

OXFORD

# American English File <sup>2</sup>

Third Edition



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2

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پارسا  
آموزشگاه زبان هاخانی

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*English File 1* and *English File 2*

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# Contents

	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION
<b>1</b>			
6	<b>A Are you? Can you? Do you? Did you?</b>	word order in questions	common verb phrases
8	<b>B The perfect date?</b>	simple present	describing people: appearance and personality
10	<b>C The Remake Project</b>	present continuous	clothes, prepositions of place
12	<b>Practical English Episode 1</b>	calling reception	
<b>2</b>			
14	<b>A OMG! Where's my passport?</b>	simple past: regular and irregular verbs	vacations
16	<b>B That's me in the picture!</b>	past continuous	prepositions of time and place: <i>at, in, on</i>
18	<b>C One dark October evening</b>	time sequencers and connectors	verb phrases
20	<b>Review and Check 1&amp;2</b>		
<b>3</b>			
22	<b>A TripAside</b>	<i>be going to</i> (plans and predictions)	airports
24	<b>B Put it on your calendar!</b>	present continuous (future arrangements)	verbs + prepositions, e.g., <i>arrive in</i>
26	<b>C Word games</b>	defining relative clauses	paraphrasing
28	<b>Practical English Episode 2</b>	at the restaurant <b>v</b> restaurants	
<b>4</b>			
30	<b>A Who does what?</b>	present perfect + <i>yet</i> and <i>already</i>	housework, <i>make</i> or <i>do</i> ?
32	<b>B In your cart</b>	present perfect or simple past? (1)	shopping
34	<b>C #greatweekend</b>	<i>something, anything, nothing, etc.</i>	adjectives ending <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>
36	<b>Review and Check 3&amp;4</b>		
<b>5</b>			
38	<b>A I want it NOW!</b>	comparative adjectives and adverbs, <i>as...as</i>	types of numbers
40	<b>B Twelve lost wallets</b>	superlatives (+ <i>ever</i> + present perfect)	describing a town or city
42	<b>C How much is enough?</b>	quantifiers, <i>too, (not) enough</i>	health and the body
44	<b>Practical English Episode 3</b>	taking something back to a store	<b>v</b> shopping
<b>6</b>			
46	<b>A Think positive – or negative?</b>	<i>will / won't</i> (predictions)	opposite verbs
48	<b>B I'll always love you</b>	<i>will / won't</i> (other uses)	verb + <i>back</i>
50	<b>C The meaning of dreaming</b>	review of verb forms: present, past, and future	modifiers
52	<b>Review and Check 5&amp;6</b>		



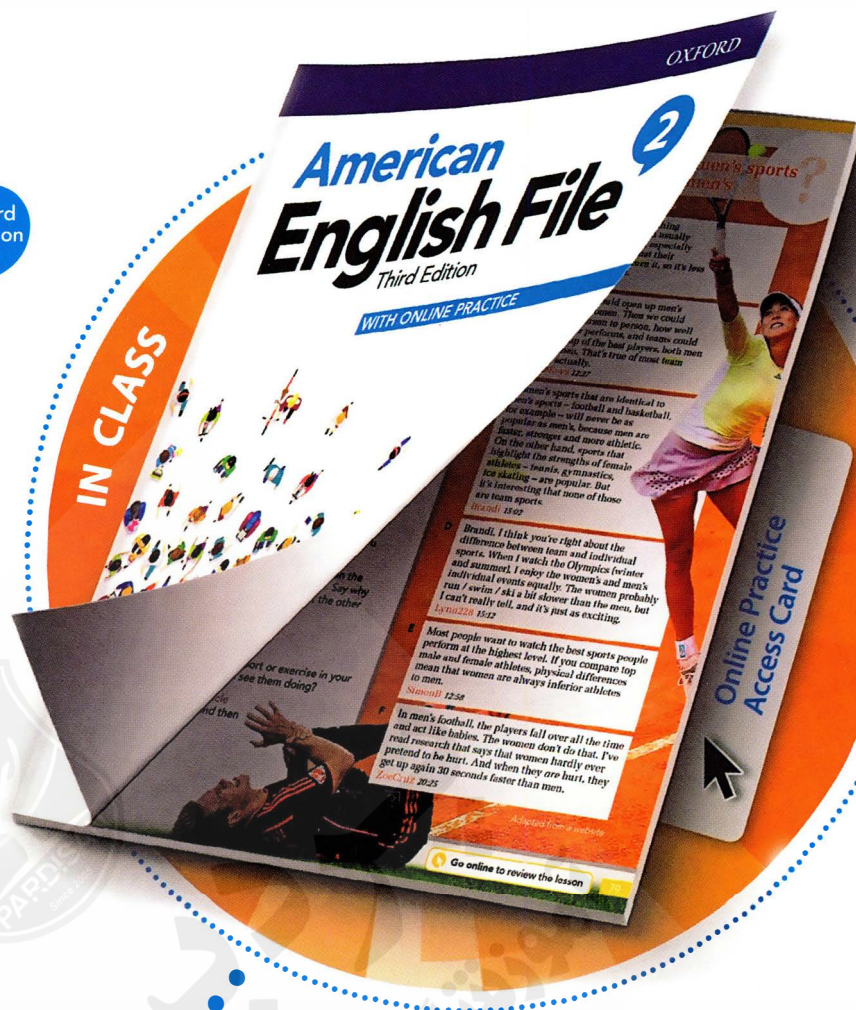
	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION
<b>7</b>			
54 <b>A First day nerves</b>	uses of the infinitive	verbs + infinitive: try to, forget to, etc.	weak form of to, linking
56 <b>B Happiness is...</b>	uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)	verbs + gerund	-ing, the letter o
58 <b>C Could you pass the test?</b>	have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't	adjectives + prepositions: afraid of, etc.	stress on prepositions
60 <b>Practical English Episode 4</b>	going to a pharmacy	v feeling sick	
<b>8</b>			
62 <b>A Should I stay or should I go?</b>	should	get	/ʊ/ and /u/
64 <b>B Murphy's Law</b>	if + present, will + base form (first conditional)	confusing verbs	homophones
66 <b>C Who is Vivienne?</b>	possessive pronouns	adverbs of manner	reading aloud
68 <b>Review and Check 7&amp;8</b>			
<b>9</b>			
70 <b>A Beware of the dog</b>	if + past, would + base form (second conditional)	animals and insects	word stress
72 <b>B Fearof.net</b>	present perfect + for and since	words related to fear, phrases with for and since	sentence stress
74 <b>C Scream queens</b>	present perfect or simple past? (2)	biographies	word stress, /əz/
76 <b>Practical English Episode 5</b>	asking how to get there	v directions	
<b>10</b>			
78 <b>A Into the net</b>	expressing movement	sports, expressing movement	word stress
80 <b>B Early birds</b>	word order of phrasal verbs	phrasal verbs	linking
82 <b>C International inventions</b>	the passive	people from different countries	/ʃ/, /tʃ/, and /dʒ/
84 <b>Review and Check 9&amp;10</b>			
<b>11</b>			
86 <b>A Ask the teacher</b>	used to	school subjects	used to / didn't use to
88 <b>B Help! I can't decide!</b>	might	word building: noun formation	diphthongs
90 <b>C Twinstrangers.net</b>	so, neither + auxiliaries	similarities and differences	/ð/ and /θ/
92 <b>Practical English Episode 6</b>	on the phone		
<b>12</b>			
94 <b>A Unbelievable!</b>	past perfect	time expressions	the letter i
96 <b>B Think before you speak</b>	reported speech	say or tell?	double consonants
98 <b>C The American English File quiz</b>	questions without auxiliaries	review of question words	question words
100 <b>Review and Check 11&amp;12</b>			
102 <b>Communication</b>	126 <b>Grammar Bank</b>	164 <b>Irregular verbs</b>	
113 <b>Writing</b>	150 <b>Vocabulary Bank</b>	165 <b>Appendix</b>	
120 <b>Listening</b>		166 <b>Sound Bank</b>	



# Course overview

## American English File <sup>Third Edition</sup>

Welcome to **American English File Third Edition**. This is how to use the Student Book, Online Practice, and the Workbook in and out of class.



### Student Book

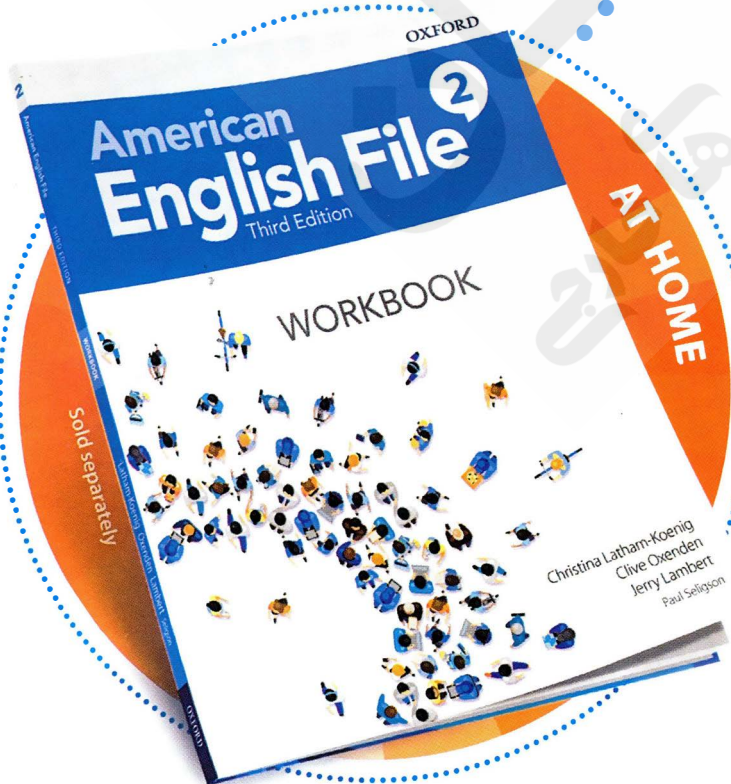
All the language and skills you need to improve your English, with Grammar, Vocabulary, Pronunciation, and skills work in every File.

**Use your Student Book in class with your teacher.**

### Workbook

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation practice for every lesson.

**Use your Workbook for homework or for self-study to practice language and to check your progress.**





ACTIVITIES AUDIO VIDEO RESOURCES



ONLINE



## Online Practice

**Look again** at Student Book language you want to review or that you missed in class, do extra **Practice** activities, and **Check your progress** on what you learned so far.

**Use the Online Practice to learn outside the classroom and get instant feedback on your progress.**

Go to  
[americanenglishfileonline.com](http://americanenglishfileonline.com)  
and use the code on  
your Access Card to  
log into the Online  
Practice.



### LOOK AGAIN

- Review the language from every lesson.
- Watch the video and listen to all the class audio as many times as you like.

### PRACTICE

- Improve your skills with extra Reading, Writing, Listening, and Speaking practice.
- Use the interactive video to practice Practical English.

### CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

- Test yourself on the language from the File and get instant feedback.
- Try a Challenge activity.

### SOUND BANK

- Use the Sound Bank video to practice and improve your pronunciation of English sounds.



## 1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING common verb phrases

- a Complete the questions in *Getting to know you* with a verb.
- b 1.2 Listen and check.
- c 1.3 Listen and repeat questions 1–6. Copy the rhythm and intonation.
- d Have a conversation with your partner. Ask and answer the questions in the questionnaire. After you have answered a question, "return" it to your partner.

*Where are you from?* ) ( I'm from Poznań, in Poland. And you?

### "Returning" a question

When you're having a conversation, you often "return" questions, which means: ask somebody the same question that they asked you. You can do this by:

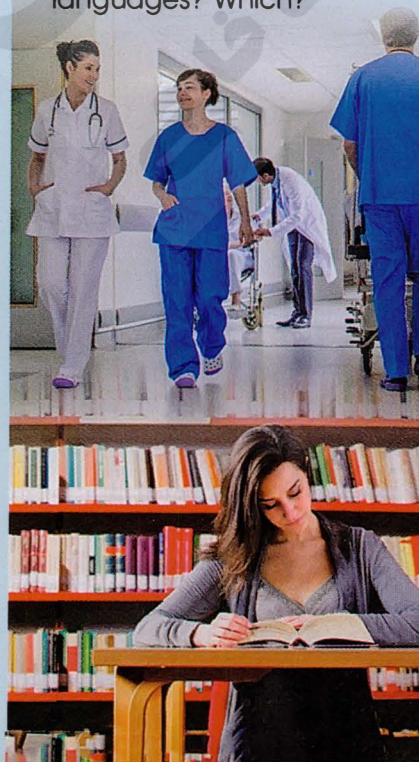
- 1 saying *And you?* or *What about you?*
- 2 repeating the question, but stressing *you*, e.g.,

**A** *Where are you from?*

**B** *I'm from Rome. Where are **you** from?*

# GETTING TO KNOW YOU

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Where <u>are</u> _____ you from?</li> <li>2 Where <u>were</u> _____ you born?</li> <li>3 Where do you _____?</li> <li>4 Do you _____ in a house or an apartment?</li> <li>5 Do you _____ any brothers and sisters?</li> <li>6 Do you _____ any pets?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 What do you _____?</li> <li>8 What time do you _____ up during the week?</li> <li>9 Where do you usually _____ lunch?</li> <li>10 What time do you usually _____ to bed?</li> <li>11 Where did you _____ English before?</li> <li>12 Can you _____ any other languages? Which?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 What kind of music do you _____ to?</li> <li>14 What TV shows or series do you _____?</li> <li>15 Do you exercise or _____ any sports? What?</li> <li>16 What kinds of books or magazines do you _____?</li> <li>17 How often do you _____ to the movies?</li> <li>18 What did you _____ last weekend?</li> </ul> |
|--|--|---|





## 2 GRAMMAR

### word order in questions

- a Look at the highlighted phrases in questions 1–6. Check (✓) the three correct questions. Rewrite the incorrect questions.

- Can you play a musical instrument? ✓
- Where works your father?
- Were you at this school last year?
- Is there a supermarket near here?
- Have you cereal for breakfast?
- Where went you for your last vacation?

b **G** p.126 Grammar Bank 1A

- c Look at the two groups of questions. What are the missing words in the second questions?

#### PRESENT

##### Do you...

- drink a lot of tea or coffee?  
How many cups do you drink \_\_\_\_\_ a day?
- go to a gym? What gym \_\_\_\_\_ to?
- sleep well? How many hours \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- play games on your phone?  
What games \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- like watching sport on TV?  
What sports \_\_\_\_\_ ?

#### PAST

##### Did you...

- go to bed late last night?  
What time \_\_\_\_\_ to bed?
- cook lunch or dinner yesterday?  
What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- go for a walk at the weekend?  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- see a good film last week?  
What film \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- buy any clothes last month?  
What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- d Stand up and ask different students the first question until somebody says Yes. Then ask the second question. Continue with the other questions, asking different students.

Do you drink a lot of tea or coffee?)

(Yes, I drink a lot of coffee.

How many cups do you drink a day?)

(Three or four.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION the alphabet








- a **1.6** With a partner, say the groups of letters. Then listen and check.

ABCD EFGH IJKL MNOP QRST UVW XYZ

#### The alphabet

The letters of the alphabet are pronounced with different vowel sounds, e.g., S = /ɛs/, like egg, but C = /si/, like tree.

- b **1.7** Look at the sound pictures. What are the words and vowel sounds? Listen and write the words.

						
1 train	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____	5 _____	6 _____	7 _____
A H J —	B C D —	F L — N Z	S — —	I —	— — U W	— —

- c Add these letters to the correct column.

E G J K M O R Q X Y

- d **1.8** Listen and check. Practice saying the letters in each column.

e **Communication Alphabet quiz A p.102 B p.108**

Ask and answer the questions.

(Which country's security service is called the FBI?)

## 4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a **1.9** Listen to extracts from six conversations. Write the letters and numbers you hear.

- first name: Wayne \_\_\_\_\_
- zip code: \_\_\_\_\_
- phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
- email: \_\_\_\_\_
- last name: \_\_\_\_\_
- address: \_\_\_\_\_

- b **1.10** Now listen to the conversations. Match 1–6 to situations a–f.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a buying something        | <input type="checkbox"/> d giving a student directions     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 b checking into a hotel | <input type="checkbox"/> e giving a class some information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c trying to get help      | <input type="checkbox"/> f arriving at a restaurant        |

- c Interview another student and complete the form.

STUDENT INFORMATION	
FIRST NAME _____	LAST NAME _____
ADDRESS _____	ZIP CODE _____
PHONE NUMBER _____	EMAIL ADDRESS _____

(What's your first name?)

**Go online** to review the lesson



What does she look like?

She has blonde hair and blue eyes.

G simple present V describing people: appearance and personality P final -s and -es

## 1 VOCABULARY & READING

describing people

- a **1.11** Listen to three women describing their fathers. Which one is Charlotte, the woman with her father in the two photos?
- b **1.12** Listen to Charlotte again. What adjectives does she use to describe her father's **height, hair, weight, and smile**?
- c **p.150 Vocabulary Bank** Describing people
- d Now read the article about Charlotte and her father Clint. Find the information about Clint.

his age his job his marital status  
his personality his perfect partner

- e Read the article again and answer the questions.

