













































ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK

LEVEL 2 BEGINNER

















































A COMPLETE SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

Author

Rachel Harding has a background in English-language teaching and is now a full-time author of English-language learning materials. She has written for major English-language publishers including Oxford University Press.

Course consultant

Tim Bowen has taught English and trained teachers in more than 30 countries worldwide. He is the co-author of works on pronunciation teaching and language-teaching methodology, and author of numerous books for English-language teachers. He is currently a freelance materials writer, editor, and translator. He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Linguists.

Language consultant

Professor Susan Barduhn is an experienced English-language teacher, teacher trainer, and author, who has contributed to numerous publications. In addition to directing English-language courses in at least four different continents, she has been President of the International Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign Language, and an adviser to the British Council and the US State Department. She is currently a Professor at the School for International Training in Vermont, USA.

COURSE BOOK

LEVEL 2 BEGINNER























































































US Editors Allison Singer, Jenny Siklos Editors Gareth Clark, Lisa Gillespie, Andrew Kerr-Jarrett Art Editors Chrissy Barnard, Ray Bryant Senior Art Editor Sharon Spencer Editorial Assistants Jessica Cawthra, Sarah Edwards Illustrators Edwood Burn, Denise Joos, Michael Parkin, Jemma Westing

Audio Producer Liz Hammond Managing Editor Daniel Mills Managing Art Editor Anna Hall Project Manager Christine Stroyan Jacket Designer Natalie Godwin Jacket Editor Claire Gell Jacket Design Development Manager Sophia MTT

Producer, Pre-Production Luca Frassinetti Producer Mary Slater Publisher Andrew Macintyre Art Director Karen Self Publishing Director Jonathan Metcalf

DK India

Jacket Designer Surabhi Wadhwa Managing Jackets Editor Saloni Singh Senior DTP Designer Harish Aggarwal

First American Edition, 2016 Published in the United States by DK Publishing 345 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10014

Copyright © 2016 Dorling Kindersley Limited DK, a Division of Penguin Random House LLC 16 17 18 19 20 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 001-292811-Jun/2016

All rights reserved.

Without limiting the rights under the copyright reserved above, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise), without the prior written permission of the copyright owner. Published in Great Britain by Dorling Kindersley Limited.

> A catalog record for this book is available from the Library of Congress. ISBN 978-1-4654-5183-5

DK books are available at special discounts when purchased in bulk for sales promotions, premiums, fund-raising, or educational use. For details, contact: DK Publishing Special Markets, 345 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10014 SpecialSales@dk.com

Printed and bound in China

All images © Dorling Kindersley Limited For further information see: www.dkimages.com

> A WORLD OF IDEAS: SEE ALL THERE IS TO KNOW

> > www.dk.com

Contents

How the course works 01 Talking about yourself 12 New language Using "to be" Vocabulary Names, jobs, and family New skill Talking about yourself 02 Talking about routines 16 New language The present simple **Vocabulary** Routines and pastimes New skill Talking about routines 03 Today I'm wearing... 20 New language The present continuous Vocabulary Clothes and activities New skill Talking about what's happening now 04 What's happening? 24 New language Present continuous questions Vocabulary Activities and gadgets New skill Asking about the present 05 Types of verbs 28 New language Action and state verbs Vocabulary Activities New skill Using state verbs

06 **Vocabulary** Feelings and moods

8

07 How are you feeling?	32	15 Making comparisons	54
New language "Feeling" and emotions		New language Comparative adjectives	
Vocabulary Adjectives of emotions		Vocabulary Travel and countries	
New skill Talking about your feelings		New skill Comparing things	
08 Vocabulary Transportation	36	16 Talking about extremes	58
		New language Superlative adjectives	
		Vocabulary Animals, facts, and places	
09 Routines and exceptions	38	New skill Talking about extremes	
New language Exceptions			
Vocabulary Time markers		17 Vocabulary Geographical features	62
New skill Contrasting routines and exceptions		Vocabular y Geographical reactives	02
10 Vocabulary The body	42	18 Making choices	64
, ,		New language "Which" and "what"	
		Vocabulary Geographical words	
11 What's the matter?	44	New skill Asking multiple-choice questions	
New language Health complaints			
Vocabulary Body parts and pain phrases		19 Using large numbers	68
New skill Saying what's wrong		New language Large numbers	00
		Vocabulary Thousands and millions	
12 Vocabulary Weather	46	New skill Talking about large amounts	
		20 Vocabulary The calendar	70
13 What's the weather like?	48	vocabular y The Calendar	70
New language Weather descriptions			
Vocabulary Temperature words		21 Talking about dates	72
New skill Talking about the weather			12
		New language Dates, "was born," "ago" Vocabulary Numbers, months, and years	
14 Vocabulary Travel		New skill Talking about dates	
14 Vocabulary Travel	52	TACAN SKIII TAIKITIS ADOUT GATES	

22 Talking about the past New language The past simple of "to be" Vocabulary Jobs, town, and life events New skill Talking about past states	74	30 Applying for a job New language Interview responses Vocabulary Job words and phrases New skill Dealing with job applications	102
23 Past events	78	31 Types of questions	104
New language Regular verbs in the past simple Vocabulary Pastimes and life events New skill Talking about your past		New language Subject and object questions Vocabulary Workplace words New skill Asking different kinds of question	
Past abilities New language Using "could" in the past simple Vocabulary Abilities and pastimes New skill Talking about past abilities	82	32 Someone, anyone, everyone New language Indefinite pronouns Vocabulary Office words New skill Talking about people in general	108
25 Vocabulary Entertainment	84	33 Making conversation New language Short questions Vocabulary Question words	110
26 Irregular past verbs New language Irregular verbs in the past simple Vocabulary Sequence words	86	New skill Asking short questions	
New skill Describing the past		34 Vocabulary Going out	112
Vocabulary Tools and implements	92	Future arrangements New language Future with present continuous Vocabulary Excuses	114
28 Telling a story New language "About," opinions	94	New skill Talking about future arrangements	
Vocabulary Opinions New skill Describing media and culture		36 Plans and intentions New language Future tense Vocabulary Time words and phrases	118
29 Asking about the past New language Past simple questions Vocabulary Travel and activities New skill Talking about vacations	98	New skill Talking about your plans	

37 What's going to happen	122	44 Vocabulary Household chores	148
New language The future with "going to"			
Vocabulary Prediction verbs			
New skill Predicting future events		45 Around the house	150
		New language The present perfect	
38 Vocabulary Animals	126	Vocabulary Household chores	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		New skill Talking about the recent past	
39 Making predictions	128	46 Events in your life	154
New language The future with "will"		New language The present perfect	
Vocabulary Prediction words		Vocabulary Adventure sports	
New skill Saying what you think will happen		New skill Talking about past events	
40 Making quick decisions	132	47 Events in your year	158
New language Quick decisions with "will"		New language "Yet" and "already"	
Vocabulary Decision words		Vocabulary Routines and chores	
New skill Talking about future actions		New skill Talking about the recent past	
41 Future possibilities	136	48 Eating out	162
New language Using "might"		New language Restaurant phrases	
Vocabulary Activities, food, and pastimes		Vocabulary Food preparation	
New skill Talking about future possibilities		New skill Ordering a meal in a restaurant	
42 Giving advice	140	49 Achievements and ambitions	164
New language "Should"		New language Desires and plans	
Vocabulary Advice		Vocabulary Travel and adventure sports	
New skill Giving advice		New skill Talking about your achievements	
43 Making suggestions	144	Answers	168
New language "Could" for suggestions		Index	181
Vocabulary Advice		IIIGEX	101
New skill Making suggestions			

How the course works

English for Everyone is designed for people who want to teach themselves the English language. Like all language courses, it covers the core skills: grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation,

listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Unlike in other courses,

the skills are taught and practiced as visually as possible, using images and graphics to help you understand and remember. The best way to learn is to work through the book in order, making full use of the audio available on the website and app. Turn to the practice book at the end of each unit to reinforce your learning with additional exercises.

FREE AUDIO

website and app

www.dkefe.com

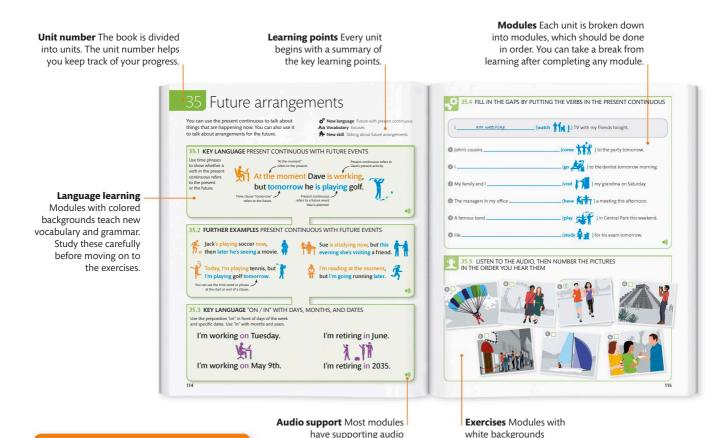


contain exercises that help

skills to reinforce learning.

you practice your new

26 Irregular past verbs



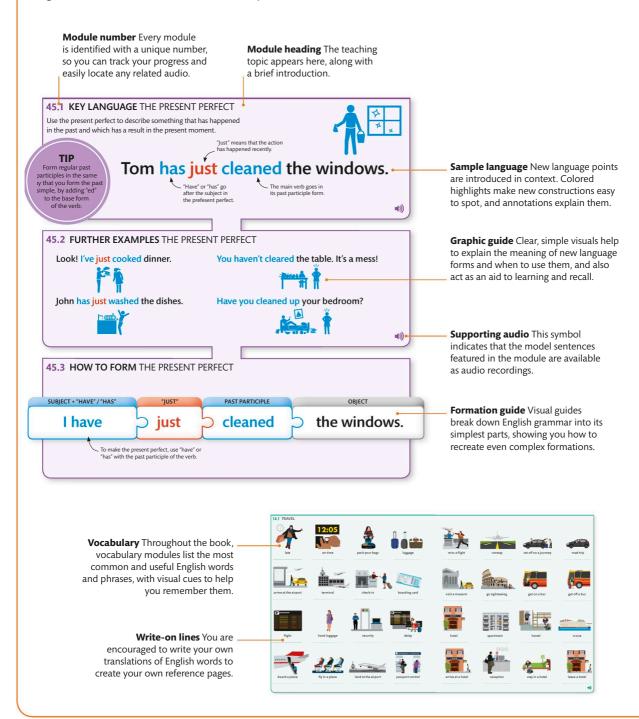
recordings of native English

speakers to help you improve

your speaking and listening skills.

Language modules

New language points are taught in carefully graded stages, starting with a simple explanation of when they are used, then offering further examples of common usage, and a detailed breakdown of how key constructions are formed.



Practice modules

Each exercise is carefully graded to drill and test the language taught in the corresponding course book units. Working through the exercises alongside the course book will help you remember what you have learned and become more fluent. Every exercise is introduced with a symbol to indicate which skill is being practiced.



GRAMMAR

Apply new language rules in different contexts.



READING

Examine target language in real-life English contexts.



LISTENING

Test your understanding of spoken English.



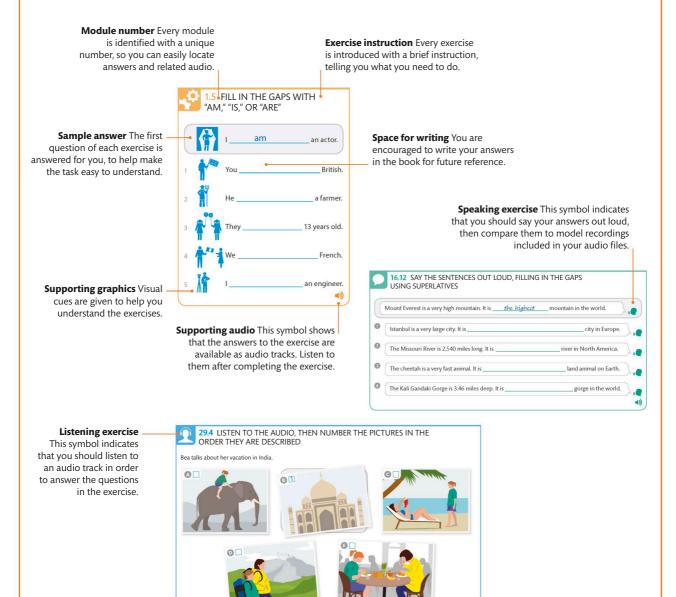
VOCABULARY

Cement your understanding of key vocabulary.



SPEAKING

Compare your spoken English to model audio recordings.



Audio

English for Everyone features extensive supporting audio materials. You are encouraged to use them as much as you can, to improve your understanding of spoken English, and to make your own accent and pronunciation more natural. Each file can be played, paused, and repeated as often as you like, until you are confident you understand what has been said.





LISTENING EXERCISES

This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.



SUPPORTING AUDIO

This symbol indicates that extra audio material is available for you to listen to after completing the module.





The course is designed to make it easy to monitor your progress, with regular summary and review modules. Answers are provided for every exercise, so you can see how well you have understood each teaching point.

Checklists Every unit ends with a checklist, where you can check off the new skills you have learned.

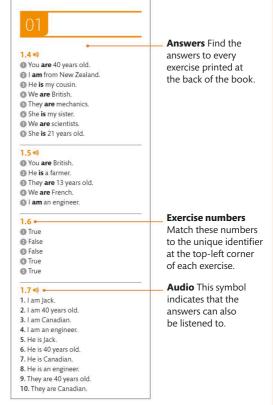


Review modules At the end of a group of units, you will find a more detailed review module, summarizing the language you have learned.

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 11-13 SAMPLE SENTENCE Ø UNIT SAYING YOU'RE NOT FEELING WELL Are you okay? No, I'm not feeling very well. 11.1 I have a broken foot, My foot hurts 11 3 11 4 HEALTH PROBLEMS I have a pain in my head. I have a headache What's the weather like? Okay, but there TAI KING ABOUT THE WEATHER 13.1, 13.2 It's 27 degrees celsius GIVING THE TEMPERATURE 13.5 How hot is it? It's boiling. TEMPERATURE PHRASES 13.5

How cold is it. It's free

Check boxes Use these boxes to mark the skills you feel comfortable with. Go back and review anything you feel you need to practice further.



11 Talking about yourself

When you want to tell someone about yourself, or about people and things that relate to you, use the present simple form of "to be."

New language Using "to be" Aa Vocabulary Names, jobs, and family New skill Talking about yourself

1.1 KEY LANGUAGE "TO BE" STATEMENTS

Use the verb "to be" to talk about your name, age, nationality, and job.



Hi! I am Noah. I'm 25 years old. I'm Australian and I'm a doctor.

> In conversational English, speakers often use contractions. These are shortened versions of pairs of words. "I am" can be shortened to "I'm."

> > **4**0)

1.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "TO BE" STATEMENTS

Mia is 72 years old.



Aban is a police officer.



Jack's aunt is Canadian.



They are the Jackson family.

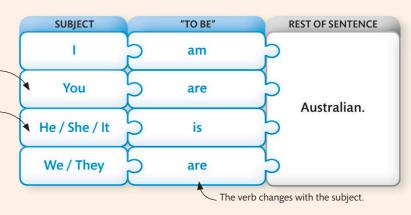




1.3 HOW TO FORM "TO BE" STATEMENTS

"You" in English is the same in the singular and plural.

These are pronouns. They are the subjects of these sentences.



, O

1.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

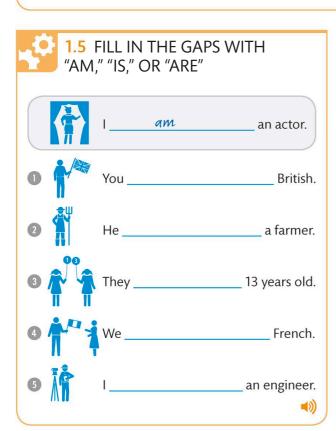
They are / js builders.

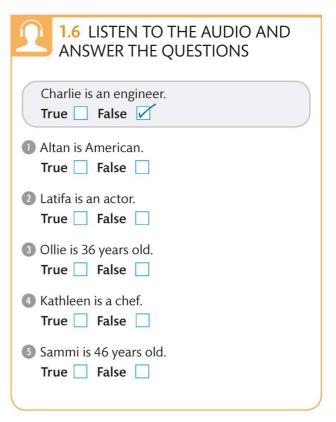
- 3 He is / are my cousin.
- 6 She is / are my sister.

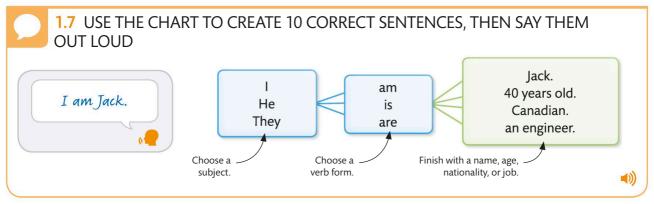
- 1 You are / is 40 years old.
- 4 We am / are British.
- We is / are scientists.

- ② I am / is from New Zealand.
- 5 They is / are mechanics.
- 8 She is / are 21 years old.









1.8 KEY LANGUAGE NEGATIVE "TO BE" STATEMENTS

To make a negative statement, add "not" after the verb.



I am not a nurse. I am a scientist.

40)

1.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES NEGATIVE "TO BE" STATEMENTS

"Are not" is often contracted to "aren't."

They aren't Canadian.

I'm not happy today.



He isn't at work this morning.

"Is not" is often contracted to "isn't."



Lucy is not my friend.

()





1.10 FILL IN THE GAPS TO MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES

It is not 11 o'clock.

- He _____ playing tennis.
- 2 She a waitress.
- 3 He _____ 30 years old.
- 4 We _____ teachers.
- 5 I _____ at work.
- 6 Lyla _____ a cat.

1.11 WRITE EACH SENTENCE IN ITS NEGATIVE FORM

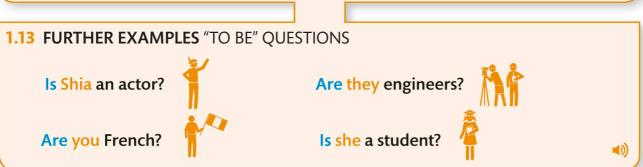
I am an engineer.

I am not an engineer.

- Maleh is their mother.
- 2 There is a bank on this street.
- 3 That is his laptop.
- 4 They are her grandparents.
- 5 Alyssa and Logan are your friends.

(1)











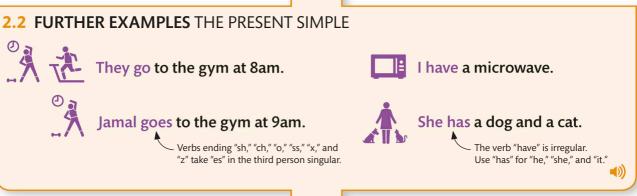
02 Talking about routines

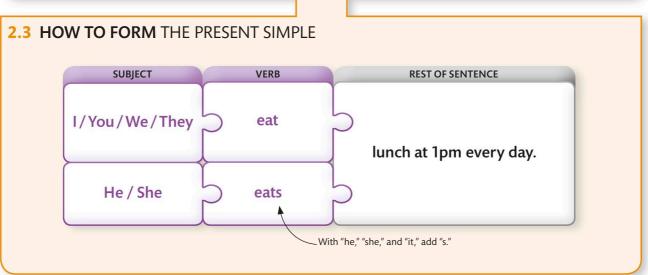
You can use present simple statements to describe your daily routines, pastimes, and possessions. Use "do" to form negatives and ask questions.

Aa Vocabulary Routines and pastimes

New skill Talking about routines









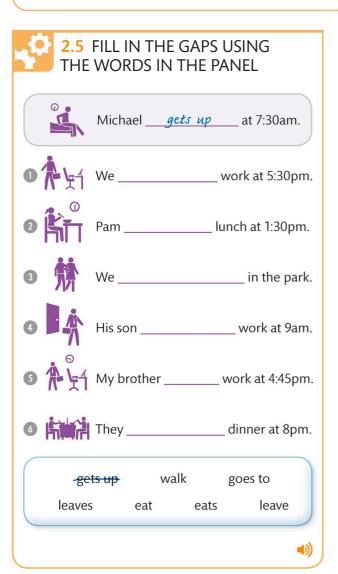
2.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

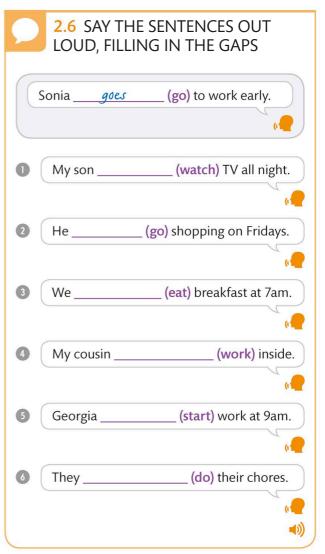
She eat / eats dinner in the evening.

- He wake up / wakes up at 7 o'clock.
- 2 | start / starts work at 10am.
- 3 They leave / leaves home at 8:45am.
- 4 We finish / finishes work at 4pm.

- 5 My friend has / have dinner at 6:30pm.
- 6 I cook / cooks dinner every night.
- My parents eat / eats lunch at 2pm.
- Mia get / gets up at 5 o'clock.
- My cousin work / works with animals.







2.7 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

Use "do not" before the main verb to make the negative. If the subject is "he," "she," or "it," use "does not."

I do not work outside.
I work inside.

The main verb does not change.



He does not work inside. He works outside.



1)

2.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE



He does not live in France.

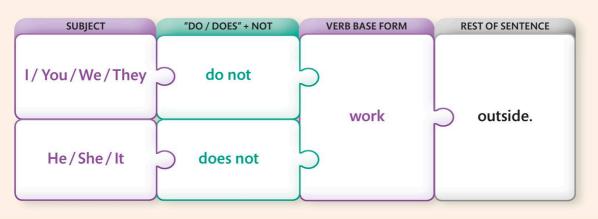


This house doesn't have a yard.

You can contract "do not" to "don't" and "does not" to "doesn't."



2.9 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE





2.10 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS

He gets up at 5am.

He does not get up at 5am.

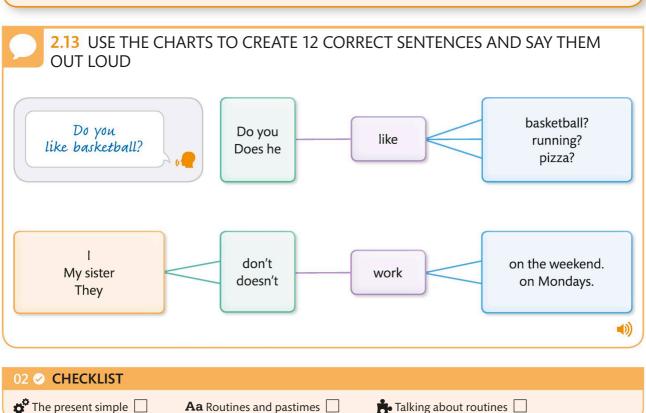
He doesn't get up at 5am.

I don't go to work every day.

He does not watch TV in the evening.

They work in an office.





Today I'm wearing...

You can use the present continuous to describe something that is happening now. It is often used to describe what people are wearing, using, or doing.

New language The present continuous Aa Vocabulary Clothes and activities



3.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use the present continuous form to describe what is happening right now.

Julie doesn't usually wear dresses, but today she is wearing a bright red dress.



This is the present continuous. It describes what is happening right now.

This is the present simple.

It describes a regular action.



3.2 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use "to be" plus the present participle (this is the "-ing" form of the verb) to form the present continuous.

She

SUBJECT

is

"TO BE"

VERB + "-ING"

wearing

REST OF SENTENCE

a red dress.

This is the present participle. These follow the same spelling rules as gerunds.

3.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS



She is walking the dog.



He is washing the dishes.



We are using our phones.

For verbs ending in "e" (such as "use"), take off the "e" and add "ing."



can use contractions.

Remember, you



She is relaxing at the moment.

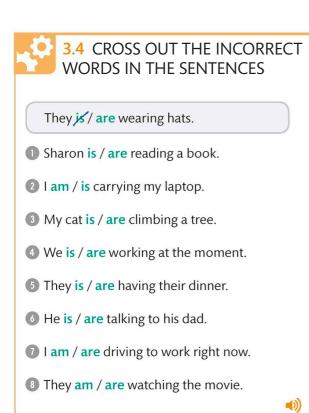
They're fighting with each other.

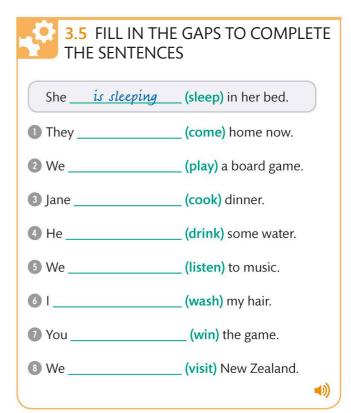


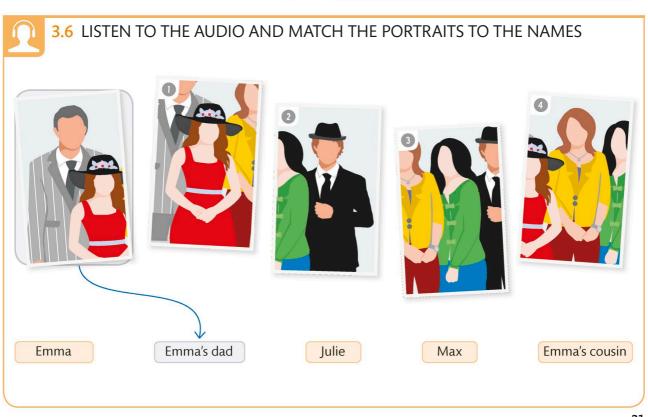
I am cutting some apples.

For single-syllable words ending consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final letter before adding "ing."











Make the negative of the present continuous by adding "not" after "to be." Don't change the present participle.



wearing a hat.

You still use the present participle when you make the negative.

40)

Add "not" after "to be" to make the negative. You can use contractions, too

3.8 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE



3.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE



She isn't walking the dog.



We aren't taking the bus today.



They aren't singing well today.



You aren't doing your job!

4))



3.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN THE SENTENCES

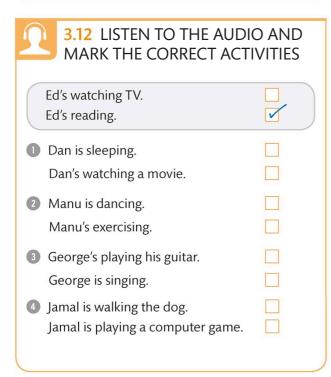
They isn't / aren't wearing coats.

- We isn't / aren't playing with them.
- The baby isn't / aren't sleeping.
- 3 He isn't / aren't watching the game.

- 4 You isn't / aren't wearing boots.
- 5 She isn't / aren't cooking lunch.
- 6 We isn't / aren't meeting right now.
- **1** I am not / aren't eating with them.

(()

3.11 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS NEGATIVE Sheila isn't walking (walk) the dog. They _____ (go) to the park. [2] I _____ (eat) this meal. 3] You _____ (wear) this coat again. 4] Frank's dog _____ (sit) by the fire. [3] My dad _____ (carry) the heavy box.





03 ⊘ CHECKLIST		
The present continuous	Aa Clothes and activities	👬 Talking about what's happening now 🗌

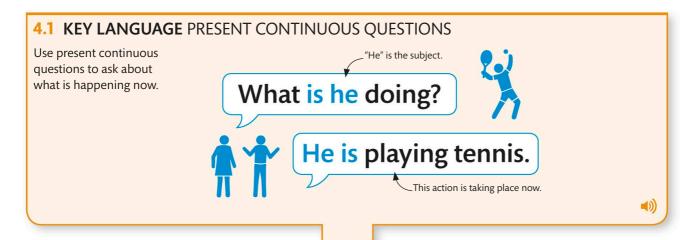
04 What's happening?

You can use the present continuous to ask about things that are happening now, at the time of speaking.

