

American Headway

WORKBOOK 1

THE WORLD'S MOST TRUSTED ENGLISH COURSE

SPOTLIGHT ON TESTING

SECOND EDITION

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7

Then and now

Grammar: Past Simple 1 • Present Simple review

Vocabulary: Parts of speech • Prepositions • Numbers 100–1,000

Past Simple 1

1 Regular verbs

Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**. Put the verb in **A** into the Present Simple and the verb in **B** into the Past Simple.

A

1. I usually **work** _____ (work) eight hours a day, but ...
2. Jerry usually _____ (drive) to work, but ...
3. Max usually _____ (watch) TV in the evenings, but ...
4. Ann and Max usually _____ (play) tennis on weekends, but ...
5. It usually _____ (snow) a lot in winter, but ...
6. Ann, Max, Jerry, and I usually _____ (go) the beach in August, but ...

B

- a. ... last summer we _____ (stay) in a hotel in the mountains.
- b. ... last weekend they _____ (go) sailing.
- c. ... yesterday I _____ (start) work at 9:00 A.M. and _____ (finish) at 9:00 P.M.
- d. ... last year it _____ (rain) for three months.
- e. ... yesterday he _____ (walk).
- f. ... yesterday evening he _____ (listen) to music.

2 Yes/No questions and short answers

Write questions and answers about the people in Exercise 1.

1. A Do you usually work eight hours a day?
B Yes, I do.
A Did you work eight hours yesterday?
B No, I didn't. I worked twelve hours.
2. A Does Jerry usually drive to work?
B Yes, _____
A Did he _____ yesterday?
B No, _____
3. A Does Max usually watch TV in the evenings?
B Yes, _____
A Did he _____ last night?
B No, _____
4. A Do Ann and Max usually play tennis on weekends?
B _____
A _____
B _____
5. A Does it usually snow a lot in winter?
B _____
A _____
B _____
6. A Do you, Max, Ann, and Jerry usually go to the beach in August?
B Yes, we _____
A _____
B _____

3 had/did, was/were

CD 31 Complete Miguel and Emma's conversation with *had, did, was, or were*.



M I (1)_____ my English exam last week.
E Oh, really? (2)_____ it difficult?
M Yes, it (3)_____ very difficult.
E (4)_____ you worried?
M Of course! All my classmates (5)_____ worried.
We could not sleep the night before!
E (6)_____ you pass the exam, then?
M Yes! We all (7)_____. We (8)_____ a party
last night! We (9)_____ so happy!

4 Irregular verbs

CD 32 Complete the table with the verbs in the box. Write the Past Simple forms.

begin	start	visit	write	leave
win	buy	do	see	enjoy
go	take	paint	have	drive
speak	travel	come	stay	meet

Regular verbs	
Infinitive	Past Simple
start	started
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Irregular verbs	
Infinitive	Past Simple
begin	began
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5 Negatives and affirmatives

Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of the verb.

- I didn't go to New York, I went to Chicago.
- We didn't meet Jerry, we _____ Max.
- He didn't leave last Tuesday, he _____ last Thursday.
- We didn't see you, but we _____ Ann.
- They didn't buy a Volvo, they _____ a Honda.
- You didn't know the answer, but Elsa _____ the answer.
- I didn't lose my passport, I _____ my ticket.
- We didn't have cake, we _____ fruit.
- He didn't write a letter, he _____ a postcard.
- The movie didn't begin at 6:30 P.M., it _____ at 7:30 P.M.

6 Making questions

Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then write true answers.

- school / did / when / start / you / ?
When did you start school?
When I was six. In 1985.
- morning / you / time / get / up / what / this / did / ?

- dinner / night / have / what / you / last / for / did / ?

- did / train / last / you / by / when / travel / ?

- do / what / Sunday / you / last / did / ?

- vacation / did / summer / on / go / where / last / you / ?

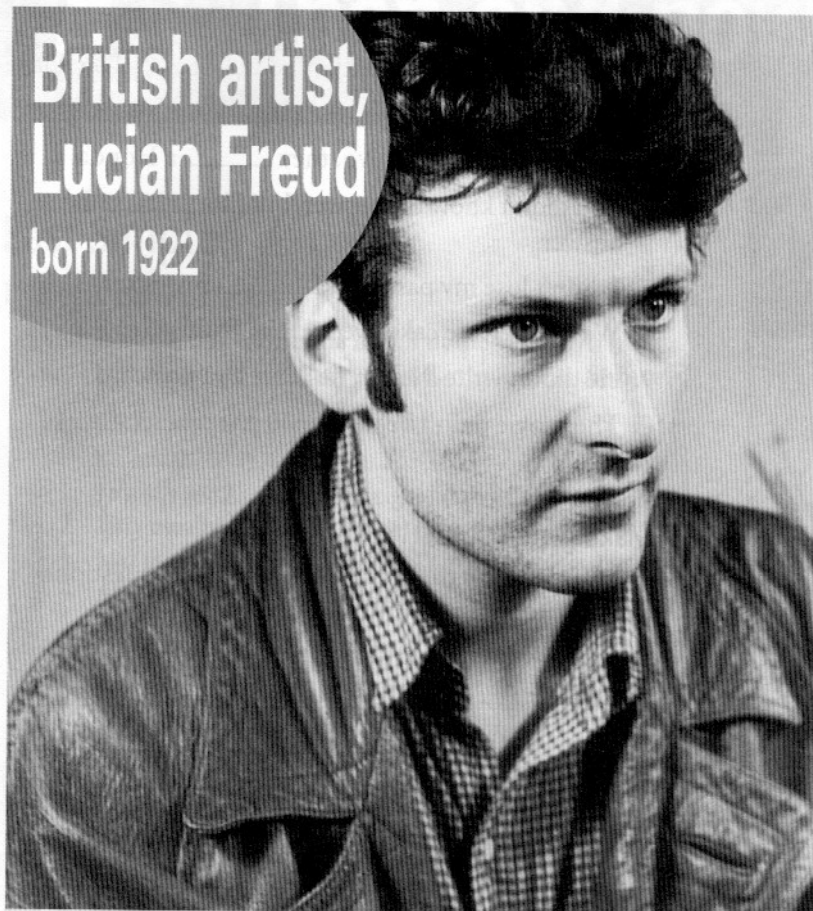
- visit / you / art gallery / an / last / did / when / ?

- come / today / you / how / school / did / to / ?

Present Simple and Past Simple

7 A biography

1 Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in the box.



Lucian Freud was born in Berlin, Germany, but now he (1) lives in London. He (2) moved to Britain in 1933 when Hitler (3) _____ to Germany. His grandfather (4) _____ Sigmund Freud, the famous psychoanalyst.

He is 86 years old now, but he still (5) _____ every day. He (6) _____ painting portraits of people. He (7) _____ on a painting for eight or nine months.

He (8) _____ at the Central School of Arts in London in 1938 and 1939. Then he (9) _____ a sailor in World War II, but he (10) _____ to the hospital soon after. In 1942, he (11) _____ painting. He (12) _____ a prize at the Festival of Britain in 1951 and he (13) _____ the Queen in 2001.

He (14) _____ married twice, but now he (15) _____ alone. He (16) _____ very often. His paintings (17) _____ for a lot of money and people (18) _____ he is Britain's best living painter.

come
live
be
~~move~~

work
paint
love

become
study
win
go
start
paint

live
not go out
sell
be
think

2 Write short answers to the questions.

1. Was Lucian Freud born in Britain?

No, he wasn't.

2. Did he go to Britain in 1933?

Yes, he did.

3. Was his father the famous psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud?

4. Is Lucian Freud 90 years old?

5. Does he still paint?

6. Does he love painting cats?

7. Did he study at the Central School of Arts in 1939?

8. Did he become a sailor in World War I?

9. Did he paint the Queen?

10. Was he married?

3 Write questions for these answers.

1. Where was Lucian Freud born?

In Berlin.

2. _____

In London.

3. _____

He went there in 1933.

4. _____

He's an artist.

5. _____

In 1942.

6. _____

in 2001?

The Queen.

7. _____

sell for?

A lot of money.

Vocabulary

8 Parts of speech

- 1 Write the correct part of speech next to each word in the box.

n = noun *v* = verb *adj* = adjective
prep = preposition

<u>adj</u> nice	_____ enjoy	_____ waiter
_____ vacation	_____ new	_____ on
_____ party	_____ in	_____ relax
_____ see	_____ warm	_____ famous
_____ near	_____ earn	_____ win

- 2 Complete the sentences with a word from Exercise 1. Change the verb forms if necessary.

- My aunt lives in a (*adj*) nice, old house (*prep*) near the ocean.
- Did you (*v*) _____ Frank's (*adj*) _____ car this morning? It's red.
- I play tennis with her (*prep*) _____ Sundays and she always (*v*) _____.
- I (*v*) _____ and watched television yesterday evening. It was so (*adj*) _____ in front of the fire.
- I saw a (*adj*) _____ movie star at Peter's (*n*) _____.
- He worked as a (*n*) _____ until he died, and he only (*v*) _____ \$15,000 a year.
- They took a (*n*) _____ (*prep*) _____ Mexico and they (*v*) _____ it very much.

Check it

9 Translation

Translate these sentences.

- She worked at a radio station.

- A Does she live in California?
B Yes, she does.

- She didn't have any money.

- A When did you last take a vacation?
B Last August.

- What did you do last week?

- I married Ivan on July 12, 2002.

10 Listening – Douglas Corrigan's amazing journey

CD 33 Listen and put the pictures in the correct order, 1–7.

Douglas Corrigan's amazing Journey

a b c d e f g

Numbers

11 100-1,000

CD 34 Listen and repeat.

130	one hundred and thirty
508	five hundred and eight
285	two hundred and eighty-five
678	six hundred and seventy-eight
300	three hundred
793	seven hundred and ninety-three
415	four hundred and fifteen
1,000	one thousand

12 Matching numbers and words

Match the numbers and the words.

945	three hundred and ten
	five hundred and ninety
800	
115	four hundred and seventy-one
999	
	six hundred and three
508	
144	four hundred and twenty-five
	eight hundred and sixty-two
	nine hundred and forty-five
590	
603	one hundred and fifteen
616	
	eight hundred
310	
734	one hundred and forty-four
	five hundred and eight
425	
	two hundred and thirty-eight
	seven hundred and thirty-four
238	
862	471
	six hundred and sixteen
	nine hundred and ninety-nine

13 Writing numbers and words

1 Write the numbers in words.

- 411 four hundred and eleven
- 145 _____
- 610 _____
- 890 _____
- 387 _____
- 150 _____
- 532 _____

2 Answer the questions. Write the numbers in words.

- How many days are there in a year?

- How many minutes are there in two hours?

- How many pages are there in this book?

- How many students are there in your school?

- How many weeks are there in four years?

- How many cents are there in \$4.73?

Prepositions

14 *about, after, for ...*

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

about after for in to over with at

- My family left San Francisco and moved to a small town.
- People all _____ the world speak English.
- Did you speak _____ the teacher _____ the homework?
- What do you know _____ George Washington?
- Peter stayed _____ his grandmother _____ two weeks.
- I often think _____ the day we met.
- New Year's Day is one week _____ Christmas Day.
- We arrived _____ the airport _____ New York _____ 5:45 A.M.
- Here's the mail carrier _____ a letter _____ you.
- Speak _____ me in English. It's good practice _____ us.

8

A date to remember

Grammar: Past Simple 2 • Past time expressions • ago

Vocabulary: Nouns and verbs • A short story • Special occasions

Past Simple 2

1 Regular and irregular verbs

Read about Alexander Graham Bell.
Put the verbs into the Past Simple.

Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922)

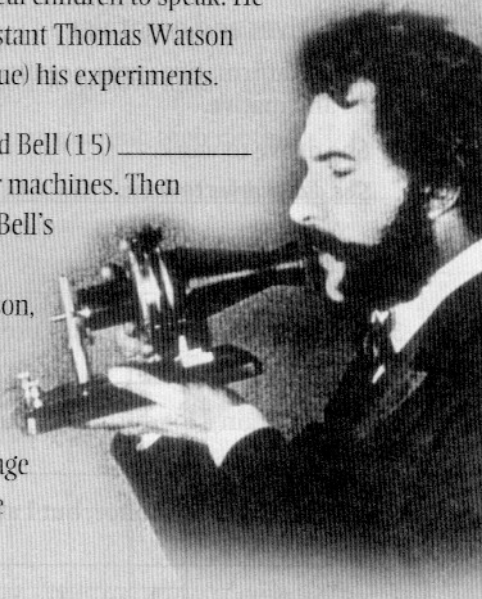
Inventor of the telephone

Alexander Graham Bell (1) was (be) born in Edinburgh, Scotland. His mother (2) _____ (be) deaf, so all his life he (3) _____ (want) to help his mother hear and speak. Alexander was very clever. He (4) _____ (can) read and write when he was very young, and he (5) _____ (finish) school when he was 14. At 14 he also (6) _____ (invent) a "speaking" machine with his brother.

He (7) _____ (study) other inventions, too. One day he (8) _____ (make) a mistake, because he (9) _____ (cannot) read German very well. But his mistake (10) _____ (help) him to invent the telephone later!

In 1871 he (11) _____ (leave) Scotland and (12) _____ (go) to Boston, in the U.S., to teach deaf children to speak. He (13) _____ (meet) his assistant Thomas Watson and he (14) _____ (continue) his experiments.

On March 10, 1876, Watson and Bell (15) _____ (be) in different rooms with their machines. Then Watson (16) _____ (hear) Bell's voice from the machine. It (17) _____ (say) "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you!" And so Alexander Graham Bell (18) _____ (become) the inventor of the telephone at the age of 29. Two years later, there were telephones all over the U.S.



2 Making negatives

Correct the sentences about Alexander Graham Bell.

1. Alexander Graham Bell was American.

He wasn't American. He was Scottish.

2. He wanted to help his mother to see.

3. He finished school at eighteen.

4. He invented a "writing" machine.

5. He made a mistake reading French.

6. He went to the U.S. in 1877.

7. Bell heard Watson's voice from the machine.

8. He invented the telephone at 59.

3 Negative short forms

CD 35 Write the short forms of the negative verbs.

1. She did not see me.

She didn't see me.

2. I did not go to school on Monday.

3. Our teacher did not come to school today.

4. Tina was not in Seattle last month.

5. They were not at home.

6. Larry could not read until he was eight.

4 Affirmatives and negatives

Make the affirmative verbs negative. Make the negative verbs affirmative.

1. She drove to work.

She didn't drive to work.

2. I didn't know the answer.

I knew the answer.

3. My aunt gave me a birthday present.

4. It didn't rain a lot during our vacation.

5. I didn't drink the coffee, but I ate the sandwich.

6. She didn't bring a bottle of water.

7. She wasn't tired, so she didn't go to bed.

8. He forgot his passport and he lost his plane ticket.

9. It didn't cost a lot of money.

10. I didn't have a lot of time, so I didn't go shopping.

5 Past time expressions

1. Number the times in chronological order, 1–6.
(1 is nearest in time.)

- ☐ this morning
☐ last winter
☐ in 1980
☐ the day before yesterday
☐ last night
☐ ten years ago

2. Write sentences about you. Use each of the expressions above once.

1. I got up at eight o'clock this morning.

2. I didn't take a shower last night.

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

6 ago

Rewrite the sentences using *ago*.

1. I saw him last June.

I saw him three months ago.

2. I had breakfast at eight o'clock.

3. They got married in 1990.

4. We saw John the day before yesterday.

5. We met in 1975.

6. My daughter started school last September.

7. Mother Teresa died in 1997.

8. Alice came back from Peru last month.

9. Their son was born at two o'clock this morning.

Vocabulary

7 Words that are nouns and verbs

Many words in English are both nouns and verbs. Complete the pairs of sentences with the correct form of a word from the box.

dance	cook	love	walk	drink
watch	paint	mail	visit	

1. She went to the dance on Saturday night and she met Frank.

The music was wonderful. I danced all night long.

2. Can I have a _____? I'm really thirsty.

John never _____ coffee. He doesn't like it.

3. I _____ a meal for ten people yesterday evening.

A What's your job?

B I'm a _____. I work in a big hotel.

4. We _____ the game on television last night.

A What's the time?

B Sorry. I don't have a _____.

5. A How did you get to work yesterday?

B I _____.

We went for a _____ by the lake. It was beautiful.

6. Please give my _____ to your wife and children.

Anna _____ chocolate ice cream.

7. We really enjoyed our _____ to Boston last weekend.

When I was in New York last year, I _____ lots of interesting places.

8. I can see the mail carrier. Is there any _____ for me?

Don't forget to _____ my letter for me!

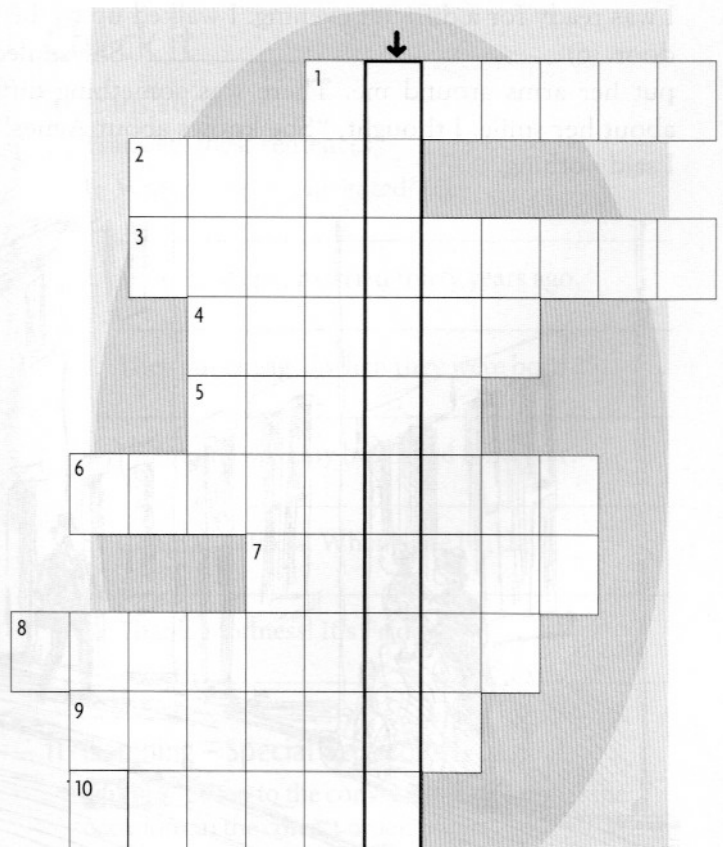
9. I _____ all the walls in my room blue last weekend.

