

Chapter 1

Sounds in English

VOWELS								
ɪ	ʊ	ʌ	ɒ	ə	e	æ	'short'	
iː	uː	aː	ɔː	ɜː			'long'	
ɪə	ʊə	aɪ	ɔɪ	əʊ	eə	aʊ	eɪ	diphthongs
CONSONANTS								
p	t	tʃ	k	f	θ	s	ʃ	voiceless
b	d	dʒ	g	v	ð	z	ʒ	voiced
m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w	j	

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Short vowel sounds

[ɪ]

kit /kɪt/
 bid /bɪd/
 hymn /hɪm/
 minute /ˈmɪnɪt/

[ʊ]

foot /fʊt/
 put /pʊt/
 good /gʊd/

[ʌ]

strut /strʌt/
 mud /mʌd/
 love /lʌv/
 blood /blʌd/

[ɒ]

lot /lɒt/
 odd /ɒd/
 wash /wɒʃ/

[ə]

about /əˈbaʊt/
 common /ˈkɒmən/
 standard /ˈstændəd/
 butter /ˈbʌtə/

[e]

dress /dres/
 bed /bed/
 head /hed/
 many /ˈmeni/

[æ]

trap /træp/
 stamp /stæmp/
 bad /bæd/

Long vowel sounds

[i:] fleece /fli:s/ sea /si:/ machine /mə'ʃi:n/	[u:] goose /gu:s/ two /tu:/ blue /blu:/ group /gru:p/	[ɑ:] father /'fɑ:ðə/ start /stɑ:t/ hard /hɑ:d/
[ɔ:] thought /θɔ:t/ law /lɔ:/ north /nɔ:θ/ war /wɔ:/	[ɜ:] nurse /nɜ:s/ stir /stɜ:/ learn /lɜ:n/ refer /rə'fɜ:/	

Diphthongs (Double vowels sounds)

[ɪə] near /nɪə/ here /hɪə/ weary /'wɪəri/	[ʊə] tour /tʊə/ jury /'dʒʊəri/ cure /kjʊə/	[aɪ] price /praɪs/ high /haɪ/ try /traɪ/ eye /aɪ/
[ɔɪ] choice /tʃɔɪs/ noise /nɔɪz/ boy /bɔɪ/ boiler /'bɔɪlə/	[əʊ] goat /gəʊt/ show /ʃəʊ/ no /nəʊ/	[eə] square /skweə/ fair /feə/ various /'veəriəs/
[aʊ] mouth /maʊθ/ now /naʊ/ fowl /faʊl/	[eɪ] face /feɪs/ day /deɪ/ break /breɪk/	

Consonant sounds**[p]**

pen /pen/
 copy /'kɒpi/
 happen /'hæpən/

[t]

tea /tiː/
 tight /taɪt/
 button /'bʌtən/

[tʃ]

church /tʃɜːtʃ/
 match /mætʃ/
 nature /'neɪtʃə/

[k]

key /kiː/
 clock /klɒk/
 school /skuːl/

[f]

fat /fæt/
 coffee /'kɒfɪ/
 rough /rʌf/
 photo /'fəʊtəʊ/

[θ]

thing /θɪŋ/
 author /'ɔːθə/
 path /pɑːθ/

[s]

soon /suːn/
 cease /siːs/
 sister /'sɪstə/

[ʃ]

ship /ʃɪp/
 sure /ʃʊː/
 national /'næʃnəl/

[b]

back /bæk/
 baby /'beɪbi/
 job /dʒɒb/

[d]

day /deɪ/
 ladder /'lædə/
 odd /ɒd/

[dʒ]

judge /dʒʌdʒ/
 age /eɪdʒ/
 soldier /'səʊldʒə/

[g]

get /get/
 giggle /'gɪgəl/
 ghost /gəʊst/

[v]

view /vjuː/
 heavy /'hevi/
 move /muːv/

[ð]

this /ðɪs /
 other /'ʌðə/
 smooth /smuːð/

[z]

zero /'ziərəʊ/
 music /'mjuːzɪk/
 roses /'rəʊzɪz/
 buzz /bʌz/

[ʒ]

pleasure /'pleʒə/
 leisure /'leɪʒə/
 vision /'vɪʒən/

Tongue Twisters

Definition:

A phrase that is designed to be difficult to articulate properly.

A form of verbal play, tongue twisters rely on a sequence of phonemes that are similar but distinct. See Examples and Observations, below.

- **The Best Tongue Twister**

"The best **tongue-twister** is not 'Betty beat a bit of butter to make better batter.' No. Nor is it 'Black bugs blood.' Or 'Rubber buggy bumpers.' No. And it's not 'Of all the smells I have ever smelt, I never smelt a smell that smelt like that smell smelt.' No, no, no. The best tongue-twister is

'A peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked. If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper, where's the peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked?'

If you can come up with a better tongue-twister than this I will buy you blackberries, buttons, and a box of mixed biscuits."

("Dr Sansom's Extreme Facts." *The Guardian*, Nov. 3, 2007)

'She sells sea shells by the seashore'

- **Assimilation**

"[W]e have seen how one sound assimilates to another. As we pronounce words, our tongue moves toward one point in the mouth, but our nervous system has already prepared itself to fire off another impulse for the next sound. In some cases, the impulses pile up and jumble the articulation, as when we try to repeat a **tongue twister** like

rubber baby buggy bumpers or she sells sea shells by the sea shore."

(Joseph M. Williams, *Origins of the English Language: A Social and Linguistic History*. Simon and Schuster, 1975)

Chapter 2

Conversation → Showing Direction

Listen and practice the following dialogues:

Man: Which bus do I need for the British Museum, please?

Woman: You need to take the number nineteen bus. It stops near the museum.

Notes:

1. Which bus do I need for...?
2. the British Museum
3. You need to take...
4. the number nineteen bus
5. It stops
6. near the museum

Woman: Which Tube station is the best one for the Tower of London, please?

Man: You need to stop at Tower Hill.

Notes:

1. Which Tube station...
2. ...is the best one for...?
3. the Tower of London
4. please
5. You need to stop...
6. ...at Tower Hill

Man: Is Leicester Square near to Trafalgar Square?

Woman: Yes, it is very near. It takes about five minutes to walk there.

Notes:

1. Leicester Square
2. Is... near to...?
3. Trafalgar Square
4. it is
5. very near
6. It takes
7. about five minutes
8. to walk there

Woman: Excuse me, is Piccadilly Circus far from here?

Man: It is about half a mile away from here.

Notes:

1. Excuse me, is... far from here?
2. Piccadilly Circus
3. It is
4. about half a mile away...
5. ...from here

Man: Excuse me, can you show me Covent Garden on this map, please?

Woman: Yes, of course. Here it is.

