**VOCABULARY** free time

1 Match phrases 1–10 with pictures A–J.

1 go shopping
2 go on holiday
3 spend time with your family
4 spend money
5 eat out
6 eat with friends
7 have time off
8 have a barbecue
9 play volleyball
10 play the guitar

**GRAMMAR** question forms

2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 is / birthday / when / your?
   When is your birthday?

2 English / time / lessons / your / start / what / do?
   What time do your English lessons start?

3 friends / cook for / often / you / how / your / do?
   How often do you cook for your friends?

4 in / many / there / family / how / are / your / people?
   How many people are there in your family?

5 come / does / mother / where / your / from?
   Where does your mother come from?

6 meat / don't / eat / you / why?
   Why don't you eat meat?

7 glasses / in / of / many / day / water / you / how / drink / a / do?
   How many glasses of water do you drink in a day?

8 is / where / the / classroom?

9 your / best / see / did / friend / when / last / you?
   When did you last see your best friend?

10 go / shopping / where / did / you?
   Where did you go shopping?

3 Write questions for the answers. Use the question words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>what</th>
<th>why</th>
<th>when</th>
<th>who</th>
<th>how often</th>
<th>which</th>
<th>how many</th>
<th>what</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Where are you from? I’m from Poland.</td>
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<td>2 I’m a student.</td>
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<td>3 I live with my friend Olga.</td>
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<td>4 Only two people live in the house, Olga and me.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 In our free time we like to go to the cinema, or go out with friends. We both love reading, too.</td>
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<td>6 We go to the cinema about once a week.</td>
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<td>7 I’m studying English because I would like to work in this country.</td>
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<td>8 I’m in class 2A, Pre-intermediate.</td>
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<td>9 I started learning English when I was at school.</td>
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Make Yourself Happy:

SIX TIPS TO MAKE YOU HAPPIER IN THE NEXT HOUR

You can make yourself happier starting now. In the next hour, do as many of these things as possible. Each thing you do will help you to feel happier.

1. **Stand up and walk around while you talk on the phone.** Or go for a quick ten-minute walk outside. Doing exercise gives you energy and makes you feel better.

2. **Arrange to meet someone for lunch or send an email to a friend you haven’t seen for a long time.** Having good relationships with other people is one of the things that makes us happy, so stay in touch with your friends.

3. **Answer a difficult email, or call to make that dentist’s appointment.** Do it now, don’t wait. Cross something off your list of ‘things to do’ to give yourself energy.

4. **Order a book you want to read, plan a trip to a museum or a night out with friends.** If you look forward to doing something fun in the future, it will make you feel happy right now.

5. **Buy someone flowers, carry their bag, tell them they look nice.** Do good, feel good – this really works. If you do something nice for someone, it makes you feel better.

6. **Even when you don’t feel happy, always try to smile.** Put a smile on your face right now. It will make you feel better.

Tick things off the list when you do them. Do you feel happier yet?

B Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. Doing exercise makes you tired. ____
2. Having friends is an important part of being happy. ____
3. Doing a difficult job uses all your energy. ____
4. Planning fun things to do can make you happy. ____
5. If you do something to make someone else feel good, you will feel good yourself. ____
6. Smiling too much can make you feel bad. ____

C Read the text again and answer questions 1–6 below.

1. What should you do when you talk on the phone?
2. Why is it important to stay in touch with friends?
3. What kinds of jobs are on a ‘things to do’ list?
4. Why is it a good idea to organise something fun to do in the future?
5. How will you feel if you buy someone flowers or carry their bag?
6. What happens when you smile?

D Complete the definitions with phrases from the text.

1. **look ________ to something:** be excited about something which will happen in the future
2. **have good ________ with people:** be friendly with these people
3. **_________ things off a list:** mark items on a list when you do them
4. **stay in ________ with people:** contact people regularly (by phone, email, etc.)
5. **doing _________:** do some kind of activity like walking or playing tennis
**VOCABULARY** relationships

1 Complete the story with the words and phrases in the box below.

- have a girlfriend
- met
- got on well
- got married
- got divorced
- got back together again
- argued
- accepted
- fell in love
- asked her to marry him

When Harry met Sally ...

1 Harry didn't have a girlfriend.
2 He met Sally in a café. They got on well.
3 They fell in love. 4 He argued and she accepted.
5 They got married. 6 They argued.
7 Then they got divorced. 8 And finally, they got back together again.

**GRAMMAR** past simple

2A Mark the verbs in the box regular (R) or irregular (I).

- fall
- argue
- happen
- ask
- decide
- find
- get
- know
- look
- meet
- say
- spend
- stay
- study
- think
- travel

B Write the past simple form of the irregular verbs.

- fail → fell

3 Complete the story with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

- become
- decide
- meet
- send
- get
- ask
- have
- not tell
- start
- arrive
- live
- talk

4 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verb in brackets.

