

# 4 Let's go shopping!

*much/many • some/any • a few, a little, a lot of • Articles • Shopping • Prices*

## STARTER

Play the alphabet game with things you can buy. Continue around the class.

- A Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple.
- B Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple and some bread.
- C Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple, some bread, and a car.
- D Yesterday ...

## THE WEEKEND SHOP

### Quantity

- 1 Sarah and Vicky are two students who share a flat. It is Saturday morning, and Sarah has written a shopping list.

**T 4.1** Read and listen to their conversation.

- V It says here *milk*. How much milk do we need?  
 S Two pints.  
 V And eggs? How many eggs?  
 S A dozen.  
 V And what about potatoes? How many potatoes?  
 S A kilo's enough.  
 V And butter? How much?  
 S Just one packet.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

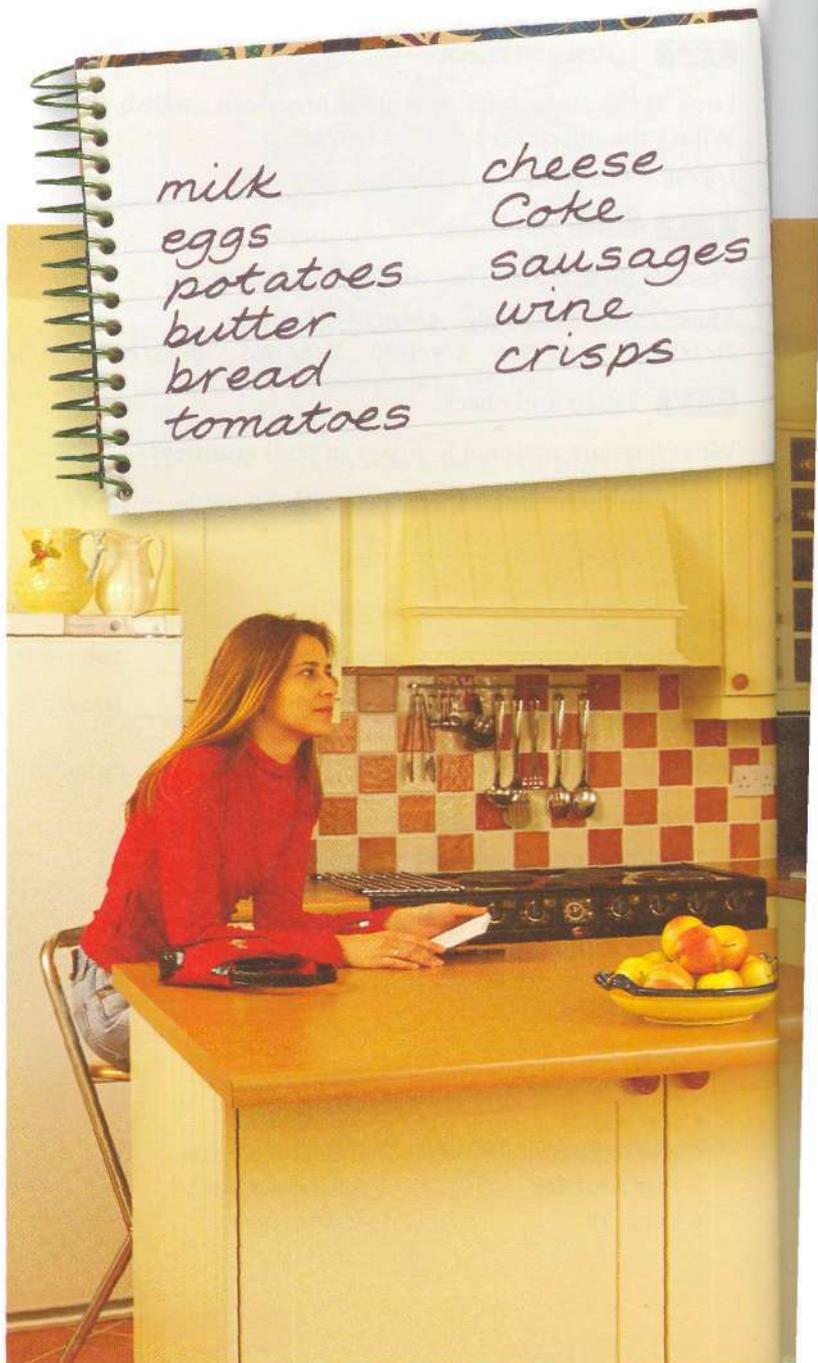
Can we count milk (one milk, two milks)?  
 Can we count eggs (one egg, two eggs)?  
 When do we say *How much ...*?  
 When do we say *How many ...*?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

- 2 Match these quantities with the shopping list.

a bottle of red	six cans
just one white loaf	six pork ones
200g of Cheddar	four big ones
four packets	

Continue the conversation with a partner.



3 **T 4.2** Read and listen to the rest of the conversation.

V Do we need anything else?

S Let's have a look. We've got some apples, but there aren't any grapes. And there isn't any coffee, but we've got some tea.

V Is there any orange juice left, or did somebody finish it?

S There's a little, but there isn't much, so we need some more.

V And vegetables? Have we got many vegetables?

S Well, I can see a few carrots, but there aren't many onions.

V Oh, and don't forget we need a lot of crisps. My nephews are coming tomorrow!

S Right, then. I think that's everything. Let's go! By the way, how much money have you got?

## GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find seven count nouns (CNs) and four uncount nouns (UNs) in the conversation.
- Tick (✓) the correct columns.

We use ...	with CNs	with UNs	in positive sentences	in questions	in negative sentences
some	✓	✓	✓	✓(sometimes)	✗
any					
much					
many					
a lot/lots of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
a few					
a little					

- Look at the forms of *something/someone*, etc. The rules are the same as for *some* and *any*. Find two examples in the conversation in exercise 3.

some any	+	thing one/body where
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▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

- Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

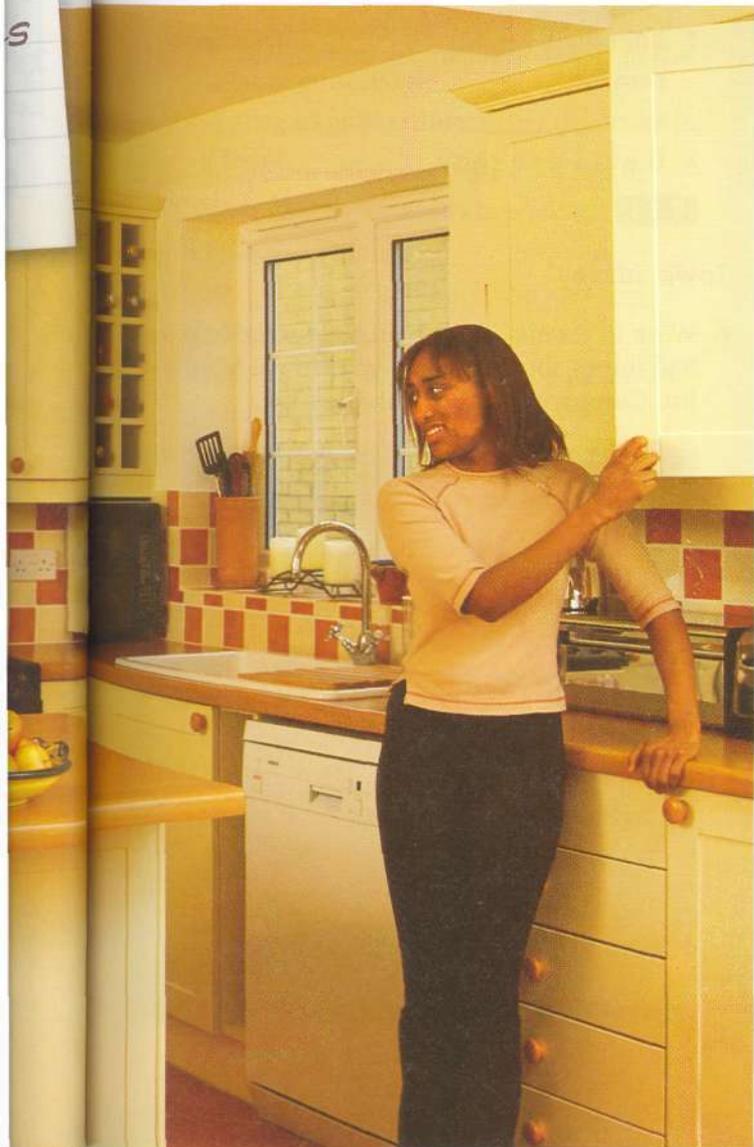
- Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters?
- We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ olive oil.
- Here are \_\_\_\_\_ letters for you.
- I need \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ petrol in the car?

- Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ homework?
- We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. Just half a dozen.
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ traffic in your town?
- I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ students in this class.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ people live in your house?

- Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.

- I have \_\_\_\_\_ close friends. Two or three.
- He has \_\_\_\_\_ money. He's a millionaire.
- 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just \_\_\_\_\_ . Half a spoonful.'
- 'Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
- I'll be ready in \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- She speaks good Spanish, but only \_\_\_\_\_ Russian.



## Questions and answers

4 Look at Sarah and Vicky's bathroom. Ask and answer questions with a partner about these things:

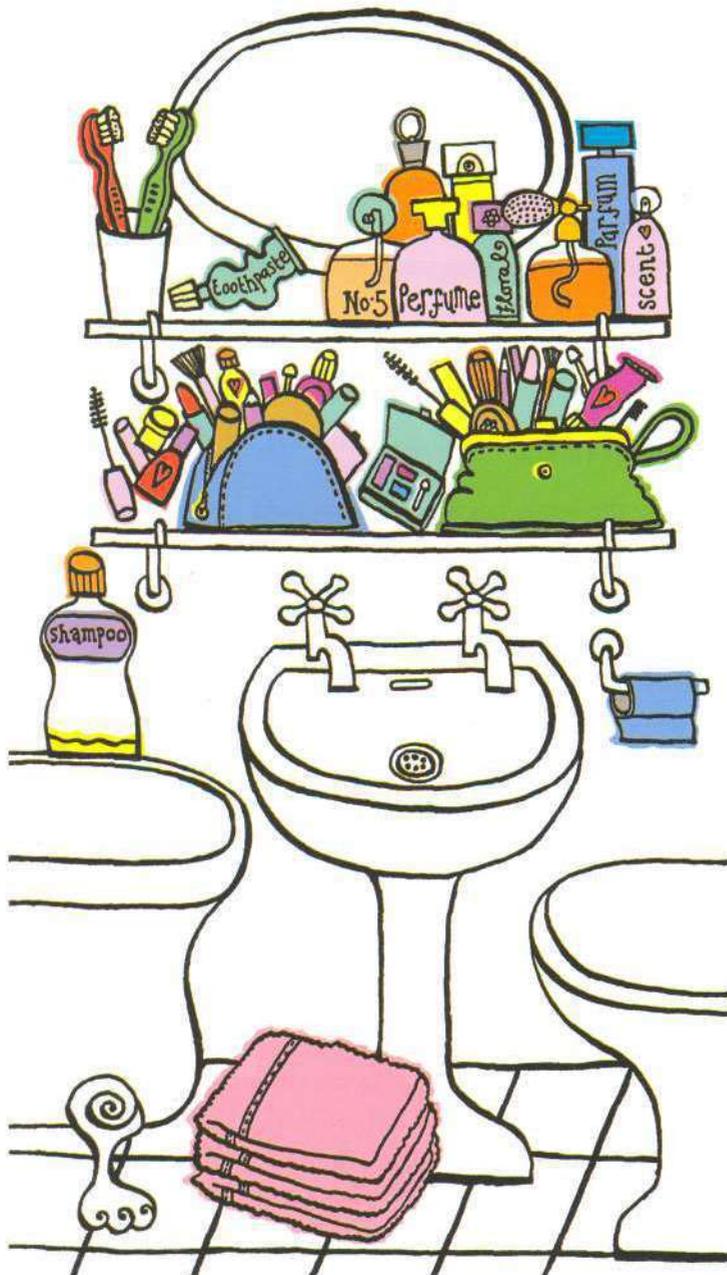
- make-up
- toothbrushes
- hairbrushes
- shampoo
- toothpaste
- soap
- towels
- toilet paper
- bottles of perfume

Have they got much make-up?

Lots.

Is there any soap?

I can't see any.



## something/someone/somewhere

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
every		where
no		

- 1 'Did you meet \_\_\_\_\_ nice at the party?'  
'Yes. I met \_\_\_\_\_ who knows you!'
- 2 'Ouch! There's \_\_\_\_\_ in my eye!'  
'Let me look. No, I can't see \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 3 'Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ hot for our holidays.'  
'But we can't go \_\_\_\_\_ that's too expensive.'
- 4 'I'm so unhappy. \_\_\_\_\_ loves me.'  
'I know \_\_\_\_\_ who loves you. Me.'
- 5 I lost my glasses. I looked \_\_\_\_\_, but I couldn't find them.
- 6 'Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_ at the shops?'  
'No, \_\_\_\_\_. I didn't have any money.'
- 7 I'm bored. I want \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to read, or \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to talk to, or \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to go.
- 8 It was a great party. \_\_\_\_\_ loved it.

**T 4.3** Listen and check.

## Town survey

6 Work in groups. Talk about the good things and bad things about living in your town. Make a list. Compare your list with the class.

### Good things

There are a lot of cafés and restaurants.

There are some good shops.

We can go on lots of walks.

### Bad things

But we haven't got any good clubs.

There aren't many . . .

There's only one . . .

There isn't anywhere that we can . . .

# MY UNCLE'S A SHOPKEEPER

## Articles

**T 4.4** Read and listen to the text.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find examples of the definite article (*the*) and the indefinite article (*a/an*).
- 2 Find examples of when there is no article.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.2 p133

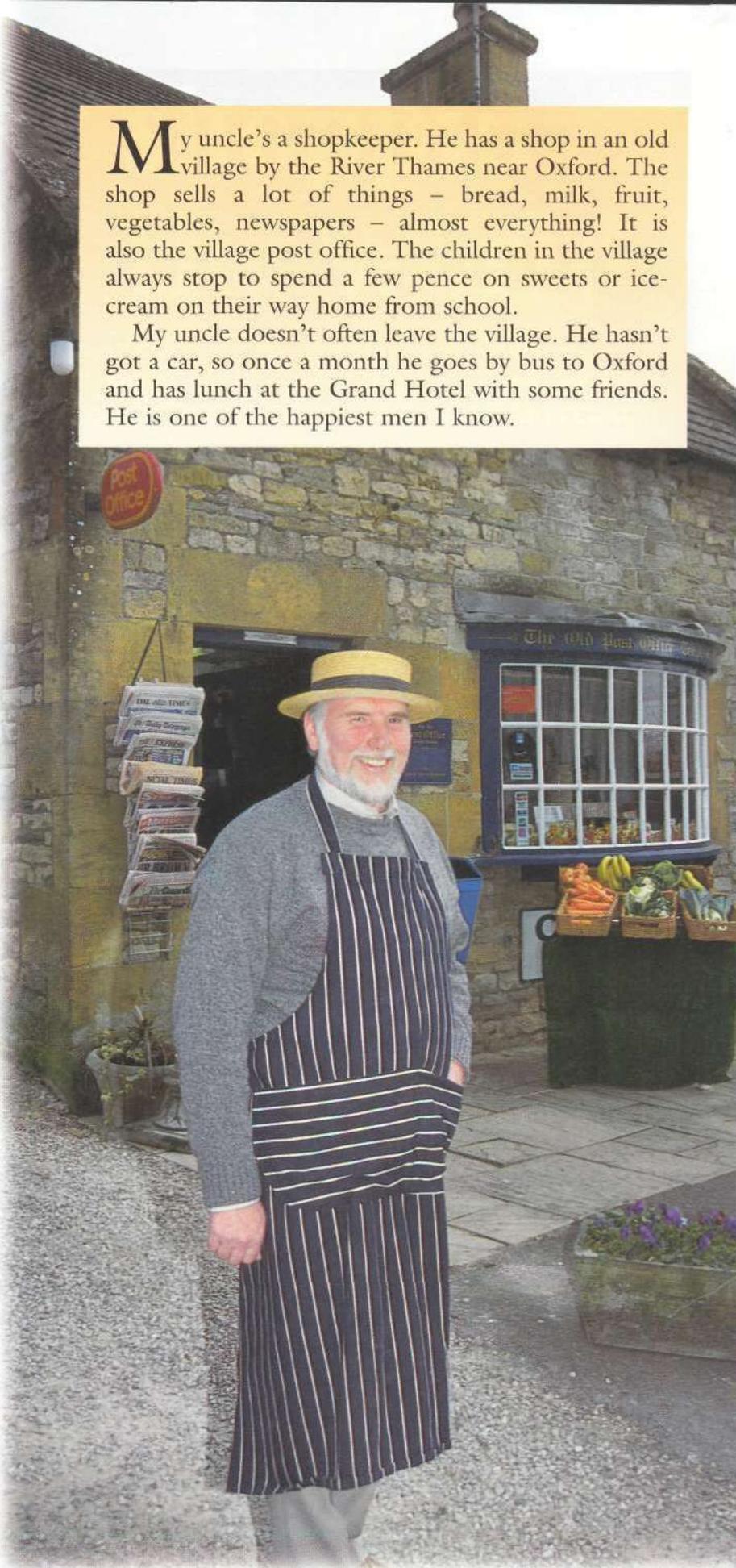
## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

- 1 In pairs, find one mistake in each sentence.
  - 1 He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4 a.m.
  - 2 The love is more important than money.
  - 3 I come to the school by bus.
  - 4 I'm reading one good book at the moment.
  - 5 'Where's Jack?' 'In a kitchen.'
  - 6 I live in centre of town, near the hospital.
  - 7 My parents bought the lovely house in the country.
  - 8 I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.
- 2 Complete the sentences with *a/an, the*, or nothing.
  - 1 I have two children, \_\_\_\_\_ boy and \_\_\_\_\_ girl. \_\_\_\_\_ boy is twenty-two and \_\_\_\_\_ girl is nineteen.
  - 2 Mike is \_\_\_\_\_ soldier in \_\_\_\_\_ Army, and Chloë is at \_\_\_\_\_ university.
  - 3 My wife goes to \_\_\_\_\_ work by \_\_\_\_\_ train. She's \_\_\_\_\_ accountant. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ job. I stay at \_\_\_\_\_ home and look after \_\_\_\_\_ children.
  - 4 What \_\_\_\_\_ lovely day! Why don't we go for \_\_\_\_\_ picnic in \_\_\_\_\_ park?
  - 5 'What did you have for \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?' 'Just \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich.'

**M**y uncle's a shopkeeper. He has a shop in an old village by the River Thames near Oxford. The shop sells a lot of things – bread, milk, fruit, vegetables, newspapers – almost everything! It is also the village post office. The children in the village always stop to spend a few pence on sweets or ice-cream on their way home from school.

My uncle doesn't often leave the village. He hasn't got a car, so once a month he goes by bus to Oxford and has lunch at the Grand Hotel with some friends. He is one of the happiest men I know.



