

37 Weather

A Types of weather



sun



rain



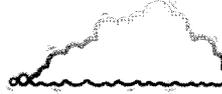
cloud



snow



wind



thunder



lightning

fog

B Adjectives and verbs

<i>noun</i>	<i>adjective</i>
sun	sunny
rain	rainy
wind	windy
cloud	cloudy
snow	snowy
fog	foggy
thunder	thundery
lightning	–

It's a sunny day in Tokyo today, but it's cloudy in Hong Kong.
It's foggy in Sydney and it's snowing / it's snowy in Moscow.
It's raining in Barcelona but the sun is shining in Granada.

It's lovely weather today, isn't it! [NOT It's a lovely weather.]
It's a horrible day, isn't it!

You cannot say It's ~~winding~~ / ~~clouding~~ / ~~fogging~~ / ~~sunning~~.

C Other useful weather words

It is very **hot** in Mexico – it is often **45 degrees** there in summer.

It is very **cold** in the Arctic – it is often **minus 50 degrees** there.

It is very **wet** in London – carry an umbrella when you go sightseeing there.

It is very **dry** in the Sahara – it doesn't often rain there.

A **hurricane** is a very strong wind.

A **storm** is when there is a strong wind and rain together.

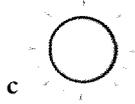
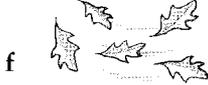
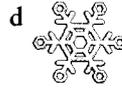
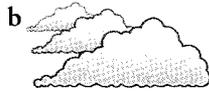
A **thunderstorm** is when there is thunder, lightning, rain and sometimes wind together.

Tip: If you are able to see the weather forecast in English on television, watch it as often as you can.

Exercises

37.1 Match the words and the symbols.

1 snow 2 sun 3 rain 4 fog 5 lightning 6 wind 7 cloud



37.2 Look at the types of weather in A. Write them down in order from your most favourite to your least favourite.

37.3 Look at the chart. Write sentences about the towns in the chart.

	Hanoi	1 It is <u>sunny</u> in Hanoi.
	Hong Kong	2 It is <u>raining</u> in Hong Kong.
	La Paz	3 It is
	Paris	4 It
	Tashkent	5
	Seoul	6
	Warsaw	7
	Washington	8

37.4 Complete these sentences with a word from the opposite page.

- 1 The sun every day last month.
- 2 When it, I take my umbrella.
- 3 It is lovely today, isn't it.
- 4 When it, we can go skiing.
- 5 You see before you hear thunder.
- 6 It is 24 here today.
- 7 It is dangerous to be in a small boat at sea in a
- 8 It is very in Siberia in winter.

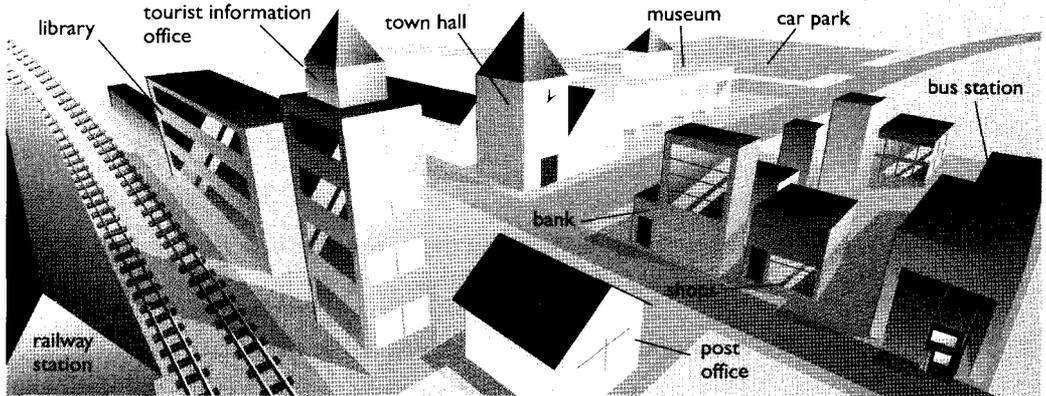
37.5 Are these sentences true about the weather in your country? If not, correct them.

- 1 It often snows in December.
- 2 It is usually 40 degrees in summer and minus 20 degrees in winter.
- 3 There are thunderstorms every day in August.
- 4 It is very wet in spring.
- 5 We never have hurricanes.
- 6 Summer is my favourite season because it is usually hot and dry.

37.6 Write about the weather where you are today. Use as many words as possible from the opposite page.

38 In the town

A The town centre



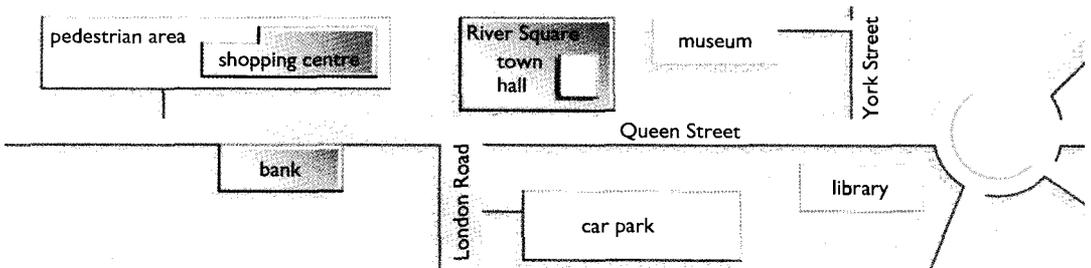
You can get a train at the railway station.

You can change money at the bank.

You can read books and newspapers at the library.

You can park your car in/at the car park.

B Streets and roads



Asking for help

Where is the main square?
here?

How do I get to X street? Is there a pedestrian area
Can I park here? Excuse me, I'm looking for the museum.

C People in the town



police officer

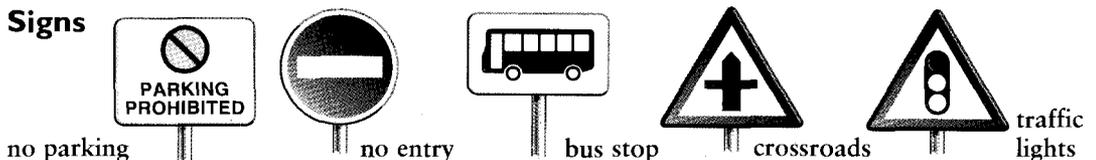
traffic warden

shop assistant

librarian

bank clerk

D Signs



no parking

no entry

bus stop

crossroads

traffic lights

Exercises

38.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where can I get a bus to London? *At the bus station.*
- 2 Where can I get information about hotels?
- 3 Where can I change money?
- 4 Where can I park?
- 5 Where can I see very old things?
- 6 Where can I post a letter?

38.2 Look at the map on the opposite page. Ask questions.

- 1 *Where's the library?*..... Near the roundabout.
- 2 In the square.
- 3 Go left at York Street.
- 4 In the pedestrian area.
- 5 London Road car park is best.
- 6 There's a bank in Queen Street.

38.3 What words are these?

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 sumuem | <i>MUSEUM</i> | 5 ywrlaai nttoisa |
| 2 nowt hlal | | 6 dtacepsrin raee |
| 3 brilyra | | 7 frtafci dnearw |
| 4 rac prak | | |

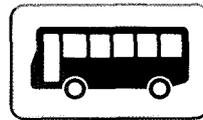
38.4 What are these signs?



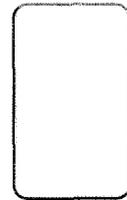
1



2



3



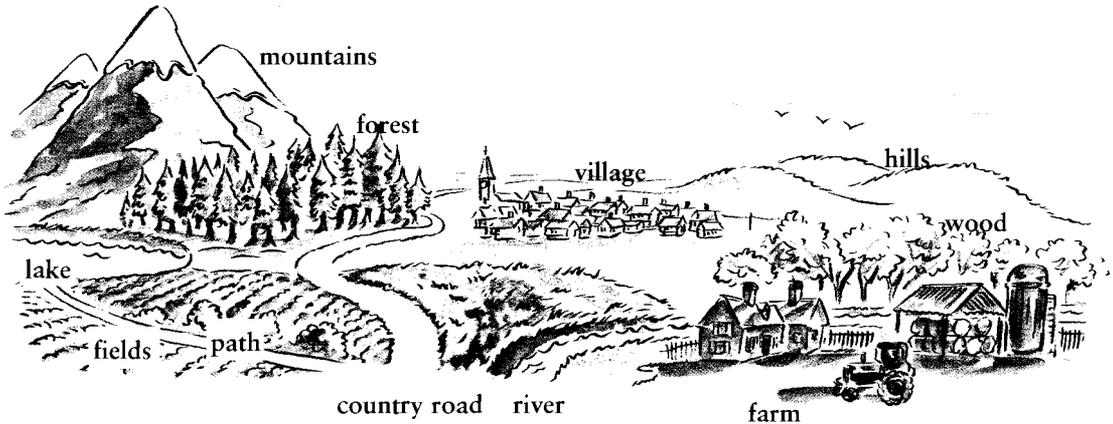
4

38.5 Write a paragraph about your town. Use the words opposite.

39 In the countryside

The countryside and the country both mean 'not the city'. Country can also mean a nation (e.g. France, China).

A Things we can see in the countryside



B Living and working in the countryside

In the countryside, people usually live in a **small town** (e.g. 6,000 people) or **village** (e.g. 700 people).

A **farmer** lives on a **farm** and works in the fields.

My friend lives in a **cottage** (small house in a village or out in the countryside).

C Nature and conservation

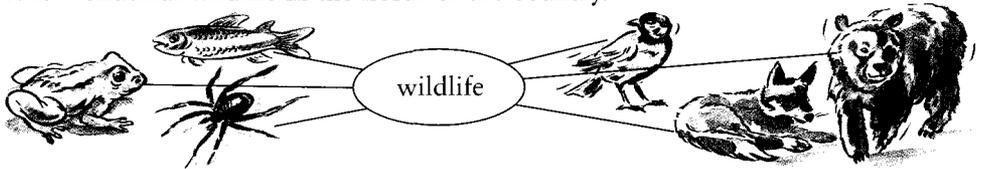
Nature means 'everything in the natural world' (= animals, birds, plants, etc.).

I love **nature**. [NOT I love the nature.]

I like walking in **the countryside**. [NOT I like walking in the nature. 'Nature' is not a place.]

When we talk about animals, birds, fish and insects, we can say **wildlife**.

There is wonderful **wildlife** in the north of the country.



Near the village there is a **conservation area** (= place where wildlife and nature are protected).

In the south of the country, there is a **national park** (= very big national conservation area).

D Things to do in the countryside

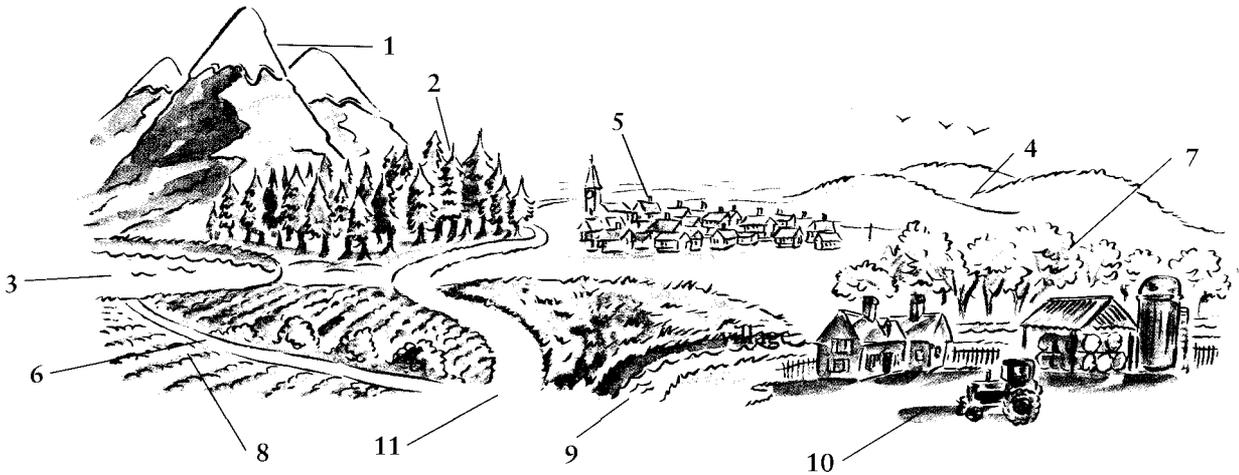
You can take food and drink and have a **picnic**.

You can go **walking/skiing** in the mountains.



Exercises

39.1 Cover the left-hand page. How many names of things in the countryside can you remember?



39.2 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 My brother is a farmer. He lives a farm.
- 2 It's not a big house; it's just a
- 3 The farm is near a; it has 800 people.
- 4 20 kilometres from the village there is a small It has 9,000 people.

39.3 Match the beginning of the sentences on the left with the ends of the sentences on the right. Draw lines.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 We went swimming | sitting by the river. |
| 2 We went walking | in the national park. |
| 3 We went skiing | in the lake. The water was warm. |
| 4 We saw some wonderful wildlife | along a 5-kilometre path. |
| 5 We had a picnic | down the mountain. |

39.4 Describe the typical countryside where you come from. Write four sentences about it. Use these questions to help you.

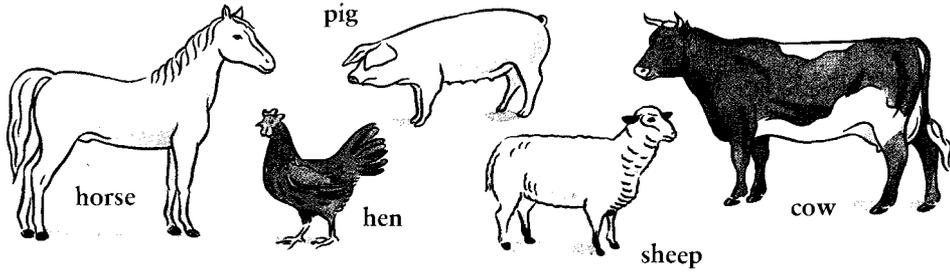
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Are there any woods or forests? | 5 Are there farms? |
| 2 Are there any hills or mountains? | 6 Are there paths where you can walk? |
| 3 Are there any lakes or rivers? | 7 Can you go skiing? |
| 4 Are there many villages or small towns? | 8 Can you see wildlife? |

39.5 Put *the* in the sentence if necessary.

- 1 He loves nature.
- 2 She wants to live in country.
- 3 They are interested in wildlife.

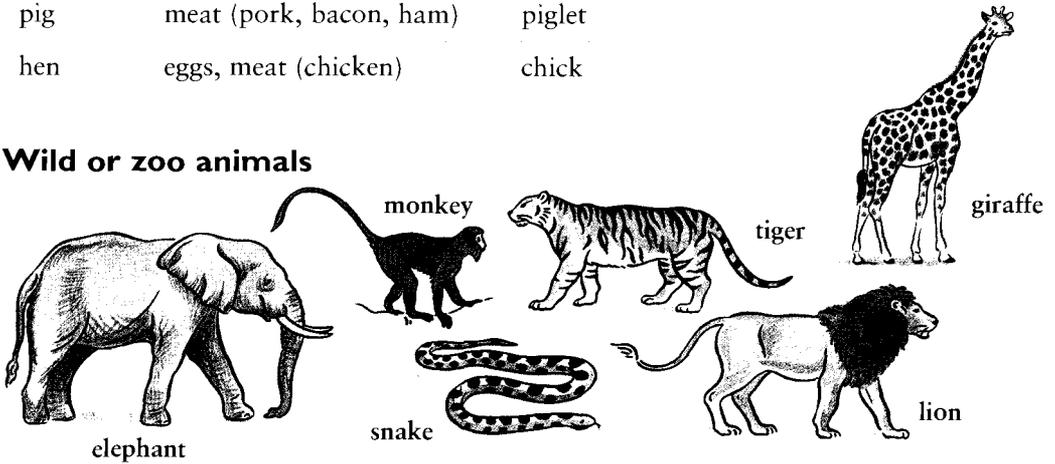
40 Animals and pets

A Farm animals



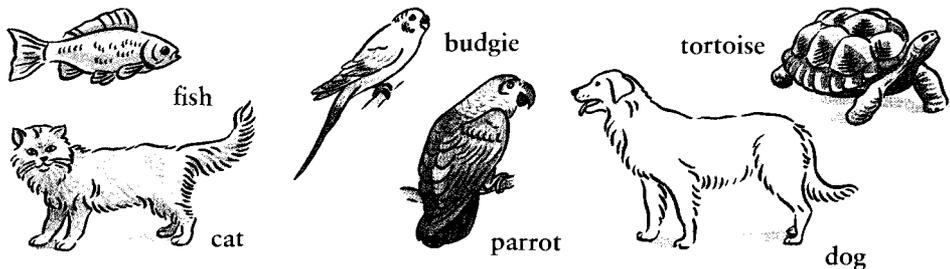
<i>animal</i>	<i>produce</i>	<i>baby</i>
horse		foal
cow	milk, leather, meat (beef)	calf
sheep	wool, meat (lamb)	lamb
pig	meat (pork, bacon, ham)	piglet
hen	eggs, meat (chicken)	chick

B Wild or zoo animals



C Pets

These animals are often pets.



Parrots and budgies are birds.

You take your dog for a walk but you don't usually take your cat for a walk.

Exercises

40.1 Complete these sentences.

- 1 A *tortoise* goes to sleep in winter.
- 2 A has a very long neck.
- 3, and are birds.
- 4 and are large cats.
- 5 You can ride a and an
- 6 swim and fly.
- 7 You can buy at a butcher's.
- 8 and give us things for breakfast.

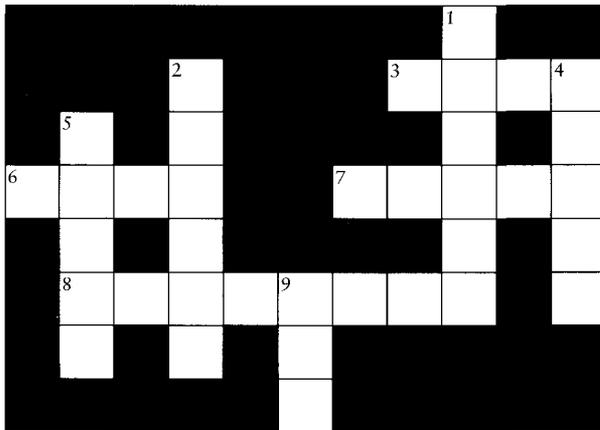
40.2 Match the animal with its meat and with its young animal. Draw lines.

<i>animal</i>	<i>meat</i>	<i>young</i>
sheep	chicken	piglet
cow	pork	lamb
hen	beef	calf
pig	lamb	chick

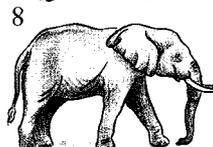
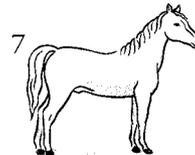
40.3 Look at the animals opposite. Which of them ...

- 1 eat meat?
- 2 give us things that we wear?
- 3 produce their babies in eggs?

40.4 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Across



Down



40.5 There are 17 different animals in the pictures on the opposite page. Cover the page. How many of these animals can you remember?