What's that in your hair? Is it blue _____?

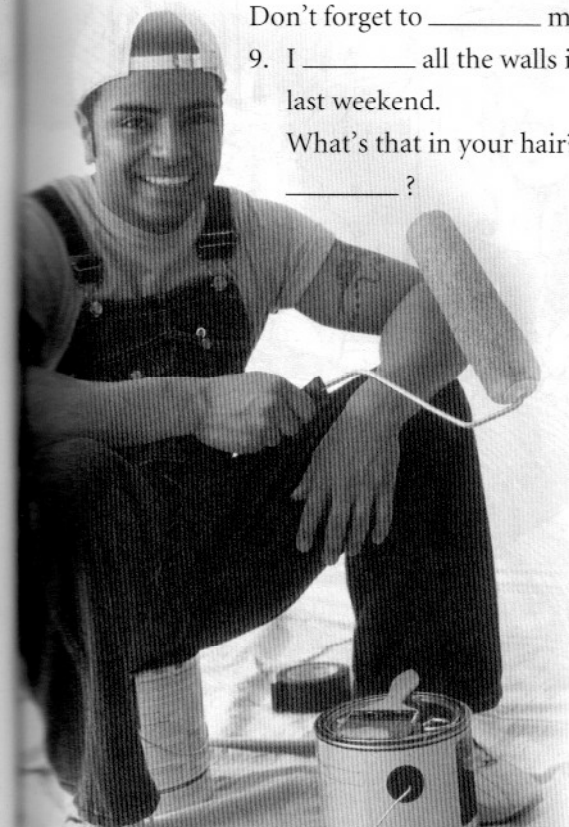
8 A crossword puzzle

Complete the puzzle. What is the extra word?

- When I was a child, I rode to school on this.
- I don't like reading when I travel by car, but I always read when I travel by _____.
- Did you watch the interesting program on _____ last night?
- I forgot my _____, so I couldn't take any photographs.
- A pilot flies a _____.
- Most offices, banks, hotels, and schools have them now, but they didn't twenty-five years ago.
- One hundred years ago, people didn't have one of these in their kitchen to keep food cold.
- Alexander Graham Bell invented this.
- Most people now have automatic _____ machines for cleaning their clothes.
- Mary Anderson invented windshield _____.



All of these things are _____.



The Engagement

PART 1



My mother never came to meet me at the train station when I arrived from New York. So I always (1) _____ to my mother's house. And so tonight I had time to think.

I had some very important news for my mother, but I (2) _____ what to say to her.

I wrote to my mother every week. But it's difficult to (3) _____: "I think Agnes likes me," or "I'm in love with her," or "I think she's in love with me." "I want to ask Agnes (4) _____." Well, I couldn't do it. And yesterday I asked Agnes to marry me, and she said yes.

My mother was a widow. I was her only child—and now (5) _____ and she didn't know. I was ready for a difficult evening. I walked up to the front door. (6) _____. She smiled and put her arms around me. There was something different about her smile. I thought, "She knows about Agnes!" But I said nothing.

9 A short story – *The Engagement*

- 1 Read part 1 of the short story about Philip. Complete the text with the words in the box.

to marry me	write in a letter
I was engaged	There was my mother
I ran to open it	I had a surprise
walked alone from the station	didn't know

- 2 Answer the questions.

1. Where did Philip live?
2. Why did he make the trip?
3. How did he get from the station to the house?
4. What news did he have for his mother?
5. Did he have any brothers or sisters?
6. Why did he think that his mother knew about Agnes?
7. Why did he have a surprise in the dining room?
8. What do you think? Was Agnes at the door?

I went into the dining room and here (7) _____. There were three chairs, three plates, and three glasses. Was Agnes here? Was it a surprise for me? There was a knock at the door. "It's Agnes!" I thought, and (8) _____.



PART 2



But it was Mr. Nixon. He was an old friend of the family.

"Good evening, young man," he said.

"Mr. Nixon is here for dinner, Philip," said my mother. I liked him, but I wasn't very happy to see him tonight because I wanted to talk to my mother. We started our dinner, but we didn't say very much. At the end of the meal, I told my mother that I wanted to go to the post office. I had an important letter to mail.

"A letter to a girl?" laughed Mr. Nixon.

"Yes," I said.

When I got back home, Mr. Nixon was still there.

"Come and sit down, Philip," he said. "Can I talk to you?"

I sat down. "Well, my boy," he said. "I want to marry your mother."

I was surprised.

"I asked her to marry me yesterday, and she said yes. Did she tell you about me in her letters? No? Well, it's difficult to write about that in a letter, of course."

I laughed. "Yes, it is. This is wonderful news."

Then my mother came in, a little red in the face.

It was something new to me that my mother could fall in love. Perhaps, like all sons, I only thought about my own life. So I decided to say nothing about my news. That evening my mother came first for me. I could tell her about Agnes tomorrow.

4 Answer the questions.

1. Who was Mr. Nixon?
2. Why wasn't Philip happy when he saw him?
3. Why did Philip want to go to the post office?
4. Who was the letter for?
5. What did Mr. Nixon tell Philip?
6. Did Philip know about this?
7. What did he think about this news?
8. Did he tell his mother about Agnes that evening?

5 **CD 36** Now read and listen to the complete story.



Check it

10 Translation

Translate these sentences.

1. When were cars invented?

2. My parents got married thirty years ago.

3. They got engaged when they were both 25.

4. I went out with my boyfriend for a year.

5. Congratulations! When's the big day?

6. Thank goodness! It's Friday!

11 Listening – Special occasions

CD 37 Listen to the conversations. Number the occasions in the correct order.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Year's Eve | <input type="checkbox"/> Thanksgiving |
| <input type="checkbox"/> birthday | <input type="checkbox"/> engagement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christmas | |

9

Food you like!

Grammar: Count and noncount nouns

• Do you like ...? • Would you like ...? • some/any • How much/many ...?

Vocabulary: Food and drink • In a restaurant

Count and noncount nouns

1 Can you count these?

Are these usually count or noncount nouns? Put C or N.

1. ☒ N pasta
2. ☐ money
3. ☐ bread
4. ☐ stamp
5. ☐ juice
6. ☐ apple
7. ☐ hamburger
8. ☐ strawberry
9. ☐ biscuit
10. ☐ fruit
11. ☐ sandwich
12. ☐ cheese
13. ☐ cup
14. ☐ egg

2 a, an, or some?

Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, or *some*.

1. Would you like some pasta?
2. Would you like _____ juice?
3. Can I have _____ stamps, please?
4. I'd like _____ chicken sandwich and _____ cheese for lunch.
5. Do you want _____ drink?
6. Would you like _____ apple or _____ strawberries?
7. Can I have _____ bread?
8. Can you give me _____ money?
9. I usually have _____ cookie and _____ cup of coffee at 11 A.M.
10. Could you buy _____ fruit when you go to the store?
11. He always has _____ egg for breakfast.

Do you like ...?

3 like + -ing

Answer the questions with a word from A, a line from B, and a line from C.

A	B	C
love	skiing	crosswords
like	looking at	old movies
likes	taking	music
loves	doing	in the mountains
	watching	and windsurfing
	sunbathing	computer games
	listening to	photographs
	playing	paintings

1. Why does Peter go to Vermont every winter?
Because he likes skiing in the mountains.
2. Why is there a music system in your living room, kitchen, and bedroom?
Because I _____.
3. Why does your father buy three newspapers every day?
Because he _____.
4. Why do you have a DVD player?
Because I _____.
5. Why does Silvia have two cameras?
Because she _____.
6. Why do you visit so many art galleries?
Because I _____.
7. Why do Ines and Pablo go to the beach on weekends?
Because they _____.
8. Why is there a computer in your son's bedroom?
Because he _____.

4 Likes and dislikes

	Lisa likes	Lisa dislikes
Sports	volleyball baseball	football tennis
Food	Italian Mexican	Chinese
On weekends	going to restaurants meeting friends	cleaning the house grocery shopping
Movies	comedies romantic	science fiction



1 Read the information about Lisa, then complete the questions and answers.

1. What sports does she like?

Baseball and volleyball.

2. What kind of food does she like?

3. _____ doing?

Going to restaurants and meeting friends.

4. What sort of _____?

Romantic movies and comedies.

5. _____ Chinese food?

No, she _____.

6. _____ watching football?

7. _____ going to restaurants?

8. _____ shopping?

2 Complete the questions, then answer them about you.

1. Do you like swimming (swim)?

No, I don't.

2. Do you like _____ (cook)?

3. Do you like _____ (shop)?

4. Do you like _____ (play) computer games?

5. Do you like _____ (do) homework?

6. Do you like _____ (learn) English?

Would you like ...?

5 I'd like ...

Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1. I'm thirsty.	a. I'd like to go to bed.
2. I'm hungry.	b. I'd like to take some medicine.
3. I'm tired.	c. I'd like to put on my coat.
4. I'm sick.	d. I'd like to go out with my friends.
5. It's Sunday and I'm bored.	e. I'd like to be a millionaire.
6. I don't have any money.	f. I'd like a cold drink.
7. It's winter and I'm cold.	g. I'd like a sandwich.

6 like or would like?

Make sentences with *like* or *'d like*.

- Jane has all of Eminem's CDs.
She likes Eminem.
- It's Ann's birthday next week.
She'd like some new clothes for her birthday.
- Luciana has more than twenty cookbooks.
_____ cooking.
- My car is twenty years old!
_____ a new one.
- Joe thinks his house is very small.

- My children have four cats, three dogs, and a bird.
_____ animals.
- There's a good movie on TV tonight.
_____ watch it.
- Miwako buys a lot of CDs.

- I don't want to go out tonight.

- Tom and Mary always take a winter vacation.

7 Ordering a meal in a restaurant

- Read the menu. Choose what you would like and complete the conversation with the waiter.

Waiter Would you like to order?

You Yes, please. First, I'd like the _____
And then I'd like the _____

Waiter Certainly. And would you like some vegetables?

You _____

Waiter That's fine. And for dessert?

You _____

Waiter Certainly.

CAFE NOIR

STARTERS

Vegetable soup
Duck salad
Salmon with toast
Grilled shrimp

MAIN COURSES

Sirloin steak
Chicken with mushrooms
Fresh tuna steak
Various omelettes

VEGETABLES

(All our vegetables are fresh and organic)

Rice, potatoes, or french fries
Carrots
Peas
Green salad

DESSERTS

Fresh fruit salad
Apple pie
Cheesecake



- 2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions and sentences in a restaurant.

1. coffee / you / like / some / would / ?

2. order / to / water / you / like / some / would / ?

3. water / tap / bottled / or / ?

4. table / two / a / we'd / for / like

5. check / have / can / the / we / ?

6. menu / have / we / the / could / ?

7. included / service / is / ?

8. first / soup / I'd / like / the

9. course / the / the / I'd / chicken / for / main / like

10. vegetables / you / what / would / like / ?

- 3 **CD 38** Use the sentences in Exercise 2 to complete the conversation.

Waiter Good evening, sir. Good evening, madam.

George Good evening. (a) _____, please.

Waiter Certainly. Is this table all right?

George That's fine. (b) _____, please?

Waiter Certainly.

Waiter Are you ready to order?

George Yes. (c) _____.

Linda And for me the grilled shrimp.

Waiter Yes, madam.

George And then (d) _____.

Linda And I'd like the tuna.

Waiter Certainly, madam. (e) _____?

Linda Potatoes and peas, please.

Waiter (f) _____?

Linda Yes, please.

Waiter (g) _____?

Linda Bottled, please.

George That was delicious!

Waiter Thank you very much. (h) _____?

Linda Yes. Black, please.

George And (i) _____?

Waiter Of course.

George (j) _____?

Waiter No, it isn't, sir.

George Can I pay by credit card?

Waiter Yes, that's fine.

some/any

8 some or any?

- Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.
 - I don't have any money in my pocket, but I have some money in the bank.
 - Are there _____ letters for me this morning?
 - I never have _____ breakfast. I'm not hungry in the morning.
 - You have _____ beautiful pictures in your house.
 - Are you Canadian? I have _____ good friends in Canada.
 - Don't buy _____ bread at the store. There's a lot in the kitchen.
 - Do you have _____ brothers or sisters?
 - There aren't _____ stores in my neighborhood, just a post office and a restaurant.
 - I want _____ cheese. Is there _____ in the refrigerator?
 - _____ people like flying, but other people don't.
 - There was _____ rain during the night.

- Complete the sentences with *some* or *any* and a word from the box.

music	food	gas	stamps
books	people	chairs	photos

- Would you like to listen to some music _____? I have a new CD.
- People couldn't sit down at the party because there weren't _____.
- I couldn't take _____ on vacation because my camera broke.
- We couldn't buy _____ at the grocery store because our money was in the car.
- I need to put _____ in the car. It's nearly empty.
- Do you have _____? I want to mail this letter.
- There were _____ very interesting _____ at the party last night.
- I want _____ from the library.

How much ...? and How many ...?

9 How much ...? or How many ...?

CD 39 Complete the questions with *How much ...?* or *How many ...?*, then answer them.

- How much homework do you get?

- _____ English books do you have?

- _____ does a cup of coffee cost?

- _____ languages do you speak?

- _____ people are there in your class?

- _____ weeks' vacation do you have in the summer?

- _____ coffee do you drink a day?

Check it

10 Translation

Translate the sentences.

- I really like fruit. It's delicious.

- I don't like vegetables at all.

- Do you like coffee?

- Would you like some coffee?

- I'd like some water, please.

- Is there any bread?

- Yes, there is some, but there isn't much.

- Are there any cookies?

- Yes, there are some, but there aren't many.

- Could you pass the salt, please?

10 Looking good!

Grammar: Present Continuous •
Spelling of verb + *-ing* • Whose
is it?

Vocabulary: Parts of the body • In a
clothing store

Present Continuous

1 I'm working hard because ...

Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1. I'm studying hard	a. because he doesn't earn much.
2. Len's buying his wife a present	b. because they're dry and the sun's hot.
3. Diana's washing her hair	c. because it's her birthday soon.
4. Jin's looking for a better job	d. because I have exams next week.
5. We're buying some new clothes	e. because he's hungry.
6. She's watering the flowers	f. because she's going to a party tonight.
7. The baby's crying	g. because we're going to a wedding soon.

2 Spelling of verb + *-ing*

Write the *-ing* form of the verbs.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. walk <u>walking</u> | 9. swim _____ |
| 2. have _____ | 10. come _____ |
| 3. read _____ | 11. do _____ |
| 4. stop _____ | 12. put _____ |
| 5. use _____ | 13. ride _____ |
| 6. listen _____ | 14. drive _____ |
| 7. run _____ | 15. think _____ |
| 8. say _____ | |

3 What are you doing?

Write sentences that are true for you.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. wearing a suit | <u>I'm not wearing a suit.</u> |
| 2. wearing sneakers | _____ |
| 3. listening to the teacher | _____ |
| 4. sitting in my bedroom | _____ |
| 5. working with a friend | _____ |
| 6. doing an English exercise | _____ |
| 7. drinking coffee | _____ |
| 8. my parents working | _____ |

4 Making questions

Put the words in the correct order to make questions in the Present Continuous.

1. you / what / are / doing / ?

What are you doing?

2. cooking / are / you / what / ?

3. tonight / out / you / going /
are / ?

4. playing / we / time / tennis /
what / are / ?

5. crying / daughter / why / is /
your / ?

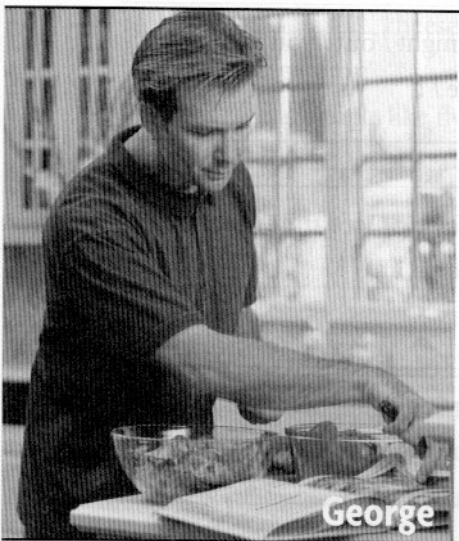
6. dinner / are / and / Renata /
Fernando / for / coming /
when / ?

5 Describing people

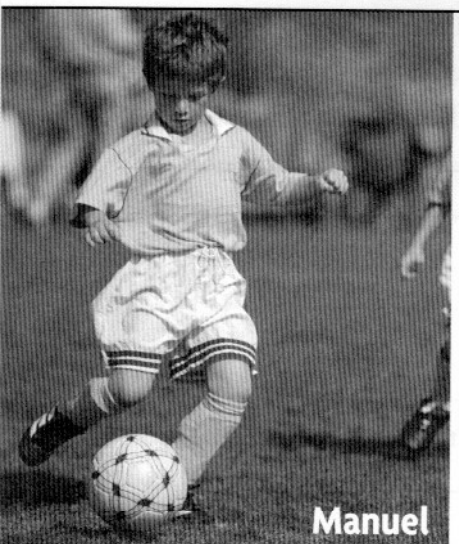
- 1 Look at the people in the pictures. Describe them. What are they wearing? What are they doing? Write some sentences about them.



Alice



George



Manuel

- 2 **CD 40** Correct the descriptions of the people.

Alice

1. ☒ Alice's wearing a dress.
2. ☒ She has long blonde hair. *She has short grey hair.*
3. ☐ She's reading a book in her bedroom.

George

4. ☐ George is wearing a dark suit and tie.
5. ☐ He has short grey hair and he's wearing glasses.
6. ☐ He's cooking in the kitchen.

Manuel

7. ☐ Manuel's wearing shorts and a T-shirt.
8. ☐ He has short blonde hair.
9. ☐ He's playing soccer in the yard.