## READING

### The best shopping street in the world

1 Match a famous shopping street with a town, a store, and a product.

Street	Town	Store	Product
Oxford Street	Milan	Guerlain	underwear and jumpers
Champs-Élysées	New York	Marks and Spencer	leather goods
Fifth Avenue	London	Gucci	jewellery
Via Montenapoleone	Paris	Tiffany's	perfume

2 Read the headline and the introduction of the newspaper article. Does anything surprise you? What do you want to find out when you read the article? Write some questions.

3 Read the article quickly and answer the questions you have written.

What is the best summary of the article?

Nowy Świat is the best shopping street in the world because ...

- ... so many Polish people go walking there.
- ... it is a pleasant place to shop and the shops are small.
- ... everything is very expensive and very exclusive.
- ... the shops sell quality goods that you can't buy anywhere else.

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How do we know that Nowy Świat is the most popular shopping street?
- 2 Why is it such a nice place to go shopping?
- 3 What can you see in the photos that is described in the article?
- 4 Why don't many foreign people go to Nowy Świat?
- 5 Why are the things produced by Polish manufacturers so good?
- 6 What can you buy here? What can't you buy?
- 7 What is expensive? What isn't expensive?
- 8 What's good about *Café Blikle*?
- 9 What is special about the shops in Nowy Świat?

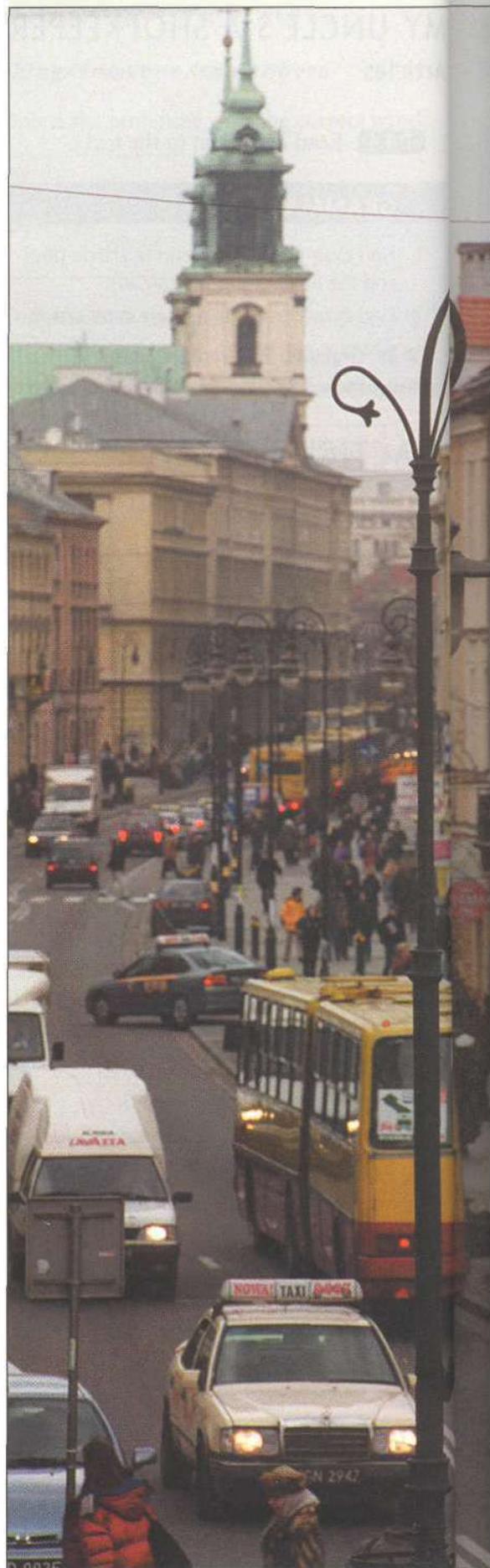
### Language work

Complete the sentences with different ideas from the article.

- In Nowy Świat, there are a lot of ...*      *There isn't any ...*  
*There aren't any/many ...*              *There are some ...*

### What do you think?

- What are some of the famous brands and products that you can buy in many countries of the world? Think of clothes, food, cars ... . Make a list. Work in groups and choose the most famous three. Compare your list with the class.
- What is the main shopping street in your town? What can you buy there that's special?
- Do you enjoy shopping? What do you like shopping for? What *don't* you like shopping for?



# The best shopping street in the world

No, it isn't Oxford Street, the Champs-Élysées, or even Fifth Avenue. A new survey shows that the most popular shopping street in the world is ... Nowy Świat. Where's that? In Warsaw, Poland, of course.

by ANNE APPLEBAUM



'If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*.'



'There are a lot of small, chic shops.'

A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Świat (pronounced /nɔvi ʃvʲat/), which means *New World*. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafés, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II.

There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know

about this paradise for shoppers – yet.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Świat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

If you want an exquisite hand-made suit, Nowy Świat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to £1,000. For beautiful French baby clothes, go to *Petit Bateau*. You will pay £50 for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about £90. At *Désa*, a famous antique shop, a desk costs

£5,000, and a 19th century Russian icon is £200.

Not everything is expensive. At the shop *Pantera* you can buy leather goods – handbags, purses, coats, and belts. *Cepelia* specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious.

It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique – and they're in Nowy Świat.

# VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

## Buying things

- 1 What can you buy or do in these places? Write two things for each place.  
Compare your ideas with the class.

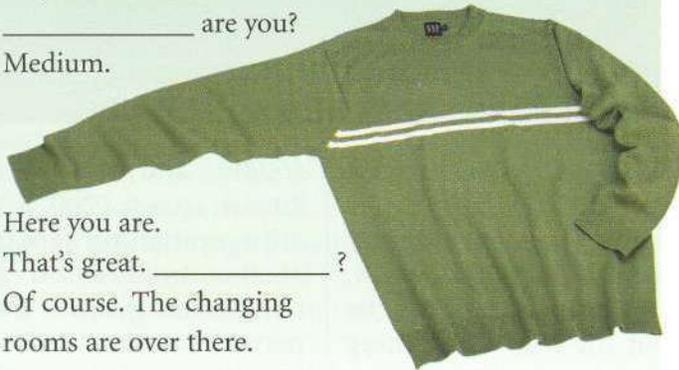
a clothes shop	a chemist's	a café	a bank	a newsagent's

- 2 **T 4.5** Listen to the conversations. Answer the questions.

- Where are the conversations taking place? Choose from the places in exercise 1.
- What does the customer want?
- Can the shop assistant/cashier help?
- How much does the customer pay?

- 3 Complete these lines from the conversations. Look at the tapescript on p64 and check your answers.

- 1 **A** Hello. Can I help you?  
**B** I \_\_\_\_\_, thanks.  
...  
**B** I'm looking for a jumper \_\_\_\_\_ . Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** I'll just have a look.  
\_\_\_\_\_ are you?  
**B** Medium.



- A** Here you are.  
**B** That's great. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** Of course. The changing rooms are over there.  
...  
**B** I like it.  
**A** It \_\_\_\_\_ .  
**B** How much is it?  
**A** £39.99.  
**B** OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ .  
**A** How would you like to pay?  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 2 **A** \_\_\_\_\_ help me?  
I'm looking for this month's edition of *Vogue*. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**B** Over there. Middle shelf. Next to *She*.



- 3 **A** Hello. I \_\_\_\_\_ help me. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**B** OK. You can take these three times a day.  
**A** Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_ some tissues \_\_\_\_\_ , please?  
**B** Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** No, that's all, thanks.



- 4 **A** Good morning. Can I have a \_\_\_\_\_ , please?  
**B** Espresso?  
**A** Yes, please. Oh, and a doughnut, please.  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_ there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ . We've got some delicious carrot cake, and chocolate cake.  
**A** OK. Carrot cake, then.  
**B** Certainly. Is \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** Yes, thanks.  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_ , please.  
**A** Thank you.



# EVERYDAY ENGLISH

## Prices and shopping

1 Look at the way we write and say prices in British and American English. Practise saying them.

British English		American English	
<b>Written</b>	<b>Spoken</b>	<b>Written</b>	<b>Spoken</b>
£1	a pound	\$1	a dollar
50p	fifty p	50¢	fifty cents
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine	25¢	a quarter
£16.40	sixteen pounds forty	10¢	a dime

**T 4.6** Listen to the conversations and write the numbers you hear.

2 What's the exchange rate between sterling/US dollars and your currency?

*There are about five ... to the dollar.*

In your country, how much is ... ?

- a pair of jeans
- a packet of cigarettes
- a hamburger
- a litre of petrol

3 Make conversations in these places with a partner. Use the ideas to help you.

### 1 in a clothes shop

a shirt/tie  
 What size are you?  
 small/medium/large  
 too small/too big  
 I'll have it, please.  
 I'll leave them, thanks.



### 2 in a chemist's

conditioner  
 shaving foam  
 deodorant  
 stomach ache  
 sore throat



### 3 in a café

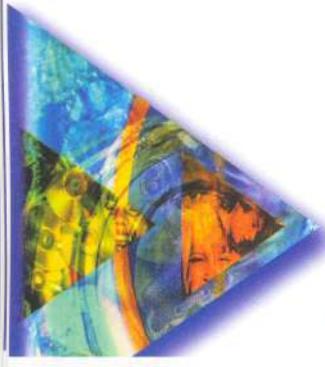
a black/white coffee  
 an espresso/a cappuccino  
 a pot of tea  
 a sparkling/still mineral water  
 a piece of chocolate cake



### 4 in a post office

some stamps  
 First or second class?  
 a letter/postcard to Japan  
 send this parcel to Mexico  
 buy some envelopes





# 5

# What do you want to do?

Verb patterns 1 • Future forms • Hot verbs • How do you feel?

## STARTER



Complete these sentences with ideas about you.

- One day I want to ...
- Right now, I'd like to ...
- I enjoy ... because I like ...
- I can ... but I can't ...
- Tonight I'm going to ...

## HOPES AND AMBITIONS

### Verb patterns 1

1 Match the people with their hopes and ambitions.

- 1  I'd like to have my own business, something like a flying school.
- 2  I'm going to be an astronaut and fly to Mars.
- 3  I'm looking forward to having more time to do the things I want to do.
- 4  I would love to have one of my plays performed on the London stage.
- 5  We hope to find work as we go round the world.
- 6  We're thinking of moving, because the kids will be leaving home soon.

**T 5.1** Listen and check.

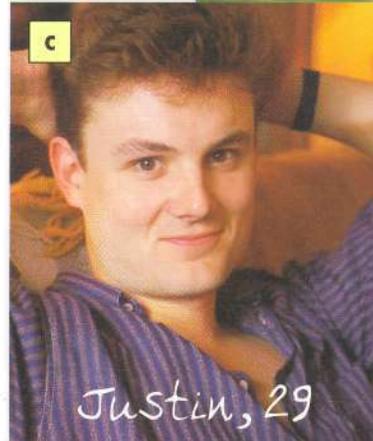
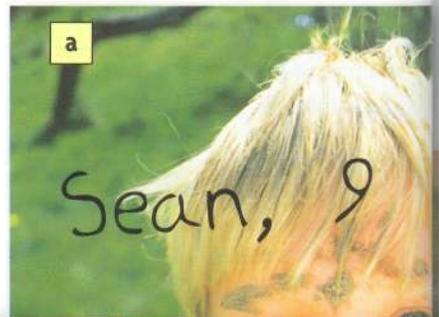
2 Complete the chart.

	Ambitions/Plans	Reasons
Sean		
Mel		
Justin		
Martyn		
Amy		
Alison		

3 Underline the examples of verb + verb in exercise 1.

I'd like to have my own business ...

Look at the tapescript on p120. Find more examples of verb + verb.



## GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words *go abroad*. Put the verb *go* in the correct form.

I want *to go abroad*.  
 I'd like ...  
 I can't ...  
 I'm looking forward to ...  
 I hope ...  
 I enjoy ...  
 I'm thinking of ...  
 I'd love ...

- 2 What's the difference between these sentences?

I like going to the cinema.  
 I'd like to go to the cinema tonight.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.1 and 5.2 p134

## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

- 1 In these sentences, one or two verbs are correct, but not all three. Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ to live in a hot country.  
 a  want    b  enjoy    c  'd like
- We \_\_\_\_\_ going to Italy for our holidays.  
 a  are hoping    b  're thinking of    c  like
- I \_\_\_\_\_ go home early tonight.  
 a  want    b  like    c  can
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to see you again soon.  
 a  hope    b  'd like    c  'm looking forward
- Do you \_\_\_\_\_ learning English?  
 a  want    b  enjoy    c  like
- We \_\_\_\_\_ having a few days off soon.  
 a  're thinking of    b  'd love to    c  're looking forward to

Make correct sentences with the other verbs.

### Making questions

- 2 Complete the questions.

- A I hope to go to university.  
 B (What/want/study?) \_\_\_\_\_
- A One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.  
 B (What/like/make?) \_\_\_\_\_
- A I get terrible headaches.  
 B (When/start/get/them?) \_\_\_\_\_
- A We're planning our summer holidays at the moment.  
 B (Where/think/go?) \_\_\_\_\_
- A I'm tired.  
 B (What/like/do/tonight?) \_\_\_\_\_

**T 5.2** Listen and check. What are A's answers? Practise the conversations with a partner.

### Talking about you

- Ask and answer the questions with a partner.
  - What do you like doing on holiday?
  - Where would you like to be right now?
  - Do you like learning English?
  - Would you like to learn any other languages?
  - Would you like to have a break now?
- Ask and answer questions about your plans and ambitions.

Which countries ... go to?

How many children ...

What ... after this course?



b



f

# FUTURE INTENTIONS

## going to and will

1 Match the pictures and sentences.

- 1  They're going to watch a football match.
- 2  I'll pick it up for you.
- 3  She's going to travel round the world.
- 4  It's OK. I'll answer it.
- 5  Don't worry. I'll lend you some.
- 6  We're going out to have a meal.

2 Add a line before and after the sentences in exercise 1.

### Before

- I haven't got any money.
- What's Ali doing next year?
- The phone's ringing.
- Damn! I've dropped one.
- What are you and Pete doing tonight?
- What are the lads doing this afternoon?

### After

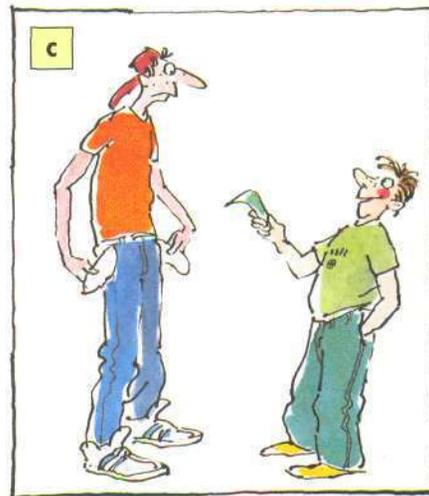
- Thank you. That's very kind.
- I'm expecting a call.
- Thanks. I'll pay you back tomorrow.
- I won't forget.
- Lucky her!
- Arsenal are playing at home.
- It's my birthday.

**T 5.3** Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Notice the forms of *will*.  
I'll = short form  
I won't = negative short form
- 2 All the sentences in exercise 1 express intentions. Three intentions are spontaneous. Which are they? Three of the intentions are premeditated. What happened **before** each one?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.3 p134



## PRACTICE

### Let's have a party!

- 1 Your class has decided to have a party. Everyone must help. Say what you'll do.

*I'll bring the music.*

*I'll buy some crisps.*

- 2 Your teacher didn't hear what you said. Listen to your teacher and correct him/her.

Teacher

*Right. I'll bring some music.*

You

*No, I'm going to bring some music!*

*Oh, all right. Well, I'll buy some crisps.*

*No, no. I'm going to buy some crisps!*

### Discussing grammar

- 3 Choose the correct verb form.

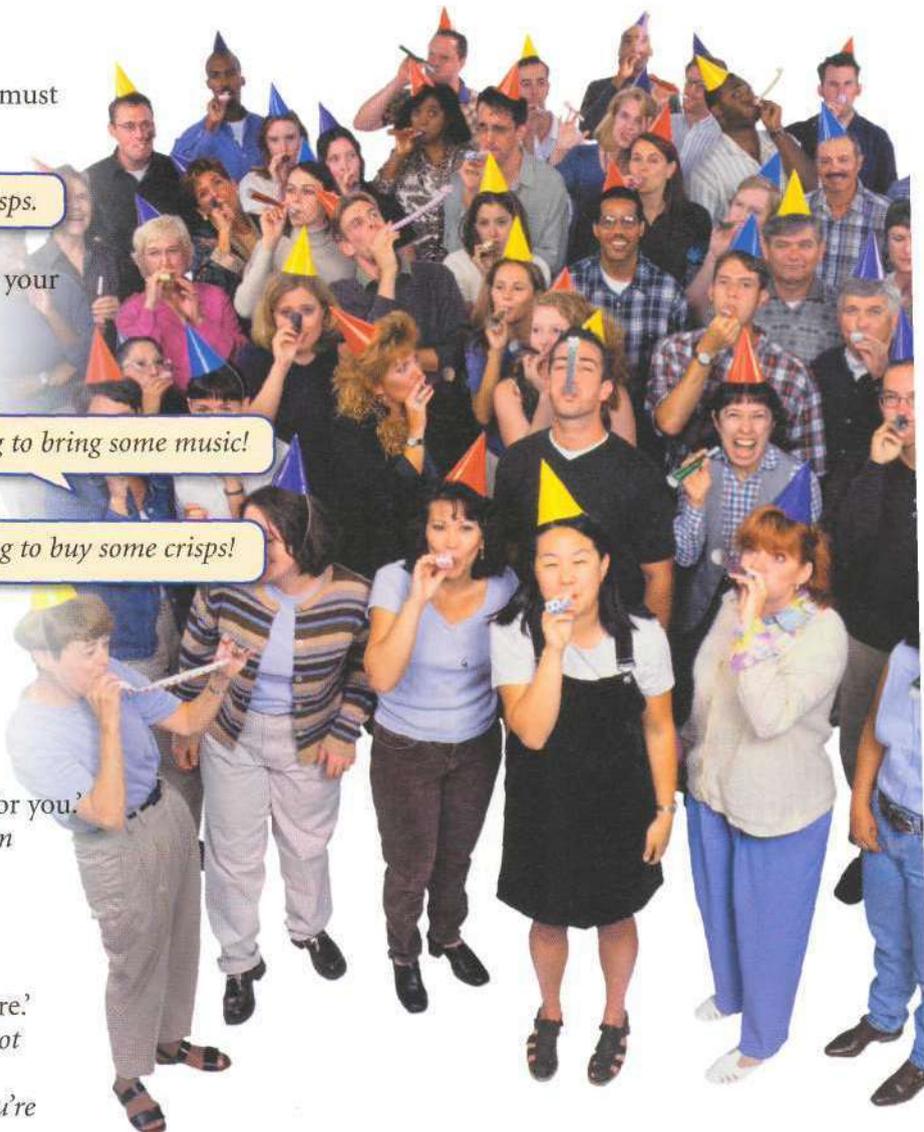
- 'My bag is so heavy.'  
'Give it to me. *I'll carry / I'm going to carry* it for you.'
- I bought some warm boots because *I'll go / I'm going* skiing.
- 'Tony's back from holiday.'  
'Is he? *I'll give / I'm going to give* him a ring.'
- 'What are you doing tonight?'  
'*We'll see / we're going to see* a play at the theatre.'
- You can tell me your secret. *I won't tell / I'm not going to tell* anyone.
- Congratulations! I hear *you'll get married / you're going to get married*.
- 'I need to post these letters.'  
'*I'll go / I'm going* shopping soon. *I'll post / I'm going to post* them for you.'
- 'Now, holidays. Where *will you go / are you going* this year?' 'We don't know yet.'