New language Present continuous questions

Aa Vocabulary Activities and gadgets

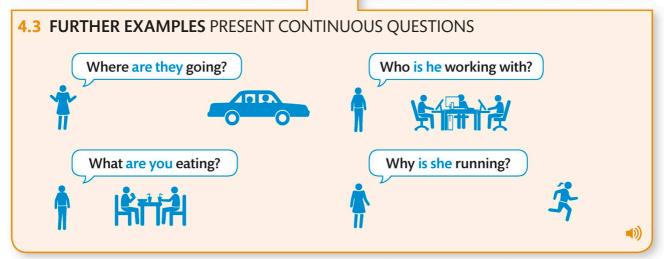
New skill Asking about the present



4.2 HOW TO FORM PRESENT CONTINUOUS QUESTIONS

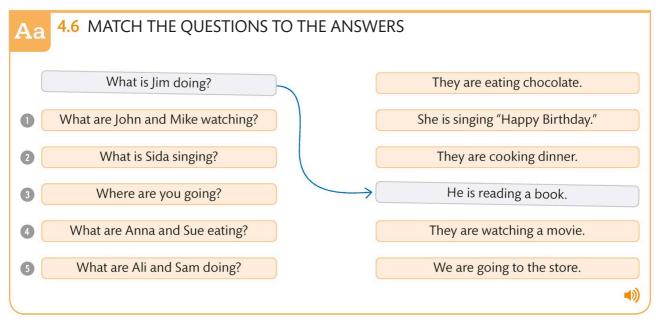
To make a question in the present continuous, swap the subject and "to be." You can also add question words.



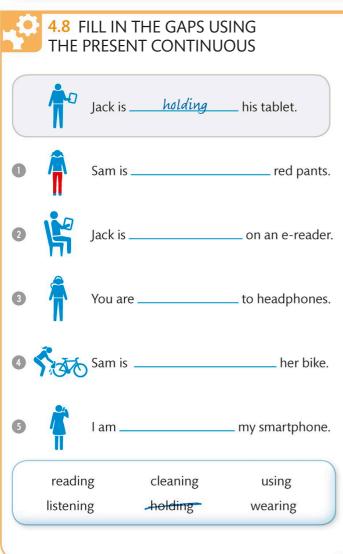


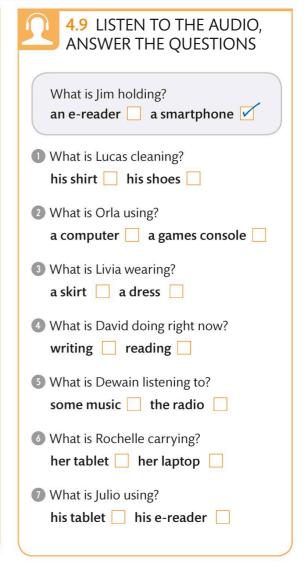












4.10 REWRITE THE QUESTIONS, CORRECTING THE ERRORS Where Lill is going? Where is Lill going? 1 What cleaning is Kimi? 4 Max what is holding? 2 What is doing Jill? 5 Is what carrying Marge?





05 Types of verbs

You can use most verbs in the continuous form to describe ongoing actions. Some verbs cannot be used in this way. These are called "state" verbs.

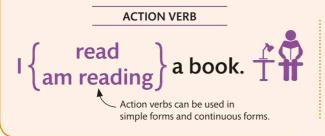
New language Action and state verbs

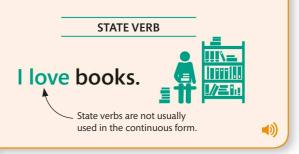
Aa Vocabulary Activities

New skill Using state verbs



Action verbs usually describe what people or things do. State verbs usually say how things are or how someone feels.





5.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES ACTION AND STATE VERBS

Dominic is eating ice cream.



I want to go on vacation.



Gayle is lying on the couch.



She has two cats and a dog.



Aa 5.3 FIND EIGHT VERBS IN THE GRID AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT HEADING

L O V E B I R A C S A H
T P Q A Y H E N V T Q A
R E M E M B E R D H M T
W A N T L E R E A D T E
L T B C O W D K S V X C
E E D E V T W E E E A I
I F A R N I A O F R G O

ACTION VERBS: STATE VERBS:

1 _____ want

4_____4___

5.4 A COMMON MISTAKES STATE VERBS

It is incorrect to use state verbs in the continuous form.



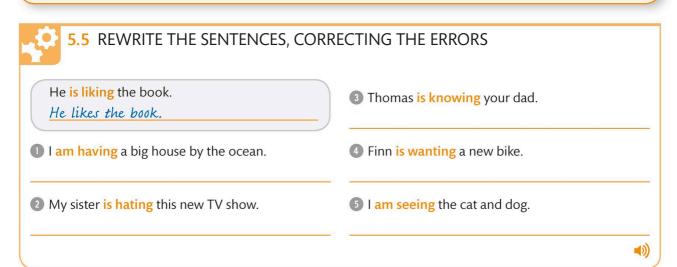
I want a new laptop.

You can usually only use state verbs in the simple form.

I am wanting a new laptop. 😢

You can't usually use state verbs in the continuous form

(()





5.6 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN THE SENTENCES



I want / am wanting some chocolate.



He reads / is reading a book at the moment.



She goes / is going to the store now.



Jo remembers / 's remembering my birthday.





Li plays / is playing tennis at the moment.



I always sing / am singing in the bath.



We don't want / are not wanting to leave.

05 CHECKLIST

Action and state verbs

Aa Activities



Using state verbs

06 Vocabulary

6.1 FEELINGS AND MOODS



















cheerful





irritated

































stressed













07 How are you feeling?

Talking about your feelings is an important part of everyday conversation. Use the present continuous to talk about how you're feeling. New language "Feeling" and emotions

Aa Vocabulary Adjectives of emotions

New skill Talking about your feelings







7.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS





He is feeling angry.



You are feeling proud.



She is feeling excited.



I am feeling sad.

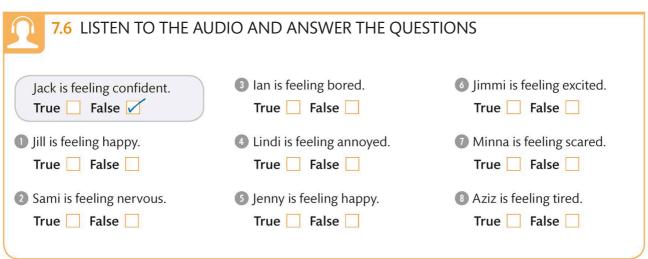


He's feeling scared.











7.8 HOW TO FORM TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS SUBJECT + "TO BE" **ADVERB FEELING ADJECTIVE** very I'm really happy. SO Use the subject Place these adverbs before the adjective and the verb "to be." to emphasize the strength of your feeling.

7.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS



I'm really angry.



They're so sad.



You're very excited.

before the adjective.



I'm so bored.



(



7.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, ADDING ADVERBS

I am excited. (really) I am really excited.

3 Lin is nervous. (very)

Joe's unhappy. (very)

4 She is confident. (very)

2 Bella and Edith are sad. (really)

5 They're tired. (so)



Aa

7.11 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL





2 I'm watching a movie on TV. It's a love story. The man and his wife are in different countries. They're very ______.



4 I'm at the supermarket. There's no milk, no butter, no flour, and no sugar. All the things that I need for the cake. I'm so ______.





3 We're at the concert. We're waiting for my favorite band in the world to come on stage. We're at the front. I'm so ______.



(5) I'm waiting to meet my new boss. She's talking to everyone in the office. I don't know what to say to her. I'm very _______.

sad happy bored angry excited nervous



07 O CHECKLIST

*Feeling" and emotions

Aa Adjectives of emotions

08 Vocabulary

8.1 TRANSPORTATION



car



taxi



bus



coach



plane



train



tram



motorcycle (US) motorbike (UK)



bicycle



boat



yacht



ship



helicopter



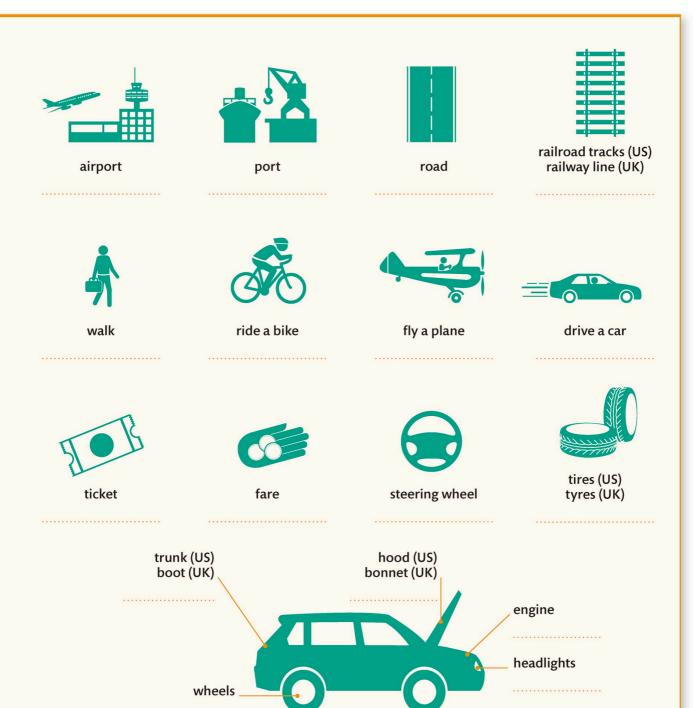
bus stop



train station



taxi rank



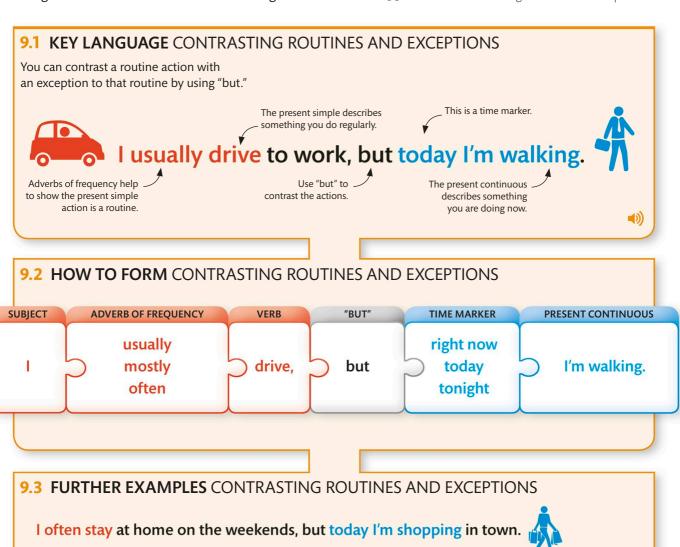
09 Routines and exceptions

Use the present simple to describe routines, and the present continuous to say what you are doing now. These tenses are often used together.

New language Exceptions

Aa Vocabulary Time markers

New skill Contrasting routines and exceptions



They usually go to the gym after work, but tonight they're going to the movies.



(()

Tonight, we're celebrating my birthday, but normally we don't eat out.



You can put the exception first.



9.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT TENSES

9.5 VOCABULARY TIME MARKERS



At the moment, I'm knitting.



I'm leaving right now.



I'm in a meeting this morning.



This afternoon, we're shopping.



Today, I'm on vacation.



They're seeing a play tonight.

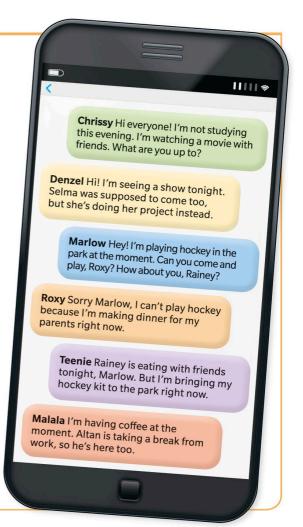




9.6 READ THE MESSAGES AND FILL THE GAPS USING THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Chrissy ____ is watching a movie ① Denzel ______. 2 Selma ______. 3 Marlow ______. 4 Roxy ______. 4 Rainey ______ . 6 Malala ______.

1 Altan ______ .





9.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHICH ACTIVITIES ARE EXCEPTIONS





















9.8 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT TENSES
Phil usually runs (Frun), but today he is cycling (Cycle).
Sally usually(swim), but right now(play) soccer. Output Description:
Abe normally(read), but tonight(read) to music.
They often (play) golf, but today (play) hockey.
I usually (take) a shower, but today (take) a bath.
09 ♥ CHECKLIST
Exceptions Aa Time markers Contrasting routines and exceptions

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 01-09 **SAMPLE SENTENCE** $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ UNIT **NEW LANGUAGE** I am Noah. I'm 25 years old. 1.1, TALKING ABOUT YOURSELF I eat lunch at 1pm every day. AND YOUR DAILY ROUTINE 2.1 She is wearing a red dress. 3.1 THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS What is he doing? PRESENT CONTINUOUS QUESTIONS 4.1 I am reading a book. I love books. 5.1 **ACTION AND STATE VERBS** How are you feeling? I am feeling happy. 7.1 TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS I usually drive to work, but today I'm walking. **ROUTINES AND EXCEPTIONS** 9.1

10.1 THE BODY head hair face neck cheek shoulders chin ear eyebrow eyelashes eye nose lips teeth mouth

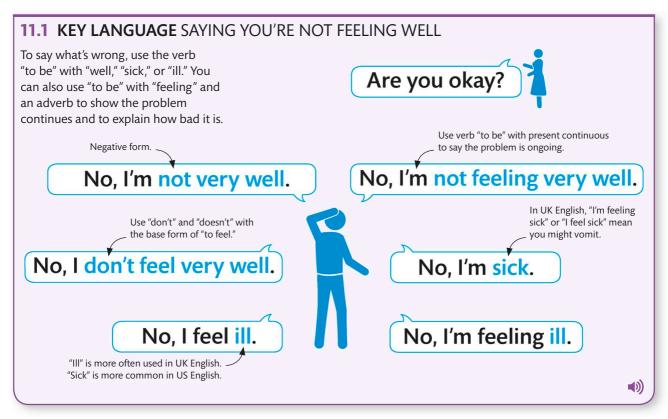


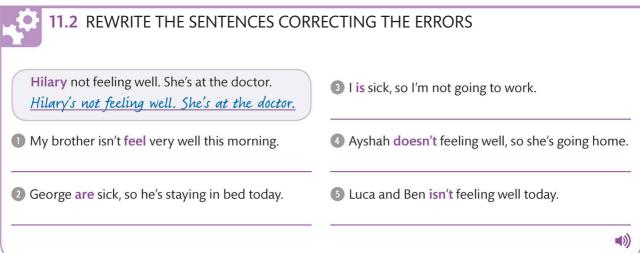
11 What's the matter?

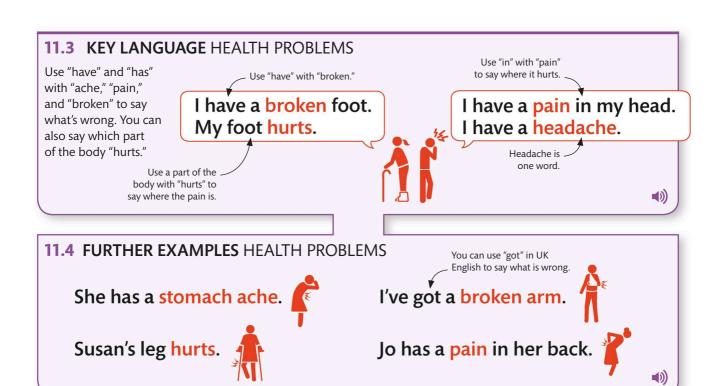
There are many different ways to say you're sick. You often use the negative, "not well," to talk about general illness, and "hurts," "ache," or "pain" for specific problems.

Aa Vocabulary Body parts and pain phrases

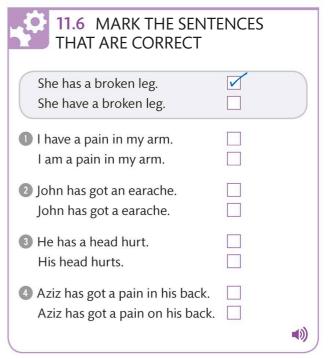
New skill Saying what's wrong



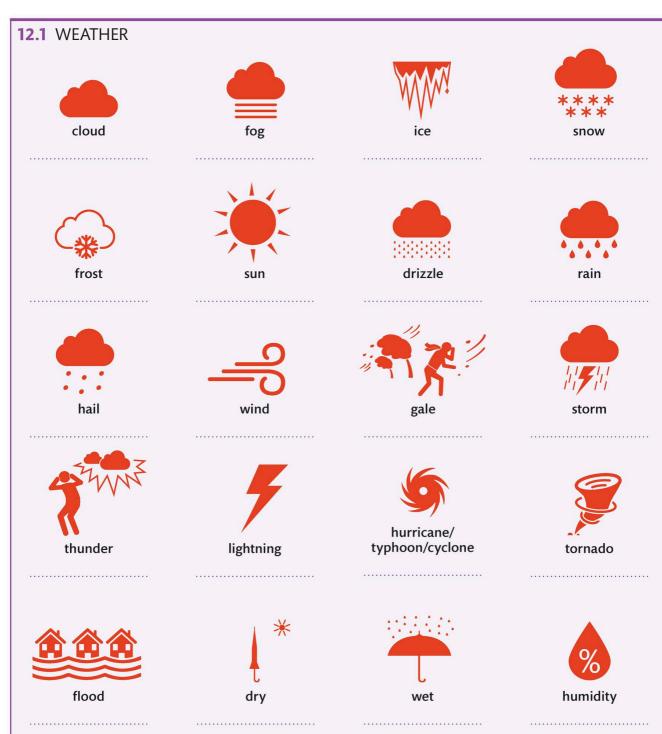


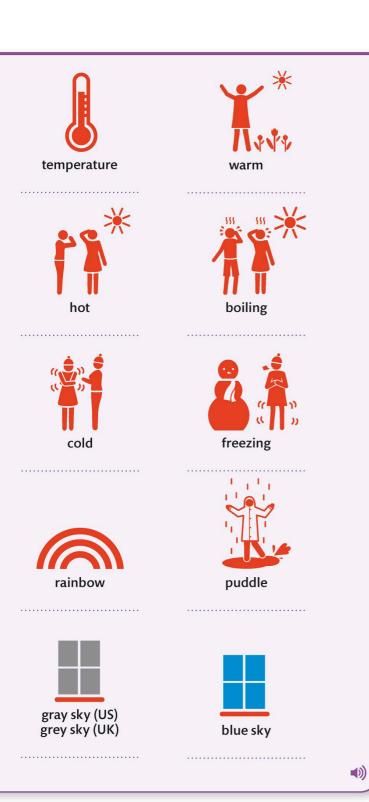


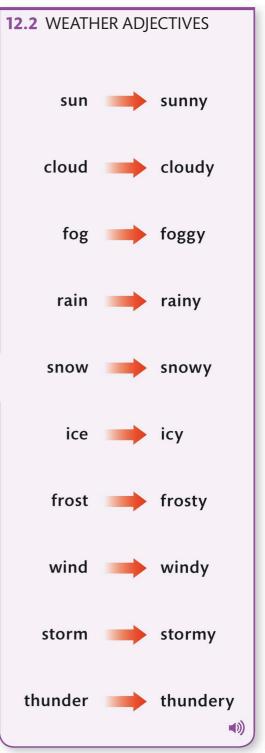




11 O CHECKLIST			
Health complaints	Aa Body parts and pain phrases	Saying what's wrong	





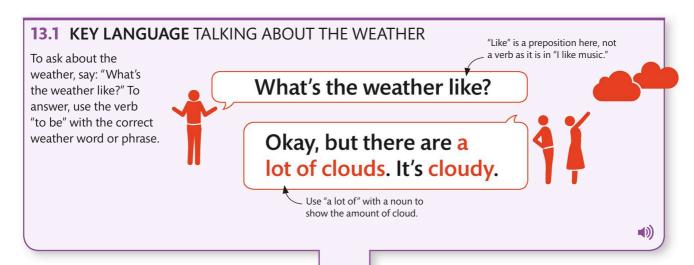


13 What's the weather like?

There are many ways to talk about the weather. Use the verb "to be" with weather words and phrases to describe the temperature and conditions. New language Weather descriptions

Aa Vocabulary Temperature words

New skill Talking about the weather



13.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER



Beautiful! It's really hot and sunny.



Horrible! It's raining. It's wet and cold.

Use the present continuous to say what is happening with the weather now.

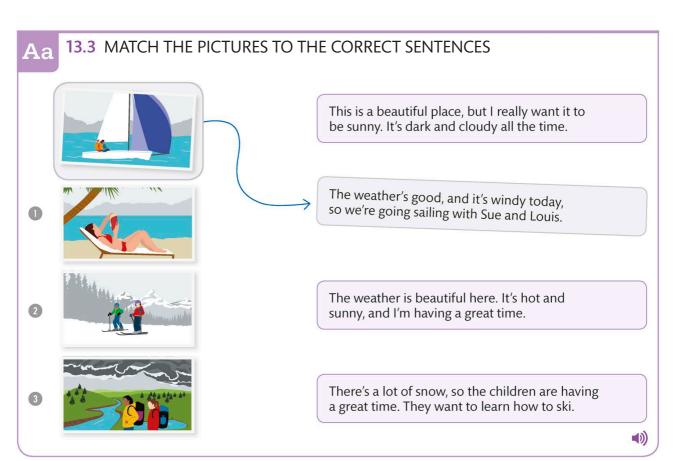


Really cold. It's snowing a lot and it's very icy.

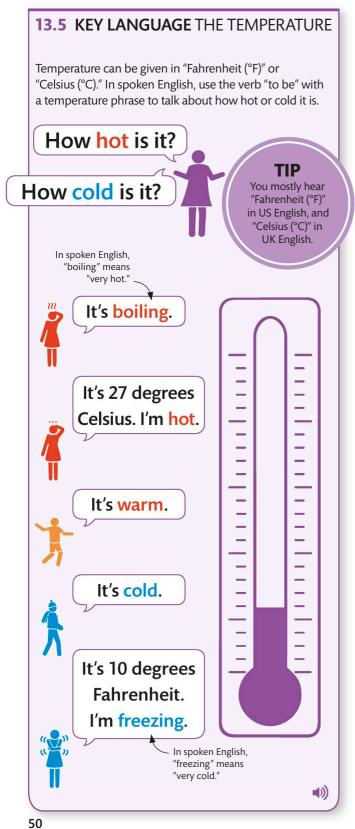


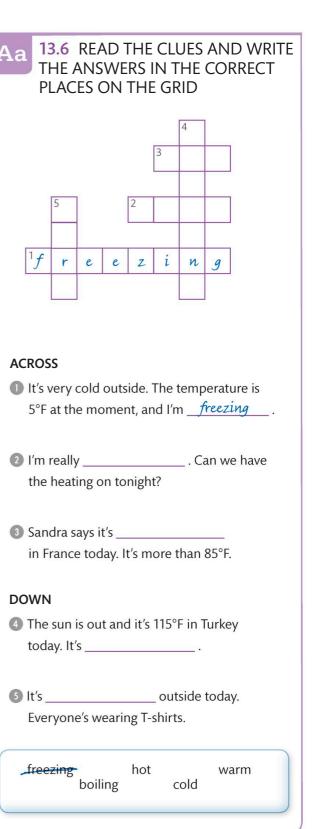
There's a storm coming. It's very windy.











13.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS	13.8 WRITE EACH SENTENCE IN ITS OTHER FORM
A radio presenter describes the weather across North America.	There's a lot of fog. It's very foggy.
Where is it 72 degrees Fahrenheit? Kansas ☐ Boston ☐ Denver ✓	It's very icy.
What is the temperature in Calgary? 52°F	2 There's a lot of wind.
2 Where is there a storm at the moment? San Francisco Seattle Portland	3 There's a lot of rain.
③ Where is there snow today? Vancouver ☐ Edmonton ☐ Anchorage ☐	4 The sun is shining.
Where are there no clouds? Phoenix Houston Dallas	5 It's very cloudy.
	•))
13 ⊘ CHECKLIST	
⇔ Weather descriptions ☐ Aa Temperature words ☐	☐ Talking about the weather ☐
REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEAR	NED IN UNITS 11-13
NEW ANGUAGE	

NEW LANGUAGE SAMPLE SENTENCE UNIT Are you okay? No, I'm not feeling very well. SAYING YOU'RE NOT FEELING WELL 11.1 I have a broken foot. My foot hurts. 11.3, 11.4 **HEALTH PROBLEMS** I have a pain in my head. I have a headache. What's the weather like? Okay, but there 13.1, 13.2 TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER are a lot of clouds. It's cloudy. It's 27 degrees Celsius. 13.5 **GIVING THE TEMPERATURE** It's 10 degrees Fahrenheit. How hot is it? It's boiling. **TEMPERATURE PHRASES** 13.5 How cold is it? It's freezing.

14.1 TRAVEL



late



on time



pack your bags



luggage



arrive at the airport



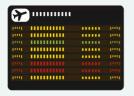
terminal



check-in



boarding card



flight



hand luggage



security



delay



board a plane



fly in a plane



land at the airport



passport control



miss a flight



runway



set off on a journey



road trip



visit a museum



go sightseeing



get on a bus



get off a bus



hotel



apartment



hostel



cruise



arrive at a hotel



reception



stay in a hotel



leave a hotel



15 Making comparisons

A comparative adjective is used to describe the difference between two nouns. Use it before the word "than" to compare people, places, or things.

New language Comparative adjectives

Aa Vocabulary Travel and countries

New skill Comparing things

15.1 KEY LANGUAGE COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

For most adjectives with one or two syllables, add "er" to make the comparative.

Greece is warm.



Add "er" to make a the comparative.

Use "than" after the comparative adjective.



15.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES



Ahmed is taller than Jonathan.



A plane is faster than a train.



5°F is colder than 85°F.

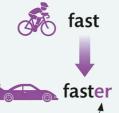


Sanjay is younger than Tina.

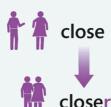


15.3 KEY LANGUAGE FORMING COMPARATIVES

There are special rules for adjectives ending in "e," "y," and with a single consonant.



Add "er" to most adjectives of one or two syllables.

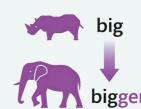


If the adjective ends in "e," just add "r."



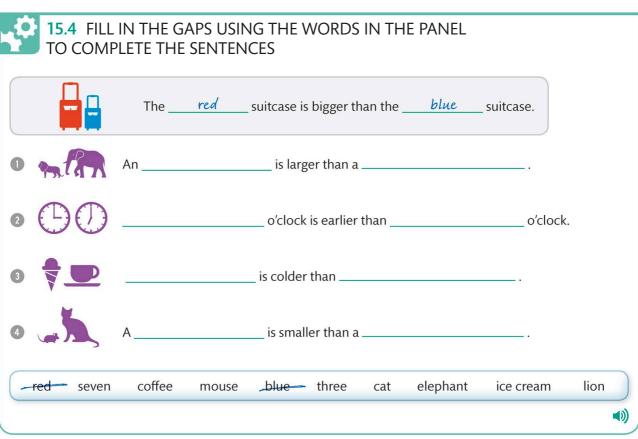


For some _ adjectives ending in "y," take off the "y" and add "ier."



For single-syllable adjectives ending consonant, double the final letter and add "er."





																	1 0)
Aa						OMI RREC					HE G	IRID	ANE) WRI	TE TI	HEM	
E H O T T E R J G	H L Y	K M A	K E T	R A E E R I	K S R L G N	E N I C I E N M O	I E Y C R E	A R L I E	Ī	F	O		1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7	thin low high large late easy early hot close		thinner	

15.6 KEY LANGUAGE COMPARATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

For some two-syllable adjectives and those of three syllables or more, use "more" and "than" to make the comparative.

This beach is beautiful.

The adjective "beautiful" has three syllables, so you say "more beautiful than."



This beach is more beautiful than that one.

Use "more" before - the adjective.

Use "than" after the adjective.



15.7 HOW TO FORM COMPARATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

SUBJECT + VERB

"MORE"

ADJECTIVE

"THAN"

REST OF SENTENCE

This beach is

more

) beautiful

than

that one.

15.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES COMPARATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES



Surfing is more exciting than going to the gym.



Flying is more expensive than traveling by car.



This book is more interesting than that one.



For me, science is more difficult than history.





15.9 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE CORRECT COMPARATIVES

This movie is really exciting. It's _____ more exciting than ____ the book.

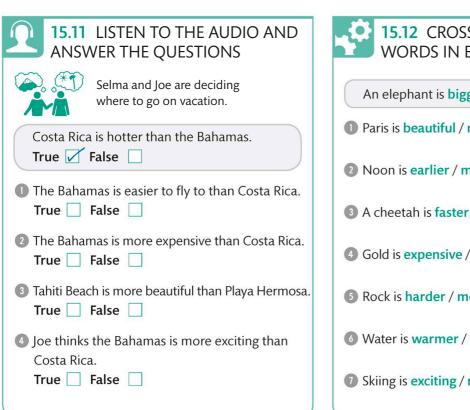
1 The Hotel Supreme is very expensive. It's ______ the Motel Excelsior.