- Why does Charlotte want to find Clint a partner?
- How do we know that Charlotte and Clint are close?
- What was dating like when Clint was young?
- How does Clint find dates now, and how has Charlotte helped him?

- f Look at the two highlighted words in the article. Which word describes...?

- a person who makes you laugh
- a person who you can have a good time with

- g Do you think Charlotte is the best person to help find her dad a date? Why?

## Please date my dad!



### “So, how was the date?”

You probably think this is a parent asking the question to their child. But many children are now helping their single parents find love, too.

Clint Bouchez, a 52-year-old businessman was divorced ten years ago. His daughter, 26-year-old Charlotte, doesn't want her dad to end up alone – her mom remarried five years ago, and Charlotte has a boyfriend.

Charlotte and Clint are very close. They often go out together in the evening, they're planning a trip to India for later in the year, and they're both Bruce Springsteen fans. But Charlotte thinks that Clint needs a new partner, and he agrees.

“My dad is the perfect man,” she says. “He's warm, he's generous, he knows how to look after a woman, how to treat a woman. He's a gentleman. He's always the one who pays on dates. He's romantic and he's fun. I don't mind spending Friday and Saturday nights with my dad and that says a lot – I'm only 26.”

Dating in the 21st century is very different from when Clint was young. Internet dating has changed everything. “It's difficult now just to walk over to a woman and ask her ‘Can I buy you a drink?’” he says. “Before, when you met people face to face, there was sometimes a ‘spark,’ a feeling of romantic destiny – you don't get that from someone's profile picture.”

Charlotte wrote Clint's dating profile for an online dating website. Clint would like to meet a woman who works, preferably a businesswoman. Someone who's independent, but funny and smart. He has had several dates, but none of the women were right for him. He and Charlotte are still looking. “I'm always hopeful,” he says. “I really believe that sooner or later I'm going to find ‘the one.’”





## 2 GRAMMAR simple present

a Complete the chart.

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I need a new partner.	He _____ a new partner.
-	I don't want my dad to end up alone.	She _____ want her dad to end up alone.
?	What kind of person _____ you want to meet?	What kind of person _____ he want to meet?

b Check (✓) the correct sentences.



- 1  A They often go out together.  
 B They go out often together.
- 2  A He always is the one who pays.  
 B He's always the one who pays.

c **G** p.126 Grammar Bank 1B

## 3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

final -s and -es

a **1.17** Listen and repeat.

 snake	He likes <b>s</b> going to concerts. He meets <b>s</b> interesting people on dates.
 zebra	He pays <b>s</b> for their meals. He wears <b>s</b> nice clothes.
/ɪz/	He uses <b>s</b> reading glasses. He relaxes <b>s</b> with boxes of chocolates.

### **P** Pronunciation of final -s and -es

The final -s is pronounced /s/ or /z/.

The final -es is pronounced /ɪz/ after c, ch, g, s, sh, x, and z.

b **1.18** How do you say the *he / she / it* form of these verbs and the plural of these nouns? Listen and check.

verbs choose cook go live stop teach  
nouns book boy class friend  
language parent

c **G** Communication A date for Clint  
**A** p.102 **B** p.108 Ask and answer questions about two possible dates for Clint.

d Take a class vote. Who do you think is a better date for Clint, Maggie or Tessa?

## 4 LISTENING

a **1.19** Listen to Elspeth Gordon, a journalist, talking about a dating experiment. Answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of app does Elspeth use?
- 2 What do you do if you like someone?
- 3 What's Elspeth's mother going to do?
- 4 What's Elspeth going to do?

### Glossary

**swipe** move your finger across a touchscreen on a phone or tablet to activate a function



b **1.20** Now listen to Elspeth describe her first two dates. What does she think of her mom's choices?

c Listen again and match the phrases to the two men. Write **J** for John or **S** for Sebastian. Which man do you think Elspeth prefers? Why?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> He's tall, dark, and handsome. | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> He's from Argentina, but he lives in the US. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> He's very tall.                | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> There isn't a spark.                         |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> He's a teacher.                | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> He's a real gentleman.                       |

d **1.21** Now listen to the third date. Is it a success? Who do you think the message is from?

e **1.22** Listen. Were you right? How does Elspeth feel? Do you think they have a second date?

f Do you think a member of your family could choose a good date for you? Do you think you could choose one for them?

## 5 SPEAKING & WRITING

a Think of a single person you know well – a family member or friend. Look at the form below and prepare to give this information about him or her.

Do you know somebody who is looking for a partner? Help him/her find one!

Name	<input type="text"/>	Appearance	<input type="text"/>	Likes	<input type="text"/>
Relationship	<input type="button" value="Single"/> <input type="button" value="Divorced"/> <input type="button" value="Separated"/>	<input type="text"/>	Personality	<input type="text"/>	Doesn't like
Age	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Job	<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

b Work in pairs. **A** describe your person to **B**. **B** listen and ask for more information. Do you know anybody who would be a good partner for this person? Then change roles.

(His name's Mario, and he's single. He's about 30 years old.)

c **W** p.113 Writing Describing yourself Write your profile.



What's the woman doing?

She's pouring milk into a bowl.

**G** present continuous **V** clothes, prepositions of place **P** /ə/ and /ər/

## 1 VOCABULARY clothes

a Look at the painting and photo on the right, and read about the Remake Project. Do you think the photo is a good remake? Why (not)?



b What are the people in the painting and photo wearing? Write **W** for the woman and **M** for the man.

- 1  a blue apron
- 2  blue pants
- 3  a brown skirt
- 4  a yellow and green blouse
- 5  a yellow T-shirt
- 6  a white cap

c **V** p.151 Vocabulary Bank Things you wear

## 2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/ and /ər/

a **1.24** Listen to these words and sounds. Practice saying them. Which sound is only in unstressed syllables?

1  <b>computer</b>	brace <b>l</b> et <u>cardi</u> gan <u>jack</u> et neck <b>l</b> ace
2  <b>bird</b>	sh <b>ir</b> t sk <b>ir</b> t <u>T</u> -sh <b>ir</b> t

b Underline the stressed syllable in the multi-syllable words below. Which sound from a do the pink letters have, 1 or 2?

painter **2** her  first  phot**o**graph   
 pict**u**re  prefer  cur**l**y  attr**act**ive   
 occas**io**n  work  univers**it**y

c **1.25** Listen and check.

d Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

What clothes do you usually wear...?

- for work / college / school
- when you go out at night
- when you want to relax on the weekend
- for a special occasion

## 3 GRAMMAR present continuous

a Look at some sentences about the painting and photo. Complete them with *He's*, *She's*, or *They're*.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ wearing yellow and blue clothes.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ wearing a cap.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ pouring milk from a bottle.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ pouring milk from a jug.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ looking at the milk.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ standing near a window.

b Circle the correct form of the verb, present continuous or simple present.

- 1 In the photo the man *isn't wearing* / *doesn't wear* a cap.
- 2 People often *wear* / *are wearing* aprons in the kitchen.

c **G** p.126 Grammar Bank 1C

The **REMAKE PROJECT** was the idea of Canadian artist Jeff Hamada. He asked readers of his website to remake a famous work of art as a photo. Hundreds of people sent photos to the project and the photos appeared in blogs, in newspapers, and in a book.





## 4 LISTENING

a You're going to listen to an art expert talking about Vermeer and *The Milkmaid*. Look at the painting again. With a partner, try to answer the questions.

- What century did Vermeer live in?  
a 15th b 17th c 19th
- Where was he from?  
a Holland b Germany c Russia
- What kind of things did he usually paint?  
a everyday scenes b portraits of rich people  
c trees and flowers
- What is the milkmaid probably making?  
a butter b bread c a pudding
- How many of Vermeer's paintings exist today?  
a 4 b 34 c 304
- Why was the painting expensive to make?  
a Because it's very big.  
b Because some of the paints were very expensive.  
c Because he rented an expensive studio.

b 1.28 Listen and check your answers.

c Look at 1–6. What can you remember about them from the expert's talk? Listen again and make notes.

- Delft *It's a city in Holland. Vermeer was from there.*
- light coming through windows
- his wife, his daughter, and his servant
- Girl with a Pearl Earring*
- the milkmaid's apron
- 175 Dutch guilders



## 5 VOCABULARY prepositions of place

a Now look at the photo again. Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the list.

above behind between in in front of in the corner  
in the middle of next to on (x2) on the left of under

- The young man is *in* \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
- There's a table \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the table, there are some eggs, some bread, and some strawberries.
- The bread is \_\_\_\_\_ the table. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs and the strawberries.
- There's a board \_\_\_\_\_ the bread.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the man, there's an old washing machine.
- There's a window \_\_\_\_\_ the photo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the room there's a sink and some cleaning products.
- There's a flower \_\_\_\_\_ the wall \_\_\_\_\_ the sink.
- The sink is \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

b 1.29 Listen and check. Then cover the sentences and look at the photo. Ask each other where the man and the things are.

*Where's the man?*

*(He's in the kitchen. He's behind the table.)*

## 6 SPEAKING

### Describing a picture (a painting or photo)

When we describe a picture, we normally use *There is / There are* to say what's in the picture, and we use the present continuous to say what the people are doing, e.g., *There's a table with some bread on it. The woman is standing next to the table.*

a **Communication** Remakes A p.102 B p.108 Describe your paintings and remakes.

*(My painting is by Vermeer. It's called...)*

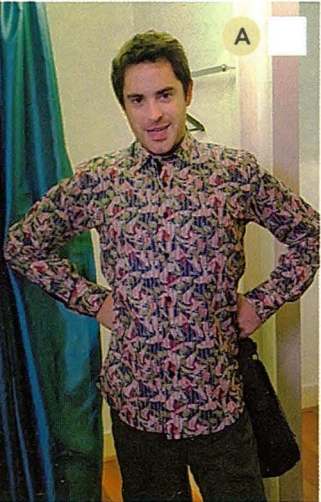
b In small groups, ask and answer the questions.

- Which of the three "remakes" in this lesson do you think is the best? Why?
- Is there a painting you know that you would like to remake?
- What pictures or posters do you have on the wall in your bedroom or living room?
- Do you have any favorite painters or paintings? Who or what are they? Why do you like them?
- What famous painters are there from your country? Do you like any of their paintings?
- Do you (or did you) paint or draw? What kind of things?



# Practical English Hotel problems

calling reception



A



B



C



D



E

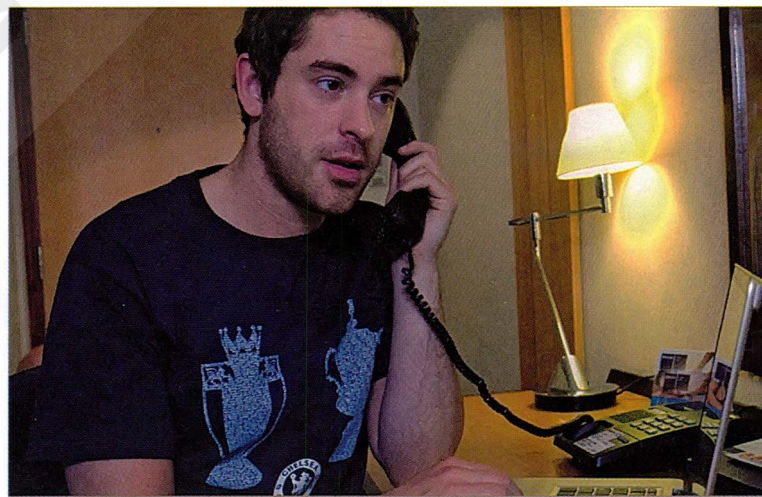


F

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- a 1.30 Watch or listen to Jenny. Number the pictures 1–6 in the order she mentions them.
- b Watch or listen again and answer the questions.
- 1 What does Jenny do?
  - 2 Where did she go a few months ago?
  - 3 Who's Rob Walker?
  - 4 What did they do together?
  - 5 What does she think of Rob?
  - 6 What's Rob's one negative quality?
  - 7 How long is Rob going to be in New York?

## 2 CALLING RECEPTION



- a 1.31 Cover the conversation on p.13 and watch or listen. Who does Rob call? Why?



- b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You hear** phrases.

You hear	You say
Hello, reception.	Hello. This is room 613.
How can I <sup>1</sup> _____ you?	There's a problem with the air-conditioning. It isn't working, and it's very hot in my room.
I'm sorry, sir. I'll somebody up to look at it right now.	Thank you.
Good <sup>3</sup> _____, reception.	Hello. I'm sorry to bother you again. This is room 613.
How can I help you?	I have a problem with the wi-fi. I can't get a signal.
I'm sorry, sir. I'll <sup>4</sup> _____ you through to IT.	Thanks.

- c **1.32** Watch or listen and repeat the **You say** phrases. Copy the rhythm.

**I'll**

- A There's a problem with the air-conditioning.  
 B I'll send somebody to look at it.

I'll = I will. We use I'll + verb to offer to do something.

- d Practice the conversation with a partner.

- e **In pairs, role-play the conversation.**

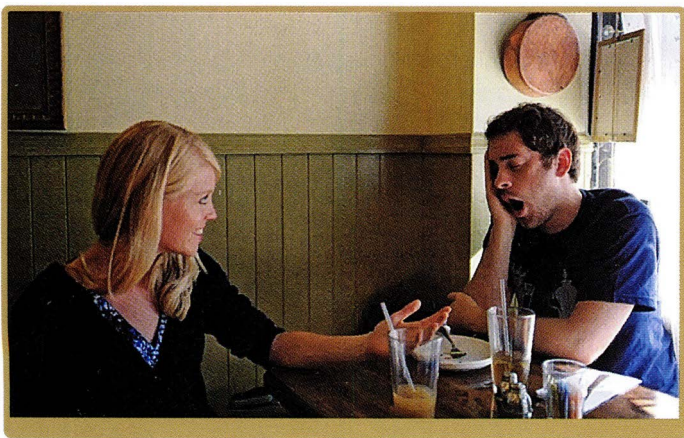
A (book open) You are the receptionist.

B (book closed) You are a guest. You have two problems with your room (think about what they are).

A Offer to do something about B's problems. You begin with *Hello, reception*.

- f Change roles.

### 3 **JENNY AND ROB MEET AGAIN**



- a **1.33** That evening Jenny goes to the hotel to meet Rob and they go out to a café. Watch or listen and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- Rob says he doesn't like the hotel.
- Jenny is going to show him around the city tomorrow.
- Barbara is Jenny's boss.
- Rob is hungry.
- It's four in the morning for Rob.
- They're going to meet at eleven.
- Jenny thinks that Rob is going to get lost.

- b Watch or listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.

- c Look at the **Social English** phrases. Can you remember any of the missing words?

**Social English**

- Rob It's \_\_\_\_\_ to be here.
- Jenny Do you have a \_\_\_\_\_ view?
- Jenny You \_\_\_\_\_ be really tired.
- Rob I guess you're \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rob By the \_\_\_\_\_...
- Jenny It's great to see you, \_\_\_\_\_.

- d **1.34** Watch or listen and complete the phrases. How do you say them in your language? Then watch or listen and repeat the phrases.

- e Complete conversations A–E with **Social English** phrases 1–6. Practice with a partner.

A	You had a very long flight.	No, I'm fine.
B	What's your room like?	Yes, I can see the mountains.
C	It's so good to see you again.	
D	We need to get up early tomorrow.	Yes,
E	That was a great meal.	Yes, delicious. what time's the meeting tomorrow?

### CAN YOU...?


- tell somebody about a problem (e.g., in a hotel)
- offer to do something
- greet a friend who you haven't seen for a long time

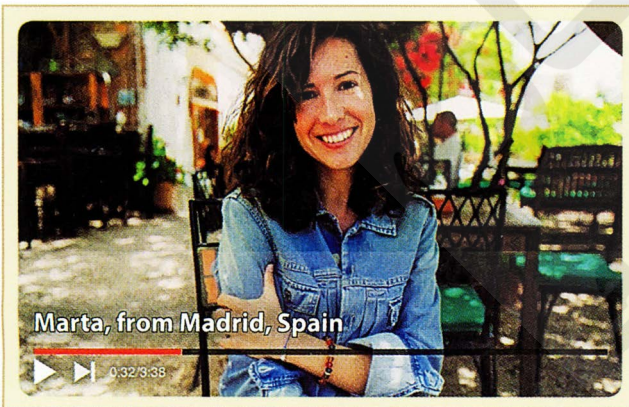


G simple past: regular and irregular verbs

P regular verbs: -ed endings

## 1 READING &amp; LISTENING

- a Read the title and the introduction to a story. Which of the four things do you think is the worst to lose when you're on vacation?
- b Read the story sent by a reader to an online magazine. What did Sam lose? Did he find it?
- c Read the story again. Then cover it and correct the **bold** information.
- Sam went to the Andes with **his family**.  
*Sam went to the Andes with his friends.*
  - One day, they **went biking**.
  - It took **three hours** to get to the top of the mountain.
  - They had a **snack** at the top of the mountain.
  - The view **wasn't very good**.
  - Sam wanted to take another photo, but he couldn't find **his camera**.
  - He went back up the mountain with **one of his friends**.
  - They spent **an hour** looking for the phone.
  - It started to get **warmer**.
  - He found his phone in his **bag**.
  - His friends were **angry** about it.
- d  2.1 Listen to a recording sent to the magazine. What did Marta lose? Did she find it?



