

English Vocabulary in Use

elementary

**Michael McCarthy
Felicity O'Dell**

60 units of vocabulary reference and practice

self-study and classroom use

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Michael McCarthy

Felicity O'Dell

Cambridge, January 1998

Introduction

To the student

This book has been written to help you learn new vocabulary. You already know hundreds of English words, but to speak and write English in normal situations you need at least 1–2,000 words. In this book, there are around 1,250 new words and phrases for you to learn. You will find them on the left-hand page of each unit. Every new word or phrase is used in a sentence, or in a conversation, or has a picture with it, or has some explanation of what it means. On the right-hand page there are exercises and other activities to help you practise using the words and to help you to remember them. The book has been written so that you can use it yourself, without a teacher. You can do the units in any order you like, but we believe it is a good idea if you do Units 1 and 2 first, as they will help you to work with the rest of the book in the best possible way.

The key at the end of the book is for you to check your answers to the exercises after you do them. The key sometimes has more than one answer. This is because often there is not just one correct way of saying something. The key also has possible answers for most of the exercises which are open-ended, or where you are asked to talk about yourself.

The index at the end of the book has all the important words and phrases from the left-hand pages. The index also tells you how to pronounce words. There is a table of phonetic symbols to help you understand the pronunciation on page 157.

You should also have a dictionary with you when you use the book. This is because sometimes you may want to check the meaning of something, or find a word in your own language to help you remember the English word. Sometimes, you will also need a dictionary for the exercises; we tell you when this is so.

To learn a lot of vocabulary, you have to do two things:

- 1 Study each unit of the book carefully and do all the exercises. Check your answers in the key. Repeat the units after a month, and then again after three months, and see how much you have learnt and how much you have forgotten. Repeating work is very important.
- 2 Develop ways of your own to study and learn new words and phrases which are not in this book. For example, every time you see or hear an interesting phrase, write it in a notebook, and write who said it or wrote it, and in what situation, as well as what it means. Here is an interesting example:

ready: (man at the door of a theatre, to all the people waiting) 'Have your tickets ready please!' = have your ticket in your hand.

Making notes of the situations words are used in will help you to remember them and to use them at the right moment.

We hope you like this book. When you have finished it, you can go to the next book in the series, *English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate*, and after that, to the higher level, *English Vocabulary in Use: upper-intermediate and advanced*.

To the teacher

This book can be used in class or as a self-study book. It is intended to take learners from a very basic level of vocabulary to a level where they can use around 2,000 words and phrases. The vocabulary has been chosen for its usefulness in everyday situations, and the authors consulted a written and spoken corpus of present-day English to help them decide on the words and phrases to be included. The new vocabulary (on average 20–25 items per unit) is presented with illustrations and explanations on the left-hand page, and there are exercises and activities on the right-hand page. There is a key and an index with pronunciation for all the key vocabulary.

The book focuses not just on single words, but on useful phrases and collocations. For example, difficult teaching points such as the difference between **do** and **make**, are dealt with through collocation (we **do** our homework, but we **make** mistakes), and useful phrases (e.g. **come along**, in the unit on **come**) are presented.

The book is organised around everyday topics, but also has units devoted to core verbs such as **get** and **bring/take**, as well as units concerned with ways of learning vocabulary. Typical errors are indicated where appropriate, and the most typical meanings and uses are focused on for each key item. The units in the book can be used in any order you like, but we would advise doing the initial units on learning vocabulary (Units 1 and 2) first, as these lay the foundations for the rest of the book.

The right-hand pages offer a variety of different types of activities, some traditional ones such as gap-filling, but also more open-ended ones and personalised activities which enable learners to talk about their own lives. Although the activities and exercises are designed for self-study, they can be easily adapted for pair-work, group-work or whole-class activities in the usual way. The key sometimes gives alternative answers to the exercises, and also usually gives possible model answers for the more personalised ones.

When the learners have worked through a group of units, it is a good idea to repeat some of the work (for example, the exercises) and to expand on the meaning and use of key words and phrases by extra discussion in class, and find other examples of the key items in other texts and situations. This can be done at intervals of one to three months after first working on a unit. This is important, since it is usually the case that a learner needs five to seven exposures to a word or phrase before they can really know it, and no single book can do enough to ensure that words are always learnt first time.

When your students have finished all the units in this book, they will be ready to move on to the two higher level books in this series: *English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate*, by Stuart Redman, and after that, to the higher level, *English Vocabulary in Use: upper-intermediate and advanced*, by the same authors as this book.

We hope you enjoy using the book.

I Talking about language

A Language words

This book uses some grammar words in English.

<i>grammar word</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>in your language</i>
noun	a person or thing	book, girl, pen	
verb	something we do	do, read, write	
adjective	describes a person or thing	good, bad, happy, long	
adverb	describes a verb	slowly, badly	
preposition	a little word used before a noun or pronoun	in, on, by, at	
singular	just one	book, house	
plural	more than one	books, houses	
phrase	a group of words (<i>not</i> a complete sentence)	in a house, at home, an old man	
sentence	a complete idea in writing, beginning with a capital letter and ending with a full stop	The man went into the room and closed the door.	
paragraph	a short part of a text (one or more sentences) beginning on a new line	This book has 60 units. Each unit has 2 pages.	
dialogue	a conversation between two people	Ann: How's Jo? Bill: OK, thanks.	
question	a set of words that begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark	Are you English? Do you like school?	
answer	reply to a question	Yes, I am. No, I don't.	

B The language of the exercises in this book

Here are some of the instructions which we often use for the exercises.

- 1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right. Draw lines.

orange — ice-cream
chocolate — juice

- 2 Fill the gaps in the sentence.

Jack is ...*at*... home today.

- 3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

Jack is *in* home today. *Jack is at home today.*

- 4 Complete the sentence for yourself.

I go to work by ...*bus*....

- 5 Add another example.

cat, dog, horse ...*cow*....

Exercises

- 1.1** Write the grammar words in A opposite in your own language.
- 1.2** Look at B opposite. Write the exercise instructions in your own language.
- 1.3** Write these words in the correct column.

book	speak	good	word	house	have
write	new	man	right	blue	say

noun

verb

adjective

book

- 1.4** Think of four examples of prepositions.

- 1.5** Are these phrases, sentences or questions?

- 1 in the park *phrase*
- 2 Do you speak English?
- 3 a black cat
- 4 She's writing a book.
- 5 What's your name?
- 6 I like English.

- 1.6** Answer these questions.

- 1 What is the plural of **book**?
- 2 What is the singular of **men**?
- 3 Is **from** a verb?
- 4 Is **cat** an adjective?
- 5 Is '**Jane loves Hari.**' a phrase?
- 6 Is **bad** an adverb?

- 1.7** Follow these instructions.

- 1 Fill the gap in the question. What*is*..... your name?
- 2 Add another example of a colour. black, green, blue ...
- 3 Correct these words. speak, *english*
- 4 Answer this question. Is there a river in your town?
- 5 Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right. Draw lines.

make	homework
do	a shower
have	a mistake

2 Learning vocabulary

Tip: Keep a vocabulary notebook. Write the words you learn from this book in it. Use a good dictionary. Ask your teacher to recommend one. You will need it for some exercises in this book.

Here are some ways of writing down words you want to learn.

A Write down words that go together (collocations)

You **do the exercises** in this book. Sometimes, you may make **mistakes** in your English. In your vocabulary book, write down: **do an exercise** and **make a mistake**.

When words are used together like this, we call it a **collocation**.

You go **by train**, but **on foot** (= walking)

preposition + noun

Some people are **good at** languages [NOT good in]

adjective + preposition

I saw a very **tall man** [NOT high man]

adjective + noun

Tip: Always write down collocations when you learn a new word.

B Learn words in families

word family *some words in the family*

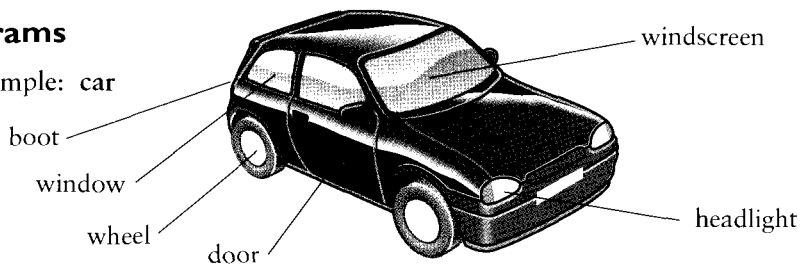
temperature hot, warm, cool, cold

travel ticket, passport, suitcase

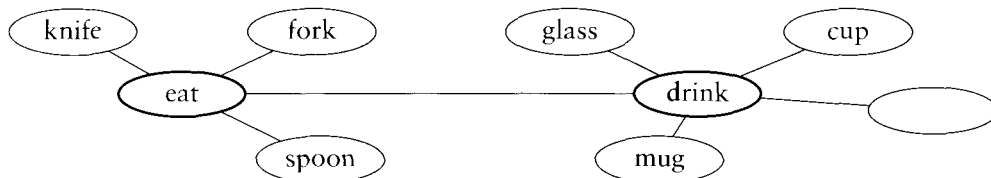
Tip: Make a page for every different word family in your vocabulary notebook.

C Pictures and diagrams

Draw pictures. For example: car



Draw diagrams like this one. Put more words in as you learn them.



Tip: When you can, use pictures and diagrams.

One more tip: Look at the words you have written down again and again and again!

Exercises

- 2.1** Look at Unit 3 of this book. How many more collocations for *have* could you write in your vocabulary notebook?

have a party, a shower

- 2.2** Which words can go with *weather*? Use a dictionary.

wet high big dry warm happy cool rainy dark

wet

weather

- 2.3** There are two word families here. What are they? Put them in the table. Use a dictionary.

school rain sun teacher cloud exam snow ice student

name of family

words in family

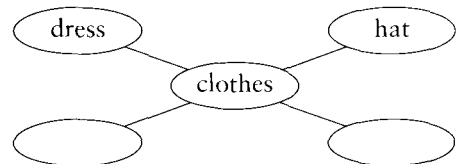
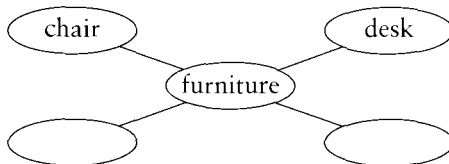
- 2.4** Draw simple pictures to help you remember these words, as in the example.

Example: to cry



- 1 a plane lands
- 2 sunny weather
- 3 under the table

- 2.5** Put words in the empty circles.



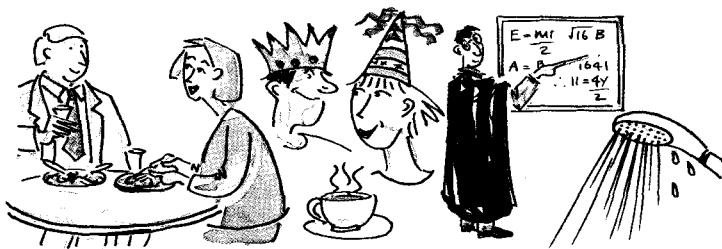
Tip: Now make sure you have started a vocabulary notebook before you do the other units in this book.

3 Have/had/had

A What can you have?

You can ...

- 1 have lunch
- 2 have a party
- 3 have a lesson
- 4 have a cup of tea/coffee
- 5 have a shower



B Other things you can have

example

other things

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 lunch | dinner | breakfast | a meal | something to eat |
| 2 a party | a meeting | a competition | a game (of football/chess/cards) | |
| 3 a lesson | an exam | homework | an appointment (with the dentist) | |
| 4 tea/coffee | a drink | a sandwich | an ice-cream | some cheese |
| 5 a shower | a bath | a swim | a sauna | |

C Expressions with have

Is that your camera? Can I have a look?

(= look at it)

Is that your bicycle? Can I have a go? (= ride it)

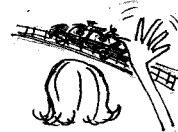
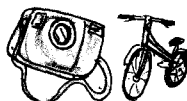
Goodbye! Have a good journey! (= somebody is going away)

Do you have a moment? (= have some time) Can I have a word with you? (= speak to you)

We always have a good time in our English lessons (= fun; we enjoy them)

I'm going to have my hair cut. See you later. Can you meet me at the hairdresser's?

I want to learn to ski but I don't have the time.



D Have + got (speaking/informal) = have (writing/formal)

I've got three sisters. Have you got any brothers and sisters?

My house is big. It's got five bedrooms and three bathrooms.

We've got ten minutes before the train goes.

Have you got a pen?

(In a shop) A: Do you sell postcards? B: Yes, but we haven't got any at the moment.

I've got a problem. Can I have a word with you?

I've got a cold / a headache.

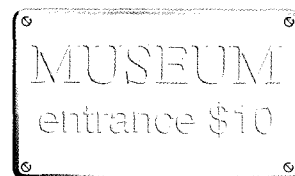
E Have to

We use **have to** when the situation means you **must** do something.

The museum's not free. You **have to** pay \$10 to go in.

All students **have to** do the exam.

I haven't got a car, so I **have to** walk to school every day.



Exercises

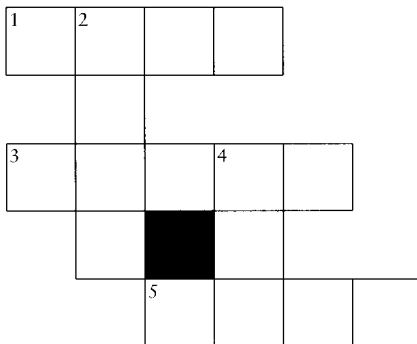
3.1 Fill the gaps in the sentences. Use words from A and B opposite.

- 1 I always have (and) for breakfast.
- 2 I have an with the dentist at 3 o'clock.
- 3 Do you want to have a game of
- 4 Jane's having a on Saturday. Are you going?
- 5 Do you want to have a? The bathroom's just here.
- 6 I have an tomorrow, so I have to study tonight.
- 7 We must have a to talk about these problems.
- 8 I'm going to the cafeteria to have a Do you want to come?
- 9 The hotel has a swimming pool, so we can have a every day.
- 10 We can have before the film, or we can eat after it.

3.2 Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 Have you got any brothers or sisters?
- 2 What time do you have English lessons?
- 3 What do you have for lunch?
- 4 Do you have to go to lessons every day?
- 5 How many pens have you got with you now?
- 6 Do you always have a party on your birthday?
- 7 What do you usually have when you go to a restaurant?

3.3 Do the crossword.



Across

- 1 You have it in a restaurant.
- 3 People often have one on their birthday.
- 5 Do you want to have a of tennis?

Down

- 2 You have it at school or university.
- 4 If you don't like coffee, you can have

3.4 What do you say?

- 1 (*Someone is thirsty*) Why don't you have
- 2 (*Someone is going away*) Bye! Have a
- 3 (*Someone sneezes [Atchoo!] and has a red nose*) Oh! have you got a
- 4 (*Someone has a new camera*) Is that new? Can I have

4 Go/went/gone

A Go

Go means to move from one place to another.

I go to work by bike. My brother goes by car.

We went to Paris last summer.

Shall we go to the swimming pool today?

You can go to a place on foot or in some kind of transport.

To make it clear that we are going on foot we can say:

We're walking to work this morning.

Is this train going to Granada?



Where does this road go?



B Go + prepositions

Kim went in(to) his room and shut the door.



Yuko went out of the house and into the garden.



Rani was tired. He went up the stairs slowly.



The phone was ringing. She went down the stairs quickly.



Go away.



I'm going back home this evening.
(See Unit 7.)



C Go + -ing for activities

Go is often used with -ing for different activities.



I hate going shopping.



I usually go swimming in the morning.



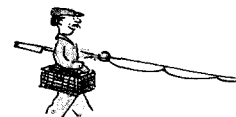
Let's go dancing.



Do you like going sightseeing when you are on holiday?



Hans goes skiing every winter.



Bob is going fishing today.

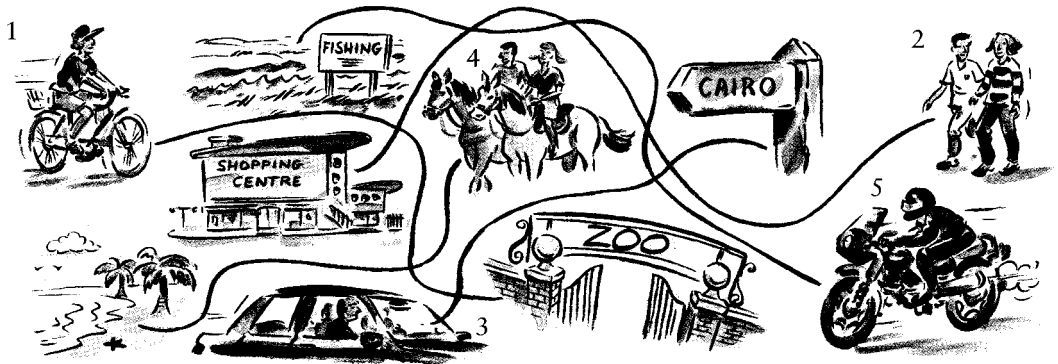
D Future plans

be going to is often used for plans for the future:

On Saturday Jan is going to visit his aunt. On Sunday we're going to stay at home. On Monday I'm going to meet Sam at the restaurant.