4 | Travelling

A Types of transport



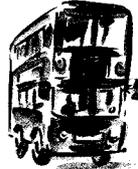
train



(aero)plane



car



bus



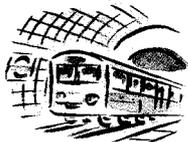
bicycle/bike



taxi



motorbike/motorcycle



underground



boat



ship

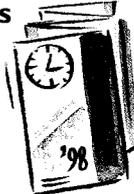


helicopter

B Useful travel words



map



timetable



customs



luggage



passport

Can I have a **single/return** (ticket) to Barcelona please? (single = Madrid → Barcelona; return = Madrid ⇌ Barcelona)

I'd like to **book/reserve** a seat in advance. (to make sure you have a seat)

How much is the (train / bus / taxi / air) **fare**?

Was the **journey** long? [NOT Was the ~~travel~~ long?]

C By train

The train **arriving** at platform 3 is the 16:50 train to Paris.

The Edinburgh train **departs/leaves** from platform 6.

Is there a **buffet/restaurant car** on this train?

Do I have to **change trains** for Toulouse? (= get off one train and go onto another)



D By plane

You have to **check in** an hour before the plane **takes off** (= leaves the ground).

I went **through customs** but nobody checked my passport. [NOT ~~controlled~~ my passport]

(See Unit 27.)

Give your **boarding card** to the **flight stewards** when you get on the plane.

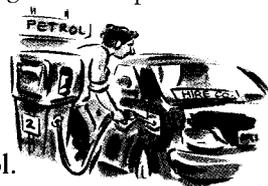
Have a good **flight**.

The plane landed in New York at 5.30.

E By car

We hired a car for a week. We had to fill it up with **petrol**.

Can I give you a **lift**? I'm going into town.



Unit 14 (Moving) has some more useful words about travelling.

Exercises

41.1 Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right. Draw lines.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 land | a a place to eat on a train |
| 2 fare | b bags and suitcases |
| 3 buffet car | c it says when trains depart and arrive |
| 4 ship | d what you must pay when you travel |
| 5 timetable | e planes do this at airports |
| 6 platform | f it travels on water e.g. the <i>Titanic</i> |
| 7 luggage | g where you stand when you are waiting for a train |

41.2 Can you answer these questions about the vocabulary of travel?

- 1 What is the difference between a single ticket and a return ticket?
- 2 What does a customs officer do?
- 3 Does a plane take off at the end of a journey?
- 4 What do you do with a boarding card?
- 5 What is the difference between hiring a car and buying a car?
- 6 If you ask someone for a lift, do you want to go to the top floor?

41.3 Here are instructions to get to John's house from the airport.

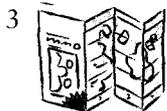
When you arrive at the airport, take a number 10 bus to the railway station. Then take a train to Bigtown. The journey takes half an hour and you get off the train at the second stop. Take a taxi from the station to John's house.

Now write instructions for someone to get to your house from the airport.

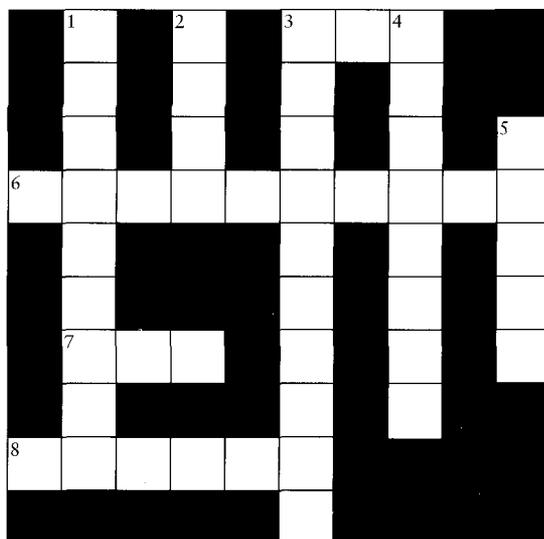
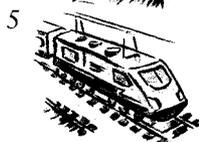
41.4 Make cards to test yourself. Write the word on one side of the card and a picture (or a definition or translation) on the other side. Look at the pictures (or definitions or translations). Can you remember the English words?

41.5 Complete the crossword.

Across



Down



42 Notices



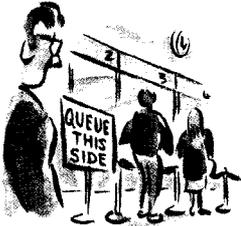
No smoking here.



You go out here.



You go in here.



There are lots of different signs for public toilets.



Men



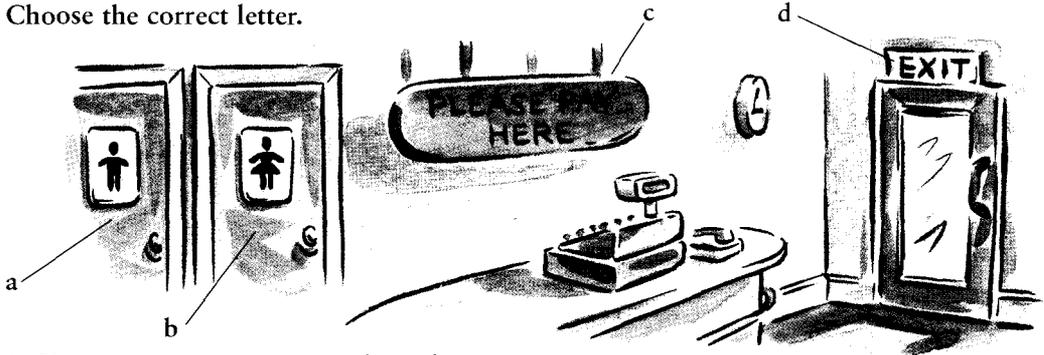
Women

Toilets WC

Tip: Look for other signs in English. Write down any that you see.

Exercises

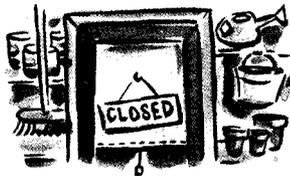
42.1 Choose the correct letter.



- 1 Your sister wants to go to the toilet.
- 2 You want to buy something.
- 3 Your father wants to go to the toilet.
- 4 You want to go out of the shop.

42.2 Look at each of the notices on the opposite page. Write down a place where you can see each of them. *No smoking* – in a restaurant.

42.3 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1 Can you go in now? No



4 How do you open the door – a or b?



2 Can you use the telephone now?



5 How do you open the door – a or b?



3 Can you park your car here?



6 You haven't got much money. Is this a good time to go shopping?

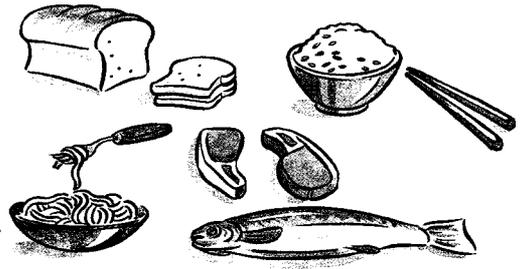
42.4 Notices often give you information (for example, that a shop is closed) or give you instructions (for example, that smoking is forbidden). Put the notices on the opposite page into two columns – *Information* and *Instructions*.

42.5 Where can you find examples of signs in English in your country?

43 Food and drink

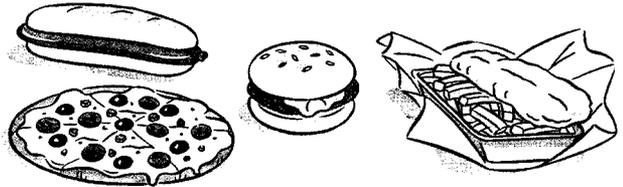
A Everyday food

Do you want some **bread**?
 [NOT Do you want a bread?]
 In China, most people eat **rice**.
 In Italy, **pasta** is very popular.
 Many people eat **meat** or **fish** almost every day.



B Popular food / fast food

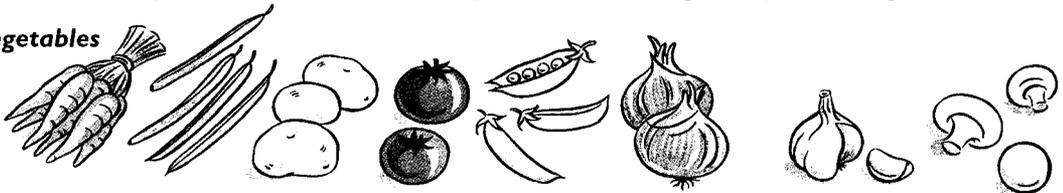
Most young people love **hot-dogs**,
hamburgers and **pizzas**.
 Most British people like **fish and chips**.



C Fruit and vegetables

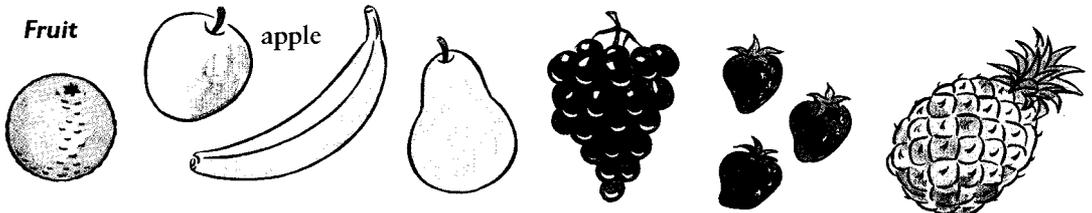
Vegetables are good for you. **Fruit** is also good for you. (singular) [NOT fruits]

Vegetables



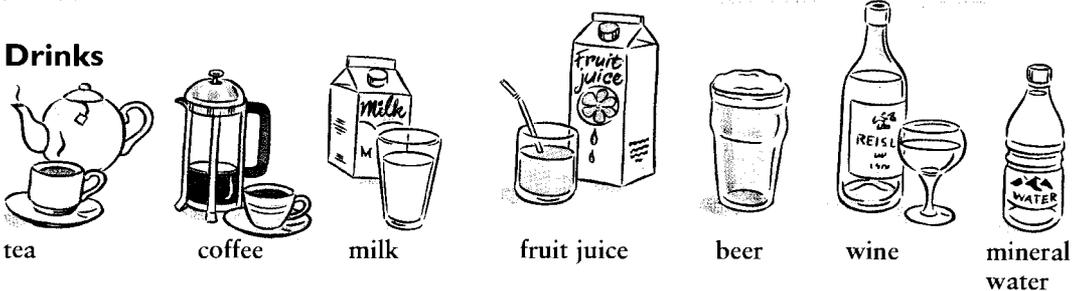
carrots beans potatoes tomatoes peas onions garlic mushrooms

Fruit



orange banana pear grapes strawberries pineapple

D Drinks



tea coffee milk fruit juice beer wine mineral water

Tip: Go to a supermarket. How many drinks and foods have English names on them?
 Try to learn some of them.

Exercises

43.1 Complete the sentences. Use words from A and B opposite.

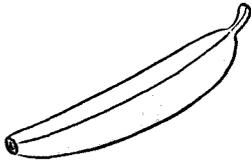
- 1 *Rice* is the most important food in Japan.
- 2 and are very popular in Britain.
- 3 Chips are made from
- 4 Most Italian people love
- 5 Hamburgers are made from
- 6 A is a sausage inside a piece of bread.

43.2 Put these words into two lists: fruit and vegetables, as in the example.

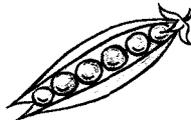
beans pineapple grapes onions apple carrot garlic pear mushrooms

<i>fruit</i>	<i>vegetables</i>
	<i>beans</i>

43.3 Write the names of these fruit and vegetables.



1



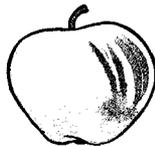
3



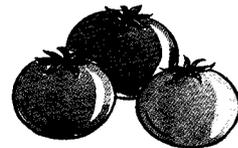
5



2



4



6

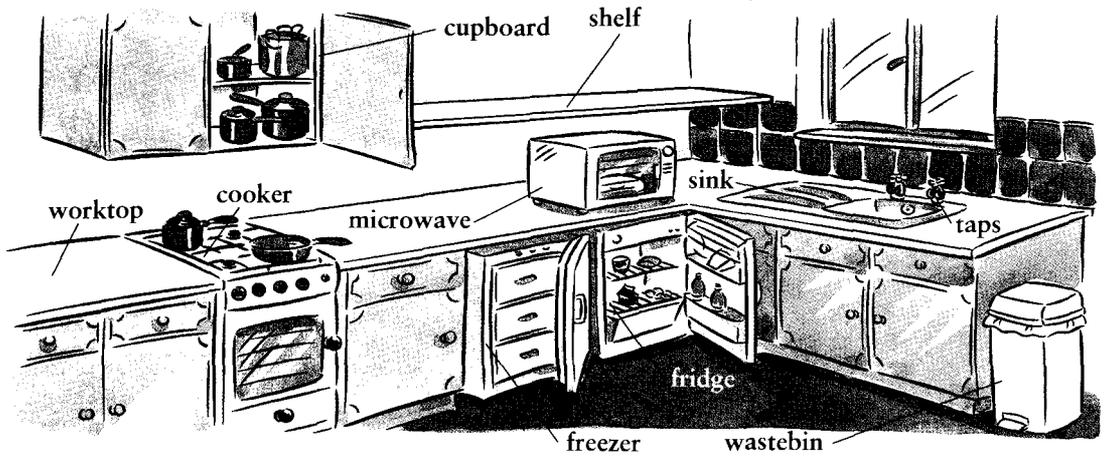
43.4 Here are the names of some drinks with the letters mixed up. What are they?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1 eta tea | 4 fecofe |
| 2 rebe | 5 rituf eciju |
| 3 klim | 6 nilemar retaw |

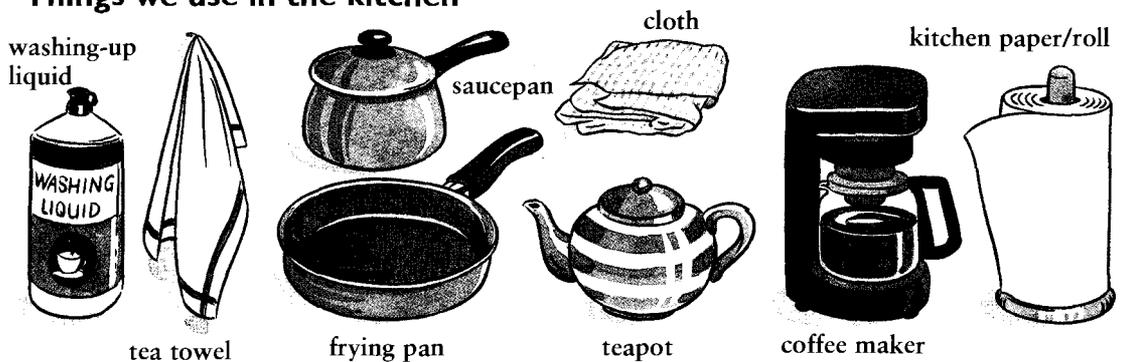
43.5 What are your four favourite foods? And your three favourite drinks? Are they good for you? Use a dictionary if the names are not in this unit.

44 In the kitchen

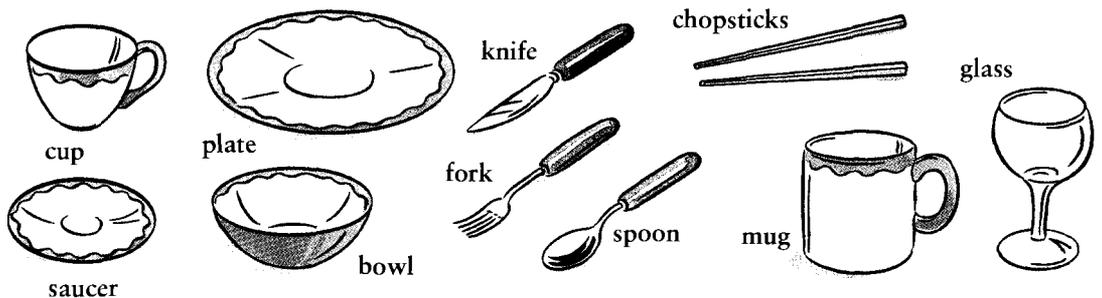
A What's in the kitchen?



B Things we use in the kitchen



C Things we use for eating and drinking

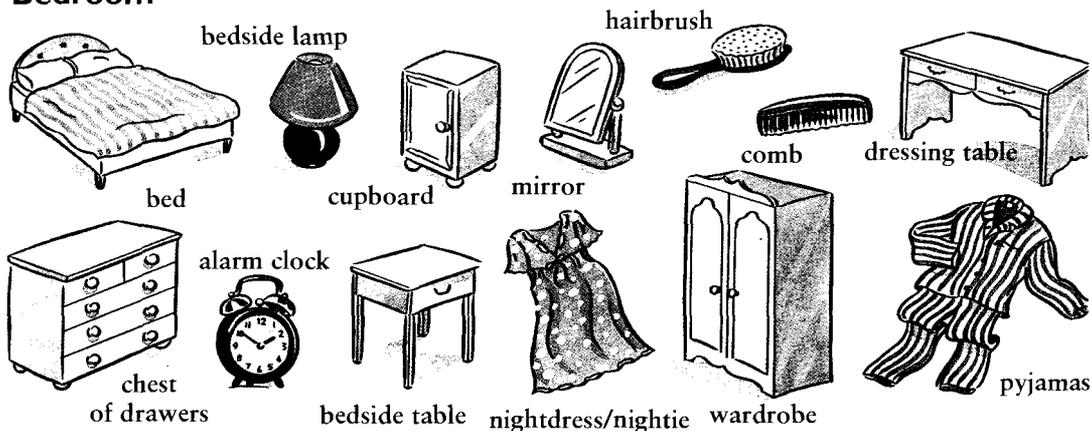


D Questions in the kitchen

- Where can I find a mug / cloth / some kitchen paper?
- Can I help with the washing-up / the cooking?
- Where does this cup / plate / frying pan go? (where do you keep it?)
- Where shall I put this cup / the milk?

45 In the bedroom and bathroom

A Bedroom

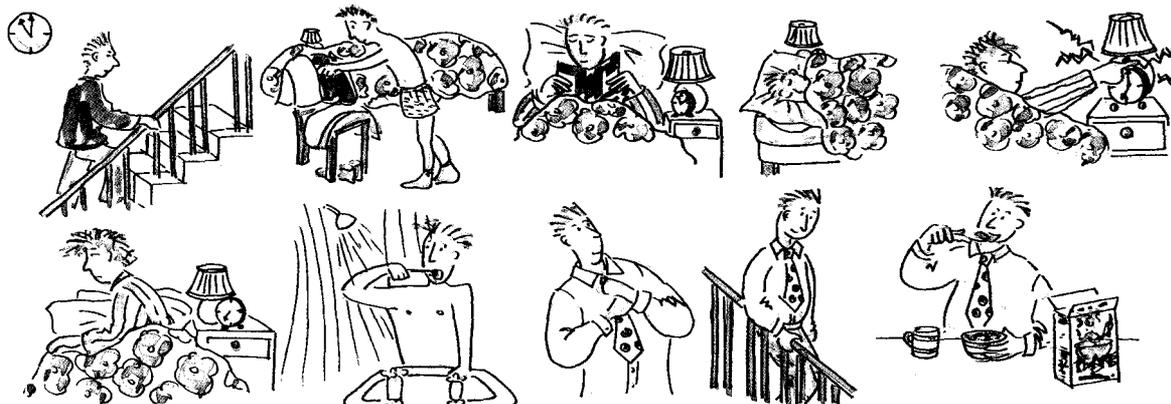


B Bathroom



C Joel's routine

Joel goes to bed at 11 o'clock. He goes upstairs to his bedroom. He gets undressed and goes to bed. He reads for a bit. He turns off the light and falls asleep. He wakes up when his alarm clock rings. He gets up. He has a shower, cleans his teeth and gets dressed. He goes downstairs to the kitchen for breakfast. (See Unit 12.)



