

9.2 A good excuse

GOALS ■ Use past simple negatives and questions ■ Use common verb phrases (1)

Listening & Grammar past simple negatives and questions

1 Work with a partner. Read some true reasons for not going to work. Are they good or bad reasons?

We asked six companies to tell us people's reasons for not coming to work. Here are some examples.

You weren't at work yesterday. Why?



- 1 I was in the kitchen and the fridge fell on me.
- 2 My dog was ill.
- 3 I ate something bad.
- 4 I didn't want to come to work.
- 5 I went shopping because I didn't have a birthday present for my wife.
- 6 I watched a horror film and I couldn't sleep.

2a 9.3 Listen to a conversation. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the employee's excuse?
- 2 Does the employer think this reason is good or bad?

b 9.3 Listen again. Complete the conversation.

- A So where ¹_____ you yesterday, Nathan?
- B I'm very sorry. I ²_____ a bad night. I didn't sleep.
- A Why did you ³_____ a bad night?
- B Well, I ⁴_____ a horror film.
- A A horror film? OK... Did you ⁵_____ the office in the morning?
- B No, I didn't. I'm sorry. I didn't ⁶_____ up until twelve o'clock. I ⁷_____ in the afternoon.

3 Look at the conversation in exercise 2b again and complete the Grammar focus box.

GRAMMAR FOCUS past simple negatives and questions

(-)	I/You/We/They	1 _____	phone	the office.
	He/She/It	(did not)		sleep.
(?)	Why	2 _____	I/you/we/they	have
	-	3 _____	he/she/it	fall?

Short answers

(+)	Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	did.
(-)	No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	4 _____ (did not).

Note: The negative form of *could* is *couldn't*.

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4a Read the conversations and underline the correct words.

- 1 A Did you ¹go / *went* to work yesterday?
B No, I ²don't / *didn't*. I ³go / *went* shopping.
A Was your boss angry?
B Yes. He didn't ⁴like / *liked* it.
- 2 A Did you ⁵stay / *stayed* at home yesterday?
B Yes, I ⁶do / *did*. I didn't ⁷feel / *felt* well. I ⁸eat / *ate* something bad.
A What did you ⁹eat / *ate*?
B I don't know.

b 9.4 Listen and check your answers.

PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

5a 9.5 Listen and notice the stress in past simple negative sentences and questions.

1 *I didn't sell the car.* 2 *Did you see the film?*

b 9.5 Listen again and repeat.

6a 9.6 Listen and mark the two stressed words in each sentence.

- 1 They lost their dog.
- 2 Did you phone the office?
- 3 He didn't like it.
- 4 Did you go to the doctor?

b Compare your answers with a partner. Practise saying the sentences and questions.

7a Look at the activities in the list. Which of these activities did you do last week? Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗).

1 see your friends	5 listen to the radio
2 watch a film	6 buy something expensive
3 write an email	7 leave school/work early
4 go to a party	8 eat at a fast food restaurant

b Work with a partner. Ask and answer about the activities in exercise 7a. Make notes.

A *Did you see your friends last week?*

B *No, I didn't.*

c What did your partner do differently to you? Tell the class. *Agatha didn't see her friends last week.*

Vocabulary & Speaking verb phrases (1)

8a 9.7 Listen to Jenny talking about her day yesterday.

Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 She slept badly.
- 2 She fell in the shower.
- 3 She forgot the time of her meeting.
- 4 She felt sick.
- 5 She had a headache.
- 6 She went to the doctor.
- 7 She met an old friend.
- 8 She missed her train.

b 9.7 Listen again and correct the wrong sentences in exercise 8a.

9a Put the verbs in the past simple. Use exercise 8a to help you.

1 fall	_____	5 have	_____
2 feel	_____	6 meet	_____
3 forget	_____	7 miss	_____
4 go	_____	8 sleep	_____

b 9.8 Listen, check and repeat.



c Work with a partner. Look at situations 1–4 and think of excuses for each one. Use the phrases in exercise 8a.

- 1 You are two hours late for work.
- 2 You don't have your homework.
- 3 You missed your friend's party.
- 4 You didn't buy any food for dinner.

10 Work with a partner. Take turns to be an employer and an employee late for work. Use the conversation in exercise 2b and the ideas in exercise 8a to help you.

LISTENING SKILLS words that sound the same

Some English words have the same pronunciation, but different meanings, e.g.

knew – new /nju:/	two – too /tu:/	see – sea /si:/
ate – eight /eɪt/	buy – bye /baɪ/	our – hour /aʊə/
your – you're /jɔ:/	write – right /raɪt/	there – their /ðeə/
I – eye /aɪ/	meat – meet /mi:t/	wear – where /weə/

Listening for the context (what comes before and after these words) helps you decide which word it is.

1a 9.9 Listen and read the sentences 1–4. Underline the correct word.

- 1 He ¹eight / ate six apples and ²eight / ate bananas.
- 2 I ³new / knew her when we worked at the hospital. She's got a ⁴new / knew job now.
- 3 ⁵You're / Your late for ⁶you're / your train.
- 4 Do you know the woman in flat number ⁷two / too? I know her ⁸two / too.

b Compare your answers with a partner.

2a 9.10 Listen to six sentences and underline the correct word.

1 your / you're	4 sea / see
2 buy / bye	5 hour / our
3 right / write	6 there / their

b Compare your answers with a partner.

3a 9.11 Listen and write the missing words.

- A Hi, Andy. ¹_____ at the supermarket, ²_____?
- B Yes, ³_____ am. Why?
- A Could you ⁴_____ me some apples, please?
- B Sure. Anything else?
- A I need some ⁵_____ , ⁶_____. I want to cook tonight.
- B No problem.
- A Thanks, Andy. ⁷_____ you later.
- B ⁸_____.

b Compare your answers with a partner.

9.3 News stories

GOALS ■ Use *ago* to say when something happened ■ Talk about the last time

Reading & Grammar *ago*

- 1 Work with a partner. Look at the restaurant bill. Why is it unusual?
- 2 Read the news story. Answer the questions.

Unusual tips

Customers in American restaurants always leave a tip for the waiter or waitress. Normally the tip is between 10 and 20% of the cost of the meal. But six months ago in Michigan a customer left a \$3,000 tip on an \$88 bill and it wasn't a mistake. This started a fashion for big tips all over America. Last week, a worker in a fast food restaurant in California got a

\$100 tip for a \$4 drink, and yesterday a lucky waiter in Los Angeles got a \$6,000 tip for his service. No one knows the names of the givers, but people think that it is a group of internet millionaires from California. They have a lot of money and they want to help poor people.

■ **millionaire** a person who has more than a million dollars, euros, etc.



- 1 What is a normal tip in America?
- 2 What happened ...
 - a six months ago in Michigan?
 - b last week in California?
 - c yesterday in Los Angeles?
- 3 Who did it?
- 4 Why did they do it?

3 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Who do you give tips to: waiters, taxi drivers, hotel staff, etc.?
- 2 How much do you give: 5%, 10%, 15%, etc.?

4a Read the Grammar focus box about *ago*. Complete the gap.

GRAMMAR FOCUS *ago*

We use *ago* to say when something happened in the past.

PAST	NOW
2011 left school	2013 got married

I left school five years ago. I got married _____ years ago.

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b Rewrite sentences 1–5 using *ago*.

- 1 He got married in 2010. *He got married six years ago.*
- 2 I saw her on Sunday.
- 3 She went to Switzerland in June.
- 4 He left his job last week.
- 5 We sold our house in 2012.

PRONUNCIATION word stress in two-syllable words

5a 9.12 Listen and write the words in the correct place in the table.

about ago answer colour correct decide fashion
forget hotel lucky meeting story

••	••
answer	about

b 9.13 Listen, check and repeat.

6 Work with a partner. Practise saying sentences 1–4.

- 1 I had a meeting two hours ago.
- 2 Is this the correct answer?
- 3 I can't decide what colour to wear.
- 4 I know a good story about a lucky waiter in a hotel.

7a When was the last time you did these things? Make notes.

- play sport
- buy something online
- see a film at the cinema
- phone a friend
- go to a concert
- forget something important

b Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the items in exercise 7a.

A *When did you last play sport?*

B *I played sport a week ago.*

A *Who did you play with?*

Listening & Speaking asking questions about news stories

8a Work with a partner. Look at the illustrations from a news story. What do you think happened?



b 9.14 Listen to the story and check your answers.

9a Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 When / happen / it / did ?
When did it happen?
- 2 Where / it / happen / did ?
- 3 the man / Who / see / did ?
- 4 did / the boy / What / say ?
- 5 do / What / did / the man ?
- 6 give / did / to the boy / Why / the man / his jacket ?
- 7 the story / How / end / did ?

b 9.14 Listen again and answer the questions.

c Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 9a. Do you think Díaz did the right thing? Why/Why not?

READING SKILLS guessing meaning from context

When you don't know a word, look at the words next to it, but also at the whole sentence or paragraph. This helps you guess the meaning.

There were lots of people at the station because it was rush hour.

- *hour* refers to time
- There are lots of people so the station is busy.
→ *rush hour* = the busy time

1 Work with a partner. Read the first sentence from the story and answer the questions.

- 1 What tip did the waiter receive?
- 2 What is a normal tip for a \$50 dollar bill in the USA?
- 3 What do you think the **highlighted** word means?
 - a small
 - b very big
 - c good

In December 2013, a waiter at the French Quarter Restaurant in West Hollywood got a **huge** tip – \$7,000 – on a \$50 dollar bill.

2 Read the first two sentences of the story. Look at the words *But*, *thought* and *mistake*. What does the **highlighted** phrase mean?

In December 2013, a waiter at the French Quarter Restaurant in West Hollywood got a **huge** tip – \$7,000 – on a \$50 dollar bill. **But** the waiter, Ron Kinney, aged **sixty-seven**, **thought** it was a **mistake** and **threw away** the bill.

3a Read the whole text. **Underline** new words that you are not sure about.

In December 2013, a waiter at the French Quarter Restaurant in West Hollywood got a **huge** tip – \$7,000 – on a \$50 dollar bill. **But** the waiter, Ron Kinney, aged **sixty-seven**, **thought** it was a **mistake** and **threw away** the bill. He **realized** his **mistake** later when his friends told him about the fashion for leaving big tips. Mr Kinney hopes for a **miracle** – he wants to find the **credit card receipt**. He's **sixty-seven** now and he needs some money for his **retirement**.

b Work with a partner. Say what you think the new words mean.

VOX POPS VIDEO 9

9.4 Speaking and writing

GOALS ■ Talk about the weather ■ Write a review of an event

Listening & Speaking the weather

1a Work with a partner. Match illustrations 1–8 to words a–h.

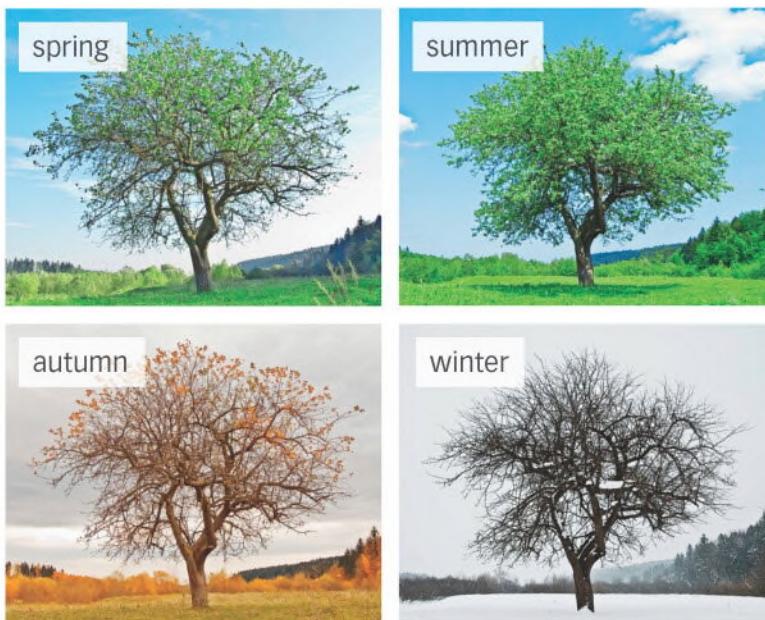
a warm	c cloudy	e cold	g stormy
b hot	d sunny	f rainy	h snowy

What's the weather like with you?

1 It's _____. 2 It's _____.
 3 It's _____. 4 It's _____. 5 It's _____.
 6 It's _____. 7 It's _____. 8 It's _____.

b 9.15 Listen, check and repeat.

2a 9.16 Listen and repeat the seasons.



b Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

1 When are the seasons in different countries?

In Australia, winter is from ... to

2 What is the weather like in each season?

In spring, it's warm and it's often sunny.

3a 9.17 Listen to three conversations. Write the weather that each speaker mentions.

b 9.17 Listen again and complete the conversations.

1 A What's the ¹_____ like with you?

B It's OK. It's a little ²_____, but it's warm.

A It's rainy ³_____.

2 A Did you have a good ⁴_____?

B Yes, it was great, thanks.

A What ⁵_____ the weather like?

B It was the ⁶_____ season for the first week, but after that it was ⁷_____ and very ⁸_____.

3 A What's the weather like in ⁹_____ in New York?

B It's very ¹⁰_____ and it's often ¹¹_____, too.

c Work with a partner. Have similar conversations to the ones in exercise 3b.

4 9.18 Listen to the *Understanding ...* box and listen to the examples.

UNDERSTANDING ... is and was

In spoken English, it is not always easy to hear *is* and *was* because they are not stressed in positive sentences and questions. Listen for time expressions, e.g. *today*, *yesterday*, etc. and for the general context.

A *What's the weather like in Rome today?*

B *It's cold. I've got my winter clothes on.*

A *What was the weather like in Rome last week?*

B *It was snowy. I had my winter clothes on.*

5a 9.19 Listen and circle the words you hear.

1 *It's / It was sunny in London.*

2 *Is it / Was it rainy in Berlin?*

3 *It's / It was stormy in Tokyo.*

4 *Is it / Was it cold in New York today?*

5 *It's / It was sunny and warm here in Buenos Aires.*

b 9.20 Listen and write five sentences and questions with *is* and *was*.

6 Work with a partner. Take turns to ask about the weather. Use the Language for speaking box to help you.

A *What's the weather like with you?*
B *It's ...*

LANGUAGE FOR SPEAKING the weather

Asking about the weather

What's the weather like with you?

What was the weather like?

What's the weather like in (city/country) in September/spring/ the hot season?

Answering about the weather

It's OK. It's rainy/cloudy/cold. It's really/very hot.

It was hot and sunny.

It's often sunny, but it's quite cold, too.

7 Work with a partner. Talk about the weather. Student A, turn to page 110. Student B, turn to page 115.

Reading & Writing a review of an event

8a Read the description of an event. Tick (✓) the details the writer mentions.

1 the time	4 the cost
2 the place	5 things to see and do
3 the weather	6 his feelings about the event

myblog

POSTS ABOUT FOLLOW ARCHIVE

Larmer Tree Festival

SEARCH

Last Saturday, we went to the Larmer Tree Festival. It's a **small** festival (around 2,000 people) every year in July in a **beautiful** park in Dorset, England. People often go for the weekend and stay in tents, but we went just for the day. The weather was **warm and sunny** and everyone was really **friendly**.

The Larmer Tree is a music festival, but there is comedy, dance and theatre, too. We saw two bands. One was Tinariwen from West Africa. They were **amazing**. We saw a comedian, but he wasn't very **funny**. There was **interesting** food from all over the world: Jamaica, Thailand, South Africa. The atmosphere was **great**.

We saw a lot of different things at the festival. Some were good and some were bad. In fact, one or two were terrible. But it was never boring and we loved it.

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b **Circle** the correct options.

- 1 The Larmer Tree is a *summer / spring* festival.
- 2 The writer went for *the day / the weekend*.
- 3 The Larmer Tree has *local / international* food and music.
- 4 The writer *liked / didn't like* everything he saw.

9a Read the Language for writing box.

LANGUAGE FOR WRITING adjectives

When you write a review, use adjectives to describe the event, the place, the cost, the weather and how you felt about it.

*The atmosphere was **great**.*

*There was **interesting** food from all over the world.*

b Look at the **highlighted** adjectives in the text in exercise 8a. Which adjective describes ...

1 the park?	5 the people?
2 the food?	6 the comedian?
3 the bands?	7 the weather?
4 the festival?	8 the atmosphere?

c Which paragraph describes his feelings about the event? Which adjectives does he use?

10a Think of an event you went to in the past, e.g. a concert, a street party, etc. Think about the weather, the food, the people, etc.

b Work with a partner. Talk about the event. Answer questions 1–6.

- 1 What was it?
- 2 When was it?
- 3 Where was it?
- 4 What was the weather like?
- 5 What did you see/do?
- 6 Did you like it? Why was it good/bad?

c Write a review of the event. Use adjectives from exercise 9b.

Last year/In 2007, I went to ...

d Work with a partner. Swap your reviews. Do you want to go to this event?