② The physics exam is really difficult. It's ______ the biology exam.

3 Your dress is very beautiful. It's _____ my dress.

4 This TV program is really interesting. It's ______ the other ones.







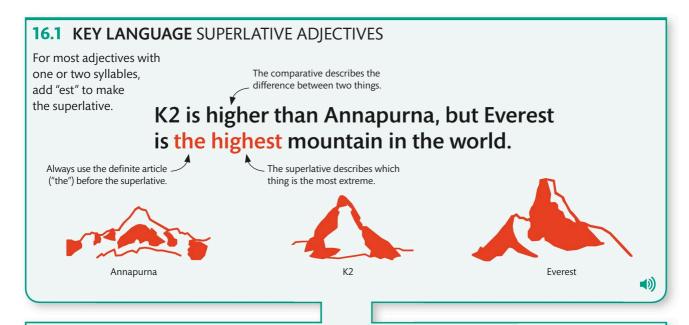
15 ⊘ CHECKLIST			
Comparative adjectives	Aa Travel and countries	note that the comparing things	

16 Talking about extremes

Use superlative adjectives to talk about extremes, such as "the biggest" or "the smallest." For long adjectives, use "the most" to make the superlative.

Aa Vocabulary Animals, facts, and places

New skill Talking about extremes



16.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Rhinos are bigger than cows, but elephants are the biggest land animals.

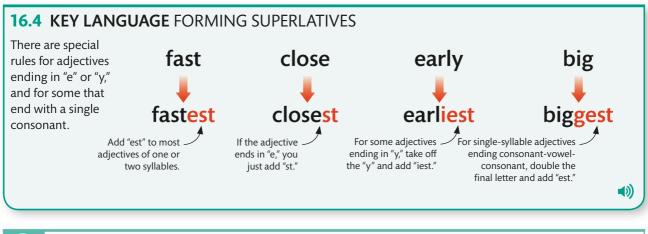


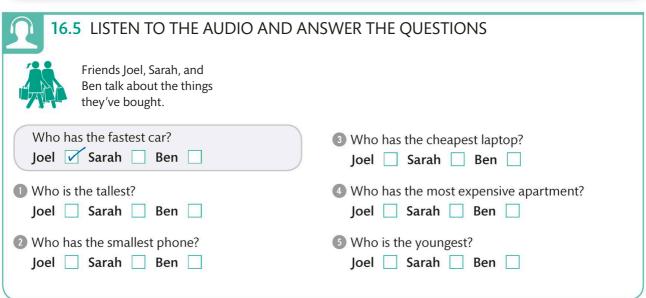


16.3 HOW TO FORM SENTENCES WITH SUPERLATIVES

SUBJECT + VERB "THE" + SUPERLATIVE REST OF SENTENCE

Everest is the highest mountain in the world.





16.6 FILL IN THE GAR	PS BY PUTTING THE ADJECTIVES IN THE CORRECT FORM
The <u>oldest</u>	(old) plane in the world is the Blériot XI.
The African elephant is the	(heavy) animal on land.
2 The	(fast) animal in the world is the peregrine falcon.
3 The	(long) word in the English dictionary has 45 letters.
4 The Sahara is the	(big) desert in the world.
5 The giraffe is the	(tall) animal on Earth.
	4))

16.7 KEY LANGUAGE SUPERLATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

For some two-syllable adjectives and for adjectives of three syllables or more, use "the most" before the adjective. The form of the adjective doesn't change.



The Palace Hotel is more expensive than the Rialto, but the Biaritz is the most expensive hotel in the city.

Use "the most" with the adjective. _

The adjective stays the same.



16.8 HOW TO FORM SUPERLATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

SUBJECT + VERB

"THE" + SUPERLATIVE

ADJECTIVE

REST OF SENTENCE

This is

the most

expensive

hotel in the city.

16.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES SUPERLATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES

The science museum is the most interesting museum in town.



The Twister is the most exciting ride in the theme park.



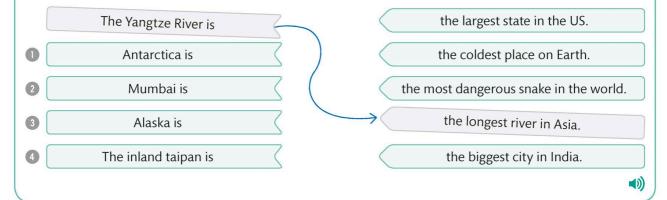
This is the most comfortable chair in the room.

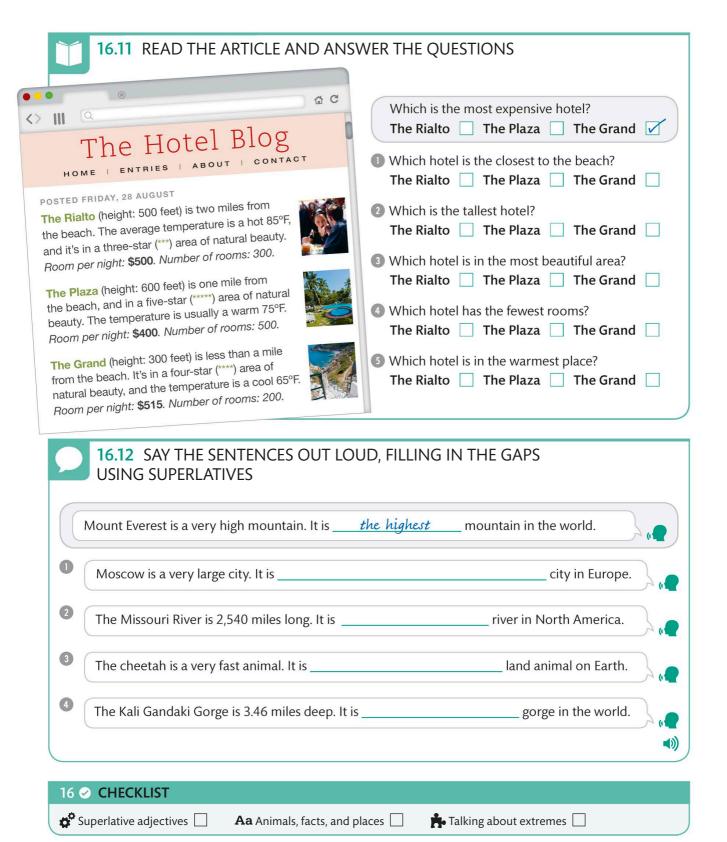




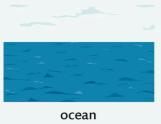
40

16.10 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS





17.1 GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES









sea

coast

beach









island

cliff

rocks

cave









waterfall

countryside

field

hill









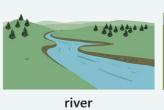
mountain

valley

canyon

sand dune









pond lake









woods jungle rainforest swamp







desert oasis volcano







polar region

glacier

iceberg



18 Making choices

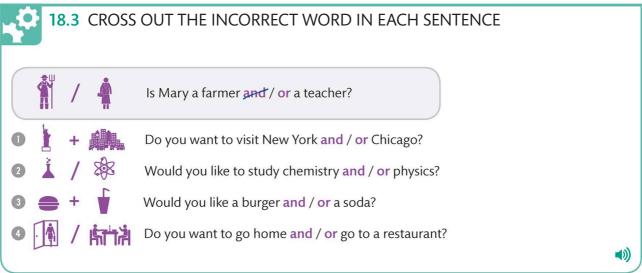
"Which," "what," "and," and "or" are all useful words to add to questions. You can use them to show whether a question is general or about specific options.

New language "Which" and "what"

Aa Vocabulary Geographical words

New skill Asking multiple-choice questions





18.4 KEY LANGUAGE "WHICH / WHAT"

You use "which" when there are two or more possibilities in the question. Use "what" when the question is more general. There are no choices in the question.

What is the tallest building in the world?

The question includes _ a choice of possible answers.

Which building is taller, Big Ben or the Eiffel Tower?





18.5 FURTHER EXAMPLES "WHICH / WHAT"

What is the highest mountain in the Himalayas?



What is the fastest animal in the world?



Which mountain is higher, the Matterhorn or Mont Blanc?



Which animal is the fastest, a lion, a rhino, or a cheetah?







18.6 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "WHICH" OR "WHAT"

Which country would you like to visit, India, China, or Thailand?







is the biggest country in Africa?



would you like to eat for your dinner?



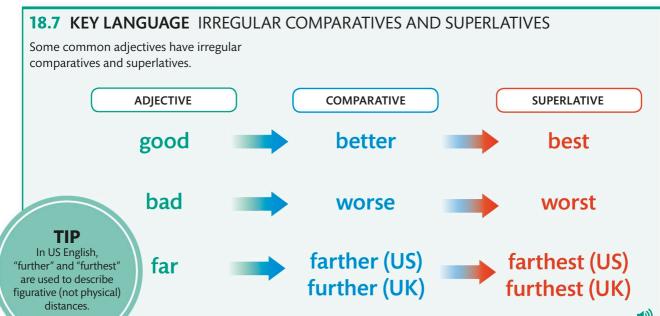
3 ______ jacket do you want to wear, the blue one or the red one?

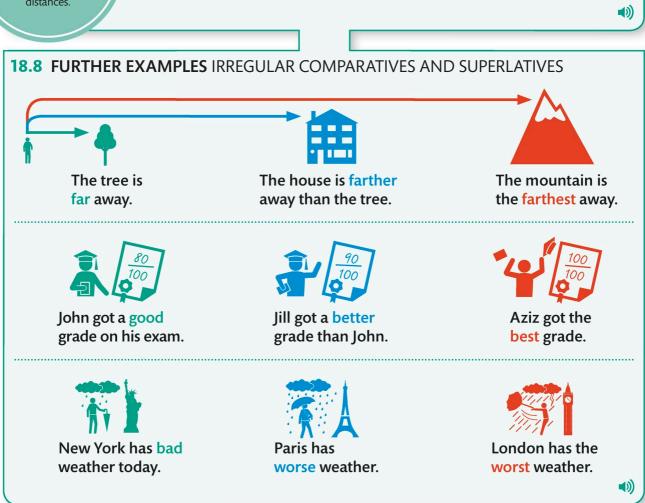


4 ______ is your favorite color, red, green, yellow, or blue?









18.9 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS Which restaurant has the best service? The Little Olive has the best service. 1 Which has the best music? 2 Which is the farthest from the beach?

Which has the best ice cream?

Which has the worst food?

Which has the best seafood?

GREAT FOOD MAGAZINE

PLACES TO EAT

Where to go for dinner this weekend

THE LITTLE OLIVE – This restaurant is five minutes from the beach. It has no live music, but the food is great and its seafood is the best in town. The service here is excellent.



JOHN'S BAR — This is a great place to listen to music. It's on the beach and has bands every night. The food and service are OK.



SEAVIEW CAFÉ – This café is two minutes from the beach. It doesn't have music, but the food and service aren't bad. Go here for the ice cream, it's the best in town.



THE BIG CAHUNA — They play OK music here, but the food and service are not good. It's more than ten minutes from the beach, but it has the best views in town.





18.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Rita Adams answers questions on a TV game show.

	Which is the largest US state? Texas Virginia Alaska
0	Which city is farthest from the equator? Taipei Bangkok Manila
2	Which is the smallest South American country? Brazil Peru Suriname

Which is the biggest desert? Mojave Sahara Kalahari
 Which is the tallest building? Big Ben Eiffel Tower Pisa Tower
Which is the highest mountain? K2 Kilimanjaro Mont Blanc

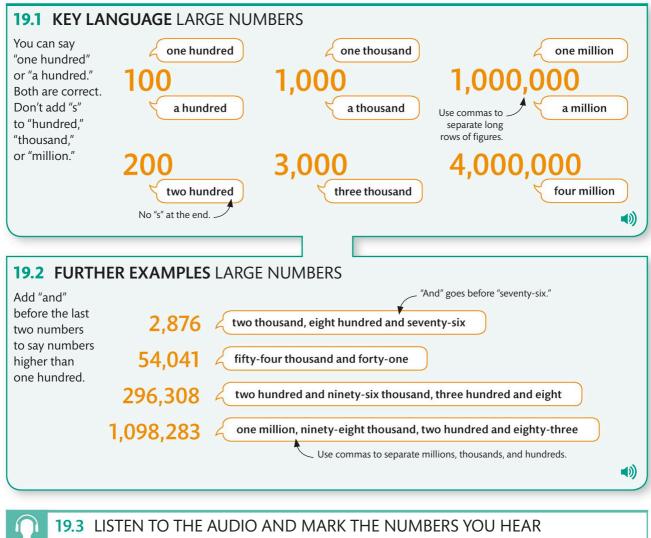
18 ⊘ CHECKLIST			
* "Which" and "what"	Aa Geographical words	Asking multiple-choice questions	

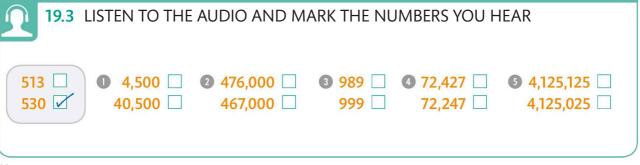
19 Using large numbers

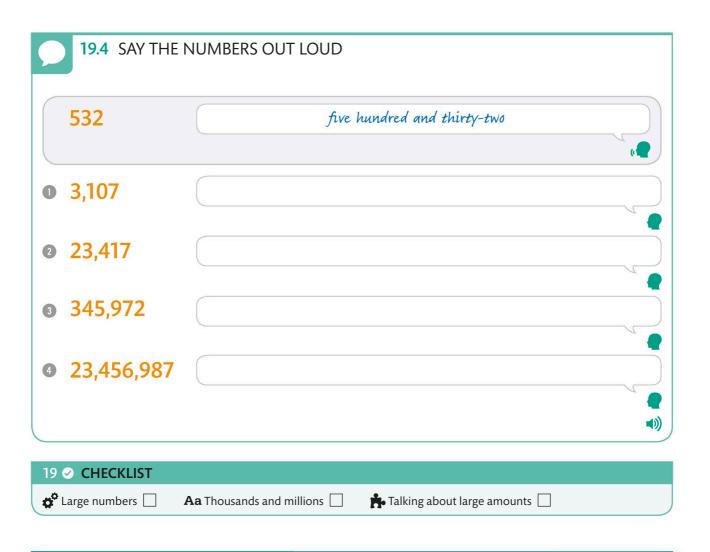
You usually write numbers larger than 100 in figures. To say them, add "and" in front of the number signified by the last two digits, such as "one hundred and ten."

Aa Vocabulary Thousands and millions

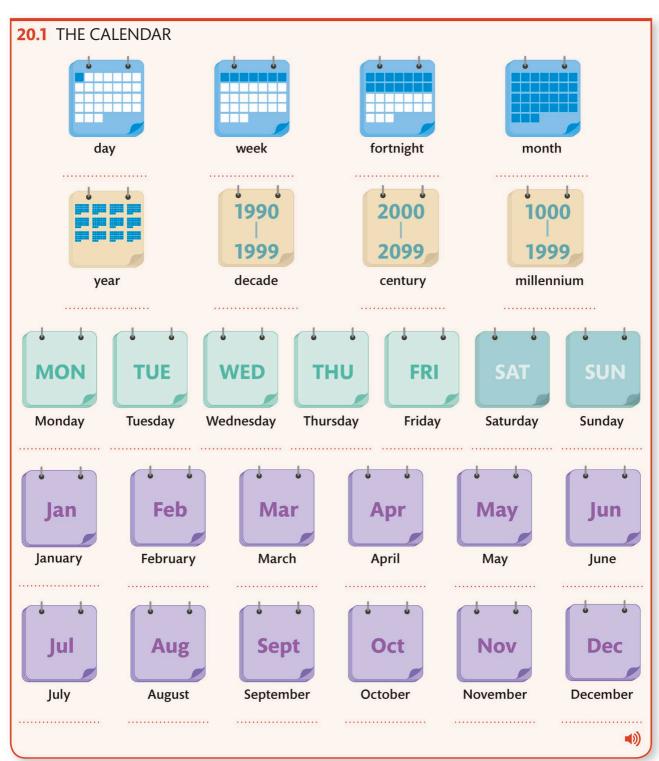
New skill Talking about large amounts







REVIEW THE ENGLISH YO	J HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 15-19		
NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	UNIT
COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES	Greece is warmer than France.		15.1, 15.3, 15.6
SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES	K2 is higher than Annapurna, but Everest is the highest mountain in the world.		16.1, 16.4, 16.7
"AND" AND "OR"	Do you want to go to Germany or France? Do you want to go to Paris and Versailles?		18.1, 18.2
"WHICH" AND "WHAT"	What is the tallest building? Which mountain is higher, the Matterhorn or Mont Blanc?		18.4, 18.5
LARGE NUMBERS	Two thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six		19.1, 19.2



20.2 SEASONS



spring



summer



fall (US) autumn (UK)



winter

20.3 ORDINAL NUMBERS

1st first 2nd

3rd

4th

5th

6th

7th seventh

8th eighth

9th

10th

11th

12th

eleventh

13th

thirteenth

14th fourteenth

15th fifteenth

16th

sixteenth

17th

seventeenth

18th

eighteenth

19th

20th

twentieth

21st

twenty-first

22nd

twenty-second

23rd

twenty-third

24th

twenty-fourth

25th

twenty-fifth

26th

twenty-sixth

27th twenty-seventh

28th twenty-eighth

29th twenty-ninth

thirtieth

31st thirty-first



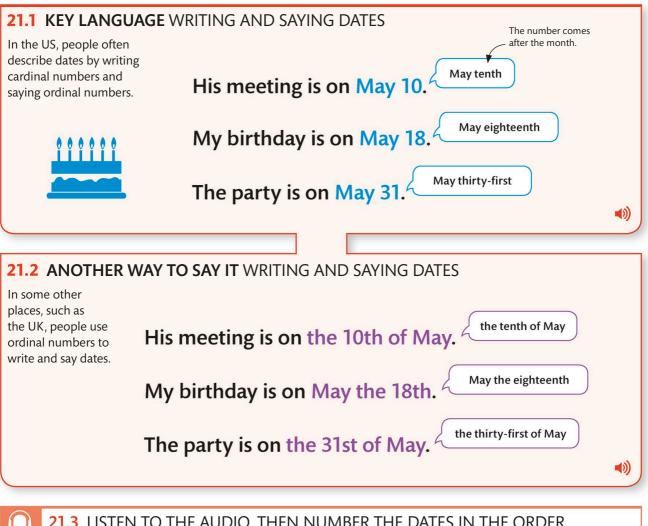
21 Talking about dates

There are two different ways of writing and saying dates. You use numbers along with the month to define the date you're talking about.

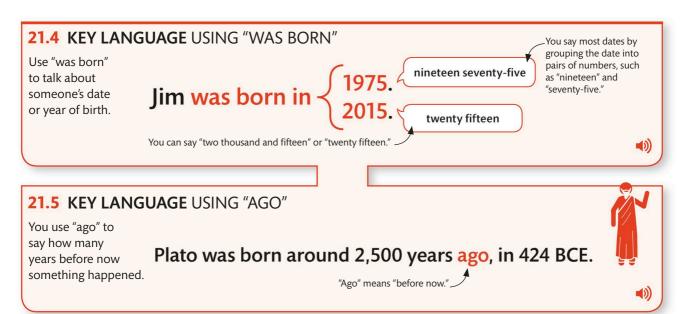
New language Dates, "was born," "ago"

Aa Vocabulary Numbers, months, and years

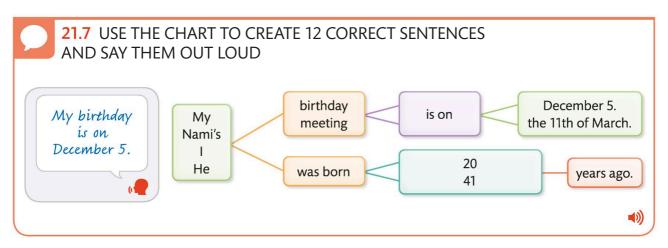
New skill Talking about dates

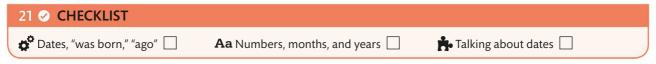












22 Talking about the past

The past simple describes events that happened at a definite time in the past, or the state of things at a particular point in time.

New language The past simple of "to be" Aa Vocabulary Jobs, town, and life events New skill Talking about past states

22.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PAST SIMPLE OF "TO BE"

Any action that happened and was completed in the past can be described in the past simple. The past simple of "to be" is "was" or "were."

his is the present simple. Jill is a businesswoman now She was a student in 1985

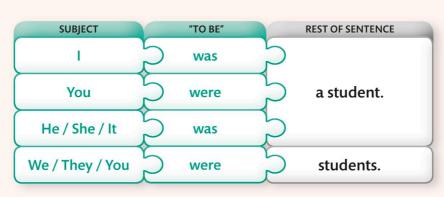
past simple.

time in the past.



22.2 HOW TO FORM THE PAST SIMPLE OF "TO BE"

The past simple of "to be" changes with the subject.



22.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PAST SIMPLE OF "TO BE"

He was a doctor for 40 years.



We were at the library yesterday.



She was a Broadway star in the 1960s.



There were lots of people at the party.



There was a party last night.



They were at the movies last week.







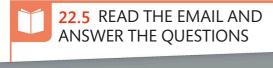
22.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

1

She was / were a teacher.

- 1 You was / were at the museum last week.
- 2 There was / were five people here yesterday.
- 3 The students was / were there on Monday morning. 7 My dad was / were a builder until 1995.
- 4 My mom was / were an artist in the 1990s.
- 5 I was / were in college in 1989.
- 6 Sal and I was / were at the theater last night.





To: Jules

Subject: Weekend in L.A.

How are you? I was in Los Angeles on the weekend. I was at Manhattan Beach. Do you know it? It was very hot and there were lots of people there. There are many cafés there, too. I was in a café called Ocean View and Malcolm was there. He was with a woman called Stacey. Is she his girlfriend?.... Annie x



Annie was in Los Angeles on the weekend.

True False

She was at Manhattan Beach.

True False

2 It was cold there.

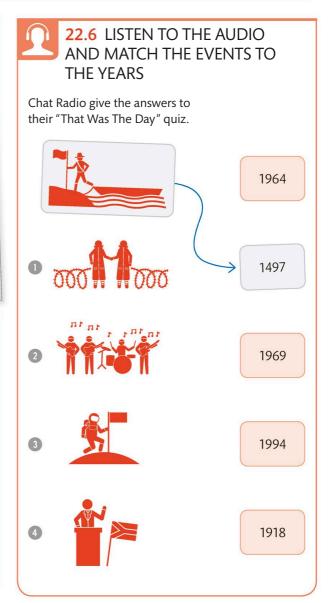
True False

She was at a café called Sea View.

True False

4 Her friend Malcolm was with another man.

True False



22.7 KEY LANGUAGE "WAS" / "WERE" NEGATIVES

As in the present simple, use "not" to form negative statements in the past simple.







You can contract these negatives to their short forms.

weren't at the park yesterday.



((

22.8 KEY LANGUAGE "WAS" / "WERE" QUESTIONS

To ask questions about the past using the verb "to be," swap the subject and verb.

He was in India.



They were late for school.



Were they late for school?

((

22.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES "WAS" / "WERE" NEGATIVES AND QUESTIONS

I wasn't a good waiter.

Swap the subject

and "to be.



Were there any cakes at the party?



There weren't any boats.



Was he good at playing tennis?





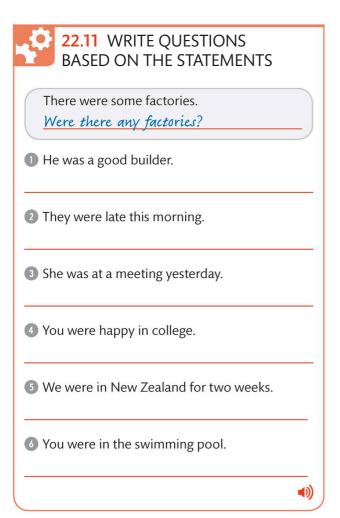
22.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

He wasn't / weren't a doctor.

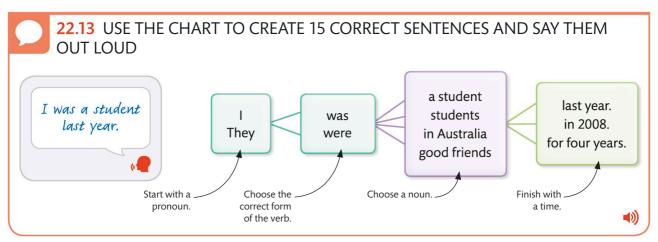
- They wasn't / weren't very good at science.
- 2 I wasn't / weren't in Canada in 2002.

- You wasn't / weren't at the party last night.
- 4 We wasn't / weren't in our house last year.
- 5 There wasn't / weren't a restaurant near the river.









23 Past events

Some verbs are regular in the past simple. You can use a lot of them to talk about the past week, the last year, or your life. Their past simple forms ends in "-ed."

New language Regular verbs in the past simple **Aa Vocabulary** Pastimes and life events New skill Talking about your past

23.1 KEY LANGUAGE REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

The past simple describes events that happened in the past. The past simple forms of regular verbs end in "-ed." The negative uses "did not" plus the base form.

I visited Luke last Friday.

The verb ends in "-ed."



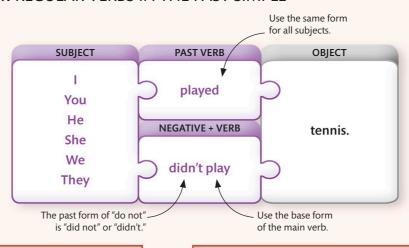
He didn't play tennis last night.



((

23.2 HOW TO FORM REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

The past forms of most verbs do not change with the subject. Use the past simple of "do" plus the base verb to form negative statements.



23.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

He walked to the office.



Did they work late?



She didn't walk downtown.



We didn't watch TV today.

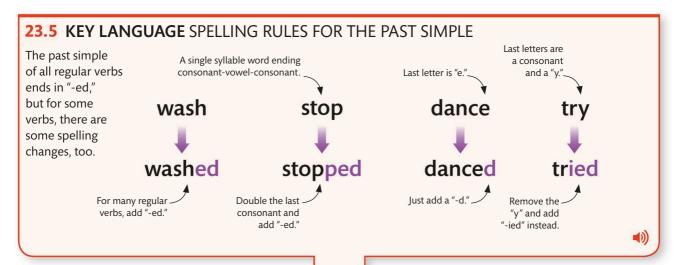
Questions are formed using





40

23.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE



23.6 FURTHER EXAMPLES SPELLING RULES FOR THE PAST SIMPLE

He carried the bags for her.



We arrived here at midnight.



I studied English last year.



They saved money for a vacation.





23.7 LOOK AT JOYCE'S DIARY FROM LAST WEEK AND FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

WEEKLY PLANNER MONDAY Evening: watch movie on TV TUESDAY Morning: play squash Afternoon: phone my boss WEDNESDAY try sushi at Japanese restaurant THURSDAY Morning: clean the bathroom Night: visit Aziz in hospital FRIDAY invite friends to my birthday party SATURDAY walk in the park SUNDAY cook dinner for my parents

On Monday evening, Joyce ____watched ___ a movie on TV.

1 On Tuesday morning, she ______ squash.

2 On Tuesday afternoon, she ______ her boss.

3 On Wednesday, she _____ sushi at a Japanese restaurant.

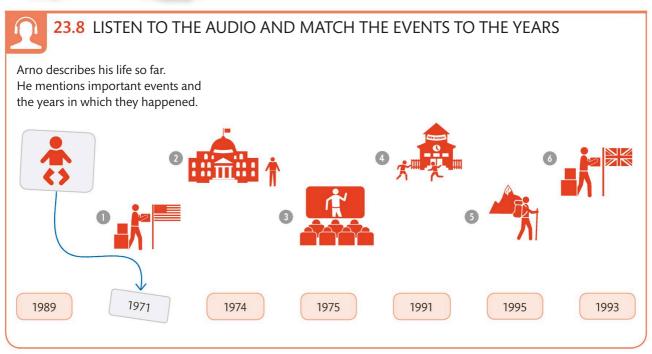
4 On Thursday morning, she _____ the bathroom.

5 On Thursday night, she _____ Aziz in hospital.

6 On Friday, she _____ friends to her birthday party.

7 On Saturday, she _____ in the park.

8 On Sunday, she _____ dinner for her parents.



23.9 KEY LANGUAGE USING "WHEN" WITH THE PAST SIMPLE

To say when in someone's life something happened, you can either use "in" with the year, or "when" with the person's age.

