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Story: The Dancing Men page 72
1 Match the verb tenses in the box with the underlined verbs below.

- present simple
- present continuous
- present perfect
- past simple
- future (be) going to

a) Have you ever heard of anyone called ‘Sky’?
   
   present perfect

b) His parents named him after a painter.
   
   past simple

c) How do you practise English at home?
   
   present simple

d) I’m going to work in the games department.
   
   future (be) going to

e) It’s the best sushi I’ve ever tasted.
   
   past simple

f) What are you going to do this evening?
   
   present continuous

g) When did you last read an English book?
   
   past perfect

h) Why are you learning English?
   
   present continuous

2 Insert an auxiliary verb from the box in the sentences below.

- am
- are
- do
- does
- did
- has
- have
- is

- did

a) His parents [not give him a typical English name.]
   
   did

b) He never broken the law.
   
   has

c) He not go on holiday last year.
   
   are

d) I going to have a coffee after the lesson.
   
   do

e) I not have my dictionary with me right now.
   
   do

f) She not want to see me at the moment.
   
   has

g) She reading a book about Hawaii.
   
   be

h) They learning English for their work.
   
   be

i) We never been to the Tower of London.
   
   be

3 Insert ten apostrophes in the text. The first one has been done for you.

We’ve chosen the name Scarlett for our daughter. At first, my husband didn’t like it. His parents don’t like the name and he doesn’t like to be different from them. It’s not very fashionable,’ they said, but they’ve no idea what’s fashionable these days! They’re over 65 and they haven’t been to the cinema for years. ‘Why don’t you call her Mildred?’ they said.

4 Write the sentences in the negative.

a) Dave and I live in the same town.
   
   Dave and I don’t live in the same town.

b) He knows me very well.


c) He can understand my problems.


d) He’s done very well in his job.


e) Our parents were very good friends.


f) We went to the same school.


g) We’re thinking about getting married.


h) We’re going to have a big party.
In the following sentences, delete *like* when it should not be there. Tick (√) the four correct sentences.

a) He always looks like terrible early in the morning.

b) He looks like a very friendly person.

c) My ex-husband looked like our dog.

d) They looked like tired after the lesson.

e) She looks like a typical middle-aged mother.

f) She looks like foreign – is she Greek?

The teacher looks like very young.

Write the words in the correct order to make it should not be there. Tick (√) the four correct sentences.

a) He always looks like terrible early in the morning.

b) He looks like a very friendly person.

c) My ex-husband looked like our dog.

d) They looked like tired after the lesson.

e) She looks like a typical middle-aged mother.

f) She looks like foreign – is she Greek?

Complete the short form answers with a positive or negative verb.

a) Did you have a good weekend?
   Yes, I ________, thanks. And you?

b) Do you like Madonna's music?
   No, I ________. Not at all.

c) Have you made a decision about your holidays?
   Yes, we ________. We're going to Italy.

d) Are you going to have a starter?
   Yes, I ________. Salad.

Do he play football?
   Yes, he ________, but not very well.

f) Is she your sister?
   No, she ________. That's my mother.

g) Were you late yesterday?
   No, I ________. I was five minutes early.

Insert the subject and rewrite the questions.

a) When did meet him for the first time? (you)
   When did you meet him for the first time?

b) Does work in the evenings? (he)

c) What do like most about him? (you)

d) How well do know his family? (you)

What are you thinking about?

In what way is important to you? (he)

f) When did last see him? (you)

When are going to see him again? (you)

Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

a) America been ever to you Have?

b) are today wearing you What?

c) do What kind of read things you?

d) a dictionary How do often use you?

e) are class in many people there your How?

f) an When class did English have last you?

g) are English going How many study to years you?

Correct the questions with grammatical mistakes. Tick (√) the correct questions.

a) What you are holding in your hand?
   What are you holding in your hand?

b) What have you eaten today?

c) Who did you saw last night?

d) What are you thinking about?

e) How much money does you have in your pocket?

f) How many brothers are you have?

g) How far you have walked today?

Write true answers to the questions.
Vocabulary

1 Read the information and complete the names on John Lennon's family tree.
   - Julian's stepmother is called Yoko.
   - Julian's half-brother has a partner called Irina.
   - One of John Lennon's half-sisters had the same name as his mother.
   - Mimi has a niece called Jacqui.
   - John had a grandmother called Mary.

2 Look at the completed family tree. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?
   a) John Lennon's wife was Mimi's nephew.  F
   b) Alfred's ex-wife was called Julia.  T
   c) Yoko was Jack's sister-in-law.  F
   d) Annie was Cynthia's aunt.  F
   e) Julian was Jacqui's stepson.  T
   f) John's stepfather was also called John.  F
   g) George's father-in-law was also called George.  T
   h) John Lennon had an uncle called Jack.  T

3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

The singer, Beyoncé, has an unusual name. Beyoncé is her (1) _______ name, and her (2) _______ name is Knowles. Her (3) _______ name, Giselle, is also quite unusual.

Her parents named her after her mother, Tina Knowles. Tina's (4) _______ name was Beyoncé, from her French-speaking family in Louisiana. Beyoncé's (5) _______ - B.G. - are the same as the rapper B.G. (Baby Gangsta). B.G. has worked with Beyoncé's (6) _______ , the rapper, Jay-Z. Beyoncé has at least two (7) _______ : Bee and JuJu.

4 Put the lines of the text in the correct order.

a) after my grandfather, Jean-François. They also gave me both
b) from my father, Paul Herremans. She got married
c) I have a problem every time I sign
d) is even worse because she's called Gabrielle-Antoinette.
e) my name because it's so long. My parents named me
f) their surnames, Herremans-Costa. But my mother, Alice Costa, got divorced
g) surname as well. My twin sister's signature
h) to my step-father, Michel Dachelet. They added his

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<td>d</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
5 Underline the correct phrase.
Mike: We had a really good weekend.
Wanda: (1) Oh, no! / Really? What did you do?
Mike: Well, our new neighbours have a big garden with a swimming pool.
Wanda: (2) Does it? / Do they? Nice!
Mike: Yes, and they had a party for everyone in the street. All weekend – Saturday and Sunday!
Wanda: Wow! (3) That sounds great. / That’s terrible.
Mike: Fantastic weather, great meals, really friendly people. We danced for hours.
Wanda: (4) Brilliant! / I know.
Mike: And Tom Clyde, the new neighbour – he’s a TV star.
Mike: Yes, you have. He does the Arts Programme on Monday nights.
Wanda: Oh, him! (6) Unfortunately! / Wow! Can you invite me next time?

6 Continue the conversation with the words in the box.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>about</th>
<th>bad</th>
<th>Does</th>
<th>fantastic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>Really</td>
<td>sounds</td>
<td>That</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Mike: How (1) ______ of you? How was your weekend?
Wanda: Not (2) _______ . We went out for a drive, up to the mountains.
Mike: That (3) ________ great.
Wanda: Yes, we went to a little place called Breeze Hill.
Mike: Mm. I’ve never heard (4) ________ it. Is it nice?
Wanda: It’s (5) _______ in the summer when the weather’s good. We’re going again next weekend. Why don’t you come with us?
Mike: Yes, OK. (6) _______ sounds great. Thanks. ... You know, my new neighbour likes going to the mountains.
Wanda: (7) _______ he?
Mike: Yes, he loves walking.
Wanda: (8) _______ ? Ask him to come with us!

7 Find seven adjectives in the word snake and use them to complete the sentences.

- fashionable
- original
- shy
- retired
- special
- famous
- friendly

a) If someone is ________, a lot of people know their name or have heard about them.
b) Something ________ is popular at a particular time.
c) Someone who is ________ is always pleasant and helpful towards other people.
d) Something ________ is new, interesting and different from anything else.
e) If you are ________ when you are old, you are not working any more.
f) ________ people are nervous and embarrassed in the company of other people, especially people who they do not know.
g) Something ________ is different from and usually better than what is normal or ordinary.

Pronunciation

1 📞 03 Listen to the pronunciation of the sound /al/ in the underlined words.
A: What did you do at the weekend?
B: Nothing special. How about you?
A: We went for a meal with the neighbours. We went to the ‘Plaka’ – a new Greek restaurant.
B: What was it like? I’ve never been there.
A: Brilliant. And the waiters were great.

2 📞 04 Listen again and repeat.

3 Underline four /al/ sounds in each of the sentences below.

a) What’s the word order for negatives?
b) I’m going to have a coffee after the class.
c) Write new vocabulary on a piece of paper.
d) My brother is going to be a banker.

اطلاعات عن المستخدم

Name: [الاسم]
UNIT 1: [الوحدة]
7
Reading

1. Read the stories below and match each story to a title.
   - How stupid can you be?
   - The wrong name?
   - Will you marry me?

A. One day, a man lost his dog. (1) He put an advertisement in the newspaper. Perhaps someone knows what has happened, he thought. It was easy to identify the dog. It had only three legs and one ear. It lost the other ear in a fight with a bigger dog. Unfortunately, the dog was blind, too – the result of a fight with a cat. (2) And if someone found the dog, they could check its name. It had a tag around its neck with its name on it: ‘Lucky’!

B. THE FAMOUS British conductor of classical music, Sir Thomas Beecham, was walking one day with a friend of his sister’s. (3) Her name was Utica Wells Beecham. He turned to the girl and said, ‘I don’t like your first name. I’d like to change it.’ ‘You can’t do that,’ she replied, ‘but you can change my surname.’ (4) They got married soon afterwards.

C. A woman, Mrs Smith, was in hospital after the birth of her son. (5) She was trying to decide what to call the boy, when she walked past a door. It had the name ‘KING’ on it. That’s a good name, she thought. A little later, she walked past another door, and this time she saw the name ‘NOSMO’. (6) But she liked it, too, and so her son was named Nosmo King Smith. It was only six months later that she discovered her terrible mistake.

2. Where do these missing sentences belong in the stories opposite? Write the number in the box.
   a) He looked at her and smiled. □
   b) He was very worried about it. □
   c) It had no hair on its bottom – after an accident with an electric fire. □
   d) It was their first date. □
   e) Strange, but interesting, she thought. □
   f) When she was feeling well again, she went for a walk. □

3. Read the stories again and write questions for the following answers.
   a) Where did the man put the advertisement? In the newspaper. (story A)
   b) How many ______ _______ Three. (story A)
   c) What ______ _______ A tag with its name on it. (story A)
   d) What ______ _______ He was a classical music conductor. (story B)
   e) What ______ _______ He wanted to change the girl’s first name. (story B)
   f) When ______ _______ Soon afterwards. (story B)
   g) Where ______ _______ On a door. (story C)
   h) When ______ _______ Six months later. (story C)
Writing

Filling in a form with personal information

Fill in the registration form for an online chat service.

Online Insideouters
Chat Network

Online Insideouters is a great new chat service which puts you in touch with other English language students around the world. Complete the registration form and join us now!

Title:
First name:
Surname:
Nickname: (optional)
Street address:
Town / City:
Zip / Postal code:
Date of birth: DAY MONTH YEAR
Occupation:
(If you are a student, please say which subject(s) you study)
Leisure interests:
How often do you use the internet?
Reasons for learning English:
Write about yourself and your family
Grammar

1 Write the plurals of the nouns in the correct column.

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<th>Plural ending in 'ies'</th>
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<td>cities</td>
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<td>watch</td>
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</table>

2 Underline one countable noun in each group of words.

a) air-conditioning architecture castle excitement
b) advice destination money transport
c) bridge food music weather
d) furniture holiday news work
e) homework love nightlife office
f) knowledge scenery tooth traffic

3 Complete the sentences with all or some.

a) Can you tell me if there's _____ cinema near here?
b) Is there _____ good shopping centre in the town centre?
c) Don’t forget to take _____ money with you.
d) I'm going to take _____ shorts for the beach.
e) She studied at _____ university in Paris.
f) We saw _____ mice in the kitchen.
g) There was _____ fantastic modern architecture.
h) Could I have _____ information about the museums, please?

4 Complete the text with so or such.

Tenerife is _____ a good place to go on holiday in the winter. The weather’s _____ warm! You can wear just shorts and a T-shirt, and the beaches are _____ quiet. We found _____ a lovely hotel, and it was _____ a short walk to the beach. We went there every day. And in the winter, everything is _____ cheap! We had _____ a great time and we want to go again.

5 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

a) The hotel’s swimming pool was so nice.
   The hotel had such _____ a nice swimming-pool.
b) We had such a modern room.
   Our room was so _____.
c) There was such an amazing view from our room.
   The view from our room was so _____.
d) The bed in our room was so big.
   Our room had such _____.
e) The hotel garden was so beautiful.
   The hotel had such _____.
f) The hotel restaurant was so romantic.
   The hotel had such _____.
g) We had such a good holiday.
   Our holiday was so _____.
6 Underline the best way to complete the sentences.
   a) The beach was very crowded, but we couldn't find a place to sit / had a lovely afternoon.
   b) The architecture is too modern and I really don't like it / like it.
   c) The shops were very expensive, but we bought a lot of things / bought nothing.
   d) Our hotel room was too small, so it wasn't a problem / we asked for another one.
   e) They arrived at the airport very late, but they caught their plane / didn't catch their plane.
   f) You're driving too fast and I'm enjoying it / you're breaking the law.
   g) I know our town is very dull, but we're happy there / not happy there.
   h) The sea was too cold, so we didn't go swimming / went swimming.

7 Complete the sentences with much or many.
   a) I don't have much work to do today.
   b) I don't have many friends, unfortunately.
   c) I get too many emails every day.
   d) I ate too much chocolate yesterday.
   e) I don't know how many people live in my town.
   f) I often wear far too much perfume.
   g) I haven't seen many English films.
   h) I don't drink much coffee.

Change the sentences so that they are true for you.
Example
   a) I have a lot of work to do today.

8 Match the sentences (a–g) with their responses (1–7).
   a) Would you like some sugar in that coffee?
   b) Do we have a lot of time?
   c) I'm sorry, but I don't have enough money.
   d) She's got a lot of friends.
   e) The metro system is really up-to-date.
   f) We don't get enough homework.
   g) Are there any good restaurants in your town?
   1 But there aren't enough buses.
   2 Here, take a little from my wallet.
   3 No, not much.
   4 Not enough? Far too much!
   5 Yes, a few. But they're expensive.
   6 Yes, but not many good ones.
   7 Yes, please. Just a little.

9 Underline the correct answer.
   a) How much / many do you know about London?
   b) In two days, you do not have enough / little time to see everything.
   c) There are a little / a lot of castles in the city centre.
   d) There are much / not enough parks in the city centre.
   e) There is far a lot of / too much traffic in the city centre.
   f) Much / Not many people in London speak languages other than English.
   g) A few / Enough London taxis are not black.
   h) London only gets a little / not enough snow in the winter.
   i) Only a few / many policemen have guns.

Now decide if sentences b–i are true (T) or false (F).
1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

beach  canal  fountain  high-rise
hill  library  square  statue

a) Have you seen the _______ of Shakespeare outside the theatre?
b) Let's go swimming at the _______.
c) On Saturdays, there is a market in the large _______ in the centre of the town.
d) The park is on a _______ and has good views of the city.
e) I like sitting near the bridge over the _______ and watching all the boats.
f) They have an office in one of the _______ buildings not far from the station.
g) Children enjoy playing in the water of the _______.
h) Many people go to the _______ not for the books, but to use the computers.

2 Underline the correct adjective.

Bangkok is one of the most (1) exciting / quiet cities in the world. It's (2) big / great, with a population of over ten million. A (3) big / great way to see the city is to take a boat along the Chao Phraya River. From there, you have (4) fantastic / friendly views of the old city with the (5) cheap / spectacular royal palace and many (6) beautiful / dull temples. The people are very (7) expensive / friendly and (8) polluted / welcoming.

The centre of the city is (9) beautiful / modern with hundreds of high-rise buildings and shopping centres. The streets are (10) crowded / romantic and with so many cars, it's (11) fabulous / noisy and (12) polluted / spectacular. In some months, it is also very hot and (13) humid / up-to-date. But one thing you can say about Bangkok is that it's never (14) dull / hot! If you love shopping, it's a (15) fabulous / humid place to be and it's not (16) expensive / lovely. The markets in China Town are very (17) cheap / freezing, and don't leave without a visit to the (18) boring / romantic night market.
5 Read the description of Sicily and complete the labels a–h.

Most of the cities and large towns of Sicily are on the coast. The biggest city, Palermo, is on the north coast in the west of the island. The second-biggest city, Catania, is in the middle of the east coast, and the third, Messina, where most travellers arrive from Italy, is in the north-east corner. Siracusa, with its beautiful palaces, is also on the east coast, but further south than Catania. Agrigento, with its famous Greek monuments, is in the middle of the south coast. Ragusa, the biggest town that is not on the coast, is in the south-east corner of the island. In the mountains in the centre of Sicily is the beautiful town of Enna. The famous volcano, Mount Etna, is in the north-east, between Messina and Catania.

7 Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

a) What do you like doing at the weekend?
b) What do you like doing at the weekend?
c) Do you like doing at the weekend?
d) What do you like doing at the weekend?
e) Does your sister like look her like something to eat?
f) What did you do on your holiday like something to eat?

g) apartment is like What your ?
h) Do job like mine want you ?

8 Match responses 1–6 with questions a–f in Exercise 7.

1 Everything, but especially the nightlife. f
2 Having a meal in a restaurant or, maybe, going dancing. e
3 No, thanks. I'm not hungry. d
4 Quite small, but it's very modern. c
5 Yes, but she's a lot taller. b
6 Yes, something interesting and well-paid. a

Pronunciation

1 Circle the word in each group that has a different vowel sound from the others.

   a) come
   b) crowded
   c) choice
   d) home
   e) most
   f) noisy
   g) neighbour
   h) Royal

2 Look at the words in the box. Is the underlined sound /au/ or /aul? Put the words in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/aul</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coast</td>
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08 Listen and check.

09 Listen and check. Repeat the words.
Listening

1 Cover the listening script. Listen to the recording. Which place is the speaker describing?

2 Listen again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F).

- a) He first went to Marrakech five years ago. F
- b) He went there for his summer holidays.        
- c) He travelled with his girlfriend.        
- d) He stayed with the family of a friend.        
- e) After dinner, he visited a mosque.        
- f) Djemaa el Fna is the name of a good café.        
- g) There is a lot to see in the main square.        
- h) You can see the mountains from the city.        
- i) He has been there six times.        
- j) His last visit was three months ago.        