9.5 Video

Whatever the weather

1a Match the photos to three of the places 1-4. Explain your choices to your partner.

- 1 Seattle, the USA
- 2 Stroud, the UK
- 3 Paris, France
- 4 Auckland, New Zealand

b Work with a partner. Look at the photos. Which of these things can you see in them?

countryside fountain ocean river sailing boat sky
snow tourists traffic

2  Watch the video. Match the weather in each sentence to the correct place: *Seattle, Stroud, Paris or Auckland*.

- 1 It's hot and very sunny.
- 2 It often rains in winter, but it's not very cold.
- 3 It's cold and wet in autumn.
- 4 It's spring and it's warm and sunny.

3a  Watch the video again. **Circle** the correct options.

- 1 Paris is full of *artists / tourists*.
- 2 It's often *cold / cloudy* and rainy in Paris in spring.
- 3 In Auckland, the school holidays start in *September / December*.
- 4 In Auckland, sailing is a good way to see *the city / the fountains*.
- 5 It's often *rainy / stormy* in Seattle in autumn.
- 6 There aren't many tourists in Seattle in winter because there *is a lot of snow / isn't a lot to do*.
- 7 In the UK in winter, the temperature is around *four or five / fourteen or fifteen* degrees.
- 8 A few years ago Britain had a lot of snow and *London / the countryside* was beautiful.

4a **TASK** Work as Student A and Student B. A holiday website wants to put your country (or capital city) on their website. Student A, think about May. Student B, think about January. Make notes about ...

- the weather
- the number of visitors
- the things people do.

b Work with a partner. Tell each other about your country or capital city in May/January. Which month is best for visitors?



Review

1a Work with a partner. Put the verbs in the box into the correct place in the table.

come fell get go had knew leave lost meet
said saw write

Present	Past
come	fell

b Work with a partner. Say the other form of each verb – past or present.

come – came

c Complete the sentences with a present or past tense verb from exercises 1a and b.

- 1 Princess Anne came to our school in 2012 and opened the new gym.
- 2 I have a big breakfast every morning before I go to work.
- 3 We saw a great film on TV last night.
- 4 I get up at 6 a.m. every day and go for a run.
- 5 We had the party at about 11 p.m. last night.
- 6 I met Sarah at a conference in 2010. We are married now.

2a Circle the correct form to complete the conversations.

- 1 A Where ¹are / were you yesterday? I didn't ²see / saw you at work.
B No, I ³am / was ill.
A Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. ⁴Do / Did you see the doctor?
B No, I ⁵don't / didn't. But I ⁶feel / felt OK now.
- 2 A I'm sorry I'm late. The bus ⁷doesn't / didn't come.
B But you never ⁸go / went by bus. Why did you ⁹get / got the bus today?
A Because I ¹⁰lose / lost my car keys.
B Oh! That's bad luck.
- 3 A ¹¹Are / Were you on holiday last week?
B Yes, we ¹²are / were in Spain.
A Did you ¹³have / had a good time?
B Yes, it ¹⁴is / was amazing. I ¹⁵have / had some photos here. Do you want to see?

b 9.21 Listen and check your answers.

c Work with a partner. Practise the conversations in exercise 2a.

3a 9.22 Listen to Alice talking about what she did yesterday. Underline the correct options.

- 1 go to work / not go to work
- 2 get up early / late
- 3 have a big / small breakfast
- 4 cycled / walked into the city centre
- 5 buy / not buy shoes
- 6 meet friend for tea / coffee
- 7 visit museum / cinema
- 8 cook dinner with daughter / sister

b Work with a partner. Take turns to say the things Alice did yesterday.



4a Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 last / What / do / you / did / night ?
- 2 you / When / leave / did / school ?
- 3 go / to the cinema / last / When / you / did ?
- 4 at the weekend / sport / you / Did / play ?
- 5 did / English / Where and when / first / speak / you ?

b Match the answers to the questions in exercise 4a.

- a It was at school ten years ago.
- b Nothing. I stayed at home.
- c I went last week.
- d Yes, my friends and I had a football match.
- e I left in 2008.

c Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 4a. Give answers that are true for you.

5a Complete this description of the weather in Auckland, New Zealand.

Auckland has subtropical weather: it's never very

hot and it's never very  ¹ . It's never  ² , for example. In summer, it's usually  ³ and the temperature is 20–24°C. In  ⁴ , it isn't hot, but it is  ⁵ – around 18°C. In winter the temperature is 12–16°C, but it is cloudy and often  ⁶ .

In  ⁷ , it is around 18°C again, but it is still rainy.

b 9.23 Listen and check your answers.

10.1 We're going to raise £5,000

GOALS ■ Use *going to* for future plans ■ Talk about a future projectReading & Grammar *going to* positive and negative

1 *Gofundme* is a website where people ask for money to pay for their projects. Read the two texts. Which project, A or B ...

- 1 raises money to help animals?
- 2 is about a music group tour?
- 3 needs money for hotels and food?
- 4 has a blog?

2a Look at the highlighted sentences in the two texts. Are they about ...

- a the present? b the past? c the future?

b Complete the Grammar focus box. Use the highlighted sentences in the texts to help you.

GRAMMAR FOCUS *going to* positive and negative

We use *going to* + verb (infinitive without *to*) to talk about future plans.

(+)	I	1 _____ (am)	going to	help	with this project.
	He/She/It	2 _____ (is)			
	You/We/They	3 _____ (are)			
(-)	I	'm not (am not)	going to	ask	for money.
	He/She/It	4 _____ (is not)			
	You/We/They	5 _____ (are not)			

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3a Complete the text with the correct form of *going to* and the word in (brackets). Use contractions where possible.

I'm a university student. I study international relations. I ¹ _____ (be) a volunteer in Guatemala next summer. My friend and I ² _____ (join) a group there. The group ³ _____ (work) with the local people in the mountains. We ⁴ _____ (be) there for three weeks, but we ⁵ _____ (not take) mobile phones, or computers with us! We need \$2,000 for this project, and we ⁶ _____ (use) the money to pay for flights and transport in the country.

b 10.1 Listen and check your answers.

A

Send Roxanne to Europe to sing!

Roxanne loves singing, and next year she has a chance to go to Europe and sing. She's going to travel around Europe with a music group. They're going to visit five cities in five different countries. The group has money for the flights, but they can't pay for the hotels or food during the tour. We need \$3,500 for this project. Help us with Roxanne's dream!

Money raised: \$1,875 of \$3,500

B

Walking with dogs in the Arctic

Hello! My name is Shaun and next month I'm going to travel to the Arctic. That's right! But I'm not going to do this as a holiday! I'm going to walk 150 kilometres with a group of three scientists and twenty Arctic dogs to help an international organization for dogs from all over the world. We're going to visit the Brooks Range Mountains in Alaska and study the environment there. We're also going to write a blog about it.

Money raised: £340 of £5,000




PRONUNCIATION *going to*

4a 10.2 Listen to sentences 1–3. Is the underlined word pronounced /tu:/ or /tə/?

- 1 She's going to travel to Europe.
- 2 They're going to visit five cities.
- 3 We're going to write a blog.

b 10.2 Listen again and repeat.

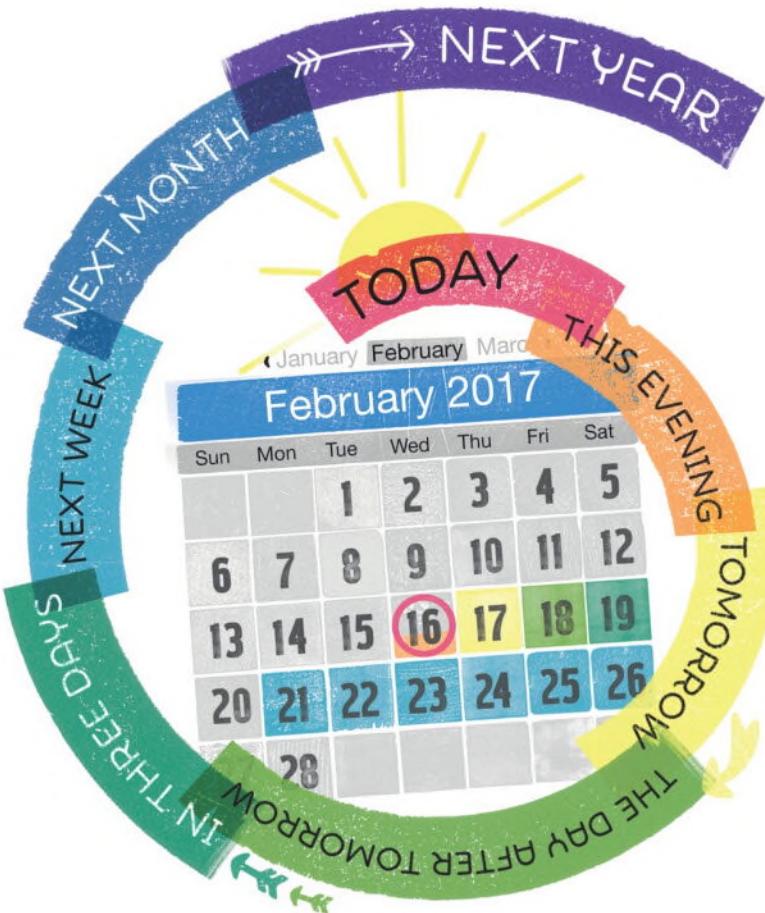
5a Write three things you are going to do and two things you aren't going to do next weekend. Don't write them in order.
visit my parents, ...

b Work with a partner. Guess what your partner is or isn't going to do next weekend.

A *You aren't going to visit your parents.*
B *False. I'm going to visit them on Sunday morning.*

Vocabulary & Speaking future time expressions

6 10.3 Look at the illustration. Listen and repeat the time expressions.



7a What are you going to do at the future times in exercise 6?

This evening, I'm going to play football.

b Compare your sentences with a partner. Are any of them the same?

8 Work with a partner. Talk about your plans for an educational trip. Student A, turn to page 110. Student B, turn to page 115.

READING SKILLS identifying the subject

In English, all verbs need a subject. The subject describes who or what does the action of the verb, e.g. *Roxanne likes singing*. It can be one word, or more than one word.

- In sentences: **subject + verb/auxiliary verb**
Martha and her husband are going to learn English.
- In questions: (Wh- word) + **auxiliary verb + subject + verb?**
Where did Carl's parents work?

Auxiliary verbs: *have, has, do, does, did, can, am, is, are.*

1 Underline the subjects in sentences 1–4. Ask *Who + verb ...?* questions to help you identify the subject.

- 1 Next weekend, my wife's parents are going to buy a new car. (*Who is going to buy a new car?*)
- 2 All my friends have got laptops.
- 3 Did Roxanne raise the money for her project?
- 4 Next month, the English department of the university is going to travel to Italy.

2 Read sentences 1–4. Is the underlined section in each sentence a subject?

- 1 Where are the musicians from?
- 2 The day after tomorrow my parents and my brother are going to visit me.
- 3 We are going to join a group of scientists.
- 4 Rebecca and her friends want to visit different countries in the future.

3 Read the text about FiveStar Café. Answer the questions.

Save FiveStar Café

My name is James and I need your help. FiveStar Café first opened its doors in 1934 and it was a very popular café in the centre of our town. It is now closed, but a group of neighbours and I would like to open it again because we love this place. But, we are going to need money. \$40,000 is our goal. With this money, we are going to build a new front for the café. We are also going to pay for renovations and equipment. In eight months, FiveStar Café is going to open to the public and everyone can enjoy great coffee again.



- 1 Who needs your help?
- 2 What did FiveStar Café do in 1934?
- 3 Who wants to open the café again?
- 4 What is their goal?
- 5 Who is going to enjoy great coffee again?

10.2 A new life

GOALS Ask and answer questions using *going to* Talk about a life change

Vocabulary & Speaking verb phrases (2)

1a Work with a partner. Match the phrases in the box to photos a-f.

buy a house change jobs finish school have a baby
learn a new language move abroad



b 10.4 Listen, check and repeat.

c Work with a partner. Talk about what the people in the photos are going to do.

They're going to move abroad.

2a Complete phrases 1-6 with verbs from exercise 1a.

- 1 learn English/Chinese
- 2 university
- 3 a flat
- 4 to another country
- 5 a child
- 6 schools

b Compare your answers with a partner.

3a Read sentences 1 and 2 and match them to reasons a and b.

- 1 My father is **probably** going to change jobs.
- 2 My brother is **probably not** going to change jobs.

a He hates being an engineer.
b He loves his job at the restaurant.

b Write the words *probably* and *probably not* in the correct place on the line.



c Work with a partner. Are you going to do any of the things in exercises 1 and 2?

I'm going to learn English.

I'm probably not going to buy a house.

Listening & Grammar *going to* questions and short answers

4a Work with a partner. Husband and wife Tom and Victoria are going to move to the Maldives. What do you think they are going to do there?

b 10.5 Listen to a conversation between Tom, Victoria and their friend Polly, and check your answers.

5a 10.5 Read questions 1-6. Listen again and tick (✓) the questions Polly asks.

- 1 Where are you going to go?
- 2 What are you going to do?
- 3 Is Tom going to change jobs?
- 4 Are you going to go with her?
- 5 Are you going to live in a hotel?
- 6 When are you going to come back?

b Match Polly's questions in exercise 5a to answers a-c.

a No, we aren't.
b I'm going to teach.
c Yes, I am.

c Compare your answers with a partner.



6 Complete the Grammar focus box. Use exercise 5 to help you.

GRAMMAR FOCUS going to questions and short answers

Yes/No questions and short answers

(?)	Am	I	going to	visit Thailand?	
1	_____	he/she/it			
2	_____	we/you/they			
(+)	Yes, I 3 _____. he/she/it is. we/you/they 4 _____.		(-) No, I'm not he/she/it isn't we/you/they 5 _____.		

Wh- questions (?)

Where	6 _____	I	going to	live?
When	is	he/she/it		call?
Who	7 _____	we/you/they		see?

→ Grammar Reference page 134

7a Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 Where / you / go / going to / are ?
- 2 do / What / you / going to / are ?
- 3 leave / going to / you / When / are ?
- 4 going to / you / Are / live there / for a long time ?
- 5 go with / Who / you / are / going to ?
- 6 you / buy / Are / a / going to / house there ?

b 10.6 Listen, check and repeat.

8a Imagine you are going to move abroad this year and change jobs. Think of your answers to the questions in exercise 7a.

b Work in small groups. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 7a. Which country and job do you like best?



Vocabulary prepositions of time

9a Read the Vocabulary focus box.

VOCABULARY FOCUS prepositions of time

When we talk about time in English, we can use different prepositions. We use ...

in + months, e.g. *in June*
in + seasons, e.g. *in winter*
in + years, e.g. *in 2004*

Also: *in the afternoon, in the evening*

on + days, e.g. *on Thursday*
on + dates, e.g. *on 18th April*

at + times, e.g. *at 7 o'clock*

Also: *at the weekend, at night*

b Complete the sentences with *in*, *on* or *at*.

- 1 Were you born ____ 1995?
- 2 What is he going to do ____ the weekend?
- 3 We played tennis ____ Monday.
- 4 The meeting is ____ 10.30 ____ 20th July.

10a Read the email and **circle** the correct prepositions.

✉ Sent: Tuesday 11.27
Dear Victoria,
Thank you for your email. I'm sorry I wasn't in the office **1 on / in / at** Monday when you called. Here is the information for your journey to the Maldives **2 on / in / at** May. Your flight is from London Gatwick **3 in / on / at** Monday 12th May **4 on / in / at** 11.30 **5 at / in / on** the morning. Oliver is going to email you the information about your hotel next week, probably **6 at / in / on** Wednesday. Please send me an email if you have any problems or questions. Have a great time.

b Compare your answers with a partner.

11 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about dates and times. Student A, turn to page 111. Student B, turn to page 115.

10.3 Café cities

GOALS ■ Use *would like* + noun/verb ■ Talk about a café

Reading & Vocabulary café food

1a Read the web page about The World's Best Café Cities. Match paragraphs 1–5 to photos a–e.



b Compare your answers with a partner. Which café city would you like to go to? Why?

2a Look at the café menu. Tick (✓) the words for food and drink mentioned in the article.

DRINKS



SNACKS



b 10.7 Listen and repeat the words.

3a Put the words in exercise 2a in the correct category.

- 1 Food/drinks that are usually hot: *coffee*, ...
- 2 Food/drinks that are usually cold:

b 10.8 Listen and check your answers.

c Work with a partner. What food and drink do you like? Ask and answer questions.

- Do you like cake?*
- Yes, I do.*

Home Travel Food

The World's Best Café Cities

The café is a popular place to have food and drink and to meet friends. These cities are famous for their café culture. There are lots of cafés and some very special cakes to try.

1 **Vienna, Austria** In Vienna, people sit and talk or read the newspaper for hours in the city's beautiful cafés. The coffee is world famous and not very expensive. If you like chocolate, try the special *Sachertorte* – it's a kind of chocolate cake.