Exercises

4.1 Where are these people going? Follow the lines.



- 1 Pablo *is going to the zoo.*
- 2 Soraya and Mehmet
- 3 Imran
- 4 The Patels
- 5 Natasha

4.2 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 Please, go ~~in~~ I'm tired. *away*
- 2 We're going sightsee today.
- 3 Jo went down to the top of the hill.
- 4 Let's go to fish today.
- 5 She went out off the shop.

4.3 Look at the activities in C opposite. Which do you do on holiday? Write sentences.

I usually go shopping on holiday.

4.4 Write about Alison's plans for next week.

Monday play tennis with Rose	Thursday have a tennis lesson
Tuesday write to Juan	Friday go to the cinema
Wednesday watch the world cup on TV	

- 1 On Monday *Alison is going to play tennis with Rose.*
- 2 On Tuesday
- 3 On Wednesday
- 4 On Thursday
- 5 On Friday

4.5 Write about where trains, buses and roads go to from your town.

From Cambridge, trains go to London and to Norwich.

4.6 Look in a book in English. What examples of go can you find?

5 Do/did/done

A Do as auxiliary

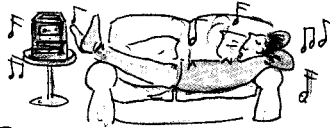
questions
short answers

Do you like tennis?
Yes, I do.
So does Sinjit.
He **doesn't** play well.

Did they like the film?
Yes, they **did**.
So **did** I.
Jo **didn't** see it.

B What are you doing?

Do as a general verb



What **do** you **do** to relax?
I listen to music.

Don't **do** that, Tommy.



What **are** the people in the picture **doing**?
They're dancing.



C What do you do?

What **do** you **do**? (= What is your job?)
I'm a student. *or* I'm a teacher. *or* I'm an engineer.

What **does** your wife **do**? (= What's your wife's job?)
She's a doctor. *or* She's a secretary. *or* She's a mechanic.

D Do + task

do the housework
do the gardening
do the washing
do the washing-up
do your homework
do some exercises
do business with
do your best



Did you **do** the **washing** this morning?
No, I'm going to **do** it later.

Our company **does** a lot of **business with** the USA.

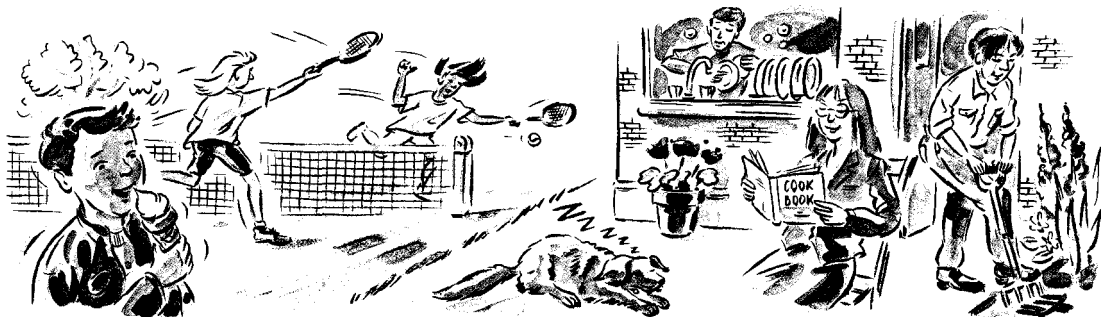
The homework exercise is very difficult – just **do** your **best**.

Tip: Make a note of any expressions with **do** that you find when you are reading in English.

See Unit 6 for the contrast between **do** and **make**.

Exercises

5.1 Write questions and answers about the people in the picture.



- 1 (the boy) What is the boy doing? He's eating an ice-cream.
- 2 (the woman)
- 3 (the girls)
- 4 (the man in the house)
- 5 (the dog)
- 6 (the man in the garden)

5.2 Write questions and answers about the jobs of the people in the pictures.

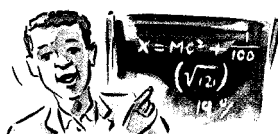
1 Lee Atkins

2 Lara Brown

3 Sophie Hicks

4 Jo

Ted



- 1 What does Lee Atkins do? He's a teacher.
- 2
- 3
- 4

5.3 Write questions about what the people in exercise 5.2 did this morning. Answer the questions using the phrases in the box.

talk to five patients ~~teach 3 lessons~~ write an essay go to a meeting

- 1 What did Lee Atkins do? He taught three lessons.
- 2
- 3
- 4

5.4 Look at the *do* expressions in D. Write sentences about you or your family and these activities.

I do a lot of housework but I never do the gardening.

5.5 Correct the mistakes in this dialogue.

- ANNA: Where did you went on your holidays? To London?
 PAVEL: No, we don't go to London this year. We went to Scotland.
 ANNA: Do your grandmother lives in Scotland?
 PAVEL: No, she don't but my uncle do.

6 Make/made/made

A Make ...

To make coffee.



To make dinner.



I'll make some tea/hot chocolate.

I make breakfast/lunch/supper every day. (supper = a meal just before bed)

B Make a ...

The teacher's making a photocopy.

He's making a film/video of the class.

The children are making a noise.



C Don't make mistakes with make!

Can I say ...?

I made a mistake in the exercise.

I have to make my homework.

I have to make an exam next week.

When I get up I make my bed.

I want to make an appointment with the doctor.

(= fix a time to see him/her)

I'd like to make a photo of you.

After dinner, I'll help you make the dishes.

yes/no Correction

✓

✗

✗

✓

✓

✗

✗

I have to do my homework.

I have to take/do an exam next week.

I'd like to take a photo of you.

After dinner I'll help you do the dishes.

D It makes me (feel) ...

Going by train always makes me (feel) tired.

My friend called me stupid. It made me (feel) angry.

That film made me (feel) sad.



Exercises

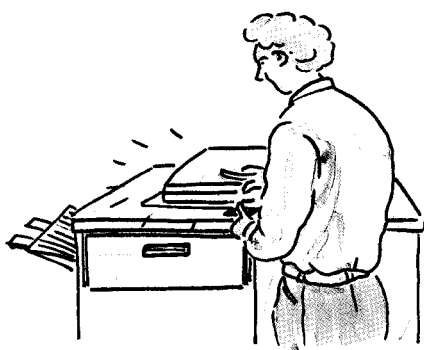
6.1 Fill the gaps with *make* or *do*.

- 1 I always a lot of mistakes when I speak English.
- 2 If I my homework every day, my English will get better.
- 3 Let's go to bed now. We can the dishes in the morning.
- 4 I want to an exam in French. Do you know where I can one?
- 5 We always try not to a noise after ten o'clock at night.

6.2 Complete the sentences with *make(s)/made me feel*.

- 1 That film sad.
- 2 Long lessons always tired.
- 3 She was horrible to me; it angry.

6.3 What are these people doing? Complete the sentences using *make*.



1 He's



3 The children are



2 She's



4 They're

6.4 Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Look at the example.

- 1 I have to ~~make~~ my homework. I have to do my homework.
- 2 Can I make a photo of you?
- 3 He's 25 but he never makes his own washing. He takes his dirty clothes to his mother's.
- 4 What do you think, yes or no? We must do a decision today.
- 5 I have to take an appointment with the doctor. Do you have her phone number?
- 6 I do mistakes when I speak English.
- 7 Are you making an exam tomorrow?

7 Come/came/come

Come and go are different:



A Come in/out

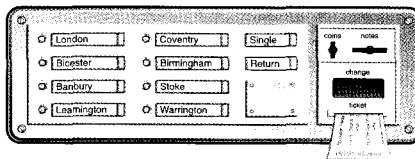
We say 'Come in!' when someone knocks at the door of a room. Then the person who knocked **comes into** the room.



Come out is often the opposite of come in. A woman **came out** of the shop with two big bags. (I was in the street.)



You put your money in and the ticket **comes out** of the machine.



B Come back and come home

Come back means 'return to *this place here*'.

She went away for three days. She **came back** yesterday. (She is here again.)

Come back is often used with **from**.

They **came back from** Italy yesterday.

Come home is similar; 'home' is 'here' for the person speaking.

MOTHER: What time did you **come home** last night?

ANNE: Oh, about eleven o'clock.

MOTHER: What! Eleven! That's much too late!

C Other important uses of come



A: What country do you **come from**?

B: I'm from Norway. (*or I come from Norway. or I'm Norwegian.*)

We're going to a disco tonight. Do you want to **come along**? (= come with us)

Come and see me some time. (= visit me)

Tip: Write down any prepositions you find with **come** every time you see them.

Exercises

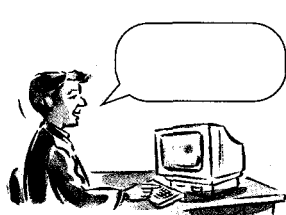
7.1 Fill the gaps in the sentences.

- 1 I put money in, but the ticket didn't come *out of* the machine.
- 2 A: I'm going to Taiwan tomorrow.
B: Oh! When are you coming?
A: Two weeks from now.
- 3 The teacher came the classroom and started the lesson.
- 4 A: Where do you come?
B: I'm Brazilian.
- 5 Come and me at five o'clock; we can talk about it then.
- 6 The children come school at four o'clock.

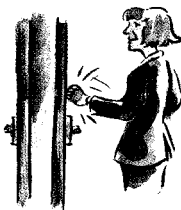
7.2 Answer these questions for yourself.

- 1 What time do you come home every day?
- 2 What country do you come from?
- 3 What do you do when you come into your classroom?

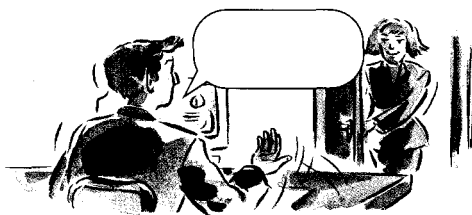
7.3 What do you think these people are saying?



1



3



2

7.4 Fill the gaps using *come* in the correct form.

- 1 Have you for your letters? They're on the table.
- 2 She back yesterday.
- 3 He here every Tuesday.
- 4 you to the school party tonight?

7.5 Look up these verbs in a dictionary. Write the meaning in your vocabulary book. You may find more than one meaning, but just write down *one* meaning for each verb. After a week, cover the verbs, look at your notes and see if you can remember the verbs.

- 1 come round 2 come across 3 come up

8 Take/took/taken

A Take with time (it + take + person + time)

It **takes** Alan 20 minutes to get to work.
Alan's house → 20 minutes → Alan's office

It **takes** Miriam 45 minutes to get to work.
Miriam's flat → 45 minutes → Miriam's office

I go to school/university every day. It **takes** me 30 minutes.
I do homework every day. It **took** me two hours yesterday.

How long does it **take** to get to the station? 15 minutes in a taxi.



B Take with courses/exams, etc.

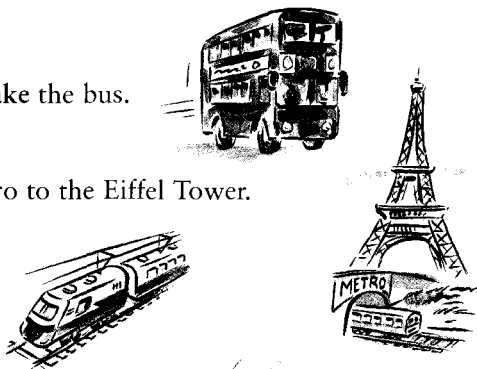
Are you **taking** an English course? Yes.
Do you have to **take** an exam? Yes, at the end of the course.
I want to **take** some Japanese lessons.

C Take with bus, car, etc.

How do you get to work? I **take** the bus.

In Paris you can **take** the metro to the Eiffel Tower.

How does Nik get to work?
He **takes** the train.



D Take something with you

Are you going out? **Take** an umbrella.
It's raining.

Are you going to the beach? **Take** some water with you.

Sorry, you can't **take** your camera
into the museum.



Useful expression: Can I **take** a photograph here?

Tip: Make a page in your notebook for **take** and put in new words that go with it when you see them (e.g. a picture, a look at, a chance).

Exercises

8.1 Fill the gaps for yourself.

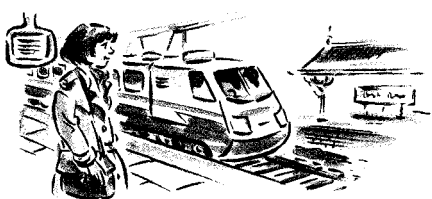
- 1 It me minutes to get to school/university.
- 2 It takes me minutes/hours to go from to
- 3 takes me to do one unit of this book.

8.2 Complete the sentences using *take/took* and an expression from the box.

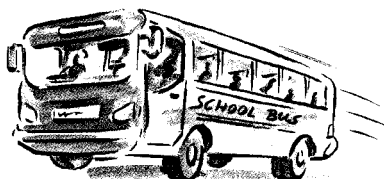
a course your driving test some lessons an exam

- 1 At the end of the course, you have to
- 2 I wanted to speak French, so I
- 3 You want to learn Russian? Why don't you
- 4 In Britain, when you are 17, you can

8.3 Look at the pictures. Answer the questions using *take*.



- 1 How does Lisa go to work?
She



- 3 How does Simon go to school?
He



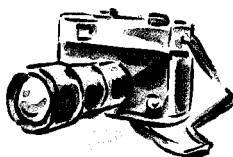
- 2 How can I get to the airport?
You



- 4 How do Paul and Ann get home every day?
They

8.4 What do you take with you when ...

- 1 you want to take photographs?
- 2 it's raining?
- 3 you go to another country?
- 4 you go to your English lessons?



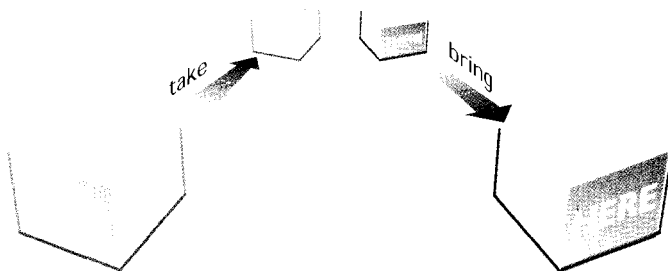
8.5 How long did it take you to do this unit?

9 Bring/brought/brought

A Bring and take

take = from *here* to *there*

bring = from *there* to *here*

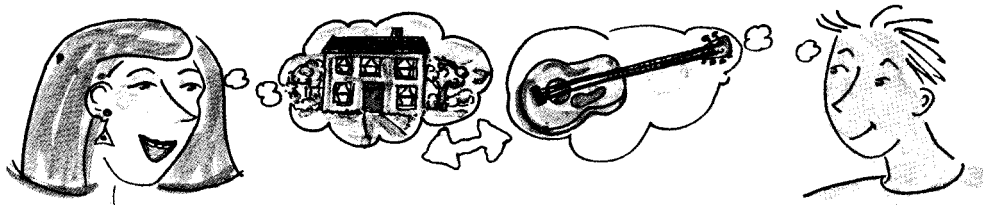


Are you going to school? **Take** your books. (*from here to the school*)

Are you going to the kitchen? Can you **bring** me a glass? (*from the kitchen to here*)

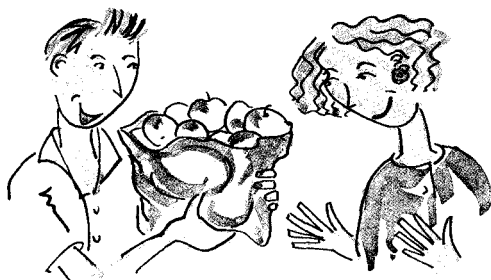


Please **take** this form to the secretary. (the secretary is *there*)



Come to my house tomorrow and **bring** your guitar. (for me, my house is *here*)

B Bring somebody something



A: I've **brought** you some apples from my garden. B: Oh, thank you!



When she visits me, she always **brings** me flowers.

C Bring something back

It's raining. You can **take** my umbrella and **bring it back** tomorrow.

TOM: This book is interesting.

ANN: Please **take** it with you and read it.

TOM: Thanks. I'll **bring it back** on Friday.

ANN: OK. No problem.

Exercises

9.1 Fill the gaps with *take* or *bring*.

- 1 Are you going to the shops? *Take* an umbrella. It's raining.
- 2 'Don't forget to your books tomorrow!' the teacher said to the class.
- 3 Are you going to the kitchen? Can you me some water?
- 4 your camera with you when you go to Bangkok. It's beautiful there.
- 5 Are you going to the secretary's office? Can you these papers, please?
- 6 Shall I you a present from New York?

9.2 Fill the gaps with *take* or *bring back*.

- 1 Can I this book to read tonight? I'll it tomorrow.
- 2 When she went to Belgium, she me some chocolates.
- 3 Please my umbrella. You can it tomorrow.

