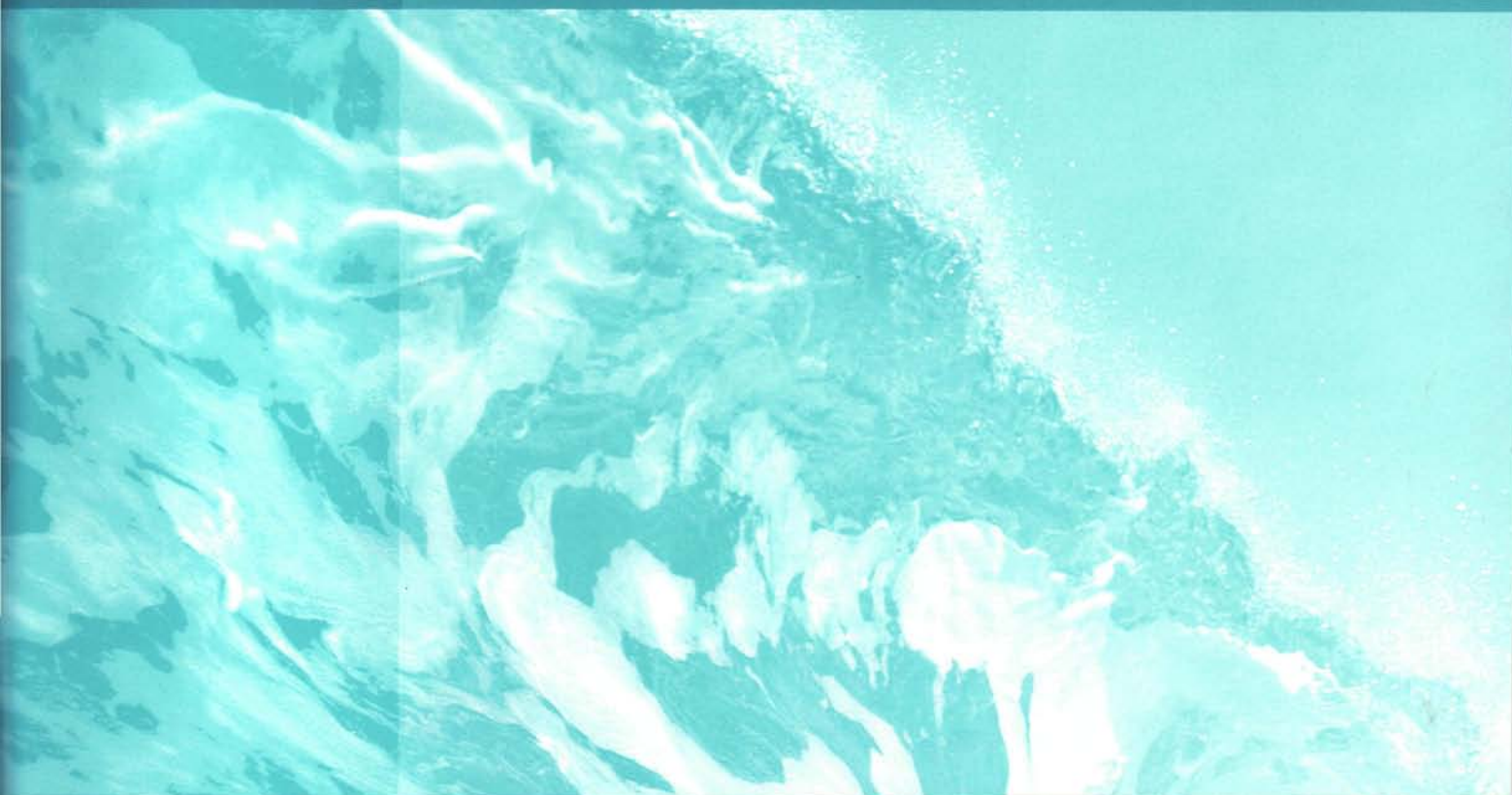


NEW

CUTTING EDGE

PRE-INTERMEDIATE



WITH KEY

WORKBOOK

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INTRODUCTION

Grammar terms

1 Use the words in the box to describe the words in bold below.

adjective	article (indefinite)	noun (countable)
pronoun	adverb	auxiliary verb
noun (uncountable)	main verb	article (definite)
possessive adjective	modal verb	preposition

- a an **old** woman
a **good** film
a **small** country adjective
- b **my** family
your name
his friends _____
- c I like coffee.
Where are **you** from?
Do you know **her**? _____
- d **Can** you swim?
It **might** rain tonight.
Could you open the door? _____
- e Speak **slowly**.
Come back **tomorrow**.
He's **always** late. _____
- f **Have** you finished?
What time **does** she arrive?
It **will** be cold tomorrow. _____
- g The film **starts** at ten.
Do you **speak** English?
How do you **spell** it? _____
- h a **cat**
an **elephant**
eggs _____
- i **the** Internet
the time
the President _____
- j **money**
weather
homework _____
- k They're **from** Brazil
at eight o'clock
in the kitchen _____
- l a **house**
an orange
a **book** _____