2 **Melbourne, Australia** Coffee in Melbourne isn't very cheap, but it's very good. Every year, there is an international Coffee Expo there. Many people like having the *Anzac biscuits* with their cup of tea or coffee.

3 **Taipei, Taiwan** The Taiwanese like their cafés a lot, and there are new cafés everywhere. You can try many different kinds of coffees and teas here. Enjoy your drink with the traditional *môa-chi*, a kind of rice cake with a sweet filling.

4 **Havana, Cuba** Coffee is very cheap in Cuba, and it's very good. Try the popular *tres leches* cake, made with three kinds of milk. It's very popular with coffee as a snack.

5 **Seattle, USA** Seattle is the home of the Starbucks coffee houses, but there are many other cafés here, too. Try a doughnut or colourful cupcake with your coffee.

■ **filling** something you put inside a sandwich or a cake, e.g. jam, cheese



4a 10.9 Listen to three conversations. Complete the sentences with words from exercise 2a.

- 1 A What's a 'croque monsieur'?
B It's a kind of _____.
- 2 A What's this?
B It's a *buñuelo*. It's a kind of _____ here in Mexico.
- 3 A What's a 'macchiato'?
B It's a kind of _____, with _____.

b Compare your answers with a partner. Do you like any special cakes, salads or drinks from other countries?

Listening & Grammar *would like*

5a 10.10 Listen to two people in a café and answer the questions.

- 1 What do they eat and drink?
- 2 What city are they in? How do you know?

b 10.10 Listen again. Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'd like to _____ some dessert.
- 2 A Would you like a _____, too?
B No, thanks.
- 3 I'd like the _____ and a cup of tea.
- 4 A Would you like to order?
B Yes, _____.

6 Complete the Grammar focus box. Use the sentences in exercise 5b to help you.

GRAMMAR FOCUS *would like*

When we ask for things, we use *would like* + ...

- 1 noun, e.g. *I'd like a sandwich*.
- 2 *to* + verb, e.g. *Would you like to order?*

(+)	I/You/We/They He/She/It	1 _____ (would like)	to order.
(?)	2 _____	I/you/we/they he/she/it	like a drink?

Answers

Yes, ³ _____. / No, ⁴ _____.

→ Grammar Reference page 135

7a Write sentences and questions with *would like*. Use contractions where possible.

- 1 I / order now. *I'd like to order now.*
- 2 you / try the cake?
- 3 you / see the menu?
- 4 we / an orange juice.
- 5 you / milk with your coffee?
- 6 she / a salad, please.

b Compare your answers with a partner.

PRONUNCIATION silent letters

8a 10.11 Each word in the box has one or two silent letters (they are not pronounced). Listen and **circle** the silent letter(s).

listen answer sandwich juice doughnut would
biscuit write

b 10.11 Listen again and repeat.

c Practise sentences 1–3 with a partner.

- 1 Would you like a doughnut or a biscuit?
- 2 Listen and write your answer to the question.
- 3 Today's special is a sandwich and juice.

9 Work with a partner. Look at the menu in exercise 2. Ask and answer questions about the food you'd like/don't want.

A *Would you like a ...?*
B *Yes, please.*

LISTENING SKILLS identifying words in connected speech

People often join words together when they speak. Sometimes three or four words sound like one word. The most important words in the sentence are stressed more.

1a 10.12 Listen to items 1–3. Notice how words are connected.

- 1 *I'd like a cake.*
- 2 *Would you like a drink?*
- 3 *When does it open?*



b 10.12 Listen again and repeat.

2a 10.13 Listen and write the number of words you hear. A contraction (e.g. *He's*) is one word.

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

b 10.13 Listen again and complete the important words in items 1–4.

- 1 _____ would you _____?
- 2 Would you like to _____?
- 3 _____ would you like to _____?
- 4 We'd like a _____ for _____.

c Compare your answers with a partner.

3a 10.14 Look at the important words in this conversation. Listen and complete the gaps.

A Where ¹ _____ ² _____ ³ _____
⁴ _____ go?
B ⁵ _____ ⁶ _____ know. You?
A Well, ⁷ _____ ⁸ _____ ⁹ _____
drink. ¹⁰ _____ ¹¹ _____ café
¹² _____ ¹³ _____ ¹⁴ _____ school.
B OK, ¹⁵ _____ ¹⁶ _____ good idea.

b Practise the conversation with a partner. Stress the more important words.

VOX POPS VIDEO 10

10.4 Speaking and writing

GOALS ■ Order food and drink ■ Write invitations and thank you notes

Listening & Speaking ordering food and drink



1 Look at photos a-c. Do you eat at these places? Why/Why not?

I always / often / usually / sometimes / never eat in the street.

2a 10.15 Listen to three conversations and match them to photos a-c.

b 10.15 Listen again. Tick (✓) the sentences the customer says.

- 1 Can I take your order?
- 2 Small or large?
- 3 Large, please.
- 4 Anything else?
- 5 No thanks, that's all.
- 6 Here you are.
- 7 Can we have the bill, please?

c 10.16 Listen and repeat the phrases in exercise 2b.

3a Which phrase in each pair 1-4 is more formal (F) and which is more informal (I)?

- 1 a Anything else? *I*
b Would you like anything else? *F*
- 2 a Can we have the bill, please?
b The bill, please.
- 3 a Salad?
b Would you like a salad?
- 4 a Can I have a large hotdog, please?
b A large hotdog, please.

b Compare your answers with a partner.

4a Read the Language for speaking box.

LANGUAGE FOR SPEAKING ordering food

Waiter	Customer
What would you like?	A sandwich, please.
What can I get you?	Can I have a sandwich, please?
Small or large?	I'd like ...
Anything else?	Just the juice.
Here you are.	Can we have the bill, please?

b Work in groups of three. Have similar conversations to the ones in exercise 2. Two of you are customers, the third person serves the food. Choose where you are – at a restaurant, a fast food restaurant or in the street.

c Present your conversation to the class.

5 10.17 Read the Understanding ... box and listen to the examples.

UNDERSTANDING ... different voices

People can sound very different when they speak. This is because of:

- age (young/old)
- gender (male/female)
- speed (fast/slow)
- mood (happy/sad)
- accent (foreign, British, American, Australian, etc.)

A Can I take your order?

B A large burger, some chips and a cup of coffee, please.

6a 10.18 Listen to three speakers A–C say sentences 1–4. Which speaker says something different? Mark with an X.

	A	B	C
1 What would you like to order?			
2 Can I have a large coffee, please?			
3 Would you like a sandwich?			
4 The café's going to close at four forty-five.			

b 10.18 Listen again. Write the sentence that is different.
c Compare your answers with a partner.

Reading & Writing invitations and thank-you notes

7 Read the invitations. Which invitation is ...

- 1 from a married couple?
- 2 for today?
- 3 for an informal meal?

Hi, Emer! We're going to be at the café in the park this afternoon. Can you come?

10:17

b

It is our 20th wedding anniversary!

Please join us for a BBQ and pool party at the Orange Inn, Miami, on Sunday 12th July at 1.30 p.m.

c

Sent: Monday 20.13

Hi there, Betty. How are things? Would you like to come to my house for dinner on Friday night? I'd love to see you again. Love, Katie.

8 Read thank you notes 1–3 and match them to invitations a–c.

- 1 Thanks! Yes, I can come. See you Friday!
- 2 Thank you very much for the invitation. I'm so sorry, but we can't come. We're going to see our son in Mexico on the 10th. Have a good time.
- 3 Thanks – sounds great, but I can't come today because I have work. Sorry!

9a Read the Language for writing box.

LANGUAGE FOR WRITING invitations and thank-you notes

Invitations	Thank you notes
<i>Please join us for ...</i>	<i>Thank you very much for the invitation.</i>
<i>Would you like to come (to ...)?</i>	<i>Thanks! Sounds great.</i>
<i>Can you come (to ...)?</i>	<i>I'd love to come.</i>
	<i>Yes, I can come.</i>
	<i>I'm so sorry, but I can't come (because ...)</i>

b Complete phrases 1–4.

- 1 Thank you _____ much for the invitation.
- 2 Can you _____ to my birthday party this Friday?
- 3 Thanks, but I can't come _____ I have English class.
- 4 It's the end of the year. Please _____ us for a party at the office.

c Compare your answers with a partner.

10a Choose one of the situations a–d and write an invitation. Use the Language for writing box to help you.

- a an informal class party
- b a formal dinner party
- c a meeting at a café
- d a concert

b Work with a partner. Swap your invitations. Decide if you can go or not. Then write a thank you note and say yes or no to the invitation.



10.5 Video

A New York café

1 Match sentences 1–4 to the photos. There is one extra sentence.

- 1 This customer always buys coffee to take away.
- 2 The special snack is a kind of pastry.
- 3 There aren't any snacks on the shelves.
- 4 The owner and employee are in the shop.

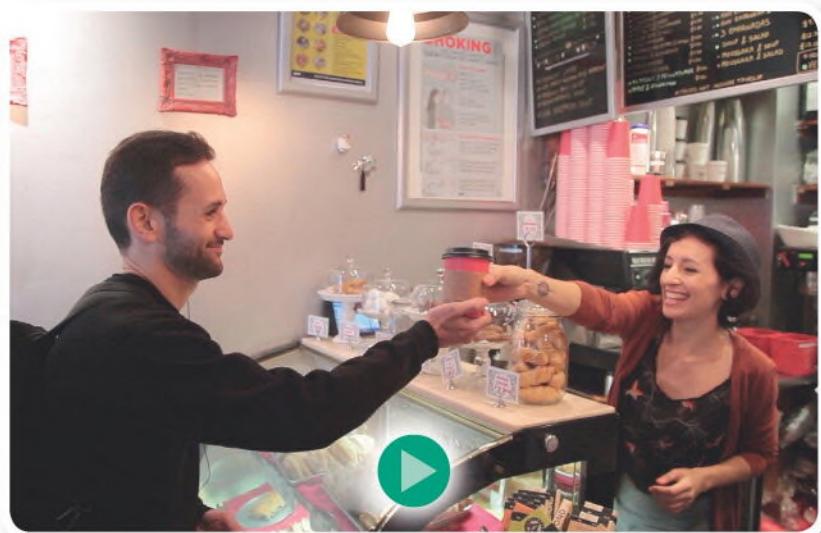
2  Watch the video about the Frog's Crown Café in New York. Which of these things do you see?

1 a coffee machine	6 cakes
2 milk	7 an orange juice
3 a croissant	8 a paper bag
4 coffee with ice	9 a hot pastry
5 water	10 a small salad



3  Watch the video again and choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 The owner of the Frog's Crown Café is from *Venezuela / Columbia / Brazil*.
- 2 Krikor opened his café *six years / three years / three weeks* ago.
- 3 Rocio is Kirkor's *boss / employee / owner*.
- 4 At 7 a.m., the café *opens / they have a break / the customers arrive*.
- 5 At around ten o'clock, Kirkor and Rocio *have a coffee / have breakfast / make pastries*.
- 6 The café is famous for a typical kind of pastry with *meat, cheese and vegetables / fish and vegetables / vegetables and cheese*.
- 7 The café is very busy *before 7 a.m. / at around 10 a.m. / after lunch*.
- 8 The Frog's Crown is popular with *tourists / locals / tourists and locals*.



4a **TASK** Work with a partner. Think of a café that you know. Answer the questions below.

- What's the name of the café?
- Where is it?
- What time does it open?
- What do people buy there?
- Is there a special food or drink there? What is it?



b Work with another partner. Tell each other about your café. Would you like to visit your partner's café? Why/Why not?

Review

1 Put the words in the box in the correct order on the line.

tomorrow next year in six weeks this evening
the day after tomorrow next month

NOW

THE FUTURE

2a Put the word in (brackets) in the correct place in the sentence.

- 1 Next year I'm going study English. (to)
- 2 We're going to have an exam the day tomorrow. (after)
- 3 I'm going to some friends this evening. (see)
- 4 I'm going to come to English class tomorrow. (not)
- 5 I'm going to see my family weekend. (next)
- 6 My English class going to watch a film in English this year. (is)

b Compare your answers with a partner.

c Work with a partner. Make the sentences in exercise 2a true for you.

Next month I'm going to study English./Next year I'm going to study Spanish.

3a Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

buy change finish move visit work

A Guess what! Michael and Sara are going to ¹ _____ to Chicago!

B Really? When?

A In May. Sara is going to ² _____ university and then they're going to leave.

B Is Michael going to ³ _____ jobs?

A No, he isn't. He's going to ⁴ _____ from home. They're going to ⁵ _____ a house, too.

B That's great news. Are you going to ⁶ _____ them?

b 10.19 Listen and check your answers.

c Work with a partner. Have a similar conversation about one of the situations.

- 1 A friend is going to have a baby.
- 2 A friend is going to move abroad.
- 3 A friend is going to change jobs.

4a Circle the correct preposition.

- 1 The flight to Vienna is *in / on / at* 12.15.
- 2 The cooking class is *in / on / at* Tuesday and Saturday.
- 3 The new café opens *in / on / at* July.
- 4 His birthday is *in / on / at* 20th September.
- 5 They're going to visit their son *in / on / at* the afternoon.

b 10.20 Listen to five conversations and check your answers.

5 Complete the menu with food and drink words.



6a Match questions 1-5 to answers a-e.

- 1 Small or large?
- 2 Would you like a coffee?
- 3 Would you like anything else?
- 4 What would you like to drink?
- 5 Can we have the bill, please?

- a Yes, please. With milk, please.
- b No, thank you.
- c A tea, please.
- d Large, please.
- e Here you are.

b Work with a partner. Take turns to order food and drink using the menu in exercise 5.

Communication

1.2 Student A Exercise 10

Work with Student B. Take turns to ask and answer questions about where you are from. Use cities and countries 1–4.

- A *Where are you from?*
- B *I'm from Indonesia.*
- A *Where in Indonesia?*
- B *I'm from Jakarta.*

- 1 Jakarta, Indonesia
- 2 Kyoto, Japan
- 3 São Paolo, Brazil
- 4 Moscow, Russia

1.3 Student A Exercise 4

- a Say the letters to your partner.

- 1 UN
- 2 DVD
- 3 FBI
- 4 DIY

- b Listen to Student B. Write the letters you hear.

- c Work with Student B. What do the letters mean?

2.2 Student A Exercise 9

1 Work with Student B. Look at photos 1–3 and ask questions to guess the jobs and the countries.



- A *Is Lina a nurse?*
- B *No, she isn't.*

- 1 Lina Job _____ Country _____
- 2 Steve and Natasha Job _____ Country _____
- 3 Jason Job _____ Country _____

2 Look at photos 4–6 and the information. Answer Student B's questions.



- 4 Zheng teacher, China
- 5 Marina engineer, Spain
- 6 Adam and Phyllis nurses, UK

2.3 Student A
Exercise 2



a Look at photos a–d. Ask Student B where these places are and write them in spaces 1–4 on the map.

A Where's the Paul Klee Centre?
B It's in ...

b Answer Student B's questions about the places on your map.

2.4 Student A
Exercise 6b

- You are at a hotel. Ask Student B about:
 - the time now
 - breakfast
 - the next bus to the airport
- Listen to Student B and use this information to answer their questions.
 - bus tour: 2.30
 - yoga class: 6.15–7.45
 - the time now



3.1 All Students Exercise 5

1 Look at the illustration for one minute. Close your book and write all the objects and people you remember. Write the numbers, too.

three bags, ...



2 Compare your answers with a partner.
3 Look at the illustration again and check. Who has got the most correct answers?

4.2 Student A Exercise 8

Read the information about Sun-Hee.

I live in Sydney in Australia. I work in a hospital there. I really like my journey to work. About 60% of people in Sydney drive to work. I don't drive.

4.3 Student A Exercise 6

a Read the profile of Rachna Bhatnagar.



Name: Rachna Bhatnagar

Job: Sales Director

Home: Trivandrum, India

Family: Married with five children

Daily activities:

- get up 5.30 a.m.
- have a shower 6.15 a.m.
- go to work 7.15 a.m.
- start work 7.30 a.m.
- finish work 5 p.m.
- get home 5.15 p.m.
- cook dinner 6 p.m.
- read a book 9 p.m.
- go to bed 10 p.m.

• at weekends:

- have dinner with friends
- go to the beach with family

b Tell your partner about Rachna Bhatnagar.

Rachna Bhatnagar is a Sales Director ...

c Listen to Student B talking about Márton Szentkirályi. Write what he does at these times.

6.45 a.m. 6.30 p.m. 8 p.m. 11 p.m.

4.4 Student A Exercise 5

1 You have £20 to spend in a supermarket. Ask Student B the price of:

- 1 pens
- 2 a book
- 3 apples
- 4 an umbrella
- 5 vitamins

How much is this ...? How much are these ...?

2 Listen and answer Student B's questions.

- 1 a pizza \$4.50
- 2 DVDs \$5.35 for 20 DVDs
- 3 apples \$2.20 per kilo
- 4 a pen \$2.49
- 5 a notepad \$3.89

It's ... They're ...

