

Chapter One

① Talking about you (Page 7)

Complete the questions

① A/ what did you do last night?

② A/ What Kind of books do you like reading?

③ A/ Have you ever been to the United States?

A/ Did you like it?

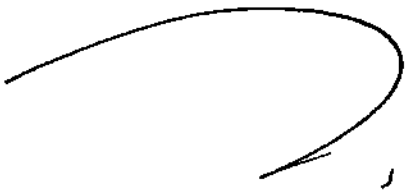
④ A/ what's the teacher doing?

⑤ A/ what does your mother do?

⑥ A/ why didn't you do your homework last night

⑦ A/ what are you doing next weekend?

⑧ A/ Have you got a TV in your bedroom?



Chapter One

Conversation 75 (Page 9)

Match a question in A with a short answer in B and
a line in C.

① Do you like studying English?

Yes, I do, It's my favourite subject.

② A/ Is it a nice day today?

No, it isn't. It's freezing

③ A/ Have you seen my Pen?

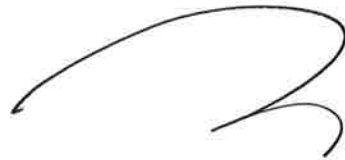
No, I haven't. You can borrow mine if you want.

④ A/ Are you staying at home this evening?

Yes, I am, Do you want to come round?

⑤ A/ Did you go on holiday last summer?

No, I didn't. I couldn't afford to.



Chapter One

① Match a line in A with a line in B (Page 13)

- ① → C
- ② → K
- ③ → F
- ④ → d
- ⑤ → b
- ⑥ → N
- ⑦ → a
- ⑧ → l
- ⑨ → g
- ⑩ → e

④ Word formation (page 13)

- ① actor
- ② active
- ③ acting
- ④ actor
- ⑤ activities

words that go together (Page 13)

- ⑤ ① Strong → Part
- ② full-time → Job
- ③ film → start
- ④ drive → Carefully

- ⑤ take → Coffee
- ⑥ try on → a sweater

Grammar Reference

UNIT 1

Introduction to auxiliary verbs

There are three classes of verbs in English.

1 The auxiliary verbs *do*, *be*, and *have*

These are used to form tenses, and to show forms such as questions and negatives.

2 Modal auxiliary verbs

Must, *can*, *should*, *might*, *will*, and *would* are examples of modal auxiliary verbs. They 'help' other verbs, but unlike *do*, *be*, and *have*, they have their own meanings. For example, *must* expresses obligation and *can* expresses ability. (See Units 4, 5, 8, and 9.)

3 Full verbs

These are all the other verbs in the language, for example, *play*, *run*, *help*, *think*, *want*, *go*, etc. *Do*, *be*, and *have* can also be used as full verbs with their own meanings.

do

I do my washing on Saturdays.

She does a lot of business in Eastern Europe.

What do you do? = What's your job? (The first *do* is an auxiliary; the second is a full verb.)

be

We are in class at the moment.

They were at home yesterday.

I want to be a teacher.

have

He has a lot of problems.

They have three children.

A note on *have* and *have got*

There are two forms of the verb *have*: *have* as a full verb with *do/does/did* for questions, negatives, and short answers and *have got* where *have* is an auxiliary.

▶▶ **Workbook p8** More information on *have/have got*

1.1 Tenses and auxiliary verbs

When *do*, *be*, and *have* are used as auxiliary verbs, they make different verb forms.

do

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb, so *do*, *does*, and *did* are used to make questions and negatives (except with *be* / *have got*).

Where do you work?

She doesn't like her job.

What did you buy?

We didn't buy anything.

be

1 *Be + verb + -ing* is used to make continuous verb forms. Continuous verb forms describe activities in progress and temporary activities.

He's washing his hair. (Present Continuous)

They were going to work. (Past Continuous)

I've been learning English for two years. (Present Perfect Continuous)

I'd like to be lying on the beach right now. (Continuous infinitive)

2 *Be + past participle* is used to form the passive.

Paper is made from wood. (Present Simple passive)

My car was stolen yesterday. (Past Simple passive)

The house has been redecorated. (Present Perfect passive)

This homework needs to be done tonight. (Passive infinitive)

There is an introduction to the passive on p137.

have

Have + past participle is used to make perfect verb forms.

He has worked in seven different countries. (Present Perfect)

She was crying because she had had some bad news. (Past Perfect)

I'd like to have met Napoleon. (Perfect infinitive)

Perfect means 'before', so Present Perfect means 'before now.' (See Units 7 and 10.) Past Perfect means 'before a time in the past.' (See Unit 3.)

1.2 Negatives and auxiliary verbs

To make a negative, add *-n't* to the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *don't/doesn't/didn't*.

Positive

He's working.

I was thinking.

We've seen the play.

She works in a bank.

They like skiing.

He went on holiday.

Negative

He isn't working.

I wasn't thinking.

We haven't seen the play.

She doesn't work in a bank.

They don't like skiing.

He didn't go on holiday.

It is possible to contract the auxiliaries *be* and *have* and use the uncontracted *not*.

He's not playing today. (= *He isn't playing today.*)

We're not going to Italy after all. (= *We aren't going to Italy ...*)

I've not read that book yet. (= *I haven't read the book yet.*)

But

I'm not working. NOT *I amn't working.*

Auxiliary verbs (the forms *be*, *do* and *have*)

① Present simple

I speak Italian

② Present Continuous

I'm studying English

③ Past simple

I saw the film

④ Present Perfect

I've met Muhammed.

UNIT 2

1.3 Questions and auxiliary verbs

- 1 To make a question, invert the subject and the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *do/does/did*.

*She's wearing jeans.
You aren't working.
You were born in Paris.
Peter's been to China.
We have been studying.
I know you.
He wants ice-cream.
They didn't go out.*

Question

*What is she wearing?
Why aren't you working?
Where were you born?
Has Peter been to China?
Have you been studying?
Do I know you?
What does he want?
Why didn't they go out?*

- 2 There is usually no *do/does/did* in subject questions. Compare:
*Who wants ice-cream? What flavour ice-cream do you want?
What happened to your eye? What did you do to your eye?
Who broke the window? How did you break the window?*

1.4 Short answers and auxiliary verbs

Short answers are very common in spoken English. If you just say *Yes* or *No*, it can sound rude. We use short answers after *Yes / No* questions. To make a short answer, repeat the auxiliary verb. In the Present and Past Simple, use *do/does/did*.

*Are you coming with us?
Have you had breakfast?
Kate likes walking.
Mary didn't phone.
Don't forget to write.*

Short answer

*Yes, I am.
No, I haven't.
No, she doesn't. She hates it.
Yes, she did. You were out.
No, I won't.*

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I	work.
We	don't work.
You	
They	
He	works.
She	doesn't work.
It	

Question

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

*Do you live in Bristol?
Does he have a car?*

Short answer
*Yes, we do.
No, he doesn't.*

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- an action that happens again and again (a habit).
*I go to work by car.
She drinks ten cups of coffee a day.
I wash my hair twice a week.*
- a fact that is always true.
*Ronaldo comes from Brazil.
Some birds fly south in winter.
My daughter has brown eyes.*
- a fact that is true for a long time (a state).
*He works in a bank.
I live in a flat near the centre of town.
I prefer coffee to tea.*

Spelling of verb + -s

- Most verbs add *-s* to the base form of the verb.
wants eats helps drives
- Add *-es* to verbs that end in *-ss, -sh, -ch, -x*, and *-o*.
kisses washes watches fixes goes
- Verbs that end in a consonant + *-y* change the *y* to *-ies*.
carries flies worries tries
But verbs that end in a vowel + *-y* only add *-s*.
buys says plays enjoys

Workbook p14 Pronunciation of -s at the end of a word

Adverbs of frequency

- 1 We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple.

0% ————— 50% ————— 100%
never rarely not often sometimes often usually always

- 2 They go before the main verb, but after the verb *be*. Compare:
*I usually start school at 9.00. They're usually in a hurry in the morning.
I don't often go to bed late. I'm not often late for school.
She never eats meat. He's never late.
I rarely see Peter these days. We're rarely at home at the weekends.*

chapter one

Dr. Huecker

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	been/gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hanged/hung	hanged/hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
must	had to	had to
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read /ri:d/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spoil	spoiled/spoilt	spoiled/spoilt
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Verb patterns

Verbs + -ing	
adore can't stand don't mind enjoy finish look forward to	doing swimming cooking

Note

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

I go swimming every day.

I go shopping on weekends.

Verbs + sb + to + infinitive		
advise allow ask beg encourage expect help invite need order remind tell want warn would like	me him them someone	to do to go to come

Note

Help can be used without *to*.

I helped him do the dishes.

Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (with little or no change in meaning)	
begin continue hate like love prefer start	doing to do

Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (with a change in meaning)	
remember stop try	doing to do

Notes

- 1 *I remember posting the letter.*
(= I have a memory now of a past action: posting the letter.)
I remembered to post the letter.
(= I reminded myself to post the letter. I didn't forget.)
- 2 *I stopped drinking coffee.*
(= I gave up the habit.)
I stopped to drink a coffee.
(= I stopped doing something else in order to have a cup of coffee.)
- 3 *I tried to sleep.*
(= I wanted to sleep, but it was difficult.)
I tried counting sheep and drinking a glass of warm milk.
(= These were possible ways of getting to sleep.)

Verbs + to + infinitive	
agree choose dare decide expect forget help hope learn manage need offer promise refuse seem want would hate would like would love would prefer	to do to come to cook

Verbs + sb + infinitive (no to)		
help let make	her us	do

Notes

- 1 *To* is used with *make* in the passive.
We were made to work hard.
- 2 *Let* cannot be used in the passive. *Allowed to* is used instead.
She was allowed to leave.

Notes

- 1 *Help* and *dare* can be used without *to*.
We helped clean up the kitchen.
They didn't dare disagree with him.
- 2 *Have to* for obligation.
I have to wear a uniform.
- 3 *Used to* for past habits.
I used to smoke, but I quit last year.

2 Full verb or auxiliary verb?

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

How

- 1 ☒ **A** Have you ever been to China?
- 2 ☒ **F** We **had** a lovely meal at Angie's.
- 3 ☒ **D** Did anyone phone last night?
- 4 ☒ **D** We **did** the washing-up before we went to bed.
- 5 ☐ She **has** coffee for breakfast every morning.
- 6 ☐ We **weren't** using your CD player, honestly!
- 7 ☐ Where **were** Andy and Lou at lunchtime?
- 8 ☐ Philippa never **does** her homework.
- 9 ☐ What **have** you done with my pen?
- 10 ☐ Why **are** you looking so sad?
- 11 ☐ We've got a new computer at home.
- 12 ☐ We **have** a new computer at home.

3 Contracted forms

Rewrite the sentences with contractions where possible.

- 1 I do not know where the post office is.
I don't know where the post office is.
- 2 She has got two brothers and she does not get on with either of them.

- 3 He has no brothers and sisters – he is an only child.

- 4 We were not happy with the hotel so we did not stay there for long.

- 5 He did not go to the party because he had a cold.

- 6 They are getting married when they have saved enough money.

- 7 John is not sure where Jill is.

- 8 She is parking the car. It is always difficult in our street.

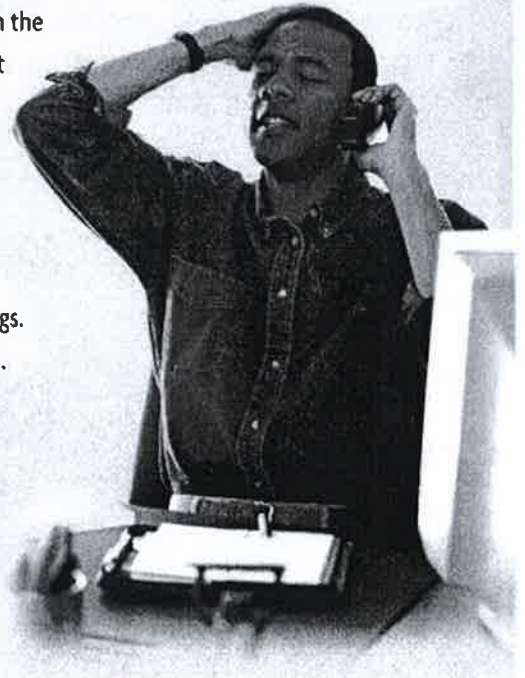
- 9 I do not want them to know who I am.

- 10 Do you not understand what I am saying?

4 My computer's gone wrong!

1 **T 1.2** Complete the telephone conversation with auxiliary verbs. Use contractions where possible.

- D** Good afternoon, Computer Helpline, Damian speaking. How can I help you?
- P** Oh, at last! Hello, Damian. I (1) _____ got a real problem with my computer. It (2) _____ (not) working at all!
- D** OK, OK. Tell me your name and your company name and describe what (3) _____ happened.
- P** My name's Phil Evans. I (4) _____ (not) work for a company, I'm self-employed. I work at home, and I (5) _____ trying to meet an important deadline at the moment. 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 Phil, (7) _____ (not) worry! What (8) _____ the message say?
- P** I can't remember exactly, because I (9) _____ (not) understand it, but I think it said something about 'not enough memory'.
- D** It's OK, Phil. I think I know what the problem is. Tell me, Phil, (10) _____ you switched the computer off?
- P** No, I (11) _____ (not). It's still on.
- D** Fine, Phil. Now do exactly what I say. Go to your computer, OK? Can you see a 'W' in the top right-hand corner? Click on that 'W' with the mouse. What (12) _____ it say? Can you read it to me?
- P** There's a list of three things. First it says ...