- 4 **T 5.4** Close your books. Listen to the beginnings of the conversations. Complete them.

### Check it

- 5 Correct these sentences.

- What you want drink?
- I have a Coke, please.
- I can't to help you.
- It's starting rain.
- I'm looking forward to see you again soon.
- I think to change my job soon.
- Phone me tonight. I give you my phone number.
- I see the doctor tomorrow about my back.



### Talking about you

- 6 Talk to a partner about your plans for tonight, tomorrow, next weekend, your next holiday, Christmas ...

*What are you doing/going to do tonight?*

*I'm going to stay at home and ...*

*Where are you going ... ?*

*I'm going to see ...*

*I think I'll ...*

## READING

### Hollywood kids

1 What are some of the problems of being a teenager? Tick (✓) the boxes on the left.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> drugs  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> violence in the streets                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they don't have enough money                               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> their parents don't give them enough attention             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they worry about how they look                             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they have no interests or ambitions                        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> their parents want them to do well in life                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they're too old to be children, but too young to be adults | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Read the text about Hollywood kids. What are some of their problems? Tick (✓) the boxes on the right. Are there any differences?

3 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false sentences.

- Everybody in Hollywood is rich and famous.
- Hollywood kids don't lead ordinary lives.
- They understand the value of what they have.
- Trent Maguire is spoilt and ambitious.
- The adults try hard to be good parents.
- Amanda's mother listens to all her daughter's problems.
- The kids are often home alone.
- Their parents organize every part of their lives.
- The kids don't want to be children.
- All the kids complain about living in Hollywood.

4 Answer the questions.

- In what ways do Trent, Amanda, Emily, and Lindsey live unreal lives?
- Does anything surprise you in what the kids say?
- What are their ambitions?

#### What do you think?

- Do you feel sorry for children in Hollywood? Is there anything about their lives that you would like?
- What is your opinion of their parents?
- Do teenagers around the world think the same as Hollywood kids?
- Do you think it is dangerous to have everything you want?

# Hollywood

## Growing up in L

**I**n Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous, and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown, and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious, and the children are part of the parents' ambitions.

Parents pay for extravagant parties, expensive cars, and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids learn the value of nothing because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards, and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants. 'One day, I'll earn more than my Dad,' he boasts.

Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a nutritionist, a bodyguard/chauffeur, a singing coach, and a counsellor to look after all her 15-year-old daughter's needs.

Often there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready.

Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids in L.A. live unreal lives where money, beauty, and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

“Looks are very important in Hollywood. If you're good-looking, you'll go far. I want to be a beautician. You grow up really fast in L.A. Everyone is in a rush to be an adult, to be going to clubs. It's not cool to be a kid.” **Mijanou, aged 18**

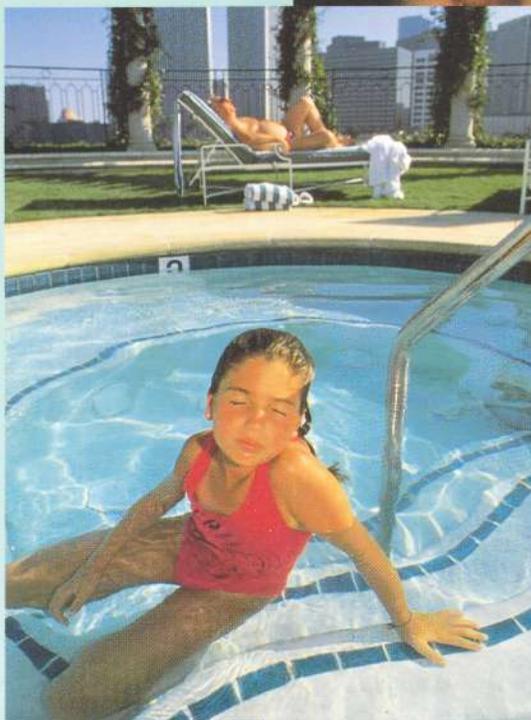


# d kids

in Los Angeles ain't easy

“ I live in a hotel and when I come home from school, there are maybe 80 people who say ‘Good day’ to me. It’s their job to say that. In the bathroom there are mirrors everywhere. I love looking at myself. I can spend five hours doing my hair and posing. I’m going to be a model. ”

**Emily, aged 10**



“ I’ve wanted to get my nose done since I was 12. My friends started having plastic surgery and liposuction during my freshman year of high school. My nose cost \$10,000. But it was worth it. It changed my life. I’m gonna get into the movies. ”

**Lindsey, aged 18**

“ Everyone thinks Hollywood is so glamorous, but I have news for you. It is really dangerous growing up in L.A. People have guns. Sometimes I think I’m going crazy. I’m going to get out of here just as soon as I can. ” **Zavier, aged 18**

# VOCABULARY

Hot verbs – *have, go, come*

1 The verbs *have, go,* and *come* are very common in English. Look at these examples from the text on p42–3.

have	go	come
... they have no time ... I have news for you.	You'll go far. I'm going crazy.	Every dream can come true. ... come home from school ...

2 Put *have, go,* or *come* into each gap.

- \_\_\_\_\_ an accident      \_\_\_\_\_ a cold
- \_\_\_\_\_ first in a race      \_\_\_\_\_ wrong
- \_\_\_\_\_ out for a meal      \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting
- \_\_\_\_\_ and see me      \_\_\_\_\_ abroad
- \_\_\_\_\_ shopping

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* (or *have got*), *go,* or *come*.

- 1 We're \_\_\_\_\_ a party next Saturday. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible headache. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ home, please?
- 3 You must see my new flat. \_\_\_\_\_ round and \_\_\_\_\_ a drink some time.
- 4 'I'm \_\_\_\_\_ out now, Mum. Bye!' 'OK. \_\_\_\_\_ a good time. What time are you \_\_\_\_\_ home?'
- 5 Hi, Dave. Pete \_\_\_\_\_ a shower at the moment. I'll just \_\_\_\_\_ and tell him you're here.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ on! Get out of bed. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
- 7 It's a lovely day. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ to the park. We can \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic.
- 8 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ skiing next week. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any ski clothes I could borrow?

# LISTENING

You've got a friend

1 Who says these things? Write 1, 2, or 3 in the boxes.

- 1 Your best friend
  - 2 Your boyfriend/girlfriend
  - 3 Your ex-boyfriend/girlfriend
- I'll love you forever.
- I'll never forget you.
- I'll always be there for you.
- I'll always remember the times we had together.
- I'll do anything for you.
- You'll never find anyone who loves you more than I do.

2 Listen to the first verse of the song. Discuss these questions.

- 1 Do you think the man and woman live together?
- 2 Is it a close relationship?
- 3 What is the relationship between them now? What do you think it was in the past?

3 **T 5.5** Listen and complete the song.

## You've got a friend, by Carole King

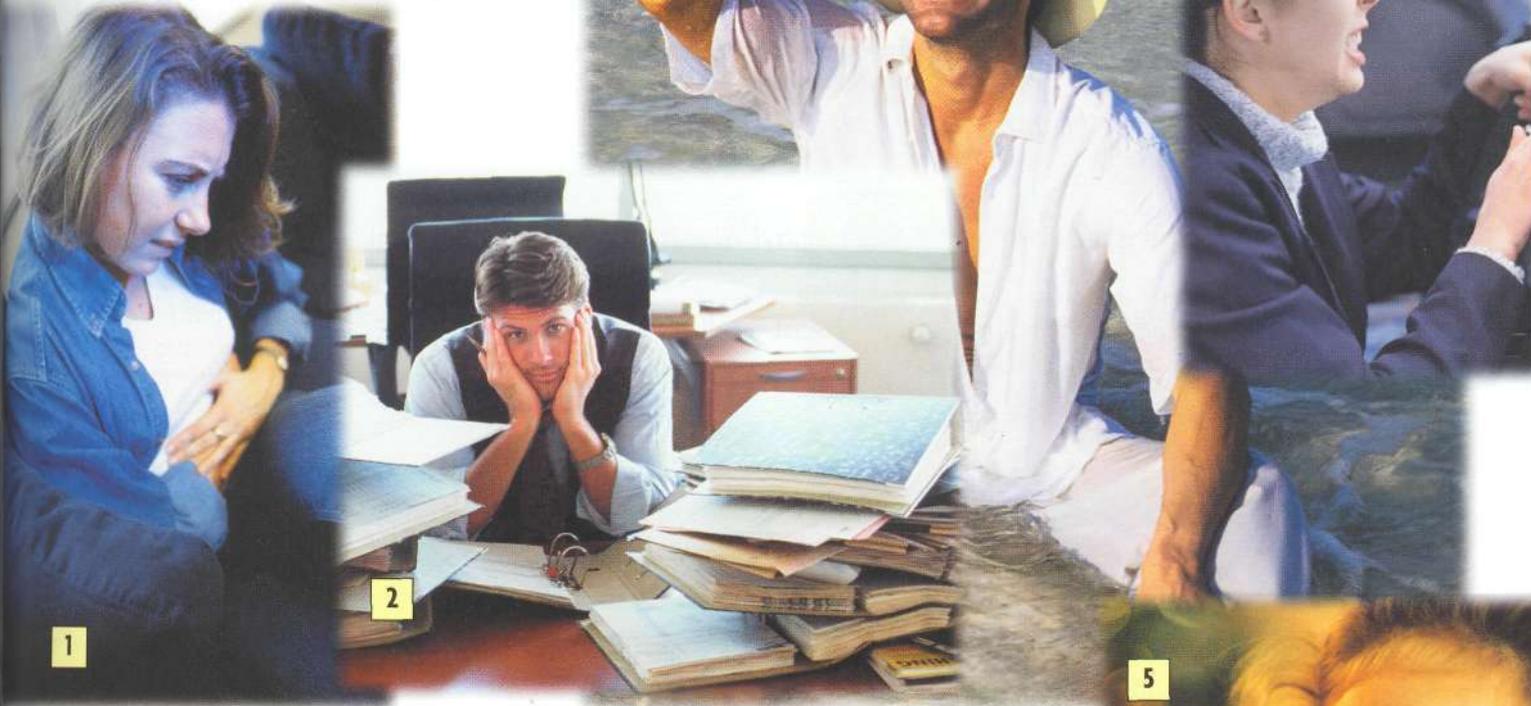
When you're down and troubled  
 And you need a \_\_\_\_\_  
 And nothing, but \_\_\_\_\_  
 Close your eyes and think of me  
 And soon I \_\_\_\_\_  
 To brighten up even your darkest nights.  
 (Chorus)  
 You just call out my name,  
 and you know wherever I am  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ to see you again.  
 Winter, spring, \_\_\_\_\_  
 All you have to do is call  
 And I'll be there, yeah, yeah, yeah,  
 You \_\_\_\_\_.

If the sky above you  
 \_\_\_\_\_ and full of clouds  
 And that old north \_\_\_\_\_  
 Keep your head together  
 And \_\_\_\_\_  
 And soon I'll be knocking on your door.  
 Hey, \_\_\_\_\_ that you've got a friend?  
 People can be so cold  
 \_\_\_\_\_ and desert you  
 Well they'll take your soul if you let them  
 Oh, yeah, but \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (Chorus)

# EVERYDAY ENGLISH

How do you feel?

1 Look at the photos. How do the people feel?



2 All the lines in **A** answer the question *How are you?* Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
1 I feel nervous.	It's so wet and miserable.
2 I don't feel very well.	I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow.
3 I'm feeling a lot better, thanks.	My grandfather's going into hospital for tests.
4 I'm really excited.	I think I'm getting the 'flu.
5 I'm fed up with this weather.	Nothing's going right in my life.
6 I'm really tired.	I've got an exam today.
7 I'm a bit worried.	I've got a lot more energy.
8 I feel really depressed at the moment.	I couldn't get to sleep last night.

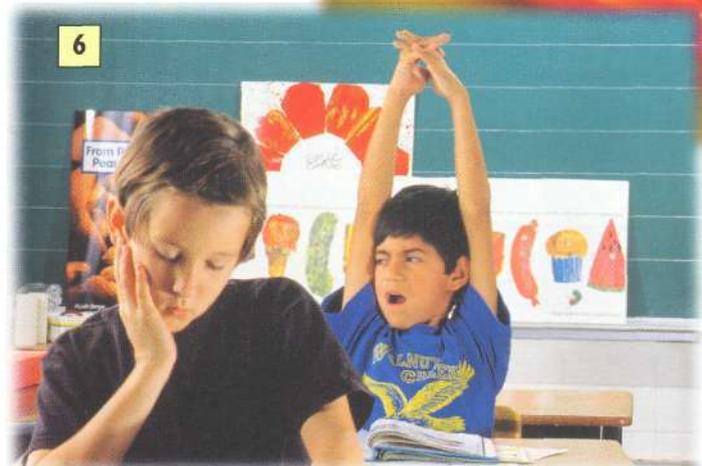
3 Choose a reply for each sentence in exercise 2.

- a Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!
- b Why don't you go home to bed?
- c I'm sorry to hear that, but I'm sure he'll be all right.
- d I know. We really need some sunshine, don't we?
- e Poor you! That happens to me sometimes. I just read in bed.
- f That's great. Have a good time.
- g That's good. I'm pleased to hear it.
- h Good luck! Do your best.

**T 5.6** Listen and compare your answers.

4 Make more conversations with a partner about these things:

- a wedding
- a visit to the dentist
- a letter from the bank
- a big project at work
- problems with teenage children





# 6 Tell me! What's it like?

What ... like? • Comparatives and superlatives • Synonyms and antonyms • Directions

## STARTER



- 1 What is the capital city of your country? What is the population? Is it an old or modern city?
- 2 Write down two things that you like about your capital and two things that you don't like. Tell the class.

*I like travelling on the buses in London but I don't like the Underground, it's too expensive.*

## WORLD TRAVEL

### What's it like?

- 1 Read about Todd Bridges.
- 2 What do you know about Melbourne, Dubai, and Paris? Where are they?
- 3 **T 6.1** Listen to what Todd says about them. Write the adjectives he uses for each city. Compare with a partner.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Match the questions and answers.
 

Do you like Paris?	It's beautiful.
What's Paris like?	Yes, I do.
	It's got lots of old buildings.
	No, I don't.
- 2 Which question in 1 means: *Tell me about Paris.*

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.1 p135

- 4 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the places Todd visited.

*What's Melbourne like?*

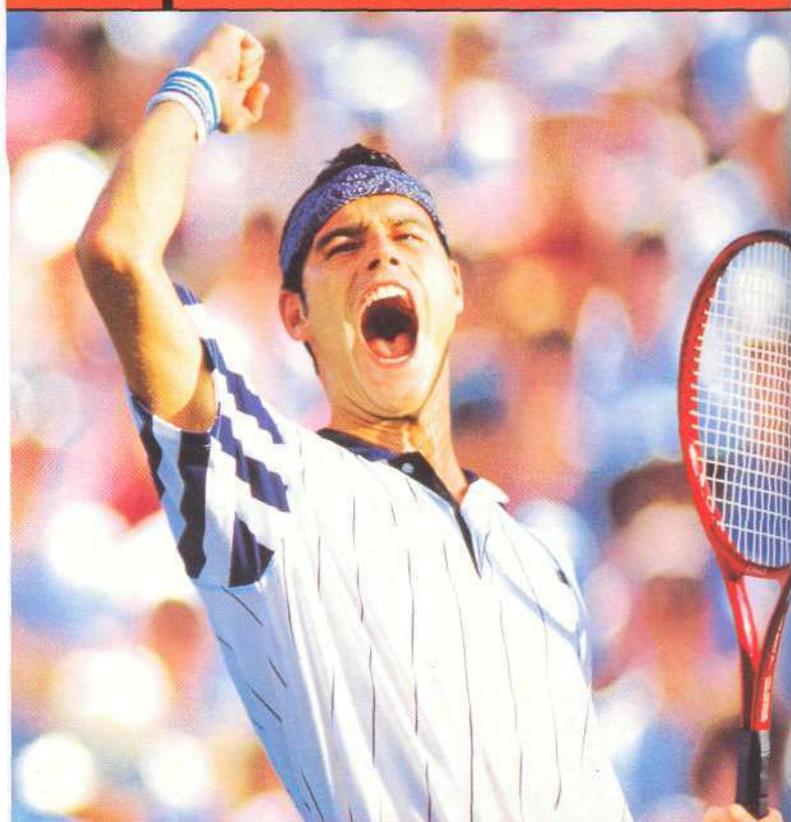
*It's ...*

*It's got ...*

*There are ...*



## TODD BRIDGES

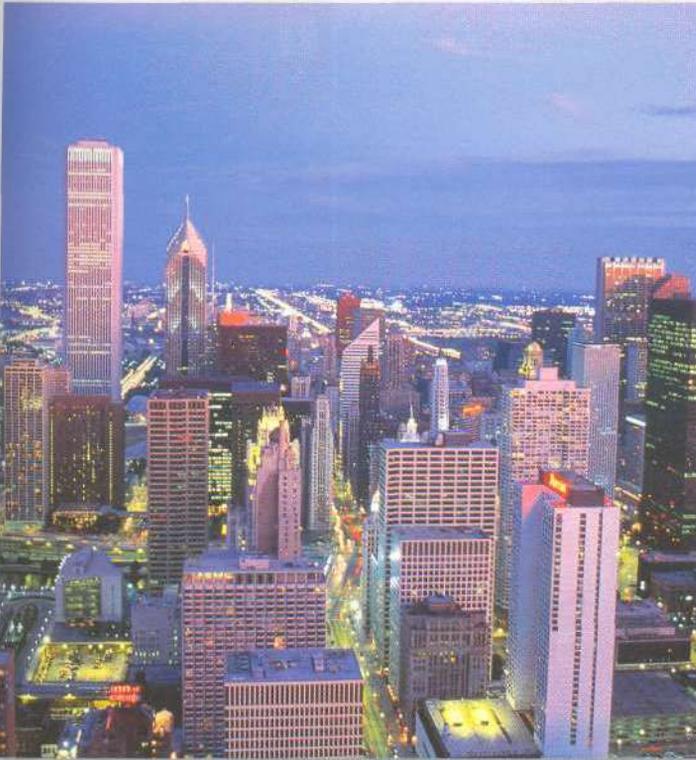


**Todd Bridges** is only seventeen years old but he is already a successful tennis player. He comes from Chicago, USA, but he travels all over the world playing tennis. Last year he played in tennis championships in Melbourne, Dubai, and Paris.