9.3 Match the words on the left with the words on the right. Draw lines.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Yesterday he brought me | a these letters, please. |
| 2 You must take | b bring your guitar. |
| 3 Come to my house and | c some flowers. |
| 4 Go to the secretary and take | d food to the party. |
| 5 Everybody is going to bring | e your passport when you travel. |

9.4 Fill the gaps with the correct form of *bring* or *take*.

- 1 She always *brings* me presents. Yesterday she me some chocolates.
- 2 Hello, I've you some flowers. I hope you like them!
- 3 I 72 photographs when I was in Rio de Janeiro.
- 4 She has my book, but she's going to it back tomorrow.

9.5 Are you in your English lesson now? If *yes*, look at (a). If *no*, look at (b).

(a) Name three things you always bring to the lesson.

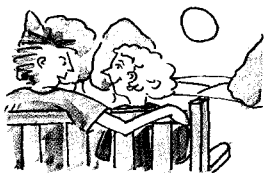
(b) Name three things you always take to the lesson.

Name three things someone has brought you recently.

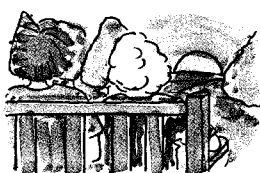


10 Get/got/got

A Get with adjectives: for changes



It's light.



It's getting dark.



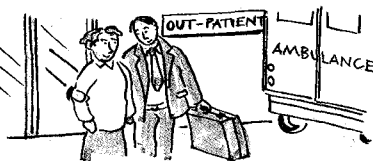
It's dark.



She's ill.



She's getting better.

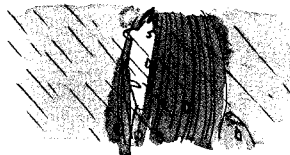


She's better. / She's well.

I'm getting tired. I want to go to bed.



It's raining! I'm getting wet!



B Get with nouns

If you don't have something you can get it.

I want to send a postcard. I have to get a stamp.
I've finished my studies. Now I want to get a job.
My friend is ill! Please get a doctor.
Do you want a drink? I can get some coffee.
I'm going to the shop to get a newspaper.
Where can I get a taxi?



C Get to (arrive at / reach a place)

How can I get to the airport? Take the airport bus at the bus station.
When you get to New York, ring me. OK, give me your number.

D Other phrases with get

Maria and David are getting married in April.
When you get back from Hong Kong, ring me. (= return / come home)
(See also get up in Unit 23.)

When I get home, I have my lunch.
I get there at 6 o'clock, so please ring me at 6.30.
[NOT get to home or get to there.]



Exercises

10.1 Complete these sentences using (a), (b) or (c).

- 1 I studied too much and I got (a) hot (b) tired (c) sick.
- 2 I ate too much and I got (a) hot (b) tired (c) sick.
- 3 I sat in the sun too much and I got (a) hot (b) tired (c) sick.

10.2 Complete these sentences using *get* and a word from the box.

better light dark cold wet

- 1 The sun is going down. It's *getting dark*.
- 2 When the sun comes up it
- 3 She's in hospital but she
- 4 It's raining! I
- 5 Please close the window. I

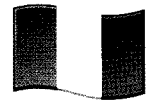
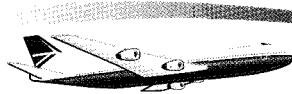
10.3 What/Who do you *get* if ...

- 1 you want to post a letter? *a stamp*
- 2 somebody is ill?
- 3 you want a drink of water?
- 4 you want to write something down?
- 5 you want to read the news?
- 6 you want to go to the airport?
- 7 you want to earn some money?

10.4 Fill the gaps in these sentences.



Singapore (dep 0545)



Paris (arr 1230)

- 1 This plane Paris at 1230.



university



(25 minutes)



my house

- 2 The bus from the university my house in 25 minutes.



hotel



airport

- 3 How the airport? Take a taxi. The bus is very slow!

10.5 Answer the questions.

- 1 In your country, how old are people when they get married?
- 2 When do people get married? Which day? Which month(s)?
- 3 What time do you get home every day? How do you get there?
- 4 Fill the gap: Now you can look at the key and the answers!

Phrasal verbs

A What are phrasal verbs?

Phrasal verbs have two parts: a verb + a preposition.

get up/on/over

I **got up** at 6.30 this morning. I'm tired now.

I hated my sister when I was young but now we **get on** very well.

He soon **got over** his cold. (= he got better quickly)

turn on/off/up/down

He always **turns on** the TV at 9 o'clock to watch the news.

It's a sunny day. **Turn** the light **off**.

Turn the TV **up**. I can't hear it.

Turn the TV **down**. It's too loud.

go on/off

Don't stop. **Go on** talking. It's very interesting.

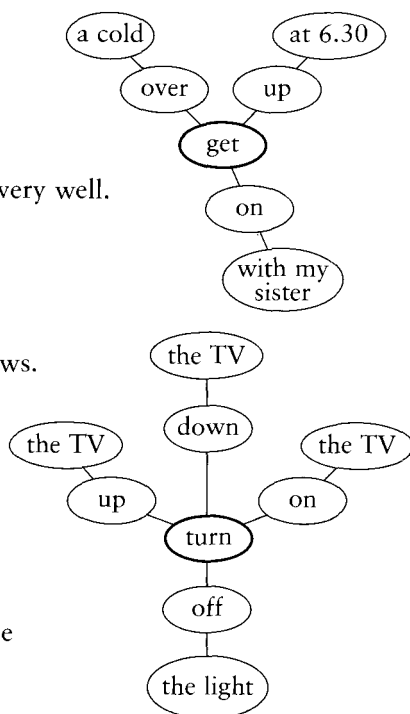
A bomb **went off** in a London station today. Four people are still in hospital.

put something on

It's cold and windy outside. **Put** your coat **on**. *or Put on your coat.*

come on

Come on! We're late.



B One phrasal verb, different meanings

Note that one phrasal verb can often have different meanings.

turn down

She **turned down** the stereo. (= made it not so loud)

She **turned down** the invitation. (= refused it)

do up

She **did up** her coat.



She **did up** her flat.



take off

Our plane **takes off** at 12.30. (= leaves the ground)

She **took off** her shoes. (= removed them from her feet)

Tip: Make a special page in your notebook. Write down any phrasal verbs you see or hear.

Exercises

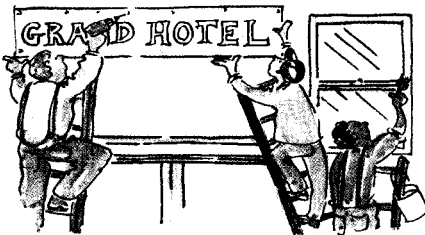
11.1 Match a sentence on the left with a sentence on the right. Draw lines.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 It's getting late. | a Turn it down then. |
| 2 It's very cold today. | b Please turn your music down. |
| 3 That funny programme is on soon. | c It's time to get up. |
| 4 Her boyfriend left her. | d Do up your coat. |
| 5 I'm trying to work. | e Put on your raincoat. |
| 6 The flat is quite old. | f She got over it quickly. |
| 7 It's raining today. | g Turn on the TV. |
| 8 I don't want to accept that job. | h We can do it up nicely. |

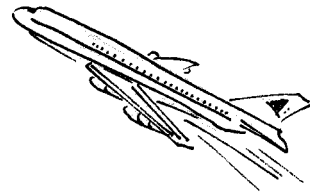
11.2 Put the correct prepositions in these sentences.

- It's dark in here. Turn the lights.
- Our plane takes at 6.25 and lands at 7.50.
- Come! It's time to get
- The children took their school uniforms when they got home.
- It's time to turn the TV and go to bed now.
- That teacher always gets her students.
- The students went working until late at night.
- When they got to the beach, he put his swimming trunks and ran down to the sea.

11.3 What is happening in these pictures? Use one of the phrasal verbs from the opposite page to describe each picture.



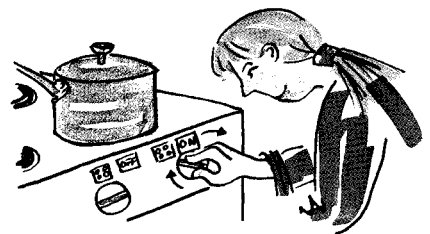
1 They are doing up the hotel.



3



2



4

11.4 Organise the words on the opposite page into groups, in any way that makes sense to you, for example, clothes, movement.

11.5 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb from the opposite page.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 The plane <u>left</u> at midnight. | 3 She <u>continued</u> writing novels all her life. |
| 2 I <u>removed</u> my hat and coat. | 4 He soon <u>got better from</u> the flu. |

12 Everyday things

A Things we do every day



I wake up



get up



go to the bathroom



have a shower



have breakfast



listen to the radio



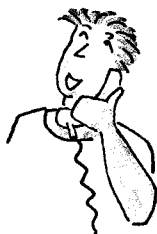
go to work



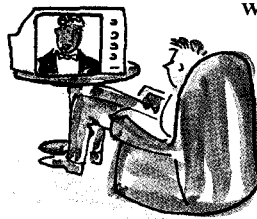
come home



make dinner



phone (or call) a friend

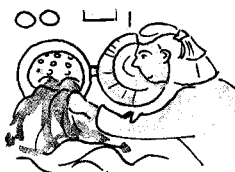


watch TV



go to bed

B Sometimes I ...



wash clothes



clean the house



go for a walk



write letters

C Questions about everyday things

How often do you read the newspaper / watch TV? Three times a week / every day, etc.
 What time do you get up / go to work? Seven o'clock. / Half past eight. etc.
 How do you go to work? By bus/train/car, etc.

D Usually/normally (what I do typically)

We say I **usually/normally** get up at eight o'clock, *but* today I got up at eight-thirty.
 [NOT I ~~used to~~ / I'm ~~used to~~ get up at eight o'clock!]
 (See also Units 3 and 6.)

Exercises

12.1 Write the answers for yourself.

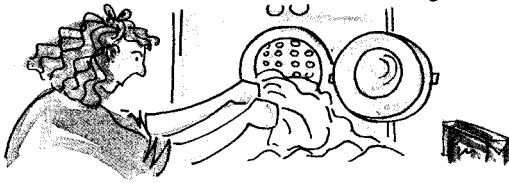
- 1 I usually wake up at
- 2 I go to the bathroom and have
- 3 I usually have for breakfast.
- 4 I go to work by
- 5 I usually have a cup of tea/coffee at o'clock.



12.2 What do they usually do?

- 1 He ... listens to the radio every morning

2



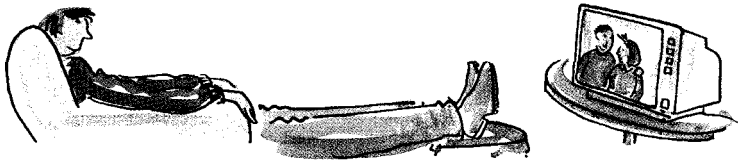
She w..... (every Saturday)

3



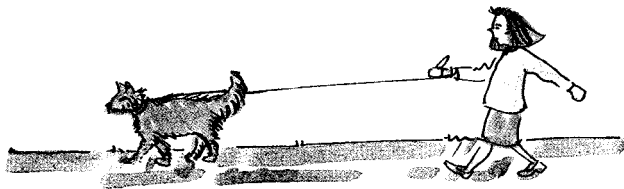
He c..... (every weekend)

4



He w..... (every evening)

5



She g..... (every Sunday)

12.3 Ask questions.

topic	question	answer
1 get up	What time do you get up?	Seven-thirty, usually.
2 go for a walk	How ...	Every Saturday.
3 go to work	How ...	By train.
4 have dinner	When ...	Between seven and eight o'clock, usually.

13 Talking

A Say (say/said/said)

We use **say** when we report someone's words.
She **said** 'This is horrible!'
He **said that** he wanted a drink.

We use **say** when we ask about language.

A: **How do you say** 'book' in Spanish?

B: 'Libro'.

We **say hello / goodbye please / thank you**

Happy Birthday / Merry Christmas / Happy New Year / Congratulations

B Tell (tell/told/told)

Tell is usually followed immediately by a person. **Say** is not followed immediately by a person.

He **told me** his name. [NOT He ~~said me~~ his name.]

We use **tell** when we want to know how to get to a place.

Can you **tell me** where the bus station is, please? [NOT Can you ~~say me~~ ...?]

We use **tell** with other **wh-words** too (**when, how, why, where**), e.g. you can **tell someone how** to do something, **where** something is, **why** something happened.

He **told me how** to send a fax. **Tell me when** you want to have dinner.

You can **tell someone the time / a story / a joke / your name / address / telephone number**.

C Ask

Ask is used for questions.

My sister **asked me** where I was going. (or My sister asked (me) 'Where are you going?')

A: Can I **ask you a question**?

B: Yes.

A: What day of the week were you **born**?

B: Thursday.

You can **ask someone the way / the time / a question**.

Ask somebody to do something and **ask someone for something**.

I **asked him** to turn off his radio. (or I said 'Please turn off your radio.')

She **asked for** the bill. (or She said 'Can I have the bill please?')



D Speak/talk/answer/reply

Do you **speak** Japanese? [NOT Do you ~~talk~~ Japanese?]

I like **talking to** you. (having a conversation with you)

Can you **answer** the telephone / the door, please?

(pick up the phone / open the door to see who it is)

I wrote a letter to him but he did not **reply**.

(for letters/faxes/e-mails) (he did not send me a letter back).



Exercises

13.1 Fill the gaps with the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

- 1 Can you *tell* me where the Plaza Hotel is, please?
- 2 She me her name.
- 3 I goodbye to her.
- 4 'Please, me a story,' the little boy
- 5 'Come here!' the police officer
- 6 The teacher that the students were very good.

13.2 What do you say?



- 1 You want to know where the railway station is.
Can ?
- 2 You want to know the word for 'tree' in German.
How ?
- 3 You want to know the time.
Excuse me, can you ?



- 4 Your course is finished. You want to say goodbye to your teacher.
I just want to ?
- 5 You want to know when the exam is.
Can you ?
- 6 The telephone rings. You are in the bathroom.
(To your friend)
Can you ?



13.3 Match the verbs on the left with the words on the right. Draw lines.

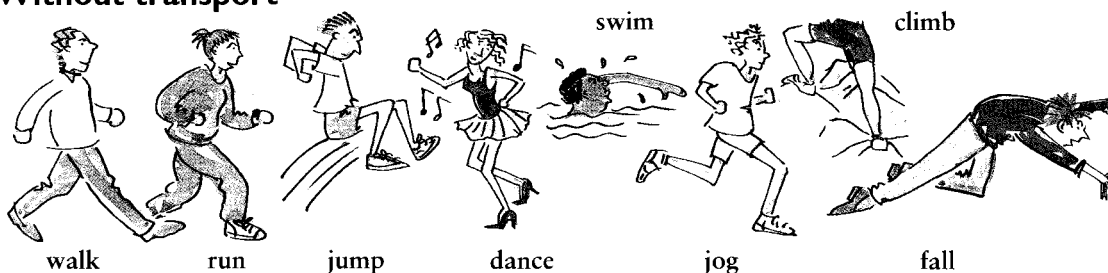
- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Say | a a letter |
| 2 Answer | b someone to help you |
| 3 Ask for | c Happy New Year |
| 4 Reply to | d the door |
| 5 Tell | e a friend |
| 6 Talk to | f someone a joke |
| 7 Ask | g the bill |

13.4 On the left are some things in different languages. Can you match them with the sentences on the right? Draw lines.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 La cuenta, por favor. | a Say Merry Christmas in Swedish. |
| 2 Berapa ini? | b Say thank you in Arabic. |
| 3 God jul! | c Ask for the bill in Spanish. |
| 4 Kon'nichi wa. | d Ask how much something is in Malay. |
| 5 Shukran. | e Say good morning in Japanese. |

14 Moving

A Without transport



B Transport

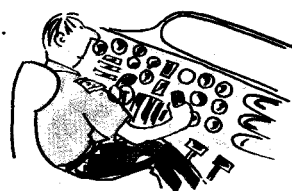
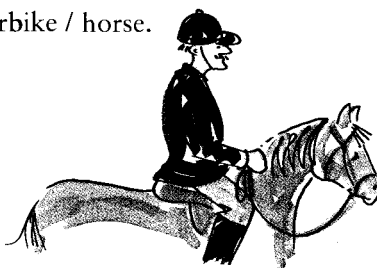
You go by car / plane / bus / train / bike / motorbike / ship / taxi / underground [NOT by a car].

You take a bus / train / taxi / plane and you take the underground.

You ride a bicycle / bike / motorbike / horse.

You drive a car / bus / train.

The pilot flies a plane.



How did you get to Istanbul? We flew there.

If you catch the bus, train or plane, you arrive in time to get it.

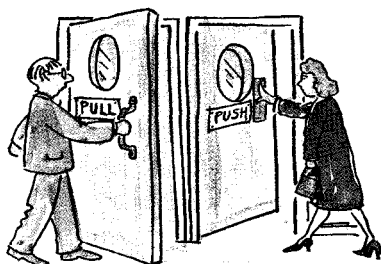
If you miss the bus, train or plane, you arrive too late to get it.