5.2 Student A Exercise 8

1 Look at Building A. Ask Student B questions to complete the information about the building.

Name: ¹ _____

Where: ² _____

What: ³ _____

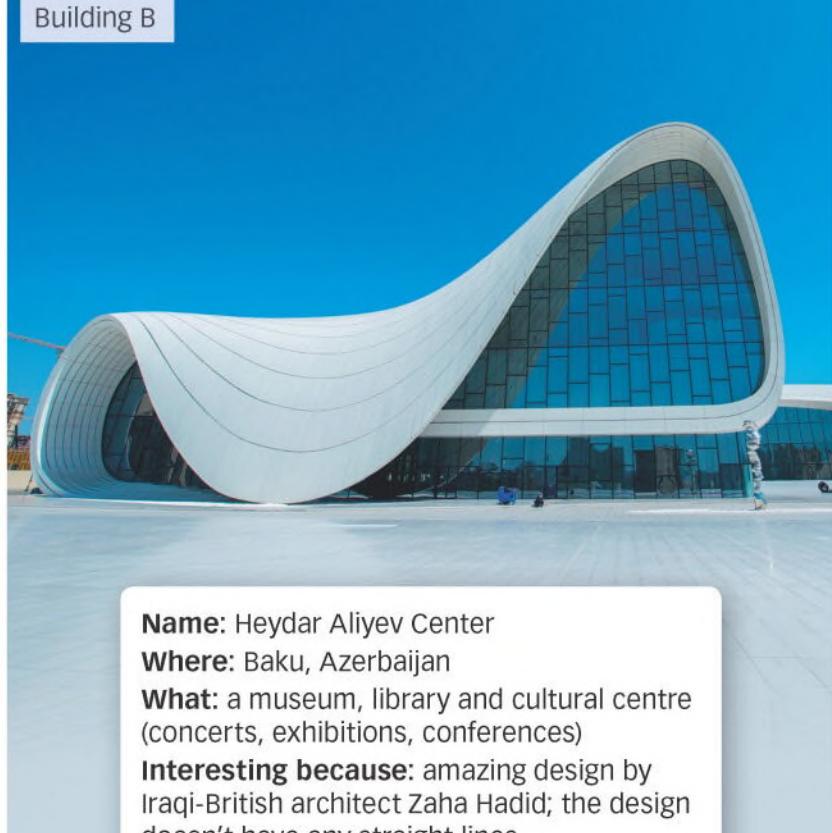
Why it's interesting: ⁴ _____

Opening times: ⁵ _____



2 Listen and answer Student B's questions about Building B.

Building B



■ straight lines ≡, not ≈

5.4 Student A Exercise 5b



1 You are at Mexico City airport. You want to travel to Puebla by bus. Student B works at the information desk. Ask questions to complete the table.

Mexico City Airport to Puebla

Bus leaves at ...?	How much ...?	Buy ticket at ...?

2 You work at the train station in Koblenz, Germany. Answer Student B's questions with the information in the table.

Koblenz to Bingen

Train leaves at ...?	How much ...?	Buy ticket at ...?
9.53 a.m.	€13	
10.26 a.m.		
11.05 a.m.		

6.2 Student A Exercise 4

1 Look at the facilities of the V8 Hotel.

V8 Hotel facilities

- forty-nine rooms ✓
- free Wi-fi ✓
- safe ✓
- activities ✗
- fitness centre with gym ✓
- swimming pool ✗
- restaurant ✓
- room service ✓
- free car park ✓
- free classic car museum next door ✓

2 Tell Student B about the facilities in the hotel.

The V8 Hotel has got forty-nine rooms with free Wi-fi. ...

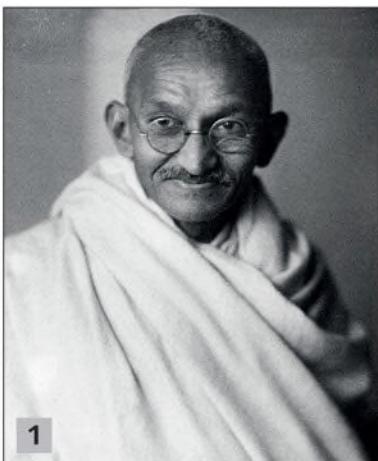
3 Listen to Student B talking about another hotel.

4 Which hotel is best for someone ...?

- 1 on a business trip
- 2 on holiday with family

8.2 Student A Exercise 4

- 1 Tell Student B about these people.



1

MAHATMA GANDHI
(political leader, India)
1869–1948



2

COCO CHANEL
(fashion designer, France)
1883–1971

- 2 Listen to Student B and complete the information about these people.



1

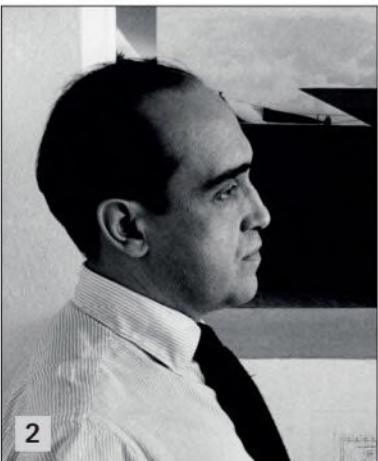
MAYA ANGELOU

Country: _____

Job: _____

Was born: _____

Died: _____



2

OSCAR NIEMEYER

Country: _____

Job: _____

Was born: _____

Died: _____

8.3 Student A Exercise 9

- 1 Write a short story (up to thirty words) about this photo. Say what happened, where and when. Use these words in your story: *safari*, *lion*, *friendly*. Start with: *We were on safari in Tanzania last winter. ...*



- 2 Show Student B your photo and tell your story.
- 3 Listen to Student B's story.

9.4 Student A Exercise 7

- 1 Work with Student B. Ask them about the weather yesterday.
- 2 Tell Student B about the weather for your holiday in Poland last week. Start with:
On Monday, it was ...



10.1 Student A Exercise 8

- 1 Read the situation.

Your school raised some money for an educational trip for the English class. You have a plan on how to spend the money.

- 2 Work with another Student A. Make sentences with *going to* and the prompts. Add more information to make the trip interesting.
 - travel to Washington DC, USA
 - stay in a hotel
 - visit the Smithsonian museum
 - eat typical American food
 - see an American football game

We are going to travel to ...
- 3 Work with Student B. Take turns to read your sentences. Which trip do you like better?

10.2 Student A

Exercise 11

1 Answer the questions about you.

	You	Your partner
1 What time do you usually get up?		
2 When do you have your holiday?		
3 When's your birthday?		
4 When did you finish school?		

2 Ask Student B the questions and write their answers in the *Your partner* column.

A *What time do you usually get up?*

B *At six o'clock.*

3 Work with another partner. Tell them about Student B.

Wayne usually gets up at ...

1.2 Student B

Exercise 10

Work with Student A. Take turns to ask and answer questions about where you are from. Use cities and countries 1–4.

A *Where are you from?*

B *I'm from Turkey.*

A *Where in Turkey?*

B *I'm from Izmir.*

1 Izmir, Turkey

2 Benglou, China

3 Seville, Spain

4 Adelaide, Australia

1.3 Student B

Exercise 4

a Listen to Student A. Write the letters you hear.

b Say the letters to your partner.

1 GB

2 EU

3 FYI

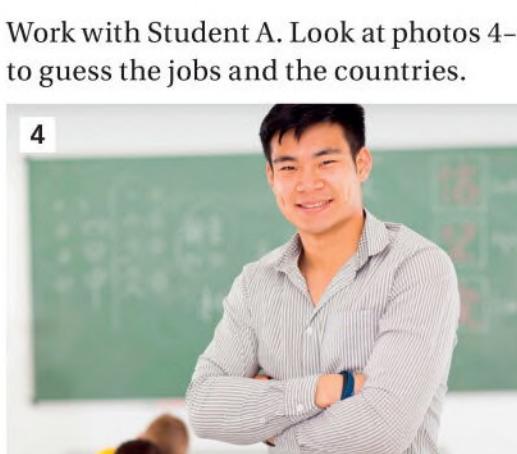
4 DOB

c Work with Student A. What do the letters mean?

2.2 Student B

Exercise 9

1 Look at photos 1–3 and the information. Answer Student A's questions.



4 Lina shop assistant, Indonesia

5 Steve and Natasha waiters, Australia

6 Jason taxi driver, USA

2.3 Student B Exercise 2



a Answer Student A's questions about the places on your map.

b Work with Student A. Look at photos a-d. Ask Student A where these places are and write them in the spaces 1-4 on the map.

A Where's the Museo Guggenheim?
B It's in ...

2.4 Student B Exercise 6b

- 1 Listen to Student A and use this information to answer their questions.
 - the time now
 - breakfast: 7.00–10.00
 - the airport bus: 11.15 and 4.30
- 2 You are on holiday in London. Ask Student A about:
 - the next bus tour
 - the yoga class
 - the time now



4.2 Student B Exercise 8

Read the information about Sun-Hee.

I go to work by ferry. They go across the river every thirty minutes. I read a book on the ferry. Then I walk to the hospital from the ferry. My journey is forty-five minutes.

4.3 Student B Exercise 6

a Read the profile of Márton Szentkirályi.

Name: Márton Szentkirályi

Job: Marketing Director

Home: Debrecen, Hungary

Family: Married, three children

Daily activities:

- get up 6.15 a.m.
- check emails 6.45 a.m.
- go to work 7.30 a.m.
- start work 8 a.m.
- finish work 6.30 p.m.
- get home 7 p.m.
- have dinner with family 7.30 p.m.
- play with children 8 p.m.
- go to bed 11 p.m.
- at weekends:
 - watch films with family



b Listen to Student A talking about Rachna Bhatnagar. Write what she does at these times.

6.15 a.m. 7.30 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 9 p.m.

c Tell your partner about Márton Szentkirályi.

Márton Szentkirályi is a Marketing Director ...

4.4 Student B Exercise 5

1 Listen and answer Student A's questions.

1 pens £6.99 for three pens	4 an umbrella £3.99
2 a book £5.69	5 vitamins £6.89
3 apples £2.59 per bag	

It's ... They're ...

2 You have \$20 to spend in a supermarket. Ask Student A the price of:

1 a pizza	3 apples	5 a notepad
2 DVDs	4 a pen	

How much is this ...?

How much are these ...?

5.2 Student B Exercise 8

1 Listen and answer Student A's questions about Building A.

Name: Royal Ontario Museum

Where: Toronto, Canada

What: an art, science and history museum – art, design and clothing collections, dinosaurs, fossils, etc.

Interesting because: old and new architecture; it is great for children

Opening times:

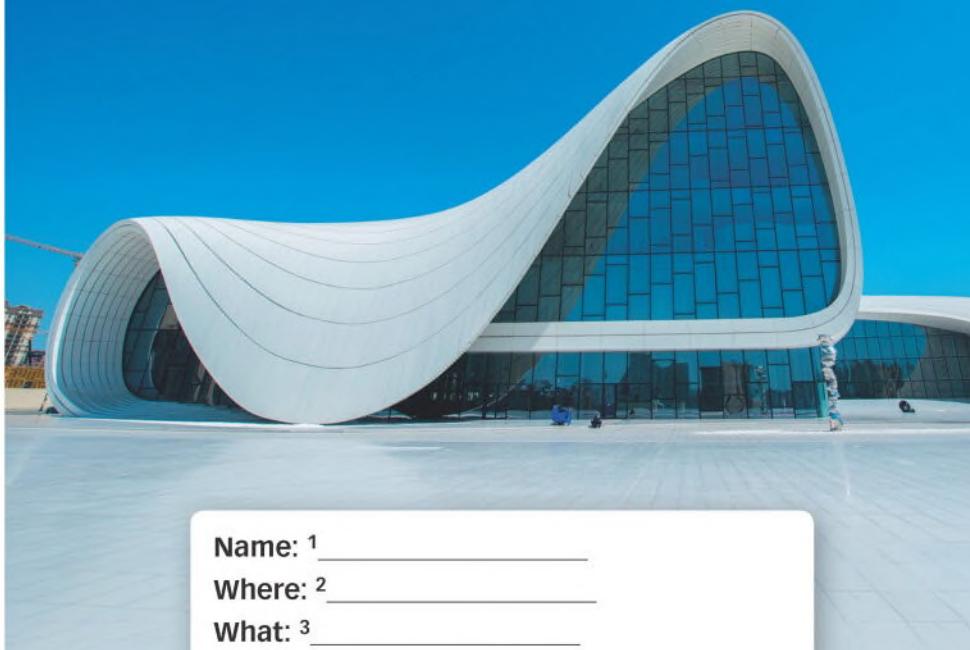
10.00 a.m.–5.30 p.m.

■ fossil



2 Look at Building B. Ask Student A questions to complete the information about the building.

Building B



Name: ¹ _____

Where: ² _____

What: ³ _____

Why it's interesting: ⁴ _____

Opening times: ⁵ _____

5.4 Student B Exercise 5b

1 You work at the bus station in Mexico City. Answer Student A's questions with the information in the table.

Mexico City Airport to Puebla		
Bus leaves at ...?	How much ...?	Buy ticket at ...?
every hour	\$10 for a single ticket	ticket office in airport



2 You are in Koblenz station in Germany. You want to travel to Bingen by train. Student A works at the information desk. Ask questions to complete the table.

Koblenz to Bingen		
Train leaves at ...?	How much ...?	Buy ticket at ...?

6.2 Student B Exercise 4

1 Listen to Student A talking about the facilities of a hotel.

2 Look at the facilities of the Magic Mountain Hotel.

Magic Mountain Hotel

- twelve rooms ✓
- air conditioning ✗
- restaurant ✓
- free breakfast ✓
- gym ✗
- swimming pool and spa ✓
- towels ✓
- activities – walking, kayaking, fishing ✓
- car park ✗

3 Tell Student A about the facilities in the hotel.

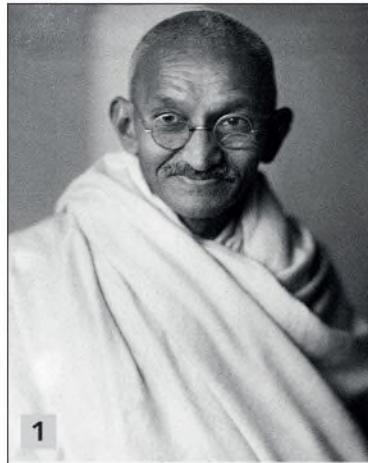
The Magic Mountain Hotel has got twelve rooms. It has a lovely restaurant and breakfast is free. ...

4 Which hotel is best for someone ...?

- 1 on a business trip
- 2 on holiday

8.2 Student B Exercise 4

1 Listen to Student A and complete the information about these people.



1

MAHATMA GANDHI

Country: _____
Job: _____
Was born: _____
Died: _____



2

COCO CHANEL

Country: _____
Job: _____
Was born: _____
Died: _____

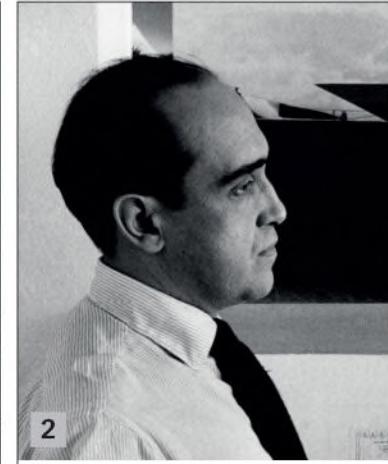
2 Tell Student A about these people.



1

MAYA ANGELOU

(writer, USA)
1928–2014



2

OSCAR NIEMEYER

(architect, Brazil)
1907–2012

8.3 Student B Exercise 9

1 Write a short story (up to thirty words) about this photo. Say what happened, where and when. Use these words in your story: *holiday, cycle, difficult*. Start with: *I was on holiday in Austria last summer ...*



2 Listen to Student A's story.
3 Show Student A your photo and tell your story.

9.4 Student B Exercise 7

1 Work with Student A. Tell them about the weather yesterday. Start with:
In the morning it was ...



2 Ask Student A about the weather for their holiday in Poland last week.

10.1 Student B Exercise 8

1 Read the situation.

Your school raised some money for an educational trip for the English class. You have a plan on how to spend the money.

2 Work with another Student B. Make sentences with *going to* and the prompts. Add more information to make the trip interesting.

- travel to Oxford, England
- stay with English-speaking families
- visit Oxford University
- see a concert
- eat typical English food

We are going to travel to ...

3 Work with Student A. Take turns to read your sentences. Which trip do you like better?

10.2 Student B Exercise 11

1 Answer the questions about you.

	You	Your partner
1 What time do you usually go to bed?		
2 When is your best friend's birthday?		
3 When did you start school?		
4 When do you like to go shopping?		

2 Ask Student A the questions and write their answers in the *Your partner* column.

A *What time do you usually go to bed?*
B *At 10 o'clock.*

3 Work with another partner. Tell them about Student A.
Leila usually goes to bed at ...

Grammar reference

1.1 Verb *be* (I/you)

GR1.1

- 1 I'm Helena.
- 2 I'm not here on holiday.
- 3 A Are you here to study? B Yes, I am.

