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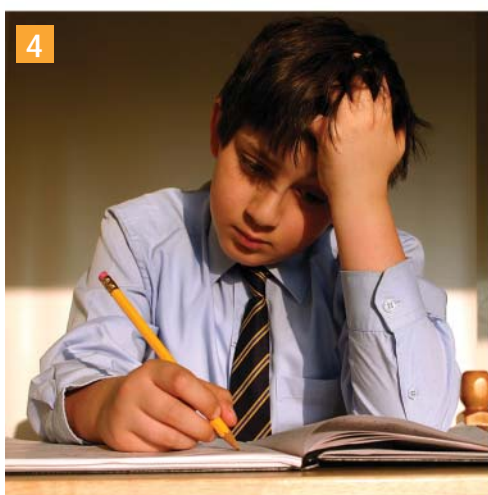
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# Daily Life 01

## Speaking

### 1 Vocabulary – Daily Activities

housework	school/work	free time
cook meals	commute	eat out
do the laundry	do homework	play computer games
mop the floor	work overtime	surf the (Inter)net
wash the dishes	have a nap	work out



### 2 Questions for Discussion

- Which activities are shown in the pictures?
- Ask a classmate questions about the activities listed above:  
*Do you (ever) cook meals? How often do you eat out?*
- Describe your typical week day.
- What do you do in your free time?

## Getting to Know Your Classmates

### 4 Find someone who...

Stand up and move around the classroom. Ask questions to complete the sentences. When a classmate answers 'Yes' to a question, write his/her name on the dotted line. You can only write down the same person's name twice. Don't write anything if your classmate answers 'No'. Remember to ask some follow-up questions and take notes.

Name	More Information
1. ....	can play a musical instrument.
2. ....	spends a lot of time playing computer games.
3. ....	was not born here.
4. ....	has a part-time job.
5. ....	is looking forward to graduating.
6. ....	has travelled overseas.
7. ....	is a student.
8. ....	enjoys learning English.
9. ....	is into photography.
10. ....	would like to study overseas.

### 5 Follow-up: Tell the class about two of your classmates.



## Section E

## 1 Adverb Word Order

In Section E you need to add adverbs to sentences. The key is knowing where to put the adverbs. Different adverbs go in different positions.

**Frequency adverbs usually go in a middle position (i.e. before the verb).**

*I **usually** stay home on Saturdays. I **never** clean my room. I **rarely** go swimming.*

**But they go after auxiliary verbs (can, would, should etc.) and after the verb to be (i.e. am, are, is, was etc.).**

*I will **always** remember her kindness. My dogs are **usually** very friendly.*

*My science teacher is **often** bad-tempered. She has **never** won a prize.*

‘**Sometimes**’ is different; it can go at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a sentence. The middle position is the most common.

*He **sometimes** comes here. I feel sad **sometimes**. **Sometimes** I hate you!*

## Routines

## 2 Put each adverb in the correct position.

1. Carl's neighbours make a lot of noise. **(always)**

---

2. I go to bed late on Saturday. **(usually)**

---

3. I get up early on Sunday. **(never)**

---

4. Our maths teacher gives us homework. **(rarely)**

---

5. Sandra is late for class. **(often)**

---

6. My sister and I argue. **(seldom)**

---

3 Now, in pairs, change the sentences so that they are true for you, and read them out loud.



Speaking  
Task Two

My Favourite Pastime

One of the Section A essay choices is ‘My favourite...’, and if you do the Speaking Test, you will also need to describe a topic beginning with ‘My favourite...’

In Speaking Task 2, two students have a conversation about their favourite film, school subject, pastime etc. Students pick a topic in advance and prepare for the test. In the test, they ask and answer questions about the topic. In total Task 2 takes 4–6 minutes.

- 1 Listen to the two students describe their favourite pastimes and take short notes.

	Samantha	Andrew
1. When did you start doing it?		
2. How did you become interested in it?		
3. How often do you do it?		
4. Where do you do it?		
5. Who do you do it with?		
6. What equipment do you need?		
7. Why do you like it?		

- 2 Can you guess the pastimes? Now take turns asking and answering the questions about your own hobbies.



## Speaking

## 3 Agreeing and Disagreeing

	Agree	Disagree
I like dancing.	So do I.	Really? I don't.
I don't like football.	Neither do I.	I do.
I can play the piano.	So can I.	I can't.
I can't swim.	Neither can I.	I can.
I enjoyed the film.	So did I.	Really? I didn't
I didn't enjoy the film.	Neither did I.	I did.
I've been to Thailand.	So have I.	I haven't.
I haven't been to Thailand.	Neither have I.	I have.

You can also say: *Me too. Me neither.*

Or add **'too'** or **'either'** to the sentence. I like jazz too. I don't like jazz either.

(**Note:** In American English, commas are usually used with 'too', 'either' and 'neither', i.e. *Me, too. Me, neither. I like jazz, too. I don't like jazz, either.*)

## 4 In pairs, talk about your family, interests, likes/dislikes, and plans.

Find out things that you have (and don't have) in common, so you can complete these sentences.

Then change partners a few times. You should speak to at least three classmates.

*Keiko has two brothers and so do I. Sandra loves chocolate and so do I.*

*Judy can play the piano but I can't.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ likes \_\_\_\_\_ but I don't.
- \_\_\_\_\_ likes \_\_\_\_\_ and so do I.
- I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't.
- I can \_\_\_\_\_ and so can \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Report back to the class.

## Vocabulary

## Places in Your Neighbourhood

bus stop	church	library	sports stadium
café	cinema	newsagent's	supermarket
chemist's	department store	petrol station	tennis courts

## 1 Which places are shown in the pictures?



## 2 Complete the sentences by using the words in the box.

- There's a \_\_\_\_\_ near my home but I almost never take public transport. I usually get around town by bicycle.
- I would rather watch a DVD at home than go to a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Working at a \_\_\_\_\_ is a common part-time job for students. I hate the smell of petrol so I would never do that job.
- My parents go to \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday mornings but I only go on important days like Christmas and Easter.
- There are some public \_\_\_\_\_ in my local park. You can play there for free.
- I seldom see a doctor when I get sick. I prefer to go to a \_\_\_\_\_ and buy some medicine.
- There's a small \_\_\_\_\_ in my town. It holds about 5,000 people.

## Listening Part One

### 1 Numbers

In British English 'and' is used to separate the numbers before the last one or two figures.

**320** BrE *Three hundred **and** twenty.* AmE *Three hundred twenty.*

**70,231** *Seventy thousand, two hundred **and** thirty-one.*

*Seventy thousand, two hundred thirty-one.*

'a' and 'one' are both used to describe '1' ('a' is a little less formal).

*Can I borrow **a** hundred pounds?*

For things like telephone numbers, passwords, and hotel room numbers, we usually read one number at a time. 'Room 213' is 'Room two one three.'

0 can be 'oh' or 'zero', but 'oh' is much more common in British English. '22' can be 'two two' or 'double two'.

### 2 Dates

Americans put the month before the day. For example, Christmas Day is 12/25, i.e. *December 25* (also *December 25<sup>th</sup>*). With British English, we usually put the day before the month. Christmas Day is 25/12. We read it as '**the 25<sup>th</sup> of December**'.

### 3 Times

We usually say the hour then the minutes.

7.20 = *seven twenty* 4.43 = *four forty-three* 11.06 = *eleven 'oh' six*

We can also use 'to' and 'past'.

8.58 = *two **to** nine* 3.22 = *twenty-two **past** three*

4.45 = ***a quarter to** five* 6.15 = ***a quarter past** six* 9.30 = ***half past** nine*

(**Note:** in American English 'before' and 'after' are common.)

### 4 Prices

In Britain, the money is divided into **pounds** (£) and **pence** (p). In informal English 'pence' is pronounced 'pee'. When saying prices that have pounds, we usually drop the pence. £5.20 = *five pounds twenty (pence)* 50p = *fifty pence / fifty p*  
£9.70 = *nine pounds seventy / nine pounds and seventy pence* (formal)

### 5 Listen and write the numbers.

1. _____	4. _____	7. _____	10. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____	11. _____
3. _____	6. _____	9. _____	12. _____



## Test Practice

## Listening Part One

Listen to the conversations and circle the right answer for each question.

1. What colour is Tom's new car?  
A. grey                      B. red                      C. black                      D. blue
2. Who is Lisa's closest friend?  
A. Lily                      B. Julie                      C. Donna                      D. Bee
3. What time does the match start?  
A. 1.30                      B. 2.00                      C. 2.15                      D. 2.30
4. When does Karl have football practice?  
A. Monday                      B. Wednesday                      C. Thursday                      D. Saturday
5. What is the pass mark for the test?  
A. 50%                      B. 60%                      C. 75%                      D. 80%
6. How much is a cup of coffee?  
A. £1.30                      B. £1.50                      C. £1.90                      D. £2.00
7. When's Anwar's birthday?  
A. 23<sup>rd</sup>                      B. 24<sup>th</sup>                      C. 25<sup>th</sup>                      D. 26<sup>th</sup>
8. What do your children usually drink for breakfast?  
A. water                      B. tea                      C. milk                      D. juice

(**Note:** in the exam, Part One has just six short conversations: one example and five questions.)



# Mega Structures02

## Speaking

### 1 Vocabulary – World Landmarks

The Great Wall of China  
The Three Gorges Dam  
The Taj Mahal

The Empire State Building  
Machu Picchu  
The Panama Canal

The Eiffel Tower  
The Pyramids of Egypt  
Stonehenge



### 2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which landmarks are shown in the pictures? What do you know about them?
2. Which landmarks would you like to visit?
3. What landmarks are there in your country?
4. What's the tallest building in your country? Have you been to the top of it?

## Listening

- 1 Listen and write the missing numbers in 1–14. Write the names of the places from the opposite page in A–F.

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

This manmade waterway joins the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. More than (1)\_\_\_\_\_ ships go through it every year. The French started building it in (2)\_\_\_\_\_. It was finished by the Americans in (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

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

This tomb was built by an Indian king for his favourite wife. It was completed around (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Many people think it is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

C. \_\_\_\_\_

This circle of stones is located in southern England. No one is sure who built it or why. This mysterious place was built about (5)\_\_\_\_\_ B.C.

D. \_\_\_\_\_

This building is located in New York City. It was completed in (6)\_\_\_\_\_. It was the tallest building in the world for (7)\_\_\_\_\_ years. It has appeared in many films, including *King Kong* and *Sleepless in Seattle*.

E. \_\_\_\_\_

It was built in (8)\_\_\_\_\_ for the (9)\_\_\_\_\_ World Fair. Since then, (10)\_\_\_\_\_ million people have visited it. This tower is (11)\_\_\_\_\_ metres tall and it was the world's tallest building until (12)\_\_\_\_\_.

F. \_\_\_\_\_

It is sometimes called 'The Lost City of the Incas'. It was built around (13)\_\_\_\_\_, but was abandoned about a hundred years later. It is located in the Andes Mountains of Peru at an altitude of (14)\_\_\_\_\_ metres.



## Grammar

## 1 Passives

*It **was finished** by the Americans... This tomb **was built** by an Indian king...*

These are examples of passive sentences. We use them when we don't want to focus on the thing or person that does the action. The most common forms are:

**Present simple passive**

They play baseball in Japan.

Baseball **is played** in Japan.

is/are + past participle

They grow bananas in Thailand.

Bananas **are grown** in Thailand.

**Past simple passive**

They built the church in the eleventh century.

The church **was built** in the eleventh century.

The government built these houses.

was/were + p.p.

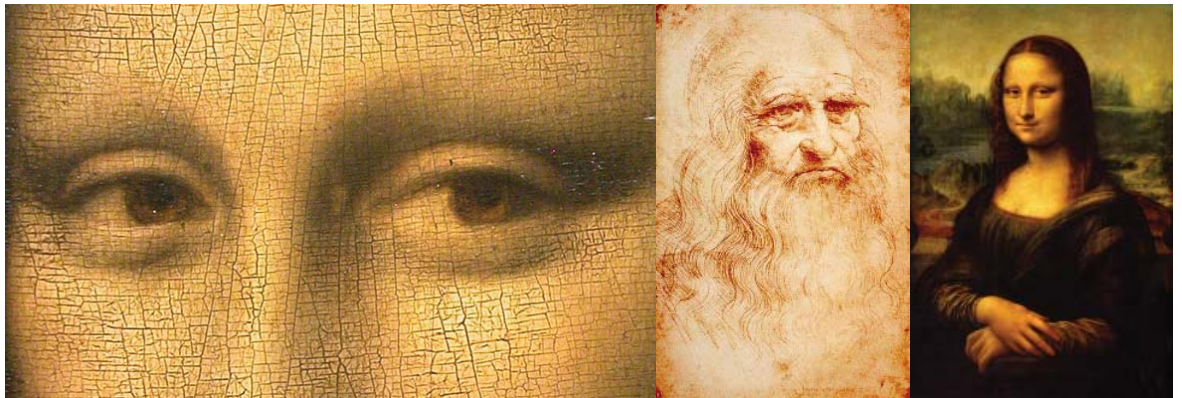
These houses **were built** by the government.