1 A: Where _______ (stay)?
   B: We _______ (find) a hotel near the station.
2 We _______ (eat) in the hotel restaurant and the food was delicious.
3 Mara and Steve _______ (not have) a barbecue on Sunday because it rained all day.
4 We _______ (go) to the cinema, but I _______ (not like) the film. I _______ (think) it was really boring.
5 I _______ (spend) the weekend studying because I've got an exam tomorrow.
6 He _______ (be) really busy yesterday so he _______ (not have) time to call you.
7 She _______ (write) a long letter explaining the problem, but her boyfriend still _______ (not understand).
8 They _______ (give) her some beautiful flowers for her birthday.
9 A: What time _______ (get) back home last night?
   B: At about midnight.
10 I _______ (start) this job four years ago when I _______ (move) to Rome.
**5A** Say the words and circle the verb ending which sounds different.
1 played played
2 asked asked
3 finished finished
4 studied studied
5 walked walked
6 stayed \_ \_ \_
7 tried tried
8 kissed kissed
9 arrived arrived
10 pretended pretended
11 wanted wanted
12 talked talked
13 invented invented
14 stayed stayed
15 helped helped
16 started started

**B** Listen again. Answer the questions.
1 How old was Priscilla when she met Elvis?
2 Where were they?
3 How did they keep in touch when he was in the USA?
4 When did she move to America?
5 Who did she live with?
6 How did Priscilla meet Mike Stone?
7 Did Elvis and Priscilla get on well after they got divorced?

**LISTENING**

**6A** Listen to the story of Elvis and Priscilla Presley. Number the pictures in the correct order 1–6.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

**WRITING** linking words

**7** Correct the linking words in the sentences.

1 I didn’t like the film because it was scary.
2 We saw Pompeii but we thought it was wonderful.
3 She didn’t like her job because she decided to leave.
4 They couldn’t get married and her father wouldn’t allow it.
5 He started taekwondo lessons but he wanted to get fit.
6 They wanted to buy the house so the bank didn’t give them the money.
7 I bought a new computer because I’m having lots of problems with it.
8 I didn’t sleep very well but I’m very tired today.
VOCABULARY  conversation topics

Label pictures 1–8 with the words and phrases in the box below.

your work/studies  films  your health problems
your last holiday  your new computer  your family
the weather  politics  sport

FUNCTION  making conversation

Complete the conversations with the words and phrases in the box.

1. do you work here  in touch  did you  you know
2. my friend  isn’t it  meet you  you would
3. good weekend

1 A: Hello, Helen. This is ____________ Joshua.
   B: Hi, Joshua. Pleased to meet you.
2 A: Did you have a ____________?
   B: Yes, thanks. I didn’t do much.
3 A: Nice day, ____________?
   B: Yes, it’s lovely.
4 A: So, do you ____________?
   B: No, I’m just visiting.
5 A: ____________, would you like a drink?
   B: Thanks. I’d love a glass of water.
6 A: ____________, did you watch the film last night?
   B: Yes, it was brilliant.
7 A: So, what ____________ do?
   B: I’m a nurse.
8 A: How do ____________ Raffa?
   B: We were students together.
9 A: It was nice to ____________
   B: Yes, see you again soon.
10 A: I hope we meet again soon.
    B: Yes, let’s keep ____________

LEARN TO  sound natural

3  Listen and mark the linked words.
   1 Do you like it here?
   2 Where are you going?
   3 I come from Italy.
   4 It’s a beautiful day.
   5 I’m afraid I can’t remember.
   6 Where did you buy it?
   7 I’m sorry, but I don’t understand.

4  Listen and write down what you hear.
   1 __________________________
   2 __________________________
   3 __________________________
   4 __________________________
   5 __________________________
   6 __________________________
6.1 Fitness

Vocabulary

1 Complete the texts with the words in the box.

walking junk fizzy working stressed life miss exercise caffeine fresh frozen

I try to eat healthily. I buy lots of 1_______ fruit and vegetables and use these to cook with. I don’t like to eat 2_______ food, like hamburgers or packets of crisps. I 3_______ every day by 4_______ the dog.

I’m not as healthy as I would like to be. It’s difficult when you live in a city 5_______
I’m always too busy. I spend most of my time 6_______
with computers, and dealing with people’s problems. So, I’m quite 7_______
and I don’t eat very well. I don’t have time. I buy 8_______ food and put it in the microwave.

Food isn’t very important to me really. Sometimes I don’t eat all day. I usually 9_______ breakfast, because I get up too late. And during the day I don’t really think about eating. I’m addicted to 10_______ though! I drink about ten cups of coffee a day and have lots of 11_______ drinks, too.

Grammar

2 Complete the conversations with the present perfect form of the verb in brackets.

A: How long 1_______ Carlos 2_______ here? (work)
B: About four years. He 3_______ here for four years. (be)

A: Did you see that comedy film last night?
B: Yes, it was the funniest film I 4_______ ever _________. (watch)

A: Do you know where Morris 5_______? (go)
B: No, I 6_______ him all day. (not / see)

A: 7_______ you 8_______ your homework? (finish)
B: No. I 9_______ it yet. (not / start)

A: Do you know if my parcel 10_______? (arrive)
B: Just a minute. I’ll have a look for you.

A: 11_______ you 12_______ your watch? (find)
B: Yes, it was under the sofa.

A: How long 13_______ you 14_______ Marissa? (know)
B: Not very long. We 15_______ friends for long at all. (not / be)

A: 16_______ you 17_______ my news? (hear)
B: No. 18_______ you 19_______ to leave your job? (decide)

3 Make sentences with the prompts using the present perfect with for / since.

I / know / Imelda / ages
I’ve known Imelda for ages.

he / work / for that company / six months

we / live / Turkey / 2006

I / not be / to the cinema / a long time

they / be here / two months now

I / not clean / the house / last Monday

she / not listen to / that music / she was a teenager

we / not hear / from him / he left

Bob / be a builder / more than forty years

the phone / not ring / 10 o’clock

I / want / to climb a mountain / I was a child
4 Underline the correct alternative.