You arrive at or in a place [NOT to a place]. The train arrived in Tokyo on time. The plane arrived late at Heathrow.

Tip: When you are travelling you will probably see a lot of notices in English. Make a note of any new words and expressions you see.

See Unit 41 (Travelling) for more words about transport.

C Moving objects



Exercises

14.1 Fill the gaps with verbs from A opposite. Write them in the correct form.

- 1 Jack likes *jogging* round the park every morning but Betty prefers *walking* round it with her dog.
- 2 Everyone at the party last night.
- 3 Every day Jane ten lengths of the swimming pool before breakfast.
- 4 James can very fast. He has won a lot of races.
- 5 Robert loves hills.
- 6 The old lady on her way home and broke her arm.
- 7 Sandra into the swimming pool and quickly to the other side.
- 8 It is much better for you to to work than to go by car.

14.2 Ride, drive, go by or take? Write the correct word(s) in the phrase.

- 1 Can you a motorbike?
- 2 He works for a railway company. He a train.
- 3 She sometimes the underground to work.
- 4 He goes away from home a lot. He a lorry.
- 5 I prefer to a bus than car.
- 6 Would you like to an elephant.
- 7 You never forget how to a bicycle.
- 8 I usually a taxi when it rains.

14.3 Answer these questions. Use *every day*, *once a week*, *once a year* or *never*.

- 1 How often do you walk to work or school? *I walk to work every day.*
- 2 Have you got a bike? How often do you ride it?
- 3 How often do you go swimming? Do you go in the sea or in a swimming pool?
- 4 How often do you go jogging?
- 5 How often do you drive a car?
- 6 How often do you go dancing?
- 7 Do you often go climbing?

14.4 What other things do we often ask people to pass at the dinner table?

Write down *Please pass* + a noun six times. *Please pass the sugar.*

14.5 Put these sentences into the past tense with the word *yesterday*.

- 1 Jim runs a mile every day. *He ran a mile yesterday.*
- 2 Maria often drives her grandmother to the city.
- 3 Bill catches the 9.45 train to London every day.
- 4 I sometimes take a taxi home from the station.
- 5 Jane often falls when she rides her bike.

15 Conjunctions and connecting words

A Basic conjunctions

Conjunctions join two parts of a sentence and help to show the connection between the two parts of the sentence.

<i>conjunction</i>	<i>function</i>	<i>example</i>
and	tells you more	We went home and went straight to bed.
but	makes a contrast	They are rich but they aren't happy.
because	answers the question <i>why?</i>	We went home because we were tired.
so	tells you the result	We went home early, so we missed the end of the concert.
when	answers the question <i>when?</i>	We went home when Jane wanted to.
before, after	answers the question <i>what happened first?</i>	We went home before the concert ended. We went home after Max Jones had sung his first song.
although, though	tells you something surprising	We went home although / though we did not really want to.
if	makes a condition	We will go home if we are tired.

B Other connecting words

The words in this table are useful for making connections between words and phrases.

<i>word</i>	<i>function</i>	<i>example</i>
only	says something is not very big or not very much	He sleeps only 3 hours every night.
even	says something is surprising or unusual	Even their 10-year-old son works in the shop.
like	makes a comparison	She looks like her dad.
than	used after a comparative adjective or adverb	She works harder than he does.
also, too, as well	says something is extra	He works in the shop and she does also / too / as well.

Exercises

15.1 Choose one of the underlined words to complete the sentence.

- 1 Sam liked school because/although/if he had many friends there.
- 2 Sam left school so/but/and he joined the navy.
- 3 He hadn't travelled much but/before/after he joined the navy.
- 4 Sam was seasick when/if/so he left the navy.
- 5 He got a job in a bank because/although/and he had no qualifications.
- 6 He will stay at the bank when/if/though he likes it there.

15.2 Write down ten sentences from the table. Use each of the conjunctions once.

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

15.3 Write each of the conjunctions in A in your own language.

15.4 Fill in the gaps with words from the table in B.

I love swimming and my brother loves swimming ⁽¹⁾..... Almost all my family loves swimming. ⁽²⁾..... my grandmother swims every day. She swims ⁽³⁾..... a fish. ⁽⁴⁾..... my father doesn't like it very much. I can swim better ⁽⁵⁾..... my father.

15.5 Think about your family and your habits. Write sentences using *only, even, than, like, also, too* and *as well* about your habits.

I play tennis and my mother plays as well. My mother plays better than I do.

15.6 Complete these sentences for yourself.

- 1 I am learning English because
- 2 I'll learn more English if
- 3 I am learning English and
- 4 I am learning English although
- 5 I started learning English when
- 6 I can speak some English, so
- 7 I'll learn more English but

16 Time words (1): days, months and seasons

A Basic time words

There are:

365 days in a year

12 months in a year

52 weeks in a year

7 days in a week

2 weeks in a fortnight

24 hours in a day

60 minutes in an hour. (We say **an** hour.)

60 seconds in a minute

100 years in a century

B Days of the week

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

The names of the days always begin with a capital letter in English.

Saturday + Sunday = the weekend



Monday (before 12 a.m.) = Monday morning

Monday (between 12 a.m. and 6 p.m.) = Monday afternoon

Monday (after 6 p.m.) = Monday evening

We say **on** + days of the week: on Monday, on Saturday, etc. I saw her **on** Friday, **on** Tuesday evening.

We say **at** + the weekend: I went to the cinema **at** the weekend.

C Months and seasons

Months: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

The names of the months always begin with a capital letter in English.

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter



We say **in** + months/seasons: in July, in December, in (the) spring, in (the) summer, etc.

My birthday is **in** July. [NOT ~~on~~ July] Birds sing **in** (the) spring.

Tip: Write the day and date in English when you do an English exercise.

Exercises

16.1 Complete the sentences with a word from A opposite.

- 1 There are 3,600 seconds in
- 2 There are 1,200 months in
- 3 There are 168 hours in
- 4 There are 8,760 hours in

16.2 Recite (a) the days of the week and (b) the months of the year.

16.3 Complete this British children's song about the number of days in each month.

Thirty days has S.....,
 A....., J..... and N.....
 All the rest have,
 Except for F..... dear
 Which has twenty eight days clear
 And in each leap year (= every four years).

16.4 These abbreviations are often used for the days of the week and the months. Write the names out in full.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|
| 1 Mon. | 5 Wed. | 9 Feb. |
| 2 Aug. | 6 Jan. | 10 Sept. |
| 3 Oct. | 7 Apr. | 11 Tues. |
| 4 Sat. | 8 Th. | 12 Nov. |

16.5 What are the next few letters in each case? Explain why.

- 1 S M T W ? ? ?
- 2 J F M A M J J ? ? ? ?
- 3 S S ? ?

16.6 There are six mistakes in this paragraph. Correct the mistakes.

I'm going to a party on saturday for Jill's birthday. Her birthday is on thursday but she wanted to have the party on a Weekend. She's having a barbecue. I think june is a good month to have a birthday because of the weather. I love going to barbecues on the summer. My birthday is in Winter and it's too cold to eat outside!

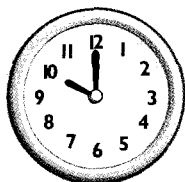
16.7 Quiz: How quickly can you answer these questions?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 How many seconds in quarter of an hour? | 7 What day is it today? |
| 2 What is the third day of the week? | 8 What day will it be tomorrow? |
| 3 What month is your birthday in? | 9 What is the seventh month? |
| 4 What day will it be the day after tomorrow? | 10 What day was it yesterday? |
| 5 What day was it the day before yesterday? | 11 What century is it? |
| 6 How many minutes are there in half an hour? | 12 What month is it? |

17 Time words (2)

A Time in relation to NOW

Now means at this moment. Then means at another moment (usually in the past).



It is 10 o'clock now.
I got up 2 hours ago, at 8 o'clock.
An hour ago it was 9 o'clock.

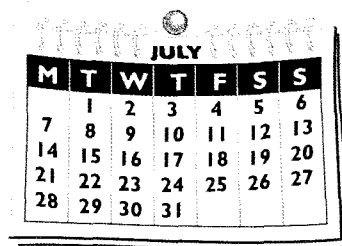
two years
1994 1996

for two years
from 1994 to 1996
from 2010 to 2012

1994 → 1996

last year / last week / last Saturday
next year / next week / next summer

It is July now.
Last month it was June.
Next month it will be August.



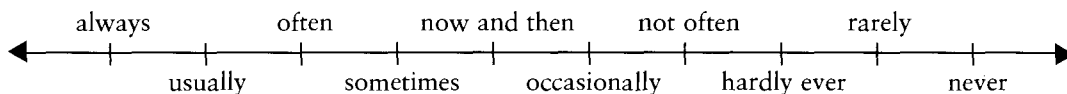
When we talk about time in general, we talk about the past, the present and the future. We talk about the past, the present and the future forms of the verb, for example

In the past people didn't have television.
People may travel to Mars in the future.

I'll be with you in a moment. (= a very short time)
Jane's in Paris at the moment. (= now)

See you soon! (= in a short time)
We met recently. (= not long ago)

B Frequency adverbs



It **always** snows in Russia in winter.
It **often** rains in Britain.
The temperature in London **hardly ever** gets to 35°. (= almost never)
The Ancient Romans **never** went to America or Australia.

Notice the use of a in these expressions of frequency.
once (= one time) a week: I go swimming **once** a week, every Saturday.
twice (= two times) a day: I clean my teeth **twice** a day.
three times a year: I see my uncle **three times** a year.
four times a month: I play football **four or five times** a month.

Exercises

17.1 Fill the gaps with a preposition from A opposite.

(1)..... the past, Rosa worked in many different countries. Rosa worked in Hong Kong
 (2)..... three years, (3)..... 1993 (4)..... 1996. (5)..... the moment she is working in
 Tokyo. She will stay there (6)..... two more years.

17.2 Draw lines to match the centuries to their time.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 the 19th century | |
| 2 the 22nd century | the past |
| 3 the 18th century | the present |
| 4 the 21st century | the future |
| 5 the 20th century | |

17.3 Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- Peter will get his exam results very soon.
Do you think Peter will get them next year, next month or tomorrow?
- Harriet and Rupert met for the first time recently.
Do you think they first met last year, six months ago or a week ago?
- I'll help you in a moment.
Do you think I'll help you next week, in two hours or in a few minutes?

17.4 Are these sentences true about you? If not, write them out correctly. Use other frequency adverbs from B on the opposite page.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 I always go swimming on Fridays. I <i>sometimes go swimming on Fridays. I often go swimming on Saturdays.</i> | 6 I often wear a hat. |
| 2 I normally go to school/work by bus. | 7 I rarely eat chocolate. |
| 3 I hardly ever play football. | 8 I always go to bed at 10. |
| 4 I occasionally watch TV. | 9 I never go to the theatre. |
| 5 I rarely drink milk. | |

17.5 Look at the table and make sentences using expressions like *once a week, three times a month*, etc.

	<i>play tennis</i>	<i>practise the piano</i>	<i>have a business meeting in Germany</i>
John	Mondays and Thursdays	Saturdays	the first Friday every month
Sally and Amy	Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays	every morning and every evening	once in January, March, May, July, August and December every year.

17.6 Write a paragraph about your own life using as many as possible of the words and expressions from the opposite page.

18 Places

A General place words

Come **here** please. (to me, to where I am)

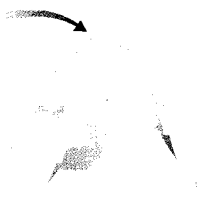
Do you know Lima? I'm going **there** in April. (not here, another place)

I'm coming **back** from Portugal in May. (to here again, to this place)

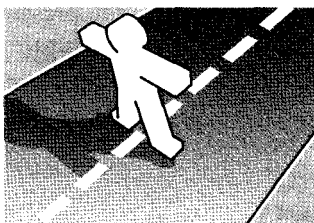
There are books and papers **everywhere** in my room. (in all parts / all places)

(See unit 7.)

B Positions



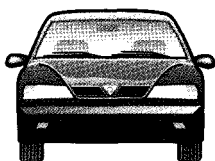
The **top** of the mountain.



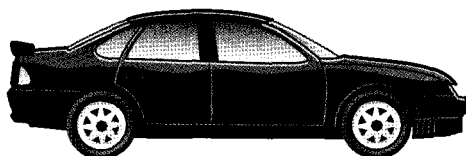
The **middle** of the road.



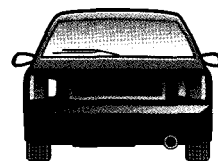
The **bottom** of the glass.



The **front** of the car.



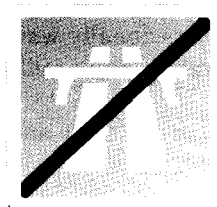
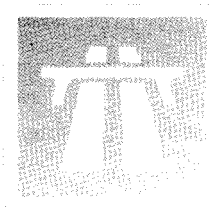
The **side** of the car.



The **back** of the car.

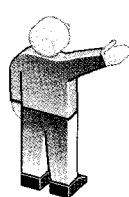
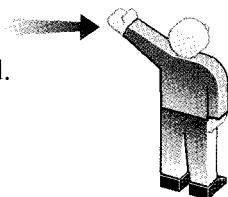
The **beginning** of the motorway.

The **end** of the motorway.



C Left and right

This is his **left** hand.



This is his **right** hand.

In York Street, there is a cinema **on the left** and a restaurant **on the right**.

D Home and away

Is Mary **at home**? (in her house / flat)

No, sorry, she's **out**. (at the shops / at work / at school)

No, sorry, she's **away**. (in another town / city or country)

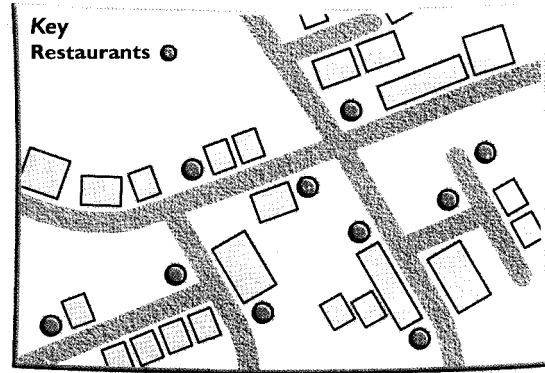
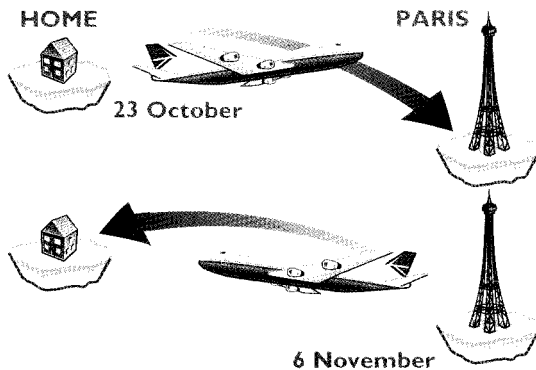
No, sorry, she's **abroad**. (in another country)

Exercises

18.1 Fill the gaps with *here* or *there*.

- 1 Please bring it (See Unit 9 for **bring**.)
- 2 Are you coming next week? (See Unit 7 for **come**.)
- 3 This letter is for a teacher at the university. Can you take it? (See Unit 8 for **take**.)
- 4 I want to leave this letter in Nora's office. Are you going?

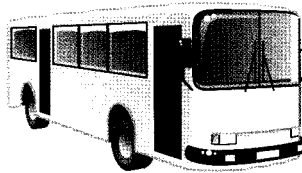
18.2 Complete the sentences.



- 1 What is Mary doing on 6 November?
She's coming
- 2 Is there just one restaurant in Scoffton?
No there are restaurants

18.3 Mark the positions on the tree and on the bus.

- 1 The top of the tree.
- 2 The middle of the tree.
- 3 The bottom of the tree.
- 4 The front of the bus.
- 5 The side of the bus.
- 6 The back of the bus.



18.4 Answer these questions about *yourself* and about this book.

- 1 Are you studying English at home or abroad?
- 2 Are you going away this year?
- 3 What have you got in your left or right hand at the moment?
- 4 What is there at the end of this book?
- 5 Where is the unit on **Have** in this book? (beginning/middle/end?)
- 6 Where is the Unit on **Feelings**? (beginning/middle/end?)

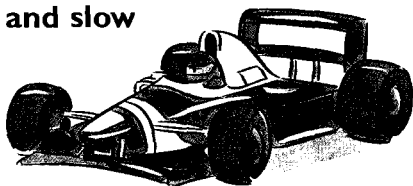
18.5 Fill the gap with *out*, *away* or *abroad*.

- 1 I'd like to work and learn about a new country.
- 2 Is Lily here? No, she's but she'll be back in about five minutes.
- 3 I'm going tomorrow to my sister's. She lives about 50 miles north of here.
- 4 When we go we like to go and see new countries.