**Future passive**

Someone will repair the computer this evening.

The computer **will be repaired** this evening.

will + be + p.p.



## 2 Complete the passive sentences.

1. The pyramids \_\_\_\_\_ by the ancient Egyptians. (build)
2. The Three Gorges Dam \_\_\_\_\_ in 2006. (complete)
3. The Mona Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ by Leonardo da Vinci. (paint)
4. Most of the world's toys \_\_\_\_\_ in China. (make)
5. Coffee \_\_\_\_\_ in more than 50 countries. (grow)
6. The airport will \_\_\_\_\_ before December. (finish)

## Test Practice

**Section D**

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

1. They play basketball in more than 130 countries.

Basketball

2. Peter Jackson directed the film 'King Kong'.

The film 'King Kong'

3. They are playing the final game right now.

The final game

4. The French built the Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal

5. A dog bit me this morning.

I

6. They will finish the project by the end of the week.

The project

7. Vincent Van Gogh painted 'The Potato Eaters' in 1885.

'The Potato Eaters'

8. They produce a third of the world's coffee in Brazil.

A third of



## Reading

## 1 The Chunnel

The Channel Tunnel, commonly called the Chunnel, is a 50-km-long rail tunnel connecting England and France. The first person to come up with an idea for a tunnel was a French engineer called Albert Mathieu in 1802. However, construction didn't begin until 1988. It took 15,000 workers over seven years to dig the tunnel. It cost £10 billion to build. Giant tunnel digging machines were used from both ends; the French and British tunnels met on 1 December 1990, remarkably with less than 20 mm of error. The tunnel was opened in May, 1994.

Of the Channel Tunnel's 50 km length, 39 km are undersea. The average depth of these undersea tunnels is 50 metres below the seabed. The Channel Tunnel is actually three parallel tunnels: two main single-track rail tunnels which carry trains, and a smaller service tunnel.

Passenger journeys through the tunnel are run by a company called Eurostar. There is also a service for people to take their vehicles. The journey from London to Paris takes 2 hours and 35 minutes. In total, these two services carry 16 million passengers each year.

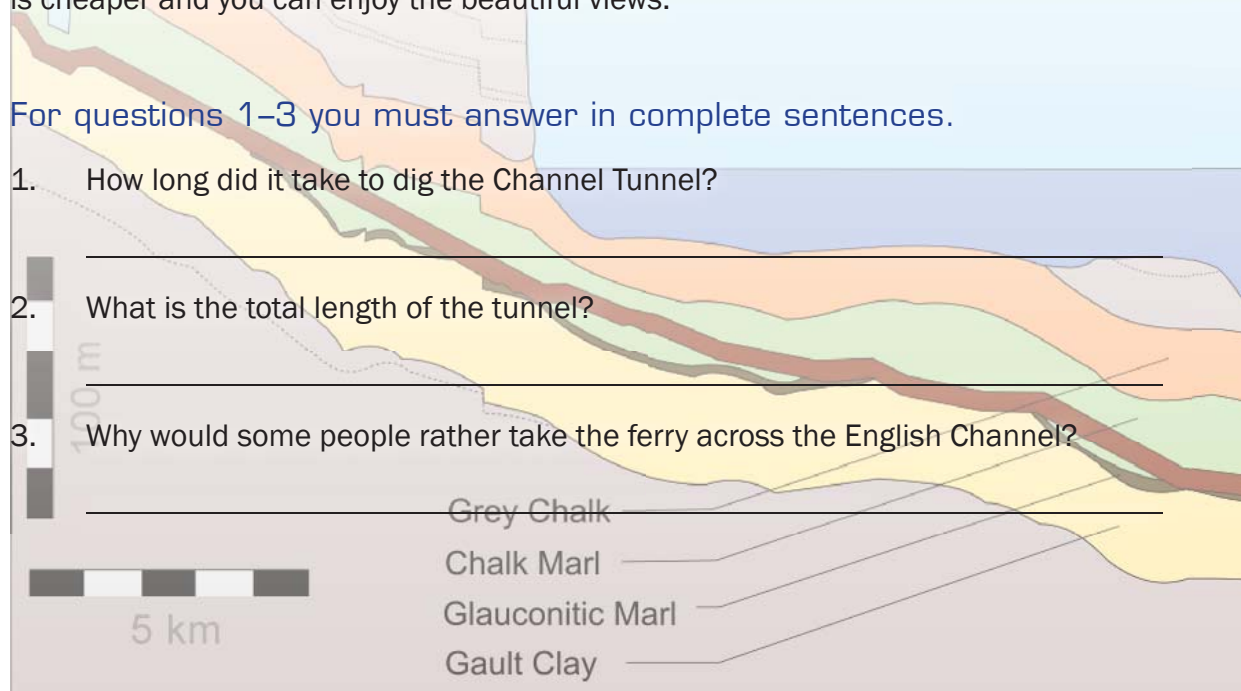
Ticket prices vary greatly; the earlier you book a ticket, the cheaper it is. A return ticket, London to Paris, costs about £170. The cheapest tickets are midweek during the middle of the day, and on Saturday after midday. For travellers who are not in a hurry, taking a ferry across the English Channel is probably better than taking a train. It is cheaper and you can enjoy the beautiful views.

## 2 For questions 1–3 you must answer in complete sentences.

1. How long did it take to dig the Channel Tunnel?

2. What is the total length of the tunnel?

3. Why would some people rather take the ferry across the English Channel?



## Reading

3 For questions 4–8 tick (✓) the box.

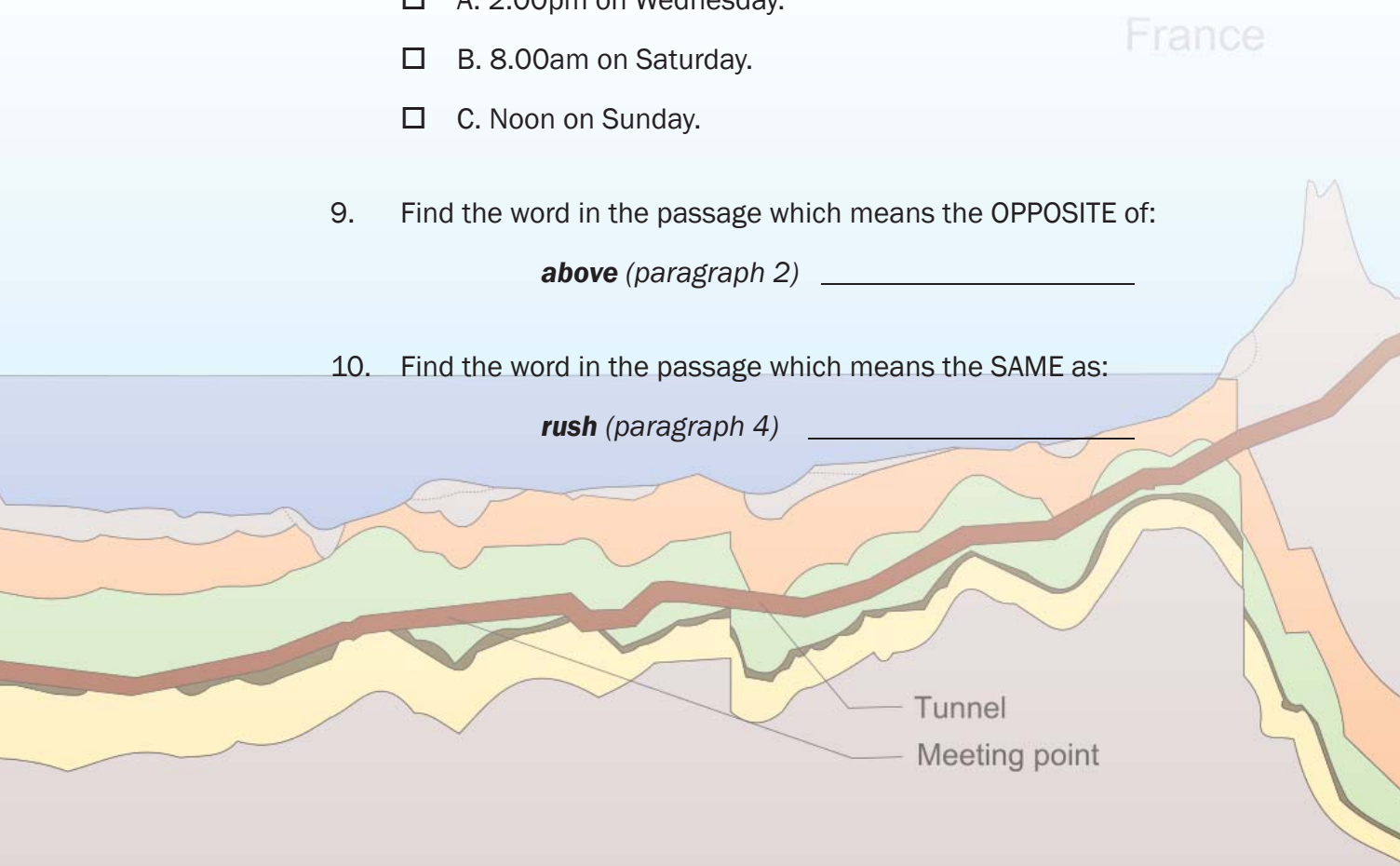
4. The French began building the Channel Tunnel in 1802.  
☐ True      ☐ False
5. The average depth of the tunnel is 50 metres below sea level.  
☐ True      ☐ False
6. The Channel Tunnel consists of...  
☐ A. a single tunnel.  
☐ B. two tunnels.  
☐ C. two main tunnels and a smaller service tunnel.
7. How long does the train trip between the English and French capital cities take?  
☐ A. Just over two hours.  
☐ B. Just over two and a half hours.  
☐ C. A little less than three hours.
8. Which of the following times would be best for getting a cheap train ticket?  
☐ A. 2.00pm on Wednesday.  
☐ B. 8.00am on Saturday.  
☐ C. Noon on Sunday.

9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:

**above** (paragraph 2) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:

**rush** (paragraph 4) \_\_\_\_\_



## Listening &amp; Reading

## The German Autobahn

## 1 Listen to the passage and write the missing words in the spaces.

The German Autobahn ('Autobahn' is the German word for 'motorway') is famous around the \_\_\_\_\_(1) for having no speed limits. Actually, this is not completely true: about two-thirds of the Autobahn network has no permanent speed limit. In addition, \_\_\_\_\_(2) is always a recommended limit of 130 km/h. If you go faster than 130 km/h and are involved in an accident, you \_\_\_\_\_(3) be held responsible for any damage.

Although the Autobahn allows drivers to travel at \_\_\_\_\_(4) speeds, the accident, injury and death rates are low. In fact, the Autobahn is safer than normal roads in Germany, and safer than \_\_\_\_\_(5) motorway systems in other countries.

The majority of Germans are proud of their excellent cars and road network, but not everyone is \_\_\_\_\_(6) with the lack of speed limits. The Green Party says that driving at high speeds consumes more petrol, so it causes more air \_\_\_\_\_(7). The Greens want a 100 km/h speed limit on the Autobahn.

Some people are disappointed the first time they see the Autobahn because it looks like a \_\_\_\_\_(8) motorway. However, driving on it is usually enjoyable because the roads are very well designed, built and maintained, and the Germans are polite and skilful drivers. Just try to avoid times when the traffic is \_\_\_\_\_(9). Traffic jams are common during busy periods such as the start and end of weekends, and on holidays.

The Autobahn network has more than 700 service areas which are open 24 hours a day. They are found about every 50 kilometres or so. These service areas usually have a petrol \_\_\_\_\_(10), restaurant, convenience store, telephones, and restrooms.



## Listening & Reading

### 2 True or False?

1. Some parts of the Autobahn have speed limits.
2. Because of the high speeds, the Autobahn is more dangerous than normal motorways.
3. The German Green Party wants a lower speed limit because of the problem of noise pollution.
4. Traffic is heavy on Friday evenings and Sunday afternoons.
5. The service areas are not open at night.

### Antonyms and Synonyms

#### 3 Find one word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:

**temporary** (paragraph 1) .....

**more dangerous** (paragraph 2) .....

**rude** (paragraph 4) .....

#### 4 Find one word in the passage which means the SAME as:

**suggested** (paragraph 1) .....

**times** (paragraph 4) .....

**system** (paragraph 5) .....

#### 5 Questions for Discussion

1. Would you like to drive on the German Autobahn?
2. Does your country have a good motorway system?
3. What are the speed limits in your country?