2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions about the conversation. Then answer the questions.

1 Phil / the / is / why / Computer Helpline / ringing

Because _____ ?

2 work / for / Phil / does / company / which

He _____ ?

3 doing / when / computer / he / his / was / what / stopped

He _____ ?

4 Phil / why / remember / message / the / can't

Because _____ ?

5 switched / computer / he / has / his / off

No, _____ ?

5 Making questions

Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer them about you.

1 parents / where / were / your / born

Where were your parents born?

They were born in _____

2 moment / what / you / at / are / the / wearing

_____ ?

3 play / any / the / at / sports / weekend / you / do

_____ ?

4 up / time / morning / what / did / get / this / you

_____ ?

5 person / famous / ever / a / have / met / you

_____ ?

6 mother / look / your / you / like / do

_____ ?

7 go / you / where / holiday / were / did / child / when / you / on / a

_____ ?

6 Replying with questions

T 1.3 Reply to these statements with a suitable question.



1 Joan's writing an email.

Who's she writing to?

2 David speaks four languages.

3 I got some lovely presents for my birthday.

4 Joy and Eric paid a lot of money for their house.

5 Bob's cat has just had kittens.

6 Jackie's going to the cinema on Saturday.

7 Marco's going shopping.

8 We had a wonderful holiday.

9 My job's really interesting.

10 Danka's talking on the phone.

T1.4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *have got*.

- Excuse me! Do you have / Have you got the time, please?
- I'm starving. I didn't have anything to eat last night.
- Peter, could you help me? I _____ a problem, and I don't know what to do.
- A Why's Ann taking some aspirin?
B Because she _____ a headache.
- A Would you like tea or coffee?
B I _____ a cup of tea, please.
- A Can you lend me two euros?
B Sorry. I _____ any money on me at all.
- Maria _____ her baby. It's a girl. They're calling her Lily.
- We _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
- David! Can I _____ a word with you for a moment?
- How was the party last night? _____ you _____ a good time?
- A Excuse me! _____ a light, please?
B Sorry. I don't smoke.
- A What time _____ she usually _____ lunch?
B About 1.00.



Vocabulary

9 Word formation

- 1 Look at these noun and adjective suffixes.

nouns -ance -ation -ion -ition -ment -ness

adjectives -al -ful -tific -ly -ous -y

Complete the charts.

Adjective	Noun	Noun	Verb
friendly	<u>friend</u>	invitation	<u>invite</u>
_____	music	achievement	_____
_____	science	_____	compete
happy	_____	discussion	_____
_____	greed	_____	organize
_____	danger	_____	appear
wonderful	_____	exploration	_____

- 2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

- My family is very _____. My brothers play in a band and my mother is a concert pianist.
- I'm having a birthday party this weekend and I'd like to _____ you.
- My favourite _____ of the natural world is the Niagara Falls, without a doubt.
- One of the most important _____ achievements is the discovery of penicillin.
- Rock climbing is a _____ sport.
- When we had a _____ about the film, we realized that nobody had enjoyed it.
- Our dog wants to eat all the time - I don't know why he's so _____!
- The Red Cross is a medical _____.
- Yasmina entered a _____ in a magazine and won a holiday for two.
- I've never been to Madrid before. Let's go out and _____.

H.w

10 Words that go together

Match a word in A with a line in B.

A	B
1 pay <u>e</u>	a lives
2 pop ____	b a coat
3 drive ____	c star
4 mobile ____	d abroad
5 save ____	e the bill
6 text ____	f an email
7 try on ____	g dangerously
8 send ____	h job
9 travel ____	i phone
10 part-time ____	j my friends

H.w

11 Grammar words

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

A	B
1 write, want <u>f</u>	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 full verb
7 bigger, older ____	g countable noun (C)
8 to like ____	h uncountable noun (U)
9 a ____	i comparative adjective (<i>comp adj</i>)
10 on, at, under ____	j superlative adjective (<i>superl adj</i>)
11 hoping, living ____	k infinitive with <i>to</i> (<i>infin with to</i>)
12 the ____	l -ing form of the verb (<i>-ing form</i>)
13 fastest, hottest ____	m past participle (<i>pp</i>)
14 done, broken ____	n definite article (<i>def art</i>)
15 rice, weather ____	o indefinite article (<i>indef art</i>)

Pronunciation

X

12 Word stress

T1.5 Put these words from Unit 1 of the Student's Book in the correct stress box.

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

A ●●

wonderful

B ●●

language

C ●●

Japan

D ●●●

Olympics

E ●●●●

information

Revision

Tenses and verb forms

Tenses

1 Naming the tenses

Match the sentences in A with the tenses in B.

A

- 1 ☒ Do elephants eat meat?
- 2 ☐ People haven't been using the Internet for thirty years.
- 3 ☐ I've had this book for a week.
- 4 ☐ Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.
- 5 ☐ The Egyptians built the Pyramids.
- 6 ☐ What were you doing an hour ago?
- 7 ☐ When was the film *Titanic* made?
- 8 ☐ If you are looking at the Vatican, which city are you standing in?

B

- a Past Simple
- b Present Continuous
- c Present Simple passive
- d Present Simple
- e Past Continuous
- f Past Simple passive
- g Present Perfect simple
- h Present Perfect continuous

2 Questions and negatives

Put the words in the correct order to make a question or a negative.

- 1 move. The doesn't sun

The sun doesn't move.

- 2 in film? Madonna been a Has

- 3 French doing not a exercise. I'm

- 4 wasn't president 1984. He in

- 5 haven't any got children. They

- 6 after Where going you the are lesson?

- 7 does mean? What 'perform'

- 8 you a lunch? Did for have sandwich

- 9 learning you English? Do enjoy

Write true short answers for 8 and 9.

Present tenses

1 Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- 1 She plays (play) golf with her husband.
- 2 I _____ (not eat) lunch today.
- 3 Some birds _____ (fly) to warm countries in the winter.
- 4 We never _____ (go) on holiday at Christmas.
- 5 Why _____ she _____ (do) the washing-up?
Is it her turn?
- 6 Our cousins _____ (not visit) us very often.
- 7 _____ you _____ (fix) computers?
- 8 _____ (be) they always late for meetings?
- 9 Wear your boots. It _____ (snow).
- 10 We _____ (have) dinner together next Monday.
- 11 No, I _____ (not live) in Rome, I _____ (live) in Milan.
- 12 He _____ (work) for an international company so he _____ (travel) a lot in his job.
- 13 We _____ (study) very hard at the moment.
- 14 Next week she _____ (go) to Madrid on business.

X

2 State verbs

Read the pairs of sentences. Tick the correct ones.

- 1 a Who is this coat belonging to?
b Who does this coat belong to? ✓
- 2 a They have ten grandchildren.
b They are having ten grandchildren.
- 3 a Do you enjoy the film?
b Are you enjoying the film?
- 4 a I'm going to the dentist's before work, so I'll be late.
b I go to the dentist's before work, so I'll be late.
- 5 a I always take the bus to work.
b I'm always taking the bus to work.
- 6 a This fish smells bad.
b This fish is smelling bad.
- 7 a They are having a baby in June.
b They have a baby in June.

3 Present passive

Complete the passive sentences.

- 1 A lot of people in Canada play ice hockey.
A lot of ice hockey is played in Canada.
- 2 They keep the results on a computer.
The results _____ on a computer.
- 3 Her mother is helping her to do her homework.
She _____ by her mother.
- 4 The invitation says 'arrive at 12.30'.
Guests _____ to arrive at 12.30.
- 5 They pay me on the first day of the month.
I _____ on the first day of the month.
- 6 Their grandparents are taking them holiday.
They _____ on holiday by their grandparents.
- 7 They're building 400 new houses there.
400 new houses _____ there.
- 8 They throw unsold sandwiches away each day.
Unsold sandwiches _____ away each day.

Past tenses

1 Past Simple or Past Continuous?

Complete the conversations with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A Sorry I didn't meet (not meet) you at the railway station - I was waiting (wait) at the bus station.
B That's OK. I _____ (wait) for fifteen minutes then I _____ (take) a taxi.

- 2 A She _____ (not look) very happy this morning.

B She _____ (not be)! Someone _____ (phone) while she _____ (sleep).

- 3 A _____ you _____ (watch) the football last night?

B Yes, I _____ (see) it while I _____ (do) the ironing.

- 4 A _____ you _____ (look) for me earlier?

B Yes, I _____ (want) to ask you something.

- 5 A I _____ (start) skiing when I _____ (live) in Austria last year.

B I _____ (not know) you'd lived there.

2 Past Simple or Past Perfect?

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 He bought (buy) her a ring after he had known (know) her for a week.
- 2 I _____ (not ring) him because I _____ (forgot) to take his number with me.
- 3 He _____ (not pass) his driving test when he _____ (drive) from San Francisco to LA!
- 4 When I _____ (get) home, I _____ (remember) that I _____ (leave) the baby in the shop.
- 5 He _____ (not know) how the cat _____ (walk) 100 kilometres to its old home.
- 6 She only _____ (hear) about the interview three months after she _____ (apply) for the job.
- 7 When he first _____ (go) to Moscow he _____ (never travel) abroad before.
- 8 They _____ (not enjoy) the film because they _____ (see) it before.
- 9 That's a surprise! I _____ (not know) you two _____ (meet) already.
- 10 They _____ (be) married for five years when they _____ (have) their first child.

READING AND SPEAKING

Wonders of the modern world

1 Match each topic in A with two items in B.

A	B
International travel ①	solar system ⑤
Medical science ②	airlines ④
The Internet ③	competition ⑥
Agriculture ④	online ③
Space travel ⑤	corn ④
The Olympic Games ⑥	health care ②
	drug abuse ②
	penicillin ②
	famine ④
	galaxies ⑤
	abroad ①
	website ③

2 Read the text about the wonders of the world. Write a topic from A in the paragraph headings 1–6.

3 Answer the questions.

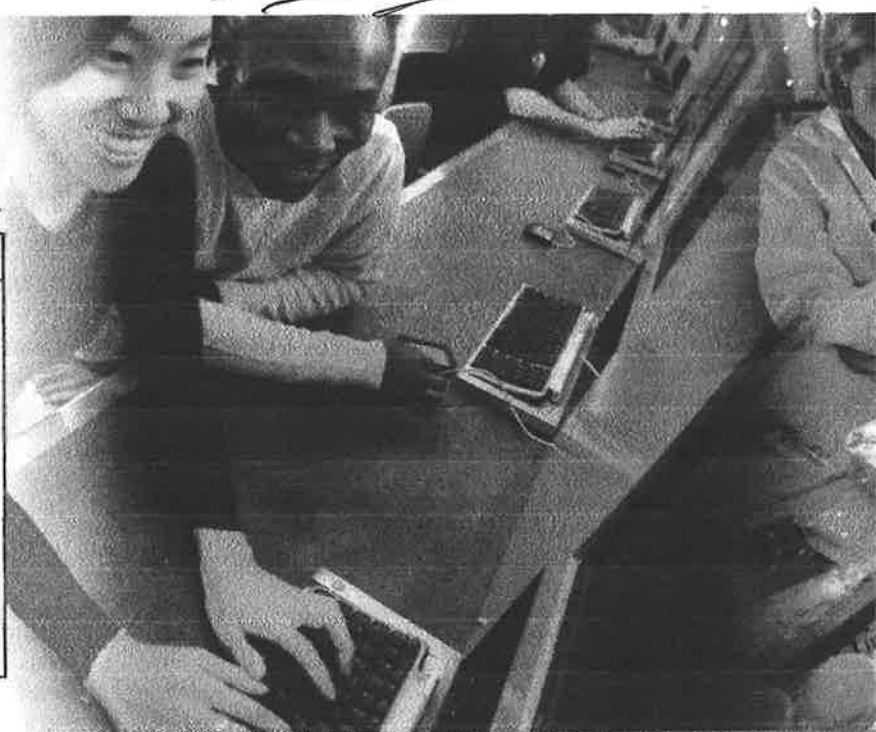
- 1 What has changed because of the Internet? What will happen with the Internet?
- 2 What has happened in space exploration since 1969?
- 3 What is the most noticeable result of better health care?
- 4 X = the number of people who travelled abroad in the nineteenth century. What does X also equal?
- 5 What are the good and bad things about the Olympics?
- 6 What point was Jonathan Swift making about farmers and politicians?
- 7 'We are still here!' Why is this a wonder?
- 8 What do these numbers refer to?

100 million	a few hundred	1969
millions of people	47	four 1709 50

Talking about you

4 In groups, discuss one of these questions.

- What are your favourite websites?
- When did you last travel by plane? Where were you going?
- Are there any stories about health care in the news at the moment?
- What sporting events are taking place now or in the near future?



WONDERS

I don't believe that today's wonders are similar in kind to the wonders of the Ancient World. They were all buildings, such as the Pyramids in Egypt, or other architectural structures. Over the past 100 years, we have seen amazing technological and scientific achievements. These are surely our modern wonders.

1

It is everywhere. More than half a billion people use it, and the number of people who are online increases by 100 million every year. In 1994 there were only a few hundred web pages. Today there are billions.