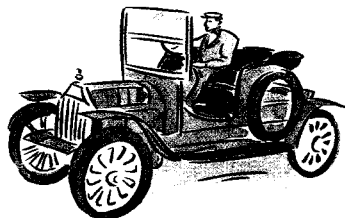
19 Manner

Manner = how we do something

A Fast and slow



This car goes very fast. It's a fast car.



This car goes very slowly. It's a slow car.

B Right and wrong

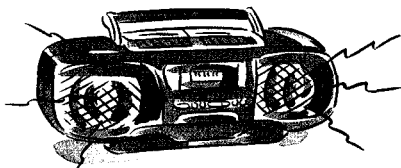
This sentence is **right**.

I like coffee very much. ✓

This sentence is **wrong**.

I like very much coffee. ✗

C Loud and quiet /laʊd/ and /'kwaɪət/



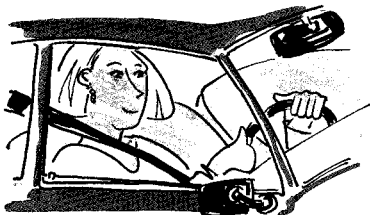
The music is too loud.



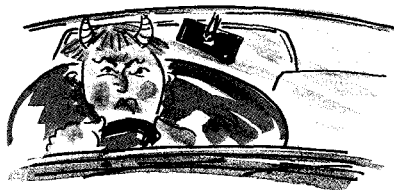
It's very quiet here.

The teacher speaks very quietly. We can't hear him.
She sang loudly.

D Well and badly



She's a good driver. She drives well.
He's a bad driver. He drives badly.



E Way

Way means how someone does something.



He's speaking in a friendly way. She's speaking in an unfriendly way.

Exercises

19.1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 This train is **slow**. It goes very ...*slowly*.....
- 2 He is a **bad** singer. He sings very
- 3 She is always **loud**. She speaks very
- 4 He's a **fast** swimmer. He swims very
- 5 This girl is **quiet**. She always speaks
- 6 He's a **good** English-speaker. He speaks English

19.2 Which do you think is better? Use your dictionary if you want to.

- 1 A loud person or a quiet person?
- 2 A fast bus or a slow bus?
- 3 A friendly person or an unfriendly person?
- 4 A right answer or a wrong answer?
- 5 To speak politely or impolitely?
- 6 To speak in a strange way or in a normal way?

19.3 Find words from the left-hand page.

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 Use a dictionary. Are the definitions right or wrong?

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

19.5 Make sentences about yourself and your friends/family. Use the new words opposite.

I play tennis well.

20 Irregular verbs

Most verbs in English are regular but some of the most common verbs in English are irregular. The forms here are the infinitive (go, come), the past simple (went, came) and the past participle (gone, come).

A All forms the same

cost cost cost
let let let

cut /kʌt/ cut cut
put /pʊt/ put put

hurt hurt hurt
shut /ʃʌt/ shut shut

B Two different forms

run ran run
keep kept kept
come came come

read /rɪd/ read /red/ read /red/
sleep slept slept
become became become

feel felt felt
leave left left

bring brought brought
fight fought fought

buy bought bought
teach taught taught

catch caught caught
think thought thought

find found found

spend spent spent

learn learnt learnt

pay paid /peɪd/ paid

say said /sed/ said

win won won
sell sold sold

lose lost lost
tell told told

shine shone shone
sit sat sat

meet met met

get got got

shoot shot shot

stand stood stood

understand understood understood

make made made

have had had

do did done

hear heard heard

beat beat beaten

C Three different forms

be was/were been
drink drank drunk

go went gone
sing sang sung

begin began begun
swim swam swum

fly flew flown

know knew known

throw threw thrown

break broke broken

choose chose chosen

speak spoke spoken

steal stole stolen

wake woke woken

take took taken

wear wore worn

drive drove driven

ride rode ridden

rise rose risen

write wrote written

eat ate eaten

give gave given

forget forgot forgotten

fall fell fallen

Tip: When you learn a new irregular verb, add it to one of the groups of verbs on this page.

Exercises

20.1 Do you know what the verbs opposite mean? Write out the infinitive form of each of the verbs with its meaning in your own language beside it. Use a dictionary if you want to.

20.2 Write these words out in their three forms. Then find a verb on the opposite page which has the opposite meaning. Write it out in its three forms.

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 open | open, opened, opened; | shut, shut, shut |
| 2 give | 5 walk | 8 rise |
| 3 come | 6 wake | 9 win |
| 4 make | 7 remember | 10 buy |

20.3 Use the pictures and complete this story about Jane yesterday.

Yesterday Jane (1)..... up at 7.00. She (2)..... an apple and she (3)..... a cup of hot chocolate. Then she got in her car and (4)..... to work. At work she (5)..... a newspaper and then she (6)..... some letters. At lunch-time she (7)..... in the park for half an hour and then she (8)..... a sandwich. After lunch she (9)..... at her desk again and (10)..... some telephone calls. In the evening she (11)..... the office at six o'clock and (12)..... some Japanese visitors. They (13)..... to a restaurant together. After a busy day Jane (14)..... very well.



20.4 Choose the best verbs opposite. Complete the sentences with the correct past participle form.

- We have in the sea every day this week.
- Where is my bike? Someone has it!
- I have a long time on this work.
- That boy has very lazy recently.
- I hope Jack has the bus and won't be late home.
- Poor John. He has his leg badly. But he hasn't it.

20.5 Write sentences of your own with verbs from the box. Use the past tense.

bring choose fall feel fly keep
pay speak teach tell think win

20.6 Read all three parts of all the verbs on the opposite page aloud. Then cover parts two and three. Can you remember what they are?

21 Common uncountable words

A What is countable?



apples

shoes

plates

COUNTABLE (You can count them: 4 apples, 2 shoes)



sugar

money

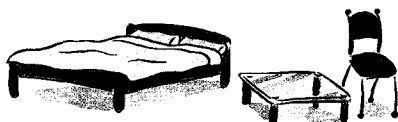
luggage

UNCOUNTABLE (You can't count it: NOT 3 luggages)

Can I have **three apples** and some **sugar**, please?

Are these **shoes** yours? Is this **luggage** yours?

B Everyday uncountable words



This **furniture** is modern.



The **traffic** is bad today.



I'll give you some **advice** about your future.



He can give you some useful **information** about Bangkok.



There is some bad **news** today.



It's terrible **weather** today.



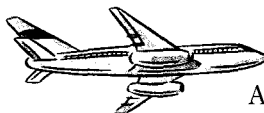
Accommodation here is expensive.



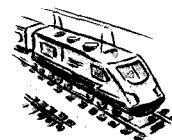
I need some fresh **air**.



Studying is hard **work**.



Air travel is faster than rail travel.



C Food

A lot of uncountable nouns are kinds of food and drink.



rice



spaghetti



butter



bread



milk



water



tea



coffee

Note: When we want to say how much we want, we say, three loaves of bread, two litres of milk, a kilo of apples.

Tip: When you learn a new noun, write it down in a phrase which shows if it is countable or uncountable.

Exercises

21.1 Fill the gaps with an uncountable noun opposite.

- 1 I'd like to buy a car but I haven't got enough
- 2 Cows give us and
- 3 If you don't know what to do, ask your parents for some
- 4 The at the seaside is very good for you.
- 5 Rob left school last month and is now looking for
- 6 There is always a lot of in central London.

21.2 Match the words on the right with the words on the left.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 heavy | information |
| 2 useful | travel |
| 3 bad | water |
| 4 modern | luggage |
| 5 brown | news |
| 6 cold | furniture |
| 7 space | bread |

21.3 Find an adjective to go with the uncountable nouns in the box.

cold weather, British money

weather money sugar traffic advice accommodation air work rice spaghetti butter milk tea coffee
--

21.4 Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verb *be*.

- 1 Accommodation in the city centre expensive.
- 2 Spaghetti with Italian tomato sauce very good.
- 3 The weather in Scotland best in the autumn.
- 4 The news better today than it yesterday.
- 5 Work the most important thing in Sam's life.
- 6 Their furniture very old and very beautiful.

21.5 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 The news ~~are~~ not very good today.
The news is not very good today.
- 2 Where can I get some informations about your country?
- 3 Let me give you an advice.
- 4 Cook these spaghetti for ten minutes.
- 5 Can I have a bread, please?
- 6 Mary is looking for a new work.
- 7 We should buy some new furnitures.
- 8 The east of the country usually has a better weather than the west.
- 9 We went on two long travels last year.
- 10 I must find a new accommodation soon.

22 Common adjectives: good and bad things

A (+) 'good' adjectives

A good restaurant.



A better restaurant.



The best restaurant in town.



This restaurant is **better than** that one.

nice (+) lovely (++) wonderful (+++) excellent (++++)

A: That's a nice jacket.

B: Thank you.

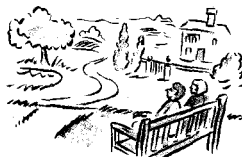


A: It's a lovely day today!

B: Yes, it is.



A wonderful view



Mary's a wonderful person.

Everybody loves her.

A: Do you want to go to London on Saturday?

B: That's an excellent (= very good) idea!

When you answer and want to say how you feel:

A: The train arrives at six o'clock; dinner is at seven.

B: Excellent! / Great! / Wonderful! / Lovely! / Perfect!

B (-) 'bad' adjectives

bad (worse / the worst) (-) awful (- -) terrible (- - -) horrible (- - -)

bad weather



My hair is awful!



The weather last year was **worse than** this year.

Tim is a **horrible** person. Nobody likes him. (used about people)

I had a **terrible** day at work today. (used about situations)

The traffic's **terrible** at 5 o'clock on Fridays.

Note: We often say **not bad** when we are speaking:

A: I get \$500 a week in my job.

B: That's **not bad!** (= good!)

You can say these adjectives with **how**:

A: I have to get up at 5.30 tomorrow.

B: Oh, **how awful!** / **horrible!** [~~NOT how bad~~]

Exercises

22.1 Fill the gaps, as in the example.

- 1 My hair's ...*awful*.... I must go to the hairdresser's.
- 2 The weather's I don't want to go out.
- 3 The traffic is in the city centre. Take the train.
- 4 That's a(n) idea! Let's do it!
- 5 How! Three exams on the same day!
- 6 What a house! The sea is only 100 metres away!
- 7 My timetable's not I'm free on Wednesdays and Fridays.

22.2 What can you say? Someone says to you ...

- 1 Do you like my new jacket?
- 2 I have to get up at 4.30 tomorrow morning.
- 3 Shall we go out for dinner tonight?
- 4 (*In your town*) Excuse me. Is there a good restaurant in this town?
- 5 What sort of person is your English teacher?

22.3 What goes together? Match a description from the left with an expression from the right. Draw lines.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Blue sky, sun 25°. | a Wonderful news. |
| 2 5 stars (★★★★★), very famous. | b Awful weather. |
| 3 Bad person. Nobody likes him/her. | c Lovely weather. |
| 4 90 out of 100 in an exam. | d An excellent idea. |
| 5 Grey sky, wind, rain, 11°. | e The best hotel in town. |
| 6 We can take a taxi. | f A horrible person. |

22.4 Use a dictionary. Put these new words into the *good* or *bad* column.

dreadful ghastly gorgeous marvellous horrendous fine superb brilliant

good (+)

bad (-)

dreadful

22.5 Look at the adjectives in 22.4. Think of two nouns to go with each of the adjectives.

dreadful weather/film

23 Common adjectives: people

In this unit, ** = normal, *** = stronger

A Saying positive (+)/good things about people

Nice is the most common word used for people who we like / who are good.

Mary's very **nice**.

Richard's a **nice** man.

If we want to make **nice** stronger, we can use **wonderful**.

nice (**) → **wonderful** (***)

Ron is a **wonderful** teacher. All the students love him.

But we don't say 'Mary is ~~very~~ wonderful', we just say 'Mary is wonderful'.

If someone is good to other people, we use **kind**.

She's very **kind**; she helps me with the children.

Other 'good' things about people

My teacher is a lovely man. (= very kind / I like him very much)

My friend Neil is very **easy-going**. (= relaxed, easy to be with)

Maureen's a **happy** person. (≠ an **unhappy** person)

All my friends are more **intelligent** than me. (= clever, good at school subjects, etc.)

B Saying negative (-)/bad things about people

Marcia is **not** very nice.

not very nice (**) → **horrible** (***)

Margaret is a **horrible** woman; nobody likes her.

My uncle is a **difficult** person. He is never happy.

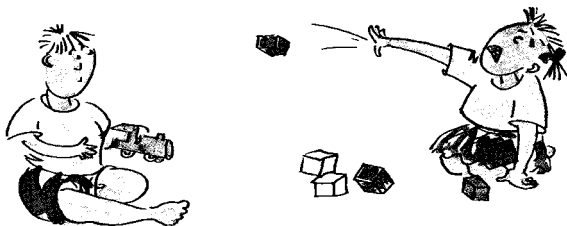
That waiter is **stupid**. I asked for coffee and he has given me tea! (**stupid** *** is a very strong word)

I don't like **selfish** people. (= people who think only of themselves)

C Little children

We often say that little children are **good** or **well-behaved**. If they are not, we say they are **naughty**.

Tim is very **good** / **well-behaved**, but his little sister is very **naughty**.



D Prepositions

Jean was **nice/kind/wonderful** to me when I was in hospital.

You were **horrible** to me yesterday!

It was **nice/kind** of you to remember my birthday.

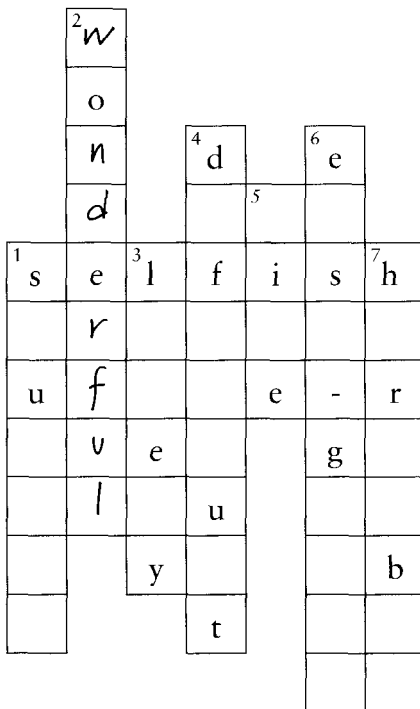
Exercises

23.1 What do you think B said? Complete the sentences.

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



23.2 Complete the word puzzle. Use the letters of *selfish* and words from the opposite page.



23.3 Circle the words that describe you.

I am: easy-going sometimes difficult kind to animals sometimes stupid
happy intelligent selfish horrible to some people nice to my friends

23.4 Fill in the correct prepositions.

- 1 The teacher is never horrible ~~to~~ the students.
- 2 It is kind you to help me.
- 3 Barbara was wonderful me when I needed a friend.
- 4 It was nice her to ring me.

24 Words and prepositions

A Verbs

Some verbs are usually followed by a preposition.

I **listen to** the radio in bed in the morning.

I **waited for** the bus for half an hour yesterday.

I **asked for** a black coffee, not a white one.

Where do I **pay for** our meal?

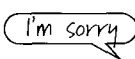
This book **belongs to** Sarah Smith.



What are you **thinking about**?

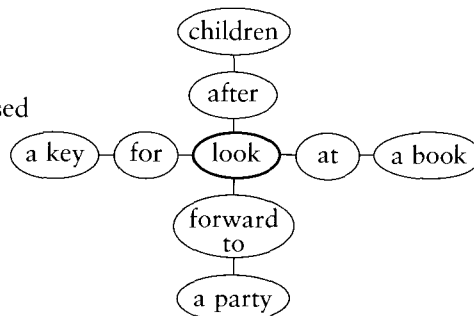
Helena **thanked** her mother **for** the present.

Jamie **apologised** **for** being late.



B Same verb, different preposition

Some verbs have different meanings when they are used with different prepositions, for example, **look**.



I love **looking at** old photographs.

If you want to find something, for example, your key, you must **look for** it.

Parents **look after** their children (= they take care of them).

You **look forward to** something nice in the future, for example, a friend's letter, a holiday.

C Adjectives

Some adjectives are also followed by prepositions.

I'm **good at** geography but **bad at** maths.

I'm **interested in** (hearing) all your news.

He is **afraid of** mice.

John is **proud of** winning a medal and his mother is **proud of** him.

Note: You are **used to** (or **accustomed to**) what you know well; you have to **get used to** / **accustomed to** something new, for example a new school or driving on the other side of the road; you are **used to** doing something, I'm **used to** getting up early, I always do.

D Grammar

Prepositions are followed by a noun: Joe is **good at** tennis or

the -ing form of the verb: Joe is **good at** **playing** the piano [NOT good at ~~play~~ the piano].

Tip: Look carefully at prepositions when you read in English. Make a note of any phrases which use prepositions in a new way.

Exercises

24.1 Match a phrase on the left with a phrase on the right, to make seven sentences.

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

24.2 Complete these sentences with a preposition and an appropriate noun or pronoun.

- 1 Joanna can't read yet but she likes looking *at books*.....
- 2 A nurse looks
- 3 I can't find my glasses? Could you help me look
- 4 It's my birthday soon. I'm really looking
- 5 Why are you looking in that way? Is my face dirty?
- 6 I don't like my job very much. I'm looking
- 7 Alex is going to France in July. He is looking
- 8 I often look when their parents go out.

