



# Preparation Course

Instituto Fray Mamerto Esquiú

18

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# Friends

**Grammar** Question forms. Tense review. Adverbs of frequency

**Vocabulary** Friendship expressions

**Useful phrases** Meeting friends unexpectedly

## Speaking & Reading

- 1 Write down the names of three people who are important to you:  
a) a relative; b) a friend; c) a famous person.

Ask a partner about the people they have chosen. Find out as much as you can.

- 2 Read the questionnaire about the American actor, David Schwimmer. According to his answers, which of these famous people is the odd one out?

Dostoevsky Sophia Loren Mahatma Gandhi Martin Luther King  
Leonardo da Vinci Charlie Chaplin Michael Jackson



Q&A

David  
Schwimmer

**David Schwimmer was born in New York and grew up in Los Angeles. He appeared as Ross Geller in the popular TV show, *Friends*. He's also a stage actor and a film director.**

**When were you happiest?**

Before I realised my parents, sister and I were all mortal.

**What is your greatest fear?**

Besides death? Standing on stage in front of thousands of people, forgetting what happens next, but knowing I'm supposed to be doing it. Also, being in the ocean alone and feeling something large brush against my leg.

**What is your earliest memory?**

Diving off a piece of furniture and onto my parents' bed.

**What or who is the greatest love of your life?**

The theatre.

**Is it better to give or to receive?**

I am always happier giving, rather than receiving, a gift – and happiest when I give anonymously.

**Where would you like to live?**

Near the ocean, one day.

**What is your guiltiest pleasure?**

Pizza and television, hopefully together.

**Who would you invite to your dream dinner party?**

Dostoevsky, Sophia Loren, Mahatma Gandhi, Gene Kelly, Martin Luther King Jr, Leonardo da Vinci, Charlie Chaplin, Cole Porter, Sade, my family, my friends, my lady and a translator.

**When did you last cry, and why?**

Three days ago, when I saw the film, *La Vie en Rose*. It reminded me how brief our time is here, and how wonderful it is to fall in love.

**What song would you like played at your funeral?**

*Don't Stop 'Til You Get Enough* by Michael Jackson.

- 3 Work with a partner. Look at the questionnaire and discuss what David Schwimmer says about the following subjects.
- a) The theatre *It's the greatest love of his life.*  
b) The ocean c) Gifts d) Pizza and television e) *La Vie en Rose* f) Love
- 4 Choose the five most interesting questions from the questionnaire and think about your own answers. Work with a partner and compare your questions and answers.



## Speaking & Grammar

- 1 Work with a partner. Match the beginnings (a-l) with the endings (1-12) of these questions.

### About you: Q&A

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| a) Where ...            | 1 you do for a living?                      |
| b) How many ...         | 2 music do you listen to?                   |
| c) What does ...        | 3 been to an English-speaking country?      |
| d) Are ...              | 4 you doing at this time yesterday?         |
| e) How often do you ... | 5 do you come from?                         |
| f) What do ...          | 6 you last go on holiday?                   |
| g) What kind of ...     | 7 you studying for any exams at the moment? |
| h) How long ...         | 8 brothers and sisters have you got?        |
| i) Have you ever ...    | 9 do you admire most?                       |
| j) When did ...         | 10 your name mean?                          |
| k) What were ...        | 11 have you been learning English?          |
| l) Who ...              | 12 see your parents?                        |

Ask each other the questions. How many of your answers are the same?

#### Question forms

Where **does** he **come** from?

Has he **been** here long?

What **was** he **doing**?

Who **saw** him first?

- 2 Classify the questions a-l from the Q&A above in the following table of tenses.

	simple	continuous	perfect	perfect continuous
Present	a, b, ...			
Past				

Which two tenses are not included in the Q&A?

- 3 Questions sometimes end in a preposition, for example questions a and g in the Q&A above. Rewrite these questions in the correct order.

- learning / English / What / you / for / are / ?  
*What are you learning English for?*
- are / at / you / sort of things / What / good / ?
- kind of things / What / in / are / interested / you / ?
- money / you / on / do / spend / most / What / ?
- clubs or groups / What / to / belong / you / do / ?
- What / about / kind of things / you / do / worry / ?
- lunch / you / usually / Who / have / do / with / ?
- in / you / do / confide / Who / ?

Ask your partner the questions.

- 4 Look at these questions and answers. In which question is *Who* the subject?

- 'Who do you confide in?' 'I confide in John.'
- 'Who confides in you?' 'John confides in me.'

Do you use the auxiliary *do* when *Who*, *What* or *Which* is the subject?

- 5 **Grammar Extra 1** page 126. Read the explanations and do the exercises.

- 6 Look at these sentences. Write questions with *Who*.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a) Jenny talks the most.<br><i>Who talks the most?</i> | d) Becky texts me the most.       |
| b) Tom always remembers my birthday.                   | e) David lives the closest to me. |
| c) Brad wears the best clothes.                        | f) Rick has known me the longest. |

Think about your close friends and answer the questions (a-f). Ask your partner.



## Pronunciation

- 1 1.01 Listen and repeat the fractions in the box.

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{20}$
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

- 2 Match each percentage with the equivalent fraction.

- |                        |        |          |        |
|------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| a) 5% – $\frac{1}{20}$ | c) 25% | e) 33.3% | g) 75% |
| b) 12.5%               | d) 30% | f) 50%   | h) 80% |

- 1.02 Listen, check and repeat.

## Reading

- Write down the names of five friends. When was the last time you were in touch? How did you communicate (face-to-face / by phone / online messaging / ...)? Tell a partner.
- Work with your partner. Read the results of a survey about keeping in touch with friends. Read each statement (a–j) and decide which alternative is most likely to be true.

### Keeping in touch

A Global poll was conducted into how young people communicate with friends. 18,000 people between the ages of fourteen and twenty-four in sixteen countries were interviewed. These were some of the key results of the survey.

- The average young person has **94 / 48** numbers in their mobile phone.
- On average, young people communicate regularly online and face-to-face with **5 / 53** friends.
- The group who has the largest number of friends are **girls / boys** aged 14–21.
- Of all the people surveyed, those who spend the most time online (31 hours per week) are **women / men** aged 22–24.
- Over half of young people said that they like messaging because **they can talk about more things than face-to-face / it's cheap**.
- The top messaging topic is **work or school / gossip**.
- Technology has resulted in young people having **more / fewer** close friendships.
- Technology has **replaced / improved** face-to-face interaction.
- Technology makes young people **happier / more stressed**.
- 59% / 29%** of young people prefer television to their computer.



- 1.03 Listen and check your ideas. Which are the most/least surprising results?



## Listening

- 1 Three people (Adam, Carole and Sharon) were asked, 'How do you usually contact your friends?' Guess their answers and complete their responses with the words in the box.

emails letters online phone Skype text



Adam

'I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from time to time. I usually speak on the (2) \_\_\_\_\_. I check my (3) \_\_\_\_\_ twice a day.'



Carole

'I check my (4) \_\_\_\_\_ once a week. I use (5) \_\_\_\_\_ now and again. I rarely write (6) \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays.'



Sharon

'I never send (7) \_\_\_\_\_. I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ all the time. I don't often speak on the (9) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm always (10) \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 2 1.04–1.06 Listen and check your ideas for Exercise 1. How many of the sentences are true for you?

## Grammar

### Adverbs of frequency

#### Adverbs

be + **adverb**

I'm **always** online.

auxiliary + **adverb** +  
main verb

She doesn't **often** phone  
me.

**adverb** + main verb

I **rarely** write letters.

#### Adverb phrases

I'm on the phone

**all the time**.

They contact me

**from time to time**.

He uses Skype **now and  
again**.

- 1 Add more adverbs of frequency from the sentences in the Listening section.

Always	Often	Sometimes	Not often	Never
	normally regularly	occasionally	hardly ever	

- 2 Look at the sentence below. Decide which adverbs in the table normally go in position A and which ones normally go in position B.

I **A** contact my friends by phone **B**.

Position A: *always, ...*

- 3 Guess which adverbs from the table would make these statements true for your partner. Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs you have chosen.

- He/She writes letters.
- He/She listens to classical music.
- He/She is late for appointments.
- He/She remembers friends' birthdays.
- He/She goes to the theatre.
- He/She buys chocolate.

Ask your partner questions to check your ideas.

'Do you ever write letters?' 'How often do you listen to classical music?'

- 4 **Pairwork** Student A: page 116 Student B: page 121



## Reading

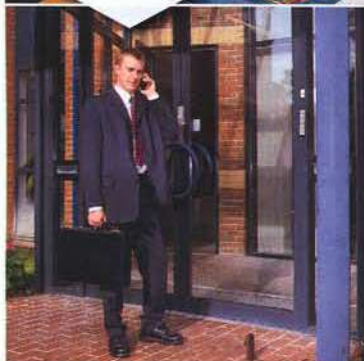
- 1 Look at the photos of Tina and Will at university and Tina and Will now. Discuss whether you think the following statements are true or false.

- Tina and Will had similar interests when they were at university.
- They chose similar careers when they finished their studies.
- They have similar jobs and lifestyles now.

Read the article and check your ideas.



That  
was then  
  
This  
is now



Tina and Will met when they were both studying at the same university. Three years later, we contacted them and asked them to take part in a survey to find out how many people had stayed friends. Here is what we found out.

### Tina

5 **'How did you meet Will?'**

'I first met Will when I was looking for someone to share the house I was renting. I put an advertisement in the local newspaper, and he answered it. When we met, we clicked straightaway, and I told him he could move in.'

**'What was it like living with Will?'**

- 10 'It was fun. We soon found out that we had a lot in common and quickly became close friends. We had the same ideas about politics and other less important things like cooking. We also liked the same music, and that's important when you're sharing a house. We fell out a couple of times about the housework. Will thinks I'm untidy, but I think life's too short to worry about things like that.'

15 **'What happened when you left university?'**

- 'When we graduated three years ago, we went our separate ways, and since then our lives have been very different. I went back to my home town and got a job as a production assistant for art exhibitions. I love my job but I'm living with my parents because I'm not earning very much. Will thinks I'm crazy, because money is very important to him now, but I get a lot of satisfaction from my job. He's earning a lot of money, but he doesn't have time to spend with his family. Our lifestyles are so different now that when he comes for the weekend we have a laugh, but we don't have very much to talk about.'

### Will

25 **'What kind of relationship did you have with Tina at university?'**

- 'Tina and I got on very well together. When we first met, we hit it off immediately and we ended up sharing a house for nearly three years. We had our ups and downs but we had the same attitude to the important things in life, and the only thing we argued about was the housework. I'm a Virgo, so I'm very tidy, whereas Tina's the opposite. I don't think she ever found out where we kept the vacuum cleaner!'

**'What did you do when you left university?'**

- 'When I left university, I moved to London and got a job in a finance company. I have to work long hours and I don't really enjoy what I'm doing but I earn a very good salary. I'm very ambitious and I enjoy spending money on CDs, clothes and a nice car. Tina's working really hard as well, but she's not earning much. I don't understand why she's doing it.'

**'Are you still in touch with one another?'**

- 40 'Our lifestyles are very different now, so we've drifted apart. We still talk on the phone, and when I go down to visit her, we have a laugh. I know she'll always be there for me.'

- 2 Underline the correct name.

- Tina / Will was looking for someone to share the house with.
- Tina / Will is a very tidy person.
- Tina / Will lives at home now.
- Tina / Will has a well-paid job.
- Tina / Will loves her/his job.
- Tina / Will has a nice car.



## Vocabulary

### 1 Complete these expressions to talk about friendship from the article on page 8.

- 'we liked one another as soon as we first met' = *we clicked* \_\_\_\_\_ / *we hit it* \_\_\_\_\_
- 'we had similar interests' = *we had a lot* \_\_\_\_\_
- 'we got to know one another very well' = *we became* \_\_\_\_\_
- 'we argued' = *we fell* \_\_\_\_\_
- 'we became / have become more distant from each other' = *we went our separate* \_\_\_\_\_ / *we've drifted* \_\_\_\_\_
- 'we enjoyed one another's company' = *we got on* \_\_\_\_\_
- 'we had good moments and bad moments' = *we had our* \_\_\_\_\_
- 'I know I can count on her when I need a friend' = *I know she'll always be* \_\_\_\_\_

Look again at the text and check your answers.

### 2 The following is a summary of Tina and Will's friendship. Put the lines of the summary in the correct order.

- ☐ met. They became close
- ☐ separate ways and they've drifted
- ☐ friends and got on
- ☒ 1 Tina and Will hit it
- ☐ in common. Now they have gone their
- ☒ 2 off immediately when they first
- ☐ out and they say that they are still
- ☐ there for each other.
- ☐ apart. They haven't fallen
- ☐ well together. They had a lot



### 3 How many friends have you stayed in touch with from:

a) primary school; b) secondary school; c) university? Compare with a partner.

## Speaking: anecdote

### 1 1.07 Listen to Antonia talking about a friend who is different from her and look at the questions. Which two questions does she not answer?



▲ Antonia



▲ Antonia's friend


- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) What is your friend's name?                 | 1 In Paris.  |
| b) How long have you known each other?         | 2 Backgrounds, tastes, personalities, looks.             |
| c) Where did you meet?                         | 3 We support Chelsea.                                    |
| d) Why did you become friends?                 | 4 Jackie.  |
| e) In what ways are you different?             | 5 Three or four times a year.                            |
| f) What do you have in common?                 | 6 We go out for lunch; talk about football or Paris.     |
| g) Have you ever fallen out?                   | 7 Ten years.   |
| h) How often do you see one another?           | 8 We were both in the same situation; both from England. |
| i) What sort of things do you do together?     |  |
| j) When was the last time you saw your friend? |  |

Match the questions with the answers (1–8). Listen again and check.

### 2 You're going to tell your partner about a friend who is different from you.

- Ask yourself the questions in Exercise 1.
- Think about *what* to say and *how* to say it.
- Tell your partner about a close friend.

## Useful phrases

1  1.08 Listen to three conversations between friends. Are the following statements true or false?

- Cathy meets her friends by chance.
- The friends are all in a hurry.
- Cathy makes plans to meet her friends again.

2 Work with a partner. Underline the most natural sounding alternatives (1–5).

a)

Cathy: Hey! How's it going?

Harry: Not bad.

Cathy: What have you been up to lately?

Harry: (1) I haven't done a lot really. / Not a lot, really. What about you?

Cathy: (2) Oh, I've been doing this and that. / Oh, this and that.

Harry: Look, I must dash – I'll give you a call.



b)

Cathy: Hello, stranger!

Jim: Cathy! How's life?