**Interviewer:** So, Joy, you have started the Laugh to Live organisation in 2003.

**Joy:** That’s right.

**Interviewer:** Why did you start it? What did you want to do?

**Joy:** I started Laugh to Live because I felt I had something I wanted to share with people. In my life I have lived and worked in four different countries, in four different continents, so I’ve had a lot of experience and I’ve worked with people from all over the world.

**Interviewer:** And what have you learnt from these experiences?

**Joy:** I think I’ve learnt something very important in life. Most people just want to live a simple, happy life. But they don’t know where to look for happiness. Years ago, when I travelled to Africa, I met poor children in the jungle who had nothing. But they had the biggest smiles I’ve ever seen. This taught me that happiness and laughter are inside us all. I have a few techniques which I have used to help people learn to laugh more often, especially when things are difficult in their lives. And because they now laugh more, they have become happier people.

**Interviewer:** Thank you, Joy. And good luck with your work.

---

**LISTENING**

6A (6.2) Listen to the first part of a news report and choose the correct option to complete the sentences, a), b) or c).

1. The reporter went to a table tennis centre for people aged ______.
   a) under fifteen  b) under fifty  c) over fifty

2. People should eat ______ portions of fruit and vegetables a day.
   a) five  b) one  c) eight

3. Living a healthy life can add ______ years to your life.
   a) four  b) fourteen  c) forty

**B (6.3) Listen to the whole report. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. The woman plays table tennis four times a week. ______

2. She says it gives her a great feeling. ______

3. Scientists studied 20,000 people for fifteen years. ______

4. They found that people who don’t smoke, exercise regularly and eat lots of fruit and vegetables every day live longer. ______

5. Doctors say if you want to see changes to your health, you need to make big changes to your lifestyle. ______

6. The second woman says she always eats five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. ______

C Match the words/phrases in bold in 1–5 with definitions a)–e).

1. I feel ______.
   a) once a week/once a month, etc.

2. Scientists have now ______ that you can live longer if you have a healthy lifestyle.
   b) very good/wonderful

3. Who do regular exercise, and those who eat lots of fruit and vegetables a day ______.
   c) calculated

4. It’s ______.
   d) one of the things you enjoy

5. It’s ______.
   e) never too late to start
**VOCABULARY** food

1. Find seven types of fruit using these letters. You can use the letters more than once.

2. Complete the words in the menu and the recipe.

---

**The Terrace Bistro Menu**

**Chef's choice**

Tender baby 1ch _ck_ n grilled in a light herb sauce with strips of 2b _c_ n. Served with rice and 3br _cc_ l.

**Meat-eater's delight**

4B _fst_ k marinated in a cream and 5sp _n_ ch sauce. Served with 6p _t_ os.

**King's feast**

Roasted 7g _f_ ms with rice, 8c _bb_ ge and freshly diced 9c _rg_ t.

---

**Pasta Atlantica**

Fry 50 g of 10sh_r_ mps in a pan with a little butter.

Add 11 _n_ _ns and 12g _rl_ c to the pan.

Boil 50 g of 13m _ss_ ls.

Cook the pasta.

Mix the pasta and seafood and put in a tray.

Add a layer of 14ch _s_ on top and cook in the oven for twenty minutes until brown.

---

**GRAMMAR** may, might, will

3. Circle the best option to complete the conversations, a), b) or c).

1. A: What are you doing this weekend?
   B: I’m not sure. We ______ go to the seafood restaurant.
   a) may  b) will  c) won’t

2. A: Will that café on Wardour Street be open tomorrow?
   B: I don’t know. It ______ be.
   a) will  b) won’t  c) might

3. A: I’ve cooked little Johnny some vegetables for tonight’s dinner.
   B: Thanks, but he ______ eat them.
   a) might  b) will  c) won’t

4. A: Can I try your food?
   B: Be careful. It ______ be too hot for you.
   a) may  b) won’t  c) might

5. A: Do we need to buy any ingredients for this recipe?
   B: Maybe. We ______ have enough garlic. Can you check?
   a) won’t  b) might not  c) will

6. A: You know Melissa’s a vegetarian, don’t you?
   B: OK, I ______ cook meat.
   a) won’t  b) will  c) may

7. A: Are you going to that new bar before you leave town?
   B: I don’t know. I hope so, but we ______ have time.
   a) won’t  b) will  c) may not

8. A: What are your predictions for food in the future?
   B: The good news is I think it ______ be more healthy.
   a) might not  b) will  c) won’t

4. Put the words in the correct order to make six predictions about food.

1. more / eat / know / people / what / about / will / they
   People will know more about what they eat.

2. future / we / animals / the / eat / won’t / in

3. eat / food / we / more / organic / may

4. might / illegal / junk / become / food

5. fatter / people / West / will / the / get / in

6. the / left / may / there / sea / not / be / in / fish / any
HOW TO EAT LESS
Brian Wansink of Cornell University did some experiments to show why we eat too much. Here are four of the results:

1. Wansink invited a group of people to lunch. He told half of them they were eating something expensive and delicious, ‘Royal Italian Bolognese with haricots verts’. He told the other half they were eating cheap food from a can. In fact, both groups ate the same food. He secretly watched them. The ones who thought they were eating expensive food ate much more than the others.

CONCLUSION: if people think the food sounds good and it is expensive, they think it tastes better.

2. Wansink did an experiment at a cinema in Chicago. He gave everyone a free bag of popcorn but the popcorn was old and tasted bad. Most people noticed this but they still ate almost all of it.

CONCLUSION: how much we eat depends on: where we are (in the cinema); what we are doing (concentrating on a film, not on food); what other people are doing (eating popcorn). These things may be more important than the taste of the food.