24.3 Fill the gaps with a preposition.

Anne has got used ⁽¹⁾..... her new job and is doing well there. She is very good ⁽²⁾..... talking to customers. She always listens ⁽³⁾..... them. She is very interested ⁽⁴⁾..... sport and she belongs ⁽⁵⁾..... a tennis club and a swimming club. Her parents were very proud ⁽⁶⁾..... her when she won a medal for swimming last year.

24.4 Hiroshi is a visitor from Japan. Make sentences about what he found strange, at first, in Britain.

- 1 driving on the left ✓ *Hiroshi was used to driving on the left.*
- 2 speaking English every day ✗ *He wasn't used to speaking English every day.*
- 3 eating British food ✗
- 4 traffic jams ✓
- 5 expensive shops ✓
- 6 British money ✗

24.5 Answer these questions about *yourself*.

- 1 What were you good at at school? What were you bad at?
- 2 What do you usually ask for when you go to a café?
- 3 What are you proud of?
- 4 What are you afraid of?
- 5 What kind of music do you like listening to?
- 6 What are you looking forward to?
- 7 Do you belong to any clubs?
- 8 Are you used to eating different kinds of food?

25 Prefixes

Prefixes (at the beginning of words) can help you to understand what a new word means. Here are some common prefixes.

<i>prefix</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>examples</i>
ex (+noun)	was but not now	ex-wife, ex-president
half (+noun or adjective)	50% of something	half-price, half-hour
in, im (+adjective)	not	informal, impossible
non (+adjective or noun)	not	non-smoking
pre	before	pre-school
re (+verb)	again	redo, rewrite
un (+adjective or noun)	not	unhappy, unsafe

An **ex-wife** is a wife who is now divorced.

President Gorbachev is an **ex-President** of Russia.

A **half-hour** journey is a journey of 30 minutes.

Something that cost £10 yesterday and costs £5 today is **half-price**.

Informal clothes are clothes like jeans and trainers. Formal clothes are things like a suit.

If something is **impossible**, you can't do it. It is impossible to read with your eyes closed.

A **non-smoking** room is a room where people may not smoke.

Pre-school children are children who are still too young to go to school.

To **redo** something is to do it a second time and to **rewrite** something is to write it a second time.

Unhappy means sad, the opposite of happy.

Unsafe means dangerous, the opposite of safe.



Tip: Sometimes words with prefixes have a hyphen (-), e.g. a half-hour programme, and sometimes they don't, e.g. an impossible question. Use a dictionary when you are not sure if there is a hyphen or not.

Exercises

25.1 Choose one of the words from the prefix table to fit in these sentences.

- 1 This part of the restaurant is ~~non-smoking~~.
- 2 I can't read this. Please your homework.
- 3 In English we often say 'Hi'.
- 4 I liked school but my sister was very there.
- 5 I bought two T-shirts because they were in the sale.
- 6 Don't walk on that wall – the notice says it is

25.2 Write your own sentences to show what these words mean.

ex-wife	ex-president	redo
impossible	pre-school	

25.3 What do you think these words and phrases mean? Look at the table on the opposite page to help you.

- 1 an ex-husband *a husband who is now divorced from his wife*
- 2 pre-exam nerves
- 3 an incorrect answer
- 4 an unread book
- 5 to retell a story
- 6 a half-brother
- 7 an unfinished letter
- 8 a non-alcoholic drink
- 9 to reread a book
- 10 to readdress a letter

25.4 Find one more example of a word using the prefixes in the table. Use a dictionary to help you. Write a phrase or sentence using your word.

ex: *My ex-boss lives near me.*

half: *You stop at half-time in a football match.*

25.5 Write a paragraph with at least eight of the example words from the table.

25.6 Find the negative forms of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.

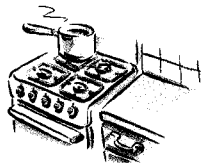
- 1 possible *impossible*
- 2 comfortable
- 3 safe
- 4 formal
- 5 smoking
- 6 happy
- 7 polite
- 8 correct

26 Suffixes

Suffixes come at the end of words. They help you to understand the meaning of a new word. Here are some common suffixes.

<i>suffix</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>examples</i>
er, or (noun)	person	worker, swimmer, instructor
er, or (noun)	machine, thing	cooker, word processor
ful (adjective)	full of	useful, beautiful
ology (noun)	subject of study	sociology, psychology
ics (noun, singular)	subject of study	economics, politics
less (adjective)	without	useless, endless
ly	makes an adverb from an adjective	sadly, happily
ness	makes an abstract noun from an adjective	happiness, sadness
y	makes an adjective from a noun	sandy, sunny

He's a hard **worker**. He works 12 hours a day.
 Her tennis is much better now that she has a new **instructor**.
 She's a very good **swimmer**.
 She was in the Olympic team.
 We've got a new gas **cooker**
 so the food should be delicious!



Thanks for the information. It was very **useful**.
 What a **beautiful** photo. I think it will win the competition.

Studying **sociology** teaches you about society.
 Studying **psychology** teaches you about people.

Economics is the study of money and finance.
 Although he is a very good Member of Parliament, he has never studied **politics**.

This book is no help at all – it's **useless**.
 I can't finish this book – it's **endless**.

He was late for work so he went **quickly** to the station.
 The little child danced **happily** across the grass.

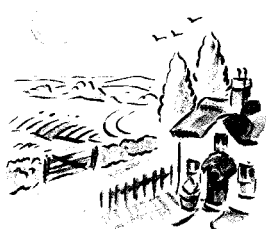
The mother was smiling with **happiness** as she held her baby in her arms.
 They said goodbye with great **sadness** because they
 knew they would probably never meet again.

That beach is very popular with tourists
 because it is long and **sandy**.
 It's a lovely **sunny** day – let's go to the beach.

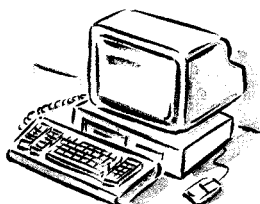


Exercises

26.1 Which of the example words do these pictures illustrate?



1 a sunny day..... 3 a golf i..... 5 a s.....



2 He's smiling h..... 4 a w..... 6 a u..... thing

26.2 Match the adjectives with the nouns in the box. Some adjectives go with more than one noun.

electric cooker / guitar

1 electric 3 beautiful 5 sunny 7 useful 9 useless
2 fast 4 sandy 6 hard 8 endless

worker	cooker	beach	weather	car	idea
book	swimmer	guitar	smile	picture	fun

26.3 Match these books with their subjects – *sociology*, *psychology*, *economics* or *politics*.

- 1 The Role of the President in the US Congress
- 2 British Society in the 1950s
- 3 Banking Today
- 4 Why People Smile

26.4 Are there suffixes in your language? Write a translation or an explanation for the suffixes in the table.

26.5 What do you think these words and phrases mean? Use the information about prefixes and suffixes in the table to help you.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 zoology the study of animals | 6 painless |
| 2 a traveller | 7 badly |
| 3 slowly | 8 a tin opener |
| 4 hopeful | 9 mathematics |
| 5 rainy | 10 a footballer |

27 Words you may confuse

This unit looks at words which are easy to mix up.

A Similar sounds

quite/quiet

This book is **quite** good. ~~quite~~ bad → quite good → good
My bedroom is very **quiet**. ~~quiet~~ = silent / no noise

lose/loose

A: Why do I always **lose** my keys!
B: Here they are.
A: Oh, thank you!



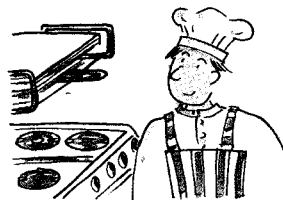
If you **lose** something, you do not know where it is / you can't find it.

These trousers are very **loose**. (**loose** means they are not tight, because they are too big)



fell/felt

Fell is from **fall/fell/fallen**.
Yesterday I **fell** and broke my arm.
Felt is from **feel/felt/felt**.
I **felt** ill yesterday, but I **feel** OK today.



cooker/cook

This **cooker** costs £500. (= the thing you cook on)
He is a very good **cook**. (= the person who cooks)

B Similar or related meanings

lend/borrow

If you **lend** something, you *give* it.
If you **borrow** something, you *get* it.
Sam wants a bicycle:



Do you want to borrow it?

SAM: Will you **lend** me your bicycle? (= you *give* it to me for one day/an hour, etc.)
or Can I **borrow** your bicycle? (= I *get* it from you)
RITA: Yes, take it.
SAM: Thanks.

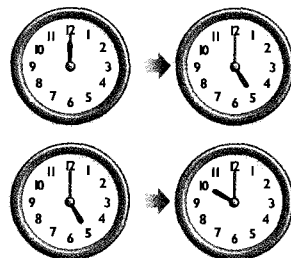


check/control

The passport officer **checked** my passport. (= looked at it)
The mouse **controls** the computer. (= tells it what to do)

C Other words often mixed up

In English the **afternoon** is from about 12 o'clock till 5 or 6 p.m.
The **evening** is from 5 or 6 p.m. until about 9 or 10 p.m.
After 9 or 10 p.m. it is the **night**.
They're **waiting** for the bus.
I **hope** I pass my exams. (= I really want to pass)
I have not studied; I **expect** I'll fail my exams. (= it's probable)



Exercises

27.1 Fill the gaps with words from A opposite. The first letter is given.

- 1 Please be *quiet*. The baby is sleeping.
- 2 If you l..... your passport you must call the Embassy.
- 3 I f..... tired this morning, but I am OK now.
- 4 We are going to buy a c..... for our new kitchen.
- 5 She f..... and broke her leg. She had to go to hospital.
- 6 It's q..... cold today.
- 7 These shoes are very l..... I need smaller ones.
- 8 My sister is a good c..... I love eating at her house.

27.2 Put a tick in the right box for each word. Look at the example.

<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 Answer these questions.

- 1 What does a mouse do to a computer? It *controls it*.
- 2 What does the passport officer do to your passport? He/She
- 3 If you want to use someone's camera for two hours, what do you say? Can I
- 4 What do you say to someone at 3 p.m.? Good
- 5 What do people do at a bus stop? They
- 6 What do you say to a friend if you need £1 for the phone? Can you
- 7 What do you say if someone makes too much noise? Please be

27.4 Answer these questions for *yourself*.

- 1 Are you expecting any visitors today?
- 2 What do you hope to do with this book?
- 3 Do you borrow things from your friends? What things?
- 4 Would you lend your best friend £200?

You can find other words that are often confused in these units in this book:

Do and make	Units 5 and 6
Take and bring	Units 8 and 9
Say and tell	Unit 13
Speak and talk	Unit 13
Rob and steal	Unit 57

28 Birth, marriage and death

A Birth

Diana had a baby yesterday.
It was born at 1.15 yesterday morning.
It weighed 3 kilograms.



They are going to call him John – after John, his grandfather.
Grandfather John's birthday is June 16th too – but he was born in 1945!
The baby's parents were born in 1974.

B Marriage

If you do not have a partner, you are single.
If you have a husband or wife, you are married.
If your husband or wife dies, you are widowed.
If your marriage breaks up, you are separated/divorced (the marriage has legally ended).

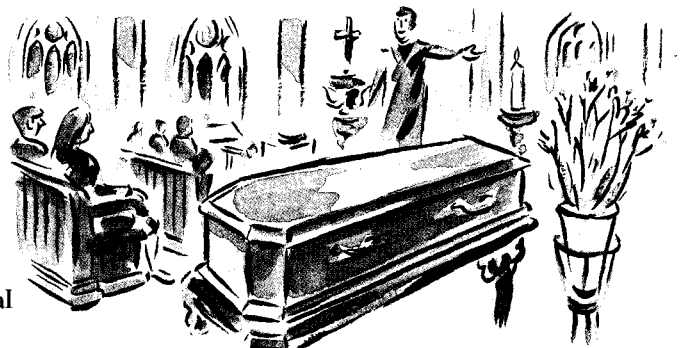
The wedding



Bill and Sarah got married.
Sarah got married to Bill. [NOT with Bill]
They (got) married in church.
They went on honeymoon to Italy.
They were married for twenty years.

C Death

Then Bill became ill.
He died last year.
He died of a heart attack.
Bill is dead.



The funeral

Exercises

28.1 When and where were you and your family and friends born? Write sentences about five people. *My mother was born in Scotland on July 4th 1947.*

28.2 When were these people born and when did they die? Write sentences.

- 1 Christopher Columbus (1451–1506) *Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 and died in 1506.*
- 2 Elvis Presley (1935–1977)
- 3 Genghis Khan (1162–1227)
- 4 Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)
- 5 George Washington (1732–1799)



28.3 Fill in the blanks with *died*, *dead* or *death*.

- 1 Jill's grandfather last year.
- 2 His was a great shock to her.
- 3 Her grandmother has been for five years now.
- 4 She of a heart attack.
- 5 Now all Jill's grandparents are

28.4 Find a word or phrase opposite which means ...

- 1 the name for a woman on her wedding day. *bride*
- 2 the name for a man on his wedding day.
- 3 what you are if you haven't got a partner.
- 4 to be X kilograms.
- 5 what you are if your marriage has legally ended.
- 6 a religious service for a dead person.
- 7 a holiday after a wedding.
- 8 what you are if your husband or wife dies.

28.5 Fill the gaps with words from the box.

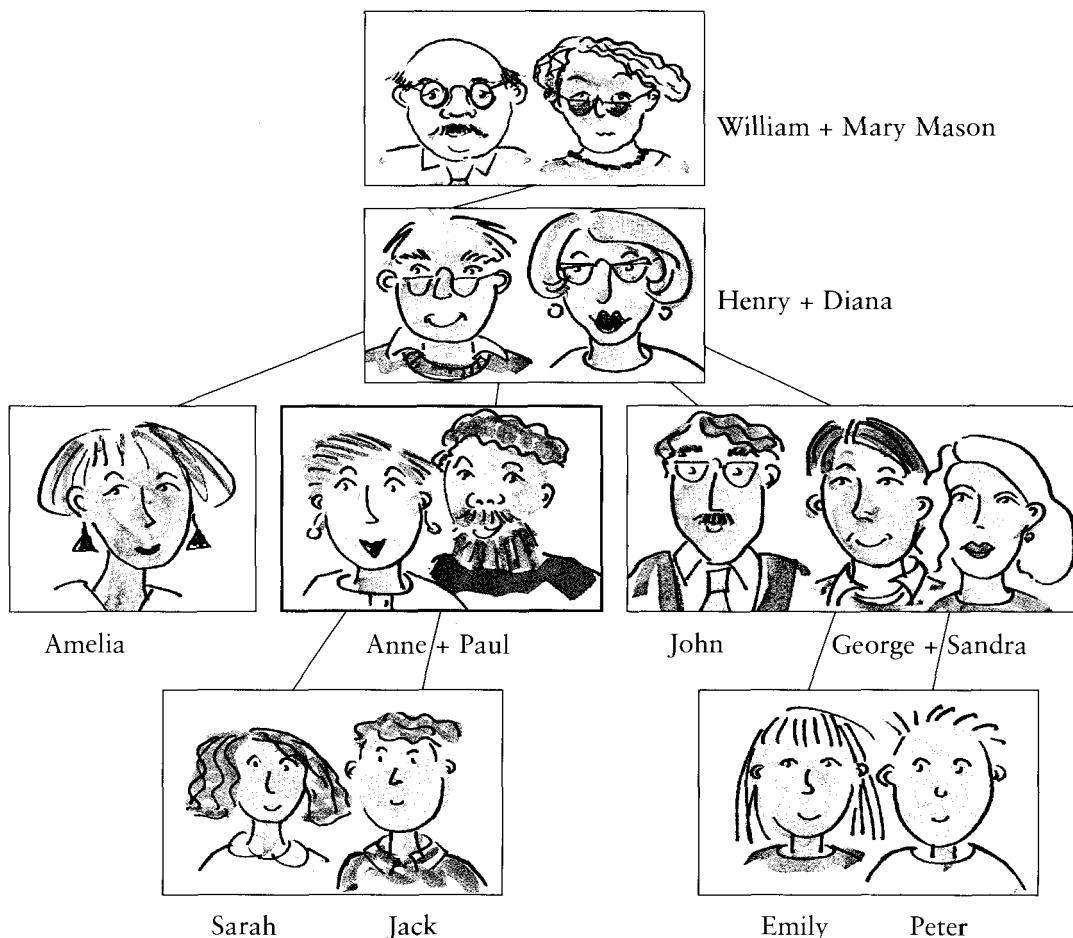
in after of to born on

(1)..... 1993 Anne got married (2)..... Robert Smith. Unfortunately, Robert's grandmother, Rosemary Smith, died (3)..... old age soon after their wedding. Robert and Anne were (4)..... their honeymoon when she died. Anne's baby daughter was (5)..... two years later. They called the baby, Rosemary, (6)..... Robert's grandmother.