Notes:

1. Excuse me,
2. can you show me...?
3. Covent Garden
4. on this map
5. please
6. of course
7. Here it is

Chapter 3

Conversation → Offers and Requests

Again, listen and practice the following dialogues:

Man: Would you like some help with your bags? They look very heavy.

Woman: Oh yes, thank you, I would love some help. That is very kind of you.

Notes:

1. Would you like...?
2. some help with
3. your bags
4. They look
5. very heavy
6. I would love...
7. ...some help
8. That is very kind of you (*irregular verb: be, was been*)

Woman: Would you mind turning your music down a bit, please? It is very loud.

Man: Yes, of course. I'm sorry, I didn't realise it was bothering you.

Notes:

1. Would you mind turning your music down...?
2. a bit
3. It is... (*irregular verb: be, was been*)
4. very loud
5. Yes, of course.
6. I'm sorry = I am sorry
7. I didn't realise... = I did not realise
8. ...it was bothering you

Man: I don't know how to load this program on to my computer.

Woman: I do. Would you like me to show you how to do it?

Man: Oh, yes please. That would be great.

Notes:

1. I don't know how to... (*irregular verb: know, knew, known*)
2. load this program
3. on to my computer
4. Would you like me to show you... (*irregular verb: show, showed, shown*)
5. ...how to do it (*irregular verb: do, did, done*)
6. That would be... (*irregular verb: be, was been*)
7. great

Woman: Would you like anything to drink?

Man: Yes, please, I'd love a coffee.

Woman: How do you take it?

Man: Could I have it white with one sugar, please.

Notes:

1. Would you like...?
2. anything to drink
3. I'd love... = I would love
4. ...a coffee
5. How do you take it? (*irregular verb: take, took, taken*)
6. Could I have it... (*irregular verb: have, had, had*)
7. White with one sugar, please.

Man: Would you mind opening the window, please? It is too high for me to reach, and it is very hot in here.

Woman: Yes, of course. You are right, it is much too hot in here.

Notes:

1. Would you mind opening...?
2. ...the window
3. It is (*irregular verb: be, was been*)
4. too high...
5. ...for me to reach
6. very hot
7. in here
8. much too hot
9. Yes, of course.
10. You are right
11. it is much too hot

Chapter 4

Conversation → Countries and Nationalities

No.	Country	Nationality
1.	Italy	Italian
2.	Great Britain	British
3.	Germany	German
4.	France	French
5.	Spain	Spanish
6.	Austria	Austrian
7.	America	American
8.	India	Indian
9.	The Netherlands, Amsterdam	Dutch
10.	Mexico	Mexican
11.	Denmark	Danish

What are their names?

Where are they from?

What nationality are they?

Interviewer: What nationality are you? **Girl:** Austrian.

Interviewer: What's your name? **Girl:** Christine,

Interviewer: and what's your name? **Girl:** Barbara.

Interviewer: Are you from Austria, too? **Girl:** Yes.

Interviewer: Thank you very much.

This is Andy. He's from Boise, Idaho, USA. He's American.

Who is this? What nationality is he?

Andy: This is Sameer.

Interviewer: Hi, Sameer. What nationality are you, Sameer?

Sammeer: I am Indian.

Anuska is a tourist in London. She's from Amsterdam.

Interviewer: What nationality are you? **Anuska:** Dutch.

Interviewer: What nationality are you? **Ingrid:** German

Interviewer: Where are you from? **Ingrid:** Germany

Interviewer: What nationality are you, Jesus? **Jesus:** Mexican.

Interviewer: How about you Louis? **Louis:** I am also Mexican.

Interviewer: Are you from London originally? **Louisa:** No, I am Danish.

Are you Danish?



Now, think about a game about **Country and Nationality**....

You may work in a group or in pair. Eg. You pretend to be someone from overseas and your partner asks your name and nationality.

Chapter 5

Conversation → Introducing Others and Spelling Names

Interviewer: Can you spell your name?

Jessica: JESSICA

Interviewer: Hi, What's your name?

Susan: Hi, I am Susan Mariscal. I'm from Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Interviewer: Susan, Can you spell your name?

Susan: M-A-R-I-S-C-A-L.

Interviewer: Can you spell your first name?

Susan: S-U-S-A-N.

Interviewer: Can you introduce your friends to us?

Susan: This is my brother-in-law, Louis Mariscal, This is my husband, Jes mariscal, and this is his wife, Kathy Mariscal.

Interviewer: Can you spell your first name, please?

Louis: Yes, L-O-U-I-S.

Interviewer: And your name?

Jesus: Eh, my name's Jesus. It's spelled J-E-S-U-S.

Interviewer: And can you spell your name?

Kathleen: Kathleen – K-A-T-H-L-E-E-N.

Interviewer: Hi, I am Lizzie.

André: Hi, I am André.

Kristin: I'm Kristin.

Interviewer: Hi.

Kristin: Hi.

Interviewer: How do you spell Kristin's name?

André: Kristin. K-R-I-S-T-E-N.