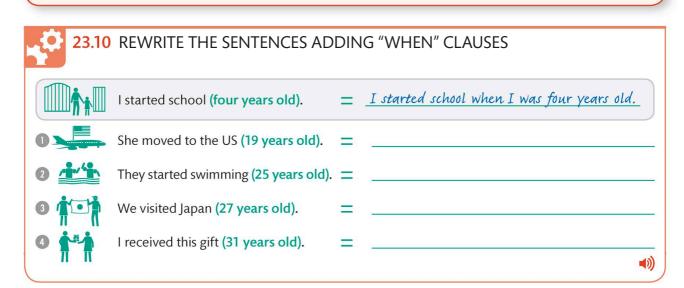
This is the past simple action.

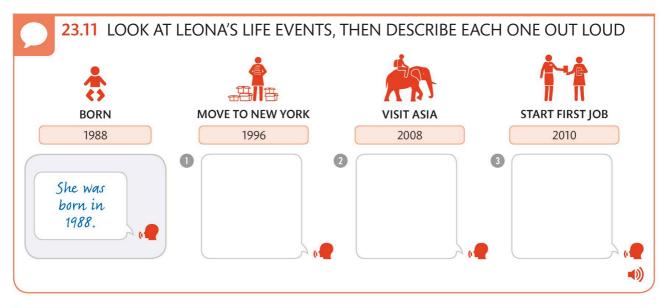
He moved to England in 1990.



This describes when in the past it happened.

40)





23 O CHECKLIST		
Regular verbs in the past simple	Aa Pastimes and life events	💏 Talking about your past 🗌

24 Past abilities

In the past simple, "can" becomes "could." You often use it to talk about things you "could" do in the past, but can't do now.

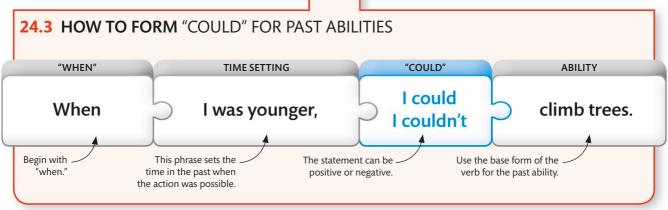
New language Using "could" in the past simple

Aa Vocabulary Abilities and pastimes

New skill Talking about past abilities

(()





24.4 REWRITE THESE SENTENCES I	N THE PAST SIMPLE USING "COULD"
I can ski.	I could ski.
I can cook Italian food.	
2 We can't play the piano.	
3 She can paint a picture.	
4 They can't make a cake.	
	••)
24.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND N When Diana was five, she couldn't write music read music play the piano. When Louis was four, he could read write do mathematics.	ARK THE CORRECT ANSWERS 2 When Imelda was seven, she could ride a horse drive a car fly a plane. 3 When Irina was four, she could speak one language two languages three languages.
24.6 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 16 AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD When I was five, I couldn't play chess. Start with a Choose "when" phrase. Choose an age	five, seven, you could play chess. ride a bike. swim. skate. Choose a positive or Finish with

24 ⊘ CHECKLIST		
Using "could" in the past simple	Aa Abilities and pastimes	♣ Talking about past abilities ☐

25 Vocabulary

25.1 ENTERTAINMENT



movie (US) film (UK)



novel



play



TV show









newspaper



magazine





science fiction



thriller



documentary



action



horror



musical



romance



crime









villain



clap



movie star (US) film star (UK)



actor



main character





author



plot



special effects



stunt



movie theater (US) cinema (UK)



theater (US) theatre (UK)



bookstore (US) bookshop (UK)



exhibition

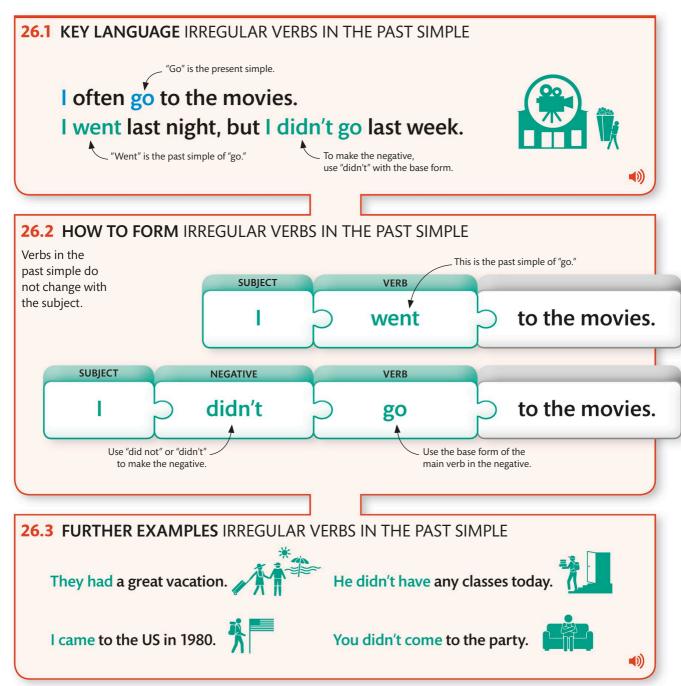


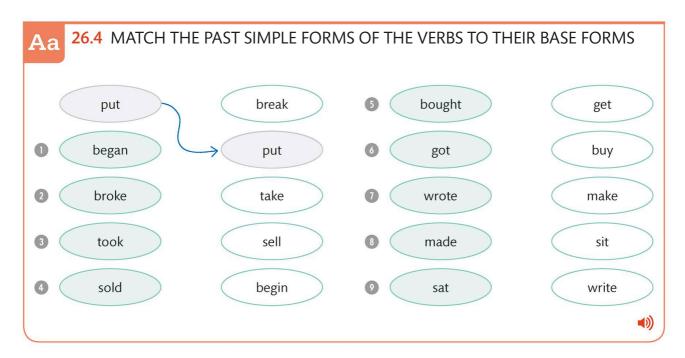
26 Irregular past verbs

In the past simple, some verbs are irregular. Their past simple forms are not formed using the normal rules, and sometimes look very different from the infinitive forms. New language Irregular verbs in the past simple

Aa Vocabulary Sequence words

New skill Describing the past







26.5 READ THE ARTICLE AND NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED

WILD ADVENTURES

A lucky escape!

A VERY WILD ADVENTURE IN THE FOREST

A few years ago I went camping in Redwood Park with my best friend, Jack. On our first day, we bought some food. We didn't want to stay on the campsite, so instead we walked through the forest to find somewhere else to camp. It got dark early and we were a bit lost so we decided to camp in the middle of the forest. That night, it was really dark and I felt a bit scared, but Jack and I made a fire and sang some songs. It was a quiet night and we slept well.

In the morning, we were hungry so we made our breakfast. But before we ate it, we went to the river.

We had a wash and got some fresh water then walked back to our tent. When we got back to the tent, we saw a big brown bear. We didn't move or make a noise. We watched the bear as it sat in our tent and ate all of our breakfast. After that it walked off into the forest with our bags.

Jack and I were very hungry and cold, but we put our tent away and walked away quickly. Then, we ran and ran until finally we found the campsite. We were so happy. It was a very lucky escape!













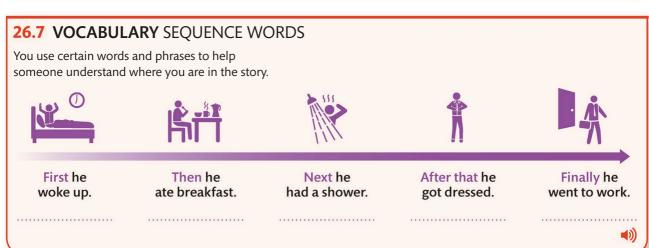


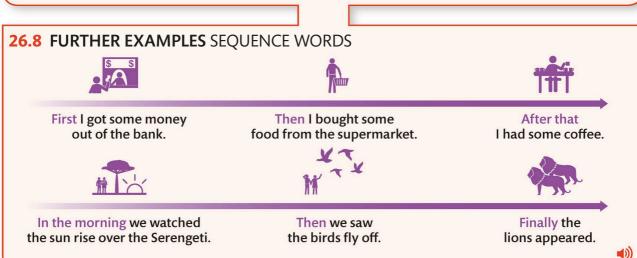




26.6 FILL IN THE GAPS IN THIS JOURNAL USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Wow! This n	corning a bea	r <u>ate</u> my b	reakfast. W	e are in Redu	vood Park an	d
	e camped in th		a fire	and it was ve	ery quiet, so i	my friend
and 1	well. The v	iext morning, w			get water. Wh	
back to the t		the bear. I	really	y scared. We	ba	ck to the
campsite an	d we are safe i	now!		-		
ate	slept	made	went	felt	saw	ran

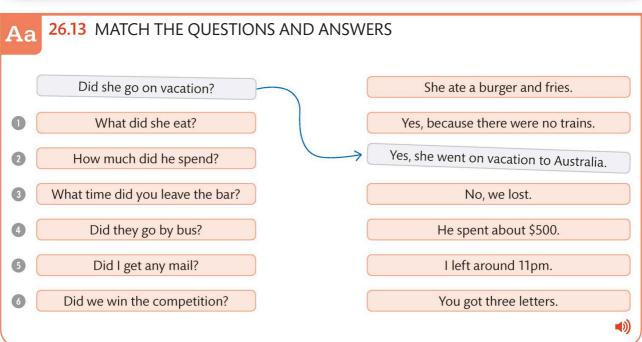




26.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES PUTTING THE SEQUENCE WORDS IN THE CORRECT PLACES I won the game. I got a prize. (then) I won the game. Then I got a prize. 3 Ben passed his test. He bought a car. (next) 4 Eat dinner. You can have some dessert. (after that) 2 Do your homework. Go out and play. (first, then) 3 He ate a large breakfast. (first)

•	26.10 FILL OUT LOUD		SEQUENCE WORE	DS, THEN SAY THE STORY
	<u>First</u>	Harold and Jack bougl	nt some food. <u>Then</u>	they went to the forest.
0		they	got lost. Then they decid	ded to camp and put the tent up.
2	They were scan	red of the sounds in the fo	rest. But	they went to sleep.
3		they	washed in the river. The	y went back to their tent for food.
4		they saw a b	ear eating their food. A	fter that it walked into the forest.
5			Harold and Jack ar	rived safely back at the campsite.
	first	after that	then	finally
	f	inally	after that	in the morning
				4)





26.14 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE Q	UESTIONS BASED ON THE SENTENCES
They sold 50 cakes.	4 She read the magazine this morning.
How many <u>cakes did they sell?</u>	What
The movie began at 7:30pm.	5) Aia caught five fish at the lake.
When	How many
2 He chose the red shirt.	You saw Michelle at the party last night.
Which	Who
3 She ate pasta last night.	He gave his brother a new sweater.
What	What
	4))
Daniella and Marcus are talking about their friend's birthday party. When did Daniella arrive at the party? 7pm 8pm	3 Who did she meet at the party? Sam
9pm	Lana Will
What did she wear? a red dress a green skirt her jeans	What did she eat at the party? burger pizza chicken
What gift did she give her friend?	5 Which music did she dance to?
a watch	jazz
flowers	rock
a book	рор

26 ♥ CHECKLIST			
rregular verbs in the past simple	Aa Sequence words	n Describing the past	

27 Vocabulary



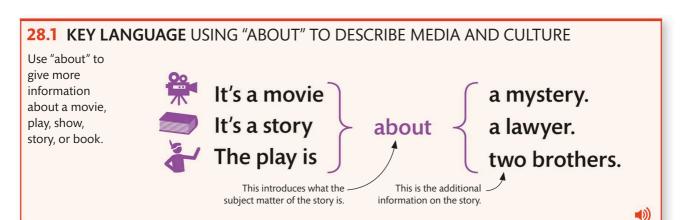




28 Telling a story

You can use "about" to describe the subject matter of movies, shows, and stories. Use adjectives to make a description more specific.

New language "About," opinions Aa Vocabulary Opinions New skill Describing media and culture



28.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES USING "ABOUT" TO DESCRIBE MEDIA AND CULTURE

The movie is a thriller about two New York police officers.



It's a story about a young couple in the countryside.

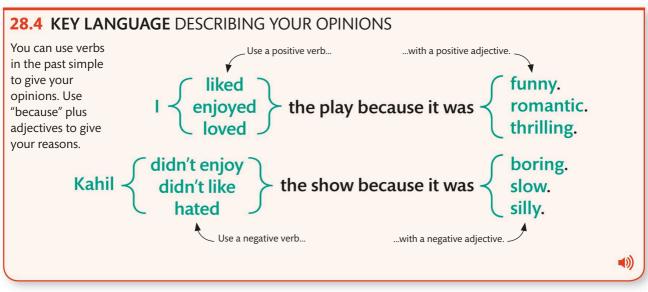
The book is about a French city during the 1920s.

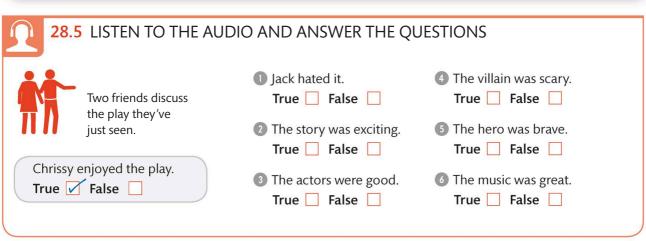


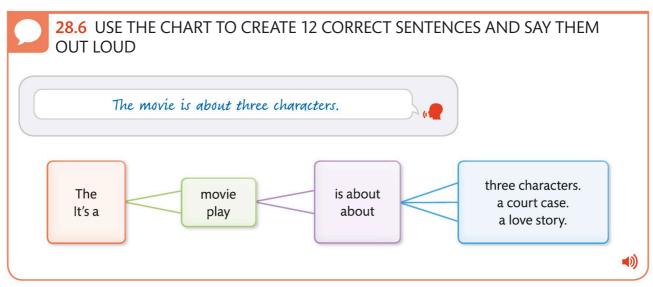


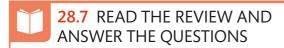
28.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND NUMBER THE MOVIES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED











What type of show is it? *It is a musical.*

- What does Millie enjoy?
- 2 Where does she learn to sing?
- 3 What is the name of her music teacher?
- 4 Who is the villain?
- 5 Is Millie played by an adult?

STAGE REVIEW

Millie's Magic!

The latest show in town is a hit

illie's Magical Music is a wonderful new show. The story is about a little girl called Millie. She loves singing. In her bedroom, she listens to songs and learns how to sing them. At school, she has a kind English teacher called Miss Graham and a terrible music teacher called Miss Cafferty, who is the villain of the story. Both Miss Graham and Miss Cafferty hear Millie's beautiful voice. Miss Graham wants everyone to hear Millie, but Miss Cafferty wants

to stop her singing.

It's an enjoyable story about music, friendship, and hope.

Many of the actors in this musical are children and they are all excellent, especially Millie. The songs in the musical are very good, too.

I really liked the music. It's a hit!



	1	4
-		
	7	

28.8 REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING NEGATIVE WORDS

The musical was wonderful.

The musical was awful.

- Millie loves singing.
- 2 Millie has **beautiful** costumes.

- Many of the actors were excellent.
- The songs are very good.
- 5 I really loved the music.

bad hated <u>awful</u> hates terrible ugly



28.9 READ THE CLUES AND WRITE THE ANSWERS IN THE GRID 1 The bad guy, the hero fights this person 6 a i n 2 A true story with real people, not actors 3 A funny story that makes people laugh 4 A story told in a theater **5** A person who writes novels 6 An exciting story play adventure author comedy -villain documentary

28 CHECKLIST

*About," opinions

Aa Opinions

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 21-28				
NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	UNIT	
WRITING AND SAYING DATES	His birthday is on May 10. My meeting is on the 18th of May.		21.1, 21.2	
"TO BE" STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PAST	She was a student in 1985. Was he in India last year? He wasn't in France.		22.1, 22.7, 22.8	
REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE	I visited Luke last Friday. I didn't play tennis.		23.1	
USING "COULD" FOR PAST ABILITIES	I could climb trees when I was younger.		24.1	
IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE	I went to the movies last night. I didn't go last week.		26.1	
GIVING OPINIONS ABOUT CULTURE	It's a movie about two brothers. I enjoyed it because it was thrilling.		28.1, 28.4	

• Describing media and culture

29 Asking about the past

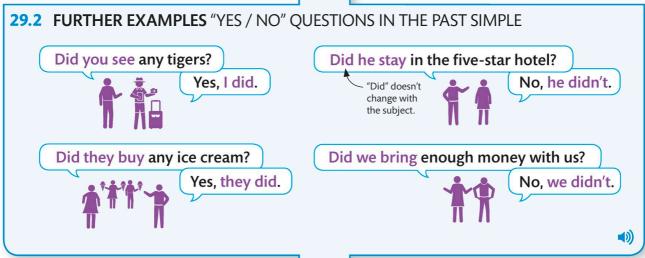
You can make questions in the past simple using "did." This is useful for asking about past events, such as travel and vacations.

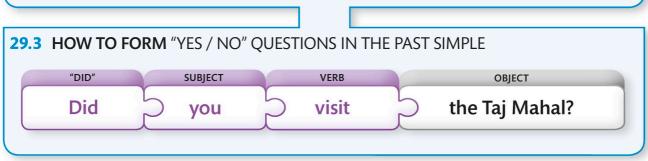
New language Past simple questions

Aa Vocabulary Travel and activities

New skill Talking about vacations





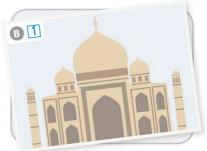




29.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED

Bea talks about her vacation in India.





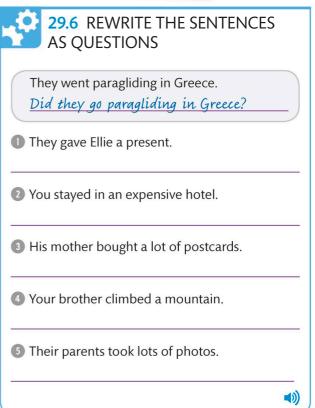
1)

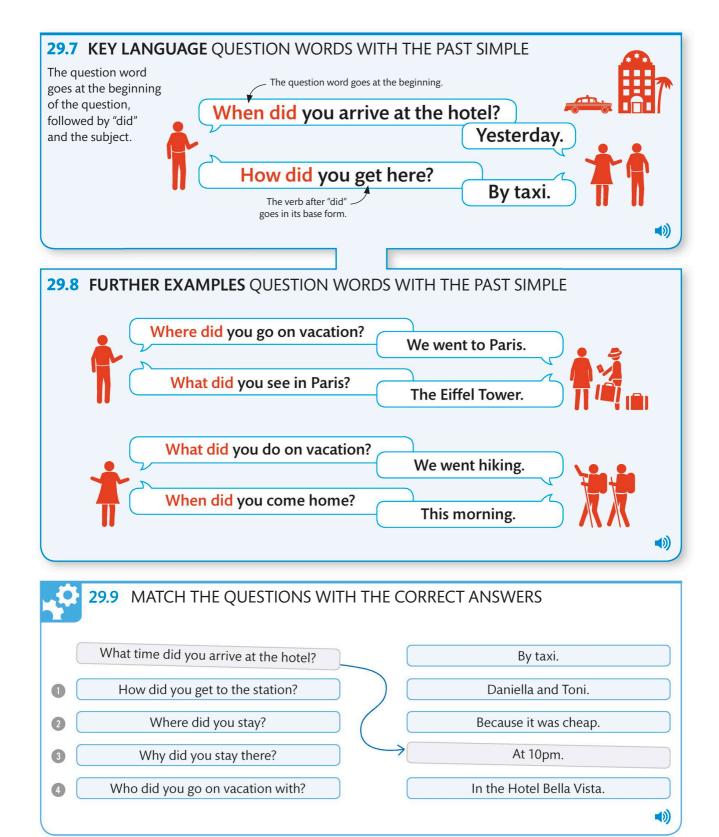


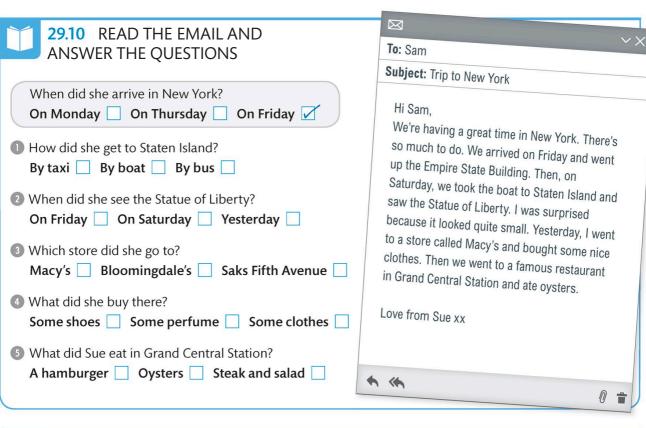


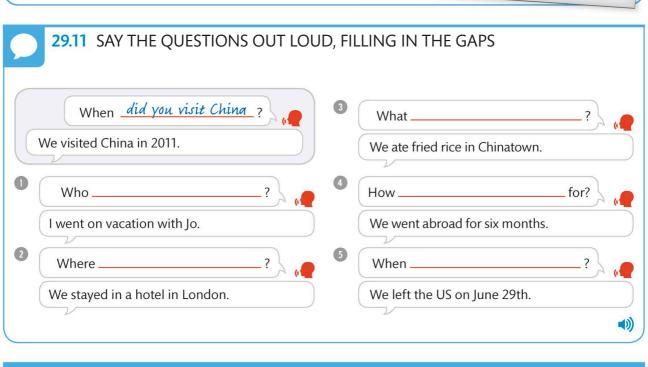












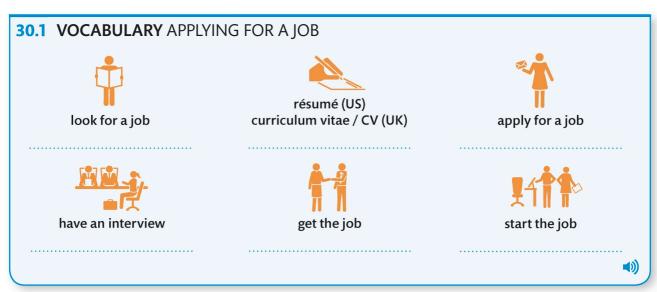
30 Applying for a job

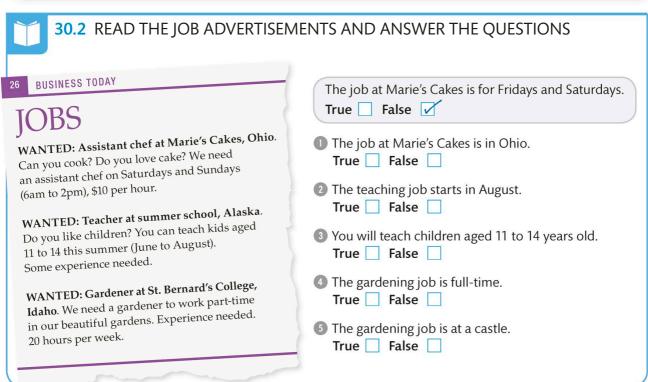
If you want to find a job, you need to understand the English words and phrases used in advertisements and on recruitment websites.

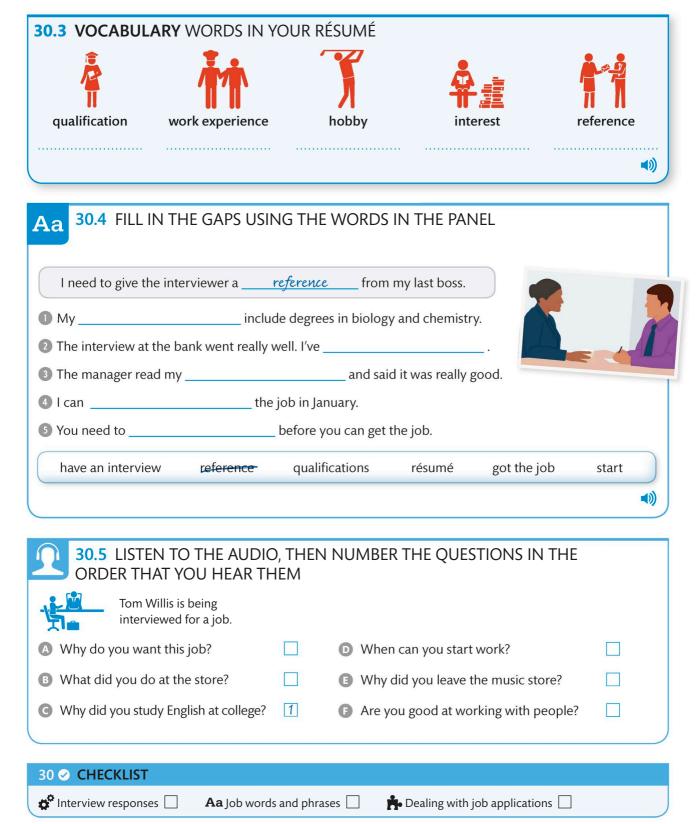
New language Interview responses

Aa Vocabulary Job words and phrases

New skill Dealing with job applications







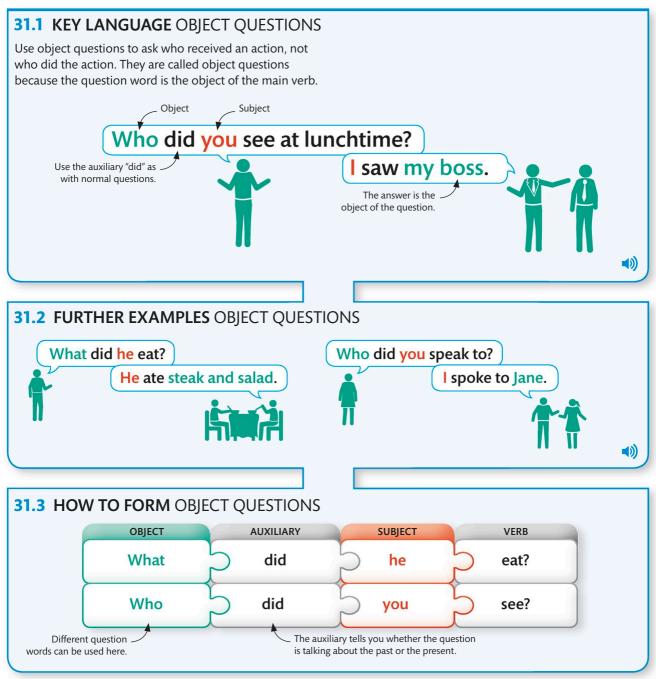
31 Types of questions

There are two kinds of question: subject questions and object questions. You form them in different ways in order to ask about different things.