## “Passport, tickets, money, phone”

It's the mantra we always say to ourselves when we go on vacation to make sure we haven't forgotten anything. But what happens when one of those things is suddenly missing? Email us your stories or send us a recording...



“ Last year, I went on vacation to the Andes in Peru with a group of friends. One day, we climbed a mountain – well, it wasn't really a climb, but it was a long walk – and it took about two hours to get to the top. When we got there, we had lunch. The view was amazing – we could see the ocean in the distance. We took photos and just sat in the sun for a while.

Then we went down again, and when we got back to the car, I wanted to take another photo, but I couldn't find my phone – it wasn't in my bag. I thought, “Oh no! It's probably at the top of the mountain, where we had lunch.” I decided the only thing to do was to go back up the mountain to get it because I didn't want to leave my phone up there. My friends said, “OK, but you can't go on your own,” so in the end we all went up again, which was another two hours.

When we got to the top we spent about half an hour looking for the phone, but we couldn't find it anywhere. Then it started to get colder – it was now late afternoon – so I took my jacket out of my bag, and... my phone was in my jacket pocket!

I felt terrible, and really stupid! My friends were very nice about it, but they never let me forget it!

Sam, from Boston, Massachusetts, US

- e Listen to Marta's story again. Answer the questions.
- When did it happen?
  - Where did Marta want to go on vacation? Why?
  - Why did she fly to Brussels?
  - What happened at the gate in the Brussels airport?
  - How did she feel?
  - What did the police officer say?
  - Where did she fly in the end? What happened there?
- f Have you ever lost anything important on vacation? What was it? What happened?



## 2 GRAMMAR simple past: regular and irregular verbs

a Write the simple past form of these verbs. Are they regular or irregular? Check in Sam's story.

go	_____	get	_____
climb	_____	want	_____
be	_____ / _____	think	_____
	_____	decide	_____
take	_____	say	_____
have	_____	spend	_____
can	_____	start	_____
sit	_____	feel	_____

b Complete the negative verbs. Then check in Sam's story.

- It \_\_\_\_\_ really a climb, but it was a long walk.
- I wanted to take another photo, but I \_\_\_\_\_ find my phone.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ want to leave my phone up there.

c How do you make  and  in the simple past...?



- with *was / were*
- with *could*
- with other verbs

d **p.128 Grammar Bank 2A**

## 3 PRONUNCIATION -ed endings

a **2.3** Listen to three sentences from Marta's story in 1. What regular verb do you hear in each sentence?

b **2.4** Listen and repeat the sounds and sentences.

 tie	I booked a hotel. We missed our flight.
 dog	I arrived at the airport. We called our friends.
/ɪd/	She invited us to stay. I needed a new passport.

### Regular simple past verbs

The -ed ending is usually pronounced /t/ or /d/, e.g., *booked, arrived*.

We only pronounce the e in -ed when there is a t or a d before it, e.g., *wanted, ended, -ed = /ɪd/*.

c Say the simple past of these verbs. In which ones is -ed pronounced /ɪd/?

argue ask check decide happen live rent  
start stop thank want

d **2.5** Listen and check.

## 4 VOCABULARY vacations

a In one minute, write down five things you like doing when you're on vacation, e.g., *walking in the mountains, exploring a city, going to museums*. Then compare with a partner.

b **p.152 Vocabulary Bank Vacations**

## 5 SPEAKING

a **2.9** Listen to four conversations. Complete the phrases that B uses to show that he / she is interested in what A is saying.

### Useful language for showing interest

- A I went to New York last week.  
B \_\_\_\_\_! Did you like it?
- A The weather was terrible – it rained every day.  
B Oh \_\_\_\_\_! Too \_\_\_\_\_! What did you do?
- A We went to a Broadway show.  
B \_\_\_\_\_! What show was it?
- A I lost my phone on the first day.  
B \_\_\_\_\_? How \_\_\_\_\_! How did you lose it?

b Listen again and repeat. Copy B's "interested" intonation.

c Look at *Your last vacation*. What are the questions?

## Your last vacation

- Where / go?
- When / go?
- Who / go with?
- Where / stay?  
What / like?
- What / the weather like?
- What / do during the day?
- What / do in the evening?
- / have a good time?
- / have any problems?

d Think about your answers to the questions.

e Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his / her last vacation. Show interest in what he / she says, and try to ask more questions. Then change roles.





## 1 READING

a Look at the photo by the famous French photographer Henri Cartier-Bresson, and answer the questions. Say why.

- 1 What decade do you think it's from?
- 2 What time of year do you think it is?
- 3 What do you think the couple is looking at?
- 4 What does the woman have in her pocket? What do you think it's for?

b Read the article. Were your answers in a right?

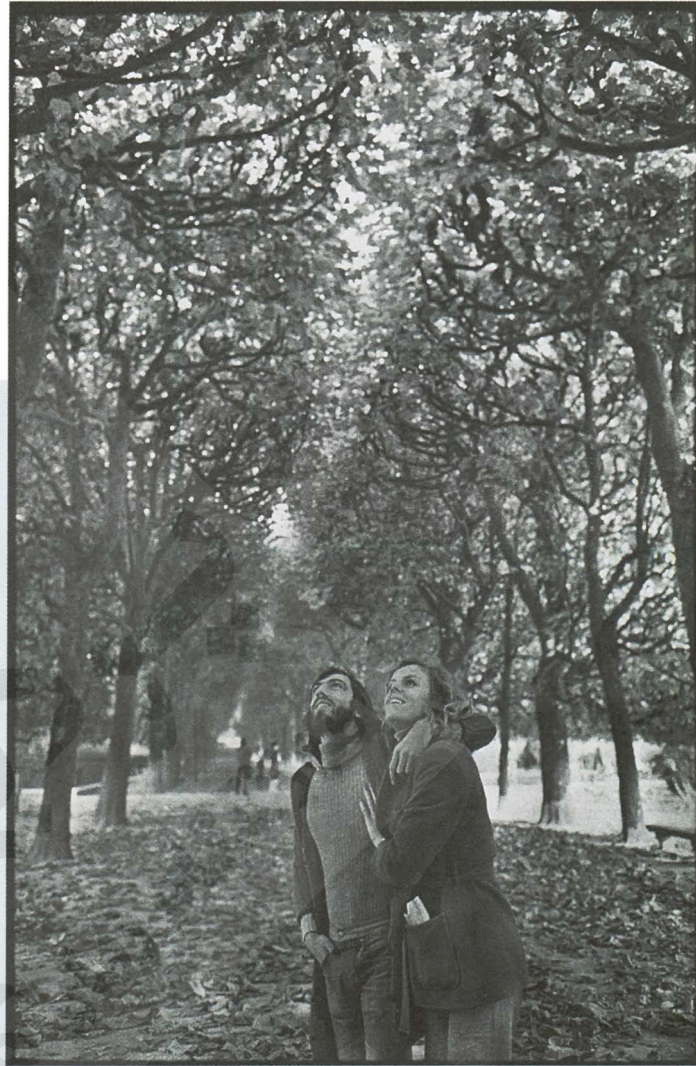
The Guardian newspaper has a weekly feature called *That's me in the picture*, where people describe famous photos they were in. This photo was sent in by Jane Rangeley.

05 **I**n 1972, I was living in London. I was in my early twenties, and I was working for an advertising agency. That summer, I went on a camping vacation with my parents in the south of France. One night, I went to a nightclub on the beach and I met a young Frenchman, and we fell in love. When I got home, I immediately started looking for a job in Paris. He was at the university there – he was studying medicine. In the end, I found a job as a secretary with UNESCO, and I went to live there.

15 We lived together for six years. On Sundays, we often went for a walk, and one of our favorite places was the botanical gardens. It had a zoo, and I often put some bread in my pocket to give to the animals. We were walking in the gardens one Sunday in the fall when we stopped because a lot of noise was coming from one of the trees. There was an owl there, maybe escaped from the zoo, and some little birds were attacking it. I also noticed a man with a camera. When we started walking again, I said, "Why was that man taking photographs of us?"

20 I now know that Cartier-Bresson often waited in parks in Paris for the perfect photo opportunity. The following year, one of my boyfriend's friends saw the photo in a magazine. Before I returned to London, I called the magazine and I got Cartier-Bresson's phone number. I was very shy, but I called him. He was very friendly, and he sent me a copy. Years later I met him and he signed the photo for me.

25 I love this picture. It was a happy time for me. And although my French boyfriend and I broke up in the end, we're still in touch.



## 2 VOCABULARY at, in, on

a Look at the sentences from the article. Complete them with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

- 1 \_\_\_ 1972, I was living \_\_\_ London.
- 2 He was \_\_\_ the university there – he was studying medicine.
- 3 \_\_\_ Sunday we often went for a walk.
- 4 We were walking \_\_\_ the gardens one Sunday \_\_\_ the fall.

b **V** p.153 Vocabulary Bank Prepositions Do Part 1.

c **C** Communication *at, in, on* A p.103 B p.109 Answer the questions with a preposition and a time or place.

c Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What was Jane's situation at the beginning of the story?
- 2 Where did she meet the Frenchman and how did this change her life?
- 3 What did they often do on Sunday?
- 4 Why did they stop in the gardens and what did they see?
- 5 How did Jane get a copy of the photo?
- 6 Why is this photo important to her?

d Is there a photo with you in it that you really love? Describe it. Why do you like it so much?



### 3 GRAMMAR past continuous

a Read two sentences about the article in 1.

In 1972, Jane was living in London and she was working for an advertising agency.

When Cartier-Bresson took the photo, Jane and her boyfriend were looking at an owl in a tree.

Look at the highlighted verbs. Which verbs describe...?

- 1 an action in progress at a specific moment in the past
- 2 the situation at the beginning of the story

b **G** p.128 Grammar Bank 2B

c **2.13** In pairs, listen to the sounds and write a sentence using the past continuous and the simple past.

*They were playing tennis when it started to rain.*

### 4 PRONUNCIATION & LISTENING weak forms: was, were

a Look at six photos from Anya's Instagram page. Which person do you think is Anya? Who do you think the other people are?

b **2.14** Listen to six sentences, and complete the missing words.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ my first semester at college.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ with him on spring break.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ a music class.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ at school together.
- 5 She took this when we \_\_\_\_\_ the Colosseum.
- 6 Roz and I \_\_\_\_\_ with Mom and David.

c Listen again. Are was and were stressed or unstressed?

d **2.15** Listen to Anya talking about the photos. Label the photos 1–6 in the order she describes them.

e Listen again and check. What else can you remember about each photo?

### 5 SPEAKING & WRITING

a Talk to a partner. Give more information if you can.

- 1 Do you post photos on social media sites like Instagram or Facebook? What kind of photos do you post? If not, how do you share photos with friends and family?
- 2 Do you have a photo as a background on your phone, tablet, or computer? Who or what is it of? What's the story behind it?
- 3 Do you have any photos you really like on your phone? Show them to your partner. What was happening at the time?
- 4 Do you have a favorite photo of yourself as a child? Who took it? What were you wearing? Is there a story behind it?

b **Wp.114 Writing Describing a photo**  
Write a description of your favorite photo.

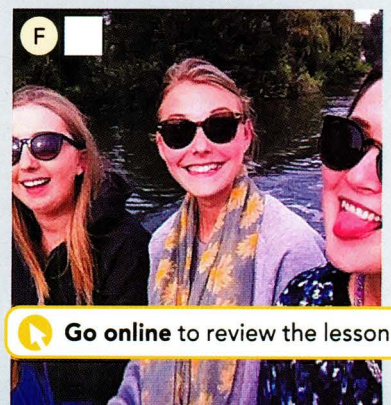
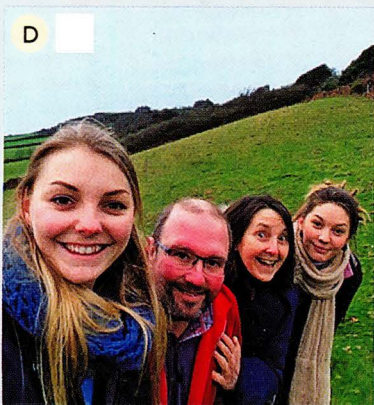
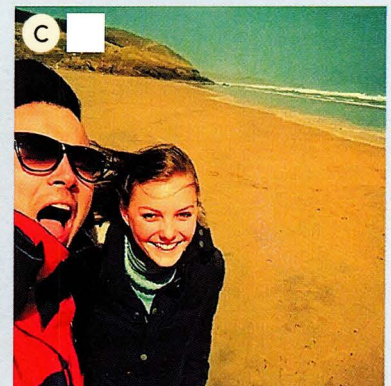
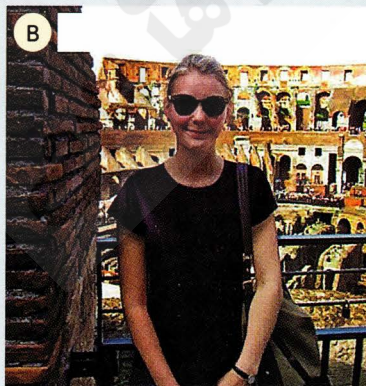
Anya

Follow

256 posts

131 followers

187 following



**Go online** to review the lesson



## 1 GRAMMAR time sequencers and connectors

- a You're going to read a story called *One dark October evening*. Look at the photos. What do you think the story is about?
- b 2.16 Read the story once. Then complete it with a word or phrase from the list. Listen to the story and check.

After that One evening in October Suddenly The next day  
Two minutes later When



**H**annah met Jamie last summer. It was Hannah's birthday and she and her friends went to a club. They wanted to dance, but they didn't like the music, so Hannah went to speak to the DJ. "This music is awful," she said. "Could you play something else?" The DJ looked at her and said, "Don't worry, I have the perfect song for you."

<sup>1</sup> Two minutes later he said, "The next song is by Pink. It's called *Get the Party Started* and it's for a beautiful girl over there who's wearing a pink dress." Hannah knew that he was playing the song for her.

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Hannah and her friends left the club, the DJ was waiting for her at the door. "Hi, I'm Jamie," he said to Hannah. "Can I see you again?" So Hannah gave him her phone number.

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Jamie called Hannah and invited her to dinner. He took her to a very romantic French restaurant and they talked all evening. Although the food wasn't very good, they had a great time.

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Jamie and Hannah saw each other every day. Every evening when Hannah finished work they met at 5:30 in a coffee shop on Bridge Street. They were madly in love.

<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Hannah was at work. As usual, she was going to meet Jamie at 5:30. It was dark and it was raining. She looked at her watch. It was 5:20! She was going to be late! She ran to her car and got in.

At 5:25 she was driving along Bridge Street. She was going very fast because she was in a hurry. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, a man ran across the street. He was wearing a dark coat, so Hannah didn't see him at first. Quickly, she put her foot on the brake...



- c With a partner, read the story again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Hannah go and speak to Jamie?
- 2 Why did Jamie play *Get the Party Started*?
- 3 What happened when Hannah left the club?
- 4 What was the restaurant like?
- 5 Where did they go every evening after that?
- 6 What was the weather like that evening in October?
- 7 Why was Hannah driving fast?
- 8 Why didn't she see the man?

- d From memory, complete the sentences from the story with *so*, *because*, or *although*. Then check in the story.

- 1 She was going very fast \_\_\_\_\_ she was in a hurry.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the food wasn't very good, they had a great time.
- 3 He was wearing a dark coat, \_\_\_\_\_ Hannah didn't see him at first.

e **G p.128 Grammar Bank 2C**

- f Complete the sentences in your own words. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 We fell in love on our first date. Two months later...
- 2 I went to bed early last night because...
- 3 The weather was beautiful, so we decided...
- 4 It was really cold last night, and when I woke up this morning...
- 5 Although we didn't play well in the final...
- 6 I was driving on the road listening to the radio. Suddenly...

## 2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

### 🔍 Stress in two-syllable words

Approximately 80% of two-syllable words are stressed on the first syllable.

Most two-syllable nouns, adjectives, and adverbs are stressed on the first syllable, e.g., *mother*, *happy*, *madly*. However, many two-syllable verbs and prepositions or connectors are stressed on the second syllable, e.g., *arrive*, *behind*, *before*.

- a Underline the stressed syllable in these words from the story.

a|cross af|ter al|gain a|long al|though aw|ful  
be|cause birth|day eve|ning in|vite per|fect quick|ly

- b **🔊 2.20** Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

- c With a partner, invent a sentence using two or more of the words in a.

*After dinner, we walked home across the park.*

## 3 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

### verb phrases

- a Make verb phrases with a verb from list 1 and a phrase from list 2. All the phrases are from the story.

*invite somebody to dinner*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 <b>invite</b><br/>have<br/>drive<br/>meet<br/>give<br/>take<br/>wait<br/>be<br/>play<br/>leave<br/>run</p> | <p>2 along Bridge Street<br/>somebody your phone number<br/>a song<br/>across the street<br/>in a hurry<br/>in a coffee shop<br/>for somebody<br/>the club (very late)<br/><b>somebody to dinner</b><br/>somebody to a restaurant<br/>a great time</p> |
|---|--|



- b Cover list 1. Try to remember the verb for each phrase.