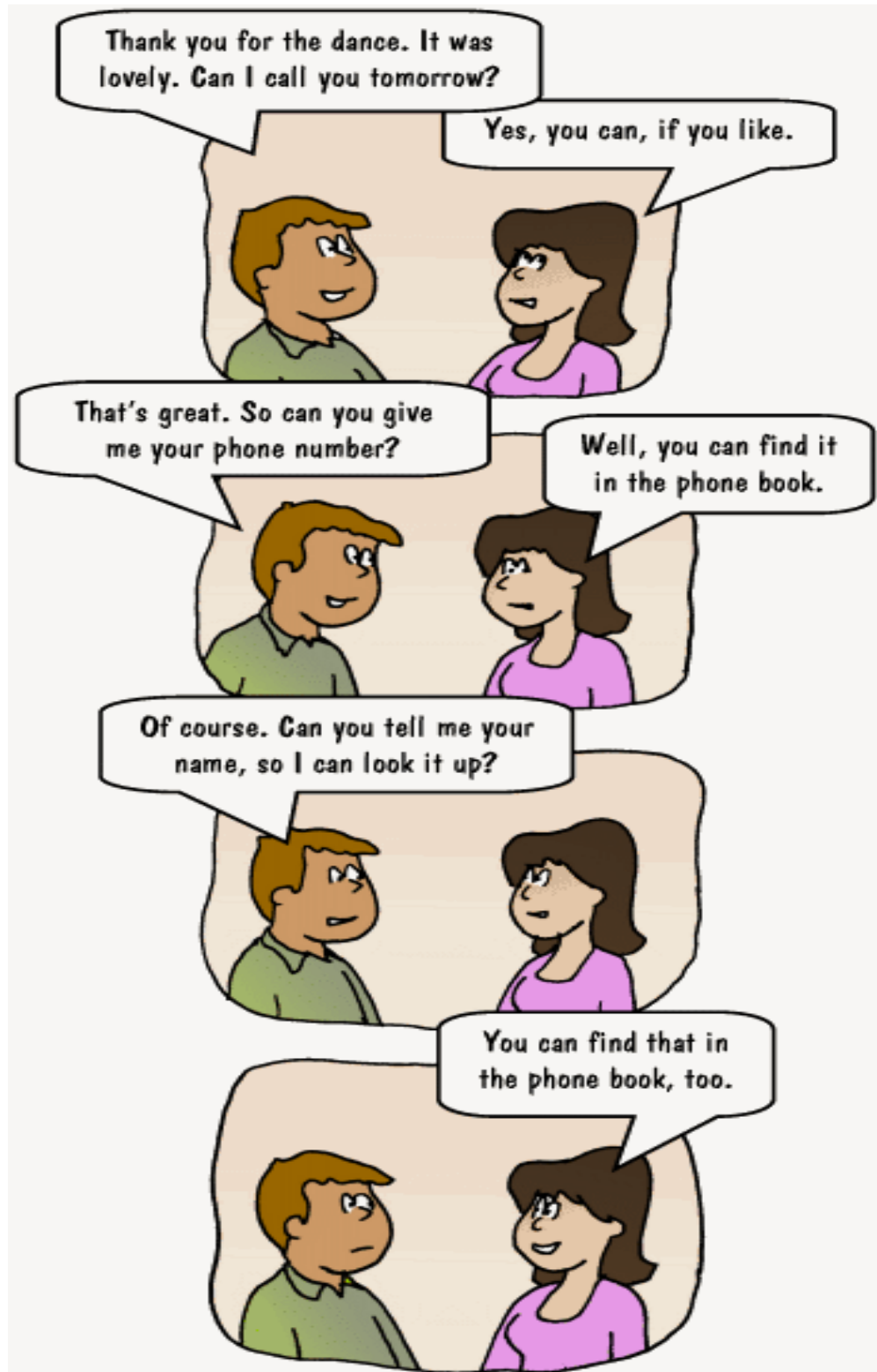
Kristin: You got it wrong. K-R-I-S-T-I-N.



Now, think about asking your friend's name and ask him/her to spell it. Move around the class and introduce yourself and your friends. *Eg.* What is your name? What is your friends' name? How do you spell it? Can you introduce your friends to us? etc.

Chapter 6 → *At a party*

can for requests



Grammar: *can* / *can't*

To give permission, or to ask for permission use ***can* + infinitive (without *to*)**. To refuse permission or to say something is against the rules use ***can't* + infinitive (without *to*)**.

A: You **can't** sit there.

B: Where **can** I sit?

A: **Can** I sit here?

B: Yes, you **can**.

A: **Can** I bring my dog in here?

B: No, you **can't**.

A: When **can** I leave?

B: You **can** go now.

Put these questions in the correct order.

1. tomorrow Can me you call ?
2. these can Where books I put ?
3. in this word Can look up dictionary you the ?
4. your me tell number phone Can you ?
5. address give Can you I my ?

Match the questions with the answers.

6. Can I help you?

A. Yes, of course. There are plenty of seats.

7. Can I sit here?

B. Yes. Just over there on the left.

8. Can you tell me where to go?

C. Sure. Where do you usually put them?

9. Can we come in?

D. Of course you can. Welcome!

10. Can you help me find my keys?

E. No, it's OK, thanks. I'm only looking.

Vocabulary exercises

Match the broken sentences.

1. I can give...

A. up a number.

2. You can call...

B. meet you.

3. I want to look...

C. you the number of the office.

4. It's lovely to...

D. out the name of the restaurant?

5. Can you find...

E. me tomorrow, if you like.

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

6. I need to look off / up / in Frank's phone number in my address book.
7. Thanks for / of / at everything! It was a great party!
8. Is your number to / with / in the phone book?
9. It was lovely by / to / for meet you.
10. Can you call me off / from / back? I'm in a meeting.

Chapter 7 → *The rabbit and the butcher*

some / any



One day a rabbit walked into the butcher's shop and asked the butcher, 'Do you have **any** carrots?'

The butcher replied, 'No, I'm sorry, sir, but this is a butchers' shop. We don't sell vegetables in here. Go to the greengrocer at the other end of the street. I'm sure he's got **some** carrots.'

The rabbit thanked the butcher and left the shop.

The next day the rabbit went into the butcher's shop again.

'Good morning! I'd like a lettuce and **some** carrots, please.'

'Look, I'm sorry, sir! I told you yesterday - we don't sell **any** vegetables in here, only meat.'

'OK, I see,' said the rabbit and left the shop.

On the third day, the rabbit walked into the shop again and said,

'Hello, could you give me **some** carrots and a cabbage, please?'

This time the butcher was very angry.

'I told you yesterday and the day before. We don't sell **any** vegetables in here. No carrots, no lettuce, no cabbage and no onions. Do you understand? The next time you come in here and ask for vegetables, I'm going to take a hammer and I'm going to nail your ears to the floor!'

The next day, the rabbit was in the butcher's shop again.

'Good morning!' he said. 'Do you have **any** nails?'

'No,' said the butcher, 'I don't have **any** nails.'

'Do you have a hammer?' asked the rabbit.

'No, I don't,' the butcher replied.

'Good,' said the rabbit, 'Then can I have **some** carrots, please?'

Grammar: *some* and *any*

In general, we usually use *some* in positive sentences and *any* in negative sentences and questions. (Note that there are other uses of these words.)

*He has **some** carrots.*

*He doesn't have **any** carrots*

*Do you have **any** carrots?*

With offers and requests with *would like* and *can I have*, we usually use *some*, not *any*.

*Would you like **some** carrots?*

*Can I have **some** carrots?*

Write *some* or *any* in the spaces.

1. Can I have _____ of your cherries, please?
2. We don't have _____ food in the house.
3. I'd like _____ salad and _____ rice with my meat, please.
4. I'm sorry, but there aren't _____ letters for you here.
5. I didn't eat _____ fruit or vegetables yesterday.
6. Could you give me _____ more rice, please?
7. I bought _____ nails from the hardware shop.
8. I don't want _____ of those sausages, thank you.
9. I don't speak _____ Chinese, but I speak _____ Japanese.
10. I know _____ good places to eat near here.

Vocabulary exercises

Which is the odd one out in these groups of words?