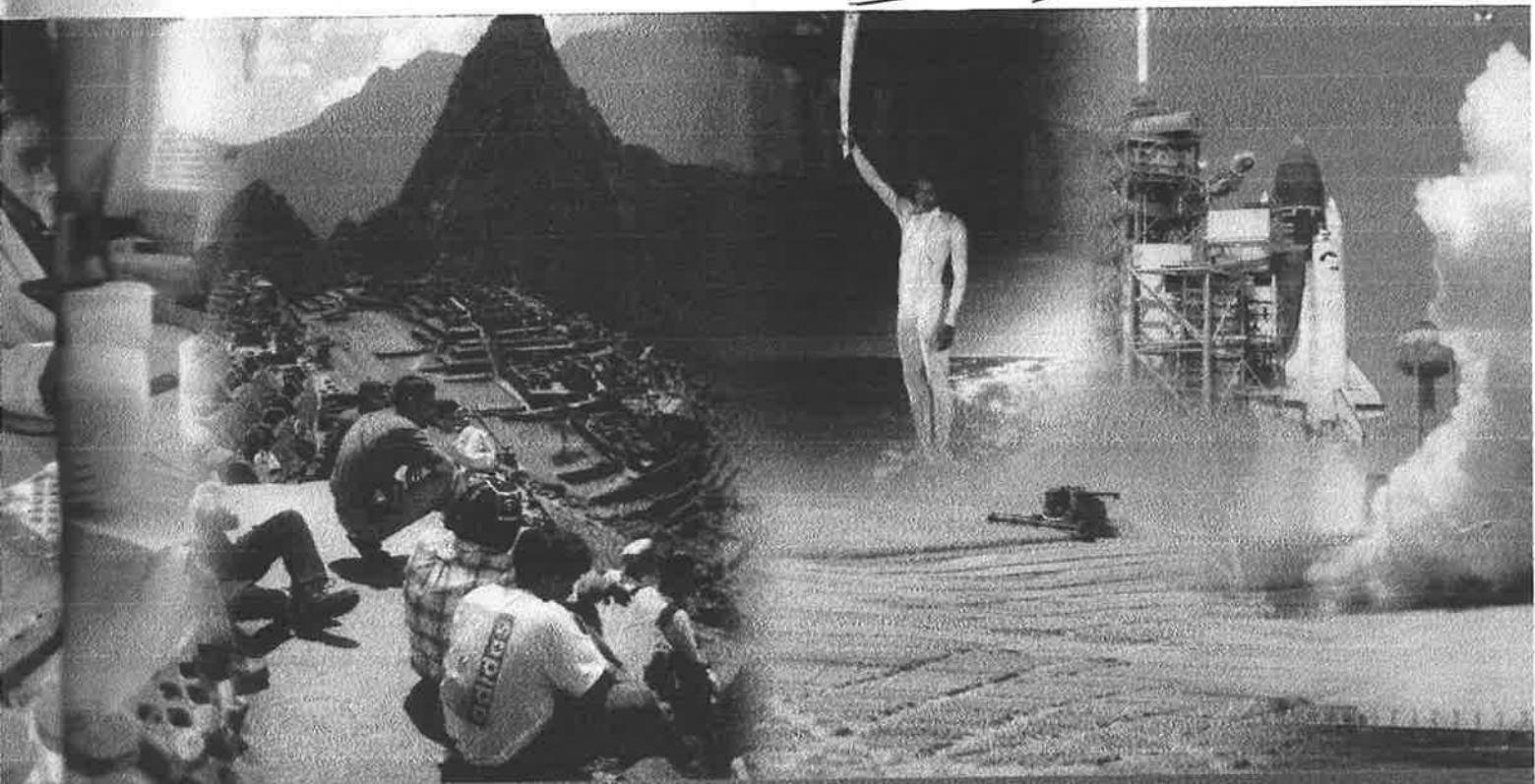
It has revolutionized the way we live and work. But we are still in the early days. Soon there will be more and more interactivity between the user and the website, and we will be able to give instructions using speech.

2

In 1969, Neil Armstrong stepped out of his space capsule onto the surface of the moon and made his famous statement: 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind'. Since then, there have been space probes to Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and even to the sun. One day, a space observatory will study how the first stars and galaxies began.

So far, it seems that we are alone in the universe. There are no signs yet that there is intelligent life outside our own solar system. But who knows what the future holds?

Dr. Huobes



MODERN WORLD

by
Ann
Halliday

3 Surely nothing has done more for the comfort and happiness of the human race than the advances in health care! How many millions of people have benefited from the humble aspirin? How many lives has penicillin saved? Average life expectancy worldwide has risen dramatically over the past 100 years, from about 47 years in 1900 to about 77 years today.

4 We are a world on the move. Airlines carry more than 1.5 billion people to their destinations every year. It is estimated that, at any one time these days, there are as many people travelling in aeroplanes as the total number of people who travelled abroad in the whole of the nineteenth century (but I have no idea how they worked this out!).

5 It is true that they are now commercialized, and there is greed and drug abuse. However, it is a competition in which almost every country in the world takes part. Every four years, for a brief moment, we see the world come together in peace and friendship. We feel hope again for the future of mankind.

6 In 1724, Jonathan Swift wrote, 'Whoever makes two blades of grass or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before serves mankind better than the whole race of politicians'. In Europe our farmers have done this. In 1709, whole villages in France died of hunger. Now in Europe, we can't eat all the food we produce. If only politicians could find a way to share it with those parts of the world where there is famine.

7 We are still here! The last wonder of the modern world is simply that we are still here. We have had nuclear weapons for over 50 years that could destroy the world, but we haven't used them to do it. This is surely the greatest wonder of all.

Chapter two

Complete the questions about Harry (Page 15)

- ① Is he married?
- ② What does he do?
- ③ Where does he live?
- ④ Has he got any children?
- ⑤ What does his wife do?
- ⑥ Which sports does he play?
- ⑦ Where is he working at the moment?
- ⑧ Is he paid very well?

Discussing grammar (Page 17)

- ① ✓
- ② X I don't understand this word.
- ③ X I like you a lot.
- ④ ✓
- ⑤ X I'm sorry, I don't know the answer.
- ⑥ ✓
- ⑦ X I think you speak English very well.
- ⑧ ✓

Chapter two

① Present Simple is used to express

① an action that happens again and again ✓

I go to work by car.

② A fact that is always true

my sister has brown eyes

③ A fact that is true for a long time

He works in a bank

② Present Continuous is used to express

① An activity that is happening now

You can't speak to Ali, He's having a bath.

② An activity or situation that is true now, but is not necessarily

I'm doing a French evening class this year.

③ A temporary activity

I'm living with friends until I find a place of my own.

Chapter two - Workbook - Grammar

(1)

UNIT 2

1.3 Questions and auxiliary verbs

- 1 To make a question, invert the subject and the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *do/does/did*.

<i>She's wearing jeans.</i>	<i>What is she wearing?</i>
<i>You aren't working.</i>	<i>Why aren't you working?</i>
<i>You were born in Paris.</i>	<i>Where were you born?</i>
<i>Peter's been to China.</i>	<i>Has Peter been to China?</i>
<i>We have been studying.</i>	<i>Have you been studying?</i>
<i>I know you.</i>	<i>Do I know you?</i>
<i>He wants ice-cream.</i>	<i>What does he want?</i>
<i>They didn't go out.</i>	<i>Why didn't they go out?</i>

- 2 There is usually no *do/does/did* in subject questions. Compare:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Who wants ice-cream?</i> | <i>What flavour ice-cream do you want?</i> |
| <i>What happened to your eye?</i> | <i>What did you do to your eye?</i> |
| <i>Who broke the window?</i> | <i>How did you break the window?</i> |

1.4 Short answers and auxiliary verbs

Short answers are very common in spoken English. If you just say *Yes* or *No*, it can sound rude. We use short answers after *Yes / No* questions. To make a short answer, repeat the auxiliary verb. In the Present and Past Simple, use *do/does/did*.

<i>Are you coming with us?</i>	<i>Yes, I am.</i>
<i>Have you had breakfast?</i>	<i>No, I haven't.</i>
<i>Kate likes walking.</i>	<i>No, she doesn't. She hates it.</i>
<i>Mary didn't phone.</i>	<i>Yes, she did. You were out.</i>
<i>Don't forget to write.</i>	<i>No, I won't.</i>

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I	
We	work.
You	don't work.
They	
He	works.
She	doesn't work.
It	

Question

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

Short answer

Yes, we do.
No, he doesn't.

Do you live in Bristol?
Does he have a car?

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- an action that happens again and again (a habit).
I go to work by car.
She drinks ten cups of coffee a day.
I wash my hair twice a week.
- a fact that is always true.
Ronaldo comes from Brazil.
Some birds fly south in winter.
My daughter has brown eyes.
- a fact that is true for a long time (a state).
He works in a bank.
I live in a flat near the centre of town.
I prefer coffee to tea.

Spelling of verb + -s

- Most verbs add *-s* to the base form of the verb.
wants eats helps drives
- Add *-es* to verbs that end in *-ss, -sh, -ch, -x* and *-o*.
kisses washes watches fixes goes
- Verbs that end in a consonant + *-y* change the *-y* to *-ies*.
carries flies worries tries
But verbs that end in a vowel + *-y* only add *-s*.
buys says plays enjoys

Workbook p14 Pronunciation of -s at the end of a word

Adverbs of frequency

- 1 We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple.

0%	50%	100%
never	rarely not often	sometimes often usually always

- 2 They go before the main verb, but after the verb *be*. Compare:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>I usually start school at 9.00.</i> | <i>They're usually in a hurry in the morning.</i> |
| <i>I don't often go to bed late.</i> | <i>I'm not often late for school.</i> |
| <i>She never eats meat.</i> | <i>He's never late.</i> |
| <i>I rarely see Peter these days.</i> | <i>We're rarely at home at the weekends.</i> |

- 3 Sometimes and usually can also go at the beginning or the end.
Sometimes we play cards. We play cards sometimes.
Usually I go shopping with friends. I go shopping with friends usually.

Never, always, rarely, and seldom cannot move in this way.

NOT *Never I go to the movies.*
Always I have tea in the morning.

- 4 Every day, etc., goes at the end.
He phones me every night.

2.2 Present Continuous

Form

Positive and negative

I	'm 'm not	eating.
He/She/It	's isn't	
We/You/They	're aren't	

Question

What	am is are	I he/she/it we/you/they	doing?
------	-----------------	-------------------------------	--------

Short answer

Are you going by train?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
-------------------------	----------------------------

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- an activity that is happening now.
Don't turn the TV off. I'm watching it.
You can't speak to Lisa. She's having a bath.
- an activity or situation that is true now, but is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.
Don't take that book. Jane's reading it.
I'm doing a French evening class this year.
- a temporary activity.
Peter is a student, but he's working as a waiter during the holidays.
I'm living with friends until I find a place of my own.
- a planned future arrangement.
I'm having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.
We're meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.

Spelling of verb + -ing

- Most verbs add -ing to the base form of the verb.
going wearing visiting eating
 - Verbs that end in one -e lose the -e.
smoking coming hoping writing
 Verbs that end in -ee don't drop an -e.
agreeing seeing
- ① lie lying

- 3 Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

stopping getting running planning jogging

If the final consonant is -y or -w, it is not doubled.

playing showing

2.3 State verbs

- 1 There are certain groups of verbs that are usually only used in the Present Simple. This is because their meanings are related to states or conditions that are facts and not activities. This is a feature of the use of the Present Simple. The groups of verbs are:

Verbs of thinking and opinions

believe	think	understand	suppose	expect
agree	doubt	know	remember	forget
mean	imagine	realize	deserve	prefer

I believe you.

Do you understand?

I know his face, but I forget his name.

Verbs of emotions and feelings

like love hate care hope wish want admit

I like black coffee.

Do you want to go out?

I don't care.

Verbs of having and being

belong own have possess contain cost seem appear
need depend on weigh come from resemble

This book belongs to Jane.

How much does it cost?

He has a lot of money.

Verbs of the senses

look hear taste smell feel

The food smells good.

We often use *can* when the subject is a person.

Can you smell something burning?

I can hear someone crying.

- 2 Some of these verbs can be used in the Present Continuous, but with a change of meaning. In the continuous, the verb expresses an activity, not a state. Compare:

I think you're right.

(opinion)

He has a lot of money.

(possession)

I see what you mean.

(understand)

The soup tastes awful.

(state)

We're thinking of going to the cinema.

(mental activity)

She's having a bad day.

(activity)

Are you seeing Nigel tomorrow?

(activity)

I'm tasting the soup to see if it needs salt.

(activity)

chapter two - workbook - grammar (2)

UNIT 3

Introduction to the passive

The passive is dealt with in Units 2, 3, and 7.

Form

to be + past participle

The tense of the verb to be changes to give different tenses in the passive. Compare:

A party **is being held** by the Patels next week. (Present Continuous passive)

My neighbour **is invited** to their party every year. (Present Simple passive)

He **was invited** last year, I **wasn't**. (Present Perfect passive)

I'd love to **be invited** to their party. (Passive infinitive)

Use

1 Passive sentences move the focus from the subject to the object of active sentences.

Alfred Hitchcock **directed** Psycho in 1960.

Psycho, one of the classic thrillers of all time, **was directed by** Alfred Hitchcock.

The passive is not just another way of expressing the same sentence in the active.

We choose the active or the passive depending on what we are more interested in.

In the first sentence, we are more interested in Alfred Hitchcock; in the second sentence, Psycho has moved to the beginning of the sentence because we are more interested in the film.

2 By and the agent are often omitted in passive sentences if the agent:

- is not known.

My apartment **was robbed** last night.

- is not important.

This bridge **was built** in 1886.

- is obvious.

I **was fined** £100 for speeding.