Exercises

45.1 Look at the picture and write the words next to the numbers.



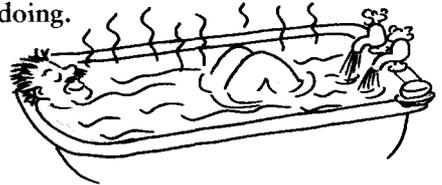
45.2 Write down five more things that you need to take with you if you go to stay with a friend for one night.

toothbrush

45.3 Look at the pictures. Describe what the people are doing.



1 Anne ...is cleaning her teeth.....



4 Mr Park



2 Selim and Umit



5 Jaime



3 Mrs Park



6 Lee

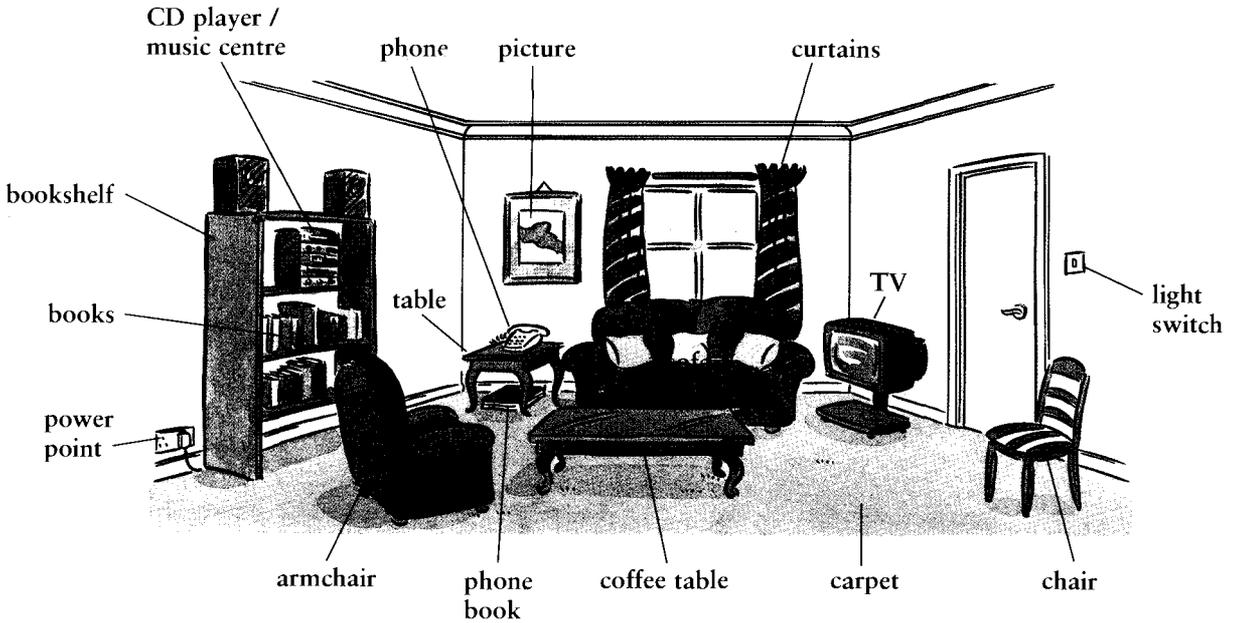
45.4 Write down the words for all the things you have in your bathroom. Use a dictionary to help you, if you need to.

45.5 Describe your bedroom. Write four or five sentences.

45.6 Write about your night-time routine. Use the verbs in C opposite. I usually go to bed at ...

46 In the living room

A Things in the living room



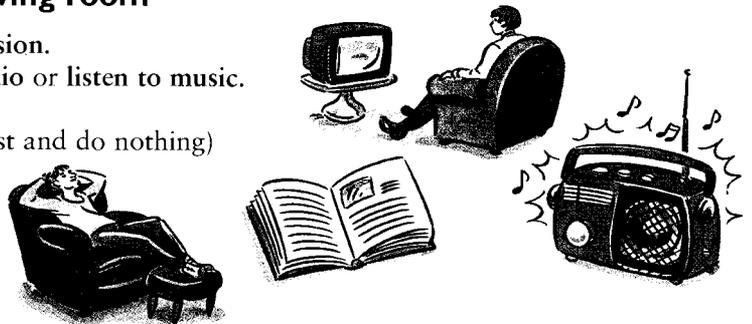
B Useful prepositions

The sofa is **near** the window.
Next to the sofa is a small table.
 The TV is **in** the corner.

The coffee table is **in the middle of** the room.
 The bookshelf is **against** the wall.
 Where's the telephone book? **Under** the small table.

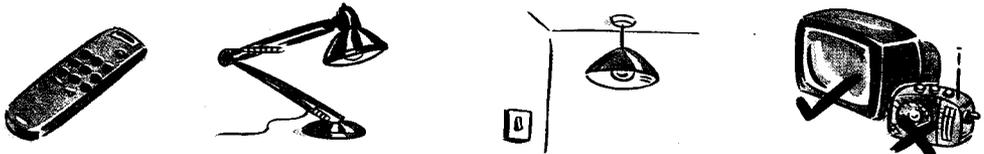
C Things we do in the living room

Every evening I watch television.
 Sometimes I listen to the radio or listen to music.
 Sometimes I read.
 Sometimes I just relax. (= rest and do nothing)



D Things we use

Where is the **remote control** for the TV?
 There's a **reading lamp** on the desk.
 Close the curtains and **switch the light on**; it's getting dark.
Turn the radio off and **turn the TV on**, please. I want to watch the football.



Exercises

46.1 Write down the names of ...

- 1 Somewhere you can put books. *a bookshelf*
- 2 Somewhere two/three people can sit.
- 3 Somewhere you can put down your coffee-cup.
- 4 Something you can look at on the wall.
- 5 Something for switching the light on/off.
- 6 Something for listening to music.
- 7 Something under your feet.

46.2 Choose (a), (b) or (c).

- 1 If you want to relax, which is the best?
(a) a chair (b) an armchair (c) a sofa
- 2 If it is dark and you want to read, do you ...?
(a) close the curtains (b) switch on the reading lamp (c) switch off the light
- 3 If you want to watch a different TV station, do you ...?
(a) use the remote control (b) use the power point (c) turn off the TV

46.3 Fill the gaps with the correct prepositions. Look at the picture opposite.

- 1 the floor there is a carpet.
- 2 There is a small table the corner. There is a TV the table.
- 3 The TV is the door.
- 4 The bookshelf is the wall.
- 5 The coffee table is front the sofa.

46.4 Write about your living room at home. Draw a plan of it first.

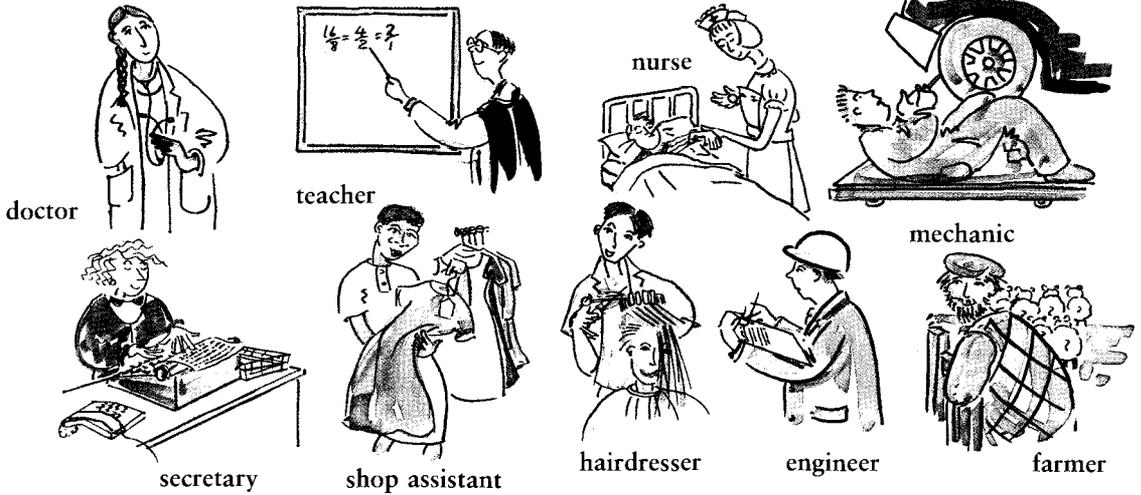
Describe your furniture (tables, chairs, sofa, etc.). Say where things are (e.g. next to ..., in the corner ..., near ..., etc.). What colour are the walls? Are there any pictures on them? What do you do when you are in your living room?

46.5 Word puzzle. How many names of things in the living room can you find?

t	e	n	b	w	o
a	c	h	a	i	r
b	a	x	b	n	r
l	r	c	o	d	a
e	p	v	o	o	d
m	e	s	k	w	i
h	t	v	s	u	o

47 Jobs

A What's his/her job?



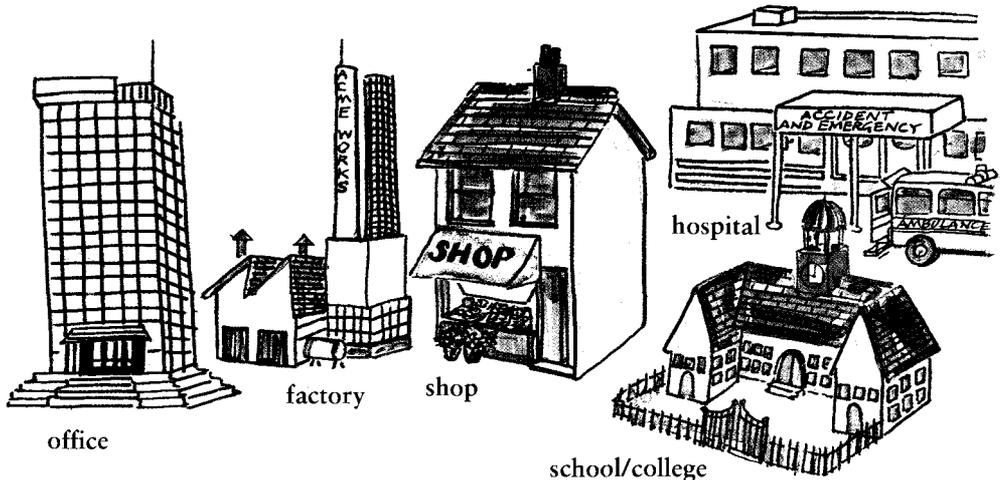
B Job (noun) and work (verb) /wɜ:k/

What's your job? *or* What do you do?
I'm a waiter.

Where do you work? I work in a restaurant.
Is it an interesting job? Yes, I like it.



C Workplaces



I work **in** a factory / an office etc. I work **at/from** home.

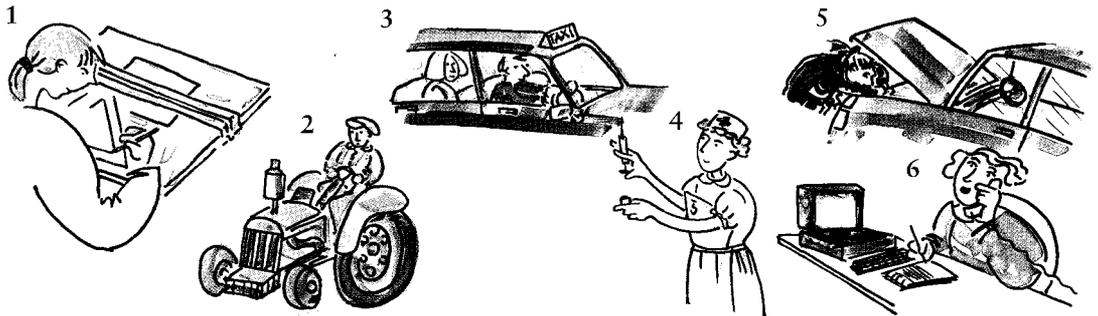
Exercises

47.1 Where do they work?

- 1 A teacher *works in a school/college/university*
- 2 A doctor
- 3 A waiter
- 4 A secretary
- 5 A shop assistant
- 6 A hairdresser

47.2 Match the pictures with the jobs in the box.

farmer engineer taxi-driver mechanic nurse secretary



47.3 Answer the questions for yourself.

- 1 What do you do?
- 2 Where do you work?
- 3 Is it an interesting job?

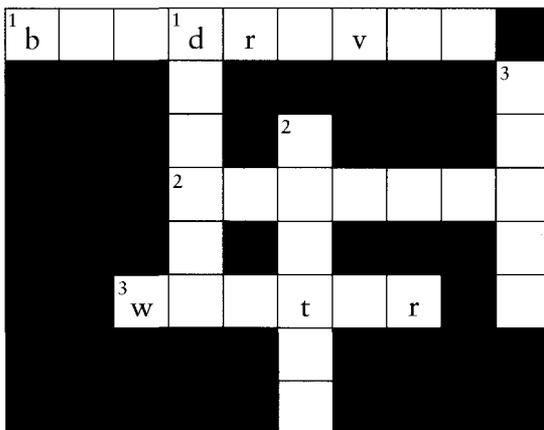
47.4 Word puzzle. Fill in the letters.

Across

- 1 works on a bus
- 2 works in a school
- 3 writes books

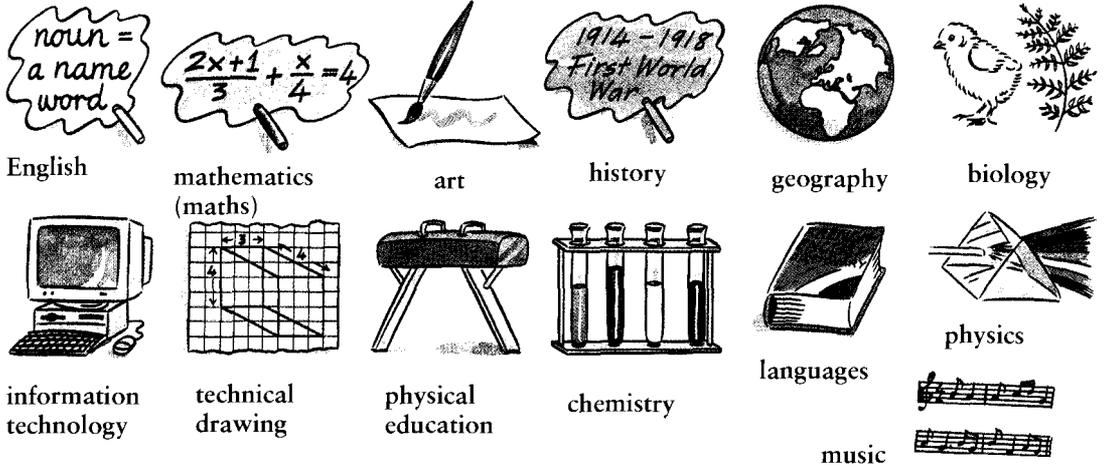
Down

- 1 works in a hospital
- 2 works in a restaurant
- 3 works with the doctor

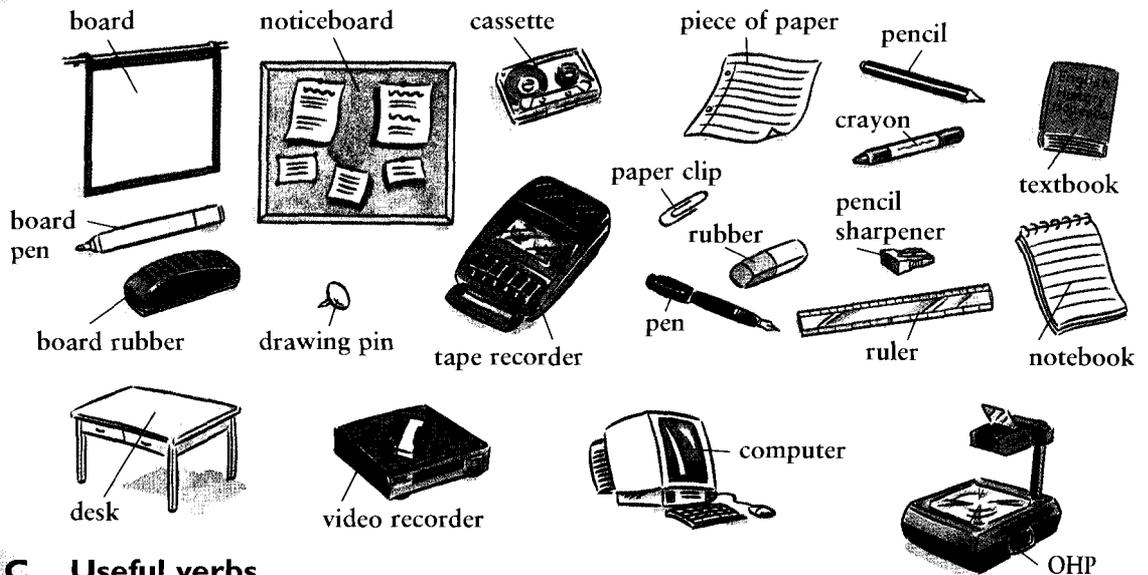


48 At school and university

Subjects



B Useful things



C Useful verbs

A maths teacher **teaches** maths. Her students **study** maths.

After school, students **do** homework.

At primary school, children **learn** to read and write.

A university teacher **gives** a lecture on chemistry and the students **take** notes.

Students can **do** an (English) course in many colleges and schools. At the end of a course, you often have to **take/do** an exam. You hope to **pass** your exams. You don't want to **fail** your exams.

If you pass your final exams at university, you **get** a degree.