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------|---------|--------|------------|
| 1. | Sell | ask | reply | tell | say |
| 2. | Sorry | angry | hungry | sure | very |
| 3. | Carrot | cabbage | lettuce | hammer | onion |
| 4. | Greengrocer | bank | butcher | baker | ironmonger |

Match the broken sentences

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. I want to buy some meat... | A. angry with that boy. |
| 6. I'm going to hammer... | B. some fruit and vegetables. |
| 7. I think the teacher is getting... | C. tools, like nails and hammers, for example. |
| 8. I thanked the man... | D. at the butcher's shop. |
| 9. In the ironmongers they sell... | E. for his help. |
| 10. I went to the greengrocers to buy... | F. this nail into the wall so I can put up a picture. |

Chapter 8 → *Lost boots*

possessive adjectives and pronouns

Teacher: What's wrong?

Boy: I can't find my boots.

Teacher: What kind of boots are they?

Boy: They're long green ones.

Teacher: There's a pair of green boots right here. Are you sure these aren't yours?

Boy: No, those aren't mine. Mine had snow on them.



Grammar: possessive adjectives and pronouns

You use these **possessive adjectives** before a noun: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*.

You use these **possessive pronouns** instead of a noun: *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*.

These words show who is the owner of things.

subject pronoun	possessive adjective	possessive pronoun
I have a book.	It's my book.	It's mine .
She has a phone.	It's her phone.	It's hers .
He has a bag.	It's his bag.	This bag is his .
We have a room.	It's our room.	It's ours .
You have a pen.	It's your pen.	It's yours .
They have a house.	It's their house.	It's theirs .

Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Is that her car? | A. Yes, it's ours. |
| 2. Are those your boots? | B. Yes, it's yours. |
| 3. Is this my chair? | C. Yes, it's hers. |
| 4. Are these his cigarettes? | D. Yes, they're hers. |

5. Is this our classroom?
6. Are those her papers?

- E. Yes, they're his.
- F. Yes, they're ours.

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

7. Whose bag is this? It's not **my** / **mine**.
8. This is a photo of Maria with **her** / **hers** son, Carlo.
9. She's Italian and **her** / **hers** husband is British.
10. I can't find **my** / **mine** cell phone.
11. Are these **your** / **yours** car keys?
12. **Who's** / **Whose** are these books?
13. Is that car **your** / **yours**?
14. These aren't **my** / **mine** clothes.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a word to make the opposite expression.

wrong *find* *sure* *short* *here*

1. I've **no idea** about the answer.
I'm _____ about the answer.
2. I don't want to **lose** the dog in here.
I don't want to _____ the dog in here.
3. The animal has very long legs.
The animal has very _____ legs.
4. The classroom is over there.
The classroom is right _____.
5. How many right answers do you have?
How many _____ answers do you have?

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

boots *kind* *teacher* *snow* *pair*

6. There is _____ on the mountains.
7. I wear these _____ when it rains.
8. I have a _____ of red boots.
9. Tell me what _____ of books you like.
10. My English _____ is very nice.

Chapter 9 → *In the bathroom*

present continuous

Mum: Alice, what are you doing in here [in the bathroom?]

Alice: I'm standing on a chair.

Mum: But why are you standing on the chair?

Alice: I'm looking into the mirror, mum.

Mum: But you've got your eyes closed, Alice. Why are you doing that?

Alice: I want to see what I look like when I'm sleeping.



Grammar: Present continuous

You use the **present continuous** to talk about things people are doing right now, at the moment of speaking.

The present continuous is formed from the verb **to be + verb + -ing (gerund)**. This form is also sometimes called the present progressive.

I'm working.

Are you sleeping?

He's watching TV.

Is she studying English?

We're staying for 2 days.

What are they doing in there?

Complete these sentences with a verb in the present continuous form.

have look do make get wait

1. Come inside out of the rain. You _____ wet.
2. Can I help you, madam or _____ you just _____?
3. What _____ those children _____? They _____ a terrible noise.
4. The students _____ for the lesson to begin.
5. Sally _____ a shower at the moment.

Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6. What's he studying? | A. At home. |
| 7. Why's he studying? | B. Foreign languages. |
| 8. Where's he studying? | C. Yes, he is. |
| 9. How's he studying? | D. Because he needs English for work. |
| 10. Is he studying? | E. With online material and books. |

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

mirror bath bathroom chair eyes

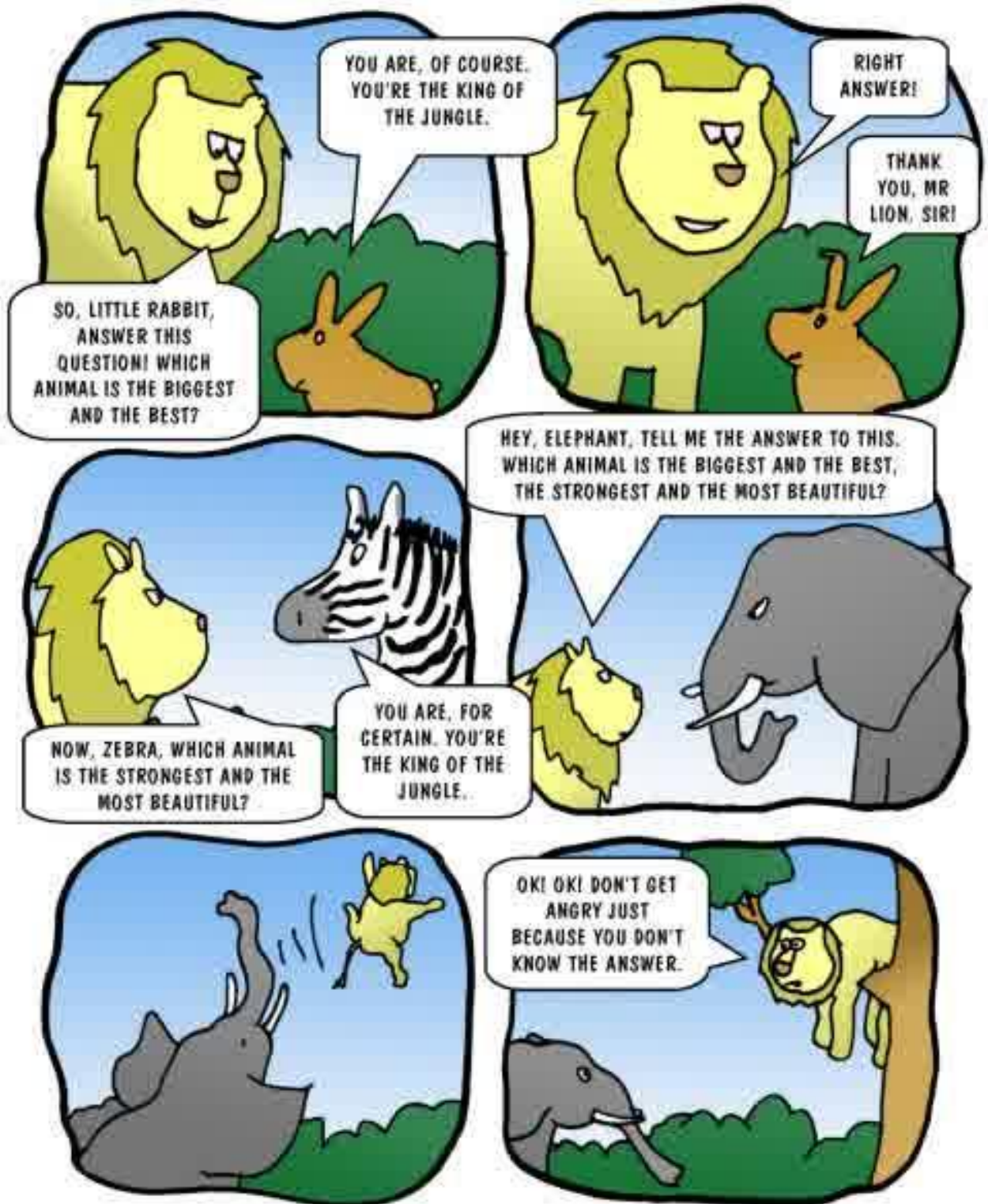
1. She's wearing sunglasses to keep the sun out of her _____.
2. Jack's standing on a _____ to get a book from the top shelf.
3. Kathy's having a shower in the _____.
4. Lucy's looking into the _____ to see what her hair looks like.
5. Simon's having a _____ at the moment. Can I take a message?