Correct the sentences that are false.

I guess the best place I've ever been is Marrakech. It's such an interesting and exciting city. I first went there many years ago, maybe ten, twelve years, I can't remember exactly. I was living and working in Casablanca, which is, oh, I don't know, about four or five hours from Marrakech. We had a long weekend and Dave and I - he was my best friend at the time - were looking for something to do. There was a guy we worked with, Malik, and he invited us to come and stay with his family.

So we all left Casablanca on a Thursday evening after work, and we got to Marrakech that night. Malik's family live in a fantastic house very near to the main square with the market, Djemaa el Fna. His mother cooked us dinner and then we all went to the square. We sat on the roof of a café, drinking mint tea, and watching the people in the square below us. It really is such an incredible place. There are people buying and selling absolutely everything. There are lots of little kitchens, serving soup and kebabs and other things to eat. You can listen to story-tellers (if you speak Arabic, that is), watch snake charmers, acrobats, and so on. On the Saturday, I even saw a group of men on camels! Their faces were blue - blue! - and they had come from the desert in the south of the country.

There's so much to see and do. The Koutoubia Mosque is spectacular and all the tourists go there. The views are fabulous, with the Atlas Mountains in the distance, and there are some beautiful parks, like the garden that belonged to Yves St Laurent. And the town has great restaurants. In fact, everything about it is great.

But it's the square, the Djemaa el Fna, and the shopping streets around it, that make Marrakech really special. Every time I go back to Marrakech, and I've probably been there ten or twelve times, I go straight to the square and sit at my favourite café. If I ever have the money, I'd love to buy a house there. But right now, I don't even have a job and the last time I went was three years ago.
Writing

Spelling
Linking sentences with and, but, so, with, because
Writing a web posting

1 Read the web posting by Veejay and the three replies. Which reply is the most useful?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>veejay</th>
<th>Tenerife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Posted: 07 January 1:53pm</td>
<td>Hi! My girlfriend and I have tickets to go to Tenerife in January, but we haven't booked any accommodation yet. We're looking for somewhere quiet and romantic and not far from a beach. Not too expensive! Can anyone recommend a place they know? Thanks. Veejay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dodger</th>
<th>1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Posted: 08 January 8:01pm</td>
<td>The most popular resorts are Los Cristianos and Playa de las Americas because they have the best beaches and nightlife. With hundreds of hotels to choose from, I'm sure you can find something cheap. We stayed in a nice place called Hotel Petit Azur, but it's usually very busy. You need to book early. Good luck. Dodger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tania2</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Posted: 08 January 9:12pm</td>
<td>You say you want somewhere romantic so don't go to the south of the island (Cristianos, etc.). The resorts there are too noisy, too crowded. Puerto de la Cruz, on the west coast, is more interesting and has the best beach on the island. Christmas is expensive, but many hotels there have special offers in January. Tania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>buzzbuzz</th>
<th>3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Posted: 09 January 2:27am</td>
<td>Forget about January. Santa Cruz has a fabulous carnival in February, so that's a good time to go. There's great music and delicious food, and the costumes are spectacular. You can dance all night, so you don't even need a hotel! See you there. Buzzbuzz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 There are eight spelling mistakes in the texts. Find them and circle them. Write the correct words below.

a) accommodation
b) 
c) 
d) 
e) 
f) 
g) 
h) 

3 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

and because so with

a) There's a lot of nightlife ________ it's good for younger people.
b) ________ its castle and cathedral, it's good for sightseeing.
c) The restaurants are good ________ they're very cheap.
d) It's a bit dirty ________ there are so many tourists.

4 Link the pairs of sentences with a word from the box in Exercise 3. (There is more than one possible answer.)

a) The reception staff are very welcoming. The waiters are friendly.
b) There are galleries, museums, shops and cinemas nearby. There's lots to do.
c) It's a popular destination. It has good weather all year.
d) There are high-rise buildings all around. The views from the hotel aren't very good.

5 Write a reply to the web posting below.

santi
Posted: 03 March 4:32pm

Hi! My boss has given me a holiday next week and I want to go somewhere different and interesting. Can you recommend somewhere in your country? Thanks.
Santi


Grammar

1. Look at the underlined verbs. Tick (√) the sentences that are correct. Correct the mistakes.

   a) He decided to get his revenge.  
   b) She poured paint all over his car.  
   c) ‘Where are you?’ I shouted.  
   d) I invited four friends to my party.  
   e) I played basketball when I was young.  
   f) I posted a note to her.  
   g) I tried to phone you.  
   h) My friends arrived on time.  
   i) She finally stopped work.  
   j) They studied German at school.

2. Find 14 irregular past simple verbs in the wordsquare. Look → and ↓.

   B E G A N  N  M  E T
   R C D R A N K A
   O A S W A M E U
   U M T O O K P G
   G E W E N T T H
   H C A U G H T T
   T T H O U G H T
   C U T S L E P T

3. Match the past simple verbs in the wordsquare in Exercise 2 with the infinitives.

   a) begin  f) drink  k) swim
   b) bring  g) go  l) take
   c) catch  h) keep  m) teach
   d) come  i) meet  n) think
   e) cut  j) sleep

4. Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

   a) Did go shopping yesterday you ?
      Did you go shopping yesterday?
   b) cold it Was yesterday ?
   c) Did enjoy holiday last you your ?
   d) English last lesson was When your ?
   e) did go holiday last on Where year you ?
   f) did dinner for have last night What you ?
   g) at best friends primary school were Who your ?

   Write true answers to the questions.

5. Write the sentences in the negative.

   a) Juliet was a happy girl.
      Juliet wasn't a happy girl.
   b) Juliet's family were friends of Romeo's family.
   c) They wanted her to marry him.
   d) Juliet was in love with Paris, a friend of her family.
   e) She liked him.
   f) Juliet knew what to do.
   g) She told her parents about her true feelings.
Look at the picture of a modern Romeo and Juliet. Complete the sentences with verbs from the box in the past continuous.

- feel
- get
- hold
- plan
- sit
- speak
- wear

a) Juliet __________ an old T-shirt.
b) She __________ a cup of coffee.
c) It was late and she __________ tired.
d) Romeo __________ on his motorcycle.
e) They __________ on their mobile phones.
f) Romeo __________ wet.
g) They __________ to get married.

Complete the conversation with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

A: Who (1) __________ you talking (you talk) to?
B: I (2) ________________ (not talk) to anybody.
A: What (3) ________________ (you do)?
B: I (4) ________________ (listen) to the radio.
A: Why (5) ________________ (you stand) outside?
B: Because you (6) ________________ (make) a lot of noise inside.
A: We (7) ________________ (not make) a lot of noise!
B: I thought you (8) ________________ (have) a row.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

Juliet (1) __________ (go) out with a man called Paris, but she didn’t love him. One evening, she (2) ________________ (watch) TV when her mobile phone rang. It was Romeo and he (3) ________________ (say) that he was in the street below. She (4) ________________ (open) the door of the balcony and saw him. He (5) ________________ (sit) on a motorcycle. When he saw her, he (6) ________________ (begin) to sing. It was a beautiful song and Juliet (7) ________________ (want) it to last forever. But it (8) ________________ (rain) and she was cold. She (9) ________________ (decide) to ask Romeo inside. Then, another motorcycle (10) ________________ (arrive). It was Paris ...

Write true answers to the questions.

a) What were you doing thirty minutes ago?

b) What were you doing at five o’clock this morning?

c) What were you doing at ten o’clock last night?

d) What were you doing last Saturday at three o’clock?

e) What were you doing at midnight on January 31st?

Make adverbs from the adjectives.

a) regular __________
b) attractive __________
c) beautiful __________
d) early __________
e) fast __________
f) happy __________
g) loud __________

Underline the correct alternative.

a) Be careful / carefully if you swim in the sea!
b) I play football very bad / badly, but I enjoy it.
c) Could you speak more quiet / quietly, please?
d) She wrote the postcard very quick / quickly.
e) Their house is always very tidy / tidily.
f) He was angry / angrily and wanted revenge.
g) She knows me very good / well.
h) We’re sisters but we look very different / differently.
Vocabulary

1 Complete the story with the words in the box.

chat fancied go have
kissed meet rang was

I saw a boy at a party that I (1) ___________ and I decided to (2) ___________ him up. I (3) ___________ him up the next day and we began to (4) ___________ out together. After three weeks, he finally (5) ___________ me. He said that he (6) ___________ in love with me. He wanted to (7) ___________ lots of children and he wanted me to (8) ___________ his parents.

2 Continue the story in Exercise 1 with the words in the box.

get had live lost move split

I said, ‘Perhaps it’s a good idea to (1) ___________ together first, before starting a family.’

‘I don’t want to (2) ___________ in together before we (3) ___________ married,’ he replied. That was when we (4) ___________ our first and last row. Two days later, we (5) ___________ up and I completely (6) ___________ touch with him.

3 Cross out the response that is not possible.

a) A: I think Johnny Depp’s so good-looking.
   B: Oh, I do. / Oh, I don’t. / So do I.

b) A: I got really bored.
   B: Neither did I. / Oh, I didn’t. / So did I.

c) A: I didn’t understand the book.
   B: Me neither. / Neither did I. / Oh, I didn’t.

d) A: I’m not married.
   B: Me neither. / Me too. / Neither am I.

4 Complete the responses with one word.

a) A: I think football is boring.
   B: Me ___________.

b) A: I don’t have any children.
   B: Me ___________.

c) A: I studied in Oxford.
   B: So ___________ I.

d) A: I don’t speak Greek.
   B: Neither ___________ I.

e) A: I’m an optimist.
   B: ___________ am I.

Now give true responses to the statements.

5 Underline the best alternative from the options below to complete the text.

(1) ___________ a man was talking to his wife when she stopped him and said, ‘Do you know that tomorrow is our wedding anniversary? We got married twenty years ago.’ (2) ___________, he didn’t believe her. ‘No,’ he replied, ‘it’s next month, isn’t it?’ ‘No, tomorrow,’ she said. (3) ___________ she continued, ‘You forgot, and now I want a really special present.’

(4) ___________, the man thought for a long time about a present for his wife. He had lots of ideas, but he could not decide. (5) ___________, he decided to ask his wife. ‘Would you like to go shopping in Paris?’ he said. ‘No, not that. Something special,’ she said. ‘How about a new car?’ he suggested. ‘No. I want something really special,’ she replied.

(6) ___________, he went to bed and he still had no idea what to give his wife.

(7) ___________, he got up and wrote a cheque to his wife for £100,000. ‘Happy anniversary,’ he said and gave her the cheque. ‘I don’t want money,’ she said. ‘I want something really, really special. I want a divorce!’

‘Sorry, too expensive,’ he replied.
6 Label the pictures with the adjectives in the box.

annoyed  bored  confused  embarrassed
frightened  relaxed  surprised  tired

8 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

a postcard  better  changed  dark
divorced  on  together  to work

a) There was a lot of traffic so we got ___to work___ very late.
b) In the summer it gets _________ much later.
c) I thought the film got _________ near the end.
d) Many unhappy couples don’t get _________ because of the children.
e) My old university friends and I get _________ every year.
f) We got _________ from some friends in Florida.
g) I hope you’re going to get _________ before we go out this evening.
h) She doesn’t get _________ very well with her parents.

Pronunciation

1 14 Listen and notice the different pronunciations of was and were.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>was</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usual pronunciation</td>
<td>Short/\wa/</td>
<td>Short/\we/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pronunciation in short answers</td>
<td>Long/\wa/</td>
<td>Long/\we/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A: What were you doing at eight o’clock?
B: I was having breakfast.

A: And your wife? Was she having breakfast, too?
B: Yes, she was. We both were.

2 Look at was and were in the conversation and write the correct phonemic symbols (/\wa/ or /\we/, 
/\wa/ or /\we/) in the boxes.

A: What were you doing when you met?
B: I was working as a nurse.
A: Where did you meet?
   Was it at the hospital?
B: Yes, it was.
A: Were you both single at the time?
B: Yes, we were.

15 Listen and check. Then practise saying the phrases.

7 Tick (✓) the best way to continue the sentences.

a) Why are you so bored? ...
   ✓ I think it’s very interesting.
   ○ Do something original!

b) My mother was so embarrassing! ...
   ○ She talked about me when I was a child.
   ✓ Her face went really red.

c) He looked really frightening; ...
   ○ He was wearing a Dracula costume.
   ○ I said I had a snake in my bag.

d) The children were very tired; ...
   ○ They wanted to play all the time.
   ○ They had a late night last night.

e) The teacher was a little confusing; ...
   ○ He couldn’t remember anyone’s name.
   ○ He was very hard to understand.

f) I thought she was very interested; ...
   ○ She told some very good stories.
   ○ She wanted a lot more information.
1 Read the story about the famous opera singer, Maria Callas, and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

1 [B] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ]

2 Put the events a–k in the correct order.

a) He bought presents for her.
b) He died.
c) He rang her up.
d) Maria got married.
e) Onassis got married.
f) She died.
g) She fell in love.
h) She met Onassis.
i) She split up from her husband.
j) They had rows.
k) They went on holiday together.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
d [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

16 Listen and check.

3 Answer the questions.

a) What happened when Maria was staying in Venice?

b) Why did Maria love Onassis?

c) Why did she have rows with Onassis?

d) How did she find out about Onassis's marriage?

e) Why did Onassis begin visiting Maria again?

f) What was Maria doing on Skorpios?

A At the time, Maria said, 'I have lost everything.' After this, she stayed at home and she didn't look after herself. Two years later, people could still see her on the island of Skorpios, crying next to the grave of Onassis. A little later, Maria died of a heart attack.

B Maria Callas was singing in Verona when she met a businessman, Giovanni Meneghini. He became her manager and they got married. But Maria was unhappy in the marriage and in 1957, when she was staying in Venice, she met another businessman, Aristotle Onassis. Onassis often rang her up. He invited her to parties and he bought her beautiful presents. Maria fell in love with him and, two years later, she and her husband split up.

C She saw him less and less often and then one day in 1968 she was reading the newspaper when she saw a report about his marriage to Jackie Kennedy. It was not a happy marriage and Onassis began to visit Maria again. Sometimes, she agreed to see him; sometimes, she refused. Life continued in this way for some time, but, finally, in 1975, Onassis died.

D Onassis took her on holiday and Maria told reporters that she was in love. She said that she didn't love him for his money but because he was 'the first man to treat me like a woman'. She wanted to get married and have children, but Onassis became tired of the relationship. He was now seeing other women and they had rows.
Writing

Linking sentences with after/before + ing

Writing a story

1 Read the beginning of the story of Bonnie and Clyde and number the pictures in the correct order (1–3).

Before becoming a famous bank robber, Bonnie Parker worked in a café. One day, a good-looking young man, Clyde Barrow, walked into the café. It was love at first sight. They talked and, after finishing the meal, the two left the café together.

The next day, they were walking along the street together when they saw a car that Bonnie liked. ‘Let’s take it,’ she said. Clyde agreed. He fixed the motor and the couple drove out of town.

They drove for a few miles and then realised that they needed petrol. They stopped at a garage and asked the attendant to fill the car.

2 Look at the examples. Then link the pairs of sentences (a–e).

Examples
Bonnie Parker worked in a café. Later she became a famous bank robber.

Before becoming a famous bank robber, Bonnie Parker worked in a café.

He finished the meal. Then they left the café together.

After finishing the meal, they left the café together.

a) They stole a car. Then they drove out of town.

After stealing a car, they drove out of town.

b) They drove for a few miles. Then they realised they needed petrol.

After

c) They filled the car with petrol. Then they killed the garage attendant.

Before

d) They stole money from the garage. They drove away.

Before

e) The police found the dead man. They began looking for the killers.

After

3 Look at the pictures and answer the questions to complete the story.

One week later

Where did Bonnie and Clyde go one week later?
What did they do there?

Six months later

What were Bonnie and Clyde doing six months later?
Where were the policemen?
Who were they waiting for?
What happened next? (Use your imagination!)
4

Shopping

Grammar

1 Write the adverbs in the correct part of the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>always</th>
<th>hardly</th>
<th>ever</th>
<th>never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normally</td>
<td></td>
<td>occasionally</td>
<td>often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rarely</td>
<td></td>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>usually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Write the words in the correct order.

a) a always am diet I on
   
I am always on a diet.

b) ever hardly I perfume wear
   
I hardly ever wear perfume.

c) buy clothes I often second-hand
   
I often buy second-hand clothes.

d) don't gold I jewellery like usually
   
I don't usually like gold jewellery.

e) a is pleasure rarely Shopping
   
Shopping is a pleasurable activity rarely.

f) after always changed get I work
   
I get always changed after work.

g) are dirty My shoes sometimes
   
My shoes are sometimes dirty.

h) am at choosing good I normally presents
   
I normally present at choosing good.

3 Complete the sentences with for or to.

a) I think I’ll buy some perfume for my grandmother.

b) I told a story to the children.

c) I’ve lent my car to my sister.

d) He made a delicious meal for his girlfriend.

e) Why don’t you get some chocolates for your mother?

f) He showed his wedding photos to his boss.

g) Give the ticket to your neighbour.

h) I sent a letter to the bank manager last week.

4 Rewrite the sentences in Exercise 3. Replace the words in italics with a pronoun (him, her, it, them) and do not use for or to.

a) I think I’ll buy her some perfume.

b) ______

c) ______

d) ______

e) ______

f) ______

g) ______

h) ______

5 Some of the sentences below have a word that should not be there. Cross out the unnecessary words. Tick (√) the four correct sentences.

a) She told to me all about her new job.

b) I’m going to write a letter to you very soon.

c) She sent the tickets to the wrong address.

d) I gave for my brother a gold pen on his birthday.

e) She lent to her new foot spa.

f) He is teaching English to the first-year students.

g) I showed to her my new phone.

h) Could you explain to me why you did that?

i) My parents got for me some silly socks.

Change the sentences so they are true for you.