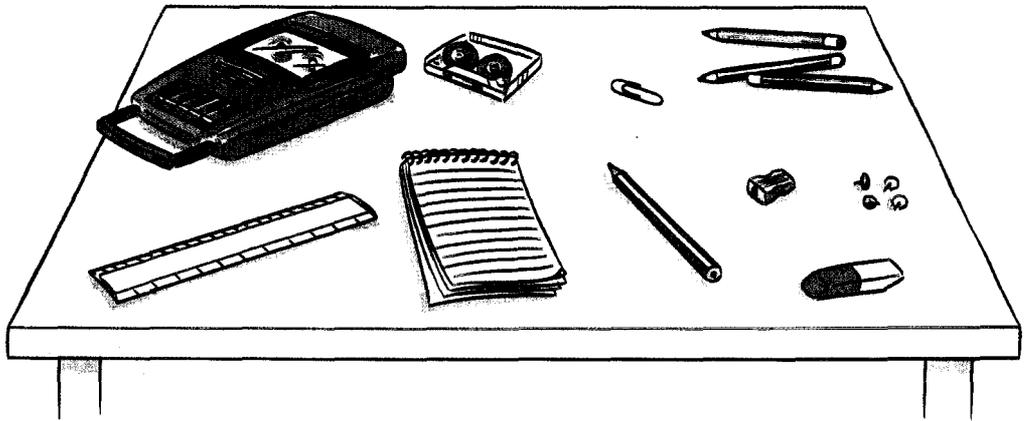
Exercises

48.1 Match the subject on the left with the topic on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 maths | a animals |
| 2 physics | b gymnastics |
| 3 history | c $25y + 32x = 51z$ |
| 4 geography | d $e = mc^2$ |
| 5 physical education | e H ₂ O |
| 6 English | f the countries of the world |
| 7 chemistry | g the 15th century |
| 8 biology | h computers |
| 9 information technology | i spelling |

48.2 Look at the subjects in A. Which were your favourite subjects? Which did you not like?

48.3 Look at the picture for 30 seconds. Then cover it. How many of the ten objects can you remember? Write them down in English.



48.4 Which of the things in B opposite have you got in the room where you study English? Write down the words for everything you can see.

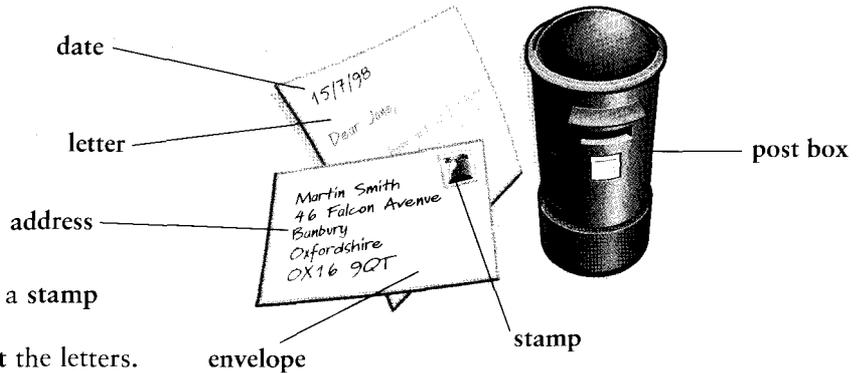
48.5 Choose a verb from C opposite to fill the gaps below. Put the verb in the correct form.

John did well at school. He always found it easy to ⁽¹⁾..... *learn*..... and he always ⁽²⁾..... his homework. He ⁽³⁾..... all his school exams. Now he ⁽⁴⁾..... geography at university. He is also ⁽⁵⁾..... a special geology course. He enjoys sitting in lectures, listening to the lecturer and ⁽⁶⁾..... notes. He will ⁽⁷⁾..... his final exams next year. If he ⁽⁸⁾....., he will ⁽⁹⁾..... a degree in geography. If he ⁽¹⁰⁾....., he will be very sad. He would like to become a geography lecturer. He would like to ⁽¹¹⁾..... lectures.

48.6 Choose the ten words from the opposite page which you most want to learn. Write them down in one column on a piece of paper and in a second column put a drawing (or a translation or a definition). Cover the words in the first column and look at the second column. Can you remember the words?

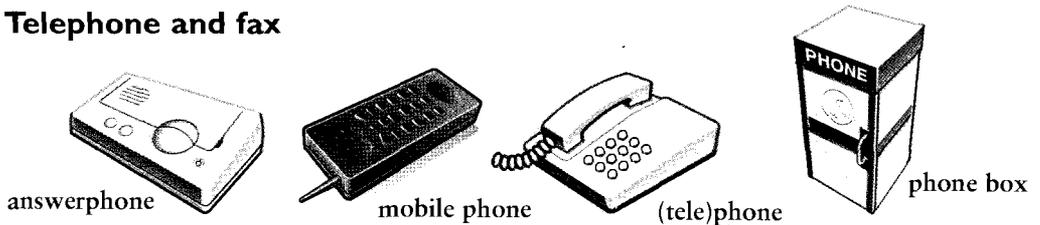
49 Communications

A Letters



Don't forget to put a **stamp** on the **envelope**.
Don't forget to **post** the letters.

B Telephone and fax



Juan makes a lot of **phone calls**. He **phones** his girl friend every day.

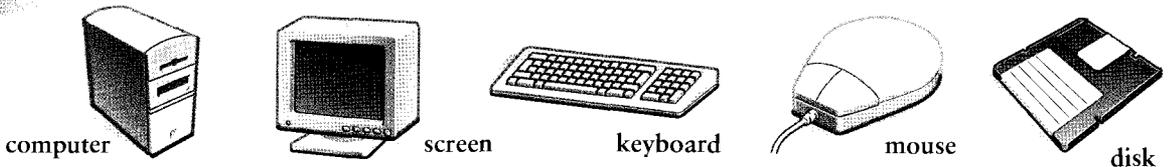
Jill sent me a **fax** yesterday.

What is your **phone/fax number**?
330718 (= double three oh seven one eight)

C A typical phone conversation

SUE: Two three four six five oh.
NICK: Hello. It's Nick here. Can I speak to John, please.
SUE: I'm sorry, he isn't here at the moment. Can I take a message?
NICK: Thanks. Could you just tell him Nick called. I'll call back later.
SUE: OK. I'll tell him. Goodbye.
NICK: Bye.

D E-mail



Anne gets a lot of **e-mails** from New York.

What is your **e-mail address**?
Mollflanders@cup.cam.ac.uk (= Moll Flanders at C-U-P dot C-A-M dot A-C dot U-K)

Tip: If possible, get an example of a letter and an e-mail in English. Write down any useful words or phrases in them.

Exercises

49.1 Have you got any of the things on the opposite page? Make a list. *answerphone*

49.2 What are the names of these things?



1 *keyboard*



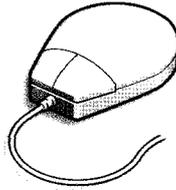
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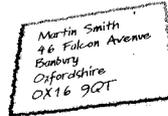
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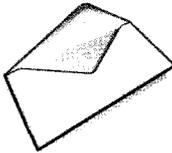
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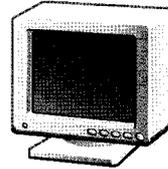
8



3



6



9

49.3 Complete this phone conversation.

SALLY: 333091

MEENA: Hello. ⁽¹⁾..... Meena here. Can I ⁽²⁾..... to Amal, please.

SALLY: I'm ⁽³⁾....., he's at work ⁽⁴⁾..... the moment.

Can I ⁽⁵⁾..... a message?

MEENA: It's all right. I'll ⁽⁶⁾..... back later.

SALLY: OK, then. Bye.

MEENA: Bye.

49.4 Write down these numbers and addresses then read them aloud.

1 Two telephone or fax numbers that are important to you.

2 Two e-mail addresses that are important to you.

Now practise reading aloud the examples in the key at the end of the book.

49.5 Answer these questions.

1 Which is quickest – a phone call, a fax, an e-mail or a letter? *a phone call*

2 Which is cheapest – a phone call, a fax, an e-mail or a letter?

3 Have you sent all of these – a letter, a fax and an e-mail? Have you received all of them?

4 Which is your favourite way of communicating with a friend?

5 Which is your favourite way of business communication?

50 Holidays

A Holiday (noun)

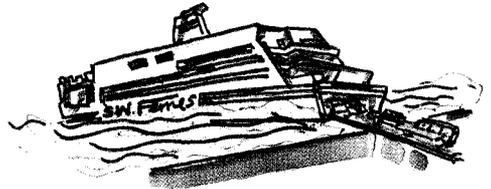
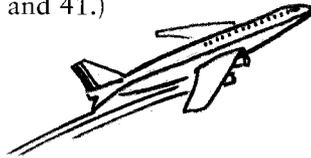
We had a wonderful **holiday** in Egypt in 1996.
I'm not working next week. I'm **on holiday**.
Are you going **on holiday** this summer?

B Types of holidays

We are going on a **package holiday** to Hong Kong. (everything is included, flights, hotel, etc.)
We're going to have a **winter holiday** this year. (often means skiing / winter sports)
I want to go **camping** this year. (sleep in a tent)
I'm going on a **walking holiday** in the Alps. (usually means walking up mountains)
A **coach tour** is a cheap way to go on holiday. (going in a big, comfortable bus)

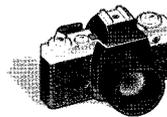
C Transport

Are you **flying** to France from England?
No, we're going **by ferry**. (ship where you can take your car with you)
We're going **by car / by train / by bus**.
(See Units 14 and 41.)



D Don't forget to take with you ...

your **passport** (if you are going to another country)
a **visa** (a special stamp in your passport to go to some countries)
your **tickets**
some traveller's **cheques** and **currency** (money of the country you are going to)
a **camera**
a **phrase book** (if it's a different language)
your **luggage**



E When you are there ...

Send some **postcards**.
Try the local **food**.
Enjoy the **nightlife**. (discos, clubs, etc.)
Try to **speak the language**.
Go to the **Tourist Information Office** if you have any questions. (or the **Tourist Office**)



Exercises

50.1 Fill the gaps.

- 1 A: Are you working on Monday?
B: No, I'm holiday.
- 2 A: Are you going holiday this year?
B: Yes, I'm going camping.
- 3 A: Did you have a good in Greece?
B: Yes, it was wonderful.
- 4 A: Are you flying to Italy?
B: No I'm going train.

50.2 These people are talking about their holidays. What type of holiday did they have?

- 1 Everything was included, meals, hotels, flights.
- 2 We were on the same coach for seven days. I was very tired.
- 3 We walked about 20 kilometres every day.
- 4 It wasn't very good. There wasn't much snow.

50.3 Put a plus (+) in the boxes for the different ways of travelling. Put one plus (+) for *sometimes true*, two for *very true* (++) , three for *absolutely true!* (+++)

	<i>you can take a lot of luggage</i>	<i>very fast</i>	<i>usually cheap</i>	<i>you see a lot as you travel</i>	<i>you can relax</i>
ferry					
car					
flight					

50.4 Write the names of these things you need for a holiday.

1 	3 	5 
2 	4 	6 

50.5 What do we call:

- 1 Cheques you can use in different countries? t..... c.....
- 2 A special stamp or paper for your passport to enter a country? a v.....

50.6 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 Don't forget to send me a postcard....
- 2 The is good; the discos are open all night.
- 3 I didn't try the food. I had hamburgers every day!
- 4 Is there a Office here? I want some information.
- 5 I'd like to go to Estonia for my holiday but I can't speak the

5 | Shops and shopping

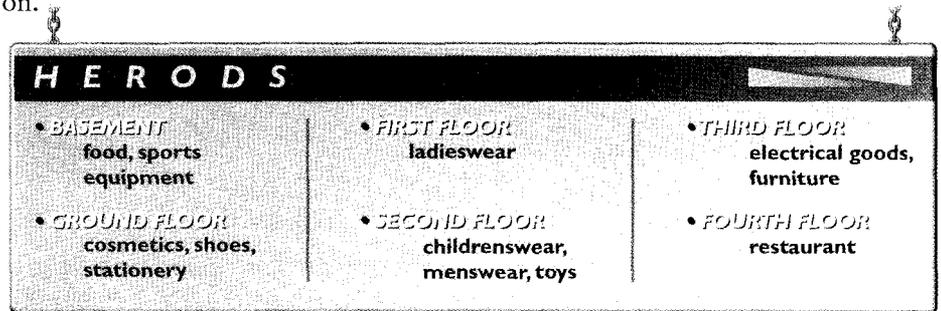
A Kinds of shops



* These words are also for people's jobs. We often add 's and say: I'm going to the newsagent's to get a paper. Do you want anything from the butcher's?

B Department store

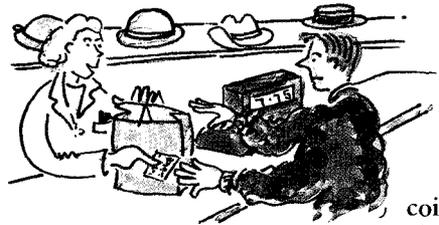
A department store is a large shop which sells a lot of different things – clothes, cosmetics, toys and so on.



(cosmetics = beauty products; stationery = pens, pencils, paper, etc.)

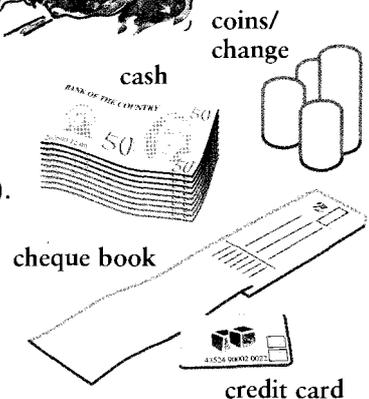
C Going shopping

You buy something from a shop assistant.
You pay for it at the cash desk / till.
You get a receipt.



D Useful phrases

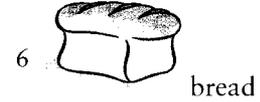
Can I help you?
How much does this cost?
Can I pay by cheque / credit card?
No, cash only.
Sorry, I only have a £20 note; I don't have any change (coins).
Can I try it on?
Have you got a bigger / smaller size / a different colour?
Would you like a (carrier) bag?



Exercises

51.1 Match the item with the shop.

toy shop butcher's baker's gift shop chemist's newsagent's



51.2 Where do you need to go?

- 1 I want to get a newspaper. *The newsagent's.*
- 2 Your hair is too long.
- 3 I need some stamps.
- 4 We must get Jim a present.
- 5 I'd like to buy a book.
- 6 I want to buy everything in one shop.

51.3 Look at the department store plan in B. Which floor will you go to if you want to buy:

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1 an armchair? | 5 a skirt? | 9 a tie? |
| 2 lipstick? | 6 some tennis balls? | 10 a TV? |
| 3 a cup of tea? | 7 a pair of boots? | 11 pens? |
| 4 a packet of tea? | 8 some baby clothes? | 12 a doll? |

51.4 Write the words for these definitions.

- 1 a person who sells things in a shop *shop assistant*
- 2 money not a cheque or credit card
- 3 a person who cuts hair
- 4 'plastic money'
- 5 a floor lower than the ground floor

Now write definitions in English for:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 6 a £5 note | 8 a receipt |
| 7 the first floor | 9 a cash desk |

51.5 Make a list of ...

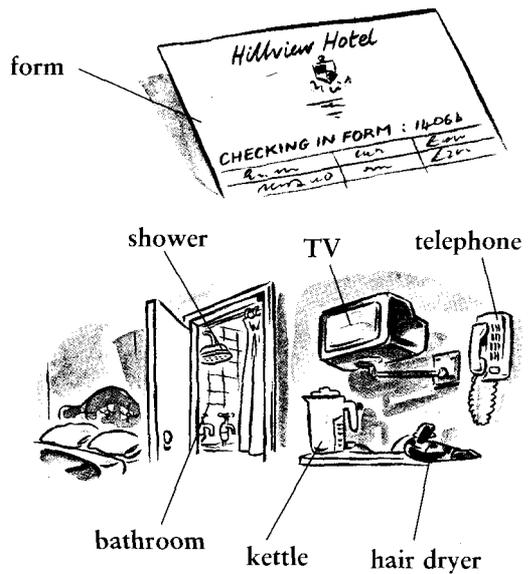
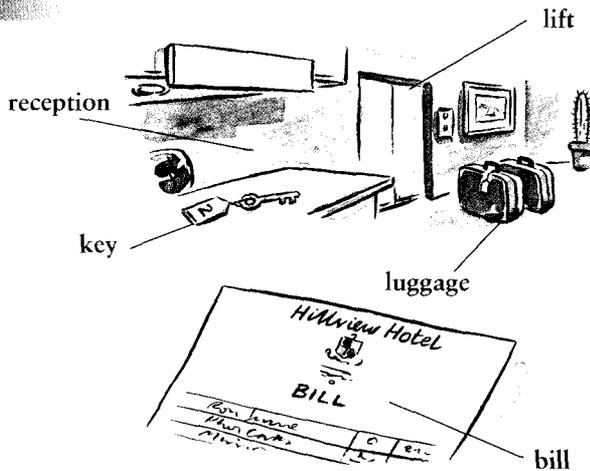
- 1 the shops in a street near you.
- 2 the departments there are in your favourite department store.

51.6 Fill the gaps in the dialogue.

- CUSTOMER: How much does this shirt
- SHOP ASSISTANT: £25.
- CUSTOMER: I'll take it, please. Can I by credit card?
- SHOP ASSISTANT: Certainly.
I'll put your receipt in the

52 In a hotel

A At reception



Do you have a **single room** (= for one person) a **double room** (= for two people)? How much is a single room with a bathroom?

I have a **reservation**. (= I booked a room) My name is ...

The receptionist may say:

Your room is on the **first floor**. The **lift** is over there.

Here is your **key**.

Would you like some help with your **luggage**?

Can you **fill in** this **form**, please?

Sign here, please. (= write your name)

Please, **check** your **bill**. (= make sure it is correct)

When you leave you say,

Can I **check out**, please?

Can I have the **bill**, please?

B Using the telephone

How do I get an **outside line**? (You want to phone someone who is not in the hotel.)

What is the **code** for Korea / Poland, etc.?

Can I have **breakfast in my room**, please?

Can I have a **morning call**, please? At 6.30. (You want to wake up at 6.30.)

What **time** is breakfast/lunch/dinner?

C Changing money

You can often change money in a big hotel. Here are some useful phrases.

Can I (**ex**)change some money, please?

Can I change some dollars **into** pounds, please?

How **many** yen **to the** pound at the moment? (yen = Japanese currency)

Can I cash a traveller's cheque?

Exercises

52.1 Look at the pictures and complete the dialogue with words from the opposite page.

CLIENT: Can I have a  (1) room for tonight, please?

RECEPTIONIST: Would you like a room with a  (2)

CLIENT: Yes, please. And with a  (3), please.

RECEPTIONIST: All our rooms have a TV, a  (4) and a



(5) I can give you room 25. It has a view of

the  (6) Here is your  (7)

The  (8) is over there. It's on the second floor.

52.2 Match what you want on the left with what you need on the right.

You want:

- 1 to have a cup of tea in your room
- 2 to go to the top floor
- 3 to open your door
- 4 to get up at 6 a.m.
- 5 to phone your country
- 6 to watch the news
- 7 to wash your hair
- 8 to dry your hair

You need:

- a the lift
- b an outside line
- c a shower
- d a kettle
- e a hair dryer
- f a morning call
- g a TV
- h a key

52.3 Do you know?

- 1 How much does a hotel room cost in the capital of your country?
- 2 What is the code for Britain if you phone from your country?
- 3 How many US dollars are there to your own currency at the moment?
- 4 How much of your own currency is there to the pound?
- 5 Why are traveller's cheques useful when you are travelling?

52.4 You are on holiday in London with two other people. You want rooms for one night. Write a dialogue.

52.5 Write down six questions that you can ask in a hotel beginning: *Can I ...?*

53 Eating out

A Places where you can eat

café: you can have a cup of tea/coffee and a **snack** there (= something small to eat like a sandwich or a cake). They sometimes serve meals there too.

restaurant: you go there for a full meal; more expensive than a café.