2 Look at the song titles below. Find an example of:

- a an auxiliary verb do
- b an adjective _____
- c an indefinite article _____
- d a countable noun _____
- e a pronoun _____
- f an adverb _____
- g an uncountable noun _____
- h a main verb _____
- i a modal verb _____
- j a possessive adjective _____



 **Do you Want to Know a Secret?** 

 **Your Kiss Is Sweet** 

You Can Never Stop My Love

 **You Might See Me Cry** 

BOYS WANT TO HAVE FUN

 I Will Always Love You 



MODULE 1

Question forms

Word order

- 1 a Michael Aarons, World 100 metres Champion, is in Rome for an important athletics meeting. Write the journalists' questions by putting the words in the correct order.



- 1 first time / this / Is / here in Rome / your ?
Is this your first time here in Rome?

No. I first came here about eight years ago.

- 2 your family / with / here / Is / you ?

_____ ?

My wife is here; my children are with their grandparents in the United States.

- 3 enjoy / wife / Does / athletics / your ?

_____ ?

She says so, but I think she's really here because she likes shopping!

- 4 life / you / here in Italy / like / Do ?

_____ ?

Of course, especially the food and the sunshine!

- 5 you / about / the Italian champion, Giacomo Zanetti / Are / worried ?

_____ ?

Giacomo is a great athlete and a good friend ... but I think I can win!

- 6 you / Do / have / for young athletes / any advice ?

_____ ?

Sure - train hard, live a healthy life, and you can be a champion too!

- b **T1.1** Listen and check.

Question words

2 Use each question word **once** to complete the questions about Parcheesi – the national game of India.



Parcheesi! The national game of India

how how long where which who why
 how many what ~~what kind~~ when

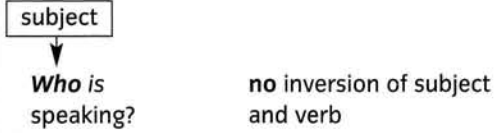
- a What kind of game is Parcheesi?
It's a board game – like chess or backgammon.
- b _____ country does it come from originally?
India.
- c _____ do people play it now?
All over the world – it's very popular in the USA.
- d _____ does 'Parcheesi' mean?
It comes from 'paxis', which means twenty-five.
- e _____ did people start playing it?
Hundreds of years ago: but it only came to Europe in the nineteenth century.
- f _____ invented it?
Nobody knows!
- g _____ people can play?
Four.
- h _____ do you play?
By moving all your pieces to the centre of the board.
- i _____ does a game last?
Usually about half an hour.
- j _____ is it so popular?
Because it's easy to learn ... but difficult to play well!

Subject and object questions

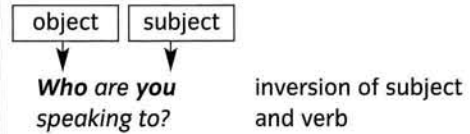
LOOK!

There are two different types of question with *who* (and *what*).

a *Who* is the subject of the sentence:



b *Who* is the object of the sentence:



In the Present (and Past) simple we do **not** use *do/did* in subject questions:

Who knows the answer?
~~Who does know~~ the answer?

What happened?
~~What did happen?~~

3 Decide if *who* is the subject or object of the questions below. Circle the correct form.

- a Who wants / does want a cup of coffee?
- b Who won / did win the football match last night?
- c Who want / do you want to go with?
- d Who knows / does know the right answer?
- e Who already know / do you already know in this class?
- f Who told / did tell you the news?
- g Who live / do you live with?
- h Who lives / does live in the flat next door?
- i Who smokes / does smoke?
- j Who broke / did break my pen?
- k Who did phone / did you phone just now?
- l Who went / did you go out with last night?
- m Who gave you / did you give those chocolates?
- n What happens / does happen at the end of the film?

Present simple

4 a Read the text about the Wilson sisters.



Jennifer and Rosemary Wilson are twin sisters, and they're both famous ... but they have very different lives!

Jennifer lives in London: she's a well-known TV presenter, and she gets up at 3 a.m. every day to introduce the popular breakfast TV show *Good Morning UK!* She finishes work at about 10.30 a.m.

Rosemary is a professional tennis player: she now lives in Beverly Hills, USA with her American husband, Ron. Rosemary comes to England two or three times a year to play: she always stays with her sister.

b Correct the information in the sentences below. Use the information in the text.

- 1 Jennifer and Rosemary have very similar lives.
They don't have very similar lives, they have very different lives.
- 2 Jennifer and Rosemary live in the same country.

- 3 Jennifer lives in the United States.

- 4 She works in the evening.

- 5 Rosemary plays golf.

6 She stays in a hotel when she comes to Britain.

7 They see each other every weekend.

c Write questions.

- 1 Where does Jennifer Wilson live?
She lives in London.
- 2 _____ ?
At 3 a.m.
- 3 _____ ?
At about 10.30 a.m.
- 4 _____ ?
In Beverley Hills.
- 5 _____ ?
Two or three times a year.
- 6 _____ ?
To play tennis.
- 7 _____ ?
With her sister.

d **T1.2** Listen and check. Practise the pronunciation of the questions.