## PRACTICE

### What's Chicago like?

- 1 You are asking Todd about Chicago. Complete the questions with *is* or *are* and the correct words from the box.



the restaurants   the people   the night-life   the buildings

- 1 **You** What **'s the weather** like?  
**Todd** Well, Chicago's called 'the windy city' and it really can be windy!
- 2 **You** What \_\_\_\_\_ like?  
**Todd** They're very interesting. You meet people from all over the world.
- 3 **You** What \_\_\_\_\_ like?  
**Todd** A lot of them are very, very tall. The Sears Tower is 110 storeys high.
- 4 **You** What \_\_\_\_\_ like?  
**Todd** They're very good. You can find food from every country in the world.
- 5 **You** What \_\_\_\_\_ like?  
**Todd** Oh, it's wonderful. There's lots to do in Chicago.
- 2 **T 6.2** Listen and check. Practise with a partner.
- 3 Ask and answer the same questions about the town or city you are in now.

## BIG, BIGGER, BIGGEST!

### Comparatives and superlatives

- 1 Read the second part of the conversation with Todd. He compares the places he visited last year. Can you complete any of the sentences?

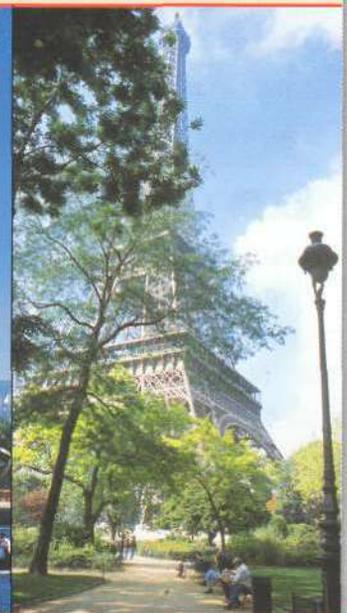


MELBOURNE

“ Melbourn was interesting, but for me, Paris was \_\_\_\_\_ interesting \_\_\_\_\_ Melbourn, and in some ways Dubai was the \_\_\_\_\_ interesting of all because it was so different \_\_\_\_\_ any other place I know. It was also the \_\_\_\_\_, driest, and \_\_\_\_\_ modern. It was hot in Melbourn but not \_\_\_\_\_ hot \_\_\_\_\_ in Dubai. Dubai was \_\_\_\_\_ hotter! Melbourn is \_\_\_\_\_ older \_\_\_\_\_ Dubai but not \_\_\_\_\_ old \_\_\_\_\_ Paris. Paris was \_\_\_\_\_ oldest city I visited, but it has some great modern buildings, too. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ romantic place. I loved it. ”



DUBAI



PARIS

- T 6.3** Listen and check.

## GRAMMAR SPOT

1 What are the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives? What are the rules?

- |         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| a small | c busy      |
| cold    | noisy       |
| near    | dry         |
| b big   | d beautiful |
| hot     | interesting |
| wet     | exciting    |

2 These adjectives are irregular. What are the comparative and superlative forms?

far good bad

3 Adjectives also combine with *as ... as*.  
Melbourne isn't as cosmopolitan as Chicago.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.2 p135

2 **T 6.4** Listen and repeat the sentences.

/hɒtə ðən/

This summer's hotter than last.

/əz hɒt əz/

It wasn't as hot as this last year.

3 Practise these sentences with a partner.

It isn't as cold today as it was yesterday.

But it's colder than it was last week.

I'm not as tall as you, but I'm taller than Anna.

This car's more expensive than John's.

But it isn't as expensive as Anna's.

**T 6.5** Listen and check.

4 Learn this poem by heart.

*Good, better, best.*

*Never, never rest*

*'til your good is better,*

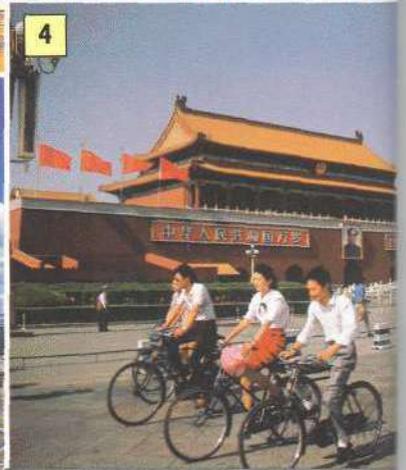
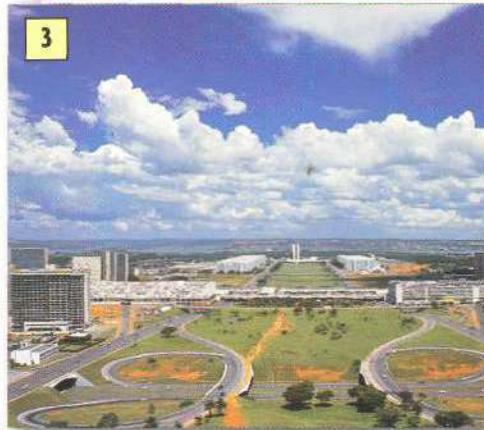
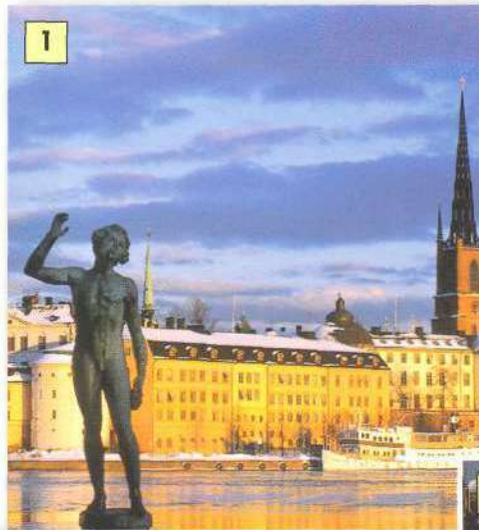
*And your better best.*

## PRACTICE

### Comparing four capital cities

1 Match the cities and the photographs. Of which countries are these the capital cities?

Paris Beijing Stockholm Brasilia



2 Work with a partner. Your teacher will give you some information.

**Student A** Read about Paris and Beijing.

**Student B** Read about Stockholm and Brasilia.

Ask and answer these questions to find out about the other two cities.

- How old is it?
- How big is it?
- How many people live there?
- How hot/cold does it get?
- How wet is it?
- How far is it from the sea?

*How old is it?*

*It's very old. It was founded in ...*

3 Now compare the four cities.

*Beijing is bigger than Brasilia.*

*Paris is the oldest.*

4 Compare some cities in your country.

## Conversations

- 5 Work with a partner and continue these conversations.
- A I moved to a new flat last week.  
B Oh, really? What's it like?  
A Well, it's bigger than my old one but it isn't as modern, and ...
  - A I hear Sandy and Al broke up.  
B Yeah. Sandy's got a new boyfriend.  
A Oh, really? What's he like?  
B Well, he's \_\_\_\_\_ than Al, and ...
  - A We have a new teacher.  
B Oh, really? What's she like?  
A Well, I think she's the \_\_\_\_\_ teacher we've ever had ...
  - A Is that your new car?  
B Well, it's second-hand, but it's new to me.  
A What's it like?  
B Well, it's \_\_\_\_\_ than my old car ...

Act out a conversation to the class. Whose is the longest?

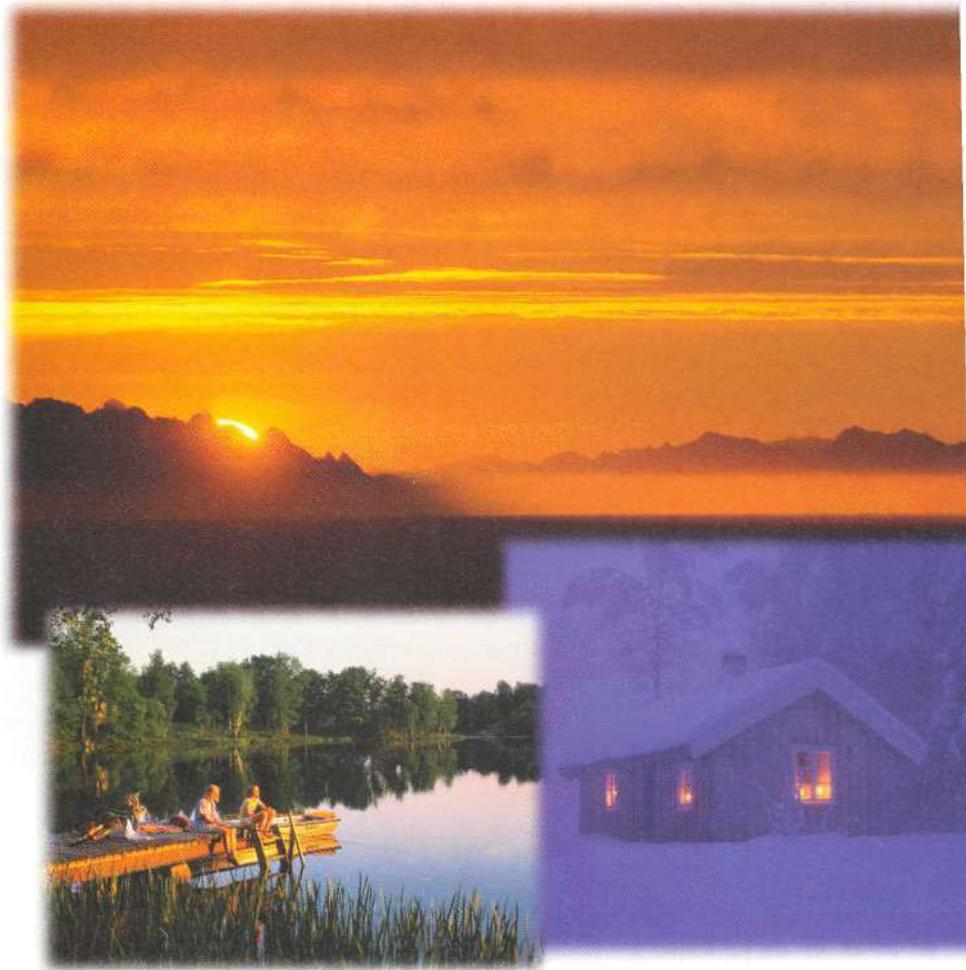
**T 6.6** Listen and compare. Repeat the last lines.

## Check it

- 6 Correct these sentences.
- 1 He's more older than he looks.
  - 2 Jessica's as tall than her mother.
  - 3 'What does New York like?' 'It's really exciting!'
  - 4 Trains in London are more crowded that in Paris.
  - 5 Oxford is one of oldest universities in Europe.
  - 6 He isn't as intelligent than his sister.
  - 7 This is more hard than I expected.
  - 8 Who is the most rich man in the world?
  - 9 Everything is more cheap in my country.
  - 10 Rome was hotter that I expected.

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### Living in another country



- 1 What do you know about Sweden? What is the country like? What are the people like? Discuss these statements about Sweden. Do you think they are true (✓) or false (✗)?
- 1 In winter there is only one hour of daylight.
  - 2 Swedish people look forward to winter.
  - 3 The houses are cold.
  - 4 The houses are much better insulated than in Britain.
  - 5 In parts of Sweden from May to July the sun never sets.
  - 6 Londoners work longer hours than the Swedes.
  - 7 Swedes always start work early in the morning.
  - 8 Country cottages in Sweden are usually very luxurious.
  - 9 All houses have a sauna.
  - 10 The whole family like to sit in the sauna together.
- 2 **T 6.7** You are going to listen to Jane Bland talking to her friend, Fran, about her life in Sweden. Jane comes from London, but three years ago she married a Swede and went to live and work in Stockholm. Listen and check your answers to exercise 1.
- 3 Compare your country with what you learned about Sweden.  
*In my country it gets dark at five o'clock in winter, and it's much warmer.*

## READING AND SPEAKING

### A tale of two millionaires

- 1 Who are the richest people in your country? Where does their money come from? How do they spend their money?
- 2 Match the verbs and nouns. Many of them are to do with money.

Verbs	Nouns
buy	a bank account
spoil	poverty
wear	a thief
open	a will
live in	stocks and shares
inherit	a child
make	a leg
arrest	ragged clothes
invest	a lot of money from someone
amputate	a lot of money in something

- 3 You are going to read about two millionaires. One was very mean, the other very generous. First read *quickly* about Milton Petrie. Can you remember any examples of his kindness?
- 4 Now read *quickly* about Hetty Green. Can you remember any examples of her meanness?
- 5 Read one text more carefully, then answer the questions with a partner who read the other text.
  - 1 When were Milton and Hetty born?
  - 2 What were their parents like?
  - 3 How did Milton and Hetty become so wealthy?
  - 4 Who wore ragged clothes?
  - 5 What was the meanest thing Hetty did?
  - 6 Why did Milton like making a lot of money?
  - 7 Who did they marry?
  - 8 When did they die? How old were they?
  - 9 Who left the most money? Who did they leave it to?

#### What do you think?

Discuss these questions in small groups.

- How were Milton and Hetty's childhoods different?
- How did their childhoods affect them later?
- Why was Milton especially generous to policemen?
- Why did Hetty's daughter build a hospital?
- What was the kindest thing Milton did?
- Who had the happier life? Milton or Hetty?

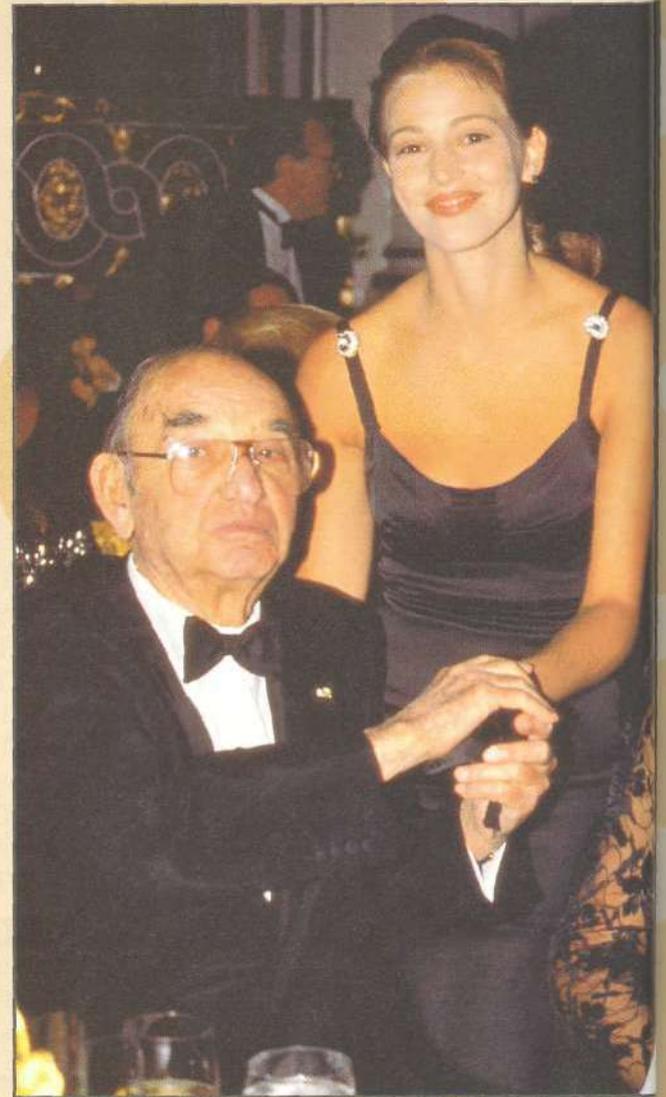
# A tale of two millionaires

Some millionaire spo

## Milton Petrie

### The Most Generous Man in the World

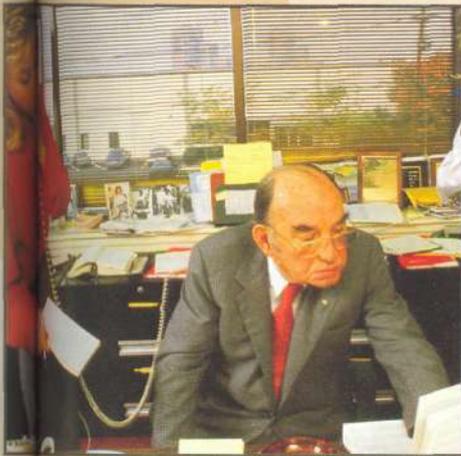
**E**very morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York apartment and bought a newspaper from the ragged old man on the street corner. One morning the man wasn't there. Petrie learned that he was very ill in the city hospital. Immediately he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, paid for his funeral.



Milton with the model he helped

# of two millionaires

spend it and some save it. Elizabeth Wilson reports on one of each.



The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money. Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or firemen injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack. It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left. He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. 'The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help.'

Milton Petrie died in 1994, when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left \$150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years. His family were poor but kind-hearted. His father was a Russian immigrant who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone, he was too kind. He couldn't even give a parking ticket.

## Hetty Green

**The Richest, Meanest Woman in the World**

**H**enrietta (Hetty) Green was a very spoilt, only child. She was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and she opened her own bank account.

Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited \$7.5 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. She was called 'The Witch of Wall Street'. At 33 she married Edward Green, a multimillionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.

Hetty's meanness was legendary. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken cookies (biscuits) which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much-loved dog, Dewey. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned's leg was amputated.

When she died in 1916 she left her children \$100 million (worth \$9.3 billion today). Her daughter built a hospital with her money.



# VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

## Synonyms

1 We often use synonyms in conversation because we don't want to repeat words.



Complete the conversations, using an adjective of similar meaning from the box.

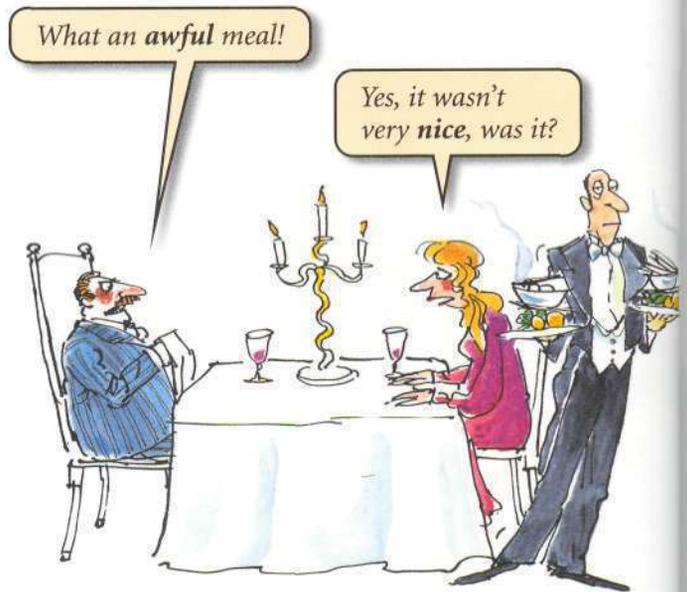
fed up   generous   brilliant   messy   modern   wealthy

- 'Mary's family is very rich.'  
'Well, I knew her uncle was very \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 'Look at all these new buildings.'  
'Yes. Paris is much more \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected.'
- 'Wasn't that film wonderful?'  
'Yes, it was \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 'George doesn't earn much money, but he's so kind.'  
'He is, isn't he? He's one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ people I know.'
- 'Ann's bedroom's really untidy again!'  
'Is it? I told her it was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, and she promised to clean it.'
- 'I'm bored with this lesson!'  
'I know, I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ with it, too!'