Cathy: Great! What are you up to these days?

Jim: (3) Oh, keeping busy, you know. / Oh, I'm keeping busy, you know.

Cathy: You must come over for dinner some time.

Jim: That would be lovely. Better get back to the office. See you.



c)

Cathy: Hi. How are things?

Ed: Fine. What about you?

Cathy: (4) Oh, things are pretty good. / Oh, pretty good. Are you doing anything special at the weekend?

Ed: (5) No, just taking it easy. / No, I'm just taking it easy.

Cathy: Me too.


Ed: Look, I'm afraid I can't stop. Take care.



Listen again and check.

3 Complete the table with the highlighted useful phrases from the conversations.

Greetings	How's it going? a) <i>How's life?</i> b) ____
Saying things are OK	Not bad. c) ____ d) ____
Asking for news	What have you been up to lately? e) ____
Saying you're in a hurry	Look, I must dash. f) ____ g) ____
Goodbyes	I'll give you a call. h) ____ i) ____

 1.09 Listen and repeat all the useful phrases in the table.

4 Work with a partner. Practise the conversations.



## Using a dictionary

- 1 Work with a partner. What kinds of information about words can you find in a good dictionary?

Look at this dictionary page and discuss the questions.

- How many different words are defined?
- Which words are more frequent: the red words (eg *friend*) or the black words (eg *frigate*)?
- Which words do you already know?
- Which words are completely new to you (you've never seen them before)?
- Which new words can you understand?
- In your opinion, which new words would be most useful to learn?

- 2 Match the following dictionary abbreviations/symbols with their meanings.

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a) abbrev   | adverb             |
| b) adj      | uncountable noun   |
| c) adv      | synonym            |
| d) noun [C] | abbreviation       |
| e) noun [U] | transitive verb    |
| f) verb [I] | adjective          |
| g) verb [T] | opposite           |
| h) sb/sth   | countable noun     |
| i) =        | intransitive verb  |
| j) ≠        | somebody/something |

Find an example of each abbreviation or symbol on the dictionary page.

- a) abbrev – Fri. abbrev Friday

- 3 Refer to the dictionary page and discuss these questions with your partner.

- How many phrasal verbs are there?
- What are the eight most frequent adjective collocations for *friend*?
- Which of the following grammar patterns is *not* possible?  
I'm frightened about ... I'm frightened of ... I'm frightened that ...  
I'm frightened to ... I'm frightened with ...
- Identify the seven words with the letter combination *ie*. Which three of these vowel sounds – /aɪ/, /e/, /i:/, /eɪ/, /ɪə/, /i/ – are possible ways of pronouncing *ie*?  
Write an example word for each of the three sounds.
- What is the difference between *frightened* and *frightening*?

- 4 Check your own dictionary. How does it give the kinds of information discussed on this page?

### fresh air

6 if you feel fresh, you have a lot of energy

⇒ REFRESHED

7 fresh flowers have been recently **PICKED** (=taken from the place that they were growing in)

8 fresh water is water in lakes and rivers that does not contain any salt

**PHRASE** **fresh from/out of sth** if someone is fresh from a particular place or situation, they have recently come from there: *He was just a kid, fresh out of law school.*

—freshness noun [U]



**F** **fresh air** noun [U] the air outside that is nice to breathe → **BREATH**

**freshen** /'fref(ə)n/ verb [T] to make something fresher, cleaner, or more attractive: *She quickly freshened her make-up.*

**PHRASAL VERBS** **freshen up** to wash your hands and face and make yourself cleaner and tidier

**freshen sth up** same as **freshen**: *Freshen up your room with a coat of paint.*

**fresher** /'frefə/ noun [C] British a student in their first year at university

**freshly** /'frefli/ adv recently

**freshman** /'frefmən/ (plural **freshmen**)

/'frefmən/ noun [C] American a **FRESHER**

**freshwater** /'frefwɔ:tə/ adj living in water that does not contain salt

**fret** /fret/ verb [I] to worry about something continuously

**fretful** /'fret(ə)l/ adj someone who is fretful is worried and unhappy

**Fri.** abbrev Friday

**friar** /'fraɪə/ noun [C] a man who is a type of monk (=a member of a Christian religious community)

**friction** /'frɪk(ə)n/ noun [U] 1 disagreement: *There is some friction between the various departments in the organization.* 2 the fact that one surface rubs against another

**Friday** /'fraɪdeɪ/ noun [C/U] \*\*\* the day after Thursday and before Saturday: *Let's go swimming on Friday.* • *We usually meet on Fridays (=every Friday).* • *My birthday is on a Friday this year.*

**fridge** /'frɪdʒ/ noun [C] ★ a piece of equipment that is used for storing food at low temperatures ⇒ **REFRIGERATOR**

**fridge-freezer** noun [C] British a machine that consists of a **FRIDGE** and a **FREEZER** —picture → C2

**fried** /fraɪd/ adj cooked in hot oil

**friend** /'frend/ noun [C] \*\*\* someone who you know well and like who is not a member of your family: *She's visiting friends in Scotland.* • *Helga is a close friend of mine.* • *I'm having lunch with an old friend* (=someone who has been a friend for a long time). • *May I introduce Peter Flint, a very old friend of the family.* • *She has a wide circle of friends* (=group of friends). • *They used to be friends* (=with each other). • *They made friends with the children next door* (=started to be their friends).

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### frightening

Words often used with **friend**

Adjectives often used with **friend**

■ **best, close, dear, good, great, lifelong, old, trusted** + **FRIEND**: someone who you know very well

**friendly** /'frendli/ adj ★★

1 someone who is friendly is always pleasant and helpful towards other people ⇒ **UNFRIENDLY**: *He will be remembered as a kind, friendly person.* • *The local people were very friendly towards us.*

→ **SYMPATHETIC**

2 if you are friendly with someone, you are their friend: *Janet and I used to be very friendly.* • *Doctors shouldn't get too friendly with their patients.*

**-friendly** /'frendli/ suffix 1 used for showing that something does not harm something else: *wildlife-friendly farming methods* • *environmentally-friendly cleaning materials* 2 suitable for a particular type of person: *child-friendly restaurants*

**friendship** /'frend(ə)ʃɪp/ noun [C/U] ★ a relationship between people who are friends: *Whatever happened, I did not want to lose Sarah's friendship.* • *his friendship with a local businessman* • *She formed a close friendship with Vera Brittain.*

**fries** /fraɪz/ noun [plural] **FRENCH FRIES**

**frieze** /'fri:z/ noun [C] a line of decoration

around the walls of a room or building

**frigate** /'frɪɡət/ noun [C] a small fast ship that is used by a navy

**fright** /'fraɪt/ noun [singular/U] a sudden strong feeling of being afraid: *He was shaking with fright.* • *Kelly cried out in fright.*

**frighten** /'fraɪt(ə)n/ verb [T] ★ to make someone feel afraid ⇒ **SCARE**: *The thought of war frightens me.* • *It frightens me how quickly children grow up these days.* • *frighten sb into doing sth* adverts that frighten people into buying expensive security equipment

**PHRASAL VERBS** **frighten sb/sth away** or **frighten sb/sth off** to make a person or animal so afraid that they run away

**frightened** /'fraɪt(ə)nd/ adj ★ feeling or showing fear ⇒ **SCARED**: *The puppy looked cold and frightened.* • *Bruckner was watching him with wide, frightened eyes.* • *There's nothing to be frightened about.* • *I've always been frightened of snakes.* • *+(that) I was frightened that he might see us.* • *frightened to do sth* Now he is frightened to go out at night.

■ **Frightened** describes how you feel: *I am frightened of spiders.* • *She looked very frightened.*

■ **Frightening** describes things or situations that make you feel frightened: *The look on his face was frightening.* • *It was a very frightening experience.*

**frightening** /'fraɪt(ə)nmɪŋ/ adj ★ making you feel afraid, nervous, or worried: *a frightening noise/thought/experience* • *It was supposed to be a horror film but it wasn't very frightening.* • *It's frightening that people like him get elected.* —**frighteningly** adv

From the Macmillan Essential Dictionary (reduced to 85%)



## Grammar

## 1 Find examples in the text of the tenses below.

I grew up in England, but I ve been living in Belgium for about ten years. My wife is Belgian and I ve known her for a long time. Before we came here, we were living in London. We speak French at home. In the evenings, I m learning Flemish.

*Present simple*

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ *is* \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_

*Present continuous*

- c) \_\_\_\_\_

*Present perfect*

- d) \_\_\_\_\_

*Present perfect continuous*

- e) \_\_\_\_\_

*Past simple*

- f) \_\_\_\_\_  
g) \_\_\_\_\_

*Past continuous*

- h) \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Put the verbs in brackets into the tense that is stated.

- a) *Present simple*

My best friend's name \_\_\_\_\_ *is* \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Roger.

- b) *Present simple*

I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) reggae and hip hop music.

- c) *Present continuous*

I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at the desk in my bedroom right now.

- d) *Present perfect*

I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) England three times.

- e) *Present perfect continuous*

I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this town for eight years.

- f) *Past simple*

I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Switzerland on holiday last year.

- g) *Past continuous*

I \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) jeans and a T-shirt yesterday.

## 3 Write questions that match the answers in Exercise 2.

- a) What \_\_\_\_\_ *is your best friend's name?* \_\_\_\_\_  
b) What kind of \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Where \_\_\_\_\_  
d) How many times \_\_\_\_\_  
e) How long \_\_\_\_\_  
f) Where \_\_\_\_\_  
g) What \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Answer the questions in Exercise 3.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_  
d) \_\_\_\_\_  
e) \_\_\_\_\_  
f) \_\_\_\_\_  
g) \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Complete the short answers.

- a) Is your best friend the same age as you?  
No, he \_\_\_\_\_ *isn't* .  
b) Does he/she come from your town?  
Yes, he/she \_\_\_\_\_ .  
c) Were your parents friends of his/her parents?  
No, they \_\_\_\_\_ .  
d) Is he/she studying English, too?  
No, he/she \_\_\_\_\_ .  
e) Has he/she been helping you with your homework?  
Yes, he/she \_\_\_\_\_ .  
f) Did you see him/her yesterday?  
No, I \_\_\_\_\_ .  
g) Was he/she working yesterday?  
Yes, he/she \_\_\_\_\_ .  
h) Have you ever been on holiday together?  
No, we \_\_\_\_\_ .



**6 Write true short answers to the questions in Exercise 5 about your best friend.**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_
- h) \_\_\_\_\_

**7 Write questions that match the answers.**

- a) I use my computer mostly for *playing games*.  
What do you use your computer for? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) I confide in *my sister*.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_
- c) I'm good at *playing the guitar*.  
What \_\_\_\_\_
- d) I spend my money on *holidays and going out*.  
What \_\_\_\_\_
- e) I worry about *finding a job and about money*.  
What kind of things \_\_\_\_\_
- f) I usually have dinner with *my parents*.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_
- g) I belong to *a sports club*.  
What clubs or groups \_\_\_\_\_
- h) I'm interested in *lots of different things*.  
What \_\_\_\_\_

**8 Underline the correct verb form.**

- a) Who **does live** / lives next door to you?
- b) What **do they do** / they do for a living?
- c) What kind of films **do you like** / like you?
- d) What **does make** / makes you sad?
- e) Which friends **do you see** / see you most often?
- f) Who **does know** / knows you best?
- g) Who **does send** / sends you the most text messages?
- h) What **do they write** / write they about?

Write true answers to the questions.

**9 Correct the grammatical mistakes in four of the sentences below. Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct.**

- a) Fido and I usually get on very well together.  
✓
- b) We have never arguments.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) He regularly wakes me up in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_

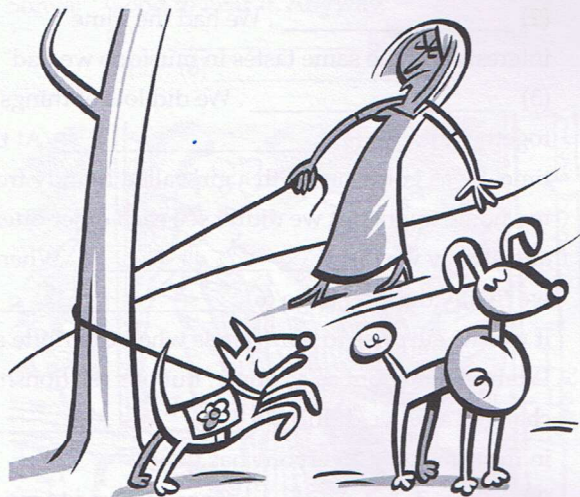
- d) We normally go for a walk together in the afternoon.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- e) We enjoy often the same things.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- f) I buy him now and again clothes.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- g) I take him always on holiday with me.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- h) However, he's occasionally more interested in other women.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**10 Write the words in order to make sentences.**

- a) a am hurry I in usually .  
*I am usually in a hurry.*
- b) buy ever hardly I online things .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) all friends I my text the time .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) do from housework I the time time to .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) a go I month once the theatre to .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) am classes English for I late rarely .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g) about don't I often things worry .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h) always dreams I my remember .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- i) alone be I often prefer to .  
\_\_\_\_\_

Change the sentences to make them true for you.



## Vocabulary

### 1 Complete the text with the phrases in the box.

a lot in common   always be there   click  
close friends   drifted apart   fell out  
got on really well   ~~hit it off~~  
our separate ways   ups and downs

Charlotte and I first met when we were at college and we (1) hit it off immediately. We were at a party and we spent the whole evening laughing and talking. Very soon, we became (2) close friends. We had the same interests and the same tastes in music so we had (3) a lot in common. We did lots of things together and we (4) got on really well. At the time, I was going out with a girl called Mandy from my home town. But we didn't see each other often, and slowly we (5) drifted apart. When we finally decided to go (6) our separate ways, it was no surprise to our friends when Charlotte and I started going out as a couple. But our relationship changed and we didn't (7) click in the same way. Everyone has their (8) ups and downs, Charlotte said to me, but I knew something was wrong. We argued about little things and we finally (9) fell out completely after one argument. I can't even remember what it was about. The funny thing is that we're now the best of friends and we have been for more than ten years. We know we'll (10) always be there for each other.