- c **🔊 2.16** Listen to the story of Hannah and Jamie again.

- d Work in pairs and use photos 1–6 in 1 to retell the story. Try to use connectors and the verb phrases in 3.

**A** You're Jamie – tell the story for photos 1–3.

**B** You're Hannah – tell the story for photos 4–6.

*I met Hannah last summer. It was her birthday, and she came to the club with some friends...*

## 4 VIDEO LISTENING

- a There are two different endings to the story. Take a class vote. Do you want to know the happy ending or the sad ending?



- b **🔊 2.21 / 2.22**

What do you think happens in the ending you have chosen? Watch or listen once and check. Then watch or listen again.

- c **G Communication** If you chose the happy ending, answer the questions in *Happy ending p.103*. If you chose the sad ending, answer the questions in *Sad ending p.109*.



## GRAMMAR

### Circle a, b, or c.

- \_\_\_ any brothers or sisters?  
a Have you b Do you c Do you have
- \_\_\_ last night?  
a Where you went b Where did you go c Where you did go
- My brother \_\_\_ soccer.  
a doesn't like b don't like c doesn't likes
- Her parents \_\_\_ a small business.  
a has b have c have
- I \_\_\_ to music when I'm working.  
a never listen b don't never listen c listen never
- In the picture the woman \_\_\_ a blue skirt.  
a wears b wearing c is wearing
- A What \_\_\_? B I'm looking for my keys.  
a you are doing b do you do c are you doing
- She's at college. She \_\_\_ history.  
a 's studing b 's studying c studying
- We \_\_\_ to Bangkok last August.  
a were b went c did go
- I saw the movie, but I \_\_\_ it.  
a didn't liked b don't liked c didn't like
- When I got home, my parents \_\_\_ on the sofa.  
a were sitting b was sitting c were siting
- What \_\_\_ at 11 p.m.? You didn't answer my call.  
a you were doing b you was doing c were you doing
- She couldn't see him because she \_\_\_ her glasses.  
a wasn't wearing b didn't wear c didn't wearing
- We had lunch in a restaurant. \_\_\_ we decided to go for a walk.  
a After b Then c When
- We had a great time, \_\_\_ the weather wasn't very good.  
a so b because c although

### b Complete with at, in, or on.

- The meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ March 13th.
- A Where's Mom?  
B She's \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
- He was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1989.
- A Where's the dictionary?  
B It's \_\_\_\_\_ the shelf in my room.
- Mark's not back yet – he's still \_\_\_\_\_ school.
- It's a very quiet town, especially \_\_\_\_\_ night.
- We went on vacation to Iceland \_\_\_\_\_ 2017.

### c Circle the word that is different.

- straight long curly beard
- kind lazy generous funny
- smart cheap unfriendly unkind
- dress shirt tie jacket
- socks gloves sneakers sandals
- necklace bracelet ring scarf
- windy foggy noisy sunny
- basic dirty luxurious uncomfortable

## PRONUNCIATION

### a Practice the words and sounds.

#### Vowel sounds



tree car fish bike

#### Consonant sounds



snake zebra dog tie

### b P p.166–7 Sound Bank Say more words for each sound.

### c What sound in a do the pink letters have in these words?

- |          |            |         |
|----------|------------|---------|
| 1 quiet  | 3 booked   | 5 noisy |
| 2 skiing | 4 listened |         |

### d Underline the stressed syllable.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 ex tro vert  | 4 on line        |
| 2 o ver weight | 5 com for ta ble |
| 3 brace let    |                  |

## VOCABULARY

### a Complete the phrases with a verb from the list.

book do drive invite leave look play stay take wear

- A What do you \_\_\_\_\_? B I'm a doctor.
- A What does she \_\_\_\_\_ like? B She's tall and slim.
- She doesn't usually \_\_\_\_\_ jewelry – only her wedding ring.
- A Did you \_\_\_\_\_ any photos? B No, I didn't.
- A Where did you \_\_\_\_\_? B In a small hotel.
- Did you \_\_\_\_\_ your flight online?
- A Let's \_\_\_\_\_ your parents to dinner. B Good idea.
- A Are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
B No, we're going to take the train.
- A Go on! Ask the DJ to \_\_\_\_\_ our song! B OK.
- A What time do we need to \_\_\_\_\_ home tomorrow?  
B About 6:00. Our flight is at 9:00.



## CAN YOU understand this text?

- a Read the article once. Match the headings to the tips.  
**A Take more than one**   **B Start early**   **C Zoom in**
- b Read the article again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
- The best time to take photos is early evening.
  - The writer prefers taking photos with people in them.
  - Try to make your photos different from other people's.
  - Your own photos are always better than postcards.
  - The writer went to the Louvre to see the paintings.
  - He was sorry that he only had his small camera.

## ▶ CAN YOU understand these people?

▶ 2.23 Watch or listen and answer the questions.



- Lewis looks like \_\_\_\_.  
 a his father   b his mother   c his mother and his father
- In the Dali painting that Susie likes, there are some dripping \_\_\_\_.  
 a clocks   b rocks   c socks
- Shosanna went to Guyana because she wanted to learn \_\_\_\_.  
 a about the animals and plants there  
 b about her family history   c the language
- Awet doesn't usually take photos of \_\_\_\_.  
 a mountains   b flowers   c buildings
- Sam only likes watching \_\_\_\_.  
 a movies with a sad ending  
 b movies with a happy ending   c good movies

## CAN YOU say this in English?

Check (✓) the box if you can do these things.

### Can you...?

- ask and answer six questions about your home and family, work / studies, and free-time activities
- describe the appearance and personality of a person you know well
- describe a picture in this book and say what is happening, what the people are wearing, etc.
- ask and answer three questions about a vacation
- describe a favorite photo and say what was happening when you took it
- say three true sentences using the connectors *so*, *because*, and *although*

## ☞ How to take better vacation photos

Vacation time is the one time we all take photos. We're in a strange new place, the sun is shining, and we want to record our surroundings and happy memories. So how do we take the perfect vacation photos? Here are three useful tips...

1

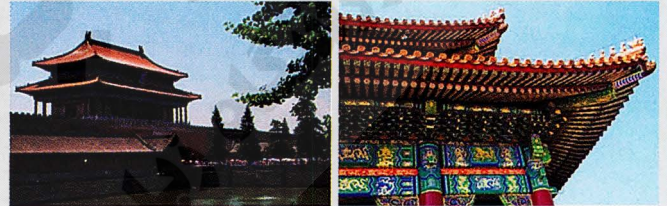
I took this photo in Bruges in Belgium. I got up and, when my friends were having breakfast, I went for a walk with my camera. This gave me three advantages:



- The sun was low in the sky and the light was beautiful and warm.
- There were no people around.
- My friends didn't need to wait patiently when I was taking photos.

The light in the evening is also good, but there are a lot more people around. There are times, in the local market, for example, when having lots of people in the photo can be a good thing, but most of the time I prefer my photos to be less crowded.

2



I took these two photos of the Forbidden City in Beijing, and I think the picture on the right is much better. Try not to take **exactly** the same picture as millions of other people – look for little details that other photographers haven't seen. Although I am a very enthusiastic photographer, I often buy a nice postcard of the places I visit – much better than going home with pictures that aren't very good.

3

These are the gardens outside the Louvre in Paris. We spent all day looking at the paintings, and we were walking back to the hotel when we saw someone feeding the birds. I only had my little camera with me, but it was all I needed. I quickly took maybe 30 photos from different angles, and this one is the best.







What are we going to do?  
We're going to visit the Louvre.

## 1 VOCABULARY airports

a When was the last time you went to an airport? Was it to travel somewhere or to pick up or drop off someone?

b Look at the airport signs and match them to the words and phrases below.

- arrivals
- baggage check-in
- baggage claim
- cart
- check-in
- customs
- departures
- elevators
- gates
- passport control
- security check
- terminal



c **3.1** Listen and check. Then cover the words and look at the signs. Say the words and phrases.

d **3.2** Listen and write six places where you could hear these announcements or conversations.



1 **Doors opening ...** (an elevator)

## 2 PRONUNCIATION the letter g

a Look at the word **baggage**. How are **gg** and **ge** pronounced?

b Put the words from the list in the correct row.

gate foggy forget guide large village  
engineer agent guest region emergency begin  
gift general guarantee organize

 girl	
 jazz	

c **3.3** Listen and check. Practice saying the words. When can **g** be pronounced /dʒ/?

## 3 READING & LISTENING

a Read the article about TripAside. Do you think it's a good idea?

### No more boring layovers – go on a guided tour!

Few things are more depressing than spending hours in an airport terminal waiting for a connecting flight.



Emmanuel Rozenblum and Anna Veyrenc launched their business in Paris

There you are, sitting in the departure lounge watching the clock, or <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. And the most frustrating thing is that outside the airport there is a foreign city that you'd really like to look around, full of great tourist attractions, restaurants, and stores. But you don't want to leave the airport, because <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, and will miss your flight.

Emmanuel Rozenblum and his sister were on a layover at Warsaw's main airport three years ago. But <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, so they decided to go into town.

"We left the airport on our own," says Mr. Rozenblum, "but we didn't know which bus to take, and <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_."

They caught their flight, and <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Millions of air travelers make layovers every year, so Emmanuel thought he could organize short guided trips into the nearest city or countryside.

His idea is that a guide picks up the travelers at the airport, takes them quickly around the sights and to a restaurant, and then <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

In March 2015, he and business partner Anna Veyrenc started their "layover tours" business, called TripAside, in Paris. <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, and today it has expanded to Frankfurt, London, Brussels, Rome, and Madrid.

Now other small companies are offering similar tours worldwide, from Beijing to Moscow. So, next time you have a long layover between flights, <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ – book a tour!



b Read the article again and complete it with the missing phrases A–H.

- A don't just go to sleep at the airport
- B It was an immediate success
- C the experience gave Emmanuel the idea for a new business
- D looking around the duty-free shop for the eighth time
- E they really didn't want to spend eight hours waiting for their connecting flight
- F we were really stressed about getting back in time
- G guarantees to get them back to the airport in time for their connecting flight
- H you're terrified that you won't get back in time

c Look at some words and phrases from the article related to air travel. What do you think they mean?

layover (BrE stopover) connecting flight  
 departure lounge duty-free shop air traveler

d 3.4 Listen to a traveler meeting his guide at an airport. Which city is he in?



e Listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.

- 1 Jake isn't very tired.
- 2 He hasn't been to Europe before.
- 3 His next flight is to Lisbon.
- 4 He's traveling to a conference.
- 5 He doesn't know anybody there.
- 6 The tour includes visits to historic sites.
- 7 He isn't planning to buy anything for himself.
- 8 They don't have time to stop for lunch.
- 9 The weather forecast isn't very good.
- 10 He's looking forward to the tour.

f Have you ever had a long layover at an airport? Where were you? What did you do?

#### 4 GRAMMAR *be going to* (plans and predictions)

a 3.5 Look at these sentences from Jake and Anna's conversation. Complete the blanks with a form of *be going to* + verb. Then listen and check.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ a talk at a conference.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ to the city.
- 3 And then we \_\_\_\_\_ the Forum.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ probably \_\_\_\_\_ anything.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ very hot?
- 6 It \_\_\_\_\_ a great day.

b In pairs, decide if sentences 1–6 are plans or predictions about the future. Write **PI** (plan) or **Pr** (prediction).

c p.130 Grammar Bank 3A

d Communication What are your plans? **A** p.103 **B** p.109 Ask each other about your plans.

#### 5 SPEAKING

a Work with a partner. Imagine you work for TripAside and you're planning a tour for people who have a layover at your nearest airport. They arrive at 9 a.m. and need to be back at the airport at 3:30 p.m. Discuss these questions.

- How are you going to get to the center of your town or city?
- What are you going to see, and in what order?
- Where and when are you going to have lunch?
- What time are you going to leave to get back to the airport?

b Present your plan to the rest of the class, and listen to theirs. Then vote for the best one.



G present continuous (future arrangements)

V verbs + prepositions, e.g., arrive in

P linking

## 1 READING &amp; SPEAKING

- a Read the quiz and choose your answers.
- b Compare answers with a partner.
- c **C Communication** How organized are you? p.103 Calculate your score and read the results.
- d Compare your results with a partner. Do you agree with them? Do you know anybody who is very organized or very disorganized?

## How organized are you?

## 1 When you have lots of things to do,...

- a you write them on a piece of paper or a sticky note.
- b you keep them in your head.
- c you put them in your phone or on your calendar.

## 2 When you go shopping,...

- a you sometimes have a list.
- b you always have a list.
- c you decide what to buy when you get there.

## 3 When you meet friends,...

- a your friends sometimes arrive before you.
- b you are usually the first to arrive at the restaurant.
- c your friends always need to wait for you.

## 4 When you go on vacation,...

- a you pack a few hours before leaving. If you've forgotten something, you can buy it when you get there.
- b you have a list of what to take and start packing a few days before.
- c you look through your wardrobe and pack the night before you go.

## 5 When you travel by plane or train,...

- a you arrive at the airport or train station a long time before you really need to be there.
- b you usually arrive at the recommended time.
- c you leave home at the last possible minute.

## 2 VOCABULARY &amp; PRONUNCIATION

verbs + prepositions; linking

- a Look at two extracts from the quiz. Complete the missing prepositions.
- 1 ...you are usually the first to arrive \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant.
- 2 ...your friends always need to wait \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- b **V p.153 Vocabulary Bank Prepositions** Do Part 2.
- c **3.8** Read the information in the box. Then listen and write six sentences.

## Connected speech

Remember that when a word that ends in a consonant sound is followed by one that begins with a vowel sound, the words are linked, i.e., pronounced as one word, e.g., *Let's talk about your problem.* This can make it difficult to understand the individual words.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (5 words)
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (5 words)
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (4 words)
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (6 words)
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (5 words)
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (7 words)

- d Practice saying the sentences.

## 3 LISTENING

- a **3.9** American academic Jake Bevan has arrived in the UK for a conference. He calls an ex-girlfriend, Sarah. Listen to their conversation. What's the only time they can meet? Write *meet Sarah* in Jake's phone calendar on the right.
- b Listen again and complete the calendar with the appointments from the list. There are two you don't need.
- go to conference party  
have dinner with Mark  
have lunch with David  
give my talk  
go to talk on climate change  
have breakfast meeting
- c **3.10** Listen to Jake and Sarah. Do you think they're going to meet again? Why (not)?



#### 4 GRAMMAR present continuous (future arrangements)

a **3.11** Listen and complete five extracts from the conversations between Jake and Sarah. Do they all refer to a) the present or b) the future?

- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to London from Wednesday to Friday.
- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with Mark Taylor.
- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my talk at 2:00.
- Are you \_\_\_\_\_ anything on Saturday?
- We're \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday.

b **p.130 Grammar Bank 3B**

c Work with a partner. Look at Jake's phone and ask and answer questions.

*What's Jake doing at 8:15 in the morning?*

*(He's having a breakfast meeting.)*

#### 5 SPEAKING

a **3.13** Listen to a conversation. Then listen again and repeat it sentence by sentence. Try to copy the speaker's intonation in the highlighted phrases.

A Would you like to go out for dinner?

B **I'd love to.**

A Are you free on Thursday?

B **Sorry,** I'm going to the movies.

A What about Friday? What are you doing then?

B Nothing. Friday's fine.

A OK. Let's go to the new Italian place.

B **Great!**

b Practice the conversation with a partner.

c Complete your calendar with different activities for three evenings next week.

MAY	13 Monday	14 Tuesday	15 Wednesday	16 Thursday	17 Friday	18 Saturday
Evening						
7:00						
8:00						
9:00						

d Talk to other students. Try to find evenings when you are both free and suggest doing something. Write it on your calendar. Try to make an arrangement with a different person for every free evening.

*Are you free on Tuesday evening?*

*(Sorry, I'm studying for an exam.)*

*What about Wednesday? What are you doing then?*

#### 6 WRITING

**p.115 Writing** An informal email Write an email about travel arrangements.





What's a bakery?  
It's a place where you can buy bread and cakes.

G defining relative clauses V paraphrasing P silent e



## 1 READING & LISTENING

- a Do you like playing word games like Scrabble or doing crosswords? Look at the letters at the top and bottom of this lesson. How many words of four or more letters can you make in three minutes?
- b Read about a game show. Is there a similar show in your country? Have you ever seen it?
- c Read the text again. Then cover it and answer the questions.
  - 1 What is the aim of the game?
  - 2 How long do contestants have to say all the words?
  - 3 What is the example definition and word for the letter A?
  - 4 What happens if the contestant doesn't know the answer?
  - 5 How does the contestant win the prize?

d 3.14 Victoria is a contestant on the show. She has passed on six letters, and she has 90 seconds left. Listen to the last six definitions. When you hear a "ping," write the word.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

e 3.15 Listen and check.



In this game there is a wheel with 25 letters of the alphabet (not including "x"). The aim of the game is to complete the alphabet wheel by saying the correct word for each letter in five minutes. The host gives the contestant definitions for words starting with the letters, for example, "A - the place where you catch a plane" = "Airport."

To start the game, the host reads a definition for a word that begins with A, and the contestant has to quickly say the word. If the contestant can't think of the word, he or she says "Pass." When a contestant passes or gets a word wrong, the host goes on to the next letter.

