



	Grammar	Vocabulary	Pronunciation
7			
52	A How to... <i>uses of the infinitive</i>	verbs + infinitive: <i>try to, forget to</i> , etc.	weak form of <i>to</i> , linking
54	B Being happy <i>uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)</i>	verbs + gerund	the letter <i>i</i>
56	C Learn a language in a month! <i>have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't</i>	modifiers: <i>a little (bit), really</i> , etc.	sentence stress
58	PRACTICAL ENGLISH Episode 4 At the pharmacy		
8			
60	A I don't know what to do! <i>should</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>/ʊ/</i> and <i>/u/</i> , sentence stress
62	B If something can go wrong,... <i>if + present, will + base form (first conditional)</i>	confusing verbs	linking
64	C You must be mine <i>possessive pronouns</i>	adverbs of manner	sentence rhythm
66	REVIEW AND CHECK 7&8		
9			
68	A What would you do? <i>if + past, would + base form (second conditional)</i>	animals	word stress
70	B I've been afraid of it for years <i>present perfect + for and since</i>	phobias and words related to fear	sentence stress
72	C Born to sing <i>present perfect or simple past? (2)</i>	biographies	word stress, <i>/ɔr/</i>
74	PRACTICAL ENGLISH Episode 5 Getting around		
10			
76	A The mothers of invention <i>passive</i>	verbs: <i>invent, discover</i> , etc.	<i>/ʃ/</i> , <i>-ed</i> , sentence stress
78	B Could do better <i>used to</i>	school subjects	<i>used to / didn't use to</i>
80	C Mr. Indecisive <i>might</i>	word building: noun formation	diphthongs
82	REVIEW AND CHECK 9&10		
11			
84	A Bad losers <i>expressing movement</i>	sports, expressing movement	sports
86	B Are you a morning person? <i>word order of phrasal verbs</i>	phrasal verbs	linking
88	C What a coincidence! <i>so, neither + auxiliaries</i>	similarities	sentence stress, <i>/ɔ/</i> and <i>/ə/</i>
90	PRACTICAL ENGLISH Episode 6 Time to go home		
12			
92	A Strange but true! <i>past perfect</i>	verb phrases	contractions: <i>had / hadn't</i>
94	B Gossip is good for you <i>reported speech</i>	<i>say or tell?</i>	double consonants
96	C The American English File quiz <i>questions without auxiliaries</i>	review	review
98	REVIEW AND CHECK 11&12		
100	Communication	126 Grammar Bank	164 Irregular verbs
111	Writing	150 Vocabulary Bank	166 Sound Bank
118	Listening		

What do you do?

I'm in college.

1A Where are you from?

1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING common verb phrases

1 HOME AND FAMILY

- Where _____ you from?
- Where _____ you born?
- Where do you _____?
- Do you _____ in a house or an apartment?
- Do you _____ any brothers and sisters?
- Do you _____ any pets?



2 JOB / STUDIES

- What do you _____?
- Where do you _____?
- Do you _____ your job?
- What school / college do you _____ to?
- What year _____ you in?
- Can you _____ any other languages? Which?
- Where did you _____ English before?



3 FREE TIME

- What kind of music do you _____ to?
- Do you _____ a musical instrument? Which?
- What TV shows do you _____?
- Do you _____ any sports? Which ones?
- What kinds of books or magazines do you _____?
- How often do you _____ to the movies?
- What did you _____ last weekend?



a Complete the questions with a verb.

b 1 2 Listen and repeat the **Free Time** questions. Copy the rhythm.

Sentence stress

Remember that we usually stress the important words in a sentence (the ones that carry important information) and say the other words less strongly, e.g., **Where** are you **from**? **What** do you **do**?

c In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Can you find at least **one** thing from each section that you have in common?

We live in the city.

2 GRAMMAR word order in questions

a Reorder the words to make questions.

- 1 born where your parents were ?
- 2 where from teacher our is ?
- 3 name your how you do spell ?
- 4 did last you go night out ?

b ► **p.126 Grammar Bank 1A.** Learn more about word order in questions and practice it.

c Stand up and ask different students the first question until somebody says *yes*. Then ask the follow-up question. Continue with the other questions, asking different students.

Do you drink a lot of coffee? (Yes, I do.

How many cups of coffee do you drink? (Five cups a day.

Present

- / drink a lot of coffee (or tea)? How many cups...?
- / go to bed early during the week? What time...?
- / spend a long time on Facebook every day? How long...?

Past

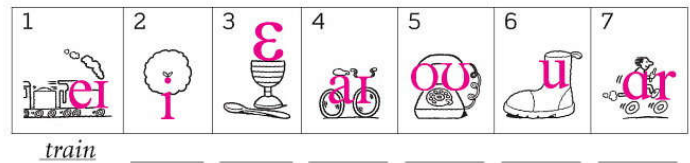
- / have a big breakfast today? What...?
- / go somewhere nice on Saturday? Where...?
- / see a good movie last week? What movie...?



3 PRONUNCIATION

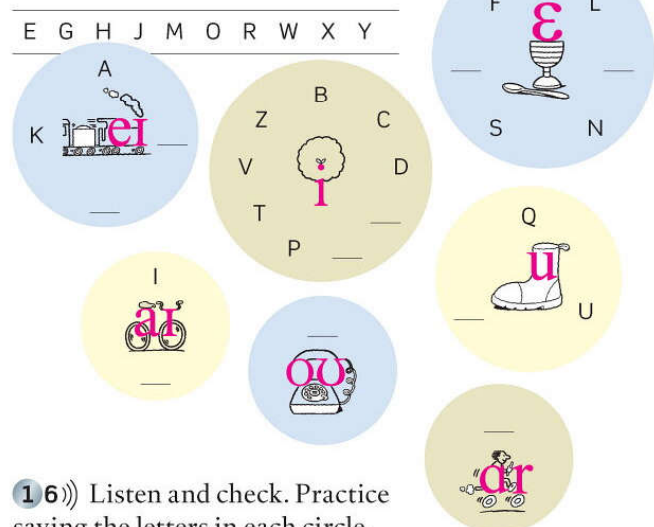
vowel sounds, the alphabet

a (15)) Look at the sound pictures. What are the words and vowel sounds? Listen and check.



b ► **p.166 Sound Bank.** Look at the typical spellings of these sounds.

c Add these letters to the circles.



d (16)) Listen and check. Practice saying the letters in each circle.

e Ask and answer with a partner.

- Do you usually get in touch with your friends by phone, **email**, or Facebook?
- Do you have an **iPod** or **MP3** player? What kind?
- Do you often watch **DVDs**? What kind?
- Do you watch **ESPN**, **CNN**, or **MTV**?
- Do you have any friends from the **US** or the **UK**?

4 SPELLING & NUMBERS

a (17)) Listen and write six first names.

b ► **Communication** What's his name? How do you spell it? **A** p.100 **B** p.103.

c How do you say these numbers?

13 30 76 100 150 375 600 1,500 2,000 10,500

d (18)) Listen and write the numbers.

- 1 Gate _____
- 2 _____ miles
- 3 Tel: _____
- 4 Population: _____
- 5 \$ _____

e Interview your partner and complete the form.

Student information

first name

last name

address

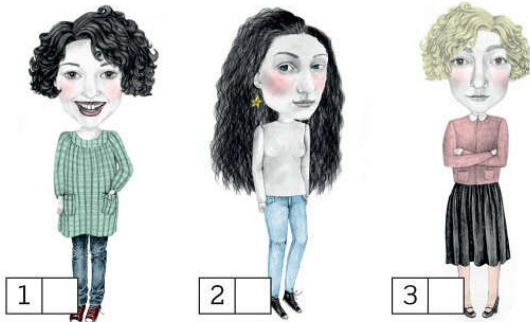
phone number

email

1B Charlotte's choice

1 VOCABULARY describing people

- a 1 9))) Listen to a man describing his girlfriend and check (✓) her picture.



- b Listen again. What two questions does Luke's friend ask him? How does Luke answer the second question?



What does she look like? What is she like?

What does she look like? = Tell me about her appearance (Is she tall / short? What color hair does she have?).

What is she like? = Tell me what kind of person she is (Is she friendly? Is she shy?).

- c ➤ p.150 Vocabulary Bank Describing people.

2 READING

- a Who do you think knows you better, your mother (or father) or your best friend? Why?
- b Read the introduction and the first paragraph of the article.
- 1 What is the idea of the experiment?
 - 2 Who is Charlotte?
 - 3 Who are Alice and Katie?
 - 4 What do Alice and Katie have to do? Then what happens?
- c Now read what Charlotte says. With a partner guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words and phrases.
- d Cover the text. Can you remember?
- 1 What does Charlotte like doing?
 - 2 What's she like?
 - 3 What kind of men does / doesn't she like?
 - 4 Who does she think is going to choose better? Why?

Who knows you better –



your mother

or

your best friend?

In our weekly experiment, single people who are looking for a partner ask their mother and their best friend to help.

This week's single person is Charlotte Ramirez, a 25-year-old web designer. Her father is Argentinian and her mother is American. She lives in San Francisco, and she doesn't have a partner right now. Her mother, Alice, chooses a man she thinks is perfect for her daughter and her best friend, Katie, chooses another. Then Charlotte goes on a date with each man. Which one does she prefer?

“I love going to the movies, but I often **feel like** staying at home with a good book,” says Charlotte. “I’m very friendly and **sociable** and I **get along well** with most people. I think I have a good **sense of humor**.”

“What kind of men do I like? Well, I like interesting men who can make me laugh. Physically, I prefer men with a really nice **smile** who are taller than me. And I don't usually like men with beards! I like men who **are into** literature and art, and classical music.”

“I’m not sure who is going to choose better for me. Both my mom and my best friend know me very well. Maybe Katie could find me a **guy** who is physically more **compatible**, but my mother has known me for longer!”

3 GRAMMAR simple present

- a From memory, try to complete the sentences using the simple present.

- 1 She _____ have a partner right now.
- 2 She _____ on a date with each man.
- 3 Which one _____ she prefer?
- 4 What kind of men _____ I like?
- 5 I _____ usually like men with beards.

- b In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 Which letter do you add to most verbs with *he, she, and it*?
- 2 How do the verbs below change with *he, she, and it*?

watch / study / go / have

- 3 What auxiliary verbs do you use to make questions and negatives with...?

a *I / you / we / they* b *he / she / it*

- c ► **p.126 Grammar Bank 1B.** Learn more about the simple present and practice it.

- d Can you remember the kind of men Charlotte likes and doesn't like?