Short answers

When we answer questions, we often use short answers, like this:

Question	Short answer	or	Short answer
Do you / they play tennis?	Yes, I / they do.	or	No, I / they don't.
Does (s)he like ice cream?	Yes (s)he does.	or	No, (s)he doesn't.

5 a Answer these questions about yourself. Use short answers.

- 1 Do you like pasta? Yes, I do.
- 2 Do you live near the sea? _____
- 3 Do you smoke? _____

b Answer these questions about someone you know well (for example, your mother or your best friend). Use short answers.

- 1 Does he/she wear glasses? _____
- 2 Does he/she live near you? _____
- 3 Does he/she drive a car? _____

c Answer these questions about Jennifer and Rosemary Wilson. Read the text again if necessary. Use short answers.

- 1 Do they live in the same city? _____
- 2 Do they have the same job? _____
- 3 Do they often visit each other? _____
- 4 Do they look similar? _____

Frequency Adverbs

6 Complete each sentence with a frequency adverb so it is true for you. Be careful to put the adverb in the correct position in the sentence.

always often sometimes occasionally never

- a *sometimes* I watch TV in bed.
- b I am late for work/school.
- c I play computer games.
- d I go to the opera.
- e I cook a meal for my friends.
- f I eat chocolate.

Phrases

once	a	day
twice		week
three times		month
four times, etc.		year

7 Replace the phrase in bold with a frequency phrase. Use the word in brackets to help you.

- a I go to English lessons **on Tuesdays and Thursdays.**
I go to English lessons twice a week . (week)
- b We usually go on holiday **in April, in July and in December.**
We usually go on holiday _____ . (year)
- c We go swimming **every Sunday.**
We go swimming _____ . (week)
- d It's important to visit the dentist **every six months.**
It's important to visit the dentist _____ . (year)
- e My friend goes running **on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.**
My friend goes running _____ . (week)
- f I check my e-mail **in the morning and in the evening.**
I check my e-mail _____ . (day)
- g I go to visit my cousin in Bristol **about every four weeks.**
I go to visit my cousin in Bristol _____ . (month)

Vocabulary booster: sports

8 a What are the sports and activities below?
Use the pictures to help you.



- | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | sellabba | <u>baseball</u> |
| 2 | yccilgn | ----- |
| 3 | inksig | ----- |
| 4 | gwimsmn | ----- |
| 5 | cie-itanksg | ----- |
| 6 | eshor-idngir | ----- |
| 7 | bleat ninset | ----- |
| 8 | leblaktabs | ----- |
| 9 | gobnix | ----- |
| 10 | mistcangys | ----- |
| 11 | lobvalelyl | ----- |
| 12 | ujod | ----- |
| 13 | dosnibrgwoan | ----- |
| 14 | guryb | ----- |
| 15 | braktseogdnia | ----- |

b **T1.3** Listen to the spelling and pronunciation of the words. Practise the pronunciation.

c Write the names of:

- 1 one sport which needs gloves. boxing
- 2 five sports which use a ball. _____
- 3 four sports which need water, ice or snow. _____
- 4 four sports in which you ride on something. _____
- 5 three sports you do in a gym. _____
- 6 two sports in which you have one opponent. _____
- 7 four sports for which you often have a referee. _____

Vocabulary Leisure activities

9 a Complete the phrases with a verb from the box.

do eat get go for a listen to read ~~rent~~ watch

- 1 rent a DVD
a video
- 2 _____ a magazine
a newspaper
- 3 _____ in
out
- 4 _____ some exercise
fit
- 5 _____ music
the radio
- 6 _____ walk
run
- 7 _____ yoga
an activity
- 8 _____ a film
a match

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in part a.

- 1 My boss reads a newspaper every day.
- 2 My cousin _____ yoga every morning before breakfast.
- 3 I never _____ DVDs: I prefer to go to the cinema.
- 4 Do you _____ the radio in the car?
- 5 What can I do to _____ fit?
- 6 Do you prefer to _____ a football match live, or on TV?
- 7 My colleague and I sometimes _____ run after work.
- 8 We _____ out two or three times a month at our favourite Greek restaurant.

Phrases with go and play

go	+ activity (= verb + -ing)	go skiing
go to the play	+ place + sport/game	go to the gym play football, play cards
play the	+ musical instrument	play the guitar

LOOK!

10 Put the words in the box in the correct column.

chess gym football guitar cinema
table tennis violin park computer games
shopping beach skiing ice-skating trumpet
piano dancing

go	go to the	play	play the
		chess	

Real life Questions you can't live without

11 Correct the mistakes in the questions.

- a I can help you?
Can I help you?
- b How much is this cost?

- c What time is?

- d When's your date of birth?

- e Where do you from?

- f Where is the toilets, please?

- g How do you spelling your name?

- h Sorry, you repeat that, please?

- i Where part of Turkey are you from?

- j Where's nearest post office?