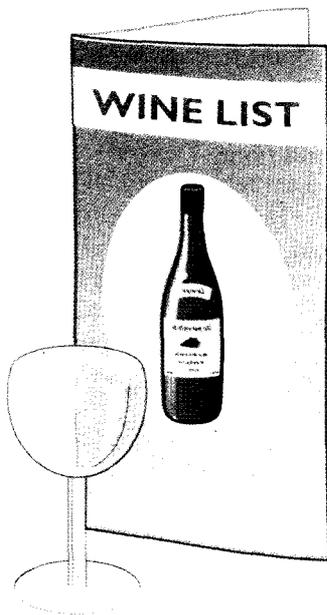
bar/pub: bars and pubs serve alcohol and **soft drinks** (= non-alcoholic drinks like fruit juice and lemonade); you can usually have a meal or a snack there too.

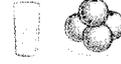
sandwich bar: a place that serves lots of different kinds of sandwiches. People usually buy sandwiches and take them to eat in a different place, at work or in the park.

fast food restaurant: you can get a quick hot meal there, for example burger and chips.

self-service restaurant/café: you take what you want, pay for it and carry it to your table.

B In a restaurant



STARTERS	MAIN COURSE	DESSERT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomato soup 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roast beef, green peas, carrots and roast potatoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice-cream 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chicken salad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strawberries and cream 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orange juice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steak, mashed potatoes and mixed vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit salad 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish, chips and beans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chocolate gateau 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheese, ham or plain omelette 	

C Ordering food

WAITER: Are you ready to order?

CUSTOMER: Yes, I'd like tomato soup and steak, please.

WAITER: Would you like the steak with chips or new potatoes? And how would you like your steak – rare, medium or well-done?

CUSTOMER: Well-done, please. And with chips.

WAITER: And what would you like to drink?

(later)

WAITER: Is everything all right?

CUSTOMER: Thank you, it's very nice.

Exercises

53.1 Which of the places in A opposite would you go to if you ...

- 1 want to buy something in the morning to eat at lunch-time at work? a *sandwich bar*
- 2 want a romantic dinner for two?
- 3 have three small children with you?
- 4 arrive half an hour early to meet a friend?
- 5 are very thirsty?

53.2 Do you have all the places in A in your country? Write down all the places you have. Give an example of an eating place of this type. *fast food restaurant – McDonald's*

53.3 Look at the menu on the opposite page.

- 1 What would you eat from the menu opposite?
- 2 What would a vegetarian eat? (Vegetarians don't eat meat.)

53.4 Choose one of the words in the box which can go with each of the words in each group.

steak omelette potatoes gateau soup salad
--

- 1 You can have tomato / vegetable / chicken *Soup* to start.
- 2 Would you like a cheese / ham / plain
- 3 I'll have the chicken / ham / fruit
- 4 I'd like some roast / mashed / new
- 5 Can I have the chocolate / strawberry / apricot, please.
- 6 Do you like your well-done / medium / rare?

53.5 There are some mistakes in this dialogue. Correct the mistakes.

WAITER: Are you ready for order?

CUSTOMER: Yes. I like vegetable soup and steak, please.

WAITER: What would you like your steak? Rare, medium or done good?

CUSTOMER: Rare, please.

WAITER: What you would like to drink?

CUSTOMER: A orange juice, please.

53.6 Cover the page opposite and write down all the words you can remember.

Then look at the page again and write down any words you forgot.

Tip: Sometimes restaurants in other countries have English menus for tourists. Look at one of these. Write down any useful words you find.

54 Sports

A Ball games

We play all these sports. I play rugby. Do you play baseball?



football (soccer)



rugby



American football



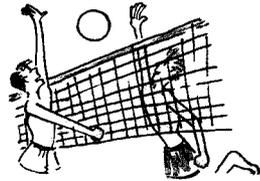
basketball



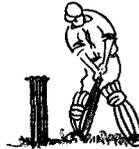
badminton



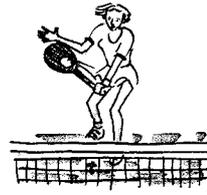
baseball



volleyball



cricket



tennis



table tennis

B Other popular sports



swimming



running



sailing



motor racing



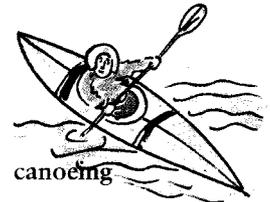
horse racing



judo/karate



skiing



canoeing

We use go or do with most of these sports. I go running. He does canoeing.
We use do only with judo and karate. She does judo. I do karate.

C Asking questions about sports

Do you do any sports? Yes, I go swimming/running/sailing/canoeing.

Do you play football/tennis/badminton?

What's your favourite sport? I like motor racing best.

(See Unit 4.)

D Where we do sports

We play tennis/badminton/volleyball/basketball on a
tennis/badminton/volleyball/basketball court.

We play football/cricket/rugby on a football/cricket/rugby field or pitch. We swim in a swimming pool.

Exercises

54.1 Cover the left-hand page and try to remember the names of these sports.



1



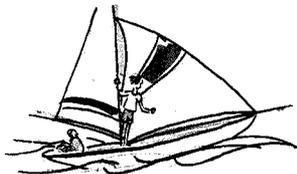
3



5



2



4



6

54.2 What sports do you think of when you see ...?



1



3



5



2



4



6

54.3 Ask questions for these answers.

1 *What's your favourite sport?*

I like running best.

2 Do you?

Yes, but not soccer, only American football.

3?

No, I don't do any at all. I prefer watching TV.

4 Do you?

Yes. I go to the swimming pool every Friday.

54.4 Write the names of the sports you have done. Which ones do you like? Which do you not like? Which ones would you like to do?

Tip: Make a page in your vocabulary book for 'sports'. Look at the sports pages of an English language newspaper. Write down the names of sports you do not know. Look them up in a dictionary.

55 Cinema

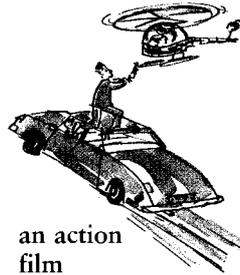
A Types of films



western



a horror film



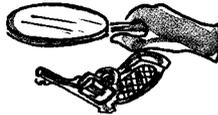
an action film



a musical



a cartoon



a crime/detective film



a comedy



a science fiction film



a love story /
a romantic film

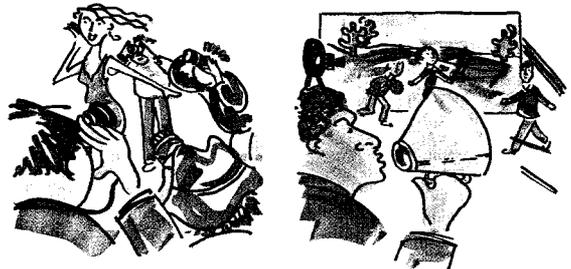
Do you like westerns? No, I like science fiction films best.
The best action film I've seen was *Goldfinger* with James Bond.
If I see a horror film, I can't sleep.

B People in films

Zelda Glitzberg is a film star.
She lives in Hollywood.
She is in the new James Bond film.

Sean Connery played James Bond in
From Russia with Love.

I like films by Italian directors.



C Watching films

Do you go to the cinema often?
Yes, I go every week.
No, I watch videos at home.

What's on at the cinema this week?
It's a comedy called *Airplane*.

Have you seen *The English Patient*?
Yes I saw it on TV.

Did you like *Dirty Harry*?
Yes, I loved it / enjoyed it.
No, it was boring. (= makes you want to fall asleep)

Exercises

55.1 What types of films are these?

- 1 Some cowboys rob a train. *western*
- 2 A flying saucer lands from Mars.
- 3 A dead person comes back to life.
- 4 James Bond saves the world.
- 5 Mickey Mouse goes on a picnic.
- 6 A man falls in love with his teacher.
- 7 A dead body is found in the river.
- 8 There are lots of songs and dancing.

55.2 Word puzzle. How many words for other types of films can you make with the letters of ROMANTIC?

C R I M E
 _ O _ _ _ R
 C _ M _ _ Y
 A _ T _ _ N
 S _ _ _ N C _ F _ _ _ _ N
 W _ _ T _ _ N
 M _ _ I C _ L
 C A _ _ O O _

55.3 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 Do you prefer to go cinema or to watch TV?
- 2 We a video last night.
- 3 Who James Bond in *You Only Live Twice*?
- 4 Was Clint Eastwood *Dirty Harry*?
- 5 All the big live in Hollywood.
- 6 Stephen Spielberg is a famous American film

55.4 Answer these questions for yourself.

- 1 Name one science fiction film you have seen.
- 2 Who is your favourite film star?
- 3 Do you like detective films? Can you name one?
- 4 Can you watch horror films?

55.5 Write down the English names of three films you have seen this year. You can learn vocabulary by remembering the English names of films. For example:

Four Weddings and a Funeral
Mars Attacks!
Home Alone

55.6 Try to name one example of each type of film from the opposite page!

56 Leisure at home

A TV, radio, music, video

I watch TV every evening. [NOT I see TV.]
Did you watch/see the film about President Kennedy?
I listen to the radio every morning. [NOT I hear the radio.]
What programmes do you like best on TV and radio?
I like watching films on TV. (or I like to watch ...)
I like listening to music on the radio. (or I like to listen ...)
I often listen to CDs or tapes when I am relaxing.
At the weekend, we usually watch a video.



B Hobbies/activities at home

A lot of young people play computer games every day.
Do you use the Internet?
I really like cooking.
Do you like gardening?
We grow flowers and vegetables in our garden.
I live in a flat. I don't have a garden,
but I have a lot of house plants.



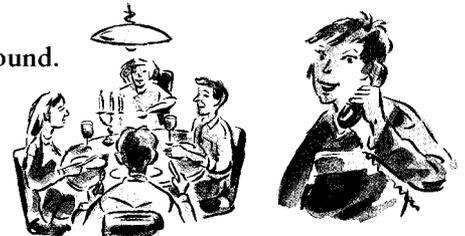
C Reading

I read a lot at home.
What do you read?
I read novels. (= long stories)
I like books about nature/different countries, etc.
I like magazines about rock music and sport.
Do you read a newspaper every day?



D Time with other people

Sometimes we invite friends around/have friends around.
(= we ask them to come to our house/flat)
I often have people/have friends to dinner.
My best friend comes to stay sometimes.
(= sleeps in my house/flat)
I talk to my friends on the phone every evening, or
I ring my friends every evening.



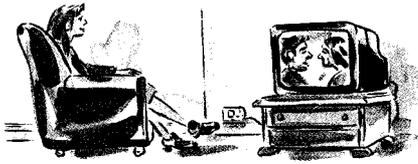
E Just relaxing

Sometimes, I just do nothing.
I like to have a sleep after lunch.



Exercises

56.1 What are these people doing?



1 She's



4 She's



2 He's



5 She's using the



3 He's a



6 He's to a

56.2 Fill in the missing verbs.

- 1 Sometimes I ...listen..... to CDs or tapes.
- 2 I prefer to magazines more than newspapers.
- 3 I to my sister on the phone every Sunday.
- 4 A lot of people like to a sleep after lunch.
- 5 Do you ever friends to dinner?
- 6 The children computer games every evening.
- 7 Shall we a video tonight?
- 8 Did you the programme about Namibia yesterday?
- 9 My father vegetables in his garden.

56.3 Answer for yourself.

- 1 If you have friends around, what do you like to do?
- 2 Does anyone come to stay at your house/flat?
- 3 What do you like to read most?
- 4 How often do you ring your friends?

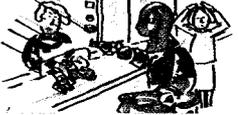
56.4 Interesting or boring? Put these leisure activities in order, from *most interesting* to *most boring*, in your opinion.

gardening cooking reading using the Internet watching videos
listening to music doing nothing



57 Crime

A Crimes, people who do them, and verbs

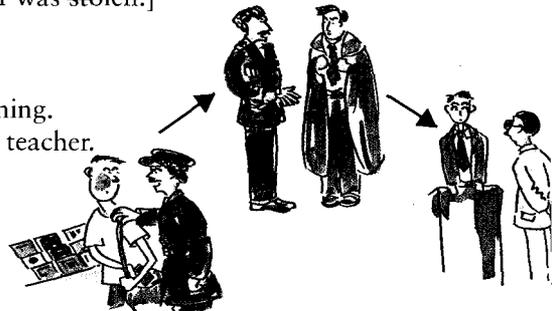
			
<i>crime</i>	robbery	murder	burglary
<i>person</i>	a robber	a murderer	a burglar
<i>verb</i>	to rob somebody or a place (e.g. a bank)	to murder somebody	to break into a house/flat (break/broke/broken)
			
<i>crime</i>	car theft	drug pushing/dealing	terrorism
<i>person</i>	a car thief	a drug pusher/dealer	a terrorist
<i>verb</i>	to steal a car (steal/stole/stolen)	to sell drugs (sell/sold/sold)	to attack somebody or a place
			to steal things from a shop

There was a **burglary** at the school last night.
John West **murdered** his wife.
There are a lot of **muggings** in the city centre.

A robber **robs** a person or a place. That bank **was robbed** yesterday. My sister **was robbed** in the city centre.
A thief **steals** something (steal/stole/stolen). Somebody stole my bicycle. [NOT Somebody ~~robbed~~ my bicycle.]
I was **robbed** in the city centre yesterday. [NOT I was ~~stolen~~.]

B The law

A student was **arrested** for shoplifting this morning.
The police came to the school and spoke to his teacher.
The student has to **go to court** next week.
If he is **guilty** he will have to **pay a fine**.
If he is **innocent** he can go home.
I don't think he will go to **prison**.



C Other crime problems

Some **vandals** broke the windows in the telephone box.
(A vandal breaks and smashes things.)
We have a lot of **vandalism** in my town.
A lot of young people **take drugs** nowadays.
Is football **hooliganism** a problem in your country?
(A football hooligan is a person who goes to a football match and makes trouble.)



Exercises

57.1 What do we call ...?

- 1 a person who steals cars? *a car thief*
- 2 a person who kills someone?
- 3 a person who steals things from shops?
- 4 a person who robs people's houses and flats?
- 5 a person who attacks someone in the street and steals their money?
- 6 a person who sells dangerous drugs?

57.2 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 There were a lot of football *hooligans* near the stadium.
- 2 The police officer a..... her for shoplifting.
- 3 Some v..... destroyed all the flowers in the park.
- 4 He had to pay a f..... of £50 for parking his car in the wrong place.
- 5 There are a lot of b..... in this part of the city, so always close the windows.
- 6 The police made a mistake; she was i..... She did not steal the money.
- 7 People who t..... drugs often do other crimes too.
- 8 A group of t..... have attacked the airport.
- 9 He murdered his wife. He was in p..... for 20 years.

57.3 What do you think should happen to these people? Choose from the list a – i on the right. If you do not like the list, what do you think should happen to them?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 A man murdered his wife and three children. | a fine of £100 |
| 2 A student with no money stole a book from a bookshop. | b 30 years in prison |
| 3 A woman sold some drugs to a teenager. | c six months in prison |
| 4 Some terrorists attacked a bus and killed 5 people. | d death |
| 5 A woman parked her car and blocked the traffic. | e five years in prison |
| 6 A teenager broke some trees in the park. | f in prison for life |
| 7 A man who drank too much alcohol drove his car and crashed. | g a fine of £50 |
| | h must work in a hospital for six months |
| | i must not drive a car for a year |

57.4 What do you think? Put all the crimes on the opposite page in a list, from *least serious* to *most serious*.

57.5 Choose five or six words opposite and use them to make your own sentences.

58 The media

A Radio and TV programmes

The news *is* on TV at 6 o'clock every night. (= important things that happen) [NOT The news ~~are~~ on TV.]

Do you watch soaps / soap operas? *Home and Away* is my favourite. (Soap operas are stories about people's lives. They are often on TV every day.)

I like nature programmes best. (= programmes about animals, birds, etc.)

I watched a documentary last night about drugs and young people. (= programme looking at a social problem or question)

In talk shows, people talk about very personal and private things in their lives.

The children watch cartoons on Saturday mornings. (For example, Disney films with animals that talk.) (See Unit 55.)

I always watch sport programmes and films.

B Newspapers and magazines

In most countries there are morning newspapers and evening newspapers.

Every month, I buy a magazine.

My mother buys women's magazines.

I like news magazines like *Newsweek* and *Time*.

My little brother buys comics.

Other types of magazines: sports magazines / computer magazines / teenage magazines (See Unit 56.)

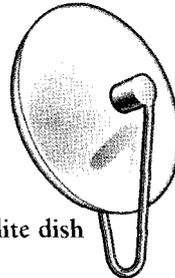


C Media and technology

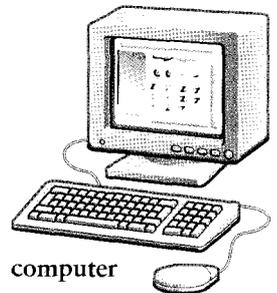
Do you have satellite TV?

How many channels do you have? We have 25.

You can read some newspapers on the Internet.



satellite dish



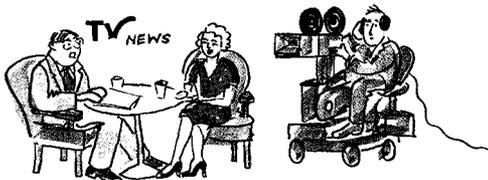
computer

D People and the media

There was an interview with the US President on TV last night.

The reporters are outside Zelda Gltzberg's house. (= People who go out and get the news stories where they happen.)

My sister is a journalist; she writes for *The Oxford Times* newspaper. (= Person who writes articles.)



Exercises

58.1 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 The news on Channel 3 at nine o'clock every night.
- 2 Ten million people watch this every week. It's very popular.
- 3 There was a about traffic problems in cities on TV last night.
- 4 I saw a programme about birds in Antarctica.
- 5 My sister is 13; she reads magazines every week. She likes the love stories.
- 6 With my computer I can get the sports news on the
- 7 Most young children don't read newspapers, they prefer

58.2 Match the left-hand column with the right-hand column. Draw lines.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Talking about family problems | a International news |
| 2 Film of elephants in Africa | b Sports programme |
| 3 Football cup final | c Soap opera |
| 4 Reports from all over the world | d Nature programme |
| 5 Maria decides not to marry Philip | e Talk show |

58.3 What can we find in these magazines? Match the left-hand column with the right-hand column. Draw lines.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 a computer magazine | a articles about health |
| 2 a women's magazine | b pictures of pop music stars |
| 3 a news magazine | c news about the Internet |
| 4 a teenage magazine | d interviews with politicians |

58.4 What do you call ...

- 1 a person who goes out and gets stories for newspapers? *A reporter*
- 2 a person who writes articles in newspapers and magazines?
- 3 a newspaper you can buy every day after about 5 p.m.?
- 4 a magazine that children read, with cartoon pictures?
- 5 a programme on TV about animals, birds, etc?

58.5 Answer these questions for *yourself*.

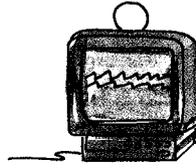
- 1 Do you read a morning or an evening newspaper?
- 2 How many TV channels do you have?
- 3 Is satellite TV popular in your country?
- 4 How many hours of TV do you watch every day?
- 5 What are your favourite kinds of TV programmes?