Present Continuous and Simple

6 What do they do? What are they doing?

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. What does Tom do? *He's a pilot.*
2. Is he flying a plane now? *No, he isn't.*
3. What's he doing? _____
4. What does Fiona do? _____
5. Is she designing buildings now? _____
6. What's she doing? _____
7. What does Brian do? _____
8. Is he delivering letters now? _____
9. What does Jess do? _____
10. Is she working in a store now? _____
11. What's she doing? _____



7 Present Continuous or Present Simple?

1 Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. *I take / I'm taking* a shower every morning.
2. Look! *It's raining. / It rains.* We can't go to the beach.
3. What *are you doing / do you do* tonight?
Are you going / Do you go out?
4. What *are we having / do we have* for dinner tonight?
5. Where *are you usually going / do you usually go* on vacation?
6. What *are you doing / do you do* under the table?
7. *I'm trying / I try* to find my pen.

2 Complete the sentences with the verb in the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. **rain**
Oh, no! It **'s raining** _____. We can't play tennis.
It always _____ a lot in April.
2. **read**
I _____ a very good book right now.
I _____ in bed every night.
3. **drink**
I'm _____ a big bottle of water because it's very hot today.
I always _____ a lot of water on hot days.
4. **work**
She's a doctor. She _____ in St. Mary's Hospital.
She _____ hard because she has an exam tomorrow.
5. **not eat**
I _____ that! It looks disgusting!
Vegetarians _____ meat.
6. **speak**
Look! Pat _____ Korean to that man over there.
How many languages _____ he _____?
7. **do**
Why _____ we _____ exercises?
Why _____ we _____ this exercise now?

8 Auxiliary verbs

Complete the sentences with *am/is/are* or *do/does/don't/doesn't*.

1. John's a vegetarian. He _____ eat meat.
2. A Where _____ you going?
B I _____ going to the bank.
3. How many children _____ your sister have?
4. A I _____ looking for a pair of black shoes.
B Certainly. What size _____ you take?
5. A Why _____ Daniel studying Chinese?
B Because he _____ going to China on vacation.
6. A Hola! ¿Qué tal?
B Sorry. I _____ understand. I _____ speak Spanish.
7. A What _____ you want to do tonight?
B Why _____ we go and see James?
A We can't, because he _____ working late tonight.



Whose is this? It's his

9 Whose book is this?

Look at the people in the pictures. Write questions and answers about the objects.



1. book? Whose book is this? It's hers.
2. bikes? _____
3. hat? _____
4. car? _____
5. sunglasses? _____
6. sneakers? _____
7. suntan lotion? _____
8. sports bag? _____
9. dog? _____
10. ball? _____

10 It's ours

CD 41 Rewrite the sentences with the possessive pronoun.

1. It's our school. It's ours.
2. It's my book. _____
3. It's your idea. _____
4. They're their tickets. _____
5. They're her jeans. _____
6. This is my car. _____
7. This is your briefcase. _____
8. These are your pens. _____

11 Is it correct?

Correct the sentences.

1. Where your sister work?
Where does your sister work?
2. I'm go to the movies tonight.

3. Who's jacket is this on your chair?

4. We no wear a uniform at my school.

5. That's my husband over there. He stands near the window.

6. What you doing after school today?

7. Sorry. You can't speak to Jenny. She's take a shower.

8. Whose that girl over there? She looks nice.

9. Peter's a businessman. He's work all over the world.

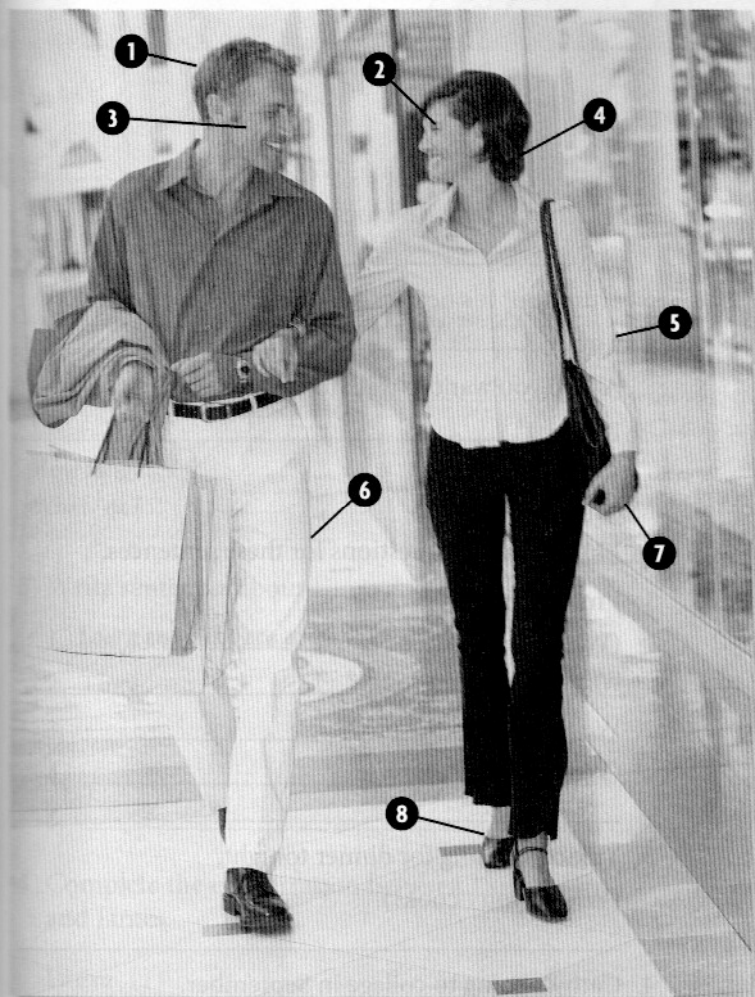
10. Right now Peter's work in Tokyo.

Vocabulary

12 Parts of the body

1 Label the picture using the words in the box.

eyes leg arm ~~head~~ feet hand face hair



- | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| 1. <u>head</u> | 4. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ | |

2 Now describe each person.

The woman is tall. She has short dark hair. She's wearing ...

The man _____

Check it

13 Listening – In a clothing store

CD 42 Listen and answer the questions.

1. What is the woman looking for?

2. Which one does she try on?

3. What's wrong with it?

4. What does the sales assistant do?

5. What does she buy?

6. How does she pay?



14 Translation

Translate these sentences.

1. He is very handsome.

2. She is smiling.

3. Adriana is speaking to Mayumi.

4. Adriana speaks three languages.

5. Whose baby is this? He's theirs.

6. Whose boots are these? They're his.

7. We're having a party on Saturday.

8. Can I try this shirt on?

9. I like this one much better.

10. I'll take it.

11 Life's an adventure!

Grammar: *Going to* future •
Comparatives and superlatives
Vocabulary: Word stress •
Prepositions • Making suggestions

going to

1 What are they going to be?

Read about the people. Write sentences using the words in the box.

pilot	journalist	architect	interpreter
pianist	teacher	doctor	athlete

1. **Francisco and I** are learning to fly.

We're going to be pilots.

2. **Bob** loves children.

3. **Maria's** good at languages.

4. **Ming** likes writing.

5. **Sue and Peter** are studying medicine.

6. **Jane** likes modern buildings.

7. **Kwan's** good at playing the piano.

8. **Emilia** can run very fast.

2 What is going to happen?

Complete the sentences with *going to* and a verb or phrase from the box.

jump	snow	be sick	be late
drive	leave	have a job interview	

1. Look at that boy on the wall! I think
he's going to jump.

2. I don't feel well. I think I _____.

3. It's so cold and look at those clouds! I think
it _____.

4. This movie's so boring. We _____.

5. Amelia's wearing her best clothes.

She _____.

6. Hurry up! It's nearly ten o'clock!

You _____.

7. **A** Do you want to walk to the stores?

B No, I _____.

3 Making questions

CD 43 Write the questions for these sentences.

1. I'm very hungry.

(What / you / eat?)

What are you going to eat?

2. We're going to the movies.

(What / you / see?)

3. Yukio's coming for dinner tonight.

(What / you / cook?)

4. Cathy's going to college in September.

(What / she / study?)

5. Tim and Jill got engaged last week.

(When / they / get married?)

6. Hong's not going by train.

(he / fly?)

7. It's my birthday next week.

(you / have a party?)

8. It's very cloudy.

(it / rain?)

4 Going on vacation

- CD 44** Listen and complete the information about Laura and Mike's vacation.
- Make notes about your next vacation.



	Laura and Mike	James	Me
Where?	<u>Puerto Rico</u>	Montreal	
How/travel?		train	
Where/stay?		the Hotel du Fort	
How long/stay?		6 days	
What/do?		visit Old Montreal	

3 Write sentences about Laura and Mike's plans.

- Laura and Mike are going to Puerto Rico.
- They _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 Complete the conversation between Laura and James.

Laura (1) _____
on vacation next summer?

James To Montreal.

Laura (2) _____
fly there?

James No, I'm not. I'm going by train.

Laura (3) _____?

James In a hotel. The Hotel du Fort.

Laura (4) _____?

James For six days, from Friday to Wednesday.

Laura And (5) _____?

James Well, (6) _____,
because the buildings are really beautiful.

5 Write five sentences about your next vacation.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

5 Making negatives

Read the sentences about the past. Make negative sentences about the future.

1. Sue and Bill got a new car last year.

They aren't going to get one this year.

2. James had a birthday party last year.

3. We went to Venezuela last year.

4. I wore my blue coat yesterday.

5. Pedro and Julia did the dishes yesterday.

6. My aunt gave me a hat for my birthday last year.

7. Kato didn't pass the exam last year.

Comparatives

6 Forming comparative adjectives

1 **CD 45** Write the adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative
1. <u>cheap</u>	cheaper
2. <u>dirty</u>	dirtier
3. _____	faster
4. _____	safer
5. _____	friendlier
6. _____	bigger
7. _____	noisier
8. _____	hotter
9. _____	more exciting
10. _____	more modern

2 Write the opposites of the comparative adjectives.

Comparative	Opposite
1. faster	<u>slower</u>
2. safer	<u>more dangerous</u>
3. bigger	_____
4. cheaper	_____
5. cleaner	_____
6. more boring	_____
7. more difficult	_____
8. colder	_____
9. further	_____
10. better	_____

7 more ... /-er than

Complete the sentences using the comparative form of the adjective.

- The town isn't very clean. The country is cleaner than the town.
- My car isn't very new. Your car _____ my car.
- Ann's house isn't very modern. Your house _____ Ann's.
- Bob's backyard isn't very big. Your backyard _____ much _____ Bob's.
- Yesterday wasn't very hot. Today _____ much _____ yesterday.
- Sue's homework wasn't very good. Your homework _____ Sue's.
- Your car isn't very dirty. My car _____ yours.
- This exercise isn't very difficult. The next exercise _____ much _____ this one!

Comparatives and superlatives

8 Comparative and superlative adjectives

CD 46 Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1. cheap	<u>cheaper</u>	<u>the cheapest</u>
2. expensive	<u>more expensive</u>	<u>the most expensive</u>
3. young	_____	_____
4. happy	_____	_____
5. beautiful	_____	_____
6. big	_____	_____
7. busy	_____	_____
8. intelligent	_____	_____
9. bad	_____	_____
10. far	_____	_____
11. new	_____	_____
12. dangerous	_____	_____

9 Word order

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions.

1. family / the / am / my / in / I / oldest
I am the oldest in my family.
2. sister / me / my / than / younger / is

3. class / who / oldest / the / the / in / is / ?

4. passenger / plane / was / Concorde / world / fastest / the / in / the

5. book / interesting / than / my / your / more / is / book

6. bought / expensive / store / the / in / watch / most / Peter / the

7. cheapest / buy / you / store / in / the / the / did / watch / ?

8. difficult / German / English / is / than / more / much

9. weather / better / today / than / much / was / yesterday / the

Auxiliary verbs

10 am/is/are, do/does/did

Complete the sentences with *am/is/are* or *do/does/did*.

1. _____ he play tennis last Sunday?
2. _____ he playing tennis now?
3. How often _____ you wash your hair?
4. _____ you wash it yesterday?
5. I _____ going to wash it tonight.
6. We _____ having dinner at the moment.
7. _____ you have dinner at this time every night?
8. What _____ your parents going to do when they retire?
9. When _____ your parents first meet?
10. What time _____ Marina usually arrive at school?

11 Short answers

CD 47 Write true answers.

1. Are you a student? Yes, I am.
2. Are you going to Australia next year?

3. Do you have a sister?

4. Did you watch TV last night?

5. Do you live in a city?

6. Does your teacher talk a lot?

7. Is your teacher talking at the moment?

8. Did your teacher give you some homework yesterday?

9. Is your teacher going to give you some homework today?

10. Does your teacher have long hair?

11. Can you speak Japanese?

Vocabulary and pronunciation

12 Word stress

CD 48 Look at these words from Units 1–11. How many syllables do they have? Where is the stress? Put them into the correct columns.

mountain	guitar	tomorrow	yesterday
important	suitcase	machine	hospital
piano	hotel	dangerous	dessert
delicious	languages	along	beautiful
homework	umbrella	boyfriend	airport

A	B	C	D
• • mountain	• • guitar	• • • tomorrow	• • • yesterday
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

13 Phonetic spelling

The words in phonetic spelling have two syllables. Write the words and mark the correct stress.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. /'trævl/ | • •
travel |
| 2. /'weðə/ | _____ |
| 3. /fər'get/ | _____ |
| 4. /'fri:dəm/ | _____ |
| 5. /'speʃəl/ | _____ |
| 6. /'lɪsən/ | _____ |
| 7. /'i:vniŋ/ | _____ |
| 8. /rɪ'læks/ | _____ |

14 Matching sounds

Which words rhyme with the letters?

A	two	G	you
E	well	J	tea
I	car	Y	say
L	see	Q	Hil
U	my		
R	day		

Prepositions

15 from, like, than ...

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

from like than in at for of on

- Look _____ that picture. Isn't it beautiful?
- What do we have _____ dinner? I'm hungry.
- Our hotel is fifty meters _____ the sea.
- What is the longest river _____ the world?
- Canada is much bigger _____ the United States.
- I'm looking _____ Chris. Where is he?
- Can you buy a bottle _____ milk at the store?
- Mariela is _____ her sister in many ways.
They're both beautiful and intelligent.
- Come and see me _____ seven o'clock.
- What did you do _____ the weekend?
- _____ Saturday night we went to a party.
- We went shopping _____ the morning.

Check it

16 Translation

Translate the sentences.

1. I'm going to leave tomorrow.

2. I'm not going to retire until I'm 70.

3. I'm leaving tomorrow.

4. I'm going to Hawaii next week.

5. I went home early.

6. What's the weather like today?

7. What should we do today?

8. Should we go swimming?

9. Let's go swimming!

10. I'll get my swimsuit.

17 Listening – Making suggestions

CD 49 Laura and Mike are on vacation in Puerto Rico. Listen and check (✓) the things they decide to do today.

☐ go to the beach

☐ go to the tourist office

☐ go sailing

☐ look at the stores

☐ go swimming

☐ buy some postcards

☐ go into town

☐ buy sun hats

☐ go by taxi

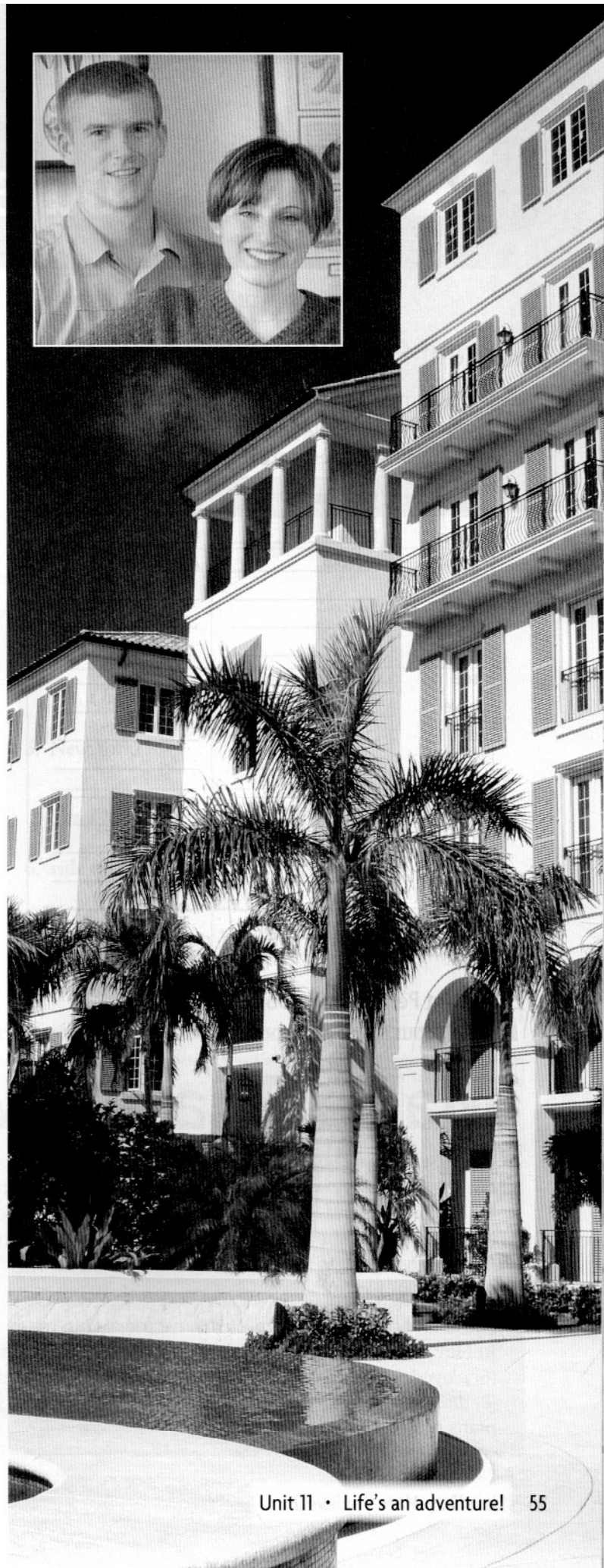
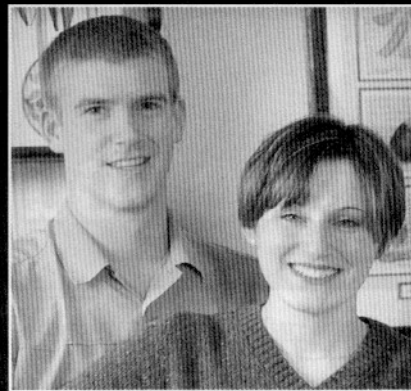
☐ buy some souvenirs

☐ catch a bus

☐ have lunch in a restaurant

☐ look at the town center

☐ practice speaking Spanish



12 Have you ever?

Grammar: Present Perfect • Time expressions

Vocabulary: *been or gone?* • Compound nouns • Saying good-bye

Present Perfect

1 Verb forms

Write the Past Simple and the past participle forms of the verbs. Two verbs are regular.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past participle
come	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>
arrive	<i>arrived</i>	<i>arrived</i>
leave		
write		
speak		
see		
have		
do		
meet		
take		
ride		
give		
finish		
fly		
buy		

2 **CD 50** Write short answers to the questions about Maria Sharapova.