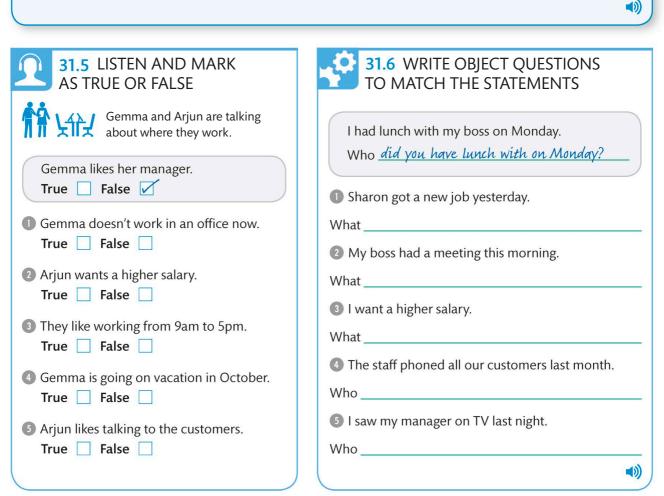
New language Subject and object questions

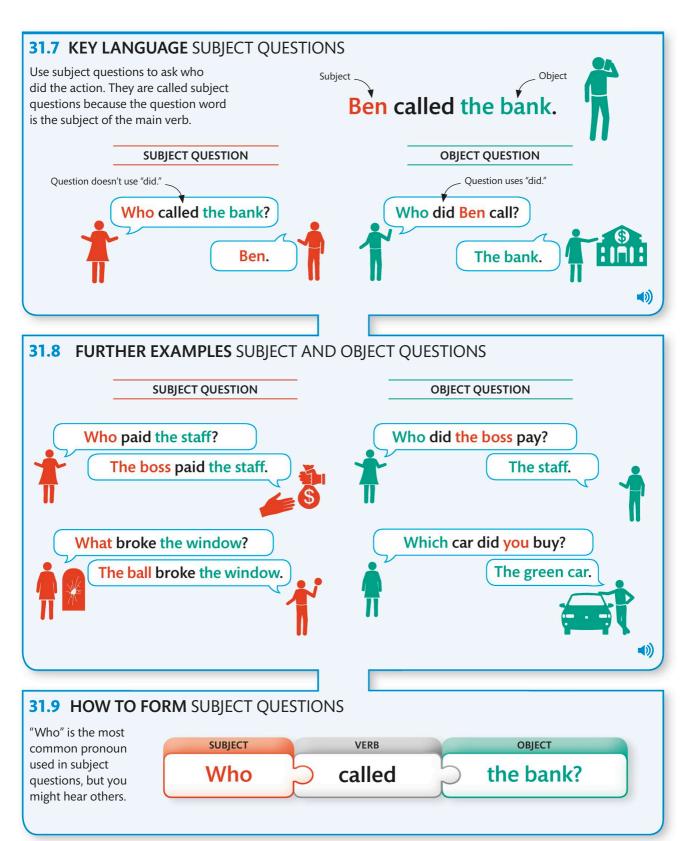
Aa Vocabulary Workplace words

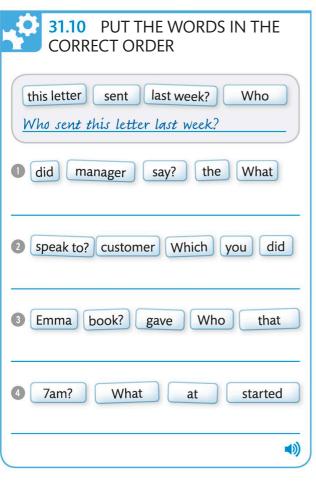
New skill Asking different kinds of question

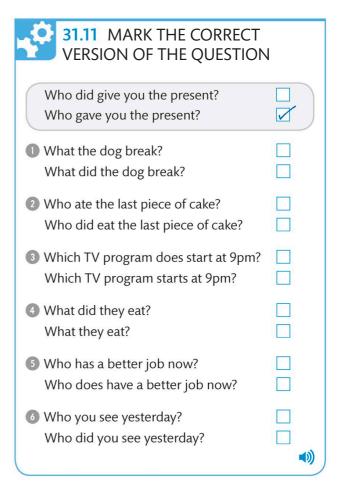


31.4 VOCABULARY IN THE WORKPLACE customer boss manager salary pay staff company nine-to-five job part-time full-time









31.12 WRITE QUESTIONS TO MATCH	I THE STATEMENTS
His old manager paid him a higher salary. Who paid him a higher salary?	3 The customers are waiting outside. Who
Arjun started a full-time job last month. What	Mark wants to be a teacher. What
2 The office has a new door. What	5 The boss wants a new office this year. What

32 Someone, anyone, everyone

Use indefinite pronouns, such as "anyone," "someone," and "everyone," to refer to a person or a group of people without explaining who they are.

New language Indefinite pronouns **Aa Vocabulary** Office words New skill Talking about people in general



32.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "ANYONE / SOMEONE"

Someone is working late.



Somebody left this letter on my desk.



Did anyone buy a gift for Mrs. Tan?



I didn't give anybody your name



The statement is negative so use "anybody/anyone."





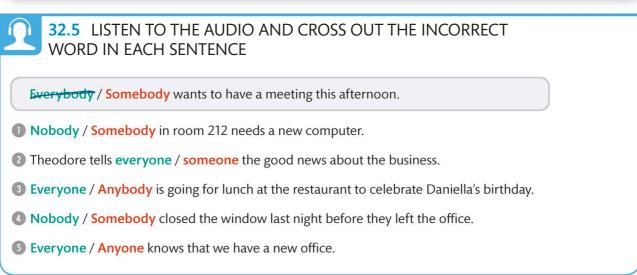
32.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

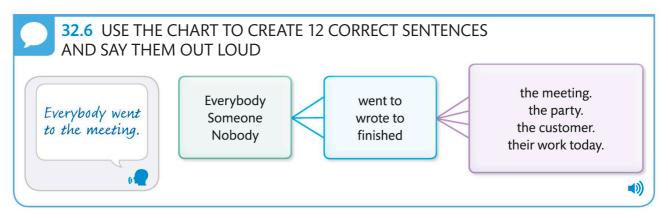
I saw **anyone** / **someone** at reception this morning.

- Please ask anyone / someone to phone Mr. Richards immediately.
- Mrs. Turner didn't give anyone / someone any work to do this week.
- 3 Can I give anyone / someone a lift to the station tomorrow morning?
- Mr. Phillips needs anyone / someone to go with him to the hospital.
- I'm sorry, but there isn't anyone / someone in the office at the moment.











33 Making conversation

Short questions are a way of showing interest when you are talking with someone. Use them to keep the conversation going.

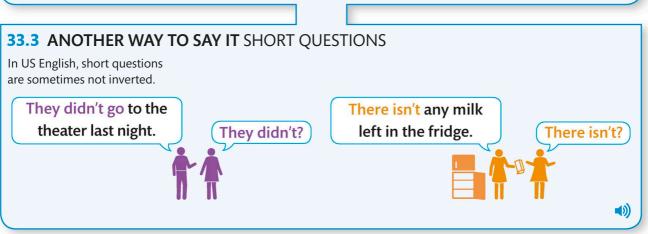
New language Short questions

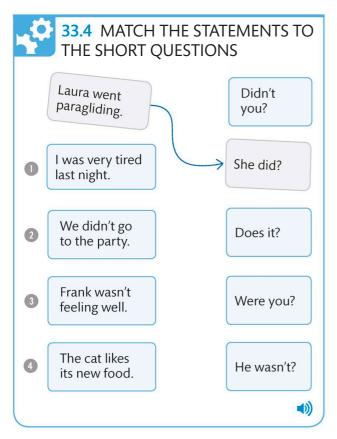
Aa Vocabulary Question words

New skill Asking short questions











33 CHECKLIST			
Short questions 🗌	Aa Question words	📤 Asking short questions 🗌	

NEW LANGUAGE	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	UNIT	
QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE	"Did you have a good vacation?" "Yes, we went to India."		29.1, 29.3 29.7
SUBJECT AND OBJECT QUESTIONS Who called the bank? Who did Ben call?			31.1, 31.7, 31.8
"SOMEONE" AND "ANYONE"	"Did anyone call me this morning?" "Yes, someone called at 11 o'clock."		32.1, 32.2
"EVERYONE" AND "NO ONE" "Why is there no one in the office?" "Everyone is at the big meeting."			32.4
SHORT QUESTIONS	"I went to the movies last night." "Did you?" "It was really exciting." "Was it?"		33.1, 33.2

34 Vocabulary

34.1 GOING OUT



art gallery



book club



night club



concert hall



fun fair



circus



restaurant



bar



menu



waiter



waitress



check (US) bill (UK)



ballet



opera



band



orchestra





festival





show









audience



meet friends

go clubbing







go to a party



go to a restaurant



go to the movies (US) go to the cinema (UK)



see a play



do karaoke



go bowling



buy a ticket



35 Future arrangements

You can use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now. You can also use it to talk about arrangements for the future.

New language Future with present continuous Aa Vocabulary Excuses New skill Talking about future arrangements

35.1 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH FUTURE EVENTS Use time phrases "At the moment" Present continuous refers to to show whether a refers to the present. Dave's present activity. verb in the present the moment Dave is working. continuous refers to the present but tomorrow he is playing golf. or the future.

refers to the future.

refers to a future event that is planned.



((

35.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH FUTURE EVENTS



Jack's playing soccer now, then later he's seeing a movie.



Sue is studying now, but this evening she's visiting a friend.



Today, I'm playing tennis, but I'm playing golf tomorrow.



You can use the time word or phrase at the start or end of a clause



I'm reading at the moment, but I'm going running later.



((

35.3 KEY LANGUAGE "ON / IN" WITH DAYS, MONTHS, AND DATES

Use the preposition "on" in front of days of the week and specific dates. Use "in" with months and years.

I'm working on Tuesday.



I'm working on May 9th.

I'm retiring in June.



I'm retiring in 2035.





35.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Iam watching	watch 🎢 🛔) TV with my friends tonight.
John's cousins	(come) to the party tomorrow.
2	(go it o the dentist tomorrow morning.
3 My family and I	(visit) my grandma on Saturday.
The managers in my office	(have a meeting this afternoon.
A famous band	(play) in Central Park this weekend.
6 He	(study 👫 🛓) for his test tomorrow.



35.6 KEY LANGUAGE MAKING EXCUSES

Sometimes you need to say why you can't do something. To be polite, use an expression like "Sorry, I can't" before saying what your other plans are.

Would you like to go to the movies tonight?

Sorry, I can't. I'm working late.

To be polite, _ apologize first.

Use the present continuous to say what you are doing instead.



35.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES MAKING EXCUSES

I'd like to, but I'm going to the dentist.

That would be fun, but I'm visiting family.



I'd love to, but I'm meeting friends.



A THIN

That sounds nice, but I'm playing baseball.









35.9 ANSWER EACH INVITATION OUT LOUD, USING AN EXCUSE FROM THE DIARY

September 2020

21 SATURDAY

gam - Play soccer with Eva.

Noon - Go to lunch with Aziz.

1:30-3pm - Look after Sandy's baby.

4pm - Go to yoga class.

6pm - Go to dinner with Marco and Olivia.

7:30pm - Go to the theater to see a musical.

Would you like to come swimming at 9am?

I'd love to, but I'm playing

soccer with Eva.

Would you like to come to dinner tonight?

I'd like to, but _____

2 Would you like to go to lunch today?

Sorry, I can't.____

Would you like to play tennis at 7:30pm?

That would be fun, but_

Would you like to go shopping at 2pm?

That sounds nice, but___

Mould you like to go to a dance class at 4pm?

I'd like to, but_____

35 CHECKLIST

Future with present continuous

Aa Excuses

♣ Talking about future arrangements ☐

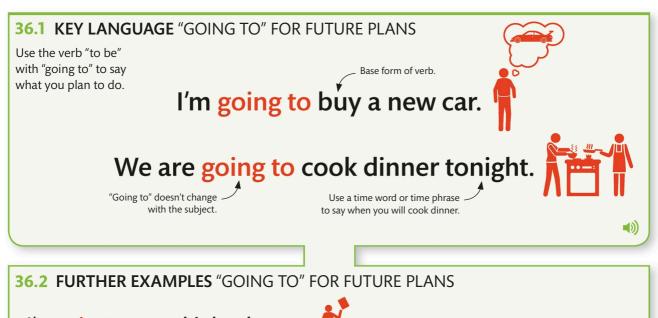
36 Plans and intentions

You can use "going to" to talk about what you want to do in the future. Use it also to talk about specific plans, such as when and where you're going to do something.

New language Future tense

Aa Vocabulary Time words and phrases

New skill Talking about your plans



I'm going to start this book soon.



Sam's going to get fit before his next birthday.



We're going to cycle from Boston to Cape Cod next weekend.



I'm not going to eat any chocolate this month.



Add "not" after the verb "to be" to make the negative.

36.3 HOW TO FORM "GOING TO" FOR FUTURE PLANS

SUBJECT "TO BE" "GOING TO" BASE FORM OF VERB REST OF SENTENCE

He is going to buy a new car.

36.4 FILL IN THE GAPS PUTTING THE	VERBS IN THE FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"
Darren and Miki <u>are going to watch</u>	(nwatch) a movie tonight.
0 1	(not eat) sushi for dinner.
2 Debra	(get) a new job soon.
3 My friends	(cook) a meal for me next week.
4 Manuel	(learn) how to scuba dive this summer.



5 We

36.5 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

14 The Weekly You

WHAT ARE YOUR RESOLUTIONS?

Exercise more or stop eating chocolate? It's a question many of us ask ourselves as the year ends.

Betty from California makes one resolution every year. "I'm not going to give up smoking," she tells us, "because I did that last time. This year, I'm going to get fit!"

In the US only 8 percent of people keep to their resolutions. Many give up by the end of January.

A lot of people make resolutions, but Australian Joanna Gee makes one resolution for every day of the year. That's 365 resolutions every year.

"I love making resolutions," Joanna says. "This year I'm going to do more unusual things. On June 23 I'm going to climb a mountain, and then on September 30 I'm going to swim with sharks."

Betty has one resolution this year. True False
Betty is going to give up smoking this year. True False
Only 8% of Americans keep to their resolutions.True False
3 Joanna has a resolution for every day of the year. True False
4 Joanna is going to climb a mountain on July 23. True False
5 Joanna is going to swim with dolphins. True False

travel) to Dubai in December.

36.6 KEY LANGUAGE "BY" WITH TIME WORDS AND PHRASES "By" followed by 'Going to" follows the verb "to be." a noun or time I am going to paint the house by June. phrase means something will happen at some







(()

36.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES "BY" WITH TIME WORDS AND PHRASES

You are going to write to the person between now and next weekend.

I am going to write to you by next weekend.



I am going to get fit by this time next year.





You are going to get fit by the same date the following year.



point before that time.

36.8 READ JACK'S RESOLUTIONS, THEN WRITE ABOUT THEM **USING "GOING TO"**

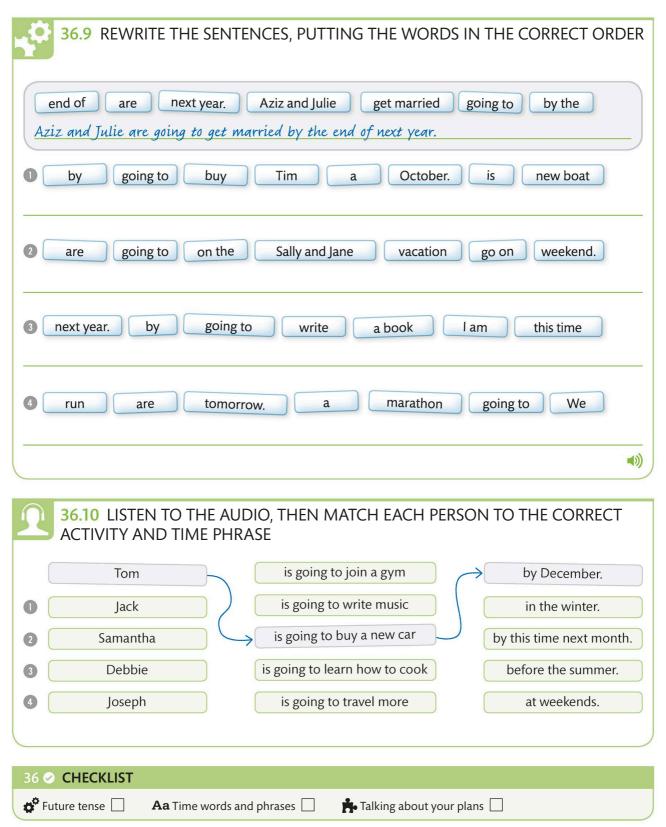
Jack's January Resolutions

- · Tidy my house by the weekend.
- · Paint my bedroom by the end

of this month.

- · Join a gym by this time next month.
- · Book a vacation by the end of March.
- · Get fit by the summer.
- · Buy a new car by December.

He is going to tidy his house by the weekend.



37 What's going to happen

Use the future with "going to" to make a prediction about the future when there is evidence in the present moment to back up that prediction.

New language The future with "going to"

Aa Vocabulary Prediction verbs

New skill Predicting future events

37.1 KEY LANGUAGE "GOING TO" FOR FUTURE EVENTS

This form of the future is formed using "to be" + "going to" + the base form of the verb.

Use "going to" to give your prediction.



Evidence in the present moment means that you can make a prediction.



37.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "GOING TO" FOR FUTURE EVENTS

Oh no! She's going to slip and fall over.



The hill is too steep. Jon is going to crash!



She studies a lot. She's going to pass her exam.



Look! The waiter is going to drop those plates.



They're going to break a window.



Joe fell asleep in the exam. He's going to fail.



He's wearing a raincoat, so he's not going to get wet.







37.3 FILL IN THE GAPS PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"

Kim doesn't study very hard. She	is going to fail (fail) her exams.
Watch out! You	(step into) that puddle.
2 The dog	(not eat) its food. I think it's sick.
3 Oh no! She	
4 John is terrible at golf! He	not win) the tournament.
5 It's very windy! His umbrella	blow away).
You're carrying too much. You	drop) everything.



37.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

The traffic is moving very slowly. I are going to be late for work.

The traffic is moving very slowly. I am going to be late for work.

- 1 John and Jill are putting their coats on. They is going to leave now.
- 2 I saw the weather forecast. It are going to snow this afternoon.
- 3 It's my birthday, so I is going to get a present from my husband.
- 4 Larry and John have gone home to get their tennis rackets. They is going to play tennis.





37.5 READ THE SCHOOL REPORT, THEN FILL IN THE GAPS USING

"GOING TO" OR "NOT GOING TO"

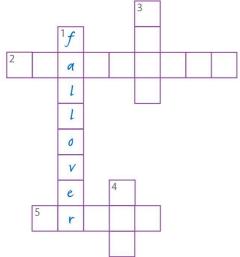
Marco is going to pass his history exam.

- He is ______ be in the next Olympics.
- 2 Marco is ______ study art at college.
- 3 He is ______ be the main character in a musical.
- 4 Marco is ______ fail his English exam.
- 5 He is _____ play soccer next weekend.

	rt:	Marco Di Stefano	
English		Marco needs to work harder at English He is predicted not to pass this exam.	
History 95%	y	This is Marco's best subject. He doesn't have any problems and will do well in the exam.	
Music 25%		Marco doesn't like to sing and doesn't play a musical instrument.	
Art 92%	4	Marco loves this subject and is very 300d at it. He has an offer from Rome Art College and wants to study art.	
Gym 55%	h	his is not Marco's best subject, but e is a member of the soccer team. hey play every weekend	

Report: Ma

37.6 READ THE CLUES AND WRITE THE ANSWERS IN THE CORRECT PLACES ON THE GRID Pick up those toys. Someone is going to



- fall over them.
- 2 You're going to _____someone if you skateboard on the sidewalk.
- 3 Jo left her exam too early. She's going to ______.
- Ben is clever. He's going to easily ______ his test.
- 5 That wall is too high. He is going to _____ his leg if he jumps off it.

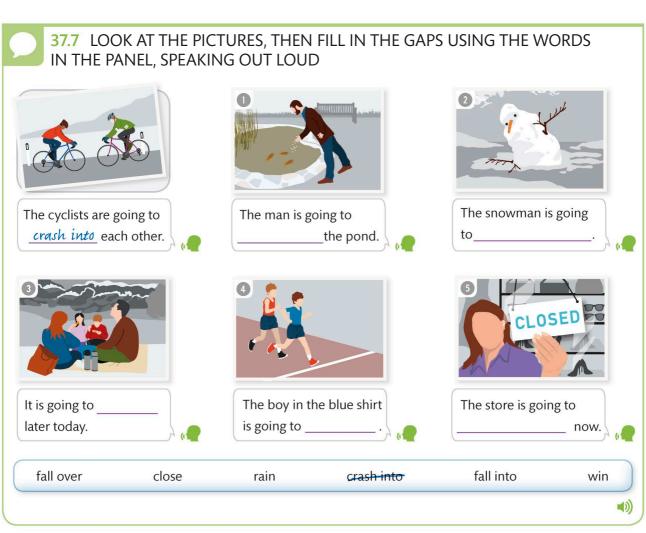
fall over

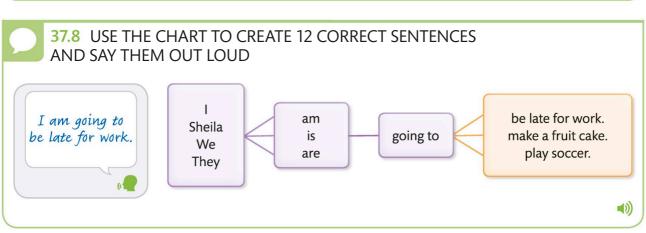
fail

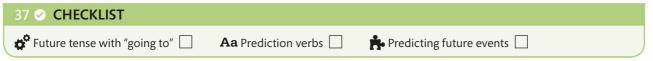
crash into

break

pass







38 Vocabulary

38.1 ANIMALS



insect



fish



bird



bear



rhino



buffalo



camel



lion



tiger



elephant



monkey



giraffe



kangaroo



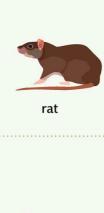
bul



COM



mouse





eagle





snake





frog



shark



whale



dolphin



crab



octopus



turtle



crocodile







spider



butterfly



39 Making predictions

You can use the verb "will" to talk about future events in English. This form of the future tense has a slightly different meaning from futures using "going to."

New language The future with "will"

Aa Vocabulary Prediction words

New skill Saying what you think will happen

39.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"

Use "will" to say what you think will happen in the future when you don't have firm evidence for your prediction.

That new movie is great. They will love it.



You think the other people will love the movie, but you don't have firm evidence.

39.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"



Jane will like the new house. It's really nice.



It'll rain every day this summer.

In negative sentences, "not" goes between "will" and the base form of the verb.



We will not get home before midnight.



He won't be late for work again this year.

You can also say "he'll not,"

but "won't" is more

common in US English.

In spoken English, you normally use the contracted form of "will."



They'll enjoy their holiday in Venice.



She'll be really angry when she finds out.

40)

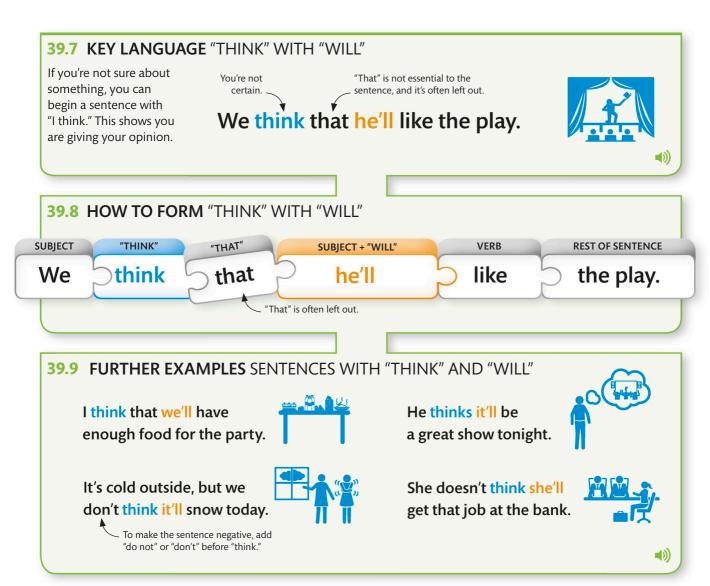
39.3 HOW TO FORM THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"

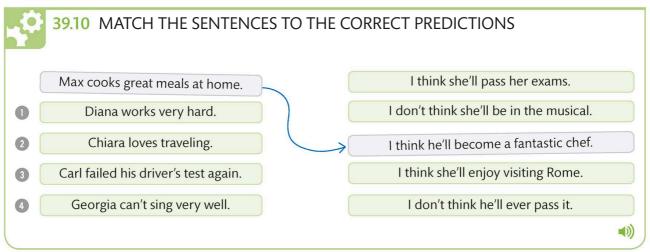
"Will" is a modal verb, so its form doesn't change with the subject.



the new movie.

39.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE	E FUTURE WITH "WILL" OR "WILL NOT"
You will love (love)	my new sweater.
1 John	(not eat) pizza.
2 Maria	(enjoy) the new dance class.
3 Susie and Bella	(be) early for work this week.
4 The children	
PRONOUNS AND CONTRACTED " He'll buy pizzas. 1 2 3 4	Hijim, What do you want us to bring to movie night? Ben will buy pizzas because he always does. John will bring chocolates and Mary will make a salad. As usual, David won't bring anything their
CORRECT ANSWERS	MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE
Who will clean the house?	Jenny's brother will do it.
Who will find the party music?	Jenny's mother will do it.
2 Who will bring the party games?	Jenny's sister will do it.
3 Who will bake a birthday cake?	Sam will do it.
Who will cook the food?	Marsha will do it.





39.11 KEY LANGUAGE "GOING TO" AND "WILL"

Use "going to" when you have evidence for a prediction. Use "will" when a prediction is an opinion without evidence.

You are predicting this, but you don't have firm evidence.

I think Number 5 will win.



Look, Number 5 is going to win.

You are predicting this based on firm evidence.





39 CHECKLIST The future with "will" Aa Prediction words As Prediction words Saying what you think will happen

40 Making quick decisions

You can use "will" to talk about the future in two ways: when you make a prediction without evidence, and when you make a quick decision to do something.

New language Quick decisions with "will"

Aa Vocabulary Decision words

New skill Talking about future actions

40.1 KEY LANGUAGE QUICK DECISIONS WITH "WILL"

If you suddenly decide to do something while you're speaking, use "will" to say what you're going to do.

Oh, it's raining! I'll take my umbrella.

"Will" shows you have just made the decision.



40.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUICK DECISIONS WITH "WILL"

Contracted form of "will not."

It's midnight, so I won't walk home through the park.



This apple is delicious. I'll have another one.



()

40.3 KEY LANGUAGE "SO / IN THAT CASE"

Use "so" or the expression "in that case" to link a situation and the decision you make as a result of that situation.



There's no juice, so I'll have water.



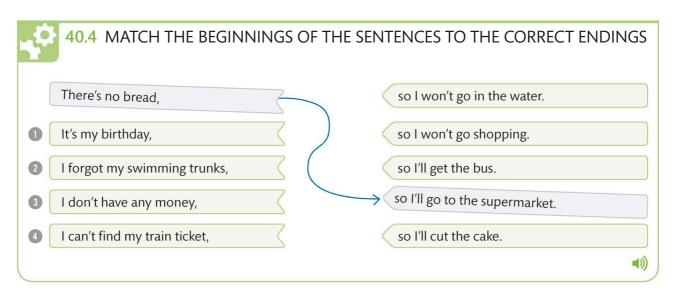


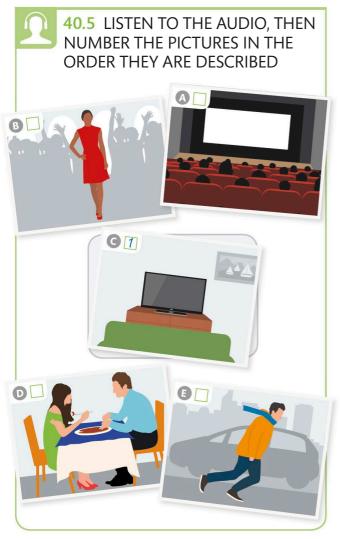
The car won't start. In that case we'll walk.

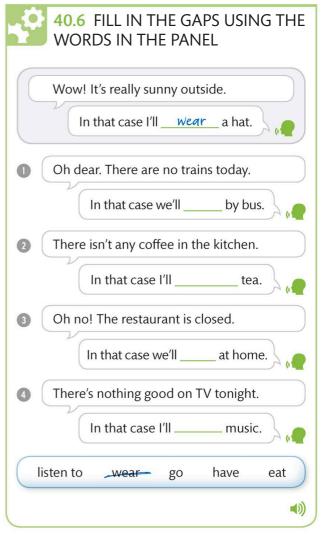


SITUATION

DECISION







40.7 KEY LANGUAGE "THINK" WITH "WILL"

You can use "think" with "will" to show that your decision is something you are considering.

I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed.

You are deciding now. You're not completely sure.



40.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES "THINK" WITH "WILL"

There are lots of options on the menu. I think we'll have the fish.



There are lots of bands to see, but I think I'll watch the rock band



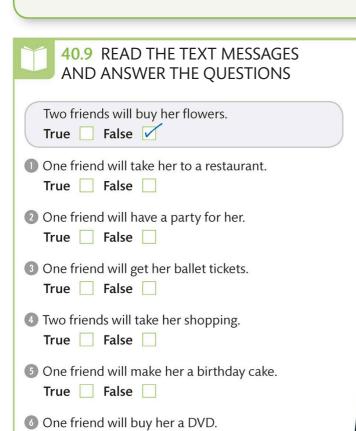
This movie is terrible. I think I'll leave before the end.



It's getting really hot outside. I think I'll put my shorts on.



