graduates	lessons	wants
kids	keys	messages	schools	
hates	cooks	sandwiches	things	

[illegible]

# Present states and actions

## 6 Present Simple and Present Continuous

**T 2.4** Write about the pictures. Use the Present Simple and the Present Continuous. Then listen and check.



**Tony,  
actor**

**At work**

*Tony is an actor. He sometimes makes movies and sometimes works in the theater. He often acts in Shakespearean plays and wears beautiful costumes. He doesn't earn a lot of money because he isn't very well-known.*



**Now**

*At the moment he isn't working. He's relaxing at home. He's wearing jeans and a T-shirt and is drinking coffee. He's waiting for the phone to ring because he needs more work.*



**Rita,  
police officer**

**At work**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Now**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Glenn,  
basketball coach**

**At work**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Now**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## 7 Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1 Check the sentences. Is the verb form correct (✓) or incorrect (✗)? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

1. ☒ I'm thinking you are very impolite.  
*I think you are very impolite.*
2. ☒ Where are you thinking of going on vacation?
3. ☐ Why do you leave so early? Don't you enjoy the party?
4. ☐ Nobody is ever laughing at my husband's jokes. It's so embarrassing.

5. ☐ I don't believe a word he says. He always tells lies.
6. ☐ I'm not seeing any way to help you.
7. ☐ Does the bookstore sell stamps?
8. ☐ He's never knowing the answer.

2 **T 2.5** Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs, Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then listen and check.



### Conversation 1

- A What (1) is that man doing (that man / do) over there?
- B He (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bank to open.
- A But the bank's (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not open) on Sunday afternoons.
- B (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / think) he's a bank robber? Watch out! He (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) something out of his pocket. He (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) toward us!
- C Excuse me. Could you tell me the time, please?

### Conversation 2

- A What (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do)?
- B I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (pack) my suitcase. I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) you and this house.
- A But I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / understand). Where (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go)?
- B I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / know). The only thing I (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) is that Peter (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) me at the airport at six o'clock.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb, Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. I 'm thinking (think) of learning how to fly a plane. I think (think) that's a good idea.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my point? What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the bank manager?
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a wonderful suntan. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a wonderful time in Spain.

# Grammar extension

## 8 Adverbs of frequency



**always 100%**

**usually**

**often 50%**

**sometimes**

**never 0%**

- 1 These adverbs usually come before the main verb.  
I **usually** go to bed at about 11:00.  
I don't **often** go swimming.  
She **never** eats meat.  
Do you **always** go to Mexico on vacation?  
I **sometimes** play tennis on Saturdays.
- 2 They come after *am, is, are, was, and were*.  
She **is always** late.  
They **are never** in class.  
I **was often** ill as a child.
- 3 When there are two verbs (modal verb + main verb; auxiliary verb + main verb), the adverb comes before the main verb.  
I can **never remember** his name.  
We have **always gone** to Hawaii on our vacations.
- 4 *Sometimes* and *usually* can also come at the beginning of the sentence.  
**Sometimes** we play cards.  
**Usually** we go away on the weekends.
- 5 *Never* and *always* can't come at the beginning or the end of the sentence.  
NOT ~~Never I go to the theater.~~  
NOT ~~I have coffee in the morning always.~~

Check the sentences. Are the adverbs of frequency in the correct (✓) or incorrect (✗) places? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

1. ✗ Do usually you sit here?  
Do you usually sit here?
2. ✓ I have always liked Peter.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. □ Never I have anything to eat in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. □ I usually take my daughter to school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. □ We went sometimes abroad on our vacations.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. □ I have never enough money.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. □ We often have tests in class.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. □ Our teacher gives us always too much homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Present passive

### 9 Past participles

Complete the sentences with the past participle of the verbs from the box.

grow	produce	make	tear down	take over
deliver	include	employ	paint	speak

1. Perfume is produced in France.
2. Nissan cars are \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan.
3. English is \_\_\_\_\_ here.
4. Is service \_\_\_\_\_ in the bill?
5. Our kitchen is being \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
6. Our company is being \_\_\_\_\_ by another company.
7. About one thousand people are \_\_\_\_\_ by our company.
8. A lot of coffee is \_\_\_\_\_ in Colombia.
9. That apartment building is being \_\_\_\_\_ because it is unsafe.
10. My newspaper is \_\_\_\_\_ to my front door.

## 10 Active or passive?

**T 2.6** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs, Present Simple active or Present Simple passive. Then listen and check.



### ***Catching a plane***

When you (1) arrive (arrive) at an airport, you should go straight to the check-in desk where your ticket and luggage (2) are checked (check). You (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) your carry-on luggage with you, but your suitcases (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to the plane on a conveyor belt. You can now go to the departure lounge. If you are on an international flight, your passport (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (check), and then you and your bags (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (x-ray) by security cameras; sometimes you (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a body search and your luggage (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (search) by a security officer. You (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) in the departure lounge until your flight (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) and you (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) which number gate to go to. Finally you (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (board) your plane and you (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (show) to your seat by a flight attendant.

## 11 A poem

1 **T 2.7** Read and listen to the poem. Circle the passive verbs. Underline the active verbs. Use your dictionary for help.

### **A Man Is Made**

A man is made  
Of flesh and blood  
Of eyes and bones and water.  
The very same things make his son  
As those that made  
His daughter.

A tree is made  
Of leaf and sap,  
Of bark and fruit and berries.  
It keeps a bird's nest  
In its branches  
And blackbirds eat the cherries.

A table's made  
Of naked wood  
Planed smooth as milk. I wonder  
If tables ever dream of sun,  
Of wind, and rain, and thunder?

And when man takes  
His axe and strikes  
And sets the sawdust flying—  
Is it a table being born?  
Or just a tree that's dying?

2 Read the poem aloud and/or learn it by heart.

# Vocabulary

## 12 Synonyms and antonyms

Complete the chart. Use a prefix in the first column (*un-*, *in-*, *im-*) and a word from the box in the second column.

sad	out-of-date	stupid
ugly	arrogant	cheap
cruel	rare	casual
rude	boring	wrong

Adjective	Opposite (prefix + adjective)	Opposite (different word)
1. happy	<i>unhappy</i>	<i>sad</i>
2. polite		
3. expensive		
4. interesting		
5. correct		
6. attractive		
7. fashionable		
8. intelligent		
9. usual		
10. kind		
11. formal		
12. modest		

# Phrasal verbs

## 13 look and be

1 Complete the sentences with a multi-word verb from the box.

**sb = somebody    sth = something**

**look for (sb / sth)** to try to find (sb / sth): *We looked for you everywhere. Where were you?* **look forward to sth / doing** to wait with pleasure for sth to happen (because you expect to enjoy it): *The kids are really looking forward to going on vacation.* **look out** to be careful or to pay attention to sth dangerous, etc.: *Look out! There's a bike coming!* **look sth up** to search for information in a book: *to look up a word in a dictionary.*

- If I don't know the meaning of a word, I look it up in the dictionary.
- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses. Have you seen them anywhere?
- Look \_\_\_\_\_! That glass is going to fall!
- (Ending a letter) I \_\_\_\_\_ to hearing from you soon.
- A Do you know Jim's phone number?  
B Sorry, I don't. You should \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ in the phone book.

2 Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Some words are used more than once.

on      up      in      up to      away      off

- A Hello. Can I speak to Ms. Jones, please?  
B I'm sorry. She isn't in right now. Can I take a message?
- A Hello. Can I speak to Ms. Jones, please?  
B I'm sorry. She's \_\_\_\_\_ on vacation this week. Can I help you?
- A What do you feel like doing tonight?  
B I don't know. What's \_\_\_\_\_ TV?
- A Where should we go for dinner?  
B It's \_\_\_\_\_ you. It's your birthday. You choose.
- Come on, kids! Aren't you \_\_\_\_\_ yet? Breakfast is on the table.
- I wonder why no one answers the door. There must be someone \_\_\_\_\_. All the lights are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Why doesn't my computer work?  
B Because the monitor is \_\_\_\_\_. That's why.
- A You're crying. What's \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Nothing, really. I'm just a little sad.



# 3

Past tenses • Past Perfect  
Active and passive adverbs  
Prepositions—*in, at, and on* for time

## Telling tales

### Past Simple and Past Continuous

#### 1 Up a tree

- 1 Look at the pictures. They tell the story of Mrs. Taylor and her cat, Billy. Match the pictures with the verbs from the box.



Past Simple	Past Continuous
<input type="checkbox"/> ran up	<input type="checkbox"/> was waiting
<input type="checkbox"/> arrived	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> was watering the plants
<input type="checkbox"/> put up	<input type="checkbox"/> were leaving
<input type="checkbox"/> called	<input type="checkbox"/> was playing
<input type="checkbox"/> rescued	<input type="checkbox"/> were having coffee and talking
<input type="checkbox"/> frightened him	
<input type="checkbox"/> ran up	
<input type="checkbox"/> couldn't get down	
<input type="checkbox"/> called	
<input type="checkbox"/> invited them in for coffee and cake	
<input type="checkbox"/> tried to tempt him down	

- 2 **T 3.1** Now complete the story with the phrases from the box. Then listen and check.

Yesterday evening, Mrs. Taylor (1) was watering the plants in her front yard, while her cat, Billy, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ near her. Suddenly, Billy (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a tree. Mrs. Taylor (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to Billy, but he (5) \_\_\_\_\_, so she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the fire department. While she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for them to arrive, she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with some fish. The fire department eventually (9) \_\_\_\_\_, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ their ladder, and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ Billy. Mrs. Taylor was so happy that she (12) \_\_\_\_\_. While they (13) \_\_\_\_\_, they didn't see Billy go outside again, and ten minutes later, as they (14) \_\_\_\_\_, they (15) \_\_\_\_\_ and he (16) \_\_\_\_\_ another tree.

## 2 Correcting facts

Correct the false statements with a negative sentence. Then add the correct information.



1. The story happened last month.

The story didn't happen last month. It happened yesterday evening.

2. Mrs. Taylor was cutting the grass.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Billy was sleeping in the front yard.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Billy jumped over the wall.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The fire department used a rope to get Billy down.

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Past Simple or Past Continuous?

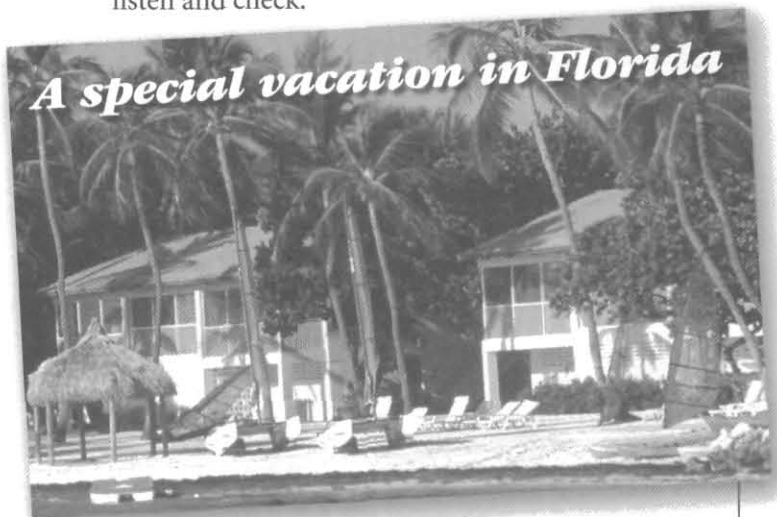
Circle the correct verb form.

1. We met / were meeting when we lived / were living in Italy.
2. She worked / was working quietly at her desk when suddenly the door opened / was opening and her daughter rushed / was rushing in.
3. He stood / was standing up, walked / was walking across the room, and closed / was closing the window.
4. A strange man walked / was walking into the room. He wore / was wearing red pants and a pink shirt.
5. Didn't you meet / Weren't you meeting your wife while you worked / were working in Chile?
6. I saw / was seeing you in the park yesterday. You sat / were sitting on a bench with your arm around Tom.
7. As soon as I walked / was walking into the room, he handed / was handing me the letter.
8. His father was really angry with him because he listened / was listening to music while he did / was doing his homework.
9. Why didn't they visit / weren't they visiting me while they stayed / were staying in London?

10. As he passed / was passing the bank, a man in a mask knocked / was knocking him to the ground.
11. What did you write / were you writing when your computer crashed / was crashing?

## 4 A vacation in Florida

**T 3.2** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs, Past Simple or Past Continuous. Then listen and check.



Last February, I (1) decided (decide) to go on vacation to Florida. It (2) was raining (rain) in the morning when I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) Chicago, but when I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (land), the sun (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) and a lovely, warm breeze (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) from the ocean. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a taxi to my hotel. As I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (check) in, someone (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (tap) me on the shoulder. I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (can not) believe my eyes! It was my old girlfriend. She (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at the same hotel. The next day, we (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) snorkeling and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) hundreds of beautiful fish. It (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) dark when we (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (return) to our hotel after a very interesting day. We (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the rest of the week together. It was very romantic. We (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very sad when the vacation (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (end).

## 5 What did he do? What was he doing?

Read the stories and answer the questions.

### HERO SAVES WOMAN'S LIFE



Dr. Jack Easton, 38, was driving home from work at around 6:30 in the evening when he saw a blue minivan, driven by Karen Sharp, crash into a tree. Without thinking of his own safety, he pulled the young woman out of the van and took her straight to the hospital. The doctors say that Karen will make a complete recovery.

1. What was Dr. Easton doing when he saw the accident?

*He was driving home from work.*

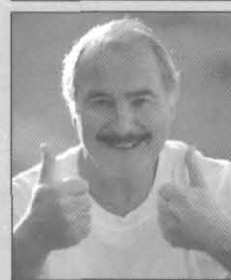
2. What did Dr. Easton do when he saw the accident?

3. What was John Phillips doing when he heard the good news?

4. What did John Phillips do when he heard the good news?

### Lottery Win for Unemployed Man

Unemployed painter John Phillips received a very pleasant surprise last night. He was watching TV when a man from the lottery read the winning numbers. They were the numbers on John's ticket! He had won \$3,000,000! John immediately gave his wife a big kiss and took his whole family out for dinner at a fancy restaurant.



### Shock for Bank Customers



Customers in the Whitehall Savings Bank received a terrible shock yesterday. People were waiting in line and talking to each other when two masked robbers burst into the bank. Seventy-year-old Rick Adamson suffered a heart attack and had to be taken to the hospital. The robbers escaped with \$1,500.

5. What was happening in the bank when the robbers burst in?

6. What happened to Rick Adamson when the robbers burst in?

# Past Perfect

## 6 Regular and irregular verbs

Complete the chart with the missing verb forms.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
grow	<i>grew</i>	<i>grown</i>
_____	left	_____
_____	_____	fallen
find	_____	_____
_____	_____	sold
feel	_____	_____
_____	_____	driven
fly	_____	_____
travel	_____	_____
lie (not tell the truth)	_____	_____
_____	_____	won
_____	spent	_____

## 7 Choosing the right tense

Circle the correct tenses in the story.

It was ten o'clock in the evening. Peter (1) sat / *had sat* down on his sofa and thought about the day. What a busy day it (2) *was* / had been! This was his first night in his own apartment. He (3) *lived* / *had lived* with his family his entire life, and now for the first time, he (4) *was* / *had been* on his own.

He sat surrounded by boxes that he (5) *didn't manage* / *hadn't managed* to unpack during the day. It (6) *took* / *had taken* months to get all his things together. His mother (7) *was* / *had been* very generous, buying him things like towels and mugs.

He (8) *went* / *had gone* into the kitchen and (9) *got* / *had gotten* a soda from the fridge. He suddenly (10) *felt* / *had felt* very tired and yawned. No wonder he (11) *was* / *had been* tired! He (12) *was* / *had been* up since six o'clock in the morning. He (13) *decided* / *had decided* to finish his soda and go to bed.

## 8 Sentence completion

**T 3.3** Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the Past Perfect. Then listen and check.

- I was broke because I ... (spend / money / clothes)  
*I was broke because I had spent all my money on clothes.*
- Josh was furious ... (oversleep / miss the bus)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mary was very disappointed with her son. He ... (not study enough / fail / exams)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I was very nervous as I waited in the departure lounge. I ... (never / fly / before)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jack wanted a new challenge at his job. He ... (work / same job / ten years)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I didn't know his name, but the face was familiar. I was sure ... (see / somewhere / before)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When I got home, I was starving. I ... (not have / anything to eat all day)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 9 had or would?

Read the sentences. Does 'd mean *had* or *would*?

- I'd like a cup of coffee. *would*
- I knew I'd seen him before. *had*
- You should try bungee jumping! You'd love it! \_\_\_\_\_
- She said she'd give him everything. \_\_\_\_\_
- She said she'd given him everything. \_\_\_\_\_
- I was tired because I'd been up since five o'clock in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
- I told you they'd arrive on time! \_\_\_\_\_
- I told you they'd gotten a dog! \_\_\_\_\_

# Past Simple active and passive

## 10 Biographies

**T 3.4** Complete the texts with the verbs from the boxes. Then listen and check.

1



### Helen Keller

a successful writer  
who was deaf and blind  
(American, 1880–1968)

taught	was made
came	didn't know
toured	was caused
had	were told
was accepted	found

Helen Keller's deafness and blindness (1) was caused by a severe illness when she was a baby. Her parents (2) \_\_\_\_\_ what to do, and they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it difficult to control their growing daughter. One day, they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ about a brilliant young teacher named Anne Sullivan. She (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to work with Helen and, very firmly and patiently, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ her that every object (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a name. Eventually, Helen (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to college. After this, she (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the world helping people like herself. In 1962, the story of her life (10) \_\_\_\_\_ into a movie, *The Miracle Worker*.

2

### Charles Blondin

the world's most famous tightrope walker  
(French, 1824–1897)

was taught	walked	fell
was born	watched	died
carried	became	
wasn't killed	was put	



Charles Blondin (1) was born into a circus family. He (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to walk on a tightrope when he was five years old. In 1859, he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ very famous when a high wire (4) \_\_\_\_\_ above Niagara Falls between the United States and Canada and he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ across it. Thousands of people (6) \_\_\_\_\_ him do it. Afterward, he (7) \_\_\_\_\_ them over the water on his back. Charles sometimes (8) \_\_\_\_\_ from the high wire, but he (9) \_\_\_\_\_. He (10) \_\_\_\_\_ peacefully at the age of 73!

3



### Amelia Earhart

the first woman pilot to fly  
across the Atlantic Ocean  
(American, 1898–1937)

didn't succeed	rode
were written	tried
disappeared	bought
was married	was asked
cross	flew

Amelia Earhart first (1) rode \_\_\_\_\_ in an airplane when she was 23. A few months later, she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ her own plane. In 1928, she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by the publisher George Putnam to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger. She (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to Putnam in 1931, and the next year she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a plane across the Atlantic by herself. Amelia was very famous, and many books and stories (7) \_\_\_\_\_ about her. In 1937, she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to become the first woman to fly around the world, but she (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Her plane (10) \_\_\_\_\_ over the Pacific Ocean.