1. Has Maria won the Wimbledon tennis tournament?
Yes, she has.

2. Did she go to the United States five years ago?
No, she didn't.

3. Did she start playing tennis when she was three?

4. Have Maria and her father traveled a lot?

5. Have they ever been to France?

6. Did they go to France in May?

7. Did she win the tournament?

8. Has she won the U.S. Open yet?

2 Present Perfect or Past Simple?

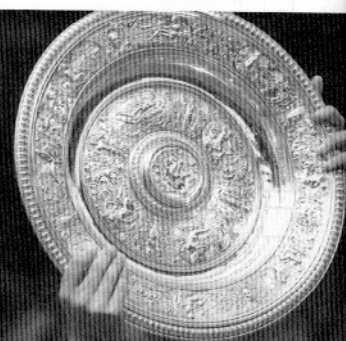
1 Read about Maria Sharapova and choose the correct form of the verb.

Maria Sharapova

Maria Sharapova is a tennis player. She is only 17 years old, but she (1) *already won/has already won* the Wimbledon Women's tennis tournament! She (2) *started/has started* playing tennis with her father when she was four years old. Three years later she (3) *went/has gone* to the U.S. to Nic Bollettieri's famous Tennis Academy in Florida.

Maria and her father (4) *traveled/have traveled* to many countries. In May they (5) *went/have gone* to the French Open. Maria (6) *played/has played* well, but she (7) *didn't win/hasn't won*. She (8) *didn't win/hasn't won* any other major tournaments yet, but she plans to win another one soon!

Tennis
player



- 3 Complete the story. Put the verb in parentheses into the Present Perfect or Past Simple tense.

A sad story of a sad man

One Sunday evening two men (1) _____ (meet) in a Los Angeles cafe. One of them was very unhappy.

"Life is terrible, everything in the world is really boring," he said.

"Don't say that," said the other man. "Life is wonderful! The world is so exciting! Think about Italy. It's a wonderful country. (2) _____ you ever _____ (be) there?"

"Oh, yes. I (3) _____ (go) there last year and I (4) _____ (not like) it."

"Well, (5) _____ you _____ (be) to China? (6) _____ you ever _____ (see) the Great Wall?"

"Oh, yes. I (7) _____ (go) there for my honeymoon and we (8) _____ (see) the Great Wall of China. I (9) _____ (not enjoy) it."

"Well, I just (10) _____ (return) from a safari in Africa. (11) _____ you _____ (visit) Africa yet?"

"Yes, I (12) _____ (go) on safari in East Africa last year and I (13) _____ (climb) Mount Kilimanjaro. It was really boring."

"Well," said the other man, "I think that you're very ill. Only the best psychiatrist in Los Angeles can help you. Go to see Dr. Greenbaum on Harley Street."

"But I am Dr. Greenbaum," answered the man sadly.



Time expressions

3 ever and never

- 1 Read the answers about Tara, Ryan's fiancée from the U.S. Use the words to write questions with *ever*.

1. Barcelona?

Have you ever been to Barcelona?

No, never.

2. travel by train?

Have you ever traveled by train?

Yes, I have, four times.

3. Rome?

_____?

No, never.

4. fly to Mexico?

_____?

Yes, I have, twice.

5. New York?

_____?

Yes, I have, many of times. My fiancé Ryan lives there.

6. ride on a tour bus?

_____?

Yes, I have, in New York!

7. visited Taiwan?

_____?

No, I haven't. But I want to!

- 2 Use the information to write sentences about Tara.

1. Tara hasn't been to Barcelona.

2. She's traveled by train four times.

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____



4 ago and last week

Write sentences in the Past Simple using a pronoun and the time expressions in parentheses.

1. I've seen the latest Bond movie. (last week)

I saw it last week.

2. The taxi has arrived. (five minutes ago)

It

3. We've seen the Taj Majal. (in 1997)

4. She's written the letter. (yesterday)

5. I've done my homework. (after dinner)

6. They've had lunch. (at twelve o'clock)

5 yet

CD 51 Rewrite the sentences with *yet*. Use a pronoun if possible.

1. Sarah and Tom are going to have lunch.

They haven't had lunch yet.

2. Mary's going to wash her hair.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are going to visit their son.

4. Juan's going to take a shower.

5. Bill and I are going to move to a house next week.

6. My aunt is going to give me a birthday present.

6 Choosing the correct adverb

Choose one of the adverbs in parentheses and put it in the correct place in the sentence. Only one adverb in each pair is correct.

1. I saw Joel ten days. (ago / ever)

I saw Joel ten days ago.

2. Have you tried Japanese food? (last year / ever)

3. Have you finished writing your book? (yet / ever)

4. I've seen anyone who eats more than you. (ever / never)

5. Are there any letters for me? I saw the mail carrier.
(ago / just)

6. We went out to a restaurant. (ever / yesterday)

7 yet and just

Use the words to write questions with *yet*, then write answers with *just*.

1. you / clean your room?

A Have you cleaned your room yet?

B Yes, I just cleaned it.

2. Ann / speak to the bank manager?

A _____?

B Yes, _____ to him.

3. Mark / make a cup of coffee?

A _____?

B Yes, _____ one.

4. do / your homework?

A _____?

B Yes, _____ it.

5. Mr. Jones / read the report?

A _____?

B Yes, _____ it.

6. you / call a taxi?

A _____?

B Yes, _____ one.

Check it

8 Translation

Translate these sentences.

1. I've been to France.

2. I went there two years ago.

3. I haven't been to Australia.

4. I haven't been to Australia yet.

5. Have you seen Tara?

6. I just saw her. She was in the clothing store.

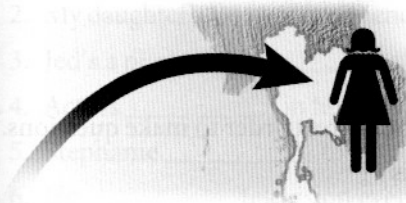
7. It's been a wonderful vacation. I can't believe it's over.

8. Well, you haven't missed anything here. Nothing much has happened!

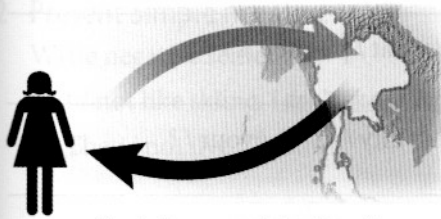
been or gone?

9 she's been/she's gone

- 1 Look at the pictures. What is the difference between *been* and *gone*?



She's gone to Thailand.



She's been to Thailand.



- *She's gone to Thailand.*
= She's in Thailand now.
- *She's been to Thailand.*
= She went to Thailand and now she has returned.

- 2 Complete the sentences with *been* or *gone*.

1. Ichiro's not here. He's _____ to work.
2. The office is empty. Everybody has _____ home.
3. It's good to see you again.
Where have you _____?
4. My brother's _____ to the U.S. four times.
5. Sorry, you can't speak to Kanya. She's _____ to a party.
6. Ann is back in the office today.
She's _____ on vacation since Monday.
7. Daniel's _____ to Canada and he's staying there for three weeks.

Vocabulary

10 Compound nouns

- 1 Look at these examples of compound nouns.

ticket + office = ticket office

mail + box = mailbox

Match a noun in **A** with a noun in **B** to make a new noun.

A	B
1. town	a. lot
2. train	b. agent
3. traffic	c. center
4. cell	d. office
5. parking	e. station
6. travel	f. port
7. post	g. phone
8. air	h. lights

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct compound noun.

1. Can I borrow your _____ to call my mom?
2. I'm late for my train! Could you drive me to the _____?
3. Chicago's O'Hare is one of the biggest _____ in the world.
4. We took the bus to the _____ to meet our friends in the cafe.
5. Lisa Jones is a great _____. She found a cheap ticket for me.

11 Listening – Saying good-bye



52 Listen to So-young's conversation at the airport. Correct the incorrect sentences.

1. ☒ So-young is checking in her luggage.
So-young has checked in her luggage.
2. ☐ So-young has a window seat.

3. ☐ So-young has lost her ticket.

4. ☐ Becky is visiting So-young next spring.

5. ☐ Flight 172 is boarding at gate 13.

6. ☐ So-young is flying to Seoul.



Review

Verb to be

1 Questions

Match a question in A with an answer in B.

A	B
1. Where's Machu Picchu?	a. No, I'm not.
2. What's your name?	b. He's 33.
3. How old is Jeff?	c. No, she isn't.
4. Where are they from?	d. 50 cents.
5. How are the children?	e. It's in Peru.
6. What's your job?	f. Mexico.
7. Are they married?	g. They're fine.
8. How much is an orange?	h. I'm a doctor.
9. Is she Korean?	i. Yes, they are.
10. Are you in college?	j. I'm Sue.

2 Making negatives

Correct the sentences.

1. Rome is in Spain.

Rome isn't in Spain. It's in Italy.

2. Bananas are blue.

3. Tokyo is the capital of China.

4. You're from Canada.

5. The day after Thursday is Wednesday.

6. Chicago is in Canada.

7. New York and São Paulo are small cities.

3 Making questions

Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. married / she / is / ?

Is she married?

2. children / old / are / how / your / ?

3. number / her / what / phone / is / ?

4. the / apartment / city / in / is / your / ?

5. brother / home / your / is / at / ?

6. the / much / sandwiches / how / are / chicken / ?

7. name / is / your / what / first / ?

4 Short forms

Write the short forms.

1. It is hot today.

It's hot today.

2. My brother is not married.

3. I am not a student.

4. Where is the university?

5. You are twenty-nine.

6. We are at school.

7. She is cold and I am hot.

Present Simple

1 Present Simple affirmative

Complete the sentence with a suitable verb.

1. She plays tennis every day.
2. My daughter _____ French and Portuguese.
3. Jed's a pilot. He _____ all over the world.
4. Actors _____ in hotels a lot.
5. Stephanie _____ to work by bus.
6. He _____ television every evening.
7. I _____ from Monterrey.

2 Present Simple negative

Write negative sentences.

1. I / not like skiing. I don't like skiing.
2. They / not live / Boston.

3. He / not write letters every day.

4. We / not have / car.

5. Eric and Lina / not like getting up.

6. Rachel / not eat meat.

7. It / not cost 50¢.

3 Present Simple questions

Write questions for these answers.

1. Where does he work? He works in a bank.
2. _____?
They get up at 6:30.
3. _____?
She speaks Spanish and Portuguese.
4. _____?
I live in Seattle.
5. _____?
We finish school at 4:00.
6. _____?
I work in an office.
7. _____?
She has coffee and toast.

4 Daily routines

1 Complete the information about your daily routine.

	Tom	you
get up breakfast go to work/school	8:00 coffee/orange juice by car	
lunch finish work/school	in a restaurant 5:30	
dinner in the evening go to bed	7:15 listen to music 11:30	

2 Write sentences.

1. Tom gets up at 8:00. I get up at 7:30.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

5 What does she do?

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

be	not eat	go	live	study	work
get up	not finish	love	not like	finish	fly
start	have	eat	visit	stay	want



Philippa Robbins (1) is a scientist. She (2) _____ in an apartment in Princeton, New Jersey, and she (3) _____ biology at the university. Every day she (4) _____ at 6:30 and (5) _____ three cups of coffee. She (6) _____ anything for breakfast.

She (7) _____ work in her laboratory at 7:00, and she (8) _____ until lunchtime. Then she (9) _____ for a short walk in the park. She usually (10) _____ work at 6:00, but sometimes she (11) _____ until 10:00. In the evening she often (12) _____ in a restaurant because she (13) _____ cooking. Every winter she and her husband (14) _____ to Florida, where they (15) _____ a laboratory. They (16) _____ in a friend's house for two weeks. They never (17) _____ to go back to Princeton because they (18) _____ hot weather!

6 do, does, is, or are?

Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

do	don't	does	doesn't
is	isn't	are	aren't

1. He's a vegetarian—he doesn't eat meat.
2. She _____ want a pizza—she _____ hungry.
3. _____ the museum close at 5:00?
4. _____ you know how much a cup of coffee _____?
5. I _____ know where they _____ from, but they _____ American.
6. We _____ want to go to Mexico, but they _____.
7. I _____ think the bank _____ open today.
8. _____ Stephanie know where the meeting _____?
9. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.

there is/are

1 Describing a room

Answer the questions about the room you are in now.

1. Is there a telephone? **No, there isn't.**
2. Are there any windows? _____
3. How many chairs are there? _____
4. Is there a television? _____
5. Are there any pictures? _____
6. How many books are there? _____
7. How many lamps are there? _____

2 Describing a hotel

Barbara and David want to go to a hotel in North Carolina on vacation. Read the advertisement, then complete the telephone conversation between Barbara and the hotel receptionist.



SMOKY MOUNTAINS COUNTRY LODGE HOTEL

Come and experience real hospitality in this beautiful hotel in the mountains of North Carolina. Good walks in the countryside.

For information and reservations
call (828) 317-5111

R Hello, the Smoky Mountains Country Lodge Hotel.

B Oh, hello. Can you tell me something about the hotel please? How many rooms are there?

R (1) _____ twenty, all with private bathrooms.

B Oh, that's good. (2) _____ televisions in the rooms?

R No, (3) _____. But (4) _____ a television room.

B And (5) _____ any sports facilities?

R Yes, (6) _____ two tennis courts.

B (7) _____ a swimming pool?

R No, (8) _____.

B And (9) _____ a restaurant in the hotel?

R Yes, (10) _____. The food is excellent, and (11) _____ an open fire.

B Great! And (12) _____ a town near the hotel?

R Yes, Waynesville is five miles away. (13) _____ cafes and stores there, too.

can/can't

1 Affirmative and negative

What can Penny and Keith do? Complete the sentences.



	Penny	Keith
play the guitar	X	X
cook	✓	✓
swim	X	✓
do crosswords	✓	X
draw	✓	X

- Penny can't play the guitar.
- Keith _____ draw, but Penny _____.
- Keith can _____, but Penny _____.
- Penny and Keith can _____.
- Penny _____ do crosswords, but Keith _____.

2 Questions

Complete the questions with *can* and a suitable verb. Then answer the questions.

- Can you ride a motorcycle?
Yes, I can.
- _____ you _____ a musical instrument?

- _____ you _____ Chinese?

- _____ you _____ a car?

- _____ you _____ a computer?

- _____ you _____ chess?

- _____ you _____ a bicycle?

Past Simple

1 Regular and irregular verbs

Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in parentheses into the Past Simple.

- I started (start) school when I was four.
- I _____ (work) until 8:00, and then I _____ (meet) some friends and we _____ (go) to the movies.
- She _____ (sell) her old car and _____ (buy) a new one.
- I _____ (play) tennis in the morning, but it _____ (rain) in the afternoon, so I _____ (study) for my exams.
- Last week we _____ (drive) to Dallas and _____ (visit) our grandparents.
- I _____ (lose) my umbrella last week—I _____ (leave) it in the bank and someone _____ (steal) it.
- He _____ (retire) and _____ (move) to the country.

2 Past Simple negative

Make the verbs negative.

- He went to Thailand.
He didn't go to Thailand.
- They won a vacation in the Caribbean.

- We were at home yesterday.

- Dickens wrote sixteen novels.

- Columbus was born in Genoa.

- She spent a week in the Alps.

- I brought you a present.

3 Past Simple questions

Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then write true answers.

1. you / high school / when / graduate / did / from
When did you leave school ?
I left school when I was eighteen.
2. you / were / where / born
 _____ ?

3. morning / at / you / were / 10:00 / yesterday / where
 _____ ?

4. time / bed / did / to / last / go / night / what / you
 _____ ?

5. in / when / you / country / last / did / walk / the
 _____ ?

6. many / month / did / last / see / movies / you / how
 _____ ?

7. last / a / restaurant / week / did / eat / you / in
 _____ ?

4 Describing a vacation

Read the information and complete the conversation about Julian and Nicole's last vacation.

Where / go?	Brazil
How long / spend there?	two weeks
When / come back?	Friday
How / travel?	plane and car
Where / stay?	not much money, cheap hotels
What / do?	the north—walked, ate a lot, photographs
	Rio de Janeiro, not much time
Enjoy the beach?	Yes
What / bring back?	coffee

Helen Where did you and Nicole go for your last vacation?

Julian We (1) _____ to Brazil.

Helen Oh, how nice! How long (2) _____ you _____ there?

Julian Only two weeks. We (3) _____ last Friday.

Helen And how (4) _____ you _____?

Julian We (5) _____ to Rio de Janeiro, and then we (6) _____ around the country.

Helen And where (7) _____ you _____?

Julian Well, we (8) _____ much money, so we (9) _____ in cheap hotels.

Helen And what (10) _____ you _____?