01 Listen and check.

### 2 Match the questions (a–g) to the responses (1–7).

- a) Do you have a lot in common with him/her?  
b) Are your close friends the same as his/hers?  
c) Did you hit it off immediately?  
d) Are there any times when you don't get on well?  
e) What kinds of things do you disagree about?  
f) Do you think you will drift apart or become closer as you get older?  
g) How sure are you that he/she will always be there for you?
- 1 No. At first, I didn't think she was interested in me at all. It was a long time before we clicked.  
2 Not at all. She has her social life and I have mine.  
3 One hundred per cent. I believe that marriage is for life.  
4 Politics. So we try not to talk about it.  
5 We'll never go our separate ways. Every day, the love between us gets stronger.  
6 Yes, we have our ups and downs. Especially when one of us is under stress.  
7 In some ways, we're very different, but we share the same interests.

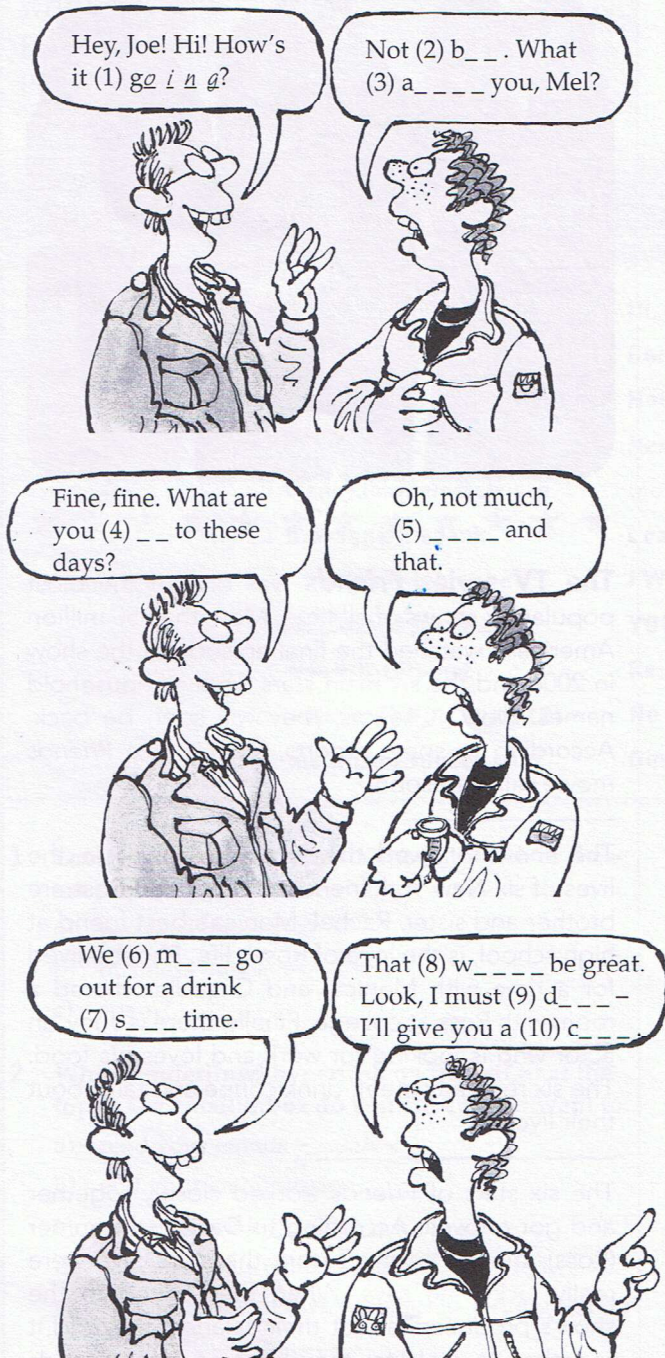
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
7						

### 3 Write true answers for questions a–g in Exercise 2 about your partner (husband / wife / girlfriend / boyfriend).

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_  
d) \_\_\_\_\_  
e) \_\_\_\_\_  
f) \_\_\_\_\_  
g) \_\_\_\_\_



4 Insert the missing letters to complete the conversation.



02 Listen and check.

5 Put the lines in order to make a conversation.

- Alex: No worries. Take care.
- Alex: Hi, Ruth. How's life?
- Alex: Fine, just taking it easy, you know.
- Ruth: You too. Bye.
- Ruth: Great, thanks. What about you?
- Ruth: Look, I'm afraid I can't stop.

1	2	3	4	5	6
b					

03 Listen and check.

6 Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box.

better   keeping busy   pretty good  
See you   ~~things~~   up to

- Nick: Hi, Sonya. How are (1) things ?  
Sonya: Oh, (2)                     . And you?  
Nick: Yeah, fine. What have you been (3)                      lately?  
Sonya: Oh, (4)                     , you know. Work, work, work.  
Nick: Yeah, me too.  
Sonya: Good to hear it. Anyway, (5)                      get back to the office. (6)                     .



04 Listen and check.

## Pronunciation

1 05 Listen to the recording and practise saying the different sounds.

/ɪ/ (short)	/i:/ (long)
fill	feel
his	he's
live	leave
sit	seat
this	these
will	we'll

2 06 Listen and write the words you hear.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



## Reading

- 1 Read the article opposite and choose the best title.
- Friends* stars fall out in plans for new movie
  - Nobody wants the new *Friends* movie
  - Real life friends get together one more time

- 2 Put the paragraph summaries in the correct order.

- The relationship between the stars ☐
- The stars' lives after the end of the series ☐
- The TV show and the movie ☒
- What happens in *Friends* ☐

- 3 The article contains one sentence that should not be there. Find the sentence and cross it out.

07 Listen and check.

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

- The stars of *Friends* are planning to make a new TV series. ☒
- Ross is in love with Rachel. ☐
- Ross and Chandler knew each other when they were students. ☐
- The six stars clicked at the beginning of the first series. ☐
- Some of the stars wanted a higher salary. ☐
- Some of the stars have appeared together on other TV shows. ☐
- Lisa Kudrow is going out with Matthew Perry. ☐

- 5 Choose the best concluding paragraph for the article.

- Jennifer Aniston and her new boyfriend, John Mayer, went to Punta Mita in Mexico last weekend to stay at a friend's house. The previous week, the couple had dinner in a Los Angeles restaurant with Aniston's close friend, Courteney Cox Arquette.
- Of the six stars, Jennifer Aniston has been the most successful since the show ended. Until recently, she was not sure that a *Friends* movie was a good idea, but, if the reports are true, she has changed her mind. Good news for all *Friends* fans everywhere!



**The TV series *Friends*** was one of the most popular TV shows of all time. More than 50 million Americans watched the final episode of the show in 2004 and the six main stars were all household names. Now, it seems, they will soon be back. According to some reports, filming of a *Friends* movie will start soon.

The show followed the ups and downs in the lives of six New York friends. Monica and Ross are brother and sister. Rachel, Monica's best friend at high school, is the love of Ross's life. Phoebe lived for a time with Monica, and Chandler shared a room with Ross at college. Finally, there is Joey, an actor who is looking for work and loves his food. The six regularly meet, drink coffee and talk about their lives.

The six stars of *Friends* worked closely together and got on well. According to David Schwimmer (Ross), the six hit it off from the start. 'We were really lucky,' he says. When they talked to the show's producers about their salaries, they did it together. In real life, they became close friends and, in an interview at the end of the series, they said that they were like a family. Jennifer Aniston described the end of the show as a divorce that nobody wanted. Brad Pitt later married Angelina Jolie.

Since the show ended, Jennifer has appeared in *Dirt*, a TV show starring Courteney Cox Arquette (Monica). When Courteney had a baby daughter, Jennifer became the child's godmother. Lisa Kudrow (Phoebe) and Matthew Perry (Chandler) are also very close. He always talks to her about his girlfriends and, he says, she gives him 'amazing advice'. David Schwimmer worked with Matt LeBlanc (Joey) on Matt's new TV show.



## Writing

Writing emails  
Email vocabulary  
Punctuation

Insideout Mail				My account   Sign out
Select	From	Subject	Date	
Compose mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Zarina493@gmail.com	Hi, Philip. How are things? I got yo	Today 9:43 pm	
Inbox 11	<input type="checkbox"/> sales@budgethotel.com	Confirmation Thank you for your or	Today 8.07 pm	
➤ Sent mail	<input type="checkbox"/> delilmiernulr@hotmail.com	Holidays for £1	Today 6.55 pm	
➤ Drafts 2	<input type="checkbox"/> nicky.podolski@sky.be (2)	Next week Good to hear from you	Today 11.25 am	
➤ Spam	<input type="checkbox"/> clancy.lindfield@elx.org	(no subject) Give me a call when yo	Today 11.09 am	
➤ Delete	<input type="checkbox"/> b.wragg@fnebank	Loan request Re: Account No. Q17	Today 9.01 pm	
➤ Contacts	<input type="checkbox"/> sonjakerr@telnet.be	FW: Holiday photos Got them thnx	Jul 22	
	<input type="checkbox"/> mrssuzzy@yahoo.com	YOUR URGENT RESPONSE NEE	Jul 22	
	<input type="checkbox"/> info@dvs4u.net	Re: yr order ref no KY7342	Jul 21	
	<input type="checkbox"/> kpjones21@jnet.com (2)	No problem Just a quick note to sa	Jul 19	
	<input type="checkbox"/> joe.wilson@dudes.com	Dinner Hi, Philip. See you on Friday	Jul 18	

1 Look at the inbox of emails above. Which of these are probably

- personal messages?
- business messages?
- spam?

2 Which underlined hyperlink on the left or at the top of the email inbox do you click if you want to:

- read your emails Inbox
- end your email session \_\_\_\_\_
- write an email \_\_\_\_\_
- find a friend's email address \_\_\_\_\_
- look at an email that you started writing but did not finish \_\_\_\_\_
- report an email that you did not want to receive \_\_\_\_\_
- send an email to the rubbish bin \_\_\_\_\_

3 Match the punctuation marks to the words.

- . question mark
- , apostrophe
- exclamation mark
- ? comma
- ' dash
- ! full stop

4 Rewrite the email using the punctuation marks in Exercise 3 and capital letters where necessary.

Dear Katy and Paul

I havent written for ages so I thought Id drop you a line are you on holiday now Im at the seaside with my family but the weather is terrible rain rain rain I hope its better where you are let me know how things are going I hope youre well

With best wishes

Philip

PS A Belgian friend of mine is going to be in London next month he doesn't know anyone there is there any chance you could look after him for one day Id be really grateful

5 Read Katy and Pauls's reply to the email in Exercise 4. Write Philip's reply.

Hi Philip,

Just a quick note to say yes – no problem. We'd be really happy to look after your friend when he comes to London. Can you tell us a bit more about him? What's his name? What sort of things does he like to do? When's he coming? Has he been here before?

Love,

Katy & Paul

PS Could you send us a photo of him? 😊



# 6

# Job

**Grammar** Permission and obligation (*can / have to*). Present perfect and past simple

**Vocabulary** Jobs. Collocations (work). *should*. Office equipment

**Useful phrases** Presenting yourself

## Listening

- 1 2.10 Listen to four people giving answers to the same question. What was the question?



▲ Mark, a company director



▲ Lucy, a surgeon



▲ Frank, a teacher



▲ Mia, a model

- 2 Listen again and tick the jobs that each person mentions.

Mark: a soldier ☒ an engineer ☐ a DJ ☐ a company director ☐

Lucy: a surgeon ☐ a ballet dancer ☐ a doctor ☐ a tour guide ☐ a butcher ☐

Frank: a farmer ☐ a vet ☐ a pilot ☐ a snowboarder ☐ a teacher ☐

Mia: an archaeologist ☐ an au pair ☐ a model ☐ a telesales person ☐

What did you want to be when you were a child?

## Speaking

- Work as a class. Write the names of all the jobs that you, your parents and your grandparents have done.
- Work in small groups. Look at all the jobs you have written down in Exercise 1 and discuss these questions.
  - In which job can you earn the most money?
  - In which job do you get the most holidays?
  - Which job do you study longest for?
  - In which job do you need the most training?
  - Which job is the most stressful?
  - Which job is the most useful to society?



## Reading

- 1 You are going to read about the model and snowboarder, Charlotte Dutton. Look at these words and phrases. Do you associate them with modelling or snowboarding?

crash helmet designer clothes freezing muscles Paris slim strong  
warm, baggy clothes

Read the article and check your ideas.

### Charlotte Dutton

## FROM MOUNTAINS TO MODELLING



CHARLOTTE DUTTON has two jobs. Half the year she's a top model in Europe, and the other half she's a professional snowboarder in Canada.

'I love modelling and snowboarding,' she says, 'but I have to be two different people! You need muscles to be a snowboarder, but you have to be slim to be a model. When I'm modelling I can't eat anything fattening. But in the mountains it's freezing, so you have to eat protein, cakes and chocolate. For the jumps and turns, you have to be strong. Snowboarding is sometimes dangerous, and I often fall. But I have to be careful because I can't break my leg and then go to Paris to model the best skirts. It's funny – half the year I have to wear warm, baggy clothes and a crash helmet. Then I go to Europe for a season, and I have to wear beautiful designer clothes.'

Does she want to be a top international model or an Olympic snowboarder? The answer is she wants to be both ... but when she's much older, she dreams of living in a bakery and eating cakes all day!



- 2 Imagine you could do two jobs. Which jobs would you like? Tell a partner.

## Grammar

### can/can't

#### have to/don't have to

can = It's permitted.

can't = It isn't permitted.

You **can** get married at 16 but you **can't** buy alcohol until you are 18.

have to = It's necessary.

don't have to = It isn't necessary.

You **have to** wear a helmet on a motorbike but you **don't have to** wear one on a bicycle.

- 1 Match the beginnings and ends of these sentences so that they make sense.

- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) A snowboarder      | can get up late.                 |
| b) A club DJ          | has to have very clean hands.    |
| c) A flight attendant | has to wear a crash helmet.      |
| d) A tour guide       | can't eat fattening food.        |
| e) A model            | has to know a lot of history.    |
| f) A cook             | doesn't have to pay for flights. |

- 2 Match the underlined part of each sentence (a–d) with the correct meaning (1–4).

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| a) <u>I can</u> arrive at any time.       | 1 It's necessary for me to ...     |
| b) <u>I can't</u> wear jeans.             | 2 It isn't OK for me to ...        |
| c) <u>I have to</u> use a computer.       | 3 It isn't necessary for me to ... |
| d) <u>I don't have to</u> wear a uniform. | 4 It's OK for me to ...            |

Think about your work or school. Which sentences are true for you?

- 3 Grammar Extra 6, Part 1 page 136. Read the explanation and do the exercises.



## Reading

1 Work with a partner. Discuss the bad experiences you could have in these jobs.

an actor   an au pair   a factory worker   a vet   a waiter

2.11 Read the article. Compare your ideas with the stories Polly and Leo tell. Were any of your ideas similar?

## Nightmare jobs

### Polly: a vet

**What's the worst thing that has ever happened in your job?**

Probably the dog that bit me. It wasn't a big one – I don't mind the big ones. The small ones are the worst. It gave me a very nasty bite.