- e Look at the photos of Alexander and Oliver. Find out about them. ► **Communication**
Alexander and Oliver A p.100 B p.103.



- f Which man do you think is better for Charlotte? Why?

4 LISTENING

- a (1 14) Listen to Charlotte talking about what happened when she met Alexander. What did she think of him? Does she want to see him again?



- b Listen again and write down any adjectives or expressions that Charlotte uses to describe his appearance and personality.

- c (1 15) Now repeat for Oliver.

- d What does Charlotte decide in the end? Do you agree with her?

5 PRONUNCIATION final -s / -es

- a (1 16) Listen and repeat.

 snake	She likes s cats. He works with his parents s .
 zebra	He has s brown eyes. She wears s jeans.
/ɪz/	She relax es with box es of chocolates. He us es glass es to read.



Pronunciation of final -s / -es: verbs and nouns

The final -s is pronounced /s/ or /z/. The difference is small.
The final -es is pronounced /ɪz/ after ch, c, g, sh, s, z, and x.

- b (1 17) How do you say the *he / she / it* form of these verbs and the plural of these nouns? Listen and check.

verbs: choose cook go live stop teach

nouns: boy class date friend language parent

6 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a Look at the form below and prepare to give this information about your friend.

**Do you have a friend who is looking for a partner?
Help him / her find one!**

Name	<input type="text"/>	Personality	<input type="text"/>
Relationship	<div>Single</div> <div>Divorced</div> <div>Separated</div>		
Age	<input type="text"/>		
Job	<input type="text"/>	Likes	<input type="text"/>
Appearance	<input type="text"/>	Doesn't like	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Search"/>			

- b Work in pairs. Ask and answer about your people. Compare the information. Do you think the two people are compatible?

What's his (her) name?

- c ► **p.111 Writing** *Describing a person.* Write a description of a person you know.

7 (1 18) SONG Ugly

1C Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Percy

1 VOCABULARY clothes

- a Look at the pictures. What are the models wearing? Match the words and clothes.



- ☐ boots
- ☐ pants
- ☐ shirt
- ☐ shoes
- ☐ skirt
- ☐ top



- b ➤ **p.151 Vocabulary Bank** *Things you wear.*

2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/ and /ər/

- a **1 20** Listen to these words and sounds. Practice saying them.

1  computer	bracelet cardigan jacket necklace
2  bird	shirt skirt T-shirt

- b Look at the highlighted letters in the words below. Which sound do they have, 1 or 2?

actor chemistry first painter third
 arrive imagine world attractive
 instrument problem prefer

- c **1 21** Listen and check.
- d ➤ **p.166 Sound Bank.** Look at the typical spellings for these sounds.
- e Ask and answer the questions with a partner.
 What clothes do you usually wear...?
- at work / college / school
 - when you go out at night
 - when you want to relax on the weekend

3 GRAMMAR present continuous

- a Look at the painting on page 9 by artist David Hockney (1937–). In pairs, describe the man and the woman.
- What do they look like?
 - What are they wearing?
 - What are they doing?
- b Underline the correct form of the verb, present continuous or simple present.
- 1 In the painting the man *isn't wearing* / *doesn't wear* shoes.
 - 2 In some countries women often *wear* / *are wearing* hats to weddings.
 - 3 In the painting a white cat *sits* / *is sitting* on the man's knee.
 - 4 My son usually *sits* / *is sitting* at the back of the class so that the teacher can't see him.
- c ➤ **p.126 Grammar Bank 1C.** Learn more about the present continuous and practice it.
- d Look at the pictures on page 4. What are the people wearing? What are they doing?

4 LISTENING

- a **1 24** Look at the painting *Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy* on page 9 and listen to the audio guide. Focus on the people and things in the painting as they are mentioned.
- b Listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
- 1 Percy is the name of the cat.
 - 2 Mr. and Mrs. Clark made clothes for famous people.
 - 3 The painting shows their living room.
 - 4 The painting is very small.
 - 5 Celia is pregnant in the painting.
 - 6 Ossie is putting his feet into the rug because he is cold.
 - 7 The position of the couple in the painting is unusual.
 - 8 The open window is a symbol of the love between them.
 - 9 The cat is a symbol of infidelity.
 - 10 Celia and Ossie later got divorced.
 - 11 Celia doesn't like the painting.
 - 12 Ossie Clark died in 1995.



Celia today.



Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy (1970-71) by David Hockney in the Tate Gallery, London

5 VOCABULARY prepositions of place

- a Look at some sentences that describe the painting. Complete them with a word or phrase from the list.

in (x2) on (x2) under in front of behind between
next to on the right on the left in the middle

- 1 There are two people _____ the room.
 - 2 The woman is standing _____, and the man is sitting _____.
 - 3 _____ of the painting, _____ the man and the woman, there's an open window.
 - 4 A white cat is sitting _____ the man.
 - 5 There's a rug _____ the man's chair.
 - 6 There's a telephone _____ the floor _____ the man's chair.
 - 7 _____ the telephone there's a lamp.
 - 8 _____ the woman there's a table, and a vase with flowers _____ it.
- b **1 25**) Listen and check. Then cover the sentences and look at the painting. Say where the things and people are.

6 SPEAKING

Describing a picture (a painting or photo)

When we describe a picture we usually use:

- *There is / There are* to say what is in the picture, e.g., *There is a table and a vase with flowers in it. There are two people.*
- The present continuous to say what the people are doing, e.g., *The woman is standing and the man is sitting.*
- Sometimes we combine *There is* and the present continuous, e.g., *There is a woman standing near the window.*

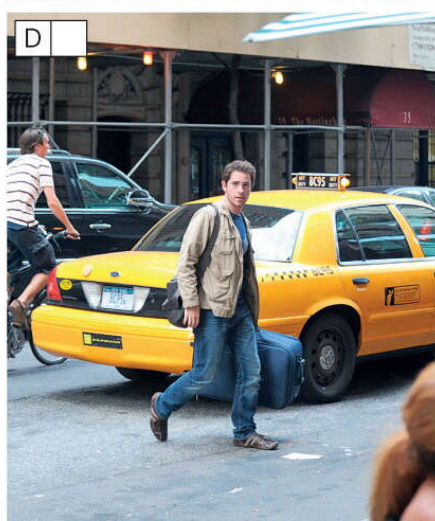
- a **► Communication** Describe and draw **A** p.100 **B** p.106.
Describe your picture for your partner to draw.
- b In small groups, ask and answer the questions.
- 1 Which of the three paintings in this lesson do you prefer? Why?
 - 2 What pictures or posters do you have on the wall in your bedroom or living room?
 - 3 Do you have a favorite painting? What? Can you describe it?
 - 4 Do you have a favorite painter? Who?
 - 5 Do you (or did you) paint or draw? What kinds of things?

Practical English Hotel problems

EPISODE 1

1 VIDEO INTRODUCTION

- a Look at the photos. Describe Jenny and Rob.
- b 1 26))) Watch or listen to Jenny. Number the pictures 1–6 in the order she mentions them.
- c Watch or listen again and answer the questions.
- 1 What does Jenny do?
 - 2 Where did she go a few months ago?
 - 3 Who's Rob Walker?
 - 4 What did they do together?
 - 5 What does she think of Rob?
 - 6 What's Rob's one negative quality?
 - 7 How long is Rob going to be in New York?



2 VIDEO CALLING RECEPTION

- a 1 27))) Cover the dialogue and watch or listen. Who does Rob call? Why?



- b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You Hear** phrases.

))) You Hear	You Say
Hello, reception.	Hello. This is room 613.
How can I _____ you?	There's a problem with the air-conditioning. It isn't working, and it's very hot in my room.
I'm sorry, sir. I'll _____ somebody up to look at it right now.	Thank you.
Good _____, reception.	Hello. I'm sorry to bother you again. This is room 613.
How can I help you?	I have a problem with the Wi-Fi. I can't get a signal.
I'm sorry, sir. I'll _____ you through to IT.	Thanks.

- c 1 28))) Watch or listen and repeat the **You Say** phrases. Copy the rhythm.



- A There's a problem with the air-conditioning.
B I'll send somebody to look at it.

I'll = I will. We use I'll + verb to offer to do something.

- d Practice the dialogue in 2b with a partner.

- e In pairs, role-play the dialogue.

A (book open) You are the receptionist. B (book closed) You are a guest. You have two problems with your room (think about what they are). A Offer to do something about B's problems. You begin with *Hello, reception*.

- f Change roles.

3 VIDEO JENNY AND ROB MEET AGAIN



- a 1 29))) That evening Jenny goes to the hotel to meet Rob, and they go out for something to eat. Watch or listen and mark the sentences **T** or **F**.

- Rob says he doesn't like the hotel.
- Jenny is going to show him around the city tomorrow.
- Barbara is Jenny's boss.
- Rob is hungry.
- It's four in the morning for Rob.
- They're going to meet at eleven.
- Jenny thinks that Rob is going to get lost.

- b Watch or listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.

- c Look at the **Social English phrases**. Can you remember any of the missing words?

Social English phrases

Jenny Here you _____ at last.

Rob It's _____ to be here.

Jenny Do you have a _____ view?

Jenny Barbara's _____ forward to meeting you.

Jenny You _____ be really tired.

Rob I guess you're _____.

Rob By the _____...

Jenny It's _____ to see you, too.

- d 1 30))) Watch or listen and complete the phrases.

- e Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases. How do you say them in your language?



Can you...?

- ☐ tell somebody about a problem (e.g., in a hotel)
- ☐ offer to do something
- ☐ greet a friend who you haven't seen for a long time

2A Right place, wrong person

1 VOCABULARY vacations

- a In one minute, write down five things you like doing when you're on vacation, e.g., *relaxing, going to museums*. Then compare with a partner.
- b ➤ p.152 Vocabulary Bank *Vacations*.
- c In pairs, interview your partner with the vacation questionnaire. Ask *Why?*

My perfect summer vacation

Which do you prefer...?

going abroad **or** going on vacation in your country
going by car, bus, plane, **or** train
going to the beach **or** going to a city
staying in a hotel (or apartment) **or** going camping
tanning, going sightseeing, **or** going for walks
hot, sunny weather **or** cool, cloudy weather
going with friends **or** going with your family

2 READING & SPEAKING

- a Work in pairs. **A** read about **Joe's** vacation. **B** read about **Laura's** vacation. Find the answers to questions 1–5.
- 1 Where did he / she go on vacation?
 - 2 Who did he / she go with?
 - 3 Where did he / she stay?
 - 4 What was the weather like?
 - 5 Why didn't he / she enjoy the vacation?
- b Now tell your partner about the vacation you read. Use questions 1–5 to help you.
- c Read your partner's text. In pairs, guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words and phrases. Whose vacation do you think was worse? Why?
- d Have you ever taken a vacation that you didn't enjoy very much? What happened?