- k How long time are you going to stay?

- l You speak English?

Pronunciation

The /ə/ sound

The word *teacher* has two syllables:

teach-er

/ə/

The **first** syllable is stressed (it is stronger and louder).

The **second** syllable is unstressed. We often pronounce unstressed syllables: /ə/.

The word *Internet* has three syllables:

In-ter-net

/ə/

The **first** syllable is stressed.

The **second** syllable is pronounced: /ə/

LOOK!

12 a **T1.4** Listen to the words below. Notice the stress on each word. Write /ə/ under the syllable or syllables which are pronounced /ə/.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | nev-er | 8 | foot-bal-ler |
| 2 | am-bi-tion | 9 | pop-u-lar |
| 3 | com-put-er | 10 | re-fe-ree |
| 4 | ex-er-cise | 11 | exc-e-lent |
| 5 | yo-ga | 12 | o-ppo-nent |
| 6 | pro-fes-sion-al | 13 | oft-en |
| 7 | lei-sure | 14 | te-rrific |

b Listen again and practise the pronunciation of the words.

Improve your writing

Punctuation

A B C D capital

We use these for the initial letters of: names of people, towns, countries, languages, and at the beginning of a sentence.

My brother Frank teaches English in Italy.

full stop

We use this at the end of a sentence.

... end of a sentence.

a comma

a We use this to separate things in a list:

She likes eating out, films, music and dancing.

(before the last item, we use *and* instead of a comma)

b We also use a comma to show a short pause:

... in Sydney, the biggest city in Australia, you ...

apostrophe

We use this to show contracted forms, and with possessive s:

I'm twenty-six years old.

When's she arriving?

We've got a dog and two cats.

Zoe's friends are in Barcelona.

LOOK!

13 In the paragraph below:

- a put a full stop, comma or an apostrophe in the spaces marked _.
- b change twenty letters into capital letters.

'everybody thinks I_m a typical englishwoman,' actress kate thomson told *Go!* magazine. 'I really don_t know why ...'. when she was eighteen_ kate left england_ she lived first in canada_ then morocco_ where she met french film producer serge roux_ the couple now live in paris with their three children: patrick_ james and lucie_ 'We_re so happy here. It_s nice to have children who can speak both english and french_'

MODULE 2

Past simple Regular and irregular verbs

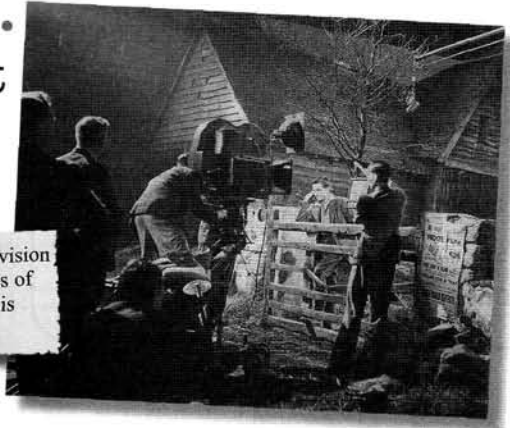
1 Complete the past forms of the verbs below. Use the list on page 157 of the Students' Book to find out which verbs are irregular.

appear	appear <u>e d</u>
drive	dr _ ve
go	we _ _
make	ma _ _
begin	beg _ n
eat	_ t _
happen	happen _ _
meet	m _ _
buy	bou _ _ t
fall	fe _ _
know	kn _ w
play	play _ _
come	c _ me
feel	fe _ _
live	liv _ _
read	r _ _ d
cost	c _ st
find	f _ _ nd
look	look _ _
take	t _ _ k
die	di _ _
get	g _ t
lose	lo _ _
write	wr _ te
invent	invent _ _
think	tho _ _ _ t
forget	forg _ _
stay	stay _ _
sing	s _ ng

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past simple.

The First TV Soap Opera

soap op-e-ra /'sɒp.ə'pɛr.ə/ n [C] a television or radio story about the daily lives of the same group of people, which is broadcast regularly



The first TV soap opera (a) appeared (appear) on American television just after the Second World War. Its name (b) _____ (be) *Faraway Hill* and it (c) _____ (begin) on 2nd October 1946. A famous Broadway actress, Flora Campbell, (d) _____ (play) Karen St. John, a rich New York woman who (e) _____ (go) to live with her relatives in the country after her husband (f) _____ (die). She soon (g) _____ (meet) a handsome young farmer, and of course the two immediately (h) _____ (fall) in love. Unfortunately, the farmer (i) _____ (be) already engaged to Karen's cousin, who (j) _____ (know) nothing about the relationship. When she (k) _____ (find) out, things (l) _____ (get) very, very difficult for Karen. The producers of *Faraway Hill* (m) _____ (have) very little money – each programme (n) _____ (cost) only \$300 – so they (o) _____ (make) them as quickly as possible. Because there (p) _____ (be) no time for the actors to learn their words each week, assistants (q) _____ (write) them on blackboards. Because of this, they often (r) _____ (look) into the distance with a strange, romantic expression on their faces ... as they (s) _____ (read) their words from the boards on the other side of the studio!