**Have you ever done any other jobs?**

Yes, I did various jobs when I was a student. One summer I did fruit-picking in France, Spain and Greece.

**What's the worst job you've ever done?**

I worked as an au pair for a rich family in New York. I never had a day off and I had to do everything – cooking, cleaning, shopping – and look after their horrible children. I left after two weeks and managed to get a job as a waiter in an Italian restaurant.

### Leo: an actor

**What's the worst thing that's ever happened in your job?**

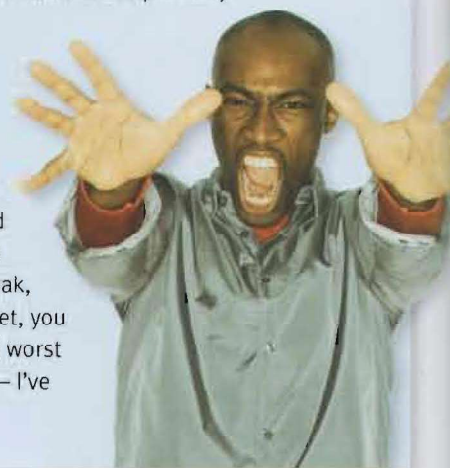
So many bad things have happened – but I think my worst moment was when I read my first bad review in the newspaper. They wrote terrible things about me, and I was so upset. Now I don't read my reviews any more.

**Have you ever done any other jobs?**

Oh yes, it's hard to make a living as an actor. So I've done lots of part-time jobs over the years. For example, I've worked in a shop, sold ice cream on the beach and handed out publicity flyers in the street.

**What's the worst job you've ever done?**

The worst job I've ever done was at an egg-packing factory. Working conditions are terrible – you stand for hours at the end of a conveyor belt, putting eggs into boxes. You can't have a break, and if you want to go to the toilet, you have to ask for permission. And worst of all, the smell was disgusting – I've never eaten an egg since then.



2 Answer the questions from memory. Read again and check your answers.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| a) Who's done lots of part-time jobs?    | d) Who's sold ice cream on the beach? |
| b) Who's been fruit-picking?             | e) Who's worked in a factory?         |
| c) Who's looked after horrible children? | f) Who's worked as a waiter?          |

3 Ask questions and try to find somebody who has had the experiences above.

## Vocabulary

1 Add another collocation to each of the sets below using words and phrases from the article above.

- to have **some time** / **two weeks** / **a day** off (line 15)
- to **find** / **lose** / **\_\_\_\_\_** a job (line 18)
- to make a **decision** / **money** / **\_\_\_\_\_** (line 26)
- a **well-paid** / **full-time** / **\_\_\_\_\_** job (line 27)
- to have a **nap** / **rest** / **\_\_\_\_\_** (line 37)
- to ask for **advice** / **a pay-rise** / **\_\_\_\_\_** (line 39)

2 Use any collocations from Exercise 1 to write six sentences about yourself.

*The last time I had some time off was at Christmas.  
I'd like to find a better job.*



## Grammar

### Present perfect

I've

You've **worked**

He/She/It's **seen**

We've **been**

They've

I've = I **have**

He's = He **has**

**Have** you ever **worked**  
in a bar?

Yes, I **have**.

No, I **haven't**.

(ever = at any time  
'up to now')



- 1 Look at these two sentences from the article on page 50 and answer the questions below.

1 'Yes, I did various jobs when I was a student.'

2 'So I've done lots of part-time jobs over the years.'

- a) Which sentence refers to a completed action in 'finished' time. What tense is used?  
b) Which sentence refers to a completed action in time 'up to now'. What tense is used?

- 2 Complete the table with the time expressions in the box.

a few moments ago in 2005 ~~in the last two weeks~~ last week never  
over the years recently this week today when I was a student years ago

'Finished' time	Time 'up to now'
a few moments ago	in the last two weeks

- 3 Complete the sentences with time expressions from Exercise 2, or some of your own. Write true sentences using the appropriate tense for the verb in brackets.

- a) I (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a great CD ... I bought a great CD last week.  
b) I (not go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach ...  
c) I (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ some interesting people ...  
d) I (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money ...  
e) I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_ any good films ...  
f) I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of silly things ...  
g) I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ *The Da Vinci Code* ...  
h) I (lose) \_\_\_\_\_ my keys ...

- 4 **Pairwork** Student A: page 117 Student B: page 122

- 5 **Grammar Extra 6, Part 2** page 136. Read the explanation and do the exercises.

## Pronunciation

- 1 Complete the table with the past participles of these irregular verbs. Underline the past participle in each group with a different vowel sound.

Infinitive	Past participle
a) say read feed be	said read fed <u>been</u>
b) know buy fly grow	
c) ring sing bring hang	
d) drink teach think fight	

- 2 2.12 Listen, check and repeat.

## Speaking

- 1 Work with a partner. Make questions from the following prompts.

- a) best or worst / party / ever go to  
*What's the best party you've ever been to?*  
b) best or worst / holiday / ever go on  
c) best or worst / meal / ever eat  
d) best or worst / joke / ever hear  
e) best or worst / car / ever go in  
f) best or worst / T-shirt / ever wear  
g) best or worst / bed / ever sleep in

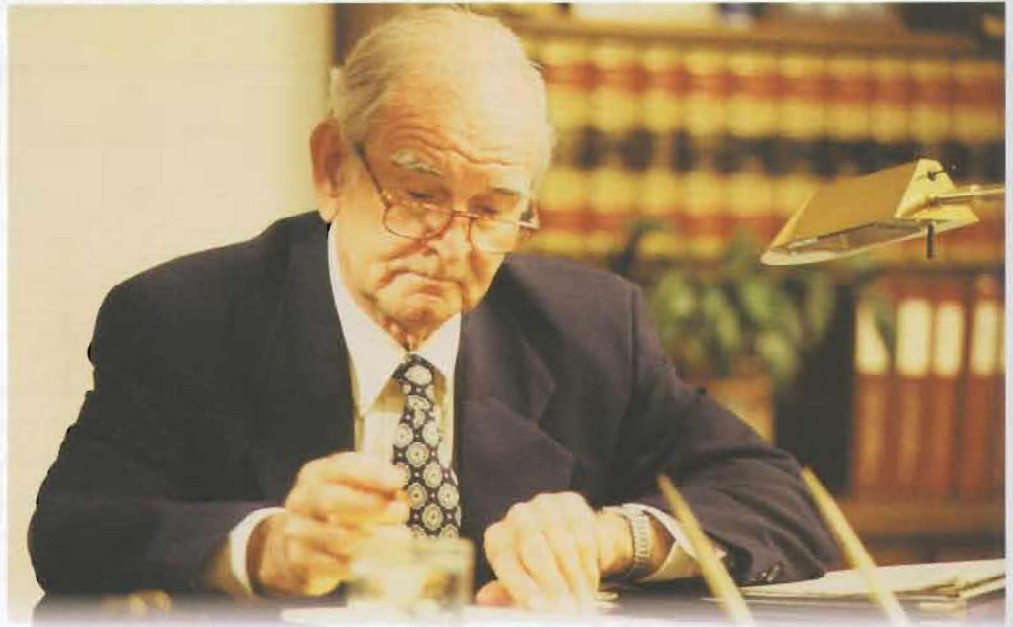
- 2 Choose three questions from Exercise 1 and ask your partner. Find out as much as you can.

'What's the best holiday you've ever been on?' 'When I went to Australia.' 'When did you go?'



## Listening

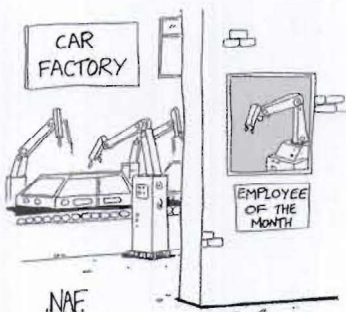
- 1 Look at the photo of Mr Reynold. You are going to listen to a radio interview with him. Work with a partner and discuss possible answers to these questions.
- What sort of company does Mr Reynold work for?
  - When did he start working for the company?
  - How old is he now?



2.13 Listen and check your ideas.

- 2 Listen again and decide if these statements are true or false. Correct the false statements to make them true.
- Mr Reynold never forces anybody to retire. *True.*
  - The oldest employee at Reynold's is 97. *False. He's 87.*
  - Reynold's pays a decent salary.
  - Employees get five weeks' paid holiday.
  - All the staff are over the retirement age.
  - Mr Reynold's secretary Edith had to resign because she wanted to get married.
  - Mr Reynold's brother is going to run the business from next year.

## Vocabulary



- 1 Use appropriate words and expressions underlined in Exercise 2 above to complete these statements.
- Everybody should get six weeks' paid holiday a year.
  - Nurses, teachers and police officers don't get \_\_\_\_\_. They should get more money.
  - The official \_\_\_\_\_ should be the same for men and women.
  - If you don't want \_\_\_\_\_ you should be able to continue working.
  - Managing directors who \_\_\_\_\_ large corporations shouldn't earn such large salaries.
  - Politicians who tell lies should \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Tick the ending that best describes the meaning of *should* in the statements in Exercise 1.

You use *should* when you think something is ...

- a funny idea. ☐  
 a good idea. ☐  
 a strange idea. ☐

- 3 Work in small groups. Do you agree or disagree with the statements in Exercise 1?



## Writing

- 1 Read this letter of application for a job at Reynold's Department Store. Use the words and expressions in the box to improve the parts of the letter that are highlighted.

enclosed ~~Sir or Madam~~ a new challenge look forward to hearing  
would like to apply for reached retirement age

Reynold's Department Store  
100-105 Wimbourne Rd  
Bournemouth  
BH2 6TG

45 Walpole Rd  
Bournemouth  
BH1 4EH

6<sup>th</sup> March 2008

Dear (1) **Reynold** *Sir or Madam*

I saw your advertisement for a position as sales assistant in your garden furniture department and I (2) **want** the job.

I am an experienced shop assistant and I have worked in many different departments. Please see my curriculum vitae, (3) **in the same envelope**, for more details.

I started working in shops when I was twenty-one, forty-five years ago. I left my last job six years ago when I (4) **got too old**, but I get terribly bored at home. I feel I am ready for (5) **new things now**.

I would be available for an interview at any time, even at short notice.

I (6) **can't wait to hear** from you.

Yours faithfully,

*Enid Smith*

Enid Smith (Miss)



- 2 Write your own letter of application for your dream job.

## Speaking: anecdote

- 1 2.14 Listen to Kim talking about her friend's job. Underline the answers she gives.

- 'What's his or her name?' 'Her name's Hannah / Ann.'
- 'What does she do?' 'She's a train driver / personal trainer.'
- 'Who does she work for?' 'She works for a local sports centre / She's self-employed.'
- 'What time does she start work?' 'At 7.00 / 8.30 a.m.'
- 'How much does she earn?' 'She gets £35 / £25 an hour.'
- 'What does she love about her job?' 'She helps people to get fit / She travels a lot.'
- 'Would you like to do your friend's job? Why?' 'Yes, because she doesn't have to work in an office / No, because she has to get up early.'

- 2 You're going to tell your partner about somebody you know who has a good job.

- Ask yourself the questions in Exercise 1.
- Think about *what* to say and *how* to say it.
- Tell your partner about the person's job.



▲ Hannah



## Useful phrases

- 1 2.15 Listen to four people presenting themselves to the *Quit Smoking* group. Underline the correct information.



**Layla**

'I work for a big company and we produce sports clothes / audio equipment / bicycles. I'm responsible for sales and promotion / quality control / advertising.'

**Mike**

'At present I'm working for my father / unemployed / training to be an engineer. I'm looking for a job in publishing / the theatre / tourism.'

**Jack**

'I work as a bodyguard and I'm based in the south / at head office / in London. My job involves a lot of foreign travel / import and export / sitting at my desk all day.'

**Elsie**

'I run the photography department / the accounts department / my own company. I'm in charge of a department / marketing / taking photographs.'

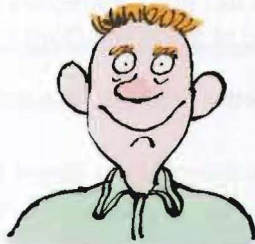
- 2.16 Listen, check and repeat the useful phrases.

- 2 Three people arrive late for the group. Read the notes and use words from Exercise 1 to complete their presentations.



- Sarah
- Receptionist, *Cutters Hairdressers*
- Responsible for appointments and accounts

'Hi, I'm Sarah. I work (1) as a receptionist (2) \_\_\_\_\_ *Cutters Hairdressers*. I'm in (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of appointments and accounts.'



- Charles
- Tour guide, *City Tours*
- Takes tourists around London
- Wants to be hotel manager

'I'm Charles. I'm a tour guide and I work (4) \_\_\_\_\_ *City Tours*. My job (5) \_\_\_\_\_ taking tourists around London. At present, I'm (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for a job (7) \_\_\_\_\_ hotel management.'



- Andrew
- Director of *Fine Wines*
- Make red and white wine.
- In south-east England

'My name's Andrew. I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a company called *Fine Wines*. We (9) \_\_\_\_\_ red and white wine. We're (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in south-east England.'

- 2.17 Listen and check your answers.

- 3 Write a short presentation of yourself. Use true information or invent information based on your ideal job. Use three or more useful phrases from Exercise 1.



## Grammar

## 1 Match each group of sentences (1–2) with a job in the box.

an au pair   a DJ   a flight attendant   a model

- 1 She has to wear a uniform at work.  
She can travel free to different countries.  
She doesn't have to have a college education.  
She can't sit down much in her job.  
She is \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 She doesn't have to pay for somewhere to live.  
She can wear her own clothes.  
She has to like young children.  
She can't invite her friends to dinner.  
She is \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Change the eight sentences in Exercise 1 to questions.

- a) *Does she have to wear a uniform at work* ?  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
d) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
e) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
f) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
g) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
h) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## 3 Think of a woman you know. Answer the questions in Exercise 2.