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 6. The cat has got both... | A. the bathroom, waiting for her brother to come out. |
| 7. Tom's looking into... | B. to see what this jacket looks like. |
| 8. Lucy's standing outside... | C. its eyes closed but it's not sleeping. |
| 9. I don't know what I look like... | D. the mirror and shaving. |
| 10. I want a mirror... | E. when I'm sleeping. |

Chapter 10 → *The King of the Jungle*

superlatives



Grammar: superlative adjectives

In general, use **the + adjective + est** for shorter adjectives and **the most + adjective** for longer adjectives. We usually use **the** (the definite article) before a superlative.

*This is **the tallest building** in the city.*

*August is usually **the hottest month** of the year.*

*I don't want to buy **the most expensive dictionary**.*

The adjectives **good**, **bad**, and **far** have irregular superlative forms.

*It was **the best meal** I've had for a long time.*

*This joke is **the worst** I've ever heard.*

*Who can throw this ball **the furthest**?*

Put these jumbled sentences into the correct order.

1. had ever This best the holiday is I've
2. the class most student the intelligent in Who is ?
3. one interesting most the think I painting this is
4. way fastest What is to the station the ?
5. town the worst It in was hotel

Complete these sentences with the + superlative form.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 6. In the exam _____ thing to remember is to answer the question. | [important] |
| 7. Which photograph do you think is _____? | [bad] |
| 8. I think my home town is _____ place in the world. | [beautiful] |
| 9. What is _____ movie you've ever seen? | [good] |
| 10. The elephant is large but it isn't _____ animal I've ever seen. | [big] |

Vocabulary exercises

Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. king | A. an animal like a horse with black and white stripes |
| 2. jungle | B. a large member of the cat family from African or India |
| 3. zebra | C. a ruler or the most important person in a group |
| 4. rabbit | D. a place with lots of trees and animals |
| 5. lion | E. a small grass-eating animal with large ears |

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

6. My teacher doesn't _____ angry with us when we make mistakes.
A. do B. make C. get D. have

7. I know it's the _____ answer, for certain.
A. right B. good C. well D. just

8. Do you _____ any questions you want to ask me?
A. get B. do C. make D. have

9. I can't _____ this question in the homework.
A. answer B. tell C. make D. be

10. Can you _____ me the answer, please?
A. say B. tell C. make D. do

Chapter 11 → A cooling swim

infinitive of purpose



Two young women were out walking in the country on a hot summer's day when they saw a beautiful lake close to the road.

'It's so hot! Let's go for a swim in that lake **to cool down!**' suggested the first woman.

'But we haven't got any swimming things to put on,' said the other, 'We can't swim naked!'

'Oh, don't worry about that!' reassured the first woman, 'There's nobody here to see us.'

So they took off all their clothes and got into the lovely cool water for a swim.

After only a few minutes they noticed a farmer walking towards the lake carrying a large bucket.

'Are you here **to ask** us to get out of the lake?' the first woman asked.

'I think he's here **to look** at us!' said the second woman.

The old farmer frowned and held up the bucket for them **to see**.

'No, I'm not here **to tell** you to get out of the lake and I didn't come here **to watch** you ladies swim naked,' he replied. 'I'm just here **to feed** the alligator.'

Grammar: infinitive of purpose

You can explain why you do something with **to + verb**.

*Why did you leave the meeting? **To make** a phone call.*

*I'm writing **to thank** you for your help.*

*I phoned Harry **to invite** him to dinner.*

Match the action with the purpose.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I bought a dictionary... | A. to buy some stamps. |
| 2. We went to the art gallery... | B. to ask about the train times. |
| 3. I sent an email to Helen... | C. to pass my exams next month. |
| 4. I went to the information desk... | D. to look at the pictures. |
| 5. I want to buy a swimming costume... | E. to help with my vocabulary. |
| 6. I'm studying very hard at the moment... | F. to fill up with petrol and to buy some cigarettes. |
| 7. He stopped the car at the petrol station... | G. to take with me on my beach holiday next week. |
| 8. I went to the post office... | H. to ask about her holiday in Mexico. |

Vocabulary exercises

Match the words with the definitions.

alligator farmer pool feed naked

1. a person who owns or manages a farm
2. without any clothes
3. to give food to
4. a large reptile, similar to a crocodile
5. a small area of water

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

6. We had a cold drink to help us cool **over** / **down** / **from**.
7. It's cold outside so put **out** / **around** / **on** something warm.
8. When are you going to get **out** / **from** / **away** of that bathroom?
9. The children were very noisy so I told them to go **off** / **away** / **from**.
10. Don't worry **for** / **about** / **with** everything! You need to relax more.

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 11. The students spent the lesson... | A. to cool down this afternoon. |
| 12. I asked Karen to feed... | B. the answers to these exercises for me, please? |
| 13. We can swim in the pool... | C. the men to get out of the building. |
| 14. The security guard asked... | D. watching the clock on the classroom wall. |
| 15. Could you look at... | E. my pet cat for me when I went away. |

Chapter 12 → Parachutes

superlatives

On a flight on a small private plane, a doctor, a lawyer, a model, and an old lady with her grandson were the only passengers. Unfortunately, the plane developed engine trouble. The pilot went back to speak to the passengers.