# A Piece of Cake 03

## Speaking

### 1 Vocabulary – Meeting People

biscuits (cookies)  
cheesecake  
chicken wings

crisps (potato chips)  
dumplings  
instant noodles

peanuts  
popcorn  
raisins

sandwiches  
strawberries  
yogurt



### 2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which snacks are shown in the pictures?
2. Which of the snacks do you like/dislike?
3. Have you got a sweet tooth?
4. What do you normally eat for breakfast and lunch?
5. Do you usually have a good appetite?



## Speaking

## More Vocabulary – Describing Food

3 Complete the sentences with adjectives in the box.

sweet crunchy tough tender salty spicy bitter greasy fresh

1. I like curries but I can't eat them. \_\_\_\_\_ food upsets my stomach.
2. Dark chocolate is more \_\_\_\_\_ than normal chocolate because it has less sugar.
3. This steak is really \_\_\_\_\_; it's like an old boot.
4. I love the smell of \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
5. Mmm. The beef is so \_\_\_\_\_; it almost melts in your mouth.
6. It's not very \_\_\_\_\_. Can you add some sugar?
7. The salad is so fresh and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Men seem to like \_\_\_\_\_ snacks such as peanuts and crisps, but women usually prefer sweet snacks.
9. The fried chicken looks too \_\_\_\_\_. I'm just going to order a hamburger.

**Other ways to say 'delicious'**

tastes wonderful smells very good is very tasty is mouth-watering



## Writing

## 1 Section A Writing Essays

In Section A you have to write a composition of 120 to 150 words. You have a choice of four topics. There are three kinds of essays.

**Descriptive Essays**

1. *My favourite... weekend activity / school subject / food / festival / book.*
2. *The most interesting... person that I know / place I have been to.*
3. *My country / hometown / best friend.*

**Narrative Essays** (i.e. writing a story)

1. *Write a story beginning with the words... 'I was walking down the street when suddenly...' / 'It was midnight and the dogs started barking'.*
2. *The worst week of my life. / A day I will never forget.*

**Imaginative Essays**

1. *A day in the life of... a dog / your favourite sports star / a policeman / a film star.*



**Remember:** You can write your essay in American English if you want to. Just remember to be consistent.

## Writing

## 2 Linking Words

**when, because, although, and, so** and **but** are linking words that are used within sentences. Note their position and the use of commas in the sentences below.

**When** I turned 18, I bought a motorcycle. I'll tell him **when** I see him.

**Because** the traffic was so bad, we arrived an hour late.

She likes David **because** he loves music.

**Although** I like playing tennis, I don't really enjoy watching it on TV.

We ate some bread **and** cheese.

The weather was really bad **so** we stayed home.

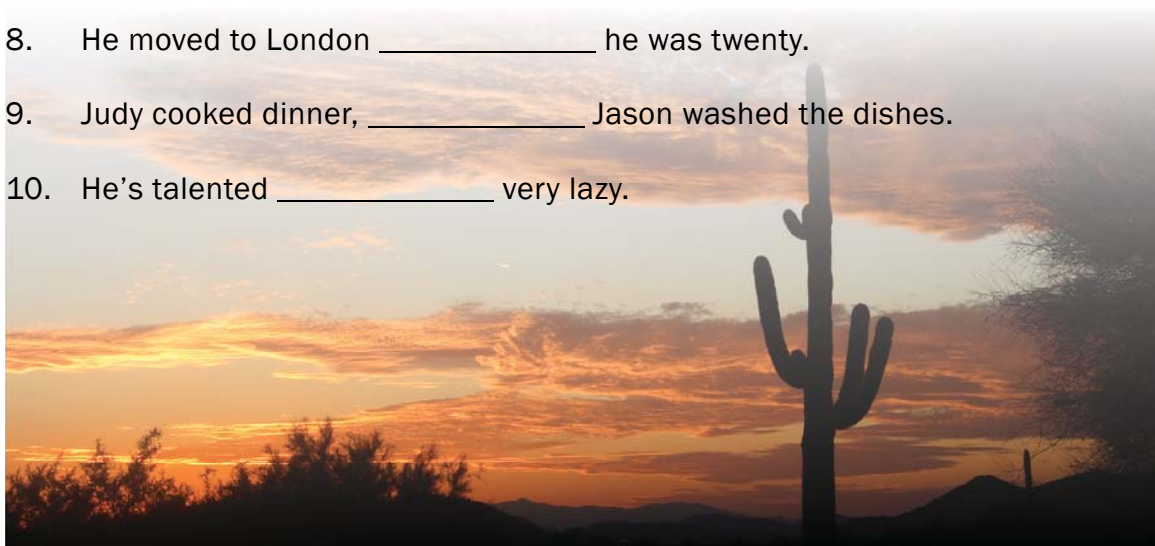
He's 40 years old(,) **but** he looks much older.

She washed the car(,) **and** her husband cooked dinner.

## 3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

so	and x2	although	when x2	because x2	but x2
----	--------	----------	---------	------------	--------

- \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was bad, we stayed home and relaxed.
- It was very expensive \_\_\_\_\_ we didn't buy it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I was very young, I was afraid of the dark.
- I can't go out this weekend \_\_\_\_\_ I have exams on Monday.
- She's lived in Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ Argentina.
- Steve can't sing very well, \_\_\_\_\_ he's really good at dancing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Steve looks unfriendly, he is very kind.
- He moved to London \_\_\_\_\_ he was twenty.
- Judy cooked dinner, \_\_\_\_\_ Jason washed the dishes.
- He's talented \_\_\_\_\_ very lazy.



## Writing

## My Favourite Food

- 4** Asking questions helps you think of things to say or write about a topic. Match the answers below, A–H, to the questions, 1–8, about ice cream.

What... Where... When... Why... How...?

1. What kinds are there? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where do you eat it? \_\_\_\_\_
3. When do you eat it? \_\_\_\_\_
4. When did you first eat it? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why do you like it? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How often do you eat it? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How much does it cost? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How do you eat it? \_\_\_\_\_



- A. In summer. I often eat it after dinner.
- B. I eat it at home and I also eat it outside.
- C. Because it's delicious, feels smooth and cold. It's very refreshing on hot days.
- D. Some ice cream is very expensive but I usually eat cheap ice cream.
- E. I usually eat ice cream cones. When I'm at home, I put it in a bowl and add fruit.
- F. A few times a week during summer.
- G. I started eating ice cream when I was very young. I've always liked it.
- H. There are many different kinds. My favourite flavour is vanilla.

**5 Example Essay – My Favourite Food**

My favourite food is ice cream. My favourite ice cream flavour is vanilla. I started eating ice cream when I was very young. I love ice cream because it's delicious and it feels soft and smooth. Ice cream is very refreshing, especially on hot days.

In summer I eat ice cream four or five times a week. When I am outside, I usually eat ice cream in a cone. I like to try new flavours. At home, I usually eat simple flavours like vanilla, chocolate, and mint. My family often has ice cream for dessert after dinner. Sometimes we eat it with fruit such as strawberries. My favourite ice cream dish is called a banana split. To make it, I use a banana, two kinds of ice cream, chocolate sauce and cream.

Writing

6 Avoiding Repetition

‘My favourite ... is ...’ is used too many times. Using it twice is okay, but do not use it twice in a row such as:  
*‘My favourite food is ice cream. My favourite ice cream flavour is vanilla.’*

This can be rewritten as:

- My favourite food is ice cream. **The flavour I like best** is vanilla.*
- My favourite food is ice cream, **especially** vanilla ice cream.*
- My favourite food is ice cream. **In particular, I love** vanilla ice cream.*

Writing a good first sentence for ‘My favourite’ essays.

A simple correct sentence is better than a more difficult one that is incorrect.  
*My favourite sport is football.*  
However, it’s better if you can write a more complex sentence.  
*I play several sports but my favourite is football.*  
*There are many sports that I like but my favourite is football.*  
*Football is, by far, my favourite sport.*  
*Football has always been my favourite sport.*

7 Write your own sentences using these patterns.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## Speaking Task 3

- 1** The third part of the speaking test is an unprepared role-play between two students. Both students are given the same role-play card; it gives the basic facts of the situation and has a list of questions to talk about. If you are not sure what to do or don't understand some of the words, you can ask the examiner. Task 3 takes 4–6 minutes.

### Role-Play Card

You and your friend are in charge of organising a high school graduation party for your class. The school has given you a lot of money to buy food, drinks, and other things that you might need.

Make sure that you talk about the following subjects:

- When will you hold the party?
- Where will you have the party? In your classroom, in a school hall, or outside?
- What food will you provide?
- What drinks will be available?
- Will there be music? If so, what kind?
- Will you have any activities such as games, singing, and speeches?

- 2** Listen to the two students discussing the party and write notes.

### Useful Phrases and Questions

What food should we serve?	What do you think about getting some...?
Let's get some...	How much/many do we need (to order)?
And we should get some...	..... should be enough.
We'll need some..... too.	How about drinks?
Are any of them vegetarians?	

## Vocabulary

## British Food

afternoon tea	coffee	fish and chips	pubs
bangers and mash	curry	a full breakfast	sandwiches
cereal	dinner	lamb	a Sunday roast

**1** Complete the descriptions below by using words from the box.

1. People sometimes make \_\_\_\_\_ at home and take them to school or work for lunch.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of roast beef (or lamb, pork, or chicken), roast potatoes, and vegetables. It takes a long time to cook so it is usually only eaten at weekends.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is slang for sausages and mashed potatoes. It is a common meal in pubs.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular restaurant and take-away meal, especially on Fridays. It is deep-fried.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is usually the largest meal of the day. Traditionally, people ate meat with potatoes and one or two other vegetables. Today, rice and pasta dishes are also common.
6. English \_\_\_\_\_ are not just places to drink and chat; they also serve simple meals.
7. British have always been very fond of tea, but nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ is equally popular.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a spicy food that originated in India. It is a popular take-away meal.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of fried eggs, bacon, sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms and toast. Nowadays, many people think it is unhealthy and prefer to eat something lighter such as cereal or toast.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a light meal eaten at about 4.00pm. It consists of cakes, sandwiches and tea.

# Travel Light04

## Speaking

### 1 Vocabulary – Countries around the World

Argentina	China	Indonesia	New Zealand	Spain
Australia	Germany	Italy	Russia	Thailand
Canada	Greece	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey



### 2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which countries are shown in the pictures?
2. Have you been to any of the countries listed above?
3. Which of the 15 countries would you like to visit?
4. Have you travelled a lot in your country?

## Country Descriptions

**3** Write the name of the country (from the box on page 34) for each description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

This is the second largest country in South America. Most of the 40 million inhabitants speak Spanish.

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

The country is located south of the United States and the population is 112 million. The largest city has the same name as the country.

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

This is the largest country in the world. Moscow is the capital and the largest city. The main exports are oil and gas.

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

This country is located in South-east Asia and consists of more than 17,500 islands. It has the world's largest population of Muslims.

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

This Southeast Asian country is famous for its beautiful beaches, Buddhist temples, and great food. The capital and largest city is Bangkok.

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

The largest city is Istanbul but Ankara is the capital city. Istanbul used to be called Constantinople. This country is located between Europe and Asia.

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

This country is well known for its rich history, fashionable clothes, and delicious food. The country is shaped like a boot and has a population of about 60 million. Two thousand years ago it was the most powerful nation in Europe.

## Writing

## A Narrative Essay

**1** Describe the worst holiday you have gone on.

What things can go wrong on a trip? Complete 1–8 with words from the box. Then add two of your own ideas.

flight stolen rained passport terrible stay lost delayed

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The food was _____.   | 6. The airline _____ my luggage. |
| 2. I lost my _____.      | 7. I had to _____ in hospital.   |
| 3. Our flight was _____. | 8. It _____ the whole time.      |
| 4. I missed my _____.    | 9. _____                         |
| 5. My camera was _____.  | 10. _____                        |

**2** Complete the essay by using words from the box below.

beginning time days second ever when January first

The worst holiday I have \_\_\_\_\_(1) had was a trip to Florida. I went there for a week last \_\_\_\_\_(2) with my parents. They decided to fly to Florida because they wanted to enjoy some warm weather.

Things started to go wrong from the \_\_\_\_\_(3). \_\_\_\_\_(4) of all, our flight was delayed. We had to wait for ten hours. \_\_\_\_\_(5) we finally arrived in Miami, our luggage was missing.

The weather in Florida was horrible. It was very cold and wet. In fact, it rained the whole \_\_\_\_\_(6) we were there. On the \_\_\_\_\_(7) day, I felt sick. It was the flu. I stayed in bed for three \_\_\_\_\_(8). Unfortunately, my parents also caught the flu.

It was a terrible holiday and I was really happy to get back home.



## Word Focus

### holiday vs. vacation vs. festival

In American English, a period of time when you do not go to school or work is called a **vacation**. In British English, people use the word **holiday**.

The plural '**holidays**' is often used for the 'long holiday' of the year.