The host continues around the wheel to Z, and then starts from the beginning again. The host repeats the definitions that the contestant passed on or got wrong, until five minutes is up. If a contestant gets all 25 words right, he or she wins the prize.





## 2 GRAMMAR defining relative clauses

a Look at three of the definitions Victoria heard on the show. Complete them with *who*, *that*, or *where*.

- 1 It describes a place \_\_\_\_\_ there are a lot of people.
- 2 It's an adjective for a person \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't like studying or working.
- 3 It's a thing with a screen \_\_\_\_\_ you can watch shows and movies on.

b p.130 Grammar Bank 3C

## 3 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING paraphrasing

a What do you usually do if you're talking to someone in English and you don't know a word that you need?

- a Look up the translation on your phone.
- b Try to mime the word.
- c Try to explain what you mean using other words you know.

b 3.17 Complete the useful expressions with these words. Then listen and check.

example kind like opposite similar  
somebody something somewhere

Useful expressions for explaining a word that you don't know:

- 1 It's \_\_\_\_\_ who shows you around a city or a museum.
- 2 It's \_\_\_\_\_ that we use to pay, instead of cash.
- 3 It's \_\_\_\_\_ where people go when they want to send a package or a letter.
- 4 It's a \_\_\_\_\_ of fruit. It's long and yellow.
- 5 It's the \_\_\_\_\_ of expensive.
- 6 It's \_\_\_\_\_ a sweater, but it has buttons.
- 7 It's \_\_\_\_\_ to light, but you use it to describe hair.
- 8 It's a verb. For \_\_\_\_\_, you do this to the TV when you've finished watching something.

c What are the words for definitions 1–8?

d Complete the definitions for these words.

- 1 a **DJ** It's somebody...
- 2 an **art gallery** It's somewhere...
- 3 a **camera** It's something...
- 4 a **passport** It's a kind of...
- 5 **sunbathe** For example, you do this...
- 6 **curly** It's the opposite...

e Play A to Z with letters A–E. Think of a word that begins with each letter and write a definition for each word. Then work in groups of three or four. Start with A, and read your definition. Do the other students know the words?

*(It begins with A. It's a person who...)*

## 4 PRONUNCIATION silent e

### Silent e

e at the end of a word is normally not pronounced, but it usually changes the sound of the vowel before it. When a word ends in silent e, the preceding vowel sound is usually the same as that letter of the alphabet, e.g., *sit* /sɪt/, *site* /saɪt/, *fat* /fæt/, *fate* /feɪt/.

a Look at two definitions. What are the words? How does the pronunciation of the first word change when you add an e?

- 1 It's a thing that you wear on your head.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It's a verb that means the opposite of *love*.  
\_\_\_\_\_

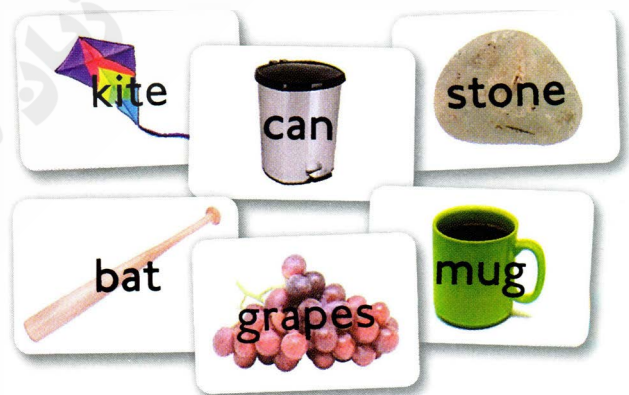
b Look at some more pairs of words. How do you pronounce them?

bit – bite	not – note
cut – cute	plan – plane

c 3.18 Listen to the definitions for three more similar word pairs. Try to write the words.

- 1 a \_\_\_\_\_ – b \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 a \_\_\_\_\_ – b \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a \_\_\_\_\_ – b \_\_\_\_\_

d How do you pronounce the words below?



e 3.19 Listen and check.

## 5 SPEAKING

**Communication** Split crossword  
A p.103 B p.109 Ask your partner for definitions to complete your crossword.

*What's two across?* *(It's a place where...)*



1 **IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE**

a **3.20** Watch or listen. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 The New York office is smaller than the London office.
- 2 Barbara is the editor of the magazine.
- 3 Rob has never been to New York before.
- 4 Barbara is going to have lunch with Rob and Jenny.
- 5 Holly is going to work with Rob.
- 6 Holly wants to go to the restaurant because she's hungry.

b Watch or listen again. Say why the **F** sentences are false.

2 **VOCABULARY** restaurants

a Take the restaurant quiz with a partner.

**RESTAURANT QUIZ****What do you call...?**

- 1 the book or list which tells you what food there is
- 2 the three parts of a meal
- 3 the person who serves you
- 4 the piece of paper with the price of the meal
- 5 extra money you leave if you are happy with your meal or with the service

**What do you say...?**

- 6 if you want a table for four people
- 7 when the waiter asks you what you want
- 8 when you are ready to pay

b **3.21** Listen and check.

3 **AT THE RESTAURANT**

a **3.22** Cover the conversation on p.29 and watch or listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do Jenny, Rob, and Holly order?
- 2 What problems do they have?



- b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You hear** phrases.

You hear	You say
Are you ready to <sup>1</sup> _____?	Yes, please.
Can I get you something to <sup>2</sup> _____ with?	No, thank you. I'd like the tuna with a green salad.
And for you, sir?	I'll have the steak, please.
Would you like that with fries or a baked <sup>3</sup> _____?	Fries, please.
How would you like your steak? Rare, <sup>4</sup> _____, or well done?	Well done.
	Nothing for me.
OK. And to <sup>5</sup> _____?	Water, please.
<sup>6</sup> _____ or sparkling?	Sparkling.
The tuna for you ma'am, and the steak for you, <sup>7</sup> _____.	I'm sorry, but I asked for a green salad, not fries.
No problem. I'll <sup>8</sup> _____ it.	
	Excuse me.
Yes, sir?	Sorry, I asked for my steak well done and this is rare.
I'm really sorry. I'll <sup>9</sup> _____ it back to the kitchen.	

**American and British English**  
*(French) fries* = American English  
*chips* = British English

- c **3.23** Watch or listen and repeat the **You say** phrases. Copy the rhythm.
- d Practice the conversation with a partner.
- e **In pairs, role-play the conversation.**
- A** You are the waiter / waitress. You begin with *Are you ready to order?*
- B** You are in the restaurant. Order a steak or tuna.
- A** Offer **B** fries, a baked potato, or salad with the steak or tuna.
- B** There is a problem with your order. Explain it to the waiter / waitress.
- A** Apologize, and try to solve the problem.
- f Change roles.

## 4 **HOLLY AND ROB MAKE FRIENDS**

- a **3.24** Watch or listen to Rob, Holly, and Jenny. Do they enjoy the lunch?
- b Watch or listen again and answer the questions.
- 1 What's Rob going to write about?
  - 2 How does Holly offer to help him with interviews?
  - 3 What does she say they could do one evening?
  - 4 What's the problem with the check?
  - 5 Why does Jenny say it's time to go?
  - 6 Do you think Jenny wanted Holly to come to lunch?

**American and British English**  
*check* = American English    *bill* = British English

- c Look at the **Social English** phrases. Can you remember any of the missing words?

### Social English

- 1 **Holly** \_\_\_\_\_ tell me,...
- 2 **Rob** Well, to \_\_\_\_\_ with...
- 3 **Rob** Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 **Rob** That would \_\_\_\_\_ great.
- 5 **Jenny** \_\_\_\_\_ we have the check (bill), please?
- 6 **Jenny** Excuse me, I think there's a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 **Jenny** OK, \_\_\_\_\_ to go.

- d **3.25** Watch or listen and complete the phrases. How do you say them in your language? Then watch or listen again and repeat the phrases.
- e Complete conversations A–G with **Social English** phrases 1–7. Then practice them with a partner.

A		Yes, it's getting late.
B	We had two cups of coffee, not three.	I'm really sorry. I'll go and change it.
C	We want to go to a good pizzeria.	Mimmo's on Park Avenue is great.
D	Let's go to the theater tonight.	Yes.
E	So what was wrong with your hotel?	my room was tiny. Then the wi-fi didn't work.
F	Would you like coffee or a dessert?	No, thanks.
G	how long are you staying here?	Until Friday.

### CAN YOU...?

- order food in a restaurant
- explain when there is a problem with your food, the check, etc.
- ask what somebody is going to do today

**Go online** to watch the video, review the lesson, and check your progress



G present perfect + yet and already V housework, make or do? P the letters y and j

## 1 READING &amp; VOCABULARY

housework, *make or do?*

- a Read the headlines. The same word is missing in each one. What do you think it is?

## 1 Doing \_\_\_\_\_ is as good as going to the gym

Exercising for 30 minutes a day is good for your health, a new Canadian study has found. The study looked at 130,000 people in 17 countries. Only 3% of the people did 30 minutes of a sport a day, like running or swimming. But the researchers found that you don't need to do a sport or go to the gym – any form of physical activity is good for you, including housework. Activities like cleaning are really good exercise, so you can stay healthy and have a clean house at the same time.

## 2 CANADIAN MOM SAYS NO TO DOING \_\_\_\_\_

Is it a battle to get your kids to clean their bedrooms? Then take Canadian mom Heidi Hamm's advice. After years of arguing with her three children to clean their rooms, and cleaning the rooms herself, she has found a simple solution: She has decided to close their bedroom doors. That way she can't see their messy rooms and get angry. She loves a clean house but arguing and doing extra housework made her tired. Now she has time to do fun things with her family.

## Your comments

- 1 A Maybe housework is good exercise, but playing a sport is more fun.  
 B My children all do housework – it's important for them to have some responsibilities.  
 C Great idea. More moms need to do this.  
 D This can't be true. 30 minutes of cleaning and 30 minutes of running are not the same thing.  
 E Nice idea, but messy rooms aren't safe for children.  
 F I hate exercise, but I also hate housework. What can I do?
- b Read the articles and check. Then read the online comments and match A–F to articles 1 or 2. Which comments do you agree with?
- c Look at article 1 again. Which verb goes before *housework* and a *sport*?
- d V p.154 Vocabulary Bank Housework, make or do?

## 2 SPEAKING

Answer the questions in pairs.

## Your country

- Do men and women both do housework? Who does more? Do you think this is fair?
- In a typical family, how much housework do teenagers do? What kind of jobs do they do?
- What housework do you think younger children (e.g., seven- and eight-year-olds) can do?

## You

- Who does the most housework in your house or apartment? Is everyone happy with this? Do you ever argue about it?
- What housework do you do? How often do you do it?
- What housework do you hate doing? What don't you mind doing?
- Is there any housework you enjoy doing? Do you ever find housework relaxing?
- Have you done any housework today? What?

## 3 GRAMMAR

present perfect + yet and already

- a Look at the pictures and read the conversations. Then complete them with a past participle from the list.

been broken done finished  
 made put started

- 1 A Have you finished washing the dishes?  
 B Not yet.  
 A Have you \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
 B Uh...yes.  
 A What's that noise? Have you \_\_\_\_\_ something?  
 B Sorry. I dropped a glass.

- 2 A What's for dinner?  
 B I don't know. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ anything yet. I just got home.  
 A Is there anything in the refrigerator?  
 B Not much. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket yet.  
 A Oh!  
 B Maybe you can go?







- 3 A Are you going to take the garbage out?  
 B I've **already** \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A And have you \_\_\_\_\_ a new bag in the can?  
 B No, I couldn't find the bags.

- b **4.3** Listen and check. Do you ever have conversations like this? Who with?
- c Look at the **highlighted** words in the conversations. Then match sentences 1–3 to a–c.
- 1 He's made lunch.      a He's going to make lunch later.  
 2 He's **already** made lunch.      b He made lunch earlier than usual.  
 3 He hasn't made lunch yet.      c Lunch is ready.
- d **G p.132 Grammar Bank 4A**

#### 4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

the letters y and j

- a **4.6** Listen and repeat the words and sounds.



- b **4.7** Listen and repeat the pairs of words. How are the letters y and j pronounced at the beginning of words?
- 1 a yet      b jet  
 2 a yes      b Jess  
 3 a yours      b jaws
- c **4.8** Listen. Which word did you hear?
- d **4.9** Listen and write five sentences. Then practice saying them.
- e **4.10** Listen. Say what's happened.
- 1 **)** ( She's broken a glass.
- f **G Communication** Has he done it yet? p.104 Say what Max has already done or hasn't done yet.

#### 5 LISTENING

- a Look at the photo. Does this situation often happen where you live?



They **hate** cleaning... but they want to live in a **clean, neat house**. What do they need?

**The Lazy Person's Guide to a clean and neat home:** quick cleaning tricks for people who hate cleaning.

- b You're going to listen to a video blog of *The Lazy Person's Guide to a Clean and Neat Home*. Look at tips 1–7. With a partner guess what the missing words are.
- Clean quickly but \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Keep cleaning products in the \_\_\_\_\_ place.
  - Clean the \_\_\_\_\_ regularly.
  - Use your dishwasher to \_\_\_\_\_ things.
  - Tell people to take off \_\_\_\_\_ when they come in.
  - Use your socks to clean the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Listen \_\_\_\_\_ while you clean.
- c **4.11** Listen and check. How many did you guess right?
- d Listen again and answer the questions about each tip.
- How long should you clean for and how often? What can you do to motivate yourself?
  - What is the right place to keep cleaning products? What happens if you don't know where the product is?
  - How does he recommend cleaning the microwave?
  - Why does he mention flip-flops and tools?
  - What does he suggest you do if people refuse to cooperate?
  - What kind of floor does this work for? What do you need to do when you finish cleaning?
  - What kind of housework is this especially good for?
- e Can you think of anyone who would find the *The Lazy Person's Guide to a Clean and Neat Home* useful? Do you have any other tips?



Have you been to Zara recently?

Yes, I bought this coat there.

**G** present perfect or simple past? (1) **V** shopping **P** c and ch



### 1 SPEAKING & VOCABULARY shopping

a Look at the photos of some global chain stores. Talk to a partner.

- 1 What do they sell?
- 2 Do you know which country they started in?
- 3 Do you have them in your country or city? If not, would you like to have them? Why (not)?
- 4 Do you ever buy from their websites?
- 5 What other big chain stores are there in your city?
- 6 Which chain stores do you go to most often?
- 7 Do you prefer shopping at chain stores or independent stores? Why?

b **V** p.155 Vocabulary Bank Shopping

### 2 PRONUNCIATION c and ch

a How is c pronounced in these words? Put the words in the correct row.

account auction  
city click clothes  
credit card customer  
decide proceed  
receipt

 <b>K</b>	key
 <b>S</b>	snake

b **4.15** Listen and check. When is c pronounced /s/?

c **4.16** How is ch usually pronounced? Listen and circle the words where ch is pronounced differently. How are they pronounced?

change cheap checkout chemistry choose cash machine

d Practice saying the words in a and c.

### 3 GRAMMAR present perfect or simple past? (1)

a **4.17** Listen to Kate, Rosie, and John answering questions about shopping. Which chain stores from 1a do they mention?

b Listen again. What did each person buy? Are they happy with what they bought?

c **4.18** Look at the beginning of Kate's interview. What do you think the missing verbs are? Listen and check.

A I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to a chain store recently?  
B Yes, I <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. I <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to H&M three weeks ago.  
A And what <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?  
B I <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a skirt.

d What tense is the first question and short answer? What tense is the rest of the interview?

e **G** p.132 Grammar Bank 4B

f In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

Have you been to a chain store recently?  
Where did you go?  
When did you go there?  
What did you buy?  
Are you happy with it?



## 4 SPEAKING

a Complete the questions with the past participle of the verb.

- 1 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) or \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) anything on eBay or a similar website? What did you buy or sell?
- 2 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) something online and had a problem with it? What was it? What did you do?
- 3 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the supermarket checkout and then found you didn't have enough money? What did you do?
- 4 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) your credit card? Where did you lose it? Did you get it back?
- 5 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to exchange something without the receipt? Were you successful?
- 6 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an argument with a salesperson? What was it about?

b Ask other students question 1. Try to find somebody who says *Yes, I have*. Then ask him or her the simple past questions. Do the same for questions 2–6.

## 5 READING

a Read the introduction to the article. Are there any areas with a lot of the same kinds of stores where you live?

b Look at the four pictures of ice-cream sellers on a beach. Which situation do you think is best for the customers? Why?

c Read the article and check your answer to b.

d Read the article again and complete the paragraphs with phrases A–D.

- A she moves to the middle of the beach, too  
 B he puts it in the middle of the beach  
 C they divide the beach into two halves, A and B  
 D he goes back to the middle of the beach

e Look at the sentence from the article. What's the singular of the highlighted noun? What's the plural of the nouns in the list?

They divide the beach into two halves.

leaf life knife shelf wife

f Do you think it's a good or bad thing to have similar stores near each other? Have you ever traveled a long way to go to a store? Why? How far did you travel?

## The story of the

## ice-cream sellers



Have you ever noticed that you often find the same kinds of stores together on the same street?

Why are they together? Economics gives us one explanation...