2 **T 6.8** Listen and check. Listen again, paying particular attention to the stress and intonation. Practise the conversations with a partner.

## Antonyms

3 We can also use antonyms in conversation to avoid repeating words.



Match the following adjectives with their *two* opposites in exercise 1.

interested	<i>bored</i> _____	<i>fed up</i> _____
horrible	_____	_____
mean	_____	_____
old	_____	_____
poor	_____	_____
tidy	_____	_____

4 Sometimes it is more polite to use *not very* and an opposite adjective.

Tom's so short.

Well, he's *not very tall*.

He always wears such dirty clothes.

They certainly *aren't very clean*.

Reply to these sentences. Be more polite.

- London's such an expensive city.
- Paul and Sue are so mean.
- Their house is always so messy.
- Their children are so noisy.
- John looks so miserable.
- His sister's so stupid.

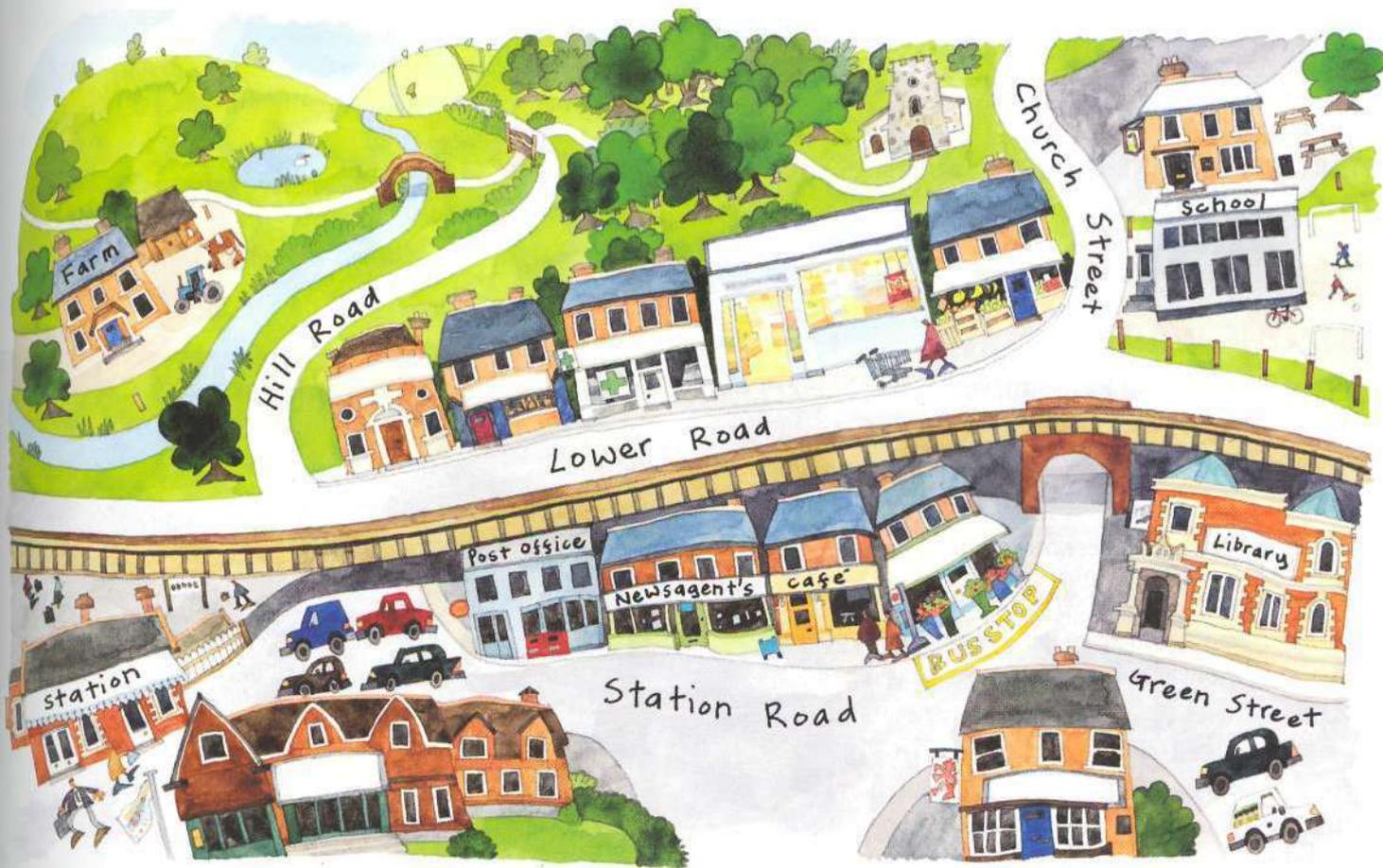
5 **T 6.9** Listen and check. Pay particular attention to the stress and intonation. Practise the conversations with your partner.

# EVERYDAY ENGLISH

## Directions

1 Look at the map of Chesswood and find these things:

- a farm
- a wood
- a pond
- a path
- a hill
- a river
- a bridge
- a gate



2 Read these descriptions and add the places to the map.

- 1 The hotel is **opposite** the car park.
- 2 The bank is **on the corner of** Lower Road and Hill Road. It is **next to** the baker's.
- 3 The supermarket is **between** the chemist's and the greengrocer's.
- 4 There is a bus stop **in front of** the flower shop in Station Road.
- 5 There are two pubs. The Red Lion is in Station Road, **opposite** the flower shop **near** the railway bridge, and the Old Shepherd is in Church Street, **behind** the school.

3 Ask and answer questions about the places on the map. Use the prepositions from exercise 2.

Where's the library?

It's on the corner of Station Road and Green Street, opposite the flower shop.

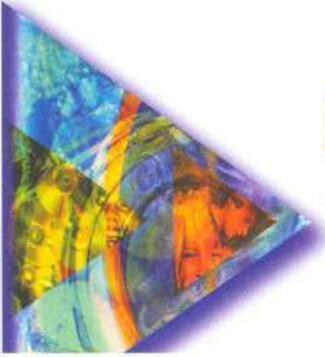
4 Complete the directions from Chesswood farm to the church with the prepositions in the box. Look at the map to help you.

up down over past through out of (x2) in(to) across

You go \_\_\_\_\_ the path, \_\_\_\_\_ the pond, \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge, and \_\_\_\_\_ the gate. Then you go \_\_\_\_\_ the road and take the path \_\_\_\_\_ the wood. When you come \_\_\_\_\_ the wood you walk \_\_\_\_\_ the path and \_\_\_\_\_ the church. It takes five minutes.

**T 6.10** Listen and check.

5 Give your partner directions to get to your house from your school.



# 7

# Famous couples

Present Perfect • *for, since* • Adverbs, word pairs • Short answers

## STARTER



What is the Past Simple and the past participle of these verbs?

write be sell win have read do eat know break

## FAMOUS WRITERS

### Present Perfect and Past Simple

1 Look at the photographs of two well-known English writers. How do you think they are related?

Complete the sentences with *He* or *She*.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ wrote novels about Victorian life. \_\_\_\_\_ writes novels about modern people and their relationships.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ wrote 47 novels, travel books, biographies, and short stories. \_\_\_\_\_ has written over twenty novels. \_\_\_\_\_ started writing in her thirties.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ has lived in the west of England for forty years. \_\_\_\_\_ lived in Ireland for eighteen years.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ has been married twice, and has two daughters. \_\_\_\_\_ married for the first time in 1966. \_\_\_\_\_ was married and had two sons.

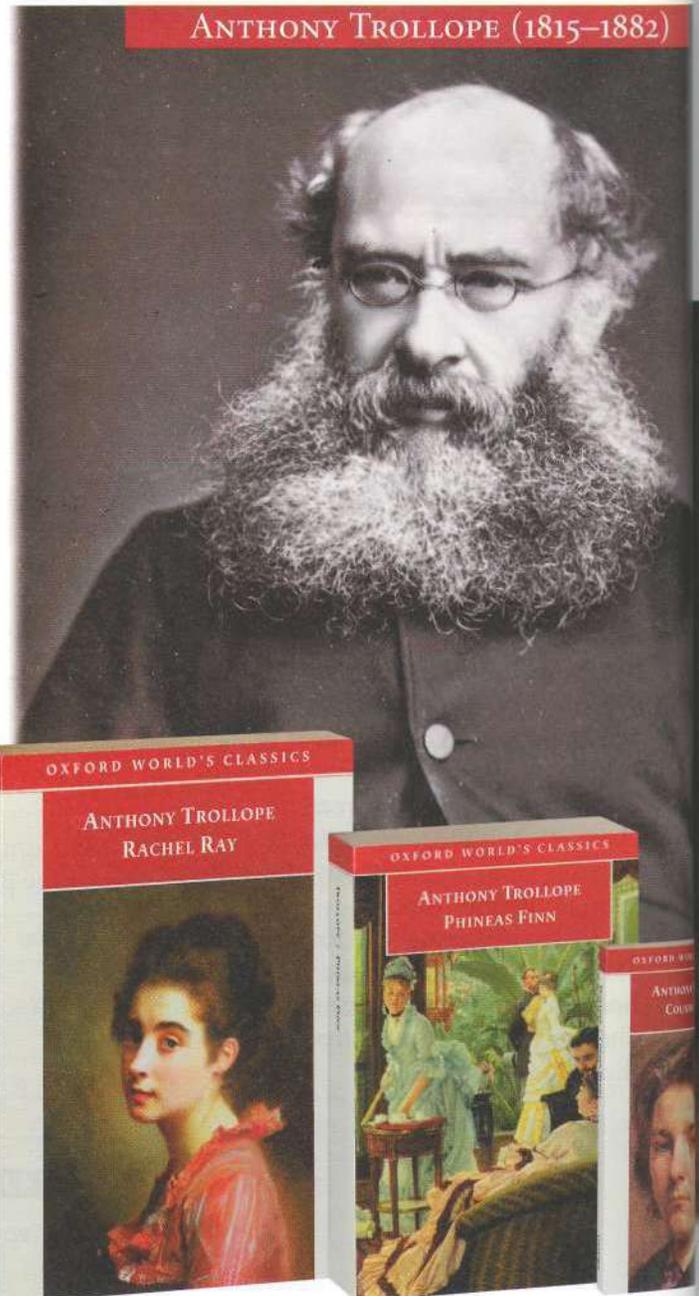
**T 7.1** Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find examples of the Past Simple in sentences 1–4. Find examples of the Present Perfect.
- 2 Complete the rule.  
We make the Present Perfect with the auxiliary verb \_\_\_\_\_ + the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Why are different tenses used in these sentences?  
Anthony Trollope **wrote** forty-seven novels.  
Joanna Trollope **has written** twenty novels.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 7.1 and 7.2 p136

ANTHONY TROLLOPE (1815–1882)



2 Put the verbs in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

- 1 Anthony Trollope \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to South Africa, Australia, Egypt, and the West Indies. Joanna Trollope \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to many parts of the world.
- 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ (win) many awards, and several of her stories \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) on TV.
- 3 Her first book \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out in 1980. Since then, she \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) more than 5 million copies.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school in the south of England, and \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English at Oxford University, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the country for most of her life.
- 5 She writes her books by hand. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the same pen since 1995.

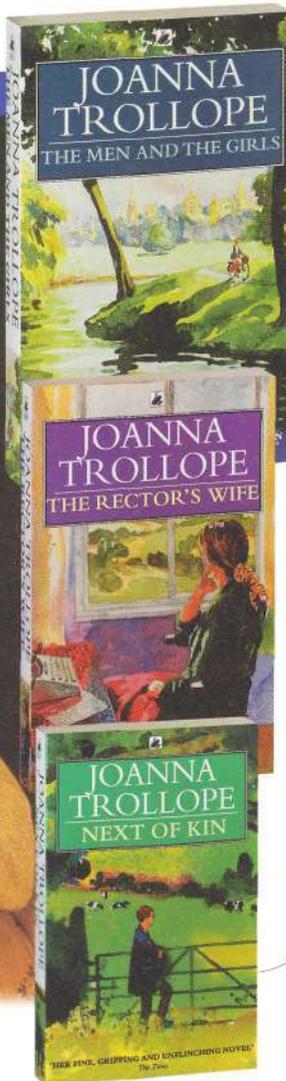
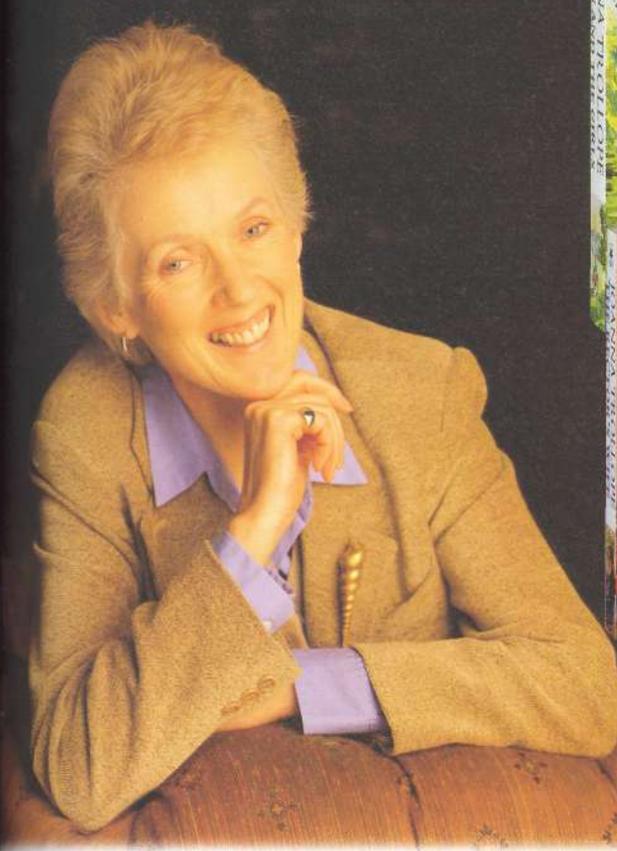
**T 7.2** Listen and check.

3 Here are the answers to some questions about Joanna. What are the questions?

- |                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 For forty years.           | 5 In 1980.                            |
| 2 English. (... study ... ?) | 6 Twice. (How many times ... ?)       |
| 3 More than twenty.          | 7 Yes, two daughters. (... children?) |
| 4 Over five million.         | 8 Since 1995.                         |

**T 7.3** Listen and check.

**JOANNA TROLLOPE (1943–)**



**PRACTICE**

**Discussing grammar**

1 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 *Have you ever been / Did you ever go* to a rock concert?
- 2 I *saw / have seen* The Flash last week.
- 3 I love rock and roll. I *like / have liked* it all my life.
- 4 The Flash's concert *was / has been* fantastic.
- 5 I *have bought / bought* all their records since then.
- 6 The Flash *have been / are* together for over fifteen years.

**Find someone who ...**

2 Your teacher will give you a card which begins *Find someone who ...*

**Find someone who has been to China.**

Decide on the question, beginning *Have you ever ... ?* Stand up, and ask everyone in the class.

Ask questions to find out more.

*What did you do in China?*

*What were the people like?*

*Where did you go?*

*Did you enjoy it?*

*How long were you there?*

3 Report back to the class.

*No one has been to China.*

*Pierre and Sophie have been to China.*

## for and since

4 Complete the time expressions with *for* or *since*.

- |                      |                          |                |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 _____ a year       | 4 _____ nine o'clock     | 7 _____ months |
| 2 _____ half an hour | 5 _____ I was a student  | 8 _____ 1999   |
| 3 _____ August       | 6 _____ a couple of days |                |

5 Match a line in **A** and **B** and a sentence in **C**. There is more than one answer.

A	B	C
1 I've known my best friend	from 1988 to 1996.	It's not bad. I quite like it.
2 I last went to the cinema	for an hour.	I went camping with some friends.
3 I've had this watch	two weeks ago.	We met when we were 10.
4 We've used this book	since 1985.	I really need a cup of coffee.
5 We lived in our old flat	since the beginning of term.	My Dad gave it to me for my birthday.
6 We haven't had a break	for years.	We moved because we needed somewhere bigger.
7 I last had a holiday	for three years.	The film was rubbish.
8 This building has been a school	in 1999.	Before that it was an office.

**T 7.4** Listen and check. Make similar sentences about you.

## Asking questions

6 Complete the conversation.

What tenses are the three questions?

**A** Where \_\_\_\_\_ live, Olga?

**B** In a flat near the park.

**A** How long \_\_\_\_\_ there?

**B** For three years.

**A** And why \_\_\_\_\_ move?

**B** We wanted to live in a nicer area.

**T 7.5** Listen and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

7 Make more conversations, using the same tenses.

1 <b>A</b> What ... do? <b>B</b> I work ... <b>A</b> How long ... ? <b>B</b> For ...	2 <b>A</b> ... got a car? <b>B</b> Yes, I ... <b>A</b> How long ... ? <b>B</b> Since ...	3 <b>A</b> ... know Pete Brown? <b>B</b> Yes, I ... <b>A</b> How long ... ? <b>B</b> For ...
<b>A</b> What ... do before that? <b>B</b> I worked ...	<b>A</b> How much ... pay for it? <b>B</b> It was ...	<b>A</b> Where ... meet him? <b>B</b> We ...

8 With a partner, ask and answer questions beginning *How long ... ?*

*How long have you lived / worked / known / had ... ?*

Then get some more information.

*Why did you move?*

*What did you do before ... ?*

*Where did you meet ... ?*

# LISTENING AND SPEAKING

## The band *Style*

- 1 What kinds of music do you like? If you could meet your favourite bands or singers, what would you ask them?
- 2 **T7.6** Listen to an interview with two musicians, Suzie and Guy, from the band *Style*. Put **S** or **G** in columns 1 and 2. Put **✓** or **✗** in column 3.

1 What do they do in the band?	2 Bands they have played with	3 Places they have visited
<input type="checkbox"/> guitar	<input type="checkbox"/> UB40	<input type="checkbox"/> Holland
<input type="checkbox"/> keyboards	<input type="checkbox"/> Lionel Richie	<input type="checkbox"/> Hungary
<input type="checkbox"/> drums	<input type="checkbox"/> Phil Collins	<input type="checkbox"/> America
<input type="checkbox"/> harmonica	<input type="checkbox"/> Genesis	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweden
<input type="checkbox"/> vocalist	<input type="checkbox"/> Happy Mondays	<input type="checkbox"/> Japan
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bon Jovi	<input type="checkbox"/> Italy
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ace	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia

Which bands have they played with? Which countries have they been to?