*Did you enjoy your holidays?*

Sometimes 'holiday' refers to taking a trip. Compare these two:

**be on holiday** = not working *I don't need to go to work this week. I'm on holiday.*

**go on holiday** = take a trip *I went on holiday to Thailand with my boyfriend.*

A **holiday** can also be a special day when most people in a country do not have to go to work or school. In the UK, this is often called a **bank holiday**. Both American and English speakers also call this a **public holiday**.

*In Australia, the 26th of January is a **public holiday** called Australia Day.*

A **festival** is a special day or period (often religious) when people celebrate, usually with special activities and food. Important festivals are often public holidays.

## 1 Section E Adverbs: Just, Only, and Hardly

**Just** can mean 'a short time ago' or 'only'.

*We've **just** arrived home. He's **just** five years old.*

**Only** has different meanings but most often means 'not more than' and emphasises how little something is.

*He's **only** fifteen years old. The jacket **only** cost \$80. (or 'cost only')*

*I **only** go swimming in summer. I've **only** been overseas once.*

**Hardly** usually means 'almost not'

*I **hardly** know him. = I don't know him well.*

## 2 Put the adverbs in the correct position.

1. He has left the office. (just)
2. I slept last night. (hardly)
3. There were five guests. (only)
4. She watches cartoons. (only)
5. They have started work. (just)
6. We could hear him. (hardly)

## Reading

**1 Nellie Bly, A Pioneering Female Traveller**

Today very few people know the name Nellie Bly but in the late nineteenth century she was one of the most famous women in the world. She was born in the U.S. in 1864. As a teenager, she wrote a letter to a newspaper complaining about an article. The editor liked the letter so much that he asked her to work for the paper.

Nellie's newspaper decided to send a journalist around the world following the route of the characters in Jules Verne's popular novel *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Nellie wanted to go but the newspaper turned her down; at that time, most people thought that it was wrong for a woman – especially a young single woman – to travel by herself. The editor changed his mind when she told him, "If you don't send me, I will do it for another newspaper!"

Her 40,000-kilometre journey began on the 14th of November, 1889. Nellie took a steamship from New York to England. Next, she travelled to France, Italy, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan. From Japan, she sailed to San Francisco where she boarded a train for New York.

People had followed her trip by reading daily newspaper accounts and they warmly welcomed her home. When she arrived in New York there were huge celebrations. She completed her trip in 72 days and six hours – a new world record. Not only was Nellie's trip the fastest, she was also the first woman to travel around the world without a man.

Five years after her trip, Nellie married a millionaire manufacturer. She retired from journalism and became the president of a company that made steel containers. Nellie Bly died in 1922 at the age of 57.

**2 For questions 1–3 please answer in complete sentences.**

1. Why did the editor offer Nellie Bly a job at the newspaper?

---

2. What was the first country she visited?

---

3. Where did she start and end her trip around the world?

---

## Reading

3 For questions 4–8 tick (✓) the box.

4. The idea for the trip came from a book written by Jules Verne.  
☐ True      ☐ False
5. Nellie Bly travelled around the world with a male friend.  
☐ True      ☐ False
6. Why did Nellie's newspaper agree to let her travel alone around the world?  
☐ A. She was a woman.  
☐ B. She threatened to work for another newspaper.  
☐ C. The editor liked her writing.
7. How did she travel from Japan to New York?  
☐ A. By ship and train.  
☐ B. By sailing ship.  
☐ C. By train.
8. When did she stop working as a journalist?  
☐ A. After she returned from her trip  
☐ B. After getting married.  
☐ C. In her 50s.
9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:  
**unknown** (paragraph 1) \_\_\_\_\_
10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:  
**got on** (paragraph 3) \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening Part Two

### Unusual Hotels

- 1 Listen to the passage and write the missing words in the spaces.

#### The Ice Hotel, Sweden

There are several 'ice hotels' around the world but the oldest and \_\_\_\_\_(1) known is in northern Sweden. The entire hotel is made of snow and ice blocks taken from a nearby river. The hotel melts in \_\_\_\_\_(2) and is rebuilt every winter. Guests can stay there between mid-December and mid-April. The temperature inside the building is \_\_\_\_\_(3)  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The ice block seating and beds are covered with reindeer skins, and guests sleep in sleeping bags on top of the reindeer skins. It costs about 150 Euros to stay there for a \_\_\_\_\_(4). As well as 80 rooms, there is an ice art exhibition hall, a cinema, and a bar where drinks are served in glasses made of ice. There is even an 'Ice Chapel' where couples can \_\_\_\_\_(5) married.

#### Jules Undersea Lodge, the United States

The Jules Undersea Lodge is located in Key Largo, Florida, on the ocean \_\_\_\_\_(6) nine metres below the surface. The building was originally a research laboratory which was built in the 1970s. It was opened as a hotel – the \_\_\_\_\_(7) underwater one in the world – in 1986. The lodge holds a maximum of six guests and costs about \$475 per \_\_\_\_\_(8) per night. Guests need to scuba dive to the hotel. They enter a 'wet room' where they \_\_\_\_\_(9) out of wetsuits into normal clothes. There are two bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen/dining room. The bedrooms have large windows from which you can see barracudas and \_\_\_\_\_(10) fish swimming by.

### 2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which hotel would you prefer to stay at?
2. Are there any unusual hotels in your country?
3. Can you think of any ideas for an unusual hotel?



## Grammar Practice

### The Present Perfect

**For** and **since** can both be used with the Present Perfect to talk about how long things have been happening.

<b>for</b> + period of time <i>He's lived here <b>for three years</b>.</i> <i>I've been waiting <b>for two hours</b>.</i>	<b>since</b> + starting time <i>He's lived here <b>since 2008</b>.</i> <i>I've been waiting <b>since one o'clock</b>.</i>
---	---

Add 'for' or 'since' to complete the sentences.

- I've been learning English \_\_\_\_\_ I was ten years old.
- It hasn't rained \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks.
- I haven't eaten out \_\_\_\_\_ several months.
- He hasn't come to work \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
- We've lived here \_\_\_\_\_ 2008.
- I haven't been to a party \_\_\_\_\_ more than a year.

## Test Practice

### Section D

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

- The last time I went swimming was two weeks ago.

I haven't \_\_\_\_\_

- The last time I saw Joy was last summer.

I haven't \_\_\_\_\_

- The last time she called me was three months ago.

She hasn't \_\_\_\_\_

- The last time Connie spoke to him was in March.

Connie hasn't \_\_\_\_\_

- The last time they won the championship was in 1998.

They haven't \_\_\_\_\_

# Dream Jobs 05

## Speaking

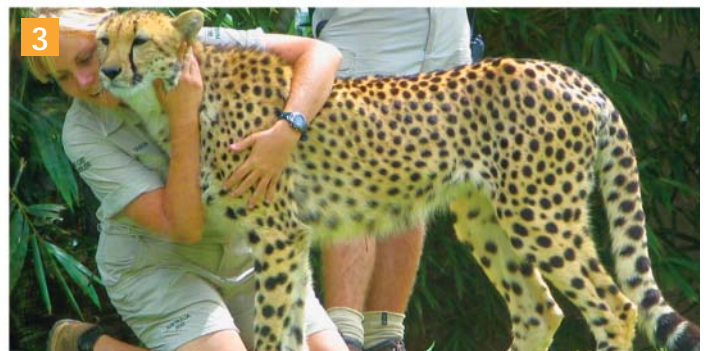
### 1 Vocabulary – Dream Jobs

artist  
architect  
chocolate taster

film director  
footballer  
game tester

interior designer  
pilot  
photographer

soldier  
travel writer  
zookeeper



### 2 Questions for Discussion

1. What jobs are shown in the pictures?
2. Which of the jobs would you like / not like to do?
3. What are your dream jobs?

### 3 Make sentences using these patterns.

*I would rather be a \_\_\_\_\_ than a \_\_\_\_\_.*

*I think being a/an pilot would be exciting.*

*(boring, interesting, dangerous etc.)*

## Writing

**1 A Day in the Life**

One of the essay choices for the Pre-Intermediate Exam is an imaginative composition about a 'day in the life of' someone or something. The structure of the grammar is simple – start with the morning, then describe the afternoon, and evening. However, knowing what tenses to use can be difficult. Although we usually use the second conditional (i.e. If... would) when we imagine things, it is difficult to write a whole essay using it.

**You need to ask yourself two questions:**

**1. Will you write about a typical day or just one particular day in the past?**

If you write about a typical day, you will use the present tense. *I **get up** at 6.00.*

If you write about one particular day, you will use the past simple. *I **got up** at 6.00.*

**2. Are you that person/thing?**

You can write in 'the first person', i.e. pretend that you are the subject '*I eat/ate a huge breakfast*'. This is usually best, but you can also write in 'the third person'. *A swimmer eats a huge breakfast.*

**2 The Day in the Life of a Footballer**

My name is John and I'm a famous footballer. I play for an English football team called Liverpool. People often ask me what I do on a typical day.

I get up at about seven o'clock. After eating breakfast, I drive to the Liverpool team's training ground. We exercise and practise football skills. Our coach talks to us about our next game. I usually eat lunch with my teammates. Footballers need a lot of energy so we eat large meals. After lunch, I like to have a nap or relax for an hour.

I play one or two football games a week. Most of our games are in the afternoon at the weekend. On other afternoons I go to a gym and lift weights. I also have to do some activities to promote the team. I give television interviews, talk to fans and sign autographs. In the evening, I watch TV and surf the Internet. I go to bed at about eleven o'clock.

## Reading

**1 The Best Job in the World**

34-year-old Briton Ben Southall has just finished his six months doing the 'Best Job in the World'. Southall was the winner of the Queensland Tourist Board's 'Best Job in the World' internet competition; the job was to live on Hamilton Island on Australia's Great Barrier Reef and write a blog about it. The job included a very high salary (A\$150,000) and a beautiful house with ocean views. Nearly 35,000 people took part in the competition.

Southall says that the job was harder than he thought it would be. Instead of swimming and sitting on the beach, he was very busy: "I needed to work 18 to 19 hours every day. I visited places during the day and stayed up late at night blogging and uploading pictures; it was very time consuming," he says. He posted more than 75,000 words on blogs, uploaded more than 2,000 photos, and made many video diaries. Ben also gave more than 250 media interviews.

Although he was busy, Ben Southall says that he really enjoyed his job. During his time on the island, he learnt how to sail and kayak. His only bad moment was when he was stung by a venomous jellyfish. He had a very high fever and felt terrible. "For six hours I was pretty bad," he says.

Ben has done his job so well, and attracted so much publicity that the Queensland Tourism Board has given him a new job. He is now a global ambassador for Queensland. This means he has to travel around the world promoting the state.

**2 For questions 1–3 please answer in complete sentences.**

1. Where has Ben Southall been living for the past six months?

---

2. How many people applied for the job?

---

3. What was the worst thing that happened to Ben?

---

## Reading

**3** For questions 4–8 tick (✓) the box.

4. Ben Southall spent a lot of his time relaxing on the beach.  
☐ True      ☐ False
5. His new job involves a lot of travel.  
☐ True      ☐ False
6. How did Ben get the job on Hamilton Island?  
☐ A. Through a friend.  
☐ B. He won an internet competition.  
☐ C. He passed a test.
7. What did he learn how to do during the six months?  
☐ A. Avoid jellyfish.  
☐ B. Sail and kayak.  
☐ C. Blog and make video diaries.
8. Who does Ben work for now?  
☐ A. Himself.  
☐ B. The Queensland Tourism Board.  
☐ C. A global ambassador.
9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:  
**loser** (paragraph 1) \_\_\_\_\_
10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:  
**worldwide** (paragraph 4) \_\_\_\_\_





## Listening

## 1 Listen and write the numbers.

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. .... | 4. .... | 7. .... |
| 2. .... | 5. .... | 8. .... |
| 3. .... | 6. .... | 9. .... |

## Test Practice

## Listening Part One

Listen to the 10 conversations and choose the correct answer for each question.

1. What year did he win the Nobel Prize?  
A. 1966                      B. 1967                      C. 1969                      D. 1971
2. How often do his parents visit him?  
A. once a year      B. once a month      C. twice a year      D. every two months
3. How far away is the next petrol station?  
A. 12 miles              B. 20 miles              C. 21 miles              D. 22 miles
4. What was the lowest temperature this year?  
A.  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$               B.  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$                       C.  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$                       D.  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$
5. What was the final score?  
A. 1-1                      B. 2-2                      C. 3-3                      D. 3-2
6. What time does the match finish?  
A. 9.15                      B. 9.30                      C. 9.45                      D. 10.15
7. How much is a return ticket?  
A. £5.35                      B. £5.40                      C. £5.45                      D. £5.50
8. When's Dad's birthday? Do you remember?  
A. 28/3                      B. 29/4                      C. 30/5                      D. 31/5
9. My seat is 31B. Where is Steve sitting?  
A. 31A                      B. 32A                      C. 33A                      D. 33B
10. How does the coach spell his name?  
A. Alister                      B. Allistair                      C. Allister                      D. Alistair

## Listening

## 1 Distractions

Don't choose the first answer you hear. Listen to the whole dialogue.