Example

a) I am rarely on a diet.
6 Underline the correct verb form.
   a) I can't stand **cooking** / to cook.
   b) I didn't choose studying / to study English.
   c) I didn't manage finishing / to finish my homework last night.
   d) I enjoy spending / to spend time with my parents.
   e) I never refuse lending / to lend money to my friends.
   f) I often forget taking off / to take off my earrings when I go to bed.
   g) I usually avoid going / to go to the shops on Saturdays.
   h) I would like having / to have six children.

   Tick (√) the sentences that are true for you.

7 Complete the conversation with the verbs in the box in the correct form: **ing** verb or to infinitive.
   **be** choose **eat** get go 
   **look** spend talk try

A: I want (1) **to try** these on. Do you mind (2) ______ after my bag for a few minutes?

B: OK, but please don't spend all afternoon (3) ______ a dress. I love (4) ______ time with you, my dear, but we agreed (5) ______ to only two or three shops.

A: I know, but I want (6) ______ something really nice.

B: But I like everything you buy and we need (7) ______ careful with money.

A: Oh, I hate (8) ______ about money. If we can afford (9) ______ at expensive restaurants, we can afford one little dress!

8 Complete the questions with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.
   a) **Do you** come (you come) from a large family?
   b) (you listen) to the radio at the moment?
   c) (most of your friends work) in an office?
   d) (it rain) a lot in your town in the winter?
   e) (the students in your class study) for examinations?
   f) (you read) a newspaper every day?
   g) (your father speak) English?
   h) (it get) dark right now?

9 Match the short answers in the box with the questions in Exercise 8.

   Yes, he does. Yes, I am. Yes, I do.
   Yes, I do. Yes, it does. Yes, it is.
   Yes, they are. Yes, they do.

a) Yes, I do. e) ______
   b) ______ f) ______
   c) ______ g) ______
   d) ______ h) ______

10 Write true answers to the questions in Exercise 8.
   a) ______ e) ______
   b) ______ f) ______
   c) ______ g) ______
   d) ______ h) ______

17 Listen and check.
Vocabulary

1 Match the words on the left with those on the right.
   a) a can of  
   b) a bunch of 
   c) a box of  
   d) a pair of 
   e) a packet of 
   f) a piece of 
   g) a bottle of 
   h) a jar of 
   - crisps  
   - furniture 
   - grapes  
   - matches 
   - mayonnaise 
   - perfume 
   - petrol  
   - scissors

2 Label the designs below. The first and last letters have been done for you.

   a) ___________  
   b) ___________  
   c) ___________  
   d) ___________  

3 Match the words in the box with the pictures opposite.

   dress  earrings  gloves  hat  jacket  
   jeans  jumper  necklace  pyjamas  
   raincoat  scarf  shirt  shoes  skirt  
   socks  suit  tie  tights  top  waistcoat
4 Cross out the word that does not go with the material.
a) silver bracelet / earrings / gloves / ring
b) denim jacket / jeans / jumper / skirt
c) cotton bracelet / dress / shirt / top
d) woollen jeans / jumper / scarf / socks
e) nylon raincoat / shirt / tights / cardigan
f) silk necklace / pyjamas / scarf / tie
g) leather gloves / jacket / shoes / tights

5 Match the questions (a–h) with their answers (1–8).
a) Can I help you?
b) What sort of thing are you looking for?
c) What colours do you have?
d) How would you like to pay?
e) What size is he?
f) What do you think? Do you like it?
g) Can I exchange it?
h) How much is it?
1 By credit card, if that’s OK.
2 I’m looking for something for my girlfriend, actually.
3 Large, or maybe extra large.
4 No, I’m just looking, thank you.
5 It’s 49.99.
6 We only have it in purple, I’m afraid.
7 Yes, it’s great. I’ll take it.
8 Yes, of course. Make sure you keep the receipt.

6 Complete the questions with the words or phrases in the box.

fit get changed get dressed
get undressed suit try on wear

a) How long do you ______ wear ______ a pair of jeans before washing them?
b) How long does it take you to ______ before a party?
c) How long does it take you to ______ before going to bed?
d) How often do you ______ on a typical Saturday?
e) Which colours ______ you best?
f) Do you ever wear clothes that don’t ______ very well?
g) Do you always ______ clothes before buying them?

Write true answers to the questions.

Pronunciation

1 Look at the words in the box. Is the underlined sound /eɪ/ or /æ/? Put the words in the correct column.

always brain decide exchange great mind plain right same striped style surprise try waistcoat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/eɪ/</th>
<th>/æ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>decide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
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<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
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<td>_______</td>
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<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Listen and check. Repeat the words.

18 Look at the advertisement. Underline the words that contain the /eɪ/ sound. Circle the words that contain the /æ/ sound.

Great Summer Sale
Latest designs at amazing prices
All sizes – male and female fashions
Special offers on raincoats, winter jackets, men’s ties and so much more

Buy eight items or more and save 20%!

19 Listen and check.
Listening

1. Cover the listening script and listen to a news report about the film premiere of Spider-Man 3. What are the speakers talking about?
   a) Critical opinions of the film
   b) The plot (story) of the film
   c) The stars of the film and their clothes

2. Listen again and tick (√) the correct answer.
   1. How much did Spider-Man 3 cost to make?
      a) Over $200 million
      b) Over $300 million
      c) Over $400 million
   2. Where was the world premiere of Spider-Man 3?
      a) London
      b) New York
      c) Tokyo
   3. Who was the first star to arrive?
      a) Claudia Schiffer
      b) Kirsten Dunst
      c) Samantha Mumba
   4. Who was Kirsten Dunst with?
      a) her boyfriend
      b) Lenny Kravitz
      c) Tobey Maguire
   5. What was Kirsten Dunst wearing?
      a) a black dress
      b) a dress with diamonds
      c) a Spider-Man costume
   6. What was Tobey Maguire wearing?
      a) a red suit
      b) a black suit
      c) a Spider-Man costume

Michael: Millions of movie fans around the world are waiting for the new Spider-Man movie, but here in London, we are very lucky. Today is the European premiere of Spider-Man 3. The film cost over three hundred million dollars to make, and the stars are visiting different cities around the world for the premieres. They began last week in Tokyo with the world premiere. Next week they will be in New York for the American premiere, but tonight they are in London. We sent Claire Chadwick to London’s Leicester Square to find out what’s happening. Claire, can you hear me?

Claire: Yes, Michael. I’m standing here in Leicester Square in the centre of London and thousands of people are waiting to see the stars of the new Spider-Man film. Many of them are wearing Spider-Man clothes and people are very, very excited. You can hear the cheers and the shouting and the first stars are beginning to arrive. Someone is getting out of the car just in front of me. It’s - who is it? I think it’s - no, it’s Samantha Mumba, the Irish pop star. She’s walking onto the red carpet now and she’s wearing a beautiful dress with diamonds in the design of a spider’s web. Over there, I can see Lenny Kravitz, and that’s Claudia Schiffer. And now it’s Kirsten Dunst, one of the main stars of the film. She’s getting out of her car and she’s with... yes, she’s with her new boyfriend, the rock star, um, I can’t remember the name of his group... and now she’s going over to the fans, and she’s signing autographs. She’s wearing a beautiful black dress – she looks absolutely fantastic. Oh, and now I can see Tobey Maguire. He’s standing next to another group of fans. He’s wearing a smart black suit, white shirt and tie. He looks like a businessman. And the screams are getting louder. Michael, I think it’s time to go back to you in the studio.
Organising a text
Linking sentences with **too, also, as well**

Describing a shop

1. Read the article and write the topics (a–f) in the correct order in the paragraph plan below.

   a) How much did you spend?
   b) What did you buy on your last visit?
   c) What does the shop look like?
   d) What does the shop sell?
   e) What is the shop’s name?
   f) Where is the shop?

**Paragraph 1**

**Paragraph 2**

**Paragraph 3**

2. Read the rules in the box. Then underline the correct alternative in sentences **a–e** below.

   **We usually put** also next to a verb. We usually put **too** and **as well** at the end of a phrase.

   *They have all the famous brands, but they have less expensive things, too / as well.*

   *They have all the famous brands, but they also have less expensive things.*

   a) They sell clothes for men and women. They **also / too** have a children’s department.
   b) There is a metro station nearby. There are many bus stops, **also / as well**.
   c) The shop has two or three restaurants and there is a McDonald’s, **also / too**.
   d) You can find a good selection of Paris souvenirs, and you can get tickets for theatres and concerts, **also / as well**.
   e) Every week, they have a fashion show. They **also / as well** have personal shopping assistants.

3. Match the sentence beginnings (a–e) with their endings (1–5).

   a) It’s only a short walk
   b) It’s in a busy street
   c) The last thing I bought was
   d) They have a great selection of
   e) It looks very modern and they

   1. a pair of designer shoes.
   2. from the station.
   3. in the centre of the city
   4. play loud music.
   5. trainers and sports shoes.

4. Answer the questions in Exercise 1 and write about your own favourite shop.

**My favourite shop**

*This week, Jo Greig describes her favourite shop.*

My favourite shop in the world is the Galeries Lafayette in Paris. It’s a long way from my home in London, but the train to Paris is very fast. The shop is very large, with ten floors; and the building is very beautiful. At Christmas, they have coloured lights on the walls.

It sells everything. I go there because there are four floors of women’s fashion. They have all the famous brands, but they have less expensive things, too. They have a fantastic shoe department, as well.

On my last visit, I bought a Gianfranco Ferré floral dress. I also got a floral jacket. They cost a lot of money! I wore them at my sister’s wedding last week.
Complete the sentences.

a) Rugby is more dangerous than football.
   Football isn't as dangerous as rugby.

b) Tennis is more interesting than judo.
   Judo isn't________.

The rules of volleyball are not as easy to understand as the rules of basketball.
   The rules of basketball are

Watching a sport is more exciting than doing it.
   Doing a sport is not

Being fit is not as important for older people as it is for younger people.
   Being fit is

When you have a table, complete the following table with the correct words:

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<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
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<td>best</td>
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<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Solve the puzzle.
Dan is a bit fitter than Andy, but not as fit as Chris.
Ed is fitter than Dan, but not as fit as Chris.
Brian is the fittest.

Write the name of each person under their picture.

Complete each sentence with the superlative form of an adjective from the box.

a) The heaviest ______ animal is the blue whale, which weighs about twenty-six tonnes.

b) ______ island in the world is Greenland (2 million km²).

c) ______ country in the world is Monaco, with more than 16,000 people per square kilometre.

d) With 12 metres of rain every year, Kauai Island in Hawaii is ______ place in the world.

e) ______ planet is Venus, with a temperature of 758°.

f) Oslo, where most things cost more than in Paris or London, is ______ city in Europe.

g) Howler monkeys are ______ animals in the world: you can hear their cries from five kilometres.

h) After doing 50 metres in 21 seconds, Tom Jager became ______ swimmer in the world.
5 There is one word missing from each line in the
text below. Insert the missing words. Choose from
the words in the box.

as as as more most
than than the the

The /dangerous age for a man's health is from 50
to 60. Exercise is very important, but not
important as a healthy diet. A bad diet is biggest
reason for health problems. Vegetables are better
fast food, for example. People with most stressful
jobs have a shorter life people who have no stress.
They should try to relax. They should exercise than
once a week. A hard, sweaty sport is not good for
your health regular, easy exercise.

21 Listen and check.

6 Write the words in the correct order to complete
the questions.

a) given has smoking up
   Do you know anyone who has given up smoking?

b) clothes hang up your
   Do you always __________ in the evening?

c) deal problems with
   Do you always __________________ immediately?

d) words up look
   How often do you __________________ in the dictionary?

e) a after baby looked
   Have you ever ____________________?

f) a filled form in
   When was the last time that you ____________________?

g) away love-letters old throw
   Do you ever ____________________?

h) an excuse make up
   Do you ever ____________________ when you're late?

i) get on people the with
   How do you ____________________ in your class?

Write true answers to the questions.

7 Rewrite the sentences by replacing the words in
italics with the pronoun in brackets.

a) Don't forget to switch off the light. (it)
   Don't forget to switch it off.

b) I take after my father. (him)

c) My grandparents brought up my sister. (her)

d) He decided to give up swimming. (it)

f) The children cleared up the mess. (it)

g) We had to call off the party. (it)

h) They ran after the bus as fast as possible. (it)

i) She never takes off her shoes in the house. (them)

Pronunciation

1 The words in each group have the same vowel
sound. Insert the missing letters. Choose from the
letters in the box.

a) ***
   -ir- -or- -ur-
   f r s t
   t h d
   t n
   w s t

b) ***
   -al- -or- -our-
   c s e
   c t
   s c e
   w k

2 Look at the words in the box. Is the underlined
sound /sd/ or /zd/? Put the words in the correct
column.

board earn form morning person serve story world

a zd
b zd

23 Listen and check. Repeat the words.
Vocabulary

1 Match the questions (a–h) with the answers (1–8).
   a) How far is it to the nearest bus stop from your school?
   b) How fast can you run 100 metres?
   c) How long does it take you to get dressed in the morning?
   d) How many people are there in your family?
   e) How much homework do you have today?
   f) How often do you go swimming?
   g) How old is your car?
   h) How well can you speak Chinese?

1 About ten minutes.
2 About two hundred metres.
3 Four, but with me, it’s five.
4 I’m not sure. Fifteen seconds, maybe.
5 I’ve had it for three years.
6 Not a lot. Two or three exercises.
7 Not as well as my mother.
8 Never. I can’t stand it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>h</th>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write true answers to the questions.

2 Complete the questions.
   a) How _fast_ can you learn to speak a foreign language?
   b) How __________ can you play golf?
   c) How __________ do you go on holiday?
   d) How __________ does it cost?
   e) How __________ does it take you to get to school?
   f) How __________ is it to the station?
   g) How __________ is your brother?
   h) How __________ people are there in your class?

3 Underline the correct way of saying the numbers.
   a) 500 _five hundred _ / _five hundreds_
   b) 0.5 _nil point five _ / _nought point five_
   c) ¼ _three quarter _ / _three quarters_
   d) 1.75 _one point seven five _ / _one point seventy-five_
   e) 7,184 _seven thousand, one hundred eighty-four _ / _seven thousand, one hundred and eighty-four_
   f) 3-0 _three - nil _ / _three - oh_
   g) 1 ½ _one and half _ / _one and a half_

4 Write the numbers as you say them.
   a) ⅛ _an eighth_
   b) ⅝ _five quarters_
   c) ⅜ _three quarters_
   d) 7.5% _seven point five percent_
   e) 0.675 _zero point six seven five_
   f) 0.33 _zero point three three_
   g) 2,976 _two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-six_
   h) 1,500,000 _one million, five hundred thousand_

5 Cross out the word that is _not_ possible.
   a) He decided to give up coffee / _his neighbours _ / smoking.
   b) Where can I hang up my coat / clothes / _shoes_?
   c) He put on a car / suit / _tie_ to go to work.
   d) She got home and switched on a novel / _the computer _ / _the TV_.
   e) She took off her hat / keys / _shoes_ when she entered the house.
   f) I never throw away old newspapers / plastic bags / _the office_.

6 Complete the definitions with the phrasal verbs in the box.
   bring up clear up deal with fill in
   get on with look up run after take after

   a) If you __run after__ someone or something, you follow it very quickly.
   b) When you ___________ something ________, you make it tidy by removing things.
   c) If you ___________ a problem, you do something to find a solution.
   d) When you ___________ a form, you write information in the empty spaces.
   e) If you ___________ someone, you look like someone in your family (mother, father or grandparents).
   f) If you ___________ someone, you have a good relationship with them.
   g) When you ___________ a child, you look after them until they are adult.
   h) If you ___________ something ________, you try to find information about it in a book.
7 What could you say in these situations? Choose an expression from the box.

Be careful! Be patient. Come back! Don't be horrible! Don't worry. Try again.

8 Put the words in the box into the correct group.

athlete athletics court goggles golf golfer helmet net pitch skier skiing track

a) Sports:

b) People:

c) Places:

d) Equipment:

9 Complete the text with *does, goes or plays.*

Trevor is very serious about sport. In the morning, he usually (1) **goes** cycling but he sometimes (2) **plays** swimming at the swimming pool. At work, he (3) **plays** exercise during his coffee breaks and he occasionally (4) **plays** golf in his office! At lunchtime, he (5) **plays** tennis or squash. Then, in the evenings, he (6) **plays** judo for an hour or two at the sports centre. At the weekend, he also (7) **does** as much sport as possible. He (8) **plays** football on Saturdays and rugby on Sundays. In the holidays, he (9) **plays** skiing in the winter and windsurfing in the summer.

24 Listen and check.
There have been many great champions in the history of the Olympic Games. For example, the American swimmer, Mark Spitz, won seven gold medals in 1972, and the Hungarian fencer, Aladar Gerevich, won gold medals at six different Olympic games. But there have also been some great losers. We look at the best of the worst.

**Shizo Kanaguri**

THE JAPANESE ATHLETE, Shizo Kanaguri, ran the marathon in the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm. It was an extremely hot day and Kanaguri was finding the race very hard. As he was running along the road, he saw a family who were watching the race. They were having a picnic and he decided to sit down and join them. After finishing the meal, he realised that there was no point in continuing with the race.

**Eric Moussambani**

AT THE SYDNEY Olympics in 2000, Eric Moussambani, from Equatorial Guinea, became an international hero. The newspapers called him ‘Eric the Eel’ when he set a new Olympic record in the 100 metres freestyle. Eric took up swimming only a few months before the games and it was his first time in a 50-metre swimming pool. He completed the two lengths of the pool in 1 minute 52.72 seconds – a record slow time and twice the time of the other swimmers. But Eric won the race because the two other swimmers were disqualified for false starts.

**Eddie Edwards**

THE BRITISH SPORTING superstar Eddie Edwards (or Eddie the Eagle) took part in the ski-jumping event at the Winter Olympics in Calgary in 1988. Edwards lived hundreds of miles from the nearest mountain and it was difficult to prepare for the games. During his preparations, he broke his jaw, his collarbone and a number of teeth. He was also short-sighted and needed to wear thick glasses, but in the cold mountain air, he could not see through them. He came last. ‘He doesn’t jump,’ said one Olympic official. ‘He drops like a stone.’
Organising a text
Linking sentences with although
Describing a sporting event

1 Look at the plan and put the paragraphs (A, B, C) in the correct order.

   1 name, time, place of the event
   Paragraph ______
   2 description of the event
   Paragraph ______
   3 feelings, comments, final thoughts
   Paragraph ______

A I arrived early because I wanted to get a good seat. Unfortunately, it was raining and I waited three hours before the match began. I had a good seat near the front. Because of the rain, there were not many people. The match was quite exciting, although Venus was much stronger than her opponent. She won 6–4, 6–3. Later, I watched Roger Federer play against Michael Russell. Unfortunately, it began to rain again and they did not finish the match.