Negatives and affirmatives

3 Correct these sentences about *Faraway Hill*.

a The first TV soap opera appeared before the Second World War.

It didn't appear before the Second World War, it appeared after the Second World War.

b It began in October 1936.

c It was about a rich farmer who moved to New York.

d The woman fell in love with her cousin.

e Her lover was married to her cousin.

f The producers of the programme had a lot of money.

g The assistants wrote the actors' words on pieces of paper.

did, was or were in questions and answers

4 Yesterday evening Ruth had her first date with Oliver. Her younger sister, Emma, is asking her about it.



a Complete Ruth and Emma's conversation with *was/wasn't, were/weren't* or *did/didn't*.

E: So how (1) was your evening with Oliver?

R: It (2) _____ good. Yes, very good.

E: Mm ... where (3) _____ you go?

R: To see the new James Bond film.

E: (4) _____ it good?

R: Well, it (5) _____ really the kind of film I like, you know, I'm not a James Bond fan, but it (6) _____ quite funny.

E: And (7) _____ you go anywhere after that?

R: We went to that new bar opposite the cinema – a few of Oliver's friends (8) _____ there.

E: (9) _____ they nice?

R: The boy, James, (10) _____ quite nice, but the two girls (11) _____ very friendly – they (12) _____ talk to me at all, not a word.

E: That (13) _____ very nice! How rude!

R: But, anyway, they (14) _____ stay long – they left after about twenty minutes ... and then we stayed and talked for an hour or two ... he (15) _____ really, really funny!

E: Mm, very nice! (16) _____ he buy you dinner?

R: No ... but he bought me a few drinks ...

E: Mm, and (17) _____ he bring you home in his new sports car?

R: Yes ... why?

E: So, (18) _____ he very romantic?

R: Emma, mind your own business!

E: And (19) _____ he ask to see you again?

R: Yes, he (20) _____, actually ... now go away!

E: Mm ... very interesting!

b **T2.1** Listen and check.

Time phrases often used in the past

ago

5 Answer at least six questions below about yourself. Use *ago* in your answers.

- a When did you first start learning English?
I first started learning English three years ago.
- b When did you first learn to write?

- c When did you first use a computer?

- d When did you first send an e-mail?

- e When did you first go abroad?

- f When did you last watch or listen to the news?

- g When did you last make a phone call?

- h When did you last wash your hands?

- i When did you last watch a film?

- j When did you last write a letter to a friend?

in, at, on

6 Complete the gaps with *in, at, on* or *-*.

- a My grandmother was born in 1939.
- b I'll meet you at the cinema at 8.30.
- c I met Kerry in the street last week - she looked very well.
- d My mother-in-law usually comes to stay at Christmas.
- e I've got a doctor's appointment on Friday morning.
- f My cat sleeps on my bed at night.
- g Pip often goes abroad in the winter.
- h Bob moved to New York in the 1970s.

Vocabulary

Words to describe feelings

7 Choose one of the adjectives from the box on page 19 of the Students' Book to complete the sentences below.

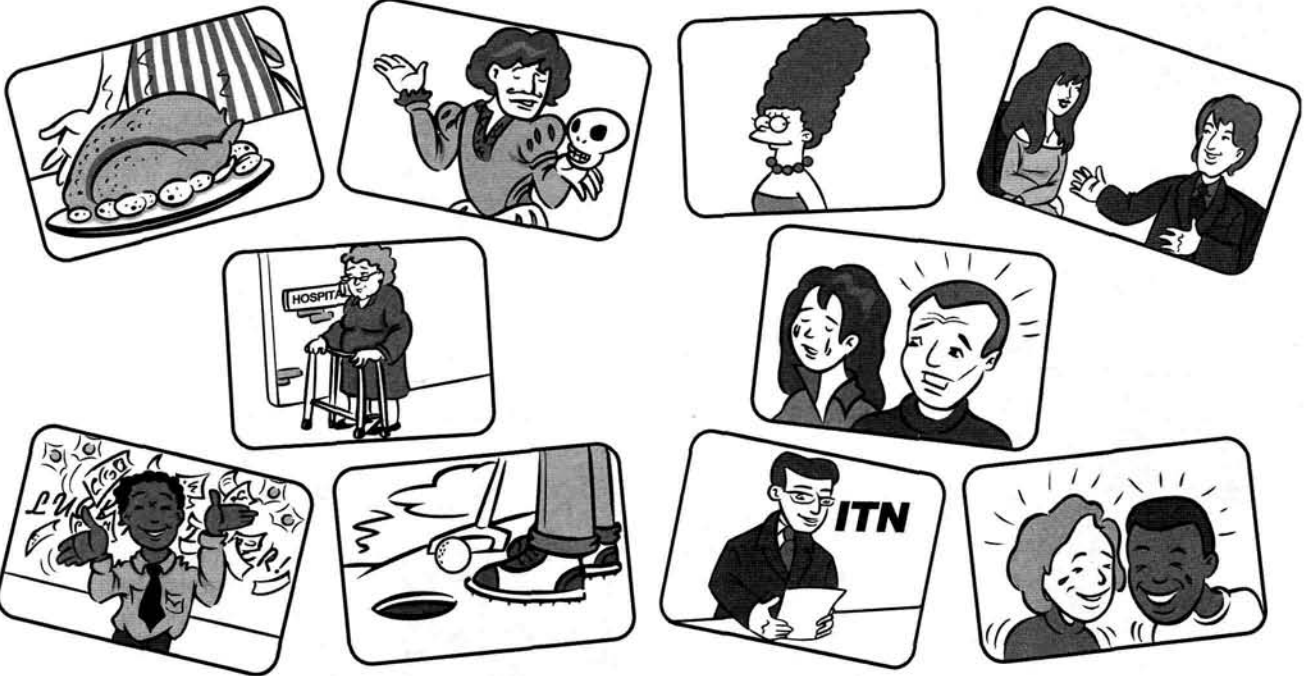
- a When Amanda didn't come home from her night out, her parents felt very worried.
- b The night before her birthday, Anna was so _____ she couldn't sleep.
- c After a terrible day at work, I got home, listened to some music and had a bath. Then I felt more _____.
- d I wanted a new DVD player for my birthday, but all I got was a stupid computer game. I was really _____.
- e OK, OK, I'm nearly ready to go. Don't be so _____!