Look at this sample question and dialogue.

Question: *Where did she go for her anniversary?*

A. The Italian Job B. Napoli C. The Spice Shop D. The other Italian place

*A: Where did you go for your anniversary?*

*B: We were planning to go to Napoli but it was fully booked.*

*A: That's a pity. Did you go to the other Italian place, what's it called?*

*B: The Italian Job. I wanted to go there but we ended up going to the Spice Shop.*

### Common distracting phrases

I wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ but... We were going to \_\_\_\_\_ but...

He was planning to \_\_\_\_\_. However,...

Look at this second sample question and dialogue.

Question: *What's the extension number for the sales manager?*

A. 202 B. 203 C. 204 D. 205

*A: What's the extension number for the sales manager?*

*B: I think it's 204.*

*A: No, I just tried that. Isn't it 205?*

*B: Just a sec. I'll check my notebook. The sales manager is 203. 205 is the accountant's.*

*A: Thanks.*

**Phrases showing uncertainty:** I think it's... Isn't it...?

**Confirming something is right:** Let's have a look. Yes, it says here it's...

Just a minute. I'll check. Yes, that's right.

**Correcting:** No, I've got it here. It's... / No. Here it is (in my diary). It's...

## Section E 1 Adverbs: Already, Still and Yet

‘**Already**’ is used to say that something has happened. It is usually placed mid-position between the auxiliary verb and the verb.

He has **already** gone home. I ve **already** seen that film.

(It is sometimes placed at the end of a sentence for emphasis: ‘I’ve done it **already!**’)

‘**Still**’ is used to say that something has not finished.

She is **still** sleeping. He’s **still** talking on the phone.

I **still** haven’t seen his new film. They **still** haven’t called.

Although the weather is bad, they **still** want to go fishing.

‘**Yet**’ is used to say that something has not happened, (but will happen later).

It usually goes at the end, and is used with negative sentences (i.e. ‘not’) and questions.

I haven’t finished writing my essay **yet**.

Has she arrived **yet**?

### Test Practice

Put the adverbs in the correct position.

- Have you booked the tickets? (yet)

---

- I’m waiting for his answer. (still)

---

- I have washed the car. (already)

---

- I haven’t cooked dinner. (yet)

---

- They haven’t called me. (still)

---

- It’s two o’clock. (already)

---

## Listening Part Three

### 1 Child Star Dakota Fanning

Listen to the passage about Dakota Fanning and decide if the sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the correct column.

	True	False
1. Dakota Fanning was born in the US in 1994.		
2. Her first acting job was on a television programme.		
3. Her family moved to Los Angeles when she was young.		
4. Her big break was the film 'I am Sam'.		
5. She had a small part in a television series called 'Taken'.		
6. She plays the role of a good vampire in the <i>Twilight</i> films.		
7. Dakota was home-schooled during her high school years.		
8. Her sister, Elle, is also an actress.		



A **role** is an actor's part in a film or play. It can be a small part (**a minor role**) or an important part (**a leading role**).

*I had **a leading role** in a school play. He **plays the role** of an old cowboy.*



# Festivals06

## Speaking

### 1 Vocabulary – Festivals and Holidays

Chinese New Year	Guy Fawkes Night	Moon Festival	St. Patrick's Day
Christmas	Halloween	New Year's Eve	Thanksgiving
Easter	Mother's Day	Songkran Festival	Valentine's Day



### 2 Questions for Discussion

1. What special days are shown in the pictures?
2. What do you know about the holidays / festivals? (Where, when, and why? What do people do?)
3. When is your birthday? How do you celebrate it?
4. What special days are there in your country?

## Vocabulary

- 1** anniversary cake cards fireworks roast turkey present resolutions

1. I tried to blow out the candles on my birthday \_\_\_\_\_ but there were too many.
2. During Chinese New Year, people like to let off \_\_\_\_\_ and firecrackers.
3. We celebrated our 10th wedding \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
4. Americans usually eat \_\_\_\_\_ on Thanksgiving Day.
5. Go ahead! Open your \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I seldom buy Christmas or birthday \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Last New Year, I made \_\_\_\_\_ to lose weight, save more money, and quit smoking.

Listening  
Part Four**2 Dictation**

Listen carefully and write down what you hear.

1. What is the best present you have ever received?

.....

.....

.....

2. What do you usually do on your birthday?

.....

.....

.....

3. What's your favourite month?

.....

.....

.....

## Writing

## My Favourite Festival

- 1 Read the essay about the Turkish festival of Seker Bayrami. Use words from the box to complete the essay.

during calendar first celebrates together falls visits best

My favourite holiday is 'Seker Bayrami'. This three-day festival \_\_\_\_\_(1) the end of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month. \_\_\_\_\_(2) Ramadan, adults can't eat between sunrise and sunset. Seker Bayrami falls on the first day of the 10th Muslim month. Muslims use an Islamic \_\_\_\_\_(3) which is different from the western calendar so this festival \_\_\_\_\_(4) on a different day each year.

On the \_\_\_\_\_(5) day of Seker Bayrami, people in Turkey go to their local mosque for special prayers. After that, people put on their \_\_\_\_\_(6) clothes and visit people. Some people go to the house of the oldest people in the family and have a meal \_\_\_\_\_(7). This means that many people return to their home town. As a result, traffic is usually very heavy. People also visit neighbours and friends. During these \_\_\_\_\_(8), people are given sweet snacks.

## Useful Words and Phrases

For fixed holidays like Christmas we usually use 'is'.

*Valentine's Day **is** on the fourteenth of February.*

For non-fixed holidays (that are on different days each year) we often use 'falls on'.

*Seker Bayrami **falls on** the first day of the 10th Muslim month.*

*This festival **falls on** a different day each year.*



## Writing

## 2 What's wrong with the essay?

- It is not personal enough. The writer doesn't say why he/she likes it. When you talk or write about your favourite things, you should say why you like them.
- Repetition of the word 'people'. it is used eight times in the second paragraph.

## Avoiding Repetition

## 3 Use the words in the box to replace 'people' in 1–7.

guests   Turks x2   they   of them   person   relatives

On the first day of Seker Bayrami, **people in Turkey** \_\_\_\_\_ (1) go to their local mosque for special prayers. After that, **people** \_\_\_\_\_ (2) put on their best clothes and visit **people** \_\_\_\_\_ (3). Some **people** \_\_\_\_\_ (4) go to the house of the oldest **people** \_\_\_\_\_ (5) in the family and have a meal together. This means that many **people** \_\_\_\_\_ (6) return to their home town. As a result, traffic is usually very heavy. **People** also visit neighbours and friends. During these visits, **people** \_\_\_\_\_ (7) are given sweet snacks.

Note: In American English, 'hometown' is one word. In British English, we separate the words, i.e. 'home town'.



## Section G

## Phrasal Verbs

In Section G there are five sentences that you need to complete by writing prepositions in the spaces. Most of the prepositions are from phrasal verbs.

**1** Read the sentences and match the phrasal verbs with the definitions.

*I'm too tired. I can't **go on**. Don't stop. Please **carry on**.*

*They've **put up** the price by 10%. Do you think the price of gold will **go up**?*

*Stop **putting** it **off**! You should do it today.*

*It was too windy for the plane to **take off**.*

*My grandmother **looked after** me when I was young.*

*I'm bored. Let's **go out**. Put some wood on the fire. Don't let it **go out**.*

1. go on, carry on _____	a. take care of something or someone
2. put up, go up _____	b. continue
3. put off _____	c. start to leave the ground
4. take off _____	d. (1) go outside your home, e.g. to the cinema (2) when a fire/light stops burning/shining
5. look after _____	e. raise/increase the price
6. go out _____	f. delay

## Test Practice

Complete the sentences with words from the box and write them on the lines. You can use the same word more than once.

after out off up for on to

- You shouldn't stand ..... while a plane is taking .....
- I'll look ..... your daughter if you want to go ..... tomorrow.
- I told him ..... be quiet but he carried ..... talking.
- We've put ..... buying a house because prices have gone .....

**Speaking  
Task 3**

**1** In pairs, discuss how you would organise 1–3.

1. You have to organise a picnic for you and your workmates. There will be ten people in total.
2. It's the last year of high school. Your teacher has asked you and your friend to plan a three-day school trip for your class (30 students).
3. An important foreign guest is coming to your company. Your boss wants you to show him around your town (for half a day). You also have to take the guest to dinner and introduce him to some local food.

**Write notes below**

## Section C

## 1 Grammar

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

Example:

Women in Western Europe are having fewer babies so the population is expected to fall.

A: fewer                      B: less                      C: more                      D: many

1. Mike doesn't like Japanese food and \_\_\_\_\_ do I.  
A: also                      B: neither                      C: either                      D: as well
2. The centre of town is really dirty. There \_\_\_\_\_ enough rubbish bins.  
A: is                      B: are                      C: aren't                      D: isn't
3. If I won the lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ buy a sports car and drive around the world.  
A: will                      B: would                      C: will be                      D: going to
4. When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_ collect stamps.  
A: used to                      B: got used to                      C: was                      D: using
5. Go hiking? Actually, I'd \_\_\_\_\_ just stay home and watch a DVD.  
A: rather                      B: would rather                      C: prefer                      D: would like
6. My parents were very strict. They \_\_\_\_\_ me go to bed really early!  
A: let                      B: make                      C: makes                      D: made
7. We have \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Italy for Christmas.  
A: to decide                      B: decided                      C: deciding                      D: decide
8. He spent the morning \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
A: play                      B: playing                      C: played                      D: plays
9. One day, I \_\_\_\_\_ a rock star!  
A: am being                      B: am                      C: be                      D: am going to be
10. It's getting late. We'd \_\_\_\_\_ leave.  
A: should                      B: must                      C: need                      D: better

## Verb Patterns

1

Complete the following sentences with **play / to play / playing...**

- |                     |                |                                |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I'd rather...    | 6. I enjoy...  | 11. My parents don't let me... |
| 2. I started...     | 7. I hope...   | 12. They made me...            |
| 3. I decided...     | 8. I love...   | 13. I used to...               |
| 4. I will...        | 9. I'd like... | 14. I spent the morning...     |
| 5. We had better... | 10. I can't... | 15. I'm quite good at...       |

2

Write five true sentences about yourself using these patterns (with any verbs you want).

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....



# Mysteries07

## Speaking

### 1 Vocabulary – Mysterious Creatures

angel	ghost	vampire	werewolf
alien	giant	witch	yeti
dragon	mummy	wizard	zombie



### 2 Questions for Discussion

- Which creatures are shown in the pictures?
- What do you know about these creatures?
- Which ones do you think are the most frightening?
- Make sentences such as:

*I (don't) believe in ghosts. I think that angels exist / are real.*

*I (don't) believe that werewolves exist / are real.*

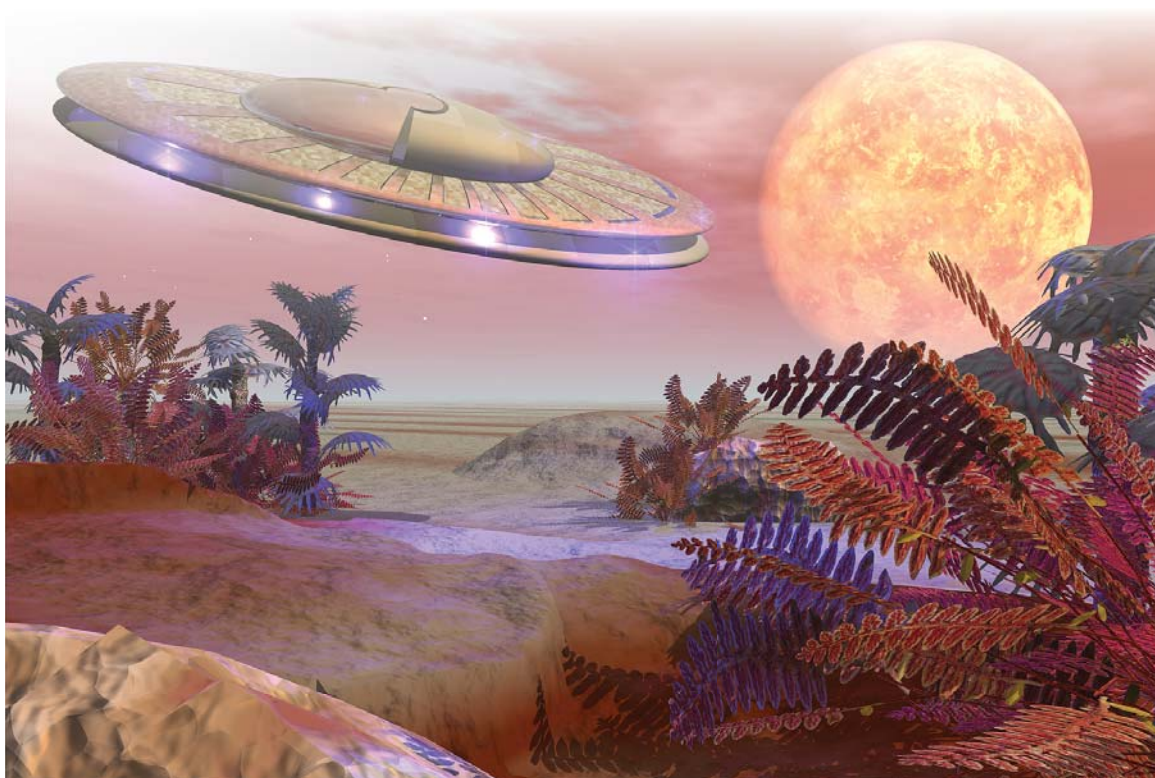
*I think it's possible/likely that aliens have visited Earth.*

## Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

planets	blood	moon	garlic	haunted
spaceship	aliens	zombies	dragons	

1. According to legend, vampires like to drink human \_\_\_\_\_. They are afraid of sunlight, crosses, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ house in my neighbourhood. People say that you can see the ghost of a headless man.
3. I think that trying to find intelligent life on other \_\_\_\_\_ is a very bad idea. The \_\_\_\_\_ might be unfriendly.
4. Everything I know about \_\_\_\_\_ is from films. They are called 'the living dead'; they're really ugly, walk slowly and try to eat people.
5. Whenever there is a full \_\_\_\_\_ he changes into a werewolf.
6. In European culture, \_\_\_\_\_ are usually bad, but they are considered good creatures in Chinese culture.
7. I think it is unlikely that a \_\_\_\_\_ from another planet has visited Earth.