'I have good news and bad news,' he said. 'The bad news is that the plane is going to crash, but the good news is that we have some parachutes. However, there are six people on this plane and we only have five parachutes. As you can see, I'm wearing mine right now.'

With that, the pilot jumped out of the plane, pulled the cord for his parachute and disappeared from view. The doctor spoke up first.

'Well, my job is saving lives and that's **one of the most important jobs in the world**, so I should have one of the parachutes', and she took a pack and jumped.

Next was the lawyer.

'I'm **the most intelligent man in the world**, so I should have one, too,' he said, and he took a pack and leapt from the plane. Then the model stood up.

'I'm **one of the most beautiful women in the world**, so I think I should have one as well.'

Sadly, the grandmother turned to her grandson.

'Well, there's only one left. I think you should have it, dear. I've already had **the best years of my life**.'

'Oh, don't worry, grandma,' said the boy, '**The most intelligent man in the world** just jumped out of the plane with my back pack.'



Grammar: superlatives

For short adjectives, use **the + adjective + -est** to form the superlative.

*Where is **the longest river** in the world?*

*It was **the hottest day** of the year.*

For longer adjectives use **the most + adjective** to form the superlative:

*It was **the most interesting place** I've ever been to.*

*What's **the most expensive thing** you've ever bought?*

After superlatives use **in** for places.

*It's **one of the most important jobs in the world**.*

After superlatives use **of** for periods of time.

*It's **the best time of your life**.*

Complete these sentences with an adjective in the superlative form.

intelligent cold long dangerous difficult

1. The mosquito is one of _____ animals in the world.
2. I think this is _____ water I've ever swum in.
3. He's not exactly stupid. In fact, I think he's _____ person I know.
4. Although the exam wasn't very easy, it wasn't _____ exam I've ever taken either.
5. We had the party at midsummer, on _____ day of the year

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

6. Everest is the highest mountain **in / of** the world.
7. August is usually the hottest month **in / of** the year in my city.
8. This is one of the most interesting monuments **in / of** the country.
9. Who is the most intelligent person **in / of** the whole class?
10. Lee Marshal has been one of the best players **in / of** the season.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct word to complete these definitions.

doctor lawyer pilot model passenger

1. A _____ is someone who practices medicine.
2. A _____ is a person who shows clothes by wearing them.
3. A _____ is somebody who travels without driving.
4. A _____ is the person who controls a plane.
5. A _____ is a person who practises or studies law.

There is a mistake in every sentence. Find it and correct it.

6. Knowing how to use a parachute can safe your life.
7. The balloon went up into the air and disappeared in view
8. I need a new pencil because, as you can watch, mine is broken.
9. I went to the shop to buy the DVD and there was only one leave.
10. I asked them for help and Dave said up first.

Chapter 13 → Fear of flying

be going to (intentions and predictions)

Mr. Harrison needed to fly from London to New York. He was afraid of flying but the journey was important for his job so he bought a plane ticket from a travel agent.

At the airport, he tried not to be nervous about his first flight.

'I'm **not going to** worry about it', he told himself 'Everything is **going to be** fine. I'm going to get on the plane, I'm **going to go** to sleep for a few hours and when I wake up I'm **going to be** in New York.'

The plane took off and after an hour in the air, there was a loud noise. Mr. Harrison heard one of the flight attendants say to the other, 'Oh no! That sounds really bad.'

Mr. Harrison called the flight attendant over and asked, 'Excuse me, but is everything **going to be** OK?'

'Oh, don't worry about a thing, sir. Everything **is going to be** just fine. We're **going to arrive** a little later in New York, but that's all. Just fasten your seatbelt and go back to sleep.'

Mr. Harrison tried to go back to sleep again but only ten minutes later, there was screaming and shouting from other passengers as they pointed out of the window.

'The engines are on fire! We're **going to crash!** We're all **going to die!**'

The pilot opened the door of the cockpit and told the passengers to keep calm. He was smiling and his voice was relaxed so Mr. Harrison felt a little better. The pilot walked to the emergency exit of the plane and took some packages from under a seat. He gave some to the flight attendants and took one for himself.

Mr. Harrison was now very worried and so he asked an attendant, 'Excuse me, but are those packages parachutes? You said we had nothing to worry about!'

'No, sir. Don't worry about a thing. We're **going to get** some help.'



Grammar: *be going to* used for intentions and predictions

You can use **be going to + verb** to make predictions about the future, particularly when your prediction is based on the evidence of your senses or experience.

*Look at those clouds. It's **going to rain** soon.*

*Your car engine is making a bad noise. It's **going to break down**.*

You can use **be going to + verb** to talk about things you have arranged to do in the future.

*I'm **going to get** on the plane.*

*I'm **going to visit** my cousins on Saturday.*

Match the evidence with the predictions.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. He looks very tired. His eyes are closing. | A. He's going to drop them. |
| 2. He's carrying a tray with a lot of glasses on it. He isn't looking where he's walking. | B. He's going to miss it. |
| 3. His plane leaves at nine but he hasn't arrived at the airport yet. The time is 8.58. | C. He's going to win. |
| 4. He forgot to take his jacket with him and now it's just started snowing. | D. He's going to fall asleep. |
| 5. He is the fastest runner in the race. Everyone else is metres behind him. | E. He's going to be hungry. |
| 6. He forgot to take his lunch with him and there's nowhere to buy anything. | F. He's going to get cold. |

Choose a verb to complete these sentences. Use *be going to* + verb.

get take give make do keep

7. Oh no! It's raining. I forgot my umbrella so I _____ wet.
8. I'm sure you _____ your best in the exam.
9. Dave makes me so angry. I don't know how I _____ calm.
10. The builders are coming on Monday so I'm afraid they _____ a noise while they're working.
11. I'm excited about my trip to Rome next week. I _____ my ticket on the internet tonight.
12. I _____ lots of photographs while I'm there so I can show everyone where I've been.

Vocabulary exercises**Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.**

point scream fasten take worry

1. The plane doesn't _____ off until ten o'clock.
2. Don't _____ about a thing!
3. When Suzy saw the spider she started to _____.
4. Can you _____ out interesting places on the journey?
5. Please _____ your seat belt.

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

6. I could see from the smoke that the forest was **at** / **in** / **on** fire.
7. Are you afraid **of** / **for** / **to** flying?
8. I felt quite nervous **to** / **about** / **with** my first day at university.
9. It's nothing important. Just go **back** / **out** / **away** to sleep.
10. You've got nothing to worry **on** / **about** / **for**. Everything's going to be just fine.

Choose a word to make a compound noun.

ticket

belt

agent

exit

attendant

11. emergency _____
12. flight _____
13. plane _____
14. travel _____
15. seat _____

Chapter 14 → *In the ice cream shop*

will for decisions

A man went into a restaurant and the waitress came over to ask him what he wanted.