3 The passive is associated with an impersonal, formal style. It is often used in notices and announcements.

Customers **are requested** to refrain from smoking.

It **has been noticed** that reference books **have been removed** from the library.

4 In informal language, we often use you, we, and they to refer to people in general or to no person in particular. In this way, we can avoid using the passive.

You **can buy** stamps in lots of shops, not just the post offices.

They're **building** a new department store in the city centre.

We **speak** English in this shop.

1 Be careful! Many past participles are used as adjectives.

I'm very **interested** in modern art.

We **were** extremely worried about you.

I'm **exhausted**! I've been working hard all day.

2.4 Present Simple and Present Continuous passive

Form

Present Simple Passive am/is/are + past participle

Present Continuous Passive am/is/are being + past participle

It	is is being	mended.
They	are are being	

Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

My car **is serviced** every six months. (habit)

Computers **are used** in all areas of life and work. (fact that is always true)

Sorry about the mess. The house **is being redecorated** at the moment. (activity happening now)

Introduction to past tenses

We use different past tenses to focus on different moments and periods of time in the past.

Look at the diagram. Read the sentences.

When Andrea arrived at work at 9.00 a.m. ...

8.30 9.00 9.30 10.00

Her secretary **opened** the post.

Her secretary **was opening** the post.

Her secretary **had opened** the post.

3.1 Past Simple

Form

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

Positive

I	finished	yesterday.
He/She/It	left	at 3 o'clock.
We	arrived	three weeks ago.
You		
They		

Negative

I	didn't	finish	yesterday.
She		leave	at 3 o'clock.
They			
(etc.)			

Question

When	did	you he they (etc.)	finish the report? get married?
------	-----	-----------------------------	------------------------------------

Short answer

Did you enjoy the meal?	Yes, we did. No, we didn't.
-------------------------	--------------------------------

Use

The Past Simple is used to express:

1 a finished action in the past.

We **met** in 2000.

I **went** to Manchester last week.

John **left** two minutes ago.

2 actions that follow each other in a story.

Mary **walked** into the room and **stopped**. She **listened** carefully. She **heard** a noise coming from behind the curtain. She **threw** the curtain open, and then she **saw** ...

Chapter two - Workbook - page (15)

H.W

Page 15
(work key)

7 Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1 Is the verb form in the sentences correct (✓) or incorrect (x)?
Correct the wrong sentences.

- 1 ☐ I'm thinking you should go to the dentist.
- 2 ☐ What are you thinking of doing on Saturday?
- 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 ☐ We're seeing our bank manager at half past two.
- 7 ☐ I'm not seeing how I can help you.
- 8 ☐ Does this train stop at Oxford?
- 9 ☐ He's never knowing the answer.

2 **T 2.4** Put the verbs in the correct form, Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Conversation 1

- A What (1) _____ (that man/do) over there?
- B He (2) _____ (wait) for the bank to open.
- A But the banks (3) _____ (not open) on Saturday afternoons.
- B (4) _____ (you/think) he's a bank robber? Watch out! He
(5) _____ (take) something out of his pocket. He
(6) _____ (walk) towards 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 pairs of sentences with the verb in brackets. Use the Present Simple for one and the Present Continuous for the other.

- 1 I _____ (think) of having a party.
I _____ (think) that's a great idea!
- 2 _____ you _____ (see) what I mean?
What time _____ you _____ (see) the doctor?
- 3 They _____ (have) a fantastic house.
They _____ (have) a fantastic holiday.

Liam, actor

At work

Now

Rita, basketball coach

At work

Now

Graeme and Sally, organic farmers

At work

Now

H.W

Page 15
(work key)

ج ١٣ page 90 (work key)

8 Adverbs of frequency

Are the adverbs of frequency in the correct (✓) or incorrect (✗) places? Correct the wrong 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 ☐ I go sometimes abroad on business.
- 6 ☐ I have never enough money.
- 7 ☐ We often have tests in class.
- 8 ☐ Our teacher gives us always too much homework.
- 9 ☐ Sonja always is late for class.

Present passive

9 Past participles

Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- 1 They speak English here.
English is spoken here.
- 2 They produce Nokia phones in Finland.

- 3 They include service in the bill.

- 4 We are redecorating our kitchen at the moment.

- 5 They make champagne in France.

- 6 Another company is taking over our company.

- 7 The company employs about 1,000 people.

- 8 We grow all our vegetables on the farm.

- 9 They are pulling down that block of flats because it is unsafe.

- 10 They deliver our newspapers before breakfast.

10 Active or passive?

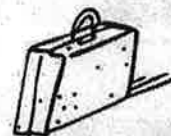
T 2.5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs, Present Simple active or passive.

Catching a plane

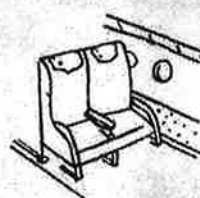


WHEN you (1) _____ (arrive) at an airport, you should go straight to the check-in desk where your ticket and luggage (2) _____ (check).

You (3) _____ (keep) your hand 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 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 gate number to go to. Finally, you (12) _____ (board) your plane and you (13) _____ (show) to your seat by a flight attendant.



Chapter two - Workbook - page 17

Vocabulary

11 Opposite adjectives

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

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

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

Phrasal verbs

12 look and be

- 1 Look at the dictionary extracts of some phrasal verbs with *look*.

sb = somebody sth = something

look after (sb/sth) to be responsible for or take care of sb/sth: *I want to go back to work if I can find somebody to look after the children.*

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

look forward to sth/doing sth to wait with pleasure for sth to happen (because you expect to enjoy it): *We're really looking forward to our holiday.*

look out to be careful or to pay attention to sth dangerous, etc: *Look out! There's a car coming!* **look sth up** to search for information in a book: *to look up the times for trains to London.*

- 2 Complete the sentences using a phrasal verb with *look* in the correct tense.

1 If I don't know the meaning of a word, I look it up in the dictionary.

2 I'm _____ my glasses. Have you seen them?

3 _____! That glass is going to fall!

4 I _____ to seeing you next week.

5 A Do you know Kim's phone number?

B Sorry, I don't. You should _____ it _____ in the phone book.

6 Babysitters _____ the children when the parents go out.

- 3 The verb *to be* is often followed by a particle to form a phrasal verb.

Bye! I'm off to Australia for three weeks. (= I'm going ...)

Complete the sentences with a particle from the box. Some are used more than once.

on up in up to off away

1 A Hello. Can I speak to Mr James, please?

B I'm sorry. He isn't _____ at the moment. Can I take a message?

2 A Hello. Can I speak to Ms Richards, please?

B I'm sorry. She's _____ on holiday at the moment.

3 A I feel like going to the cinema tonight.

B Good idea! What's _____ at the moment?

4 I think this milk's _____. It smells horrid.

5 A Where shall we go for dinner?

B It's _____ you. It's your birthday. You choose.

6 Come on, kids! Aren't you _____ yet? Breakfast's on the table.

7 I wonder why they aren't answering the door.

There must be someone _____. All the lights are _____.

8 I must be _____ soon. I want to get to the shops before they close.

9 A Why isn't my computer working?

B Because the screen's _____. That's why.

10 A You're crying. What's _____?

B I'm just a bit sad. That's all.

3 A short story

Complete the story with the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect form of the verb in brackets.

They had lived (live) in the village for over three years but they (1) _____ (never meet) the woman who (2) _____ (own) the house on the corner. A large tree (3) _____ (stand) outside the front door and the curtains (4) _____ (be) always drawn. Nobody (5) _____ (know) much about her - even the postman, who (6) _____ (seem) to know everything about everyone! One day, though, when they (7) _____ (walk) past her house, they (8) _____ (notice) that the front door (9) _____ (be) open and so they (10) _____ (decide) to see if everything (11) _____ (be) OK. As they (12) _____ (walk) up the path, they (13) _____ (can) hear a noise. A woman (14) _____ (cry). They (15) _____ (go) inside and (16) _____ (find) the woman. She (17) _____ (lie) in the hallway. She (18) _____ (fall) ill and (19) _____ (manage) to open the door. She (20) _____ (be) very pleased to see them!

4 Past passive

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple passive form of the verb in brackets.

- The Picasso museum in Barcelona was opened in 1988.
- Guernica* _____ (paint) to record the bombing of a Basque village.
- Hemingway _____ (send) to France during the First World War.
- The Great Gatsby* and *Tender is the Night* _____ (write) by Scott Fitzgerald.
- He _____ (not bring) up in Paris.
- A lot of young artist and writers _____ (help) by Gertrude Stein.

Modal verbs 1

1 Questions and negatives

Read the sentences. Write (1) the negative, (2) the question and (3) the third person singular.

- 1 I can use his car.

1 I can't use his car.

2 _____

3 She/He _____

- 2 I should write to them.

1 _____

2 _____

3 She/He _____

- 4 I must phone them.

1 _____

2 _____

3 She/He _____

2 Signs

Read the signs. Match them with the meanings.

- 1 **No parking at any time** e

- 2 **DO NOT LEAVE BAGS UNATTENDED** _____

- 3 **Please take all your belongings with you** _____

- 4 **NO VISITORS BEYOND THIS POINT** _____

- 5 **Please help yourself to tea or coffee** _____

- 6 **Hotel guests are invited to join the manager for pre-dinner drinks** _____

- You can have a drink.
- You have to keep your luggage with you.
- ~~You must put your car in another place.~~
- You mustn't go any further.
- You don't have to go to the party.
- You shouldn't leave anything behind.

Future forms

1 Correcting mistakes

In each of these sentences there is a mistake with a future form. Find it and correct it.

1 I going to see her tomorrow.

I'm going to see her tomorrow.

2 Greg will helping you move the computer.

3 Don't ask Al, he isn't help you.

4 Kate catch the train at 3.30 this afternoon.

5 They don't visit us next summer.

6 Are you go meet them at the airport?

2 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct answers.

1 What are you doing this evening?

a I'll go to the cinema.

b I'm going to the cinema. ✓

2 Are you going to the bank?

a Yes, I'll go there to talk to the manager.

b Yes, I'm going there to talk to the manager.

3 Have you got plans for the weekend?

a I'm playing golf with Chris.

b I'll play golf with Chris.

4 This lesson is so boring.

a Don't worry. It's finished soon.

b Don't worry, it'll finish soon.

5 Where are you going for Christmas?

a I'm not sure - I think I'll stay here.

b I'm not sure - I'm staying here.

6 I've booked the tickets but I can't collect them.

a It's OK, I'm going into town so I'll collect them.

b It's OK, I'm going into town so I am collecting them.

7 Have you seen Tom yet?

a No, he's arriving on the 6 o'clock train.

b No, he'll arrive on the 6 o'clock train.

8 Look at those dark clouds!

a Oh dear, it'll rain.

b Oh dear, it's going to rain.

3 A conversation

Read the conversation. Underline the correct future forms.

A I'm going / 'll go to town. Do you want anything?

B Are you going / Will you go to the post office? I need forty stamps.

A Yes, I am. I will apply / am applying for a new driving licence so I'll get you the stamps at the same time.

B Thanks.

A Why do you need forty stamps? You always send emails.

B Well I'm having / 'll have a party, so I want to send invitations to everybody.

A If you want me to, I'm buying / 'll buy the invitations too.

B Thanks, but I'm getting / 'll get them printed at work. It's already arranged.

A OK. I'll see / 'm seeing you later! Bye.

Questions with like

Choosing the correct question

Choose the correct questions.

1 A a What does he look like? ✓

b What's he like?

B He's tall, dark and handsome.

2 A a What would you like to do?

b What do you like doing?

B I'd like to go out for lunch.

3 A a What are Hemingway's books like?

b Do you like Hemingway's books?

B Yes, I do.

4 A a What's she like?

b What does she like doing?

B She's quiet but friendly.

5 A a What do you like doing at the weekends?

b What was your weekend like?

B It was a bit boring. I had to stay at home because I was ill.

6 A a What kind of food do you like?

b What kind of food would you like?

B Let's go for a Chinese meal.

✓ H.W

Verb patterns

-ing or infinitive?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 The garage promised to have the car ready at 4.30.
- 2 He asked the student in the next room _____ (turn) her TV down.
- 3 We all enjoy _____ (spend) money.
- 4 My boss asked me _____ (train) the new office assistant.
- 5 We decided _____ (wait) for another hour.
- 6 She starts _____ (work) here next week.
- 7 I'd love _____ (go) to Spain with you.
- 8 I remember _____ (speak) to him at the party.
- 9 I can't stand _____ (wait)!
- 10 He said he hoped _____ (arrive) at 10.00.

Present Perfect

1 Form and short answers

Complete the conversation with the Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets and short answers.

- A How long have you been (be) in Paris?
- B For two weeks.
- A _____ you _____ (start) your new job?
- B No, I haven't. I start next week.
- A _____ you _____ (find) somewhere to live?
- B No, I _____. I _____ (see) a few apartments but I haven't found the right one yet.
- A _____ you _____ (visit) any of the museums and galleries?
- B Yes, I _____. I _____ (go) to the Louvre and the Musée D'Orsay but I _____ (not go) to the Musée Rodin yet.
- A And what about your French lessons? _____ your course _____ (start) yet?
- B Oh yes, it _____. It's a really nice class.
- A Well, good luck. I hope the job goes well and that you find a flat soon.