Imagine a beach a half mile long, full of sunbathers. The sun is shining, the water is warm. An ice-cream seller called George arrives. Where does he put his ice-cream cart? Obviously, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, where the sunbathers can easily walk to him and buy some ice-cream.



Later that day, a second ice-cream seller, Georgina, arrives. George and Georgina talk for a while and decide that the best solution is this: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and they each put their ice-cream cart in the middle of their half.



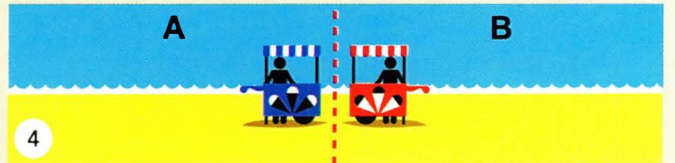
In zone A of the beach, the customers go to George, and in zone B they go to Georgina. This is good for the customers, because nobody needs to walk more than 1,300 feet for some ice-cream.

But George isn't happy - he only has 50% of the customers that he had before. So <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.



Zone A is now bigger than zone B, and George has more customers and makes more money, but some of his customers need to walk 2,600 feet to get their ice-cream.

Of course, Georgina sees what George has done, and now she isn't happy - she's going to lose money. So <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and gets 50% of the customers again.



The result is this:

- George and Georgina end up next to each other.
- They both get 50% of the customers.
- More customers need to walk further for some ice-cream.

So, what's good for businesses isn't always good for customers.



**G** something, anything, nothing, etc. **V** adjectives ending -ed and -ing **P** /ɛ/, /ou/, and /ʌ/

## 1 READING

- a Read four tweets about weekends. Which two do you think are true?
- b Read the article *A boring weekend?* Then read the tweets again. Which do you think are probably not true? Why?
- c Read the article again. Correct the wrong information.
- One in ten people sometimes lie about their lives on social media.
  - When people read about what their friends are doing, they are happy for them.
  - People invent stories about their weekend because they want their families to think they have exciting lives.
  - Some people put on a fake tan on Sundays so that people at work think they look good.
  - Young women are the biggest liars.
  - People's online lives are the same as their real lives.
- d Talk to a partner.
- What do you usually answer when people ask you "Did you have a good weekend?" Is it always true?
  - When was the last time you had a really exciting weekend? What did you do?

## 2 VOCABULARY adjectives ending -ed and -ing

- a Look at the two highlighted words in the article. Which word describes...?
- how a person feels
  - a thing or a situation
- b **▶ 4.21** Circle the correct adjective in the questions below. Listen and check. How do you say the adjectives?
- a Do you think Sundays are usually *bored* / *boring*?

b Are you *bored* / *boring* with your job or studies?
  - a What kind of weather makes you feel *depressed* / *depressing*?

b Do you think the news is always *depressed* / *depressing*?
  - a What activities do you find *relaxed* / *relaxing*?

b Do you usually feel *relaxed* / *relaxing* at the end of the weekend? Why (not)?
  - a Have you read any *interested* / *interesting* articles or books recently?

b What sports are you *interested* / *interesting* in?
  - a Are you *excited* / *exciting* about your next vacation?

b Are you doing anything *excited* / *exciting* next weekend?
  - a What were you *frightened* / *frightening* of when you were a child?

b Do you find storms *frightened* / *frightening*?
- c Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Give more information if you can.



**Bob1972** @Bob1972

New York for the weekend, amazing!  
#greatweekend #nosleep



**UrbanJ** @UrbanJ

Spent all day Sunday at work, and then in bed at 9:00. #terribleweekend



**Topsy** @TopsyReal

Husband took me to Paris for lunch on Saturday! #bestdayout



**Betty** @BettyM

Sunday in the park with the family, picnic and games. #lovesummer

### A boring weekend?

Don't tell anybody!



**A new survey of 2,000 adults has shown that 20% of the respondents tell lies about their weekends on social media.**

The survey, by a travel website, shows that people invent stories to make their lives appear more interesting than they really are. Psychologist Judi James, one of the organizers of the survey, said, "When some people read their friends' posts and see their photos on Facebook, 05 Twitter, and Instagram, they begin to feel jealous of them. They think that their friends are having a much more exciting life. So they invent details about their own weekend."

One of the main reasons people give for inventing these stories is to have something to talk about on Monday morning at work or at school. This is because they don't want other people to think that they have a boring life. The most popular lies people tell are that they went to a party or 15 went away for the weekend, and 3% of people even put on a fake tan on Sunday night to make their colleagues think they went to the beach for the weekend. One out of ten people invents a romantic getaway with their partner.

20 People aged 18 to 24 are the ones who most often tell lies on social media and men lie more often than women. Only 20% of people interviewed said that they always told the truth in posts.

Judi James said, "Social media is becoming 25 increasingly important in our lives, and it seems we're living one life online and another in reality."

So when you are feeling jealous on a Saturday night because your best friend is having a romantic dinner with her boyfriend, stop and ask 30 yourself, "Is she really there, or is she just sitting at home feeling bored like me?"

#### Glossary


**respondent** a person who answers questions

**getaway** a short vacation




### 3 GRAMMAR something, anything, nothing, etc.


a Read the tweets. Complete the hashtags with *goodweekend* or *badweekend*.



Saturday night, friends away, ordered Chinese takeout, but **nothing** on TV. 😞 # \_\_\_\_\_



Very excited! We're going **somewhere** hot and sunny. See you all on Monday! # \_\_\_\_\_



Had two theater tickets for Saturday night, but couldn't find **anybody** to go with me! **Nobody** loves me. 😞 # \_\_\_\_\_

b Look at the **highlighted** words in a. Complete the rules with *people, places, or things*.




- 1 Use *something, anything, and nothing* for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Use *somewhere, anywhere, and nowhere* for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Use *somebody, anybody, and nobody* for \_\_\_\_\_.

c  p.132 Grammar Bank 4C


### 4 PRONUNCIATION


/ɛ/, /ou/, and /ʌ/

a What sound do the **pink** letters make, a, b, or c?

		
a egg	b phone	c up

- 1  Nobody **knows** where he **goes**.
- 2  **Somebody's** coming to **lunch**.
- 3  I **never said** anything.
- 4  I've **done nothing** since **Sunday**.
- 5  Don't **tell anybody** about the **message**.
- 6  There's **nowhere** to **go** except home.

b  4.23 Listen and check. Practice saying the sentences.

c  4.24 Listen and answer the questions. Follow the example.

- 1  **What did you buy?** (Nothing. I didn't buy anything.)

### 5 SPEAKING

- a Look at the questions in b. Plan your answers. Answer them truthfully, but **invent one answer** to make your weekend sound more exciting.
- b Work with a partner. Interview each other with the questions. **A** ask **B** all the questions, then change. Try to guess which answer your partner invented.

#### Did you have a good weekend?

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Friday</b>   | • Did you go anywhere exciting on Friday night?                          |
| <b>Saturday</b> | • Did you do anything in the house (cleaning, etc.) on Saturday morning? |
|                 | • Did you go shopping? Did you buy anything?                             |
|                 | • Did you need to work or study?   |
|                 | • What did you do on Saturday night?                                     |
| <b>Sunday</b>   | • Did you go anywhere nice on Sunday?                                    |
|                 | • Did you do anything relaxing in the afternoon?                         |
|                 | • What did you have for dinner?  |

### 6 VIDEO LISTENING

a Watch the documentary *The American weekend*. Complete the sentences with a, b, or c.



- 1 Most Americans work \_\_\_\_\_ hours a week.  
a 40    b 48    c 95
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is the number one activity that Americans do each weekend.  
a Watching TV    b Listening to music    c Sleeping
- 3 About 80 percent of Americans watch \_\_\_\_\_ hours of TV each weekend.  
a three    b seven    c nine
- 4 Nearly all Americans spend about three hours each weekend \_\_\_\_\_.  
a going to restaurants    b watching Netflix    c eating meals
- 5 Americans \_\_\_\_\_ have time to do housework during the work week.  
a never    b don't usually    c always
- 6 Almost half of Americans shop for \_\_\_\_\_ hour(s) each weekend.  
a one    b two    c three
- 7 Many American families spend four hours taking their children \_\_\_\_\_.  
a shopping    b to parties    c to sports games and practices
- 8 16 percent of Americans spend a little time each weekend \_\_\_\_\_.  
a playing games    b playing with their pets    c playing with their grandparents
- 9 A 9/80 work schedule gives employees \_\_\_\_\_ extra days off each month.  
a two    b three    c four
- 10 53 percent of Americans would like to work a \_\_\_\_\_-day work week.  
a three    b four    c six

b Is your weekend similar to the Fried family's weekend? Would you like to have a three-day weekend?



## GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- How long \_\_\_ to stay in Turkey?  
a do you go b are you going c you are going
- I think the party \_\_\_ be really fun this evening.  
a is going b goes to c is going to
- He \_\_\_ to look for a job until next year.  
a isn't going b doesn't go c not going
- \_\_\_ to the movies after class this evening.  
a I go b I'm going c I going
- A What time \_\_\_ tomorrow? B At 8:00.  
a you leave b do you leaving c are you leaving
- He's the man \_\_\_ lives next door to Alice.  
a who b which c where
- Is that the store \_\_\_ sells Italian food?  
a who b that c where
- A \_\_\_ your bed? B No, I'm going to do it now.  
a Have you made b Have you make c Has you made
- A Has Anne arrived \_\_\_? B No, but she's on her way.  
a yet b almost c already
- \_\_\_ already seen this movie! Let's watch something else.  
a We're b We haven't c We've
- A \_\_\_ been to Africa? B No, never.  
a Have you ever b Did you ever c Were you ever
- A When \_\_\_ those shoes? B Last week.  
a do you buy b have you bought c did you buy
- I've never \_\_\_ this coat. It's too small.  
a wear b worn c wore
- There's \_\_\_ at the door. Can you go and open it, please?  
a something b someone c somewhere
- I don't want \_\_\_ to eat, thanks. I'm not hungry.  
a nothing b anything c something

## VOCABULARY

a Complete with a preposition.

- We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ San Diego at 7:15.
- I'm coming! Wait \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- What did you ask \_\_\_\_\_, meat or fish?
- A Are you going to buy the apartment?  
B I don't know. It depends \_\_\_\_\_ the price.
- How much did you pay \_\_\_\_\_ those shoes?

b Complete with make or do.

- \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping
- \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake
- \_\_\_\_\_ an exercise
- \_\_\_\_\_ a crossword
- \_\_\_\_\_ a noise

c Complete the missing words.

- Dinner's ready. Could you please s\_\_\_\_\_ the table?
- I'll cook if you do the d\_\_\_\_\_.
- Where are the fitting rooms? I want to tr\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_ this sweater.
- If you want to take something back to a store, you need to have the r\_\_\_\_\_.
- These shoes don't f\_\_\_\_\_ me. They're too big.
- The flight to Miami is now leaving from g\_\_\_\_\_ 12.
- If you have a lot of baggage, you can find a c\_\_\_\_\_ over there.
- If you don't have a boarding pass, you need to go to the ch\_\_\_\_\_ -i\_\_\_\_\_ desk.
- International flights depart from T\_\_\_\_\_ 2.
- There are e\_\_\_\_\_ to the second and third floors.

d Circle the correct adjective.

- This exercise is really *bored* / *boring*.
- I never feel *relaxed* / *relaxing* the day before I go on vacation.
- It was a very *excited* / *exciting* game.
- Jack is a little *depressed* / *depressing*. He lost his job.
- Are you *interested* / *interesting* in art?

## PRONUNCIATION

a Practice the words and sounds.

Vowel sounds



clock phone cat train

Consonant sounds



girl yacht key house

b P p.166-7 Sound Bank Say more words for each sound.

c What sound in a do the pink letters have in these words?

- shop
- guide
- who
- clothes
- chain

d Underline the stressed syllable.

- de|par|tures
- a|rrive
- o|ppo|site
- some|bo|dy
- ex|ci|ting



## CAN YOU understand this text?

- Read the article. How many different ways of making new words are mentioned in the text?
- Read the article again and answer the questions.
  - How often does the *OED* add words to its online dictionary?
  - How was the word *vlog* created?
  - What part of speech was *text* until the 20th century?
  - What language do *barista* and *latte* come from?
  - Why did we need to invent words like *wi-fi*?
  - Which came first: *brunch*, *newspaper*, or *café*?

## ▶ CAN YOU understand these people?

▶ 4.25 Watch or listen and answer the questions.



- Sean went to the airport to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - travel to Tenerife
  - meet his mother
  - drop off his brother
- Sam \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.
  - isn't doing anything
  - is going to dinner with friends
  - is going to school
- The only thing Caroline doesn't mind doing is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - cleaning the bathroom
  - cooking
  - cleaning the kitchen
- The clothes that Albert bought online \_\_\_\_\_.
  - were the wrong size
  - took a long time to arrive
  - were the wrong color
- Mick once missed a flight because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - he went to the wrong gate
  - he went to the wrong terminal
  - he woke up late

## CAN YOU say this in English?

Check (✓) the box if you can do these things.

### Can you...?

- talk about three plans you have for next month using *going to*, and make three predictions
- say three plans you have for tomorrow using the present continuous
- use paraphrasing to explain these words:
  - a tweet
  - a gastropub
  - a selfie stick
- say three things you have already done or haven't done yet today
- ask a partner three questions about his / her experiences using *ever*. Answer your partner's questions
- say three sentences using *something*, *anywhere*, and *nobody*

# 900 new words in 3 months

Everyone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the *OED* (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (*gastronomy* + *pub*) or **vlog** (*video* + *blog*). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word **text**. **Text** was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the *OED*), but it is now very common as a verb, **to text** somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, **tweet** was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social-networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by "adopting" words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word **brunch** (*breakfast* + *lunch*) first appeared in 1896, **newspaper** (*news* + *paper*) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word **café** (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.





## 1 READING &amp; SPEAKING

a Look at the questionnaire. In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Answer with *often*, *sometimes*, or *never*.

**1** Do people tell you that you talk too quickly?

**2** Do you get impatient when other people are talking?

**3** Are you the first person to finish your food at meal times?

**4** When you are walking along a street, do you feel frustrated when you are behind people who are walking more slowly?

**5** Do you get irritable if you sit for an hour without doing anything, e.g., waiting for the doctor?

**6** Do you walk out of stores and restaurants if there is a line?

b **G Communication** How fast is your life? p.109  
Read the results. Do you agree?

c Read the article. What is the main reason why life is faster today?

d In **two minutes** find the answers to questions 1–8 in the article.

- 1 How do we feel when things don't happen immediately?
- 2 What has changed the way we meet people?
- 3 How much faster are we walking than in the past?
- 4 How many Google searches are made every hour?
- 5 How many people decide not to go back to a web page if it takes more than ten seconds to load?
- 6 What do half of Americans do after waiting on hold for more than a minute?
- 7 What do 90 percent of Americans do when they drink hot coffee or tea?
- 8 Which activity do they find more annoying, waiting for a replacement credit card or for a shopping delivery?

e Underline five technology words in the article.

f Answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 Do you think the statistics are true in your country?
- 2 Which of the "time-wasting" activities annoys you the most? Why?
- 3 Do you think it's a good thing that life is getting faster? Why (not)?

## I WANT IT, AND I WANT IT NOW! Why are we so impatient?

Tuesday Oct 22 6:00 am

## Whatever happened to patience?

We don't like waiting for things anymore. With faster broadband, instant searches, and immediate downloads, we expect things to happen immediately, and if they don't, we get impatient.

Fast-food restaurants have changed the way we eat. The growth of cell phone apps like Tinder has changed the way we meet new people. We don't need to wait a week to see the next episode of a TV show. We can download it on Netflix. We are even walking 10% faster than 20 years ago, and talking more quickly. Everything is getting faster, but is it getting better? That depends on how fast you like to live.



More than  
**125m**  
Google searches are made every hour.



**50%** of users leave a web page that doesn't load in ten seconds. Three out of five people don't return to that site.



**1/2** of Americans hang up the phone if they have to wait more than a minute on hold



**9/10** Americans drink extremely hot coffee or tea that burns their mouth instead of waiting for it to cool down.

Five of the most hated time-wasting activities are (in order):

- 1 waiting to be connected on the phone
- 2 waiting for a replacement credit card
- 3 waiting for a shopping delivery
- 4 waiting for a delayed flight
- 5 being stuck in traffic



## 2 VOCABULARY types of numbers

- a Look at the green numbers in the top row of the infographic in 1c. How do you say them?
- b **5.1** Listen and check.
- c How do you say these numbers and dates?

184 3,025 2,500 May 25th \$6,000,000 75%  $\frac{2}{3}$  9.2

- d **5.2** Listen and check.
- e **5.3** Listen and write the numbers.

1 213

- f Answer the questions with a partner.

- When's your birthday?
- What's the number of your house or building?
- What's the population of your town or city?
- What's the average price of buying or renting a two-bedroom apartment there?
- What percentage of the day do you usually spend working or studying?