The man said, 'I'll **have** some vanilla ice cream and some strawberry ice cream, some lemon ice cream and some banana ice cream.'

'OK, sir.' said the waitress, '**Will** there **be** anything else?'

'Er, yes...' said the man, 'Do you have any chocolate sauce?'

'Yes, sir. We do,' replied the waitress.

'Great, I'll **have** double chocolate sauce on that.'

'Anything else, sir?'

'Oh, yes, do you have any cream?'

'Certainly sir.'

'And,' continued the man, 'I'll **have** extra cream on all of those.'

'Yes sir.' said the waitress, writing down the whole order, 'And would you like any nuts on top?'

'Nuts?' said the man, horrified, 'Oh, no! I **won't have** any nuts. I'm on a diet.'



Grammar: *will* for decisions

When you make a decision at the time of speaking use *will* + verb (without *to*). We often use this form at the moment of making a choice.

I'll have a glass of mineral water please.

I won't have a desert but I'll have a coffee please.

Match the statements with the responses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What would you like to drink? | A. No, it's OK, thanks. I'll use my own bag. |
| 2. It's very hot in here. | B. No, that's all thanks. |
| 3. Do you need a plastic bag? | C. I'll answer it. |
| 4. Will there be anything else? | D. Is it? I'll find my umbrella, then. |
| 5. I think the phone is ringing. | E. Yes, I am. I think I'll go to bed early tonight. |
| 6. Did you post that letter? | F. No, that's OK. I'll call back later. |
| 7. Jo's in a meeting now. Can I take a message? | G. No, I forgot. I'll do it right away. |
| 8. It's raining outside, you know. | H. I'll have a lemon soda, please. |
| 9. You look tired. | I. You're right. I'll open a window. |

Vocabulary exercises

Which word is the odd one out?

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. strawberry | menu | lemon | banana |
| 2. waiter | waitress | vanilla | customer |
| 3. chocolate | sauce | cream | restaurant |
| 4. extra | on | over | into |

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. I'll write... | A. over to take our order. |
| 6. I'll go... | B. with extra sauce. |
| 7. I'll have a vanilla ice cream... | C. down your phone number. |
| 8. I'll ask him... | D. of the ice cream please. |
| 9. I'd like some nuts on top... | E. on a diet very soon. |
| 10. I'll call the waitress... | F. what he wants. |

Chapter 15 → *Fishing in the rain*

past continuous



It was a cold dark evening in February in the city. It **was raining** heavily and the roads were covered in water. George **was leaving** his office after work when he noticed a poor old man. The man **was standing** next to a puddle in the road. He **was wearing** long rubber fishing boots and he **was holding** a stick with a piece of string. The string **was hanging** in the puddle. George asked the old man what he **was doing** and the man replied that he **was fishing**. 'Poor guy!', George thought. The old man **was obviously going** crazy. George felt sorry for the old man, and he **was getting** very wet, standing outside in the rain, so he decided to invite the old man to have a drink with him in a nearby bar.

George ordered a drink for himself and bought one for the old man. The old man **was smiling** happily as he was drinking. While they **were finishing** their drinks, George tried to start a conversation. He turned to the old man and asked,

'So is the fishing good today?'

'Not bad today, thanks.' replied the old man.

'And how many have you caught?'

'You're the eighth,' the old man answered.

Grammar: past continuous

We use the **past continuous** form to describe the background events in a story. It is often used to talk about the weather, to describe what people were wearing and to talk about actions which were in progress at the beginning of the story.

*We **were wearing** very smart clothes because we **were going** to a wedding.*

*The sun **was shining** and Helen **was feeling** very happy.*

We often use the time expressions **as** and **while** with the past continuous form to show that the two things were happening at the same time.

*I **was cleaning** the apartment while you **were drinking** in the bar.*

*It **was raining** heavily as I **was walking** home.*

Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. How did you break your leg? | A. Having lunch. |
| 2. What was the weather like while you were there? | B. Quite nervous. |
| 3. What was he wearing when you last saw him? | C. I was skiing. |
| 4. What were they doing when you phoned? | D. Something warm and dark. |
| 5. How were you feeling while you were taking the exam? | E. It was freezing. |

Choose a verb to complete these sentences. Put the verb into the past continuous form.

hold leave rain wear begin

6. We didn't go out in the afternoon because it _____.
7. We _____ the office when we saw the note on the desk.
8. We arrived at the cinema just as the film _____.
9. When I first met her she _____ a red dress and black boots.
10. Mike _____ a tray of drinks when the dog ran out in front of him.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. It was getting cold and dark and the two people were _____ lost.
A. happily B. obviously C. heavily D. closely
2. I wasn't wearing boots and I stepped into a very deep _____, so my feet got wet.
A. water B. rain C. puddle D. wet
3. I bought some _____ to tie the flowers to the sticks.
A. string B. stick C. boots D. rubber
4. It started to rain so we went into a _____ bar.
A. nearly B. closely C. nearby D. near
5. I _____ the girl what she was doing.
A. replied B. answered C. said D. asked

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

catch feel order go invite

6. I'd like to _____ Mark and Sarah to the party but I don't know their phone numbers.
7. I walked up to the bar to _____ a drink.
8. I _____ sorry for Karl because he lost his job last week
9. I'm going fishing next weekend. I hope I _____ lots of fish.
10. My computer crashed again! I think I'm going to _____ crazy!

Chapter 16 → *Pirate story*

past continuous / past simple



An old pirate **was sitting** in the bar. He **was smoking** a pipe and **drinking** a glass of rum. He **was wearing** an eye patch and he had a parrot on his shoulder and a wooden leg. Instead of his right hand he had a metal hook. A young sailor **was chatting** with the pirate and he asked him about his adventures at sea.

'So, how did you lose your leg?', the young man asked the pirate.

'Arrr!', said the pirate, 'You see, some sharks **were circling** the ship when I fell overboard. Luckily, my men pulled me back onto the ship before the sharks ate me completely, but one of the sharks got my leg.'

'And how about the hook on your hand? How did you lose your hand?'

'I **was boarding** a ship when another sailor cut off my hand with a sword.'

'That's amazing! What a life full of adventures!' said the young man. 'And how about your eye? How did you lose that?'

'I **was eating** a grapefruit when the juice went into my eye.'