3. Wansink went to a sports bar and gave the customers free chicken. The waiters cleaned half the tables every few minutes and took away the chicken bones. No one cleaned the other tables. The people with clean tables ate seven pieces of chicken, on average. The others ate five.

CONCLUSION: when we see how much we’re eating, we eat less. When we can’t see how much we’re eating, we eat more.

4. Wansink invited people to watch a video. He gave them each a bag of sweets to eat during the film. Half the bags had sweets with seven different colours; the other bags had sweets with ten different colours. The people whose sweets had more colours ate forty-three more sweets than the others.

CONCLUSION: when there is a big variety, people want to try everything. So they eat more.
VOCABULARY  illness

1 Use the clues to complete the crossword.

Across
5 It’s very painful. I’m taking ________.
7 She fell down the stairs and she’s ________ her leg.
9 The doctor’s given me some ________ to stop the infection.
10 I had to go to the hospital for an ________.

Down
1 We’ve got some ________ for your cough.
2 I don’t feel well. I think I’ve caught a ________.
3 I’m tired. I need to get some ________.
4 He feels hot. I think he’s got a ________.
5 My head hurts. I’ve got a ________.
6 I can’t speak. I’ve got a ________ throat.

FUNCTION  seeing the doctor

2 Match sentence beginnings 1–11 with endings a)–k).

Doctor
1 What’s the ________?
2 How long have you ________ this problem?
3 Where does it ________?
4 Can I have a ________?
5 It’s nothing to ________?
6 I’ll give you some ________.

Patient
7 I feel ________
8 It ________
9 It’s ________
10 I’m worried ________
11 I can’t ________

4A Predict what the doctor says using the prompts.

Conversation 1
Doctor: Good morning. How can I help? ✓
Woman: I’m worried about my leg.
Doctor: Your leg? What’s matter with it?
Woman: Well, very painful. It hurts when I walk.
Doctor: I see. How long have you the problem?
Woman: Since yesterday.
Doctor: Can I a look?
Woman: Yes, of course.

Conversation 2
Doctor: Hello. What’s matter, Mr Smith?
Man: I feel terrible.
Doctor: All right. Where does hurt?
Man: Everywhere. And can’t sleep.
Doctor: Ah. Have you got temperature?
Man: I don’t know.
Doctor: OK. Can I have look?
Man: Yes, of course.
Doctor: That’s fine. It’s nothing worry about.
Man: But I feel terrible!

B 6.4 Listen to the conversations and check your answers.

LEARN TO  predict information

4A Predict what the doctor says using the prompts.

Conversation 1
Doctor: Good afternoon. 1 ________? (matter)
Patient: I’ve got a sore throat and a headache.
Doctor: I see. 2 ________? (long)
Patient: About two weeks.
Doctor: 3 ________? (temperature)
Patient: Yes. It’s 38.5, so I’ve taken some aspirin.
Doctor: I see. I think 4 ________ (cold) You need 5 ________ (rest) and 6 ________ (drinks)

Conversation 2
Patient: I think I’ve broken my arm.
Doctor: Oh dear. 1 ________? (look)
Patient: Yes. Here you are.
Doctor: So, 2 ________? (where / hurt)
Patient: Here, and here.
Doctor: 3 ________? (how / do)
Patient: I fell over.
Doctor: I think you should 4 ________ (go / hospital / X-ray)

B 6.5 Listen to the conversations and check your answers.
**GRAMMAR** present perfect + ever/never or past simple

1. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form of the present perfect or the past simple.

   1. He has **never travelled** (never / travel) abroad.
   2. **I _______(never / visit) Amsterdam, but I’d like to go in the future.**
   3. My grandparents **_________** (come) to this country in 1956.
   4. **_________ you ever _________** (see) a ghost?
   5. So far on this trip, we **_________** (be) to ten countries.
   6. Jane **_________** (get) her exam results yesterday.
   7. **_________** (come) to this country in 1956.
   8. **_________** (see) a ghost?
   9. So far on this trip, we **_________** (be) to ten countries.

**FUNCTION** giving advice

3. Complete the conversation with words in the box.

   **should** think why idea suppose shouldn’t sure should

   Ella: What do you think I **_________** wear to the interview? **_________** I wear jeans?
   Beth: No, you **_________**! You have to try and look smart.
   Ella: I **_________** so. What about this? This dress will be OK, won’t it?
   Beth: I’m not **_________** about that. It’s a bit short.
   Ella: Oh yes, maybe you’re right.
   Beth: **_________** you should wear trousers and a jacket.
   Ella: A jacket? I don’t think that’s a good **_________.** I haven’t worn a jacket since I was at school!
   Beth: I’ve got a nice jacket. Here, **_________** don’t you try this on?

**GRAMMAR** can, have to, must

2. Circle the correct option to complete the text.

   To enter the university library everyone **_________** show a current student or staff ID. No exceptions. To borrow books, you **_________** take the books to the front desk and show your ID. You **_________** take out a maximum of eight books. There are some books that you **_________** take out. These are marked Reference Only. There is a late fee of 20p per day, but you **_________** renew the books online for an extra week. If you have renewed the books before the due date, you **_________** pay the fee. To order books that are not in the library, you **_________** fill in the form at the front desk marked Special Orders. You **_________** write the full name of the book, the author and the ISBN. We **_________** guarantee a date for the arrival of these books. You **_________** write in the books; anyone who is caught doing this will pay a fine.