58.6 Write a paragraph about the media in your country. Use words from the opposite page.

59 Everyday problems

A At home

The TV isn't working. Can you repair it?



The washing machine is broken. We need to mend it.



The plants are dying.
Did you forget to water them?



The room is untidy. We must tidy it.



I've lost my keys. Will you help me look for them?

You've cut your finger.
You should put on a plaster.



You've had a row ~~with~~ with a friend. Will you apologise? (= say 'I'm sorry'.)



B At work

Carla had a bad day at work yesterday. She was late for work.



She had too much work to do.



Her colleague was in a bad mood.



Her computer crashed.



The photocopier was out of order.



The coffee machine wasn't working.



Tip: When you need to make a list of things to do, make it in English, e.g.
Mend my bike Water the plants Tidy my desk

Exercises

59.1 Look at the pictures. What is the problem?



- 1 Sam *The coffee machine isn't working.*
- 2 Sarah
- 3 Maria
- 4 Tommy
- 5 Tina
- 6 Ross
- 7 Delia
- 8 Kim

59.2 Write down three nouns that can go with these words:

- 1 broken *window/cup/glass*
- 2 cut
- 3 untidy
- 4 late for
- 5 a that isn't working
- 6 too much

59.3 Put the problems in two groups, *serious* or *not serious*.

- 1 a TV that doesn't work
- 2 dying plants
- 3 a cut finger
- 4 being late for work
- 5 a colleague in a bad mood
- 6 a photocopier that is out-of-order
- 7 a coffee machine that isn't working
- 8 a broken washing machine
- 9 an untidy bedroom
- 10 a row with a friend
- 11 a computer crash
- 12 lost keys
- 13 too much work

59.4 Look at Carla's problems in B. What could she do?

She was late for work - get a new alarm clock.

59.5 Can you think of three everyday problems that you, or people you know, have had recently? Write them down in English. Use a dictionary if you need one.

60 Global problems

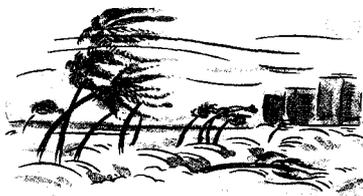
A Natural disasters

There was a **hurricane** / **snowstorm** / **forest fire** there last year.

hurricane = when there is a very strong wind

snowstorm = when there is a lot of snow and wind at the same time

forest fire = when it is very dry and trees catch fire



San Francisco has had a lot of **earthquakes**. (= when the earth moves)

The river often **floods** after heavy rain. (= when there is too much water)

B Man-made problems

There are too many people in some places. Cities are too **crowded**.

Many people are:

poor = they do not have enough money

hungry = they do not have enough food

homeless = they do not have a place to live

unemployed = they do not have a job

There is a lot of **pollution** in many cities. (= when the air, water or earth is dirty and bad for people, plants and animals)

The **air pollution** is very bad today.

The river is **polluted** and a lot of fish have died.

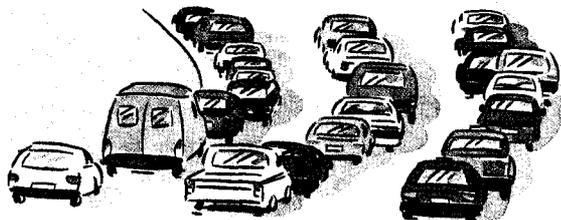
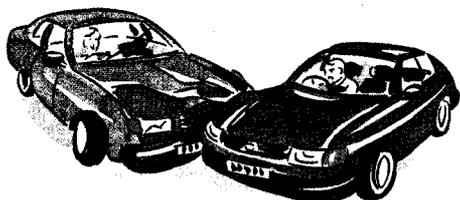
The American **War** of Independence lasted eight years. (= fighting between two or more countries or nationalities)

The **traffic jams** in the city are terrible in the **rush hour**. (= times when everyone is going to work)

He had a **car crash** on the way to work.

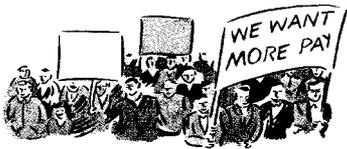
There's a teachers' **strike** today. (= when they will not work)

The bus drivers are **on strike**.



Exercises

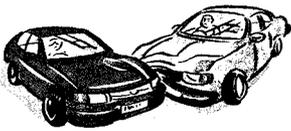
60.1 What problems can you see in the pictures?



1 *strike*

4

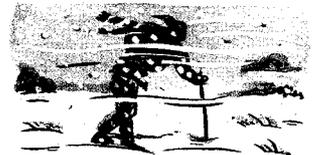
7



2

5

8



3

6

9

60.2 Write down the natural disasters in A and the names of places they have happened.

hurricane - Florida

60.3 Write down all the problems in B that you have in your country and the places where you have them.

poor people - small villages

60.4 Put all the words on the opposite page into groups in any way that seems appropriate to you. You may use as many groups as you wish.

hurricane, snowstorm, flood - problems because of the weather

60.5 Fill the gaps with a word from the opposite page.

1 Cars make air *pollution* worse in towns.

2 Their wages were very low so the workers went on

3 My great-grandfather died in the First World

4 Jack had a last year but fortunately no-one was hurt.

5 Japan often has and Siberia often has

6 When people are, they sometimes have to sleep on the streets.

Tip: Try to listen to or watch the news in English every day.

Answer key

Unit 1

- 1.1**
and 1.2 Check your work with a teacher if you are not sure about your answers.

1.3

<i>noun</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>adjective</i>
book house	speak have	good new
word man	write say	right blue

- 1.4** Possible answers:
to, for, with, below

- 1.5** 2 question
3 phrase
4 sentence
5 question
6 sentence

- 1.6** 1 books
2 man
3 No, it's a preposition.
4 No, it's a noun.
5 No, it's a sentence.
6 No, it's an adjective. The adverb is *badly*.

- 1.7** Possible answers:
2 black, green, blue, red
3 speak, English
4 It depends where you live.
5 make a mistake; do homework; have a shower

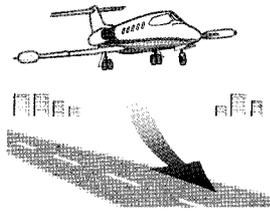
Unit 2

- 2.1** Possible answers:
have a party, a shower, lunch, a lesson, a cup of tea, a meeting, etc.

- 2.2**
- | | | |
|-------|---|---------|
| wet | } | weather |
| dry | | |
| warm | | |
| cool | | |
| rainy | | |

- 2.3**
- | <i>name of family</i> | <i>words in family</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| education | school teacher exam student |
| weather | rain sun cloud snow ice |

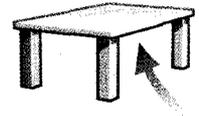
2.4 Possible pictures:



1 a plane lands

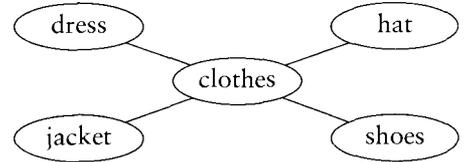
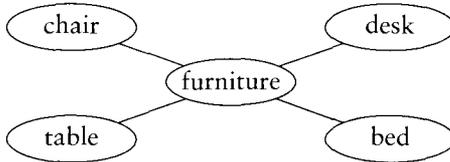


2 sunny weather



3 under the table

2.5 Possible words:



Unit 3

3.1 Possible answers:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 coffee / tea / juice ... toast / bread / fruit / an egg | 6 exam |
| 2 an appointment | 7 meeting |
| 3 tennis / squash / rugby / darts / football / chess / cards | 8 coffee / cup of tea / drink / sandwich |
| 4 party | 9 swim |
| 5 shower / bath / wash | 10 dinner / supper / a meal / something to eat |

3.2 Possible answers:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 I've got one brother and two sisters. | 5 I've got two. |
| 2 I have them at 9.30 every day. | 6 Yes, I always have a party. |
| 3 I have a sandwich and a cup of tea. | 7 I usually have pasta or fish. |
| 4 No, I have to go on Wednesday and Friday. | |

3.3 Across Down

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1 meal | 2 exam |
| 3 party | 4 tea |
| 5 game | |

3.4 Possible answers:

- 1 Why don't you have a drink / some water / a cup of tea?
- 2 Bye! Have a good time! *or* Have a good journey!
- 3 Oh! have you got a cold?
- 4 Is that new? Can I have a look?

Unit 4

4.1 2 Soraya and Mehmet are going shopping.

- 3 Imran is going to Cairo.
- 4 The Patels are going to the beach.
- 5 Natasha is going fishing.

4.2 2 We're going sightseeing today.

- 3 Jo went up to the top of the hill. *or* Jo went down to the bottom of the hill.
- 4 Let's go fishing today.
- 5 She went out of the shop.

4.3 *Possible answers:*

I sometimes go swimming. I never go skiing.
I sometimes go dancing. I never go fishing.
I always go sightseeing.

- 4.4** 2 On Tuesday Alison is going to write to Juan.
3 On Wednesday she is going to watch the World Cup on TV.
4 On Thursday she is going to have a tennis lesson.
5 On Friday Alison is going to go to the cinema.

4.5 *Possible answers:*

From Cambridge, trains go to London, Norwich, Ely and Peterborough. Buses go to Oxford, to Heathrow and to Scotland from Cambridge. From Cambridge roads go to London, to the sea and to Huntingdon.

Unit 5

- 5.1** 2 What is the woman doing? She's reading a book.
3 What are the girls doing? They are playing tennis.
4 What is the man in the house doing? He's washing-up. / He's doing the washing-up.
5 What is the dog doing? It's sleeping.
6 What is the man in the garden doing? He's gardening. / He's doing the gardening.

- 5.2** 2 What does Lara Brown do? She's a secretary.
3 What does Sophie Hicks do? She's a doctor.
4 What do Ted and Joe do? They're students.

- 5.3** 2 What did Lara Brown do? She went to a meeting.
3 What did Sophie Hicks do? She talked to five patients.
4 What did Ted and Jo do? They wrote an essay.

5.4 *Possible answers:*

I usually do the washing-up.
My husband usually does the washing.
My son has to do his homework every day.
My husband does his exercises every morning.
He does business with Eastern Europe.
I hate doing the housework.
I love doing the gardening.
I always do my best.

- 5.5** ANNA: Where did you go on your holidays? To London?
PAVEL: No, we didn't go to London this year. We went to Scotland.
ANNA: Does your grandmother live in Scotland?
PAVEL: No, she doesn't but my uncle does.

Unit 6

- 6.1** 1 make 3 do 5 make
2 do 4 do/take; do/take

- 6.2** 1 made/makes me (feel) sad.
2 make me (feel) tired.
3 made me (feel) angry.

- 6.3** 1 He's making a photocopy. 3 The children are making a noise.
2 She's making tea. 4 They're making a video / a film.
- 6.4** 1 Can I take a photo of you?
2 He's 25 but he never does his own washing. He takes his dirty clothes to his mother's.
3 What do you think, yes or no? We must make a decision today.
4 I have to make an appointment with the doctor. Do you have her phone number?
5 I make mistakes when I speak English.
6 Are you doing/taking an exam tomorrow?

Unit 7

- 7.1** 2 back home 4 from 6 out of / back from
3 into 5 see

7.2 *Possible answers:*

- 1 I usually come home at five-thirty.
2 I'm from / I come from Scotland/Jamaica/Pakistan/Latvia/Bolivia, etc.
3 I sit down and talk to my friends / take out my books.

- 7.3** 1 Come in!
2 Come here, please!
3 We're going to a party. Do you want to come along?

- 7.4** 1 come 2 came 3 comes 4 Are ... coming

7.5 *Possible meanings and sentences:*

- 1 **come round** can mean 'come to someone's house/flat'.
Do you want to come round this afternoon for a coffee?
2 **come across** can mean 'meet/find for the first time'.
I come across lots of new words when I read English books.
3 **come up** can mean 'be mentioned / occur in conversation'.
When new words come up in class, the teacher tells us the meaning.

Unit 8

8.1 *Possible answers:*

- 1 It takes me 10 minutes to get to university.
2 It takes me an hour to go from Cambridge to London.
3 It takes me an hour to do one unit of this book.

- 8.2** 1 take an exam.
2 took some lessons. / took a course.
3 take a course? / take some lessons?
4 take your driving test.

- 8.3** 1 She takes the train. 3 He takes the bus.
2 You can / could / have to / should take a taxi. 4 They take the Underground.

- 8.4** 1 a camera 3 my passport
2 an umbrella 4 my books and pens/pencils

- 8.5** For some people, it takes them about an hour.

Unit 9

- 9.1** 2 bring 4 Take 6 bring
3 bring 5 take
- 9.2** 1 take; bring ... back 2 brought ... back 3 take; bring ... back
- 9.3** 1 Yesterday he brought me some flowers.
2 You must take your passport when you travel.
3 Come to my house and bring your guitar.
4 Go to the secretary and take these papers, please.
5 Everybody is going to bring food to the party.
- 9.4** 1 brought 2 brought 3 took 4 taken ... bring

Unit 10

- 10.1** *Possible answers:*
1 tired 2 sick 3 hot
- 10.2** 2 it gets light. 4 'm getting wet!
3 's getting better. 5 'm getting cold.
- 10.3** 2 a doctor 5 a newspaper
3 a glass 6 a taxi / a bus / a train
4 a pen/pencil and paper 7 a job
- 10.4** 1 gets to 2 gets to 3 can I get to
- 10.5** *Possible answers:*
1 In Britain, people get married mostly when they are 20 to 30 years old.
2 People usually get married at the weekend, mostly on Saturday. April, May and June are very popular months (spring and summer).
3 I get home at about 5 o'clock. I get there by car.
4 get

Unit 11

- 11.1** 1 c 2 d 3 g 4 f 5 b 6 h 7 e 8 a
- 11.2** 1 on 3 on; up 5 off 7 on
2 off 4 off 6 on with 8 on
- 11.3** 2 Someone is doing up a shoe.
3 A plane is taking off.
4 Someone is turning on the oven.

11.4 *Possible answers:*

There are lots of different ways to answer this question. This is one way.

Words connected with dressing and daily routine

do up (e.g. coat)
put something on
take off (e.g. shoes)
get up

Words connected with movement

come on
take off (aeroplane)

Words connected with equipment

turn up
turn down (stereo)
turn on
turn off
go off

Words connected with people or things doing well or getting better

get on
get over

Words connected with people speaking

turn down (an offer)
go on

- 11.5** 1 took off 3 went on
2 took off 4 got over

Unit 12

12.1 *Possible answers:*

- 1 I usually wake up at seven o'clock.
- 2 I go to the bathroom and have a shower.
- 3 I usually have tea and toast for breakfast.
- 4 I go to work by car.
- 5 I usually have a cup of tea/coffee at eleven o'clock.

- 12.2** 2 She washes her clothes every Saturday.
3 He cleans the house every weekend.
4 He watches TV (or television) every evening.
5 She goes for a walk every Sunday.

12.3 *Possible questions:*

- 2 How often do you go for a walk?
- 3 How do you go to work?
- 4 When do you have dinner?

Unit 13

- 13.1** 2 told 4 tell; said 6 said
3 said 5 said

- 13.2**
- 1 Can you tell me where the railway station is?
 - 2 How do you say 'tree' in German?
 - 3 Excuse me, can you tell me the time?
 - 4 I just want to say goodbye (to you).
 - 5 Can you tell me when the exam is?
 - 6 Can you answer the phone, please?

13.3 *Possible answers:*

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Say Happy New Year | 5 Tell a joke |
| 2 Answer the door | 6 Talk to a friend |
| 3 Ask for the bill | 7 Ask someone to help you |
| 4 Reply to a letter | |

We can also say 'answer a letter', but not 'reply to the door'!

- 13.4**
- 1 Ask for the bill in Spanish.
 - 2 Ask how much something is in Malay.
 - 3 Say Merry Christmas in Swedish.
 - 4 Say good morning in Japanese.
 - 5 Say thank you in Arabic.

Unit 14

- 14.1**
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------------|--------|
| 2 danced | 4 run | 6 fell | 8 walk |
| 3 swims | 5 climbing | 7 jumped; swam | |

- 14.2**
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------|--------|
| 1 ride | 3 takes | 5 take; go by | 7 ride |
| 2 drives | 4 drives | 6 ride | 8 take |

Note you can also use *go by* with all these forms of transport (but without 'the' or 'a') i.e. you can go to work by bicycle, go home by underground/taxi, etc.

14.3 *Possible answers:*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 I ride my bike once a week. | 5 I drive my car every day. |
| 3 I swim in the sea once a year. | 6 I go dancing once a month. |
| I swim in a pool once a week. | 7 I go climbing once a year. |
| 4 I never jog. | |

14.4 *Possible answers:*

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Please pass the salt. | Please pass the water. |
| Please pass the pepper. | Please pass the salad. |
| Please pass the bread. | Please pass the sauce. |

- 14.5**
- 2 Maria drove her grandmother to the city yesterday.
 - 3 Bill caught the 9.45 train to London yesterday.
 - 4 I took a taxi home from the station yesterday.
 - 5 Jane fell when she rode her bike yesterday.

Unit 15

- 15.1**
- | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1 because | 3 before | 5 although |
| 2 and | 4 so | 6 if |

15.2 *Possible sentences:*

Mary agreed to marry Paul after they decided to set up a business together.
 Mary will marry Paul although/though she doesn't love him.
 Mary agreed to marry Paul and they had two sons.
 Mary agreed to marry Paul because he was a pop star.
 Mary will marry Paul before he moves to London.
 Mary will marry Paul but she doesn't love him.
 Mary agreed to marry Paul if he moved to London.
 Mary agreed to marry Paul so he moved to London.
 Mary will marry Paul when he moves to London.

15.3 Check with a teacher or a dictionary if you are not sure if your answers are correct or not.**15.4** 1 as well / too / also 3 like 5 than
2 Even 4 Only**15.5** *Possible answers:*

I only play tennis in the summer.
 It is too cold to swim here even in summer.
 She plays the piano better than I do.
 He swims like a fish.
 I like listening to music and I like reading also.
 I like going skiing too.
 I often go skiing with the children and sometimes my husband comes as well.

15.6 *Possible answers:*

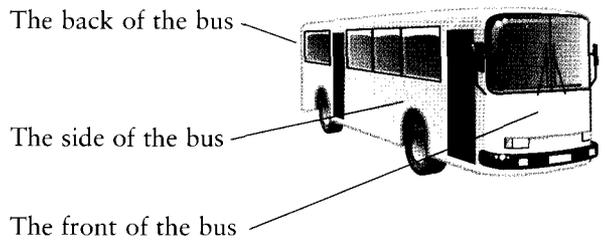
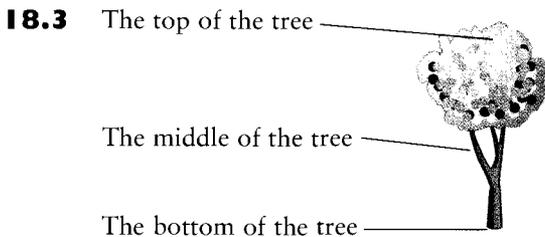
1 I enjoy it. 5 I was fifteen.
 2 I do all the exercises in this book. 6 I can manage in British hotels.
 3 I am also studying Spanish. 7 not this year.
 4 it is very difficult.