**Saying approximate numbers**  
about 500 at least 12 a day between 2,000 and 3,000

## 3 GRAMMAR & PRONUNCIATION

comparative adjectives and adverbs, as...as; /ə/

- a Look at the highlighted words in the sentences. Are they adjectives or adverbs?
- My husband's life is very **busy**, and he's sometimes **stressed**.
  - My sister walks and talks very **quickly**.
  - Some young people eat a lot of **fast** food.
  - If things don't happen as **fast** as I want them to, I get **impatient**.
  - Some people don't think living faster is a **bad** thing.
  - I think in general I live **well**.
- b **Circle** the correct form.
- Life is *faster* / *more fast* than before.
  - Traffic in cities is *more bad* / *worse* than it was.
  - Everybody is *busyer* / *busier* than they were five years ago.
  - We are *more stressed* / *stresseder* than our grandparents were.
  - We do everything *more quickly* / *quicker*.
  - People aren't *as patient as* / *as patient than* they were before.
- c **p.134 Grammar Bank 5A**
- d **5.6** Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm and try to get the /ə/ sound right.

**The /ə/ sound**  
Remember! Unstressed words like *a*, *as*, and *than* have the /ə/ sound, and -er is pronounced /ər/.

## 4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a **5.7** Look at question 1 below. Listen to five people talking about five different things. What are they talking about? Write the numbers of the speakers next to the topics.

### HOW HAS YOUR LIFE CHANGED OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS?

- 1 Do you spend more or less time...? Why?

- working or studying
- getting to work, college, or school
- sitting in traffic
- talking on the phone
- seeing friends online
- sleeping
- cooking
- shopping
- using your computer

- 2 Do you have more or less free time? Why?

- 3 What don't you have time for nowadays? What would you like to have more time for?

- b **5.8** Listen again and check. Then answer the questions with the number of the speaker. Who...?
- spends the same time on something as before, but divides his / her time differently
  - spends more time doing something online
  - spends less time on something because of not living in the city now
  - spends more time on something because it's good for him / her
  - spends more time on something because of living with his / her partner
- c Answer questions 1–3 in a in small groups. Whose life has changed the most?

*I spend more time studying than before because I'm in my last year of college and we have our final exams at the end of the semester.*



# 5B

## Twelve lost wallets



What's the most beautiful beach you've ever been to?

Manele Bay in the US state of Hawaii.

**G** superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

**V** describing a town or city

**P** sentence stress

### 1 VOCABULARY describing a town or city

a Think about how to answer these questions about where you live. Compare your answers with a partner.

- Do you live in a village, a town, or a city?
- Where is it?
- How big is it? What's the population?
- What's it like?

b **V** p.156 **Vocabulary Bank** Describing a town or city

### 2 GRAMMAR superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

a Look at the photos. Which countries are the cities in? What do you know about them? Have you been to any of them?

b The seven cities in a all did very well in a recent survey. With a partner, try to guess which cities were the winners in the different categories. Use the photos to help you.

c Look at the categories in the survey. Think about your city. Would it do well in any of them?

d Look at the **highlighted** superlative adjectives in the survey. How do you make the superlative of...?

- 1 a one-syllable adjective
- 2 a two-syllable adjective that ends in consonant + -y
- 3 a three-syllable adjective
- 4 good

e **G** p.134 **Grammar Bank 5B**



Tokyo



Dubai



Vienna

**TripAdvisor World Cities Survey** is based on responses from over 54,000 travelers' reviews for cities around the world. The survey looked at different categories, from how clean the cities were to how friendly the taxi drivers were.

#### OVERALL WINNER <sup>1</sup>

It came in first in five of the categories, with the **cleanest streets** and the **best public transportation**.

#### OTHER CATEGORY WINNERS:

- The easiest to get around 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- The best shopping 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- The friendliest taxi drivers 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- The most exciting nightlife 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- The most family-friendly 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- The best attractions 7 \_\_\_\_\_

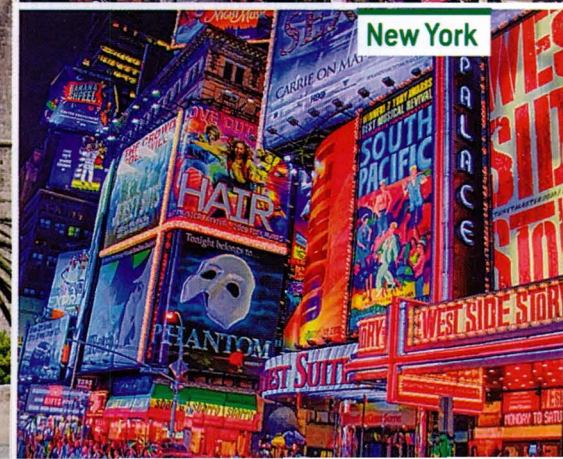
Dubrovnik



Stockholm



Rome



New York



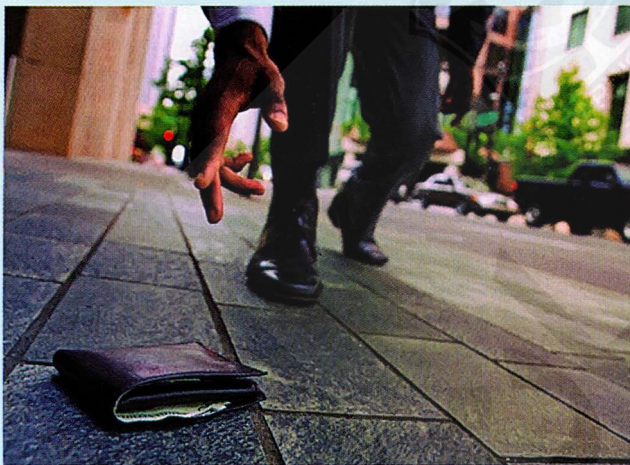
### 3 LISTENING

- a Read about a recent experiment. Then cover the text and in your own words explain how the experiment worked.

## What are the **most** (and **least**) honest cities in the world?

*Reader's Digest* organized an experiment to try to find out...

Their reporters "lost" 12 wallets in 16 cities around the world. They left the wallets in different areas of each of the chosen cities, places like shopping malls, or in parks, or on the sidewalk. In each wallet there was the equivalent of 50 dollars in local currency, a family photo, and a couple of business cards with a name and phone number. A reporter waited somewhere near each wallet to see what happened. Another reporter answered the phone when people called to report the lost wallet, and then met the people and asked them why they returned the wallet.



- b Look at the 16 cities from the experiment. Which do you think was the most honest? Which do you think was the least?

Amsterdam	Lisbon	Mumbai	Zurich
Berlin	Ljubljana	New York	
Budapest	London	Prague	
Bucharest	Madrid	Rio de Janeiro	
Helsinki	Moscow	Warsaw	

#### 🔍 Ranking things in order

Things are usually ranked from first to last. If two things have the same ranking, e.g., if they are both second, they are **tied for second**, etc. The *US won the most Olympic medals. China and Germany were tied for second* (= they won the same number of medals).

- c **5.13** Listen to a reporter talking about the results of the experiment. Rank the nine cities he mentions in the correct order in **b**.
- d Listen again for more details. Answer the questions.
- In which city did someone say...?
    - his wife once lost her wallet
    - people in his country were very honest
    - people need to help each other
    - she teaches her children to be honest
    - you can never know if the wallet belongs to a poor person
  - What percentage of the wallets were returned? Did the people who gave them back have anything in common?
- e Think about your city or the nearest big city to where you live. In this experiment, do you think it would come in the top three, in the bottom three, or somewhere in the middle? Why?

### 4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

#### sentence stress

- a **5.14** Listen and complete the questions with a superlative adjective.
- What's the *most beautiful* city you've ever been to?
  - What's the \_\_\_\_\_ vacation you've ever had?
  - What's the \_\_\_\_\_ movie you've ever seen?
  - What's the \_\_\_\_\_ sporting event you've ever watched?
  - What's the \_\_\_\_\_ thing you've ever bought?
  - Who's the \_\_\_\_\_ person you've ever met?
  - What's the \_\_\_\_\_ sport you've ever played?
  - What's the \_\_\_\_\_ subject you've ever studied?
- b Listen again and repeat the questions. Copy the rhythm.
- c Work with a partner. **A** answer question 1 with a sentence. **B** ask for more information. Change roles for question 2, etc.

*The most beautiful city I've ever been to is Rio de Janeiro.*

(When did you go there?)

### 5 WRITING

**Wp.116 Writing** Describing where you live  
Write a description of your town or city.





G quantifiers, too, (not) enough V health and the body P /N/

### 1 SPEAKING & LISTENING

a Answer the questions with a partner.

#### What do you drink?

1 What did you have to drink yesterday?

Say at what time, and how much.

2 What do you usually drink...?

- for breakfast
- mid-morning
- mid-afternoon
- with lunch and dinner
- before you go to bed
- when you go out for a drink with friends
- when you are celebrating something

3 Is there anything you never drink?

Why?

4 Do you ever drink out of a can or a bottle? What?

b **5.15** Listen to a nutritionist talking about what kind of liquids we should drink. Write the drinks from the list in the correct place on the jug. What kind of drinks should we never drink?

water diet soda sports drinks  
low-fat milk tea and coffee fruit juice

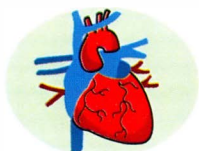


c Do you agree with what the nutritionist says? How similar is her advice to what you drink every day?

### 2 READING & VOCABULARY health and the body

a Is there anything you drink that some people say is good for you and other people say is bad?

b Read the article *Are they really good and bad?* on p.43. Match the highlighted medical words to the pictures.



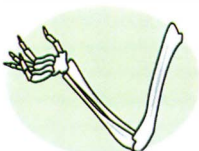
1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_

c **5.16** Listen and check. Practice saying the words. What do you think *heart attack* and *blood pressure* mean?

d Read about each drink again. In pairs, decide which drinks you think have...?

- a more advantages than disadvantages
- b more disadvantages than advantages

e Do you agree with the information in the article? Have you read or heard anything recently that contradicts anything in the article?



# ARE THEY REALLY GOOD AND BAD?

How do we know what to believe when doctors give us advice about what to drink and what not to drink? Every week, it seems, a scientific study contradicts last week's research. **Jeremy Laurance** reviews the latest medical research on drinks.

## COFFEE

**GOOD:** Coffee contains caffeine, which is a stimulant drug, and millions of people drink coffee every day. It improves short-term memory, makes your muscles stronger, keeps you awake, and tastes delicious.

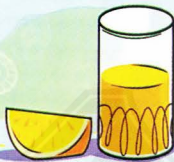
**BAD:** It's sometimes connected with heart disease, arthritis, and high blood pressure.



## JUICE

**GOOD:** For people who don't like fruit and prefer to have it as juice.

**BAD:** For teeth, especially orange juice, which contains a lot of acid. Juice also has a lot of natural sugar, so drinking a lot can add to weight problems.



## MILK

**GOOD:** For very young children, who need the calcium for their bones.

**BAD:** For adults and older children. They don't need the extra calcium, and high fat foods like full-fat milk, butter, and cheese can cause heart disease.



## SPORTS DRINKS

**GOOD:** Sports drinks contain carbohydrates, which give athletes extra energy. They also contain minerals.

**BAD:** They can contain a lot of calories — over 50 grams of sugar per serving. Too much sugar is bad for your teeth and can cause health problems.



## TEA

**GOOD:** Black tea cuts the risk of heart disease. It also reduces stress, makes you more alert, and may help the immune system and prevent diabetes.

**BAD:** If you add milk, the good effects of tea disappear. Sugar makes it worse.



## WATER

**GOOD:** We can't live without it, but how much is enough? Typical advice is that you need 2.5 litres a day, but that includes liquid you get from other drinks and from food.

**BAD:** Too much water can cause problems, e.g., low salt levels. A few people have actually died from drinking too much water.



## 3 GRAMMAR quantifiers, too, (not) enough

a Look at the words in the list. Are they countable or uncountable?

juice bottle can milk carton water soda cup glass

b In pairs, circle the correct word or phrase for each sentence. Say why the other one is wrong.

- How *much* / *many* cups of coffee do you drink a day?
- I don't drink *much* / *many* water.
- I drink a lot of / *many* milk.
- Drinking a *few* / *a little* grape juice can be good for you.
- I only have a *few* / *a little* cans of soda a week.
- My parents don't drink juice a *lot* / *a lot* of.


c Look at the paragraphs about **WATER** in the article again. Find a word or phrase that means...

- the right amount \_\_\_\_\_
- more than you need \_\_\_\_\_

d **G** p.134 Grammar Bank 5C

## 4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING /ʌ/

a **5.19** Look at the spelling rules for the /ʌ/ sound. Then listen and repeat the words.

	Typical spelling	! But also
 up	u (between consonants), much, drug, muscles	o none ou enough oo (very rare) blood

b **5.20** Listen and write the last word in each sentence.

c Listen again and repeat the sentences from b.

d Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Say why.

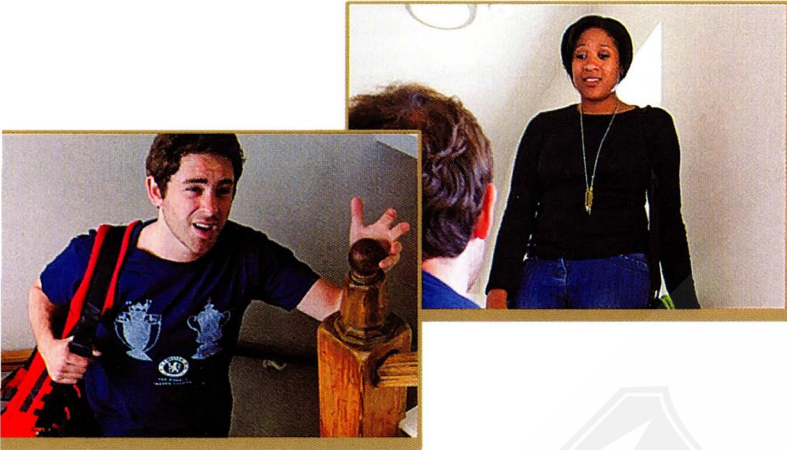
*Do you think you drink enough water?*

*(Yes, I think so. I always carry a bottle of water...)*

## Do you think you...?

drink enough water • exercise or play sports enough • have enough free time • spend too much time online • spend too much time in the sun • spend too much money on things you don't need • read enough • spend too many hours working or studying • have too many clothes • do too much housework • get too much homework



1 **▶ ROB HAS A PROBLEM**a **▶ 5.21** Watch or listen to Rob and Holly and answer the questions.

- 1 What reason does Rob give for why he isn't in shape?
- 2 Why does he find it difficult to eat less?
- 3 How does he keep fit in London?
- 4 Why doesn't he do the same in New York?
- 5 How does Jenny keep fit?
- 6 What does Holly think about this?
- 7 What does Holly suggest that Rob could do?
- 8 What does Rob need to do first?

**🔍 American and British English**

sneakers = American English; trainers = British English  
store = American English; shop = British English

b **▶ 5.22** Look at the box on making suggestions. Listen and repeat the phrases.**🔍 Making suggestions with Why don't you...?**

- A** Why don't you get a bike?  
**B** That's a good idea, but I'm only here for a month.  
**A** Why don't you come and play basketball?  
**B** That's a great idea!

## c Practice making suggestions with a partner.

- A** You have problems remembering English vocabulary. Tell **B**.  
**B** Make two suggestions.  
**A** Respond. If you don't think it's a good idea, say why.

## d Change roles.

- B** You are a foreigner who has just moved to **A**'s country. You have problems meeting new people.

2 **VOCABULARY** shopping

## a Take the quiz with a partner.

**SHOPPING QUIZ**

- 1 What letters do you often see in clothes that tell you the size?
- 2 What do the letters in the clothes mean?
- 3 What's the name of the room where you can try on clothes?
- 4 What's the name of the piece of paper a salesperson gives you when you buy something?
- 5 How do you say these prices?  
£25.99 75p \$45 15c €12.50

b **▶ 5.23** Listen and check.3 **▶ TAKING SOMETHING BACK TO A STORE**a **▶ 5.24** Cover the conversation on p.45 and watch or listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What's the problem with Rob's sneakers?
- 2 What does he do in the end?

b Watch or listen again. Complete the **You hear** phrases.



You hear	You say
Can I help you, sir?	Yes. Do you have these in an eight?
Just a <sup>1</sup> _____, I'll go and check.	
Here you are, these are an eight. Do you want to <sup>2</sup> _____ them on?	No, thanks. I'm sure they'll be fine. How much are they?
They're \$83.94.	Oh, it says \$72.99.
Yes, but there's an added sales tax of <sup>3</sup> _____%.	Oh, OK. Do you take Mastercard?
Sure.	
Can I help you?	Yes, I bought these about half an hour ago.
Yes, I remember. Is there a <sup>4</sup> _____?	Yes, I'm afraid they're too small.
What <sup>5</sup> _____ are they?	They're an eight. But I take a UK eight.
Oh, right. Yes, a UK eight is a US nine.	Do you have a pair?
I'll go and check. Just a minute.	
I'm <sup>6</sup> _____, but we don't have these in a nine. But we do have these and they're the <sup>7</sup> _____ price. Or you can have a refund.	Uh...I'll take this pair then, please.
No problem. Do you have the <sup>8</sup> _____?	Yes, here you are.
Brilliant.	

c **5.25** Watch or listen and repeat the **You say** phrases. Copy the **rhythm**.

d Practice the conversation with a partner.

e **In pairs, role-play the conversation.**

**A** You're a customer. You bought some jeans yesterday. They're too big.

**B** You're a salesperson. You don't have the same jeans in **A**'s size. Offer **A** a different pair or a refund. You begin with *Can I help you, sir / ma'am?*

f Change roles.