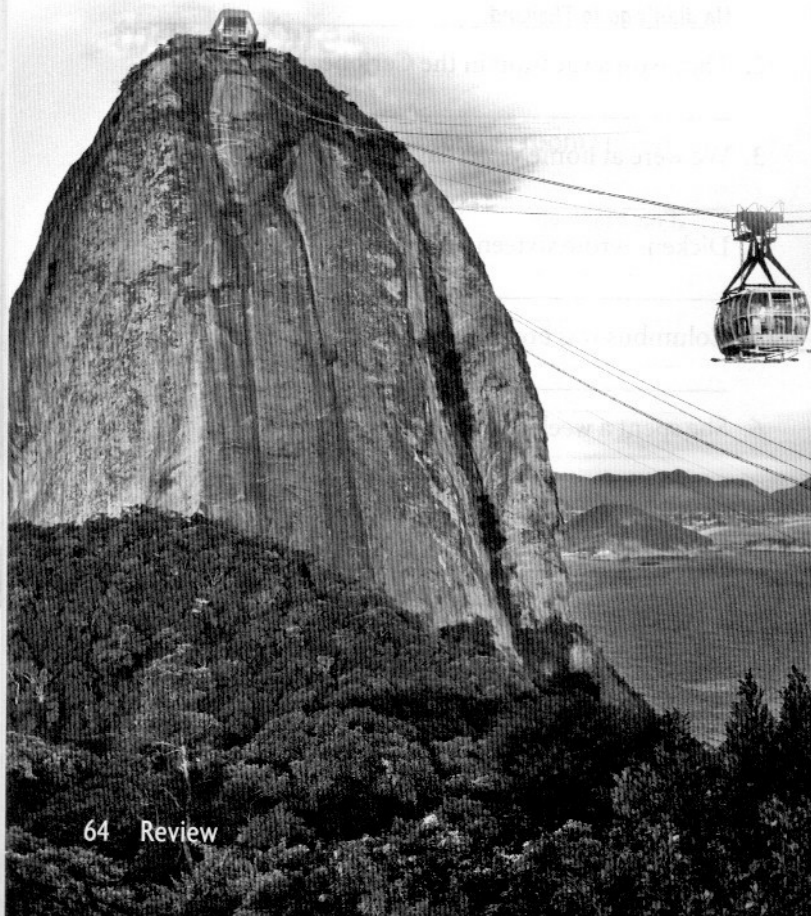
Julian In the north we (11) _____ walking, (12) _____ Brazilian coffee, and (13) _____ lots of food! And Nicole (14) _____ hundreds of photos. In Rio we (15) _____ to some great beaches, but we (16) _____ time to see everything.

Helen (17) _____ you _____ the vacation?

Julian Yes, it (18) _____ fantastic.

Helen And (19) _____ you _____ anything back?

Julian Yes, we (20) _____ a lot of coffee—here's some for you!



like

1 What do you like doing?

Make sentences about what you like doing.

- go / dentist
I don't like going to the dentist.
- play / computer games

- buy / clothes

- listen / music

- swim / the ocean

- study / English

- sleep / tent

2 like and would like

Choose the correct sentence. Put ✓ and ✗.

- A Would you like a banana?
B ☒ Yes, I do.
B ☒ Yes, please.
- ☐ I'm hungry. I like a sandwich.
☐ I'm hungry. I'd like a sandwich.
- A Do you like reading?
B ☐ Yes, I do.
B ☐ Yes, I like.
- ☐ Do you like a drink?
☐ Would you like a drink?
- ☐ I like red cars.
☐ I'd like red cars.
- A Can I help you?
B ☐ I'd like a ticket, please.
B ☐ I like a ticket, please.
- A Would you like an apple?
B ☐ No, thanks.
B ☐ No, I don't.
- ☐ She likes go to the movies.
☐ She likes going to the movies.
- A Do you like oranges?
B ☐ Yes, I'd like.
B ☐ Yes, I do.

Present Continuous

1 Present Continuous affirmative and negative

Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous form of the verb in parentheses.

- We can't go climbing. It's raining. (rain)
- Why _____ you _____ for your keys? (look)
- Oh no! The DVD _____. (not work)
- How _____ she _____? (feel)
- We _____ today, we're tired. (not swim)
- What _____ you _____ at? (laugh)
- OK, wait a minute, I _____ now. (get up)
- I _____ dinner for twelve people! (not cook)

2 Present Continuous questions

Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- you / are / on / going / vacation / where Where are you going on vacation?
- they / dancing / tonight / are / going
_____?
- she / driving / train / is / by / or / going
_____?
- buying / many / are / potatoes / you / how
_____?
- aren't / sunglasses / why / your / you / wearing
_____?
- tonight / dinner / are / making / for / you / what
_____?
- Japanese / why / he / studying / is
_____?

3 Present Continuous and Present Simple

Each sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct it.

- What you doing?
What are you doing?
- Lin has breakfast right now.

- They no coming to the party this evening.

- I'm not understanding what you mean.

- What do you do this weekend?

- He's driving to work every day.

- John don't like dancing.

4 Rob Phillips' vacation

Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

meet	come	finish	not work	love
travel	not like	start	like	fly
spend	camp	want	teach	have

Rob Phillips is an English teacher at a language school in Seattle. Students from all over the world (1) come to study there. He

(2) _____ grammar and conversation.

He usually (3) _____ work at 9:00 and

(4) _____ at 3:30. He (5) _____

his job because he (6) _____ a lot

of people from other countries. But he

(7) _____ now. He (8) _____

around Peru with a group of friends. They

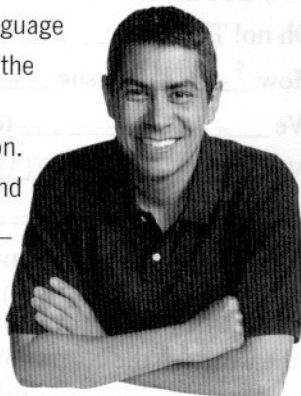
(9) _____ five days walking in the Andes. They

(10) _____ in beautiful places every night, but Rob

(11) _____ a problem. He (12) _____ walking,

but he (13) _____ sleeping in a tent—he (14) _____

a real bed! They (15) _____ back to Seattle next week.



2 Make sentences about what the people in Exercise 1 are going to buy.

1. Henry's going to buy a very warm hat.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

2 Making negatives

Read the sentences about the past. Make negative sentences about the future.

1. I bought you lunch yesterday.

I'm not going to buy you lunch today.

2. She swam two miles yesterday.

3. They caught the bus last week.

4. It snowed a lot last winter.

5. They won the last election.

6. I had a big breakfast yesterday.

7. Julia and Frank made lots of money last month.

3 Making questions

Sara and Mark are going to college next September. Make questions.

1. Where / they / live?

Where are they going to live?

2. they / share / apartment?

3. What / Mark / study?

4. Sara / get / part-time job?

5. Where / they / buy books?

6. Mark / have enough money?

7. they / visit / parents?

going to

1 What are they going to buy for their vacation?

1 Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1. Henry – Antarctica	a. ten water bottles
2. I – the Alps	b. insect repellent
3. Lynn and Pat – Peru	c. a very warm hat
4. Jeff – the Sahara	d. new swimsuits
5. Anne – the Amazon	e. an umbrella
6. We – the Caribbean	f. a Spanish phrase book
7. I – England	g. new ski boots

Present Perfect

1 Present Perfect affirmative and negative

What have Angela and Pedro done? Write sentences.

	Angela	Pedro
1. be / the U.S.	✓	✓
2. eat Thai food	✓	X
3. ride / motorcycle	X	✓
4. speak in public	X	✓
5. see the president	✓	✓
6. break an arm	X	✓
7. read <i>War and Peace</i>	✓	X
8. study Portuguese	✓	✓

- Angela and Pedro have both been to the U.S.
- Angela has eaten Thai food, but Pedro hasn't.
-
-
-
-
-
-

2 Present Perfect questions

Make questions with *ever*. Then answer the questions.

- be / Turkey?
Have you ever been to Turkey?
No, I haven't.
- drive / sports car ?

- see anyone famous ?

- lose your keys ?

- make a cake ?

- eat sushi ?

- play basketball ?

3 This year or last year?

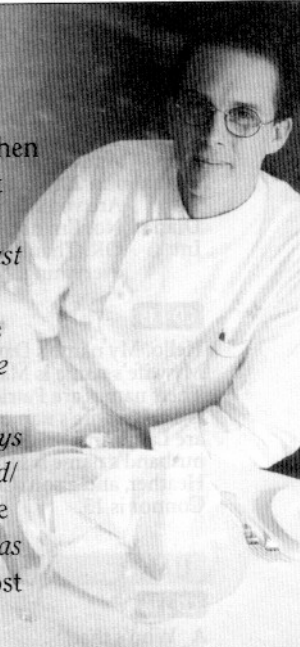
Match a line in A with lines in B and C.

A	B	C
I've worn	\$1,000 on clothes	
He flew	a new car	
She's written	this jacket every day	this year.
They spent	ten letters	last year.
I bought	\$100 to charity	
I've broken	to Australia three times	
We've given	my leg twice	

4 Present Perfect or Past Simple?

- Read about Marcos and underline the correct verb form.

Marcos Santos is a chef. He (1) started/has started cooking when he (2) has been/was 15 years old. He (3) has studied/studied in a cooking school for the next three years, and then he (4) got/has got his first job, in a restaurant in Lyons. Now 33, he (5) worked/has worked all over France, and he (6) just decided/has just decided to open a restaurant in Los Angeles. (He (7) hasn't thought/didn't think of a name for it yet.) Four other top restaurants (8) have opened/opened there this year, but Marcos is optimistic. "My food (9) was always/has always been the best," he says. "In 1992 I (10) cooked/have cooked for the Italian President when he (11) has come/came to France, and he (12) has told/told me that it (13) was/has been the most delicious food outside Italy!"



- Write questions about Marcos.

- What does he do ?
He's a chef.
- _____ ?
When he was 15.
- _____ ?
For three years.
- _____ ?
In a restaurant in Lyons.
- _____ ?
All over France.
- _____ ?
In Paris.
- _____ ?
Four.
- _____ ?
In 1992.

Audio Scripts

UNIT 2

CD 10

Int Hello. Please sit down.
Diana Thank you.
Int What's your last name, please?
Diana Gomez.
Int How do you spell that?
Diana G-O-M-E-Z.
Int Thank you. And what's your first name?
Diana Diana.
Int And where are you from, Diana?
Diana I'm from Colombia.
Int What's your address in New York?
Diana 161 Charles Street, Apartment 2, New York.
Int And what's your phone number?
Diana (212) 976-2454.
Int (212) 976-2454?
Diana Yes, that's right.
Int Thank you. What's your job, Diana?
Diana Are you a student here?
Diana Yes, I am. I'm a student of English.
Int And how old are you?
Diana I'm 20.
Int Are you married, Diana?
Diana No, I'm not.
Int OK. Thank you very much. That's everything. Now ...

CD 13

Hello. My name's David. I'm 74. I'm married. My wife's name is Mary. We have two children. Their names are Patrick and Shannon. Patrick is 48. His wife's name is Bonnie. Their children are Laura and Brian. Shannon is 43. Her husband's name is Ethan. They have a daughter, Heather, and a son, Connor. Heather is 15, and Connor is 13.

Unit 3

CD 16

A Who's that?
B It's Hiroshi Fukuda.
A Where does he come from?
B Japan.
A What does he do?
B He's a television journalist.
A Where does he live?
B In Atlanta.
A Where does he work?
B At CNN. And he travels a lot.
A Does he speak English and Japanese?
B Yes, he does. And he speaks Korean, too.
A Is he married?
B Yes, he is. His wife's name is Nina.
A How many children does he have?
B Two. A son and a daughter.
A What does he like doing in his free time?
B Writing books and relaxing with his family.

CD 17

1. **Kurt** Kurt lives in Los Angeles, California. He speaks Spanish and English. He isn't married, and he doesn't have a dog. In his free time he likes going to the gym. He doesn't like listening to music. He likes his job very much. He's a pilot.

2. **Gloria** Gloria lives in the small town of Puerto Iguazu, Argentina. She speaks three foreign languages – English, Portuguese, and Spanish. She doesn't have a dog, but she has a cat. In her free time she likes listening to music and reading. She likes her job. She's a tour guide.

CD 18

1. **A** Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?
B Yes, of course. It's quarter after four.
A Thank you very much.
 2. **A** Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?
B Yes. Um. It's twenty-five to five.
A Oh, thanks.
 3. **A** What time does your son get up?
B About twenty after seven.
 4. **A** Get up! It's late!
B Wh ... What time is it?
A It's five to eight. Hurry up!
 5. **A** What time does Rupert start work?
B At nine o'clock, I think.
 6. **A** And what time does he leave work?
B About five-thirty.

Unit 4

CD 19

TA = travel agent, **MS** = Mr./Mrs. Smith
TA Good morning. Can I help you?
MS Yes, please. My husband and I want to go on a winter vacation.
TA Sure. Where do you want to go?
MS Well. This is the problem. I like skiing and winter sports, but my husband doesn't. He wants to relax and sit in the sun, and the children ...
TA Children? How many children do you have?
MS Two ... two children, a son and a daughter.
TA And how old are they? What do they like doing?
MS Well. Our son's twelve. He loves all sports—skiing, swimming, football ... Our daughter is sixteen. She doesn't like sports. She likes sunbathing, reading, drinking coffee ... And she wants to practice her French.
TA French! That gives me a good idea! I think I have the perfect winter vacation for your family!

CD 22

I live in Denver in the Western region of the United States. We have hot summers, and we often go to a pool to sunbathe and swim. But my favorite season is winter. It's cold and we usually have a lot of snow. We always go skiing in the Rocky Mountains. It's a beautiful place in the snow—all white and silver.

UNIT 5

CD 25

1. Start at the Internet cafe. Turn onto Main Street. Take the first street on the right. It's next to the bookstore. It's the music store.

2. Start at the bookstore. Turn onto South Street. Take the second street on the right. It's on the left. It's the drugstore.
 3. Start at the train station. Go straight ahead. You're on South Street. It's on the left, next to the newsstand. It's the post office.
 4. Start at the school. You're on Cambridge Street. Take the first street on the right. Go straight ahead. Take the second street on the left. It's on the left. It's the movie theater.

UNIT 6

CD 28

1. **A** How much is the camera?
B It's only \$60.
A How much was it before?
B It was \$110.
A Well, what a bargain!
 2. **A** How much are the glasses?
B They're only \$39.99.
A How much were they before?
B They were \$75.
A Well, what a bargain!
 3. **A** How much are the lamps?
B They're only \$40.
A How much were they before?
B They were \$99.99.
A Well, what a bargain!
 4. **A** How much is the table?
B It's only \$69.99.
A How much was it before?
B It was \$100.
A Well, what a bargain!
 5. **A** How much is the television?
B It's only \$350.
A How much was it before?
B It was \$500.
A Well, what a bargain!

CD 30

1. **Female** Hello.
Paul Hello. Can I speak to Jane, please?
Female One moment. I'll get her.
Jane Hello.
Paul Jane, hi! It's Paul.
Jane Paul!
Paul Listen! Can you come to dinner at my house this Saturday?
Jane Yes, of course. Sounds good!
Paul Great! Is 8:00 OK?
Jane Yes, that's fine.
Paul See you on Saturday, then. Bye.
Jane Bye, and thanks!
 2. **Barry** Hello.
John Hi, is this Barry?
Barry Yes, it is.
John It's John here. Listen, Barry. There's no football on Thursday evening.
Barry Really?
John Yeah. Mike's sick. Can you play on Friday evening?
Barry Um ... yes. Yes, I can.
John Good! See you at 7:30. Bye.
Barry Bye, and thanks for calling!
 3. **Kate** Hello.
Meg Kate, is that you?
Kate Yes. Hi, Meg. How are you?
Meg Oh, fine. Listen. Can you come to my house this evening?

Kate Yes. Why?
Meg I can't do our homework! Can you?
Kate I don't know. Is it difficult?
Meg Yes!
Kate OK. We can do it together, then. I can come at 6:00.
Meg Great. See you then!
Kate Bye!

UNIT 7

CD 33

Douglas Corrigan was a pilot from the United States. In 1938 he bought a small old plane for \$150. He decided to fly from New York to Los Angeles. He looked at his map and planned the trip. But on the day of his flight, the weather was very bad. He couldn't see very well, and he went the wrong way. He turned left, not right. He flew across the Atlantic Ocean. He only had a map of the U.S. with him, and he didn't have any food or water.

He finally landed 28 hours and 13 minutes later. But he wasn't in Los Angeles, of course. He was in Dublin, Ireland. The people of Dublin were very surprised to see him. Lots of journalists came to interview him and the story of his amazing trip was in the newspapers the next day.

When Douglas Corrigan finally returned to New York, his friends had a big party for him. And after that, everyone always called him "Wrong Way Corrigan"!

UNIT 8

CD 37

1. **A** Guess what? Tom asked me to marry him last night!
B Wow! What did you say?
A I said "yes," of course! Look. He gave me an engagement ring!
B Show me! It's beautiful.
A Congratulations!
2. **A** What time is it?
B It's nearly midnight.
A Ready, everybody?
All Happy New Year!
3. **A** Mom! Dad! Wake up!
B What? It's only six o'clock.
A We want to go downstairs and open our presents under the tree!
B Oh, OK, then. Merry Christmas, sweetie!
A Merry Christmas, Mom! Merry Christmas, Dad!
4. **A** Oh, look at all the mail that arrived this morning! Lots of cards for you!
B Wow! I'm four today, aren't I, Daddy?
A Yes, you are. And here's your present. Happy Birthday, Tommy!
5. **A** It's ready, everybody! Come and sit down.
B Aunt Joy, you sit here, and Uncle Albert, you sit there.
A Raise your glasses, please. It's wonderful to see all the family here today.
B Yes. Happy Thanksgiving, everybody!
All Happy Thanksgiving!

UNIT 10

CD 42

- A** May I help you?
B Yes, please. I'm looking for a shirt to go with these pants.
A What color are you looking for?
B I'm not sure. Pink or green, perhaps.
A What about this one?
B No. I don't like that pink.

- A** OK. What about this one? It's a beautiful green.
B Yes, that one's much better. Can I try it on?
A Of course. There are the fitting rooms.
A Is the size OK?
B Yes, it's fine, but do you have another color? I'm not sure about this green.
A No, we only have the pink one. Try it on. I'm sure it'll look nice.
B Oh, OK.
A I think that looks great.
B Yes, I like it. It's a darker pink than I usually wear. But it's very nice. Thank you. I'll take it.
A Good. That's 70 dollars.
B Here's my card.
A Thank you. Sign here. And here's your credit card back, and your shirt. Thank you very much.
B Thank you. Bye.

UNIT 11

CD 49

- Laura** Mike, it's a beautiful day again. What should we do today?
Mike Should we go to the beach again? I'd like to go swimming.
Laura But we went to the beach yesterday, and the swimming pool the day before. Let's do something else today. Let's go into town!
Mike But it's too hot for that.
Laura No, it isn't. Not if we go early. Why don't we catch a bus into town after breakfast? We can look around the town center. And I'd like to look at some stores.
Mike Oh, no—not shopping!
Laura I just want to buy some postcards and some souvenirs. I'll be quick, I promise.
Mike OK. Then let's have an early lunch in a restaurant in the town center.
Laura OK. Good idea. We can practice speaking Spanish! And we can get back to the hotel before it's too hot.
Mike And then we can go to the beach and go swimming!
Laura Oh, OK. Let's do that. I'll get my hat, and let's go down for breakfast.
Mike Let's go!