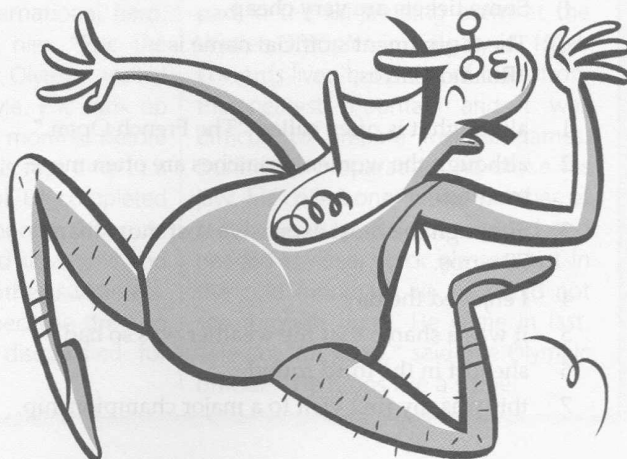
- a) *Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.*  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_  
d) \_\_\_\_\_  
e) \_\_\_\_\_  
f) \_\_\_\_\_  
g) \_\_\_\_\_  
h) \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Complete the table.

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
be	<i>was / were</i>	<i>been</i>
bring	_____	_____
buy	_____	_____
drink	_____	_____
fly	_____	_____
know	_____	_____
meet	_____	_____
read	_____	_____
ring	_____	_____
say	_____	_____
spend	_____	_____
teach	_____	_____
think	_____	_____

## 5 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

- a) How many different jobs *has she had* (she had)?  
b) She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lots of different jobs in her life.  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ (you ever work) in a factory?  
d) No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (never be) in a bakery.  
e) What's the worst meal you \_\_\_\_\_ (ever eat)?  
f) I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) most of my jobs and I like this one, too.  
g) Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (always want) to be a ballet dancer.



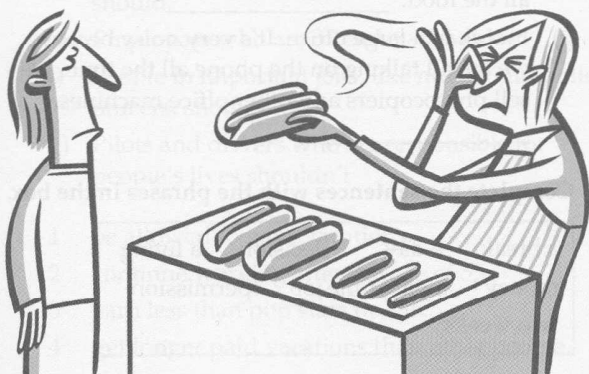


6 Write questions for the answers below.

- a) Have you ever been on TV ?  
No, I've never been on TV.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
No, I've never worked as an au pair.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
No, my parents have never forgotten my birthday.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
No, my teacher has never made a joke in class.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
No, I've never seen a ballet.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
No, I've never voted in a political election.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
No, I've never ridden a motorcycle.

Write true answers to the questions above.

7 Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct form. Use the simple past or the present perfect.



- I (1) have had (have) lots of horrible jobs in my life, but the worst job I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (ever have) was selling hot dogs.
- I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the job at the beginning of last summer because I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (need) some money to buy a car. It was the biggest mistake I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (ever make) in my life. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the smell of the hot dogs and, on the first day, I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sick. The weather (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really bad and I only (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) two or three. At the end of the day, the boss (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (say) to me, "You (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (not sell) enough!"
- The next morning, I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to stay in bed.

27 Listen and check.

8 Underline the correct time expression.

- a) I learned to drive ever / in my life / when I was eighteen.
- b) I haven't been to the movies a few weeks ago / last week / this week.
- c) I bought a great CD in my life / over the years / yesterday.
- d) I didn't go to the beach at all last summer / over the years / recently.
- e) I've been to a few good restaurants last Friday / recently / years ago.
- f) I've spent way too much money last night / today / yesterday.
- g) I've done a lot of silly things in 2006 / a few moments ago / over the years.

Change the sentences so they are true for you.

Pronunciation

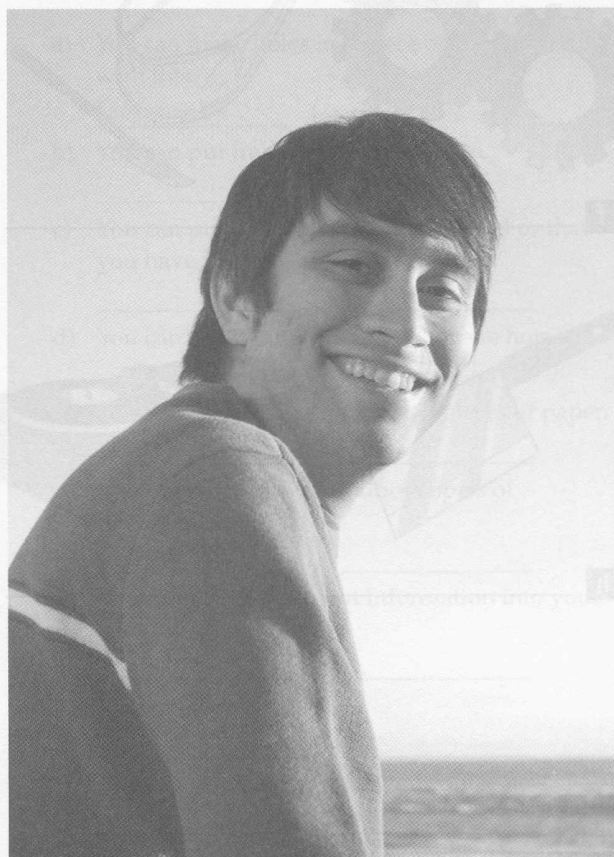
28 Listen to the recording and read the text. Notice the pauses and how some words are linked together. Then practice reading it while you listen to the recording.

Hi! //

My name's Carlos, // and I come from / Formosa / in Argentina. //

I work as an artist / for an advertising company, // but I also teach English. //

I've been with the company / for a couple of years // and I enjoy my work. //





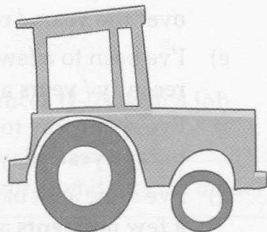
## Vocabulary

1 Who do these things belong to? Label the pictures with the words in the box.

au pair   butcher   DJ   engineer   farmer  
flight attendant   ~~pilot~~   soldier   surgeon



a pilot



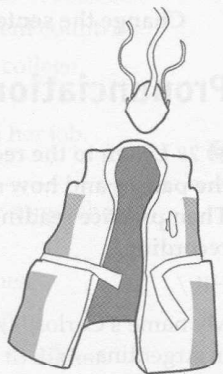
b \_\_\_\_\_



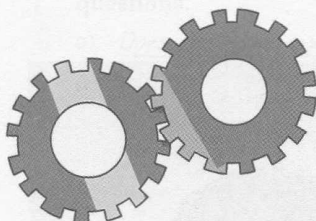
c \_\_\_\_\_



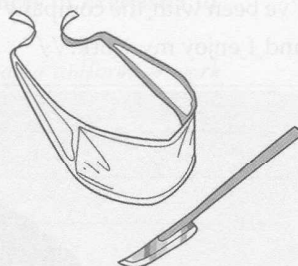
d \_\_\_\_\_



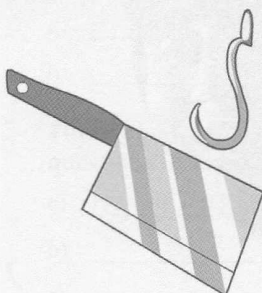
e \_\_\_\_\_



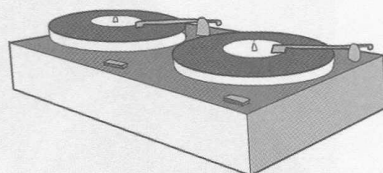
f \_\_\_\_\_



g \_\_\_\_\_



h \_\_\_\_\_



i \_\_\_\_\_

2 Match the jobs in the box with the texts (a-g).

~~actor~~   archaeologist   CEO   cook  
telesales person   tour guide   vet

- I've been in a few movies, but I like being on stage in a theater best. Last year, I was in "Hamlet" and I got excellent reviews. actor
- At first, this was just a summer job, but I really enjoyed it. I love reading history books and I like showing people the interesting parts of my town. \_\_\_\_\_
- I have a marketing company and we now have about ninety employees. I think I know the names of all my staff. \_\_\_\_\_
- I spend most of my time with farmers and I work outdoors a lot. But in the village, people come to see me with their dogs and cats when they are sick. \_\_\_\_\_
- I studied it at college, of course, but I was lucky to get the job. I work for a museum in Mexico City and we are studying Aztec ruins in this part of the country. \_\_\_\_\_
- I work in a large factory and I run the kitchens there. We have to prepare meals for about four hundred people and I'm responsible for buying all the food. \_\_\_\_\_
- I work in a large office. It's very noisy because we are all talking on the phone all the time. We sell photocopiers and other office machines. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

a break   ~~a day~~   a decision   a living  
money   a part-time job   permission  
two weeks

- I'm going to have a day off tomorrow and go for a long walk.
- I asked my boss for \_\_\_\_\_ to leave work early.
- I need to make \_\_\_\_\_ about my future.
- I think I'll take \_\_\_\_\_ now and finish the work later.
- I usually have \_\_\_\_\_ off in the summer and go on vacation with my family.
- I'd like to make \_\_\_\_\_ as a model.
- I'm hoping to find \_\_\_\_\_ in the evenings and on weekends.
- The job isn't well-paid and I don't make much \_\_\_\_\_.



4 Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb.

- It's extremely difficult to find a well-paid job.
- Every morning, they \_\_\_\_\_ a fifteen-minute coffee break.
- He only wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ a nap, but he slept for three hours.
- In some countries, men can \_\_\_\_\_ some time off when their wife has a baby.
- Is it really possible to \_\_\_\_\_ a living as a snowboarder?
- The factory is closing and she's going to \_\_\_\_\_ her job.
- Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ your parents for their advice?
- You can \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money as a sales person, but you have to be good.

5 Match the sentence beginnings (a-g) with their endings (1-7).

- Women live longer than men, so they should
  - People who do stressful jobs should
  - Before they are allowed to run a country, politicians should
  - The CEOs of large corporations that lose money should
  - Employees who are often late shouldn't
  - People in important jobs, like nurses and police officers, shouldn't
  - Pilots and drivers who are responsible for people's lives shouldn't
- be allowed to have vacations.
  - continue working after the age of 55.
  - earn less than pop stars or DJs.
  - get longer paid vacations than other people.
  - learn how to run a business.
  - resign immediately.
  - retire when they're older.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
7						

Check (✓) the statements you agree with.

6 Complete the sentences with *job* or *work*.

- I had a badly-paid job and I resigned.
- He's looking for a well-paid \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.
- I'd love to find a \_\_\_\_\_ where I can be outdoors.
- If possible, I prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ alone.
- More and more people can now \_\_\_\_\_ from home.
- She's going to apply for a \_\_\_\_\_ in marketing.
- We often have to \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend.

7 Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition. If no preposition is necessary, write Ø.

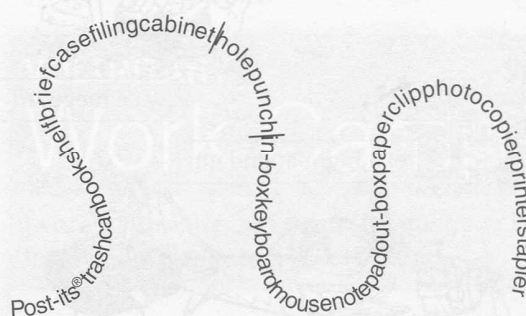
Hi, my name's James. I work (1) for a large group of hotels and I'm (2) \_\_\_\_\_ charge (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the cleaning staff. I'm based (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Miami, but my work involves (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of travel.

My name's Mercedes. Right now, I'm working (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a cook and I'm responsible (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the salads. I'm training (8) \_\_\_\_\_ be a restaurant manager and I would like to run (9) \_\_\_\_\_ my own restaurant.

I'm Kate. I work (10) \_\_\_\_\_ an advertising company and we produce short movies. Right now, I'm based (11) \_\_\_\_\_ office headquarters, but I'm looking (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a job with more travel.

29 Listen and check.

8 Find 15 words or phrases in the word snake and write them in the correct place below.

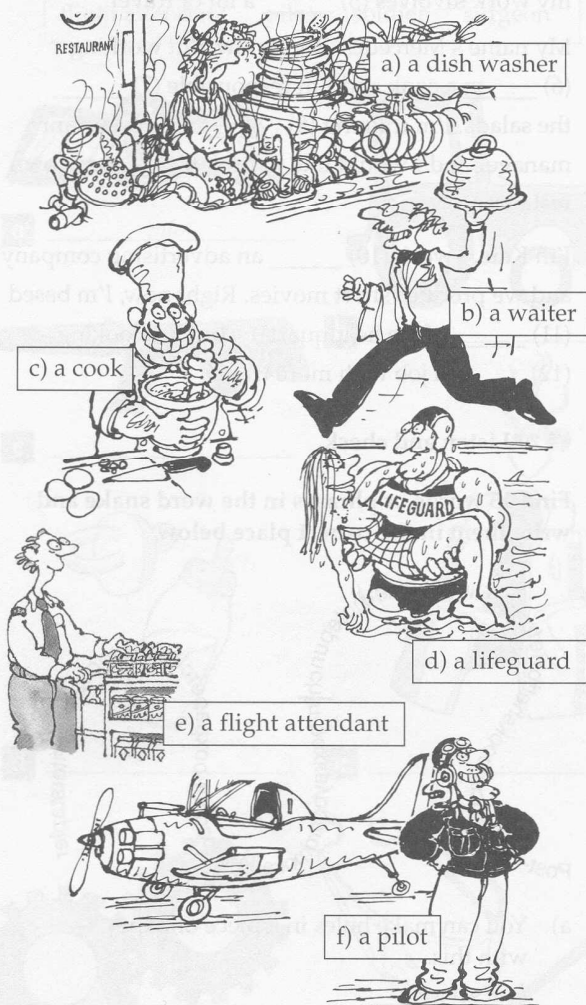


- You can make holes in a piece of paper with this.  
hole punch
- You can put trash in this.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You can put work that has just arrived or that you have just finished in these.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You can put your work in this to take home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You can use these to attach two pieces of paper.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You can use these to produce copies of documents.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You can use these to put information into your computer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You can write on these.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You can use these to keep your office neat.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Listening

- 1 ● 30 Cover the listening script and listen to two people playing a game. One person thinks of a job and the other person has to guess what it is. Check (✓) the two jobs that they describe.



- 2 Listen again and number the questions in the order in which they're mentioned.

- ☐ Do you have to be strong?
- ☐ Do you have to wear a uniform?
- ☐ Do you need any training for this job?
- 1 ☐ Do men do this job?
- ☐ Do you travel a lot in this job?
- ☐ Do you work indoors?
- ☐ Do you work normal office hours?