- 3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do Suzie and Guy feel tired?
- 2 What have they done this year?
- 3 Have they had a good time?
- 4 What was special about the song *Mean Street*?
- 5 How many years have they been together?
- 6 Where do they want to go?
- 7 What jobs has Guy had? What about Suzie? (*She's worked ...*)

### Language work

- 4 Make sentences about Suzie and Guy with the phrases in the boxes.

A	B
in April	since 1997
in 1995	about twenty-five
two years ago	fifteen years
when she left college	since he was 17

What tense are the verbs in the sentences from **A**?  
What about **B**?

- 5 Ask and answer the questions.

- What/do/before forming *Style*?
- How/meet each other?
- ... be/to America?
- How many records/make?

### Roleplay

- 6 Some of you are members of a band. Others are journalists who are going to interview the band. Your teacher will give you some ideas. When you are ready, have the interview.

## READING

### Celebrity interview

- 1 Which celebrities are in the news at the moment? Why are they in the news? What have they done?
- 2 Look at the article from *Hi! Magazine*. Who is the couple in the interview? Are there magazines like this in your country? What sort of stories do they have?
- 3 Read the article quickly and put these questions in the right place.

- 1 **Have there ever been times when you have thought 'This relationship isn't working'?**
- 2 **Terry, footballers are usually hard, but you seem very sensitive. Why is this?**
- 3 **You're both terribly busy in your separate careers. How do you find time to be together?**
- 4 **How did you two meet?**
- 5 **How do you find being superstars?**

- 4 Read the article again and answer the questions.
  - 1 Why are they famous?
  - 2 They are both successful in their careers. What have they done?
  - 3 In what ways are they normal people? What is not normal about their lives?
  - 4 How do you know they're in love?
  - 5 Was it love at first sight?
  - 6 What is their attitude to newspapers and 'other people'?
  - 7 Why do some people want them to split up?
  - 8 In what way is Terry unusual for a footballer?
- 5 Work in groups of three. Read the text aloud.

### Language work

- 6 Choose the correct tense.
  - 1 Donna and Terry *are / have been / were* together for two years.
  - 2 They *like / have liked / liked* watching TV on Saturday night.
  - 3 They *meet / have met / met* after a football match.
  - 4 They *have lived / live / lived* in their new home since April.
  - 5 Terry *is / has been / was* in love just once.

### Project

- 7 Buy a magazine like *Hi!* and find an interview with a famous couple. Bring it into class and tell the class about it.

THE POP STAR AND THE FOOTBALLER

## DONNA FLYNN & TERRY WISEMAN

TALK TO *Hi!* MAGAZINE ABOUT THEIR  
LOVE FOR EACH OTHER

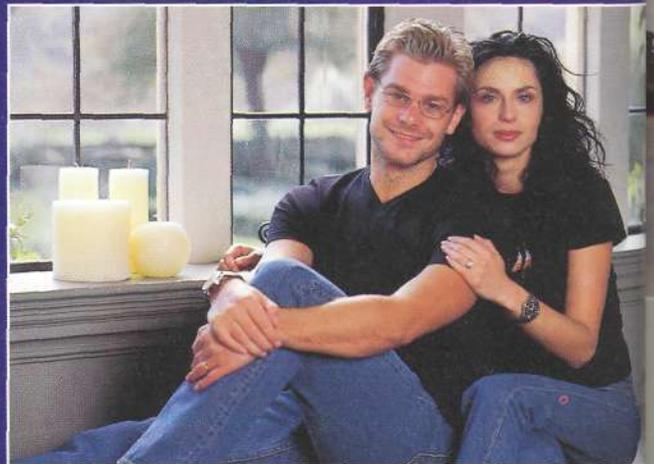
This is the most famous couple in the country. She is the pop star who has had six number one records – more than any other single artist. He has scored fifty goals for Manchester United, and has played for England over thirty times. Together they earn about £20 million a year. They invited *Hi!* Magazine into their luxurious home.

**Donna:** A lot of the time since we've been together, one of us has been away. We really have to try hard to be together. We have both flown all over the world just to spend a few hours together.

**Terry:** Obviously, people say, 'Oh, you've got all this money, what are you going to spend it on?' But the best thing is that money buys us the freedom to be together.

**Donna:** It hasn't changed us. We are still the same people. Newspapers have told terrible stories about us, but it's all lies.

**Terry:** Our perfect Saturday night is sitting in front of the telly with a take-away. Our favourite programmes are *Blind Date* and *Friends*. You won't find photos of us coming out of pubs and clubs drunk, having spent the night with a whole load of famous people.



Donna says: 'We are so totally in love. I'm the happiest I've ever been.'

**Donna:** I went to one of his matches because I liked him and I wanted to meet him. It's funny, because I'm not really interested in football, so when I met him after the match, I didn't know what to say to him.

**Terry:** I'm very shy. We just looked at each other from opposite sides of the room. But I said to my mate, 'She's the one for me. I'm going to marry her one day.' Fortunately, she came to another game, and we started talking then.

**Donna:** Not really. Naturally, it's hard when you're away from each other, but in a way this has made us stronger.

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Donna and Terry have been together for just over two years. They have lived in their house since April. She says: 'He has good taste - but not as good as mine!'

A lot of people would love to see us split up. People have accused Terry of things ...

**Terry:** Of course you have to be prepared to give and take in any relationship. There's a trust between us, and as long as that's there, we will last.

?

**Terry:** It's because this is the first time I've been in love. I think that when you meet the person that you want to spend the rest of your life with, you change. You become a softer person.

**Donna:** We mean the world to each other. Neither of us will do anything to spoil it.

Hi!



Terry says: 'She's the only woman I've ever loved.'

# VOCABULARY

## Adverbs

- 1 Many adverbs end in *-ly*.

slowly carefully usually

Find some more examples in the text on p58–9.

- 2 There are also many adverbs that don't end in *-ly*. Find these examples in the text.

together hard still just of course

- 3 Complete the sentences with one of these adverbs.

still  
nearly  
only  
of course  
together



- 'Do you love me?' '\_\_\_\_\_ I do. I adore you.'
- I called Tom at 10.00 in the morning, but he was \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.
- It's our anniversary today. We've been \_\_\_\_\_ for fifteen years.
- Kate is very fussy about food. She \_\_\_\_\_ eats pasta and crisps.
- She was very ill and \_\_\_\_\_ died, but fortunately, she got better.

- 4 Complete the sentences with one of these adverbs.

at last exactly too especially just

- I like all Russian novelists, \_\_\_\_\_ Tolstoy.
- 'I hate ironing.' 'Me, \_\_\_\_\_. It's so boring.'
- 'Are you telling me that we have no money?' '\_\_\_\_\_ . Not a penny.'
- I met her on December 23, \_\_\_\_\_ before Christmas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I have finished this exercise. Thank goodness! It was so boring.

## Word pairs

- 1 There are many idiomatic expressions which consist of two words joined by *and*. Here is an example from the text on p59.

'Of course you have to be prepared to **give and take** in any relationship.'

- 2 Match the words.

ladies		don'ts
fish		pepper
now		then
yes	and	quiet
do's		down
up		chips
peace		sound
safe		gentlemen
salt		no



- 3 Complete the sentences with one of the expressions.

- 'Do you still play tennis?' 'Not regularly. Just \_\_\_\_\_, when I have time.'
- This is a pretty relaxed place to work. There aren't many \_\_\_\_\_.'
- Here you are at last! I've been so worried! Thank goodness you've arrived \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Do you like your new job?' '\_\_\_\_\_. The money's OK, but I don't like the people.'
- Sometimes there are too many people in the house. I go into the garden for a bit of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Good evening, \_\_\_\_\_. It gives me great pleasure to talk to you all tonight.
- 'How's your Gran?' '\_\_\_\_\_. There are good days, and then not such good days.'
- 'Here's supper. Careful! It's hot.' '\_\_\_\_\_! Yummy!'

**T 7.7** Close your books. Listen to the beginnings of the conversations and complete them.

# EVERYDAY ENGLISH

## Short answers

1 **T 7.8** Listen to the conversations. What's the difference between them? Which sounds more polite?

! 1 When we answer *Yes/No* questions, we often repeat a subject and the auxiliary verb. *Yes* or *No* on its own sounds impolite. Complete these short answers.

Do you like cooking? Yes, I do .  
Is it raining? No, it isn't .  
Have you been to France? Yes, I have .  
Are you good at chess? No, I amn't .  
Can you speak Spanish? Yes, I can .

2 It also helps a conversation if you can add more information.

Do you like cooking? Yes, I do, actually, especially Italian food.

2 Complete the short answers. Continue with a line from the speech bubbles.

*I'm sorry. I haven't got a penny on me.*

*Why? What are you doing?*

*I prefer rock'n'roll.*

*It was a great game.*

*I went there last weekend with Frank.*

*But they give me a lot of freedom, too.*

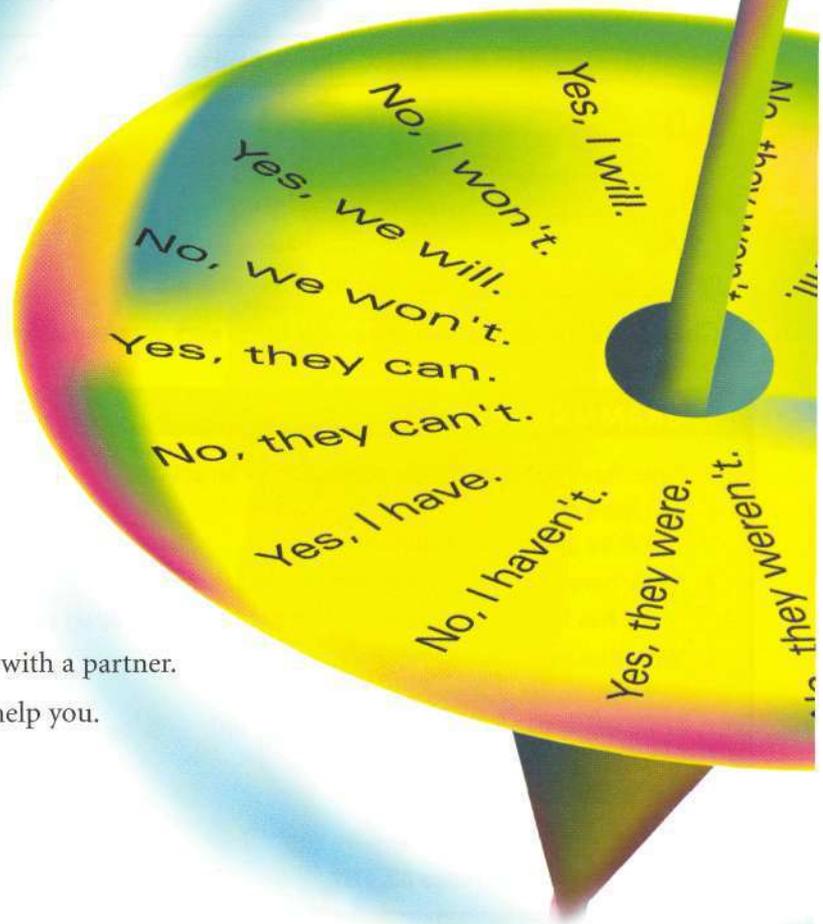
- A** Do you like jazz?  
**B** No, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A** Did you see the football last night?  
**B** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A** Have you got change for a pound?  
**B** No, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A** Have you tried the new pizza place?  
**B** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A** Are your parents quite strict?  
**B** Yes, I suppose \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A** Are you doing anything tonight?  
**B** No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

Choose one or two of the conversations. Continue them with a partner.

3 Think of questions to ask each other. Use these ideas to help you.

- Do you ... like/play/go/have ... ?
- Can you ... ride/speak/run/use ... ?
- Did you ... go/have/win/do ... last night?
- Have you ever ... been/seen/tried/had ... ?
- Are you ... going to/good at/afraid of ... ?
- Have you got ... a car/a CD player/a cat ... ?

4 Stand up and ask your questions. Use short answers in your replies.



# 8 Do's and don'ts

have (got) to • should/must • Words that go together • At the doctor's

## STARTER

What's true for you? Make sentences about your life.

I **have to** ... I **don't have to** ...

- get up early every morning
- pay bills
- go to school
- work at the weekend
- do the housework

## WORK, WORK

have (got) to

1 **T B.1** Listen to Steven talking about his job. What do you think his job is? Would you like his job? Why/Why not?

2 Complete the sentences from the interview with words from the box.

don't have to   have to   had to   Do you have to   didn't have to

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ work very long hours.

4 *Do you* \_\_\_\_\_ work at the weekend?

2 I \_\_\_\_\_ do the washing-up.

3 We \_\_\_\_\_ learn the basics.

I \_\_\_\_\_ wait too long to get a job.

3 Change the sentences using *he*. **He has to work very long hours.**

### GRAMMAR SPOT

1 *have/have got* can express possession or an action.

I **have** my own flat.

We **ve got** an exam tomorrow.

2 *have/have got* + infinitive expresses obligation.

He **has** to work long hours. I **ve got** to go now. Bye!

3 Write the question and negative.

I have to get up early.

What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ up?

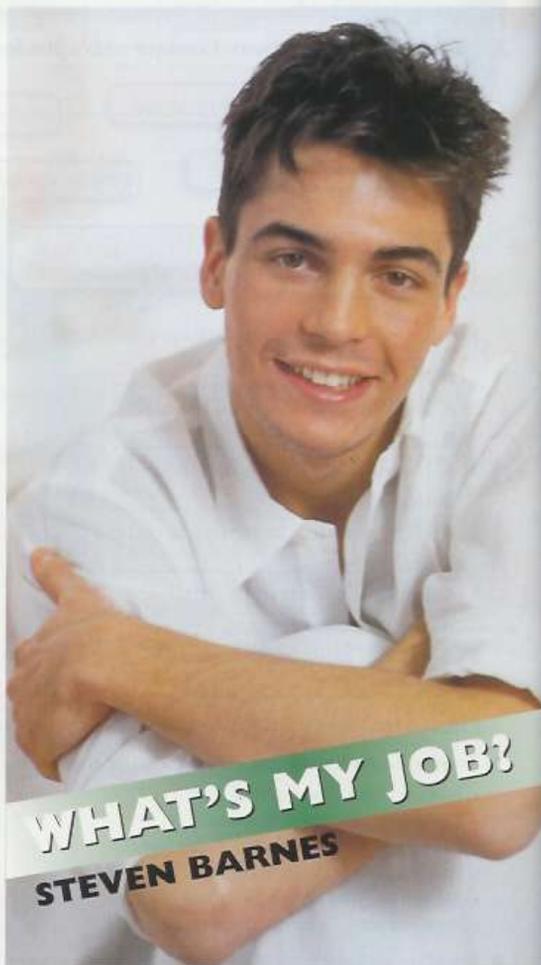
I \_\_\_\_\_ up early.

Put the sentence in the past.

Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ up early.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.1 p137

4 What are some of the other things Steven has to do?



# PRACTICE

## Pronunciation

1 **T 8.2** Listen to these sentences. What are the different pronunciations of *have/has/had*?

- I **have** a good job.  I **have** to work hard.
- He **has** a nice car.  She **has** to get up early.
- I **had** a good time.  I **had** to take exams.

Put a-f in front of the sentences according to the pronunciation below.

- a /hæz/   b /hæv/   c /hæd/  
d /hæf/   e /hæs/   f /hæt/

**T 8.2** Listen again and repeat.

## Jobs

2 Work with a partner. Choose one of the jobs from the box, but don't tell your partner. Ask and answer *Yes/No* questions to find out what the job is.

shop assistant   receptionist   taxi-driver   artist   architect   lawyer  
ambulance driver   miner   dancer   soldier   decorator   detective   vet  
mechanic   dentist   housewife   farmer   plumber   firefighter

Do you ... ?

- work inside
- earn a lot of money
- work regular hours

Do you have to ... ?

- wear a uniform
- use your hands
- answer the phone

Do you work inside?

Yes, I do./No, I don't.

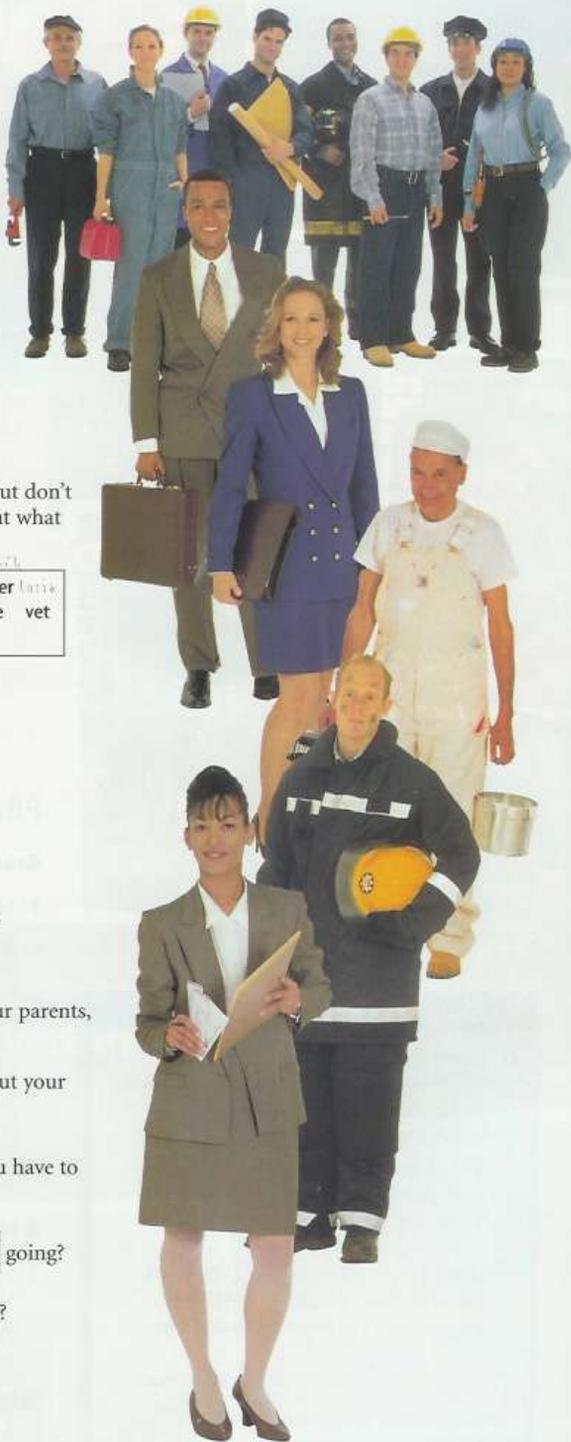
3 Which of the jobs *wouldn't* you like to do? Why?

*I wouldn't like to be a farmer because they have to work outside all year.*

## Talking about you

4 In groups, discuss the questions. If you live at home with your parents, use the present tense. If you've left home, use the past tense.