2 Present Perfect or Past Simple?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Ana hasn't been (not go) on holiday yet this summer.
- 2 Daisy and Jane _____ (not receive) their exam results last week.
- 3 I _____ (learn) to swim when I was a child.
- 4 I _____ (work) in Tokyo in 2001.
- 5 Leon _____ (go) to school in Dublin until he was twelve.
- 6 Ute _____ (live) in this house since she was a baby.
- 7 We _____ (be) married since last autumn.
- 8 _____ you ever _____ (win) anything in a competition?
- 9 She _____ (not speak) to him since their divorce.
- 10 Jan _____ (not go) abroad since a business trip in 1998.

3 Present Perfect active and passive

Complete the news with verbs from the box in the Present Perfect, active or passive.

sink put leave cause award arrive arrest

Here are the news headlines.

The Spanish Prime Minister (1) has arrived in London for two days of talks with the British government.

An oil tanker (2) _____ off the north coast of France.

High winds and heavy rain (3) _____ serious damage to coastal areas in the south. Four hundred people (4) _____ their homes and (5) _____ in emergency accommodation.

Footballer Keith Waites (6) _____ after a nightclub fight in Barcelona.

And finally – the prize for best film (7) _____ to *The Hours*.

4 Match the beginnings and endings of these different letters and emails.

H.W ✓

Beginnings	Endings
1 Dear Mary and Dave, Any chance that you two are free next Sat. p.m.?	• Many thanks. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Yours faithfully, James Fox
2 Dear Jane, Thanks for your letter. It was great to hear from you after such a long time. You asked me what I've been doing. Well,...	• We apologize for the inconvenience and will have pleasure in processing your order as soon as we receive the additional amount. Yours sincerely, Thames Valley Computer Software
3 Dear Sir/Madam, I saw an advertisement in the <i>Daily Telegraph</i> for weekend breaks at your hotel.	• It would be lovely to see you some time. Do you ever come to London? We could meet for lunch. Love Pat
4 Hi Pete, Thanks for the invite.	• Let me know asap. All the best, Martin
5 Dear Mr Smith, We received your order for the Encyclopedia World CD ROM, and your cheque for £75.	• Can't wait to see you. Let's hope it stays fine. Love to Ellie. See you then. Deborah

5 Continue the beginnings with one of these lines.

- ☐ Could you please send me your brochure and a price list? I would be most grateful.
- ☐ I've changed my job a few times since I last spoke to you, and as you know, I've moved to a new flat.
- ☐ Unfortunately, this amount did not include packing and postage, which is £7.50.
- ☐ We've got four tickets for that open-air concert in Woodstock. Interested?
- ☐ We'd love to come.

6 Which one...

- asks for information?
- invites?
- asks for further payment?
- accepts an invitation?
- gives news?

X

Underline the words and phrases which helped you decide.

X

7 You have just found the email address of an old friend on the website *Friends Reunited*. Write an email to him/her. Give your news, describe some things that you have done recently, and say what your future plans are. Ask about his/her news and family.

☐ From:

To:

Date:

Subject:

Chapter two - writing -

start/

Hi
Dear Sir

end/ best wishes

Sincerely yours

faithfully

UNIT 2 p21

LETTERS AND EMAILS Beginnings and endings

1 How many different ways can you think of to start and end a letter or email?

wishes madam All Hi! sir
Dear Lots of love best
sincerely Yours faithfully

Annie Souch
27 Salford Road
Chipping Norton

Matilda Bayes <mpbayes@calverton.com>
Barnabas Henryroy <BHR1508@conwyinc.co.uk>

ESSEX CARS
OFFICIAL FORD DEALER

ON ROAD, Braintree
044 1778 33221144
044 1765 44335689
cars-braintree.co.uk

9 Llewellyn Street
Llandudno

Wales LL32 9PD

Daniel Store 'daniel.store@goldstone.org.uk'
To: Florence Hucknall 'florrie@33baby.com'
Date:
Subject:

PUJOLS - FRANCE

NGS FOTO: R. BATESON
NEW CARB BULLINGDON DESIGN

2 Read extracts 1-11 from some letters and emails. Which are beginnings and which are endings? Write B or E.

1 Just a note to say thank you so much for having me to stay last weekend. B

2 Thank you for your letter of 16 April. Please find enclosed a cheque for £50.00. start

3 Write or better still, email me soon. end

4 How are you doing? You'll never guess who I saw last week at Dan's. start

5 I am writing in response to your advertisement in yesterday's Daily Star. start

6 We trust this arrangement meets with your satisfaction. end

7 I'm sorry I haven't been in touch for such a long time. end

8 I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience. end

9 I thought I'd write rather than email for a change. start

10 Give my regards to Robert. end

11 Take care and thanks again. end

3 Look again at the sentences in exercise 2. Which are formal, and which are informal? Underline the words and phrases which helped you decide.

READING AND SPEAKING

I'm a clown doctor!

- 1 What does a doctor do? What does a clown do? Write down three things for each. Tell the class your ideas.
- 2 Which of these things did you think of? Which do clowns do? Which do doctors do? Which do both do?

wear funny clothes	wear white coats
make children feel better	do magic tricks
perform operations	give injections
wear red rubber noses	make funny faces
tell jokes	give medicine

- 3 Look at the pictures. Lucy Cheetham is a clown doctor working for Theodora Children's Trust – a charitable organization. What do you think a clown doctor does?

- 4 Read the introduction. What is the new kind of medicine? *clown doctors who brings*

- 5 Read the rest of the article. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Dr LooLoo? Who is Dr Chequers?
- 2 In what ways is their job 'extremely silly'? Give examples.
- 3 How did Lucy become a Theodora clown doctor?
- 4 Why does she like her job?
- 5 What does she wear?
- 6 What would be useless?
- 7 Why is it useful to eat in the hospital cafeteria?
- 8 What does she do after work?
- 9 Where does the money for Lucy's salary come from?
- 10 Describe a typical working day for Lucy.

She arrives in the hospital with ...
Then she goes into the wards and ...

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete these sentences from the text.
All over the world, children in hospital _____ with a new kind of medicine.
It's a charity, so we _____ with the money people give.
What tenses are they?
- 2 Complete these passive sentences.
1 People of all ages love clowns.
Clowns _____ by people of all ages.
2 He is giving her an injection.
She's _____ given an injection.

► Grammar Reference 2.4 p137

THE CLOWN DOCTOR

All over the world, children in hospital are being treated with a new kind of medicine: **laughter**. LUCY is 23 and works for Theodora Children's Trust. She is one of many clown doctors who bring a smile to the faces of sick children.

I'm a Theodora clown doctor, I call myself Dr LooLoo. I spend two days a week in children's hospitals being extremely silly with my friend and colleague Dr Chequers. We make funny faces, tell jokes, and do magic tricks. As I walk into wards I blow bubbles, shake hands with the kids, and make up nonsense songs for those children well enough to sing. We take special balloons to make 'balloon animals' and tell funny stories about them. We often meet kids who one week look really sick, then we go back the next week and they're racing about yelling 'Hi there, Dr LooLoo! Hi Dr Chequers!'

I'm naturally a very cheerful person. I've always been a clown. In fact my father's a clown and I started working with him when I was eight years old. I knew was just the job for me and I became a clown doctor because I think it's a great way to cheer up sick, frightened children in hospital. I wear a fancy coat, a yellow shirt, and tights with big stripes. Also, I have a red rubber nose and wear my hair in crazy plaits.

Being a clown in a hospital is very tiring both physically and emotionally. We have to learn not to show our feelings, otherwise we'd be useless. Clown doctors are sensitive but this is not a side most people see. To the children we're happy all the time. I'm still learning to allow myself to feel sad occasionally.

There are special kids you get really close to. At the moment I'm working with a very sick little girl from Bosnia who speaks no English, so our only common language is laughter. She's been in and out of hospital for operations so many times and she's always on my mind.





At lunchtime we eat in the hospital cafeteria and that's really useful because we meet the nurses and doctors. They tell us about particular kids who they think will benefit from a clown doctor visit. If a child is frightened, perhaps they're being given an injection or some nasty medicine - we can distract them so the nurses can do their job.

About six o'clock Dr Chequers and I take off our make-up and change our clothes. We're totally exhausted. Sometimes I have a night out with friends. It helps me unwind. When I finally fall into bed, I crash out. At weekends we are often asked to participate in events to raise money for Theodora Children's Trust. It's a charity, so we are paid with the money people give. Being a clown doctor makes the worries of everyday life seem small. All in all, I feel privileged to do this job.

Language work

- 6 Find lines in the text which mean the same as the following.
- 1 They're running about shouting.
 - 2 I have a happy personality.
 - 3 We would be no help at all.
 - 4 I'm always thinking about her.
 - 5 I go out for the evening with friends.
 - 6 It helps me relax.
 - 7 I go to bed and immediately fall into a deep sleep.
 - 8 I am lucky to have this job.

- 7 Read the interview with Lucy (L). Complete the interviewer's (I) questions.

- I Do you like your job?
- L Oh yes, I do. I enjoy my job very much.
- I Why do you like it so much?
- L Because I love working with children and making them laugh.
- I What do you wear to work?
- L I wear crazy clothes. A fancy coat and stripy tights.
- I Who are you working with now?
- L Well, at the moment I'm working with a very sick little girl from Bosnia. She's had so many operations. She's very special to me.
- I Does she speak any English?
- L No, she doesn't. We communicate through laughter.
- I Isn't it tiring?
- L Yes, it is. It's very tiring indeed. I'm exhausted at the end of each day.
- I What do you do in the evening?
- L No, I don't. I often go out with friends. I have the best friends and the best job in the world.

T 2.6 Listen and compare your answers. Are your questions exactly the same? What are the differences?

What do you think?

Discuss the questions in groups.

- What are some of the good and bad points about being a clown doctor?
- What kind of jobs make people happiest?
- When are you happiest? At work? At home? With friends?
- What were your happiest times last year?
- It's often said 'laughter is the best medicine'. Do you agree?

nasty

خرج
مضرب

Charity

exhausted
crash
unwind
raise

مركب
استنفاد
استرخ
مركب

Chapter Three

What was he doing? Page 24.

① What was he doing at 7 o'clock yesterday morning?

He was Packing his suitcase.

② What was he doing at 8 o'clock?

He was driving to the airport.

③ What was he doing at 10 o'clock?

He was flying to Muscat.

④ What was he doing at half past eleven?

He was having a meeting.

⑤ What was he doing at half past one in the afternoon?

He was having lunch.

⑥ What was he doing at 3 o'clock?

He was visiting Dot Com enterprises

⑦ What was he doing at 6 o'clock?

He was writing a report at the Hotel.

⑧ What was he doing at half past eight in the evening?

He was having dinner

→ ⑨ What was he doing at 10 o'clock?

He was relaxing and watching TV.

Chapter Three (Had you heard it before) Page 24

① → b
② → f
③ → a

④ → g
⑤ → c
⑥ → e

⑦ → d

Vocabulary (Art and literature Page 25)

Art

Painter
sculpture
Picture
brush
Palette
Portrait
play
art gallery
sketch
act

Literature

author
Poem
chapter
biography
exhibition → Art
fairy tale
masterpiece → Art
Novelist
sketch
Poet

Every day english (Match questions 1→8 with the opinions in Ex1 Page 29)

① → c
② → a
③ → g
④ → b
⑤ → e

⑥ → f
⑦ → d
⑧ → h

PRACTICE

What was she doing?

- 1 Judy works for MicroSmart Computers in London. Read about what she did yesterday.

6.30	got up
6.45 - 7.15	packed her suitcase
7.30 - 8.30	drove to the airport
9.20 - 10.15	flew to Glasgow
11.00 - 12.45	had a meeting
1.00 - 2.15	had lunch
2.30 - 4.15	visited Dot Com Enterprises
5.30 - 6.15	wrote a report on the plane
8.00 - 8.45	put the baby to bed
9.00 - 11.00	relaxed and listened to music

MicroSmart
COMPUTERS



- 2 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about what Judy was doing at these times.

7.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 11.30 a.m.
1.30 p.m. 3.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m. 8.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m.

T 3.3 Listen and check.

What was she doing at 7 o'clock yesterday morning?

She was packing her suitcase.

What were you doing at 7 o'clock yesterday morning?

I was having a shower.

- 3 Write a similar list about what you did yesterday. Ask and answer questions with your partner.

Had you heard it before?

- 4 Work with a partner.

Student A Read a statement from your box.

Student B Answer with the correct response from your box.

STUDENT A

- I didn't laugh at his joke. (b)
- Were you surprised by the ending of the film? (f)
- I went to the airport, but I couldn't get on the plane. (a)
- I was homesick the whole time I was living in France. (g)
- The hotel where we stayed on holiday was awful! (c)
- I met my girlfriend's parents for the first time last Sunday. (e)
- My grandfather had two sons from his first marriage. (d)

STUDENT B

- Why? Had you left your passport at home? (a)
Why? Had you heard it before? (b)
That's a pity. Hadn't you stayed there before? (c)
Really? I didn't know he'd been married before. (d)
Really? I thought you'd met them before. (e)
No, I'd read the book, so I already knew the story. (f)
That's really sad! Had you never lived abroad before? (g)

T 3.4 Listen and check, then listen and repeat.

- 5 Choose two of the conversations and continue them.

I didn't laugh at his joke.

Why? Had you heard it before?

No, I hadn't. I just didn't think it was very funny, that's all.

Really? I thought it was hilarious!