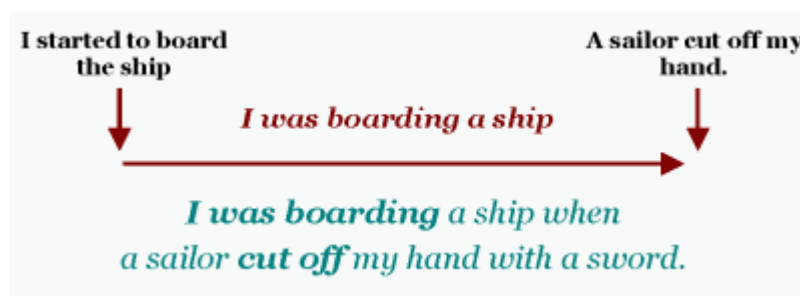
'But I don't understand. How did you lose your eye from the grapefruit juice?'

'Arrr!' said the pirate, 'it was my first day with the new hook.'

Grammar: past continuous v. past simple

Use the **past continuous** to describe something in progress over a period of time in the past.

Use the **past simple** to talk about something completed in the past.



Choose the correct form to complete these sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ TV when the phone _____. [watch / ring]
2. What _____ you _____ when you _____ your leg? [do / hurt]
3. We _____ football when it _____ to rain. [play / start]
4. I _____ a bath when you _____. [have / call]
5. She _____ too many books when she _____ over. [carry / fall]
6. I _____ in the library when David _____ in. [work / walk]
7. He _____ his email when the computer _____. [write / crash]
8. _____ you _____ when I _____ you last night? [sleep / phone]
9. I _____ for my shoes in the cupboard when I _____ the money. [look / find]
10. Mark _____ when he _____ a noise in the night. [sleep / hear]

Vocabulary exercises

A. Match the broken expressions.

1. to board... 2. to fall... 3. to wear... 4. to chat with... 5. to eat...

A. ...a friend B. ...a grapefruit C. ...overboard D. ...an eye patch E. ...a ship

B. What are these things used for?

1. a hook 2. a sword 3. a pipe 4. a patch 5. a ship

- A. This is used to fight with, as a weapon
- B. This is used to smoke leaf tobacco
- C. This is sometimes used to catch fish
- D. This is used to travel across oceans
- E. This is used to cover an injured eye

Chapter 17 → *The bus driver and the mother*

present perfect + *ever / never*

A young woman got onto a London bus one morning. She was carrying a baby. As she was buying her ticket, the bus driver said,

‘That’s the ugliest baby I’ve ever seen!’

The woman was furious. With a furious expression on her face, she stormed down to the back of the bus and sat down next to another passenger. The passenger noticed how upset she was, so he asked her,

‘What’s happened?’

‘I’ve never been so furious in my life. That bus driver insulted me.’

‘That’s terrible,’ sympathised the passenger. ‘How rude! You’re a customer so he should be polite to you. Tell you what, why don’t you go and tell him how angry you are?’

‘Ok, then,’ the woman said, ‘You’re right. I will. I’ll go and tell him what I think about his behaviour.’

‘Good idea,’ said the passenger, ‘and I’ll hold your monkey for you.’



Grammar: present perfect simple with *ever* / *never*

When you talk about your experiences of life you often use present perfect simple. The word order is **has / have + ever + past participle**.

It's the hottest summer I've ever seen.

I've never eaten such a delicious meal!

Have you ever seen a cat as fat as that before?

Match the questions with the answers for these five jokes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Have you ever traveled on a submarine? | A. Have you ever tried to iron one? |
| 2. What two things have you never eaten for breakfast? | B. Lunch and dinner. |
| 3. Doctor, help me! My son's eaten my pen. What can I do? | C. No, I always use an oven. |
| 4. Why is an elephant's skin so full of wrinkles? | D. No, I haven't. I can only travel with the windows open. |
| 5. Have you ever cooked a chicken with a wooden leg? | E. Why not use a pencil? |

Put these sentences into the correct order.

6. an place I've been never interesting such to
7. ever the I've read book It's best
8. life my so angry I've felt in never
9. beautiful met woman ever Have you a more ?
10. at stayed ever I've It's hotel the worst

Vocabulary exercises

Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. behaviour | A. a negative comment or an action which makes someone feel small or angry |
| 2. sympathy | B. the look on your face which shows how you feel |
| 3. insult | C. a traveller on public transport |
| 4. expression | D. the way someone acts |
| 5. passenger | E. a feeling of sorrow about someone else's problems |

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

6. You can see that Carol's _____ upset about something.
A. being B. making C. having D. feeling
7. I hardly ever _____ an umbrella because I always lose them on buses or trains.
A. wear B. carry C. hold D. make
8. I was very _____ about Jack's rude behaviour to Lucy.
A. rude B. terrible C. furious D. angry
9. The train was crowded so I _____ opposite another passenger.
A. sat down B. sat along C. sat in D. sat across
10. I _____ with you for having to get up so early tomorrow morning!
A. notice B. sympathise C. hold D. feel

Chapter 18 → *The wrong answer*

Present perfect simple



At a job interview the interviewer said to the potential employee,

‘So I see here on your CV that **you’ve had** twelve jobs in the last three years.’

‘Oh yes,’ replied the candidate, ‘That’s right. **I’ve had** a lot of experience working in this area.’

‘Well, yes, **you’ve worked** for a lot of different companies, but **you’ve never stayed** with any employer for longer than three months.’ continued the interviewer, ‘To me, that gives the impression that you quit your jobs as soon as you get bored with them. Is this true?’

‘Oh no, that’s not how it is at all,’ answered the candidate, ‘**I’ve never quit** a job in my life.’

Grammar: present perfect for past experiences

Use the **present perfect simple** to talk about past experiences and achievements which are important and relevant to the present.

The present perfect simple is formed using *have / has* + **past participle**.

Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

1A. Has he given you his phone number?

1B. Has given he you his phone number?

2A. I hasn't finished the book yet.

2B. I haven't finished the book yet.

3A. I've never seen this movie before.

3B. I've never saw this movie before.

4A. Have you lose you notebook?

4B. Have you lost your notebook?

5A. I been to this city three times before.

5B. I've been to this city three times before.

6A. I've ever read anything so boring.

6B. I've never read anything so boring.

7A. Have you meet his cousin?

7B. Have you met his cousin?

8A. I've written a lot of emails.

8B. I've wrote a lot of emails.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a verb from the box to complete these sentences.

get

work

have

give

quit

1. Try to _____ the interviewer the impression you are serious about the job.

2. Do you _____ a lot of experience working in this area?

3. Have you ever _____ a job because you didn't enjoy it?

4. In every job you sometimes _____ bored with some aspects of it.

5. Would you like to _____ for a large multinational company?

Match the words with the definitions.

1. interviewer

2. employee

3. candidate

4. company

5. a CV (curriculum vitae)

A. someone who applies for a job or who takes an examination

B. someone who asks questions to applicants for jobs

C. a commercial business

D. a short account of someone's education, qualifications and experience

E. someone who works for another person or company for money