- What **do** | **did** you have to do to help in the house? What about your brothers and sisters?
- Can | **Could** you stay out as long as you **want?** | **wanted?** Or **do** | **did** you have to be home by a certain time?
- Do** | **Did** you always have to tell your parents where you **are** | **were** going?
- How strict **are** | **were** your parents? What **do** | **did** they let you do?
- What **do** | **did** you argue about?



# PROBLEMS, PROBLEMS

## should, must

- Match the problems and suggestions on the right. What advice would you give?
- T 8.3** Listen and complete the advice. Use the words from the box.

1 shouldn't	2 should
3 must	4 don't think you should

- I think you \_\_\_\_\_ talk to your boss.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee at night.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the wedding.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the dentist.

Practise the conversations with a partner.

- Give advice to your friends.

- I'm overweight.
- I've got exams next week.
- My cat's ill.



- I'm always arguing with my parents.
- It's my parents' wedding anniversary soon.
- My car's making a funny noise.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- Which sentence expresses a suggestion?  
Which sentence expresses strong obligation?  
You should go on a diet.  
You must go to the doctor's.
- Should and must are modal verbs.  
He **must** be careful.  
You **shouldn't** drink and drive.  
What **should** she do?  
Do we add -s with he/she/it? Do we use do/does in the question and negative?
- We can make a negative suggestion with I don't think ...  
I don't think you should smoke so much.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.2–8.4 p137

### Problems

- I'm working 16 hours a day.
- I can't sleep.
- My ex-boyfriend's getting married.
- I've had a terrible toothache for weeks.



### Suggestions

- Don't drink coffee at night.
- Go to the dentist.
- Don't go to the wedding.
- Talk to your boss.



## PRACTICE

### Grammar

- Make sentences from the chart.

If you want to ...		
learn English, do well in life, keep fit,	you have to you don't have to you should you shouldn't	work hard. do some sport. learn the grammar. go to university. buy a dictionary. smoke. believe in yourself. speak your language in class.

### A trip to your country

- Someone is coming to stay in your country for six months.  
What advice can you give?  
You should bring warm clothes.      You don't have to get a visa.  
You have to have a passport.      You must try our local speciality.

Include advice about money, documents, clothes, health, accommodation, and food.

# LISTENING AND SPEAKING

## Holidays in January

- 1 Do many people in your country go on holiday in winter? Where do they go? Where would you like to go for a winter holiday? Write a sentence and read it to the class.

I'd like to go to ... because ...

- 2 **T 8.4** Listen to three people giving advice about visiting their country in the month of January. Complete the chart. Compare your answers with a partner.

	Weather and clothes	Things to do, places to go	Food and drink
Silvia			
Fatima			
Karl			

- 3 Answer the questions.

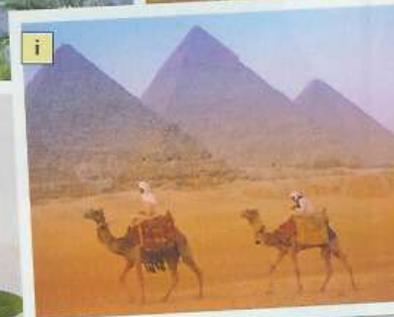
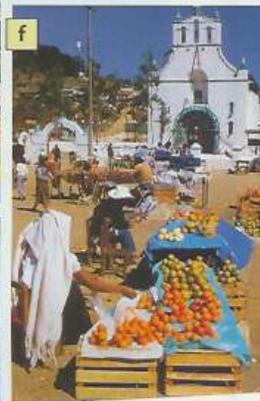
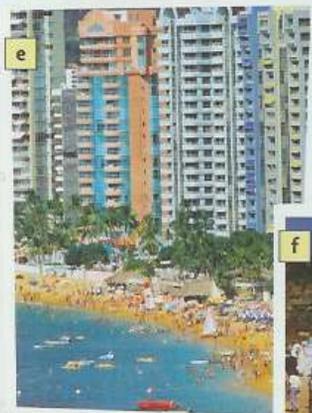
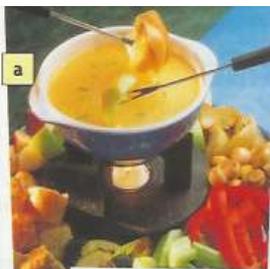
- Which countries are they talking about? How do you know?
- Look at the photographs. Which country do they go with?
- Who talked about sport? Which sport?
- Who talked about money? What did he/she say?
- Who suggested going on a boat trip? Where?
- Which of these countries would you like to visit in January? Why?

### Speaking

- 4 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- weather / is / like / in / what / the / January?
- take / clothes / what / should / I?
- can / things / sort / of / what / do / I?
- special / any / there / places / are / that / should / visit / I?
- food / you / recommend / do / what?

- 5 Work with someone from a different country, or choose another country you know. Ask and answer the questions.



## READING AND SPEAKING

### Problem page

- 1 These problems come from a newspaper column where people write in with a problem, and other members of the public give their advice. Read the problems. What advice would you give?
- 2 Match the readers' letters to these problems. There are two for each problem.

# DILEMMAS

with Vanessa Goodman



### THIS WEEK'S PROBLEMS

#### *Do I have to act my age?*

**Polly is 47.** She is single, and her children have left home. She is very successful in her career, and has a lot of friends, but she isn't satisfied. She longs to change her life. She wants to live abroad, paint, and write poetry, but her friends tell her she should stop being silly and act her age.

a

#### *Must I be a slave to my mobile?*

**Jason's company** has bought him a mobile phone. They want him to keep it on all the time, so that they can contact him anywhere, anytime. He dislikes the idea of always being available, and he hates the way people use mobiles to have private conversations in public.

b

#### *Should I throw my son out?*

**Sarah's 24-year-old son** lives at home, stays in bed till late, and watches TV all day. He buys and sells drugs. He's clever, but he dropped out of school. He's never had a job. His father wants to throw him out, but Sarah worries that he could get further into drugs and end up in prison.

c

## READERS' ADVICE

- 1 Children always need the support of their parents, whether they're four or 24. I think you should pay for him to get some qualifications, and when he's ready, \_\_\_ to find somewhere to live. Meanwhile, \_\_\_ him all the love that he needs.

**Jenny Torr**  
Brighton

- 2 I decided to give it all up and change my life dramatically three years ago. Since then, \_\_\_ the most exciting three years of my life. It can be scary, but if you don't do it, you won't know what you've missed. I don't think \_\_\_. Go for it.

**Mike Garfield**  
Manchester

- 3 He's using you! I think \_\_\_. It's time for him to go. Twenty-four is too old to be living with his parents. He's got to take responsibility for himself. And \_\_\_ about his drug-taking. Sometimes you have to be cruel to be kind.

**Tony Palmer**  
Harrow

- 4 Why \_\_\_ it? He isn't their slave, they don't own him. And I also can't stand the way people use their mobiles in restaurants, on trains and buses. They think that the people around them are invisible and can't hear. \_\_\_.

**Jane Sands**  
London

- 5 I think \_\_\_ before she gives up her job and goes to live abroad. Does she think that the sun will always shine? If there is something in her life that makes her unhappy now, this will follow her. She should take her time \_\_\_.

**Nigella Lawnes**  
Bristol

- 6 \_\_\_! He should have a word with his company and come to an arrangement with them. Why can't he turn it off sometimes? Mobile phones are great, and if he's got one for free, \_\_\_. They are one of the best inventions ever.

**Pete Hardcastle**  
Birmingham

- 3 Where do these lines go? Put a letter in the gaps.

- a ... you should tell him to leave home.
- b ... she should be very careful ...
- c ... you should help him ...
- d ... you should worry.
- e He must keep it!
- f ... before making a decision.
- g It is so rude.
- h ... he's very lucky.
- i I have had...
- j ... you must tell the police ...
- k ... you've got to give ...
- l ... should he accept ...

**T 8.5** Listen and check.

- 4 Which letter writer ... ?

- suggests waiting
- thinks love is the answer
- has been adventurous
- thinks that employers shouldn't exploit their employees
- loves mobile phones
- suggests being tough

The readers make very different suggestions. Who do you agree with?

### What do you think?

- How old are children when they leave home in your country?
- What do you think of people who use mobile phones in public?
- Do you think older people should act their age? Why/Why not?
- 'You have to be cruel to be kind'. Can you think of an example?

### Roleplay

With a partner, choose a situation and roleplay the conversation.

- Polly and one of her friends
- Jason and his boss
- Sarah and her husband

### Group work

In groups, write a letter to a problem page.

Exchange your letters and write a reply. Try to express sympathy with the problem and give some explanation, as well as practical advice.

## VOCABULARY

### Words that go together

- 1 Many verbs and nouns go together.

*tell a story    leave home*

Look at the chart on the right. Match a verb with a complement. They all appear in the letters and problems on p66–67.

Look at the letters again and check your answers.

- 2 Close your books. Try to remember the sentences that include the phrases from the box.
- 3 Two nouns can go together. There are no rules about spelling.

post office    headache    horse-race

The stress is usually on the first word.

Match the nouns to make new words.

alarm	cream	hair	case
car	glasses	sun	drier
traffic	table	ear	quake
credit	coat	sign	post
ice	lights	book	ring
sun	card	rush	lighter
time	park	cigarette	set
rain	clock	earth	hour

**T 8.6** Listen and check.

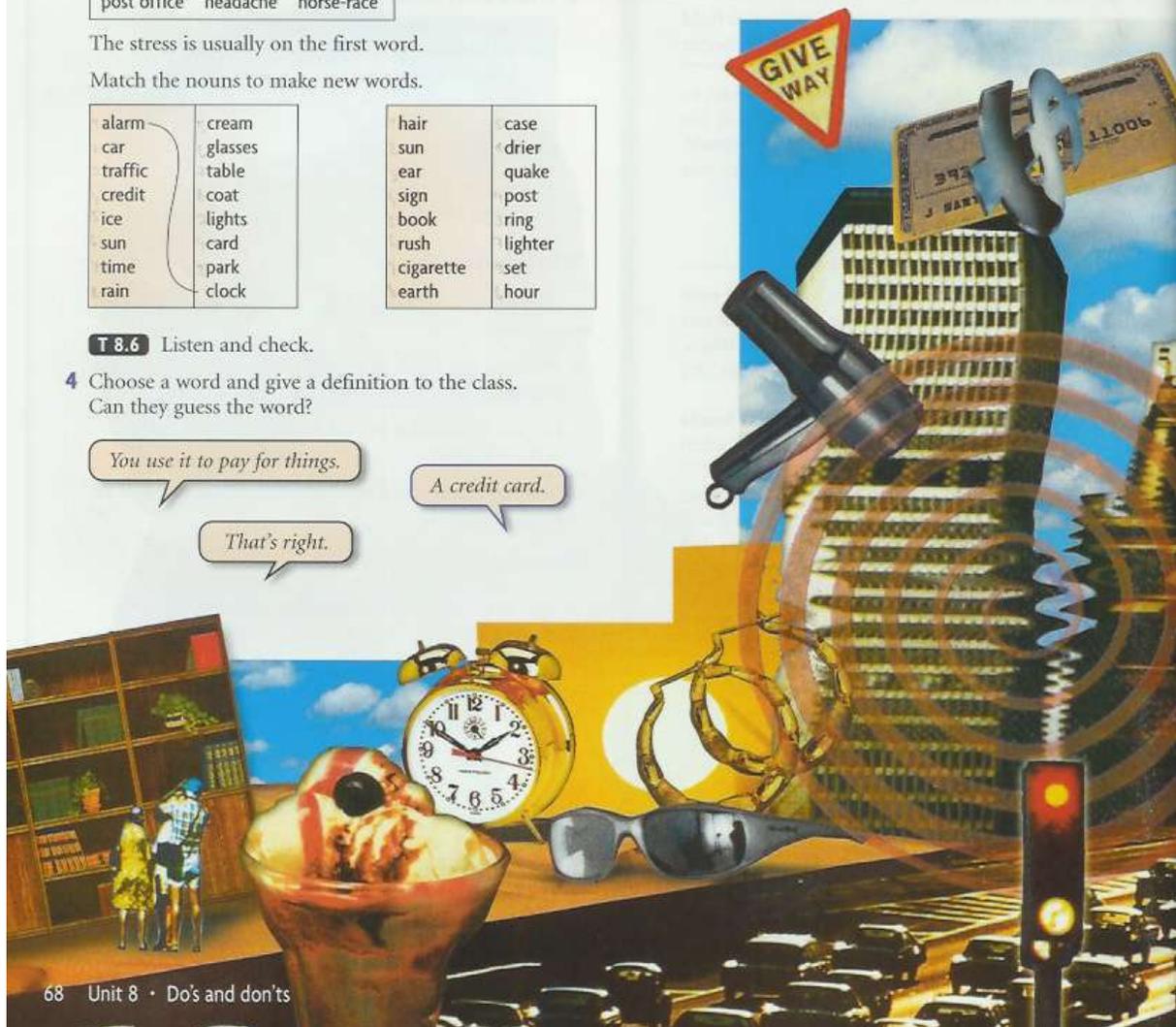
- 4 Choose a word and give a definition to the class. Can they guess the word?

*You use it to pay for things.*

*A credit card.*

*That's right.*

Verbs	Complements
live	being silly
write	your age
stop	abroad
act	responsibility
take	poetry
take	your job
stay	what you've missed
don't know	a word with someone
have to be	in bed
give up	your time
have	cruel to be kind



## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### At the doctor's

- 1 Complete the chart with an illness or a symptom.



diarrhoea  
food poisoning  
flu

It hurts when I walk on it.  
My glands are swollen, and it hurts when I swallow.  
I can't stop sneezing and my nose is runny.

Illnesses	Symptoms
I've got a cold.	
I've got _____.	I've got a temperature, my whole body aches, and I feel awful.
I've twisted my ankle.	
I've got _____.	I keep going to the toilet.
I've got a sore throat.	
I've got _____.	I keep being sick, and I've got diarrhoea.

What's the difference between these sentences?

*I feel sick. I was sick last night.*

- 2 Put the sentences in the correct order.

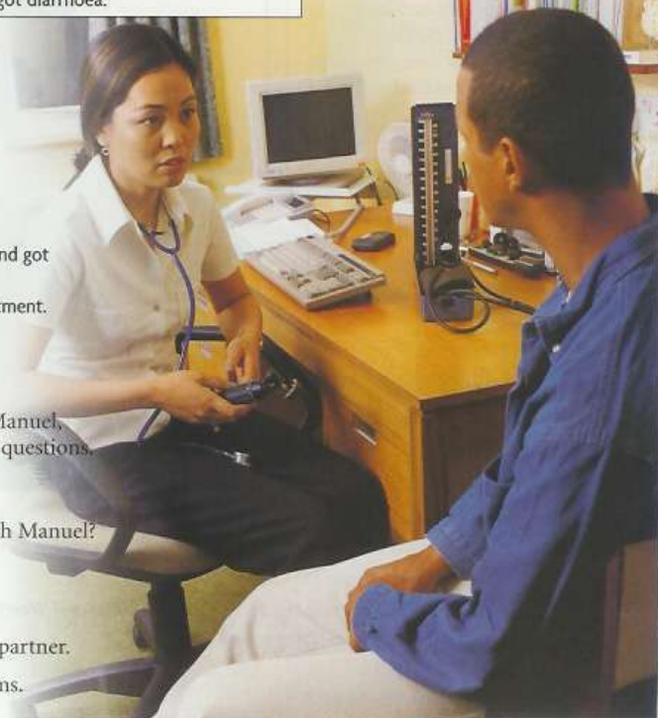
- 1 I didn't feel very well.
- 2 She took my temperature and examined me.
- 3 After a few days, I started to feel better.
- 4 I went to the surgery and saw the doctor.
- 5 I went to the chemist's, paid for the prescription, and got some antibiotics.
- 6 I phoned the doctor's surgery and made an appointment.
- 7 She told me I had an infection.
- 8 I explained what was wrong.
- 9 She gave me a prescription.

- 3 **T 8.7** You will hear a conversation between Manuel, a student from Chile, and a doctor. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are Manuel's symptoms?
- 2 What questions does the doctor ask?
- 3 What does the doctor think is the matter with Manuel?
- 4 What does she prescribe?
- 5 What advice does she give him?
- 6 Does he have to pay for anything?

- 4 Look at the tapescript on p124. Practise with a partner.

- 5 Make similar conversations with other symptoms.





# 9 Going places

Time clauses • *if* • Hot verbs • In a hotel

## STARTER



What do you think you will do if the weather is nice this weekend?  
What will you do when you get home tonight?

## THE GAP YEAR

Time and conditional clauses

1 Clare and her friend Ally are having a gap year. Complete the sentences with phrases from the box below.

- 1 We're travelling round the world ...
- 2 We're going to leave ...
- 3  ... we're going to learn to scuba dive on the Great Barrier Reef.
- 4  ... we'll look after each other.
- 5  ... we're going to the USA.
- 6 We can stay with my American cousins ...
- 7 Our parents will be worried ...
- 8 We'll stay in the States ...

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a while we're in Los Angeles.</li> <li>b If we get ill,</li> <li>c before we go to university.</li> <li>d until our visa runs out.</li> <li>e When we're in Australia,</li> <li>f as soon as we have enough money.</li> <li>g if we don't keep in touch.</li> <li>h After we leave Australia,</li> </ol> |
|---|

**T 9.1** Listen and check.

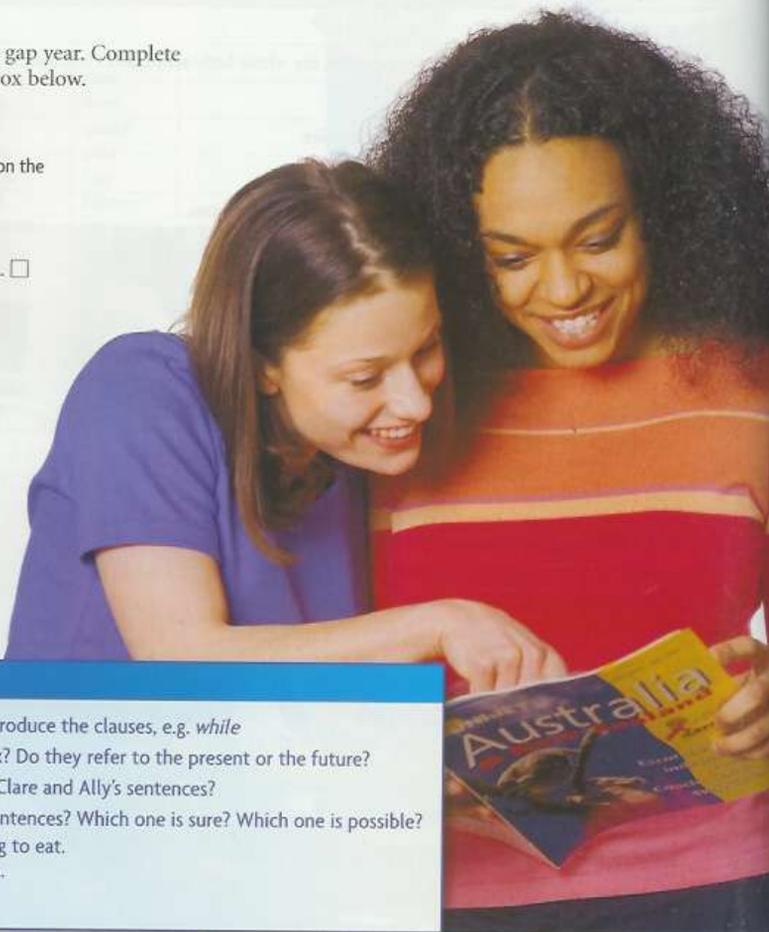
2 Cover the box. Practise the sentences.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Underline the words in the box that introduce the clauses, e.g. *while*
- 2 Which tense are all the verbs in the box? Do they refer to the present or the future?
- 3 What are the different future forms in Clare and Ally's sentences?
- 4 What's the difference between these sentences? Which one is sure? Which one is possible?