B This was my first visit to Roland Garros. Although I was pleased that I saw stars like Williams and Federer, it was a pity that the weather was so bad. I was very cold and wet. I would like to go again, but I hope I am luckier next time.

C The French Open tennis championships take place in May and June every year at the Roland Garros stadium in Paris. This year, a friend gave me a ticket for the second day of the competition. I wanted to see Venus Williams in her first match of the tournament.

2 Match the sentence beginnings (a–g) with their endings (1–7).

- a) Although I was pleased to see Williams and Federer,
- b) Although I got wet,
- c) Although I love tennis,
- d) Although Venus won this match,
- e) Many people prefer watching the men’s matches,
- f) Some tickets are very cheap,
- g) The tournament’s official name is ‘Roland Garros’,

1 although it is often called ‘The French Open’.
2 although the women’s matches are often more exciting.
3 although the most expensive cost more than 70 euros.
4 I enjoyed the day.
5 it was a pity that the weather was so bad.
6 she lost in the third round.
7 this was my first visit to a major championship.
Job

Grammar

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

an au pair a DJ a flight attendant a model

1. She has to wear a uniform at work.
   She can travel free to different countries.
   She doesn’t have to have a university education.
   She can’t sit down much in her job.
   She is ________________________________

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

2 Change the eight sentences in Exercise 1 to questions.

a) Does she have to wear a uniform at work?

b) ____________________________________________?

c) ____________________________________________?

d) ____________________________________________?

e) ____________________________________________?

f) ____________________________________________?

g) ____________________________________________?

h) ____________________________________________?

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

a) Yes, she does. / No, she doesn’t.

b) ____________________________________________

c) ____________________________________________

d) ____________________________________________

e) ____________________________________________

f) ____________________________________________

g) ____________________________________________

h) ____________________________________________

4 Complete the table.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
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</table>

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

a) How many different jobs ___________ (has she done) (she do)?

b) She ___________ (have) lots of different jobs in her life.

c) ___________ (you ever work) in a factory?

d) No, I ___________ (never be) in a bakery.

e) What’s the worst meal you ___________ (ever eat)?

f) I ___________ (like) most of my jobs and I like this one, too.

g) Yes, I ___________ (always want) to be a ballet dancer.
Write questions for the answers below.

a) Have you ever been on television?
   No, I've never been on television.

b) Have you ever worked as an au pair?
   No, I've never worked as an au pair.

c) Have you ever forgotten your birthday?
   No, my parents have never forgotten my birthday.

d) Have you ever made a joke in class?
   No, my teacher has never made a joke in class.

e) Have you ever seen a ballet?
   No, I've never seen a ballet.

f) Have you ever voted in a political election?
   No, I've never voted in a political election.

g) Have you ever ridden a motorbike?
   No, I've never ridden a motorbike.

Write true answers to the questions above.

Complete the text with the past simple or present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

I (1) have done (do) lots of horrible jobs in my life, but the worst job I (2) (ever have) was selling hot dogs.

I (3) started (start) the job at the beginning of last summer because I (4) needed (need) some money to buy a car. It was the biggest mistake I (5) (ever make) in my life. I (6) didn't like (not like) the smell of the hot dogs and, on the first day, I (7) felt (feel) ill. The weather (8) was (be) really bad and I only (9) sold (sell) two or three. At the end of the day, the boss (10) said (say) to me, 'You (11) (not sell) enough!' The next morning, I (12) decided (decide) to stay in bed.

Underline the correct time expression.

a) I learnt to drive ever / in my life / when I was eighteen.

b) I haven't been to the cinema a few weeks ago / last week / this week.

c) I bought a great CD in my life / over the years / yesterday.

d) I didn't go to the beach at all last summer / over the years / recently.

e) I've been to a few good restaurants last Friday / recently / years ago.

f) I've spent far too much money last night / today / yesterday.

g) I've done a lot of silly things in 2006 / a few moments ago / over the years.

Change the sentences so they are true for you.

My name's Frank, and I come from Bern in Switzerland.

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

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

Pronunciation

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

Hi! //

My name's Frank, and I come from Bern in Switzerland. //

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

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

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

au pair  butcher  DJ  engineer  farmer  flight attendant  pilot  soldier  surgeon

2 Match the jobs in the box with the texts a–g.

actor  archaeologist  cook
managing director  telesales person
tourist guide  vet

a) I’ve done a few films, but I like being on stage in a theatre best. Last year I was in ‘Hamlet’ and I got excellent reviews. __________ actor

b) At first, this was just a holiday job, but I really enjoyed it. I love reading history books and I like showing people the interesting parts of my town. __________

c) I have a marketing company and we now have about ninety employees. I think I know the names of all my staff. __________

d) I spend most of my time with farmers and I work outdoors a lot. But in the village, people come to see me with their dogs and cats when they are ill. __________

e) I studied it at university, of course, but I was lucky to get the job. I work for a museum in York and we are studying Roman castles in this part of the country. __________

f) I work in a large factory and I run the kitchens there. We have to prepare meals for about four hundred people and I’m responsible for buying all the food. __________

g) I work in a large office. It’s very noisy because we are all talking on the phone all the time. We sell photocopiers and other office machines. __________

3 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

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

a) I’m going to have __________ a day __________ off tomorrow and go for a long walk.

b) I asked my boss for __________ to leave work early.

c) I need to make __________ about my future.

d) I think I’ll have __________ now and finish the work later.

e) I usually have __________ off in the summer and go on holiday with my family.

f) I’d like to make __________ as a model.

g) I’m hoping to find __________ in the evenings and at the weekend.

h) The job isn’t well-paid and I don’t make much __________.
4 Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb.
   a) It's extremely difficult to ______ find ______ a well-paid job.
   b) Every morning, they ______ a fifteen-minute break for a cup of tea.
   c) He only wanted to ______ a nap, but he slept for three hours.
   d) In some countries, men can ______ some time off when their wife has a baby.
   e) Is it really possible to ______ a living as a snowboarder?
   f) The factory is closing and she's going to ______ her job.
   g) Why don't you ______ your parents for their advice?
   h) You can ______ a lot of money as a sales person, but you have to be good.

5 Match the sentence beginnings (a–h) with their endings (1–7).
   a) Women live longer than men, so they should ______
      b) People who do stressful jobs should ______
      c) Before they are allowed to run a country, politicians should ______
      d) The managing directors of large corporations that lose money should ______
      e) Employees who are often late shouldn't ______
      f) People in important jobs, like nurses and police officers, shouldn't ______
      g) Pilots and drivers who are responsible for people's lives shouldn't ______
   1 be allowed to have holidays.
   2 continue working after the age of 55.
   3 earn less than pop stars or DJs.
   4 get longer paid holidays than other people.
   5 learn how to run a business.
   6 resign immediately.
   7 retire when they're older.

   a  b  c  d  e  f  g
   1  2  3  4  5  6  7

   Tick (✓) the statements you agree with.

6 Complete the sentences with job or work.
   a) I had a badly-paid ______ job ______ and I resigned.
   b) He's looking for a well-paid ______ abroad.
   c) I'd love to find a ______ where I can be outdoors.
   d) If possible, I prefer to ______ alone.
   e) More and more people can now ______ from home.
   f) She's going to apply for a ______ in marketing.
   g) We often have to ______ at the weekend.

7 Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word. If no word is necessary, write Ø.
   Hi, my name's Jeremy. I work ______ for ______ a large group of hotels and I'm ______ charge ______ the cleaning staff. I'm based ______ Valencia, but my work involves ______ a lot of travel.
   My name's Rafa. At the moment, I'm working ______ a cook and I'm responsible ______ the salads. I'm training ______ be a restaurant manager and I would like to run ______ my own restaurant.
   I'm Kate. I work ______ an advertising company and we produce ______ films. At present, I'm based ______ head office, but I'm looking ______ a job with more travel.

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

   a) You can make holes in a piece of paper with this. ______ hole punch ______
   b) You can put rubbish in this. ______
   c) You can put work that has just arrived or that you have just finished in these. ______
   d) You can put your work in this to take home. ______
   e) You can use these to attach two pieces of paper. ______
   f) You can use these to produce copies of documents. ______
   g) You can use these to put information into your computer. ______
   h) You can write on these. ______
   i) You can use these to keep your office tidy. ______
Listening

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

- a) a dish washer
- b) a waiter
- c) a cook
- d) a lifeguard
- e) a flight attendant
- f) a pilot

2. Listen again and number the questions in the order that you hear them.

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

3. Answer the questions in Exercise 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game 1</th>
<th>Game 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ann: So, do men usually do this job?
Bob: Er, yes, men. And women.
Ann: Okay, do you work indoors or outdoors?
Bob: I can only say ‘yes’ or ‘no’.
Ann: Okay, do you work indoors?
Bob: Yes.
Ann: Do you use your hands in this job?
Bob: Yes.
Ann: Do you need any training for this job?
Bob: Yes. Usually.
Ann: Do you work normal office hours?
Bob: No.
Ann: Do you have to work in the evenings?
Bob: Yes.
Ann: Do you have to wear a uniform?
Bob: Yes.
Ann: Do you have to be strong?
Bob: No, not really.
Ann: Do you travel a lot?
Bob: Yes. A lot.
Ann: Do you work in a restaurant?
Bob: Yes.
Ann: I know. You’re a waiter?
Bob: No!
Ann: Okay, so you’re a cook?
Bob: Yes, that’s right.

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

Opening and closing letters
Writing a letter of enquiry

1 Where do the phrases below belong in the letter? Write the number in the box.
   a) Could you please tell me
   b) Finally, could you please send me
   c) First of all, I would like to know a little more about
   d) I am writing with reference to
   e) I look forward to hearing from you soon.
   f) I would like some
   g) In addition, could you possibly tell me more about

   17, St. Mary's Road
   Piddington
   WE2 7HH
   Voluntary Work Camps Inc.
   PO Box 36
   Marston
   MA1 3PP

   Dear Sir or Madam
   … (1) … your advertisement in the newspaper yesterday.
   I am interested in applying for a position with your organization and … (2) … more information.
   … (3) … your organization. Your advertisement says that it is for young people. … (4) … how old I must be to apply? I am going to be 18 next month. … (5) … the kinds of projects that you support.
   … (6) … an application form.
   … (7) …
   Yours faithfully,
   Cosmo Brickett

2 Underline the best way to close the letters.
   a) Dear Sir or Madam
      All the best / Lots of love, / Yours faithfully,
      Cosmo Brickett
   b) Dear Mr O'Sullivan
      Best wishes / Yours faithfully, / Yours sincerely,
      Cosmo Brickett
   c) Hi Jemma
      Best wishes, / Yours faithfully, / Yours sincerely,
      Cosmo
   d) Dear John
      Yours, / Yours faithfully, / Yours sincerely,
      Cosmo
   e) Dear Helen
      Lots of love, / Yours faithfully, / Yours sincerely,
      Cosmo

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

   What kind of work? Travel – who pays?

   VOLUNTARY
   Work Camps
   Learn new skills and a new language at our international voluntary work camps
   Our volunteer work programme offers a huge range of possibilities to responsible young people who want to discover the world and make it a better place to live.
   Your accommodation will be in our dormitories and all meals are provided.
   Places available in our programmes starting July, September and January.
   Don't delay – apply today!
   Write to:

   How long are the work camps?
Grammar

1 Insert an auxiliary verb (do or does) in the questions below where necessary. Tick (/) the questions that do not need an auxiliary.

a) What do you recycle?

b) Which person in your family cares the most about the environment?

c) How many plastic bags you throw away every week?

d) Which shops in your town sell organic vegetables?

e) Who uses public transport in your family?

f) You ever pick up litter in the street?

g) Who won the last election in your country?

h) Which political party you usually vote for?

Write true answers to the questions.

2 Write questions for the information that is underlined.

a) Sarah grows vegetables in her garden. Who grows vegetables in her garden?

b) She hates hamburgers.

c) She recycles the water from her bath.

d) Her husband wears second-hand clothes.

e) Sarah and her husband eat organic bread.

f) They go on holiday on their bicycles.

g) They support their local farmers.

h) Sarah’s children don’t care about global warming.

i) Her children love travelling by air.

3 Correct the sentences that have a grammatical mistake. Tick (/) the three correct sentences.

a) Is your town having good public transport?

b) The protesters are having banners with political slogans.

c) He’s having a lot of fun with his friends.

d) We’re not knowing how to stop the war.

e) She is wanting to help polar bears and penguins.

f) He’s coming back in time for my birthday.

g) They aren’t believing in democracy.

h) You are polluting the atmosphere and destroying the planet.

4 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

The orphanage (1) is looking (look) after twelve children at the moment. There are three full-time workers. Because it is the summer holidays now, two volunteers (2) ________ (work) there for six weeks.

The orphanage (3) ________ (have) six bedrooms, but they (4) ________ (want) to build three more rooms. The director (5) ________ (look) for a way to find the necessary money. He (6) ________ (think) that he (7) ________ (know) someone who can help.

Most of the children (8) ________ (seem) happy. The volunteers (9) ________ (organise) a special party for the end of the summer.
5 Look at the sentences below. Does the present continuous refer to the present (write P) or to the future (write F)?

a) Are you enjoying your English classes? P
b) European government leaders are meeting in Frankfurt on Friday.

d) I’m feeling really great, thank you.

e) This is Sarah Rainsford of BBC World and I’m speaking from Istanbul.

f) We’re having a party at the weekend. Would you like to come?

g) Our climate is changing and we’re not doing enough about it.

h) The Prime Minister is not coming back to London until next Friday.

6 Correct the grammatical mistake in each sentence.

1 Barry: What are we going to do tonight, Veronica?

2 Veronica: I’m tired. I’m going to have an early night.

3 Barry: What about tomorrow? Are you going to be free in the evening?

4 Veronica: Yes, but I’m not going to go out. I want to watch TV.

5 Barry: Are you going to come with me to my parents on Saturday?

6 Veronica: No, I’m going to seeing Tony and Carla at the weekend.

7 Barry: Veronica, when are we going to get married?

8 Veronica: I’ve already told you, Barry. We’re never going to get married.

7 Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer the questions.

a) are bed going time to to tonight What you ?

Answer: ___________________

b) are for going have lunch to tomorrow What you ?

Answer: ___________________

c) after are do going lesson the to What you ?

Answer: ___________________

d) are do going this to weekend What you ?

Answer: ___________________

8 Look at Carole’s list of appointments for Tuesday and write sentences in the present continuous. Use the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Arrive in Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Lunch with Alkesh (Area Manager)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>Hindi lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Training course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Meet the Singh family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) She’s arriving in Mumbai at 10 o’clock.

b) ___________________

c) ___________________

d) ___________________

e) ___________________
Vocabulary

1 Complete the newspaper article with words from the box.

broke part slogans
swarming urgent way

Thousands of students took (1) ______ part ______ in a demonstration yesterday afternoon in the city centre. They were shouting anti-government (2) _______ and demanding (3) _______ action to improve education in the country. A small group of demonstrators (4) ______ away from the main demonstration and made their (5) ______ to the president’s palace. Six people were arrested. Later in the evening, the city centre was still (6) ______ with students who were enjoying the party atmosphere.

2 Complete the nouns in column B with the endings in the box.

-ation -uction -ution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) demonstrate</td>
<td>demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) destroy</td>
<td>destr________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) educate</td>
<td>educ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) globalise</td>
<td>globalis______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) modernise</td>
<td>modernis______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) organise</td>
<td>organis______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) pollute</td>
<td>poll________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) revolve</td>
<td>revol________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) solve</td>
<td>sol________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 2.

a) Large companies have become richer and more powerful as a result of (4) ______ globalisation ______.

b) More than ten thousand people took part in the (1) ______ part ______

c) Some people believe we need a (5) ______ to change our world.

d) The demonstrators were protesting about the (2) ______ of the rainforest.

e) The government is spending money on the (3) ______ of schools with computers and other technology.

f) They haven't found a (6) ______ to the problem.

g) Thousands of fish died because of (7) ______ in the river.

h) We should spend more money on (8) ______, so young people understand the world’s problems.

4 Underline the correct alternative from the options below to complete the text.

I took part (1) ______ the demonstration because I care (2) ______ the environment. I don't usually feel strongly (3) ______ politics, but I really believe (4) ______ the need for a greener city centre. I'm in favour (5) _______ cheap public transport and I'm (6) ______ big cars that need a lot of fuel. I (7) ______ the ‘Green City’ organisation because they are (8) ______ big business.

1 at / for / in
2 about / for / to
3 about / for / with
4 at / in / of
5 of / on / with
6 after / against / opposite
7 care / feel / support
8 about / after / anti

31 Listen and check.
5 Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box.

Would you like to leave a message?
I’ll try to put you through
I’m afraid Ms Harrison is out
Could I speak to Ms Harrison
Hold on a moment, please
Please tell her that I called
Who’s speaking?

Receptionist: Good morning.
Man: Good morning. (1) Could I speak to Ms Harrison, please?
Receptionist: Yes, sir. (2) ________________
Man: My name’s Bobby Mullins.
Receptionist: (3) ________________, Mr Mullins and (4) ________________
... I’m sorry, but (5) ________________ at the moment.
Man: Oh, dear. Do you know when she’ll be back?
Receptionist: I’m sorry, but I’ve no idea.
(6) ________________
Man: Yes, thank you. (7) ________________
Receptionist: Certainly, Mr Mullins.

6 Combine a word from column A with a word from column B to make compound nouns. Then use the compound nouns to complete the sentences below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bottle</td>
<td>bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon</td>
<td>banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fossil</td>
<td>clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global</td>
<td>energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mass-produced</td>
<td>footprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plastic</td>
<td>transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>public</td>
<td>fuels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renewable</td>
<td>warming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) A _______carbon footprint________ is a measure of how much carbon dioxide (CO₂) we use.
b) Factories in some countries employ children to make the _______clothes________ that we wear.
c) In some parts of the world, the sea is rising because of ________footprint________.
d) Many places now have ________plastic transport________ and the broken glass is used again.
e) Shops and supermarkets around the world give away more than one million ________plastic transport________ every minute.
f) Spending more money on ________mass-produced footprint________ is a good way of reducing traffic pollution.
g) The burning of ________mass-produced footprint________ like oil and gas is the most important cause of pollution.
h) Scientists are trying to develop different kinds of ________renewable warming________, like wind power.