Positive (+)

I	'm am	Mario. here on business.
You	're are	Laura. here to study.

Negative (-)

I	'm am	not	Lee. here on holiday.
You	're are		Mila. here to study.

Yes/No questions (?)

			Short answers
Are	you	here to study? Mario?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not. No, I am not.

We use the verb *be* ...

- to say our name, e.g. *I'm* Sara.
- with *here*, e.g. *I'm here* on holiday. *I'm not here* to study.

Contractions

(+) *I am* = *I'm* (–) *I am not* = *I'm not*
you are = *you're* *you are not* = *you're not*/*you aren't*
 But: Yes, *I am*. NOT Yes, *I'm*.

We use a capital letter for *I*.

Hi, I'm Jean. NOT *Hi, i'm Jean.*

- 1 Rewrite the sentences with contractions.

- 1 I am Demir. *I'm Demir.*
- 2 I am here on holiday.
- 3 You are here to study.
- 4 You are not here on holiday.

- 2 Rewrite the sentences to make them negative.

- 1 I'm Seunghee. *I'm not Seunghee.*
- 2 I'm here on business.
- 3 You're here on holiday.
- 4 You're Saud.

- 3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

- 1 Ahmed / I'm / Hi, . *Hi, I'm Ahmed.*
- 2 you / Are / Serina ?
- 3 on / here / I'm / holiday .
- 4 you / to / Are / here / study ?
- 5 I / Yes, / am .

- 4 Complete the conversation with *am* or *are*. Use contractions where possible.

Peter Hi, I ¹*'m* Peter. ² _____ you Karina?
 Karina Yes, I ³_____. Nice to meet you.
⁴ _____ you here on business?
 Peter No, I ⁵_____ not. I ⁶_____ here to study. ⁷_____ you here on business?
 Karina No, I ⁸_____ here on holiday.
 Peter Oh, that's nice.

1.2 Verb *be* (we/you)

GR1.2

- 1 We're from Delhi.
- 2 We're not from Angola.
- 3 A Are you from Spain? B Yes, we are.

Positive (+)

We/You	're are	from Russia. here to study.
--------	------------	--------------------------------

Negative (-)

We/You	're are	not	from Tokyo. here on business.
--------	------------	-----	----------------------------------

Yes/No questions (?)

Are	you	from Brazil?	Yes, we are. No, we aren't. No, we are not.
-----	-----	--------------	---

- We use the verb *to be* to talk about where we are from.

I'm from Madrid. *We're from* Dubai.

Contractions

(+) *we are* = *we're*

you are = *you're*

(-) *we are not* = *we're not/we aren't*

you are not = *you're not/you aren't*

But: Yes, *we are*. NOT Yes, *we're*.

1 Complete the sentences and questions. Use contractions where possible.



1 Brazil (✓) *I'm from Brazil* _____.

2 Russia (✗) We _____.

3 Turkey (✗) A _____?
B No, we _____.

4 Japan (✗) A _____?
B No, I _____.

5 China (✓) A _____?
B Yes, I _____.

6 the UK (✓) A _____?
B Yes, we _____.

2 Complete the conversations.

1 Spain/Valencia

A *Are you from Spain* _____?
B *Yes, I am* _____.
A *Where in Spain* _____?
B *Valencia* _____.

2 Indonesia/Bandung

A _____?
B _____.
A _____?
B _____.

3 Australia/Brisbane

A _____?
B _____.
A _____?
B _____.

1.3 Question words

GR1.3

1 A **What's** your phone number? B It's 020 7946 0443.
2 A **Where** are you from? B Bangalore.
3 A **How** do you spell your name? B E-M-E-L.

- We use different question words for different types of information.
 - What* – to ask about things and people, e.g. **What's** your name?
 - Where* – to ask about a place, e.g. **Where** are you from?
 - How* – to ask about the way we do something, e.g. **How** do you spell your name?
- To make *Wh-* questions with *to be* we use ...
Question word + is/are + subject?
What is your name? *Where are you from?*

Contractions

What is = *What's*

What are NOT *What're*

Where is = *Where's*

Where are NOT *Where're*

1 Match questions 1–6 to answers a–f.

1 What's your name? _____
2 How do you spell your last name? _____
3 Where are you from? _____
4 Where in Australia? _____
5 What's your phone number? _____
6 Are you here to study? _____

a Australia.
b 0061 475 524 6692.
c Perth.
d No, I'm here on business.
e Martin Rost.
f R-O-S-T.

2 Complete the conversation with *Where*, *How*, *What* and *Are*.

A Hi, My name's André. ¹ **What's** your name?
B I'm Monica. Nice to meet you.
A Nice to meet you, too. ² _____ are you from?
B I'm from Sweden.
A ³ _____ in Sweden?
B Uppsala.
A ⁴ _____ do you spell that?
B U-P-P-S-A-L-A. ⁵ _____ you from France?
A Yes, I am. I'm from Paris.
B Oh, nice. ⁶ _____ you here to study?
A Yes, I am.

2.1 this/that/these/those; verb be (it/they)

GR2.1a

	Near	Not near
Singular	this	that
Plural	these	those

- We use ...
 - 1 *this* and *these* to talk about people or things near us.
This is a tablet.
 - 2 *that* and *those* to talk about people or things that are not near us.
Those are my friends.

GR2.1b

Wh- questions (?)

What	's is	this that	in English?	It's a pen. It is an apple.
	are	these those		They're notepads. They are bags.

- We use the verb *be* to ask and answer questions about people and things.
- We often use *this/that* to introduce or talk about people.
This is my friend, Robert.

A Who's *this/that*?

B It's my friend, Sonny.

A Who are these/those **people**?

B They're my friends.

NOT Who are these/those?

We don't use contractions in questions with *are*.

Who are those people? NOT Who're those people?

1 Rewrite the questions and answers with contractions where possible.

- 1 A What is this? What's this?
B It is an umbrella. It's an umbrella.
- 2 A What are these? _____
B They are notepads. _____
- 3 A What is that? _____
B It is a bag. _____
- 4 A What are those? _____
B They are apples. _____
- 5 A Who is that? _____
B It is my friend, Benny. _____
- 6 A Where are those people from? _____
B They are from Chile. _____
- 7 A What is this in English? _____
B It is a key. _____

2 Look at the illustrations. Circle the correct option.



- 1 A What's *this/ that / those* in English?
B It's / They're a wallet.
- 2 A Who's *that / these / this*?
B My friend, Rina.
- 3 A Where are *those / these / that* people from?
B They're / It's from Spain.
- 4 A *This / These / That* is Paula from Colombia.
B Nice to meet you, Paula.
- 5 A What are *those / that / this*?
B They're / It's umbrellas.
- 6 A What is *that / those / these*?
B It's / They're a tablet.

2.2 Verb be (he/she/it/they)

GR2.2

1 She's a student.

2 They aren't nurses.

3 A Is it from Japan? B No, it isn't.

Positive (+)

He/She	's/is	from Turkey.
It		a pen.
They	're/are	notepads.

Negative (-)

He/She	isn't/is not	a taxi driver.
It		an apple.
They	aren't/are not	doctors.

Yes/No questions (?)

Short answers

Is	he/she/it	from Mexico?	Yes,	he/she/it	is.
Are	they	taxis drivers?	No,	they	aren't.

- We use the verb *be* to talk or ask about people's jobs.

He is a teacher. Are they taxi drivers?

Contractions

(+) *he is* = *he's* (-) *she is not* = *she isn't*
they are = *they're* *they are not* = *they aren't/they're not*

But: Yes, *he/she/it is*. NOT ~~Yes, he's~~.
Yes, *they are*. NOT ~~Yes, they're~~.

I'm a waiter.
You're from India.
She's a doctor.
He's from London.
It's in my bag.

We are married.
They're students.
They're in my bag.

- We use a subject pronoun, e.g. *I, you, etc.* in place of a noun or name.

The hospital's on Oxford Street. It's very big.
Johann's from Brazil. He's a teacher.

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

- 1 doctor / a / not / I'm. I'm not a doctor.
- 2 not / She's / engineer / an. _____
- 3 're / They / nurses. _____
- 4 They / assistants / aren't / shop. _____
- 5 A a / Is / laptop / it / ? _____
B isn't / it / No, . _____
- 6 A Are / teachers / they / ? _____
B are / Yes, / they . _____

2 Complete the conversation with *is, are* and *they*. Use contractions where possible.

A These ¹ are my friends Gabriella and Adrian.
B Nice photo! ² _____ ³ _____ from Brazil?
A No, they ⁴ _____ from Ecuador.
B Are ⁵ _____ doctors?
A No, Adrian ⁶ _____ a teacher in Doha.
B Where ⁷ _____ Doha?
A It ⁸ _____ in Qatar. And Gabriella ⁹ _____ a student.
B ¹⁰ _____ she in Qatar?
A No, she ¹¹ _____ in London.

2.3 Subject pronouns

GR2.3

Subject pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	We
You	You
He	They
She	
It	

1 Complete the sentences and questions with the correct subject pronoun.

- 1 I'm a student. I'm at university.
- 2 A Are _____ Johann's teacher? B Yes, I am.
- 3 A Where's David? B _____'s at home.
- 4 This is my sister, Aisha. _____'s an engineer.
- 5 This is my laptop. _____'s expensive.
- 6 My name's Sara and this is Alex. _____'re engineers.
- 7 These are my friends, Mia and Jo. _____'re here on holiday with me.
- 8 A Where's Faro? B I think _____'s in Spain.

2 Write questions and answers using the map.



- 1 you A Where are you?
B I'm on Richmond Street.
- 2 hospital A Where's the hospital?
B _____
- 3 Ronnie's Bar A _____
B _____
- 4 Astrid A _____
B _____
- 5 Pieter A _____
B _____
- 6 the students A _____
B _____

3.1 *have got, has got*

GR3.1

- 1 I've got a big house.
- 2 We've got good jobs.
- 3 She's got a dog.

Positive (+)

I		an expensive wallet.
You		a lovely flat.
We		great neighbours.
They	've got (have got)	a nice car.
He		a good job.
She		a clever dog.
It	's got (has got)	a big garden.

We use *have got* and *has got* ...

- to talk about possession.
I've got a big dog. *She's got a good job.*
- to describe places.
It's got a big hospital.

1 Make sentences with *have got/has got*. Use contractions where possible.

1 Jade / four children Jade's got four children.

2 they / good neighbours _____

3 she / friendly cat _____

4 Oxford / big university _____

5 my flat / lovely garden _____

6 he / nice house _____

7 I / great friends _____

8 you / interesting job _____

2 Complete the texts with *have got/has got*. Use contractions where possible.

I'm Canadian and my partner Bella is Italian. I ¹ 've got an interesting job. I'm a hotel manager in Venice. It's a lovely city. The hotel is big; it ² has fifty rooms. Bella ³ has a job in the hotel, too. We ⁴ have two children and three cats.

My village is not big. It ⁵ _____ a school and a cheap hotel. We ⁶ _____ a small house and two friendly dogs. I ⁷ _____ two neighbours, Pedro and Jana. Pedro is a clever man and he ⁸ _____ a hard job. He's an engineer. He ⁹ _____ an expensive car! We like the village – we ¹⁰ _____ a lot of good friends here.

3.2 *have got* negatives and questions

GR3.2a

- 1 You **haven't got** a garden.
- 2 He **hasn't got** nice neighbours
- 3 It **hasn't got** a university.

Negative (-)

I/You/We/They	haven't got (have not got)	a car. a big flat.
He/She/It	hasn't got (has not got)	a pet. a garden.

- To make the negative form, we use ...
Subject + **haven't got/hasn't got**

GR3.2b

1 A **Have** you got a pet? B Yes, I **have**.
2 A **Has** she got an expensive car? B No, she **hasn't**.

Yes/No questions (?)

Have	I/you/we/they	got	a big house?
Has	he/she/it		a lovely garden?

Short answers

(+) Yes,	I/you/we/they he/she/it	have. has.
(-) No,	I/you/we/they he/she/it	haven't (have not). hasn't (has not).

- To make questions with **have got/has got**, we use ...
Have/Has + subject + got?

Short answers with *have got*

Yes, **I have**. NOT Yes, I have got.
No, **she hasn't**. NOT No, she hasn't got.

1 Put the words in the correct order.

1 A she / got / Has / a / car ? Has she got a car?
B has / Yes, / she . Yes, she has.

2 an / hasn't / umbrella / got / She . _____

3 A a / we / key / Have / got ? _____
B No, / haven't / we . _____

4 A they / Have / bank / got / accounts ? _____
B they / Yes, / have . _____

5 job / You / got / a / haven't . _____

6 TV / We / a / haven't / got . _____

7 haven't / I / got / good / a / class / in this / friend . _____

2 Match questions 1–8 to answers a–h.

1 Has she got a big house?	_____	<i>c</i>
2 Have we got nice hotel rooms?	_____	
3 Have they got a car?	_____	
4 Has it got a good story?	_____	
5 Have they got bicycles?	_____	
6 Has he got two children?	_____	
7 Have you got my keys?	_____	
8 Has my room got a computer?	_____	
a No, they haven't.	_____	
b No, he's got three.	_____	
c No, it's small.	_____	
d No, they've got a car.	_____	
e Yes, they're lovely.	_____	
f Yes, it's a great book.	_____	
g Yes, and it's got a TV, too.	_____	
h Yes, they're in my bag.	_____	

We use 's to say that something or someone belongs to a person, place or thing.

- We often use possessive 's with names.
This is Bianca's house. Are you Rafiq's sister?
- When the name ends in s, we still use 's.
Here is Ross's pen.
- When there is more than one person, the 's goes after the last name.
These are Monika and Yung's keys.
Sally is Abby and George's grandmother.
- When the noun is plural, we only add ' after the plural s.
My parents' car is old.

My sister's children. (= I have one sister.)

My sisters' children. (= I have more than one sister.)

's = is/has/possessive 's

She's my sister. = *She is my sister.*

He's got five brothers. = *He has got five brothers.*

Aya's books are in my bag. = *The books belong to Aya.*

3.3 Possessive determiners and possessive 's

Possessive determiners: *my*, *your*, etc.

GR3.3a

- 1 This is **my** father.
- 2 That's **your** book.
- 3 You've got **his** keys.
- 4 This is **her** daughter.
- 5 The hotel's got nine rooms. **Its** rooms are big.
- 6 These are **our** children.
- 7 Those people are **their** friends.

Personal pronoun	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Possessive determiner	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

We use possessive determiners ...

- to talk about family and friends.
This is my mother. That's his brother, Arthur.
- to show that something belongs to somebody.
She's got my bag.

Possessive 's

GR3.3b

- 1 I'm Robert's sister.
- 2 We're Leonardo's brothers.
- 3 Alice is Bob and Sally's daughter.
- 4 Are they your friends' books?

1 Rewrite the sentences with possessive determiners. Start with *It* or *They*.

1 I've got a laptop. *It's my laptop.*

2 We've got two children. *They're our children.*

3 They've got a car. _____

4 He's got a phone. _____

5 She's got an umbrella. _____

6 You've got an apple. _____

7 She's got four sisters. _____

8 We've got a flat. _____

9 I've got six keys. _____

10 You've got two wallets. _____

2 Write sentences with 's. Start with *This* or *These*.



1 my aunt

This is my aunt's car.

2 my boss

3 Meg and Kane



4 Jiang and Ting

5 Colin

6 my brother

4.1 Present simple positive

GR4.1))

- 1 I **live** in Cape Town.
- 2 She **likes** English films.
- 3 He **teaches** children.
- 4 We **watch** TV a lot.

Positive (+)

I/You/We/They	work teach	
He/She/It	works studies	in Brasilia.

- We use the present simple to talk about habits or routines.
He goes abroad a lot.
- Most verbs add -s for he/she/it.
live – She lives in France.
like – He likes cats.
- The he/she/it form of have is has.
I have a great job. She has a great job.

Spelling rules

- We add -es to verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -ss and -o.
teach → he teaches, watch → she watches, go → it goes
- We delete -y and add -ies to verbs ending in consonant + -y.
study → studies

We use both **have** and **have got** for possession.

Jonas has got a beautiful house. = Jonas has a beautiful house.
We can contract **has got**, but not **have** for posession.
She has got a car. = She's got a car.
She has a car. NOT She's a car.

We use **have** (NOT **have got**) to talk about present simple actions.
I often have lunch at 1.30. NOT I often have got lunch at 1.30.

1 Circle the correct option.

- 1 We **go** / **goes** to different schools.
- 2 Bella's son **study** / **studies** at Dublin University.
- 3 My daughters **live** / **lives** in Barcelona.
- 4 I **watch** / **watches** TV every evening.
- 5 They **want** / **wants** to help the charity.
- 6 You **have** / **has** seven children.
- 7 We **like** / **likes** Spider-Man comics.
- 8 Our father **read** / **reads** a lot of books.
- 9 Gita and Sandip **play** / **plays** computer games.
- 10 My sister **teach** / **teaches** English in Thailand.