UNIT 12

CD 52

- Bob** Well, So-young, you've checked in your luggage. What's your flight number?
So-young Um ... let's see ... it's Flight 172. Look, it's on the monitor. It says "wait in lounge."
Becky Do you have a window seat?
So-young Yes, I do. Look, seat number A42.
Bob Do you have everything, So-young?
So-young I think so. My ticket, my boarding pass, my passport. They're all here in my bag.
Julie Good. Now, you're going to call us when you get home, aren't you?
So-young Of course! Thank you, Julie. Thanks, Bob. It's been wonderful.
Becky I'll miss you, So-young. Write to me.
So-young Of course! I'll miss you too, Becky—lots! Give my love to James. And visit me in Seoul when you can.
Becky I'm coming in the summer, definitely.

Info Flight 172 to Seoul, boarding now, gate 11.
Bob That's your flight, So-young.
So-young Oh, good-bye, everyone. Thanks for everything. I've had a fantastic time in New York.
All Bye, So-young. Have a great flight! Bye!

SPOTLIGHT ON TESTING

Unit 1	Personal information	2
	Giving personal information	
	Working with forms	
Unit 2	Pronouns and Possessive nouns	4
	Pronouns	
	Possessive nouns	
Unit 3	Regular activities	6
	Present simple tense for regular activities	
	Identifying the subject of an action	
Unit 4	Favorites	8
	Positive and negative verbs	
	Describing favorites	
Unit 5	Describing places	10
	<i>There is/there are</i> in descriptions of places	
	Prepositions of location	
Unit 6	Abilities and forms of <i>can</i>	12
	Abilities	
	Different forms of <i>can</i>	
Unit 7	Dates and time expressions	14
	Time expressions 1: <i>yesterday, today, tomorrow</i> , etc.	
	Dates in listening passages	
Unit 8	Years and more time expressions	16
	Time expressions 2: <i>earlier, before</i> , specific years	
	Years in listening passages	
Unit 9	Positive or negative feelings	18
	Saying how you feel	
	Classifying things	
Unit 10	Inferences and word combinations	20
	Making inferences about people	
	Combinations with adjectives and nouns	
Unit 11	Making predictions	22
	Predictions: <i>what, when, how likely?</i>	
	Predicting who is going to act	
Unit 12	Present perfect and time phrases	24
	Present perfect verbs for actions that still continue	
	Time phrases with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>	

Unit 1 | Personal Information

Giving personal information

Speakers often say who they are and what they do. This is called *personal information*. Listen for details about speakers. Some questions in listening tests ask you for this.

1 Listening for personal information

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation. Check (✓) the true statements.

- ☐ Jenny is not from a big city.
- ☐ Mark does not like big campuses.
- ☐ Mark and Jenny live in the same dorm.

Mark Hi. My name's Mark.
Jenny Nice to meet you, Mark. I'm Jenny.
Mark Hi Jenny. Are you a freshman, too?
Jenny Yeah. My first day here! It's scary.
Mark Scary? What do you mean?
Jenny Well, the university is so big!
Mark Yeah, this is a big campus. But I like it.
Jenny So do I. Still... I'm from a small town.
Mark Oh, really? Where?
Jenny A town called Springport. It's in Ohio.
Mark Hey, I'm from Ohio, too. Wow!
Jenny That's incredible. Where in Ohio?
Mark Well, Columbus, near Ohio State University.
 I've seen big campuses before.
Jenny Yeah. I'm sure. So, do you live in a dorm
 here on campus?

Mark Yeah. In Condon Hall. How about you?
Jenny I'm in Anders Hall. It looks OK.
Mark Have you seen much of the dorm?
Jenny No. I haven't even met my roommate.
Mark Are you nervous? Do you know
 anything about her?
Jenny Not much. I know she's from India.
Mark India! Cool. She's probably lost on
 campus, too.
Jenny Maybe. In fact, maybe she's here
 at the new students' meeting.
Mark Maybe.
Jenny The speaker is starting now.
 I'll talk to you later.
Mark Yeah. See you later.

Working with forms

Sometimes people fill out forms. A form has spaces to give written information. Some tests ask you to read forms. Before a test, you often have to fill out a form yourself.

2 Personal information on a form

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation again. Fill out the form with Jenny's information.

First name: _____
 Hometown: _____
 Dorm on campus: _____

3 Working with information on a form

Read the form. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- Before coming to the university, Dennis lived in _____.
a. Iowa b. East Fee Hall c. the Biology Department
- Dennis' ID number is _____.
a. 52231 b. 1792 c. PZ4835
- Dennis' home telephone number in Harper is _____.
a. (641) 555-9092 b. (614) 555-0123 c. 6-2091

Barton University Student Information Form

Date May 17, 2010 Student ID number PZ4835

Student name Dennis Patrick Ford

Home address 1792 Brooklyn Drive

City / Town Harper State Iowa ZIP 52231

Home Phone (641) 555-9092 Cell phone (614) 555-0123

Campus address 144 East Fee Hall

Campus phone 726-2091

Date of birth February 10, 1993

Academic Status

Date admitted May 16, 2010 GPA: Not yet known

Department Biology Graduation date: Not yet known

4 Check your understanding

Read the form again. Check (✓) each true statement.

- ___ Dennis is from a town called "Iowa."
- ___ Dennis has three phone numbers.
- ___ Dennis lives on the university campus.
- ___ Dennis was born in 1993.

In a speaking test, if the tester asks you to introduce yourself, keep it short. Say your name. You can also say where you are from. Don't say more unless the tester asks.

5 Skills in review

Look at Exercise 3 on page 3 of the Workbook. Make sentences like those for Mark, Jenny, or Dennis.



Unit 2 | Pronouns and Possessive nouns

Pronouns

A pronoun (*he/him, they/them, etc.*) refers to a noun. For example, in the sentences *Bob has a book. He dropped it.*, the pronoun *He* refers to *Bob*. *It* refers to *book*. Some tests ask about the meaning of pronouns.

1 Using pronouns

Read the e-mail. What noun does each pronoun refer to? Fill in the chart.

Sentence from the e-mail	Pronoun	Refers to
1. It has a lot of big old trees.	it	campus
2. They seem hard.	they	
3. If we get some free time, I'd like to visit her town.	we	
4. Zara says he makes great food.	he	
5. I miss them a lot.	them	

ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ
✉

To: Mike Bates

From: Monica Chen

Date: September 3

Subject: Hi... from Singapore!

Hi Mike,

I'm just writing to say hi. I'm in Singapore now. It's hot, but my room has air conditioning. How's the weather in Boston?

My new university's campus is beautiful. It has a lot of big old trees. Some of the buildings are old too, but most of them are newer. They say it is Asia's best engineering university. My classes started two days ago. They seem hard. My math professor's favorite saying is, "Work, work, work." I am tired already!

My roommate is from Malaysia. Her name is Zara. She's from a town called Kuantan. It's near the sea and has great beaches. I'd like to visit her town some day. Zara's mother is a teacher and her dad owns a small restaurant. Zara says he makes great food. Her favorite food is called *roti*. It's a kind of flat bread. She says her father makes Malaysia's best *roti*.

Are you back in school yet? When do your classes start? Did you visit your family this summer? How are they? It was hard to leave my parents in Hong Kong. I miss them a lot. I want to go home during winter vacation. OK. I'll stop writing now and start studying. E-mail me when you get a chance. Bye!

Monica

Possessive nouns

Possessive nouns tell who owns something. They usually end in 's: *Lena's chair* = The chair belongs to Lena. Sometimes the possessive noun comes after of: *a chair of Lena's* = Many chairs belong to Lena and this is one of them.

2 Understanding possessive nouns

Read these sentences from the e-mail in Exercise 1. Circle the possessive nouns.

1. My new university's campus is beautiful.
2. My math professor's favorite saying is, "Work, work, work."
3. She says her father makes Malaysia's best *roti*.

3 Practice with possessive nouns

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation. Then look at the list below. Whose things are they? Circle the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. the wedding | Dan | Fred | John |
| 2. the name John | Tina's brother | Tina's friend | Tina's father |
| 3. a family from Chicago | Tina | Ben | Mary |
| 4. a baseball cap | Dan | Ben | Steve |

Fred Tina. That's a nice picture.

Tina Thanks, Fred. This is my family. The picture is from my brother's wedding.

Fred So, he's the guy in the black suit?

Tina Right. My brother's name is Dan.

Fred What's his wife's name?

Tina Sue.

Fred So, who are these other people?

Tina These are my parents. My dad's name is John and my mother's is Brenda.

Fred And I bet these are Sue's parents.

Tina That's right. This is Ben and this is Mary.

Fred Where are they from?

Tina Ben's family is from Ohio. Mary's family is from Chicago.

Fred Who is this guy? Is he wearing a cap to a wedding?

Tina That's my youngest brother. Steve's baseball cap is in all of our family pictures.

Fred Why? Does it have special meaning to him?

Tina His college's name is on it. Maybe he's really proud of that.

4 Check your understanding

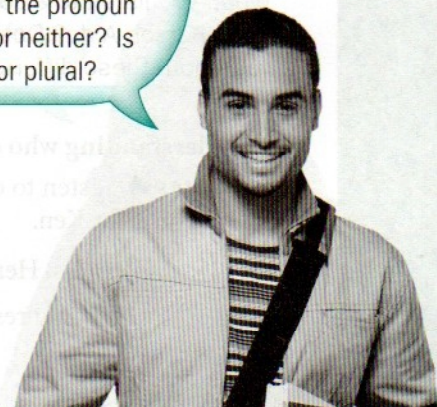
AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation in Exercise 3 again. Write *T* for true or *F* for false.

1. ___ Tina just got married.
2. ___ Fred's brother is in the picture.
3. ___ Tina's mother was at the wedding.
4. ___ Tina has more than one brother.

5 Skills in review

Look at Exercise 12 on page 9 of the Workbook. Now look at the conversation between Mark and Jenny. In the conversation, find words where 's = possession.

To answer a pronoun question on a test, look for nouns that match the pronoun. Is the pronoun male, female, or neither? Is it singular or plural?



Unit 3 | Regular activities

Present simple tense for regular activities

Present simple verbs show the things people usually do. For example, "I write reports" means "I often or usually write reports." Some test questions are about things people usually do in their jobs, for fun, etc.

1 Understanding what people usually do

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation. What do these workers usually do? Check (✓) every statement that is true.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Waiters bring food. | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Hall attendants wash dishes. |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Ken cooks food. | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Hall attendants keep people safe. |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Dining hall workers clear tables. | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Hall monitors stop fights. |

Ms. Henner Hi, Ken. My assistant Janet gives me interesting job applications. She gave me yours.

Ken Thanks, Ms. Henner. I'd like to work here at Wilson Hall.

Ms. Henner We have some jobs open. What job experience do you have?

Ken Now, I'm a waiter at a restaurant. I serve food to customers. I also help wash dishes.

Ms. Henner We need workers in our dining hall. They clear tables and wash dishes.

Ken Actually, Ms. Henner, I'd like to try a different job.

Ms. Henner Okay. We need hall attendants, too.

Ken What do hall attendants do?

Ms. Henner They keep the hall safe. Sometimes they keep dangerous people away from the dorm.

Ken That sounds interesting.

Ms. Henner Also, sometimes they stop fights between students.

Ken I can do that.

Ms. Henner Janet supervises our attendants. She says stopping fights can be hard. Do you have experience doing that?

Ken In high school, I was a hall monitor.

Ms. Henner What does that mean?

Ken A hall monitor keeps the halls quiet. Sometimes a monitor stops fights.

Ms. Henner That sounds great. When can you start?

Ken My restaurant work ends on August 15.

Ms. Henner Good. See Janet. She helps new employees.

Ken Thanks a lot, Ms. Henner.

Identifying the subject of an action

When you listen to a conversation, listen for differences between people. What does Person A do? Does Person B do different things? Test questions may ask you about these differences.

2 Understanding who does an action

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation again. Which person does it? Write *J* for Janet or *K* for Ken.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. ____ gives Ms. Henner job applications | 3. ____ supervises hall attendants |
| 2. ____ works in a restaurant | 4. ____ wants a hall attendant job |

3 Who does each job?

Read the article. Who does each job? Write the names in the chart.

Job	Who does it
1. controlling a plane during the flight	
2. making sure customers can get tickets online	
3. checking tickets as people get on the plane	
4. helping people find places for their bags	

Career Choices in the Air

Most air travelers know about a pilot's work. The pilot controls the airplane. But many other people also help make your flight safe and comfortable. Airline companies offer many careers.

Several people help customers get tickets. A very important job in airlines is the Web Manager. This person makes sure that the company's website is working well. Can customers find flights, make their reservations online, and get e-tickets? Fifteen years ago, airlines did not need good websites. Now, most airline customers book their flights online.

Airlines also have gate agents. They work in airports, where customers get on the plane. They solve last-minute problems. They also call

passengers to the plane and check each ticket. On the plane, an air traveler sees flight attendants. They help people to their seats and find places for the bags people have carried onto the plane. A flight attendant tells travelers about safety during the flight. Later, the flight attendants offer drinks, and sometimes food, to the travelers.

During the flight, the pilot is helped by a co-pilot. The co-pilot checks important aspects of the flight—speed, height, direction, and so on. The co-pilot also helps the pilot communicate with controllers on the ground.

For more information on an airline career, try going to an airline's website. Most have a "careers" section.

4 Check your understanding

Read the article again. Circle the best word or phrase in each sentence.

1. A (Web Manager / pilot) makes sure the website is working well.
2. (Gate agents / Flight attendants) work on the airplane.
3. (Flight attendants / co-pilots) offer drinks to customers.
4. The (co-pilot / flight attendant) helps the pilot communicate with controllers.

5 Skills in review

Look at the yes/no questions in Section 8 on page 15 of the Workbook. Write your own yes/no questions about people who work for an airline. For example, a question could be, "Do Web Managers help people get tickets?" Write answers to your questions.

Some listening tests let you take notes. Try dividing your notepaper into one part for each speaker. This will help you remember facts about each speaker.



Unit 4 | Favorites

Positive and negative verbs

Some statements have *positive* verbs, and others have *negative* verbs. Look for these differences in reading. Especially look for *not* or *n't*, which are part of negative verbs. Many test questions ask about positive and negative verbs.

1 Understanding positive and negative verbs

Read the e-mails. Circle the correct verb in these sentences.

1. Kari (has / doesn't have) a new job.
2. Kari (can / cannot) visit Margaret.
3. Margaret (bought / did not buy) a new piano.
4. Margaret (drives / does not drive) her mother to the doctor.

To:	Margaret Stone
From:	Kari Allen
Date:	May 12
Subject:	my visit

Hi Margaret,

Sorry I haven't e-mailed in a while. I got a new job, so I've been busy. I am now a manager at a pet store in Brookwood Mall. We have mostly small pets like birds and hamsters. We have some cats, too. They're my favorite and especially beautiful! I like this job, but I have bad news. Unfortunately, I can't visit you at the end of the month. I was really looking forward to it, but I have to work. Please don't be mad at me! I asked for the time off but couldn't get it.

To:	Kari Allen
From:	Margaret Stone
Date:	May 13
Subject:	your visit

Hi Kari,

Congratulations on the new job! About the visit: that's too bad. I was looking forward to it, too. You're my best friend! You know how pianos are my favorite instrument? I bought a new piano, and I want you to see it—and hear it. It's great. Unfortunately, I can't visit you either. As you know, my mom broke her leg and I have to take care of her. She can't drive right now, so I have to take her shopping, take her to the doctor, and so on. But the doctor says she can drive next month. Maybe we can get together then?

Describing favorites

Writing or speaking tests may ask for information about something you like very much—your favorite movie, your favorite sport, etc. Listen to other people talk about their favorites. Learn important vocabulary like *most of all*, *best*, *especially*, etc.

2 My favorite things

Read the e-mails again. Write an answer to each question.

1. What are Kari's favorite pets? _____
2. Who is Margaret's favorite friend? _____
3. What is Margaret's favorite musical instrument? _____

3 Listening for favorites

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the interview. Fill in Tom and Dana's favorites.

Tom's favorites Sports: _____ Movies: _____
Cooking: _____

Dana's favorites Sports: _____ Movies: _____
Cooking: _____

Interviewer I'm here with Tom Coleman of Coleman Computers and Dana Hill of Best Communications. Hi, Tom. Hi, Dana.

Tom Hi. Thanks for inviting me.

Dana Hi. Glad to be here.

Interviewer You're busy people. Do you ever get time for fun?

Tom Sure. I work hard, but I also play hard.

Dana You've got to have fun!

Interviewer What do you like to do?

Tom My favorite sport is biking. I love the exercise. Most days, I bike to work.

Dana Biking's good, but my favorite is skiing.

Interviewer How about movies, DVDs, that kind of thing?

Dana My family and I have a movie night every week. Mysteries are the best! I love guessing the ending.

Tom I love movies, too! For me it's action. Give me movies with lots of excitement.

Interviewer Well, that's interesting.

Tom Let me add another thing. I like to cook. It lets me be creative.

Interviewer What do you usually cook?

Tom Mostly Italian food.

Dana I cook for fun, too. I'm really interested in Indian food.

Interviewer Well, that's great! Thanks to you both for your time.

Dana Thank you. It was lots of fun.

Tom Bye.

4 Check your understanding

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the interview again. Write *T* for true or *F* for false.

1. ____ Tom often rides his bike to work.
2. ____ Dana doesn't watch many movies.
3. ____ Both Tom and Dana think cooking is fun.

In a speaking test, if someone asks about your favorite thing, give reasons. Don't just say, "it's my favorite." This helps the reader or listener understand you. Better understanding leads to better scores.

5 Skills in review

Look at Exercise 6 on page 19 of the Workbook. Make your own sentences about what you like to do or don't like to do. Use *always*, *never*, *sometimes*, *usually*, and *often*.



Unit 5 | Describing places

There is/there are in descriptions of places

Reading or listening questions sometimes ask you what is in a place. Use *there is* and *there are* to talk about where something is. Use *is* with singular things. Use *are* with plural things.