7 Insert got in the sentences where it is necessary or possible. Put a tick (✓) if got is not possible in the sentence.

...got...

a) She hasn’t much self-confidence.
b) Does she have a boyfriend?
c) How many credit cards have you?
d) Have they any children?
e) I don’t have many good friends.
f) You’ve a message from the director.
g) We have lunch at one o’clock.
h) He’s beautiful dark eyes.

Pronunciation

1 33 Listen to the recording. Which word in each group contains a different underlined vowel sound?

a) angry arrive band travel
b) abroad after car guitar
c) country culture discuss war

2 Look at the words in the box. Is the underlined sound /æ/, /æ/ or /ə/? Put the words in the correct column.

aftemoon back bag banner farmer government jazz large march match Monday much park plastic public something start worry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/æ/</th>
<th>/æ/</th>
<th>/ə/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>government</td>
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34 Listen and check. Repeat the words.
Reading

1 Match the newspapers stories (a–d) with four of the headlines (1–7).

Story a: headline __
Story b: headline __
Story c: headline __
Story d: headline __

The police have arrested eight protesters during an anti-globalisation march in Princes Street in the centre of Edinburgh. At first the event was peaceful, but the atmosphere deteriorated later in the day. Police made the arrests when a small group of demonstrators broke away from the main demonstration.

The World Wildlife Fund has said that sea water is not the solution to the world’s water problems. Countries like Australia and Spain are turning salty sea water into fresh water for farming and drinking. But the environmental organisation says in a new report that desalination plants are expensive and are environmentally unfriendly.

Farmers in the south of France are worried about global warming. The changing climate could halt their traditional way of life. According to a new study, it will be very difficult to grow the right grapes for the famous Bordeaux wines if temperatures continue to rise.

The demand for responsible tourism is growing, according to British travel agents. A new survey shows that more than 50% of British holidaymakers say that they would like to know more about the environmental policies of their travel companies. Many tourists also want to measure their carbon footprint, but only a very small number are ready to spend more money on travel.

2 These sentences come at the end of the newspaper stories in Exercise 1. Match the sentences (1–4) with the stories (a–d).

Sentence 1: story ____
Sentence 2: story ____
Sentence 3: story ____
Sentence 4: story ____

But it is good news for wine-producing countries in the north of Europe where temperatures are lower.

There has been no reduction in the number of cheap flights from British airports.

They smashed windows and threw bottles at police officers.

We should look for ways of recycling our water, the report continues.

3 Find these words in the stories and underline the best definition.

a) deteriorated
   became better / became worse

b) desalination plants
   factories that change sea water into fresh water / vegetables that change sea water into fresh water

c) halt
   continue / stop

d) policies
   plans or actions / prices

4 Read the stories again and say if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

a) The demonstration in Edinburgh began peacefully.

b) A small group of angry demonstrators joined the march.

c) People drink salty water in Australia.

d) Desalination plants are good for the environment.

e) French farmers do not care about global warming.

f) Hotter weather is not good for some grapes.

g) British tourists have become more interested in the environment.

h) Many British holidaymakers are happy to have more expensive holidays.
**Writing**

**Linking sentences with because, as, since**

Making written suggestions

1. Look at the competition notice opposite and read the competition entry below. In what way does the entry not follow the rules of the competition?

2. Match the sentence beginnings (a–c) with their endings (1–3).
   a) Children play in the streets
   b) People do not use public transport in the evenings
   c) Not many people cycle to work
   1. as it stops at ten o’clock.
   2. because there are not enough parks.
   3. since there are no cycle paths.

   a  
   b  
   c

3. Insert the words in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.
   a) Business people travel by air (since) the trains are too slow.
   b) Most people don’t pick up litter (because) they don’t think about it.
   c) Nobody recycles their bottles (because) there are no bottle banks.
   d) Offices don’t use recycled paper (since) it is more expensive.
   e) People don’t like to use the metro (as) it is dangerous in the evenings.
   f) The city is building new trams (as) they are cleaner than buses.

4. Write the words in the correct order to complete the sentences.
   a) I think they should plant more trees in the main square.
   b) My idea is that there should be more streets without cars.
   c) My suggestion is that people should not pay to use public transport.
   d) My advice is that the city should help more people to buy bicycles.

5. Think of three ways of improving the environment in your town or city and write a competition entry.
Education

Grammar

1 For each situation below, tick (✓) the correct consequence.
   a) Emma’s English teacher was ill.
      Emma didn’t have to go to school that day. ✓
   b) It was a holiday yesterday.
      She didn’t have to go to work.
   c) She wanted to go out, but her telephone wasn’t working.
      She didn’t have to telephone anyone.
   d) Her best friend was in America on holiday.
      She didn’t have to go and see her.
   e) It was too late to go to the cinema.
      She didn’t have to go and see a film.
   f) She had a lot of food in the fridge.
      She didn’t have to buy any food.
   g) Her flat was very clean and tidy.
      She didn’t have to clean it.

2 Rewrite the sentences so that they refer to past time.
   a) All men have to do two years’ military service.
      All men had to do two years’ military service.
   b) Women don’t have to do military service.
      Women didn’t have to do military service.
   c) New soldiers have to take a medical examination.
      New soldiers had to take a medical examination.
   d) You can’t have long hair in the army.
      You couldn’t have long hair in the army.
   e) You can train to be an engineer in the army.
      You could train to be an engineer in the army.
   f) Married men can’t live with their wives.
      Married men couldn’t live with their wives.
   g) Men with university degrees can become officers.
      Men with university degrees could become officers.

3 Complete the short answers.
   a) Did he have to take the exam again?
      Yes, he did. No, he didn’t.
   b) Could they use a dictionary?
      Yes, No, _________.
   c) Do they have to study a lot?
      Yes, No, _________.
   d) Can you speak during the exam?
      Yes, No, _________.
   e) Did she have to do much homework?
      Yes, No, _________.
   f) Does he have to sit at the front?
      Yes, No, _________.

4 Match sentences a–h with sentences 1–8.
   a) I think it’s a bad idea for you to leave school.
      1 You must cook for him.
   b) I think it’s a good idea for you to leave school.
      2 You must leave school.
   c) I think it’s a very bad idea for you to leave school.
      3 You mustn’t cook for him.
   d) I think it’s a very good idea for you to leave school.
      4 You mustn’t leave school.
   e) I think it’s a bad idea for you to cook for him.
      5 You should cook for him.
   f) I think it’s a good idea for you to cook for him.
      6 You should leave school.
   g) I think it’s a very bad idea for you to cook for him.
      7 You shouldn’t cook for him.
   h) I think it’s a very good idea for you to cook for him.
      8 You shouldn’t leave school.

Tick (✓) the past or present sentences that are true for your country.
5 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

a) You must to learn ten new words every day.
   You must learn ten new words every day.

b) Your best friend should speak to you in English for one hour every day.

c) You shouldn't worrying about making mistakes.
   You shouldn't worry about making mistakes.

d) You mustn't try to be perfect too soon.

e) You are must study every lesson two or three times.

f) You should to enjoy your studies as much as possible.

Look at the sentences again.
• Which are the four best pieces of advice for someone studying a language?
• Add three more pieces of advice.

6 For each question, finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

a) Smoking is not permitted in the restaurant.  
   You can't smoke in the restaurant.

b) It isn't a good idea to play your music so loud.  
   You

c) Is it necessary for us to wear a seat belt?  
   Do

d) It was necessary for everyone to take an entrance exam.  
   Everyone

37 Listen and tick (√) the words you hear.

- shoes
- choose
- wash
- watch
- cash
- catch
- share
- chair
- search
- church

2 Look at the words in the box. Is the underlined sound /ʃ/ or /ʃ/? Put the words in the correct column.

| /ʃ/ | /ʃ/ |
|-------------------------------|
| accommodation | child |
| choose | finish |
| each | permission |
| research | rich |
| special | sure |

2 Listen and check. Repeat the words.

3 38 Repeat the following sentences five times as fast as you can!

a) She chose some cheap shoes at the shops.

b) She said the short child should share her chair.

c) She chatted with a teacher in a special checked shirt.
Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct alternative.
   a) It often costs / had / needs a lot of money to go to university.
   b) He is getting / training / working to be an IT technician.
   c) I want to become / do / make an architect when I leave school.
   d) It’s not easy to get a place to learn / make / study medicine.
   e) English students often move / pass / take into student accommodation when they go to university.
   f) It usually takes three or four years to become / qualify / stay as a teacher.
   g) Teachers are / do / play an important role in the lives of young people.

2 Complete the conversation with pass, take or fail in the correct form.
   A: I (1) look my driving test yesterday.
   B: Oh, yes? Did you (2) ?
   A: Unfortunately, no. But I’m going to (3) it again next month.
   B: How many times have you (4) it?
   A: Seventeen.
   B: Why do you (5) it every time?
   A: Lots of different reasons. But this time, I (6) because I didn’t look in the mirror.
   B: Well, good luck next month. I’m sure you’ll (7) next time.
   A: I hope so. I can’t afford to (8) it another seventeen times!

3 Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb.
   The first letter of each verb is given.
   a) You have to a_________ for a place at university a few months before you want to begin.
   b) Could you please try to m_________ an effort to find a job?
   c) She wants to h_________ a career in politics.
   d) I want to work with people who s_________ my opinions.
   e) Unfortunately, we don’t h_________ anything in common with our neighbours.
   f) I hate crowded places so I try to a_________ them if possible.

4 Match the school subjects in the box with the book titles below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Art</th>
<th>Biology</th>
<th>Chemistry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- a) Philosophy
- b) 
- c) 
- d) 
- e) 
- f) 
- g) 
- h) 

39 Listen and check.
5 Underline the best phrase to complete the responses.
   a) A: I think it's stupid to take a gap year. A waste of time.  
      B: Absolutely. / Oh, I'm not so sure. Some people need time to make a decision about their studies.
   b) A: I think that the retirement age should be 55.  
      B: Absolutely. / Oh no, I don't agree with that. We need people to work until they're 70 or 75.
   c) A: This country was much better when young people had to do military service.  
      B: Oh, I'm not so sure. / Oh yes, I agree. It was an important part of a young man's education.
   d) A: I thought the lesson yesterday was really interesting. And you?  
      B: Absolutely. / Well, it depends. I loved it.
   e) A: He should go to university and get a degree. Don't you agree?  
      B: Oh, I'm not so sure. / Oh yes, I agree. Maybe a vocational course is a better idea?
   f) A: What do you think is more interesting, Physics or Chemistry?  
      B: Well, it depends. / Oh no, I don't agree with that. With a good teacher, they're both interesting.

6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>college</th>
<th>nursery</th>
<th>place</th>
<th>primary</th>
<th>secondary</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>university</th>
<th>vocational</th>
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</table>

   a) I only went to nursery school for one year and I can't remember anything about it.
   b) I learnt to read and write at primary school.
   c) I started secondary school when I was 11 and left when I was 18.
   d) My favourite subject was Music but I wasn't very good at it.
   e) I couldn't go to secondary school because I didn't pass my school-leaving exams.
   f) I did a vocational course in secretarial studies for two years.
   g) When I was older, I studied Economics at a university in the evenings.
   h) I passed my exams and got a degree at university.

7 The text contains 12 spelling mistakes. Rewrite it with the correct spelling.

When I was at secondary school, I was one of the best pupils in the class, but I always had a problem with spelling. My best subjects were technology and physics. I wanted to go to university but I failed the entrance exam because they couldn't read my writing. But the second time, I passed and I studied chemistry. I'm a research scientist now.
Listening

1 40 Cover the listening script. Listen to the extract from a radio programme and tick (✓) the best summary of the talk.
   a) Becoming a foreign geisha
   b) Learning to walk in a kimono
   c) Training to be a geisha in four weeks

2 Listen again. Put the topics below in the order in which they are mentioned.
   a) language problems
   b) singing and serving tea
   c) playing the shamisen
   d) standing up and sitting down
   e) the length of the training course
   f) walking with a kimono
   g) the teacher

3 Listen again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?
   a) The actors were preparing for a Hollywood movie.    T
   b) The actors began their lesson at six in the morning.   
   c) The teacher’s name was Ziyi Zhang.                 
   d) They had to keep their knees together when they walked.  
   e) They had to repeat the exercises many times.         
   f) The two most important actors in the film are Chinese.  
   g) Learning English pronunciation was not difficult.     
   h) The training was successful.                         

It usually takes years and years to become a geisha, but is it possible to do it in four weeks? The actors in the Hollywood film Memoirs of a Geisha had to do just that.

One month before the start of filming, the actors began their training course. They had to start each day at nine o’clock and worked until six in the evening and sometimes later. Their teacher was an American woman, Liza Dalby. In the 1960s she became the only foreign woman to train as a geisha.

The actors learnt how to dance and to play the shamisen, a Japanese musical instrument. They also had to learn to walk with a kimono. To help them, they had to put a piece of paper between their knees and they couldn’t let it fall. It was also difficult for them to stand up and sit down because they couldn’t use their hands. They had to do these exercises hundreds of times until they were perfect.

They also had to learn other skills, like singing and serving tea to their customers. But everything was especially difficult because they had to speak English – in the film and in their training.

The two main stars, Ziyi Zhang and Gong Li are Chinese. They speak some English, but other actors knew very little English. Some, like little Suzuka Ohgo, were complete beginners. Everyone had to learn English pronunciation – sounds, stress and intonation – and this is not always easy for people who speak Mandarin, Cantonese or Japanese.

Everyone had to make a big effort, but, in the end, everyone was ready and the film was a great success.
Writing

Written style (contractions)
Writing a personal letter

1. Read the letter and say if the statements are true (T) or false (F).
   a) Barbara has received a letter from Nicky. T
   b) Barbara has had a lot of things to do.
   c) Barbara has finished college.
   d) Nicky is going to get married to Henry.
   e) Henry was in a hurry to get married.
   f) Barbara is going to write another letter soon.

   Dear Nicky,
   (1) Thanks so much for writing. (2) It was good to hear your news. (3) I'm sorry I haven't written for so long, but I've been really busy.
   My big news is that Henry and I have decided to get married. I wasn't in a hurry and wanted to finish college. But Henry didn't want to wait. He asked me so many times that I finally said yes. We don't have a date for the wedding, but it's going to be in the summer.
   Anyway, (4) that's all for now, because (5) I have to go out. By the way, Henry sends his love.
   (6) Take care and write back soon.
   (7) All the best,
   Barbara

2. Read the letter again and replace the underlined phrases (1–7) with a phrase from the list below (a–g).
   a) Best wishes
   b) I have to leave
   c) I was really pleased to read your news
   d) I can't write anything else for the moment
   e) Look after yourself and keep in touch
   f) Many thanks for your letter
   g) Sorry I haven't been in touch for a long time

3. In informal writing, it is usual to use contractions. Circle all the different contractions in Barbara's letter. What are the uncontracted (full) forms?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>contracted form</th>
<th>full form</th>
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4. Rewrite the paragraph below. Use contractions where possible.

   I do not have much news. I am studying English in the evening and it is good fun. I have made lots of friends in the class and we are going to have a party at the end of the month. I have not made any plans for the summer, but I am definitely coming to your wedding.

5. Imagine that you are Barbara's friend. Write a reply to her letter. In the second paragraph, tell her your own personal news.
Grammar

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: ing verb or to infinitive.

a) Do you enjoy doing (do) nothing?

b) Do you hope (retire) very young?

c) Do you know anyone who has stopped (smoke)?

d) Have you ever decided (buy) something after seeing an advertisement on TV?

e) Have you ever tried (understand) a person you really don’t like?

f) Have you ever wanted (live) in another country?

g) How often do you need (go) shopping?

h) When did you last waste time (play) a computer game?

Write true answers to the questions.

2 Complete the sentences with for or since.

a) I’ve had the same telephone since I was 17.

b) I haven’t had a holiday for a long time.

c) I haven’t been to a good party since months.

d) I’ve lived here since I was born.

e) I’ve known my neighbours more than 15 years.

f) I’ve had this book since the beginning of May.

g) I’ve been in this room since three o’clock.

h) I haven’t bought a newspaper ages.

3 Change the words in italics in Exercise 2 to make the sentences true for you.

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

e) 

f) 

g) 

h) 

4 Complete the sentences with been or gone.

a) Have you been abroad this year?

b) He’s never gone to Italy.

c) She’s been to the shops, but she’s going to come back very soon.

d) I haven’t gone to a rock concert for ages.

e) The shop is probably closed because they’ve been for lunch.

f) I’ve been to the doctor twice, but she can’t find the problem.

5 Write the words in the correct order.

a) What have you been doing all day?

b) We have here last living since summer.

c) He has been doing have since you ?

H ow long have you been playing the guitar? ____________________________

d) I have long not there very working.

e) Has he How long has he been waiting you ? ____________________________

f) We not stand here all the time.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect continuous.

a) What have they been doing (they do) all day?

b) They (sit) on the beach.

c) How long (you feel) ill?

d) I (not sleep) well for the last two weeks.

e) (you work) a lot since the end of the holidays?

f) I (get) home late every day for months.

g) We (not stand) here all the time.
7 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

1. A: Have you known (you know) him long?
   B: Yes, we __________________ (go) out together for two years.

2. A: How long (you read) that book?
   B: Oh, I __________________ (have) it for about ten weeks.

3. A: __________________ (you be) here for a long time?
   B: Yes, we __________________ (wait) since two o’clock.

4. A: __________________ (she work) in the same office all her life?
   B: No, she __________________ (have) this job since she got married.