11 *Somebody did that!*

Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs.

- 1. Somebody stole my backpack.  
My backpack *was stolen*.
- 2. Nobody asked him to come.  
He *wasn't asked to come*.
- 3. Somebody robbed the bank last night.  
The bank \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Somebody told me to wait outside.  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Nobody invited her to the party.  
She \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. Somebody drove them to the airport.  
They \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Nobody sent us any tickets.  
We \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. Did anybody ask you for money?  
Were \_\_\_\_\_?

Grammar extension

12 *while, during, and for*



1 *While* is a conjunction, and is followed by a clause.  
**While** I was getting ready, I listened to the radio.  
I met my wife **while** I was in college.

2 *During* is a preposition, and is followed by a noun. It tells us *when* something happened. It means *at some point in a period of time*.  
We had to call a doctor **during** the night.  
Can I speak to you **during** the break?

3 *For* is a preposition, and is followed by a noun. It tells us *how long* something lasts.  
We talked **for** five minutes.  
We're going on vacation **for** six weeks.

Complete the sentences with *while, during, or for*.

- 1. The phone rang *while* I was having dinner.
- 2. I lived in Los Angeles \_\_\_\_\_ several years.
- 3. I made a lot of friends \_\_\_\_\_ I was in L.A.
- 4. I was in the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ I was in the hospital, my sister took care of my cat.
- 6. A soccer game lasts \_\_\_\_\_ ninety minutes.
- 7. I hurt my knee \_\_\_\_\_ I was playing soccer yesterday.
- 8. I hurt my knee \_\_\_\_\_ the second half of the game.
- 9. Traffic is always bad \_\_\_\_\_ the morning rush hour.
- 10. Peter came over \_\_\_\_\_ we were eating.

Vocabulary

13 Adverbs

**T 3.5** Put the adverb in the correct place in the sentences. Then listen and check. Careful! Sometimes more than one place is possible.

- 1. The movie was good.
- 2. I called the police.
- 3. I got up late this morning, but I managed to catch the bus.
- 4. **A** Hi, Pete. How are you?  
**B** My name is John.
- 5. In the middle of the picnic, it began to rain.
- 6. I saw Mary at the party. I didn't see anybody else.
- 7. I gave a present to John, not to anybody else.
- 8. Jane and I have been friends. We went to school. We were born in the same hospital.
- 9. **A** You know I applied for that job.  
**B** Which job?  
**A** The one in Paris.  
**B** No. I don't know anything about it.  
**A** I didn't get it.
- 10. **A** I didn't like the movie.  
**B** I didn't like it.
- 11. **A** I like swimming.  
**B** I like it.
- 12. Everybody in my family loves ice cream, me.

- really
- immediately
- fortunately
- just
- actually
- suddenly
- only
- only
- always
- together
- even
- anyway
- either
- too
- really
- especially



# Prepositions

## 14 *in, at, on* for time



- 1 We use *at* for times and certain expressions.  
*at* 8:00                      *at* midnight                      *at* the age of nine  
*at* lunchtime                      *at* the same time
  - 2 We use *on* for days and dates.  
*on* Friday                      *on* Friday morning  
*on* September 3rd                      *on* Saturday evening
  - 3 We use *in* for longer periods such as months, years, and seasons.  
*in* April                      *in* 1965  
*in* the summer                      *in* the nineteenth century
- We say *at night* but *in the evening*. We also say, *I'll see you in the morning*, but *I'll see you tomorrow morning*—with no preposition.
- 4 There is no preposition before *last*, *next*, or *this*.  
 What did you do *last* night?  
 I'll see you *next* week.  
 We're going on a trip *this* weekend.

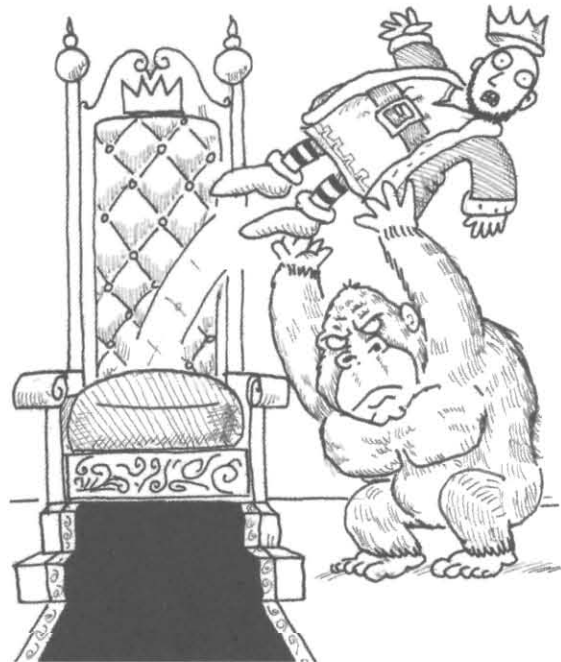
Complete the sentences with *in*, *at*, *on*, or nothing.

1. A It's my birthday \_\_\_\_ next week.  
 B When?  
 A On Monday.  
 B What time were you born?  
 A \_\_\_\_ 8:00 \_\_\_\_ the morning.
2. A I'm meeting Alan \_\_\_\_ this evening.  
 B What time?  
 A \_\_\_\_ six.
3. A What did you do \_\_\_\_ this weekend?  
 B \_\_\_\_ Friday evening we went to a party. We slept in late \_\_\_\_ Saturday morning, and then \_\_\_\_ the afternoon we went shopping. \_\_\_\_ 7:00 some friends came over for dinner. We didn't do anything \_\_\_\_ Sunday. What about you?
4. I learned to drive \_\_\_\_ 1990 \_\_\_\_ the age of 17. My cousin learned \_\_\_\_ the same time as me, but I passed my test first.
5. I'll call you \_\_\_\_ next week. \_\_\_\_ Thursday. \_\_\_\_ the afternoon. \_\_\_\_ about 3:00. OK?

# Pronunciation

## 15 Words that sound the same

**T 3.6** Complete the sentences with the correct word in parentheses. Then listen and check.



1. The king was thrown off his throne.  
 (throne / thrown)
2. She \_\_\_\_ the ring \_\_\_\_ the window and into the yard.  
 (threw / through)
3. The soldiers \_\_\_\_ uniforms when they went to \_\_\_\_\_. (wore / war)
4. I must \_\_\_\_ you that ties must be \_\_\_\_\_ at the Ritz. (warn / worn)
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ up six red balloons and ten \_\_\_\_\_ ones for the party. (blue / blew)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ that Sue and Jim had bought a \_\_\_\_\_ car. (new / knew)
7. The book I \_\_\_\_\_ had a \_\_\_\_\_ cover. (red / read)
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ our horses along the narrow \_\_\_\_\_. (rode / road)

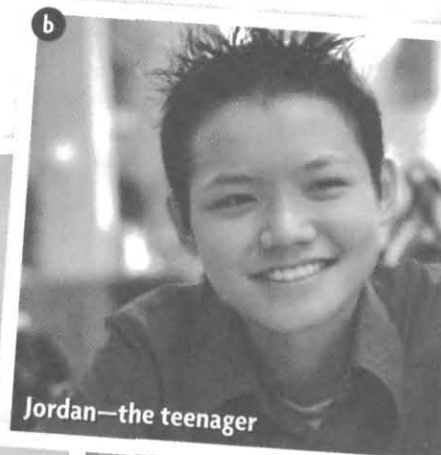
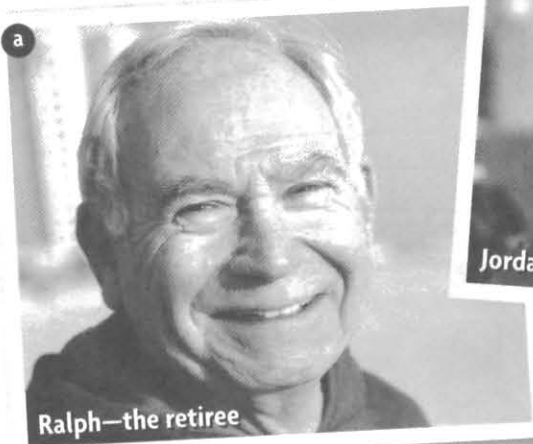
# 4

Modal verbs 1  
Word formation  
Phrasal verbs—separable or inseparable?

## Doing the right thing

### have to / don't have to

1 What do they have to do?



1 Look at the photos. Match the statements with the correct person. Write **a**, **b**, or **c** next to each statement.

1. ☒ **c** "I have to wear nice suits."
2. ☐ "I always have to be home before midnight."
3. ☐ "I often have to travel abroad."
4. ☐ "My dad usually has to work in the evenings."
5. ☐ "I don't have to get up at 6:30 anymore."
6. ☐ "My husband has to take our children to school every morning."
7. ☐ "My wife has to go to the physical therapist once a month."
8. ☐ "I have to get good grades at school."
9. ☐ "My sister doesn't have to help with the housework."

2 **T 4.1** Write the questions. Use the statements in Exercise 1. Then listen and check.

1. Q Why *do you have to wear nice suits*?  
A Because I have to meet a lot of important people.
2. Q Why *do you have to travel abroad so often*?  
A Because I work for an international company.
3. Q Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
A Because my parents say that I have to.
4. Q Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
A Because I don't have to catch the 7:32 A.M. train to work.
5. Q Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
A Because he's a teacher and he has to grade homework.
6. Q Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
A Because she broke her arm and she has to have physical therapy.
7. Q Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
A Because my mom says that she is still too young.
8. Q Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
A Because I start work very early and he doesn't have to be at work until 9:30 A.M.
9. Q Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
A Because I want to go to a good college.

# can and allowed to

## 2 Who says?

1 Who says the following sentences? Where are the people?



1. "You can't park here. I'll give you a parking ticket."  
A police officer on the street.
2. "I'm sorry sir, but you can't get on the plane without a passport."  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. "You're not allowed to look at your notes during the test."  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. "Shh. You can't talk in here. People are studying."  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. "You're not allowed to use cell phones or personal computers during take-off and landing."  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. "We're allowed to make one phone call a week, and we can go to the library, but we spend most of the time in our cells."  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 Write sentences about these places. Use *can* or *allowed to*.

### 1. a church

You can light a candle and say a prayer.

You aren't allowed to ride a bike in a church.

### 2. a hospital

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. a museum

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 4. a swimming pool

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

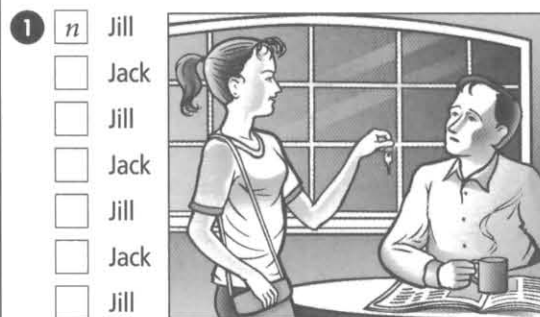
### 5. a movie theater

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Conversations for permission

**T 4.2** Look at the pictures of Jill and her father Jack, and Sam, a businessman, and his boss Anna. Match the lines of the conversations with the correct person and put them in order. Then listen and check.



- a. But I'm taking Dave to see his girlfriend in the hospital!
- b. Yes, what is it?
- c. I told you. I need it.
- d. Well, it's not a very convenient time right now. We're very busy.
- e. You know my father is having problems with his legs and he can't walk. Well, he needs to go to the hospital next week, and I was wondering if I could have the day off.
- f. Thanks a lot, Dad. I won't be back late.
- g. Oh, please! He won't be able to go if I don't give him a ride.
- h. That's very kind. Thank you very much. I'm very grateful.
- i. No, you can't. I need it.
- j. Anna? Do you have a minute? Can I ask you a question?
- k. I know we're busy, but he won't be able to get to the hospital if I don't take him.
- l. All right. I suppose I can walk. The exercise will do me good.
- m. Well, if that's the case then you must take him, of course.
- n. Dad, can I have the car tonight?

# Grammar extension

## 4 can and be able to



- 1 *Be able to* means the same as *can*, but *can* is much more common. *Be able to* is more formal.

**Can** you come to a meeting next week?

Please inform us if you **are able to** attend a meeting next week.

- 2 *Be able to* has forms that *can* doesn't have.

I'd love **to be able to** fly. (Infinitive)

I like **being able to** make a noise if I want. (-ing form)

I've **never been able to** cook. (Present Perfect)

- 3 For general ability in the past we use *could*.

I **could** swim when I was four.

But if we are referring to an ability on a particular occasion in the past, we must use *was able to* or *managed to*.

The man was drowning, but she **managed to** swim to him and save him.

The prisoners **were able to** escape by tying up the guards.

The exception to this rule is with verbs of perception (*see, hear, smell, taste, feel*) and verbs of thinking (*understand, remember*).

I **could smell** something burning.

We **could understand** her feelings.

- 4 *Couldn't* is used to express (negative) ability in the past.

My mother **couldn't** swim until she was 47.

I **couldn't** find my wallet anywhere.

- 2 Complete the sentences with *could*, *couldn't*, or *managed to*.

1. I called the fire department because I could smell smoke.

2. We managed to put out the fire by pouring water on it.

3. Jane and John saved and saved until they \_\_\_\_\_ buy the house of their dreams.

4. I called you yesterday, but I \_\_\_\_\_ get an answer. Where were you?

5. The neighbors were having an argument, and I \_\_\_\_\_ hear every word they said.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak Korean before you moved to Seoul?

7. I went for a ten mile run last Saturday. It nearly killed me! I \_\_\_\_\_ move on Sunday.

8. I'm so happy that the police \_\_\_\_\_ find the man who stole my car.

9. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ speak four languages.

10. When we got to the top of the mountain, we \_\_\_\_\_ see for miles.

- 1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *can*, *could*, or *be able to*.

1. In my country, you can get married when you're 16.

2. I couldn't get into my house last night because I'd lost my key.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your dictionary?

4. I'd love to \_\_\_\_\_ help you, but I can't.

5. Speak up! I \_\_\_\_\_ hear you!

6. Women \_\_\_\_\_ vote in the United States until 1920.

7. I'm learning Chinese because I want to \_\_\_\_\_ speak to people when I'm in Taiwan.

8. I asked the teacher if I \_\_\_\_\_ open the window, but she said I \_\_\_\_\_ because it would be too noisy.

9. I'm sorry, but I \_\_\_\_\_ come to your party next week.

10. I love driving! \_\_\_\_\_ ing \_\_\_\_\_ drive has changed my whole life.

# must, should, and have to

## 5 must or have to?

Complete the sentences with *must* or *have to*.



## 6 Giving advice

1 **T 4.3** Read about the following situations, then give advice. Use *should*. Then listen and check.

1. My twenty-year-old son just stays at home all day watching television!

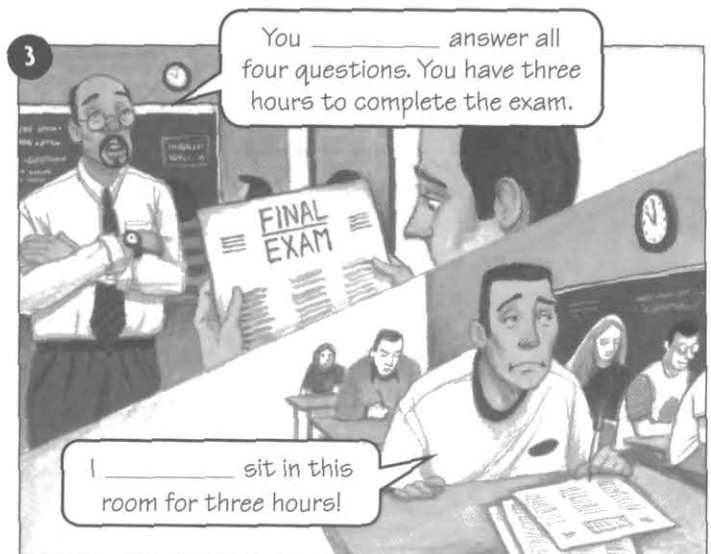
You should tell him to get a job.

2. My car always breaks down.

3. I just can't get to sleep these days.

4. Since my father retired, he's been feeling bored and lonely.

5. I just don't know what to do with my hair. It looks awful!



2 Complete the questions with *should* and a suitable verb.

1. Peter wants to go out with me. He's nice, but I only like him as a friend.

Should I go out with him?

2. I've been accepted to Harvard and Yale.

Which college should I go to?

3. The menu looks great, but I can order only one dish!

What should I order?

4. I want to tell Mike that he has bad breath, but I'm afraid of hurting his feelings.

Should I tell him or not?

5. I've got a terrible headache, and I can't read the instructions on this aspirin bottle.

How many should I take?

6. My aunt invited me to her picnic, but I don't want to go.

What should I say to her?

# Gerunds

## 7 Gerunds



- 1 Look at these sentences from *A world guide to good manners* on page 31 of the Student Book.

**Traveling** to all corners of the world gets easier ...

... the greeting is made by **pressing** both hands together

... and **bowing** ...

*Traveling* is a gerund. The verb is the subject of the sentence.

*Pressing* and *bowing* are also gerunds. The verbs are the objects of the preposition *by*.

- 2 Here are some more examples of gerunds:

**Smoking** is bad for you.

My favorite sport is **skiing**.

**NO PARKING** (a street sign)

He jumped from the building without **hurting** himself.

I'm looking forward to **meeting** you.

Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs from the box.

walk	give up	hear	fix	work
help	wake up	find	watch	live

- I'm tired of hearing nothing but bad news. I wish there was some good news sometimes.
- Watching too much TV is bad for your eyes.
- I'll repair your watch for you. I'm good at fixing things.
- Doing a good job these days is really difficult.
- My children are afraid of being in the dark, so we keep a light on at night.
- Did you know that working is one of the best forms of exercise?
- Thank you for helping me. I really appreciate it.
- Living in a big city can be very stressful.
- Learning smoking is easy. I've done it lots of times.
- I saved a lot of money by not working overtime.

# Vocabulary

## 8 Word formation

Complete the charts with the missing parts of speech. Add the stress marks. The missing words appear in the article on page 31 of the Student Book.

Noun	Verb
be'havior	<u>be'have</u>
life	_____
meeting	_____
_____	contact
bow	_____
_____	greet
_____	respect
relaxation	_____
discussion	_____
revelation	_____
entrance	_____
place	_____
face	_____
_____	introduce
inclusion	_____
speech	_____
present	_____
invitation	_____
refusal	_____
feeling	_____

Noun	Adjective
essence	_____
profession	_____

Verb	Adjective
_____	social



## Pronunciation

### 9 Correcting incorrect information

- 1 **T 4.4** Read the telephone conversation between Ms. Maddox and the bank manager, Mr. Sanders. When Ms. Maddox corrects Mr. Sanders, circle the stressed words. Then listen and check.