## Test Practice

## Section C

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

**Example:**

**I prefer going to the beach than to the mountains.**

**A: go**

**B: going**

**C: have gone**

**D: goes**

1. The box was too heavy for the students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: to pick up      B: picked up      C: picking up      D: have picked up
2. These photographs \_\_\_\_\_ by my uncle.  
A: take      B: are taking      C: were taken      D: is taken
3. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis.  
A: plays      B: to play      C: playing      D: have played
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ early, please call me on my cell phone.  
A: arrived      B: arrives      C: arrive      D: arriving
5. Alan doesn't speak Chinese and \_\_\_\_\_ Amelia.  
A: not too      B: doesn't either      C: also      D: neither does
6. Sam's never been abroad, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
A: isn't      B: has      C: was      D: hasn't
7. My mother doesn't let me \_\_\_\_\_ up late.  
A: be staying      B: stay      C: staying      D: to stay
8. If I were taller, I \_\_\_\_\_ to join the basketball team.  
A: would      B: will try      C: have tried      D: would try
9. She's \_\_\_\_\_ working here for three months.  
A: been      B: done      C: had      D: would
10. They were \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window when the police arrived.  
A: had a climb      B: climbing      C: climbed      D: climb





## Grammar

## 1 Conditional Sentences

How do these three sentences differ?

*If I saw a vampire, I would try to kill it.*      *If I see Tim, I will give him the book.*

**The first conditionals** **if + present simple** **will + present simple**

*If the weather **is** good tomorrow, I'll **go** to the beach.*

**The second conditional** **if + past simple** **would + present simple**

*If I **won** the lottery, I **would buy** a house.*

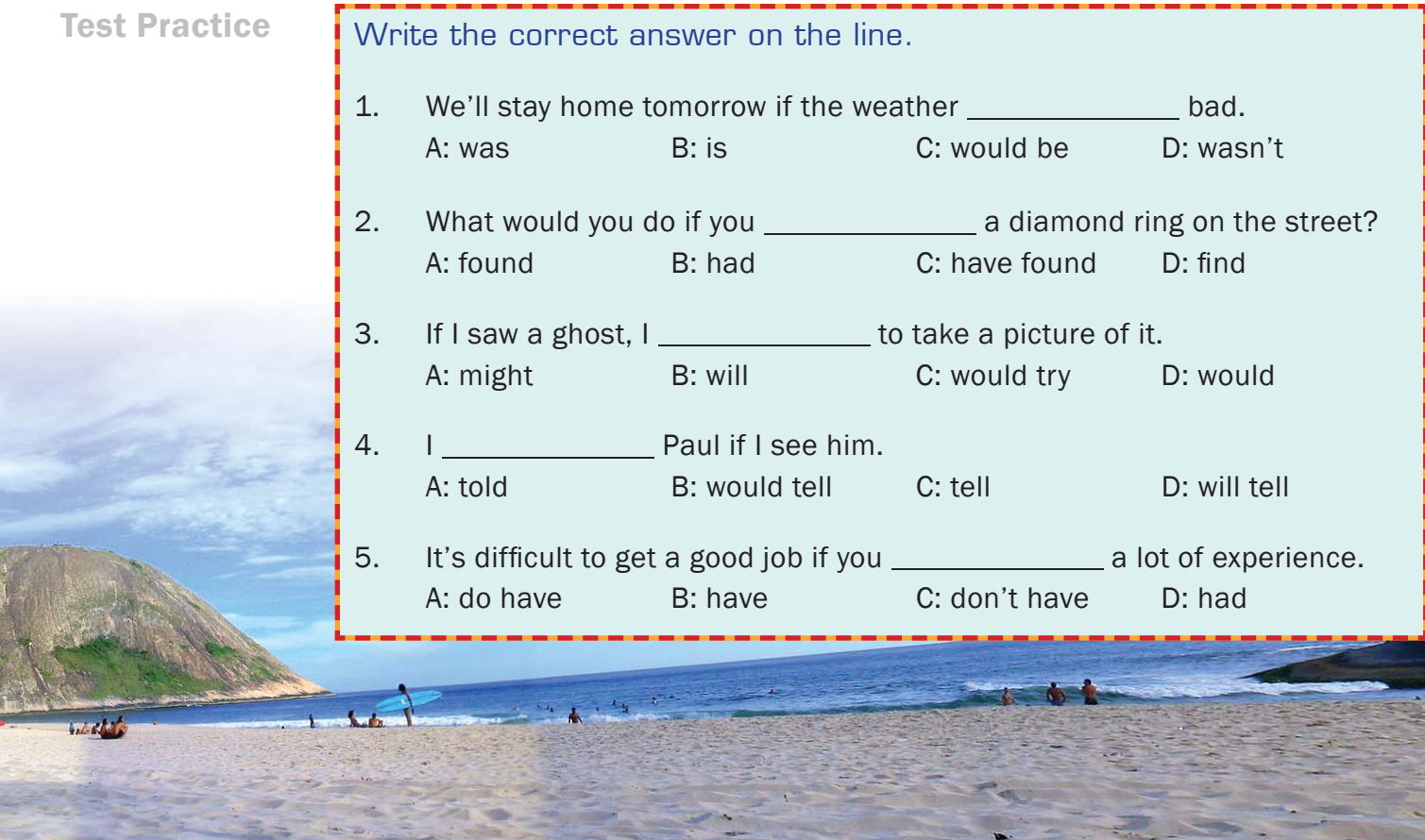
## 2 What would you do in the following situations?

If I...	I would...
1. saw some dinosaurs, ____	a. be Batman.
2. could be a superhero, ____	b. run away from them.
3. had a time machine, ____	c. try to take a picture of it.
4. heard voices inside my head, ____	d. see a doctor.
5. saw a yeti, ____	e. travel to ancient Greece.

## Test Practice

Write the correct answer on the line.

- We'll stay home tomorrow if the weather \_\_\_\_\_ bad.  
A: was                      B: is                      C: would be                      D: wasn't
- What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_ a diamond ring on the street?  
A: found                      B: had                      C: have found                      D: find
- If I saw a ghost, I \_\_\_\_\_ to take a picture of it.  
A: might                      B: will                      C: would try                      D: would
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Paul if I see him.  
A: told                      B: would tell                      C: tell                      D: will tell
- It's difficult to get a good job if you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of experience.  
A: do have                      B: have                      C: don't have                      D: had





## Section G

## Preposition Practice

1 Complete the sentences with the following prepositions:

after at away in of off on out up down

1. I've always been fond \_\_\_\_\_ cats.
2. My grandmother looked \_\_\_\_\_ me when I was very young.
3. Andy is very good \_\_\_\_\_ drawing and painting.
4. We're going \_\_\_\_\_ for two weeks in April.
5. She's not very keen \_\_\_\_\_ sport.
6. From Monday to Friday I need to get \_\_\_\_\_ at six o'clock.
7. You should look it \_\_\_\_\_ in a dictionary.
8. I'm tired of staying at home. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Rose is interested \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese culture.
10. It's very cold outside. You should put \_\_\_\_\_ your coat.
11. The rent is too expensive. They should put it \_\_\_\_\_.
12. She is very proud \_\_\_\_\_ her children.
13. This is your stop. You can get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus now.
14. It was raining heavily so the fire went \_\_\_\_\_.

## Phrasal Verbs

2 Match the phrasal verbs from the sentences above with the definitions.

1. look s.th. up ____	a. (of a fire) stop burning
2. put down ____	b. check/find some information in a book etc.
3. go away ____	c. go on holiday / take a trip
4. keen on, fond of ____	d. lower the price
5. go out ____	e. like

## Test Practice

## Section F

Choose the correct word to put in the space provided.

- We had an \_\_\_\_\_ time at the beach.  
A. exciting      B. excited      C. excitement
- I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ in science. I find it a little boring.  
A. interest      B. interesting      C. interested
- He looked at the children \_\_\_\_\_ and told them to be quiet.  
A. anger      B. angry      C. angrily
- My mother says riding a bicycle to school is too \_\_\_\_\_ so I have to take the bus.  
A. dangerously      B. dangerous      C. danger
- Getting enough sleep is important for our \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. health      B. healthy      C. unhealthy
- The book was \_\_\_\_\_ so I never finished reading it.  
A. bored      B. boring      C. bore
- My brother eats really \_\_\_\_\_. I can't stand it.  
A. noise      B. noisily      C. noisy
- If we are \_\_\_\_\_, we'll be able to catch the train.  
A. luck      B. luckily      C. lucky

## 1 -ed & -ing adjectives

Some adjectives can end in **-ing** or **-ed**. *I'm **boring**. I'm **bored**.*

The **-ing** ones describe things, situations and people, e.g. *My job is very **boring**.*

Adjectives that end in **-ed** describe people's feelings, e.g. *I'm **bored**.*

## 2 Circle the correct adjective.

- She's not **interested** / **interesting** in football.
- Travel is enjoyable but it can also be very **tired** / **tiring**.
- It was a really **excited** / **exciting** game.
- I'm starting to get **bored** / **boring** with my job.

## Test Practice

**Section D**

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

1. The last time we had a picnic was two years ago.

We haven't \_\_\_\_\_

2. Diablo Cody wrote the screenplay for 'Juno'.

The screenplay \_\_\_\_\_

3. They are fixing the car right now.

The car \_\_\_\_\_

4. They built our house in the 1950s.

Our house \_\_\_\_\_

5. The last time they went out was five months ago.

They haven't \_\_\_\_\_

6. The last time I ate there was in 2009.

I haven't \_\_\_\_\_

7. People play rugby and football in winter.

Rugby and football \_\_\_\_\_

8. They will introduce the new rules next year.

The new rules \_\_\_\_\_





**Speaking  
Task 2**

Look at the dialogue between the two students and guess the missing questions. Listen and write the questions.

**My Favourite Book**

**Rose:** My favourite book is called 'Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief'. It's about a 12-year-old boy who finds out that his dad was a Greek god. He goes to a special school for demigods – a demigod is someone with one human parent and one god parent.

**Paul:** It sounds like Harry Potter.

**Rose:** Yes, it's like Harry Potter but I think it's more exciting. There are many monsters that try to kill Percy Jackson.

**Paul:** So, does it have a \_\_\_\_\_?

**Rose:** Yes, it does. He almost dies but you know that won't happen because this is the first book of a series. There are five Percy Jackson books in total.

**Paul:** \_\_\_\_\_ would like the book?

**Rose:** Teenagers and young adults.

**Paul:** How about \_\_\_\_\_?

**Rose:** Yes, it's also popular with girls. There's a female character in the book called Annabeth. She's the same age as Percy and she's also a demigod.

**Paul:** Why do you \_\_\_\_\_?

**Rose:** It's exciting and very different from other novels that I've read. The story has the old Greek legends and puts them in modern times. You can also learn some history from the books.