- f It was a beautiful sunny day, and as I walked to work, I was _____.
- g The film was nearly three hours long. A lot of people got _____ and left before the end.
- h I was _____ to see David in London: I thought he was in Paris!
- i Frank woke up and heard a noise downstairs. He was so _____ he couldn't move.
- j My new hair cut looked horrible: I was too _____ to go out.
- k I'm sorry. I lost the CD you lent me. Please don't be _____.
- l People often feel a little _____ before an important exam.

Vocabulary booster: TV programmes

8 a Which TV programmes are the sentences below about? Write the number next to the word in the box.



a cartoon _____	a soap opera _____	a comedy _____
a drama _____	a sports programme _____	the news _____
a game show _____	a documentary _____	a talk show _____
a cookery programme _____		

- You can win a lot of money, but I wouldn't like to do it, I'd be too nervous!
- It's on about four times a day. I usually watch it at nine or ten o'clock.
- My favourite is Mickey Mouse, but my brother likes *The Simpsons*.
- I learnt how to make a delicious fish and rice dish the other day.
- It was about all the dangerous spiders that live in Australia: very scary!
- I stayed up late to watch the match, and my team lost!
- It made me laugh and put me in a really good mood.
- It has famous people who answer questions and talk about themselves.
- My sister always watches it when she comes home from school. She wants to be like Kelly, the Randles' teenage daughter.
- It was an interesting story, and the actors were really good, but I didn't like the sad ending: I cried and cried.

b Answer the questions.

1 Which types of programme can you also see at the cinema?

2 In which types of programme are all the people actors?

3 Which types of programme do you watch regularly?

4 Which types of programme do you never watch?

Listen and read

9 a T2.2 Read and listen to the text about TV classics.

TV Classics

What are the most popular TV programmes in your country? Here are five classic TV programmes which are famous in many parts of the world.

Baywatch



Internationally, *Baywatch* is the most popular TV show in history. *Baywatch* has appeared in 148 countries in every continent – except Antarctica! – which means that about one half of the world's population has seen it at some time. From its first episode in 1989, this TV drama had everything: beautiful young men and women in swimming costumes, fantastic sunshine and perfect California beaches. And it wasn't just men who liked it. Sixty-five percent of the people watching it were female.

Walking with Dinosaurs

Walking with Dinosaurs first appeared on British television in 1999. Using modern computer technology, it showed dinosaurs walking, eating, sleeping and fighting sixty-five million years before TV! The series cost six million pounds and it took three years to make. Some scientists said that the programme invented facts about how the dinosaurs lived, but that wasn't a problem for the millions of people who watched it. When it appeared on *The Discovery Channel*, it became the most popular documentary programme ever on cable TV. The series has appeared in more than ninety countries.

Pop Idol



In 2001, British music boss Simon Cowell had the idea of a TV 'talent show' for members of the public who wanted to be pop singers. Thousands of singers – good and bad – appeared in front of three judges and TV viewers could vote for the best ten by telephone, text message or over the Internet. The idea was a big success internationally, and the United States soon had its own *American Idol*. Similar shows appeared all over the world, from Russia to the Arab world. Diana Karzon, nineteen, from Jordan won the first *Arab Super Star* in August 2004.

Fawlty Towers



In this classic British comedy of the 1970s, John Cleese plays Basil Fawlty, the owner of a hotel in a small town by the sea. Basil is always angry: angry with his wife, Sybil, angry with the people who work in his hotel (including Manuel, the waiter from Spain) and even angry with the hotel guests. The last episode of *Fawlty Towers* appeared more than thirty years ago, but you can still see this classic British comedy all over the world.