2 Write sentences about Hannah. Start with **She**

Hi, I'm Hannah. 1 I live in Abu Dhabi and 2 I have three children. 3 I teach at the university. 4 I work from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. 5 I like my job. In the evening, 6 I study English and watch films. 7 I go abroad a lot.

1 *She lives in Abu Dhabi.*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

4.2 Present simple negative

GR4.2))

- 1 I **don't** walk to school.
- 2 She **doesn't** teach maths.
- 3 The village **doesn't have** a hospital.
- 4 The buses **don't go** to my street.

Negative (-)

I/You/We/They	don't (do not)	
He/She/It	doesn't (does not)	drive to work.

- To make the present simple negative we use ...
don't/doesn't + verb (infinitive without **to**).
- For the he/she/it form, we don't add -s or -es to the verb.
He doesn't drive to work. NOT He doesn't drives to work.

Contractions

do not = don't does not = doesn't

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in (brackets).

- 1 He **doesn't watch** TV in the morning. (watch **X**)
- 2 I _____ chemistry at King Saud University. (teach **✓**)
- 3 She _____ to the beach at the weekend. (go **✓**)
- 4 They _____ in Jamaica. (live **X**)
- 5 You _____ friendly neighbours. (have **✓**)
- 6 He _____ tennis. (like **X**)
- 7 It _____ a big garden. (have **X**)
- 8 We _____ to school. (cycle **✓**)

2 Put the words in the correct order.

1 doesn't / Our / have / good / city / a / school.

Our city doesn't have a good school.

2 live / don't / city centre / in / We / the .

3 to / Dan / walk / work / doesn't .

4 the / don't / to / buses / go / train station / The .

5 motorcycles / like / I / don't .

6 TV / sister / Her / watch / doesn't .

7 don't / school / study / at / my / You .

3 Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

have like ~~live~~ plays read teaches walk watches
work

I ¹live in the centre of Paris with my sister. I'm a nurse and I ²_____ in a big hospital. My sister ³_____ at university – she's a maths teacher. We don't ⁴_____ a car, so I ⁵_____ to work and my sister cycles. In the evenings, I ⁶_____ books and magazines, but my sister ⁷_____ TV and ⁸_____ computer games. We don't ⁹_____ sport.

- To make present simple Yes/No questions we use ...
Do/Does + subject + verb (infinitive without *to*)?
- In present simple questions with *he/she/it* we don't add -s or -es to the verb.
Does she **teach** maths? NOT ~~Does~~ she ~~teaches~~ maths?
- In short answers to Yes/No questions we use *do/does*, not the main verb.
A **Do** you like tea?
B Yes, **I** **do**. NOT ~~Yes, I like~~.

1 Complete the sentences with *do*, *does*, *don't* or *doesn't*.1 A Does your sister work at the weekend?

B Yes, she _____.

2 A _____ Bill and Sarah have lunch at work?

B No, they _____.

3 A _____ you play computer games?

B Yes, we _____.

4 A _____ he read books?

B No, he _____.

5 A _____ your house have a garden?

B Yes, it _____.

2 Write the sentences as questions.

1 She lives with her parents.

Does she live with her parents?

2 They work in the city centre.

3 He has breakfast at 6 a.m.

4 Abdul studies English at the weekend.

5 Your daughters want to go abroad.

3 Complete the conversation.

A Are you a manager?

B Yes, I am.

A So, tell me about your job. ¹Do you start early?B No, I ²_____. From Monday to Friday, I start at 11.00.A ³_____ you finish late?

B Yes, I finish at about 8.00.

A ⁴_____ your wife work with you?B Yes, she ⁵_____. But she ⁶_____ work on Monday. She works Tuesday to Friday.A Oh, that's nice. ⁷_____ you work on Saturday?B Yes, I ⁸_____, but my wife ⁹_____.A ¹⁰_____ you have time with your family?

B Yes, on Sunday. We go out with friends, watch a film and have dinner.

4.3 Present simple yes/no questions

GR4.3

1 A **Do** you **have** breakfast in the morning?
B Yes, I **do**.2 A **Do** they **start** school at nine o'clock?
B No, they **don't**.3 A **Does** she **go** to work on Saturdays?
B Yes, she **does**.4 A **Does** the city **have** good restaurants?
B No, it **doesn't**.

Yes/No questions (?)

Do	I/you/we/they	like coffee?
Does	he/she/it	go to work by bus?

Short answers

(+) Yes,	I/you/we/they he/she/it	do . does .
(-) No,	I/you/we/they he/she/it	don't (do not). doesn't (does not).

5.1 Adverbs of frequency

GR5.1

- 1 She **always** buys expensive jeans.
- 2 You **don't** **usually** wear smart clothes.
- 3 I **often** read fashion magazines.
- 4 We **sometimes** go shopping at the weekend.
- 5 They **never** wear the same clothes.

We use adverbs of frequency with the present simple to say how often we do something.

0%	30–40%	70–80%	85–95%	100%
never	sometimes	often	usually	always

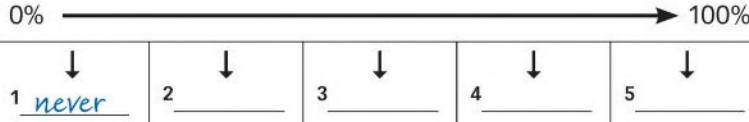
Word order for adverbs of frequency

- In positive sentences we put the adverb before the verb.
*We **usually** **get up** early. She **never** **cycles** to work.*
- In negative sentences, the adverb goes between the auxiliary *don't/doesn't* and the main verb.
*He **doesn't** **always** **have** breakfast.*
- We put the adverb after the verb *be*.
*I **am** **often** at home in the evenings.
The clothes **are** **always** expensive here.*

We say: *I don't always ...* *I don't usually ...* *I don't often ...*
NOT *I don't sometimes ...* *I don't never ...*

1 Put the adverbs in the box in the correct place on the line.

always often sometimes **never** usually



2 Rewrite the sentences with the pronouns and adverbs in (brackets).

1 She reads newspapers in the morning. (we/never)
We never read newspapers in the morning.

2 She has breakfast in bed. (I/sometimes)

3 We get up early. (they/usually)

4 You drive to work. (he/always)

5 They don't buy expensive clothes. (she/not often)

3 Complete the text with the verbs in the box and an adverb of frequency.

buy go goes visits **wear** wears

Fashion isn't important to me. I **1** *usually wear* (90%) blue jeans and a T-shirt. I **2** _____ (35%) shopping for clothes in small shops in my city, but I **3** _____ (0%) expensive clothes. My brother **4** _____ (100%) new clothes. He **5** _____ (75%) New York for work and he **6** _____ (90%) to the city centre malls for shopping.

5.2 Wh- questions

GR5.2

- 1 A **What**'s your favourite restaurant?
B Rioshi's, on Sanur Road.
- 2 A **When** do they start work?
B At 9.15.
- 3 A **What** colour are her trainers?
B They're red and white.

- Wh- questions start with a question word, e.g. *What, Where, When, Why*. We use ...
1 *what* to ask about things 3 *when* to ask about time
2 *where* to ask about places 4 *why* to ask about reasons

Wh- questions with *be*

In questions with the verb *be* we use ...

Wh- word + *is/are* + subject?

What's her favourite colour? *Why are they sad?*

Wh- questions with other verbs

In questions with other verbs we use ...

Wh- word + *do/does* + subject + verb (infinitive without *to*)?

What does your cat eat? *Why do you like fashion?*

What + noun

- We use *What + noun* to make questions about specific things.
What colour is your bag? *What music* does she like?
What languages do you study? *What time* is it?

Contractions

- We contract *is* after question words.
What's her name? *Where's my skirt?*
- We don't contract *are* after question words.
When are ...? / *Why are ...?* NOT *When're ...?* / *Why're ...?*, etc.
- We don't contract *is* when the last word is a pronoun (*I, you, etc.*).
Where is she? NOT *Where's she?*

1 Complete the questions with the correct question word.

1 Where does he live?
 2 What time does the class start?
 3 When does the bank close on Friday?
 4 What's your brother's birthday?
 5 What clothes do you like?
 6 What are their names?
 7 Is that book interesting?

2 Circle the correct option.

1 Why do / does they like that modern building?
 2 What do / does she do in the evening?
 3 What colour 's / are your new trousers?
 4 What time do / does we have dinner?
 5 Where do / does his sisters live?
 6 What 's / are your favourite clothes?

3 Match questions 1–6 in exercise 2 to answers a–f.

a 2 She watches TV.
 b 1 Black.
 c 3 Because it's interesting and different.
 d 4 At 6.30.
 e 5 Casual clothes.
 f 6 In Madrid.

Short answers

Yes, I/you/we/they do .	No, he/she/it doesn't .
Yes, he/she/it does .	No, I/you/we/they don't .

Wh- questions (?)

What books **do** you **read**? Where **does** he **live**?

1 Put the words in the correct order.

1 I / wear / sometimes / skirts / long / really .

I sometimes wear really long skirts.

2 She / lots / clothes / of / beautiful / has .

3 A you / at / Do / shoes / home / wear ?

B don't / No, / I .

4 doesn't / He / like / clothes / smart .

5 We / different / have / hairstyles .

6 A put / Does / he / cream / his / on / face ?

B he / does / Yes, .

2 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in (brackets).

A Where ¹ do you come (come) from, Anouk?

B I'm from Greenland, but I ² live (live) in Copenhagen. I ³ work (work) in a hospital.

A Tell me about this photo.

B This is a picture of my brother and sister in our traditional clothes. Men and women ⁴ have (have) different styles. Men

⁵ wear (wear) white shirts, black trousers and black boots.

Women ⁶ wear (wear) colourful clothes. In this photo, my sister ⁷ have (have) a really nice red jumper and white boots.

A What ⁸ people in Greenland usually wear?

B Well, I ⁹ have got (have got) a lot of warm clothes because it's always really cold!

A ¹⁰ you like (like) traditional clothes?

B No, I don't. I ¹¹ like (like) fashion clothes.

5.3 Present simple – all forms

GR5.3

1 I **wear** smart clothes at work.
 2 My sister **enjoys** clothes shopping.
 3 Raul and Sophie **don't like** fashion clothes.
 4 She **doesn't work** in an office.
 5 A What **do** you **do** at weekends? B I go out with friends.
 6 A **Does** your sister **live** in Lublin? B Yes, she **does**.

Positive (+)

I/You/We/They	like	colourful clothes.
He/She	wears	traditional clothes.
It	leaves	at 4.30.

Negative (-)

I/You/We/They	don't	live	in Italy.
He/She	doesn't	have	dinner at 7 p.m.
It	doesn't	arrive	at 8 o'clock.

Yes/No questions (?)

Do	I/you/we/they	read	comics?
Does	he/she	speak	Japanese?
Does	it	look	good?



6.1 *there is/there are*

GR6.1

Singular

Positive (+)		Negative (-)	
There's (There is)	a theatre.	There isn't (There is not)	a park.

Plural

Positive (+)	Negative (-)
There are refreshments.	There aren't (There are not) any hotels.

- We use *There is/There are* to talk about things that exist or don't exist somewhere.
There's a Korean restaurant on Chapel Street.
There aren't any parks in my town.
- We use *any* before plural nouns in negative sentences.
There aren't **any** good **facilities** here.

Contractions

There is = There's
There are NOT *There's*

There is not = **There isn't**
There are not = **There aren't**

When we talk about a list of things, we use *There's* ...
There's a gym, a car park and a good restaurant at the hotel.
NOT ~~There are~~ a gym, a car park ...

1 Look at the map. Write sentences about the facilities.



- 1 football stadium There's a football stadium.
- 2 buses There aren't any buses.
- 3 park _____
- 4 café _____
- 5 shops _____
- 6 hospital _____
- 7 museums _____
- 8 hotels _____
- 9 restaurants _____
- 10 cinema _____

6.2 Is there ...?/Are there ...?

GR6.2

Singular

Yes/No questions (?)	Short answers	
Is there a shower?	Yes,	there is.
	No,	there isn't (is not).

Plural

Yes/No questions (?)	Short answers	
Are there any towels?	Yes,	there are.
	No,	there aren't (are not).

- We use *Is there ...?/Are there ...?* to ask about things in a place.
Is there a lift in the hotel?
- We use *a/an* before singular nouns in questions.
Is there a phone/an iron in the room?
- We use *any* before plural nouns in questions.
Are there any gym ***facilities*** here?
- We don't use contractions in positive short answers.
Yes, there is./Yes, there are. NOT ~~*Yes, there's./Yes, there're.*~~

Contractions

No, there is not. = *No, there isn't.*

No, there are not. = *No, there aren't.*

The words *Wi-fi*, *air-conditioning* and *coffee* don't add *-s* and we don't use an article before these words.

Is there **air conditioning/wi-fi** in my room?

~~NOT Are there air conditionings ...? Is there a wi fi ...?~~

1 Complete the conversation with the correct form of *there is/there are*. Use contractions where possible.

A Is your hotel nice?

B Yes, my room is lovely. ¹ There's a very big bed and a beautiful bathroom.

A ² _____ a bath?

B Yes, ³ _____. It's a really big one!

A ⁴ _____ a balcony?

B No, ⁵ _____.

A ⁶ _____ any restaurants and shops in the hotel?

B ⁷ _____ a good Italian restaurant, but ⁸ _____ any shops.

A ⁹ _____ a swimming pool?

B Yes, it's next to the gym. But it's very cold!

A ¹⁰ _____ any interesting places near the hotel?

B Yes, ¹¹ _____ an old theatre, a modern museum, a plaza and a park.

2 Look at the illustration. Write questions and answers.



1 bed Is there a bed? Yes, there is.

2 towels _____

3 TV _____

4 newspapers _____

5 bath _____

6 fridge _____

7 refreshments _____

8 phone _____

9 iron _____

10 keys _____

6.3 each and all the

GR6.3

1 **Each** room has a sofa.

2 **All the** rooms have got big beds.

3 **All the** children in this school are happy.

4 Does **each** flat have a kitchen?

5 Do **all the** trains go to London?

each

Each room	has	Wi-fi. a phone. three towels.
	is	big. a different colour.

all the

All the rooms	have got	towels. safes.
	are	small. cold.

- We use **each** when we want to talk about separate things in a group.
Each kitchen has got a big fridge.
- We use **all + the** when we want to talk about the whole group.
All the kitchens have got big fridges.
- We use **each** before a singular noun.
Each flat's got a small garden.
- We use **all + the** with plural nouns.
All the tables are very small.

1 Complete the sentences with *all the* or *each*.

1 All the rooms have air conditioning.

2 _____ door is a different colour.

3 _____ bedrooms are very cold.

4 Does _____ room have a balcony?

5 Have _____ hotels got swimming pools?

6 _____ teachers in my school are very nice.

2 Write full sentences or questions with the prompts.

1 all / rooms / have / tables

All the rooms have tables.

2 each / cinema / have / café

3 all / restaurants / be / good

4 all / trains / have / toilets / ?

5 be / each / flat / different / ?

3 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

all (x4) different each (x2) have like near teachers

Anka Hi. How are you?

Bob I'm fine, thanks. Do you ¹ like your new school?

Anka Yes, I do. ² _____ the classes are interesting.

Bob Oh, that's good. Do you like all your ³ _____?

Anka Yes, I do. ⁴ _____ teacher has a ⁵ _____ style.

Bob Are the facilities good?

Anka Yes, ⁶ _____ the rooms ⁷ _____ big windows and new furniture. ⁸ _____ room is a different colour.

Bob Is there a café?

Anka No, but ⁹ _____ the students go to cafés ¹⁰ _____ the school.

Bob Do ¹¹ _____ the students work hard?

Anka Sometimes!

7.1 can/can't

GR7.1

- I **can** sing.
- You **can't** remember my name.
- She **can** speak Hungarian.
- He **can't** understand the film.
- We **can** use a computer.
- They **can't** dance.

Positive (+)

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	can	play the guitar.
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Negative (-)

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	can't (cannot)	ride a bicycle.
-------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------

- We use *can/can't* + verb to talk about people's abilities.
They can swim.
- Can* is the same for all subjects (*I, you, etc.*). We don't add *-s* for *he/she/it*.
He can sing. NOT ~~He can sings.~~
- After *can* we use the infinitive without *to*.
I can't play the piano. NOT ~~I can't to play the piano.~~

1 Look at the illustrations. Write sentences with *can/can't*.



1 He can play the piano.

2 She _____

3 You _____

4 I _____

5 They _____

6 We _____

2 Complete the sentences with *can/can't* and two verbs in the box.

do ~~drive~~ fly paint play (x2) read remember (x2)
~~ride~~ speak use

- He ✓ can ride a bicycle, but he ~~X can't drive~~ a car.
- You ~~X~~ _____ a computer, but you ✓ _____ a picture.
- She ✓ _____ English, but she ~~X~~ _____ English books.
- I ✓ _____ the guitar, but I ~~X~~ _____ easy maths.
- Birds ✓ _____, but they ~~X~~ _____ tennis.
- I ✓ _____ faces, but I ~~X~~ _____ names.