**Paul:** I like Greek legends too.

**Rose:** Yeah, they're good. The gods are like superheroes. They have different powers.

**Paul:** The book was made into a film. Have you \_\_\_\_\_?

**Rose:** Yes. I liked it but the film wasn't as good as the book.



# A Cat Person 08

## Speaking

### 1 Vocabulary – Wild Animals

bat  
cheetah  
chimpanzee

eagle  
gorilla  
leopard

lizard  
monkey  
rhino(ceros)

skunk  
tortoise  
turtle



### 2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which animals are shown in the pictures? What do you know about them?
2. Have you seen any of the 12 animals listed above?
3. Which of them could be kept as pets?
4. Some of these animals are quite similar, and people often get them mixed up. What are the differences between...  
A. a chimpanzee, a monkey and a gorilla?  
B. a turtle and a tortoise? C. a leopard and a cheetah?

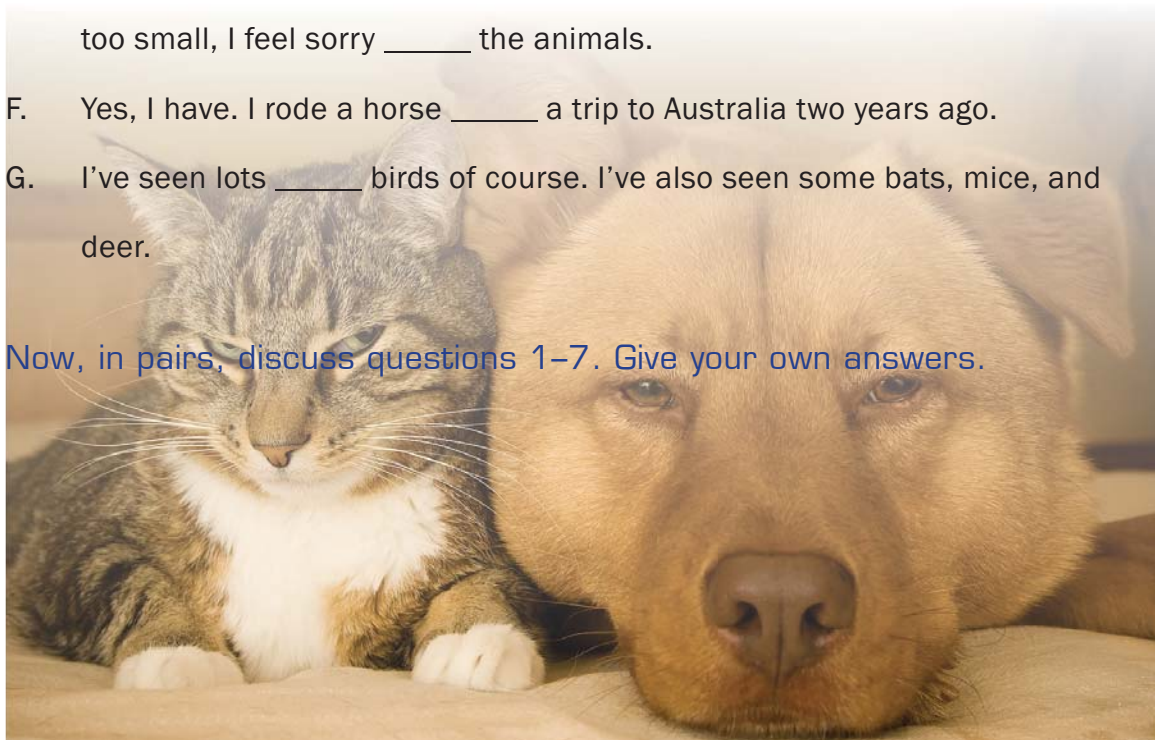
## Speaking

**3** Complete the answers by adding prepositions to the spaces in A–G. Then match the questions and answers.

1. Do you prefer dogs or cats? \_\_\_\_
2. Do you have a pet? \_\_\_\_
3. Have you ever been bitten by an animal? \_\_\_\_
4. Have you ever been stung by an insect? \_\_\_\_
5. Have you ever ridden an animal? \_\_\_\_
6. What wild animals have you seen? \_\_\_\_
7. Do you like going to zoos? \_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, a few times. I used to have a part-time job delivering newspapers. Dogs sometimes ran \_\_\_\_\_ me and tried to bite my legs.
- B. I prefer cats \_\_\_\_\_ dogs. They're cheaper to keep and more independent. Best of all, you don't need to take a cat \_\_\_\_\_ a walk.
- C. Yes, I have. I can't remember it, but my mother says that I was stung \_\_\_\_\_ a bee when I was very young.
- D. No, we don't, but we used \_\_\_\_\_ have a dog.
- E. Yes, usually. It's better than watching animals \_\_\_\_\_ TV. But, if the cages are too small, I feel sorry \_\_\_\_\_ the animals.
- F. Yes, I have. I rode a horse \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Australia two years ago.
- G. I've seen lots \_\_\_\_\_ birds of course. I've also seen some bats, mice, and deer.

**2** Now, in pairs, discuss questions 1–7. Give your own answers.



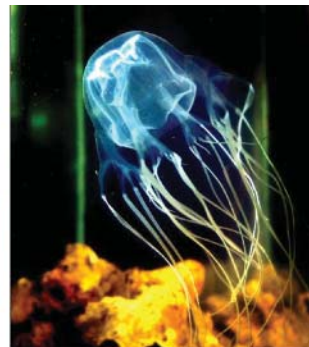


## Listening Part Two

### Australia's Deadly Animals

box jellyfish	great white shark	platypus
dingo	kangaroo	saltwater crocodile
emu	koala	Tasmanian devil

**1** Which animals are shown below? What do you know about them?



**2** Match the words from the listening with the definitions.

1. creature ____	A. a person who is walking (on or near a road)
2. homicide ____	B. animal / living thing (but not a plant)
3. pedestrian ____	C. very unusual
4. rare ____	D. murder / the crime of killing a person
5. remote ____	E. a kind of 'cold-blooded' animal (snake, crocodile, etc.)
6. reptile ____	F. poison (that some snakes and insects produce)
7. venom ____	G. far away

**3** Making Superlatives

large → **the largest** deadly → **the deadliest** famous → **the most famous**  
 dangerous → **the most dangerous**

## Listening

## 4 Listen to the passage and write the missing words in the spaces.

Australia \_\_\_\_\_(1) some of the deadliest creatures in the world. Perhaps the most frightening is the inland taipan, the world's most venomous snake. Its venom is hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_(2) more powerful than the venom of most rattlesnakes; one bite contains \_\_\_\_\_(3) venom to kill a hundred men. Thankfully, humans have very little contact with this snake because it lives in remote areas of central Australia. In fact, although Australia has the largest number of venomous snakes in the world, there are very \_\_\_\_\_(4) deaths from snake bites. There are about two deaths a year on average.

There are dangerous animals in the \_\_\_\_\_(5) that beachgoers need to be aware of. The most famous is probably the great white shark. An adult is usually 4 or 5 metres long and weighs about 1000 kilograms. \_\_\_\_\_(6) impressive creature is the saltwater crocodile, the largest reptile in the world. The saltwater crocodile is found along the coast of Northern Australia. Adults usually \_\_\_\_\_(7) to about four or five metres in length. Although both these animals are dangerous, attacks on humans are very rare. Together \_\_\_\_\_(8) are responsible, on average, for fewer than two deaths each year.

Of course, the most dangerous animal is man. There's far more \_\_\_\_\_(9) of being killed by a person than by an animal. There are about 280 homicides in Australia each \_\_\_\_\_(10). The most dangerous kind of human is one behind the driving wheel of a car. Road accidents cause about 1500 deaths per year, including around 200 pedestrians.

## 5 Match the information.

1. inland taipan ____	a. the most dangerous animal
2. Australia ____	b. the largest reptile in the world
3. great white shark ____	c. the most venomous snake in the world
4. saltwater crocodile ____	d. the most dangerous kind of human
5. humans ____	e. the most famous marine (i.e. sea) animal
6. drivers ____	f. the largest number of venomous snakes



## Reading

## 1 Dolphins to the Rescue

In 1989, three teenagers were surfing in Australia. A group of dolphins (called 'a pod') came up to the boys and started playing with them. Then, all of a sudden, the dolphins began circling around the boys and splashing the surface of the water. One of the boys, Adam, was attacked by a tiger shark. It bit a large piece out of Adam's surfboard. The shark turned around and swam towards Adam again. This time the dolphins attacked the shark and forced it to swim away.

In 2004 four lifeguards in New Zealand were swimming in the ocean about 100 metres from the shore. Just as a great white shark was moving towards one of the swimmers, a pod of dolphins swam quickly towards the lifeguards and herded them together. The dolphins surrounded the swimmers and swam around them in a circle. The dolphins kept hitting the ocean surface and swimming in a circle until the shark moved away 40 minutes later.

A similar thing happened in the waters off California in 2007. 24-year-old surfer Todd Endris was attacked by a four-metre great white shark. Although he was bitten, his surfboard protected him from the full force of the bite. Dolphins, which had been playing nearby, circled him and kept the shark away. Endris suffered minor injuries and spent six days in hospital.

Stories about dolphins protecting humans go back to ancient Greece. Of course, it's important to remember that these are very rare events. In most cases, dolphins swim away. The people who were rescued by dolphins were very, very lucky. If you are swimming near dolphins and see a shark, get out of the water as quickly as possible; don't rely on the dolphins to save you.

## Reading

2 For questions 1–3 you must answer in complete sentences.

1. What kind of shark attacked Adam?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How long did the dolphins swim around the New Zealand lifeguards?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What was Todd Endris doing when the shark attacked?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 For questions 4–8 tick (✓) the box.

4. The Californian surfer was attacked by a great white shark.

☐ True ☐ False

5. The earliest stories about dolphins saving people are very old.

☐ True ☐ False

6. Who was injured?

- ☐ A. Adam.  
☐ B. One of the lifeguards.  
☐ C. Todd.

7. How common are cases of dolphins rescuing humans from sharks?

- ☐ A. They're very rare.  
☐ B. They're quite unusual  
☐ C. They're surprisingly common

8. What did the dolphins do in all three cases?

- ☐ A. They played with people.  
☐ B. They swam in circles around the people.  
☐ C. They attacked the sharks.

9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:

**away from** (paragraph 1) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:

**fortunate** (paragraph 4) \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

## 1 Articles

Using articles correctly is very difficult, even for advanced learners. Here are some general guidelines.

**We should ask: Do we know which one/ones the writer means?**

**Yes.** Use **'the'**.

*Did you bring **the money**? Did you enjoy **the film**? Please give me **the keys**.*

**No.** Use **'a/an'** for singular countable nouns.

*He went to **a park**. Let's watch **a film**. Is there **a bank** near here?*

Use **no article** for plural nouns and uncountable nouns.

*She's afraid of **dogs**. She loves listening to **music**.*

## 2 Essay: A Day in the Life of a Dog

Complete the essay by writing articles (*a, the* or *x* for 'no article') in the short gaps, and words from the box in the longer gaps.

grateful then sometimes highlight evening human
---

My name is Snowy and I am \_\_\_\_ dog. I get up at about six o'clock in the morning.

I eat \_\_\_\_ breakfast and \_\_\_\_\_. I go outside and play with a dog friend

that lives next door. Sometimes we chase \_\_\_\_ cats. I don't eat lunch. My

\_\_\_\_\_ father, Mark, eats three times \_\_\_\_ day, but he gives me two

meals. He says I am too fat.

In the afternoon I sleep under \_\_\_\_ tree in our garden. The \_\_\_\_\_ of my

day is going for \_\_\_\_ walk. When Mark gets home from \_\_\_\_ work, he takes me to

our local park. We play with a ball or a Frisbee. We go back \_\_\_\_ home at six and

eat dinner. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ gives me a bath in the \_\_\_\_\_. I go to

sleep at about nine o'clock. I am very \_\_\_\_\_ that I have such a good life.

## Grammar

**3 Here is a more detailed list of guidelines for using articles.****We use 'a' or 'an'...**

- A. When we talk about one thing (which is a countable noun). *Have you got a car? There's a mouse in my bedroom.*
- B. For jobs. *He's a doctor. She's an actress.*

**We use 'the'...**

- C. With superlative adjectives. *the richest man the oldest of all*
- D. When there is only one of something. *the moon the president*
- E. When we have already mentioned something. *He has a house. **The** house is...*
- F. Before seas, rivers, hotels, museums and newspapers. *the Nile, the Times*

**We don't use articles...**

- G. When talking about plural and uncountable nouns in general. *I like oranges*
- H. Before cities, streets and languages. *Paris, Spanish*
- I. With meals (i.e. breakfast, lunch and dinner). *It's time for lunch.*
- J. We usually don't use articles before countries. *China, Spain*  
(However, we use 'the' for a few countries: *the United Kingdom, the U.S.A.*)
- K. With some places. *at home go to work go to school*
- L. With some forms of transport. *by car by bus*

**4 Complete the sentences by adding *a*, *an*, *the*, or *x* (no article), and then write the rules A–L next to each sentence.**

1. What do you usually have for x dinner? *I*
2. I love \_\_\_\_ animals.
3. He has got a cat and two dogs. \_\_\_\_ cat is really cute.
4. Miranda goes to \_\_\_\_ work by \_\_\_\_ car.
5. She lives on \_\_\_\_ island in \_\_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea.
6. They have two children, \_\_\_\_ boy and two girls. \_\_\_\_ boy is five, and \_\_\_\_ girls are seven and four.
7. Steve is \_\_\_\_ translator. He speaks \_\_\_\_ Russian, Spanish and French.
8. Don't look directly at \_\_\_\_ sun.
9. \_\_\_\_ London is \_\_\_\_ most beautiful city I've been to.