- Mr. S** Good morning, Mrs. Maddox.  
**Ms. M** It's Ms. Maddox, actually.  
**Mr. S** Oh, yes. Ms. Mary Maddox—  
**Ms. M** Ms. Maureen Maddox.  
**Mr. S** Ah, yes. Now, Ms. Maddox, I believe you want to borrow five hundred dollars.  
**Ms. M** No, in fact, I want to borrow five thousand dollars. Don't you have my loan application?  
**Mr. S** No, unfortunately, I don't. But I understand you want to open a music store for your son.  
**Ms. M** No. I want to open a flower store for my daughter. Don't you think you should read my loan application, Mr. Sanders?  
**Mr. S** A flower store for your daughter. Well, I'll send you a form today—  
**Ms. M** But you sent me a form last week, and I'm calling because I have some questions about it.  
**Mr. S** Oh, so you've filled out the form—  
**Ms. M** No, I haven't filled out the form. I can't fill it out because I don't understand it. That's why I'm calling.  
**Mr. S** Oh, I see! You want to ask me some questions about the form.  
**Ms. M** Not anymore. I don't want to ask you questions about anything! Good-bye!

- 2 Practice reading the conversation aloud.

## Phrasal verbs

### 10 Separable or inseparable?



A dictionary shows you whether a phrasal verb can be separated by an object.

**Turn sth on** to move the switch, etc. on a piece of machinery, etc. to start it working:  
*Turn the lights on!*

The preposition (*on*) comes after sth. This means the verb and the preposition can be separated.

**Turn the light on. Turn on the light.**

If the object is a pronoun (*it, him, her, me, them, us, you*) it must come before the preposition.

**Turn it on.**

**look for sb / sth** to try to find sb / sth: *We looked for you everywhere. Where were you?*

The particle (*for*) comes before sb / sth. This means that the verb and the preposition cannot be separated.

**I'll look for John later.**

**I'll look for him.**

- T 4.5** Complete the sentences with the word *it* in the correct place. Use your dictionary for help. Then listen and check.

- You must be very hot with your coat on. Why don't you take it off — ?
- Your shirt is filthy! Just look — at it !
- I haven't read the newspaper yet. Don't throw — away — .
- The music is too loud! Turn — down — !
- It'll be a great party! I'm really looking forward — to — .
- Is that story true, or did you make — up — ?
- I saw a beautiful sweater today. I tried — on — , but it was too small.
- Don't just drop your trash on the ground! Pick — up — !
- You can't have my dictionary. Give — back — !
- A** What's the answer to this question?  
**B** Don't ask me. Figure — out — for yourself!

# 5

## Future forms make or do Prepositions—*in, at, and on* for places

### On the move

## Future forms 1

### 1 will or going to?

**T 5.1** Complete the conversations with *will* or *going to* and the verb in parentheses. Careful! Sometimes both forms are possible.



1. A I have a headache. Do you have any aspirin?  
B Yes. It's in the bathroom. I ll get (get) some for you.
2. A Why are you wearing your old clothes?  
B Because I m going to wash (wash) the car.
3. A Don't forget to call me if you need help.  
B Thank you. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a call if I think of anything.
4. A Why are you making sandwiches?  
B Because we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic at the beach.  
A What a great idea! I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the towels and swimsuits.

5. A I'm going now! Bye!  
B Bye! What time \_\_\_\_\_ (you / come) back tonight?  
A I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you later.
6. A You still owe me ten dollars. Did you forget?  
B I'm sorry. Yes, I forgot. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it back tomorrow.
7. A Wow, Pete! What a cool bike!  
B It's pretty nice, isn't it?  
A Pete ... I was wondering. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) with your old bike?  
B I don't know. Why? Do you want it?  
A Uh ... well, maybe.  
B Fine. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it to you.  
A I \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) you for it. How much do you want?  
B It's OK. You can have it for nothing.
8. A Your test is in two weeks. When \_\_\_\_\_ (you / start) studying for it?  
B I know. I'll start tonight.  
A You're going out tonight.  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) tomorrow night, then.
9. A Can you fix my watch?  
B Sure.  
A How much \_\_\_\_\_ (it / cost)?  
B Sixty-five dollars.  
A That's fine. When \_\_\_\_\_ (it / be) ready?  
B Tomorrow afternoon.
10. A Do you like the shirt I bought Peter for his birthday?  
B Yes. I'm sure he \_\_\_\_\_ (like) it, too.

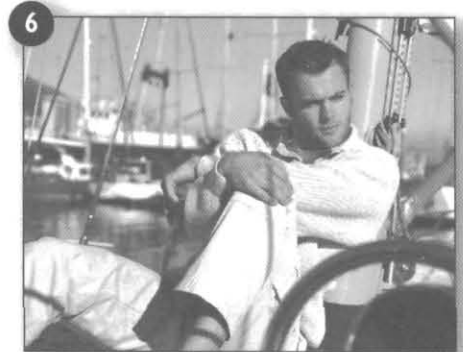
## 2 Where are they going?

Look at the pictures. Where are the people going? Write questions and answers with *going + verb + -ing*.



Where's he going?

He's going swimming.



## 3 I'm sure they'll ...

Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.

- Mary's been studying very hard for her exams. I'm sure she'll pass the exams easily.
- If you don't feel well, go to bed and rest. I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ soon.
- Ask John if you have problems with your homework. I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- I'll ask my sister for some money, but I know she \_\_\_\_\_. She's very stingy.
- You don't need your umbrella today. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_.
- Don't sit in the sun for too long. You \_\_\_\_\_.
- Don't go to that new restaurant. I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 Making offers

**T 5.2** Make offers with *I'll*. Then listen and check.

- A It's so hot in this room!  
B I'll open the window.
- A I'm so thirsty!  
B \_\_\_\_\_
- A There's someone at the door.  
B \_\_\_\_\_
- A I don't have any money.  
B \_\_\_\_\_
- A I need to be at the station in ten minutes.  
B \_\_\_\_\_
- A My suitcases are so heavy!  
B \_\_\_\_\_

## Future forms 2

### 5 Making arrangements

**T 5.3** Read the conversation. Complete the conversation with the Present Continuous form of the verbs from the box. Then listen and check.

invite	stay	drive	have	make
get	fly	give	bring	deliver



- A** Can you keep a secret?
- B** Yes, of course. What is it?
- A** I (1) *'m having* a surprise party for Rosa next Saturday. It's her thirtieth birthday.
- B** A surprise party! That will be difficult to arrange secretly. Who (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?
- A** Everybody. All our friends, her friends from work, all her family, even her aunt and uncle from Baltimore. They (3) \_\_\_\_\_ down on Friday evening and they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ her cousins.
- B** What about the food and drinks? Where (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ those from?
- A** It's all arranged. Marcello's Restaurant (6) \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of food and drinks on Saturday afternoon, and their chef (7) \_\_\_\_\_ even \_\_\_\_\_ a special birthday cake with pink icing and sugar flowers.
- B** Excellent! And what (8) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ Rosa for her birthday? Did you get her a good present?
- A** Oh, yes! A weekend for two in San Francisco! We (9) \_\_\_\_\_ first class and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in a five-star hotel!
- B** That's a great idea. Very clever! I can see that you are going to enjoy her birthday, too! Am I invited to this party?
- A** Of course. But keep it a secret!

### 6 Choosing the correct form

Put a check (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.

1. **A** Have you made your reservations yet for your vacation?
- B** ☒ Yes, we have. We're going to Italy.  
☐ Yes, we have. We'll go to Italy.



2. ☐ Oh! It's agony! But I see the dentist this afternoon.  
☐ Oh! It's agony! But I'm seeing the dentist this afternoon.
3. **A** What a beautiful day! Not a cloud in the sky!  
**B** ☐ Yeah, but the weather forecast says it's raining.  
☐ Yeah, but the weather forecast says it's going to rain.
4. **A** I thought you had just bought a fax machine.  
**B** ☐ Yes, that's right. It's being delivered tomorrow.  
☐ Yes, that's right. It will be delivered tomorrow.
5. **A** Please don't tell anyone. It's a secret.  
**B** ☐ Don't worry. We won't tell anybody.  
☐ Don't worry. We're not telling anybody.
6. **A** I don't have enough money to pay for my ticket.  
**B** ☐ It's OK. I'm going to lend you some.  
☐ It's OK. I'll lend you some.
7. **A** You two look really shocked. What's the matter?  
**B** ☐ We just learned that we'll have twins!  
☐ We just learned that we're going to have twins!
8. **A** Can you meet me after work?  
**B** ☐ I'd love to, but John's taking me out tonight.  
☐ I'd love to, but John will take me out tonight.

# Grammar extension

## 7 Compound words—*somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody*



- 1 These sentences are from the text on page 39 of the Student Book.

My ideal vacation has a little bit of **everything**.  
... I need to do **something**.

- 2 Look at the compounds that can be formed.

some	one
any	body
no	thing
every	where

- 3 In general, we use *some* in affirmative sentences and *any* in negatives and questions, but not always. In offers and requests, we usually use *some*.

Would you like **something** to eat?  
Can I have **something** to drink?

We use *some* when we expect the answer to be yes.

Is there **somebody** I can speak to?  
Can we go **somewhere** quiet?

- 4 We generally use *any* after *if*.  
If you need **anything**, just ask.

- 5 *Any* can also mean, "It doesn't matter who / where / what."

Come and see me **anytime** you want. I don't mind.

Help yourself to some food. You can have **anything** you want.

**Anyone** will tell you that two and two is four.

3. I asked if \_\_\_\_\_ wanted an ice cream, but \_\_\_\_\_ did, so I just bought one for myself.
4. Did \_\_\_\_\_ call me while I was out?
5. Your face looks familiar. Haven't I seen you \_\_\_\_\_ before?
6. She left the room without saying \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This doesn't look like a very nice restaurant. Can we go \_\_\_\_\_ else?
8. I have \_\_\_\_\_ more to say to you. Good-bye.
9. I have never been \_\_\_\_\_ more beautiful than Rio de Janeiro.
10. I felt strange. I was sure that \_\_\_\_\_ was looking at me.
11. A What do you want for dinner?  
B \_\_\_\_\_. I don't care.

Put one of the compound words into each blank.

1. Does anyone want to play tennis this afternoon?
2. What's that smell? I think something is burning.







12. It was Sunday morning, and the town was deserted. \_\_\_\_\_ was in the streets, and \_\_\_\_\_ was open.
13. A Who was at the party?  
B \_\_\_\_\_. Pete, Anna, James, Kathy, Sally, and Roger.
14. A Where do you want to go on vacation?  
B \_\_\_\_\_ with a beach. I don't care where as long as it's sunny and hot and has a nice beach!



# Vocabulary

## 8 make or do?

1 Put the words in the correct columns.

Make		Do
a mistake	 <p>a mistake my homework the shopping up your mind a mess me a favor sure the housework my bed nothing my best money a speech business with a profit a noise a phone call friends with a will the dishes progress breakfast</p> 	my homework
	 	

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the expressions in the columns.

- First she said yes, then she said no, but in the end she made up her mind to marry him.
- I love Sundays! I can lie on the sofa all day and do nothing.
- Is there a pay phone near here? I have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- My father always told me to study hard and \_\_\_\_\_.
- At first I found learning English very easy, but now I don't think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ any \_\_\_\_\_ at all!
- Could you \_\_\_\_\_? Could you give me a ride to the airport?
- My uncle died without \_\_\_\_\_ and it was very difficult for our family to take care of his money and possessions.
- We have some nice new neighbors. We've already \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- I love to cook, but I hate to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Before you go on vacation, you should \_\_\_\_\_ that all the doors and windows are closed and locked.



# Prepositions

## 9 in, at, on for places



- 1 *In* is used to express a position inside a place.  
He works **in** an office in London.  
He lives **in** southern California.  
He eats **in** restaurants.  
He works **in** the yard.  
There are a lot of stores **in** the airport.  
When we were **in** Thailand, we spent a few days **in** Bangkok.
- 2 *At* is used to express a location at a point.  
Sharon's **at** home. Jim is **at** Ben's house.  
I'll see you **at** the club at 8:00.  
I left my briefcase **at** the office.  
I met him **at** the train station.  
Turn right **at** the traffic light.  
My office is **at** the end of the hall.  
We arrived **at** the airport an hour early.
- 3 *On* is used to talk about position on a surface.  
Your dinner's **on** the table.  
Don't sit **on** the floor.  
This exercise is **on** page 33.  
In England, they drive **on** the left.  
There are no pictures **on** the wall.  
You have some ice cream **on** your chin.  
Our apartment is **on** the third floor.

Complete the sentences with *in*, *at*, or *on*.

1. I met my husband \_\_\_\_ Italy. He was \_\_\_\_ a store, buying pasta. I was standing \_\_\_\_ a bus stop.
2. Last night when I was \_\_\_\_ the kitchen, I couldn't find my reading glasses. I looked \_\_\_\_ all the shelves and \_\_\_\_ all the cabinets, but they weren't there. I looked \_\_\_\_ the drawers, but they weren't there either. They certainly weren't \_\_\_\_ the table or \_\_\_\_ the counter. Had I left them \_\_\_\_ work? Were they \_\_\_\_ the car? Then I realized where they were. They were \_\_\_\_ top of my head!
3. **A** Where were you at 2:00 yesterday afternoon?  
**B** I was \_\_\_\_ the office, sitting \_\_\_\_ my desk, and talking on the telephone. Where were you?  
**A** I was \_\_\_\_ the beach, lying \_\_\_\_ a blanket.

## Pronunciation

### 10 Odd one out

**T 5.4** Which sound is different? Listen and check.

- |           |       |       |       |           |       |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. done   | phone | won   | son   | 9. earth  | birth | north | worth |
| 2. ghost  | lost  | most  | post  | 10. stone | brown | own   | loan  |
| 3. come   | sum   | home  | some  | 11. curry | hurry | sorry | worry |
| 4. harm   | born  | warm  | warn  | 12. blood | flood | mud   | wood  |
| 5. build  | child | wild  | mild  | 13. cows  | knows | owes  | rose  |
| 6. course | horse | force | worse | 14. doll  | goal  | roll  | stole |
| 7. boot   | foot  | shoot | suit  | 15. fear  | near  | pear  | clear |
| 8. ache   | break | shake | weak  |           |       |       |       |

# 6

*like* • Verb patterns  
Antonyms and synonyms  
Phrasal verbs—phrasal verbs + objects

**I just love it!**

## *like*

### 1 Questions with *like*

1 Answer the questions. Write true answers about you.



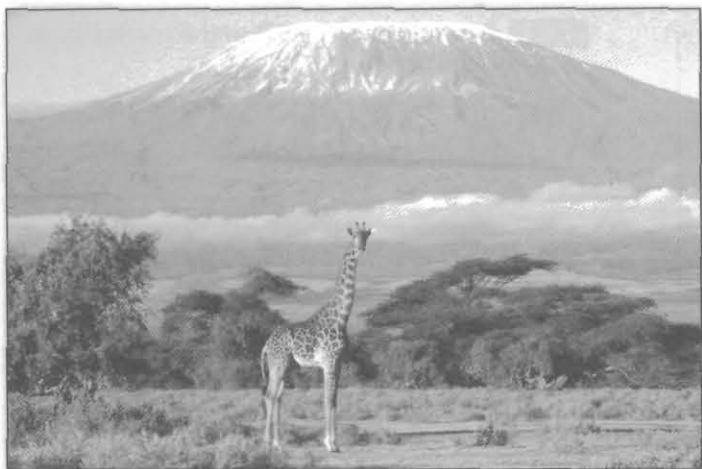
1. What do you like doing most in your English class?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you like working alone or with a partner?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Would you like to have more or less homework after class?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What's your classroom like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What are your classmates like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What is your spoken English like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Would you like to speak more or write more in class?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 Write questions with the phrases from the box.

What ... like?	Do ... like ...?
Would ... like ...?	How ...?
What ... look like ...?	Who ... look like ...?

1. What's the weather like?  
It's raining again!
2. Do you like to cook?  
No, I don't. I can't even boil an egg!
3. \_\_\_\_\_?  
It's boring and the hours are so long—8:30 in the morning until 6:00 at night. I'm looking for another one.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ in your family?  
Well, everybody says I look like my mother, but I think I look more like my father.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ coffee or tea?  
Coffee, please. I don't like tea.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ tennis?  
Yes, I love it. I play every weekend in the summer.
7. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, I'd love to. What time does the movie start?
8. \_\_\_\_\_?  
We've only had one class with her, but she seems very nice—much less strict than our last teacher.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents?  
They're both fine, thank you.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ as a child?  
I looked pretty funny. I was very tall and very thin. My nickname was "The Pencil!"

- 3 **T 6.1** Read the conversation between two friends. Complete it with questions. Then listen and check.



- A I'm applying for a job in East Africa.  
 B Are you? I used to live in Tanzania. I was there about ten years ago.  
 A Really! (1) *What was it like?*  
 B It was really interesting. I was there for two years. I liked everything except the climate.  
 A Why? (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B Well, I was on the coast, in Dar es Salaam, so it was very hot and humid all the time.  
 A And the people, (3) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B They were very nice and very kind. The people were just great.  
 A I suppose you went on safari when you were there. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B It was amazing. And of course the Serengeti Plain is fantastic. You have to see it to believe it!  
 A Really? (5) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B Well, it's huge and completely open. You can see for miles and miles. We could see all the way to Mt. Kilimanjaro. And of course it was just full of all different kinds of animals—elephants, giraffes, zebras, lions...  
 A Which animals (6) \_\_\_\_\_ best?  
 B Actually, I think it was the giraffes. They were so graceful and so elegant. But I liked the lions, too. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to see if you go there?  
 A The lions, I think. Or maybe the cheetahs. I don't know. I just hope I get the job!  
 B I hope you get the job, too. Good luck with your application!  
 A Thanks!

## 2 like and would like

- 1 Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1. I like white chocolate.	a. I'd love one. I'm very thirsty.
2. Would you like a ride?	b. Actually, I hate him.
3. Would you like some more cake?	c. I'd love to. That's very kind.
4. Would you like a cold drink?	d. I'd love some. It's delicious.
5. Don't you like your boss?	e. I don't. I can't stand it.
6. I don't like cabbage.	f. Neither would I. She's too strict!
7. I wouldn't like to work for her!	g. Nothing.
8. Would you like to come to dinner?	h. Really? I love it.
9. What do you like doing on the weekends?	i. That's OK. I'll get the bus.

- 2 **T 6.2** Read the questions. Put a check (✓) next to the correct verb form. Then listen and check.