Big Brother

Some people loved it, some people hated it, but one thing is certain: *Big Brother* – the world's first reality TV show – changed TV for ever. What happens when you put a group of young men and women in a house together and allow them no contact with the world outside? And what happens if they are on television twenty-four hours a day? A Dutchman called John De Mol had the original idea, and the first *Big Brother* appeared on TV in the Netherlands in 1999. More than twenty countries have had their own *Big Brothers* since then.

b Read the text again and complete the information below with a name or number.

- 1 The number of countries where *Baywatch* has appeared. 148 _____
- 2 The year *Baywatch* first appeared on TV. _____
- 3 The number of years it took to make *Walking with Dinosaurs*. _____
- 4 The number of countries where *Walking with Dinosaurs* has appeared. _____
- 5 The person who had the original idea for *Pop Idol*. _____
- 6 The winner of *Arab Super Star* in 2004. _____
- 7 The name of the most important character in *Fawlty Towers*. _____
- 8 When the last episode of *Fawlty Towers* appeared. _____
- 9 The person who had the original idea for *Big Brother*. _____
- 10 When *Big Brother* first appeared on Dutch TV. _____

Wordspot

feel

10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *feel* and a word or phrase from the box.

about cold embarrassed hot
like ~~like doing~~ sick well

- a What do you feel like doing this weekend?
- b Do you _____ something to eat before we go?
- c This room _____ : who left the window open?
- d Mum, come quickly! Sam says he _____ !
- e I _____ so _____ when I broke Jose's glasses.
- f How do you _____ Cara's plans to move overseas?
- g Your head _____. I think you've got a temperature.
- h Joss went home because she didn't _____ very _____ .

Spelling

-ed endings

11 Look at the spelling rules on page 149 of the Students' Book and write the Past simple forms of these regular verbs.

- a believe _____
- b cry _____
- c continue _____
- d drop _____
- e hurry _____
- f use _____
- g marry _____
- h phone _____
- i stop _____
- j study _____

Pronunciation

Irregular verbs

12 a Which of the past verb forms in the box rhyme? Add them to the correct list.

~~came~~ fell felt gave got lost met paid saw sold
spoke thought told was wore

- made: came _____
- went: _____
- cost: _____
- wrote: _____
- bought: _____

b **T2.3** Listen and check. Repeat the verbs.

Improve your writing

Linkers: *but, so, because, then*

13 Correct the linkers to make the sentences logical.

- a I'm really tired ~~but~~^{so} I'm going to bed.
- b I couldn't buy anything ~~so~~ I forgot my purse.
- c He's broken his arm ~~because~~ he can't play football.
- d First you put in the cassette, ~~but~~ you press this button here.
- e We got an expensive new computer this week, ~~so~~ we're having a lot of problems with it.
- f The new teacher is very nice, ~~then~~ she's very strict about homework.
- g It's terribly hot on the beach ~~because~~ we're taking the children home.
- h His boss was angry with him ~~so~~ he was late for work three times in a week.
- i Finish your drink: ~~but~~ we must go home.

MODULE 3

should/shouldn't

1 You are having dinner with people you don't know well. Which of the things below *should* you do and which *shouldn't* you do in your culture?

- a You shouldn't speak with your mouth full.
- b You _____ wait for the others before you start eating.
- c You _____ eat with your fingers.
- d You _____ eat with your elbows on the table.
- e You _____ make a noise when you drink something.
- f You _____ put the knife in your mouth.
- g You _____ use a spoon for soup.
- h You _____ put your knife and fork on the plate when you finish.

can/can't

2 a Rewrite the sentences replacing the phrase in bold with *can* or *can't*.

1 **Is it possible** to borrow your dictionary?

Can I borrow your dictionary?

2 My sister **is able to** speak three languages perfectly.

-"- can speak -"-

3 You **don't have permission to** come in here.

You can't come in here.

4 Now, **it is possible for you to** buy cheap plane tickets on the Internet.

Now you can buy -"-

5 **It's impossible for Renate to** come to the party.

R. can't come to the party

6 **Are you able to** read French? I don't understand this.

Can you read F?

7 **'We're not able to** answer the phone at the moment ...'

We can't answer -"-

8 **'Is it possible for us to** sit by the window?'

Can we sit by the window?

b **T3.1** Listen and check. Practise saying the correct sentences.

have to / don't have to

3 Jodie is still at school. Her older brother, Ed, left school last month. Complete the conversation with *have to / don't have to* and a verb from the box.

answer	be	do	find	get up	try	wear (x2)
worry (x2)	write					



JODIE: You're so lucky Ed, you (a) don't have to get up early every day and go to school.

ED: Yes, I know, but now I (b) have to find a job.

JODIE: That's not so bad – at least you (c) don't have to do homework every night.

ED: True, but I (d) have to write application letters and make lots of phone calls. It's boring!

JODIE: Not as boring as school – and you (e) don't have to wear a horrible uniform.

ED: Well no, but I (f) have to wear smart clothes when I go to a job interview.

JODIE: Hm, but you (g) don't have to answer the teacher's questions all day ...