The place is perfect, the weather is wonderful,

but if you're with the wrong person, a vacation can be a disaster...

Joe 28, a flight attendant

Last October, I went on vacation to Thailand for two weeks with my girlfriend, Mia.

The vacation began well. We spent two days in Bangkok and saw the Floating Market and the Royal Palace. But things went wrong when we left Bangkok. I wanted to stay in **hostels**, which were basic but clean, but Mia said they were too uncomfortable. So we stayed in very expensive hotels. I wanted to experience the local **atmosphere**, but Mia just wanted to go shopping. I thought I knew Mia well, but you don't know a person until you travel with him or her. It was awful! We argued about everything.

For our last four days we went to Ko Chang, a beautiful island. It was like being in paradise. The weather was beautiful and the beaches were wonderful, but we just sunbathed without speaking. We spent our last night back in Bangkok, and we met some travelers from Australia. They were really friendly, and Mia started **flirting** with one of the boys. That was the end.

“you don't know a person until you travel with him or her”

When we arrived at O'Hare International Airport the next day, we decided to **break up**.

I took hundreds of photos, but when I got home I didn't show them to anyone.



Laura 26, a nurse

Last spring, my best friend Isabelle and I booked a vacation in Costa Rica. We rented a small house for a week with a fantastic **view** of the ocean. At the last minute another friend, Linda, asked if she could come, too. We **felt sorry for her** because she had problems with her boyfriend, so we said yes.

Costa Rica was magical and the weather was perfect, but the vacation was a **disaster** for one simple reason: Linda was so cheap! She has a good job so she's not poor, but she just didn't want to pay for anything. When we went sightseeing, she didn't want to go on any cruises or do any nature activities that cost money. When we went on a zipline tour, she complained that it was too expensive. When we went to have lunch or dinner, she always wanted to go to cheap restaurants or she bought a sandwich and ate it in the house. But the night I invited her and Isabelle out on my birthday, she chose the most expensive things on the menu! The worst thing was that although Isabelle and I paid for the house, Linda never once bought us a coffee or a snack.

I'd love to go back to Costa Rica one day...but without Linda.

“I'd love to go back to Costa Rica one day...but without Linda.”



3 LISTENING

a 1 34)) You are going to listen to Mia and Linda talking about their vacations. First listen to Mia. Does she agree with Joe about the vacation?

b Listen again. What does Mia say about...?

- 1 her relationship with Joe before they went
- 2 the places where they stayed
- 3 talking to other travelers
- 4 photos
- 5 going on vacation with a boyfriend

c 1 35)) Now listen to Linda. What's her opinion of the vacation? Then listen again. What does she say about...?

- 1 Costa Rica
- 2 what they did there
- 3 the cost of her vacation
- 4 her next vacation

d Who do you sympathize with most, Joe or Mia? Laura or Linda?

4 GRAMMAR simple past: regular and irregular verbs

a What is the simple past of these verbs? Are they regular or irregular? Check your answers in **Joe's** text.

go _____	begin _____
spend _____	leave _____
want _____	be _____ / _____
stay _____	think _____
know _____	argue _____
sunbathe _____	take _____

b Now underline the simple past \oplus verbs in **Laura's** text. What are the base forms?



c Find and underline two simple past \ominus verbs in the two texts. How do you make \ominus and ? in the simple past...?

- with normal verbs
- with *was / were*
- with *could*

d ► p.128 Grammar Bank 2A. Learn more about the simple past and practice it.

5 PRONUNCIATION regular verbs: -ed endings

a 1 37)) Listen and repeat the sentences.

 tie	We booked ed a vacation. We walked ed around the town.
 dog	We sunbathed ed on the beach. We argued ed about everything.
/ɪd/	We rented ed a house. We decided ed to break up.

b Say the simple past of these verbs. In which ones is -ed pronounced /ɪd/?

arrive ask end invite like love need park start stay

c 1 38)) Listen and check.



Regular simple past verbs

Remember that we don't usually pronounce the e in -ed. The -ed ending is usually pronounced /t/ or /d/. The difference between these endings is very small.

We only pronounce the e in -ed when there is a **t** or a **d** before it, e.g., *wanted, ended*. With these verbs -ed = /ɪd/.

6 SPEAKING

a Look at **Your last vacation** below. What are the questions?

b Think about your answers to the questions.

YOUR LAST VACATION

- 1 Where / go?
- 2 When / go?
- 3 Who / go with?
- 4 Where / stay?
- 5 What / the food like?
- 6 What / the weather like?
- 7 What / do during the day?
- 8 What / do at night?
- 9 / have a good time?
- 10 / have any problems?



c Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his / her vacation. Show interest in what he / she says and ask for more information. Then change roles.



Useful language for showing interest

- \oplus Really? Wow! Fantastic! Great! etc.
- \ominus Oh, no! How awful! etc.
- ? Was it expensive? Why? What happened? etc.

What was happening?

People were waiting for the results.

2B The story behind the photo

1 READING

- a Look at a photo that news photographer Tom Pilston took in 2008. What do you think is happening?
- b Read Tom's description of what happened on the night he took the photo. Were you right?
- c Read it again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Why did Tom Pilston go to Chicago?
 - 2 Why couldn't he take a photograph of Obama?
 - 3 What was the weather like?
 - 4 Where did he take this photo?
 - 5 Where could the people see the election results?
 - 6 Was he sorry that he couldn't go inside the center?
 - 7 What happened when Obama won?
- d Why do you think the photographer thought his photo was better than a photo of Obama himself? Do you agree?



A moment in history

On November 4th, I arrived in Chicago late in the evening. I wanted to photograph Barack Obama and his family in the convention center, but when I got there I discovered that I didn't have my press pass and I couldn't go inside. I walked around the park outside the center. Although it was November, it was a warm night. The atmosphere was wonderful. When I took this photo, everybody was looking at the TV screens waiting for the election results. Some people were quietly holding hands and smiling – others were tense and nervous. They felt that it was their moment. Suddenly, I realized that this was a better place to be than inside. I was watching Obama's victory through the faces of all these people, African, Hispanic, Chinese, white. At about 11 o'clock the results were announced, and everybody went crazy. People started laughing, shouting, and crying. But when Obama made his speech they all became quiet and emotional. There was only one place to be on the planet that night – and I was there.

Adapted from a newspaper

2 GRAMMAR past continuous

- a Look at the **highlighted** verbs in an extract from the text. Do they describe actions that happened...?
 - a after he took the photo
 - b at the same time as he took the photo

When I took this photo, everybody **was looking at the TV screens** waiting for the election results. Some people **were quietly holding hands and smiling** – others were tense and nervous.

- b ➤ **p.128 Grammar Bank 2B.** Learn more about the past continuous and practice it.
- c **1 41))** In pairs, listen to the sounds and make a sentence using the past continuous and the simple past.

They were playing tennis when it started to rain.

3 VOCABULARY at, in, on

- a Which preposition do you use before...?
 - 1 a date (e.g., November 4th) _____
 - 2 a time (e.g., 11 o'clock) _____
 - 3 the morning, the afternoon, etc. _____
 - 4 a room or building (e.g., the convention center) _____
- b Check your answers to **a** in the text. What preposition do you use with...?
 - 1 a month (e.g., January) _____
 - 2 the weekend _____
 - 3 home, work, school _____
- c ➤ **p.153 Vocabulary Bank Prepositions.** Do part 1.
- d ➤ **Communication at, in, on A p.100 B p.106.** Answer the questions with a preposition and a time or place.

4 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a 1 43 Listen and repeat the dialogue. Copy the rhythm.

A Where were you at six o'clock in the evening?
 B I was at work.
 A What were you doing?
 B I was having a meeting with the boss.

- b In pairs, take turns answering the questions about yesterday.

6:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. lunchtime 4:00 p.m.
 6:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m. midnight

Where were you at 6:30 in the morning? I was at home.

What were you doing?

5 LISTENING

- a Look at a famous photo that was on the cover of many magazines around the world in the 1960s. Where do you think the people are? What do you think is happening?
- b Read the beginning of a newspaper article. Why do you think it is called "The image that cost a fortune"?
- c 1 44 Now listen to the woman in the photo talking about it. Were you right?
- d Listen again. Choose a, b, or c.

- In 1968, she _____.
 a wasn't interested in politics
 b was a communist
 c was an anarchist
- She loved the atmosphere because all the students were fighting for _____.
 a peace b democracy c freedom
- She was sitting on a friend's shoulders _____.
 a because she was tired
 b to take photos
 c so that she could see better
- She was carrying the flag because _____.
 a she was a leader in the demonstration
 b somebody gave it to her
 c she brought it with her
- Her grandfather died six _____ later.
 a days b weeks c months

- e Do you think she is sorry that she was in that photo?

6 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a Talk to a partner. Give more information if you can.
- Do you have a photo you really like? Who took it? What was happening at the time?
 - Do you upload photos to Facebook or other Internet sites? What was the last photo you uploaded?
 - Do you have a photo as the screen saver on your computer or phone? What is it of?
 - Do you have a favorite photo of yourself as a child? Who took it? What was happening when they took it? What were you wearing?
 - Do you have any photos in your bedroom or living room? What are they of?
 - Do you know any other famous historical photos? Who or what are they of?
- b ► p.112 Writing My favorite photo. Write a description of your favorite photo.



The image that cost a fortune

Caroline de Bendern was born in 1940. She was the granddaughter of Count Maurice de Bendern, a rich aristocrat who owned a lot of property in Paris and Monaco. Although he had other grandchildren, the Count decided to leave all his money to Caroline. "I never knew why," says Caroline. "Perhaps because I was pretty." He paid for her to go to very expensive schools in England, and he hoped that she would marry well, perhaps a member of a European royal family. But Caroline was a rebel. She went to New York and worked there for a short time as a model. Then, in 1968 when she was 28 years old, she returned to Paris...

Adapted from a newspaper

2C One dark October evening

1 GRAMMAR

time sequencers and connectors

- a 1 45) Read the story once. Then complete it with a word or phrase from the box. Listen to the story and check.