1. A ☐ What do you like to do tonight?  
☒ What would you like to do tonight?  
 B Something different. I feel like a change.  
 2. A ☐ Where do you like going on vacation?  
☐ Where would you like to go on vacation?  
 B We usually go skiing in the winter, then somewhere hot in the summer.  
 3. A ☐ Do you like soda?  
☐ Would you like a soda?  
 B Yes, please.  
 4. A ☐ What kind of books do you like to read?  
☐ What kind of books would you like to read?  
 B Science fiction and detective stories. But I don't read much.  
 5. A ☐ Do you like your teacher?  
☐ Would you like to be a teacher?  
 B She's OK.  
 6. A ☐ Do you like your teacher?  
☐ Would you like to be a teacher?  
 B I couldn't stand it!

## Grammar extension

### 3 like and as

- !** 1 When *like* is used as a preposition, it is always followed by a noun. It means *similar to, the same as, or for example*.  
I look **like** my mother.  
They have so many animals. Their house is **like** a zoo.  
Their children are loud and bossy. I don't like kids **like** that.
- 2 *As* can also be used as a preposition followed by a noun. It expresses the job, function, or use of a person or a thing.  
I worked **as** a waitress over the holidays.  
We use our garage **as** a storage place.  
She went to a party dressed **as** a police officer.
- 3 When *as* is used as a conjunction, it is followed by a subject and a verb.  
Do **as** I say and sit down.  
Don't eat and speak at the same time, **as** my mother used to say.  
**As** you know, we're leaving tomorrow at 10:00.  
Notice the use of *as* in *as usual*.  
Pat and Peter arrived late, **as usual**.
- 4 We also use *as* in comparisons.  
My daughter is **as** tall **as** me.  
She works in the same office **as** I do.

Complete the sentences with *like* or *as*.



- Dave eats *like* \_\_\_\_\_ a pig! I've never seen anyone eat \_\_\_\_\_ much \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- She really annoys me. I can't stand people \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- I've known Andy for years. He went to the same school \_\_\_\_\_ I did.
- My sister's a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- I'll be back in touch \_\_\_\_\_ soon \_\_\_\_\_ possible.
- I'll see you tomorrow at 11:00, \_\_\_\_\_ usual.
- It's July and the weather's awful! It feels \_\_\_\_\_ winter!
- My sister found a job \_\_\_\_\_ a personal assistant.
- My brother has a car \_\_\_\_\_ yours.

## Verb patterns

### 4 Choosing the correct form

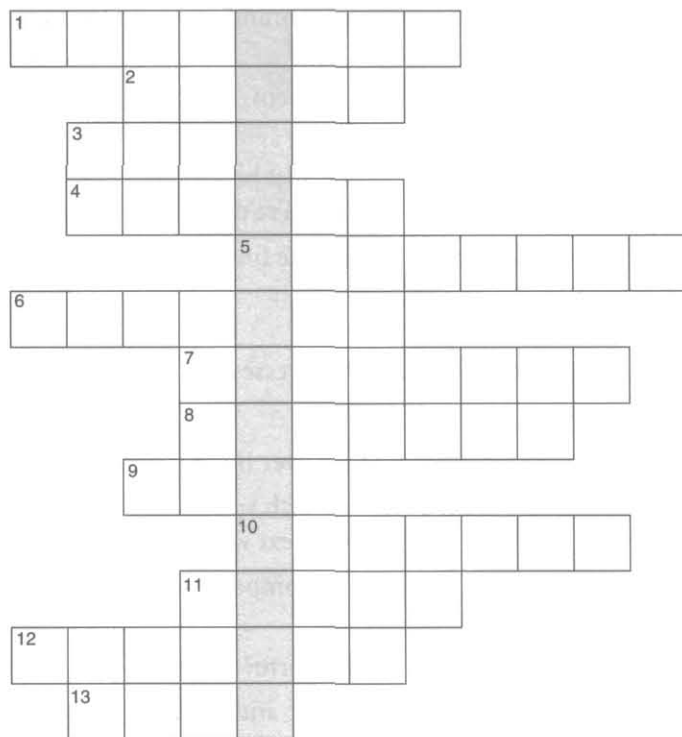
**T 6.3** Put a check (✓) next to the correct form of the verb. Then listen and check.

- I want \_\_\_\_\_ more careful with your homework in the future.  
☐ you be  
☒ you to be  
☐ that you are
- I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ when I was 25.  
☐ to smoke  
☐ smoke  
☐ smoking
- Why did I agree \_\_\_\_\_ here? I'm so bored!  
☐ to come  
☐ come  
☐ coming
- I tried \_\_\_\_\_ that you were making a mistake, but you wouldn't listen.  
☐ tell you  
☐ to tell you  
☐ telling you
- I'm looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ you again soon.  
☐ to see  
☐ to seeing  
☐ seeing
- My parents let me \_\_\_\_\_ anything I wanted when I was young.  
☐ do  
☐ to do  
☐ doing
- I wasn't allowed \_\_\_\_\_ out unless they knew where I was going.  
☐ going  
☐ go  
☐ to go
- I finished \_\_\_\_\_ TV, and then I went to bed.  
☐ watching  
☐ to watch  
☐ watch

## 5 A puzzle

Complete the sentences with the infinitive or *-ing* form of the verbs from the box. Write your answers in the puzzle—the vertical letters spell something we all like to eat!

count	invite	touch	pull	wish	complain
defrost	speak	wash	feed	stand	find
					fill



1. I hate standing in line. It's such a waste of time.
2. My baby sister is just learning to speak. She can say two words—"Mama" and "Dada."
3. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the car up with gas. It's nearly empty.
4. I'd love to \_\_\_\_\_ Dave and Megan over for dinner sometime.
5. I couldn't sleep last night. I tried \_\_\_\_\_ sheep, but it didn't help.
6. My jeans need \_\_\_\_\_. They're filthy.
7. The customer tried to \_\_\_\_\_ about the service in the restaurant, but the waiter refused to listen.
8. Stop \_\_\_\_\_ my hair! It hurts.
9. I just want to \_\_\_\_\_ you a happy birthday.
10. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ our cat while we're away on vacation?
11. When you go to a museum, you aren't allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ anything.
12. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken before you cook it.
13. Did you manage to \_\_\_\_\_ what you were looking for?

## 6 Using a dictionary

Look at the extracts from the *Oxford American Wordpower Dictionary*. They show you all the possible verb patterns.

**like** /laɪk/ verb [T] (not in the continuous tenses) **1** to find sb / sth pleasant; to be fond of sb / sth: *He's nice. I like him a lot.* • *Do you like their new house?* • *I like my coffee with milk.* • *I like playing tennis.* / *I like to play tennis.* • *She didn't like it when I shouted at her.* ☞ The opposite is **dislike**. **2** to want: *How do you like your steak, sir?* ☞ **Would like** is a more polite way to say "want": *Would you like to come to lunch on Sunday?* • *I would like some more cake, please.* • *I'd like to speak to the manager.* **Would like** is always followed by the infinitive (to + verb), never by the *-ing* form.

Check the sentences. Is the verb pattern correct (✓) or incorrect (✗)? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

1. ☒ We like going out to eat in restaurants.
2. ☒ Would you like coming over to our house for dinner?
3. ☐ I like it when you bring me flowers.
4. ☐ I'd like to make a complaint.
5. ☐ I always like paying my bills on time.

**agree** /ə'ɡri/ verb **1** [I, T] **agree (with sb / sth); agree (that ...)** to have the same opinion as sb / sth: *"I think we should talk to the manager about this."* "Yes, I agree." • *I agree with Paul.* • *Do you agree that we should go by train?* • *No, I don't agree.* ☞ Look at **disagree**. **2** [I] **agree (to sth)** to say yes to sth: *I asked if I could go home early and she agreed.* • *Andy has agreed to loan me his car for the weekend.* ☞ Look at **refuse**. **3** [I] **agree (to do sth); agree (on sth)** to make an arrangement or agreement with sb: *They agreed to meet again the following day.* • *Can we agree on a price?* • *We agreed that Leah would contact us if she needed help.* **4** [I] **agree with sth** to think that sth is right: *I don't agree with experiments on animals.* **5** [I] **to be the same as sth**: *The two accounts of the accident do not agree.* • *In French, the adjective must agree with the noun in number and gender.*

6. ☐ She thinks she's right, but I'm not agree.
7. ☐ I don't agree with you.
8. ☐ Most scientists agree that global warming is a serious problem.
9. ☐ She thought we should go, and I agreed it.
10. ☐ They agreed discussing the problem further.

# Vocabulary

## 7 Antonyms and synonyms

1 Write the opposite.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. an old house     | <u>a new house</u> |
| an old man          | <u>a young man</u> |
| 2. a light color    | _____              |
| a light suitcase    | _____              |
| 3. a hard test      | _____              |
| a hard pillow       | _____              |
| 4. a hot oven       | _____              |
| a hot chili pepper  | _____              |
| 5. a short movie    | _____              |
| a short man         | _____              |
| 6. a cool hairstyle | _____              |
| a cool drink        | _____              |

2 Write another adjective with a similar meaning.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a handsome man       | <u>a good-looking man</u> |
| 2. a wealthy woman      | _____                     |
| 3. a hard class         | _____                     |
| 4. accurate information | _____                     |
| 5. a wonderful idea     | _____                     |
| 6. awful news           | _____                     |

## Phrasal verbs

### 8 Phrasal verbs + objects

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

A	B
1. turn off	a. clothes in a store
2. figure out	b. children
3. bring up	c. something to the store
4. put out	d. a meeting to a later time
5. fill out	e. a mess
6. find out	f. food in the refrigerator
7. try on	g. a form
8. try out	h. the television
9. clean up	i. a new plan
10. take back	j. the answers
11. put off	k. a fire
12. put away	l. information

2 **T 6.4** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the multi-word verbs. Then listen and check.

- I'll dry the dishes if you put them away.  
I don't know where they go.
- A Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the time of the next train to Boston?  
B Sure. I'll call the station.
- A Look at these shoes! They're brand-new and the heel's already falling off.  
B Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ and get a new pair?
- Of course you can bake a cake. Just be sure that you \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen when you're done.
- The fire was so big that it took the fire department over five hours to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
- The government wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a new program to help people start their own businesses.
- A Can I \_\_\_\_\_ these jeans \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
B Sure. The fitting rooms are over there.
- I won't be able to go shopping with you today. Can we \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ until next week?
- Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the computer when you're finished using it.
- A What should I do with this form?  
B Just \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ and give it to the attendant.

## Pronunciation

### 9 Sentence stress

**T 6.5** Look at the stressed words in *italics*. Then complete the sentences. Listen and check.

- A Jack *is very short*.  
B No, he isn't. He's very *tall*.
- A Anna has *long, blonde hair*.  
B No, she doesn't. She has *short*, blonde hair.
- A \_\_\_\_\_  
B No, I don't. I want a *round-trip* ticket.
- A \_\_\_\_\_  
B No, she doesn't. Liz drinks *tea*.
- A \_\_\_\_\_  
B No, he didn't say that. He said the movie was *interesting*.
- A \_\_\_\_\_  
B No, I actually *hated* school when I was a child.
- A \_\_\_\_\_  
B No, I don't. I have a *stomachache*.



# 7

Present Perfect active and passive  
Words with more than one meaning  
Prepositions—noun + preposition

## The world of work

### Present Perfect

1 *How many did she ...? How many has she ...?*

1 Complete the questions with the Present Perfect or Past Simple.



a. How many books  
*has she written* ?



b. How many books  
*did she write* ?



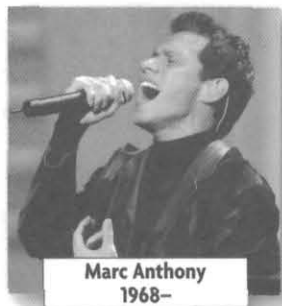
c. How many movies  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?



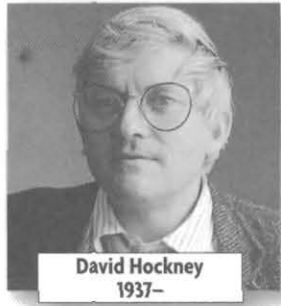
d. How many movies  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?



e. How many records  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?



f. How many records  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?



g. How many paintings  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?



h. How many paintings  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

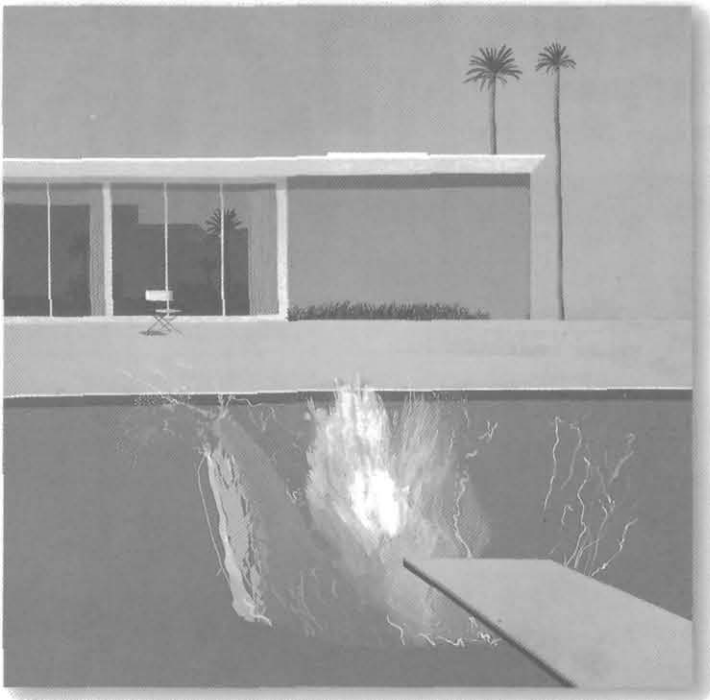
2 Match the sentences with the people.

- ☒ c She has been one of the world's most popular actresses for many years.
- ☐ He has lived in Los Angeles for many years because he prefers the light there.
- ☐ She has won many awards for her writing.
- ☐ He has had hit songs in both English and Spanish.
- ☐ She committed suicide in 1962.
- ☐ His band was called The Wailers.
- ☐ She never married.
- ☐ He only sold one painting while he was alive.

3 Ask questions about the first four sentences in Exercise 2.

- When *did she make* \_\_\_\_\_ her first movie?
  - Why \_\_\_\_\_ to Los Angeles?
  - When \_\_\_\_\_ her first book?
  - How old \_\_\_\_\_ recorded his first hit song?
- 4 What are the two different tenses used in Exercises 1–3?

## 2 Choosing the correct tense



Put a check (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.

- David Hockney \_\_\_\_ in 1937 in Bradford, a town in the north of England.  
☐ born      ☐ is born      ☒ was born
- He \_\_\_\_ interested in painting and design all his life.  
☐ is      ☐ was      ☐ has been
- He \_\_\_\_ at the Royal College of Art from 1959 to 1962.  
☐ studies      ☐ has studied      ☐ studied
- Over the past 20 years, he \_\_\_\_ to most parts of the world.  
☐ has traveled      ☐ travels      ☐ traveled
- He first \_\_\_\_ to the United States when he was 25.  
☐ went      ☐ has gone      ☐ has been
- His most famous work is called *A Bigger Splash*, which \_\_\_\_ in 1967.  
☐ painted      ☐ has painted      ☐ was painted
- Hockney \_\_\_\_ stage sets and books.  
☐ also designed      ☐ has also designed      ☐ is also designed

- He \_\_\_\_ in Los Angeles for many years.  
☐ lives      ☐ has lived      ☐ lived
- He \_\_\_\_ married.  
☐ never      ☐ has never      ☐ is never
- He \_\_\_\_ with friends in a villa in the mountains above Los Angeles.  
☐ lives      ☐ has lived      ☐ lived

## 3 Conversations

**T 7.1** Complete the conversations. Then listen and check. Write the conversations using the cues.

- A** You / be / sunburned! Where / you / be?  
*You're sunburned! Where have you been?*

**B** We / be / on / vacation.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**A** Where / you / go?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**B** We / go / Hawaii.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**A** When / you / get / back?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Last night. The plane / land / 6:00 in the evening.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- A** What / you / do / to your finger?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**B** I / cut / myself.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**A** How / you / do that?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**B** I / cook / and the knife / slip.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**A** you / put / anything on it?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**B** No. It's not that bad.

## Grammar extension

### 4 *have been* or *went*?



Notice the difference between *have been* and *went*.

Nancy **has been** to London.

(She went sometime in her life, but she isn't there now.)

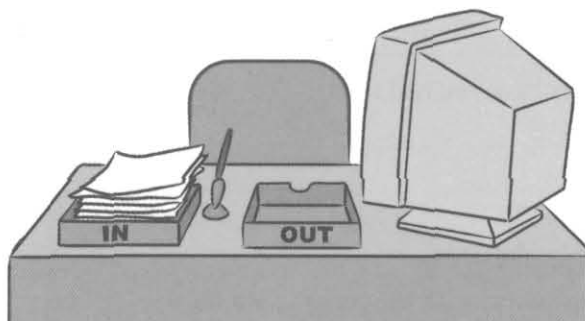
What did Nancy do last summer?

She **went** to Rome.

(She went at a specific time in the past.)

Where's Nancy?

She's not here. She **went** to Chicago last night.



Complete the sentences with *have been* or *went*.

- A Where's Peter?  
B He's not here. He went to the movies.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? You're so sunburned!
- A Are you going shopping this afternoon?  
B No. I already \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.
- A Can I speak to Jenny, please?  
B I'm afraid she \_\_\_\_\_ to lunch. Can I take a message?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia, but I'd like to go.
- A When are you going on vacation?  
B We already \_\_\_\_\_. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Thailand.
- A Where's Tom these days?  
B Didn't you know? He \_\_\_\_\_ to another company.

### 5 Time expressions

- Do the time expression and the verb tense go together (✓) or not (X)?

	Past Simple	Present Perfect
1. for	✓	✓
2. since	X	✓
3. in (1960)		
4. ago		
5. at (8:00)		
6. just		
7. before		
8. yet		
9. already		
10. never		

- Put the word in parentheses in the correct place in the sentences.

- I heard you're getting married. (just)

I just heard you're getting married.

- Have you read the newspaper? (yet)

\_\_\_\_\_

- I've done my homework. (already)

\_\_\_\_\_

- Have you been to Brazil? (ever)

\_\_\_\_\_

- I haven't seen the movie. (yet)

\_\_\_\_\_

- T 7.2** Write sentences with the verb in parentheses and *just*, *already*, or *yet*.

- You're having salad in a restaurant. The waiter tries to take your plate away.

You say: Excuse me! I'm not finished yet. (not finish)

- You just finished a cup of coffee. A friend offers you another.

You say: No, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_ (had one)

- John went out two minutes ago. The phone rings. It's someone for John.