1 Welcome to Camptown College

Read the information about the college. Fill in the blanks with *there is* or *there are*.

- _____ a beautiful campus at Camptown.
- At Camptown, _____ 11 varsity sports for women.
- _____ no part-time teachers at Camptown.
- In the library, _____ an area for quiet study.

Internet Search

Address <http://www.camptowncollege.com>

Welcome to Camptown College

There is a great college waiting for you in Florida: Camptown. Our campus is beautiful. There are four lakes on the campus. There is also some great shopping 40 miles away in Orlando. There are many parks and tourist attractions near campus as well.

Teachers

Camptown teachers are interested in every student. Our classes are small. There is one teacher for every 13 students. Every teacher works full time and is always available to help.

have recreational teams in soccer, basketball, and even rugby.

Library

Camptown's new library is the largest in the southeastern U.S. One part of the building has four floors of quiet study. Another has special rooms for group study. A room in our main lobby is full of books by Camptown teachers. Camptown students can also access more than 500 online databases for free.

Athletics

There are 11 varsity sports for women and 10 for men. Our women's basketball team won the national championship in 2008 and 2009. Some students like to play just for fun. For them, we

2 Understanding descriptions of places

Read the article again. Circle the letter of the phrase that is NOT true.

1. The campus . . .	a. has four lakes. b. is in Orlando. c. is in Florida.
2. Campus sports include . . .	a. soccer. b. national basketball champions. c. mostly men's teams.
3. The library has . . .	a. 500 books. b. more than one wing. c. a special room for books by teachers.

Prepositions of location

Prepositions like *on*, *in*, or *next to* help describe exactly where something is. Detail questions on English language tests often ask about this. Look for the prepositions as you listen or read.

3 Prepositions showing where something is

AUDIO FILE 🎧 Listen to or read the lecture. Circle the correct preposition.

1. Most buildings in Petra are carved *in* / *behind* solid rock.
2. Tall pillars stand *next to* / *under* the fake roofs.
3. A small river goes *in front of* / *through* the area near Petra.

Lecture: The Lost City of Petra

Today I'd like to talk about a marvelous old city called Petra. It is in western Jordan. Visitors to Petra travel through very dry land. The mountains of the area are rocky, with no trees. Most people travel along and wonder, "How could anyone live here?" Then, suddenly, they come to a deep crack in the rocks. They can look over the edge, and . . . wow! There is a beautiful ancient city below them. It is cut out of stone.

Almost all the buildings of Petra are cut into high rock walls. The rooms inside have smooth floors and pictures on the walls. The outsides of the buildings look like ancient Greek temples or other

important buildings. The outlines of fake roofs are cut into the rock. Tall pillars under them hold these "roofs" up.

Petra was made by a people known as the Nabateans. They were not Greeks, but they had a lot of contact with Greeks. That's why their buildings used the Greek style. These people made most of Petra's buildings in about 100 BCE. Why did they build here? Well, the deep cracks gave the Nabateans shade. Much of the day, the desert sun was behind the rock walls. Also, for part of the year, a small river runs through the area. The Nabateans could collect water to use all year.

4 Check your understanding

AUDIO FILE 🎧 Listen to or read the lecture again. Write the correct preposition in each blank.

1. Petra is _____ the western part of Jordan.
2. Visitors look into a deep crack in the rock. _____ them there is a beautiful city.
3. The Nabateans got shade because the sun was often _____ the rock walls.

5 Skills in review

Look at the map on page 25 of the Workbook. Write sentences using *there is/there are* and prepositions to describe the town shown on the map.

Test questions often ask about **facts**. First, find the key words in the question. Then, look quickly for the key words in the reading. The answer is usually near the key words.



Unit 6 | Abilities and forms of can

Abilities

Abilities are things you can do. *I can walk to school* means "I have the ability to walk to school." Some ability words are *can* and *could*. Reading and listening tests sometimes ask about abilities. Who can do something? What can he or she do?

1 Talking about abilities

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the telephone conversation. What can the speakers do? Check (✓) each true statement.

1. ☐ Mark can help Jenny move things.
2. ☐ Jenny can't drive a pickup truck.
3. ☐ Jenny can understand her landlord's notes.
4. ☐ Jenny can't call Mark later.

Mark Hello?

Jenny Hi, Mark?

Mark Hi, Jenny. What's up?

Jenny Not much. I'm just calling to say hello and... well... to ask something. Can you help me with something?

Mark I'll try. What do you need?

Jenny Well, I'm moving into a new apartment and I need help moving some heavy things.

Mark OK. I can get a couple of guys to help.

Jenny Can you? That would be great.

Mark Sure. Do you have a truck or something?

Jenny Yeah. I can get my dad's pickup truck. It should be big enough.

Mark Good. Can you drive it OK?

Jenny Of course I can! You think I can't drive a pickup truck?

Mark No, no... That's not it. Never mind. Sorry.

Jenny That's OK. One other thing... I can't understand some things at the apartment, like the heating and air-conditioning....

Mark Didn't your landlord leave notes about that?

Jenny Yeah, but a lot of it is in Spanish. I can't speak Spanish. But you can, right?

Mark Yeah, I can probably read the directions.

Jenny Good. Can you meet me at the apartment tomorrow after work?

Mark Sure. Where is it?

Jenny It's at... Oh, sorry. I have another call coming in from my mom. Can I call you back and give you the address?

Mark No problem. You can reach me here until about 9:00.

2 Timed speaking practice

Some speaking tests ask you to talk for a minute about something. Practice speaking quickly. Answer each question in 60 seconds or less. Use a watch to time yourself.

1. Why did Jenny call Mark?
2. Talk about a time when you needed help from someone.
3. Mark can help Jenny because he speaks Spanish. Have you ever used your language ability to help someone?

Different forms of can

Can is present; could is past. The negative forms are can't and couldn't. On tests, you must often understand when an action happened and who was—or wasn't—able to do it.

3 Practicing forms of can

Read the article. Circle the correct word in each statement.

1. Light from the sun (can / can't) push space sails.
2. Scientists (can / could) build space sails long ago.
3. In 2005, a rocket (could / couldn't) put a space sail into space.
4. Now, space scientists (can't / couldn't) easily get money from governments.

Space Sailing

Someday, people from Earth may go sailing in space. This is not just a dream. Scientists can already build large ships with space sails. The sails are made of thin, very light cloth. They catch light from the sun. The energy from this light can push the vehicles along. Regular space ships carry a lot of fuel. They can't travel very far because the fuel is so heavy. Space sailing can solve this problem. Their only fuel is light.

Space sailing is not new. Scientists from Russia and the United States built space sails long ago. They tried to shoot a space-sail vehicle into space in 2005 but failed. Their rocket couldn't fly high enough. The vehicle fell back to Earth.

A big problem for space sailing is money. In earlier times, governments were excited about space travel. Space programs could get government money. Now, there is not as much money for things like space sailing. There are other problems, too. Over time, a space-sailing ship can get too far from the sun. It will lose light and stop. Scientists can solve this problem, but only with a lot of effort. They can put lasers near faraway planets like Neptune. There, light from the lasers can keep the space sails going. However, the faraway lasers cost a lot of money—even more than space sails.

4 Check your understanding

Read the article again. Circle the correct answer.

1. In the 2005 space shot, what failed?
a. a space sail b. a rocket
2. Who gave money for space sails?
a. companies b. governments
3. What can push space sails that are far from the sun?
a. laser light b. sunlight

5 Skills in review

Look at Exercise 1 on page 26 of the Workbook. Now look at the conversation between Mark and Jenny in Exercise 1 above. Write sentences about Mark and Jenny like those in Exercise 1 on page 26.

The word **can** is hard for many people to hear. Practice hearing it in everyday conversations. Practice saying it in full sentences, like *I can sing* or *Ships can sail*.



Unit 7 | Dates and time expressions

Time expressions 1: yesterday, today, tomorrow, etc.

Words like *yesterday*, *today*, and *tomorrow* tell you when something happens. Some reading questions ask about when something happens. Look for these words. They might lead you to the answer.

1 Using time expressions

Read the article about the museum. Show time order from the past to the future. Write numbers from 1 (earliest) to 4 (latest).

- Getting a big gift from Fred Norman
- Being named the Middle State Museum
- Getting a part of the Berlin Wall
- Opening a science and technology section

Museum Gets Big Gift

The Smith Museum in Daytown got a big gift yesterday. Fred Norman, a rich businessman, gave \$15.2 million to the museum. This gift is going to help the museum build a new section for science and technology. The new section will open two years from now.

"This is a major gift," said Ben Thomas, the museum's president. "We are ready to start building tomorrow." The new section is going to show some of the greatest inventions of the modern world. "We are going to show important objects like early DVD players and video games. People of all ages find these things interesting."

The Smith Museum has many special sections. The newest one is a modern history exhibit. It includes a brick taken from the Berlin Wall and a copy of the first Harry Potter book signed by author J. K. Rowling. The science and technology section is going to be the largest in the state.

The Smith Museum started as the Middle State Museum. Thirty years later, it got its new name and moved to a building in downtown Daytown. It earns some of its money by selling tickets to its special shows. However, it gets most of its money from the city of Daytown and from rich supporters. The gift from Norman is the largest one ever received by the museum.

2 Check your understanding

Read the article again. Circle the letter of the best answer.

- Fred Norman is... a. a rich person b. the museum's president
- The museum gets most of its money from... a. the city b. selling tickets
- J. K. Rowling... a. writes books b. invents things

Dates in listening passages

A date is a day when something happened. The name of a date usually includes a month and a number. Some ways of saying the date July 3 are: (1) "July third," (2) "the third of July."

3 Understanding how speakers say dates

AUDIO FILE 🎧 Listen to or read the lecture. Circle the correct date.

1. When did the wind turbine start working?
a. August 1 b. September 10
2. When is the new bike path going to open?
a. September 12 b. September 10
3. When did the Johnson Building let people visit the garden on its roof?
a. July 8 b. July 4

Jenny I don't think our town does enough to protect nature.

Mark What about our wind turbine? It makes electricity from wind power.

Jenny I haven't seen that.

Mark Well, they just put it up at the college. It started working on August first.

Jenny That's good. And we do have nice bike paths.

Mark And a new one is going to open on the tenth of September.

Jenny I thought it was September twelfth.

Mark Uh . . . no. That's a Monday. They're going to open it on a Saturday. For the weekend.

Jenny OK, but we should also do more.

Mark We have a green building—you know, one that helps keep the environment safe.

Jenny We do?

Mark Sure. The Johnson Building.

Jenny Now I remember. They put a garden on the roof. I think it was in two thousand eight.

Mark Yeah. They let people visit it on the fourth of July.

Jenny OK. I was unfair. We do help nature in some ways.

Mark And different people do different things.

Jenny Yeah. I recycle newspapers. I never throw them in the garbage.

Mark Me, too. I started doing that . . . well, I can't remember when.

Jenny I think they started picking up recycled things about ten years ago.

Mark Well, then I was just a little kid. I started later than that!

Jenny I mean, maybe your family started doing it then.

Mark Yeah, you're right. I think we did.

4 Check your understanding

AUDIO FILE 🎧 Listen to or read the lecture again. Write *T* for true or *F* for false.

1. ____ A wind turbine produces electricity.
2. ____ The green building has a garden on its roof.
3. ____ Mark and Jenny both recycle newspapers.

5 Skills in review

Look at Exercise 6 on page 31 of the Workbook. Make questions and answers like these for the article about the museum in Exercise 1 or the conversation about protecting nature in Exercise 3 above.

In listening tests, it is important to tell the difference between years and dates. For help, listen for prepositions. Before the number for a date, you often hear **on**. Before a year, you often hear **in**.



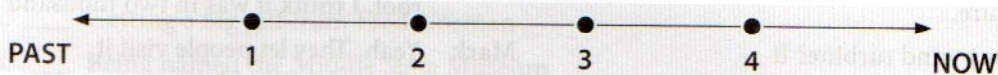
Unit 8 | Years and more time expressions

Time expressions 2: *earlier, before, specific years*

Unit 7 was about some words that show time. Some more words like this are *earlier, before*, and the names of years. Look for these words when answering time questions about a reading or listening passage.

1 Using expressions to understand time

Read the article. The line shows times from the past to now. When did each thing happen? Write the number next to the event.



- ___ Black-and-white TVs stop using non-electric parts.
- ___ Most homes in the U.S. have a TV.
- ___ Philo Farnsworth invents his TV.
- ___ Scientists first send pictures over electric wires.

The First TV

Many people think Philo Farnsworth invented the first TV. This is not exactly true. Many people helped invent TV. Farnsworth made his TV in 1927. Many other inventions came earlier and later.

Even in the 1860s and 1870s, scientists sent pictures over electric wires. Famous inventors like Thomas Edison and Alexander Graham Bell worked on TV in the 1880s. They looked for ways to send sound and pictures together. The name "television" was first used at the Paris World's Fair in 1900.

In the early days, some televisions were not all electric. Some used moving wheels. By the early 1920s, this changed. All black-and-white TVs (without color pictures) used only electric parts. Vladimir Zworkin, a Russian living in the United States, invented many of these new parts. He and

Farnsworth worked in different places. They did not know each other. They did not know about each other's work. Actually, they both invented modern, all-electric TVs at the same time without knowing it.

TVs became more common in the early 1930s. In many places, like England (1930) and Mexico (1935), the first TV broadcasts came from the government. In the U.S., a university sent out the first shows (1933). Through the 1940s and 1950s, private TV companies grew in the U.S. The government made rules to control the companies, but TV shows did not come from the government. By 1960, most homes in the United States had at least one TV. Many shows were still in black and white. By the late 1960s this changed. Most shows were in color.

Years in listening passages

The number of a year is usually said in two parts: (1) the first two numbers and (2) the second two. For example, 1994 is said "nineteen ninety-four."


Sometimes, a year is named only by its second two numbers: 1994 might be called "ninety-four."

2 How to say the names of years

Here are some years from the article. Say each year. Use the correct pattern.

- a. 1927 b. 1935 c. 1960

3 Understanding years in speech

AUDIO FILE  Read or listen to the conversation. The years are not written in numbers. They are written in full words. Write the year next to each event. Two of the years will not be used.

Years	Events
1979	1. _____ Megan's parents got married.
1984	2. _____ Megan's parents became neighbors.
1985	3. _____ Megan was born.
1986	4. _____ Megan's parents graduated from college.
1990	
1993	

Jason Hi, Megan. Hey, nice dress! What's going on?

Megan Thanks, Jason. It's my mom and dad's anniversary. We're going out to dinner.

Jason That's nice. How long have they been married?

Megan Like, forever! They got married in nineteen ninety.

Jason Well, that's not as long as my parents. Nineteen eighty-six for them.

Megan Yeah. A long time. It's kind of cool about my parents. They were actually friends as kids.

Jason Neighbors? Like us?

Megan Well, at first they just went to school together, in the seventies.

Jason Elementary school? Like when they were ten or eleven?

Megan Right. Then my mom's family moved next door to my dad's in, uh, nineteen seventy-nine.

Jason So they fell in love as teenagers?

Megan Not at first, no. They were just friends. Then they both went away to college—but to the same place!

Jason That's weird. So they're in another town, and they don't know anyone else and...

Megan So they became closer and, well, you know.

Jason So they graduated in like, eighty-four or eighty-five.

Megan Eighty-five.

Jason You must have been born soon after that.

Megan Yeah, not long. I was born in nineteen ninety-three. January.

Jason So you're younger than me. About two years younger, in fact. I guess I never knew that.

Megan You were born in ninety-one? Oh. That's interesting.

4 Check your understanding

Read the conversation again. Write *T* for true or *F* for false.

1. _____ Megan's parents got married four years after Jason's.
2. _____ Megan is older than Jason.
3. _____ Megan's parents went to college together.
4. _____ Megan and Jason are neighbors.

In order to understand time order in a listening test, take notes if the test lets you. In your notes, show how one event follows another. Maybe put years in order. Maybe use arrows or timelines.

5 Skills in review

Look at Exercise 6 on page 36 of the Workbook. Choose five events from the TV article in Exercise 1 or the conversation in Exercise 3 above. Write statements using *ago*.



Unit 9 | Positive or negative feelings

Saying how you feel

Some words and phrases show positive or negative feelings about something. For example, *too soft* and *bad* are negative. *Delicious* and *favorite* are positive. Many tests ask about feelings.

1 Understanding positive or negative feelings

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation. Mark each statement as *P* (positive) or *N* (negative).

1. ____ This lettuce looks old.
2. ____ They come from too far away.
3. ____ I want some nice hot peppers with it.
4. ____ There's nothing wrong with red meat.

Susan This is a really good buffet, Philip. This pasta looks great. Just like in Italy.

Philip Maybe, Susan, but look at this salad bar. This lettuce looks old.

Susan Yeah, that's a problem with a lot of fruits and vegetables. They come from too far away.

Philip Yeah. They get soft when they're transported.

Susan Or some kinds of fruit are too firm. Like these tomatoes. They're almost hard!

Philip I know. Farmers grow kinds that can travel without getting soft, but those kinds don't have any taste.

Susan Strawberries can be like that, too. Too hard and tasteless.

Philip But anyway, your chicken pasta looks great.

Susan Yeah. The pasta is OK, but the chicken is kind of boring. I want some nice hot peppers with it.

Philip Peppers? With chicken pasta? You must be joking.

Susan Hey, I like peppers. With any food.

Philip You're crazy. I don't like hot peppers at all. Too spicy.

Susan So what are you going to have?

Philip You're going to think this is gross, but I'm going to have a burger.

Susan Red meat? That's really bad for you.

Philip There's nothing wrong with red meat. It's healthy.

Susan No, it's not. All that fat is going to give you heart problems later.

Philip I'll take that chance. I like it.

Susan What about dessert? Want some ice cream?

Philip Dessert? Ice cream? Talk about too much fat! That stuff is terrible.

Susan Well, you have your favorites, and I have mine.

Philip That's true. *Bon appetit!*

2 Understanding how people feel about things

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation again. Check (✓) the things Susan and Philip have positive feelings about. Write X next to the things they have negative feelings about.

	Susan	Philip
1. the fruit and vegetables		
2. the chicken pasta		
3. hot peppers		
4. red meat		

Classifying things

You classify things by putting them into groups. Recognizing the groups is important in understanding a reading or listening passage. You might have to put things into groups on a test.