After that The next day One evening in October
Suddenly Two minutes later When

- b With a partner, answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Hannah go and speak to Jamie?
- 2 Why did Jamie play *Blue As Your Eyes*?
- 3 What happened when Hannah left the club?
- 4 What was the restaurant like?
- 5 Where did they go every evening after that?
- 6 What was the weather like that evening?
- 7 Why was Hannah driving fast?
- 8 Why didn't she see the man?

- c From memory, complete these sentences from the story with *so*, *because*, or *although*. Then check with the story.

- 1 She was going very fast _____ she was in a hurry.
- 2 _____ the food wasn't very good, they had a wonderful time.
- 3 He was wearing a dark coat, _____ Hannah didn't see him at first.

- d ► p.128 Grammar Bank 2C. Learn more about time sequencers and connectors and practice them.

- e Complete the sentences in your own words. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 They fell in love on their first date. Two months later...
- 2 I went to bed early last night because...
- 3 The weather was beautiful, so we decided...
- 4 It was really cold that night, and when I woke up next morning...
- 5 Although we didn't play well in the final game...
- 6 I was driving along the freeway listening to the radio. Suddenly...

Hannah met Jamie in the summer of 2010.

It was Hannah's 21st birthday, and she and her friends went to a club. They wanted to dance, but they didn't like the music, so Hannah went to speak to the DJ. "This music is awful," she said. "Could you play something else?" The DJ looked at her and said, "Don't worry, I have the perfect song for you."

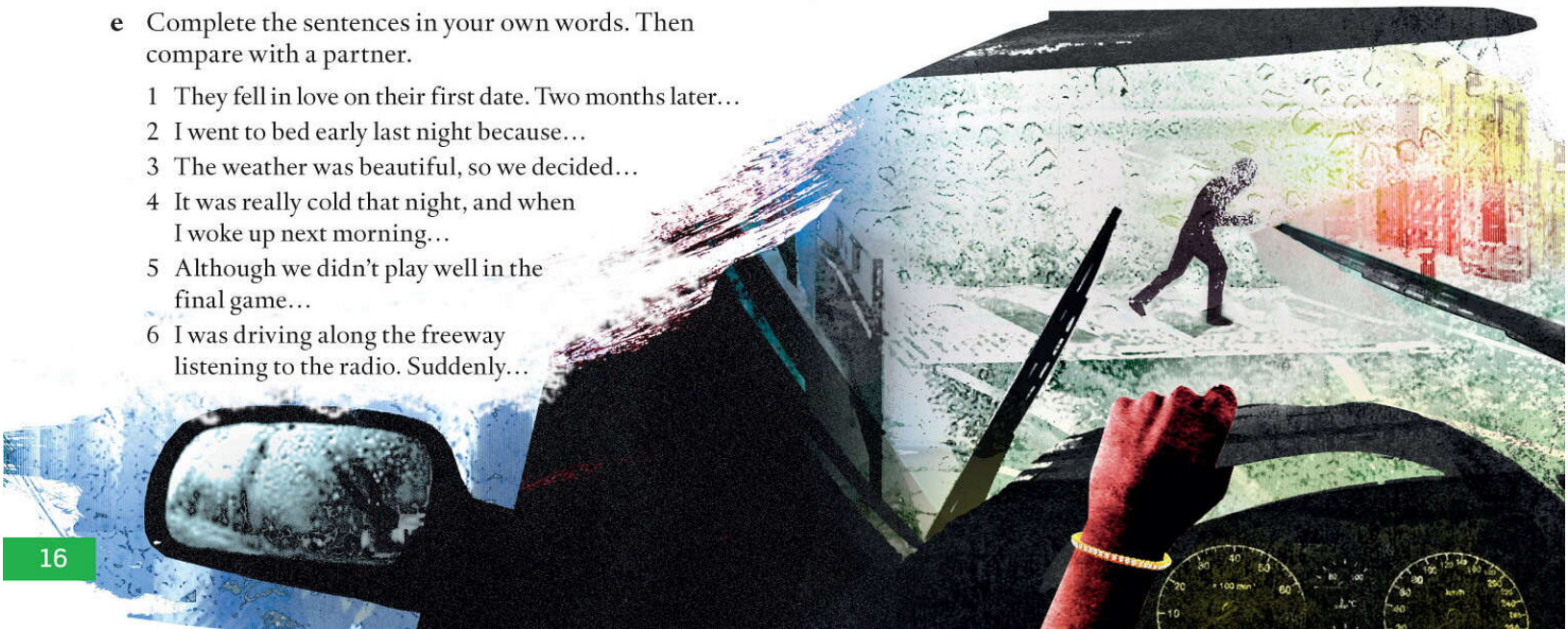
¹ *Two minutes later* he said, "The next song is by Scouting For Girls. It's called *Blue As Your Eyes*, and it's for a beautiful girl who's dancing over there." Hannah knew that the song was for her. ² _____ Hannah and her friends left the club, the DJ was waiting for her at the door. "Hi, I'm Jamie," he said to Hannah. "Can I see you again?" So Hannah gave him her phone number.

³ _____ Jamie called Hannah and invited her to dinner. He took her to a very romantic restaurant, and they talked all evening. Although the food wasn't very good, they had a wonderful time. ⁴ _____ Jamie and Hannah saw each other every day. Every evening when Hannah finished work, they met at 5:30 in a coffee shop on Bridge Street. They were madly in love.

⁵ _____, Hannah was at work. As usual she was going to meet Jamie at 5:30. It was dark and it was raining. She looked at her watch. It was 5:20! She was going to be late! She ran to her car and got in. At 5:25 she was driving along Bridge Street.

She was going very fast because she was in a hurry.

⁶ _____, a man ran across the street. He was wearing a dark coat, so Hannah didn't see him at first. Quickly, she put her foot on the brake...



2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

Stress in two-syllable words

Approximately 80% of two-syllable words are stressed on the first syllable.

Most two-syllable nouns and adjectives are stressed on the first syllable, e.g., *mother*, *happy*. However, many two-syllable verbs and prepositions or connectors are stressed on the second syllable, e.g., *arrive*, *behind*, *before*.

- a Underline the stressed syllable in these words from the story.

a|cross af|ter a|gain a|long
a|lthough aw|ful be|cause birth|day
eve|ning in|vite per|fect se|cond

- b 1 49)) Listen and check.

3 VOCABULARY verb phrases

- a Make verb phrases with a verb from box 1 and a phrase from box 2. All the phrases are from the story.

invite somebody to dinner

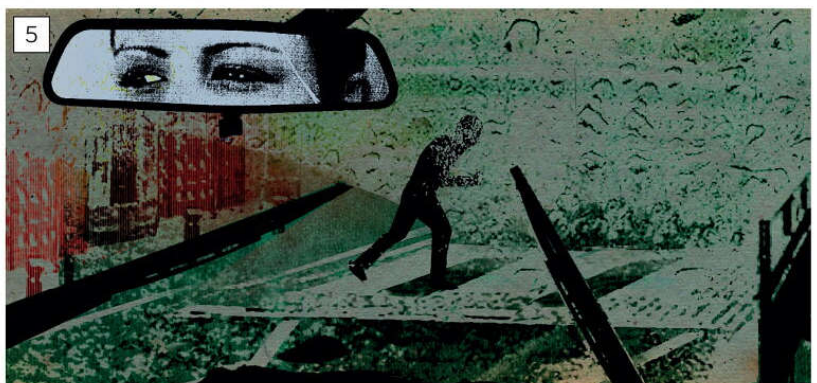
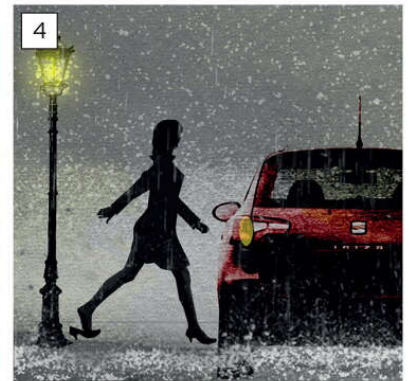
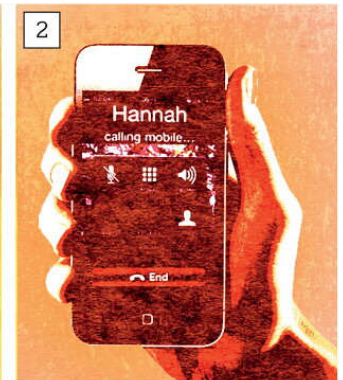
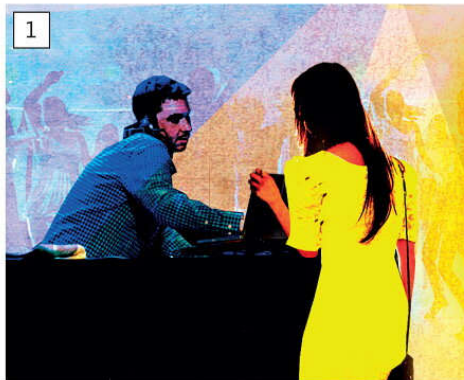
1 invite
have
drive
meet
give
take
wait
be
play
leave
run

2 along Bridge Street
somebody your
email / phone number
a song
across the street
in a hurry
in a coffee shop
for somebody
the club very late
somebody to dinner
somebody to a restaurant
a wonderful time

- b Cover box 1. Try to remember the verb for each phrase.

4 SPEAKING & LISTENING

- a Read the story of Hannah and Jamie in 1 again.
b In pairs, use pictures 1–5 to retell the story. Try to use connectors and the verb phrases in 3.



- c There are two different endings to the story. Take a class vote. Do you want to listen to the **happy ending** or the **sad ending**?
d 1 50, 51)) What do you think is going to happen in the ending you have chosen? Listen once and check.
e Listen again. If you chose the happy ending, answer the questions in ► **Communication Happy ending** p.101. If you chose the sad ending, answer the questions in ► **Communication Sad ending** p.106.

5 1 52)) SONG Blue As Your Eyes

1&2 Review and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- _____ any brothers or sisters?
a Have you b Do you c Do you have
- _____ last night?
a Where you went
b Where did you go
c Where you did go
- My brother _____ soccer.
a doesn't like b don't like c doesn't likes
- Her parents _____ a small business.
a has b have c have
- I _____ to music when I'm working.
a never listen b don't never listen c listen never
- In the picture the woman _____ a blue dress.
a wears b wearing c is wearing
- A What _____? B I'm looking for my keys.
a you are doing b do you do c are you doing
- She's in college. She _____ history.
a 's studing b 's studying c studying
- We _____ to Bangkok last August.
a were b went c did go
- I saw the movie, but I _____ it.
a didn't liked b don't liked c didn't like
- When I got home, my parents _____ on the sofa.
a were sitting b was sitting c were siting
- What _____ at 11 p.m.? You didn't answer my call.
a you were doing b you was doing c were you doing
- She couldn't see him because she _____ her glasses.
a wasn't wearing b didn't wear c didn't wearing
- We went to the movies. _____ we decided to go for a walk.
a After b Then c When
- We had a great time, _____ the weather wasn't very good.
a so b because c although

VOCABULARY

a Complete the phrases with a verb from the list.

book do drive invite leave
look play stay take wear

- A What do you _____? B I'm a doctor.
- A What does she _____ like? B She's tall and slim.
- She doesn't usually _____ jewelry – only her wedding ring.