(()





True False

40.10 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL				
The TV is broken. What will you do tonight? I think I'll				
There's no juice. What do you want to drink? I think I'll I think I'll I think I'll I think I'll				
What time are you leaving work? I think I'll I think I'll I think I'll				
play with Cassie have milk read a book leave at 6:30pm go home watch the news				
40 CHECKLIST Quick decisions with "will" Aa Decision words Talking about future actions				
REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 35-40				
NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	I	UNIT	
FUTURE TENSE WITH PRESENT CONTINUOUS	At the moment, Dave is working, but tomorrow he is playing golf. 35.1, 35.3 35.6		35.1, 35.3, 35.6	
"GOING TO" FOR FUTURE PLANS	I'm going to buy a new car. We are going to exercise tonight.		36.1, 36.6	

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

That new movie is great. They will love it.

Oh, it's raining! I'll take my umbrella.

FUTURE TENSE WITH "GOING TO"

FUTURE TENSE WITH "WILL"

QUICK DECISIONS WITH "WILL"

37.1, 37.2

39.1, 39.7,

39.11 40.1, 40.2,

40.7

41 Future possibilities

Use "might" to show you're not sure if you'll do something. It's a possibility and you don't want to say that you "will" or you "won't."

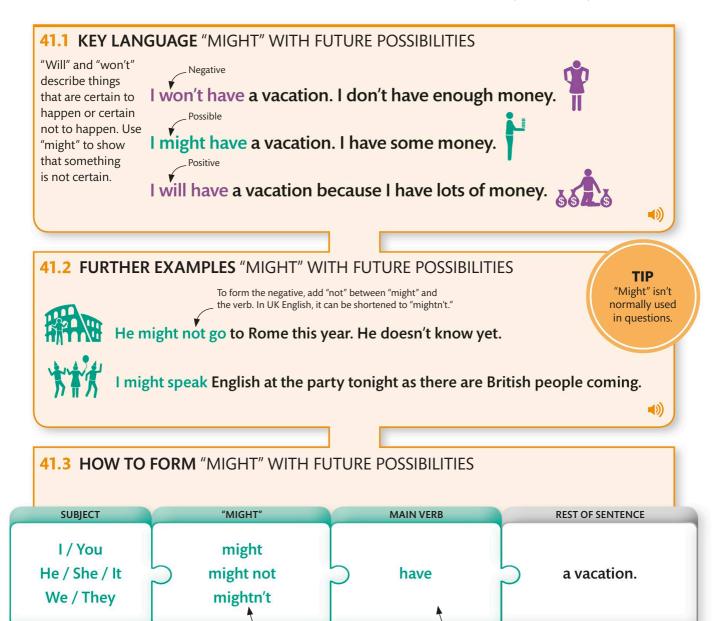
New language Using "might"

Aa Vocabulary Activities, food, and pastimes

New skill Talking about future possibilities

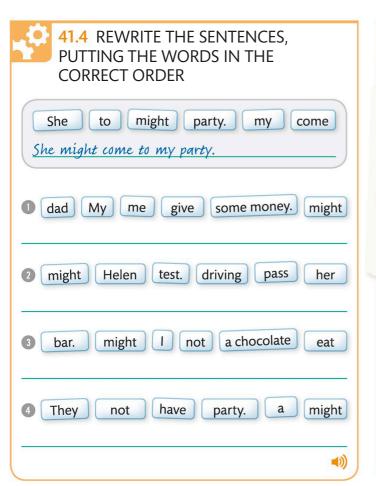
Use the base form

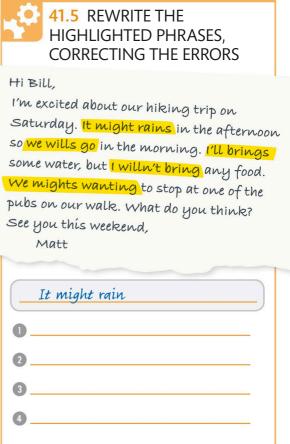
of the main verb.

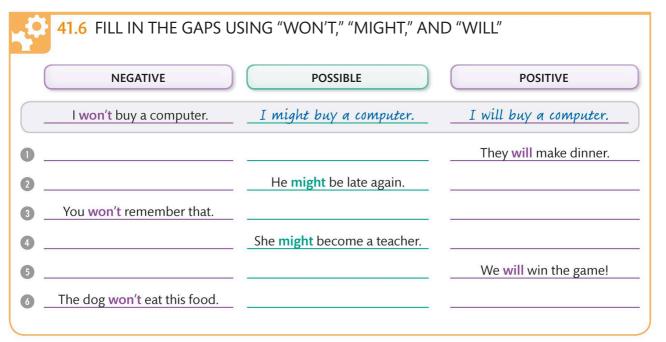


As with all modal verbs, "might"

doesn't change with the subject.







41.7 KEY LANGUAGE "MIGHT" WITH UNCERTAINTY

You can use other phrases along with "might" to emphasize that you are uncertain about something.



I might go to town. I'm not sure.

I don't know. I might have more pizza.



40)

When are you going to clean your room? I don't know. I might live in Boston. I might get a summer job. I'm not sure. What will you do before you start college? I might do it this afternoon. I'm not sure. I'm not sure. I might take about \$300.

41.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSW	WER THE QUESTIONS
Will John go to work today? Yes, he will. He might. No, he won't.	Will Elliot be late for the concert?Yes, he will.He might.No, he won't.
Is Mel going to the party this evening?	4 Will Elsa study English?
Yes, she is.	Yes, she will.
She might.	She might.
No, she isn't.	No, she won't.
② Are Donna and Elise going swimming today?	5 Will Delilah travel by bus today?
Yes, they are.	Yes, she will.
They might.	She might.
No, they're not.	No, she won't.



41.10 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD USING "WILL," "MIGHT," AND "WON'T"

	POSITIVE	POSSIBLE	NEGATIVE
ABAN	go on vacation this year	learn French	run a marathon
NADIYA	become a doctor	4 write a book	do a bungee jump
JACK	get a dog	buy a motorcycle	move house
	Aban will go on vacation this year.		
3	6.		5
6			8

41 ⊘ CHECKLIST		
🐞 Using "might" 🗌	Aa Activities, food, and pastimes	💏 Talking about future possibilities 🗌

42 Giving advice

If someone has a problem, one of the ways that you can give advice is by using the modal verb "should."

New language "Should"Aa Vocabulary Advice№ New skill Giving advice



"Should" shows that you think this is the best thing to do.

It's very sunny. You should wear a hat.



"Should" comes before the advice.

40)

42.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "SHOULD" TO GIVE ADVICE

It might rain. You should take your umbrella.



For a negative, add "not" between _ "should" and the main verb.

There's ice on the roads. You should not drive tonight.

"Should not" can be shortened to "shouldn't."

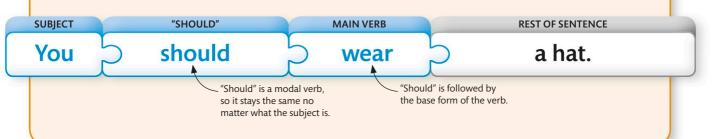


You're sick. You shouldn't go to work today.



40)

42.3 HOW TO FORM "SHOULD" TO GIVE ADVICE





42.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Kim should arrive on time.

Kim should arrive on time.

- 1 You shouldn't opens this door.
- 2 She shoulds to play the guitar every day.

- 3 He shouldn't wears that tie with that shirt.
- 4 You should to take a tablet twice a day.
- 5 They shouldn't to rides their bikes here.



O

42.5 LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN THE SENTENCES TO GIVE GOOD ADVICE



Kim should not try to get on the train.



• We should / shouldn't swim at this beach.



People should / should not be quiet in the library.



3 Shoppers should / shouldn't email.

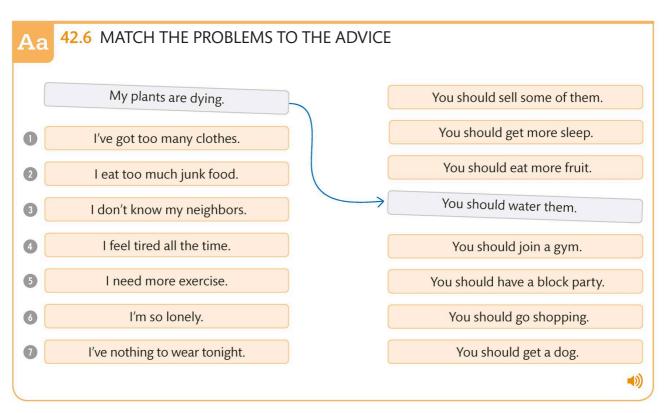


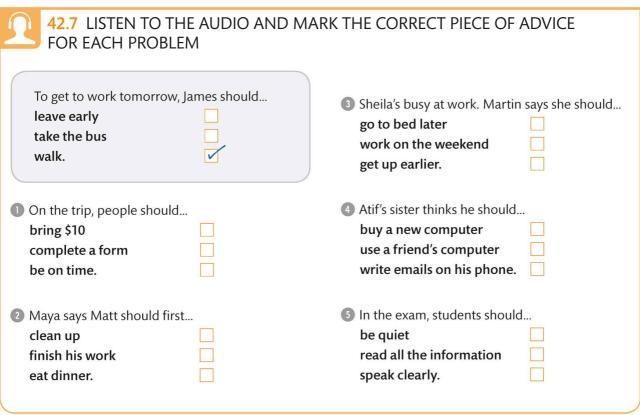
4 They should / should not walk on the ice.



5 You should / shouldn't drive too fast.









42.8 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING "SHOULD" OR "SHOULDN'T"





3 You eat anything in a laboratory.



People _____ visit the library more often.



You go through that blue door.



People _____ have a shower before swimming.



Students _____ speak during their exams.



47 6	CHE		CT
	(HE	(K I	ı 📏 I
	CIIL	CILL	



Aa Advice



Giving advice

43 Making suggestions

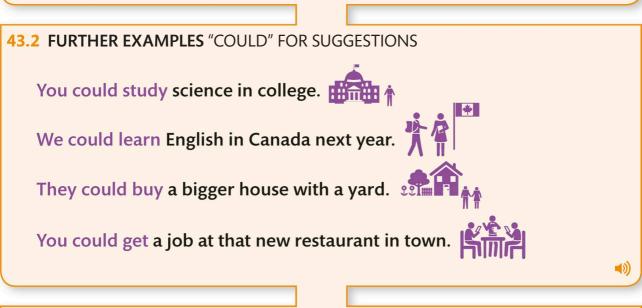
You can use the modal verb "could" to offer suggestions. "Could" is not as strong as "should." It communicates gentle advice.

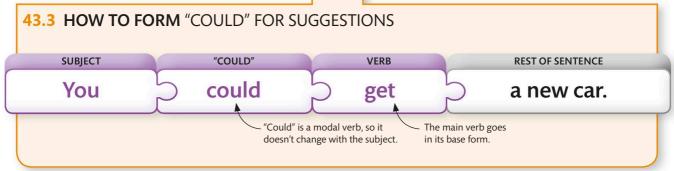
New language "Could" for suggestions

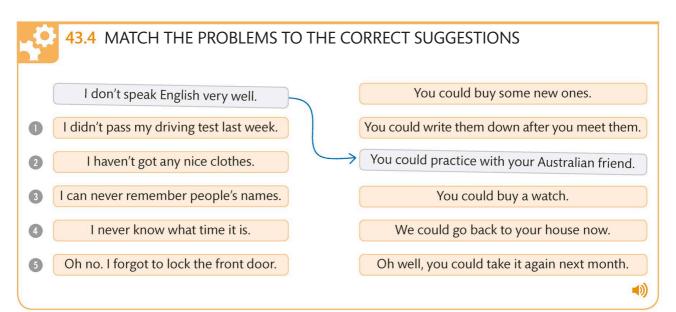
Aa Vocabulary Advice

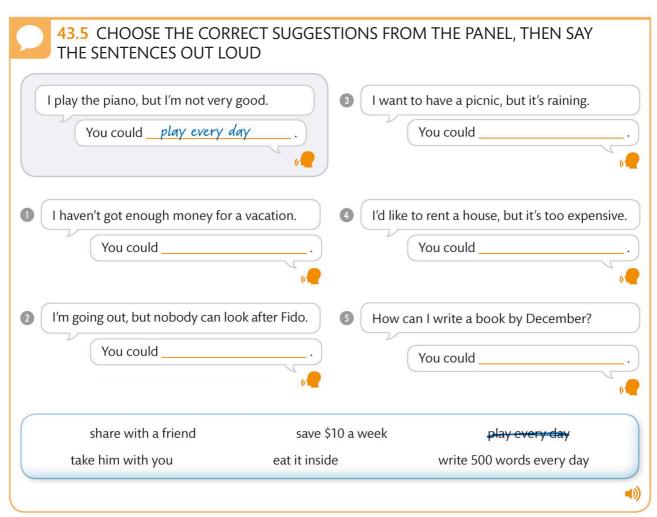
New skill Making suggestions











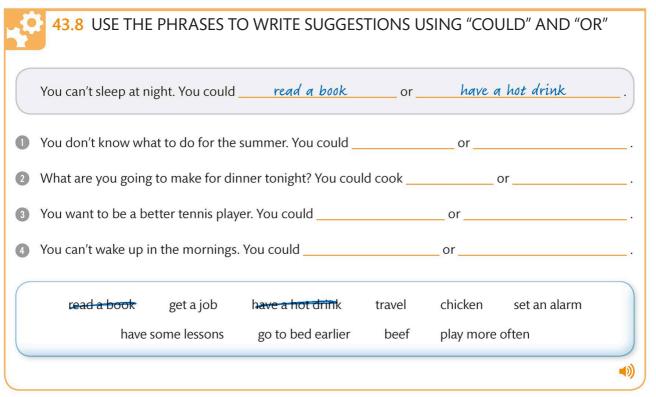
43.6 KEY LANGUAGE USING "COULD" AND "OR" FOR SUGGESTIONS When people give suggestions using "could," they often give more than one option to choose from. Our friends are coming over for dinner, but the oven's broken. We could make a salad or we could order a pizza. Use "or" to give an alternative suggestion. 43.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES USING "COULD" AND "OR" FOR SUGGESTIONS I can't drive, but I want to travel along the coast. What should I wear to Jan's wedding? You could take a bus or travel in a friend's car.

You don't have to repeat the modal verb "could" after "or."

If the main verb is the same

for both suggestions, you don't repeat it after "or."

(





43.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE TWO SUGGESTIONS GIVEN TO SOLVE EACH PROBLEM

Anya can't understand her English teacher very well. She could
ask him to speak slowly. ask for notes on the lesson. record the lesson.
Jim hasn't got time to do the chores at home. He could get his children to help. get a cleaner. not worry about it.
2 Mandy needs to get a new job. She could
look in the newspaper ask friends look at a website
3 Some students aren't very good at writing in English. They could
read more English books. write in English every day. email a new friend in English.
4 It's hard to find time to exercise. People could
take the stairs. take the elevator. walk to the store.
43 ⊘ CHECKLIST
"Could" for suggestions Aa Advice Making suggestions

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 41-43

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	UNIT
USING "MIGHT" WITH FUTURE POSSIBILITIES	I might have a vacation.		41.1
USING "MIGHT" WITH UNCERTAINTY	I might go to town. I'm not sure. I don't know. I might have some pizza.		41.7
USING "SHOULD" TO GIVE ADVICE	It's very sunny. You should wear a hat.		42.1
USING "SHOULDN'T" TO GIVE ADVICE	You're sick. You shouldn't go to work today.		42.2
USING "COULD" FOR SUGGESTIONS	You could get a new car.		43.1
USING "OR" FOR SUGGESTIONS	We could make a salad or order a pizza.		43.6

44 Vocabulary

44.1 HOUSEHOLD CHORES



clean the windows



sweep the floor



scrub the floor



mop the floor



vacuum the carpet



dust



take out the garbage (US) take out the rubbish (UK)



tidy



go to the store (US) go to the shops (UK)



buy groceries



chop vegetables



cook dinner



set the table



clear the table



do the dishes (US) do the washing up (UK)



dry the dishes



load the dishwasher



do the laundry (US) do the washing (UK)



hang clothes (US) hang out the washing (UK)



do the ironing



fold clothes



make the bed



change the sheets



do the gardening



mow the lawn



water the plants



wash the car



paint a room



hang a picture



walk the dog



feed the pets



mend the fence

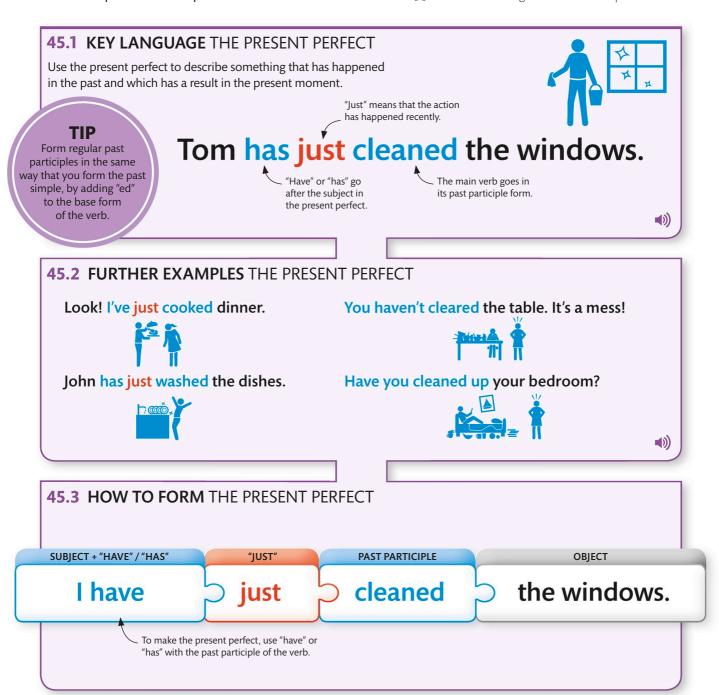


45 Around the house

You can use the present perfect form of a verb to talk about something that has happened in the past and has consequences in the present.

Aa Vocabulary Household chores

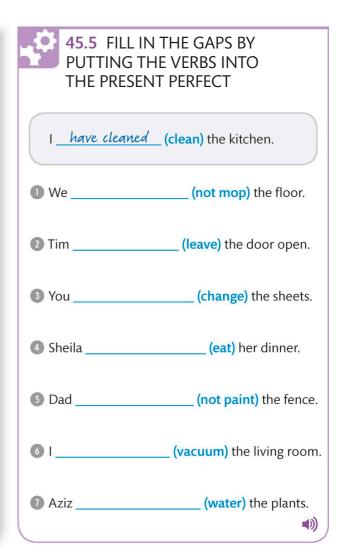
New skill Talking about the recent past



45.4 KEY LANGUAGE FORMING IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES

There are no rules for forming irregular past participles, but some irregular past participles have similar endings.

I've been I am you've eaten you eat they see they've seen we do we've done I've put I put you've left you leave they keep they've kept we've heard we hear

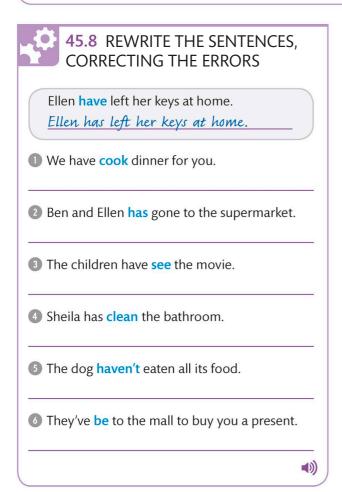




45.6 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS

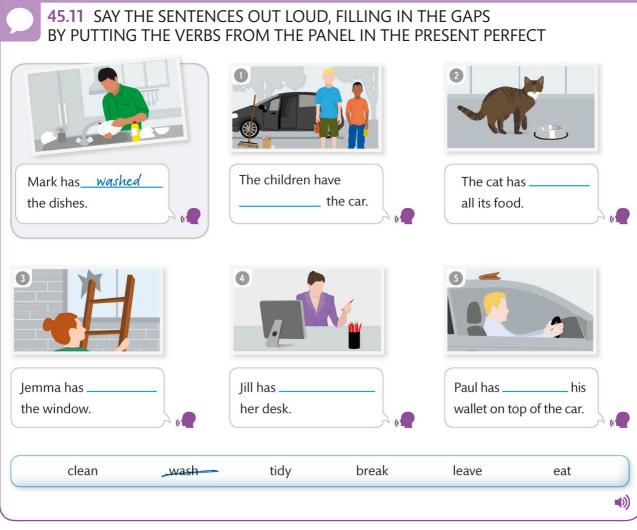
	He has washed his clothes.	He hasn't washed his clothes.	Has he washed his clothes?
0	They have cleaned the car.		
2			Have you mopped the floor?
3		I haven't taken the garbage out.	
4	You have painted the house.		
5			Has John cooked dinner?

Aa												Past Pai Erbs	RTICI	PLES
C	L	Ε	Α	Т	Е	Ν	Ν	Ε	Ν	Н	L	1 go		gone
L	٧	Р	C	Н	Α	D	U	W	Z	S	Ν	2 have	=	
0	Q	D	0	Ν	Ε	Р	Υ	Τ	1	Ε	S	3 close	=	
S	В	Z	K	Υ	Α	X	G	0	Ν	E	F	4 eat	=	
Ε	Н	Q	L	X	G	J	Α	Τ	D	N	K	5 am	=	
D	Ε	В	Ε	Ε	Ν	S	Ε	Η	Α	K	Ε	6 keep	=	
Κ	Α	G	Υ	Н	Τ	F	L	Z	J	K	J	7 see	=	
Ε	D	W	T	Ν	G	K	Ε	Р	T	Z	L	8 do		



45.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
Adam and Becky are getting ready to have a party.
Has Adam cleaned the bathroom? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
Have they bought enough drinks? Yes, they have. No, they haven't.
2 Has Becky put the chicken in the oven? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
3 Has Adam talked to his sister? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
4 Has Adam's sister sent him a present? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
S Has Adam moved his car? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.

45.10 REWRITE THESE V	/ERBS AS PAST PARTICIPLES	
tidy = <u>tidied</u>	3 cook =	3 walk =
1 clean =	4 change =	7 clear =
2 wash =	5 mop =	3 brush =
		•))
		U.S. G.A.D.G
	CES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN T FROM THE PANEL IN THE PF	
		2

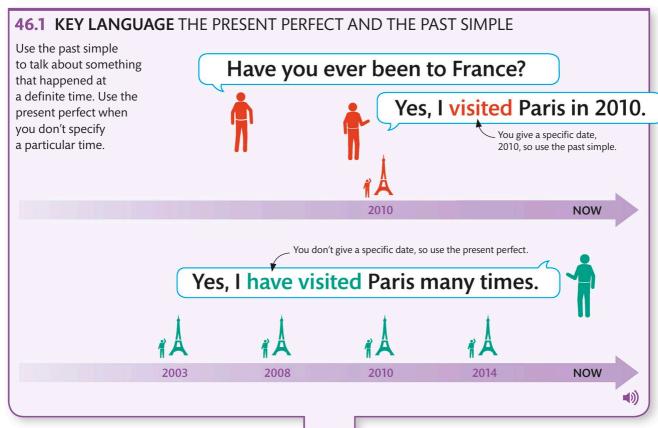




46 Events in your life

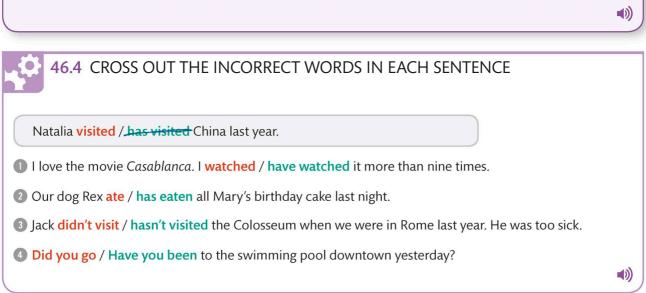
Both the present perfect and the past simple can be used to talk about things that happened in the past, but you use them differently. Aa Vocabulary Adventure sports

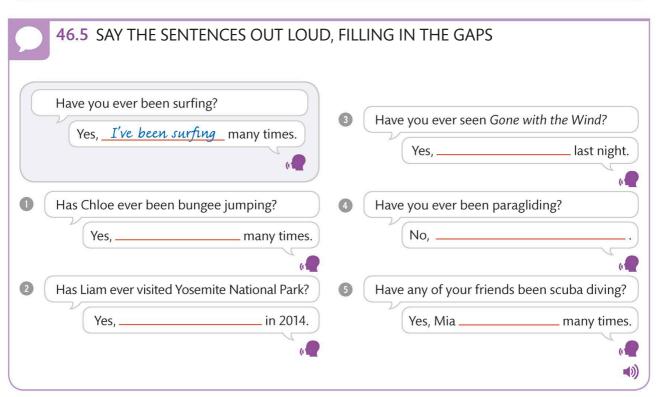
New skill Talking about past events

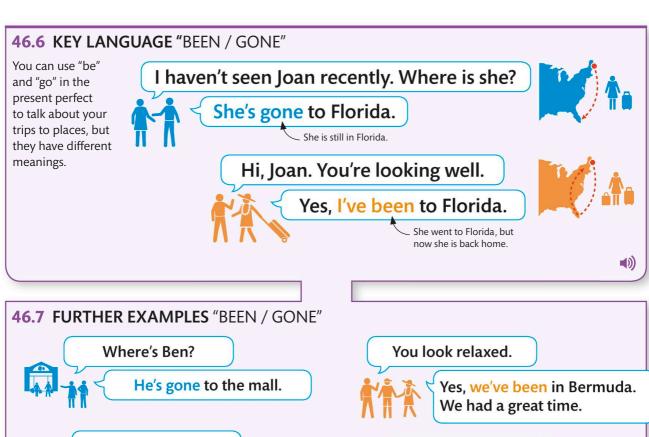




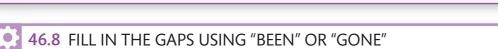
46.3 VOCABULARY ADVENTURE SPORTS scuba diving rock climbing paragliding windsurfing bungee jumping surfing











46.8 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "BEEN" OR "GONE"

I love Chicago. I've ______ there often.

Manuela and Giorgio have ______ to the movies. They're meeting you there.

There's lots of food in the fridge because Ayida's ______ to the supermarket.

I've ______ to the library. Look at all the books I have!

Mary and Joe have ______ to a nightclub. They'll be back after midnight.

46.9 READ THE THE CORRECT I	E POSTCARD AND WRITE THE VERBS UNDER HEADINGS	
PRESENT PERFECT We've seen PAST SIMPLE We got 3 4	Hi Chris, We're in Sydney! We got here five days ago and we've seen so much. On Monday, we visited the Sydney Opera House, and on Tuesday we went on a boat under Harbour Bridge. We haven't been to Bondi Beach yet, but I think we're going tomorrow. We've eaten some great food, too! Wish you were here. Love, Olivia X	

46.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS	46.11 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS
Martin has been bungee jumping three times. True False	I've gone windsurfing many times. <u>I've been windsurfing many times.</u>
1 Sammy went to China in 2011. True False	She hasn't be to the circus.
2 Nigel has never cooked a meal for visitors. True False	2 I meet my best friend when I was six.
3 Debra has been rock climbing many times. True False	3 You eat all the chocolate last night.
4 Andrew has never used a tablet before. True ☐ False ☐	4 He hasn't try paragliding.

46 ⊘ CHECKLIST		
♣ The present perfect □	Aa Adventure sports	Talking about past events

47 Events in your year

One of the uses of the present perfect is to talk about events in a time period that hasn't finished. Use the past simple for a time period that is completed.

New language "Yet" and "already" Aa Vocabulary Routines and chores New skill Talking about the recent past



47.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE



I haven't had any coffee this morning.



The photocopier broke yesterday.



I've had a lot of meetings today.



My manager called me last night.





47.3 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE

I'm flying to New York again tomorrow. I have been (be) there five times this year.

- ① Alvita is very happy. She _____ (win) the prize for the best chocolate cake yesterday.
- 2 This is a great party. I _____ (meet) lots of really fun and interesting people.
- 3 Martha looks happy. She (be) to the movies with Miles.
- 4 Mary can't drive. She _____ (fall) and _____ (break) her arm last week.





47.4 READ THE ARTICLE, THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

SPORT TODAY

S STAR'S DIFFICULT YEAR

Sarah Jackson speaks to our sports reporter.

S arah Jackson is a tennis player from the US. She has won five tennis championships, but she hasn't played in any competitions this year.

"I haven't had a good year. I broke my leg in January and I didn't play tennis for three months. It was really painful and it took me a long time to get well."

There are four big competitions for tennis players, known as the Grand Slams: the Australian Open, the French Open, Wimbledon, and the US Open. Sarah has already missed two of them.

"It's difficult for tennis players. You want to do well in the big competitions, but sometimes you can't."