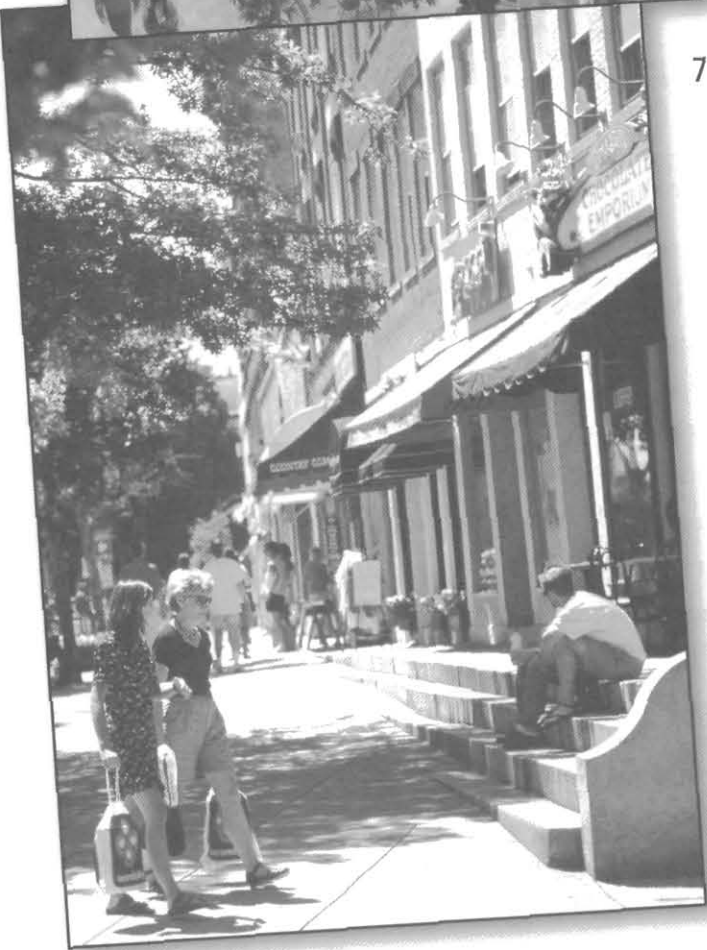
You say: I'm sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ (go out)

- You fed the cat at 8:00. At 9:00, your sister starts to feed the cat again.

You say: \_\_\_\_\_ (feed her)

- You hurry home because there's a basketball game on TV. You want to know if it's over.

You ask: \_\_\_\_\_? (finish)



## 6 Talking about you

Answer the questions. Write true answers about you.

1. Have you been shopping recently?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What did you buy?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How much money have you spent today?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Have you had a busy day?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Have you seen any good movies recently?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What classes have you had today?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 7 Correcting mistakes

Rewrite the sentences with the correct verb tenses.

1. How long do you know the teacher?

How long have you known the teacher?

2. This is the first time I eat honey with spaghetti.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What have you done last night?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I study English for four years.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. When have you gotten your hair cut?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I have seen Peter yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Tense review

## 8 A resume

- 1 **T 7.3** Read George's resume. Then complete the job interview below.

**Interviewer** *Where do you live?*

**George** In Rockville, Maryland.

- I** Where did you go to college?  
**G** I \_\_\_\_\_ to Lehigh University. I \_\_\_\_\_ in 2002.  
**I** What \_\_\_\_\_ your major?  
**G** I majored in both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
**I** \_\_\_\_\_ any languages?  
**G** Yes, I do. I \_\_\_\_\_ fluently.  
**I** \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to another country?  
**G** Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in Mexico for a year.  
**I** What kind of work \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
**G** I \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**I** What \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
**G** I \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_ near Washington, D.C.  
**I** How long \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
**G** Since \_\_\_\_\_.

**George Delgado**  
 22 Collier Lane • Rockville, MD 20851 • (301) 555-4713


**Education**  
 2002 Bachelor of Arts. English and Sociology.  
 Lehigh University. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.  
 1998 Rockville High School. Rockville, Maryland.

**Work Experience**  
 June 2002–present Working with disabled children in Quaker Village, a community care center near Washington, D.C.  
 2000–2001 President of the university rock climbing club. Led a team to the Rocky Mountains in Colorado.  
 1997–1998 Lived in Guadalajara, Mexico. Worked as a volunteer in a children's hospital. Acquired excellent Spanish language skills.  
 1995–1997 Worked at a bookstore during high school.

**Languages**  
 Fluent Spanish, some French.

**Computer Skills**  
 Microsoft Word, Excel.

**Interests**  
 Travel, working with children, rock climbing.



- 2 Complete the sentences. Use Present Simple, Past Simple, and Present Perfect.

- George lives \_\_\_\_\_ in Horsham, Pennsylvania.
- He majored \_\_\_\_\_ in English and Sociology at Lehigh University.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish when he \_\_\_\_\_ in Mexico.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ with disabled children since June 2002.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ rock climbing in his free time.
- When he was in high school, he \_\_\_\_\_ in a bookstore.

## Present Perfect passive

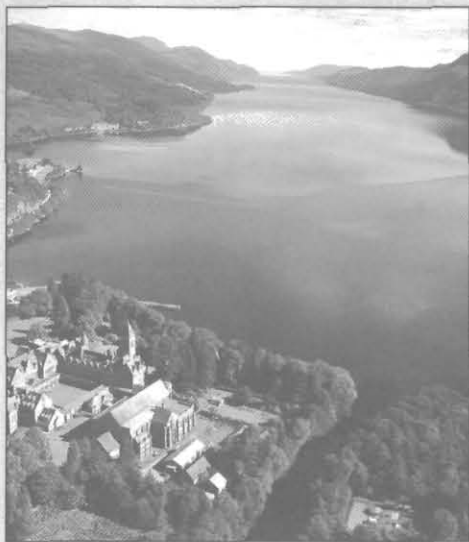
### 9 Active or passive?

Circle the correct verb form.

- Tom 's just promoted / 's just been promoted to area manager of East Asia.
- I 've applied / 've been applied for a new job.
- How many times have you / have you been fired?
- Bob's wife has just lost / has just been lost her job.
- My father has taken / has been taken English classes in the United States.
- My brother has given / has been given tickets to the concert.
- The population of our city has risen / has been risen to nearly one million.
- A strike has called / has been called by the factory workers.
- They haven't offered / haven't been offered more money by the management.
- How much money have you saved / have you been saved for your vacation?

## 10 Two newspaper stories

- 1 Complete the newspaper stories with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple, active or passive.



### The Loch Ness Wallet

Fourteen years ago, Japanese tourist Nobu Matsuda (1) *dropped* (drop) his wallet into the waters of Loch Ness in Scotland. His passport, his car keys, his credit cards, and his money (2) *were lost* (lose) in 150 meters of water. This week, the phone (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) in Mr. Matsuda's apartment in Tokyo and a Scottish policemen told him, "Sir, your wallet (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (find)! It (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) last Sunday by some scientists in a submarine looking for the Loch Ness monster!"

Mr. Matsuda said, "The whole thing is absolutely amazing. Apparently, my wallet and its contents (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (mail) to me already. I should get them soon. I can't believe it!"

### Picassos Taken in \$60 Million Raid

City police (7) \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (announce) that five paintings by Picasso (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) from the Museum of Modern Art. The paintings (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (value) by experts at 500 million kronor (about \$60 million). Police believe that they (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) early on Saturday evening, but for some reason the museum's burglar alarm (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (not go off) and the theft (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (not discover) until Monday morning. So far, no clues (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) at the scene of the crime.



- 2 Write the questions. Use the information in the newspaper stories.

1. *When did Nobu Matsuda lose his wallet?* \_\_\_\_\_

Fourteen years ago.

2. \_\_\_\_\_?

Last Sunday.

3. \_\_\_\_\_?

Five paintings by Picasso.

4. \_\_\_\_\_?

Yes, they have. At 500 million kronor, that's about \$60 million.

5. \_\_\_\_\_?

Saturday evening.

6. \_\_\_\_\_?

No, none. Not yet.



# Vocabulary

## 11 Words with more than one meaning

- 1 Many words have more than one meaning. Look at the dictionary entry for *course*. How many meanings do you know?

**course** /kɔːrs/ *noun* **1** [C] **a course (in/on sth)** a complete series of lessons: *I enrolled in an English course.* • *A course in self-defense.* • *How many courses are you taking this semester?* **2** [C] one of the parts of a meal: *a three-course lunch* • *I had chicken for the main course.* **3** [C] an area where golf is played or where certain types of races take place: *a golf course* • *a racecourse* (= where horse races take place) **4** [C] **a course (of sth)** a series of medical treatments: the doctor put her on a course of radiation therapy. **5** [C,U] the route or direction that sth, especially an airplane, ship, or river takes: *We changed course and sailed toward land.* • *to be on/off course* (= going in the right/wrong direction) ¥ (figurative) *I'm on course* (= making the right amount of progress) *to finish this work by the end of the week.*

- 2 Read the sentences. Use your dictionary to find the correct definition of the words in *italics*. Then find one other meaning.
- How many political *parties* are there in your country?
  - Where's the glue? I need to *stick* the handle back on this cup.
  - Everyone has the *right* to live in peace.
  - I *train* every morning to run in the Boston Marathon.
  - You gave her ten dollars, but you only gave me five. That's not *fair*!
  - Some people are so *mean*. They just enjoy making other people unhappy.
  - I'll put the picture up for you if you give me a hammer and a *nail*.
  - Who holds the world *record* for the high jump?
  - It's common to *tip* waiters and taxi drivers ten percent.
  - My brother works for a law *firm*.

## Pronunciation

### 12 Word stress

Put the words from the box into the correct columns.

absolutely	applicant	Argentina	behavior
business	competition	degree	discover
editor	experience	fluent	foreign
interesting	interpreter	Japan	journalist
political	publication	resign	vacation

A ••	B ••	C •••
<i>business</i>	<i>degree</i>	

D •••	E ••••	F ••••

## Prepositions

### 13 Noun + preposition

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

with	for	between	on	to
out of	in	of	about	

- I had an accident this morning. Fortunately, there wasn't much damage to my car.
- Phil isn't here this week. He's \_\_\_\_\_ vacation.
- We're \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. Could you go to the store and get some?
- This morning, I got a check in the mail \_\_\_\_\_ 100 dollars.
- You're really annoying me. You're doing it \_\_\_\_\_ purpose, aren't you?
- Can you tell the difference \_\_\_\_\_ butter and margarine?
- There have been a lot of complaints \_\_\_\_\_ your behavior.
- The trouble \_\_\_\_\_ you is that you don't listen to anybody.
- I'm tired of cooking. Let's eat out \_\_\_\_\_ a change.
- How much do you spend a week \_\_\_\_\_ average?
- Be careful when you talk to the boss. He's \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible mood.
- Do you have any pictures \_\_\_\_\_ your best friend?

# 8

## Conditionals

### Money

#### Phrasal verbs—phrasal verbs with more than one meaning

**Just imagine!**

## Conditionals 1

### 1 Matching

Match a line in **A** with a line in **B** and a line in **C**.

A	B	C
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you go to Paris,</li> <li>If we can afford it,</li> <li>If I don't hear from you today,</li> <li>If the music is too loud,</li> <li>If we don't leave soon,</li> <li>If there's nothing interesting in the window,</li> <li>If she has to work late,</li> <li>If Peter calls,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>we'll be late for school.</li> <li>go inside the store.</li> <li>tell him I never want to see him again.</li> <li>we'll buy a new car soon.</li> <li>she'll call you from the office.</li> <li>you can turn down the radio.</li> <li>you must go up to the top of the Eiffel Tower.</li> <li>I'll call you tomorrow.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She might not be home until 9:00.</li> <li>The views are fantastic.</li> <li>The one we have now is very unreliable.</li> <li>I don't mind.</li> <li>It'll be the second time this week.</li> <li>He really hurt my feelings.</li> <li>I need to talk to you about something.</li> <li>They have a lot more things inside.</li> </ol>

### 2 Conversations

**T 8.1** Look at the pictures. Match the lines of the conversation with the correct person and put them in order.

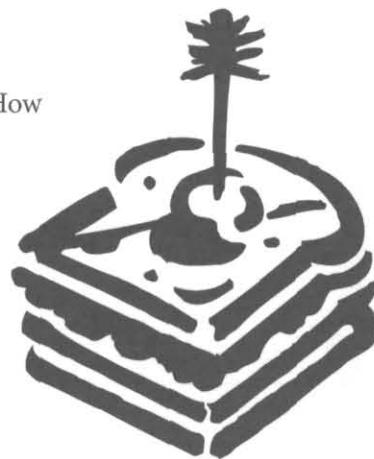
#### Shopping

- ☒ **d** Tom
- ☐ Lisa
- ☐ Tom
- ☐ Lisa
- ☐ Tom
- ☐ Lisa
- ☐ Tom
- ☐ Lisa
- ☐ Tom

- a. That's a good idea. Let's do that.
- b. OK. If I see some, I'll get them for you. What color do you want?
- c. I want them to match my coat, so they should be dark brown.
- d. I'm going to the mall. Do you want anything?
- e. Um . . . I'll try to find a pair of dark brown gloves, but I'm not very good with colors.
- f. Great! I'll pick up an apple pie at the store.
- g. No, I don't think so. Oh, wait a minute. I need some warm gloves.
- h. She likes most things, I guess. Meat, fish . . .
- i. OK. I won't.
- j. And another thing. Could you pick up some stamps?
- k. Well, I'll make the main course if you take care of dessert. How does that sound?
- l. What should we make for dinner when your sister comes? What does she like?
- m. Don't worry. If you're not sure, don't buy them.
- n. If the weather's good, we can have a picnic.
- o. Sure. I'll stop by the post office for you.
- p. And I'll make sandwiches and potato salad.

#### Menu

- ☒ **l** Jody
- ☐ Pete
- ☐ Jody
- ☐ Pete
- ☐ Jody
- ☐ Pete
- ☐ Jody



### 3 Useful tips

Complete the sentences with *you should* ... and a suggestion.

1. If you have a headache,  
*you should take some aspirin*.
2. If you have a nosebleed,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you want to lose weight,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you have the hiccups,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you can't get to sleep,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you can't stop biting your nails,  
\_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 Combining sentences

Combine the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the Present Simple.

1. I want to talk to you. You're going out. (before)  
*I want to talk to you before you go out.*
2. I'm going to read a lot of books. I'll be on vacation. (when)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. I'll get in touch. I'll get back. (as soon as)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Would you like a cup of coffee? You're going to work. (before)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. I'll tell you all the news. I'll see you. (when)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. I won't go to the beach. The weather will be cold. (if)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Let's call Jack now. It'll be too late. (before)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. I'll pay you back. I'll get some money. (as soon as)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
9. I'll give you a call. We'll get back from vacation. (after)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Can you feed the cats? We'll be away on vacation. (while)  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## Conditionals 2

### 5 Sentence completion

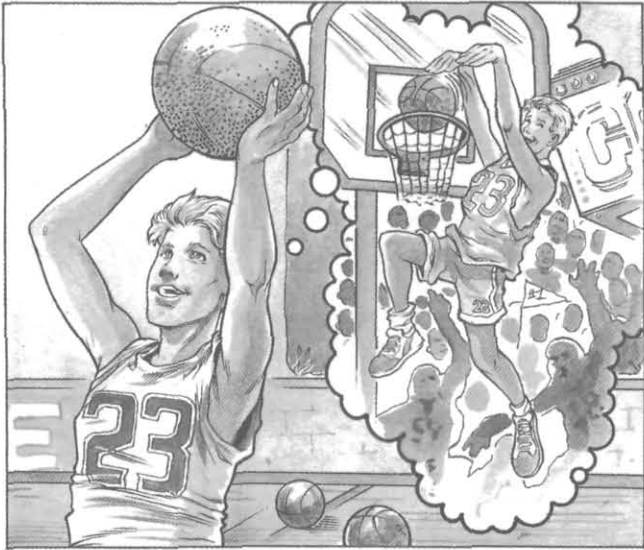
**T 8.2** Rewrite the sentences with the Second Conditional.



1. I can't take you to the airport because I don't have a car.  
*If I had a car, I could take you to the airport.*
2. I have a headache. I'm not going swimming.  
*If I didn't have a headache, I would go swimming.*
3. I don't know the answer, so I can't tell you.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. We won't take a vacation this year because we don't have any money.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. We have three children, so we won't take a year off and travel the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't run very quickly, so I won't be a professional soccer player.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
7. I don't have any spare time, so I won't learn Russian.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Jim works very hard. He has no time to spend with his family.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
9. There aren't any eggs, so I won't make an omelet.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
10. We don't have a big house. We can't invite everyone to stay overnight.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## 6 First or Second Conditional?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.



1. If I were (be) taller, I could (can) be a basketball star.
2. If it rains (rain) this weekend, we won't be able to (not be able to) play tennis.
3. I work about 80 hours a week, so I'm very busy. But if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) any spare time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a sport like golf.
4. Give me Peter's letter. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him, I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it to him.
5. Please start your dinner. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) your soup now, it \_\_\_\_\_ (get) cold.
6. What noisy neighbors you have! If my neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ (be) as bad as yours, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) crazy.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) any problems, let me know and I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) over and help you.
8. You're a great cook! If I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) cook as well as you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (open) a restaurant.
9. If there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) some nice fish in the supermarket, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some for dinner?
10. You have mice in the kitchen. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a cat, the mice \_\_\_\_\_ soon \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear).

## 7 Correcting mistakes

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. I'll make some coffee when everyone will arrive.  
arrives.
2. If I'll see Amy, I'll tell her to call you.
3. If you don't be careful, you'll lose your money.
4. When I'll go back to my country, I'll write to you.
5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I'll go to Hawaii.
6. If you would come from my neighborhood, you would recognize the names of the streets.

## Grammar extension

### 8 I'd rather ...



*I'd rather* (= *I would rather*) + infinitive means the same as *I'd prefer to*.

I don't like studying. **I'd rather** be outside playing tennis.

Say what you would rather do in the following situations.

1. If you're thirsty, would you rather have a hot drink or a cold drink?  
I'd rather have a cold drink.
2. If you could choose between traveling by plane or by train, which would you rather do?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. If you had to choose between a vacation in the mountains or a vacation at the beach, which would you choose?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which would you rather have as a pet, a dog or a cat?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you want to watch on TV, the news or a soccer game?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. If you had to choose between being rich or being happy, which would you choose?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary

## 9 Money

- 1 Put the words into the correct columns. Careful! Some can go in more than one place.

accountant	bankrupt	broke
cashier	check	coins
credit card	currency	earn
economic	economical	economy
invest	loan	millionaire
pay	poor	safe
salary	save	savings
spending spree	squander	stock market
waste	wealthy	well-off
will	win	
automated teller machine (ATM)		

- What's the *coin / currency* of India called?
- My uncle's *an accountant / a cashier*—he helps me manage my finances.
- There's an ATM at the bank if you need some *cash / currency*.
- Alex's parents are very *poor / well-off*. They bought him a car for his sixteenth birthday.
- Most restaurants in the United States don't accept *checks / cash*.
- My grandfather left me some money in his *will / savings*.