3 Telling tales

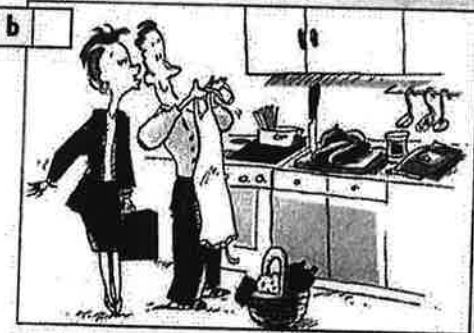
Past tenses • Passive • Art and literature • Giving opinions

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

Match the sentences and pictures.

- 1 When Carol arrived home, Mark cooked dinner.
- 2 When Carol arrived home, Mark was cooking dinner.
- 3 When Carol arrived home, Mark had cooked dinner.

What is the difference in meaning?



A NATIVE AMERICAN FOLK TALE

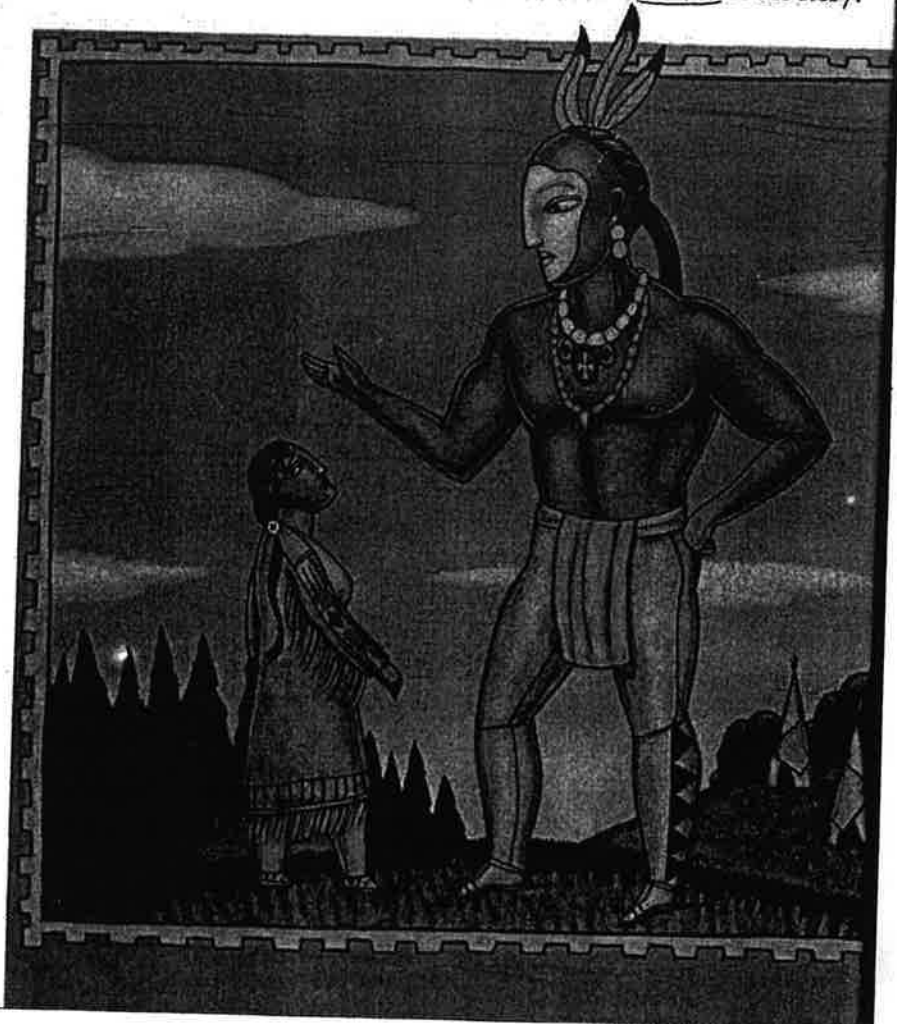
Past tenses

1 Look at the pictures. They tell the story of Gluska, a warrior from the Algonquian tribe of North America. What can you see? What do you think the story is about?

2 Read the story on p23 and the phrases below. Complete the story with the phrases.

- a had run a few miles
- b had fought and won so many battles
- c was still screaming
- d had never heard such a terrible noise
- e was sitting and sucking a piece of sugar
- f had never heard of Wasis

T3.1 Listen and check. What do you think is the moral of the story?



GRAMMAR SPOT

1. Which tense is used in these two sentences? Which verbs are regular? Which are irregular?

He laughed and went up to the baby.

He danced and sang.

Find more examples in the story and underline them.

2. What are the tenses in these sentences? What is the difference in meaning?

He laughed when he saw the baby.

He was laughing when he saw the baby.

He laughed when he'd seen the baby. (he'd = he had)

3. Find two examples of the Past Simple passive in the story.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.1-3.4 pp137-139

Pronunciation

3. Work with a partner. Write the verbs from the box in the chart according to the pronunciation of the -ed ending.

laughed	covered	wanted	stopped	shouted	listened
opened	boasted	looked	danced	screamed	pointed

/ɪ/	/d/	/ɪd/
laughed stopped looked danced	covered listened opened screamed	wanted shouted boasted pointed

T 3.2 Listen, check, and practise.

THE TALE OF GLUSKAP AND THE BABY

Gluskap the warrior was very pleased with himself because he

(1) boasted to a woman friend: 'Nobody can beat me!'

'Really?' said the woman. 'I know someone who can beat you. His name is Wasis.' Gluskap (2) wanted to meet him and fight him. So he was taken to the

woman's village. The woman pointed to a baby who (3) was on the floor of a teepee.

'There,' she said. 'That is Wasis. He is little, but he is very strong.' Gluskap laughed and went up to the baby. 'I am

Gluskap. Fight me!' he shouted. Little Wasis looked at

him for a moment, then he opened his mouth. 'Waaah! Waaah!' he screamed. Gluskap (4) covered his ears and

ran out of the teepee. After he (5) stopped and listened. The baby (6) was terrified. He ran on and was never seen again in the

woman's village.

An amazing thing happened!

- 6 Wanda and Roy had an amazing story to tell about their holiday. Work with a partner.

Student A Look at p151.

Student B Look at p152.



- 7 Wanda is telling a friend, Nicola, what happened. Work with a partner. One of you is Wanda and the other is Nicola. Continue their conversation.

N Hi, Wanda. Did you have a good holiday?

W Oh, yeah, we had a great time. But I have to tell you – the most amazing thing happened!

N Really? What was that?

W Well, Roy and I were at the beach ...

T 3.5 Listen and compare.

Discussing grammar

- 8 Complete the sentences. Check your answers with a partner. Discuss the differences in meaning.

1 When I arrived at the barbecue, they _____ eating sausages.

When I arrived at the barbecue, they _____ eaten all the sausages.

2 We thanked our teacher for everything she _____ doing to help us pass the test.

We thanked our teacher for everything she _____ done to help us pass the test.

3 He told me that they _____ staying at the Carlton Hotel.

He told me that they _____ stayed at the Carlton Hotel before.

4 _____ you learn Italian when you went to Italy?

_____ you already learned Italian when you went to Italy?

5 _____ Shakespeare write *Hamlet*?

_____ *Hamlet* written by Shakespeare?

WRITING: A narrative (I)

Go to p106

VOCABULARY

الفن Art and literature

والادب



- 1 Write these nouns in the correct column. Which noun goes in both columns?

painter author poet poem sculpture novel
picture brush palette chapter biography
exhibition fairy tale portrait play art gallery
masterpiece novelist sketch act

ART	LITERATURE

- 2 Which of these verbs can go with the nouns in exercise 1?

read write paint draw go to

Read a poem, read a novel ...

- 3 Complete the sentences.

1 Shakespeare _____ many famous _____ and poems.

2 I couldn't put the book down until I'd _____ the last _____.

3 I love _____ about the lives of famous people so I always buy _____.

4 _____ often begin with the words 'Once upon a time'.

5 My friend's a great artist. He _____ my _____ and it looked just like me.

6 He _____ a quick _____ of the trees.

7 We _____ an _____ of Picasso's paintings and sculptures.

READING AND SPEAKING

The painter and the writer

- Who are or were the most famous painters and writers in your country?
- You are going to read about the lives of Pablo Picasso and Ernest Hemingway. Discuss these questions.
 - Why are they famous?
 - What nationality were they?
 - Which century were they born in?
 - Do you know the names of any of their works?
 - Do you know anything about their lives?

3 The sentences below appear in the texts. Try to guess which sentences go with which man. Write P (Picasso) or H (Hemingway).

- P 1 ☐ His first word was *lápiz* (Spanish for pencil) and he could draw before he could talk.
- H 2 ☐ He had wanted to become a soldier, but couldn't because he had poor eyesight.
- P 3 ☐ His portraits of people were often made up of triangles and squares with their features in the wrong places.
- H 4 ☐ In the 1930s, he became a war correspondent in the Spanish Civil War and World War II.
- H 5 ☐ He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, but he was too ill to receive it in person.
- P 6 ☐ At the age of 90 he was honoured by an exhibition in the Louvre in Paris.
- 4 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about Pablo Picasso.

Group B Read about Ernest Hemingway.

Check your answers to exercises 2 and 3.

PABLO PICASSO

The painter

HIS EARLY LIFE

On 25 October, 1881, a baby boy was born in Málaga, Spain. It was a difficult birth and to help him breathe, cigar smoke was blown into his nose! This baby grew up to be one of the twentieth century's greatest painters - PABLO PICASSO.

Picasso showed his genius from a very young age. His first word was *lápiz* (Spanish for pencil) and he could draw before he could talk. He was the only son in the family, so he was thoroughly spoiled. He hated school and often refused to go unless he was allowed to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him!

Apart from pigeons, his great love was art. When in 1891 his father got a job as an art teacher, Pablo went with him to work and watched him paint. Sometimes he was allowed to help. One evening, his father was painting a picture of their pigeons when he had to leave the room. When he returned, Pablo had completed the picture. It was so beautiful and lifelike that he gave his son his palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just thirteen.

HIS LIFE AS AN ARTIST

His genius as an artist was soon recognized by many people, but others were shocked by his strange and powerful paintings. He is probably best known for his Cubist pictures. His portraits of people were often made up of triangles and squares with their features in the wrong places. One of his most famous portraits was of the American writer



Gertrude Stein, who he met after he'd moved to Paris in 1904.

His work changed ideas about art around the world, and to millions of people, modern art means the work of Picasso. *Guernica* [below], which he painted in 1937, records the bombing of that small Basque town during the Spanish Civil War, and is undoubtedly one of the masterpieces of modern painting.

HIS FINAL YEARS

Picasso married twice and also had many mistresses. He had four children. The last, Paloma, was born in 1949 when he was 68 years old. At the age of 90 he was honoured by an exhibition in the Louvre in Paris. He was the first living artist to be shown there.

Picasso created over 6,000 paintings, drawings, and sculptures. Today, a Picasso costs millions of pounds. Once, when the French Minister of Culture was visiting Picasso, the artist accidentally spilled some paint on the Minister's trousers. Picasso apologized and wanted to pay for them to be cleaned, but the Minister said, 'Non! Please, Monsieur Picasso, just sign my trousers!' Picasso died of heart failure during an attack of influenza in 1973.



ERNEST HEMINGWAY

The writer



HIS EARLY LIFE

ERNEST HEMINGWAY was one of the great American writers of the twentieth century. He was born on 21 July 1899, in Oak Park, Illinois, the second of six children. His family was strict and very religious. His father taught his children a love of nature and the outdoor life. Ernest caught his first fish at the age of three, and was given a shotgun for his twelfth birthday. His mother taught him a love of music and art. At school, he was good at English and wrote for the school newspaper. He graduated in 1917, but he didn't go to college. He went to Kansas City and worked as a journalist for the *Star* newspaper. He learned a lot, but left after only six months to go to war.

HEMINGWAY AND WAR

Hemingway was fascinated by war. He had wanted to become a soldier, but couldn't because he had poor eyesight. Instead, in the First World War, he became an ambulance driver and was sent to Italy, where he was wounded in 1918. After the war, he went to live in Paris, where he was encouraged in his work by the American writer Gertrude Stein. In the 1930s, he became a war correspondent in the Spanish Civil War and World War II. Many of his books were about war. His most successful book, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, was written in 1940 and is about the Spanish Civil War. Another novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, is about the futility of war.

HIS PERSONAL LIFE

Hemingway's success in writing was not mirrored by similar success in his personal life. He married four times. His first wife divorced him in 1927. He immediately married again and moved to Key West, Florida, where he enjoyed hunting, fishing, and drinking, but he also suffered from depression. This wasn't helped when, in 1928, his father committed suicide. Hemingway's health was not good and he had many accidents. Two more marriages failed and he began to drink heavily. In 1954, he survived two plane crashes. In October of the same year he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, but he was too ill to receive it in person.

HIS FINAL YEARS

His final years were taken up with health problems and alcohol. He began to lose his memory and he couldn't write any more. On Sunday, 2 July 1961, Hemingway killed himself with a shotgun, just as his father had done before him.

survived

5 Answer the questions about your person.

- 1 Where and when was he born? When and how did he die?
- 2 Did he have a happy family life?
- 3 How did his parents play a part in his career?
- 4 What do you think were the most important events in his early life?
- 5 When did he move to Paris? Who did he meet there?
- 6 How did war play a part in his life?
- 7 How many times was he married?
- 8 Which of these dates relate to your person? What do they refer to?

1891	1917	1918	1927	1928
1937	1940	1949	1954	

- 6 Find a partner from the other group and go through the questions in exercise 5. What similarities and differences can you find between the two men?