7.2 Can you ...?

GR7.2

- A **Can** you type?
B Yes, I **can**.
- A **Can** he swim?
B No, he **can't**.

Yes/No questions (?)

Can	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	speak Spanish?
------------	-------------------------	----------------

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **can**.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **can't (cannot)**.

- We use *Can* + subject + infinitive without *to* to ask about people's abilities.
Can he speak English? NOT ~~Can he to speak English?~~
- We don't use *do/does* with *can* for questions.
Can you use Excel? NOT ~~Do you can use Excel?~~

1 Circle the correct option.

A Tell me about you. Can you ¹use/ *play* a computer?

B Yes, I **can**.

A Can you ²type / *types* fast?

B No, I ³can't / *can*, but I can ⁴read / *reads* fast.

A OK, ⁵can you / *do you can* speak French?

B I can read and write French, but I ⁶can't / *can* speak well.

A Can you ⁷drive / *ride*?

B ⁸Yes / No, I **can**, but I haven't got a car.

A Can you ⁹use / *take* a camera?

B Yes, but not well.

A Can you ¹⁰swim / *to swim*?

B Yes, but very badly.

2 Change sentences 1–6 to make questions.

1 He can't drive a car. Can he drive a car?

2 You can swim well. Can you swim well?

3 She can ride a motorbike. Can she ride a motorbike?

4 They can't understand the instructions. Can they understand the instructions?

5 This phone can take photographs. Can this phone take photographs?

6 They can't use a computer well. Can they use a computer well?

- When we use *like* + noun we usually use the plural form of the noun.
I like dogs. NOT ~~I like dog.~~
She loves children. NOT ~~She loves a child.~~
- Some nouns do not add -s, e.g. *music, food, coffee*.
I like Japanese music. NOT ~~I like Japanese musics.~~

7.3 *like* + *-ing*

GR7.3))

1 I **like** travelling.

2 She **doesn't like** cats.

3 **Does** she **like** going out?

4 What **do** you **like** doing in your free time?

Positive (+)

I/You/We/They	like swimming.		
He/She/It	likes cats.		

Negative (-)

I/You/We/They	don't	like	running.
He/She/It	doesn't		apples.

Yes/No questions (?)

Do you like reading?	Yes, I do ./No, I don't (do not).		
Does he like books?	Yes, he does ./No, he doesn't (does not).		

Wh- questions (?)

What	do	you	like doing?
	does	she	

- We use *like* + verb + *-ing* to talk about hobbies and interests.
He likes playing tennis. We **like** *taking* photographs.
- We use *like* + noun to talk about things we like.
I like dolphins. She **likes** *music*.
- We use *love* and *hate* in the same way we use *like*.
He loves making things. They **hate** *cars*.

Spelling rules

- We usually add *-ing* to the infinitive form of the verb.
read → *reading*, *go* → *going*, *study* → *studying*
- For verbs ending in *-e*, we delete *-e* and add *-ing*.
drive → *driving*, *make* → *making*
- For verbs ending in one vowel and one consonant, e.g. *get*, *run*, *shop*, *travel*, etc., we double the final consonant.
shop → *shopping*, *travel* → *travelling*

1 Match beginnings 1–7 to endings a–g.

1 <u>b</u>	We	a don't like gardening.
2 <u>—</u>	I	b love dancing.
3 <u>—</u>	She	c he like music?
4 <u>—</u>	What does	d he like?
5 <u>—</u>	What do	e you like travelling?
6 <u>—</u>	Do	f hates playing video games.
7 <u>—</u>	Does	g you like doing?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *like* and the *-ing* form of the verbs in the box.

be do (x2) get go make play read ride watch

- I like being at home on Sundays.
- She — out on Friday evenings.
- What do you — in your free time?
- I don't — comics.
- He — football and tennis.
- Do they — bicycles?
- Does she — things?
- What does he — at the weekend?
- She doesn't — sport on TV.
- They don't — up early at the weekend.

3 Put the conversation between Mustafa (M) and Sally (S) in the correct order.

- M I like watching TV and playing computer games. Do you like computers?
- 1 M Sally, what do you like doing at weekends?
- M They like getting up late and listening to music.
- M No, I hate shopping!
- M I see. Do you see your friends at weekends?
- S Not really. I use them at work, but I don't like using them at home.
- S I like playing sports and being at home. What do you like doing?
- S What do your friends like doing?
- 10 S I love getting up late, too.
- S Yes, we sometimes go shopping or go to restaurants. Do you like shopping?

8.1 Verb *be* past simple

GR8.1))

- I **was** a happy child.
- She **wasn't** at an expensive school.
- We **weren't** poor.
- His parents **were** rich.
- A** Was your house big? **B** No, it **wasn't**.
- A** Were they at home? **B** Yes, they **were**.

Positive (+)

I/He/She/It	was	a teacher.
You/We/They	were	sad.

Negative (-)

I/He/She/It	wasn't (was not)	at a good school.
You/We/They	weren't (were not)	happy.

Yes/No questions (?)

Yes/No questions (?)	Short answers
Was he friendly?	Yes, he was . No, he wasn't (was not) .
Were they politicians?	Yes, they were . No, they weren't (were not) .

- We use *was/were* to talk about the past.
- Was* is the past form of *am/is*.

I am happy. → *I was* happy.

She isn't rich. → *She wasn't* rich.

There is a hospital. → *There was* a hospital.

- Were* is the past form of *are*.

You are an astronaut. → *You were* an astronaut.

The apples aren't green. → *The apples weren't* green.

There are six students. → *There were* six students.

Contractions

was not = **wasn't** **were not** = **weren't**

1 Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

- The film **wasn't** interesting. It was boring.
- My parents weren't teachers. They **were** engineers.
- The food **was** hot. It was cold.
- She **wasn't** born in 1989. She was born in 1998.
- You weren't here at 6.15. You **were** here at 6.30.
- Our car **wasn't** cheap. It was expensive.
- The houses weren't old. They **were** modern.
- I **wasn't** rich. I was very poor.
- There **were** four cats in our house. There were five.
- It **wasn't** a good day. It was a bad day.

2 Complete the questions and short answers with the past form of the verb *be*.

- A** **Was** she a happy child?
B Yes, she **were**.
- A** **were** you a student in 2012?
B No, I **wasn't**.
- A** **were** the film good?
B Yes, it **was**.
- A** **were** you born in October?
B Yes, I **was**.
- A** **were** the lessons difficult?
B Yes, they **were**.
- A** **were** there five children in your family?
B No, there **wasn't**.
- A** **were** your neighbour friendly?
B No, he **wasn't**.
- A** **were** there a café in your school?
B Yes, there **was**.

8.2 Past simple regular verbs

GR8.2))

- You **studied** at university from 2007 to 2010.
- He **travelled** to Namibia when he was twelve.
- The film **started** at 8.40.
- We **worked** in South America in 2008.

Positive (+)

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	played	football.
-------------------------	---------------	-----------

- We use the past simple to talk about finished actions and states in the past.
- To make the past simple, we add *-ed* to most regular verbs, e.g. *helped*, *started*.
- The past simple positive is the same for all persons, e.g. *I lived*, *He lived*, *They lived*, etc.
- When we use the past simple, we often say when the action happened.

I travelled around the UK in 2014.

She finished school at four o'clock.

They opened their first shop when they were 25 years old.

Spelling rules

- We usually add *-ed* to the infinitive form.
work → *worked*, *want* → *wanted*
- We add *-d* to verbs ending in *-e*.
live → *lived*, *die* → *died*
- We delete *-y* and add *-ied* for verbs ending in consonant + *-y*.
study → *studied*, *marry* → *married*
- Some verbs double the final consonant when we add *-ed*.
travel → *travelled*, *stop* → *stopped*

1 Rewrite the sentences in the past simple.

1 She visits her aunt every Wednesday

She visited her aunt every Wednesday.

2 He uses his new laptop in the lesson.

3 They love Amsterdam.

4 You always remember my birthday.

5 I travel to work by bus.

6 She watches films in the morning.

7 The shop opens at 10.30.

2 Complete the texts with the past simple form of the verbs in the boxes.

be be die live

Virginia Woolf ¹ was born in 1882. She ² _____ a writer. She ³ _____ in England. She ⁴ _____ in 1941.

be (x3) die live paint

Giovanni Canaletto ⁵ _____ an artist. He ⁶ _____ born in 1697 and ⁷ _____ with his family in Venice. His father ⁸ _____ a painter, too. Canaletto ⁹ _____ lots of beautiful paintings in his lifetime. He ¹⁰ _____ in 1768.

be (x4) die like marry study

Albert Einstein ¹¹ _____ a famous scientist and physicist. He ¹² _____ born in 1879 in Munich. He ¹³ _____ very good at maths and he ¹⁴ _____ studying on his own. He ¹⁵ _____ physics at a college in Zurich. He ¹⁶ _____ Mileva Marić, a physics student from Serbia, in 1903. He ¹⁷ _____ in 1955.

8.3 Object pronouns

GR8.3

- I lived in Barcelona in 1969. My sister lived with **me**.
- You don't love me, but I love **you**.
- He was in my class last year. I studied English with **him**.
- She worked very late last night. We helped **her**.
- It was difficult. I hated **it**!
- We talked to the police on Monday. They helped **us**.
- They are good films. I want to watch **them**.

Subject pronoun	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Object pronoun	me	you	him	her	it	us	them

- We use pronouns in place of nouns.

Theo watched the boy. Theo watched him.
(subject) (object)

I loved the monkeys. I loved them.
(subject) (object)

- The object pronoun goes after a verb or after a preposition, e.g. *to, in, with*, etc.

They remembered us. This is your bag. Your books are in it.
I talked to her. Elfie walked to school with me.

- We use an object pronoun (*me, him*, etc.), not a subject pronoun (*I, he*, etc.) after the verb *be*.

That's him over there.

The object pronouns *you* and *it* are the same as the subject pronouns *you* and *it*.

1 Circle the correct option.

1 The teachers weren't happy with *he / him*.

2 *He / Him* married *her / she* in 2007.

3 *They / Them* travelled around the world with *we / us*.

4 The monkey remembered *I / me*.

5 The street musician played some songs for *you / your*.

6 *She / Her* listened to *him / his* for three hours.

7 The hotel room wasn't clean. We cleaned *it / its*.

8 The pictures were amazing! We loved *they / them*.

2 Complete the sentences with a subject or an object pronoun.

1 We travelled to Argentina last year. *It* was amazing.

2 My brother Johan lives abroad. We visited _____ last month.

3 His sister was very helpful. _____ drove us to the station.

4 People sometimes speak very fast and I can't understand _____.

5 The woman was friendly. We asked _____ a question.

6 You like Anton, but he doesn't like _____.

7 I've got lots of new clothes, but I don't wear _____.

8 We are a big family and my mother cooks for _____ every night.

9 I haven't got a car. Can you drive _____ to the party?

10 A Where were your friends last night?

B _____ were at a party.

9.1 Past simple irregular verbs

GR9.1

- I **met** him last year and we **fell** in love.
- You **wrote** a story, but they **said** it wasn't good.
- She **went** to London yesterday and **saw** the Palace.
- He **had** a good holiday, but he **got** ill in Tangiers.
- We **sold** our house because it **was** very small.
- They **left** Utah in 1989 and **came** to live with me.

Positive (+)

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	knew	my father.
-------------------------	-------------	------------

- We use the past simple to talk about finished actions and states in the past. *She got married when she was twenty-five.*
- The past simple positive is the same for all persons, e.g. *I went, She went, They went.*
- The past simple forms of irregular verbs are NOT formed by adding **-ed**. They are all different, e.g. *buy – bought, go – went, see – saw*, etc. See the list of irregular verbs on page 146.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct past simple verb.

- I usually have a big lunch, but yesterday I had a small lunch.
- He usually writes a diary, but yesterday he _____ a story.
- We usually leave home at 7.30, but yesterday we _____ at 8.00.
- She usually goes to the cinema, but yesterday she _____ to the park.
- You usually lose your phone, but yesterday you _____ your keys.
- I usually see my friends in the café, but yesterday I _____ my teacher.
- He usually gets up at 6.15, but yesterday he _____ up at 7.30.

2 Circle the correct option.

My parents ¹ meet / met / worked at university. My mother ² studies / study / studied English and my father ³ was / were / is an art student. He ⁴ fell / fall / got in love with her the first time he ⁵ see / sees / saw her. He ⁶ can / could / was paint very well so he ⁷ paint / paints / painted her lots of flowers. He also ⁸ write / said / wrote her beautiful letters and ⁹ go / went / visited her almost every day. They ¹⁰ got / get / go married three years later. They ¹¹ live / lived / left in my father's flat, but then my brother and I ¹² was / wasn't / were born. The flat ¹³ weren't / wasn't / isn't very big so they ¹⁴ sell / saw / sold it and moved to the countryside. We ¹⁵ was / are / were very happy there. My brother and I ¹⁶ go / went / get to university and ¹⁷ left / leave / went the village, but my parents still live there.

9.2 Past simple negatives and questions

GR9.2

- I **didn't get up** until 11.30 a.m.
- He **didn't stay** at home yesterday.
- A Did she phone** the office? **B Yes, she did.**
- A Did they call** the doctor? **B No, they didn't.**

Past simple negative

Negative (-)

We/They	didn't	go to work yesterday.
I/You/He/She/It	(did not)	feel well.

- For past simple negatives, we use ... **didn't** + infinitive without **to**.
I didn't watch a film last night.
Harry didn't go shopping yesterday.
NOT ~~I didn't to watch ...~~, ~~I didn't watched ...~~,
~~Harry didn't went ...~~
- The auxiliary **did/didn't** is the same for all persons.
We didn't leave work early. Did she have a headache?

Contractions

did not = **didn't**

The negative form of **could** is **couldn't**. NOT ~~didn't can~~.
She could remember his face, but she couldn't remember his name.

Past simple questions

Yes/No questions (?)

Did	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	have a headache?
------------	-------------------------	------------------

Short answers

(+) Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	did .
(-) No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	didn't (did not) .

- For past simple yes/no questions we use ... **Did** + subject + infinitive without **to**
Did you write those emails yesterday?
Did your friend study maths?

NOT ~~Did you to write ...~~, ~~Did you wrote ...?~~,
~~Did your friend studied ...?~~

We don't use **did** to make questions with **could**.

A He could speak five languages when he was eighteen.
B Could he speak German?

10.1 *going to* positive and negative

GR10.1

- 1 I'm **going to be** a volunteer in Bolivia next month.
- 2 You **aren't going to work** with local people.
- 3 She's **going to visit** her friends in Spain in three days.
- 4 He **isn't going** to the museum this evening.
- 5 We're **going to raise money** to help poor people.

Positive (+)

I	'm (am)	going to	travel to Africa.
He/She/It	's (is)		need money.
We/You/They	're (are)		meet new people.

Negative (-)

I	'm not (am not)	going to	ask for money.
He/She/It	isn't (is not)		join a band.
We/You/They	aren't (are not)		write a blog.

- We use *be + going to + verb* (infinitive without *to*) to talk about future plans.
She's going to study engineering in Germany.
- We often use *going to* with future time phrases.
Next month, we're going to Nepal.
She's not going to see her brother this evening.
I'm going to buy a new dress tomorrow.

1 Look at the photos. Write full sentences.



- 1 Gina 's going to play tennis next Friday.
- 2 Rafael _____ the kitchen tomorrow morning.
- 3 We _____ our flat on Saturday.
- 4 Mia and Ed _____ TV tonight.
- 5 They _____ on Tuesday evening.
- 6 I _____ to Scotland at the weekend.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *going to* and the verbs in the box. Use contractions where possible.

not buy not have take travel ~~visit~~ write

- 1 We 're going to visit my parents in Brussels the day after tomorrow.
- 2 I _____ pizza for dinner this evening.
- 3 She _____ lots of photographs.
- 4 They _____ a blog about learning English in London.
- 5 You _____ a new skirt today.
- 6 We _____ around the world next year.

10.2 going to questions and short answers

GR10.2

1 A Are you going to drive?	B Yes, we are.
2 A Is she going to move abroad?	B No, she isn't .
3 A Where are you going to stay?	B In Singapore.

Yes/No questions (?)

Am	I	going to	change jobs?
Is	he/she/it		move abroad?
Are	we/you/they		buy a new house?

Short answers

(+) Yes, I am . Yes, he/she/it is . Yes, we/you/they are .	(-) No, I'm not (am not). No, he/she/it isn't (is not). No, we/you/they aren't (are not).
--	---

Word order in Yes/No questions

Word order in future questions:

Are you **going to** play the piano at the party?

Word order in *Wh*- questions

Question word + *be* + subject + *going to* + verb?

Where are they going to have dinner?

1 Make questions with the correct form of *going to*. Use contractions where possible.

- 1 I'm going to live in Sicily.
Where are you going to live ?
- 2 He's going to teach maths.
What _____ ?
- 3 We're going to visit my parents.
Who _____ ?
- 4 The train's going to leave at 6.00 p.m.
What time _____ ?