## Pronunciation

### 10 Ways of pronouncing oo

**T 8.3** The letters *oo* are pronounced in different ways.

/ʊ/ book  
/u/ soon  
/ʌ/ flood

**T 8.4** Read the sentences. Put the words in *italics* into the correct columns, **A**, **B**, or **C**. Then listen and check.

- Have you read the *Good Food* Guide to the United States?
- The best *cooks* use a *wooden spoon* to stir the sauce.
- Look! There's a *pool of blood* on the carpet!
- We *foolishly* reserved a *room* at the hotel before we asked about the price.
- I wear a *wool* sweater in *cool* weather.
- He *stood* on a *stool*.

<b>A</b> /ʊ/ book	<b>B</b> /u/ soon	<b>C</b> /ʌ/ flood
<i>good</i>	<i>food</i>	

- 2 Circle the correct word.

- My aunt keeps all her money in a *save / safe* under her bed.
- I'm *bankrupt / broke*. Can you lend me ten dollars until the weekend?
- The president said that the *economic / economical* situation was very serious.
- She *squandered / invested* all her money on expensive vacations and parties.

## 11 Ways of pronouncing *ou*

**T 8.5** Circle the word that sounds different. Then listen and check.

- |            |            |          |          |
|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. would   | should     | shoulder | could    |
| 2. your    | sour       | court    | pour     |
| 3. amount  | accountant | country  | fountain |
| 4. though  | brought    | bought   | thought  |
| 5. enough  | cough      | rough    | tough    |
| 6. mouse   | anonymous  | enormous | furious  |
| 7. trouble | double     | country  | doubt    |
| 8. through | group      | soup     | found    |

## Phrasal verbs

### 12 Phrasal verbs with more than one meaning

Rewrite the sentences with a phrasal verb from the box. Careful! Each verb is used twice.

make up	get over	hang on
figure out	put out	go on

- I'm trying to *calculate* how much you owe me.  
I'm trying to figure out how much you owe me.
- A Can I speak to Marty, please?  
B Wait a minute. I'll go and get him.  
B Hang on. I'll go and get him.
- Do you want to come with me or not? You've got to *decide*.  
\_\_\_\_\_ your mind.
- Can you hear all that noise outside? I wonder what's *happening*.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- Hold on tight!* We're going to crash!  
\_\_\_\_\_!

- The police *publicly announced* a warning about the escaped prisoner.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- How are we going to *climb over* the wall?  
\_\_\_\_\_?

- Is that a true story, or did you *invent* it?  
\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_?

- How are mice getting into our house? I can't *understand* it!  
\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_!

- If you want a piece of candy, *extend* your hand and I'll give you one.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- He's pretty angry now, but he'll *recover from* it.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- A Are you listening to me?

B Of course, Dear. *Continue speaking*. I'm listening to every word.

B \_\_\_\_\_.





# 9

Modal verbs 2—probability  
Verbs and nouns that go together  
Prepositions—adjective + preposition

## Relationships

### Modal verbs in the present

#### 1 Matching

Match a line in A with a line in B.

##### A

1. She can't enjoy skydiving.
2. You can't be hungry
3. She must be sick,
4. He can't be lonely,
5. You must feel very relaxed
6. They must be tired.
7. They must know each other well.
8. He can't be coming tonight.
9. You must be rich!
10. They can't be getting married!

##### B

- a. He can't stand her.
- b. It's already after midnight.
- c. She gave him a big hug when he walked in.
- d. because she never missed school.
- e. It's too dangerous.
- f. You own two houses!
- g. after your vacation.
- h. after such a huge meal.
- i. They've been driving all night.
- j. with nine brothers and sisters.



#### 2 Why is he late?

- 1 Dennis is always on time for class, but today he is late. Write reasons with *must*, *might*, *could*, or *may*.



1. Is he still asleep? (might)  
He might still be asleep.

2. Is he sick? (must)  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is he in the coffee shop? (might)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Does he have a dentist's appointment? (could)  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Is he stuck in a traffic jam? (may)  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Is his train late? (might)  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Does he want to miss the test? (must)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Rewrite the sentences in Exercise 1 with *can't*. Then give a reason.

1. He can't still be asleep because he always gets up very early.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar extension

### 3 Continuous infinitives



- 1 The Continuous infinitive is used after a modal verb of probability to express a possible activity in progress right now.

All of his lights are still on. He **must be working** late.

It's only 9:10. They can't **be taking** a break already.

- 2 Compare the sentences:

John's outside. He's **cutting** the grass.

(I know that is what he is doing now.)

John's outside. He **must be cutting** the grass.

(I think that is what he is doing.)

The grass in John's front yard is always so beautiful. He **must cut** it regularly.

(I think he cuts the grass regularly.)

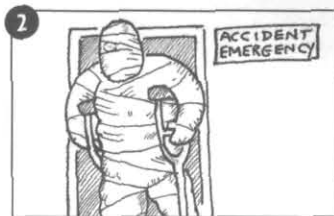
**T 9.1** Complete the conversations with verbs in the Continuous infinitive. Then listen and check.

1. A Do you know where Tom is?  
B I'm not sure. He may be playing tennis.
2. A Where's Hannah?  
B She's upstairs. She must \_\_\_\_\_ her homework in her room.  
A She's not in her room.  
B Try the bathroom. She might \_\_\_\_\_ her teeth.
3. A I can't find the thing that changes the TV channel.  
B Stand up. You could \_\_\_\_\_ on it.
4. A Have you seen my hair dryer?  
B Well, Ellen just washed her hair, so she may \_\_\_\_\_ it.
5. A What's that noise?  
B It sounds like an ambulance. They must \_\_\_\_\_ someone to the hospital.  
A Who could it be?  
B I don't know. Our neighbor, Frank Conroy, is pretty old and sick. He might \_\_\_\_\_ a heart attack.  
A He can't \_\_\_\_\_ a heart attack. He just drove by in his sports car!

## Modal verbs of probability in the past

### 4 *must have, might have, may have*

Look at the pictures. What must have happened? What might have happened? Write in full sentences.



1. He must have locked himself out. He might have lost his key.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Changing sentences

Rewrite the sentences with the modal verb in parentheses.

1. I'm sure she's been on vacation. (must)

*She must have been on vacation.*

2. I'm sure you didn't study hard for your test. (can't)

3. I think they've gone to New York. (could)

4. Perhaps I left my umbrella in the taxi. (might)

5. I'm sure he hasn't bought another new car. (can't)

6. She was probably on a diet. (must)

7. It's possible that they got married in secret. (could)

8. I'm sure I didn't win the lottery. (can't)

9. Perhaps he called while we were out. (may)

## 6 A poem

- 1 **T 9.2** Read and listen to the poem opposite.

- 2 Look at the sentences. Are they possible (✓) or impossible (X)? Write (?) if you're not sure.

1. ☒ He must have left her.  
☒ She must have left him.
2. ☐ They must have been together for a long time.  
☐ They can't have been together for a long time.
3. ☐ He might be glad she's gone.  
☐ He must be missing her very much.
4. ☐ The house must seem very quiet.  
☐ He might have pets to keep him company.
5. ☐ He must have done something to upset her.  
☐ She must have done something to upset him.
6. ☐ He can't be using the bathroom much.  
☐ He might be trying to avoid using the bathroom.
7. ☐ She must have spent a lot of time in the bathroom.  
☐ The bathroom might have been her favorite room.

## The House Is Not the Same Since You Left



The house is not the same since you left  
the oven is angry—it blames me  
the TV tries desperately to stay busy  
but occasionally I catch it staring out of the window  
The dirty dishes are feeling sorry for themselves again  
they just sit there saying  
“What’s the point, what’s the point?”  
The curtains count the days  
Nothing in the house will talk to me  
I think your armchair’s dead  
The coffeemaker tried to comfort me at first  
but you know what its attention span is like  
I haven’t told the plants yet  
they think you’re still on vacation  
The bathroom misses you  
I hardly see it these days  
It still can’t believe you didn’t take it with you  
The bedroom won’t even look at me  
since you left it keeps its eyes closed  
all it wants to do is sleep, remembering better times  
trying to lose itself in dreams  
it seems like it’s taken the easy way out  
but at night I hear the pillows  
weeping into the sheets.


Henry Normal

# Vocabulary

## 7 Verbs and nouns that go together

1 Put the correct verb from the box next to the nouns.

wash	pour	throw	crush	squeeze
plant	pick	twist	rub	cut



- pick an apple  
a shirt from your closet
- \_\_\_\_\_ a tree  
seeds
- \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of water  
down with rain
- \_\_\_\_\_ your finger  
an article out of a newspaper
- \_\_\_\_\_ windows  
your hands
- \_\_\_\_\_ a party  
a baseball
- \_\_\_\_\_ ice  
a rebellion
- \_\_\_\_\_ a lemon  
someone tight
- \_\_\_\_\_ your ankle  
the cap off a bottle
- \_\_\_\_\_ your hair with a towel  
to dry it
- \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes when  
you're tired

2 Put a check (✓) next to the best word.

1. (In a crowded train) "Excuse me! Can I just \_\_\_\_\_ by? Thank you."

☐ twist ☐ crush ☒ squeeze

2. Someone spilled water on the floor. I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ it up.

☐ pour ☐ wipe ☐ pick

3. There were 20 people in the elevator! I was almost \_\_\_\_\_ to death!

☐ picked ☐ crushed ☐ rubbed

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ the tomatoes when they were ripe.

☐ squeezed ☐ planted ☐ picked

5. I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the last bit of toothpaste out of the tube.

☐ squeeze ☐ twist ☐ crush

6. A How do I open this bottle of lemonade?

B You have to \_\_\_\_\_ the cap off.

☐ rub ☐ tear ☐ twist

7. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken into eight pieces, please?

☐ rub ☐ pour ☐ cut

8. "Have a drink," he said, \_\_\_\_\_ me a glass of orange juice.

☐ pouring ☐ wiping ☐ planting

9. Peter was \_\_\_\_\_ his knee after he fell and bruised it.

☐ squeezing ☐ rubbing ☐ picking

10. Where do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ this apple tree?

☐ plant ☐ pick ☐ twist

11. A What happened to your hand?

B I \_\_\_\_\_ it when I was making dinner last night.

☐ cut ☐ twisted ☐ squeezed

12. She \_\_\_\_\_ the dirty napkin into the garbage.

☐ poured ☐ threw ☐ rubbed

## Pronunciation

### 8 Connected speech

1 **T 9.3** Notice how the consonant sounds are linked to the vowel sounds that follow:

He must have eaten all of Ann's oranges.

She can't have asked Al's aunt.

2 **T 9.4** Mark the linked words in these sentences. Then practice saying them.

1. She must have eaten the cheese.

2. You can't have seen him.

3. He can't have arrived early.

4. He might have gone out for a cup of coffee.

5. You must have been to Africa.

6. She might have been angry.

7. They can't have been in love.

8. They might have written it down.

## 9 Shifting stress

**T 9.5** Read the conversations. Circle the words that B stresses. Then listen and check.

1. A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.  
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have left the blue bag in the taxi?
2. A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.  
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have left the black suitcase in the taxi?
3. A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.  
B Did you say Mrs. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi?
4. A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.  
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have put the black bag in the taxi?
5. A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.  
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the train?
6. A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.  
B Did you say Mr. Harper must have left the black bags in the taxi?
7. A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.  
B Did you say Mr. Harper might have left the black bag in the taxi?
8. A Mr. Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.  
B Did you say Mr. Harper can't have left the black bag in the taxi?



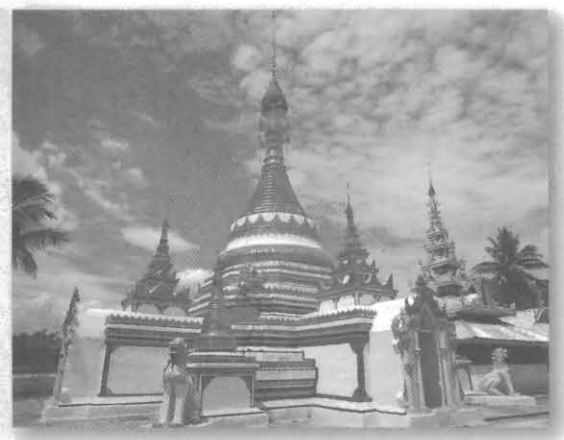
## Prepositions

### 10 Adjective + preposition

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

for	at
about	with
to	in
of	from

1. Thailand is famous for its temples and its beaches.
2. A I'm very angry \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
B Why? What have I done?
3. Are you any good \_\_\_\_\_ math? I'm hopeless.
4. Jenny's getting married \_\_\_\_\_ Matt.
5. We keep a light on at night because I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ the dark.
6. My sister's very different \_\_\_\_\_ me. I'm blonde, but she's brunette.
7. I'm tired \_\_\_\_\_ work. I need a vacation.
8. I feel very sorry \_\_\_\_\_ Kathy. Five kids and a mean husband. What kind of life is that?
9. Are you interested \_\_\_\_\_ travel programs? There's one on TV tonight.
10. Teenagers are often rude \_\_\_\_\_ their parents.
11. I'm very proud \_\_\_\_\_ my children. I think they're wonderful.
12. Did you know that chewing gum is good \_\_\_\_\_ your teeth?
13. Everyone likes Bill. He's good-looking, witty, and charming—I'm very jealous \_\_\_\_\_ him!
14. A I told Linda I thought she was stupid.  
B That wasn't very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you.
15. I haven't heard from Ben for days. I'm a little worried \_\_\_\_\_ him.
16. My homework was full \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.
17. A What are you so excited \_\_\_\_\_?  
B We're going on vacation tomorrow.
18. A The train leaves at 10:00.  
B Are you sure \_\_\_\_\_ that?
19. When you leave home, you're responsible \_\_\_\_\_ everything!
20. I'm fed up \_\_\_\_\_ this weather! Where did the sunshine go?



# 10

Present Perfect Continuous • Time expressions  
Suffixes and prefixes  
Prepositions—prepositions of time

## Obsessions

### Present Perfect Continuous

#### 1 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

- 1 **T 10.1** Circle the correct form of the verb. Then listen and check.



1. I've had / *been having* an accident with your car. I'm really sorry.

2. Someone has *eaten* / *been eating* the chocolates! They're nearly all gone!
3. I've *waited* / *been waiting* for you all day! Where have you been?
4. I've *lost* / *been losing* my passport.
5. Have you *seen* / *been seeing* it anywhere?
6. How many exercises have you *done* / *been doing* today?
7. **A** Why are you red?  
**B** I've *run* / *been running*.
8. I have never *read* / *been reading* a better book in my life.
9. How long have you *known* / *been knowing* Ann and John?
10. I've *painted* / *been painting* the living room for a week. It'll be finished soon.
11. Our neighbors have *had* / *been having* an argument all day.
12. They've *had* / *been having* five arguments this week.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses, Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

1. I'm exhausted! I 've been working (work) all day, and I haven't finished (not finished) yet.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) many countries over the last few years.
3. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) my books.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for them all day, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not find) them yet.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) all morning, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) anything.
5. That's one of the best books I \_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_ (read).
6. You're bleeding! What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do)?
7. The streets are all wet. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to you for the past half an hour, but I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) a single word.
9. **A** What's the matter?  
**B** I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) in my room for hours, and I've got a headache.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to lose weight for weeks.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) ten pounds so far.



## 2 Replying with questions

Write the questions.



1. A Raoul is a singer in a band.  
B How long *has he been a singer*?  
How many records *has he made*?
2. A I'm learning to drive.  
B How long \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_ bought a car yet?
3. A Jenny is a teacher.  
B How long \_\_\_\_\_?  
How many schools \_\_\_\_\_?
4. A Finally! You promised to meet me here a long time ago!  
B I'm sorry I'm late. How long \_\_\_\_\_?
5. A Jen is getting married to Andy next September.  
B How many \_\_\_\_\_ invited to the wedding?  
How long \_\_\_\_\_ known Andy?
6. A What a surprise! I haven't seen you for years!  
B What \_\_\_\_\_ doing all this time?  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ been?
7. A Ping has been to the United States many times.  
B How many times \_\_\_\_\_?
8. A Ann and her family always go to France for vacation.  
B How many years \_\_\_\_\_?
9. A My mother's on vacation in France.  
B How long \_\_\_\_\_?
10. A I'm moving to Mexico in a few months.  
B Have you \_\_\_\_\_ to study Spanish yet?

## Grammar extension

### 3 Simple versus Continuous



- 1 The Simple form of a verb describes an action as a complete whole.  
A linguist **studies** languages.  
I **read** *War and Peace* last summer.  
The Continuous form of a verb describes an activity in progress. The activity has a duration, a beginning and an end.  
I'm **studying** modern languages in college.  
I **was reading** the newspaper in the kitchen.
- 2 The Simple form of a verb describes a "simple" fact.  
I **watch** TV every night.  
It **rained** every day during our vacation.  
The Continuous form of a verb describes an activity that can be interrupted. Other events can happen in the middle.  
Shh! Don't bother me while I'm **watching** the news.  
When I woke up Tuesday morning, it **was raining**.
- 3 Because the Continuous form of a verb can express interrupted activities, the activities might not be completed.  
Who **ate** my sandwich? (The sandwich is gone.)  
Who **was eating** my sandwich? (Someone started to eat the sandwich, but didn't finish.)  
He **died**. There was nothing we could do. (He is dead.)  
He **was dying**, but the doctors saved him. (He almost died, but he didn't.)
- 4 The Continuous form of a verb can also describe an activity that does not last forever but has a beginning and an end.  
I'm **going** to work by train this week because my car's broken. (When my car is fixed, I'll stop taking the train.)  
She's **working** in a department store during winter vacation. (After winter vacation, she'll stop working there.)  
For this reason, we cannot say a sentence such as ~~The tree was standing in the yard.~~  
The Continuous form of a verb describes a temporary activity. This sentence suggests that at other times the tree stood somewhere else!

## 4 Matching

**T 10.2** For each pair, match a line in **A** with a line in **B**. Then listen and check.

A	B
1. I think _____ I'm thinking _____	you're beautiful. of moving to New York.
2. I take the bus to work. I'm taking the bus to work today.	It usually takes about 25 minutes. My car's broken.
3. He might study _____ He might be studying _____	biology when he goes to college. in his room. The lights are on.
4. She has _____ She's having _____	a good time in Taipei. a good job.
5. She cut _____ She was cutting _____	her finger and it bled a lot. the grass when I arrived.
6. She must be washing _____ She must wash _____	her hair. I can hear the shower running. her hair at least three times a week.
7. He's written _____ He's been writing _____	that same e-mail since ten o'clock. five e-mails to his brother this month.
8. Anna's gone _____ Anna's been going _____	out with Phil for almost two years. back to graduate school.