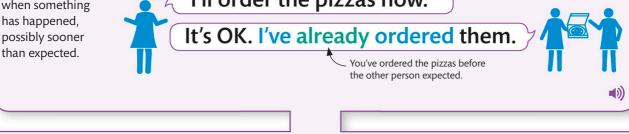
The next grand slam is Wimbledon, but Sarah isn't going to play this year. "It's sad, but I'm just not ready for Wimbledon at the moment."

But the year hasn't been all bad: "I don't usually go on vacation," she told us, "but in March I went to the Caribbean. I had a really good time and relaxed. I also ate some great food and went swimming."

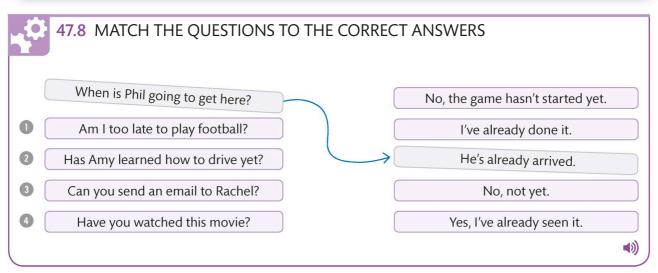


How many tennis championships has Sarah won?	3 How long didn't she play tennis for?
She has won five tennis championships.	
What hasn't Sarah done this year?	4 How many grand slams has Sarah missed this year?
What did Sarah do in January?	What did Sarah do in March this year?









47.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANS	SWER THE QUESTIONS
Sharon and Paul are getting ready to leave home and go on vacation.	
Paul hasn't booked a taxi yet. True False	3 Sharon hasn't checked if the dog is OK yet.True False
Paul hasn't made the sandwiches yet. True False	4 The dog has already been for a walk. True
2 Sharon has already called her mother. True False	Sharon has already mailed her letter.True False
47.10 LOOK AT SANTIAGO'S "TO DO" QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES USI	
Has Santiago fed the cat yet?	The live of the later of the lat
Yes, he's already fed the cat.	To do list
Has he put out the garbage yet?	Feed the eat
No, he hasn't put out the garbage yet.	Put out the agula
	Steam the bitalan
Has he cleaned the kitchen yet?	Buy mith and bread Mail letter
	Make hirthday
2 Has he bought milk and bread yet?	- VIOL CIVIAIN MIA. 2
Thas he bought mink and bread yet:	Take dog for walk
3 Has he taken the dog for a walk yet?	5 Has he mailed the letter yet?
4 Has he made the birthday cake yet?	6 Has he called his grandmother yet?
AT CHECKLICT	

Aa Routines and chores

💏 Talking about the recent past 🗌

🐞 "Yet" and "already" 🗌

48 Eating out

"Eating out" means having a meal outside your home, usually in a restaurant. To do this, you need to know the language for making a reservation and ordering food.

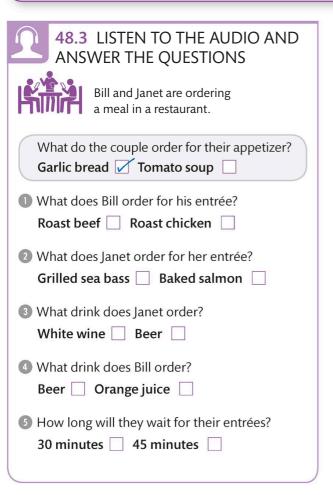
New language Restaurant phrases

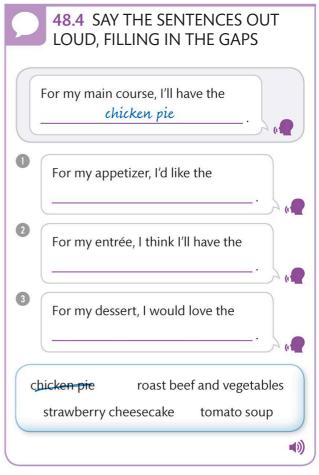
Aa Vocabulary Food preparation

New skill Ordering a meal in a restaurant



appetizer (US) entrée (US) main course (UK) dessert the bill (UK) booking roast bake grill (UK) boil fry





49 Achievements and ambitions

English uses different phrases to talk about future wishes or desires, definite future plans, and past achievements. Use them in conversation to talk about your life.

New language Desires and plans

Aa Vocabulary Travel and adventure sports

New skill Talking about your achievements

49.1 KEY LANGUAGE DESIRES AND PLANS Use expressions such as "I'd like to" for desires. Use "I'm going to" for definite plans. Have you ever worked abroad? No, but I'd like to work in Asia. No, but I'm going to next year. Your plan is to work abroad next year.

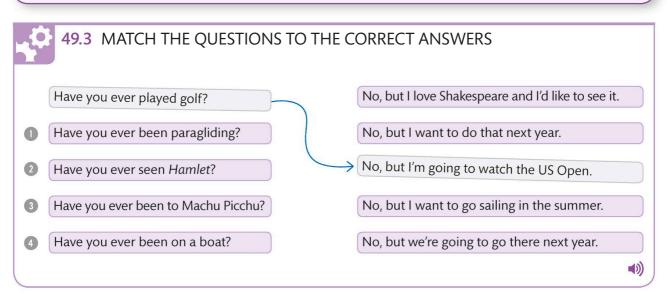
49.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES DESIRES AND PLANS

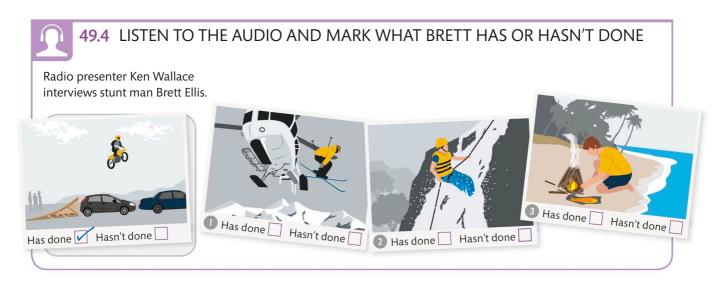
I'm very excited. We're going to hike the Inca Trail next year.

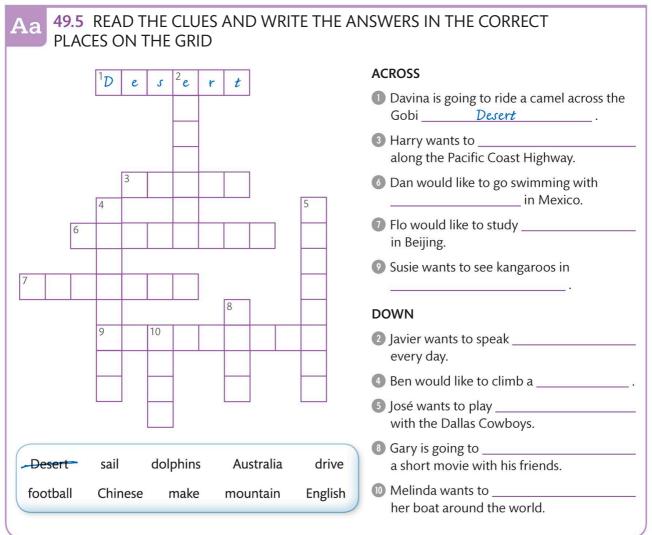
I haven't climbed Mount Fuji, but I'm going to do it this summer. I've never been to South America, but I want to go.

I've never seen a whale. I'd like to go whale-watching later this year.

()

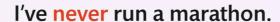






49.6 KEY LANGUAGE THINGS I'VE DONE AND WANT TO DO

Use words such as "never," "yet," or "really" to place a different emphasis on what you're saying.





"I've never ..." is stronger than "I've not ..."

I haven't seen the Pyramids of Giza yet.

You haven't seen the Pyramids of Giza until now, but you intend to see them one day.

I really want to climb Mount Everest.





(()

Aa

49.7 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT SENTENCES



I haven't been up in a hot-air balloon, but I'm going to do that for my birthday in August.



I haven't traveled in a helicopter yet, but I'm going to fly over New York in one soon.



I haven't been to a music festival yet, but my friends really want to take me to one next summer.



I've never learned to ski, but my friend Sanjay is going to teach me next year.



I've never been on TV, but I'm going to be on a TV quiz show in a few weeks. I'm very excited.



	T	
	ı	
7		

49.8 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

John has been surfing in South Africa and Australia. True False	To: Jo Abernathy
 John has never seen a lion. True	Hi Jo, I want to plan our year, so we can do more things. We've already been surfing in Australia and Hawaii, but we haven't surfed in South Africa yet. I've also never seen a lion, so I want to go on safari. We've never done that before. Also, I know we're going to China next year, but this summer I want to go to Thailand. I'd really like to ride an elephant, and I know you haven't done that yet. What do you think? John
	0 1
49 ⊘ CHECKLIST	
Desires and plans Aa Travel and adventure sports	☐ ♣ Talking about your achievements ☐
·	

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	UNIT
THE PRESENT PERFECT	Tom has just cleaned the windows.		45.1, 45.3
THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT	I visited France in 2010. I have visited France many times.		46.1
"YET" AND "ALREADY" WITH THE PRESENT PERFECT	I haven't ordered the pizza yet. I've already ordered the pizza.		47.5, 47.6
ORDERING A MEAL	"Have you made a reservation?" "Yes, I have." "Excuse me! Can we have the check, please."		48.1
DESIRES AND PLANS	I'd like to work in Asia. I'm going to work there next year.		49.1, 49.2, 49.6

Answers

01

1.4 1)

- 1 You are 40 years old.
- 2 I am from New Zealand.
- He is my cousin.
- 4 We are British.
- They are mechanics.
- She is my sister.
- We are scientists.
- 3 She is 21 years old.

1.5 1

- 1 You are British.
- He is a farmer.
- 3 They are 13 years old.
- 4 We are French.
- 1 am an engineer.

1.6

- True
- Palse
- False
- True
- True

1.7 1)

- 1. I am Jack.
- 2. I am 40 years old.
- 3. I am Canadian.
- 4. I am an engineer.
- 5. He is Jack.
- 6. He is 40 years old.
- 7. He is Canadian.
- 8. He is an engineer.
- 9. They are 40 years old.
- 10. They are Canadian.

1.10 1

Note: All answers can also be written without contractions.

• He isn't playing tennis.

- 2 She isn't a waitress.
- 1 He isn't 30 years old.
- We aren't teachers.
- 1 I'm not at work.
- 1 Lyla isn't a cat.

1.11 1

Note: All answers can be written with or without contractions.

- Maleh isn't their mother.
- 2) There isn't a bank on this street.
- That isn't his laptop.
- 4 They are not her grandparents.
- 3 Alyssa and Logan aren't your friends.

1.14 1

- Is Alvera a nurse?
- 2 Are those my keys?
- Are Ruby and Farid artists?
- Are they best friends?

1.15 1

- **Is** Holly your mother?
- Are they from Argentina?
- Are these your dogs?
- 4 Is this Main Street?

02

2.4 1

- He wakes up at 7 o'clock.
- ② I start work at 10am.
- 3 They **leave** home at 8:45am.
- We finish work at 4pm.
- (5) My friend has dinner at 6:30pm.
- I cook dinner every night.
- My parents eat lunch at 2pm.
- Mia gets up at 5 o'clock.
- My cousin works with animals.

2.5 1

- We leave work at 5:30pm.
- 2 Pam eats lunch at 1:30pm.
- We walk in the park.
- 4 His son goes to work at 9am.

- My brother leaves work at 4:45pm.
- They eat dinner at 8pm.

2.6 1

- My son watches TV all night.
- He goes shopping on Fridays.
- We eat breakfast at 7am.
- My cousin works inside.
- Georgia starts work at 9am.
- 1 They do their chores.

2.10

- I go to work every day.I do not go to work every day.
- 2 He watches TV in the evening. He doesn't watch TV in the evening.
- They do not work in an office. They don't work in an office.

2.13 40)

- 1. Do you like basketball?
- 2. Do you like running?
- 3. Do you like pizza?
- 4. Does he like basketball?
- 5. Does he like running?
- 6. Does he like pizza?
- 7. I don't work on the weekend.
- 8. I don't work on Mondays.
- **9.** My sister doesn't work on the weekend.
- 10. My sister doesn't work on Mondays.
- 11. They don't work on the weekend.
- 12. They don't work on Mondays.

03

3.4 1

- Sharon is reading a book.
- I am carrying my laptop.
- My cat is climbing a tree.
- We are working at the moment.
- They **are** having their dinner.
- He is talking to his dad.
- I am driving to work right now.
- They are watching the movie.

3.5 1

- They are coming home now.
- We are playing a board game.
- 3 Jane is cooking dinner.
- 4 He is drinking some water.
- We are listening to music.
- 1 am washing my hair.
- You are winning the game.
- We are visiting New Zealand.

3.6

- Emma
- Max
- Julie
- 4 Emma's cousin

3.10 40

- We aren't playing with them.
- 2 The baby isn't sleeping.
- 1 He isn't watching the game.
- 4 You aren't wearing boots.
- She isn't cooking lunch.
- We aren't meeting right now.
- **1 am not** eating with them.

3.11 (1)

- They aren't going to the park.
- 2 I'm not eating this meal.
- 3 You aren't wearing this coat again.
- Frank's dog isn't sitting by the fire.
- My dad isn't carrying the heavy box.

3.12

- Dan's watching a movie.
- Manu's exercising.
- George's playing his guitar.
- 4 Jamal is playing a computer game.

3.13 40)

- 1 They are climbing a tree. They aren't climbing a tree.
- They are surfing. They aren't surfing.
- 3 They are washing the car. They aren't washing the car.

04

4.5

Martha 2 Rachel 3 Fleur 4 Jacob

4.6 1

- What are John and Mike watching? They are watching a movie.
- What is Sida singing? She is singing "Happy Birthday."
- Where are you going? We are going to the store.
- What are Anna and Sue eating? They are eating chocolate.
- What are Ali and Sam doing? They are cooking dinner.

4.8 40)

- Sam is wearing red pants.
- 2 Jack is **reading** on an e-reader.
- 3 You are listening to headphones.
- Sam is cleaning her bike.
- 1 am using my smartphone.

4.9

- n his shirt
- 2 a computer
- a skirt
- Writing
- 1 the radio
- 6 her laptop
- nis e-reader

4.10 1

- What is Kimi cleaning?
- What is Jill doing?
- What is Jack using?
- What is Max holding?
- What is Marge carrying?

4.11

- Emir is going to New York.
- They are holding books.
- 3 She is carrying a laptop.

05

5.3

ACTION VERBS: go, learn, read, eat STATE VERBS: want, love, hate, remember

5.5 1

- I have a big house by the ocean.
- My sister hates this new TV show.
- Thomas knows your dad.
- Finn wants a new bike.
- I see the cat and dog.

5.6 40

- ① She is going to the store now.
- Pred doesn't like pizza.
- I always sing in the bath.
- 4 He **is reading** a book at the moment.
- **5** Jo **remembers** my birthday.
- Li is playing tennis at the moment.
- We don't want to leave.

07

7.4

- bored
- 2 calm
- confident
- 4 stressed
- 6 miserable

7.5 ◄)

- Ben is feeling bored.
- 2 Luis is feeling irritated.
- I am feeling sad.
- You are feeling calm.
- State and I are feeling happy.
- Gina is feeling confident.
- We are feeling excited.
- I am feeling tired.

7.6

- True
- False
- False
- True
- True
- False
- True
- True

7.10 1

- Joe's very unhappy.
- Bella and Edith are really sad.
- 3 Lin is **very** nervous.
- 4 She is **very** confident.
- 1 They're so tired.

7.11 1

- ① I'm at the airport. I'm waiting for the flight. I don't have a book. There's nothing to do. I'm really **bored**.
- ② I'm watching a movie on TV. It's a love story. The man and his wife are in different countries. They're very **sad**.
- We're at the concert. We're waiting for my favorite band in the world to come on stage. We're at the front. I'm so excited.
- (a) I'm at the supermarket. There's no milk, no butter, no flour, and no sugar. All the things that I need for the cake. I'm so angry.
- I'm waiting to meet my new boss. She's talking to everyone in the office. I don't know what to say to her. I'm very nervous.

09

9.4 1)

- ① Sarah and I normally **play** tennis on Wednesdays, but today we **are swimming**.
- ② Today, I **am having** soup for lunch, but I usually **have** a sandwich.

- 3 We often **watch** TV in the evenings, but tonight we **are having** a party.
- 4 Ben and Tom usually **work** until 6pm, but tonight they **are working** until 9pm.
- Melanie is skiing in France this winter, but she normally goes to Italy.
- Today, you are drinking water, but you often have coffee after lunch.

9.6

- Denzel is seeing a show.
- Selma is doing her project.
- Marlow is playing hockey.
- Roxy is making dinner.
- Rainey is eating with friends.
- Malala is having coffee.
- Altan is taking a break.

9.7

1 A 2 B 3 C

9.8

- ① Sally usually **swims**, but right now **she's playing** soccer.
- ② Abe normally **reads**, but tonight **he's listening** to music.
- They often play golf, but today they're playing hockey.
- ① I usually **take** a shower, but today **I'm taking** a bath.

11

11.2

- My brother isn't **feeling** very well this morning.
- ② George **is** sick, so he's staying in bed today.
- I am sick, so I'm not going to work.
- 4 Ayshah **isn't** feeling well, so she's going home.
- 3 Luca and Ben **aren't** feeling well today.

11.5 1

- Mary's back hurts.
- John has a broken leg.
- I've got a pain in my finger.
- She has a terrible toothache.

11.6 4)

- I have a pain in my arm.
- ② John has got an earache.
- His head hurts.
- Aziz has got a pain in his back.

13

13.3 1

- The weather is beautiful here. It's hot and sunny, and I'm having a great time.
- ② There's a lot of snow, so the children are having a great time. They want to learn how to ski.
- This is a beautiful place, but I really want it to be sunny. It's dark and cloudy all the time.

13.4 1

- ① Oh no! I hate this weather. It's **raining** again.
- ② I can't ride my bike in these conditions. It's too **foggy**.
- Be careful! There's ice on the road.
- 4 Wow! It's really **stormy** outside today.

13.6

- freezing
- cold
- hot
- boiling
- warm

13.7

- **●** 55°F
- Seattle
- Anchorage
- 4 Houston

13.8 40

- There's a lot of ice.
- 2 It's very windy.
- 3 It's very rainy.
- 4 It's sunny.
- There are a lot of clouds.

15

15.4 1

- An elephant is larger than a lion.
- 2 Three o'clock is earlier than seven o'clock.
- Ice cream is colder than coffee.
- 4 A mouse is smaller than a cat.

15.5

- 1 lower 2 higher 3 larger
- 4 later 5 easier 6 earlier
- notter closer

15.9 40

- The Hotel Supreme is very expensive. It's more expensive than the Motel Excelsior.
- ② The physics exam is really difficult. It's **more difficult than** the biology exam.
- Your dress is very beautiful. It's more beautiful than my dress.
- This TV program is really interesting. It's more interesting than the other ones.

15.10 ◄)

- This laptop is **more expensive than** this phone.
- ② Seven o'clock is **later than** three o'clock.
- A game of chess is more difficult than a game of cards.
- A horse is bigger than a rabbit.

15.11

1 False 2 True 3 False 4 False

15.12 ◄)

- Paris is more beautiful than Dallas.
- 2 Noon is earlier than 5pm.
- 3 A cheetah is **faster** than a bear.
- 4 Gold is **more expensive** than silver.
- Sock is harder than paper.
- Water is warmer than ice.
- Skiing is more exciting than walking.

16

16.5

- Ben
- Sarah
- Ioel
- Ben
- Sarah

16.6 40)

- The African elephant is the **heaviest** animal on land.
- 2 The **fastest** animal in the world is the peregrine falcon.
- 3 The **longest** word in the English dictionary has 45 letters.
- 4 The Sahara is the **biggest** desert in the world.
- **5** The giraffe is the **tallest** animal on Earth.

16.10 1

- Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth.
- Mumbai is the biggest city in India.
- Alaska is the largest state in the US.
- The inland taipan is the most dangerous snake in the world.

16.11

- The Grand
- 2 The Plaza
- The Plaza
- The Grand
- The Rialto

16.12 1

- Moscow is a very large city. It is the largest city in Europe.
- 2 The Missouri River is 2,540 miles long. It is **the longest** river in North America.
- 3 The cheetah is a very fast animal. It is **the fastest** land animal on Earth.
- The Kali Gandaki Gorge is 3.46 miles deep. It is the deepest gorge in the world.

18

18.3 40)

- ① Do you want to visit New York and Chicago?
- Would you like to study chemistry or physics?
- Would you like a burger and a soda?
- 4 Do you want to go home **or** go to a restaurant?

18.6 40

- **•• What** is the biggest country in Africa?
- What would you like to eat for your dinner?
- **Which** jacket do you want to wear, the blue one or the red one?
- **Which** is your favorite color, red, green, yellow, or blue?

18.9

- John's Bar has the best music.
- 2 The Big Cahuna is the farthest from the beach.
- 3 The Seaview Café has the best ice cream.
- 4 The Big Cahuna has the worst food.
- The Little Olive has the best seafood.

18.10

- Taipei
- Suriname
- Sahara
- 4 Eiffel Tower
- **6** K2

19

19.3

- **1** 4,500
- 2 467,000
- 989
- **4** 72,427
- **6** 4,125,025

19.4 ♠

- Three thousand, one hundred and seven.
- 2 Twenty-three thousand, four hundred and seventeen.
- Three hundred and forty-five thousand, nine hundred and seventytwo.
- Twenty-three million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven.

21

21.3

- B
- 2 F
- A
- **4** G **5** E
- **6** C
- **7** D

21.6

- **1976**
- 2 1993
- 1996
- 2004
- **3** 2008

21.7 1

- 1. My birthday is on December 5.
- 2. My birthday is on the 11th of March.

- 3. My meeting is on December 5.
- 4. My meeting is on the 11th of March.
- **5.** Nami's birthday is on December 5.
- 6. Nami's birthday is on the 11th of March.
- 7. Nami's meeting is on December 5.
- 8. Nami's meeting is on the 11th of March.
- 9. I was born 20 years ago.
- 10. I was born 41 years ago.
- 11. He was born 20 years ago.
- 12. He was born 41 years ago.

22

22.4 1)

- 1 You were at the museum last week.
- 2 There **were** five people here yesterday.
- The students were there on Monday morning.
- 4 My mom **was** an artist in the 1990s.
- 1 was in college in 1989.
- 6 Sal and I were at the theater last night.
- My dad was a builder until 1995.

22.5

- True
- Palse
- False
- False

22.6

- **1918**
- 2 1964
- 1969
- 4 1994

22.10 1

- They weren't very good at science.
- ② I wasn't in Canada in 2002.
- 1 You weren't at the party last night.
- 4 We weren't in our house last year.
- There wasn't a restaurant near the river.

22.11 1

- Was he a good builder?
- Were they late this morning?
- Was she at a meeting yesterday?
- Were you happy in college?
- Were we in New Zealand for two weeks?
- Were you in the swimming pool?

22.12

- B
- 2 B
- 3 A 4 A

22.13 1

- 1. I was a student last year.
- 2. I was a student in 2008.
- 3. I was a student for four years.
- 4. They were students last year.
- 5. They were students in 2008.
- 6. They were students for four years.
- 7. I was in Australia last year.
- 8. I was in Australia in 2008.
- 9. I was in Australia for four years.
- 10. They were in Australia last year.
- 11. They were in Australia in 2008.
- **12.** They were in Australia for four years.
- 13. They were good friends last year.
- 14. They were good friends in 2008.
- **15.** They were good friends for four years.

23

23.4 1)

- The music was good, but I didn't dance very much.
- ② My friend **didn't listen** to the band on Saturday night.
- 3 Last week, I **cleaned** my brother's new car for him.
- 4 Did you watch a fun movie last night?
- Sen and Franklin played tennis for five hours yesterday.

23.7 1)

- ① On Tuesday morning, she **played** squash.
- ② On Tuesday afternoon, she **phoned** her boss.
- ③ On Wednesday, she **tried** sushi at a Japanese restaurant.
- 4 On Thursday morning, she **cleaned** the bathroom.
- ⑤ On Thursday night, she **visited** Aziz in hospital.
- On Friday, she **invited** friends to her birthday party.
- On Saturday, she **walked** in the park.
- On Sunday, she **cooked** dinner for her parents.

23.8

- 1974
- 1989
- 1991
- **4** 1975
- **⑤** 1993
- **1995**

23.10 ♥

- She moved to the US when she was
 years old.
- 2 They started swimming when they were 25 years old.
- 3 We visited Japan when we were 27 years old.
- 4 I received this gift when I was 31 years old.

23.11 →

- She moved to New York in 1996.
- 2 She visited Asia in 2008.
- 3 She started her first job in 2010.

24

24.4 1)

- I could cook Italian food.
- We couldn't play the piano.

- 3 She could paint a picture.
- 4 They couldn't make a cake.

24.5

- do mathematics
- 2 ride a horse
- three languages

24.6 1

- 1. When I was five, I couldn't play chess.
- 2. When I was five, I couldn't ride a bike.
- 3. When I was five, I couldn't swim.
- 4. When I was five, I couldn't skate.
- 5. When I was seven, I couldn't play chess.
- **6.** When I was seven, I couldn't ride a bike.
- 7. When I was seven, I couldn't swim.
- 8. When I was seven, I couldn't skate.
- **9.** When you were five, you could play chess.
- **10.** When you were five, you could ride a bike.
- 11. When you were five, you could swim.
- 12. When you were five, you could skate.
- **13.** When you were seven, you could play chess.
- **14.** When you were seven, you could ride a bike.
- **15.** When you were seven, you could
- **16.** When you were seven, you could skate.

26

26.4 1)

- begin
- Ø break
- take
- sell
- **6** buy
- get
- write
- make
- sit

26.5

- O C
- **2** G
- B
- 4 A
- **6** F
- **6** E
- O D

26.6

Wow! This morning a bear **ate** my breakfast. We are in the Redwood Park and last night we camped in the forest. We **made** a fire and it was very quiet, so my friend and I **slept** well. The next morning, we **went** to the river to get water. When we got back to the tent, we **saw** the bear. I **felt** really scared. We **ran** back to the campsite and we are safe now!

26.9 1)

- **First** Sheila put her best clothes on.
- **② First** do your homework. **Then** go out and play.
- Ben passed his test. Next he bought a car.
- Eat dinner. After that you can have some dessert.
- First he ate a large breakfast.

26.10 ◄)

- **① After that** they got lost. Then they decided to camp and put the tent up.
- ② They were scared of the sounds in the forest. But **finally** they went to sleep.
- In the morning they washed in the river. They went back to their tent for food
- After that they saw a bear eating their food. After that it walked into the forest.
- **⑤ Finally** Harold and Jack arrived safely back at the campsite.

26.13 40)

What did she eat? She ate a burger and fries.

- ② How much did he spend? **He spent** about \$500.
- ③ What time did you leave the bar? I left around 11pm.
- ① Did they go by bus? Yes, because there were no trains.
- ⑤ Did I get any mail? You got three letters.
- O Did we win the competition? No, we lost.

26.14 1

- When did the movie begin?
- Which shirt did he choose?
- 3 What did she eat last night?
- What did she read this morning?
- How many fish did Aia catch at the lake?
- Who did you see at the party last night?
- What did he give his brother?

26.15

- a red dress
- a watch
- Sam
- pizza
- jazz

28

28.3

- **A** 5
- **B** 2
- **G** 1
- **D** 3
- **3** 4

28.5

- False
- 2 True
- True
- 4 True
- True
- False

28.6 40)

- 1. The movie is about three characters.
- 2. The movie is about a court case.
- 3. The movie is about a love story.
- **4.** The play is about three characters.
- 5. The play is about a court case.
- 6. The play is about a love story.
- 7. It's a movie about three characters.
- 8. It's a movie about a court case.
- 0.14
- 9. It's a movie about a love story.
- 10. It's a play about three characters.
- 11. It's a play about a court case.
- **12.** It's a play about a love story.

28.7

- Millie enjoys singing.
- 2 Millie learns to sing in her bedroom.
- 3 The name of her music teacher is Miss Cafferty.
- The villain is Miss Cafferty.
- So. Millie is played by a child.

28.8

- Millie hates singing.
- Millie has ugly costumes.
- Many of the actors were terrible.
- The songs are very bad.
- 1 really **hated** the music.

28.9

- villain
- 2 documentary
- comedy
- play
- author
- adventure

29

29.4

- B
- 2 A
- O
- **4** C
- **6** E

29.5 1

- Did I have lunch today? No, you didn't.
- 2 Did the dog eat its dinner? Yes, it did.
- 3 Did they go to Venezuela? **No, they didn't.**
- 4 Did we win the competition? **Yes, we did.**

29.6 4)

- Did they give Ellie a present?
- Did you stay in an expensive hotel?
- Oid his mother buy a lot of postcards?
- 4 Did your brother climb a mountain?
- Did their parents take lots of photos?