3 Putting things into groups

Read the article about diets. Circle the word that does NOT belong in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Things that give you vitamin C | oranges | potatoes | white bread |
| 2. Things with a lot of carbohydrates | spinach | pasta | rice |
| 3. Things with good fat | olive oil | bacon | fish |
| 4. Things that give you fiber | pears | celery | eggs |

To Your Health: A Good Diet

A well-known saying is, "You are what you eat." It's important to eat the right foods to give your body the vitamins, fats, and other things it needs.

Vitamin C is extremely important. It helps you fight colds and heal quickly if you have a cut or bruise. It also helps make bones and muscles strong. Everyone knows that fruits like oranges and apples have vitamin C. So do peppers, broccoli, lettuce, and even potatoes.

Your body also needs carbohydrates for energy. Before a long race, many runners eat a lot of pasta, whole-wheat bread, or brown rice to get energy. These carbohydrates can be good, but other foods contain carbohydrates that don't give much useful energy and can make you fat. Cakes and other

sweet things, bread made from white flour, and white rice are some of those foods.

Surprisingly, we all need fats, and some fats are good. Fatty meat like bacon and some kinds of oil can be bad for you. They can keep your heart from doing its best. But other fats in foods like fish, olive oil, some nuts, and soybeans are actually good.

Finally, we all need fiber. Celery, spinach, whole wheat, and crispy fruits like pears and apples have a lot of fiber. Foods like cheese or eggs do not. Fiber is like rough little pieces of food. They help your body break apart the other foods you eat. Without enough fiber, your stomach may feel too full or upset.

4 Check your understanding

Read the article again. Write *T* for true or *F* for false.

1. ____ Many runners eat cakes before a race to get energy.
2. ____ Potatoes contain vitamin C.
3. ____ Your body will be healthier if you eat no fats.

There are many ways to identify different groups of details. Sometimes each paragraph is about one group. Also, look at the question. Does it contain the names of any groups? Look for these group names in the reading.

5 Skills in review

Look at the shopping list on page 64 of the Student Book. Make another shopping list so you can get all the good things mentioned in the reading in Exercise 3.



Unit 10 | Inferences and word combinations

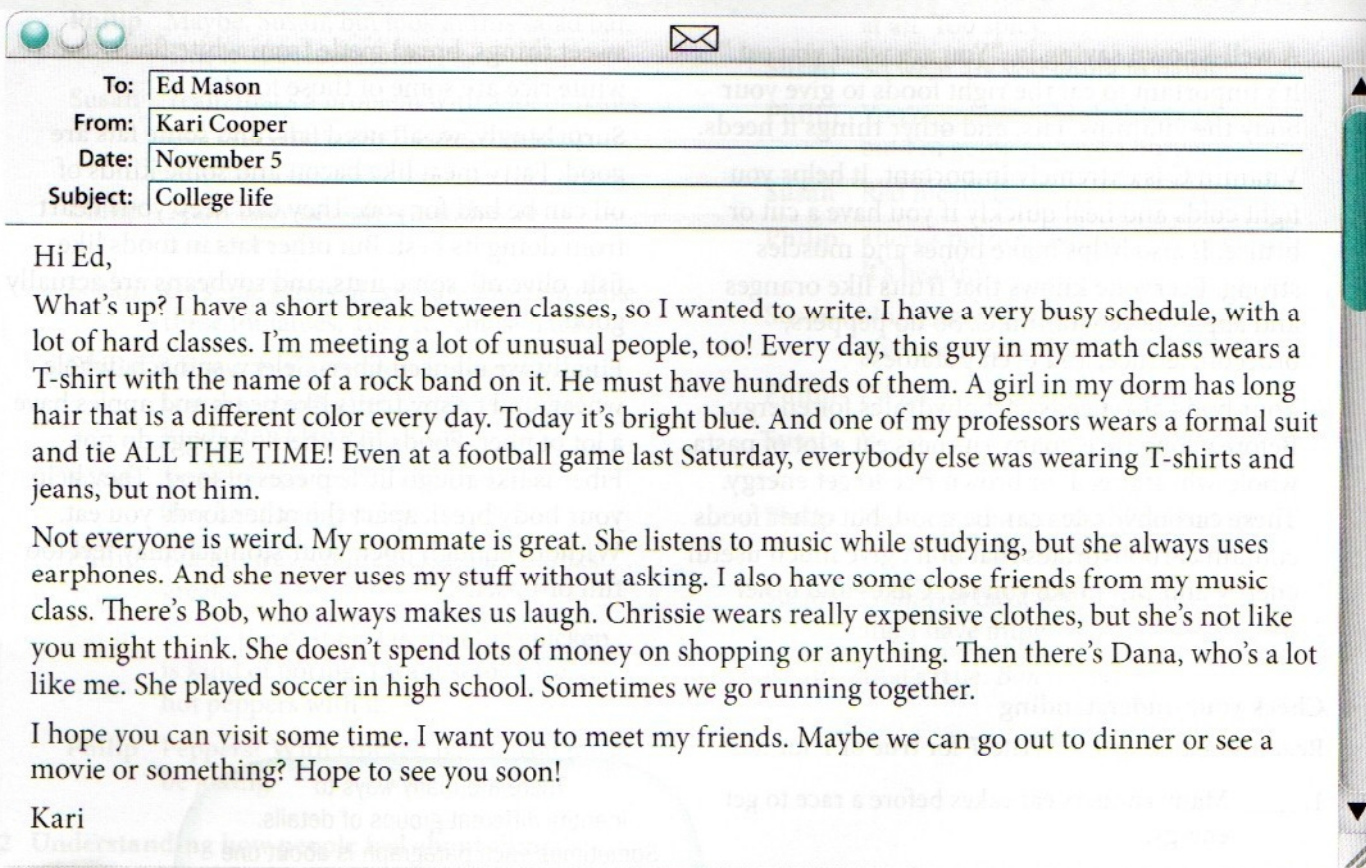
Making inferences about people

Writers and speakers often communicate things without saying them directly. When you guess about the writer's or speaker's meaning, you make an *inference*. Inferences come from many things, including word clues, personal experiences, and logic.

1 What is an inference?

Read the e-mail. Make inferences. Circle the best word or phrase.

1. The guy from Kari's math class likes (math / cowboys / rock music).
2. Kari's roommate (cares about / doesn't like / is smarter than) other people.
3. Kari is interested in (sports / jokes / money).



To: Ed Mason
From: Kari Cooper
Date: November 5
Subject: College life

Hi Ed,

What's up? I have a short break between classes, so I wanted to write. I have a very busy schedule, with a lot of hard classes. I'm meeting a lot of unusual people, too! Every day, this guy in my math class wears a T-shirt with the name of a rock band on it. He must have hundreds of them. A girl in my dorm has long hair that is a different color every day. Today it's bright blue. And one of my professors wears a formal suit and tie ALL THE TIME! Even at a football game last Saturday, everybody else was wearing T-shirts and jeans, but not him.

Not everyone is weird. My roommate is great. She listens to music while studying, but she always uses earphones. And she never uses my stuff without asking. I also have some close friends from my music class. There's Bob, who always makes us laugh. Chrissie wears really expensive clothes, but she's not like you might think. She doesn't spend lots of money on shopping or anything. Then there's Dana, who's a lot like me. She played soccer in high school. Sometimes we go running together.

I hope you can visit some time. I want you to meet my friends. Maybe we can go out to dinner or see a movie or something? Hope to see you soon!

Kari

Combinations with adjectives and nouns

Some adjectives often go with certain nouns. For example, *cloudy* often goes with *day* or *sky*. Test questions might ask you to match adjectives with nouns or to understand descriptions that use adjectives.

2 Adjectives that go with nouns

Read the e-mail again. Complete each sentence with an adjective from the list.

expensive

close

formal

long

- I have some _____ friends at school.
- Chrissie wears _____ clothes.
- She has _____ blue hair.
- The professor wears _____ clothes, including a suit and tie.

3 Choosing the best adjective

AUDIO FILE 🎧 Listen to or read the interview. Match each adjective to a noun. Write the letter of the adjective.

Nouns	Adjectives
1. ____ advice	a. late
2. ____ career	b. soft
3. ____ night	c. successful
4. ____ voice	d. wise

Interviewer Hello. Today I'm talking with the popular singer Penny Jones. Welcome, Penny.

Penny Thanks.

Interviewer You've had a successful career in music. How did you do it?

Penny Well, first of all, hard work.

Interviewer What do you mean?

Penny Being a musician is more than bright lights and big crowds.

Interviewer So you mean you have to study hard at music school?

Penny Not just that. Practice. That means a lot of late nights.

Interviewer Were your parents musicians? Did you grow up with music?

Penny My family is very close. My dad had some wise advice, "Do it while you're young."

Interviewer And that means...

Penny Well, if you have a strong desire to do something, don't wait.

Interviewer Did you follow his advice?

Penny I first sang as a little girl. My voice was so soft, no one could hear me. I needed professional help!

Interviewer And you got it?

Penny Yes. I went to the Stone Music School. My teachers were very strict. They helped me grow.

4 Check your understanding

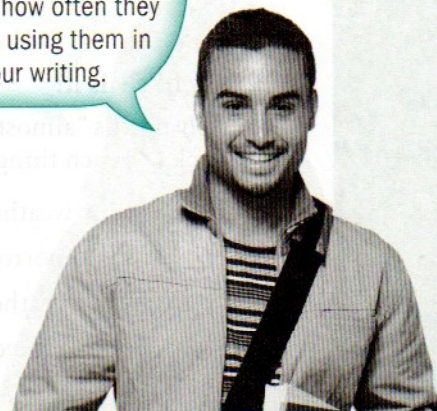
AUDIO FILE 🎧 Listen to or read the interview again. Circle the best answer to each question.

- What kind of work does Penny do?
a. singing b. teaching c. playing piano
- Who told Penny to start singing early?
a. a teacher b. a musician c. her father
- At first, Penny was too ____.
a. quiet b. tired c. strict

5 Skills in review

Look at the pictures in Exercise 5 on page 46 of the Workbook. What inferences can you make about Alice, George, and Manuel?

Pay attention to adjectives that appear with nouns in newspapers, magazines, and books. Make a list of these pairs and see how often they appear in your readings. Try using them in conversation and in your writing.



Unit 11 | Making predictions

Predictions: what, when, how likely?

A prediction is a guess about the future. To answer test questions about predictions, you need to understand many things: What is going to happen? When is it going to happen? How likely is it to happen?

1 Understanding predictions about the weather

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the weather report. Fill in each blank with the best word or phrase.

cooler

drier

warmer

wetter

1. Tonight is probably going to be _____ than tomorrow night.
2. Tomorrow is probably going to be _____ than today.
3. Monday is probably going to be _____ than Tuesday.
4. Tuesday is probably going to be _____ than Monday.

Weather Report

Good morning. FM 103.9 weather here. We have a great day ahead of us today. It is going to be sunny and warm all day. After yesterday's rain, we all need some sun, and we are going to get it today for sure. Not a cloud in the sky right now here in the city, and it's going to stay that way all day. High temperatures today are going to be in the low 70s—a perfect day to get out there and take a walk, ride your bike, whatever.

Tonight is also going to be clear, but a little bit cool. Temperatures are going to get down into the low 50s. So you need a jacket if you go out tonight. Tomorrow morning is going to be nice and sunny, too, but look for some clouds during the afternoon. There is a very small chance of a little light rain tomorrow afternoon, but I don't think most of us are going to get any. Those clouds are

going to make us a little cooler than today. High temperatures tomorrow are going to be only in the upper 60s.

Then tomorrow night the rain moves in. I'm almost 100 percent sure about that rain. Some places in the city could get a lot of rain tomorrow night—maybe an inch. The rain is going to continue into Monday, again almost a 100 percent chance. Looking ahead to Tuesday, we are going to dry out—maybe a little bit of rain in the morning, but not a strong chance. I think Tuesday is going to be mostly sunny. Look for temperatures Monday and Tuesday in the upper 60s. After that, our next chance of rain might come next weekend. But that's far in the future. We can't be sure. Keep listening to our weather forecasts here on FM 103.9 for updates.

2 How likely is it?

Likely means "almost sure to happen." Listen to or read the weather report again. Check (✓) each thing that is likely to happen.

1. _____ sunny weather today
2. _____ rain tomorrow night
3. _____ sunny weather Monday
4. _____ rain next weekend

Predicting who is going to act

In some predictions, different people are going to do different things. You have to understand who is going to act. A test question may ask you to match a future action with a person.

3 Identifying who is going to do something

Read the program for a graduation ceremony. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. The college president is going to (start / end) the ceremony.
2. The top student is going to (present degrees / give a speech).
3. Parents are going to (have coffee / sing the college song).

Landon College Graduation

Time	Event	Presenter
9:00	Welcome to Guests	Prof. Mary Tate, President, Landon College
9:15	School Song	College Band / All Faculty, Students
9:30	Goodbye Speech	James Cole, Valedictorian (top student)
9:45	Guest Speech	Governor Kevin Jones
10:00	Presentation of Degrees to Graduating Students	Prof. Mary Tate
10:20	Senior Class Song	College Band / Bob Haley (singer)
10:25	End of Ceremony	Dr. Len Gordon, Dean, History Department
10:30–11:30	Coffee and Cake	Parents, Graduates, and College Faculty

4 Check your understanding

Read the program again. Write an answer on each line.

1. Who is going to play two songs?

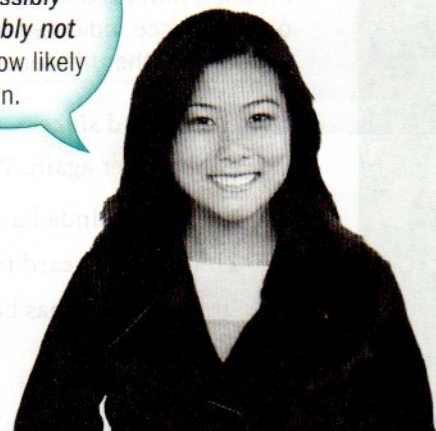
2. How many speeches are going to be given by a student?

3. Which event is going to include a speech by a dean?

Listen or read to find words or phrases like **sure** (very likely), **probably** (likely), **possibly** (a little bit likely), and **probably not** (unlikely). They can tell you how likely something is to happen.

5 Skills in review

Look at Exercise 2 on page 50 of the Workbook. Make sentences using *going to* about the Landon College graduation ceremony in Exercise 3 above. Mention these people: Mary Tate, James Cole, Len Gordon, and Kevin Jones.



Unit 12 | Present perfect and time phrases

Present perfect verbs for actions that still continue

A *present perfect* verb often shows that an action started in the past and still continues. A *simple past* verb is for an action only in the past. Test questions often ask about this difference.

1 Noticing present perfect verbs

Read the letter. Check (✓) each action that continues into the present.

1. ___ Linda often thinks of Jenny.
2. ___ Jenny jumps in a hole.
3. ___ Jimmy Barrett wins tennis tournaments.

February 10

Dear Jenny,

I haven't heard from you since Christmas. How have you been? Are you too busy to write to your old friend? Just kidding! I know you're busy.

I just looked at some old pictures of us—I mean really old! Remember when we went on that class trip to the beach in elementary school? That's right. Ten years ago. That's amazing. They're really cool pictures. In one, you and I are digging a big hole in the sand. I think I remember that. You jumped in the hole, I think, and I started filling it with sand. You got really scared!

You and I have been friends for a long time—more than ten years. Life has taken us in different directions, but we're still friends, right? Even though you never write letters to me! Again, just kidding. Oh, before I forget: Do you remember little Jimmy Barrett? The kid with red hair who moved to Florida? Well, he's a great tennis player now. I saw him on TV last weekend, playing in a big tournament. The announcer said he has won ten big tournaments since he started college. Amazing.

Anyway, that's all for now. I hope college is going OK. Write when you get a chance!

Love,

Linda

Time phrases with *for* and *since*

Phrases with *for* and *since* go with present perfect verbs. *For* indicates a period of time. *Since* indicates a point in the past. Test questions may ask you to understand the difference or to use *for/since* correctly.

2 Using *for* and *since*

Read the letter again. Write *for* or *since*.

1. Jenny and Linda have been friends _____ more than 10 years.
2. Linda hasn't heard from Jenny _____ Christmas.
3. Jimmy Barrett has been winning tennis tournaments _____ he started college.

3 Practicing with *for* / *since*

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation. Circle the correct words or phrases.

1. Stella and Ron (have started / started) working at noon. They have worked (for / since) two hours.
2. Ron (has gone / went) to the store two days ago. He has had some marker pens (for / since) then.
3. Stella has tried e-mailing Dr. Moore (for / since) Monday. She (hasn't heard / didn't hear) from him for three days.
4. Stella and Ron (have answered / answered) four questions (for / since) last week.

Stella Ron, we have been working on this for two hours!

Ron Really? Let's see, we started...

Stella At noon. We've been working since 12 o'clock. I need a break.

Ron OK, but first let's check what we've done.

Stella Well, we've bought all the paper we need.

Ron And marker pens. I got them Tuesday at the bookstore. Two days ago.

Stella OK. So, how many questions have we answered?

Ron Five, right? We did two when we started last week.

Stella And we did one yesterday. And...

Ron One today—so far. No, sorry. We've done four, not five.

Stella I'm still not sure how many questions we have to do.

Ron Ten, I think. But maybe not. Maybe nine.

Stella We have to ask. I've been trying to reach Dr. Moore for three days. Since Monday.

Ron No answer?

Stella No answer. Maybe he's out of town and can't get e-mail.

Ron Let's just keep working on the questions. I'm sure we'll reach him soon.

4 Check your understanding

AUDIO FILE Listen to or read the conversation again. Write *T* for true or *F* for false.

1. ___ Ron and Stella are working together now.
2. ___ Ron has done five questions, but Stella has done only four.
3. ___ Ron and Stella are not sure how many questions they have to do.

5 Skills in review

Look at the chart in Exercise 1 on page 56 of the Workbook. Choose five verbs from the personal letter to Jenny in Exercise 1 above and make a similar chart using past simple and past participle.

Questions like *What have you done?* ask about experiences from the past to now. They use a present perfect verb, but answers can include both present perfect verbs (for things still happening) and simple past verbs (for things that have already ended).