**B** You're a customer. You bought some boots yesterday. They're too small.

**A** You're a salesperson. You don't have the same boots in **B**'s size. Offer **B** a different pair or a refund. You begin with *Can I help you, sir / ma'am?*

## 4 **ROB DECIDES TO EXERCISE**



a **5.26** Watch or listen and circle the correct answer.

- 1 Rob went to *Boston / Brooklyn*.
- 2 He *shows / doesn't show* Jenny his new sneakers.
- 3 Jenny goes running every *morning / evening* in Central Park.
- 4 She wants to go running with him at *6:45 / 7:45*.
- 5 Rob thinks it's too *early / late*.
- 6 They agree to meet at *6:45 / 7:15*.
- 7 Holly thinks Rob *has / doesn't have* a lot of energy.

b Look at the **Social English** phrases. Can you remember any of the missing words?

### Social English

- 1 **Rob** Have you \_\_\_\_\_ a good day?
- 2 **Jenny** Oh, you \_\_\_\_\_ . Meetings!
- 3 **Jenny** Why \_\_\_\_\_ you come with me?
- 4 **Rob** Can we \_\_\_\_\_ it a bit later?
- 5 **Jenny** \_\_\_\_\_ make it seven fifteen.

c **5.27** Watch or listen and complete the phrases. How do you say them in your language? Then watch or listen and repeat the phrases.

d Complete conversations A–E with **Social English** phrases 1–5. Then practice them with a partner.

A I'm going to the movies tonight. <input type="checkbox"/>	Thanks. I'd love to.
B Let's meet for something to eat at 5:30. <input type="checkbox"/>	I don't finish work till six.
C Hi. <input type="checkbox"/>	Not really. I had a lot of problems at work.
D Is seven o'clock too early for you? <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, a bit. <input type="checkbox"/>
E How was your first day back at work? <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very exciting. <input type="checkbox"/>

### CAN YOU...?

- make suggestions to do something
- take something you have bought back to the store
- arrange a time to meet somebody



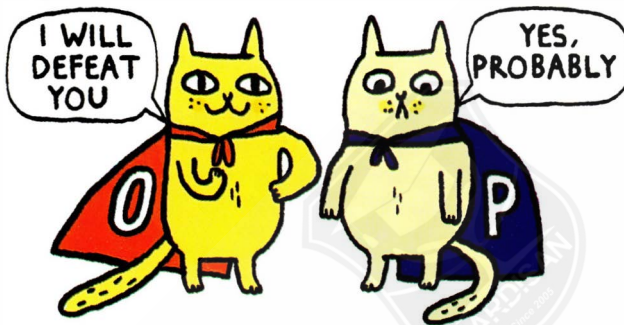
**G** will / won't (predictions) **V** opposite verbs **P** 'll, won't

## 1 VOCABULARY opposite verbs

- a **6.1** Listen to five sentences and questions. Write down the main verb in each sentence. What are the opposite verbs?
- b **p.157 Vocabulary Bank** Opposite verbs

## 2 GRAMMAR will / won't (predictions)

- a Read the conversations. Label the responses **O** for optimist or **P** for pessimist.



	Your friend says	You say
1	This check-in line is really slow!	a <input type="checkbox"/> Don't worry. It'll start moving. b <input type="checkbox"/> I know. We'll miss the flight.
2	Let's drive to the restaurant.	a <input type="checkbox"/> We'll never find anywhere to park. b <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, it'll be quicker.
3	I lent my brother some money.	a <input type="checkbox"/> I'm sure he'll pay you back. b <input type="checkbox"/> You won't see it again.
4	I'm taking my driver's test tomorrow.	a <input type="checkbox"/> It'll go well. You'll see. b <input type="checkbox"/> You won't pass.
5	I'm selling my old laptop on eBay.	a <input type="checkbox"/> You'll sell it easily. b <input type="checkbox"/> Nobody will buy it.
6	Hooray! Our team made the final!	a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. But we'll lose. b <input type="checkbox"/> Yes! I'm sure we'll win!
7	I'm taking Japanese classes next week.	a <input type="checkbox"/> That'll be interesting! b <input type="checkbox"/> You'll never learn it.
8	We're going to see the movie in Spanish.	a <input type="checkbox"/> You won't understand a word. b <input type="checkbox"/> You'll love it. And it'll be good practice.

- b **6.3** Listen and check.
- c Which response would you probably say in each situation? Are you an optimist or a pessimist?
- d Look at the **You say** responses again. Are they about the present or the future?
- e **p.136 Grammar Bank 6A**

## 3 PRONUNCIATION 'll, won't

- a **6.5** Listen and repeat the words and phrases. Copy the rhythm.

I'll	I'll be late	I'll be late for work.
You'll	You'll never	You'll never learn.
He'll	He'll pay	He'll pay you back.
It'll	It'll go	It'll go well.
We'll	We'll miss	We'll miss the flight.

- b **6.6** Listen and write six sentences. What sound do the **pink** letters have in **won't** and **want**?
- c Practice in pairs. **A** read the first line of each conversation in **2a**. **B** say the optimist's responses. Then change roles. **A** says the pessimist's responses.
- d **Communication** You're a pessimist! **A p.104 B p.109** Make predictions.

## 4 LISTENING

- a **6.7** Listen to the introduction to a radio show. Why is positive thinking good for you?
- b Try to guess the missing words in these callers' tips.
- Caller 1** Live in the pr\_\_\_\_\_, not in the p\_\_\_\_\_.
- Caller 2** Think p\_\_\_\_\_ thoughts, not n\_\_\_\_\_ ones.
- Caller 3** Don't spend a lot of time following the n\_\_\_\_\_ online or on TV.
- Caller 4** Every week, make a list of all the g\_\_\_\_\_ th\_\_\_\_\_ that happened to you.
- Caller 5** Try to use positive l\_\_\_\_\_ when you speak to other people.
- c **6.8** Listen to the rest of the radio show and check.
- d Listen again. Write down any extra information you hear for each tip. Which tips do you think are the most useful? Do you have any tips of your own?



## 5 READING

- a Look at the cartoon in the article of a girl who has an exam the next day. Do you think she is an optimist or a pessimist?
- b Read the article and check. What is “defensive pessimism”?

# Why negative thinking can be positive

Everybody thinks that it's better to be an optimist than a pessimist (even pessimists think it, of course). People always say “Cheer up. Don't worry, be happy. Smile.” But in fact there's a kind of pessimism – called “defensive pessimism” – that can lead to very positive results, according to Julie K. Norem, a professor of psychology at Wellesley College, Massachusetts. “Defensive pessimism is a strategy used in specific situations to manage anxiety, fear, and worry,” says Norem. Studies show that 30 to 35 percent of Americans use it to help them in their lives, and they're often very successful people.

Defensive pessimists think about future situations and prepare for them by imagining all the things that can go wrong. For example, if a defensive pessimist has an important exam, they think this:



Then they look at each possible problem and plan how to avoid it. So for the exam situation, they go to bed early and have a good night's sleep; they find out in advance exactly where the exam is; they eat a good breakfast, and take lots of pens and pencils, and a bottle of water; and they leave home early. That puts them in control, and it means that the exam will be better than for an optimist, who just thinks, “Oh, everything will be fine!” Because sometimes everything goes wrong, and it's good to be prepared.

- c Complete these sentences from the article with the same word.
- I'll go to the \_\_\_\_\_ place.
  - Sometimes everything goes \_\_\_\_\_.
- d What do these sentences mean?
- There's something **wrong** with the printer.
  - I'm sorry, you have the **wrong** number.
  - Our trip was fine, nothing **went wrong**.
- e Read the article again. Then look at the things a defensive pessimist thinks about catching a flight. What can he do to avoid these problems?



- f Do you think defensive pessimism is a good idea? Can you think of any situations where you behave in this way?

## 6 SPEAKING

With a partner, ask and answer the questions. Use a phrase from the box and say why. Which of you is more optimistic?

**Are you a positive or negative thinker?**

Do you think...?

- you'll have a nice weekend
- you'll pass your next English exam
- you'll get a good (or better) job in the future
- you'll make some new friends on your next vacation
- you'll live to be 100
- you'll get to the end of this book
- you'll find the love of your life

### Responding to predictions

*I hope so. / I hope not.*

*I doubt it.*

*I think so. / I don't think so.*

*Probably (not).*

*Maybe. / Perhaps.*

*Definitely (not).*

Do you think you'll have a nice weekend?

(I hope so. I think the weather will be good and...)



**G** will / won't (other uses) **V** verb + back **P** word stress: two-syllable verbs

## 1 READING & LISTENING

- a Look at the two photos of the couple. How old do you think they are in each photo? What do you think happened between the two photos?
- b Read the article. Complete it with the time expressions.

a few years later   17 years ago   for ten years   a year after



Steve Smith from Devon in the UK met Carmen Ruiz-Perez from Spain \_\_\_\_\_, when they were both in their twenties. Carmen was studying English at a language school in Torbay, where Steve lived.

They fell in love and decided to get married. But <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the engagement, Carmen moved to France to work, and the long-distance relationship first cooled and then ended.

Steve tried to get in touch with Carmen again <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but she had changed her address in Paris. So he sent a letter to her mother's address in Spain. In the letter, he asked her if she was married and if she ever thought of him or of coming back to England. He gave her his phone number and asked her to get in touch. But Carmen's mother didn't send the letter to her daughter and it fell down behind the fireplace, where it stayed <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

- c Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What were Carmen and Steve doing in Torbay?
- 2 Why didn't they get married?
- 3 Why didn't Steve's letter get to Carmen?

- d **6.9** Now listen to part of a news program about Steve and Carmen and answer the questions.

What happened...?

- 1 ten years after Steve sent the letter
- 2 when Carmen got the letter
- 3 when Carmen called Steve
- 4 when the couple met again
- 5 last week



- e Why do you think Carmen's mother didn't send the letter? Do you think "I'll never forget you" is a promise people usually keep or break?

## 2 GRAMMAR will / won't (other uses)

- a Read the sentences and write them in speech bubbles A–F on the right.

I'll clean up my room now.  
I won't have any more.  
I'll drive.  
This won't hurt.  
I'll have what she's having.  
I'll come back tomorrow and finish it.

- b Which people are...?

- B  offering to do something  
 deciding to do something  
 promising to do something

- c **6** p.136 Grammar Bank 6B

- d Think of two offers to make to a friend, two promises to make to your teacher, and two decisions about what to do this evening.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION word stress: two-syllable verbs

- a Look at the two-syllable verbs below. Which syllable are they stressed on? Put them in the correct column.

de|cide   offer   pro|mise   a|gree   a|rrive  
bor|row   com|plain   de|pend   for|get  
ha|ppen   in|vite   pra|ctice   pre|fer  
re|ceive   re|pair

1st syllable	2nd syllable

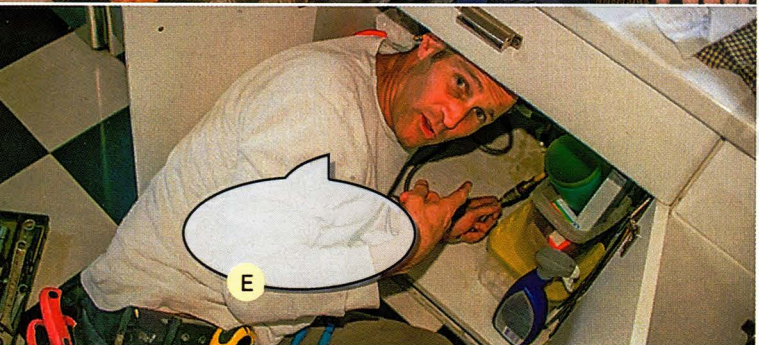
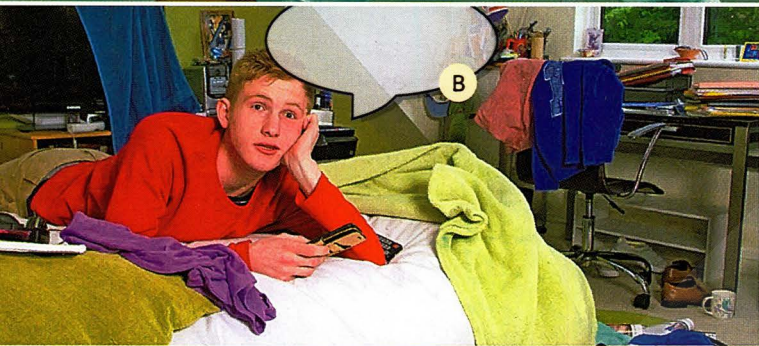
- b **6.11** Listen to the sentences and check.

- c **6.12** Now listen and repeat the verbs in the chart.

- d Complete the sentences in your own words. Then read them to a partner. Are your sentences the same or different?

- 1 I never complain...   4 I need to borrow...
- 2 I won't forget...   5 I prefer...to...
- 3 I'll invite...





## 4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

verb + *back*

- a Look at the sentences. What's the difference between *come* and *come back*?

Carmen **came** to England.

Carmen **came back** to England.

- b Complete 1–6 with a phrase from the list.

call you back   go back   give it back  
pay you back   send them back   take it back

- 1 **A** Are you feeling better?  
**B** Yes, I think I'll \_\_\_\_\_ to work tomorrow.
- 2 **A** The shirt you bought me is too small.  
**B** Don't worry. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ to the store and exchange it. I still have the receipt.
- 3 **A** Hi, Jack. It's me, Karen.  
**B** I can't talk now, I'm driving – I'll \_\_\_\_\_ in 15 minutes.
- 4 **A** That's my pen you're using!  
**B** It is? Sorry. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ in a minute.
- 5 **A** Can you lend me \$20?  
I'll \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
**B** OK – here you are.
- 6 **A** Where did you buy those shoes?  
**B** I got them online, but they're too big. I think I'll \_\_\_\_\_.

- c 6.13 Listen and check. In pairs, practice the conversations.

- d Ask and answer in groups. Give examples or reasons.

- 1 When someone leaves you a message on your phone, do you usually **call** them **back** immediately?
- 2 If you buy something online that isn't exactly what you wanted, do you always **send it back**?
- 3 Have you ever lent somebody money and they didn't **pay you back**?
- 4 When you **come back** after a vacation, do you usually feel better or worse than before?
- 5 When you borrow something from a friend, do you usually remember to **give it back**?
- 6 If you buy something to wear from a store and then decide you don't like it, do you usually **take it back**?

### Giving examples and reasons

**Examples** *For example,... For instance,...*

**Reasons** *I usually...because...*

*It depends. When..., I usually...*



## 1 LISTENING

a In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- Do you often remember your dreams?
- Have you ever had the same dream more than once?
- Have you ever dreamed about something that then happened?
- Do you think dreams can tell us anything about the future?

b **6.14** Listen to a psychoanalyst talking to a patient about his dreams. Number the pictures 1–5 in the correct order.

c Listen again and fill in the blanks with a verb in the correct form.

**Dr. Melloni** So, tell me, what did you dream about?

**Patient** I was at a party. The room was full of people.

**Dr.** What were they <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

**P** They were laughing and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Dr.** And then what happened?

**P** Then, suddenly I was in a garden. There <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of flowers.

**Dr.** Flowers, yes...what kind of flowers?

**P** I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ see – it was a little dark.

And I could hear music – somebody was <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the violin.

**Dr.** The violin? Go on.

**P** And then I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an owl, a really big owl in a tree...

**Dr.** How did you <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_? Were you frightened of it?

**P** No, not frightened really, no, but I

<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I felt incredibly cold.

Especially my feet – they were freezing. And then I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Dr.** Your feet? Mmm, very interesting, very interesting. Were you <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any shoes?

**P** No, no, I wasn't.

**Dr.** Tell me. Have you ever <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ this dream before?

**P** No, never. So what does it <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Doctor?



d What do you think the patient's dream means? Match four of the things in his dream to interpretations 1–4. Compare with a partner.

## You dream...

that you are at a party.

about flowers.

that somebody is playing the violin.

about an owl.

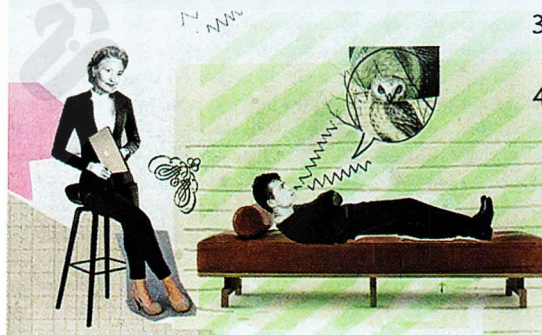
## This means...

1 you're feeling positive about the future.

2 you are going to be very busy.

3 you want some romance in your life.

4 you need to ask an older person for help.



e **6.15** Listen to Dr. Melloni interpreting the patient's dream. Check your answers to d.

f **6.16** Dr. Melloni is now going to explain what picture 5 means. What do you think the meaning could be? Listen and find out.