5. A: Why __________________ (you study) German?
   B: Because I __________________ (always want) to learn it.

8 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the verb in brackets in the correct form.

a) She started working as a DJ two years ago.
   She __________________ (work) for two years.

b) He began cooking the dinner thirty minutes ago.
   He __________________ (cook) thirty minutes.

c) They arrived in Thailand last Friday.
   They __________________ (be) Friday.

d) I met my English teacher for the first time in 2005.
   I __________________ (know) 2005.

e) She started cleaning the house very early this morning.
   She __________________ (clean) very early this morning.

f) He started going to the dive centre five months ago.
   He __________________ (go) five months.

g) They bought their car last November.
   They __________________ (have) November.

h) We began renting this house twenty years ago.
   We __________________ (rent) twenty years.
Vocabulary

1 Find 14 parts of the body in the word square. Look → and ↓.

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<th>H</th>
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<th>C</th>
<th>CH</th>
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2 Find parts of the body in the word "squatter." Under her thick eyebrows. She has rosy cheeks and thin lips. When she smiles, you can see her white teeth. She has a pointed chin. Picture _____

3 Now write a description for the other picture. Use the words in the box.

- curly
- full
- pale
- square
- straight
- thin

Wanda has dark

4 Match the description with the correct picture. Cindy has dark straight hair. She also has dark eyes under her thick eyebrows. She has rosy cheeks and thin lips. When she smiles, you can see her white teeth. She has a pointed chin. Picture _____

5 How many of the different parts of the body do you have? Write the correct number next to the words in Exercise 1.

heel

6 Put the following parts of the face in order. Begin with the top of the face and end with the bottom of the face.

- cheek
- chin
- eyebrow
- eyelash
- forehead
- lip
- moustache
- teeth

a) forehead
b) ____________
c) ____________
d) ____________
e) ____________
f) ____________
g) ____________
h) ____________

Match the adjectives in the box with the sentences below.

- ambitious
- bossy
- confident
- easygoing
- loyal
- sensitive
- shy
- sociable

a) I find it difficult to talk to people that I don’t know very well. ______ shy
b) I know I’m going to be successful. ______
c) I love going to parties and meeting new people. ______
d) I make the decisions here, so do what I tell you. ______
e) I really understand your problems. I know exactly how you feel. ______
f) I want to be the most successful businessman in the country. ______
g) You can decide. I don’t mind. ______
h) You know that I will always support you. ______
7 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>addictive</th>
<th>affectionate</th>
<th>aggressive</th>
<th>annoying</th>
<th>faithful</th>
<th>mysterious</th>
<th>nasty</th>
<th>selfish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

a) He said some very _______  _  things about me. He really doesn’t like me.
b) My mother is always very _______. When she’s with me, she smiles a lot and often kisses me.
c) Some of the boys in the class are very _______. They push the other children and often fight.
d) Michael is a _______ friend. I have known him for years and he is always there when I need him.
e) She’s a very _______ person. You never know what she is thinking.
f) People say that I am too _______. They say that I only think about myself.
g) These biscuits are very _______. When you start eating them, you can’t stop.
h) The children are sometimes very _______. They ask the same question a hundred times!

8 Underline the adjective that goes best with each noun.

a) a mysterious / shy place
b) an addictive / a bossy game
c) aggressive / sociable driving
d) annoying / faithful music
e) a loyal / selfish reason
f) an affectionate / a nasty kiss
g) confident / sensitive skin
h) an easygoing / a nasty surprise

9 Underline the correct verb form.

a) Do you always remember doing / to do your homework?
b) Have you ever forgotten switching off / to switch off your mobile phone in an exam?
c) Have you forgotten meeting / to meet your best friend for the first time?
d) How often do you stop having / to have a cup of coffee when you’re working?
e) What can you remember doing / to do when you were eleven years old?
f) When will you stop studying / to study English?

Write true answers to the questions.

10 Match the sentences (a–e) with the responses (1–5).

a) I’ve got a really important exam tomorrow.
b) They stayed in a fantastic five-star hotel on the beach in Ko Tao.
c) I have to cook dinner for ten people this evening.
d) Adam told me he was going to make a film with Leonardo DiCaprio.
e) Why aren’t you going to Beth and Emma’s party?

1  He was only pulling your leg.
2  I bet it cost an arm and a leg.
3  I don’t see eye to eye with them any more.
4  I’ll give you a hand if you like.
5  I’ll keep my fingers crossed for you.

Pronunciation

1 41 Listen to the words and cross out the silent letters.

| a) land | d) walk |
| b) knee | e) wrinkle |
| c) thumb |

2 42 Listen, then insert the missing silent letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>g</th>
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<th>l</th>
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<th>w</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) _now</td>
<td>e) _desi_n</td>
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<td>b) _rist</td>
<td>f) lis_en</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) <em>clim</em></td>
<td>g) We_nesday</td>
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<td>d) _cou_d</td>
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Smile UNIT 9 55
The Mona Lisa

The world's most famous smile — and the world's most famous painting — is Leonardo's Mona Lisa (La Gioconda). But how much do you know about her? Who is the mysterious woman and why is her smile so special?

A Leonardo began work on this portrait around 1500 and spent many years working on it. The art historian Giorgio Vasari said that it shows the young wife of a merchant from Florence. She is probably smiling because she is pregnant. But Leonardo never gave the picture to the merchant. He kept it for himself.

B Later the French king bought it and put it in the royal palace at Fontainebleau. Centuries later, the French king Louis XIV moved the palace to Versailles and the painting moved too. For a short time, Napoleon had it in his bedroom, but the Mona Lisa moved to the Louvre when it became a museum.

C Leonardo did not finish most of his paintings and the Mona Lisa is probably unfinished, too. She has no eyebrows or eyelashes and this is not normal for paintings of the time. X-ray photographs show that Leonardo also changed her hair at least once.

D Leonardo's painting is extremely life-like, but many experts are not sure that it is a portrait of the woman from Florence. There are many theories, but perhaps the most interesting is that it is a portrait of Leonardo himself. An American expert has compared Leonardo's self-portrait and the Mona Lisa. She has found that many of the features are exactly the same.

E The two most important features of a face are the corners of the eyes and the mouth. If you look at the painting, you will see that these features are blurred — they are much less clear than the rest of the face. As a result, the viewer has to imagine what the Mona Lisa is thinking. The mystery of her smile is just a bit of clever artistic technique.

1 Read the article about the Mona Lisa and match the paragraph titles to the paragraphs.

   a) Unfinished work (paragraph __ )
   b) Who really was the Mona Lisa? (paragraph __ )
   c) The birth of a painting (paragraph __ )
   d) The French connection (paragraph __ )
   e) The secret of the smile (paragraph __ )

2 Read the article again and say if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

   a) Leonardo painted the Mona Lisa about five hundred years ago.    T
   b) He painted it very quickly.     
   c) The Mona Lisa is a portrait of Vasari's wife.         
   d) Louis XIV put the painting in the palace at Fontainebleau.   
   e) The Louvre has not always been a museum.  
   f) The Mona Lisa's appearance has changed.    
   g) The Mona Lisa is possibly a self-portrait of Leonardo.  
   h) You can't see the Mona Lisa's mouth very well.  

3 Find these words in the article and underline the best definition.

   a) portrait (paragraph A)     a picture of a building / a picture of a person
   b) merchant (paragraph A)   a businessman / a businesswoman
   c) life-like (paragraph D)  it looks real / it moves
   d) blurred (paragraph E)   easy to see clearly / difficult to see clearly
   e) technique (paragraph E) a machine or motor / a way of doing something
Writing
Listing points
Using adverbs of attitude
Writing a travel blog

Diving on the Great Barrier Reef  by Jeff  •  8 July

We've been in Cairns since last week. Unfortunately, it's been raining since we arrived, but we don't mind because we're having a great time. Everything here is wonderful. First of all, the people are really friendly and we've made some great friends. I didn't know that Australians were such warm people. Secondly, to our surprise, the food is excellent - we've been to some fantastic restaurants, and I've been learning to cook. But finally, and most importantly, we had the best day of our lives yesterday when we went diving on the Great Barrier Reef. I've always wanted to go there and, naturally, I was very excited. A small boat took us out to the Reef and, honestly, I've never seen anything so beautiful. There

[View Full Entry]

Read the Full Blog | Subscribe | 4 Comments | 21 Photos | 0 Videos

1 Read the travel blog and tick (✓) the best way to complete the final sentence.
   a) ... was a really good Japanese restaurant where we had sushi.
   b) ... were people from all over the world at the party and we danced all night.
   c) ... were thousands of fish of lots of different colours.

2 Find words or phrases in the blog to replace the words in italics.
   We really enjoyed our time there. Firstly, the weather was perfect. It didn't rain once. Then, the wildlife was fantastic. We saw some amazing animals during our trek in the jungle. Lastly, we loved the laid-back lifestyle. Everyone was so relaxed.

3 Find words or phrases in the blog that have the same meaning as the phrases below.
   a) I am telling the truth
   b) it was extremely important to us
   c) it was unfortunate
   d) of course
   e) we were surprised

4 Use your imagination to complete the sentences below.
   a) It was our first time in the jungle. Naturally, we

   b) It was a five-star hotel. To our surprise

   c) We were looking forward to the holiday. Unfortunately,

   d) We wanted to go somewhere with lots of things to do. Most importantly,

   e) The waiters were very annoying. Honestly, I thought

5 Think of a holiday that you enjoyed.
   • Think of three reasons why you enjoyed it.
   • Imagine that you are in the middle of that holiday.
   • Write a short blog entry to describe the holiday.
Grammar

1. An advertisement for a health spa made these promises. Insert will in an appropriate place in each promise.

   **After only two weeks with us ...**

   will
   a) you lose at least five kilos
   b) you be relaxed and positive about life
   c) you have much more energy
   d) relationships with your friends be happier
   e) your general fitness get better
   f) you think differently about food
   g) your friends tell you you look great

2. A man is going to the health spa for two weeks.

   Do you think the spa will keep its promises? Change four sentences in Exercise 1 to show what you think will happen by
   - inserting probably
     and / or
   - making the sentences negative
   Example
   *He probably won't lose at least five kilos.*

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: present simple or will + infinitive.
   a) As soon as he _______ leaves (leave) the health spa, he'll have a cigarette.
   b) His wife will be happy when he __________ (come) home.
   c) If she asks, he ___________ (say) that he liked it.
   d) When his friends see him, they ___________ (think) he is ill.
   e) He really will be ill if he ___________ (not eat) more.
   f) When he __________ (eat) normally again, he'll feel much better.
   g) If his wife ___________ (ask) him to go to the health spa again, he'll say no.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: present simple or will + infinitive.
   a) When we ________ (get) to Havana, a friend ________ (meet) us at the airport.
   b) If he ________ (not be) there, we ________ (take) a taxi.
   c) When we ________ (get) to the hotel, I ________ (ask) them to bring a bottle of champagne.
   d) As soon as we _________ (be) ready, we ________ (look) for a restaurant.
   e) We ________ (go) to an expensive restaurant if you ________ (want).
   f) If it ________ (not be) too late after that, we ________ (find) a good nightclub.
   g) I ________ (tell) you where I got the money when we ________ (get) home.
5 Correct the grammatical mistakes in the sentences. Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

a) I didn't use to like spinach, but I love it now.

b) Did your parents use to take you to school?

c) Where you used to go for your summer holidays?

d) My brother and I used to having rows all the time.

e) We are used to share a room until I was 11.

f) Our parents didn't use to have much money.

g) Did you use to spent a lot of time with your grandparents?

h) Were you use to be very untidy?

6 In the sentences below, replace the past simple with used to + infinitive where it is possible.

a) As a child I cycled to school every day.

b) The roads were quiet and safe.

c) My parents gave me the bicycle for my tenth birthday.

d) I cleaned it every day.

e) My best friend was a boy called Tom.

f) One day, I lent him my bicycle.

g) He was not a very reliable friend.

h) He gave it back to me a week later.

i) One wheel was broken and it was all dirty.

7 Write five sentences with used to / didn't use to + infinitive comparing city life now and city life one hundred years ago. You can use the photos to help you.
Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

3 Match the words in the box with the photos.

- beans
- cauliflower
- cherries
- lemon
- mushroom
- nut
- sardine
- tomato

Vocabulary

Sue leads a very healthy (1) diet / life and she likes to keep (2) alone / fit. She goes for a (3) brisk / large walk every morning and in the evening she (4) does / goes martial arts. She has a strong (5) network / serving of friends and a large (6) extended / natural family. She’s never in a (7) beach / hurry and she’s happiest of all when she’s watching the (8) lifestyle / sunset.

2 Answer the questions with words from the box.

- aubergine
- carrot
- chicken
- cucumber
- garlic
- grape
- lettuce
- peach
- pepper
- prawn
- sausage
- trout

a) Which is a fruit that grows on trees? _peach_

b) Which is used to make wine? __________

c) Which is a river fish? __________

d) Which lives in the sea, but is not a fish? __________

e) Which is a vegetable that can be red or green? __________

f) Which looks like a small onion? __________

g) Which is an orange vegetable that grows underground? __________

h) Which is purple on the outside and white inside? __________

i) Which is dark green on the outside and light green inside? __________

j) Which is a green leaf that is usually used in salads? __________

k) Which is a bird? __________

l) Which is made of chopped meat? __________

4 Match the verbs on the left (a–g) with the phrases on the right (1–7).

- baked
- boiled
- chopped
- eaten
- fried
- grilled
- sliced

1 in batter
2 in half
3 in the oven
4 in a litre of water
5 into small pieces
6 on a barbecue
7 raw
5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bonnet boot bumper engine
gear handbrake plate steering
sunroof tyre windscreen

a) Cars have a ______ at the front and the back for protection in an accident.
b) A driver has to take one hand off the ______ wheel to change ______.
c) Many cars have an extra ______ in the ______.
d) When it's raining, you need to switch on the ______ wipers.
e) In most cars, the ______ is under the ______ at the front of the car.
f) It's a good idea to put the ______ on when you park.
g) A ______ is great when the weather is good.
h) A businessman bought the number ______ CEO 1 for more than £150,000.

6 Complete the missing words.

Top excuses for being late

1. I got stuck in a traffic jam.
2. The car broke down on the way to work.
3. I had to give my grandmother a ______ to hospital.
4. I'm afraid my car ran out of petrol and I couldn't find a garage that was open.
5. It was the ______ hour and there was a lot of traffic.
6. I was on a ______ a bus and I had an accident.

Tick (✓) the excuses that you have heard or used yourself.

7 Match the questions and statements (a–e) to the responses (1–5).

a) Did you enjoy your flight?
b) Did you know that they are sisters?
c) Did you pass the exam?
d) Do you want to join my martial arts class?
e) I imagine they were very tired after a long day like that.

1 No, not at all. They were full of beans.
2 Really? They're like chalk and cheese.
3 No thanks. It's not my cup of tea.
4 Yes, I did really well. It was a piece of cake.
5 No! We were packed in like sardines.

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<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
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</table>

Pronunciation

1 Which word in each group has a different vowel sound?

a) brisk built gym high orange
b) friend guess head healthy new
c) chop onion sausage strong wash
d) cook full good sugar uncle

44 Listen and check.

2 Look at the words in the box. Is the underlined sound /hl, /l, /l, or /ll? Put the words in the correct column.

active bonnet extended fresh good
heavy hot knock leather officer pill
pull should spinach system took
vegetable watch windscreen would

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/hl</th>
<th>/l, /ll</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>extended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonnet</td>
<td>good</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

45 Listen and check. Repeat the words.
Listening

1. Cover the listening script and listen to three people talking about their dream cars. Match the speakers with the cars.

Speaker 1: car a
Speaker 2: car b
Speaker 3: car c

2. Listen again and tick (√) the topics that each speaker talks about.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker 1</th>
<th>Speaker 2</th>
<th>Speaker 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What colour is it?</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>What special features has it got?</td>
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<td>How fast does it go?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Where would you like to go in your car?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Who would you like to take with you?</td>
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</table>

3. Listen again and write short note-form answers to the questions in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Speaker 1</th>
<th>Speaker 2</th>
<th>Speaker 3</th>
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Writing

Linking words with **while, during**

Writing a narrative

1. Look at the example sentences a–d and underline the correct alternatives in the box.
   a) One day, **during** his holidays, Toby saw that he was less fit than many of the other men.
   b) One day, **while** he was on holiday, Toby saw that he was less fit than many of the other men.
   c) **During** the flight home, he decided to do something about it.
   d) **While** he was flying home, he decided to do something about it.

Linking words

To talk about a period of time or one point in a period of time we use

- **during** + noun / phrase (subject + verb)
- **while** + noun / phrase (subject + verb)

2. Complete the sentences with **during** or **while**.
   a) He used to go to the pub **during** his lunch hour.
   b) He always ate pizza **while** he was watching TV.
   c) He smoked cigarettes **while** he waited for the bus to work.
   d) **While** he was working he used to drink lots of sweet tea.
   e) He liked to relax in his garden **during** the summer.
   f) At the cinema, he always ate popcorn **while** a film.
   g) He never worried about his fitness **while** he was married.

3. Look at the pictures opposite and write the story of Toby's visit to a health spa. Use the questions to help you.

   - How much did Toby weigh when he arrived?
   - Who did he meet during his first morning at the spa?
   - What did she say to him?
   - What did Toby have for lunch?
   - How did he feel?
   - What did he think about **while** he was looking at his plate?
   - Who did Toby telephone during the evening?
   - What did he order?
   - Where did he eat his dinner?
   - How did he feel?
   - Did Toby lose weight **while** he was at the health spa?
   - How did his trainer feel? Why?
Animals

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun (who or that). Only use that when who is not possible.

a) The people who live in the Serbian town of Odzaci were amazed when it began raining frogs one day in 2005.

b) An English woman lost her mobile phone called the number and heard it ringing inside her dog’s stomach.

c) Scientists have found that chickens watch TV lay more eggs.

d) A New York man went to his bathroom and found a baby alligator was swimming in his toilet.

e) Bears in the Yosemite National Park often steal food people have left in their cars.

f) Penguins often fall over when they try to watch aeroplanes are flying above their heads.

d) Indian newspapers have reported the death of a tortoise. It lived to the age of 255.

e) Animal rights protesters changed their minds when they saw the animal. They wanted to free a tiger from a circus.

3 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

a) If you saw (see) an injured bird in the street, would you help it?

b) If there was a mosquito in your bedroom, (you try) to kill it?

c) If a cat came (come) into your house, would you give it something to eat?

d) If you found a spider in the bath, what (you do)?

e) If a friend asked (you to) look after their dog for two weeks, what would you say?

f) If the government closed all the zoos in your country, how (you feel)?