   1. a) must b) have to c) can
   2. a) doesn’t have to b) has to c) have to
   3. a) can’t b) mustn’t c) can
   4. a) don’t have to b) can’t c) have to
   5. a) can b) has to c) don’t have to
   6. a) don’t have to b) must c) can’t
   7. a) has to b) don’t have to c) have to
   8. a) can’t b) must c) don’t have to
   9. a) doesn’t have to b) can’t c) has to
   10. a) don’t have to b) has to c) mustn’t

**GRAMMAR** past simple and past continuous

4. Underline the correct alternative.

   This story happened/was happening while Guillermo Diaz **_________** studied/was studying English at a community college in the USA. Diaz was a very bad student who never attended classes. One evening when he **_________** sat/was sitting in a bar he **_________** saw/was seeing another student, Arturo, who told him about an exam the next day. Arturo said the exam was in Room 52 but Diaz thought he said Room 62. The next day, when Diaz was doing the exam, he **_________** realised/was realising that he didn’t know any of the answers. He tried to ask another student for the answers while the professor **_________** looked/wasn’t looking, but the other student **_________** didn’t help/ wasn’t helping him. The exam **_________** had/was having multiple-choice questions so Diaz guessed all of the answers. A week later, while Diaz **_________** watched/was watching TV at home, he **_________** received/was receiving his results by post. He scored 100 percent in the exam ... on American history!

**GRAMMAR** verb patterns

5. Each sentence has a verb missing. Complete the sentences with verbs in the box in the infinitive or the -ing form.

   **be** drive cook lose get up clean write shop

   **to be**

   1. We expect **_________** home by 2.30.
   2. I want a great book so I can become famous!
   3. I need early tomorrow so I’m going to bed now.
   4. We usually avoid at this time because of all the traffic.
   5. Do you enjoy meals for large groups of people?
   6. They decided the whole house after the party.
   7. She loves for clothes.
   8. I always seem something when I travel – usually my plane ticket.
FUNCTION | asking for and giving directions

6 Match sentence beginnings 1–8 with endings a)–h).

1 The restaurant is in a) bridge.
2 Go along b) through the centre of town.
3 Take the c) second right.
4 Keep going until d) the main road.
5 You’ll see the bar e) you reach the cinema.
6 Go f) at the corner.
7 Cross the g) front of you.
8 Go straight h) on.

GRAMMAR | present perfect + for/since

7 Cross out the alternative which is not possible in each sentence.

1 They have been waiting here since the office opened/for hours/since ten minutes.
2 I’ve played the guitar since 2007/for six years/since months.
3 They haven’t visited us since last Christmas/for January/for several weeks.
4 Have you known Sourav since you were at school/for a long time/since years?
5 I haven’t eaten for the last meal/for hours/since last night.
6 We’ve lived in the USA for a very long time/since the government changed/for now.
7 My team hasn’t won a game for three years/since they won the cup last year.
8 Kim has been a nurse since last year/for December/since she left university.
9 Svetlana hasn’t spoken to me since two years/for three weeks/since we broke up.

GRAMMAR | may, might, will

8 Find and correct the mistakes. There is a mistake in each sentence.

1 I don’t will go to the cinema tonight because I’m busy.
2 I may to send her an email.
3 We not might have time to go to the museum.
4 The weather report on TV said there might be storms.
5 Joshua may be not go to the game.
6 I’m might be late to class tonight.

FUNCTION | seeing the doctor

9A Who says the phrases a)–f)? The doctor (D) or the patient (P)?

a) How long have you had this problem? ______
b) It’s very painful. ______
c) What’s the problem? ______
d) But I’m worried about missing work. ______
e) Doctor, I feel terrible. ______
f) Where does it hurt? ______

B Complete the conversation with phrases a)–f).

Doctor: Good morning. 1 ______

Patient: 2 ______, I have a backache all the time, and it hurts when I walk.

Doctor: I see. 3 ______

Patient: About two weeks.

Doctor: Can I have a look? 4 ______

Patient: Here. 5 ______, Sometimes I can’t sleep because of the pain.

Doctor: OK, I’ll give you some medicine for it. And you shouldn’t do any heavy work for a few weeks.

Patient: 6 ______, I’m a builder.

Doctor: You need to rest for at least two weeks. I’ll write a note. OK?

Patient: OK. Thanks, doctor.

C RC2.1 Listen and check.

VOCABULARY | revision

10 Write a word from units 4–6 to match the definitions. The first letter of each word is given.

1 a________: you make this when you agree a time to visit the doctor or dentist
2 b________: look through these to see things far away
3 c________: it’s in coffee and tea and makes you feel active
4 d________: you make this when you decide to do something
5 e________: a formal test
6 f________: describes drinks with gas
7 g________: we play these (e.g. football, tennis)
8 h________: students do this after school for their teacher
9 i________: the subject of computers, called ‘IT’
10 j________: food that isn’t healthy because it has lots of fat or sugar
11 k________: a bag of medicines, bandages, etc., to treat ill/injured people (a first aid ________)
12 l________: books, poems, plays
13 m________: fast form of transport with two wheels
14 n________: the person who learnt a language as their first language when they were a baby
15 o________: connected to the internet
16 p________: a small round thing, medicine that you put in your mouth and swallow
17 r________: a bag you carry on your back
18 s________: an object that you keep to remember a place you visited
19 t________: a type of transport; an electric street train
20 u________: type of clothes worn by some professions (e.g. nurses) or schoolchildren
21 v________: type of food (e.g. potato, carrot, onion)
22 w________: type of clothes that don’t allow water to enter
23 y________: an activity that helps relax the body and mind
Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Everyone likes that film, but I _________ it.
   a) saw  b) don't see  c) haven't seen