Unit 16**16.1** 1 an hour 2 a century 3 a week 4 a year**16.3** Thirty days has September,
April, June and November.
All the rest have thirty one.
Except for February dear
Which has twenty eight days clear
And twenty nine in each leap year. (= every four years)

This is a traditional rhyme which people use to help them remember the number of days of the month. It means that:

September, April, June and November have 30 days. The other months have 31 days except for February which has 28 days and 29 days in a leap year.

16.4 1 Monday 5 Wednesday 9 February
2 August 6 January 10 September
3 October 7 April 11 Tuesday
4 Saturday 8 Thursday 12 November**16.5** 1 T F S (first letters of the days of the week)
2 A S O N D (first letters of the months)
3 A W (first letters of the four seasons)



18.4 Possible answers:

- 1 When I studied English, I studied at home, in Britain.
- 2 Yes, I'm going to Dublin and to the USA.
- 3 At the moment I have a pen in my right hand.
- 4 The answer key.
- 5 The unit on **Have** is at the beginning of this book (Unit 3). Note *at*.
- 6 The unit on **Feelings** is in the middle of this book (Unit 34). Note *in*.

- 18.5** 1 abroad 2 out 3 away 4 away; abroad

Unit 19

- 19.1** 2 badly 4 fast [NOT ~~fastly~~] 6 well
3 loudly 5 quietly

19.2 Possible answers:

- 1 Usually, a quiet person is better.
- 2 Most people like a fast bus.
- 3 A friendly person!
- 4 A right answer is best in class!
- 5 To speak politely – always.
- 6 Usually it's better to speak in a normal way.

19.3

w	r	o	n	g	o
e	c	i	b	a	d
l	u	b	g	e	z
l	o	u	d	h	i
s	e	f	a	s	t

19.4

word	definition	right (✓)	wrong (✗)
suddenly	very slowly		✗
sadly	in an unhappy way	✓	
strangely	not in a normal way	✓	
quickly	very slowly		✗
easily	with no difficulty	✓	

Suddenly means very quickly, when you are not expecting it.
Quickly is similar to 'fast' when fast is an adverb, not when it is an adjective.

Unit 20

- 20.2** 2 give, gave, given; take, took, taken
3 come, came, come; go, went, gone
4 make, made, made; break, broke, broken
5 walk, walked, walked; run, ran, run
6 wake, woke, woken; sleep, slept, slept
7 remember, remembered, remembered; forget, forgot, forgotten
8 rise, rose, risen; fall, fell, fell
9 win, won, won; lose, lost, lost
10 buy, bought, bought; sell, sold, sold
- 20.3** 1 woke/got 4 drove 7 ran 10 made 13 went
2 ate 5 read 8 bought 11 left 14 slept
3 drank 6 wrote 9 sat 12 met
- 20.4** 1 swum 3 spent 5 caught
2 stolen 4 become 6 hurt; broken

20.5 *Possible sentences:*

Bill brought me a present from the USA.
I chose a strawberry ice-cream.
Snow fell all day yesterday.
I felt very cold last night.
We flew to Paris last summer.
My little brother kept a pet mouse in his bedroom.
Jack paid for our meal.
Mary spoke good Spanish.
My brother taught me to play football.
I told him to help you.
I thought you were at home.
Manchester United won the game.

Unit 21

- 21.1** 1 money 3 advice 5 work
2 milk; butter 4 air 6 traffic
- 21.2** 1 heavy luggage 5 brown bread
2 useful information 6 cold water
3 bad news 7 space travel
4 modern furniture
- 21.3** brown sugar; heavy traffic; good advice; expensive accommodation; fresh air; hard work;
brown rice; delicious spaghetti; unsalted butter; cold milk; Indian tea; Colombian coffee
- 21.4** 1 is/was 3 is/was 5 is/was
2 is/was 4 is; was 6 is/was

- 21.5**
- 2 Where can I get some information about your country?
 - 3 Let me give you some advice.
 - 4 Cook this spaghetti for ten minutes.
 - 5 Can I have some bread, please?
 - 6 Mary is looking for a new job.
 - 7 We should buy some new furniture.
 - 8 The east of the country usually has better weather than the west.
 - 9 We went on two long journeys last year.
 - 10 I must find some new accommodation soon.

Unit 22

22.1 Possible answers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 terrible/horrible/awful/bad | 4 awful/horrible |
| 2 terrible/awful | 5 wonderful/lovely |
| 3 excellent/great/wonderful | 6 bad |

22.2 Possible answers:

- 1 Yes, it's very nice. / Yes it's lovely.
- 2 Oh, how awful!
- 3 That's an excellent idea. *or* Yes, great!
- 4 Yes, there's the *Ritz*. It's the best restaurant in town.
- 5 She/He's a wonderful person! (We hope you can say this!)

- 22.3** 1 c 2 e 3 f 4 a 5 b 6 d

22.4

good (+)

bad (-)

gorgeous

dreadful

marvellous

ghastly

fine

horrendous

superb

brilliant

- 22.5**
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| gorgeous boy/girl | ghastly man/restuarant |
| marvellous weather/food | horrendous traffic/person |
| fine weather/day | |
| superb idea/view | |

Unit 23

23.1

- 1 A: Mary's very nice.
B: She's more than nice, she's wonderful/lovely!
- 2 A: Was George not very nice to you?
B: He was really horrible!
- 3 A: Let me carry your bag.
B: Thanks, that's (very) kind of you.
- 4 A: Is your little brother well-behaved?
B: No, he's (very) naughty.

23.2

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 stupid | 3 lovely | 5 nice | 7 horrible |
| 2 wonderful | 4 difficult | 6 easy-going | |

23.3 Most people probably think they are most of these things at some time, or at least the positive ones!

23.4 2 of 3 to 4 of

Unit 24

- 24.1**
- 1 John is waiting for a train to London.
 - 2 This bicycle belongs to the hotel.
 - 3 The children thanked their grandmother for the money.
 - 4 Sally is listening to her walkman.
 - 5 He apologised for his mistake.
 - 6 Let me pay for our tickets.
 - 7 Billy is thinking about the holidays.

24.2 *Possible answers:*

- 2 after people.
- 3 for them.
- 4 forward to it.
- 5 at me
- 6 for a new one.
- 7 forward to it.
- 8 after the children

24.3 1 to 2 at 3 to 4 in 5 to 6 of

- 24.4**
- 3 Hiroshi wasn't used to eating British food.
 - 4 He was used to traffic jams.
 - 5 He was used to expensive shops.
 - 6 He wasn't used to British money.

24.5 *Possible answers:*

- 1 I was good at languages and bad at physical education.
- 2 I usually ask for a black coffee.
- 3 I am proud of my family.
- 4 I am afraid of going to the dentist.
- 5 I like listening to folk music.
- 6 I am looking forward to my holiday.
- 7 I belong to a teachers' club.
- 8 I am used to eating lots of different kinds of food.

Unit 25

- 25.1**
- 2 rewrite (*or* redo)
 - 3 informal
 - 4 unhappy
 - 5 half-price
 - 6 unsafe

25.2 *Possible answers:*

He and his two ex-wives are all good friends.
An ex-president is giving a lecture here tomorrow.
It is impossible to read his handwriting.
Pre-school children learn by playing.
This work is not very good. Please redo it.

- 25.3**
- 2 nerves before an exam
 - 3 a wrong answer, an answer that is not correct
 - 4 a book that has not been read
 - 5 to tell a story again
 - 6 a brother with one parent the same (for example, perhaps with the same mother but not the same father)

- 7 a letter that is not finished
- 8 a drink with no alcohol in it (for example, fruit juice, cola)
- 9 to read a book for a second time
- 10 to send a letter to a new address (to forward a letter)

25.4 *Possible answers:*

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| non: a non-stick pan | pre: a pre-lunch drink |
| in: an incomplete answer | re: to repaint a room |
| im: an impolite question | un: an unanswered question |

25.5 *Possible answer:*

This paragraph is a rather silly story but it uses most of the words in the table.

He is a very unhappy ex-president. He never sees his ex-wife or his pre-school grandchildren. He lives in a house which is a half-hour bus ride from the city centre in an unsafe area. It is very crowded there and it is impossible for non-residents to park there. He is rewriting his autobiography for the third time in a very informal style. I don't know why he redoes it so often. He is sure that the book will only sell if it is sold at half-price.

- 25.6** 2 uncomfortable 4 informal 6 unhappy 8 incorrect
 3 unsafe 5 non-smoking 7 impolite

Unit 26

- 26.1** 2 happily 3 instructor 4 word processor 5 swimmer 6 useful

26.2 *Possible answers:*

You may be able to think of some other possible combinations.

- 2 fast worker/car/swimmer
- 3 beautiful picture/beach/book/weather/smile
- 4 sandy beach
- 5 sunny weather/smile
- 6 hard worker
- 7 useful idea/book/car
- 8 endless beach/fun
- 9 useless idea/book (Note that you can also say I'm a useless swimmer. It is quite colloquial and means I am no good at swimming.)

- 26.3** 1 politics 2 sociology 3 economics 4 psychology

26.4 Check with a teacher if you are not sure if your answers are right or not.

- 26.5** 2 a person who travels 7 the opposite of doing something well
 3 the opposite of fast 8 a thing for opening tins
 4 with lots of hope 9 the study of maths
 5 weather when it is raining 10 a person who plays football
 6 it doesn't hurt

Unit 27

- 27.1** 2 lose 4 cooker 6 quite 8 cook
 3 felt 5 fell 7 loose

27.2

<i>word</i>	<i>sounds like?</i>	<i>yes (✓)</i>	<i>sounds like?</i>	<i>yes (✓)</i>
lose	juice		shoes	✓
loose	juice	✓	shoes	
quite	right	✓	higher	
quiet	right		higher	✓

27.3

- 2 He/She checks it.
- 3 Can I borrow your camera?
- 4 Good afternoon.
- 5 They wait for the bus.
- 6 Can you lend me £1 for the phone?
- 7 Please be quiet.

27.4 *Possible answers:*

- 1 I am expecting my brother at 5.30. (= He said he would come at 5.30)
- 2 I hope to learn a lot of new words. (= I really want to learn new words)
- 3 Sometimes I borrow books and tapes.
- 4 Yes, but only to my *best* friend!

Unit 28**28.1** *Possible answers:*

My mother was born in Hull on June 19 1907.
 My father was born in South Africa on June 4 1909.
 My brother was born in London on June 6 1940.
 My husband was born in Russia on February 6 1946.
 My son was born in Cambridge on October 16 1988.

28.2

- 2 Elvis Presley was born in 1935 and died in 1977.
- 3 Genghis Khan was born in 1162 and died in 1227.
- 4 Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 and died in 1519.
- 5 George Washington was born in 1732 and died in 1799.

28.3

- | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 died | 3 dead | 5 dead |
| 2 death | 4 died | |

28.4

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 2 (bride)groom | 6 a funeral |
| 3 single | 7 a honeymoon |
| 4 to weigh | 8 widowed |
| 5 divorced | |

28.5

- | | | |
|------|------|---------|
| 1 In | 3 of | 5 born |
| 2 to | 4 on | 6 after |

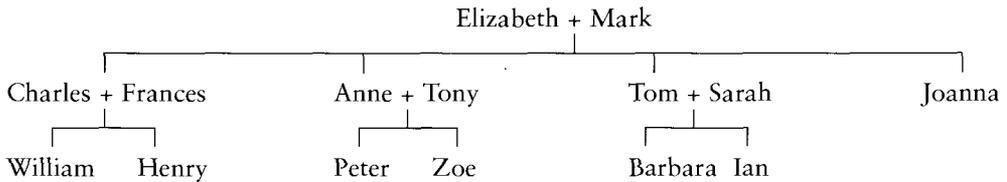
28.6 Possible answer:

I have two brothers and two sisters. My sisters are both married. One sister got married this year. She had a very big wedding and was a beautiful bride. They went to Italy on their honeymoon. The other sister got married four years ago. She has two children. The boy was born two years ago and the girl was born last year. One of my brothers is divorced and one is single. My father died two years ago. My mother is widowed.

Unit 29

- 29.1** 2 brother 6 grandfather 10 wife
- 3 aunt 7 nephew 11 cousin
- 4 uncle 8 niece
- 5 grandmother 9 mother

29.2 Possible family tree:



I am Tony. Anne is my wife. Peter and Zoe are our children. Peter is our son and Zoe is our daughter. Barbara is our niece. William, Henry and Ian are our nephews.

- 29.3** 1 uncle 3 brother 5 grandsons 7 grandmother
- 2 aunt 4 father 6 cousins 8 daughter

29.4 Possible answers:

- 1 Chen has / has got one brother and one sister.
- 2 Chen has / has got two cousins.
- 3 Chen has / has got two nephews but I haven't got any nieces.
- 4 Chen has / has got only one grandmother now.

Unit 30

- 30.1** 2 nose 4 stomach 6 ear
- 3 heart 5 shoulder 7 tooth

- 30.2** 2 toes 3 teeth 4 nose 5 heart 6 ears 7 knee 8 blood

- 30.3** 1 a back b arms c legs
- 2 The eye is the hole in the needle.
- 3 The face is the front of the clock (with the numbers on it). The big hand shows the minutes and the little hand shows the hours.
- 4 The neck is the narrow part at the top of the bottle.
- 5 The foot of the mountain is the bottom of the mountain (the lowest part).

- 30.4** 2 football 5 headscarf
- 3 lipstick 6 handbag
- 4 hairbrush

- 30.5** If you find you learnt the words with the pictures particularly well, then try, whenever possible, to draw a picture beside words you want to learn.

Unit 31

31.1 All the words fit into both columns except for *tie* – men; *skirt, dress, handbag* – women.

31.2

1 foot – shoe	5 waist – belt
2 finger – ring	6 head – hat
3 legs – tights	7 neck – scarf
4 eyes – glasses	8 hand – glove

31.3

1 is	3 has; is carrying	5 were; are
2 is wearing	4 is; are	6 Is

31.4

1 sunglasses	6 hat
2 jersey	7 shirt
3 watch	8 coat
4 skirt	9 umbrella
5 brief-case	10 boots

31.5 *Possible answer:*

I am wearing a blue T-shirt and black trousers. I have got white shoes on. I'm wearing a watch, three rings and a pair of glasses.

Unit 32

32.1

2 tall	4 fair	6 fat/overweight
3 slim/thin	5 young	7 elderly

32.2 *Possible questions:*

- 2 Is Elena's hair blonde/fair? Has Elena got blonde/fair hair? Does Elena have blonde/fair hair?
- 3 Is Mike's hair long? Does Mike have long hair? Has Mike got long hair?
- 4 Are your parents old? (*or* more polite: Are your parents elderly?)
- 5 Is his sister pretty/beautiful?
- 6 Why is Sara so thin? Why does Sara look so thin? Sara looks very thin, doesn't she?

32.3 *Possible answers:*

- 1 Suzanna's got long blonde hair and fair skin.
- 2 Jeff has short fair hair and a beard.
- 3 Caroline's got dark skin and dark hair.
- 4 Dick's hair is long and he has a moustache.

32.4 *Possible answers:*

Joanna: Joanna is tall. She has long black hair and brown eyes. She's very pretty.

Kevin: Kevin is medium height. He has fair hair and a beard. His eyes are blue. He's quite ordinary-looking.

My mother: My mother is short, with grey hair. She has green eyes. She is a beautiful woman.

Unit 33

33.1 Possible answers:

<i>not serious</i>	<i>more serious</i>	<i>very serious</i>
a headache a cold toothache	hay-fever asthma	cancer cholera a heart attack

- 33.2** 1 I'm very well / I'm fine, thanks. 4 I've got toothache.
2 I feel sick. (*or perhaps* I don't feel very well. *or* I feel ill.) 5 a cold?
3 feel ill.

33.3 Possible answers:

- 1 A lot of fruit and vegetables, not so many sweet things.
- 2 I like/love swimming/cycling/playing golf/skiing/jogging/playing tennis, etc.
- 3 Sometimes I have a lot of stress at work / when I have exams.
- 4 Yes, I had an operation once / I broke my leg, etc. ('Be in hospital' means you are ill, you are a patient. 'Be in a hospital' can just mean you are visiting someone.)

- 33.4** 2 cholera 4 hay-fever
3 asthma 5 cancer / heart attacks (*or* heart disease)

Unit 34

34.1 Possible answers:

- 1 I love chocolate. 5 I don't like football.
- 2 I hate cowboy films. 6 I love cats.
- 3 I like aeroplanes. 7 I like cars.
- 4 I like tea. 8 I don't like jazz music.

34.2 Possible answers:

- 2 I prefer cats to dogs.
- 3 I prefer sightseeing to sunbathing.
- 4 I prefer BMWs to Rolls Royces.
- 5 I prefer strawberry to chocolate ice-cream.
- 6 I prefer watching sport to doing sport.

34.3 Possible answers:

- 2 I hope (that) the lesson ends soon.
- 3 I want some food.
- 4 I hope (that) my friend feels better soon.
- 5 I want to go to bed.
- 6 I want to cry.
- 7 I hope (that) it gets warmer soon.

- 34.4** 2 Fred is thirsty. 5 Mrs Jones is tired.
3 The children are happy. 6 Mr Jones is angry.
4 William is cold. 7 Fiona is surprised.

34.5 Possible answers:

- 2 I felt surprised yesterday when an old friend rang me.
- 3 I felt upset when my boss was rude to me.

Unit 35

- 35.1** 1 Bless you! 5 Happy Birthday!
2 Good luck! 6 Fine thanks.
3 Congratulations! / Well done! 7 Hello! / Hi!
4 Goodbye. 8 Thank you.
- 35.2** 1 Excuse me! 3 Sorry! 5 Cheers!
2 Happy Christmas! 4 Congratulations! 6 Good morning!
- 35.3** 1 Excuse me.
2 Thank you. Cheers!
3 Goodnight. Sleep well.
4 Good morning.
5 Good afternoon.
6 Happy New Year!
7 Sorry / Excuse me. I didn't understand.
8 Happy Christmas!
- 35.4** ANN: Good morning. ANN: Would you like a drink?
BILL: Good morning. BILL: Yes, please. A coke.
ANN: How are you? ANN: With ice?
BILL: Fine thanks. And you?* BILL: No, thanks.
ANN: It's my birthday today. ANN: Here you are. Cheers.
BILL: Happy Birthday. BILL: Cheers!

* You can say 'Terrible.' as Bill did, but usually we say 'Fine' even if we feel terrible.

- 35.5** *Possible answer:*
A: Hello, good morning.
B: Hi. How are you?
A: Fine thanks. And you?
B: Fine. A bit nervous. I'm taking my driving test today.
A: Good luck. That's funny, I passed mine last week.
B: Oh Congratulations!
A: It's my birthday today.
B: Is it? Happy Birthday. Why don't we go out for a drink this evening?
A: OK. See you later. Goodbye.
B: Goodbye. See you soon.

Unit 36

- 36.1** 2 The Sahara is in Africa.
3 The Amazon is in South America.
4 Wogga Wogga is in Australia.
5 The Volga is in Europe.
6 Mount Kilimanjaro is in Africa.
7 The Mississippi is in North America.
8 Mount Fuji is in Asia.
9 Lake Titicaca is in South America.
- 36.2** 1 China 3 Thailand 5 Spain
2 Sweden 4 Brazil 6 Russia

- 36.3**
- 2 Rome is the capital of Italy.
 - 3 Canberra is the capital of Australia.
 - 4 Bogota is the capital of Colombia.
 - 5 Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
 - 6 Vienna is the capital of Austria.
 - 7 Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.
 - 8 Ankara is the capital of Turkey.
 - 9 Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.
 - 10 Madrid is the capital of Spain.