They were both born in the nineteenth century. Picasso was spoiled, but Hemingway's parents were strict.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are these verbs?

Guernica was painted by Pablo Picasso.

A Farewell to Arms and *For Whom the Bell Tolls* were written by Ernest Hemingway.

- Find more examples in the texts and underline them.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the auxiliaries *was*, *were*, or *had*.

- a Pablo's father left the room. When he returned, Pablo _____ completed the picture.
- b Picasso _____ given his father's palette and brushes.
- c Both Hemingway and Picasso _____ living in Paris when they met Gertrude Stein.
- d Both men _____ honoured in their lifetime.

►► Grammar Reference 3.5 p139

Books and films

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dracula | <input type="checkbox"/> Titanic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frankenstein | <input type="checkbox"/> Captain Corelli's Mandolin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spiderman | <input type="checkbox"/> The Godfather |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harry Potter and the
Philosopher's Stone | <input type="checkbox"/> Star Wars |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Silence of the Lambs | <input type="checkbox"/> The Lord of the Rings |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> The Sun Also Rises |

TTT 99

July 1947

- 3 T 3.6** Listen to four friends chatting about their favourite books and films. Tick (✓) the titles they mention in exercise 2. What do they say about them? Discuss with your group, then with the class.
- 4** Write some notes about a book or film that you know and like. Use these questions to help you. Discuss your notes with a partner.
- What's it called?
 - Who wrote it?
 - Who directed it?
 - Who starred in it?
 - Who are the main characters?
 - Where does it take place?
 - What's it about?
 - Why do you like it?
- 5** Use your notes to write a paragraph about the book or film that you chose.



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Giving opinions

1 What do the underlined words refer to in these sentences?

- a It was really boring! I fell asleep during the first act.
a play
- b I didn't like his first one, but I couldn't put his latest one down until the last page.
novel
- c It was excellent. Have you seen it yet? It stars Julia Kershaw and Antonio Bellini.
- d She's usually good, but I don't think she was right for this part.
- e I think they spoil them. They always give them whatever they want.
children
- f It was a nice break, but the weather wasn't very good.
pizza
- g They were delicious. John had tomato and mozzarella and I had tuna and sweetcorn.
match
- h It was really exciting, especially when David Stuart scored in the closing minutes.

2 Match questions 1-8 with the opinions in exercise 1.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Did you like the film? | <input type="checkbox"/> c |
| 2 What did you think of the play? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a |
| 3 Did you like your pizzas? | <input type="checkbox"/> g |
| 4 Do you like Malcolm Baker's novels? | <input type="checkbox"/> b |
| 5 What do you think of their children? | <input type="checkbox"/> e |
| 6 What was your holiday like? | <input type="checkbox"/> f |
| 7 What did you think of Sally Cotter? | <input type="checkbox"/> d |
| 8 What was the match like? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> h |

T 3.7 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

3 Write down some things you did, places you went to, and people you met last week. Work with a partner and ask for and give opinions about them.

I went to a party.

Really? What was it like?

Great! I really enjoyed it.

I met Maria's sister.

What did you think of her?

She's really nice. I liked her a lot.



Chapter three Grammar

UNIT 3

Introduction to the passive

The passive is dealt with in Units 2, 3, and 7.

Form

to be + past participle

The tense of the verb to be changes to give different tenses in the passive. Compare:

A party **is being held** by the Patels next week. (Present Continuous passive)

My neighbour **is invited** to their party every year. (Present Simple passive)

He **was invited** last year, I **wasn't**. (Present Perfect passive)

I'd love **to be invited** to their party. (Passive infinitive)

Use

- Passive sentences move the focus from the subject to the object of active sentences.

Alfred Hitchcock **directed** Psycho in 1960.

Psycho, one of the classic thrillers of all time, **was directed** by Alfred Hitchcock.

The passive is not just another way of expressing the same sentence in the active. We choose the active or the passive depending on what we are more interested in. In the first sentence, we are more interested in Alfred Hitchcock; in the second sentence, Psycho has moved to the beginning of the sentence because we are more interested in the film.

- By and the agent are often omitted in passive sentences if the agent:

- is not known.

My apartment **was robbed** last night.

- is not important.

This bridge **was built** in 1886.

- is obvious.

I **was fined** £100 for speeding.

- The passive is associated with an impersonal, formal style. It is often used in notices and announcements.

Customers **are requested** to refrain from smoking.

It **has been noticed** that reference books **have been removed** from the library.

- In informal language, we often use you, we, and they to refer to people in general or to no person in particular. In this way, we can avoid using the passive.

You **can buy** stamps in lots of shops, not just the post offices.

They're **building** a new department store in the city centre.

We **speak** English in this shop.

- Be careful! Many past participles are used as adjectives.

I'm **very interested** in modern art.

We **were extremely worried** about you.

I'm **exhausted**! I've been working hard all day.

2.4 Present Simple and Present Continuous passive

Form

Present Simple Passive

Present Continuous Passive

am/is/are + past participle

am/is/are being + past participle

It	is is being	mended.
They	are are being	

Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

My car **is serviced** every six months. (habit)

Computers **are used** in all areas of life and work. (fact that is always true)

Sorry about the mess. The house **is being redecorated** at the moment. (activity happening now)

Introduction to past tenses

We use different past tenses to focus on different moments and periods of time in the past.

Look at the diagram. Read the sentences.

When Andrea arrived at work at 9.00 a.m. ...

8.30 9.00 9.30 10.00

Her secretary **opened** the post.

Her secretary **was opening** the post.

Her secretary **had opened** the post.

3.1 Past Simple

Form

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

Positive

I	finished left arrived	yesterday, at 3 o'clock, three weeks ago.
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		

Negative

I	didn't	finish leave	yesterday, at 3 o'clock.
She			
They			
(etc.)			

Question

When	did	you he they (etc.)	finish the report? get married?
------	-----	-----------------------------	------------------------------------

Short answer

Did you enjoy the meal?	Yes, we did. No, we didn't.
-------------------------	--------------------------------

Use

The Past Simple is used to express:

- a finished action in the past.

We **met** in 2000.

I **went** to Manchester last week.

John **left** two minutes ago.

- actions that follow each other in a story.

Mary **walked** into the room and **stopped**. She **listened** carefully. She **heard** a noise coming from behind the curtain. She **threw** the curtain open, and then she **saw** ...

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3 a past situation or habit.

When I was a child, we lived in a small house by the sea. Every day I walked for miles on the beach with my dog.

This use is often expressed with *used to*.

We *used to* live in a small house ... I *used to* walk for miles ...

Spelling of verb + -ed

1 Most verbs add -ed to the base form of the verb.

worked wanted helped washed

2 When the verb ends in -e, add -d.

liked used hated cared

3 If the verb has only one syllable, with one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before adding -ed.

stopped planned robbed

But we write *cooked*, *seated*, and *moaned* because there are two vowels.

4 The consonant is not doubled if it is -y or -w.

played showed

5 In most two-syllable verbs, the end consonant is doubled if the stress is on the second syllable.

pre'ferred ad'mitted

But we write *'entered* and *'visited* because the stress is on the first syllable.

6 Verbs that end in a consonant + -y change the -y to -ied.

carried hurried buried

But we write *enjoyed*, because it ends in a vowel + -y.

There are many common irregular verbs.

►► Irregular verbs p157

Past Simple and time expressions

Look at the time expressions that are common with the Past Simple.

I met her

last night.
two days ago.
yesterday morning.
in 2001.
in summer.
when I was young.

► 3.2 Past Continuous

Form

Positive and negative

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

Question

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

Were you looking for me?
Were they waiting outside?

Short answer

Yes, I was./No I wasn't.
Yes, they were./No, they weren't.

Use

We often use the Past Continuous in sentences with the Past Simple. The Past Continuous refers to longer, background activities, while the Past Simple refers to shorter, completed actions.

The children were playing in the garden ...



... when their grandparents arrived.

The Past Continuous is used:

1 to express activities in progress before, and probably after, a particular time in the past.

At 7 o'clock this morning I *was having* my breakfast.

I *walked* past your house last night. There *was* an awful lot of noise. What *were* you doing?

2 for descriptions.

Jan *looked* beautiful. She *was wearing* a green cotton dress. Her eyes *were shining* in the light of the candles that *were burning* nearby.

3 to express an interrupted past activity.

When the phone rang, I *was having* a shower.

While we *were playing* tennis, it *started* to rain.

4 to express an incomplete activity in the past in order to contrast with the Past Simple that expresses a completed activity.

I *was reading* a book during the flight. (I didn't finish it.)

I *watched* a film during the flight. (the whole film)

Note

The Past Simple is usually used to express a repeated past habit or situation. But the Past Continuous can be used if the repeated habit becomes a longer setting for something. Compare:

I *went* out with Jack for ten years.

I *first met* Harry while I *was going* out with Jack.

►► Workbook p20 More information on *while*, *during*, and *for*

► 3.3 Past Simple or Past Continuous?

1 Sometimes we can use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous. The Past Simple focuses on past actions as simple facts. The Past Continuous focuses on the duration of past situations and activities. Compare:

A I *didn't see* you at the party last night.

B No, I *stayed* at home and *watched* football.

A I *didn't see* you at the party last night.

B No, I *was watching* football at home.

2 Questions in the Past Simple and Past Continuous refer to different time periods: the Past Continuous asks about activities before; the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

When the war broke out, Peter *was studying* medicine at medical school. He *decided* that it was safer to go home to his parents and postpone his studies.

What *was* Peter doing when the war broke out?

What *did* Peter do when the war broke out?

He *was studying*.
He *went* home to his parents.

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3.4 Past Perfect

Perfect means 'before,' so Past Perfect refers to an action in the past that was completed before another action in the past.

Form

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

Positive and negative

I	'd (had)	seen him before.
You	hadn't	finished work at 6 o'clock.
We		
(etc.)		

Question

Where had	you she they (etc.)	been before?
-----------	------------------------------	--------------

Short answer

Had he already left?	Yes, he had. No, he hadn't.
----------------------	--------------------------------

Use

- The Past Perfect is used to make clear that one action in the past happened before another action in the past.

*When I got home, I found that someone **had broken into** my apartment and **had stolen** my DVD player, so I called the police.*

PAST → X → X → X → NOW
My DVD player was stolen I arrived home I called the police

Action 1: Someone broke into my apartment and stole my DVD player.

Action 2: I got home and called the police.

I didn't want to go to the theatre with my friends because I'd seen the play before.

PAST → X → X → NOW
I saw the play My friends saw the play

Action 1: I saw the play.

Action 2: My friends went to the theatre to see the play.

- Notice the difference between the following sentences:

*When I got to the party, Peter **went** home.*

(= First I arrived, then Peter left.)

*When I got to the party, Peter **had gone** home.*

(= First Peter left, then I arrived.)

3.5 Past tenses in the passive

Form

Past Simple Passive	was/were + past participle
Past Continuous Passive	was/were being + past participle
Past Perfect Passive	had been + past participle

Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

*The bridge **was built** in 1876.* (finished action in the past)

*The bomb **was being defused** when it exploded.* (interrupted past activity)

*The letter **didn't arrive** because it **had been sent** to my old address.* (one action before another action in the past)

UNIT 4

Introduction to modal verbs

The modal verbs are *can, could, may, might, must, will, would, should, ought to*. They are known as modal auxiliary verbs because they 'help' another verb. (See also Units 1, 5, 8, and 9.)

I can swim.

Do you think I should go?

Form

- There is no -s in the third person singular.
She can ski. He must be tired. It might rain.
- There is no *do/does/don't/doesn't* in the question or negative.
What should I do? Can I help you? You mustn't steal!
He can't dance. I won't be a minute.
- Modal auxiliary verbs are followed by the infinitive without *to*. The exception is *ought to*.
You must go. I'll help you. You ought to see a doctor.
- They have no infinitives and no -ing forms. Other expressions are used instead.
I'd love to be able to ski.
I hate having to get up on cold, winter mornings.
- They don't usually have past forms. Instead, we can use them with perfect infinitives:
You should have told me that you can't swim. You might have drowned!
or we use other expressions:
I had to work hard in school.

Note

Could is used with a past meaning to talk about a general ability.
I could swim when I was six. (= general ability)

To talk about ability on one specific occasion, we use *was able to/managed to*.

*The prisoner **was able to/managed to** escape by climbing on to the roof of the prison.* NOT *could escape*

Use

- Modal verbs express our attitudes, opinions, and judgements of events. Compare:
'Who's that knocking on the door?'
'It's John.' (This is a fact.)
'Who's that knocking on the door?'
'It could/may/might/must/should/can't/'ll be John.' (These all express our attitude or opinion.)
- Each modal verb has at least two meanings. One use of all of them is to express possibility or probability. (See Unit 9 p147.)
I must post this letter! (= obligation)
You must be tired! (= deduction, probability)
Could you help me? (= request)
We could go to Spain for our holiday. (= possibility)
You may go home now. (= permission)
'Where's Anna?' 'I'm not sure. She may be at work.' (= possibility)

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2 Correcting facts

Correct these false statements about the story.

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 garden.

4 Billy jumped over the wall.

5 Mrs Taylor rang the Police.

6 The Fire Brigade used a rope to get Billy down.

3 Past Simple or Past Continuous?

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1 They fell / were falling in love when they worked / were working in Rome.

2 She read / was reading quietly in her room when suddenly the lights went / were going out and she heard / was hearing a scream.