2. I started writing ten years ago, but I _________ anything.
   a) have never published  b) don't publish  c) didn't publish

3. He _________ his girlfriend in 1998.
   a) did meet  b) met  c) has met

4. You _________ have a passport to get into the country.
   a) has to  b) have to  c) can

5. She _________ do any homework tonight so she can come with us.
   a) doesn't have to  b) can  c) has to

6. You _________ see the dentist about that tooth.
   a) should  b) try  c) don't

7. _________ don't we go to that new restaurant tonight?
   a) How  b) Should  c) Why

8. She has to _________ an appointment with a dentist.
   a) start  b) do  c) make

9. The exam was difficult, but I _________ my best.
   a) did  b) made  c) worked

10. I usually _________ new words in a dictionary.
    a) study up  b) look up  c) take up

11. I _________ along the street when I met Dave.
    a) walked  b) was walking  c) was walking

12. The radio was on but nobody _________.
    a) wasn't listening  b) was listening  c) listened

13. She _________ her arm while she was skiing.
    a) did break  b) broke  c) was breaking

14. They expect _________ this game easily.
    a) win  b) winning  c) to win

15. Try to avoid _________ a lot of noise because your brother is sleeping.
    a) making  b) to make  c) make

16. I've decided _________ law.
    a) studying  b) study  c) to study

17. Keep walking until you _________ the river.
    a) at  b) reach  c) get

18. The bar is in front _________ you.
    a) to  b) by  c) of

19. Did you travel _________ train?
    a) on  b) by  c) the

20. We should take _________ clothes because it's going to rain.
    a) watertight  b) wet  c) waterproof

21. I've known Rami _________ my first year at college.
    a) since  b) for  c) because

22. She has worked with us _________ three years.
    a) since  b) by  c) for

23. They haven't been here _________ 1987.
    a) for  b) since  c) until

24. You _________ need a special visa, but I'm not certain.
    a) will  b) have  c) might

25. In the future, cars _________ use oil because it will be too expensive.
    a) will  b) can't  c) won't

26. I _________ come to the lesson because I have to work late.
    a) may not  b) am not  c) will

27. I _________ a headache.
    a) am  b) have  c) make

28. Where does it _________?
    a) hurts  b) hurt  c) pain

29. I _________ yoga twice a week.
    a) do  b) play  c) exercise

30. We try to _________ some exercise every day.
    a) make  b) play  c) do
VOCABULARY describing a city

1. Add vowels to complete the words and phrases.
   1. There's a lot of tr____ff____c.
   2. It's very cr____wd____d.
   3. The streets are d____n and s____f____.
   4. I love the n____ghtl____f____.
   5. There are lots of th____ngs s____ and d____.
   6. The p____bl____c tr____ns____rt____syst____m is excellent.
   7. In the city centre, there's quite a lot of cr____me.
   8. I usually find people are fr____ndly and p____lt____.
   9. There are some lovely parks and gr____n sp____c____s.
  10. Some of the old b____ld____ngs are beautiful.

2. Complete people's opinions about where they live. Use the phrases in brackets to help you.
   1. 'There are lots of beautiful ________, like the museums and the cathedral.' (places like houses, with walls and a roof)
   2. 'The ________ ________ system is great. It's really cheap.' (buses, trams and underground)
   3. 'It's a problem in the morning, because there's a lot of ________,' (a lot of cars)
   4. 'People are always very ________ and ________.' (stop to talk or help you, say things like 'please' and 'thank you')
   5. 'The thing I like best is the parks. There are lots of ________, where you can go for a walk or sit and enjoy the view.' (places with trees and plants)
   6. 'The problem is that there's a lot of ________,' (illegal activity)
   7. 'It's an industrial city, so it's very ________,; air and water are not clean)
   8. 'I don't like going into the city, because it's very ________,,' (too many people in a small space)
   9. 'It has a great ________ with lots of clubs staying open all night long.' (places to go out at night)
  10. 'I like it where I live. The streets are ________ and ________.' (no rubbish or crime)

GRAMMAR uses of like

3. Complete the conversations using phrases with like.
   1. A: Did you choose the salmon starter? What's ________?
      B: It's delicious. Try some.
   2. A: Do ________ classical music?
      B: No, I can't stand it. I only listen to rock.
   3. A: What ________ doing at the weekend?
      B: Nothing much. We like staying at home and relaxing!
   4. A: What was your weekend ________?
      B: It was great. We went out on Saturday and had a really good time.
   5. A: I haven't met your sister. What's ________?
      B: She's really funny. I'm sure you'll like her.
   6. A: ________, the weather ________ at the moment?
      B: It's raining, as usual.
   7. A: ________ living in London?
      B: I love it. There are so many things to see and do.
   8. A: ________ that new restaurant by the river?
      B: It's lovely. We ate there last week.

4. A: There is a mistake in each question. Add, cut or change a word to correct the mistakes.
   1. A: What's your new be teacher like?
      B: She's really good. She makes the lessons interesting.
   2. A: What's it to like living in the country?
      B: It's a bit quiet. I think I preferred the city.
   3. A: Does your mother staying with you?
      B: She loves it. She comes to stay once a month.
   4. A: Are you like eating out in restaurants?
      B: I enjoy it sometimes, but I prefer to cook at home.
   5. A: Is it much more expensive to live there now? What the prices like?
      B: It's not too bad. But it's more expensive than it was.
   6. A: Do your brother like it in Scotland?
      B: He likes it a lot. He says it's beautiful.
   7. A: Which's your new job like? Are you enjoying it?
      B: It's brilliant. The people I work with are really friendly.
Where is the city of love?