28.6 Write about your family. Use words and expressions from the opposite page.

29 The family

A family tree for some of Anne and Paul Mason's **relatives or relations**.



Paul is Anne's **husband** and Sarah and Jack's **father**.
 Anne is Paul's **wife** and Sarah and Jack's **mother**.
 Anne and Paul are Sarah and Jack's **parents**.
 Sarah is Anne and Paul's **daughter**. Jack is their **son**.
 Sarah is Jack's **sister**. Jack is Sarah's **brother**.
 Henry is Sarah and Jack's **grandfather**. Diana is their **grandmother**.
 Henry and Diana are Sarah and Jack's **grandparents**.
 Sarah is Henry and Diana's **granddaughter**. Jack is their **grandson**.
 John and George are Sarah and Jack's **uncles**.
 Amelia and Sandra are Sarah and Jack's **aunts**.
 Sarah is Amelia, John, George and Sandra's **niece**. Jack is their **nephew**.
 Emily and Peter are Sarah and Jack's **cousins**.

Exercises

29.1 Look at the family tree on the opposite page. Finish the sentences.

- 1 Emily is Peter's*sister*.....
- 2 Peter is Emily's
- 3 Anne is Emily's
- 4 Paul is Peter's
- 5 Diana is Peter's
- 6 Henry is Emily's
- 7 Peter is Paul's
- 8 Emily is Paul's
- 9 Sandra is Emily's
- 10 Sandra is George's
- 11 Sarah is Peter's

29.2 Draw your family tree. Then write sentences. Write about your relations. *Anne is my mother.*

29.3 The Masons have some other relatives. Finish the paragraph about them.



Fiona



Howard

Sandra has a brother, Howard. Howard is Peter's ⁽¹⁾..... Howard's wife is Emily's ⁽²⁾..... They are all very good friends. But Henry has a sister, Fiona. Henry is Fiona's ⁽³⁾..... Fiona does not get on well with William, her ⁽⁴⁾..... but William loves Fiona's three sons who are his ⁽⁵⁾..... Fiona's boys are Paul's ⁽⁶⁾..... but they do not see each other very often. Then there is Anne's mother, Mrs Scott. She is Sarah and Jack's ⁽⁷⁾..... She and Anne, her ⁽⁸⁾....., like to play golf together.

29.4 Ask a friend. Then write sentences about your friend and his or her family. *Chen has one brother and no sisters.*

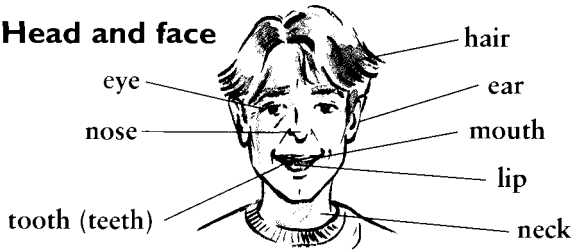
- 1 Have you got any brothers and sisters?
- 2 Have you got any cousins?
- 3 Have you got any nieces or nephews?
- 4 Have you got any grandparents?

29.5 Cover the page opposite. How many family words can you write down in two minutes? Check what you wrote carefully with the book. Did you spell everything correctly? Which words did you forget?

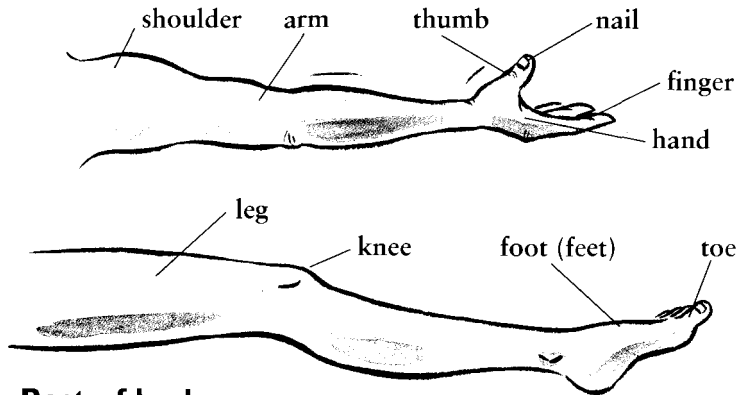
29.6 Write down the names of some people in your family. Then write down their relationship in English to you. Use a dictionary if necessary.

30 Parts of the body

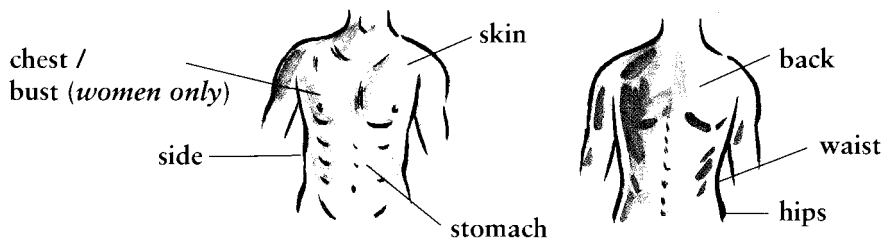
A Head and face



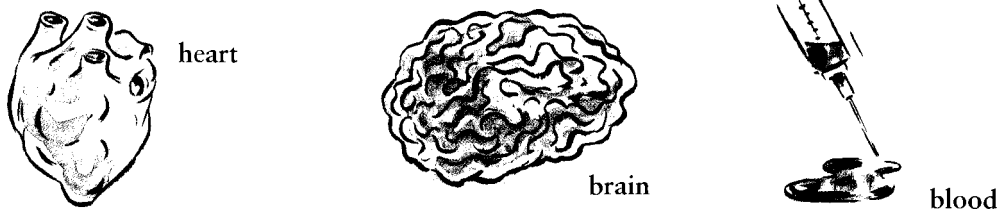
B Arm and leg



C Rest of body



D Inside the body



E Pronunciation problems

eye knee stomach heart
blood foot tooth

F Grammar

Usually we use my, your, his, her, etc. with parts of the body.
Jane is washing her hair. I have a pain in my leg.
[NOT Jane is washing the hair. NOT I have a pain in the leg.]

Exercises

30.1 What are these parts of the body?

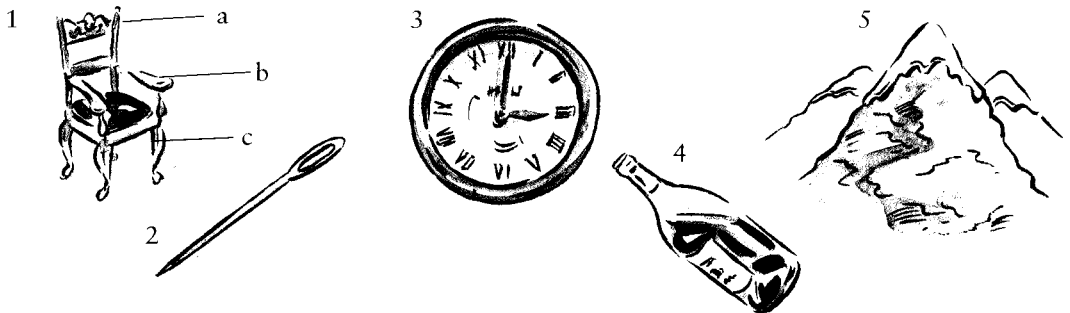
- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1 eken <i>knee</i> | 3 rathe | 5 olderush | 7 hotot |
| 2 osen | 4 hamcost | 6 are | |

30.2 Complete these sentences with words from the opposite page.

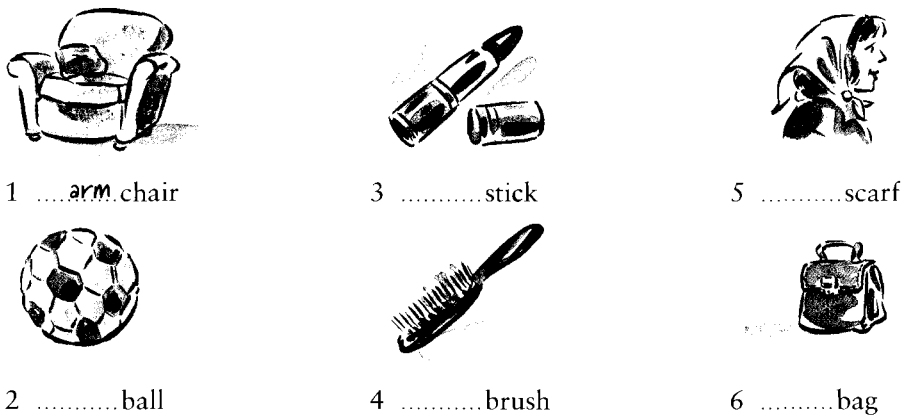
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A hand has five <i>fingers</i> | 5 The is a symbol of love. |
| 2 A foot has five | 6 You hear with your |
| 3 An adult has 32 | 7 The child sat on her dad's |
| 4 You smell with your | 8 Your type can be A, B, AB or O. |

30.3 Parts of the body words are used in different contexts too.

- A chair has arms, legs and a back. What do you think they are?
- This is a needle. Where is its eye?
- This is a clock. Where is its face? Where are its hands?
- This is a bottle. Where is its neck?
- This is a mountain. Where is its foot?



30.4 Parts of the body are often used in compound nouns too. Complete these nouns with a word from the opposite page.



- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 <i>arm</i> chair | 3 stick | 5 scarf |
| 2 ball | 4 brush | 6 bag |

30.5 Write down six of the words from the opposite page together with the same words in your own language. Then write down six different words with a picture of what the word means. Next week, test yourself. Which group of words do you remember best – those which you learnt with a translation or those which you learnt with a picture?

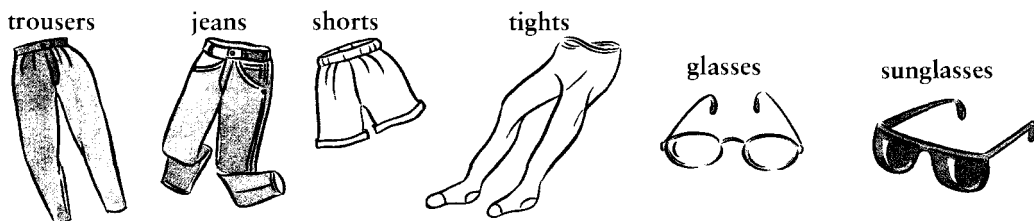
3 | Clothes

A Clothes



B Plural words

These words are always plural in English. They need a plural verb.



My suit is new but these trousers are old. Her shorts/jeans/tights are blue.
Note: You say: a pair of shorts/glasses/trousers, etc.

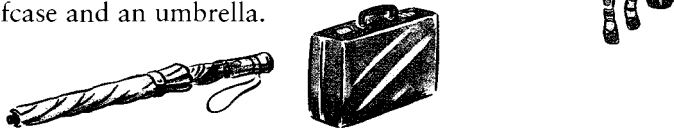
C Verbs

You wear clothes but you carry things. [NOT you ~~use~~ clothes]

Naomi is **wearing** a long red coat. She's **carrying** a suitcase and a small handbag.

You can also say: Naomi **has (got)** a red coat **on**.

You **carry** a briefcase and an umbrella.



In the morning you **get dressed** or **put** your clothes **on**. At night you **get undressed** or **take** your clothes **off**.



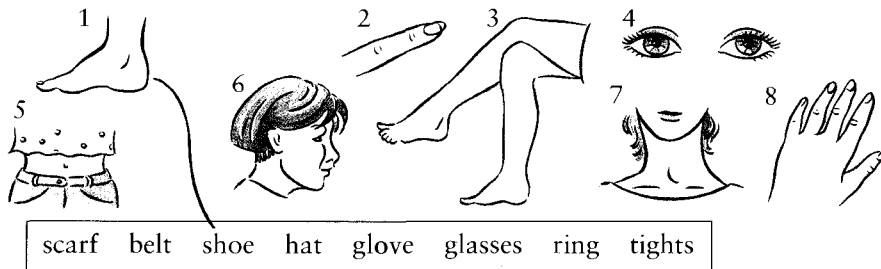
Tip: Can you name all the clothes you usually wear? If not, use a dictionary to help you find the words you need.

Exercises

31.1 Put these words into one or both columns.

	men	women
coat	coat	coat
jacket		
dress		
tie		
belt		
shoes		
watch		
suit		
skirt		
shirt		
ring		
trousers		
sweater		
T-shirt		
handbag		
briefcase		

31.2 Match the part of the body with the item of clothing.

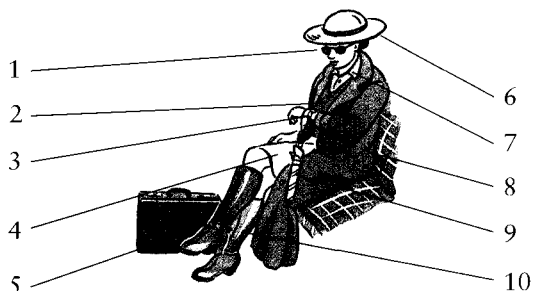


31.3 Choose one of the verbs in the box and put it in the right form.

be wear carry have

- John's jeans are blue and his T-shirt is red.
- Julia wears jeans and a T-shirt today.
- Meena has got a red coat on and she is carrying some flowers. Where is she going?
- Sarah's dress is old but her shoes are new.
- Last year John's trousers were white. Now they are grey.
- Is this a new pair of jeans?

31.4 Look at the picture and write the names next to the numbers.



31.5 Write a paragraph about what you are wearing today.

I'm wearing a white T-shirt and a blue jumper. I've got a pair of black trousers on. I'm wearing blue socks and white trainers. I've also got a watch and a pair of glasses on.

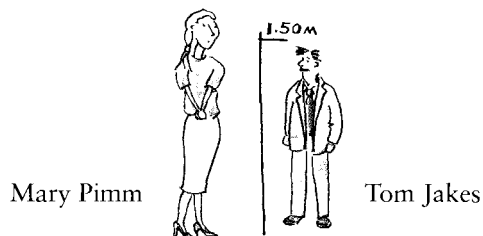
32 Describing people

A Height (= how many metres?)

Mary Pimm is a very **tall** woman.
[NOT Mary Pimm is a very **high** woman.]

Tom Jakes is quite **short**.
[NOT Tom Jakes is quite **low**.]

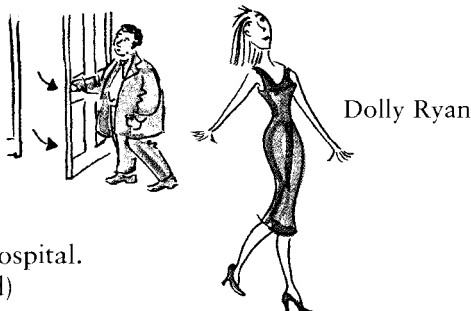
If you aren't tall or short, you are **medium height**.
To ask if someone is tall or short, we say:
How tall is Mary/Tom? She's 1.60 metres tall. / He's 1.48 metres tall.



B Weight (= how many kilos?)

Dolly Ryan is really **slim**.
I was very **thin** when I was in hospital.
(**thin** is a more negative word)

A rather **fat** man opened the door. (**fat** is quite negative)
The doctor said I am **overweight**. (= more kilos than is good for me)
How much do you weigh? I weigh 62 kilos / 74 kilos, etc.



C Face and head

Sally has **dark** hair and **dark** skin.
She has **brown** eyes.
Polly has **blonde** (or **fair**) hair and **fair** skin.
She has **blue** eyes.
Billy has a **beard** and **long** hair.
He has **green** eyes.
Harry has a **moustache** and **short** hair.

You can also use **has got**, for example, Sally **has got** dark hair and dark skin.



D Age

My grandmother is 97. She's very **old**. My sister is 14. She's **young**, but would like to be **older**. My father is 56. He's **middle-aged**, but would like to be **younger**!

This hospital is for **elderly** people. (more polite than **old**)

E Looks: positive (+) and negative (-)

My sister is quite **pretty**. (+++) (usually girls/women only). She's a very **beautiful** girl.
(+++++) Jim's a very **handsome** man. (+++++) (usually for men only) Bob's a rather **ugly** man. (---)
I'm not ugly or beautiful, I'm just **ordinary-looking**! (+/-)

Exercises

32.1 Fill the gaps in the sentences.

- 1 He's only one metre 52. He's quite ...*short*....
- 2 Very people are often good at basketball.
- 3 Models are usually
- 4 Is her skin dark? No it's
- 5 She's only 12. She's very
- 6 If I eat too much I'll be
- 7 My grandmother is in this hospital. It's a hospital for people. (don't use 'old')

32.2 Ask questions for these answers. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 ...*How tall is your brother?*..... (your brother)
He's about one metre 75.
- 2 Is? (Elena's hair)
No, her hair's dark.
- 3 Is? (Mike's hair)
Yes, it is quite long.
- 4 Are? (your parents)
Not really, they're middle-aged.
- 5 Is? (his sister)
Yes, all the boys want to go out with her.
- 6 Why? (Sara – thin)
She has been very ill.