- 3 Answer the questions in Exercise 2.

	Game 1	Game 2
1	Yes	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

Ann: So, do men do this job?  
 Bob: Er, yes, men. And women.  
 Ann: Okay, do you work indoors or outdoors?  
 Bob: I can only say "yes" or "no."  
 Ann: Okay, do you work indoors?  
 Bob: Yes.  
 Ann: Do you use your hands in this job?  
 Bob: Yes.  
 Ann: Do you need any training for this job?  
 Bob: Yes. Usually.  
 Ann: Do you work normal office hours?  
 Bob: No.  
 Ann: Do you have to work in the evenings?  
 Bob: Yes.  
 Ann: Do you have to wear a uniform?  
 Bob: Yes.  
 Ann: Do you have to be strong?  
 Bob: No, not really.  
 Ann: Do you travel a lot?  
 Bob: No. Not at all.  
 Ann: Is it a hot and smelly job?  
 Bob: Er, yes, I suppose so.  
 Ann: I think I've got it. Do you work in a restaurant?  
 Bob: Yes.  
 Ann: I know. You're a waiter?  
 Bob: No!  
 Ann: Okay, so you're a cook?  
 Bob: Yes, that's right.

Bob: Okay, it's my turn. Is it a job for men or women?  
 I mean, do men usually do this job?  
 Ann: Yes, men, usually. But women do it, too.  
 Bob: Do you work indoors?  
 Ann: Mm, well, no ... but I don't work outdoors!  
 Bob: Is it a stressful job?  
 Ann: Yes, sometimes. Sometimes very stressful.  
 Bob: Do you need any training for this job?  
 Ann: Yes. A lot.  
 Bob: Do you work in an office?  
 Ann: No.  
 Bob: But do you work normal office hours?  
 Ann: No.  
 Bob: Do you earn a decent salary?  
 Ann: Yes, I'm really well paid.  
 Bob: Do you have to wear a uniform?  
 Ann: Yes.  
 Bob: Do you have to be strong?  
 Ann: No! Not at all.  
 Bob: Oh, er, I don't know. Do you travel a lot in this job?  
 Ann: Yes. A lot.  
 Bob: Ah, I've got it! You're a flight attendant! Oh, no, that's not possible. A lot of women do that job. I know - you're a pilot.  
 Ann: Yes. At last.



## Writing

### Opening and closing letters Writing a letter of inquiry

- 1 Where do the phrases below belong in the letter?  
Write the number in the box.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) Could you please tell me                               | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| b) Finally, could you please send me                      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c) First of all, I would like to know a little more about | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| d) I am writing with reference to                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) I look forward to hearing from you soon.               | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| f) I would like some                                      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| g) In addition, could you possibly tell me more about     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

4201 Washington Ave  
San Diego, CA 92112

Voluntary Work Camps, Inc.  
PO Box 3620  
Austin, TX 73301

Dear Sir or Madam:

... (1) ... your advertisement in the newspaper yesterday.  
I am interested in applying for a position with your organization and ... (2) ... more information.

... (3) ... your organization. Your advertisement says that it is for young people. ... (4) ... how old I have to be to apply? I am going to be 18 next month. ... (5) ... the kinds of projects that you support.

... (6) ... an application form.

... (7) ...

Sincerely,  
Alana Brickett

Alana Brickett

- 2 Underline the best way to close the letters.

- a) Dear Sir or Madam:  
All the best, / Lots of love, / Sincerely,  
Alana Brickett
- b) Dear Mr. O'Sullivan:  
Best wishes, / Love, / Sincerely,  
Alana Brickett
- c) Hi Gemma,  
Best wishes, / Yours faithfully, / Sincerely,  
Alana
- d) Dear John,  
All the best, / Yours faithfully, / Sincerely,  
Alana
- e) Dear Helen,  
Lots of love, / Yours faithfully, / Sincerely,  
Alana

- 3 Read the ad and notes and write a letter asking for more information.

What kind of work?

Travel – who pays?

## VOLUNTARY Work Camps

Learn new skills and a new language at our international voluntary work camps

Our volunteer work program offers a huge range of possibilities to responsible young people who want to discover the world and make it a better place to live.

Your accommodations will be in our dormitories and all meals are provided.

Places available in our programs starting July, September, and January.

**Don't delay – apply today!**

Write to:

How long are the work camps?



# 0.1 Home sweet home

**Grammar:** Present tenses – review

**Vocabulary:** Houses

## SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 In pairs, complete the table with words for houses and rooms. Then describe your own house to your partner.

Locations	Types of house	Types of room
<i>in the suburbs</i>	<i>a flat</i>	<i>a kitchen</i>

*I live in a modern flat in the suburbs of ...*

- 2 Draw a plan of your favourite room. Then use your plan to describe the room to your partner.

*This is my bedroom. It's quite small. There's a bed ...*

- 3 **CD-1.2 MP3-2** Look at the photos and listen to three teenagers talking about their unusual homes. What advantages or disadvantages do they mention?



Jason



Ellie



Michael

- 4 **CD-1.2 MP3-2** Complete the sentences with the teenagers' names from Exercise 3. Then listen again and check.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 's father is a teacher.
- \_\_\_\_\_ often meets interesting people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ has never been late for class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ has lived in the same place since he/she was born.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is living on a boat at the moment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't have to make his/her bed.

- 5 Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the cartoon caption with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

## REMEMBER THIS

- The **Present Simple** describes facts, habits and routines.
- The **Present Continuous** describes activities in progress.
- The **Present Perfect** describes 1) finished actions in time 'up-to-now' or 2) unfinished situations that started in the past and continue now.

**Note:** *Been* is the past participle of *go* as well as *be*.



Reporter: 'Do you live (you/live) here?

Man: Yes, I do.

Reporter: How long <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you/be) here?

Man: I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here for five years.

Reporter: <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/live) in a real house?

Man: Yes, but I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) my treehouse.

My grandma <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with me at the moment.

## Grammar Focus pages 108–109

- 6 Choose the correct options. Then, in pairs, tell each other which sentences are true for you.

- I know / I've known my best friend since I was a child.
- I don't wear / I'm not wearing jeans today.
- I've had / I have the same phone for more than a year.
- I don't like / I'm not liking fish.
- I've been / I've gone abroad several times.
- I go / I'm going jogging every Sunday.

- 7 Complete the questions with the Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- Where do your parents come from (your parents/ come from)?
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in your house, apart from you?
- Who usually \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the cooking in your family?
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you/be) at your current address?
- \_\_\_\_\_ (your family/ever/move) house?
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ it/take) you to get to school?
- \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/be) to a really good house party?
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you/learn) English?

- 8 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in Exercise 7.



## 0.2 National dishes

Grammar: Quantifiers

Vocabulary: Food and drink

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- In pairs, write a type of food or drink for each letter of the alphabet. How many can you write in sixty seconds?  
*apple bread carrot*
- Complete the table with your words from Exercise 1 and write the plural form of the countable nouns. Then tick the food or drink you like most and compare with a partner.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
<i>apple - apples</i>	<i>bread</i>
<i>carrot - carrots</i>	

- Test your knowledge of national dishes. Match descriptions A–D with countries 1–4.

1 Australia ☐ 2 England ☐ 3 Ireland ☐ 4 USA ☐

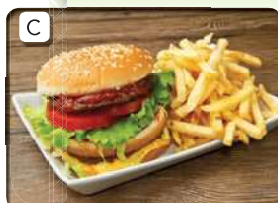
### NATIONAL DISHES



It's a simple dish: you cook <sup>1</sup>any / <sup>2</sup>some lamb, <sup>3</sup>a lot of / a little potatoes and <sup>4</sup>a few / a little onions together. <sup>5</sup>Much / Some people add carrots and other vegetables, but experts say that the real stew doesn't have <sup>6</sup>any / some other vegetables.



Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding is a popular dish for Sunday lunchtime, but <sup>7</sup>much / most people say that fish and chips is the national dish. Unfortunately, it's been so popular that there isn't <sup>8</sup>much / many cod left in the sea!



It's hard to choose one national dish for this huge country because there are so <sup>9</sup>many / much regional dishes. But <sup>10</sup>a few / little people can resist the most popular dish in this country: a big hamburger with <sup>11</sup>any / lots of chips and tomato sauce.



There aren't <sup>12</sup>some / any 'national dishes', but there are <sup>13</sup>a little / a few favourites: meat pies, roast lamb and vegetables, barbecued steak and sausages.

- CD-1.3 MP3-3** Read the descriptions again and choose the correct quantifiers. Then listen and check.
- Write a similar description of the national dish of your country.
- Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the cartoon caption with *any, some, many, much, few* or *little*.

### REMEMBER THIS

- You use *a few/many* with countable nouns.
- You use *a little/much* with uncountable nouns.
- You use *any/some/a lot of/lots of* with both.

**Note:** *A little hope* and *a few friends* is more positive than *little hope* and *few friends*.



**Reporter:** How <sup>1</sup>much food do you have for breakfast?

**Man:** Just a <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ ncakes with a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ honey on.

**Reporter:** How <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ cups of tea do you drink?

**Man:** Not many. I have one cup with <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

**Reporter:** Do you put <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in your tea?

**Man:** No, I don't have <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sugar – I'm on a diet.

### Grammar Focus page 110

- Write sentences with the opposite meaning. Use one of the quantifiers in brackets.
  - I eat a lot of pasta. (much / many)  
*I don't eat much pasta.*
  - I eat lots of meat. (many / much)
  - There are some good restaurants near my house. (some / any)
  - I drink a lot of coke. (very little / very few)
  - My mother bakes a lot of cakes. (much / many)
  - I had some cereal for breakfast. (any / many)
  - I used to eat lots of vegetables. (very little / very few)
  - I do lots of cooking at home. (much / many)
- Tick the sentences in Exercise 7 that are true for you. Then compare with a partner.



## 0.3 Flashmob

**Grammar:** Present Perfect and Past Simple  
**Vocabulary:** Shops

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- In pairs, list the different types of shops in a shopping street or mall you both know.  
*a supermarket, a shoe shop, a jeweller's, ...*
- Look at your list from Exercise 1 and say which shops you go to regularly, sometimes or never.
- Choose the correct verb forms in the blog entry and the comments. What is a 'flashmob'?

www.jackiesblog.eu



Have you ever seen / Did you ever see a flashmob? I've just seen one for the first time. I was in the Central shopping mall this morning with my mum. When we <sup>2</sup>ve come out / came out of a clothes shop, we <sup>3</sup>ve heard / heard loud music and <sup>4</sup>ve seen / saw a woman who was dancing on her own. Then a few more people <sup>5</sup>have started / started dancing. In the end, there were about forty people dancing. It <sup>6</sup>has been / was really professional. After about ten minutes the music <sup>7</sup>has stopped / stopped and they <sup>8</sup>ve walked / walked away. It's one of the most exciting things I <sup>9</sup>ve ever seen / ever saw.

#### Comments

I <sup>10</sup>ve just arrived / just arrived at the Central mall now and I <sup>11</sup>ve already heard / already heard about the flashmob – everybody's talking about it. I'm sorry I missed it.

Tina17, 13 July, 1.15 p.m.

I <sup>12</sup>saw / 've seen the flashmob at the mall this morning – it was really exciting. I <sup>13</sup>ve just watched / just watched a few more online. There are some really good ones!

Happydancer, 13 July, 7.03 p.m.

I <sup>14</sup>haven't seen / didn't see a flashmob yet, but my friends <sup>15</sup>have seen / saw one when they were on holiday in Spain last summer.

S@lly, 14 July, 11.42 a.m.

- Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the cartoon caption with the Present Perfect or Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

### REMEMBER THIS

- You use the **Present Perfect** to talk about finished actions in time up to now. You never say when exactly they happened. You can use time expressions such as *ever, never, just, already, (not) yet*.
- You use the **Past Simple** to talk about finished actions in past time. You usually say when they happened. You can use time expressions such as *yesterday, last Sunday, two weeks ago, in 1974*.

I'm in the new mall. I <sup>1</sup>'ve just bought (just/buy) a really nice pullover. I <sup>2</sup> — (see) it in a magazine last week.



I <sup>3</sup> — (not buy) anything at the new mall yet, but I <sup>4</sup> — (buy) a nice pullover online last weekend. I <sup>5</sup> — (already/wear) it a lot.

### Grammar Focus page 111

- CD•1.4 MP3•4 Complete the conversation with the Present Perfect or Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check. Why is Ruth worried?
- R: Hi, Simon. How are you doing?  
S: Really well! I <sup>1</sup>'ve just finished (just/finish) my exams.  
R: Oh great. Lucky you! <sup>2</sup>I — (not finish/yet) – three more to go.  
S: Oh well, good luck. Listen, <sup>3</sup> — (you/ever/see) a flashmob?  
R: Yes, I <sup>4</sup> — (see) one on YouTube yesterday. It <sup>5</sup> — (be) fantastic. But I <sup>6</sup> — (not see) a real one.  
S: Me neither, but I — (watch) a few online. Yesterday, I <sup>8</sup> — (watch) a surprise flashmob for a girl's eighteenth birthday.  
R: Oh, right!  
S: So I want to organise one for my sister's birthday. Will you help me? You have to learn a dance.  
R: Dance? Are you sure? <sup>9</sup> — (you/ask) anybody else yet?  
S: Yes, I <sup>10</sup> — (already/ask) lots of people. I <sup>11</sup> — (speak) to Sally five minutes ago and she said yes.  
R: But she's a good dancer and I'm not!  
S: Don't worry, we have plenty of time. I <sup>12</sup> — (not choose) the music yet!
- In pairs, discuss whether you think flashmobs are a good birthday surprise. What other types of birthday surprise can you think of?



## 0.4 Money, money, money

**Grammar:** Comparative and superlative adjectives

• *too* and *enough*

**Vocabulary:** Clothes and accessories

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- In pairs, list all the clothes and accessories you can think of in sixty seconds.  
*a tie, a dress, ...*
- Put the words from your list in Exercise 1 in groups 1–5. Some words can go in more than one group.
  - items usually worn by women only: *a dress,*
  - items usually worn by men only: *a tie,*
  - outdoor items:
  - formal items: *a tie,*
  - items you would never wear: *a tie,*

- Complete the texts with the words in the box.

as (x2) enough more (x2) most richer than (x3)  
the (x2) too

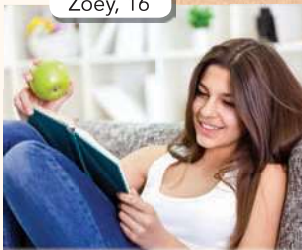
### TEEN ATTITUDES TO MONEY

**We ask brother and sister Tom and Zoey about their attitudes to money and shopping.**

I think I'm very good with money. I don't have much money though because I'm still at school, but I'm <sup>1</sup>*more* careful than my brother. For example, he spends his birthday money as soon as he gets it. Also, he's older <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ me and has a weekend job, so he's <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ than I am. To be honest, I think he's stupid with his money. The <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ expensive thing I've ever bought is a leather jacket, and that was second-hand, so it wasn't <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ expensive as a new one. I don't go out much – Tom says I'm not sociable <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ but I just like staying at home.