## 5 Simple or Continuous?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses, Simple or Continuous. Use the hint in *italics* for help.

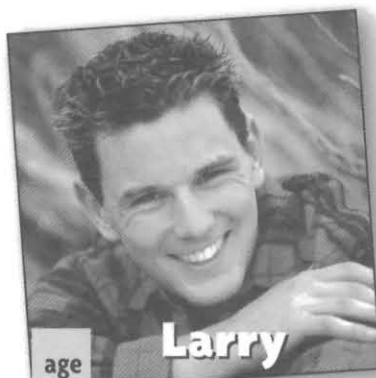
- I *was working* (work) when Helen *called* (call). *Past*
- Helen *comes* (come) from Atlanta. *Present (all time)*
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to see me tonight. *Future arrangement*
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a bank. *Present (all time)*
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for the same bank for a year. *Present Perfect*
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the same boss for six months. *Present Perfect*
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an argument with him yesterday. *Past*
- So now Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to change jobs. *Present*
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of working abroad. *Present*
- Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ (think) this is a good idea. *Present*
- She'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a job in the tourist industry. *Infinitive*
- She should \_\_\_\_\_ (work) now, but she isn't. She's daydreaming. *Infinitive*
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed very late last night. *Past*
- When she \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up this morning, it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain). *Past*
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (take) some aspirin now because she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a headache. *Present*
- She wants \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home. *Infinitive*
- If she were at home, she would \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in her kitchen having a cup of coffee. *Infinitive*



# Time expressions

## 6 When Larry met Holly

Look at the information about Larry and Holly. Complete the questions and answers.

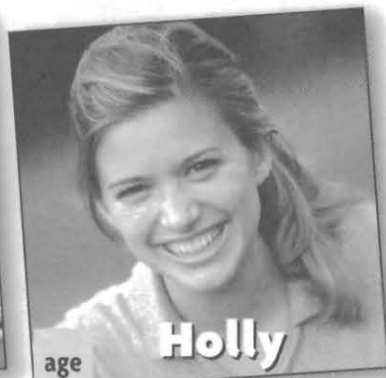


**Larry**

age

- 0** Born, 1976
- 11** Went to Seattle Prep School for six years
- 18** Went to University of Washington for four years
- 19** Started going out with Suzie
- 22** Went to live in Los Angeles, February–July 1998
- 23** Broke up with Suzie, Christmas 1999  
Met Holly at a party
- 24** Got a job in a record store
- 25** Married Holly, March 23, 2001  
Promoted to manager of the record store, fall 2001
- 26** Bought a house in the suburbs

now



**Holly**

age

- 0** Born, 1973 in Vancouver, Canada
- 11** Joined a drama group
- Started life-long passion
- 15** Came to live in Seattle, summer 1988
- 19** Went to McGill University for four years
- 23** Taught English in Japan for two years
- 24** Met and married Paul, August 1997  
Had a daughter, Sally, born May 13, 1998
- 25** Came back to Seattle with Polly but without Paul, 1998
- 26** Divorced Paul  
Started teaching in a school in Seattle, September 1999  
Met Larry, Christmas 1999

now

1. When \_\_\_\_\_?  
In 1976.
2. How long \_\_\_\_\_ at Seattle Prep School?  
Until \_\_\_\_\_.
3. How long \_\_\_\_\_?  
Four years.

4. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Suzie?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. How long \_\_\_\_\_ in Los Angeles?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
At a party.
7. How long \_\_\_\_\_ in the record store?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. How long \_\_\_\_\_ manager?  
Since \_\_\_\_\_.
9. When \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_ March 23, 2001.
10. How long \_\_\_\_\_ they  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the suburbs?  
Since \_\_\_\_\_.
11. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Holly  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Canada?  
\_\_\_\_\_ she was 15.
12. How long \_\_\_\_\_ interest in drama?  
\_\_\_\_\_ she was 11.
13. When \_\_\_\_\_ meet Paul?  
While \_\_\_\_\_.
14. When \_\_\_\_\_ married for the first time?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
15. When \_\_\_\_\_ Sally \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
16. How long \_\_\_\_\_ married to Paul?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
17. How long \_\_\_\_\_ married to Larry?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
18. How long \_\_\_\_\_ in the school in Seattle?  
Since \_\_\_\_\_.
19. When \_\_\_\_\_ meet Larry?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas 1999.

# Vocabulary

## 7 Suffixes and prefixes

- 1 Make at least one new word with each base word using either a suffix or a prefix. Use your dictionary for help. Sometimes you will need to change the spelling a little.

Prefix	Base word	Suffix
un in	possible	ful less
	thought	
	agree	
	care	
	hope	
im il	human	able ness
	success	
	polite	
dis mis	help	ment ity
	understand	
	taste	
	legal	
	logical	
	stress	
	popular	
	use	
	like	

- impossible, possibility*
- 
- 
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- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses.



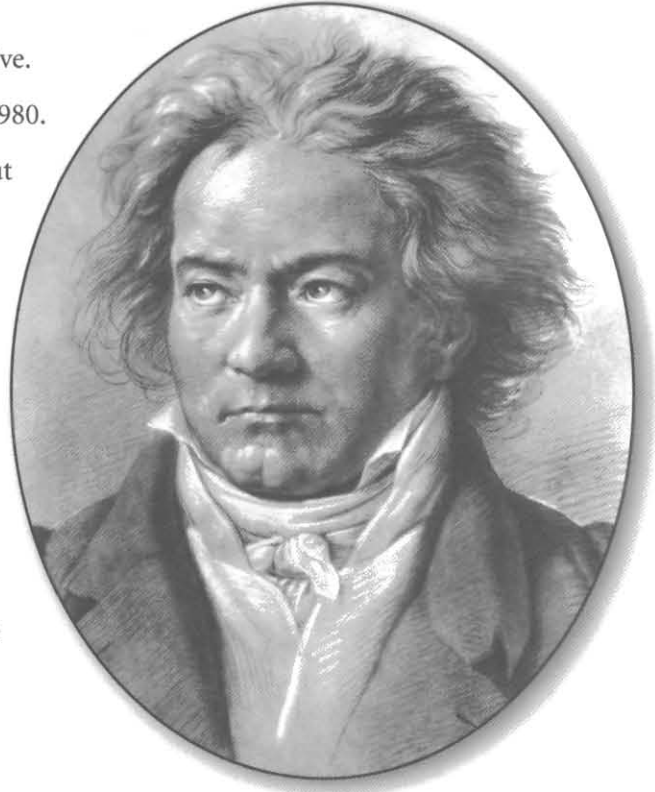
- The school bully was very *unpopular* with his classmates. (popular)
- The situation was *hopeless*. Nobody could do anything to help. (hope)
- Rudeness won't get you anything you want. \_\_\_\_\_ is always better! (polite)
- The conditions in the prison were \_\_\_\_\_. (human)
- My husband and I usually get along really well. We only have \_\_\_\_\_ about money. (agree)
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ for three days after the accident. (conscious)
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ me. I really want to come to your party, but I can't. (understand)
- Thank you very much. You've been very \_\_\_\_\_. (help)
- She's a sweet and \_\_\_\_\_ child, but her sister is very \_\_\_\_\_. (like) (polite)
- I don't understand your point. It seems totally \_\_\_\_\_. (logical)
- I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ about my diet, and I've been exercising for weeks, but it's all totally \_\_\_\_\_. I haven't lost any weight! (care) (use)
- He caused her so much \_\_\_\_\_ with that \_\_\_\_\_ comment. He said she looked awful on her wedding day. (stress) (thought)

# Prepositions

## 8 Prepositions of time

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition of time.

- Beethoven began his musical education \_\_\_\_\_ the age of five.
- I lived in Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_ five years, \_\_\_\_\_ 1975 \_\_\_\_\_ 1980.
- We never see our cat. It sleeps \_\_\_\_\_ the day and it goes out \_\_\_\_\_ night.
- I don't usually go out \_\_\_\_\_ the evening, except \_\_\_\_\_ Monday evening when I play pool.
- My family has lived in this house \_\_\_\_\_ 1800.
- A How long will you be in California?  
B \_\_\_\_\_ six months.
- A How much longer are you staying?  
B \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the month. Then I have to go home.
- I'm just going out to the mall. If anyone calls, tell them I'll be back \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the time I was working in a bookstore, I wrote my first novel.



## Pronunciation

### 9 Ways of pronouncing ea



**T 10.3** The letters *ea* are pronounced in different ways.

/drim/ dream  
/brɛd/ bread  
/greɪt/ great  
/wer/ wear  
/hɪr/ hear

**T 10.4** Put the words into the correct columns. Then listen and check. Careful! Some words go in more than one place.

scream	bean	instead	read	pear	fear
bear	breath	steak	head	year	mean
dead	team	tear	break		

A /drim/ dream	B /brɛd/ bread	C /greɪt/ great	D /wer/ wear	E /hɪr/ hear
<i>scream</i>				

# 11

Indirect questions • Question tags  
Animal idioms  
Phrasal verbs—common phrasal verbs

**Tell me about it!**

## Indirect questions

### 1 Yes/No questions

- 1 **T 11.1** Complete the questions with the correct form of the auxiliary verbs *do*, *be*, or *have*. Then listen and check.

#### Quiz 1

1. Is the city of Timbuktu in Africa?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ all birds lay eggs?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ dinosaurs lay eggs?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ John F. Kennedy the youngest president of the United States?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ there ever been a female president of the United States?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the Olympic Games ever been in the same city twice?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Japan have a president?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ John Lennon ever live in New York?

- 2 Now answer the questions in Quiz 1. If you're not sure, use these phrases:

*I don't know if ...*

*I have no idea if ...*

*I'm not sure if ...*

*I can't remember if ...*

1. I have no idea if Timbuktu is in Africa.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Wh- questions

- 1 **T 11.2** Complete the questions with *what*, *when*, *where*, *who*, or *which*. Then listen and check.

#### Quiz 2

1. \_\_\_\_\_ does the word "alphabet" come from?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ kind of weather does the Beaufort Scale measure?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ European countries does the river Danube go through?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first man in space?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ does NASA stand for?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ did Adolph Hitler marry?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ did Nelson Mandela become president of South Africa?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ country did Montezuma II rule in the sixteenth century?

- 2 Now answer the questions in Quiz 2. If you're not sure, use these phrases:

*I don't know ...*

*I have no idea ...*

*I'm not sure ...*

*I can't remember ...*

1. I'm not sure where the word "alphabet" comes from.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_



### 3 Do you know where ... ?

Complete the sentences.



1. A Where's the bank?  
B I'm sorry, but I don't know where the bank is.
2. A Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
B It's almost six-thirty.
3. A Where did I put my glasses?  
B You're always forgetting \_\_\_\_\_!
4. A What are you giving your children for Christmas?  
B We haven't decided \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
5. A Did you mail my letter?  
B I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ or not.
6. A Are you coming on the boat trip?  
B I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A Have you met Carol White?  
B I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A How much does Jack weigh?  
B I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A Where does Dave get all his money from?  
B I'm not sure, but I'd love to know \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A How much have you spent on shoes this month?  
B I don't want to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
I don't care.

### 4 Newspaper headlines

Write indirect questions about the newspaper headlines.

#### Man Wins Record Amount in Lottery

1. he'll / away / wonder / give / I / if / any  
I wonder if he'll give any away.

#### Oldest Man in the World Celebrates Birthday

2. is / don't / how / he / we / know / old / exactly  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. birthday / celebrate / wonder / going / I / how / he's / his / to  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Bank Robber Escapes from Prison

4. managed / how / get / nobody / out / he / knows / to  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. helped / escape / wonder / who / I / to / him  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Actress Marries Husband Number 7

6. know / didn't / she'd / many / I / been / so / times / married  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. went / wonder / I / wrong / last / with / marriage / what / her  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Shock Defeat for US Men's Olympic Basketball Team

8. know / what / like / to / the / I'd / score / was  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. doesn't / headline / the / say / were / they / against / playing / who  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 10-Year-Old Boy Gets Medical Degree

10. wonder / how / I / graduated / quickly / he / so  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. wonder / I / he / doctor / if / a / good / is  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Visiting a town

- 1 **T 11.3** Complete the text with the information from the box. Then listen and check.

Stanley Park	Canada Place	diverse	9 A.M.	Grouse Mountain
Hastings Street	Granville Street Mall	1,900,000	1792	1977
Burrard Inlet	very mild, with long summers and lots of sunshine			

# Vancouver

Vancouver has a population of (1) 1,900,000. It is one of Canada's youngest cities, and it is built near a harbor called (2) Burrard Inlet. The city is named after Captain George Vancouver, who sailed here in (3) 1792.

Vancouver has been home to Native Americans, European explorers and gold

miners, and Chinese railroad workers. It is a very (4) diverse city, with the most relaxed style of all Canadian cities.

In Vancouver, the mountains are taller and the sky is clearer. You can go windsurfing and skiing on the same day. You can take a walk in beautiful (5) Stanley Park, or you can take in a breathtaking view of the mountains, city, and ocean from the top of the Harbor Center,

which was built in (6) 1977.

Another famous building, (7) Grouse Mountain, was opened in 1986. It was designed for the 1986 World Expo, and it sits over the water at Burrard Inlet. People call it "The Sails" because its roof is supposed to look like sails in the wind.

The best place to go shopping is the (8) Granville Street Mall. The main post office is on (9) Hastings Street.

The climate in Vancouver is (10) very mild, with long summers and lots of sunshine. However, there is great skiing a short drive away at (11) Grouse Mountain.

Tourist offices are open five days a week from (12) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.



- 2 Complete the questions.

1. Q Do you know what the population of Vancouver is?

A 1,900,000.

2. Q I have no idea what the harbor is called.

A It's Burrard Inlet.

3. Q I wonder when Captain Vancouver sailed here.

A In 1792.

4. Q I wonder what kind city Vancouver is?

A It is a very diverse city.

5. Q Do you know where the best place to go shopping is?

A In Stanley Park.

6. Q Could you tell me when the main post office opened?

A In 1977.

7. Q I have no idea what the climate is like.

A Canada Place.

8. Q I can't remember where the Convention Centre is.

A It's at the Granville Street Mall.

9. Q Could you tell me where the best place to go shopping is?

A It's on Hastings Street.

10. Q I wonder what the population is like.

A It's very mild, with long summers and lots of sunshine.

11. Q Do you know where Grouse Mountain is?

A At Grouse Mountain.

12. Q Do you happen to know what the tourist offices are open?

A They open at 9 A.M.

# Grammar extension

## 6 Questions with a preposition at the end



- 1 Many verbs have dependent prepositions.  
 speak **to**    talk **about**    look **for**  
 dance **with**    think **about**    point **at**
- 2 When we ask a question about the object of the sentence, the preposition usually comes at the end.  
 What did you talk **about**?  
 What were you looking **for**?  
 Who did she dance **with**?  
 What are you pointing **at**?  
 What are you thinking **about**?

- 1 Make questions from the statements, asking about the words in *italics*.



1. A *Who are you looking at* \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B I'm looking at *that man*.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B I'm waiting for *the postman*.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B He works for *a bank*.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ about?  
 B I'm thinking about *what to cook for dinner*.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B I stayed with *some friends*.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B The pen belongs to *me*.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B The letter is from *the phone company*.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B He died of *a heart attack*.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B I'm worried about *the test*.

10. A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B I'm staring at *your new car*.
11. A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B I'm writing to *my aunt in Boston*.

- 2 **T 11.4** Complete the conversations with a short question from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

With what?	To who?	About what?
Where to?	What for?	With who?

1. A Come here! I want to talk to you!  
 B *About what?*
2. A Ken's getting married.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_
3. A Bye! I'm going.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_
4. A Give me some money! Quick!  
 B \_\_\_\_\_
5. A I had lunch in the Plaza Hotel yesterday.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_
6. A My parents were so mad at me!  
 B \_\_\_\_\_
7. A Shh! I'm thinking!  
 B \_\_\_\_\_
8. A Don't you think you should apologize to her?  
 B \_\_\_\_\_
9. A Pat and I had an argument, as usual.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_
10. A Eat your dinner.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 I don't have a knife or fork.



# Question tags

## 7 Complete the tag

**T 11.5** Complete the questions with a tag. Then listen and check.

1. Vancouver is in Canada, *isn't it* \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You don't like hamburgers, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You're going to Seoul, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. We had a good time, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. It's hot today, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. You can't use a computer, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. You won't tell anyone, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. We don't have to go yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. You haven't met Jane, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. They didn't like the movie, \_\_\_\_\_?

## 8 Situations

- 1 **T 11.6** Write sentences with a question tag and the verbs in parentheses. Then listen and check.

1. You're in a restaurant. Your daughter isn't touching her food. She isn't happy.

**You say:** *You don't like your food, do you?* (like)

2. You and your friend are getting ready to go to a party. He doesn't usually like parties. He looks miserable.

**You say:** \_\_\_\_\_ (want)

3. You go to an all-you-can-eat restaurant. Your friend has three steaks. After dinner, he looks very sick.

**You say:** \_\_\_\_\_ (eat)

4. You're out shopping. Your friend sees a really great sweater, so she tries it on.

**You say:** \_\_\_\_\_ (is great)

5. You're at the movies. Your friend isn't enjoying the movie because it's too violent.

**You say:** \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy)

- 2 **T 11.7** Ask people to do things, or ask for information, with a sentence and a question tag as in the example. Then listen and check.

1. It's raining and you need to go to the mall. Pete has a car. Maybe he could give you a ride.

**You say:** Pete, *you could give me a ride to the mall, couldn't you* \_\_\_\_\_?

2. You're broke. Maybe Rob could lend you five dollars.

**You say:** Rob, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. You've lost your car keys. Perhaps Kate knows where they are.

**You say:** Kate, \_\_\_\_\_?

4. You need a Spanish dictionary. Perhaps Tracy has one.

**You say:** Tracy, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. You're looking for Bill. Maybe Sarah has seen him.

**You say:** Sarah, \_\_\_\_\_?

6. You need change for a dollar. Maybe the newspaper vendor could give you change.

**You say:** Excuse me, you \_\_\_\_\_?

## 9 Conversations

**T 11.8** Write question tags in the appropriate places. Then listen and check.

1. **A** I can't do this exercise. It's too hard!

**B** Don't worry. I'm here to help you, *aren't I*?

**A** I'll be able to do it if I practice, *won't I*?

**B** Of course. It took me months to learn.

2. **A** The Browns have tons of money.

**B** I know. They're always going on vacation.

**A** I don't know where they get it from.

**B** Still, we're happy with what we have.

3. **A** You aren't going out dressed like that.

**B** Why not? I can wear what I want.

**A** That depends. You're wearing my jacket.

**B** No, I'm not. I bought this yesterday!

4. **A** Dave's new car is cool!