Write true answers to the questions.

Example

a) Yes, I would. I’d take it to a vet.

4 Insert that in the correct place in the numbered lines of the conversation.

A: These are great photos.

1. What kind of animal is that?

2. B: Is a galago. It’s also called a bush baby.

3. A: Is a sort of monkey?

4. B: Yes, is right.

5. A: And in the next photo, what’s in its mouth?

6. B: It’s a baby. They’re animals carry their babies in their mouths.

7. A: Is really strange!

47 Listen and check.
Vocabulary

1 Find 15 animals in the word square and write them in the correct column. Look ➔ and ➜.

| COCKroach | HBE CatFE | IANTJUPLN | CALFOALYD | KMOsQUITO | WOKITTENG | BUTTERFLY | PUPPY WASP |

Insects Baby animals Others

| cockroach | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

2 Complete the sentences with a preposition.

a) Are you afraid of snakes?
b) Are you allergic to anything?
c) Are you fond of fluffy toys?
d) Are you interested in the theory of evolution?
e) Are you keen on horse racing?
f) Are you terrified of anyone?

Write true answers to the questions.

3 Underline the correct word.

a) Steve often has to go away at / in / on business.
b) I’ll get in / on / to touch with you next week.
c) You’ll never guess who turned around / down / up here yesterday!
d) Can you keep an eye for / on / out my garden when I’m away?
e) Don’t forget to key in / through / up your name and password.
f) Why did he walk at / off / to like that?
g) Please pull about / by / up over there and turn off your engine.

4 Complete the conversations with words in the box.

afraid could mind never
problem sorry think wonderful
wondering worry

a) A: Scott, (1) could you look after my cat this weekend?
B: I’m (2) ________, but I’m allergic to cats.
A: OK, don’t (3) ________. I’ll ask someone else.

b) A: Sorry, Pete, would you (4) _________ driving a bit more slowly?
B: OK, no (5) ________.  
A: Thanks.

c) A: Jenny, do you (6) ________ you could take my dog for a walk?
B: I’m (7) _________ I can’t. I’m busy today.
A: OK, (8) ________ mind.

d) A: Petra, I was (9) _________ if you could make me a coffee.
B: Of course.
A: That’s (10) _________. Thanks.

Pronunciation

1 49 Listen and tick (✓) the words that you hear.

a) bear ✓ beer
d) dare ear
c) air ear
d) hair ear
e) where we’re

2 Look at the words in the box. Is the underlined sound /ei/ or /ə/? Put the words in the correct column.

affair beard career careful chair
near rarely square steer year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ei/</th>
<th>/ə/</th>
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<tr>
<td>affair</td>
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50 Listen and check. Repeat the words.
Reading

1. Label the magical animals with the words in the box.
   - dragon
   - phoenix
   - unicorn

2. Read the article about unicorns and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

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<tr>
<td>B</td>
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3. Find these words in the article and underline the best definition.
   a) existed (paragraph A)
      - were real / were not real
   b) creature (paragraph B)
      - human / animal
   c) myth (paragraph C)
      - a true story / an untrue story
   d) diseases (paragraph D)
      - medicines / illnesses

4. Read the article again and answer the questions.
   a) When did strange things happen to Alice?
   b) Why was the unicorn surprised to see Alice?
   c) When did people stop believing in unicorns?
   d) In what way were the descriptions of Caesar and Polo different?
   e) Which animal did Marco Polo really see?
   f) How did people use to use unicorn horn?

---

Magical unicorns

A

Everybody believed that unicorns existed but very few people saw them. Julius Caesar said that the animal had the head of a deer, the feet of an elephant and a one-metre-long horn on its forehead. Marco Polo, who thought he saw a unicorn in India, agreed that it had elephant's feet and a horn, but said it had a pig's head - he was almost certainly describing a rhinoceros! By the sixteenth century, when books about animals were becoming very popular, everyone agreed that the unicorn looked like a white horse with a horn.

B

After walking through the mirror, many strange things happened to Alice. One day, she met a unicorn. What is this strange creature? the unicorn asked its friend. 'That is a girl!' replied the friend. 'Ah,' said the unicorn, 'I thought that girls were magical animals. I did not know that they were real.' Alice then spoke. And I thought that unicorns were magical!' she said. 'Well, if you believe in me, I'll believe in you,' said the unicorn.

C

Fifty years before Lewis Carroll wrote his stories about Alice, many people still believed in the myth of unicorns. Dragons and phoenixes were also very real in some people's minds. But in the early nineteenth century, a French scientist, Baron Cuvier, who studied dinosaurs, showed that unicorns only existed in the imagination. For hundreds of years before that, things were very different.

D

Unicorn horn was extremely expensive. Very rich people had at least one horn in their homes and doctors put it in medicines. People thought it could cure most diseases. These horns were probably the horns of a narwhal, a large sea animal that looks like a whale with a horn. Stories about unicorns were also popular. In many of these stories, the unicorn is a dangerous animal that becomes calm when it is with an unmarried girl.
Writing

Linking: giving examples
Giving opinions

1. Look at the web posting below and choose the best pet for Bill from the photos opposite.

**Animal Advice**

I am a retired manager. I am 74 years old, but I am in very good health. I have been a little lonely since my wife died and I am sometimes frightened in the house on my own. I live in the country and enjoy going for walks. I don't like cats but I love all other animals. What pet do you recommend?

Bill Bowell

2. Now read the reply below. Does the writer agree with you? Do you both have the same opinions?

In my opinion, the best pet for Bill is a dog. Many dogs make very good friends and Bill will feel less lonely. I also think that there are other good reasons for getting a dog. For instance, Bill could take it with him when he goes for a walk, and a dog could protect him in his home.

It seems to me that a dog is really the only possibility. Cats are out of the question because Bill doesn't like them. Animals like goldfish and tortoises don't really communicate, and I don't think they will improve his life. In my view, a dog is the best choice. It will solve Bill's problems and make him a happier man.

3. Find words in the reply above to replace the words in italics.
   a) I can't understand some people's choice of pets. My brother-in-law, for example, has a snake.
   b) Some film stars have strange pets, such as pigs and tigers.

4. Insert the words in brackets in the correct place and rewrite the sentences.
   a) Some animals are very cheap to look after. A goldfish costs almost nothing. (for example)
   b) Young children love baby animals puppies and kittens. (like)
   c) Have you thought of getting something original an iguana? (such as)
   d) Some people are allergic to cats. My father can't go near them. (for instance)

5. Complete the first sentence so that it is true for you. Then use your imagination to complete the other sentences.
   a) In my opinion, cats are / are not very good pets.
   b) It seems to me that ________________
   c) I also think that__________________
   d) I don't think that__________________
   e) In my view,______________________

6. Read the web posting below and choose the best pet for Zoë.

**Help me choose a pet**

I am twelve years old and I share a room with my brother, Arthur. Arthur has got a pet mouse and I want a pet, too. I want something cute and fluffy. We live in a twelfth floor flat in central Manchester. My parents have agreed that I can have a pet, but they have told me that I must look after it. They don't like animals and it must stay in my room.

Zoë Houseman

Write a short reply and explain which pet you think is best. Give your reasons.
Grammar

1 Read the sentences. In each case, tick (✓) which happened first, a) or b).

1 I got home because I had worked late at the office.
   a) I got home. b) I worked late at the office. ✓

2 When I had had a quick meal, I watched a scary film on the TV.
   a) I had a meal. b) I watched a film.

3 I went to bed as soon as the film had finished.
   a) I went to bed. b) The film finished.

4 I saw a yellow light at my window after I had got into bed.
   a) I saw a yellow light. b) I got into bed.

5 When the light had gone away, I heard a strange voice.
   a) The light went away. b) I heard a voice.

6 I felt very frightened after the voice had spoken.
   a) I felt frightened. b) The voice spoke.

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past perfect.

In 1887, Lucy Dodson (1) was (be) in bed when she (2) heard (hear) a voice call her name. She (3) realised (realise) that it was the voice of her mother who (4) died (die) 16 years before. She (5) looked (look) up and (6) saw (see) that her mother had two small children in her arms. The ghost (7) asked (ask) Lucy to look after the children because they (8) lost (lose) their mother. Lucy (9) took (take) the children into her bed. The next morning, the bed was empty and the children (10) went (go). Two days later, Lucy learnt that her sister-in-law (11) died (die) that same night, leaving two small children. She later (12) learned (learn) that her mother’s ghost (13) visited (visit) her just two hours after her sister-in-law’s death.

3 Underline the correct verb form.
   a) The best films are made / make in the USA.
   b) The most friendly people in the world are found / find in Mediterranean countries.
   c) French restaurants are cooked / cook the world’s best food.
   d) The fastest cars are usually driven / usually drive by men.
   e) The most important political changes happened / were happened in the 1990s.
   f) The world’s best paintings were done / do in the nineteenth century.

Tick (✓) the sentences that you agree with.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple tense. In each sentence, one verb is active and the other is passive.
   a) My shoes (1) were made (make) in Portugal, but I (2) bought (buy) them in Italy.
   b) The English (3) play (play) very well but the game (4) was won (win) by Brazil.
   c) I (5) read (read) the book in English, but it (6) was written (write) in Italian.
   d) The cheetah (7) caught (catch) only when it (8) stopped (stop) for a rest.
   e) She (9) gave (give) a fur hat for her birthday, but she (10) didn’t like (not like) it.

5 Underline the correct alternative.
   Line a is your heart line. With a very long line, you (1) might / will probably have a happy love life with one person. With a broken line, you (2) definitely / might have more than one partner.
   Line b is your head line. With a long, strong line, you (3) will / won’t definitely have no problems with your studies. With a short line, you probably (4) might / won’t do very well at school.
   Line c is your life line. With a strong line, you definitely (5) will / won’t have any health problems. With a broken line, there (6) might / probably be many big changes in your life.
Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

**do**  **get**  **go**  **have**  **make**  **take**

a) First I'll **do** my homework, and then I'll **take** a rest.

b) I decided to **make** a drink and **go** a good time with my friends.

c) I want to **have** a lot of photos when my friends **go** married.

d) I will **make** responsibility if we **lose** lost.

e) I'll **take** the shopping and then **go** for a walk.

f) I'm going to **do** some research so I don't **make** any mistakes.

g) I'm trying to **get** a living as an artist, but I **do** much money.

h) I know I should **make** more risks in my life and **get** a go at doing something different.

2 Underline the correct words in this weather forecast.

Tomorrow will start dry and (1) sun / **sunny** but it will become (2) cloudy / fog later in the morning. The afternoon will be (3) dull / storm and (4) wind / windy, with a possibility of (5) rain / rainy in the evening. Tuesday morning will be (6) fog / foggy at first, with (7) freezing / snow temperatures of minus 1 or 2. In the afternoon, (8) storms / stormy are possible in the south of the country. Later in the week, there will be more (9) raining / wet weather and some regions will have (10) snow / snowing.

3 Put the adjectives in the box next to the adjectives with similar meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brilliant</th>
<th>delicious</th>
<th>enormous</th>
<th>exhausted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gorgeous</td>
<td>hilarious</td>
<td>impossible</td>
<td>incredible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) big **enormous**
b) difficult **enormous**
c) funny **enormous**
d) good **enormous**
e) pretty **enormous**
f) strange **enormous**
g) tasty **enormous**
h) tired **enormous**

4 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in Exercise 3.

a) Charlie Chaplin's films are absolutely **incredible** - I can never stop laughing.

b) I find physics very **impossible** to understand.

c) I love chocolate cake - it's absolutely **delicious**.

d) I often have an absolutely **incredible** dinner on Sundays - and then feel very full!

e) I think that rugby is a very **impossible** sport.

f) I'm always absolutely **impossible** after I do the housework.

g) My town looks very **impossible** in the winter when it snows.

h) Some students in my class are absolutely **impossible** at speaking English.

Tick (✓) the sentences that are true for you.

Pronunciation

1 Match the words in the box with the phonemic symbols.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>art</th>
<th>dear</th>
<th>dull</th>
<th>fog</th>
<th>four</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>snow</td>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| a) /ar/ | g) /ha:/ |
| b) /d33:/ | h) /dr/ |
| c) /sno:/ | i) /med/ |
| d) /meθ/ | j) /fr/ |
| e) /a:t/ | k) /fɔ:/ |
| f) /dɑ:/ | l) /w3:k/ |

2 Write the words in normal letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/stɔ:m/</th>
<th>/sno:/</th>
<th>/wa:nd/</th>
<th>/brəukən/</th>
<th>/laif/</th>
<th>/fi:n/</th>
<th>/praʊnd/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

53 Listen and check.

54 Listen and check.
Listening

1 Cover the listening script. Listen to the conversation and put the pictures in the order in which they are mentioned.

The Pyramids Horoscopes

Aliens Global warming

Witches and magic

2 Listen again and match the topics in Exercise 1 (a–e) to the phrases below

1 four million Americans
2 humans didn't have the technology
3 it's a religion
4 millions of pounds every year
5 more than half the people in Britain
6 not exactly the same thing
7 absolutely ridiculous
8 since the Harry Potter films

3 Find the following phrases in the listening script and explain what it refers to.

a) I don't believe it.
   The fact that four million Americans have had some kind of alien experience

b) It said that humans didn't have the technology.

c) It's just fun.

d) It's incredible, isn't it?

e) They think it's all untrue.

Anne: Have you seen this? It says here in the newspaper that four million Americans have had some kind of experience with aliens from another planet.

James: Four million? I don't believe it.

Anne: Well, actually, it says that four million people think they've communicated with aliens. It's not exactly the same thing.

James: Oh well, maybe, but I still don't believe it. What did they do? Did they speak to four million people and ask them?

Anne: I don't know. It doesn't say. But a lot of people believe some very strange things.

James: Yes, like all those people who think that the Egyptian Pyramids were built by aliens.

Anne: Oh, yes, I read a book about that. It said that humans didn't have the technology thousands of years ago to build them.

James: I don't think the archaeologists agree with that. But I guess some people just believe what they want to believe.

Anne: What do you mean?

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Anne: What do you mean?
Writing

Organising a text Using prepositional phrases Describing a building

1 Read the description of Rila Monastery and put the topics in the correct order in the paragraph plan below.

Paragraph 1
a) 

Paragraph 2
b) 

Paragraph 3
c) 

d) 

2 The sentences below come from descriptions of other buildings. Use the paragraph plan from Exercise 1 and decide if they come from paragraph 1, 2 or 3.

a) It's built on a hill overlooking Athens.
b) The entrance is in a glass pyramid in a central square.
c) The walls are made of glass and metal and shine in the sun.
d) The palace was designed by Palladio in the seventeenth century.
e) The most interesting room is full of hundreds of mirrors.
f) The castle is surrounded by a dark forest.

3 Read the description of Rila Monastery again. Find places to insert the adjectives in the box.

attractive fabulous gorgeous
incredible interesting

Example
Rila Monastery is one of the most beautiful buildings in the whole of Bulgaria. It is situated in the fabulous Rila Mountains in the west of the country.

4 Think of an interesting building that you know and complete the sentences below.

a) It is situated in ...b) The road to ... follows ...
c) Around ... is ...
d) In the centre of ... is ...
e) Behind ... you can see ...

5 Write a description of a building that you know. Use the paragraph plan in Exercise 1 and try to include the words and phrases in Exercises 2-4.

Incredible
One morning, Sherlock Holmes handed me a sheet of paper.

‘Look, Watson,’ he said. ‘Can you explain this problem?’

I looked at the paper. To my surprise, it was covered with a line of strange pictures. These pictures looked like little dancing men.

‘A child must have drawn these,’ I said. ‘Where did you get this piece of paper, Holmes?’

‘It arrived by post this morning,’ answered Holmes. ‘A man called Hilton Cubitt, of Ridling Thorpe Manor in Norfolk, sent it to me. Mr Cubitt is coming to see me today.’

‘There’s a ring at the doorbell, Watson. Perhaps that’s Mr Cubitt now.’

A moment later, a tall gentleman entered the room. He had a handsome face with clear blue eyes and looked very strong and healthy.

This gentleman shook hands with both of us. Suddenly he caught sight of the strange drawings.

‘Here’s a mystery, Mr Holmes,’ he said. ‘What do you think of these drawings?’

‘They look like children’s drawings,’ replied Holmes. ‘But why do you think they are important?’

‘I don’t, Mr Holmes. But these drawings are making my wife very frightened. That’s why I have come to see you. I want to find out what they mean.’

Holmes held up the paper so that the sunlight shone through it. It was a page torn from a notebook and the markings on it looked like this:

 Holmes examined the paper carefully. Then he folded it up and put it in his pocket.

‘This is a most interesting and unusual case, Mr Cubitt,’ he said. ‘Please tell us your story from the beginning.’

‘I am not very good at telling stories,’ said Mr Cubitt. ‘But first, I want to explain something.

‘I am not rich, but I come from a very old and well-known family. My family has lived at Ridling Thorpe Manor, in Norfolk, for nearly five hundred years.

‘Last year, while I was visiting London, I met an American lady called Elsie Patrick. Elsie and I became friends and soon fell in love. I didn’t know anything about Elsie’s family or her past life. But I decided to ask her to marry me.

‘The day before our wedding, Elsie spoke to me. “I’ve had some very sad things happen to me in my past life, Hilton. I’ve done nothing wrong, but I wish to forget my past. Please promise me you will never ask me anything about it. If you are unable to make this promise, then please go back to Norfolk and leave me.”

‘So I promised Elsie I would never ask her anything about her past life. We’ve been married for a year now and we’ve been very happy. During all this time, I’ve kept my promise. But one day, about a month ago, my wife received a letter from America – I saw the American stamp. She read the letter and her face turned white. Then she threw the letter in the fire.

‘She said nothing, but from that time, there’s been a look of fear on her face.

‘Mr Holmes, my wife is a very good woman. I’m sure she has not done anything wrong in her past life.

‘But Elsie knows I am very proud of my family. My family’s long history is very important to me. She would never do anything to upset me. Perhaps that’s the reason she’s afraid to tell me her troubles.’

‘Please go on,’ said Holmes.

‘Well,’ continued Mr Cubitt, ‘yesterday morning, a strange thing happened. I found this piece of paper lying on the sundial in the garden. At first, I
thought it was a child's drawing.