ED: What about the questions at the interview? I (h) have to try to answer those.

JODIE: OK, but you (i) don't have to worry about exams.

ED: And you (j) don't have to worry about earning money.

JODIE: Well, I (k) have to be good all week, so Mum and Dad give me my pocket money!

can/can't, have to / don't have to

4 Ben is going to take his driving test soon. Complete the conversation with the correct form of *have to* or *can*.



BEN: Is it true that there are two driving tests?
 INSTRUCTOR: That's right: you (a) have to take a written test and a practical – that's where you're on the road with the examiner.
 BEN: (b) Can I take the practical test first, please?
 INSTRUCTOR: No, I'm sorry. You (c) can't take that test until you've passed the written one.
 BEN: Hm ... Is the written test very difficult?
 INSTRUCTOR: No, not really. There are fifty questions, but the good news is you (d) don't have to answer all of them correctly. You (e) have to get 45 correct answers, so you (f) can make a few mistakes and still pass.
 BEN: (g) Can you give me some advice about how to prepare for the written exam?
 INSTRUCTOR: Learn all the rules of the road! But there are thousands, so you (h) can't remember everything at once – you (i) have to study a little bit every day.
 BEN: OK. How about the practical exam?
 INSTRUCTOR: Well, on the day, the examiner (j) has to see your driving licence. Then he asks you to read a number plate to check you (k) can see OK.

BEN: That sounds easy ... (l) Can
 I take my test straight away?
 INSTRUCTOR: Impossible! You (m) have to learn to park first – you won't pass if you (n) can't park your car!

Short answers with modal verbs should, can, have to

5 a When we answer questions with modal verbs, we often use short answers, like this.

Should I / you / (s)he / it / we / they go?
 Yes, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they should.
 No, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they shouldn't.

Can I / you / (s)he / it / we / they come?
 Yes, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they can.
 No, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they can't.

Do I / you / we / they have to go?
 Yes, I / you / we / they do.
 No, I / you / we / they don't.

Does (s)he / it have to go?
 Yes, (s)he / it does.
 No, (s)he / it doesn't.

LOOK!

b Complete the dialogues with short answers.

- Can you and Jan come for a coffee after class?
No, we can't. I'm sorry – we have to go home.
- Do I have to pay for the room now?
No, you don't. You can pay when you leave.
- Should we phone to say we're going to be late?
Yes, we should. Here's my phone.
- Can we leave our coats here during the break?
Yes, you can. But don't leave any money.
- Do you think I should send a photograph with the application form?
Yes, you should. It's better if they can see what you look like.
- My son is six. Do I have to buy him a ticket?
Yes, you do. It costs half the price of an adult ticket.
- Do you have to get up early tomorrow?
No, I don't. I can stay in bed!
- Can you speak Japanese?
Yes, I can. I lived there for ten years.

Vocabulary

Daily routine

6 a Complete the phrases with a word from the box.

about something asleep bed dressed of bed
 off the alarm shower the alarm the light tired
 to eat up

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 wake <u>up</u> | 7 switch <u>off the alarm</u> |
| 2 fall <u>asleep</u> | 8 get into <u>bed</u> |
| 3 get <u>dressed</u> | 9 have something <u>to eat</u> |
| 4 turn off <u>the light</u> | 10 feel <u>tired</u> |
| 5 set <u>the alarm</u> | 11 have a <u>shower</u> |
| 6 get out <u>of bed</u> | 12 dream <u>about something</u> |

b Dave works at night, printing newspapers. Complete the text about his routine with a phrase from part a.



I started working nights two months ago, and it's a big change to my routine. Sometimes I'm so tired that I (1) fall asleep at work if there's nothing to do. I finish work at 5.30 a.m., go home, (2) _____ - it's quite dirty work - and (3) _____ at about 7 a.m. I don't need to (4) _____ - it's light outside by then. I don't (5) _____ either, because I usually (6) _____ at around 1.30 p.m. because of the noise of the school children playing outside. Often I still (7) _____ because I don't sleep well and I (8) _____ lots of strange things, like newspapers covering the sky and making it dark all the time! I finally (9) _____ at about 3 p.m: I (10) _____ (if I can find any clean clothes) and make a cup of coffee. I don't usually (11) _____ anything _____, I'm not hungry until later.

Jobs

7 Use the clues to help you complete the names of the jobs from page 28 of the Students' Book.

- a farmer
- b journalist
- c dentist
- d shop assistant
- e trader
- f police officer
- g lawyer
- h chef
- i translator
- j judge
- k architect
- l psychologist
- m plumber
- n nurse
- o firefighter
- p travel agent
- q barman

- a works with animals
- b writes for a newspaper
- c looks after your teeth
- d sells you things
- e buys and sells things
- f can arrest people
- g you might need one if the police arrest you
- h prepares food in a restaurant
- i changes things into another language
- j makes important decisions in a court of law
- k designs houses and other buildings
- l understands how people's minds work
- m repairs things like water pipes in your house
- n looks after people who are ill
- o stops fires
- p books your holiday
- q serves drinks