36.4 Check your answers with your teacher if you are not sure.

- 36.5**
- 2 In Mexico, Spain and Chile they speak Spanish but in Brazil they speak Portuguese.
 - 3 In Austria, Germany and Switzerland they speak German but in Italy they speak Italian.
 - 4 In Morocco, Egypt and Saudi Arabia they speak Arabic but in China they speak Chinese.
 - 5 In Switzerland, Canada and France they speak French but in Scotland they speak English.

- 36.6**
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 2 Vietnamese | 6 German | 10 Spanish | 14 Greek |
| 3 Korean | 7 Egyptian | 11 Peruvian | 15 Australian |
| 4 Thai | 8 Argentinian | 12 Chinese | 16 Polish |
| 5 Iraqi | 9 Dutch | 13 British | 17 Indian |

Unit 37

- 37.1** 1 d 2 c 3 g 4 e 5 a 6 f 7 b

37.2 *Possible answer:*

most favourite = snow, sun, wind, rain, lightning, cloud, fog = least favourite

- 37.3**
- 3 It is windy in La Paz.
 - 4 It is cloudy in Paris.
 - 5 It is foggy in Tashkent.
 - 6 It is sunny in Seoul. *or* The sun is shining in Seoul.
 - 7 It is windy in Warsaw.
 - 8 It is snowing in Washington.

- 37.4**
- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1 shone | 3 weather | 5 lightning | 7 storm |
| 2 rains | 4 snows | 6 degrees | 8 cold |

37.5 *Possible answers:*

- 1 It sometimes snows in December.
- 2 It is usually 20 degrees in summer and 0 (zero) degrees in winter.
- 3 There are sometimes thunderstorms in August.
- 4 It is not usually very wet in spring.
- 5 We almost never have hurricanes.
- 6 Summer is my favourite season because it is warm and dry.

37.6 *Possible answer:*

Today it is sunny and warm. There are some clouds in the sky and a little wind. It is not raining and it is not snowing. There is no thunder or lightning – it is not hot enough.

Unit 38

- 38.1** 2 At the tourist information office. 5 At the museum.
3 At the bank. 6 At the post office.
4 In/At the car park.

38.2 *Possible questions:*

- 2 Where's the town hall?
- 3 How do I get to the museum?
- 4 Is there a shopping centre?
- 5 Where can I park?
- 6 Where can I change money?

- 38.3** 2 town hall 4 car park 6 pedestrian area
3 library 5 railway station 7 traffic warden

- 38.4** 1 No parking (do not leave your car here)
2 No entry (you must not drive in)
3 Bus stop
4 Information

Unit 39

- 39.1** 1 mountains 4 hills 7 wood 10 farm
2 forest 5 village 8 fields 11 country road
3 lake 6 path 9 river

- 39.2** 1 on 2 cottage 3 village 4 town

- 39.3** 1 We went swimming in the lake. The water was warm.
2 We went walking along a 5-kilometre path.
3 We went skiing down the mountain.
4 We saw some wonderful wildlife in the national park.
5 We had a picnic sitting by the river.

39.4 *Possible sentences:*

- 1 There are some big forests and a lot of farms.
- 2 There are no hills or mountains. The countryside is flat. There are a lot of paths where you can walk.
- 3 There is one big river and some small rivers. The wildlife there is very beautiful.
- 4 There are a lot of villages and some small towns.

- 39.5** 1 He loves nature.
2 She wants to live in the country.
3 They are interested in wildlife.

Unit 40

40.1 *Possible answers:*

- 2 giraffe
- 3 Parrots; budgies; hens
- 4 Tigers; lions
- 5 horse; elephant
- 6 Fish; birds
- 7 meat
- 8 Hens; cows (or pigs)

- 40.2** sheep – lamb – lamb
 cow – beef – calf
 hen – chicken – chick
 pig – pork – piglet

40.3 *Possible answers:*

- 1 Lions, tigers, monkeys, snakes, dogs and cats eat meat.
- 2 Cows, sheep, pigs, parrots (for feathers), snakes (for snakeskin). (You may think of some other things, e.g. horsehair for wigs for judges.)
- 3 Hen, tortoise, parrot, budgie, snake, fish.

- 40.4**
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Across</i> | <i>Down</i> |
| 3 cats | 1 parrot |
| 6 lion | 2 monkey |
| 7 horse | 4 two sheep |
| 8 elephant | 5 tiger |
| | 9 hen |

- 40.5** Write down the number you remembered. Try again tomorrow and write down how many you remember then.

Unit 41

- 41.1** 1 e 2 d 3 a 4 f 5 c 6 g 7 b

- 41.2**
- 1 A single takes you to a place and a return takes you to that place and back again.
 - 2 He or she checks what people bring into a country.
 - 3 No, it lands at the end of a journey and takes off at the beginning of a journey.
 - 4 You can get on a plane or a boat.
 - 5 If you hire a car you have it for a day or a week. If you buy it it is your car.
 - 6 No, you want to go somewhere in their car.

41.3 *Possible answer:*

At the airport, follow the signs to the railway station. Buy a ticket to Cambridge. There are trains every hour. At Cambridge station take a number 5 bus. The stop is just outside the station. Get off the bus at the hospital, cross the road and take the first road on the left. My house is on the corner of the street with a red door.

- 41.4** Keep the cards and test yourself every day. If you find this useful write cards for words from other units of the book.

- 41.5**
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| <i>Across</i> | <i>Down</i> |
| 3 map | 1 timetable |
| 6 helicopter | 2 taxi |
| 7 bus | 3 motorcycle |
| 8 petrol | 4 platform |
| | 5 train |

Unit 42

- 42.1** 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 d

42.2 Possible answers:

- Entrance and Way In – cinema, museum, etc.
- Exit and Way Out – airport, cinema, etc.
- Push and Pull – on doors in public places e.g. shops, railway station, museum
- Please ring for attention – at a hotel reception
- Open and Closed – on the door of a shop or museum
- Sale – on a shop window
- Please pay here – in a shop
- Queue this side – at a cinema
- Please do not walk on the grass – in the garden of a palace, in some parks
- Out of order – on a public phone, on a drinks machine, etc.
- Toilets – in a restaurant
- WC – in a hotel
- Women and Men – in a café

42.3 2 No 3 No 4 a 5 b 6 Yes

42.4 Possible answers:

Information	Instructions
Entrance and Way In	No smoking
Exit and Way Out	Please ring for attention
Push and Pull	Please pay here
Open and Closed	Queue this side
Sale	Please do not walk on the grass
Out of order	
Toilets	
WC	
Women and Men	

42.5 Possible answers:

You might see signs in English at airports, railways stations, beside the road, in hotels. Some other common signs are:

- Stop
- No entry
- One way street
- No parking
- Admission free (= you don't need to pay to go in)

Unit 43

43.1 2 Fish ... chips 5 meat
 3 potatoes 6 a hot-dog
 4 pasta/pizzas

43.2

fruit	vegetables
pineapple	beans
grapes	onions
apple	carrot
pear	garlic
	mushrooms

43.3 1 banana 2 strawberry 3 peas 4 apple 5 potatoes 6 tomatoes

43.4 2 beer 4 coffee 6 mineral water
3 milk 5 fruit juice

Unit 44

44.1 2 yes
3 yes
4 no, the freezer is *colder* than the fridge.
5 yes
6 no, a tea towel makes them *dry*.

44.2 *Possible questions:*

- 1 Where's the coffee?
Where can I find the tea?
- 2 Where's the saucepan?
Where's the frying pan?
- 3 Where shall I put this mug?
- 4 Can I help with the washing-up?

44.3 *Possible answers:*

- 2 tea, a cup, a teapot, a spoon, maybe milk and sugar.
- 3 a frying pan, oil, a cooker.
- 4 a plate, a knife and fork, or a spoon and fork, or chopsticks.
- 5 water and a glass or a cup or a mug.
- 6 a microwave.

44.4 1 a microwave 3 a frying pan and a glass
2 a saucepan 4 a teapot

Unit 45

45.1 1 bed 4 bedside table 7 brush
2 wardrobe 5 alarm clock 8 mirror
3 chest of drawers 6 bedside lamp 9 comb

45.2 *Possible answers:*

toothpaste, brush, comb, pyjamas, soap.

45.3 2 Selim and Umit are washing their faces.
3 Mrs Park is going downstairs.
4 Mr Park is having a bath.
5 Jaime is getting dressed.
6 Lee is turning off the light.

45.4 *Possible answer:*

bath, shower, toilet, basin, soap, shampoo, toothbrush, toothpaste, mirror, bathroom cupboard with medicines in it, shelf, plants.

45.5 *Possible answer:*

In my bedroom there is a big bed. There are two wardrobes, one on the left and one on the right of the room. I have a bedside table with a lamp and an alarm clock on it. There is a cupboard beside the window. The cupboard has two shelves and five drawers in it.

Unit 48

48.1 1 c 2 d 3 g 4 f 5 b 6 i 7 e 8 a 9 h

48.2 *Possible answers:*

My three favourite subjects were languages, English and art. I didn't like physical education, physics and maths.

48.3 notebook, crayons, cassette, drawing pins, pencil, rubber, ruler, paper clip, tape recorder and pencil sharpener.

48.4 *Possible answer:*

I usually have a tape recorder and some cassettes, a notebook, some pens, some paper clips, a pencil, a rubber and a pencil sharpener.

48.5 2 did 6 taking 10 fails
3 passed 7 take/do 11 give
4 is studying 8 passes
5 doing 9 get

48.6 Try this exercise again in one week's time. How many words can you remember now?

Unit 49

49.1 *Possible answers:*

I have the following: address, letter, envelope, stamp, phone number, phone, mobile phone, computer, screen, disk, mouse, keyboard and e-mail address.

49.2 2 stamps 5 mouse 8 address
3 envelope 6 post box 9 screen
4 phone box 7 mobile phone

49.3 1 It's 3 sorry 5 take/give him
2 speak 4 at 6 ring/call/phone

49.4 *Possible answers:*

1 01223 240754: oh one double two three, two four oh, seven five four
0181 441 7895: oh one eight one, double four one, seven eight nine five
01465 353607: oh one four six five, three five three, six oh seven
01954 345882: oh one nine five four, three four five, double eight two
2 steve@stuff.co.uk: Steve at stuff dot co dot U-K
TESL-L@cunyv.cuny.edu: Tesl hyphen L at cuny V-M dot cuny dot edu (i.e. Tesl, cuny and edu are read as words while VM is read as individual letters)

49.5 *Possible answers:*

2 An e-mail is usually cheapest (if you have the equipment).
3 I've sent and received them all.
4 Phoning, because I like to talk to my friends.
5 E-mailing is quick and easy.

Unit 50

50.1 1 on 2 on 3 time 4 by

50.2 1 a package holiday (or package tour) 3 a walking holiday
2 a coach tour 4 a winter holiday / a skiing holiday

50.3 Possible answers:

	<i>you can take a lot of luggage</i>	<i>very fast</i>	<i>usually cheap</i>	<i>you see a lot as you travel</i>	<i>you can relax</i>
ferry	++		++	++	+++
car	+++	++	+++	+++	+
flight		+++	+	+	++

50.4 1 currency 2 passport 3 camera 4 luggage 5 phrase book 6 tickets

50.5 traveller's cheques; a visa

50.6 2 nightlife 3 local 4 Tourist Information 5 language

Unit 51

51.1 1 chemist's 3 butcher's 5 gift shop
2 toy shop 4 newsagent's 6 baker's

51.2 2 The hairdresser's. 5 A book shop.
3 The post office. 6 A department store (or a supermarket).
4 A gift shop.

51.3 1 3rd 5 1st 9 2nd
2 ground 6 basement 10 3rd
3 4th 7 ground 11 ground
4 basement 8 2nd 12 2nd

51.4 2 cash
3 a hairdresser
4 a credit card
5 the basement
6 a piece of paper that is worth five pounds
7 the floor above the ground floor (in a British building)
8 a piece of paper that you get when you buy something
9 the place where you pay for things in a shop

51.5 Possible answers:

Shops near me: baker's, newsagent's, chemist's, post office, hairdresser's, supermarket

Departments in my favourite department store: childrenswear, sports equipment, menswear, cosmetics, toys, ladieswear, shoes, electrical goods, stationery, furniture

51.6 1 cost 2 pay 3 (carrier) bag

Unit 52

52.1 1 double room 5 kettle
2 shower 6 sea
3 TV 7 key
4 telephone 8 lift

52.2 1 d 2 a 3 h 4 f 5 b 6 g 7 c 8 e

52.3 Possible answers:

- 1 From £30 – £80 per night
- 2 00 44 (from e.g. France)
- 3 1.6
- 4 102
- 5 Because they are no use to a thief.

52.4 Possible answer:

YOU: Excuse me, please. Can I have one double and one single room for tonight?
RECEPTIONIST: With a bathroom?
YOU: Yes, please.
RECEPTIONIST: Rooms 11 and 12 are free. They are on the first floor.
YOU: How much are they?
RECEPTIONIST: The single room is £30 and the double is £50.
YOU: Thank you. That's fine. We'll take them.
RECEPTIONIST: Good. Can you fill in this form for me, please?

52.5 Possible answer:

Can I have a morning call, please?
Can I have breakfast in my room, please?
Can I book a room for next week, please?
Can I have a double room for tonight, please?
Can I have my bill, please?
Can I borrow a hairdryer, please?

Unit 53

53.1 Possible answers:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 2 restaurant | 4 café |
| 3 fast food restaurant | 5 bar/pub/café |

53.2 Possible answers:

café – Jim's Corner Café
restaurant – The Taj Mahal
bar – The Red Lion
sandwich bar – Annabelle's
fast food restaurant – Burger King
self-service café – café in railway station

53.3 Possible answers:

- 1 I'd choose tomato soup, chicken salad and strawberries and cream.
- 2 A vegetarian would choose melon or tomato soup and a cheese or plain omelette and any of the desserts.

53.4 2 omelette 3 salad 4 potatoes 5 gateau 6 steak

53.5 WAITER: Are you ready to order?

CUSTOMER: Yes. I'd like vegetable soup and steak, please.

WAITER: How would you like your steak? Rare, medium or well-done?

CUSTOMER: Rare, please.

WAITER: What would you like to drink?

CUSTOMER: An orange juice, please.

59.3 Possible answers:

Serious

- a computer crash
- a broken washing machine
- lost keys
- a row with a friend
- being late for work
- too much work
- a coffee machine that isn't working!

Not serious

- a TV that doesn't work
- dying plants
- an untidy bedroom
- a cut finger
- a colleague in a bad mood
- a photocopier that is out-of-order

59.4 Possible answers:

- too much work – get an assistant
- a colleague in a bad mood – pay no attention
- a crashed computer – get a technician
- a photocopier that is out-of-order – repair the photocopier
- a coffee machine that isn't working – drink water

59.5 Possible answers:

- My video recorder doesn't work.
- My brother lost his credit card.
- My husband broke a glass.

Unit 60

- 60.1**
- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2 car crash | 5 earthquake | 8 traffic jam |
| 3 flood | 6 forest fire | 9 snowstorm |
| 4 war | 7 hurricane | |

60.2 Possible answers:

- snowstorm – Alaska
- earthquake – Japan
- forest fire – Australia
- flood – Bangladesh

60.3 Possible answers:

We have poor people in big cities, hungry people in big cities, homeless people in the capital, unemployed people in the north, too many people in the capital, traffic jams in big cities, car crashes on main roads, strikes in some factories. Fortunately, we don't have any wars.

60.4 Possible answers:

- hurricane, snowstorm, flood – problems because of the weather
- earthquake, car crash – things get smashed
- forest fire, pollution, traffic jam – they make the environment dirty
- poor, unemployed, hungry and homeless people – too many people
- strike, war – problems caused by government and politics

- 60.5**
- | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|------------|
| 2 strike | 4 car crash | 6 homeless |
| 3 War | 5 earthquakes; snowstorms | |

Phonetic symbols

Vowel sounds

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Examples</i>
/i:/	sl <u>ee</u> p m <u>e</u>
/i/	happ <u>y</u> recip <u>e</u>
/ɪ/	p <u>i</u> n d <u>i</u> nn <u>e</u> r
/ʊ/	fo <u>o</u> t cou <u>l</u> d pu <u>l</u> l
/u:/	d <u>o</u> sho <u>e</u> thro <u>u</u> gh
/e/	red h <u>ea</u> d sa <u>id</u>
/ə/	arr <u>i</u> ve f <u>a</u> th <u>e</u> r col <u>ou</u> r
/ɜ:/	tu <u>r</u> n b <u>ir</u> d wo <u>r</u> k
/ɔ:/	so <u>r</u> t tho <u>u</u> gh <u>t</u> w <u>al</u> k
/æ/	cat bl <u>a</u> ck
/ʌ/	su <u>n</u> en <u>ou</u> gh w <u>o</u> nder
/ɒ/	g <u>o</u> t w <u>a</u> tch s <u>o</u> ck
/ɑ:/	part h <u>ea</u> rt lau <u>gh</u>
/eɪ/	name l <u>a</u> te a <u>im</u>
/aɪ/	my <u>i</u> dea t <u>i</u> me
/ɔɪ/	bo <u>y</u> no <u>is</u> e
/eə/	p <u>ai</u> r wh <u>er</u> e b <u>ea</u> r
/ɪə/	h <u>ea</u> r b <u>ea</u> r
/əʊ/	g <u>o</u> h <u>o</u> me sh <u>o</u> w
/aʊ/	o <u>u</u> t c <u>o</u> w
/ʊə/	p <u>u</u> re f <u>ew</u> er

Consonant sounds

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Examples</i>
/p/	pu <u>t</u>
/b/	b <u>o</u> ok
/t/	t <u>a</u> ke
/d/	d <u>o</u> g
/k/	c <u>a</u> r k <u>i</u> ck
/g/	g <u>o</u> g <u>u</u> arantee
/tʃ/	cat <u>ch</u> ch <u>ur</u> ch
/dʒ/	ag <u>e</u> lou <u>n</u> ge
/f/	f <u>o</u> r cou <u>gh</u> ph <u>o</u> tograph
/v/	lo <u>v</u> e v <u>e</u> hicle
/θ/	th <u>i</u> ck p <u>a</u> th
/ð/	th <u>i</u> s m <u>o</u> th <u>e</u> r
/s/	s <u>i</u> nce r <u>i</u> ce
/z/	z <u>o</u> o h <u>o</u> us <u>e</u> s
/ʃ/	sh <u>o</u> p s <u>u</u> gar m <u>a</u> chine
/ʒ/	pl <u>e</u> as <u>u</u> re us <u>u</u> al v <u>i</u> s <u>i</u> on
/h/	h <u>ea</u> r h <u>o</u> tel
/m/	m <u>a</u> ke
/n/	n <u>a</u> me n <u>o</u> w k <u>no</u> w
/ŋ/	br <u>i</u> ng
/l/	l <u>o</u> ok wh <u>i</u> le
/r/	r <u>o</u> ad
/j/	y <u>o</u> ung
/w/	w <u>ea</u> r

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