32.3 Write sentences describing the people in these pictures.



Suzanna



Jeff



Caroline



Dick

- 1 Suzanna's got
- 2 Jeff has
- 3 Caroline's got
- 4 Dick's hair is and he

32.4 Write down the names of three people you know. Then write about:

- their height (tall, short, medium height)
- their hair (colour, long, short, beard)
- their eyes (colour)
- their looks (ordinary, handsome, etc.)

33 Health and illness

A How are you today?

I am very well, thanks. I'm fine, thanks.

I don't feel very well. I must go home and rest. (I'll probably be OK tomorrow.)

I feel ill. Can you get a doctor please. (Perhaps a serious problem.)

That fish was bad. I think I'm going to be sick! (I want to vomit.)

B Everyday problems

Have you got an aspirin? I've got a headache.



I've got toothache. I need to go to the dentist.



I'm going to bed with a hot drink. I've got a cold.



C Problems people have for many years / all their lives

I get hay-fever every summer, from flowers and grass. I sneeze all day.

My little brother has asthma;
sometimes he can't breathe.



D Illnesses in hot/tropical countries



In some countries, mosquitoes can give people malaria.

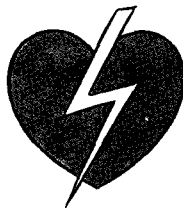
The drinking water was bad, and many children had cholera.

E Serious illnesses

My father had a heart attack.

He is in hospital.

Cancer kills many people who
smoke every year.



F How to keep fit and well

Have a good diet: eat lots of fruit and vegetables.

Get some exercise: swimming, jogging, cycling are good for you.

Don't have too much stress: relax after work, and don't panic about work!

Exercises

- 33.1** Put these health problems in the three columns. Do you think they are *not serious*, *more serious* or *very serious*?

cancer toothache cholera hay-fever a headache
a heart attack a cold asthma

not serious

more serious

very serious

a headache

- 33.2** Complete the dialogues.

1 A: How are you today?

B:

A: Good!

2 A: Are you OK?

B: No,

A: Would you like to use the bathroom?

B: Yes, thank you.

3 A: I

B: Shall I call a doctor?

A: Yes, I think you should.

4 A:

B: Here's the phone number of the school's dentist.

A: Thanks.

5 A: Your nose is red. Have you got?

B: Yes.

A: Have a hot drink and go to bed early.

- 33.3** Answer these questions for yourself. Use a dictionary if you have to.

1 What do you think is a good diet?

2 What sort of exercise do you like?

3 Do you have a lot of stress in your life?

4 Have you ever been in hospital?

- 33.4** What illnesses are connected with ...

1 a mosquito bite? *malaria*

2 bad drinking water?

3 pollution, traffic fumes?

4 grass, flowers, etc.?

5 smoking?

34 Feelings

A Love / like / hate



love



like



don't like
(dislike)



hate

I love my family and my best friend.

I like my job.

I don't like horror films. (I dislike (horror films) is less common.)

I hate my boss.

I prefer coffee to tea. (= I like coffee more than I like tea.)

I want (= I would like) a new car. (want + noun)

I want to buy a new car. (want + infinitive)

Note: I want my father to buy a new car. (verb + object + infinitive) [NOT I want that ...]

I hope to do well in my exam. (hope + infinitive)

I hope (that) my friend does well in his exam. (hope + that clause)

B Happy / sad / tired



happy



angry



sad



surprised



hungry



thirsty



upset



tired



cold



ill



warm



well



hot

Exercises

34.1 Do you love, like, not like or hate these things? Write sentences.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 chocolate | 5 football |
| 2 cowboy films | 6 cats |
| 3 aeroplanes | 7 cars |
| 4 tea | 8 jazz music |

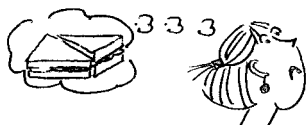
34.2 Which do you prefer – tea or coffee? Write answers as in the example.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 tea or coffee? <i>I prefer coffee to tea.</i> | 4 BMWs or Rolls Royces? |
| 2 dogs or cats? | 5 strawberry or chocolate ice-cream? |
| 3 sunbathing or sightseeing? | 6 watching sport or doing sport? |

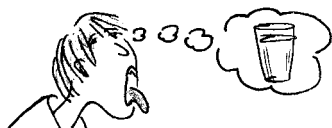
34.3 Answer these questions using *want* or *hope*.

- You're thirsty. What do you want? *I want a cup of tea.*
- The lesson feels very long. What do you hope?
- You're hungry. What do you want?
- Your friend feels ill. What do you hope?
- You're tired. What do you want?
- You're upset. What do you want?
- It is very cold weather. What do you hope?

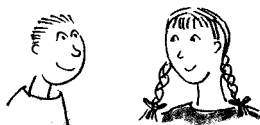
34.4 Look at the pictures. How do they feel? Use one of the words from B opposite.



1 Diana *is hungry.*



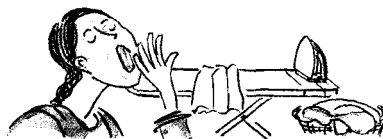
2 Fred



3 The children



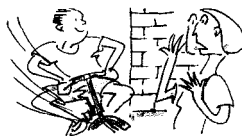
4 William



5 Mrs Jones



6 Mr Jones



7 Fiona

34.5 When did you last feel ...

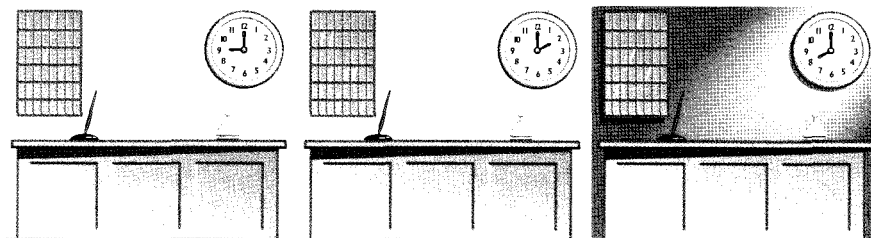
- 1 angry? 2 surprised? 3 upset?
I felt angry this morning when I read the newspaper.

35 Greetings and other useful phrases

A Every day good morning

good afternoon

good evening

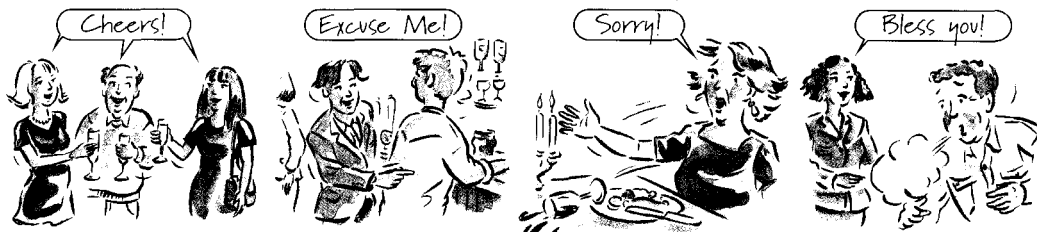


When we leave someone we usually both say **Goodbye** and perhaps, **See you soon!** **See you soon** is quite informal.

When someone goes to bed, we usually say **Goodnight**. We sometimes also say **Sleep well**. Don't say **Goodnight** when you arrive somewhere, only when you leave.

If you ask for something you usually say **Please**.

If someone does something nice for you, you say **Thank you**.



Special days

When it is someone's birthday we say **Happy Birthday** [NOT ~~Congratulations~~].

On (or near to) the 25th December (Christmas Day) we say **Happy** or **Merry Christmas**.

On (or near to) the 1st January (New Year's Day) we say **Happy New Year**.

If someone is going to do something difficult (for example, take an exam or have an interview for a job) we say **Good luck!**

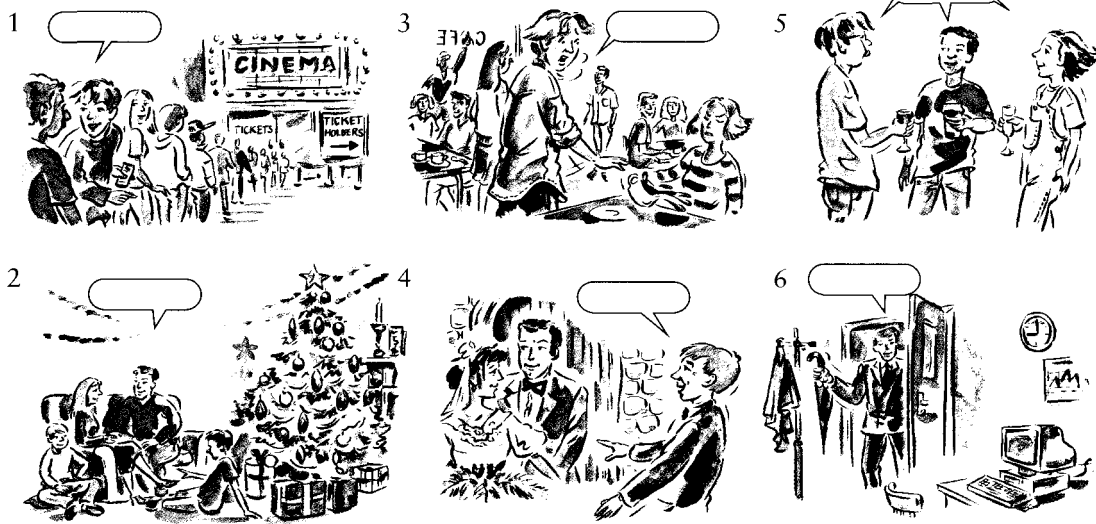
If someone has done something special (for example, done well in an exam, got a new job, had a baby) we say **Congratulations!** or **Well done!**

Exercises

35.1 Choose one of the phrases from the opposite page to fit the dialogues.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A: (sneezes) Atchoo!
B: | 5 A: It's my birthday today.
B: |
| 2 A: I'm taking my driving test today.
B: | 6 A: How are you?
B: |
| 3 A: I passed my driving test!
B: | 7 A: Hello!
B: |
| 4 A: Goodbye.
B: | 8 A: Here's your tea.
B: |

35.2 What is the person saying in the pictures?



35.3 What do you say? Choose a phrase opposite.

- You want to order a coffee. The waiter is reading the newspaper.
- A friend buys you a drink.
- A child says 'Goodnight' to you.
- You answer the phone at work. It is 10.30 a.m.
- You answer the phone at work. It is 3 p.m.
- It is 2 a.m. on January 1st. You meet a friend on the street.
- A friend spoke too quickly. You don't understand.
- It is 24th December. You meet a friend on the bus.

35.4 Ann and Bill meet in a bar. Bill usually says the wrong thing. Correct his mistakes.

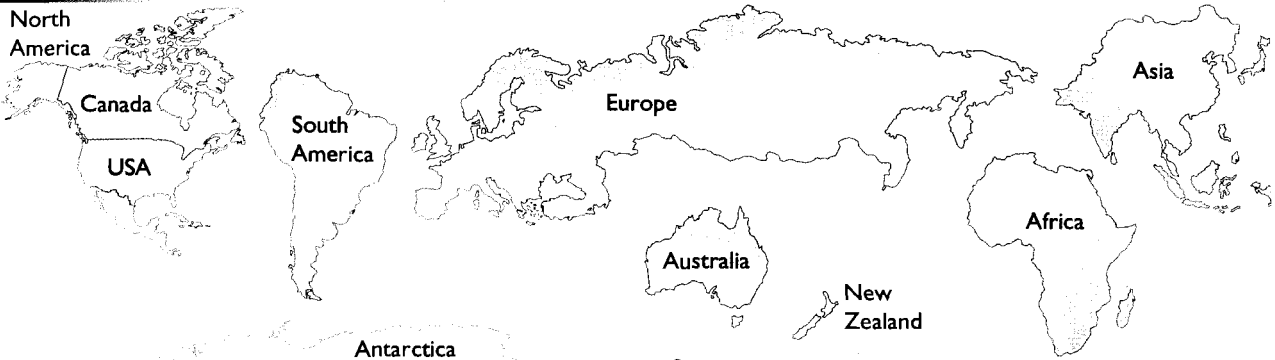
- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| ANN: Good evening. | ANN: Would you like a drink? |
| BILL: Good day. | BILL: No, thank you. A coke. |
| ANN: How are you? | ANN: With ice? |
| BILL: Terrible. I've got a bad cold and ... | BILL: No, please. |
| ANN: It's my birthday today. | ANN: Here you are. Cheers. |
| BILL: Congratulations. | BILL: Bless you! |

35.5 Write a conversation using as many as possible of the phrases from the opposite page.

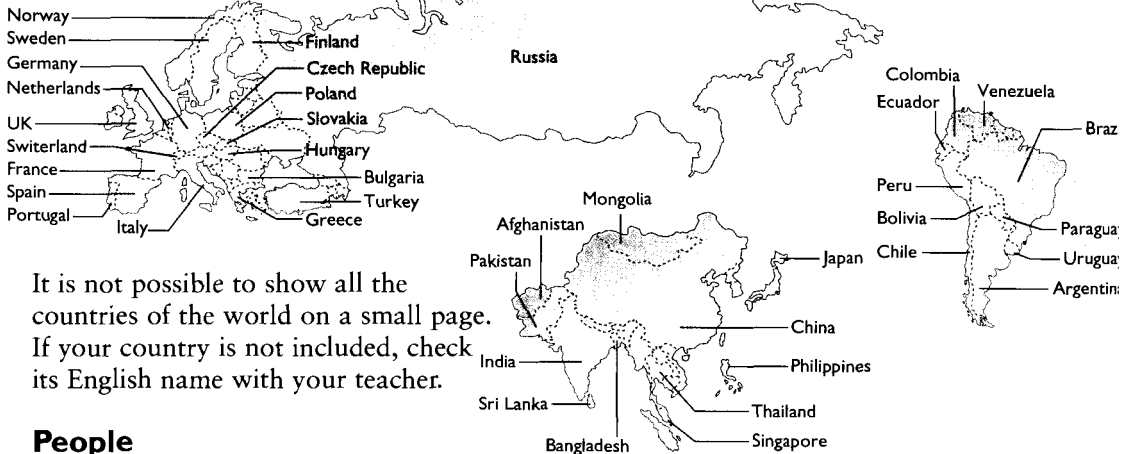
36 Countries, languages and people

All the nouns and adjectives in this unit always begin with a capital letter, for example Africa [NOT ~~a~~frica].

A The Continents



B Countries



It is not possible to show all the countries of the world on a small page. If your country is not included, check its English name with your teacher.

C People

notes	adjective
Most country adjectives end in <i>(i)an</i> .	German, Mexican, Jamaican, Russian, Canadian, Australian, Brazilian, Egyptian, Peruvian, Korean, Argentinian
Many country adjectives end in <i>ish</i> .	British, English, Irish, Scottish, Polish, Swedish, Finnish, Spanish, Turkish
A few country adjectives end in <i>ese</i> .	Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Nepalese

Exceptions: French (from France), Dutch (from Holland), Swiss (from Switzerland), Greek, Iraqi, Thai, Icelandic, Arab, Israeli

D Languages and people

Words for languages are usually the same as the 'people' adjective: English, French, Japanese, Thai, Spanish, Chinese, Norwegian (from Norway), etc. There is one exception: Arabic.

Exercises

You may need to ask a teacher or to use a dictionary to help you with some of these exercises – it is not possible to include every country and nationality on the left-hand page.

36.1 In which continents are these places?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Mount Everest | <i>Asia</i> | 4 Wogga Wogga | 7 The Mississippi |
| 2 The Sahara | | 5 The Volga | 8 Mount Fuji |
| 3 The Amazon | | 6 Mount Kilimanjaro | 9 Lake Titicaca |

36.2 Which countries are these ? Write their names on them.

Brazil	Spain	Russia	China	Sweden	Thailand
--------	-------	--------	-------	--------	----------



36.3 Where are these capital cities? Write sentences.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Tokyo | <i>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</i> | 6 Vienna |
| 2 Rome | | 7 Edinburgh |
| 3 Canberra | | 8 Ankara |
| 4 Bogota | | 9 Buenos Aires |
| 5 Cairo | | 10 Madrid |

36.4 Write down in English:

- the name of your country.
- the names of the countries next to your country.
- the names of any other countries which are important for your country in some way.
- the word for your language.
- the name for people from your country.

36.5 Which country is different? (Think of the languages they speak there.) Write sentences.

- England, Canada, Iceland, Australia *In England, Canada and Australia they speak English but in Iceland they speak Icelandic.*
- Mexico, Brazil, Spain, Chile
- Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland
- Morocco, Egypt, China, Saudi Arabia
- Switzerland, Canada, Scotland, France

36.6 What is the adjective for these countries?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 Cuba | <i>Cuban</i> | 10 Spain | 14 Greece |
| 2 Vietnam | | 11 Peru | 15 Australia |
| 3 Korea | | 12 China | 16 Poland |
| 4 Thailand | | 13 Britain | 17 India |
| 5 Iraq | | | |
| 6 Germany | | | |
| 7 Egypt | | | |
| 8 Argentina | | | |
| 9 Holland | | | |