'But when I showed the paper to Elsie, she fainted. Since then, she has seemed like someone in a dream, and there is terror in her eyes.

'I didn't know what to do. If I took the paper to the police, they would laugh at me. So I came to you. Mr Holmes, please help me. I'm not rich, but I'll spend all my money to protect my wife from danger.'

I was sorry for Mr Cubitt. He was a good man and I saw that he loved his wife very much.

Holmes did not speak for some time.

'Mr Cubitt, don't you think,' he said at last, 'you should ask your wife to tell you everything?'

'But I promised Elsie I would never ask her about her past,' replied Hilton Cubitt. 'If she wants to tell me something, she will. But I will not ask her to tell me.'

'I found this piece of paper lying on the sundial.'

'I'll be pleased to help you,' said Holmes.

'I believe there is a meaning in the pictures of the dancing men. But I need more information before I can say what it is.'

'Go back to Norfolk. If there are any more pictures of dancing men, make a copy of them for me. If anything important happens, I'll come to Norfolk at once.'

3

Mr Cubitt's Second Visit

During the next few days, Holmes was very quiet. Several times he looked at the paper with the dancing figures on it.

Then one afternoon, about a fortnight later, we had another visit from Mr Cubitt. He seemed worried and tired.

'My wife hasn't told me anything yet, Mr Holmes,' he said. 'But I have more pictures of dancing men and – more important – I've seen the man who draws them.

'But I'll tell you everything that has happened. The morning after I visited you, I found another line of dancing men. They were drawn with chalk on the toolhouse which stands in the garden, near the house. I made this copy.'

Hilton Cubitt unfolded a paper and laid it on the table.

'Excellent!' cried Holmes. 'Please go on.'

'After I'd made the copy,' continued Mr Cubitt, 'I cleaned off the marks. But two days later, another drawing appeared. Here it is:

[Drawing of dancing men]

Holmes was delighted.

'We're beginning to get a lot of information,' he said.

'I decided to find out who was drawing these pictures,' went on Hilton Cubitt. 'So the next night, I took my gun and sat beside a window which looks out onto the garden.

'At about two o'clock in the morning, my wife came into the room. She was wearing her night clothes. She asked me to come to bed. But I refused.

'"No, Elsie," I said. "I want to see who is drawing these pictures."

'Suddenly I saw Elsie's face turn very white in the moonlight. She was looking out of the window. I looked out of the window, too. I saw something moving near the toolhouse. A dark figure came
slowly round the corner of the toolhouse and stopped beside the door.

Immediately, I picked up my gun. I wanted to run out of the house, but my wife caught me in her arms and held me back. By the time I got outside, the man was gone.

'I looked everywhere, but I couldn’t find the man. However, in the morning, when I looked at the toolhouse door again, I saw a second line of dancing men. This new line is very short, but I made a copy and here it is.'

Hilton Cubitt gave another piece of paper to Holmes.

'I could see that Holmes was very excited. 'Tell me,’ he said, ‘was this second line of figures separate from the first?’

'It was on a different part of the door.'

'Excellent!' cried Holmes. 'This last drawing is very important. It makes me feel hopeful. Please continue your interesting story.'

'I've nothing more to say,’ replied Hilton Cubitt, ‘except, I was angry with Elsie for holding me back. I'm sure she knows who this man is and what these pictures mean.

'Now I must go back to Norfolk. Elsie is very frightened and I don’t want to leave her alone at night.'

'Well,’ said Holmes, ‘please leave these pictures with me. I will examine them carefully. I think I’ll be able to solve the mystery soon.'

4

Terrible News

As soon as Hilton Cubitt left the room, Holmes ran to a table. He put all the papers with pictures of dancing men on the table. He began to examine them carefully.

For the next two hours, Holmes worked hard examining the papers. At last, he jumped up excitedly. Then he sat down again and wrote out a long telegram.

'As soon as we get an answer to this telegram, Watson,’ he said, ‘we’ll visit Mr Cubitt in Norfolk. I have some important information for him.'

I was very curious about the telegram. I very much wanted to know what Holmes had found out about the meaning of the dancing men. But I didn’t ask any questions. I knew Holmes would tell me when he was ready.

Two days passed. Then on the evening of the second day, Holmes received another letter from Hilton Cubitt.

In this letter, Mr Cubitt said he had found a new drawing of dancing men. He had found the drawing that morning, on the sundial in the garden. Mr Cubitt had made a copy of the drawing in his letter:
Holmes examined these pictures carefully. Suddenly he jumped up.

'We must go to Norfolk at once, Watson,' he said.

At that moment, a telegram arrived for Holmes. It was the answer he had been waiting for. Holmes read the telegram and his face looked serious.

'Mr Cubitt is in terrible danger,' he said.

'He needs our help.'

But, unfortunately, we were not able to go to Norfolk that evening. It was late and the last train had gone. The next train was not until the morning.

In the morning, we travelled to Norfolk. At the station, we asked our way to Ridling Thorpe Manor.

'Are you the detectives from London?' the stationmaster asked.

'Why do you think we are detectives from London?' asked Holmes in surprise.

'Because the Norfolk police are already on their way to Ridling Thorpe Manor,' said the stationmaster.

'But perhaps you are doctors? The lady isn't dead yet. You may be in time to save her life.'

Holmes looked very worried.

'What do you mean?' he asked. 'What has happened at Ridling Thorpe Manor?'

'It's terrible news,' replied the stationmaster.

'Both Mr Hilton Cubitt and his wife have been shot. Mr Cubitt is dead and his wife is seriously injured.'

The Investigation Begins

At once, Holmes hurried to a carriage. During the journey to Ridling Thorpe Manor, he did not speak at all. But I could see he was very worried.

Holmes had known that Hilton Cubitt was in danger. But he had not arrived in time to save his client.

At last, we could see a large, old house through the trees. This was Ridling Thorpe Manor. As we came near the front door, I saw the toolhouse and the sundial in the garden. These were the places where Hilton Cubitt had found pictures of dancing men.

A carriage was standing outside the front door and a small man was getting out. This man introduced himself as Inspector Martin of the Norfolk police. Holmes introduced himself to Inspector Martin.

Inspector Martin was very surprised when he heard my friend's name.

'But, Mr Holmes,' he said, 'the crime was committed only a few hours ago, at three o'clock this morning! How did you get here from London so quickly?'

'When I left London, I didn't know a crime had been committed,' replied Holmes. 'I was on my way to here to prevent a crime. But I've arrived too late.

'Now, Inspector Martin, shall we work together on this investigation? Or do you want to work alone?'

'I'd be very pleased to work with you,' replied the inspector.

'Good,' said Holmes. 'Then let's try to find out what happened.'

At that moment, the doctor, an old, white-haired man, came downstairs from Mrs Cubitt's room. The doctor said the lady was very badly injured, but that she would not die.

The bullet which wounded Mrs Cubitt had gone into her brain. The gun which fired the bullet had been very close to her. Hilton Cubitt had been shot through the heart.

A gun had been found lying halfway between the two bodies. Two shots had been fired from the gun.

But we did not know if Mrs Cubitt had shot her husband first, and then shot herself. Or if Mr Cubitt had shot his wife, and then killed himself.

'Has Mr Cubitt's body been moved?' asked Holmes.

'No,' replied the doctor. 'We had to move the lady. We couldn't leave her lying injured on the floor.'

'Who found the body?'

'Two of the servants,' said the doctor.

'Then let's hear their story,' said Holmes.

The two women told their story very clearly. They had been awakened from their sleep by a loud noise. A minute later, they heard another noise.

Both women ran downstairs from their rooms. The door of a downstairs room was open and Mr Cubitt lay dead on the floor.

Near the window, his wife was sitting with her head against the wall. One side of her face was red with blood.

The window was shut and the room was full of smoke and the smell of gunpowder.

Immediately, the two servants sent for the doctor. When he arrived, they carried Mrs Cubitt upstairs.

The servants did not understand why the crime had been committed. Mr and Mrs Cubitt had been in love with each other and had never quarrelled.
Tell me,' said Holmes, 'when did you first notice the smell of gunpowder?'

'When we ran out of our rooms upstairs,' replied the women.

'Good,' said Holmes. 'Now let's examine the room downstairs.'

6

 Holmes Sends a Note

The room was small, with a window looking onto the garden. Mr Cubitt's body lay on the floor.

'You can take away the body now,' said Holmes. Then he turned to the doctor. 'Have you found the bullet which injured Mrs Cubitt?' he asked.

'No,' replied the doctor. 'The bullet is still somewhere in her brain. We will have to operate to remove the bullet.'

'We know that two bullets were fired from the gun,' said Inspector Martin. 'And we know where each bullet went. One bullet killed Mr Cubitt and the other injured his wife.'

'Yes,' said Holmes, 'but what about the third bullet— the bullet which passed through the window frame?'

He turned suddenly and pointed to a hole in the bottom of the window frame. This hole was the exact shape and size of a bullet.

'Wonderful!' cried Inspector Martin. 'Then three shots were fired, not two. A third person was in the room.

'But, Mr Holmes, how did you know a bullet had passed through the window frame?'

'Well,' said Holmes, 'you remember that the two servants smelt gunpowder as soon as they left their rooms?

'Yes,' said the Inspector, 'but I still don't understand.'

The servants' rooms are upstairs. But the gun was fired downstairs. So the smell of the gunpowder must have been blown from this room to the rooms upstairs. Therefore the window must have been open.

'A third person could have stood outside the window and fired through it. If somebody inside the room fired at this person and missed, the bullet would pass through the window frame.'

'I understand,' said Inspector Martin. 'But when the servants entered this room, they said the window was shut.'

'That was because Mrs Cubitt had just shut it,' replied Holmes. 'But what's this?'

A lady's handbag was standing on a small table. I saw it was full of money. The money was tied together. We counted twenty fifty-pound notes.

'This money is important evidence,' said Holmes. 'And now let's find out where the third bullet went, after it passed through the window frame.'

We all went outside into the garden. There were flowers planted underneath the window. The flowers were broken and there were large footprints on the ground.

Holmes searched in the grass. Suddenly he bent forward and picked something up. It was the missing bullet.

'I think, Inspector,' he said, 'that our case is nearly solved.'
‘But, Mr Holmes,’ said the Inspector, ‘who was this other person and how did he get away?’

‘I will tell you later,’ said Holmes. ‘First, I want to know if there is a place near here called Elrige’s?’

We asked the servants, but none of them had ever heard the name. Then the boy who worked with the horses remembered a farm with that name. This farm was a very lonely place, many miles away, near a village called East Rushton.

Holmes thought for a moment, then he smiled strangely.

‘Bring a horse,’ he said to the boy. ‘I want you to take a message to Elrige’s Farm.’

Then Holmes took from his pocket all the papers with the pictures of the dancing men on them. He sat down at a table and worked carefully. Finally, he handed a note to the boy.

‘Give this note to the person whose name is written on the outside,’ said Holmes. ‘And don’t answer any questions.’

I looked at the outside of the note. It was addressed, in large writing, to:

Mr Abe Slaney,
Elrige’s Farm,
East Rushton,
Norfolk

Then Holmes turned to Inspector Martin.

‘I think you should get more policemen,’ he said. ‘We’ll have to catch a dangerous criminal.’

7

Holmes Explains the Mystery

After the boy had left, Holmes gave some instructions to the servants.

‘If anybody comes and asks for Mrs Cubitt,’ he said, ‘do not tell the person that she is ill. Show the person straight into the sitting-room.

‘There are some things I want to explain,’ Holmes said. Then he told the Inspector about Hilton Cubitt’s visits to us in London and the pictures of the dancing men.

‘These drawings are a kind of secret writing,’ said Holmes. ‘They look like children’s drawings, but they are messages. Each picture of a dancing man is a letter of the alphabet. Let me show you how it works.

The letter of the alphabet which appears most often in English is “E”. The picture of the dancing man which appeared most often was . So I knew that this picture was “E”.

‘Some of the dancing men were holding flags. I guessed that a figure with a flag was the last letter of a word.’

‘But how did you find out what the other pictures meant?’ I asked.

‘On Hilton Cubitt’s second visit, went on Holmes, he brought three different messages with him. The last message was:

In this message, there was no flag. So the message had to be one, single word. What could it be?

The word had five letters, and the second and fourth letters were “E”. It might be “SEVER” or “LEVER” or “NEVER”. But the most probable of these words was “NEVER”.

So I knew the pictures and were “N”, “V” and “R”.

‘Excellent, Holmes!’ I cried. ‘What did you do next?’

‘Well,’ said Holmes, ‘I knew Mrs Cubitt’s first name was Elsie. I noticed that there was another word which had five letters and began and ended with “E”.

‘So I guessed that , and probably were “L”, “S” and “T”.

In one message, the word “ELSIE” was written twice. In this message, the word before “ELSIE” had four letters and ended with “E”. I guessed the writer was asking Elsie to do something.

‘So now I looked for an English word of four letters ending in “E”. The best word I could think of was “COME”.'
'So now I knew that ‘C’ and ‘M’ were “C”, “O” and “M”.

Then I looked again at the first message which Hilton Cubitt brought us:

I used the figures holding flags to divide the message into words. I wrote out the message, putting dots for the letters I didn’t know.

.M.ERE ..E SLANE.

The first missing letter had to be “A” and the second letter had to be “H”.

AM HERE A.E SLANEY.

Clearly, the two missing letters were part of somebody’s name. So it must be:

AM HERE ABE SLANEY

Then I looked at the second message again:

This message worked out like this:

A. ELRIGES

Here, I worked out that the missing letters could be “T” and “G”.

AT ELRIGES

I decided to find out if there was a place near Ridling Thorpe Manor that was called Elrige’s. If there was, then I knew that this was where the writer of the messages was staying.

Inspector Martin and I looked at Holmes. It was wonderful how my friend had found out the meaning of the dancing men.

‘What did you do then, Mr Holmes?’ asked the Inspector.

I guessed that Abe Slaney was an American. “Abe” is an American name and Mrs Cubitt had recently received a letter from America. This letter had upset her very much.

‘So I sent a telegram to a friend in the New York Police, asking about Abe Slaney. This was the reply:

THE MOST DANGEROUS CROOK
IN CHICAGO

The same evening, I received Hilton Cubitt’s final message.

The message worked out like this:

ELSIE .RE.ARE TO MEET THY GO.

Clearly, the missing letters had to be “P” and “D”.

ELSIE PREPARE TO MEET THY GOD

I knew the Cubitts were in terrible danger. Abe Slaney was saying he was going to kill Mrs Cubitt. So Dr Watson and I hurried immediately to Norfolk, but, unfortunately, we were too late. Hilton Cubitt was dead.

‘But what about Abe Slaney, Mr Holmes?’ asked Inspector Martin. ‘If he is the murderer and he’s at Elrige’s, he may escape.’

‘Don’t worry,’ said Holmes. ‘He won’t escape. He’s coming here.’

‘Here?’ said Inspector Martin, in surprise. ‘Why should he come here?’

‘Because I have written and asked him to come here.’

Holmes stood up and walked to the window. ‘Look, here he is!’

8

The Murderer is Caught

A man was coming up the path. He was tall and handsome, with a large, black beard. The front doorbell rang loudly.

‘Hide behind the door,’ said Holmes quietly. ‘This man is very dangerous and we must be careful.’

We waited in silence for a minute. Then the sitting-room door opened and the man stepped into the room. At once, Holmes put a gun against his head and Inspector Martin put handcuffs on his wrists.

The man looked at us. His black eyes looked angry.

‘I received a note from Mrs Cubitt,’ he said. ‘Where is she?’
At once, Holmes put a gun against his head and Inspector Martin put handcuffs on his wrists.

'Mrs Cubitt is badly injured,' replied Holmes. 'Her life is in great danger.'

The man cried out. He sat down on a chair and put his face in his hands.

'I didn't know she was injured,' he said. 'I shot her husband when he tried to kill me. But I would never injure Elsie. I love her more than anything in the world.'

Suddenly the man looked up.

'Wait,' he said. 'If Elsie is badly injured, who wrote this?'

He opened his hands and threw a note onto the table.

'I wrote it, to make you come here,' said Holmes. 'You wrote it? But how could you know the meaning of the dancing men?'

'I worked out what the figures meant,' replied Holmes. 'But now, tell us your story.'

'All right,' said the man. 'If Elsie dies, it doesn't matter what happens to me.

'My name is Abe Slaney and I've known Elsie since she was a child. Her father was head of a gang of crooks in Chicago and I was a member of the gang.

'Elsie's father thought of the secret writing of the dancing men. The members of the gang used it to send messages to one another.

'Elsie and I were engaged to be married. But Elsie hated her father's business and she didn't want to be married to a criminal. So she ran away to England. She met and married this Englishman, Hilton Cubitt.

'I wrote to Elsie, but she didn't answer my letters. In the end, I came to England and stayed at Elringe's Farm.

'I knew Elsie understood the pictures of the dancing men. So I left messages where she would see them. In the messages, I asked her to come away with me. But her only answer was "Never".

'Then Elsie wrote me a letter. She said she would meet me at three o'clock in the morning, when her husband was asleep.

'She brought money with her. She offered me the money and asked me to go away. I became angry and tried to pull her through the window.

'Just then, her husband rushed in, carrying a gun. He fired the gun at me and missed. At the same moment, I shot at him and he fell down dead.

'I ran across the garden. As I ran, I heard the window shut behind me.

'I have told you the truth, gentlemen. I didn't know Elsie was hurt. She must have shot herself after I left.'

While Abe Slaney was talking, a carriage arrived with two policemen in it. Inspector Martin turned to his prisoner.

'It's time for us to go, Slaney. Goodbye, Mr Holmes. I hope I'll work with you again one day.'

As the carriage drove away, I saw the note which Abe Slaney had thrown on the table. This was what Holmes had written:

\[
\text{The Dancing Men}
\]
‘If you work it out, Watson,’ said Holmes, ‘you’ll find it means: “Come here at once”.

‘I knew Abe Slaney would come when he read the note. He would think Mrs Cubitt had written it.’

‘Well,’ I said, ‘criminals have used the dancing men to help them in their crimes. But now the dancing men have been used to catch a criminal.’

‘Yes,’ said Holmes. ‘The dancing men have finally done some good.’
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