- A Did you _____ any photos? B No, I didn't.
- A Where did you _____? B In a small hotel.
- Did you _____ your flights online?
- A Let's _____ your parents to dinner. B Good idea.
- A Are you going to _____ there?
B No, we're going to take the train.
- A Go on! Ask the DJ to _____ our song! B OK.
- A What time do we need to _____ home tomorrow?
B About 7:00. Our flight is at 9:00.

b Complete with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

- The meeting is _____ March 13th.
- A Where's Mom? B She's _____ the kitchen.
- He was born _____ 1989.
- A Where's the dictionary?
B It's _____ the shelf in my room.
- Mark's not back yet – he's still _____ school.
- It's a very quiet town, especially _____ night.
- We went _____ vacation to Bangkok last year.

c Circle the word that is different.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 straight | long | blond | beard |
| 2 smart | lazy | generous | funny |
| 3 friendly | cheap | stupid | unkind |
| 4 dress | skirt | tights | tie |
| 5 socks | gloves | sneakers | sandals |
| 6 necklace | bracelet | ring | scarf |
| 7 windy | foggy | dirty | sunny |
| 8 basic | dirty | uncomfortable | luxurious |

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1 | E | G | J | V |
| 2 | shirt | shorts | work | curly |
| 3 /ɪz/ | chooses | languages | lives | glasses |
| 4 | weight | height | kind | night |
| 5 | arrive | along | actor | about |

b Underline the stressed syllable.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 tal ka tive | 3 pre fer | 5 com for ta ble |
| 2 mus tache | 4 dis gus ting | |

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a Read the newspaper article once. Does the journalist think that taking photos in museums is a good thing or a bad thing?
- b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- 1 The journalist saw tourists taking photographs of works of art in Rome and New York.
 - 2 When he first saw people taking photos in the MOMA, he didn't understand what they were really doing.
 - 3 Then he realized that the photographers were not looking at the paintings.
 - 4 They were taking photos because they wanted to look at the paintings later.
 - 5 Later a couple asked him to take a photo of them in front of a painting.
 - 6 He suggests two possible ways of solving the problem.
- c Look at the **highlighted** words in the text. Guess their meaning from the context. Check with your teacher or with a dictionary.



The first time I noticed this phenomenon was a few years ago, in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome – a **crowd** of people standing around Michelangelo's *Pietà*, taking photos with their cameras and cell phones. Then last week I saw it again at the Museum of Modern Art (the MOMA) in New York City. At first, I wasn't too worried when I saw people photographing the paintings. It was a little **irritating**, but that was all. It didn't make me angry. Then the sad truth hit me. Most of the people were taking photos without looking at the paintings themselves. People were **pushing** me, not because they were trying to get a better view of the art, but because they wanted to **make sure** that no one blocked their photo. Was it possible that maybe they were taking the photos so that they could admire the paintings better when they got home? This was very improbable. They were not there to see the paintings, but to take photos to **prove** that they had been there.

Then it got worse. Now people were taking photos of their partners or friends who were **posing** next to, or in front of some of the most famous paintings. Neither the photographers nor the person they were photographing had looked at the art itself, although I saw that sometimes they read the **label**, to make sure that the artist really was famous. At least nobody asked me to take a picture of them together, smiling in front of a Picasso!

I think that photography in museums should be **banned**, but I also have a less drastic solution. I think that people who want to take a photo of an exhibit should be forced to look at it first, for at least one minute.

Adapted from Marcel Berlin's article in The Guardian



CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

1 53))) **On the street** Watch or listen to five people and answer the questions.



Justin



Joanna



Jeanna



David



Yoni

- 1 Justin _____.
 - a looks like his mother
 - b looks like his father
 - c doesn't look like his father or his mother
- 2 Joanna's favorite painting is of _____.
 - a a landscape
 - b a person
 - c an animal
- 3 Jeanna's last vacation was _____.
 - a short and stressful
 - b long and fun
 - c short but good
- 4 David _____.
 - a takes a lot of photos
 - b is in a lot of photos
 - c has a lot of photos on his phone
- 5 Yoni says _____.
 - a he enjoys crying at the end of a movie
 - b he thinks movies with a sad ending are more realistic
 - c he never watches movies with a sad ending

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Do the tasks with a partner. Check (✓) the box if you can do them.

Can you...?

- 1 ☐ ask and answer six questions about work / studies, family, and free-time activities
- 2 ☐ describe the appearance and personality of a person you know well
- 3 ☐ describe a picture in this book and say what is happening, what the people are wearing, etc.
- 4 ☐ ask and answer three questions about a recent vacation
- 5 ☐ describe a favorite photo and say what was happening when you took it
- 6 ☐ say three true sentences using the connectors *so*, *because*, and *although*



Short movies A photographer

Watch and enjoy the movie.

3A Plans and dreams

1 VOCABULARY airports

- a** When was the last time you were at an airport? Was it to travel somewhere (where?) or to meet someone (who?)?
- b** Look at the airport signs and match them to the words and phrases below.



- ☐ Arrivals
- ☐ Baggage check-in
- ☐ Baggage claim
- ☐ Check-in
- ☐ Customs
- ☐ Departures
- ☐ Gates
- ☐ Elevators
- ☐ Passport control
- ☐ Terminal
- ☐ Restrooms
- ☐ Cart

- c** (1 54)) Listen and check. Then cover the words and look at the symbols. Remember the words and phrases.

2 LISTENING

- a** Look at the three travelers in the picture. Who do you think is...?
- going to work abroad for an NGO (= non-governmental organization)
 - going to see an ex-partner
 - going to do a photo shoot in an exotic place

**What are their plans?
What are their dreams?**



- b** (1 55)) Listen and check your answers to **a**. Then listen again and complete the chart.

	Where to?	Why?	Other information
Olivia			
Matthew			
Lily			

3 GRAMMAR

be going to (plans and predictions)

- a 1 56)) Look at these sentences from the airport interviews and fill in the blanks with a form of *be going to* + verb. Then listen and check.
- _____ English to young children.
 - How long _____ there for?
 - It's winter in Australia now, so _____ pretty cold.
 - _____ you at the airport?
 - I'm sure _____ a great time.
- b In pairs decide if sentences 1–5 are plans or predictions about the future. Write **PL** (plan) or **PR** (prediction).
- c ► p.130 Grammar Bank 3A. Learn more about *be going to* and practice it.

4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress and fast speech

- a 1 58)) Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.
- What are you going to do tonight?
 - Are you going to see a movie?
 - I'm going to cook a meal for you.
 - I think it's going to rain.
 - We aren't going to have a vacation this year.



Fast speech: *gonna*

When people speak fast they often pronounce *going to* as *gonna* /'gɒnə/, e.g., *What are you going to do?* sounds like *What are you gonna do?*

- b 1 59)) Listen and write six sentences.
- c ► **Communication** What are your plans? A p.101
B p.106. Interview each other about your plans.

5 READING

- a What is your nearest airport? What's it like? What can you do there while you're waiting for a flight?
- b Read an article about the top airports in the world. Which is the best airport(s) if you...?
- have a medical problem
 - would like to see a movie
 - want to play a sport or exercise
 - need to leave your dog for the weekend
 - are worried about getting lost
 - want to wash your clothes
 - would like to see the city between flights



Singapore Changi Airport orchid garden

Top airports in the world

For many people airports are a nightmare – long lines when you check in and go through security and an even longer wait if your flight is delayed. But there are some airports where you can actually enjoy yourself. All good airports have excellent facilities for business people and children, free Wi-Fi, restaurants, cafes, and stores. But the best airports have much more...

SINGAPORE CHANGI AIRPORT is paradise for flower lovers because it has an indoor orchid garden! It also has a rooftop swimming pool and a free sight-seeing tour for people who have at least five hours to wait for their connecting flight.

If you like computer games, you'll never be bored at **HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT** – there are dozens of free Playstations all over the terminals! It's also good for people with no sense of direction – there are "Airport Ambassadors" in red coats, who help you to get from one place to another.

INCHEON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT is the place to relax. You can go to the hair salon and have beauty treatments or a massage. Sports fans can also play golf at the airport's 72-hole golf course!

MUNICH AIRPORT helps to keep passengers entertained with a 60-seat movie theater and non-stop movies. There is also free coffee and tea near all the seating areas, and lots of free magazines and newspapers.

If you worry about your health and like to be near medical services at all times, **OSAKA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT** in Japan is the perfect place to wait because it has dentist and doctor offices. And for people with animals, there is even a pet hotel!

If you don't have time to do your laundry because of your busy schedule, drop it off at the **VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT** cleaners before you have to board your flight. Then pick up your clean clothes when you get back from your trip.

- c Look at the highlighted words and phrases related to airports and guess their meaning.
- d Role-play with a partner.

A imagine you are at one of these airports and your flight is delayed for three hours. B calls you on your cell phone. Tell B where you are and what you are going to do. Then change roles. Do the same with other airports.

6 1 60)) SONG This is the Life 🎵

When are you leaving? On Monday, and I'm coming back on Friday.

3B Let's meet again

1 READING & LISTENING

a (1 61)) How do you say these dates? Listen and check.

May 3	August 12, 2012	December 31
6/22	2/5	July 20, 1998

b Ben and Lily are old friends from college. Read their Facebook messages and number them in order.

c Read the messages again in the right order. Why does Lily get in touch with Ben? What are they planning to do?

d Match the **highlighted** words and phrases to their meaning.

- _____ for a long time
- _____ definite plans for the future
- _____ I continue to be
- _____ maybe
- _____ the two
- _____ to decide something (e.g., a day / date)

e (1 62)) Lily calls Ben and leaves him a message. Listen and complete her flight information.

Thank you for booking with JetBlue


YOUR RESERVATION NUMBER IS: **I5CS2L**

Going out: Flight JBY4587 **Date:** _____
Depart Boston at 12:10 p.m.
Arrive San Francisco at _____.