Which is the most romantic city in the world? Which is the cheapest? We've travelled around the world to find the cheapest, most romantic and safest cities. Can you find your perfect destination?

The world’s most romantic city

1 Paris is the city of love. Most Europeans think Paris is the most romantic city in Europe, although Vienna, Prague and Venice are popular too. So what’s the most romantic thing you can do in Paris? Well it’s not go to the top of the Eiffel tower – that’s too crowded. Buy some bread and cheese and enjoy a picnic near the river. Or spend the afternoon sitting outside a pavement café, sipping champagne, laughing, and just watching the people go by. Paris is perfect for lovers.

The cheapest city in the world

2 Asunción is Paraguay’s capital and has won the title of ‘least expensive city in the world’ five times. Every year there is a list made of the most expensive cities in the world to live in. They look at the prices of things like food, bills and public transport and cities like Moscow, London and Tokyo are always at the top. However, for five years Asunción has been number 143 on the list, giving it the title of the cheapest place in the world to live.

The safest city

3 Did you know that New York is now one of America’s safest big cities? There is less crime now, and what was once one of the most dangerous cities in the world is not any more. This is good news for the 40 million visitors who come to New York every year for the great shopping, the museums, some of the best restaurants in the world, and of course to see the Statue of Liberty, Times Square and other famous sights.

Reading

5 Write answers to the questions. Then read the article above to check your answers.

1 Which city is called ‘the most romantic’ by more than 50 percent of Europeans? __________

2 Which is the cheapest city to live in? __________

3 Which statement about New York is true?
   a) It is one of the safest big cities in the USA.
   b) It is one of the most dangerous cities in the USA.

6 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 Do people think that Vienna is a romantic city?

2 What’s the problem with going to the Eiffel Tower?

3 According to the article, are Moscow, London and Tokyo expensive cities to live in?

4 Are food and public transport expensive in Asunción?

5 Has New York always been a safe city?

6 What is special about the restaurants in New York?

7 Find words or phrases in the article to match definitions 1–6.

1 a meal that you eat outside away from home (paragraph 1): __________

2 walk past (paragraph 1): __________

3 most important city in a country (where the government is) (paragraph 2): __________

4 the name of something/the name you win in a competition (paragraph 2): __________

5 was at one time (paragraph 3): __________

6 things that tourists visit in a city (paragraph 3): __________

Writing using formal expressions

8 Put the words in the correct order to complete the letter.

1 Mr / Smith / dear

2 ask / college / am / courses / I / at / to / about / your / writing

3 you / know / have / I’d / to / in / like / August / courses / what

4 this / prices / addition / to / in / know / the / like / 1 / to / would

5 soon / to / I / from / forward / you / look / hearing

6 sincerely / Bridges / yours / Sally

9 Write a letter (80–100 words) asking for information about the accommodation in the advertisement.

Host family accommodation available for students. Please write to Sam Wellings for further details.
Sam Wellings, Accommodation Officer
15 Leigh St.
Oxford
MK20 6UP
VOCABULARY  crime and punishment

1 Complete the words in the sentences.
1 The pol__ ce off__ l__ c__ r caught the th__ l__ f.
2 The j__ dg__ gave her a long pr__ s__ n__ nt__ nc__.
3 A lot of sh__ pl__ ft__ rs st__ l__ I mobile phones.
4 The cr__ m__ o__ l__ C__ n__ f knew the v__ ct__ m__.
5 He was given a f__ n__ for wr__ t__ ft__ on the wall of a house.
6 C__ mm__ ty s__ rv__ c__ isn’t a good punishment for a crime like fr__ d.
7 Last year he was _ rr__ st__ d for sh__ pl__ ft__ ng.
8 The police are _ nv__ st__ g__ t__ ng the th__ ft of a famous painting.
9 In the film, he br__ ks into a museum and sh__ ts a security guard.

GRAMMAR  present/past passive

2 Match sentence beginnings 1–8 with endings a)–h).
1 Over 4,000 foxes are
2 Our academic courses are
3 This type of clothing is
4 Until recently charity workers weren’t
5 The buildings were
6 Animal fat isn’t
7 The thief was
8 That window wasn’t

a) used in our food.
b) made in our factory in Milan.
c) paid much money for their work.
d) killed every year for their fur.
e) taken to prison.
f) broken by my boys.
g) designed by French architects.
h) recognised by colleges all over the world.

3 Underline the correct alternative.

My favourite crime programme is CSI, an American series. Usually it has the same structure. Firstly, someone *kills/is be killed/is killed* mysteriously. After this, the CSI officers *are called/call/are call* to solve the mystery. They collect evidence which *looks at/is look at* very carefully in the laboratory. Then the CSI officers *are brought/have brought/bring* various people to their office and ask questions. More evidence *has discovered/discover/is discovered* which allows the CSI officers to find the killer.

So, why do I like it? The most interesting thing is the way the evidence *is found/has found/is find*. They never *are missed/miss/are miss* anything: a hair, a contact lens, even a dead insect. I also like the characters of the CSI officers. They are not perfect people but they *are done/do/were done* their job perfectly.