I'm <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ generous than Zoey. In fact, I'm probably <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ generous! If I have money, I spend it. I'm richer than Zoey because I work at the weekend, but she's more careful <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ me, so she always has money and I never have any. Actually, I think Zoey's <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ meanest person I know! My clothes are more expensive <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Zoey's, but I buy expensive clothes because people who make cheap clothes have <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ worst working conditions in the world. I spend a lot of money on going out. Zoey isn't <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ popular as I am, so she stays at home more!

Zoey, 16



- CD•1.5 MP3•5** Listen and check your answers to Exercise 3. Who is more like you: Zoey or Tom?

- Read **REMEMBER THIS**. Then complete the cartoon caption with one word in each gap.

### REMEMBER THIS

You use comparative and superlative adjectives to compare things.

- short adjectives: add *-er/the -est*, e.g. *shorter/the shortest*
- long adjectives: add *more/the most* e.g. *more fashionable/the most fashionable*
- irregular adjectives:  
*good/better/the best*  
*bad/worse/the worst*  
*far/further/the furthest*

**Note:** You use *too* + adjective or *not* + adjective + *enough* to show there is a problem with something.

Mum, all my jeans are <sup>1</sup>*too* short!



Don't worry, love. These are longer <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ your old ones. They may not be as fashionable <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the ones in the shops, but I think they'll be long <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ now.

### Grammar Focus page 112

- Complete the sentences with *too* or *not enough* and the adjective in brackets. Which sentences are true for you?
  - I'd like to buy designer clothes, but they are *too expensive*. (expensive)
  - I want to learn to drive, but I'm \_\_\_\_\_. (old)
  - I'd like a larger bed, but my room is \_\_\_\_\_. (big)
  - My brother never lends me money because he is \_\_\_\_\_. (mean)
  - My parents won't let me have a motorbike. They say it is \_\_\_\_\_. (dangerous)
- Complete the questions with the superlative form of adjectives from the box or your own ideas. Then, in pairs, ask and answer the questions.
 

bad cheap funny good intelligent  
interesting stylish valuable

  - What is \_\_\_\_\_ item of clothing you have?
  - Who is \_\_\_\_\_ person you know?
  - Where is \_\_\_\_\_ clothes shop in your town?
  - What is \_\_\_\_\_ possession you have?
  - Who is \_\_\_\_\_ celebrity you know?



## 0.5 At the movies

**Grammar:** Future forms

**Vocabulary:** Books and films

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Look at the table and tick the things you have watched or read this week. Then compare with a partner.

Things you watch		Things you read	
documentaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	poems	<input type="checkbox"/>
video clips	<input type="checkbox"/>	textbooks	<input type="checkbox"/>
adverts	<input type="checkbox"/>	detective novels	<input type="checkbox"/>
action films	<input type="checkbox"/>	song lyrics	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2 In pairs, list as many more ideas as you can in sixty seconds. Then discuss what you watch or read most.

- 3 **CD•1.6 MP3•6** Listen to Emma and Luke arranging to go to the cinema. When is the new *Hunger Games* film coming out and when do they arrange to see it?



Emma



Luke

- 4 **CD•1.6 MP3•6** Complete Emma's and Luke's diaries with the events in the box. Then listen again and check.

Football 9.30 Dentist  
7.00 Babysitting Wedding

Emma's diary

	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning			
Afternoon		<sup>2</sup> _____	
Evening	<sup>1</sup> _____		

Luke's diary

	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning		<sup>3</sup> _____	
Afternoon			<sup>4</sup> _____
Evening			

- 5 In pairs, explain why Emma and Luke can't go to the cinema on Friday evening, Saturday afternoon or evening, or Sunday afternoon. What future form do you use?

*Emma can't go to the cinema on Friday evening because she ...*

8

- 6 **CD•1.7 MP3•7** Choose the correct future forms in this second conversation between Emma and Luke. Then listen and check.

Emma: Hi, Luke. What time is it?

Luke: 2 o'clock in the afternoon. <sup>1</sup>*I'm going to* / *I'll* buy the cinema tickets online – are you sure you're coming?

Emma: Yeah – what time?

Luke: It starts at 7.30, but <sup>2</sup>*I'm going to* / *I'll* get there early. We want good seats, don't we?

Emma: Yeah, we do.

Luke: <sup>3</sup>*I'm going to* / *I'll* get a lift with my mum. Do you want us to pick you up?

Emma: Please.

Luke: OK. <sup>4</sup>*We're going to* / *We'll* pick you up at 6.45. OK?

Emma: Great. <sup>5</sup>*I'm going to* / *I'll* buy the popcorn!

- 7 Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the cartoon captions with the correct future forms.

### REMEMBER THIS

- You use the **Present Continuous** for future arrangements. You often mention a time, a date or a place.
- You use **be going to** for future intentions. You have already decided to do something and you tell people about it. You also use it for predictions based on what you can see or know.
- You use **will** for spontaneous decisions. You often use expressions like *I think I'll ...*, *I'll probably ...*, *Don't worry, I'll ...*. You also use it for predictions.

I <sup>1</sup>*'m seeing* (see) the latest *Hunger Games* film this evening.

Ooh! I think I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (come) with you!



Not me – I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the books first.

### Grammar Focus page 112

- 8 Copy a diary page from Exercise 4 and write in things you have arranged to do next weekend. Then, in pairs, try to find a time when you can both go to the cinema.

A: *What are you doing on Friday evening?*

B: *I'm going to a party. What are ...*

- 9 Complete the sentences with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets. Then tick any sentences that are true for you.

1 I *'m going* (go) to the cinema on Saturday.

2 It's very cold. It looks like it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow).

3 I haven't got any plans this evening. \_\_\_\_\_ (probably/watch) TV.

4 My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a big eighteenth birthday party next month.

5 I don't think England \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the next World Cup.

6 I've decided that I \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) married.



## 0.6 My technology

Grammar: First and Second Conditionals

Vocabulary: Technology and the Internet

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

#### 1 Match words and phrases to make common collocations about technology.

- |                |                         |                          |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 download     | a to Facebook           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 log on       | b your desktop computer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 print a      | c your password         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 chat         | d profile photo         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 follow       | e somebody on Twitter   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 switch on    | f music                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 click        | g on an app             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 type in      | h online                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 visit a      | i document              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 change your | j website               | <input type="checkbox"/> |

#### 2 How often do you do the things in Exercise 1? Put ✓ (often), ? (sometimes) or X (never) in the boxes. Then compare with a partner.

#### 3 Complete the First Conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If you play (play) video games all the time, you won't be a happy, healthy person.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (get) bad marks at school if you don't stop spending so much time online.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any real friends if you use social networking.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (use) social networking, you'll lose your privacy.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep) very well if you go online just before you go to bed.

#### 4 CD 1.8 MP3-8 Listen to an interview and check your answers to Exercise 3. Do you think you are addicted to technology?

#### 5 Complete the Second Conditional questions in the questionnaire with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

[be   buy   have to   spend   travel]



- What would you buy if you had €500 to spend on technology?
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ give up one of your devices (laptop, phone, etc.), which one could you live without?
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ with a friend and the friend \_\_\_\_\_ the whole time texting someone else, how would you feel?
- If you had a blog, what would you blog about?
- If you could time travel, what time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to?

#### 6 Read REMEMBER THIS. Which conditional structure do you use to show that something is not real or not probable now?

### REMEMBER THIS

- You use the **First Conditional** to talk about the future result of an action.
- You use the **Second Conditional** to talk about the likely present or future result of an imaginary action.

If you get me a new computer, I'll do the dishes every night.



If we got you a new computer, we'd never see you!

### Grammar Focus page 113

#### 7 CD 1.9 MP3-9 In pairs, do the questionnaire in Exercise 5 and compare your answers. Then listen to Jake and Maria answering the questions. Who is most like you?

#### 8 CD 1.9 MP3-9 Complete the extracts from the conversation in Exercise 7. Then listen again and check.

- If I had (have) €500 to spend, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) new speakers.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) give up my phone, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not able to) go online.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not care) if my friend \_\_\_\_\_ (text) someone else the whole time.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time to blog, I \_\_\_\_\_ (blog) about music.
- I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to 1970 if I \_\_\_\_\_ (can).

#### 9 Complete the conditional sentences to make them true for you.

- If I get (get) some money for my next birthday, I'll save it.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) £1,000 in the street, ...
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any homework this evening, ...
- If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice weather tomorrow, ...
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) drive, ...
- If my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the lottery, ...
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) to be 150, ...
- If everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (think) the same as me, ...



## 0.7 Growing up

**Grammar:** Modal verbs for obligation and permission  
**Vocabulary:** Education

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- In pairs, list all the school and university subjects you can think of in sixty seconds.  
*English, Maths, Music, ...*
- Rank the subjects you wrote in Exercise 1 in order of 1) interest, 2) difficulty, 3) usefulness.
- Read about three different types of parent. Choose the correct options.

## TWENTY-FIRST-CENTURY PARENTING

### What kinds of parents are there?

#### Tiger parents



are strict and say their children ...

- <sup>1</sup> *needn't* / *must* be the number one student in every subject except P.E. and Drama.
- <sup>2</sup> *have to* / *aren't allowed to* play the piano or violin only and <sup>3</sup> *must* / *mustn't* play any other instrument.
- <sup>4</sup> *need to* / *don't have to* show respect for them.
- <sup>5</sup> *can* / *are not allowed to* play computer games or watch TV.

#### Helicopter parents



are overprotective and say their children ...

- <sup>6</sup> *can't* / *must* do anything dangerous.
- <sup>7</sup> *can't* / *need to* find their own strengths and weaknesses.
- <sup>8</sup> *have to* / *aren't allowed to* discuss their problems and worries with them.
- <sup>9</sup> *must* / *can't* call them regularly when they are not at home.

#### Hipster parents



are non-traditional and say their children ...

- <sup>10</sup> *mustn't* / *are allowed to* do more or less whatever they want.
- <sup>11</sup> *have to* / *needn't* be top of the class.
- <sup>12</sup> *don't have to* / *mustn't* follow many rules – they can usually make their own decisions.
- <sup>13</sup> *can* / *must* call them by their first names instead of 'Mum' and 'Dad'.

- Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the cartoon captions with *to* or *-*.

### REMEMBER THIS

You use *must*, *need to*, *have to*, *can* and *be allowed to* to talk about obligation and permission.

Necessary	<i>have to/need to/must</i>
Not necessary	<i>don't have to/don't need to</i>
Permitted	<i>can/be allowed to</i>
Not permitted	<i>can't/mustn't/be not allowed to</i>

**Note:** You usually use *have to* (not *must*) and *can't* (not *mustn't*) to talk about rules or arrangements.

Can I <sup>1</sup> *-* go out this evening?



Well, you must <sup>2</sup> *do your* homework first. Then you need <sup>3</sup> *-* practise your violin.

And you mustn't <sup>4</sup> *-* be late for bed because you have <sup>5</sup> *-* get up early.

### Grammar Focus page 114

- Complete the questions with the words in the box. Then, in pairs, ask and answer the questions.

*be allowed to   can   have to*

- Do you have to* learn the violin?
- watch TV in your room?
- keep your phone on overnight?
- have regular house parties with your friends?
- arrive home before midnight?
- keep your bedroom clean and tidy?

- CD-1.10 MP3-10** Complete the descriptions of two different types of teacher. Then listen and check.

**THE STRICT TEACHER:** She stands at the front of the class and you <sup>1</sup> *have to* listen to her. When she asks a question, you're not *-* to call out the answer. You have to put your hand in the air. You <sup>3</sup> *-* talk in class and you have to do your homework on time – no excuses.

**THE RELAXED TEACHER:** The opposite of the strict teacher. You are allowed <sup>4</sup> *-* call out answers and sometimes you <sup>5</sup> *-* call him by his first name. You have <sup>6</sup> *-* do your homework, but you <sup>7</sup> *-* need to do it exactly on time. But there are rules. You <sup>8</sup> *-* use your phone in class and when you talk to your classmates, it <sup>9</sup> *-* to be about the subject of the lesson.

- In pairs, discuss the questions.

- What other types of teacher can you think of?
- What are the most important qualities for a teacher?
- What type of teacher do you think you would be?



## 0.8 Young entrepreneurs

Grammar: Defining relative clauses

Vocabulary: Work

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- In pairs, list all the jobs you can think of in sixty seconds.  
*doctor, ...*
- Put the words from your list in Exercise 1 in groups 1–5. Some words can go in more than one group.
  - jobs that pay a high salary: *doctor,*
  - jobs which involve long hours: *doctor,*
  - jobs where you can do overtime: *doctor,*
  - jobs for people who are creative:
  - jobs which you would like to do:

- CD•1.11 MP3•11 Read the text and choose the correct relative pronouns. Then listen and check. Are you an entrepreneur?

#### What is an entrepreneur?

Entrepreneurs are people <sup>1</sup>*who* / *which* can turn dreams into reality. They enjoy being in situations <sup>2</sup>*who* / *that* challenge them. They are the kind of people <sup>3</sup>*that* / *which* take risks and they don't follow the crowd. They want to create things <sup>4</sup>*where* / *that* inspire other people. At school, they often have problems <sup>5</sup>*who* / *which* teach them important life skills. There are many successful entrepreneurs <sup>6</sup>*which* / *who* start life with little money or education. There are plenty of colleges <sup>7</sup>*which* / *where* you can learn business skills, but there is one essential quality <sup>8</sup>*where* / *that* they can't teach you in college: passion!

- Read REMEMBER THIS. Then complete the cartoon caption with relative pronouns.

### REMEMBER THIS

- You use *who* or *that* for people.
- You use *which* or *that* for things.
- You use *where* to refer to a place.

**Note:** You can leave out *that*, *which* or *who* when it comes before a noun or a pronoun.



I have the best job in the world! I have a job <sup>1</sup>*that* 's fun and enjoyable. I work in a place <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_. I don't have to wear a suit. I work with people <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_ are happy and relaxed. I have a job <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_ makes my friends jealous. I'm a water slide tester! Whee!