**B** Yes, it is. I bet you'd like a car like that.

**A** Yes, I would. I'd give anything to have a car like that.

# Vocabulary

## 10 Animal idioms

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the idioms with the name of the animal.



1. to smell a rat



2. to be a night



3. to act like a \_\_\_\_\_  
in a china shop



4. to be \_\_\_\_\_ tired



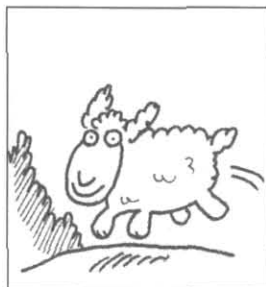
5. to be a \_\_\_\_\_



6. to talk until the  
\_\_\_\_\_ come home



7. to be a \_\_\_\_\_ in  
\_\_\_\_\_ 's clothing



8. to be gentle as a \_\_\_\_\_



9. to be as quiet as a \_\_\_\_\_



10. to be like water off  
a \_\_\_\_\_ 's back

2 Complete the paragraphs with an animal idiom from Exercise 1.

1. I hadn't seen my friends from grade school for years, so we stayed up talking for most of the night. We talked until the cows came home.

2. The car salesman seemed very nice and honest, but the car I bought from him broke down only a mile later. He probably enjoyed cheating me. He was a \_\_\_\_\_.

3. My aunt and uncle have a new baby, so you can't make any noise while he's sleeping. Please try to be as \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Our dog's very big and fierce-looking, but he's very good with babies and children. He's as \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The children had planned to play a trick on the teacher, but because the class was so quiet and attentive she \_\_\_\_\_.

6. It doesn't matter how much you get angry with her. It has no effect. It's like \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Yesterday morning Katy drove a friend to the airport and went food shopping. Then she cooked and cleaned all afternoon. By 5:00 she was \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Careful! You're so clumsy. You're knocking everything off the table. You're like a \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Rudy didn't go on the roller coaster with us because he's afraid of high places. The ride is perfectly safe, though. We all thought he was being a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. I always do my homework after midnight. I just concentrate better at that time. I guess I'm a \_\_\_\_\_.



It is important to be able to recognize idioms when you hear or read them, but it can be very difficult to use them naturally and successfully in conversation yourself!

# Pronunciation

## 11 A poem

**T 11.9** Read and listen to the poem. Which animals make these noises?

### When did the world begin?

by Robert Claremont

"When did the world begin and how?"

I asked a lamb, a goat, and a cow.

"What's it all about and why?"

I asked a pig as he went by.

"Where will the whole thing end, and when?"

I asked a duck, a goose, and a hen.

And I copied all their answers too:

A quack, a baa, an oink, a moo.



Quack a duck Baa \_\_\_\_\_

Oink \_\_\_\_\_ Moo \_\_\_\_\_

## 12 Onomatopoeic words

**T 11.10** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box. Use your dictionary to help you—all of the words mean what they sound like.

roar	groan	whistle	bang	snore
whisper	scratch	scream	smash	

- The lion roared loudly.
- My husband always \_\_\_\_\_. I can't get to sleep.
- Shh! It's a secret. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it to you.
- She saw a dark shape in the night and she \_\_\_\_\_, but it was only the dog.
- He lay on the ground \_\_\_\_\_ with pain.
- There was a gust of wind and the door \_\_\_\_\_ shut.
- The glass \_\_\_\_\_ into a thousand pieces.
- The cat \_\_\_\_\_ the leg of the chair.
- He walked down the road \_\_\_\_\_ a happy tune.

# Phrasal verbs

## 13 Common phrasal verbs

1 Look at the phrasal verbs in the box. What do they mean? Use your dictionary to help you.

go on	put up with	get up
take up (time)	let sb down	Come on!
keep on doing sth	come across	pick sb up
break up with sb		

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the box. Use the dictionary definition in parentheses to help.

- There's a terrible noise outside. What's going on? (happen)
- I'm going to bed. I have to be at the airport by seven o'clock tomorrow morning, so I need to \_\_\_\_\_ early. (wake up)
- I was cleaning up the attic the other day, and I \_\_\_\_\_ some old photographs from when I was a baby. (find by accident)
- My teenage daughters are driving me crazy. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ their moods, their music, and their constant demands for money. (tolerate)
- I'm going to give up tennis. I love it, but it \_\_\_\_\_ so much time, and I'm so busy now. (fill or occupy)
- Sam is nearly broke, so he has to \_\_\_\_\_ working, even when he's sick. (continue)
- I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at your house at 7:00 and we'll go to the dance club. Make sure you're ready. (collect in the car)
- I'm relying on you to be there tomorrow to help me. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_. (disappoint)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ with her boyfriend again. He arrived two hours late yesterday, and they had a huge argument. (stopped being boyfriend and girlfriend)
- A I'm sorry, but I won't loan you the money.  
B \_\_\_\_\_! I really need it! (said to encourage sb to try harder)



# 12

Reported speech • Reporting verbs  
Birth, death, and marriage  
Phrasal verbs—phrasal verbs with two particles

Life's great events!

## Reported statements and questions

### 1 An argument

**T 12.1** Read the report of the argument in Tanya's diary. Then write the actual words of their argument below. Listen and check.



**Brian** It's your fault that we went to Cancun .  
This trip \_\_\_\_\_ .  
It \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Tanya** There's \_\_\_\_\_ .  
The travel agency \_\_\_\_\_ .  
You \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Brian** I'm \_\_\_\_\_ .  
I know \_\_\_\_\_ .  
I'll \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Tanya** I'll \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_ .

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH

Brian and I had our first big fight last night — all about our honeymoon, of course. It was horrible! We shouted at each other!

He told me that it was my fault that we'd gone to Cancun. He said that this trip had cost a fortune and had been the worst vacation he had ever had.

I said that there was nothing wrong with Cancun—it was beautiful—but the travel agency was to blame. Their brochure had promised all kinds of things about the trip, and it had all been lies. I told him that he had no right to blame me. Then I started crying.

Brian said he was sorry, and that he knew it wasn't my fault. He said that he would go to the travel agent first thing in the morning, and that he would tell her about everything that had gone wrong. I said that I would go, too, because I was going to ask for our money back, or for another trip.

Let's see what happens tomorrow...



## 2 But you said . . .

**T 12.2** Read the vacation brochure and complete the conversation between Brian, Tanya, and the travel agent. Then listen and check.

*The Vacation of Your Dreams*

the  
**Copa de Oro Hotel**

**CANCUN**

*Honeymoons  
are our  
specialty!*

**Location**

- Only two hours away by plane
- Only twenty minutes from the airport
- Four acres of tropical gardens

**Facilities**

- All rooms have spectacular ocean views
- The gardens lead directly to the beach
- Two swimming pools and three tennis courts

**Agent** Good morning! You're the Boswells, right? Did you have a good time in Cancun?

**Tanya** No, we did not! Where should I begin? The flight. Why did your brochure say that we (1) would fly there in just two hours? The flight takes four hours. Didn't you know that?

**Brian** Then you said that the hotel (2) \_\_\_\_\_ only 20 minutes from the airport, and that it (3) \_\_\_\_\_ large tropical gardens. Not true! You said that these gardens (4) \_\_\_\_\_ directly onto the beach, but we couldn't see any tropical gardens. Not even one palm tree! The other hotels had them, but not ours! And you said there (5) \_\_\_\_\_ swimming pools and tennis courts—but not in our hotel!

**Tanya** And the rooms! You said that we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ spectacular ocean views, but we couldn't see any water. Only the weather was good! It was a terrible honeymoon!

## 3 Reporting words, thoughts, and questions

1 **T 12.3** Complete the sentences. Then listen and check.

- "I'll miss you very much," he said to her.  
He told her that he'd miss her very much.
- "I'm going to Hong Kong soon."  
She said \_\_\_\_\_.
- "The movie will be interesting."  
I thought \_\_\_\_\_.
- "I can't help you because I have too much to do."  
She said \_\_\_\_\_.

- "Ann has bought the tickets."  
I was told \_\_\_\_\_.
- "I think it's a stupid idea, and it won't work."  
She said \_\_\_\_\_.
- "Breakfast is served between 7:00 and 9:00."  
The receptionist explained \_\_\_\_\_.
- "I met the Beatles in the '60s."  
He bragged \_\_\_\_\_.
- "I've never been skiing," she said to me.  
She told \_\_\_\_\_.

2 **T 12.4** Complete the sentences. Then listen and check.

1. "Where are you going?"  
She asked me where I was going.
2. "Do you want to go out for dinner?"  
She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Why are you late?" they asked her.  
They wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Can I use your phone?"  
He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "How long are you going to be on vacation?"  
She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "When do you have to go to work?"  
She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "Did you mail my letter?"  
Penny wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
8. "Will you be back early?"  
He asked her \_\_\_\_\_.

3 **T 12.5** Complete the conversation between Mr. Smith and the bank manager. Then listen and check.



- Manager** Please sit down, Mr. Smith.
- Mr. Smith** Thank you very much.
- Manager** Now, you want to borrow some money.  
(1) How much money do you want to borrow \_\_\_\_\_?

- Mr. Smith** Five thousand dollars.
- Manager** (2) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Mr. Smith** Because I want to buy a car.
- Manager** I see. Now, I need to ask you a few questions. (3) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Mr. Smith** I'm a computer programmer.
- Manager** And (4) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Mr. Smith** Fifty thousand dollars a year.
- Manager** (5) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Mr. Smith** Yes, we have two children.
- Manager** I see you live in an apartment.  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Mr. Smith** We've lived there for three years.
- Manager** Well, that seems fine. I don't think there'll be any problems. (7) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Mr. Smith** I'd like it as soon as possible, actually.
- Manager** All right. I'll see what we can do.

4 Now complete the sentences. Use the information from the conversation.

1. First she asked Mr. Smith how much money he wanted to borrow \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Then she wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She needed to know \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Then she asked \_\_\_\_\_.
5. For some reason, she wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
6. She asked him \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Finally she wondered \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reported commands

### 4 She advised me to ...

Rewrite the commands in reported form with a verb from the box.

persuade	order	ask
advise	encourage	tell
beg	invite	remind



1. "If I were you, I'd go to the Emergency Room," he said to me.  
He advised me to go to the Emergency Room.
2. "Could you possibly do me a favor?" she asked Tom.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. "Hand in your essays next week," the teacher told the class.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. "Don't forget to mail the letter," my wife said to me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. "Come and have dinner with us," Rosa said to John.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. "You must pay a fine of 100 dollars," the judge said to Ed Fox.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. "Buy the red dress, not the green one," Betty said to Jane. "It's much, much nicer."  
"Hmm," said Jane. "I'm not sure. OK, you're right! I'll buy the red one."  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. "You should sing professionally," Gill said to Henry. "You're really good at it."  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. "Please, please don't tell my father," she said to me.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar extension

### 5 ask and tell



- 1 Remember that *ask* can be used to report questions and commands, and *tell* can be used to report statements and commands, but their forms are different.

#### Questions

- She **asked** me where I lived.  
She **asked** me if I wanted a ride.

#### Statements

- He **told** me he was very unhappy.  
He **told** his wife that he loved her.

#### Commands

- He **asked** me to turn the music down.  
She **told** him to go away.

- 2 Notice the negative commands:  
They **asked** me not to tell anyone.  
She **told** her son not to worry.

Rewrite the sentences in reported form with *ask* or *tell*.

1. "Leave me alone!" she said to him.  
She told him to leave her alone.
2. "Please don't go!" he asked her.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. "I'm going to bed now," he said to Anne.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. "How much money do you make, Dad?" asked Jeremy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. "Turn to page 72," the teacher said to the class.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. "Can you call back later, Mr. Brown?" asked the secretary.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. "You did very well on the test," the teacher said to everyone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. "Don't walk in the street!" the police officer told the children.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. "Are you ready to go?" Sally asked Bill.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. "It's time to get up!" John said to his daughters.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Other reporting verbs

**T 12.6** Rewrite the sentences in reported form with a verb from the boxes.

complain admit deny brag	that ...	refuse offer agree promise	to do ...
-----------------------------------	----------	-------------------------------------	-----------

- "Yes, OK. I'll lend you my car, but be careful with it!" Peter said to Ann.  
*Peter agreed to lend his car to Ann.*
- "Yes, it was me. I stole the money," said Bill.  
*Bill admitted that he had stolen the money.*
- "But I didn't hit the old lady," said Bill.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- "I can speak eleven languages, all perfectly," said the professor.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- "I'll leave work early, honestly I will," Angela said.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- "Yuck! My soup is cold!" said Henry.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- "I won't help you with your homework. Never!" Jane said to me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- "I'll give you a ride to the station, if you like," Kate said to Megan.  
\_\_\_\_\_



- Talk** suggests that two or more people are having a conversation. It is more common than **speak**.  
We stayed up all night **talking**.  
Can I **talk** to you about your trip to Greece? I'd like to go there, too.  
What do you want to **talk** about?
- Speak** suggests something serious or more formal.  
I have a complaint. I want to **speak** to the manager.  
The police would like to **speak** to you about a stolen car.
- Speak** also suggest that one person talks more than others.  
The doctor **spoke** to the audience about the dangers of smoking.  
Could you **speak** up, please? We can't hear you in the back.
- Talk** usually suggests a conversation. **Speak** can mean just the use of words.  
I've lost my voice. I can't **speak**.  
When the play ended, the audience was totally silent.  
Nobody **spoke**.
- We use **speak** when talking about languages.  
How many languages can you **speak**?

## 7 *Speak and talk*

Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs from the box. Careful! Some verbs are used more than once.

say    tell    speak    talk    reply    ask    explain

I was walking in town the other day when I met Mr. Brown, so we stopped and (1) talked for a while. He (2) \_\_\_\_\_ me that his wife, Jenny, was in the hospital. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ him how she was, and he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ she was getting better. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Brown to give his wife my regards. He wondered why I hadn't been to the health club recently, so I (6) \_\_\_\_\_

that I'd been very busy and just hadn't had time.

"There's something you must (7) \_\_\_\_\_ me," Mr. Brown suddenly said. "How many languages does your son (8) \_\_\_\_\_?"

"Four," I (9) \_\_\_\_\_. "Why?"

"Well, I know your son has some very funny stories to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ about his trips abroad. We're having a Rotary Club meeting next week, and

I'd like him to come along and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to us."

I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ that I would (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to my son about it, and I promised to get back in touch with him.

Then we (14) \_\_\_\_\_ good-bye and went our separate ways.





# Vocabulary

## 8 Birth, death, and marriage

- 1 Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

birth	birthday
born	



- Where were you born?
- When is your \_\_\_\_\_?
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.
- She gave \_\_\_\_\_ to a beautiful healthy boy.
- (On an official form) PLACE OF \_\_\_\_\_.
- Congratulations on the \_\_\_\_\_ of little Michael.
- What are you doing for your \_\_\_\_\_ this year?

- 2 Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

dying	dead
died	death
die	



- Shakespeare died in 1616.
- Her father's \_\_\_\_\_ came as a great surprise. He was only 45.
- Those flowers have \_\_\_\_\_. Throw them away.
- Every winter thousands of birds \_\_\_\_\_ in the cold weather.
- A Is John Wayne still alive?  
B I'm sure he's \_\_\_\_\_. Didn't he \_\_\_\_\_ several years ago?
- Our poor old cat is \_\_\_\_\_. She's 15 years old, and she can't breathe well.
- He bled to \_\_\_\_\_ after he was hit by a car.
- She screamed when she saw the \_\_\_\_\_ body on the carpet.
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ three years ago. My mother has been \_\_\_\_\_ for many years.
- A When did your dog \_\_\_\_\_? What did it \_\_\_\_\_ of?  
B He had a heart attack. One minute he was fine, and then he was \_\_\_\_\_.



- The verb *marry* is used without a preposition.  
My sister **married** a plumber.  
Will you **marry** me?
- Get married* refers to the change of state between being single and being married.  
Jo and Andrew are going to **get married** at City Hall.  
We **got married** in 1997.  
Where did you **get married**?
- Married* refers to the state.  
Is your brother **married**?  
Yes, he's **married** to Jessica.
- Get married* and *be married* can both be used with the preposition *to*.  
She **got married to** Gary last weekend.  
My sister **is married to** a really nice guy.
- Divorce* is used in a similar way to *marry*.  
Helen wants to **divorce** Keith.  
Jane and Harry **got divorced** last year.  
My brother is **divorced**.

- 3 Complete the sentences with a phrase from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

get married	marry
been married	got married
married	



- A Are you married?  
B No, I'm single. But I'd like to get married someday.
- A Whatever happened to Ann?  
B She met a Canadian boy one week and \_\_\_\_\_ him the next.
- I'm never going to \_\_\_\_\_ again. Twice is enough.
- How many times have you \_\_\_\_\_?
- Honey, I love you. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ me?
- We had a lovely wedding. We \_\_\_\_\_ in a small country church, then had the reception in a local hotel.
- Did you hear? James and Katie \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
- Richard Burton \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth Taylor twice.
- We're engaged, and we're going to \_\_\_\_\_ next fall.



## Phrasal verbs

### 9 Phrasal verbs with two particles

Complete the following sentences with a phrase from the box. Careful! Some are used more than once.

back on	away from
forward to	out of
along with	down on
up with	

1. We have run \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.  
Could you buy some more?
2. We have to cut \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of money we spend. We're always broke at the end of the month.
3. Keep \_\_\_\_\_ me! I have a terrible cold, and I don't want you to catch it.
4. She's such a snob. She looks \_\_\_\_\_ anyone who doesn't have all the things she has.
5. Children grow \_\_\_\_\_ their clothes so quickly. It costs a fortune!
6. How do you get \_\_\_\_\_ your parents? Do you ever argue?
7. I don't know how you put \_\_\_\_\_ such noisy neighbors.  
It would drive me crazy.
8. When I look \_\_\_\_\_ my childhood, I realize how unhappy I was.
9. I'm really looking \_\_\_\_\_ our vacation next week. I'm so excited!

## Pronunciation

### 10 Word stress

**T 12.7** Underline the stressed syllables. Then listen and check. All these words appear in Unit 12 of the Student Book.

vacation	honeymoon	introduce
actually	yesterday	dismantle
canceled	announcement	terrible
marriage	complained	opposite
counselor	colleague	reception

### 11 *had or would?*

**T 12.8** Read the sentences. Does 'd mean *had* or *would*?

1. We'd love to meet your mother. would \_\_\_\_\_
2. They asked if we'd give them a ride. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They asked if we'd given her the book. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He told her he'd loved her a long time. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He told her he'd love her forever. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We asked when they'd met each other. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We asked when they'd meet each other again. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She said that she'd see him soon. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He told us he'd been to China twice. \_\_\_\_\_
10. After my accident, the doctor said I'd never ski again. \_\_\_\_\_







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