Going back: Flight JBY4588 **Date:** _____
Depart San Francisco at _____.
Arrive Boston at 9:10 p.m.


Hotel reservations:
 Six nights at Hotel _____.

[Home](#)
[Profile](#)




Lily Varnell

☐ Great. I'm going to book my tickets tomorrow, and then I can let you know my flight times.




Ben West

☐ OK. Why don't you call me closer to the date, at the end of April? Then we can **set** a day and a time to meet. I know a great restaurant...




Lily Varnell

1 Hi, Ben! No news from you **for ages**. How are things? Are you still working at the University of San Francisco? I have a conference there next month, and I thought **perhaps** we could meet. I'd love to see you again! Lily.




Ben West

☐ It depends on the day. I'm going to Los Angeles one day that week, but it's not very far – I'm coming back the same day. I'm sure we can find a time that's good for **both** of us.




Lily Varnell

☐ It's from May 3rd to the 7th, but I don't know my travel **arrangements** yet. What are you doing that week? Are you free any time?



Ben West

☐ Lily! Great to hear from you. Yes, **I'm still** at the university here and it's going really well – San Francisco is a great city to live in. When exactly is the conference?



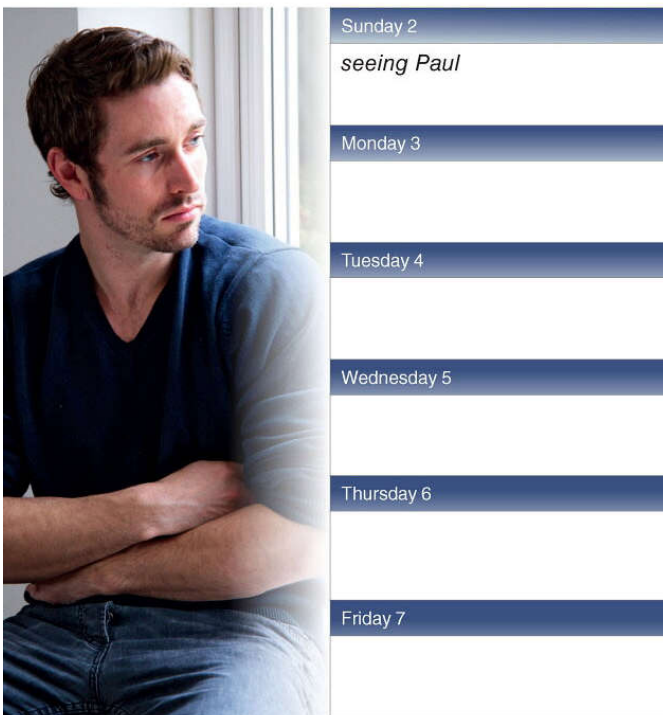
Lily Varnell

☐ Wonderful! I can't wait!



2 GRAMMAR present continuous (future arrangements)

- a In pairs, underline five present continuous verbs in the Facebook messages. Which two are about now? What time period do the other three refer to?
- b 1 63)) Look at three extracts from the message Lily leaves Ben. Can you remember the missing verbs? Listen and check.
- I'm _____ from Boston on JetBlue.
 - I'm _____ in San Francisco at 2:40 p.m.
 - I'm _____ at a hotel near the convention center.
- c ➤ p.130 Grammar Bank 3B. Learn more about the present continuous for future arrangements and practice it.
- d 1 65)) Lily calls Ben when she arrives at the hotel. Listen to the conversation. What day do they arrange to meet?
- e Listen again. Complete Ben's calendar for the week.



- f Cover the calendar. Work with a partner and test your memory.

What's Ben doing on Sunday? (He's seeing Paul. What's he doing on Monday?)

- g 1 66)) Listen. What happens when Ben and Lily meet?

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING sounding friendly

- a 1 67)) Listen to another dialogue. Then listen again and repeat it sentence by sentence. Try to copy the speakers' intonation.

A Would you like to go out for dinner?
 B I'd love to.
 A Are you free on Thursday?
 B Sorry, I'm going to the movies.
 A What about Friday? What are you doing then?
 B Nothing. Friday's fine.
 A OK. Let's go to the new Italian place.
 B Great.

- b Practice the dialogue with a partner. Try to sound friendly.
- c Complete your calendar with different activities for three evenings.

Monday	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Tuesday	Thursday	Saturday	

- d Talk to other students. Try to find days when you are both free and suggest doing something. Write it on your calendar. Try to make an arrangement with a different person for every night.

Are you free on Friday evening? Yes, I am.

Would you like to go to the movies? Yes, I'd love to.

4 VOCABULARY verbs + prepositions

- a Look at things Lily and Ben say. What are the missing prepositions?

- It depends _____ the day.
- I'm arriving _____ San Francisco at 2:40 p.m.
- Paul invited me _____ dinner ages ago.

- b ➤ p.153 Vocabulary Bank Prepositions. Do part 2 (Verbs + prepositions).

- c Complete the questions with a preposition. Then ask and answer with a partner.

- What do you usually ask _____ if you go to a cafe with friends?
- Who do you think should pay _____ the meal on a first date?
- Who do you usually speak _____ when you're worried _____ something?
- Do you spend more money _____ clothes or _____ gadgets?
- Do you think it's possible to fall _____ love _____ somebody without meeting them face-to-face?

5 WRITING

- p.113 Writing An informal email. Write an email about travel arrangements.

G defining relative clauses

V expressions for paraphrasing: like, for example, etc.

P pronunciation in a dictionary

What's a gym?

It's a place where you can improve your physical fitness.

3

C₃

What's the word?

1 LISTENING

a Do you like playing word games like *Scrabble* or doing crosswords? Look at the *Scrabble* letters on the page. How many words of four or more letters can you make in three minutes?

b (2 2) Listen to the introduction to a TV game show, *What's the Word?* How do you play the game?

c (2 3) Now listen to the show. Write down the six words.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

d (2 4) Listen and check your answers.

2 GRAMMAR

defining relative clauses

a Look at three sentences from *What's the Word?* and complete them with *who*, *that*, or *where*.

- 1 It's something _____ people use to speak to another person.
- 2 It's a place _____ people go when they want to go shopping.
- 3 It's somebody _____ works in a hospital.

b Read sentences 1–3 again. When do we use *who*, *that*, and *where*?

c ► p.130 Grammar Bank 3C. Learn more about defining relative clauses and practice them.

3 VOCABULARY paraphrasing

a What do you usually do if you're talking to someone in English and you don't know a word that you need?

- a Look up the translation on your phone.
- b Try to mime the word.
- c Try to explain what you mean using other words you know.

b (2 6) Complete the useful expressions with these words. Then listen and check.

example kind like opposite similar
somebody something somewhere

Useful expressions for explaining a word that you don't know:

- 1 It's _____ / a person who works in a hospital.
- 2 It's _____ / a thing that we use for everything nowadays.
- 3 It's _____ / a place where people go when they want to buy something.
- 4 It's a _____ of gadget.
- 5 It's the _____ of dark.
- 6 It's _____ light, but you use it to describe hair.
- 7 It's _____ to intelligent.
- 8 For _____, you do this to the TV.

c Complete the definitions for these words.

- 1 a DJ It's somebody...
- 2 an art gallery It's somewhere...
- 3 a camera It's something...
- 4 an elevator It's a kind of...
- 5 sunbathe For example, you do this...
- 6 curly It's the opposite...

4 SPEAKING

► Communication *What's the word?* A p.101 B p.106. Play a game and define words for your partner to guess.

5 READING

- a Read the article. How many ways does it mention to create new words? What are they?
- b Look at the **highlighted** new words. What do you think they mean? Match them to the definitions below.
- _____ *n* a young man who is going out with a much older woman
 - _____ *v* to send a message using a cell phone
 - _____ *n* a person who works in a coffee shop
 - _____ *n* feeling angry because of the traffic or another person's driving
 - _____ *n* coffee with hot milk
 - _____ *n* a place where you can also have very good food
- c Can you explain the meaning of these other words from the text?

emoticon to tweet iPod to google
Wi-Fi ringtone smartphone

6 PRONUNCIATION

pronunciation in a dictionary

- a Look at two dictionary extracts. What do the abbreviations mean?

search /sə:tʃ/ *v* look carefully because you are trying to find sb or sth

busy /'bɪzi/ *adj* ocupado

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>v</i> _____ | 3 <i>sb</i> _____ |
| 2 <i>adj</i> _____ | 4 <i>sth</i> _____ |

- b Look at the phonetic transcriptions in a. How do you pronounce the words?

Checking pronunciation in a dictionary

This symbol (ˈ) shows stress. The stressed syllable is the one after the symbol.
The **Sound Bank** on p.166 can help you to check the pronunciation of new words.

- c 27 Look carefully at the pronunciation of the words below. Practice saying them correctly. Listen and check. Do you know what they mean?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 YouTube /'yutub/ | 4 gadget /'gædʒət/ |
| 2 keyboard /'kɪbɔ:d/ | 5 message /'mesɪdʒ/ |
| 3 zoom /zum/ | 6 hacker /'hækər/ |

900 new words in 3 months

Everyone knows the English language is changing.

Every three months, the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **emoticon** (emotion + icon). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example, **road rage** or **boy toy**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word **text**. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, **to text** somebody. Other new words already existed, but with a different meaning. For example, **tweet** was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by "adopting" words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee shops became really popular in the US in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example, we play music on an **iPod** and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **Wi-Fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some recent examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word **brunch** (breakfast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, **newspaper** (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word **café** (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.



Practical English Restaurant problems

EPISODE 2

1 VIDEO IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE



a (28)) Watch or listen. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 The New York office is smaller than the London office.
- 2 Barbara is the designer of the magazine.
- 3 Rob has never been to New York before.
- 4 Barbara is going to have lunch with Rob and Jenny.
- 5 Holly is going to work with Rob.
- 6 Holly wants to go to the restaurant because she's hungry.

b Watch or listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.

2 VOCABULARY restaurants

Take the restaurant quiz with a partner.

RESTAURANT QUIZ

What do you call...?

- 1 the book or list that tells you what food there is
- 2 the three parts of a meal
- 3 the person who serves you
- 4 the piece of paper with the price of the meal
- 5 extra money you leave if you are happy with your meal or with the service

What do you say...?

- 1 if you want a table for four people
- 2 when the waiter asks you what you want
- 3 when you are ready to pay

3 VIDEO AT THE RESTAURANT

a (29)) Cover the dialogue and watch or listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do they order?
- 2 What problems do they have?




b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You Hear** phrases.