# Lights, Camera, Action! 09

## Speaking

### 1 Vocabulary – Films

action film	actor / actress	documentary
animated film	cameraman	Oscar
romantic comedy	director	screenplay
science-fiction film	stunt man/woman	special effects



### 2 Questions for Discussion

1. What is shown in the pictures?
2. Which do you prefer, action films, animated films, romantic comedies or sci-fi films?
3. Do you prefer to watch films at home or at a cinema?
4. Can you recommend any good films to your classmates?
5. Who are the most famous actors, actresses and directors in your country?
6. Do you enjoy watching documentaries on television?

## Listening Part Three

### James Cameron

- 1 Listen to the passage about film director James Cameron and decide if the sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the correct column.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. James Cameron was born in America.		
2. Cameron studied art at university.		
3. His first big success was the film <i>The Terminator</i> in 1984.		
4. He wrote the screenplay for <i>Titanic</i> .		
5. <i>Titanic</i> cost US\$150 million to make.		
6. Cameron won the Oscar for Best Director.		
7. After <i>Titanic</i> , Cameron made several documentaries.		
8. <i>Avatar</i> was filmed in New Zealand and the United States.		
9. Cameron has been married four times.		
10. He has five children.		

### Film Vocabulary

- 2 Match the highlighted words with the correct definitions.

- Although it was a **low-budget** film, it has **grossed** more than US\$100 million.
- The **sequel** was a huge **box office** success.

- \_\_\_\_\_ = earned an amount of money (before subtracting costs),  
gross – costs = profit
- \_\_\_\_\_ = cheap
- \_\_\_\_\_ = a book or film that continues a story, e.g. *Toy Story 2*
- \_\_\_\_\_ = related to ticket sales, in particular, how popular and financially successful a film is



## Test Practice

## Section F

Choose the correct word to put in the space provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem in many poor countries.  
A. Hungry                      B. Hungrily                      C. Hunger
2. Knowing my \_\_\_\_\_, I'll come in last place.  
A. luck                      B. lucky                      C. luckily
3. Please be \_\_\_\_\_ with that. It's very valuable.  
A. careful                      B. care                      C. carefully
4. I don't feel very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hunger                      B. hungry                      C. hungrily
5. The police stopped him because he was driving \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dangerously                      B. danger                      C. dangerous
6. My grandmother is over 80 but she is still very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. health                      B. healthily                      C. healthy
7. You need to learn to control your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. angrily                      B. anger                      C. angry
8. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ about our skiing holiday.  
A. excitement                      B. exciting                      C. excited



## Grammar

1 Complete the chart by filling in the blanks.

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
(1)_____	interesting / interested	interestingly
anger	angry	(2)_____
(3)_____	lucky	luckily
excitement	exciting / (4)_____	excitingly / excitedly
care	careful	(5)_____
hunger	(6)_____	hungrily
bore / boredom	(7)_____/ bored	boringly
noise	noisy	(8)_____
(9)_____	dangerous	dangerously
health	(10)_____	healthily

2 Write five true sentences using the words in the box.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_





## Test Practice

## Listening Part One

Listen to the 8 conversations and choose the correct answer for each question.

1. How much did Chris win?  
A. £10,000      B. £100,000      C. £200,000      D. £210,000
2. How often does he visit his parents?  
A. twice a week      B. never      C. three times a week      D. once a month
3. How hot will it be tomorrow?  
A. 22 °C      B. 23 °C      C. 27 °C      D. 29 °C
4. How many full-time students attend the school?  
A. 3530      B. 3220      C. 2530      D. 3520
5. What time do they start serving dinner?  
A. 5.15      B. 5.30      C. 5.45      D. 6.15
6. What's the extension number for the sales manager?  
A. 102      B. 103      C. 104      D. 105
7. How do you spell your professor's surname?  
A. Pienar      B. Penaar      C. Pienaar      D. Bienaar
8. Where did they go for their honeymoon?  
A. Greece      B. Italy      C. Turkey      D. Germany



## Test Practice

## Section D

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

1. The last time I saw her was in 2005.

I haven't

2. Leo broke the windows.

The windows

3. They will clean the street tomorrow morning.

The street

4. The last time Tina played volleyball was three years ago.

Tina hasn't

5. They grow bananas in Ecuador.

Bananas

6. They built the Eiffel Tower in 1889.

The Eiffel Tower

Listening  
Part Four

## Dictation

Listen carefully and write down what you hear.

1. What does your brother do?

.....

.....

.....

2. Why doesn't Suzy like Mr Hall?

.....

.....

.....

3. How can a person become a film director?

.....

.....

.....

# Life's Too Short 10

## Speaking

### 1 Vocabulary – Things to do before you're 25.

climb a mountain

have a part-time job

get a driving licence

go to university

learn to play the guitar

learn how to swim

move away from home

run a marathon

start work

ride a motorcycle

travel overseas

take a road trip with friends



### 2 Questions for Discussion

1. What things are shown in the pictures?
2. Which ones have you done?
3. Which ones would you like to do?
4. Make detailed sentences about the words:

*I learnt how to swim when I was ten. I'd like to take a road trip across the USA.*

*I have never climbed a mountain. I'm not interested in running a marathon.*

## Test Practice

## Section C

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

Example:

He shouldn't have married so young, should he?

A. shouldn't he      B. didn't he      C. should he      D. right

1. I'm looking forward ..... a motorcycle.  
A. buy                      B. to buy                      C. to buying                      D. buying
2. They have lived in Dubai ..... three years.  
A. since                      B. for                      C. during                      D. until
3. You're not from here, ..... you?  
A. have                      B. weren't                      C. aren't                      D. are
4. She spent the weekend ..... the house.  
A. cleaning                      B. clean                      C. cleaned                      D. to clean
5. Jimmy isn't old ..... to go to a pub.  
A. so                      B. much                      C. too                      D. enough
6. My father dislikes football and ..... does my mother.  
A. so                      B. much                      C. too                      D. enough
7. If I ..... a UFO, I would try to take a video of it.  
A. see                      B. saw                      C. seen                      D. had seen
8. We had ..... call her and see if she is okay.  
A. better                      B. should                      C. must                      D. need
9. Susan's parents let her ..... to her friend's party.  
A. go                      B. to go                      C. going                      D. to going
10. ....rather go out for dinner than stay home.  
A. I'm                      B. I'll                      C. I'd                      D. I've



## Writing

## 1 A Narrative Essay

**Essay:** Write a story which begins, 'It was a cold, snowy day in the mountains...'

## 2 Cold Weather Vocabulary

Put the words in the right columns. Add one of your own words to each column.

build a snowman	soup	jacket	ice
woollen hat	freezing	skiing	(hot) coffee
boots	snowstorm	snowboarding	chocolate

things to do	things to eat/drink	things to take/wear	other / weather

3 Write articles (*a, an, the* or *x*) in the gaps, and correct the underlined verbs.

It was \_\_\_\_\_ cold, snowy day in \_\_\_\_\_ mountains. I was skiing along \_\_\_\_\_ trail. I was having \_\_\_\_\_ great time. It is snowing \_\_\_\_\_ little but I didn't mind because I have warm clothes.

Suddenly, \_\_\_\_\_ weather changed. It become very windy and \_\_\_\_\_ snow became heavier and heavier. I decide to go back to my car and drive \_\_\_\_\_ home. It takes me \_\_\_\_\_ hour to ski to \_\_\_\_\_ car. I feel very tired and cold.

I start to drive home. All of \_\_\_\_\_ sudden, \_\_\_\_\_ car slid on some ice and it crashed into \_\_\_\_\_ tree. \_\_\_\_\_ car was badly damaged. I called for help but \_\_\_\_\_ weather was too bad for anyone to come right away. I had to spend \_\_\_\_\_ whole night in the car. It is freezing so I can't sleep! Luckily, I have lots of \_\_\_\_\_ hot coffee and chocolate.

## Writing

3 Now read an improved version of the essay. What is different?

It was a cold, snowy day in the mountains. I was skiing along a trail with my brother, Wilson. We were having a great time. It was snowing a little but we didn't mind because we had warm clothes.

Suddenly, the weather changed. It became very windy and the snow became heavier and heavier. Wilson and I decided to go back to our car and drive home. It took us an hour to ski to our car. We both felt very tired and cold.

While I was driving the car, Wilson took a nap. All of a sudden, the car slid on some ice and it crashed into a tree. The car was badly damaged. Wilson called for help but the weather was too bad for anyone to come right away. We had to spend the whole night in the car. It was freezing so I couldn't sleep! Luckily, we had lots of hot coffee and chocolate.

**Essay Tip:** A simple way to improve essays (both descriptive and narrative ones) is to add another person. It adds variety to the words and sentence patterns and gives you more to write about.

**Useful Time Phrases for Telling Stories**

**Suddenly**, the weather changed. **All of a sudden**, the car slid on some ice...

**It took** us one hour **to** ski to our car.

**While I was** driving the car, Wilson took a nap.



## Listening Part Three

### Michelle Wie – Female Golfing Star

- 1** Listen to the passage about Michelle Wie and decide if the sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the correct column.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Michelle Wie was born in the United States in 1989.		
2. Her father comes from South Korea.		
3. Her mother was a successful golfer.		
4. Michelle began playing golf at the age of eleven.		
5. She was the youngest player to win the Sony Open.		
6. She turned professional when she was 15.		
7. 2008 was a very good year for her.		
8. She is now considered the world's best female golfer.		
9. She studies at Stanford University.		
10. Her main interests are photography and travel.		

### Sports Terms

turn professional   amateur   champion   championship   professional

- 2** Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

- If you are an \_\_\_\_\_ sportsperson, you play for fun,
- If you are a \_\_\_\_\_ sportsperson, it is your job.
- When a person \_\_\_\_\_, they stop doing something as a hobby and start doing it for money.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who has beaten others and won a competition (i.e. contest).
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is an important competition or a series of competitions.

## Section G

## 1 Preposition Practice

Complete the sentences with the following prepositions:

at	away	down	for	off	on	out	up
----	------	------	-----	-----	----	-----	----

1. Remember to put \_\_\_\_\_ the fire before you leave.
2. Can you pick me \_\_\_\_\_ at the bus station at six o'clock?
3. Students have to stand \_\_\_\_\_ when the principal enters a classroom.
4. Look \_\_\_\_\_ that guy standing by the door. He's so handsome!
5. Stop putting it \_\_\_\_\_! Do it today!
6. I don't feel well. I'm going to lie \_\_\_\_\_ for a while.
7. Are you going \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer break? I'm going to visit my grandparents in Scotland.
8. I'm looking \_\_\_\_\_ Jim. Have you seen him?
9. Please turn the lights \_\_\_\_\_ when you leave the room.
10. Switch off the computer then switch it \_\_\_\_\_ again.
11. You don't need to stand. Feel free to sit \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Should we have a rest or carry \_\_\_\_\_ walking?
13. It was too windy for the aeroplane to take \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The price of petrol has just gone \_\_\_\_\_. It was one pound ten pence; now it is one pound and three pence.

- 2 Did you get any of these questions wrong? If so, write sentences using the preposition(s).

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**50**

## **Unit 6: Festivals**

Vocabulary and Discussion (Festivals and Holidays) (50), Listening – Part Four (51), Writing (My Favourite Festival) (52–53), Section G (54), Speaking – Task Three (55), Section C (56), Verb Patterns (57)

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## **Unit 7: Mysteries**

Vocabulary and Discussion (Mysterious Creatures) (58–59), Section C (60–61), Section G (62), Section F (63), Section D (64), Speaking – Task Two (65)

**66**

## **Unit 8: A Cat Person**

Vocabulary and Discussion (Wild Animals) (66–67), Listening – Part Two (Australia's Deadly Animals) (68–69), Reading: Dolphins (70–71), Writing – Articles (A day in the Life) (72–73)

**74**

## **Unit 9: Lights, Camera, Action!**

Vocabulary and Discussion (Films) (74), Listening – Part Three (James Cameron) (75), Section F (76), Grammar (77), Listening – Part One (78), Section D (79)

**80**

## **Unit 10: Life's Too Short**

Vocabulary and Discussion (Things to do before you're 25) (80), Section C (81), Writing (A Cold, Snowy Day) (82–83), Listening – Part Three (Michelle Wie) (84), Section G (85)

**86**

## **Anglia Sample Paper**

Listening Paper (88), Reading & Writing Paper (93), Speaking Test (101)

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