- Join the sentences using the relative pronouns in brackets.

- I've got an uncle. He started a business. (who)  
*I've got an uncle who started a business.*
- My father drives a car. The car belongs to his company. (that)
- There's a college in my city. You can do business studies there. (where)
- I've got a sister. She works in a shop. (that)
- One day I'd like to get a job. The job includes foreign travel. (which)
- I've got a part-time job. I don't enjoy it. (that)

- CD•1.12 MP3•12 Read Louis's story. Cross out the underlined relative pronouns where they are not necessary. Then listen and check.

### Louis's Story

Louis Barnett is a twenty-three-year-old entrepreneur from England <sup>1</sup>*who* has a passion for chocolate.



When he was eleven, he was having difficulties at school, so his parents found a tutor <sup>2</sup>*who* could teach him at home. One day he made a cake <sup>3</sup>*that* his family and friends enjoyed so much that they asked him to make more. He learnt about different ways of making chocolate and at the age of twelve he set up a company <sup>4</sup>*which* he called 'Chokolit'. The name is inspired by the problems <sup>5</sup>*that* he has had with spelling! He is interested in environmental protection, so he never uses ingredients <sup>6</sup>*that* damage the environment. He also works with a cooperative in the Caribbean <sup>7</sup>*where* they run all their machinery with solar power. By the age of fifteen Louis had become a qualified chocolatier and one of the youngest entrepreneurs in the world.

- Complete the questions. Add a relative pronoun if necessary. Then, in pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- Do you know anyone *who* doesn't like chocolate?
- When was the last time \_\_\_\_ you ate a bar of chocolate?
- Is there a shop in your town or city \_\_\_\_ you can buy good chocolate?
- When was the last time \_\_\_\_ you bought somebody a box of chocolates?
- Do you know anyone \_\_\_\_ works in the food industry?
- How important is it to eat food \_\_\_\_ doesn't damage the environment?



## 0.1 Home sweet home

### Present tenses – review • Houses

#### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Complete the words in the sentences. The first letter of each word is given.

- 0 Amy lives near the sea. In summer, we sunbathe in her garden and we can hear the waves.
- 1 They've moved into a d h ouse. Because it's not joined to the neighbours' house, it's quiet.
- 2 Many old people choose to live in b uildings because there are no stairs to climb.
- 3 We only have meals in the d ining room on special occasions. Normally, we eat in the kitchen.
- 4 It's very convenient living in the c ity centre. My flat is only five minutes from the main station and all the shops.
- 5 I have a big b ookshelf against the wall in my bedroom and I'm slowly filling it with all the novels I've read.
- 6 Our boots are down in the b asement. Mum won't go there because she says spiders live under the house.

- 2 Read the email and choose the correct options.

Hi Vicky,  
How are you? Guess what! We're moving house again! ☹  
I know, I know! It's ridiculous, right? I <sup>1</sup>hate / am hating it. We <sup>2</sup>move / have moved three times in two years. I'm <sup>3</sup>just getting / I just got to know my new school friends and suddenly it's time to leave again. Mum and Dad <sup>4</sup>are packing up / have packed up things upstairs right now – I should be helping, but the thought of putting all my stuff in boxes again <sup>5</sup>makes / has made me want to cry. It would be so much better if Dad had a normal job. I just want to stay in one place for a few years! I <sup>6</sup>go / am going crazy with all this constant change.  
Miss you,  
C.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms.

- 0 I'm driving (drive) now. Can I call you back later?
- 1 Graham hasn't cleaned (not clean) the bathroom once so far this year. Avoid it if you can!
- 2 Every September Helen orders (order) all the stuff she needs for school from that website.
- 3 What are you waiting for (you/wait) for? The washing-up isn't going to do itself, you know.
- 4 I don't live (never/live) in a house with a balcony. It's really annoying in the summer when it's hot.
- 5 Do you really enjoy (you/really/enjoy) tidying up? If so, you can do my room any time you like!
- 6 What's that smell? It's coming from the kitchen. It's burning (something/burn)?

## 0.2 National dishes

### Quantifiers • Food and drink

#### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable) next to the words in the box. Then use them to complete the shopping list.

bread	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U	butter	<input type="checkbox"/>	chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>
chocolate	<input type="checkbox"/>	eggs	<input type="checkbox"/>	jam	<input type="checkbox"/>
olive oil	<input type="checkbox"/>	potatoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	soup	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Shopping

- 2 loaves of <sup>0</sup>bread (white/brown)
- 3 cans of <sup>1</sup> minestrone (minestrone, chicken, tomato)
- a packet of <sup>2</sup> raspberry jam
- a jar of <sup>3</sup> free-range eggs (raspberry)
- a box of <sup>4</sup> milk (free-range)
- 2 bars of <sup>5</sup> white chocolate (milk/white)
- a big bag of <sup>6</sup> potatoes
- a bottle of <sup>7</sup> olive oil
- 4 pieces of <sup>8</sup> chocolate (breast)

- 2 Cross out one incorrect option in each sentence.

- 1 Don't put so much / so many / a lot of salt on your food. It's not good for you.
- 2 I would like any / some / lots of chilli sauce with my burger, please.
- 3 They have a few / many / little different pizza toppings to choose from. Which do you fancy?
- 4 I have few / little / a little time to help you.
- 5 Few / Some / A little people have actually tasted the world's most expensive coffee.

- 3 Complete the text with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

a little   ~~a lot of~~   any   few  
little   many   much   some

There are <sup>0</sup>a lot of cooking programmes on television these days. They seem to be on day and night. In fact,

<sup>1</sup> many channels are nothing but cooking. How <sup>2</sup> many



TV chefs do we need?

I actually think that very <sup>3</sup> few people make <sup>4</sup> any of the dishes they see on these programmes. Perhaps people spend so <sup>5</sup> much time watching cooking shows that they don't actually have time to cook or eat!



## 0.5 At the movies

Future forms • Books and films

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Complete the words in the sentences. Some letters are given.

- 0 Next Friday the school drama group will perform comedy versions of *Cinderella* and other **fairy tales**.
- 1 There aren't many books to choose from in the airport bookshop. They only have the top ten **b\_\_\_\_\_t s\_\_\_\_\_s** and a few travel guides.
- 2 It's what all 'Beliebers' have been waiting for – Justin Bieber's exclusive **a\_\_\_\_\_y**. Justin tells his own story.
- 3 Al would never tell his male friends, but he quite enjoys watching **r\_\_\_\_\_c c\_\_\_\_\_s** with his girlfriend.
- 4 Zoe loves watching **m\_\_\_\_\_s**, but Dan would rather listen to actors speaking words than singing them.
- 5 **S\_\_\_\_\_e f\_\_\_\_\_n** films have been popular with many young people ever since *Star Wars* was a huge hit in the 1980s.

2 Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- 1 The phone is ringing.      it, please?  
A Will you answer      B Are you going to answer  
C Are you answering
- 2 The students      their final exam tomorrow at 9 a.m.  
A will sit      B are going to sit  
C are sitting
- 3      some new books online tonight if I have time.  
A I'll order      B I'm going to order  
C I'm ordering
- 4 I can't come over this evening. Jane and I      at 7 p.m. to talk about our Science project.  
A will meet      B are going to meet  
C are meeting
- 5 Look at all this traffic!      late for the appointment, I'm afraid.  
A We'll be      B We're going to be  
C We're being

3 Complete the conversations with the most appropriate future forms of the words in brackets. Use short forms.

#### Conversation 1

Assistant: Which colour phone would you like, sir? We have black, white and champagne.

Jake: Hmm, good question. I think I <sup>0</sup>ll have (have) black.

Assistant: Very good, sir. I <sup>1</sup>ll (just/check) that we have that particular model here in the shop ...  
Yes, we do. How would you like to pay?

Jake: Erm ... I guess I <sup>2</sup>ll (pay) in cash.

#### Conversation 2

Molly: Have you decided what you <sup>3</sup>ll (do) this afternoon?

Scott: Yeah, I <sup>4</sup>ll (meet) Paul at two and we <sup>5</sup>ll (play) Frisbee if the weather is good.

Molly: Well, it's clear and blue at the moment, so I don't think it <sup>6</sup>ll (rain).

## 0.6 My technology

First and Second Conditionals •  
Technology and the Internet

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Complete the notifications with the correct form of the verbs in the box. There are two extra verbs.

change chat click upload  
follow ~~log~~ switch type visit

We don't recognise your location. Are you <sup>0</sup>logging on to our website with a new device or connection?

<sup>1</sup>Follow us on Twitter at #Eurolot.

Please make sure you have  
<sup>2</sup>switched off your phone.

To open the program,  
<sup>3</sup>click on the blue and white icon.

Please <sup>4</sup>visit our website to find out more.

To access your account,  
please <sup>5</sup>log in your password.

To <sup>6</sup>upload your profile picture, select a new photograph, right click and choose 'Make this my profile picture'.

2 Put the words in the correct order to form conditional sentences. Add commas where necessary.

- 0 the same phone / know / won't / as your sister / you / you / buy  
If you buy the same phone as your sister, you won't know which is yours.
- 1 go crazy / if / would / he / wasn't able to  
Liam would go crazy if he wasn't able to check Twitter at least once every hour.
- 2 charges / last all day / she / if  
Will Lucy's phone battery last all day if she charges it fully?
- 3 late again / we'll / is / get stuck  
If Mum is late again, we'll get stuck in the rush hour traffic.
- 4 she / would / had more time / talk to her friends  
If Jasmine had more time, she would talk to her friends rather than text with them.

3 Complete the First and Second Conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 0 If we finish (finish) band practice on time tonight, I ll meet (meet) you for sushi.
- 1 If we ll (not have) school tomorrow, I ll go (go) cross-country skiing with my brother. Unfortunately, it's Wednesday and we do have school.
- 2 I ll (not buy) that model of phone if I ll (be) you. My sister has one and she hates it.
- 3 OK, OK, you can borrow my bike, but if I ll (lend) it to you, ll (you/ride) safely?
- 4 If everybody ll (look) the same, we ll (get) tired of looking at each other.
- 5 If you ll (eat) nothing but junk food, you ll (feel) tired all the time. You should change your diet.



## 0.7 Growing up

Modal verbs for obligation and permission • Education

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Match the headings in the box with the word groups. There are two extra headings.

Agriculture Art Business Engineering  
Geography History Languages  
Physical Education (PE)

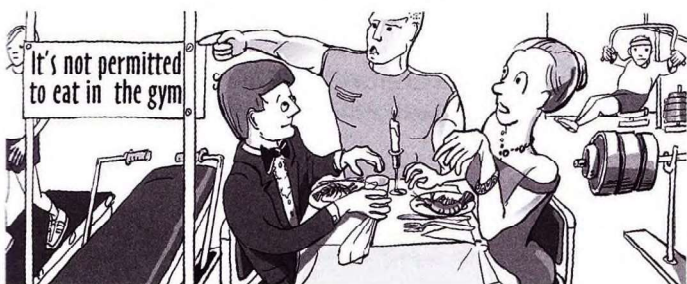
- 0 Agriculture : farming, plants, food  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ : maps, countries, continents  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ : kings and queens, wars and battles  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ : vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ : painting, drawing, sculpture  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ : sales, marketing, accounting

- 2 Choose the correct options.

- 1 You *need to* / *don't have to* / *mustn't* be male to be an astronaut.  
2 You *have to* / *mustn't* / *can't* be eighteen to vote in a general election in most countries.  
3 PE teachers *mustn't* / *are allowed to* / *need to* be physically fit.  
4 I'm *allowed to* / *must* / *mustn't* remember to send Pauline a birthday card this year.  
5 Children *can* / *must* / *can't* watch films that have an '18 certificate'.  
6 Men *can* / *must* / *needn't* wear pink if they want to.

- 3 Rewrite the sports centre rules. Use modal verbs for permission and obligation. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 0 Pets are not permitted in the sports centre.  
You can't/aren't allowed to bring pets into the sports centre.  
1 It is necessary to have the correct change for the lockers in the changing rooms.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ have the correct change for the lockers in the changing rooms.  
2 It is not necessary to wear a swimming cap in the pool.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ wear a swimming cap in the pool.  
3 Parents are permitted to enter the baby pool with their child.  
Parents \_\_\_\_\_ enter the baby pool with their child.  
4 It is not permitted to eat in the gym.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ eat in the gym.



## 0.8 Young entrepreneurs

Defining relative clauses • Work

### SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Complete the words in the sentences. Some letters are given.

- 0 Ellen wants to be rich, so she is looking for a job that pays a high salary.  
1 Mum is often home late because her job involves l \_\_\_\_\_ g h \_\_\_\_\_ s.  
2 So, the job is forty hours a week and you will get paid extra if you work o \_\_\_\_\_ e.  
3 I don't want a boss telling me what to do all the time. I want to w \_\_\_\_\_ k for m \_\_\_\_\_ f.  
4 Uncle Steve has a \_\_\_\_\_ d f \_\_\_\_\_ r nine different jobs this month, but he hasn't had even one interview.  
5 Dad hates travelling to and from work every day. He'd much prefer to w \_\_\_\_\_ k from h \_\_\_\_\_ e.

- 2 Write sentences with defining relative clauses. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 0 Sochi / the Russian city / the 2014 Winter Olympics were held  
Sochi is the Russian city where the 2014 Winter Olympics were held.  
1 an igloo / a traditional type of Inuit house / is made of snow  
\_\_\_\_\_  
2 a puck / a small flat disk / is used instead of a ball in ice hockey  
\_\_\_\_\_  
3 an ice dancer / a performer / skates to music  
\_\_\_\_\_  
4 ski jumping and cross country skiing / the winter sports / Poland is best at  
\_\_\_\_\_  
5 this amazing speed skating track / the place / three world records were broken yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Add relative pronouns to the sentences where necessary. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 0 This is the type of business where I think people will be keen to invest in.  
1 Do you have an idea for a product or service \_\_\_\_\_ you think people will love?  
2 This is the university department \_\_\_\_\_ Economics, Finance and Banking are taught.  
3 Nobody wants a career \_\_\_\_\_ they find boring or unrewarding.  
4 Welcome to the house \_\_\_\_\_ Steve Jobs lived when he first had the idea for Apple computers.  
5 I'm not the sort of person \_\_\_\_\_ likes to take risks.  
6 We are now on the boat \_\_\_\_\_ Coco Chanel bought after she made her millions as a fashion designer.  
7 If you have an idea for a product \_\_\_\_\_ is more environmentally friendly, please tell us about it.