**When** I get home, I'll have something to eat.  
**If** there isn't any food, I'll get a pizza.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.1–9.3 p138



# PRACTICE

when, as soon as

1 Complete the sentences with your ideas.



T 9.2 Listen and compare your answers.

## What if ... ?

2 Look at these hopes for the future. Make sentences using *If ... will ...*

If I don't go out so much, I'll do more work.  
If I do more work, I'll ...

IF ...

I don't go out so much  
do more work  
pass my exams  
go to university  
study medicine  
become a doctor  
earn a good salary.

IF ...

I stop smoking  
have more money  
save some every week  
be rich when I'm thirty  
have my own business  
make a lot of money  
retire when I'm forty.

## What will you do?

- 3 Work with a partner. One of you is going skiing for the first time. The other sees all the problems. Use these ideas to help you.

What will you do if there's no snow?

We'll go walking.

- don't like the food
- it rains
- don't learn to ski
- hurt yourself
- there's nothing to do in the evening
- don't make any friends
- lose your money
- get lost in a snowstorm



Make a similar conversation about going on safari for the first time.



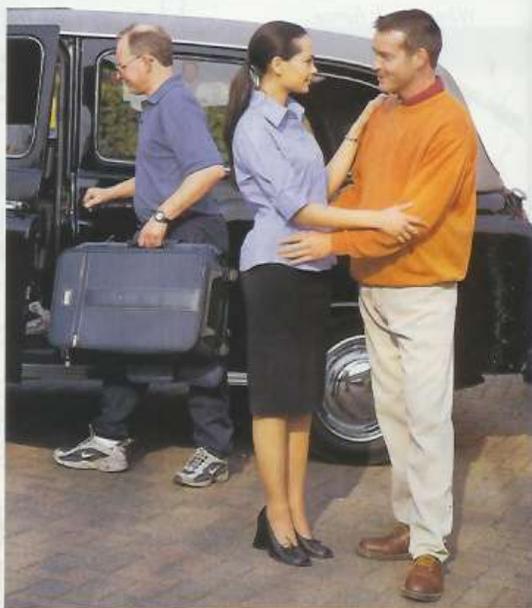
## Discussing grammar

- 4 Complete the sentences with *when*, *if*, *before*, or *until*.

- 1 I'll have a bath \_\_\_\_\_ I go to bed.
- 2 I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll ring you \_\_\_\_\_ I arrive.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ it's a nice day tomorrow, we can go swimming.
- 4 Wait here \_\_\_\_\_ I get back.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ you have any problems, just ask for help.
- 6 I want to get home \_\_\_\_\_ it gets dark.
- 7 I'm going to have driving lessons \_\_\_\_\_ I pass my test.
- 8 Give me your address \_\_\_\_\_ you go home.

## When I get to New York . . .

- 5 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. Put *if*, *when*, *while*, or *as soon as* into each box.



**Paul** Bye, darling. Have a good trip to New York.

**Mary** Thanks. I'll ring \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) you **as soon as** I arrive at the hotel.

**Paul** Fine. Remember I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out with Henry tonight.

**Mary** Well, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ (ring), I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) a message on the answerphone so you'll know I've arrived safely.

**Paul** Great. What time do you expect you'll be there?

**Mary** \_\_\_\_\_ the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at the hotel about 10.00.

**Paul** All right. Give me a ring \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the time of your flight back, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (pick) you up at the airport.

**Mary** Thanks, darling. Don't forget to water the plants \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) away.

**Paul** Don't worry. I won't. Bye!

**T 9.3** Listen and check.

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### Life in 2050

- 1 Read this description of the airline of the future:

*'There will be just two crew members, a pilot and a dog. The pilot's job is to feed the dog. The dog's job is to bite the pilot if he tries to touch anything.'*

What does this story say about life in the future?

- 2 You will hear an interview with Michio Kaku, Professor of Theoretical Physics at City University, New York. He has written a book, *Visions*, which explains how science will revolutionize the 21st century.

He is asked these questions.

- Are you optimistic about the future?
- Are we ready for the changes that will come?
- Is world population going to be a big problem?
- What will happen to people who don't have computers?
- Will there be a world government?
- Will we have control of everything?
- What are your reasons for pessimism?

Discuss your opinions on these subjects.

- 3 **T 9.4** Listen to the interview. Make notes on Michio Kaku's answers.

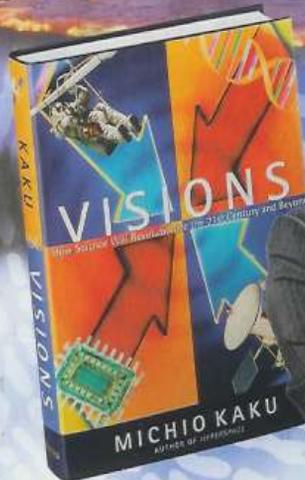
- 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 What does Michio Kaku say will continue into the twenty-first century?
- 2 How do some people react to the new technology? What is his reaction?
- 3 Why will the population of the world stop increasing?
- 4 Why will we need a world government?
- 5 What are some of the things we will be able to control?
- 6 What examples does he give of the behaviour of 'stupid' people?

### What do you think?

Michio Kaku obviously believes in the power of science. What isn't he so sure about?

Do you agree?



## READING AND SPEAKING

### The world's first megalopolis

1 Are these statements about China true or false?

- China is a communist country.
- One in five people in the whole world is Chinese.
- Chinese families can only have one child.
- Chinese people love tradition.
- Chinese people prefer bicycles to cars.
- The biggest city in the world is in China.

2 Read the newspaper article about Pearl River City. Which of the subjects in exercise 1 are talked about?

3 On the map find the following:

- Shenzhen
- Pearl River Estuary
- Guangzhou
- the Hopewell Highway

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Has this city got a name yet?
- 2 Why is it ugly? Why is it exciting?
- 3 What are some of the statistics about Shenzhen that make it a remarkable place?
- 4 In what ways is China changing? Why were Deng Xiaoping's words significant?
- 5 How are the people changing? Why do they want to own a car?
- 6 What does Shenzhen look like?
- 7 Why will this city be important in the 21st century?
- 8 What do these numbers refer to?

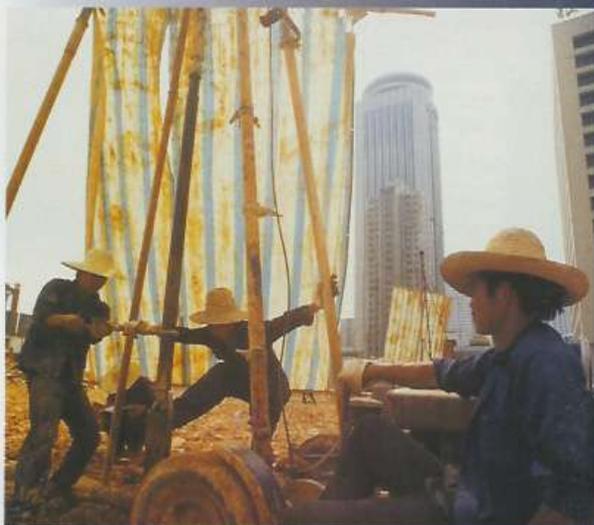
1982	thousands
3 million	six months
less than ten years	two hours
40 million	four hours

### What do you think?

- In groups, write what you think are the ten largest cities in the world. Compare your list with the class. Your teacher will tell you the answer.
- Make a list of some of the problems that these cities face. Decide which are the three most important problems. Compare your ideas with the class.



To the north of Hong Kong, the world's biggest city is growing. It hasn't got a new name yet, but it will probably be called Pearl River City. Jonathon Glancey visits this ugly, exciting mess.





# Megalopolis

**T**he town of Shenzhen, just forty kilometres north of Hong Kong, is the world's biggest building site. In 1982 it was a fishing village with two main roads, fields, and a population of 30,000. Now it has a population of 3 million. It is growing at an incredible speed. It is spreading north towards Guangzhou (also known as Canton) and west towards Macau. The Chinese government hopes that in less than ten years this area will be the biggest city on earth, with a population of 40 million people.

China is changing. It is no longer a country where absolutely everything is owned and controlled by the state. Developers are welcome. As Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, said in 1992, 'To get rich is glorious'. The old China of bicycles and Little Red Books is disappearing. A world of mobile phones and capitalism is arriving.

The Chinese people seem to welcome dramatic change. They don't worry about losing traditional ways of life. They want the new. As the posters on the sides of the highways shout, 'Development is the only way.'

Shenzhen is a shocking place, like nowhere else on earth that I have ever seen. It is a city with no boundaries and no centre. There are new concrete office blocks, factories, and housing blocks as far as the eye can see. Not just dozens of new buildings, nor even hundreds, but thousands. And it is all happening so fast. It takes just six months to design, build, and finish a 60-storey, air-conditioned skyscraper. As one architect said to me, 'If you move too slowly here, someone will walk over you.'

The new Hopewell Highway runs from Shenzhen to Guangzhou, and it takes just two hours to do the 123 kilometres. This superhighway will become the main street of a huge new city, as it gets bigger and bigger until the east meets the west, and the countryside in the middle disappears under concrete.

There will of course be more and more cars on the road. People don't want bicycles. If you have a car, it means you have made money. So the traffic will be like in Bangkok, where people spend four hours commuting every day. People eat and work in their car.

Pearl River City very nearly exists. It will probably be the world's First City, the greatest city on earth. It won't be beautiful, but its power, energy, and wealth will be felt in all corners of the world.

## VOCABULARY

### Hot verbs – take, get, do, and make

- 1 The verbs *take*, *get*, *do*, and *make* are very common in English. Find these examples in the text about China:

get rich    it gets bigger and bigger    you have made money  
it takes two hours to do 123 kilometres

- 2 Here are some more examples.

A How long does it take you to get ready in the morning?

B It takes me about fifteen minutes.

A How long does it take you to get to school?

B I can get here in twenty minutes.

A Do you get tired in the evening?

B Yes. Especially if I've done a lot of homework.

A Do you make a lot of mistakes in English?

B Well, I do my best, but I still make a few mistakes.

Ask and answer the same questions with a partner.

- 3 Put the words and phrases from the box in the correct column.

some shopping    back home    two tablets a day    a cold  
angry    sure    friends    up your mind    a photo  
somebody out for a meal    me a favour    a reservation  
on well with someone    a complaint    care

TAKE	GET	DO	MAKE

- 4 Complete the sentences with one of the verb phrases. Use the correct form of the verb.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ while I was in town. I bought myself a new jumper.
- 'I don't know if I love Tom or Henry.' '\_\_\_\_\_. You can't marry both of them.'
- Bye-bye! See you soon. \_\_\_\_\_ of yourself.
- Achoo! Oh dear. I think \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Are the doors locked?' 'I think so, but I'll just \_\_\_\_\_.'

**T 9.5** Listen and check.

- 5 Discuss these questions with a partner.

- How long does it take to get from your school to the station? From your home to work?
- When did you last do someone a favour/make a complaint/take a photo/get angry?
- What time did you get home last night?
- Do you get on with your parents/your neighbours?
- Do you find it easy to make friends?
- Is your English getting better?

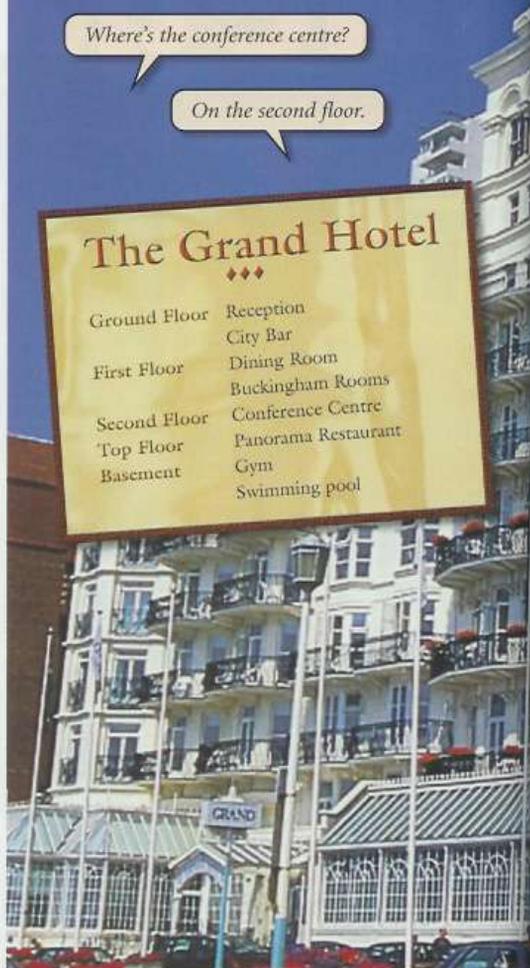
## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### In a hotel

- 1 What is the best hotel in your town? What facilities does the hotel have?
- 2 Ask and answer questions with a partner about the Grand Hotel.

Where's the conference centre?

On the second floor.





- 3 Put the lines from the telephone conversation between the receptionist and client in the right order.

**Receptionist** Hello, the Grand Hotel. Cathy speaking. How can I help you?  
**Client** reservation / make / like / a / I'd / to / please

**Receptionist** Certainly. When is it for?

**Client** It's for two nights, the thirteenth and the fourteenth of this month.

**Receptionist** single / want / do / room / or / double / a / And / you / a

**Client** A single, please.

**Receptionist** OK. Yes, that's fine. I have a room for you. And your name is?

**Client** Robert Palmer.

much / you / Can / it / tell / how / is / me

**Receptionist** Yes. That's £95 a night. Can I have a credit card number, please?

**Client** Yes, sure. It's a Visa. 4929 7983 0621 8849.

**Receptionist** Thank you.

number / could / And / phone / I / have / a

**Client** Uh huh. 01727 489962.

**Receptionist** That's fine.

forward / look / seeing / on / you / We / to / thirteenth / the

Bye-bye.

**Client** Thanks a lot. Goodbye.

**T 9.6** Listen and check.

- 4 With a partner, roleplay the conversation between Robert Palmer and the receptionist as he checks into the hotel.

*Good evening.*

*Hello. I have a reservation. My name's Robert Palmer.*

- 5 Roleplay these conversations with your partner. Phone Reception from your room. Make these requests.

- You can't get the TV to work.
- You'd like an extra pillow.
- You'd like to order Room Service.
- You'd like a wake-up call at 7.00 tomorrow morning.





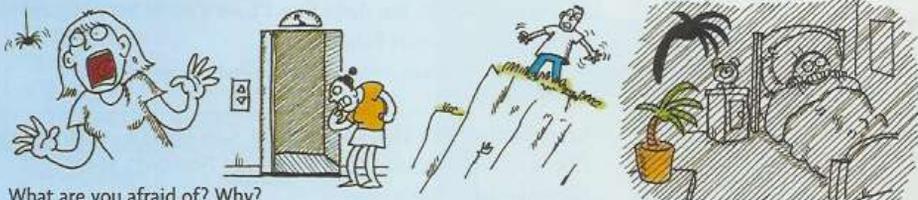
# 10 Scared to death

Verb patterns 2 - manage to, used to • -ed/-ing adjectives • Exclamations

## STARTER



1 What are these people afraid of? How do they feel?



2 What are you afraid of? Why?

## A WALK WITH DEATH

Verb patterns and infinitives

1 Look at the photograph. Does the path look safe to you?

Read about Paul Lay's adventure. How did he feel at different times in the story?

2 Complete the text using these words.

began to feel    started aching  
used to have    went camping  
decided to stand up

**T 10.1** Listen and check.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What is Paul Lay's hobby?
- 2 What did he use to do with his father?
- 3 Does he go to the same place every year?
- 4 Is the King's Way in good condition?
- 5 Why couldn't he have a rest?
- 6 Why didn't he enjoy the walk?

## Don't look down



**Paul Lay dances with death in the mountains of southern Spain**

I have always enjoyed walking.

When I was a boy, I used to go walking at weekends with my father. We (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and climbing together.

I try to visit a new place every year. Last year I decided to walk a path in Spain called *El Camino del Rey*, which means the King's Way. It is one of the highest and most dangerous footpaths in Europe. It used to be very safe, but now it is falling down.

I took a train to the village of El Chorro and started to walk towards the mountains. I was very excited. Then the adventure began.

The path was about three feet wide and there were holes in it. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a handrail, but not any more. I didn't know what to do – should I go on my hands and knees, or stand up? I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and walk very slowly. At times the path was only as wide as my two boots. I stopped to have a rest, but there was nowhere to sit.

I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ very frightened. It was impossible to look down or look up. I was concentrating so hard that my body (5) \_\_\_\_\_. There was no thrill of danger, no enjoyment of the view. I thought I was going to die.

I finally managed to get to the end. I was shaking, and I was covered in sweat from heat and fear. I fell to the ground, exhausted.

## GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Are these verbs followed by the infinitive or *-ing* in the text?

enjoy try decide start begin manage

2 Find the examples of *used to* + infinitive.

*Used to* expresses a past action which doesn't happen any more.

*I used to play games with my brother, but now I don't.*

Notice the pronunciation /ju:st to/.

3 Complete these examples from the text.

I used to go \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.

I didn't know what \_\_\_\_\_.

I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.

It was impossible \_\_\_\_\_ down.

There was nowhere \_\_\_\_\_.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1–10.4 p139

## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

1 Complete these sentences with the verb *ski* in the correct form.

- 1 I go \_\_\_\_\_ every winter.
- 2 I started \_\_\_\_\_ when I was six.
- 3 I tried \_\_\_\_\_ down the mountain, but it was too steep.
- 4 My instructor made me \_\_\_\_\_ down the steep mountain.
- 5 I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ very much.
- 6 Dave used \_\_\_\_\_ when he was younger, but not any more.

2 Choose the correct form.

- 1 I've decided *stop / to stop / stopping* smoking.
- 2 I managed *find / to find / finding* my passport.
- 3 Let's go *shop / to shop / shopping!*
- 4 Please let me *go / to go / going* to the party!
- 5 Would you like something *eat / to eat / eating?*
- 6 I need a recipe for a cake that's easy *make / to make / making*.