29.9 1)

- How did you get to the station? By taxi.
- ② Where did you stay? In the Hotel Bella Vista.
- Why did you stay there? Because it was cheap.
- Who did you go on vacation with?
 Daniella and Toni.

29.10

- By boat
- On Saturday
- Macy's
- Some clothes
- Oysters

29.11 1

- Who did you go on vacation with?
- Where did you stay in London?
- What did you eat in Chinatown?
- 4 How long did you go abroad for?
- When did you leave the US?

30

30.2

- True
- False

- True
- False
- False

30.4 1)

- My qualifications include degrees in biology and chemistry.
- ② The interview at the bank went really well. I've **got the job**.
- 3 The manager read my **résumé** and said it was really good.
- 4 I can **start** the job in January.
- (5) You need to **have an interview** before you can get the job.

30.5

- **A** 5
- **B** 2
- **G** 1
- **D** 6
- **3**
- **3** 4

31

31.5

- False
- 2 True
- TrueFalse
- True

31.6 1

- What did Sharon get yesterday?
- What did your boss have this morning?
- What do you want?
- Who did the staff phone last month?
- Who did you see on TV last night?

31.10 1

- What did the manager say?
- ② Which customer did you speak to?

- Who gave Emma that book?
- 4 What started at 7am?

31.11 1

- What did the dog break?
- 2 Who ate the last piece of cake?
- Which TV program starts at 9pm?
- What did they eat?
- Who has a better job now?
- Who did you see yesterday?

31.12 1

- What did Arjun start last month?
- What does the office have?
- Who is waiting outside?
- What does Mark want to be?
- What does the boss want this year?

32

32.3 4)

- Please ask **someone** to phone Mr. Richards immediately.
- ② Mrs. Turner didn't give **anyone** any work to do this week.
- Can I give anyone a lift to the station tomorrow morning?
- Mr. Phillips needs someone to go with him to the hospital.
- (5) I'm sorry, but there isn't **anyone** in the office at the moment.

32.5

- **① Somebody** in room 212 needs a new computer.
- Theodore tells someone the good news about the business.
- **Everyone** is going for lunch at the restaurant to celebrate Daniella's birthday.
- Nobody closed the window last night before they left the office.
- **SEVERYONE** knows that we have a new office.

32.6 40

- 1. Everybody went to the meeting.
- 2. Everybody went to the party.
- 3. Everybody wrote to the customer.
- 4. Everybody finished their work today.
- 5. Someone went to the meeting.
- 6. Someone went to the party.
- 7. Someone wrote to the customer.
- 8. Someone finished their work today.
- 9. Nobody went to the meeting.
- 10. Nobody went to the party.
- 11. Nobody wrote to the customer.
- 12. Nobody finished their work today.

33

33.4 40)

- I was very tired last night. Were you?
- We didn't go to the party. Didn't you?
- Frank wasn't feeling well. He wasn't?
- The cat likes its new food. Does it?

33.5 ◀》

- Was it?
- There is?
- Oid you?

35

35.4 ♠)

- John's cousins are coming to the party tomorrow.
- ② I **am going** to the dentist tomorrow morning.
- My family and I are visiting my grandma on Saturday.
- 4 The managers in my office **are having** a meeting this afternoon.
- **⑤** A famous band **is playing** in Central Park this weekend.
- 6 He is studying for his test tomorrow.

35.5

A 3

B 6

Q 1

D 4

3 7

3 2

G 5

35.8 €

- ① Sorry, I can't. I'm visiting my parents this evening.
- ② I'd like to, but I'm going to France this weekend.
- 3 That sounds nice, but I'm going swimming on Tuesday.
- 4 I'd love to, but I'm looking after my nephew tomorrow.

35.9 ♠)

- ① I'd like to, but I'm going to dinner with Marco and Olivia.
- ② Sorry, I can't. I'm going to lunch with Aziz.
- 3 That would be fun, but I'm going to the theater to see a musical.
- That sounds nice, but I'm looking after Sandy's baby.
- (5) I'd like to, but I'm going to a yoga class.

36

36.4 1

- **1** am not going to eat sushi for dinner.
- Debra is going to get a new job soon.
- My friends are going to cook a meal for me next week.
- Manuel is going to learn how to scuba dive this summer.
- We are going to travel to Dubai in December.

36.5

- False
- 2 True
- True
- False
- False

36.8

- He is going to paint his bedroom by the end of this month.
- 2 He is going to join a gym by this time next month.
- He is going to book a vacation by the end of March.
- 4 He is going to get fit by the summer.
- **5** He is going to buy a new car by December.

36.9 ♥)

- Tim is going to buy a new boat by October.
- 2 Sally and Jane are going to go on vacation on the weekend.
- I am going to write a book by this time next year.
- 4 We are going to run a marathon tomorrow.

36.10

- ① Jack is going to join a gym before the summer.
- ② Samantha is going to write music at weekends.
- 3 Debbie is going to travel more in the winter.
- 4 Joseph is going to learn how to cook by this time next month.

37

37.3 ◄))

- Watch out! You are going to step into that puddle.
- The dog isn't going to eat its food. I think it's sick.

- Oh no! She is going to fall off the ladder.
- 4 John is terrible at golf! He **isn't going to win** the tournament.
- It's very windy! His umbrella is going to blow away.
- You're carrying too much. You are going to drop everything.

37.4 1

- John and Jill are putting their coats on.
 They are going to leave now.
- ② I saw the weather forecast. It **is** going to snow this afternoon.
- 3 It's my birthday, so I **am** going to get a present from my husband.
- a Larry and John have gone home to get their tennis rackets. They are going to play tennis.

37.5

- He is **not going to** be in the next Olympics.
- Marco is going to study art at university.
- 3 He is **not going to** be the main character in a musical.
- Marco is going to fail his English exam.
- (5) He is **going to** play soccer next weekend.

37.6

- fall over
- crash into
- fail
- pass
- break

37.7 (1)

- The man is going to fall into the pond.
- The snowman is going to fall over.
- It is going to rain later today.
- 4 The boy in the blue shirt is going to win.
- The store is going to close now.

37.8 40)

- 1. I am going to be late for work.
- 2. I am going to make a fruit cake.
- 3. I am going to play soccer.
- 4. Sheila is going to be late for work.
- 5. Sheila is going to make a fruit cake.
- 6. Sheila is going to play soccer.
- 7. We are going to be late for work.
- 8. We are going to make a fruit cake.
- 9. We are going to play soccer.
- 10. They are going to be late for work.
- 11. They are going to make a fruit cake.
- 12. They are going to play soccer.

39

39.4 1

- John will not eat pizza.
- ② Maria will enjoy the new dance class.
- 3 Susie and Bella **will be** early for work this week.
- The children will not understand this information.

39.5

- He'll bring chocolates.
- She'll make a salad.
- He'll not bring anything.
- 4 I'll bring drinks.
- They'll buy cheese.

39.6

- Who will find the party music?Marsha will do it.
- Maisna win do it.
- Who will bring the party games? Sam will do it.
- 3 Who will bake a birthday cake?
- Jenny's mother will do it.
- Who will cook the food? Jenny's brother will do it.

39.10 ◄)

① Diane works very hard. I think she'll pass her exams.

- ② Chiara loves traveling. I think she'll enjoy visiting Rome.
- 3 Carl failed his driver's test again. I don't think he'll ever pass it.
- Georgia can't sing very well. I don't think she'll be in the musical.

39.12 ◄)

- Bob is going to eat all his dinner.
- 2 It is going to **snow** this afternoon.
- The dog will eat these leftovers.
- 4 The car is going to **turn** left.
- John thinks he will go out tonight.

40

40.4 1)

- 1 It's my birthday, so I'll cut the cake.
- ② I forgot my swimming trunks, so I won't go in the water.
- I don't have any money, so I won't go shopping.
- 4 I can't find my train ticket, so I'll get the bus.

40.5

1 C 2 E 3 D 4 A 5 B

40.6 40

- In that case we'll go by bus.
- In that case I'll have tea.
- 1 In that case we'll eat at home.
- 4 In that case I'll listen to music.

40.9

- False
- 2 True
- False
- True
- True
- True

40.10 ◄)

- 1 think I'll have milk.
- 2 I think I'll leave at 6:30pm.

- 1 think I'll play with Cassie.
- 4 I think I'll watch the news.
- 1 think I'll go home.

41

41.4 1)

- My dad might give me some money.
- 2 Helen might pass her driving test.
- 3 I might not eat a chocolate bar.
- 4 They might not have a party.

41.5

- we will go
- I'll bring
- I won't bring
- We might want

41.6

- They won't make dinner.
 They might make dinner.
- ② He won't be late again. He will be late again.
- 3 You might remember that. You will remember that.
- She won't become a teacher. She will become a teacher.
- We won't win the game.
 We might win the game.
- The dog might eat this food. The dog will eat this food.

41.8 4)

- Where will you live next year? I don't know. I might live in Boston.
- What will you do before you start college? I might get a summer job. I'm not sure.
- 3 How much money are you taking on vacation? I'm not sure. I might take about \$300.

41.9

- She might.
- 2 No, they're not.
- He might.
- Mo, she won't.
- So, she won't.

41.10 1

- Aban might learn French.
- Aban won't run a marathon.
- Nadiya will become a doctor.
- 4 Nadiya might write a book.
- S Nadiya won't do a bungee jump.
- Jack will get a dog.
- Jack might buy a motorcycle.
- Iack won't move house.

42

42.4 10)

- You shouldn't open this door.
- 2 She should play the guitar every day.
- 3 He shouldn't wear that tie with that shirt.
- 4 You should take a tablet twice a day.
- They shouldn't ride their bikes here.

42 5 10

- We **shouldn't** swim at this beach.
- People should be quiet in the library.
- Shoppers should email.
- They should not walk on the ice.
- 1 You shouldn't drive too fast.

42.6 40)

- ① I've got too many clothes. You should sell some of them.
- ② I eat too much junk food. You should eat more fruit.
- I don't know my neighbors. You should have a block party.
- 4 I feel tired all the time. You should get more sleep.
- ⑤ I need more exercise. You should join a gym.

- 6 I'm so lonely. You should get a dog.
- ① I've nothing to wear tonight. You should go shopping.

42.7

- bring \$10
- finish his work
- get up earlier
- 4 use a friend's computer
- speak clearly

42.8 1

- People **should** visit the library more often.
- People **should** have a shower before swimming.
- You shouldn't eat anything in a laboratory.
- 4 You **shouldn't** go through that blue door.
- Students shouldn't speak during their exams.

43

43.4 10)

- I didn't pass my driving test last week.

 Oh well, you could take it again next month.
- ② I haven't got any nice clothes. You could buy some new ones.
- I can never remember people's names. You could write them down after you meet them.
- 4 I never know what time it is. You could buy a watch.
- ⑤ Oh no. I forgot to lock the front door. **We could go back to your house now.**

43.5 1

- 1 You could save \$10 a week.
- You could take him with you.
- 1 You could eat it inside.
- 4 You could share with a friend.
- You could write 500 words every day.

43.8 4)

- ① You don't know what to do for the summer. You could **get a job** or **travel.**
- 2 What are you going to make for dinner tonight? You could cook **chicken** or **beef.**
- You want to be a better tennis player.
 You could have some lessons or play more often.
- 4 You can't wake up in the mornings. You could set an alarm or go to bed earlier.

43.9

- n get his children to help; get a cleaner
- ② look in the newspaper; look at a website
- read more English books; email a new friend in English
- 4 take the stairs; walk to the store

45

45.5 1

- We have not mopped the floor.
- 2 Tim has left the door open.
- You have changed the sheets.
- 4 Sheila has eaten her dinner.
- Dad has not painted the fence.
- I have vacuumed the living room.
- Aziz has watered the plants.

45.6

- They haven't cleaned the car. Have they cleaned the car?
- You have mopped the floor.
 You haven't mopped the floor.
- I have taken the garbage out.
 Have you taken the garbage out?
- 4 You haven't painted the house. Have you painted the house?
- John has cooked the dinner. John hasn't cooked the dinner.

45.7

- n gone
- had
- closed
- eaten
- been
- 6 kept
- seen
- done

45.8 1)

- We have **cooked** dinner for you.
- ② Ben and Ellen **have** gone to the supermarket.
- The children have seen the movie.
- Sheila has cleaned the bathroom.
- The dog hasn't eaten all its food.
- They've **been** to the mall to buy you a present.

45.9

- No, they haven't.
- 2 No, she hasn't.
- Yes, he has.
- 4 Yes, she has.
- No, he hasn't.

45.10 ♥

- cleaned
- washed
- cooked
- 4 changed
- 6 mopped
- walked
- cleared
- B brushed

45.11 ◄)

- 1 The children have **cleaned** the car.
- ② The cat has **eaten** all its food.
- 3 Jemma has **broken** the window.
- 4 Jill has tidied her desk.
- Second Paul has left his wallet on top of the car.

46

46.4

- I love the movie Casablanca. I have watched it more than nine times.
- ② Our dog Rex **ate** all Mary's birthday cake last night.
- Jack didn't visit the Colosseum when we were in Rome last year. He was too sick.
- Did you go to the swimming pool downtown yesterday?

46.5 40

- Yes, she has been bungee jumping many times.
- **2** Yes, **he visited Yosemite National Park** in 2014.
- Yes, I saw Gone with the Wind last night.
- 4 No, I have not been paragliding.
- Yes, Mia has been scuba diving many times.

46.8 40)

- Manuela and Giorgio have gone to the movies. They're meeting you there.
- There's lots of food in the fridge because Ayida's **been** to the supermarket.
- ③ I've **been** to the library. Look at all the books I have!
- Mary and Joe have gone to a nightclub. They'll be back after midnight.

46.9

- We haven't been
- We've eaten
- We visited
- We went

46.10

- False
- 2 True
- True
- True

46.11 1

- She hasn't been to the circus.
- I met my best friend when I was six.
- 3 You **ate** all the chocolate last night.
- 4 He hasn't tried paragliding.

47

47.3 40)

- Alvita is very happy. She won the prize for the best chocolate cake yesterday.
- 2 This is a great party. I **have met** lots of really fun and interesting people.
- 3 Martha looks happy. She **has been** to the movies with Miles.
- Mary can't drive. She **fell** and **broke** her arm last week.

47.4 1)

- She hasn't played in any competitions.
- She broke her leg.
- 3 She didn't play tennis for three months.
- 4 She has missed two grand slams.
- She went to the Caribbean.

47.8 40)

- Am I too late to play football? No, the game hasn't started yet.
- ② Has Amy learned how to drive yet? **No, not yet.**
- 3 Can you send an email to Rachel? I've already done it.
- 4 Have you watched this movie? **Yes, I've already seen it.**

47.9

- True
- Palse
- False
- True
- False

- 47.10
- He has already cleaned the kitchen.
- ② He has already bought milk and bread
- 3 He hasn't taken the dog for a walk yet.
- 4 He hasn't made the birthday cake yet.
- He has already mailed the letter.
- 6 He hasn't phoned his grandma yet.

48

- 48.3
- Roast beef
- Baked salmon
- White wine
- Orange juice
- 30 minutes
- 48.4 1)
- For my appetizer, I'd like the **tomato soup**.
- ② For my entrée, I think I'll have the roast beef and vegetables.
- 3 For my dessert, I would love the **strawberry cheesecake**.

49

- 49.3 1)
- Have you ever been paragliding? No, but I want to do that next year.
- ② Have you ever seen Hamlet? No, but I love Shakespeare and I'd like to see it.
- Have you ever been to Machu Picchu? No, but we're going to go there next year.
- 4 Have you ever been on a boat? No, but I want to go sailing in the summer.
- 49.4
- Hasn't done
- Has done
- Hasn't done
- 49.5
- Desert
- 2 English
- drive
- mountain
- football
- dolphins
- Chinese
- make
- Australia
- n sail

- 49.7 1)
- ① I've never learned to ski, but my friend Sanjay is going to teach me next year.
- ② I haven't been up in a hot-air balloon, but I'm going to do that for my birthday in August.
- I've never been on TV, but I'm going to be on a TV quiz show in a few weeks. I'm very excited.
- I haven't been to a music festival yet, but my friends really want to take me to one next summer.
- 49.8
- True
- False
- False
- False
- True

Index

All entries are indexed by unit number. Main entries are highlighted in **bold**.

A
"a lot of" 13.1
abilities 24
"about" 28.1
"ache" 11.3
achievements 49
action verbs 5
activities 3 4 5 29 41
adjectives 12.2
comparative 15 16.1 18.7
"e" endings 15.3 16.4
feelings 7
irregular adjectives 18.7
opinions 28.4
superlatives 16 18.7
adventure sports 46.3
adverbs 7.8
of frequency 9.1
advice 42 43
age 1.1 23.9
"ago" 21.5
"already" 47.6
ambitions 49
"and"
in questions 18.1
use in numbers 19.2
animals 16 38
answering questions 13.1 29.1 31.1 47.7
"anyone" and "anybody" 32.1
apologies 35.6 see also excuses
asking questions 4.1 18.1 18.4 29 3
"at the moment" 35.1
auxiliary verbs 29 31

В
"bad" 18.7
base form <i>see</i> verbs
"be" 46.6
"beautiful" 15.6
"because" 28.4
"been" 46.6 46.7
"better" and "best" 18.7
birds 38
birth dates 21.4
body parts 10 11
"boiling" 13.5
"broken" 11.3
"but" 9.1
"by" 36.6
\mathbf{c}
calendar 20.1
"can't" 24.1 35.6
cardinal numbers 20.3 21.1
Celsius (°C) 13.5
choices 18
chores (household) 44
clothes 3
comma use, numbers 19.1 19.2
comparative adjectives 15 16.1 18.7
conjunctions
"and" 18.1
"because" 28.4
"but" 9.1
"or" 18.1 43.6 "so" 7.8 40.4
contracted negatives "can't" 24.1
"didn't" and "doesn't" 26.2 2.8
"isn't" and "aren't" 1.9
"shouldn't" 42.2
"wasn't" and "weren't" 22.7
"won't" 40.2
contractions
"l'm" 1.1
"they're" 3.3
"they'll" 39.2
contrasting statements 9.1
0

conversations 1.1 33 49

cooking 27.1
"could"
past abilities 24.1 24.3
suggestions 43 countries 15
culture 28 34
current events 47
CVs 30
D
"d" andings (past simple) 23 E
"d" endings (past simple) 23.5 dates 20 21
of birth 21.4
future events 35.3 past events 23.9 46.1
•
days 20.1 35.3 decisions 40
definite article 16.1
describing things see adjectives
"did"
questions past simple 26.11 29
object questions 31.1 31.7
"did not" and "didn't" 23.1 29.1 29.2
digital gadgets 4.7
"do" and "does" 2.11
"do not" and "don't" 2.7 11.1
"does not" and "doesn't" 2.8 11.1
_
F
eating out 34 48
"ed" endings (past simple) 23.1 23.5
emotions (feelings) 6 7
emphasis 7.8 41.7 49.6
entertainment 25 34
"er" endings 15.1 15.3
"est" endings 16.1 16.4
"ever" 46.1
"everyone" and "everybody" 32.4
evidence
predictions with 37.1 39.11
predictions without 39.1 39.11
excuses 35.6
extremes 16

F	1	M
Fahrenheit (°F) 13.5	"I am" and "I'm" 1.1	meals ordering 48
family 1	"I don't know" 41.7	media 25 28
"far" 18.7	"I will" and "I'll" 40.1	"might" 41
"feeling" 11.1	"I'm not sure" 41.7	"might not" and "mightn't" 41.3
feelings 6 7	"ier" endings 15.3	millions 19.1
health complaints 11	"iest" endings 16.4	modal verbs 39.3 41.3 42.3 43.3 43.7
films 25	"ill" 11.1	months 20.1 21.1 21.2
fish 38	indefinite pronouns 32	future events 35.3
food 34 41 48	infinitive (verbs) 2.1 see also base form	moods 6
forecast (weather) 12.2	(verbs)	"more" 15.6 16.7
"freezing" 13.5	"in that case" 40.4	"most" 16.7
frequency adverbs 9.1	"in" 35.3	movies 25 26
future	"ing" endings 3 4.2	movies 15 10
events 35 36 37 39 40	intentions 36	
plans 49	interviews (jobs) 30	N I
with "going to" 36 37	irregular adjectives 18.7	N
with "might" 41	irregular comparatives 18.7	names 1.1
with "will" 39 40	irregular superlatives 18.7	nationality 1.1
With Will 39 40	irregular verbs 2.2	
	_	negative opinions 28.4
	past participles 45.4	negatives 1.8 3.7 32.1
G	past simple 26.1 26.11	"could not" and "couldn't" 24.1
	"is not" and "isn't" 3.7	"did not" and "didn't" 23.1 23.2 26.1
gadgets 4		26.2
geographical features 17 18		"do not" and "don't" 39.9
gerunds 3.2		"might not" and "mightn't" 41.2
"go" 26.1 46.6	JK	"not" 1.8 3.7 11.1 22.7 36.2 41.2
"going to" 36 37 39.11 49.1		42.2
"gone" 46.6 46.7	jobs (employment) 1 22 30	"not going to" 36.2
"good" 18.7	jobs (household) 44	"should not" and "shouldn't" 42.2
"got" 11.3	"just" 45.1	"was" and "were" 22.7
	kitchen implements 27.1	"will not" and "won't" 39.2
		"never" 49.6
H		"next" 26.7
1 1		nights out 34
habits 2 9	-	"no" and "yes"
"have" and "has" 11.3 45.3 46.1	large numbers 19	questions 29
health complaints 11	life events 21 22 23 46	answers 29.1 47.7
holidays (vacations) 14	"like" as a preposition 13.1	"no one" and "nobody" 32.4
household chores 44 45	"like to" 49.1	"not" 1.8 3.7 11.1 22.7 36.2 41.2 42.2
"how" questions 7.1 7.7 13.5 29.7	"love" 5.1 39.3	"not going to" 36.2
hundreds 19.1		nouns 13.1 15 36.6
"hurts" 11.3		numbers 19 20.3 see also dates

\cap	present simple 1 2 3 7 9.1	"so" 7.8 40.4
\circ	negative 2.7 2.9	"someone" and "somebody" 32.1
object questions 31	with past simple 22.1	"sorry" 35.6
"on" 35.3	with present continuous 3.1	spelling
opinions 28.4 39.7	pronouns 1.3 31.9 32	comparative and superlative adjectives
"or" 18.1 43.6		15.3 16.4
ordering a meal 48		UK and US English differences 12
ordinal numbers 20.3 21.1 21.2	\cap	18.7
	\vee	verbs in simple forms 2.1 23.5
	questions 31 32.1 32.4 33	spoken English 1.1 39.2 40.1
P	answering questions 13.1 29.1 31.1	excuses 35.6
1	47.7	numbers 19.1
"pain" 11.3	asking about the weather 13.1 13.5	saying dates 21
past	asking about feelings 7.1 7.7	saying what's wrong 11
abilities 24	in the past simple 26.11 29	temperature 13.5
events 22 23 26 46 47	in the present continuous 4.1	UK and US English differences 18.7
questions about 29	multiple choice questions 18.1 18.4	21.1 21.2 39.2
recent 45.1	using "did" 23.3	sports 46
past participle 45	using "do" and "does" 2.11	"st" endings 16.4
past simple 22 24 28.4 46.1 47.1	using "was" and "were" 22.8	state verbs 5
negatives 22.7	using "which" and "what" 18.4	storytelling 26.7 28.1
irregular verbs 26.1 26.11		subjects questions 31.7
opinions 28.4	_	suggestions 42 43
questions 26.11 29	R	superlative adjectives 16
regular verbs 23 45.1		syllables
to be 22.1 22.2	"r" endings 15.3	in comparative adjectives 15
pastimes 2 23 24 41	"read" 5.1	in superlative adjectives 16
places 15 16	"really" 7.8 49.6	
plans 36 49	recent past 45.1	_
plurals 1.3	references (job) 30.3	T
polite conversations 35.6	regular verbs 23 45.1	
positive opinions 28.4	restaurants 48.2	television 25
positive statements 24.1 32.1 41.1	résumé 30.1	temperature 13.5
possibilities 18.4 41 43.1	routines 2 9	tenses
predictions		future 35 36 37 39 40
with evidence 37.1 39.11		past
without evidence 39.1 39.11	S	past simple 22 24 28.4 46.1
prepositions 13.1 35.3		47.1
present	seasons 20.2	present
events 45 46 47	sequence words 26.7	present continuous 3 4 9.1
present continuous 3 4 9.1	short answers 29.1 47.7	present perfect 45 46.1 47
with future plans 35.1 35.6 40.1	short forms contractions	present simple 1 2 3 7 9.1
negative 3.7 3.8	short questions 33.1	the (definite article) 16.1
questions 4.1 4.2	"should" 42.1 42.3	"then" 26.7
with "to be" 11.1 13.2	"should not" and "shouldn't" 42.2	"think" 39.7 40.7
with verbs 5.1 5.4	"sick" 11.1	thousands 19.1
present participle 3.2 3.7	singular 1.3 32.4	time markers 9.1 9.5
present perfect 45 46.1 47	situations and decisions 40.4	time phrases 35.1 35.2 36.1 36.6 47.1

to be 1.1 1.3 7.1
negatives 1.8 3.7
past simple 22
present continuous 3.2 3.7 11.1
questions and answers 1.12 13.1
13.5 33.1
with "going to" 36.1 37.1
to do 26.11 29.1
"tomorrow" 35.1
tools 27.1
town vocabulary 22
transport 8
travel 14 15 29

U

UK and US English differences spelling 12 18.7 spoken 18.7 21.1 21.2 39.2 vocabulary 8 11.1 13.5 20.2 25 34 44 48.1 48.2 uncertainty 41.7 \bigvee

vacations (holidays) 14
verbs 1.12 2.1 see also to be; to do
action verbs 5
infinitive (verb) 2.1 see also base form
"ing" endings 3 4.2
irregular verbs 2.2
past participles 45.4
past simple 26.1 26.11
modal verbs 39.3 41.3 42.3
43.3 43.7
regular verbs 23.1 23.2 45.1
present continuous 4.4 5.1 35.1
state verbs 5
"very" 7.8



"want" 5.4 49.6
"was born" 21.4
"was" and "were" 22.1 22.2
"was not" and "wasn't" 22.7
weather 12 13
week 20.1
"well" 11.1
"went" 26.1 26.2

"were not" and "weren't" 22.7
"what" 18.4
"when"
in questions 29.7
in statements 23.9 24.1
"which" 18.4
"who" 31.9
wildlife 38
"will" 39 40 41.1
"will not" and "won't" 39.2 41.1
workplace 31.4
"worse" and "worst" 18.7
written English 32.4 see also spelling dates 21.1 21.2
numbers 19



"y" endings adjectives 15.3 16.4 verbs 23.5 years 20.1 21.4 21.5 23.9 future events 35.3 "yes" and "no" questions 29 answers 29.1 47.7 "yet" 47.5 49.6

Acknowledgments

The publisher would like to thank:

Jo Kent, Trish Burrow, and Emma Watkins for additional text; Thomas Booth, Helen Fanthorpe, Helen Leech, Carrie Lewis, and Vicky Richards for editorial assistance; Stephen Bere, Sarah Hilder, Amy Child, Fiona Macdonald, and Simon Murrell for additional design work; Simon Mumford for maps and national flags; Peter Chrisp for fact checking; Penny Hands, Amanda Learmonth, and Carrie Lewis for proofreading; Elizabeth Wise for indexing; Tatiana Boyko, Rory Farrell, Clare Joyce, and

Viola Wang for additional illustrations; Liz Hammond for editing audio scripts and managing audio recordings; Hannah Bowen and Scarlett O'Hara for compiling audio scripts; George Flamouridis for mixing and mastering audio recordings; Heather Hughes, Tommy Callan, Tom Morse, Gillian Reid, and Sonia Charbonnier for creative technical support; Shipra Jain, Roohi Rais, Anita Yadav, Manish Upreti, Nehal Verma, Jaileen Kaur, Tushar Kansal, Vishal Bhatia, Nisha Shaw, and Ankita Yada for technical assistance.

DK would like to thank the following for their kind permission to use their photographs:

61 **Dorling Kindersley**: Peter Cook (center); Nigel Hicks (top center). 157 **Rough Guides, Courtesy of Sydney Opera House Trust**: Andrew Goldie (center).

All other images are copyright DK. For more information, please visit **www.dkimages.com**.