))) You Hear	You Say
Are you ready to _____?	Yes, please.
Can I get you something to _____ with?	No, thank you. I'd like the tuna with a green salad.
And for you, sir?	I'll have the steak, please.
Would you like that with fries or a baked _____?	Fries, please.
How would you like your steak? Rare, _____, or well done?	Well done. Nothing for me.
OK. And to _____?	Water, please.
_____ or sparkling?	Sparkling.
The tuna for you ma'am, and the steak for you, _____.	I'm sorry, but I asked for a green salad, not fries.
No problem. I'll _____ it.	Excuse me.
Yes, sir?	Sorry, I asked for my steak well done and this is rare.
I'm really sorry. I'll _____ it back to the kitchen.	

 **American and British English**
(French) *fries* = American English
chips = British English

c **210**))) Watch or listen and repeat the **You Say** phrases. Copy the rhythm.

d Practice the dialogue with a partner.

e  In pairs, role-play the dialogue.

A You are in the restaurant. Order a steak or tuna.

B You are the waiter/waitress. Offer **A** fries, a baked potato, or salad with the steak or tuna. You begin with *Are you ready to order?*

A There is a problem with your order. Explain it to the waiter/waitress.

B Apologize, and try to solve the problem.

f Change roles.

4 **HOLLY AND ROB MAKE FRIENDS**



a **211**))) Watch or listen to Rob, Holly, and Jenny. Do they enjoy the lunch?

b Watch or listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What's Rob going to write about?
- 2 How does Holly offer to help him with interviews?
- 3 What does she say they could do one evening?
- 4 What's the problem with the check?
- 5 Why does Jenny say it's time to go?
- 6 Do you think Jenny wanted Holly to come to lunch?

 **American and British English**
check = American English
bill = British English

c Look at the **Social English phrases**. Can you remember any of the missing words?

Social English phrases

Holly _____ tell me, Rob...

Rob Well, to _____ with...

Rob Do you have any _____?

Rob That would _____ great.

Jenny _____ we have the check (bill), please?

Jenny Excuse me, I think there's a _____.

Jenny OK, _____ to go.

d **212**))) Watch or listen and complete the phrases.

e Watch or listen again and repeat the phrases. How do you say them in your language?



Can you...?

- ☐ order food in a restaurant
- ☐ explain when there is a problem with your food, the check, etc.
- ☐ ask what somebody is going to do today

4A Parents and teenagers

1 READING

- a Look at the definition of *teenager*. How do you pronounce it? Do you have a similar word in your language to describe a person of that age?

teenager /ˈtiːnɪdʒər/ a person who is between 13 and 19 years old

- b Read the article about some annoying habits. Write **P** if you think the sentence is a parent talking about teenagers, or **T** if you think it is a teenager talking about his / her parents.



Teenagers have annoying habits – but so do their parents!

Follow

#itreallyannoysme

- 1 **Josh Lopez** @joshlopez 15m
They come into my room **without knocking** and then are surprised to see things they don't really want to know about.
- 2 **Rachel Black** @blackr 16m
They just **keep on texting** when I'm telling them something really important and they say, "Yeah, yeah I heard you." Of course they didn't.
- 3 **Anthony Smith** @tonysmith 20m
They always pick up the remote and **change the channel** when I'm watching something really interesting.
- 4 **Isla May** @ibmay 1h
They leave their room in a terrible mess and then roll their eyes when I ask them **to clean it**.
- 5 **Mike Donovan** @donovan512 1h
They never **pick up dirty clothes** or wet towels from the floor. They think some elves come later and pick them up!
- 6 **Sarah Vine** @sarahvine 2h
They say no before I've even finished explaining what I want to do.
- 7 **Dave Win** @windave 4h
They tell me to **do the dishes** and then **complain** that I put things in the wrong place in the dishwasher.
- 8 **Sam James** @sujames 6h
Whenever I need to call them, their cell phone is either turned off or the battery is dead.

- c Compare with a partner. Do you agree?
- d Look at the **highlighted** verbs and verb phrases. With a partner, say what you think they mean.
- e Do any of the parents' or teenagers' habits annoy *you*? Which ones?

2 VOCABULARY

housework, make or do?

- a Look again at the **highlighted** phrases from the text. Which three are connected with housework?
- b ➤ **p.154 Vocabulary Bank** *Housework, make or do?*

3 GRAMMAR

present perfect + yet and already

- a (2 15)) Look at the pictures. What do you think the people are arguing about? Listen and check.



- b Listen again and complete the dialogues with a past participle from the list.

asked done dried
finished looked seen

- 1 A Have you seen my yellow sweater?
I can't find it.
B No, I haven't. Have you _____ in your closet?
A Of course I have. What's that under your bed?
B Oh, yes. I remember now. I borrowed it.
- 2 A Why aren't you doing your homework?
B I've already _____ it.
A Really? When?
B I did it on the bus this afternoon.
- 3 A Have you _____ yet?
B Almost.
A I need the bathroom now.
B But I haven't _____ my hair yet.
A Well, hurry up then.
- 4 A I've already _____ you to get a plate for that sandwich. I just cleaned the floor, you know.
B OK. Oops – too late. Sorry!
- c Look at the first two questions in dialogue 1. Are they about...?
a a specific time in the past
b a non-specific time (i.e., sometime between the past and now)
- d Underline the sentences with *yet* and *already* in dialogues 2–4. What do you think they mean?
- e ➤ **p.132 Grammar Bank 4A.** Learn more about the present perfect and practice it.
- f (218)) Listen and make the ⊕ sentences negative and the ⊖ sentences affirmative.

))) I've finished. (I haven't finished.
))) It hasn't rained. (It's rained.



4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING /y/ and /dʒ/

- a (219)) Listen and repeat the picture words and sounds.



- b (220)) Put the words in the right column. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

just yet college yellow change teenager
use uniform year yoga enjoy
beautiful jacket young bridge argue

- c Practice saying these sentences.

Jim has joined a judo class.
Have you worn your new uniform yet?

- d ➤ **Communication** Has he done it yet? p.101.

- e (221)) Listen. Say what's happened.

5 LISTENING

- a (222)) Listen to the first part of a radio program about teenage caregivers. Answer the questions.

- 1 What reputation do teenagers have?
- 2 How many teenagers have to look after a family member?
- 3 What kinds of responsibilities do these young helpers have?

- b (223)) Now listen to the rest of the program. In what way are the two teenagers unusual? Do they feel positive or negative about their lives?

- c Listen again and answer with A (Alice), D (Daniel), or B (both of them).

Who...?

- 1 takes care of his/her mother
- 2 takes care of his/her brother and sister
- 3 does a lot of housework
- 4 can't cook
- 5 doesn't live with his/her father
- 6 gives his/her mother a massage
- 7 is sometimes angry with his/her friends
- 8 never goes out without his/her phone

- d Do you know any teenagers like Alice and Daniel? What do they do?



4B Fashion and shopping

1 READING

- a With a partner, write down the names of three fashion designers. What nationality are they? Do they design more for men or for women? What kinds of things does their company make?
- b Read the introduction to an interview and look at the photos. Do you like the clothes?
- c Read the interview. Fill in the blanks with A–F.
- A I absolutely hated dressing as a man.
B I really understand how women want to feel.
C My boyfriend at that time was very lucky.
D My feet were killing me!
E The only things I enjoyed there were art and sewing.
F They are so chic, and their sense of color is so natural to them.
- d Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases related to fashion and shopping, and guess their meaning.

THE STYLE INTERVIEW

LINDKA CIERACH is a fashion designer. She makes very exclusive clothes for women. She has made clothes for many celebrities including members of the British royal family, for example Kate Middleton and Sarah Ferguson, whose **wedding dress** she designed, and actresses like Helen Mirren.

DID YOU ALWAYS WANT TO BE A DESIGNER?

Not at all! When I was at school I had problems reading, and later I was diagnosed as dyslexic. ¹ After school I took a secretarial course and then I got a job at *Vogue* magazine. I loved it, and there I realized that what I wanted to do was design clothes.

WHY DO YOU THINK PEOPLE LIKE YOUR CLOTHES?

Being a female designer has many advantages. ² My **customers** leave the studio feeling like a million dollars!

WHAT NATIONALITY DO YOU THINK HAS THE BEST FASHION SENSE?

Probably the Italians. ³

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO A **COSTUME PARTY**?

I hate costume parties. But I can remember one, when I was ten.

WHAT DID YOU GO AS?

My mother made me and my younger sister dress as a bride and bridegroom – I was the bridegroom! ⁴

HAVE YOU EVER MET SOMEONE WHO WAS WEARING EXACTLY THE SAME OUTFIT AS YOU?

Never, thank goodness! I'm lucky because I can choose from a large selection of our collection each season!



HAVE YOU EVER FALLEN BECAUSE YOU WERE WEARING VERY **HIGH HEELS**?

I've never fallen, but once I had to **take off** my shoes in the middle of a reception at the House of Lords! ⁵

WHAT DID YOU DO?

I walked out into the street **in bare feet** and jumped into a taxi!

HAVE YOU EVER DESIGNED CLOTHES FOR A MAN?

Yes, I have.

WHEN WAS IT?

It was when I was studying at the London College of Fashion. I designed my first men's wear collection – shirts, pants, and **leather** jackets. ⁶ He didn't need to buy any clothes that year!

Glossary

bride / bridegroom a woman / man on the day of her / his wedding
The House of Lords the second house of the British Parliament



2 GRAMMAR

present perfect or simple past? (1)

- a Look at the last four questions in the interview. Answer with a partner.

- Which questions are about experiences sometime in Lindka's life?
- Which questions are about a specific moment in Lindka's past?
- What does *ever* mean in the questions that begin with *Have you ever...*?

- b ► p.132 Grammar Bank 4B. Learn more about the present perfect and simple past and practice them.



3 LISTENING

- a (2 26)) Listen to four people answering the question *Have you ever bought something that you've never worn?* What did they buy? Write 1–4 in the boxes. (There is one item you don't need.)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a coat | <input type="checkbox"/> some sports clothes | <input type="checkbox"/> a skirt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> some pants | <input type="checkbox"/> a shirt | |

- b Listen again. What was the problem with the clothes? Write 1–4 in the boxes.

This person...

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> bought something online, but didn't like the clothes when they arrived. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bought the clothes too quickly and later didn't like them. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wanted to look like a famous singer, but looked like another. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> suddenly didn't need the new clothes anymore. |

- c Have you ever bought something that you've never worn? What was it?