3 He stood / was standing up, walked / was walking across the room, and closed / was closing the window.

4 A young woman walked / was walking into the office. She carried / was carrying a baby.

5 Didn't you meet / Weren't you meeting your wife while you lived / were living in Italy?

6 I saw / was seeing you in the park yesterday. You sat / were sitting with your arm round Tom.

7 As soon as I walked / was walking into the room, she 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 when they stayed / were staying in London?

10 What did you write / were you writing when your computer crashed / was crashing?

4 A holiday in Florida

T3.2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

A special holiday in Florida

Last February, I (1) decided (decide) to go on holiday to Florida. The day I (2) _____ (leave) England it (3) _____ (rain), but when I (4) _____ (land) in Florida, the sun (5) _____ (shine) and a lovely, warm breeze (6) _____ (blow) from the sea. 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) snorkelling and (13) _____ (see) hundreds of beautiful fish. It (14) _____ (get) dark when we (15) _____ (return) to our hotel after a wonderful day. We (16) _____ (spend) the rest of the week together.

It was very romantic.

We (17) _____ (feel) very

sad when

the holiday

(18) _____

(end).



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How

5 What was he doing? What did he do?

Read the newspaper stories and answer the questions.



Hero saves man's life

Jack Easton, 38, was driving home from work at around 6.30 in the evening when he saw a yellow VW van, driven by Ken Sharpe, crash into a tree. Without thinking of his own safety, he pulled the young man out of the van and took him straight to hospital. The doctors say Ken will make a complete recovery.

- 1 What was Jack Easton doing when he saw the accident?
He was driving home from work.
- 2 What did Jack Easton do when he saw the accident?

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 £1,000,000. He immediately gave his wife a big kiss and took his whole family out for an expensive meal.



- 3 What was John Phillips doing when he heard the good news?
- 4 What did John Phillips do when he heard the good news?



Shock for bank customers

Customers in the Whitehall Savings Bank received a terrible shock yesterday. People were standing in queues chatting to each other when two masked robbers burst into the bank. Sixty-year-old Martin Webb suffered a heart attack and was taken to hospital. The robbers escaped with £500,000.

- 5 What was happening in the bank when the robbers burst in?
- 6 What happened to Martin Webb when the robbers burst in?

Grammar revision

6 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 at university.

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?

We cannot use **during** with a period of time.

*We talked **during** five minutes.

*We're on holiday **during** six weeks.

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 holiday **for** six weeks.

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

- 1 My uncle died **during** the war.
- 2 The phone rang _____. I was having supper.
- 3 I lived in Paris _____ several years.
- 4 _____ I was in Paris I made a lot of friends.
- 5 I was in hospital _____ three weeks.
- 6 _____ my stay in hospital, the nurses looked after me very well.
- 7 A football match lasts _____ ninety minutes.
- 8 I hurt my leg _____ I was playing football yesterday.
- 9 I hurt my leg _____ the second half of the match.
- 10 Traffic is always bad _____ the rush hour.
- 11 Last week I was held up _____ three hours because of the traffic.
- 12 Peter came round _____ we were eating.
- 13 Peter came round _____ the meal.

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Past Perfect

7 Regular and irregular verbs

Complete the chart with the missing verb forms.

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

8 Choosing the correct tense

T3.3 Choose the correct tense in the story.

A Busy Day

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 flat. He (3) *lived* / *had lived* his entire life in the family home, and now for the first time, he (4) *was* / *had been* on his own.

He sat surrounded by boxes that they (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) *made* / *had made* a sandwich. 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 eat his sandwich and go to bed. But he didn't get there ...



9 Sentence completion

T3.4 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the Past Perfect.

- I was broke because I had spent all my money on clothes.
(spend / money / clothes)
- Jane was furious because she _____.
(oversleep and miss the bus)
- Mary was very disappointed with her son. He _____.
(not study enough and fail exams)
- Before his accident, Peter _____.
(be / best player / team)
- I was very nervous as I waited in the departure lounge. I _____.
(never / fly / before)
- Jack wanted a new challenge in his work. He _____.
(do / 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)

10 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 the film before. had
- You must try snowboarding! 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 six. _____
- I told you we'd arrive on time! _____
- I told you they'd bought a house! _____
- I didn't realize he'd already been there. _____
- I'd give him a ring, if I were you. _____

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Past Simple active and passive

11 Biographies

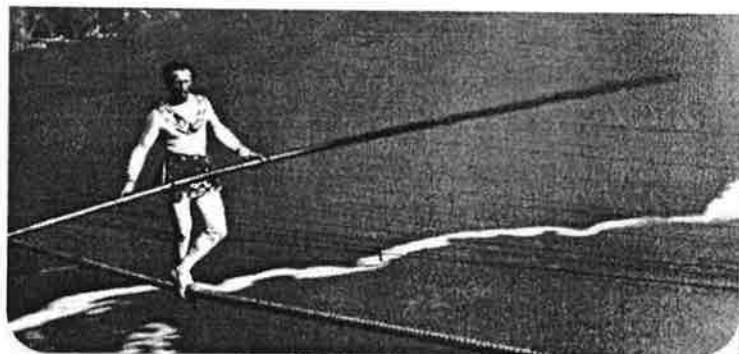
T 3.5 Complete the texts with the verbs in the boxes.

Helen Keller

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

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

Helen Keller's deafness and blindness (1) were 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 called Anne Sullivan. She (5) _____ to work with Helen and, very firmly and patiently, (6) _____ her that every object (7) _____ a name. Eventually, Helen (8) _____ a place at university. After this, she (9) _____ the world helping people like herself. In 1962, the story of her life (10) _____ into a film, *The Miracle Worker*.



Charles Blondin

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

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

Charles Blondin (1) was born into a circus family. He (2) _____ to walk on a tightrope when he was five. In 1859, he (3) _____ very famous when a high wire (4) _____ above the Niagara Falls between America and Canada and he (5) _____ across it. Thousands of people (6) _____ him do it. Afterwards, many of them (7) _____ across the water on his back. Blondin sometimes (8) _____ from the high wire but he (9) _____; he (10) _____ peacefully in bed in his sleep!



Amy Johnson

the first woman pilot
to fly to Australia
(English, 1903–1941)

disappeared	held	was introduced	joined
didn't succeed	returned	were married	tried
was taught	was written		

Amy Johnson (1) joined the London Aeroplane Club when she was still a schoolgirl. There, she (2) _____ how to service planes and she (3) _____ to a pilot called Jim Mollison, who (4) _____ the record for a flight to Australia. In 1930, Amy (5) _____ to beat his record. She (6) _____, but she was still the first woman to fly to Australia. When she (7) _____, she and Jim Mollison (8) _____. Amy was very popular and a song (9) _____ about her: *Amy, wonderful Amy!* Her death is a mystery. During the war, in 1941, she and her aeroplane (10) _____ into the sea.

Chapter three - work book

12 Past passive

Rewrite the sentences using the passive.

- 1 Somebody broke my glasses.

My glasses were broken.

- 2 Nobody asked him to come.

He wasn't asked to come.

- 3 Somebody left the lights on.

The lights _____.

- 4 Somebody told me about it yesterday.

I _____.

- 5 Nobody invited her to the party.

She _____.

- 6 Somebody took us to the hospital.

We _____.

- 7 Nobody gave them any information.

They _____.

- 8 Did anybody find the missing child?

Was _____?

- 9 Did anything disturb you in the night?

Were _____?

13 was, were, did, or had?

Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *did*, or *had*.

- 1 The flight _____ delayed because of bad weather.

- 2 _____ you do much sightseeing when you visited Paris?

- 3 They _____ leaving for the train station when I last saw them.

- 4 I _____ forgotten to set my alarm clock, so I was late for work.

- 5 _____ it raining when you left the cinema?

- 6 The workers _____ told last night that the factory was closing.

- 7 The police found the money which _____ been stolen from the bank.

- 8 The fire _____ caused by an electrical problem.

- 9 She was surprised he knew her name. She _____ never met him before.

- 10 How many times _____ your passports checked before you got on the plane?

Vocabulary

14 Adverbs

Put the adverbs in the correct place in the sentences. Sometimes more than one place is possible.

- 1 The film _____ was good. quite

- 2 I _____ phoned the police. immediately

- 3 I got up late this morning, but I managed to catch the bus. just
fortunately

- 4 'Hi, Pete. How are you?'
'My name's John, but don't worry.' actually

- 5 In the middle of the picnic it began to rain. suddenly

- 6 I saw Mary at the party. I didn't see anyone else. only

- 7 I gave a present to John, not to anyone else. only

- 8 Jane and I have been friends. We went to school. We were born in the same hospital. even
together
always

- 9 'I didn't like it.'
'I didn't like it.' either

- 10 'I like it.'
'I like it.' too

These sentences don't make sense without an adverb.

- 11 Everybody in our family loves ice-cream, me. really
especially

- 12 The traffic to the airport was bad that we missed the plane. nearly
so

- 13 I'm tall to be a policeman, but I haven't got qualifications. enough
enough

Chapter Three - Workbook

Pronunciation

15 Words that sound the same

T 3.6 In each sentence there are two words in phonetic script. They have the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings. Write the words.



- 1 The King was /θrəʊn/ thrown off the /θrəʊn/ throne.
- 2 She /θru:/ _____ the ring /θru:/ _____ the window.
- 3 The soldiers /wɔ:/ _____ khaki uniforms when they went to /wɔ:/ _____.
- 4 I must /wɔ:n/ _____ you that ties must be /wɔ:n/ _____ at the Ritz.
- 5 The police /kɔ:t/ _____ the burglar and he ended up in /kɔ:t/ _____ in front of Judge Jordan.
- 6 I /blu:/ _____ up six red balloons and ten /blu:/ _____ ones for the party.
- 7 We /nju:/ _____ that Sue and Jim had bought a /nju:/ _____ car.
- 8 I /sɔ:/ _____ Jack at the doctor's. He had a /sɔ:/ _____ throat.
- 9 The book I /red/ _____ on the train had a /red/ _____ cover.
- 10 We /rəʊd/ _____ our horses along the narrow /rəʊd/ _____.

Prepositions revision

16 in, at, on for time



- 1 We use **at** for times and certain expressions.

at 8.00	at midnight
at lunchtime	at the weekend
at Christmas	at the same time
at the moment	at the age of nine
- 2 We use **on** for days and dates.

on Friday	on Friday morning
on 12 September	on Saturday evening
- 3 We use **in** for longer periods such as months, years, and seasons.

in April	in 2002
in summer	in the nineteenth century

We say **at night** but **in the evening/afternoon**.
 We also say **I'll see you in the morning**,
 but **I'll see you tomorrow morning**.
- 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 to the beach **this weekend**.

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

- 1 A I'm meeting Alan — this evening.
 B What time?
 A At six.
- 2 A What did you do _____ the 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 round for a drink. We didn't do anything _____ Sunday. What about you?
- 3 The weather in England is unreliable. _____ summer it can be hot, but it often rains _____ April and June. _____ last year the summer was awful. The best English weather is usually _____ spring and autumn.
- 4 I learnt to drive _____ 1999 _____ the age of 17. My brother learnt _____ the same time as me, but I passed my test first.
- 5 I'll phone you _____ next week. _____ Thursday, maybe. _____ the afternoon. _____ about 3.00. OK?
- 6 I don't see my parents much. _____ Christmas, usually, and _____ the holidays.

Hand

A NARRATIVE (1)

Telling a story - linking ideas

- 1 Read the story. Where do clauses a-f go?
- a as soon as their father had died
 - b who had worked hard in his vineyard all his life
 - c what their father had meant by the great treasure
 - d and while they were working they thought about what their father had said
 - e because they felt that all their hard work had been for nothing
 - f Soon they had dug up every inch of the vineyard

Complete the moral.

THE FARMER AND HIS SONS

There was once an old, dying farmer (1) _____. Before he died he wanted to teach his three sons how to be good farmers. So he called them to his bedside and said, 'My boys, I have an important secret to tell you: there is a great treasure buried in the vineyard. Promise me that you will look for it when I am dead.'

The sons gave their promise and (2) _____ they began looking for the treasure. They worked very hard in the hot sun (3) _____. They pictured boxes of gold coins, diamond necklaces, and other such things. (4) _____ but they found not a single penny. They were very upset (5) _____. However, a few months later the grapes started to appear on the vines. Their grapes were the biggest and best in the neighbourhood and they sold them for a lot of money. Now the sons understood (6) _____ and they lived happily ever after.

THE MORAL OF THIS STORY IS: HARD WORK BRINGS . . .



- 2 Complete the sentences using a linking word from the box. Use each linking word once only. H.W

THE EMPEROR AND HIS DAUGHTERS

There was once an emperor _____ lived in a palace.
He had three daughters _____ no sons.
He wanted his daughters to marry _____ he died.
He found three princes. _____ his daughters didn't like them.
They refused to marry the princes, _____ the emperor became very angry.
He said they must get married _____ they were sixteen years old.
The three daughters ran away _____ the night and found work on a farm.
They fell in love with the farmer's sons _____ they were working there.
They married the sons _____ they were sixteen.

before
as soon as
while
during
when
but
However,
so
who



- 3 In what ways are these sentences different from the ones in exercise 2?

There was once an old emperor who lived in an enormous, golden palace in the middle of the city Ping Chong. He had three beautiful daughters, but unfortunately no sons. X

Continue rewriting the story, adding more detail to make it more interesting.

- 4 Write a folk tale or fairy story that you know. Write about 200 words.

Begin:

There was/were once ...

or

Once upon a time there was/were ...

End:

... and they lived happily ever after.

If your story has a moral, give it at the end.