4 Complete the texts with the past simple active or passive form of the verbs in the box.

tell choose say catch give

A girl in North Carolina *__________* for theft. During her trial, she *__________* to go home and get her favourite possession. She *__________* back with her iPod. The judge threw it onto the floor and broke it. ‘Now you know how it feels to lose your favourite possession,’ he said. ‘Don’t do it to anybody else.’

William Brown, aged nineteen, *__________* stealing a TV from a house. Brown said the TV was for his little brother, who *__________* a broken leg and was bored in bed. The judge sentenced Brown to no TV-watching for a year. Amazingly, the victim of the crime *__________*. ‘It’s OK. I have two TVs. He can borrow one while his brother gets better.’

Lucas Stepanovich drove through town playing loud music with his windows down. At his trial he *__________* a choice: pay a $100 fine or listen to loud classical music for six hours. He *__________* the music.

5 Complete sentences 1–8 so they mean the same as the first sentences. Use the active or passive form of the verb in brackets.

1 Extra homework is given to the students every day.
   The students *__________* (give)

2 His books aren’t sold in the USA.
   The USA *__________* (not sell)

3 The library was destroyed in an earthquake.
   An earthquake *__________* (destroy)

4 The children didn’t eat the spaghetti.
   The spaghetti *__________* (not/eat)

5 Hundreds of products use plastic.
   Plastic *__________* (use/in)

6 The thief was caught by the police.
   The police *__________* (catch)

7 No one told us about the exam.
   We *__________* (not/tell)

8 You don’t find tigers in Africa.
   Tigers *__________* (not/find)
LISTENING

6A 10.3 Read the text and look at the pictures. What issues do you think each person will talk about? Listen and check.

We asked people from different generations three questions:

1 What annoys you about modern life?
2 How can we stop it?
3 What punishments do you propose?

We asked a 16-year-old, a 35-year-old and a 70-year-old. You may find their answers surprising. Or maybe not!

B Listen again and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 Sophie ________.
   a) is a teacher
   b) works with technology
   c) is a schoolgirl

2 Sophie thinks people concentrate better ________
   a) when they use technology
   b) without technology
   c) when they wear headphones

3 Luis doesn’t like ________.
   a) newspapers and food in the tube
   b) food at work
   c) the government

4 Luis suggests a punishment: ________.
   a) cleaning the tube
   b) paying some money
   c) cleaning the streets

5 Pamela loves ________.
   a) her older friends
   b) being old
   c) technology

6 Pamela suggests a punishment: ________.
   a) working as a teacher
   b) reading emails from her
   c) reading millions of spam messages for six months

7 Read the sentences and find words that match the definitions.

1 ‘They spend their whole life wearing headphones. I think it’s really rude.’
   not polite: ________

2 ‘In my school they banned personal technology during lessons.’
   formally said that people must not do something: ________

3 ‘For me, the worst thing is litter on the street.’
   unwanted paper, bottles, etc. that people leave in a public place: ________

4 ‘People just leave their newspapers lying around.’
   when something is left somewhere, in the wrong place: ________

5 ‘All this paper is a real mess.’
   untidy, with everything in the wrong place: ________

6 ‘The government has tried to introduce fines but it hasn’t worked.’
   money you have to pay as a punishment: ________

7 ‘Spam is so annoying.’
   makes you feel angry: ________
**VOCABULARY** problems

1 Use the clues to complete the crossword.

Across
1 You have to wait for something because it is late.
4 Unwanted email messages that advertise something.
5 Help that is given to you in a restaurant or shop.
7 Not working properly, e.g. equipment.

Down
2 Paper, cans, bottles, etc. that people do not want and are left in public places.
3 When a computer suddenly stops working.
4 When you can’t move, e.g. in traffic or in a very small place.
6 Something that destroys information in a computer.

**FUNCTION** complaining

2 Circle the correct option in 1–6 below to complete the conversation.

A: Hello. Can I help at all?
B: Yes, there’s a 1 _____ the television in my room.
A: What exactly is the problem?
B: It 2 _____.
A: OK. I’ll 3 _____ right away.
B: Thanks.
A: Is there anything else I can help you with?
B: Yes. I ordered room service this morning but I had to wait 4 _____ an hour.
A: I’m really 5 _____ that, sir. Was there anything else?
B: Yes. My room was very noisy last night.
A: I’m afraid there’s nothing we can 6 _____ that, sir. There’s a disco downstairs.
B: Every night?
A: Oh no, sir. On Mondays there’s a rock concert.
B: Great.

1 a) problem with b) problem for c) big problem
2 a) problem with b) problem for c) big problem
3 a) problem with b) problem for c) big problem
4 a) problem with b) problem for c) big problem
5 a) problem with b) problem for c) big problem
6 a) problem with b) problem for c) big problem

**LEARN TO** sound firm but polite

3A Make sentences about the pictures using the prompts.

1 there / problem / printer

2 microphone / not work

3 been / over / two hours

B Match complaints 1–3 above with responses a)–c).

a) I’m really sorry about that. I was stuck in a traffic jam.

b) I’ll look into it right away. For now, you can use the photocopier on the second floor.

c) I’m sorry but there’s nothing we can do at the moment. We don’t have any electricity.

4A Complete the sentences with a word that matches the stress pattern.

1 Sorry, but there’s a problem with my room. Oo
2 _____ me. I’ve been here over an hour. Oo
3 _____ I speak to the manager? I’m not happy with the service. O
4 Could you _____ me? There’s something wrong with this computer. O
5 I’m _____ I have a problem. The air conditioner in my room doesn’t work. OO
6 I have to make a _____ The waitress was rude to me. OO

B 10.4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat. Focus on the stressed part of each sentence.