4 VOCABULARY shopping

- a (2 27)) Listen to some sentences from the listening. Fill in the blanks with one word. With a partner, say what the highlighted phrases mean.

- I remember when I was in **the** _____ **room** I thought they looked amazing.
- I** _____ **it** on eBay.
- I hate clothes shopping, and **I never** _____ **things** on.
- I didn't have the receipt, so I **couldn't** _____ **it** back.
- Well, **I bought it** _____ from a website that has cheap deals.

- b ► p.155 Vocabulary Bank Shopping.

5 PRONUNCIATION c and ch

- a How is *c* pronounced in these words? Put them in the right row.

account auction city click clothes
credit card customer decide nice
proceed receipt



key



snake

- b (2 30)) Listen and check. When is *c* pronounced /s/?
- c (2 31)) How is *ch* usually pronounced? Listen and circle the two words where *ch* is pronounced differently. How is it pronounced in these words?

change cheap checkout
chemistry chic choose

- d Practice saying the words in a and c.

6 SPEAKING

- a Complete the questions with the past participle of the verb.

- Have you ever** _____ (buy) or _____ (sell) anything on eBay? What? Did you pay or get a good price?
- Have you ever** _____ (buy) something online and had a problem with it? What was it? What did you do?
- Have you ever** _____ (have) an argument with a salesperson? What was it about?
- Have you ever** _____ (try) to exchange something without the receipt? Were you successful?
- Have you ever** accidentally _____ (take) something from a store without paying? What did you take? What happened?
- Have you ever** _____ (buy) shoes without trying them on? Did they fit?
- Have you ever** _____ (get) to the supermarket checkout and then found you didn't have enough money? What did you do?
- Have you ever** _____ (lose) your credit card? Where did you lose it? Did you get it back?

- b Ask other students question 1. Try to find somebody who says *Yes, I have*. Then ask him or her the simple past questions. Do the same for questions 2–8.

4C Lost weekend

1 LISTENING

- a **2 32** Listen to a news story about Steve. How did he spend his weekend?
- b Listen again and answer the questions.



- 1 What does Steve do?
- 2 What floor was his office on?
- 3 What happened when he first pressed the elevator button?
- 4 How did he try to get help?
- 5 Where did Steve's wife think he was?
- 6 How did Steve get out of the elevator on Monday morning? How did he feel?
- 7 What is Steve going to do every day now?

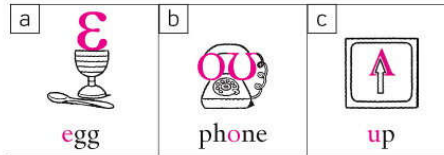
- c Have you (or has anyone you know) ever had a similar experience? What happened?

2 GRAMMAR

something, anything, nothing, etc.

- a **2 33** Look at three sentences from the story. Can you remember the missing words? Listen and check.
- 1 I pressed the button again, but _____ happened.
 - 2 The police couldn't find him _____.
 - 3 They called the emergency number and _____ came and repaired the elevator.
- b Complete the rule with **people, places, or things**.
- 1 Use *something, anything, and nothing* for _____.
 - 2 Use *somebody, anybody, and nobody* for _____.
 - 3 Use *somewhere, anywhere, and nowhere* for _____.
- c **p.132 Grammar Bank 4C.** Learn more about *something, anything, nothing, etc.* and practice them.

3 PRONUNCIATION /ɛ/, /oʊ/, and /ʌ/



- a What sound do the **pink** letters make? Write **a, b, or c**.

- 1 ☐ Nobody **knows** where he **goes**.
- 2 ☐ **Somebody's** coming to **lunch**.
- 3 ☐ I **never** **said** **anything**.
- 4 ☐ I've **done** **nothing** since **Sunday**.
- 5 ☐ Don't **tell** **anybody** about the **message**.
- 6 ☐ There's **nowhere** to **go** except **home**.

- b **2 35** Listen and check. Practice saying the sentences.

- c **2 36** Listen and answer the questions.

))) What did you buy? (Nothing. I didn't buy anything.

4 READING

- a Read the article once. What is the best summary?

- a People who answered the survey have boring weekends.
- b People who use Facebook have more exciting weekends.
- c People sometimes don't tell the truth about their weekend.

- b Read the article again. With a partner, choose a, b, or c.

- 1 The survey has shown that 25% of people...
 - a have very exciting weekends.
 - b lie about their weekend.
 - c go out on a Saturday night.
- 2 30% of the people they interviewed...
 - a needed to go to work on the weekend.
 - b had a very tiring week.
 - c didn't want to go out on the weekend.
- 3 Some people don't tell the truth about their weekend because...
 - a their real weekend is very boring.
 - b they don't want to make their friends jealous.
 - c they forget what they have done.
- 4 Social networking sites make people...
 - a spend more time on the computer.
 - b try to make their lives seem more exciting.
 - c be more truthful about their lives.

- c Do you think a survey of your friends, family, and schoolmates would have similar results?

WHAT DID YOU REALLY DO ON THE WEEKEND?

The next time a friend or co-worker tells you about their amazing weekend, wait a minute before you start feeling jealous – maybe they are inventing it all!



A survey of 5,000 adults has shown that one person in four invents details about their weekend because they want to impress their friends. When they are asked, “Did you have a good weekend?” they don’t like to say that they just stayed at home and watched TV because it sounds boring. So they invent the details. The most common lie that people told was “I went out on Saturday night,” when really they didn’t go anywhere. Other common lies were “I had a romantic dinner,” “I went to a party,” and “I went away for the weekend.”

In fact, in the survey, 30% of people who answered the questions said that they spent their weekend sleeping or resting because they were so tired at the end of the week.

Another 30% said that they needed to work or study on the weekend. Psychologist Corinne Sweet says that people often don’t tell the truth about their weekend “because we don’t want to feel that everyone else is having a better time than us, if we have had a boring weekend doing housework, paperwork, or just resting after a tiring week at work.” She also believes that networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter may be encouraging us to invent details about our social lives. “People can create an illusion of who they want to be and the life they want to live,” says Corinne, “and of course they want that life to seem exciting.”

5 SPEAKING

- a Look at the questions in b. Plan your answers. Answer them truthfully, but **invent one answer** to make your weekend sound more exciting.
- b Interview each other with the questions. Try to guess which answer your partner invented.

LAST WEEKEND

Friday

- Did you go anywhere exciting on Friday night?

Saturday

- Did you do anything around the house (cleaning, etc.) on Saturday morning?
- Did you work or study at all?
- What did you do on Saturday night?

Sunday

- Did you go anywhere nice on Sunday?
- What did you have for lunch?
- Did you do anything relaxing in the afternoon?

6 VOCABULARY

adjectives ending *-ed* and *-ing*

- a Look at these two adjectives in the text: *tired* in line 13 and *tiring* in line 19. Which one describes how you feel? Which one describes things and situations?
- b (2 37) Circle the right adjective in questions 1–10. Listen and check. How do you say the adjectives?
 - 1 Do you think Sundays are usually *bored* / *boring*?
 - 2 Are you *bored* / *boring* with your job or studies?
 - 3 What kind of weather makes you feel *depressed* / *depressing*?
 - 4 Why do you think the news is often *depressed* / *depressing*?
 - 5 What activity do you find most *relaxed* / *relaxing*?
 - 6 Do you usually feel *relaxed* / *relaxing* at the end of the weekend? Why (not)?
 - 7 What is the most *interested* / *interesting* book you’ve read recently?
 - 8 What sports are you *interested* / *interesting* in?
 - 9 Are you *excited* / *exciting* about your next vacation?
 - 10 What’s the most *excited* / *exciting* sporting event you’ve ever watched?
- c Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Give more information if you can.

7 (2 38) SONG

If You Love Somebody Set Them Free 🎵

3&4 Review and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- How long _____ to stay in Turkey?
a do you go b are you going c you are going
- I think _____ rain tonight.
a it's going b it goes to c it's going to
- They _____ to get married until next year.
a aren't going b don't go c not going
- I _____ to the movies after class this evening.
a go b am going c going go
- A** What time _____ tomorrow? **B** At 8:00.
a you leave b do you leaving c are you leaving
- He's the man _____ lives next door to Alice.
a who b that c where
- Is that the store _____ sells Italian food?
a who b that c where
- A** _____ your bed? **B** No, I'm going to do it now.
a Have you made
b Have you make
c Has you made
- A** Has Anne arrived _____?
B No, but she's on her way.
a yet b almost c already
- _____ already seen this movie! Let's change channels.
a We're b We haven't c We've
- A** _____ been to Africa? **B** No, never.
a Have you ever b Did you ever c Were you ever
- A** When _____ those shoes? **B** Last week.
a do you buy b have you bought c did you buy
- I've never _____ this coat. It's too small.
a wear b worn c wore
- There's _____ at the door. Can you go and open it, please?
a something b someone c somewhere
- I don't want _____ to eat, thanks. I'm not hungry.
a nothing b anything c something

VOCABULARY

a Complete with a preposition.

- We arrived _____ San Diego at 7:15.
- I'm coming! Wait _____ me.
- What did you ask _____, meat or fish?
- A** Are you going to buy the apartment?
B I don't know. It depends _____ the price.
- How much did you pay _____ those shoes?

b Complete with *make* or *do*.

- _____ the dishes
- _____ a mistake
- _____ an exercise
- _____ yoga
- _____ a noise

c Complete the missing words.

- Dinner's ready. Could you please s_____ the table?
- I'll cook if you do the d_____.
- Where are the changing rooms? I want to tr_____ o_____ this sweater.
- If you want to take something back to a store, you need to have the r_____.
- These shoes don't f_____ me. They're too small.
- The flight to Miami is now leaving from g_____ 12.
- If you have a lot of luggage, you can find a c_____ over there.
- First, you need to go to the ch_____ -i_____ desk where you get your boarding pass.
- International flights depart from T_____ 2.
- There are e_____ to the second and third floors.

d Circle the right adjective.

- This exercise is really *bored* / *boring*.
- I never feel *relaxed* / *relaxing* the day before I go on vacation.
- It was a very *excited* / *exciting* game.
- Jack is *depressed* / *depressing*. He lost his job.
- Are you *interested* / *interesting* in art?

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

-  just Monday something socks
-  nowhere clothes worry go
-  search chemistry cheap choose
-  customer center city nice
-  jacket change enjoy yet

b Underline the stressed syllable.

- a|rri|vals 3 teen|ag|er 5 a|rrange|ment
- o|ppo|site 4 de|li|ve|ry