2 Make Yes/No questions and short answers.

1 (you/change jobs)

A Are you going to change jobs?B Yes, I am.

2 (he/buy/new house)

A _____

B _____

3 (Safiah and Fuad/move abroad next month)

A _____

B _____

4 (the children/sing for us tomorrow)

A _____

B _____

5 (she/study Chinese)

A _____

B _____3 Complete the conversation between Angela (A) and Nick (N) with the correct form of *going to* and the verbs in (brackets). Use contractions where possible.A What ¹ are you going to do (do) tomorrow?N I ² _____ (get up) very early and go shopping.A What ³ _____ (buy)?

N A present for my neighbour Fiona.

A Is it her birthday?

N No, it's not her birthday. She ⁴ _____ (start) a new job in Malaysia next week.A Malaysia! How exciting! What ⁵ _____ she _____ (do) there?N She's a doctor. So, she ⁶ _____ (work) in a big hospital in Kota Bharu. She's ⁷ _____ (learn) Malay.

- We use *would like*/*'d like* to say what we want. It means the same as *I want*, but it's more polite.

I'd like a biscuit. *She'd like* to speak to him.

- After *would like* we use a noun or the infinitive with *to*.

*Leo would like a sandwich.**I would like to order* now. NOT ~~I would like order~~ now.

- Would* is the same for all persons (*I*, *you*, etc.). We don't add *-s* to *like* for *he/she/it*.

He would like ... NOT ~~He would likes ...~~

- We use the question form *Would you like ...?* to offer something to someone. We don't use *do* with *would* for questions.

Would you like a drink? NOT ~~Do you would like~~ a drink?

- We answer the question *Would you like ...?* with *Yes, please.* or *No, thank you.*

A *Would you like an apple?* **B** *Yes, please./ No, thank you.*

- When we don't want something we say *I don't want ...*, NOT *I wouldn't like ...*

10.3 **would like**

GR10.3

1 **I'd like** a juice, please.2 **A Would** you **like** a sandwich? **B** Yes, please.3 **A Would** you **like** to watch TV? **B** No, thank you. I'm fine.4 **A** What **would** you **like** to eat? **B** A small salad, please.

Positive (+)

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	'd like (would like)	a drink. to see the menu.
-------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------

Yes/No questions (?)

Would	I/you/he/she/it/we/ they	like	a doughnut? to come to my party?
-------	-----------------------------	------	-------------------------------------

1 Circle the correct option.

1 A Would / Do you like a sandwich?

B No, thanks. I'm not hungry.

2 A Would / Do you like swimming?

B No, I don't. I can't swim.

3 A Would / Do you like a hot drink?

B Yes, please. I'd like a coffee.

4 A What music *would* / *do* you like?

B I like pop music.

5 A What would / *do* you like doing in your free time?

B I like going to art galleries.

2 Complete the conversation between Dominik (D) and George (G) with *I like*, *I'd like*, *would you like* or *do you like*.D So, what ¹ would you like to do today?G Well, ² _____ to go for a walk around Richmond Park and then have some lunch.D ³ _____ Korean food?

G Yes, I do. I love it!

D There's a very good Korean restaurant on the high street. ⁴ _____ to have lunch there?

G Yes, great!

D Where ⁵ _____ to go in the afternoon?G I don't really like museums, but ⁶ _____ to see Hampton Court Palace. And, is there a good shopping mall? ⁷ _____ shopping.D There are lots of good shops in central London. ⁸ _____ to go there tomorrow?

G I'd love to, but I'm going to leave early tomorrow.

D OK, no problem. ⁹ _____ to come to our house for dinner tonight?

G Oh, yes, please. That sounds great!

Audioscripts

Unit 1 First meetings

1.4

1 P Hello, I'm Paul.
H Hi, I'm Havva.

P Nice to meet you, Havva.
H And you. Are you here on business?
P Yes, I am. And you? Are you here on business?
H No, I'm not. I'm on holiday.

2

A Hello, I'm Alisa.
J Hi, I'm Josué.
A Nice to meet you. Are you here on business?
J Yes, I am.
A I'm here on business, too.

3

S Hello, I'm Sunil.
J Hi, I'm Julie.
S Nice to meet you, Julie.
J And you. Are you here on holiday?
S No, I'm not. I'm here to study. And you? Are you on holiday?
J Yes, I am.

1.5&1.6

P Hello, I'm Paul.
H Hi, I'm Havva.
P Nice to meet you, Havva.
H And you. Are you here on business?
P Yes, I am. And you? Are you here on business?
H No, I'm not. I'm here on holiday.

1.7

S Hello, I'm Sunil.
J Hi, I'm Julie.
S Nice to meet you, Julie.
J And you. Are you here on holiday?
S No, I'm not. I'm here to study. And you? Are you on holiday?
J Yes, I am.

1.8

1 I'm here to study.
2 You're here on holiday.
3 Are you Francesca?
4 I'm Peter. Nice to meet you.
5 Are you on business?

1.9

one, two, three, four, five, six,
seven, eight, nine, ten

1.10

1 the USA
2 Brazil
3 the UK
4 Spain
5 Russia
6 Turkey
7 China
8 Japan
9 Indonesia
10 Australia

1.12

1 Number one is China.
2 Number two is the USA.
3 Number three is Indonesia.
4 Number four is Brazil.
5 Number five is Russia.
6 Number six is Japan.
7 Number seven is Turkey.
8 Number eight is the UK.
9 Number nine is Spain.
10 Number ten is Australia.

1.15

1 P Where are you from, Alisa?
A I'm from Russia.
P Where in Russia?
A I'm from Moscow. And you, Paul?
P I'm from Aberdeen. That's Aberdeen in the USA, not Aberdeen in the UK!
2 P So, Julie, you and Frank are here on holiday. Where are you from?
J We're from Australia.
P Where in Australia? Are you from Sydney?
F No, we aren't. We're from Perth.

1.16

1 A Where are you from, Alisa?
B I'm from Russia.
2 A And you, Paul?
B I'm from Aberdeen.
3 A Where in Australia?
B We're from Perth.
4 A Are you from Sydney?
B No, we aren't.

1.20

/eɪ/ A H J K
/i:/ B C D E G P T V
/e/ F L M N S X Z
/aɪ/ I Y
/əʊ/ O
/ju:/ Q U W
/a:/ R

1.21

1 g	6 y
2 e	7 i
3 f	8 q
4 c	9 h
5 r	10 o

1.22

1 E-L-I-N-O-R
2 J-A-C-Q-U-I
3 J-O-R-G-E
4 P-A-U-L-A
5 J-O-A-N

1.23

1 A What's your name?
B My name's Bill.
A How do you spell that?
B B-I-L-L.
A B-I-L-L?
B Yes, that's right

2 A What's your name?
B My name's Aylin.
A How do you spell that?

B A-Y-L-I-N
A A-Y-L-I-N?
B Yes, that's right

3 A What's your name?
B My name's Stephanie.
A How do you spell that?

B S-T-E-P-H-A-N-I-E
A S-T-E-P-H-A-N-I-E?
B Yes, that's right

4 A What's your name?
B My name's Roger.
A How do you spell that?
B R-O-G-E-R
A R-O-G-E-R?
B Yes, that's right

1.25

Jane Hello. Are you here for the GHQ conference?
Havva Yes, I am.
Jane What's your name?
Havva My name's Yilmaz. Havva Yilmaz.
Jane How do you spell that?
Havva Y-I-L-M-A-Z.
Jane Where are you from, Havva?
Havva I'm from Turkey.
Jane And what's your phone number?
Havva It's 00 90 540 15889450.
Jane Thanks. Have a good day.
Jane Hello. Are you here for the GHQ conference?
Josué Yes, I am.
Jane What's your name?
Josué My name is Santos, Josué Santos.
Jane How do you spell that?
Josué Santos? S-A-N-T-O-S.
Jane Where are you from, Josué?
Josué I'm from Brazil.
Jane And what's your phone number?
Josué It's 00 55 22 8340-76199.
Jane Great. Well, have a good day, Josué.

1.26

Jane Hello. Are you here for the GHQ conference?
Havva Yes, I am.
Jane What's your name?
Havva My name's Yilmaz. Havva Yilmaz.
Jane How do you spell that?

Havva Y-I-L-M-A-Z.
 Jane Where are you from, Havva?
 Havva I'm from Turkey.
 Jane And what's your phone number?
 Havva It's 00 90 540 15889450.
 Jane Thanks. Have a good day.

1.27 》

1
 A Hi. How are you?
 B Fine, thanks. And you?
 A Great, thanks.
 2
 A Morning, Patrick.
 B Good morning.
 3
 A Have a nice day.
 B Thanks. You, too.
 4
 A Bye. See you later.
 B Goodbye.

1.29 》

Hello.
 Good morning.
 How are you?
 Have a nice day.
 Goodbye.
 Have a good day.
 See you later.
 Have a nice day.
 Good morning.
 Hello.
 How are you?
 See you later.
 Have a good day.
 Goodbye.

1.30 》

A Hello, I'm Gary.
 B Hi, I'm Sally.
 A Nice to meet you, Sally.
 B You, too. Are you here on holiday?
 A No, I'm not. I'm here on business. And you?
 B I'm here to study.

1.31 》

1 My name's Lynda. L-Y-N-D-A
 2
 A What's your last name?
 B French. F-R-E-N-C-H
 3
 A We are from Yaroslavl in Russia.
 B Yaroslavl? How do you spell that?
 A Y-A-R-O-S-L-A-V-L
 4
 A What's your phone number?
 B 01632 962 8837

Unit 2 Questions

2.1 》

1 a tablet
 2 a phone
 3 a wallet
 4 a key
 5 a notepad
 6 an apple
 7 a laptop
 8 a pen
 9 a book
 10 an umbrella

2.2 》

1 five books
 2 ten phones
 3 three keys
 4 eight pens
 5 two wallets

2.5 》

1
 A What's this in English?
 B It's an umbrella.
 2
 A What's that in English?
 B It's a wallet.
 3
 A What are these in English?
 B They're notepads.
 4
 A What are those in English?
 B They're pens.

2.6 》

1
 A What's this?
 B It's a tablet.
 2
 A What are these in English?
 B They are keys.
 3
 A Who's that?
 B It's my friend, Lynne.
 4
 A What are those in English?
 B They're phones.

2.9 》

1 thirty
 2 fourteen
 3 sixteen
 4 eighty
 5 ninety

2.10 》

1
 A What's this in English?
 B It's an umbrella.
 2
 A What are these?
 B They're apples, from England.
 3
 A What are these in English?
 B They're keys.
 4
 A What's this? A laptop?
 B No, it's a tablet.

2.11 》

1 eighteen laptops
 2 thirty-five pens
 3 two umbrellas
 4 forty apples
 5 a book
 6 nine bags

2.12 》

1
 A Look at this!
 B Wow! A tablet!
 2
 A How many letters are there in the English alphabet?
 B There are twenty-six letters. A, B, C, D, E, F G ...

3

A There are thirty students and fifteen books.
 B So we can work in pairs.

4

A Hello, I'm here for the conference. My name's Frantzen, Paul Frantzen.
 B Welcome, Mr Frantzen. Nice to meet you.
 A Nice to meet you, too. Um ... where's the computer room?
 B There are three laptops you can use over there.
 A Thanks.

2.13 》

1 Erik's an engineer.
 2 Hassan's a student.
 3 Thierry's a waiter.
 4 Asya's a nurse.
 5 Sonja's a doctor.
 6 Kumiko's a shop assistant.
 7 Daisy's a teacher.
 8 Yanni's a taxi driver.

2.14 》

doctor engineer nurse shop assistant
 student taxi driver teacher waiter

2.15 》

A This is my friend Fernando.
 B Is he a student?
 A No, he isn't. He's a teacher in a school in Mexico.
 B Is it a language school?
 A Yes, it is. And these are my friends Jack and Katie.
 B Are they doctors?
 A No, they aren't. They're nurses in a hospital in London.

2.16 》

A Where's Robson Street?
 B It's in Vancouver, Canada.

A Where's the Champs-Élysées?
 B It's in Paris, France.

2.17 》

1
 A Where's Marie?
 B She's on the Champs-Élysées.
 2
 A Where's John?
 B He's on Robson Street.
 3
 A Where are Sven and Max?
 B They're on Abbey Road.
 4
 A Where's Abbey Road?
 B It's in London, in the UK.

2.18 》

A Hi, Lewis. Helen here. How are you?
 B Fine, thanks.
 A Are you at home?
 B No, I'm in London.
 A Really? Where in London?
 B I'm at the Victoria and Albert Museum.
 A Where's that?
 B It's on Cromwell Road, near the Science Museum.
 A Wow! Is Max with you?
 B Yes, he is. We're here on holiday.

2.19))

1 A Where's Fisgard Street?
B It's in Chinatown.

2 A Where's the McPherson Playhouse?
B It's near City Hall.

3 A Where's the Robert Bateman Centre?
B It's on Belleville Street.

4 A Where's Thunderbird Park?
B It's next to the Royal British Columbia Museum.

5 A Where are the YMCA and YWCA?
B They're near the Courthouse.

2.20))

1 A What time is it?
B It's one o'clock.

2 A What time is it?
B It's two oh five.

3 A What time is it?
B It's three ten.

4 A What time is it?
B It's four fifteen.

5 A What time is it?
B It's six twenty-five.

6 A What time is it?
B It's seven thirty.

7 A What time is it?
B It's nine forty.

8 A What time is it?
B It's twelve fifty-five.

2.22))

1 eleven fifteen
2 one thirty
3 twelve o'clock
4 nine forty-five
5 two forty
6 five twenty
7 seven thirty-three
8 ten oh seven

2.23))

1 A What time's the film?
B It's at seven thirty.
A OK. Thanks.

2 A What time's the meeting?
B It's from two o'clock to four o'clock.
A OK. Good.

3 A Excuse me. What time's the next train?
B One moment. It's at ten forty-two.
A Great. Thanks.

2.24))

The Fantastic 4
84 Charing Cross Road
9 to 5
12 Years a Slave
100 Degrees Below Zero
17 Again

2.25))

A This is my friend, Sara.
B Is she from Spain?
A No, she isn't. She's from Brazil.
B What's her job?
A She's a student.
B Is she at university?
A Yes, she is. We're at the same university in Rio de Janeiro.

2.26))

The Sherlock Holmes Museum is on Baker Street. It is near Marylebone and Baker Street stations. Madame Tussauds is on Marylebone Road. It is next to Baker Street station.
London Zoo is in The Regent's Park. The entrance is on Prince Albert Road.

Unit 3 People and possessions**3.1**))

1 a great book	4 a hard job
2 a funny film	5 a clever woman
3 a friendly dog	6 a lovely city

3.2))

a man	men
a woman	women
a person	people
a child	children

3.3))

1 Antony's my neighbour. He's got a flat in my building. He's a waiter in an Italian restaurant. He's a friendly man and he's got a nice cat. His name's Mr Muffin.
2 Mr and Mrs Thompson are my neighbours. They're from New Zealand and they're lovely people. Mr Thompson is a teacher in a big school and Mrs Thompson is a doctor. They've got four children and two dogs.

3.4))

70% of people in the world have got a mobile phone.
9% of people in the world have got a car.
20% of people in the world have got a TV.
30% of people in the world have got a bank account.
2% of people in the world have got a pet.
40% of people in the world have got a bicycle.

3.5))

1 30% of people in the world have got a bank account.
2 1 in 5 people in the world has got a TV.
3 60% of people in the world haven't got a bicycle.
4 91% of people in the world haven't got a car.

3.6))

1 A Have you got a bicycle?
B Yes, I have.
2 A Have you got a car?
B No, I haven't.

3

A Has your best friend got a pet?
B No, he hasn't.

3.7))

1 A Have you got a pet?
B No, I haven't. And you?
A Yes, I have. I've got a dog.
2 A Has your best friend got a mobile phone?
B Yes, he has.
3 A Has she got a car?
B No, she hasn't. She's got a bicycle.

3.10))

1 A Have you got a laptop?
B No, I haven't. And you?
A Yes, I have.
B Is it a new laptop?
A No, it's three years old.
2 A Have you got a bicycle?
B Yes, I do.
A Is it an expensive bicycle?
B Yes, it is.
3 A Have you got a pet?
B No, I haven't. And you?
A I've got a cat.
B Is it old?
A No, it's only two.

3.11))

A Have you got a pet?
B No, I haven't. And you?
A I've got a cat.
B Is it old?
A No, it's only two.

3.12))

1 Derek is Anna's father and Carol is her mother.
2 Charlie and Anna are husband and wife.
3 Andy and Anna are brother and sister.
4 Olivia is Charlie and Anna's daughter and Fergus is their son.
5 Derek and Carol are Fergus, Olivia and Katie's grandparents.

3.13))

1 grandfather grandmother grandparents
2 father mother parents
3 son daughter children
4 brother sister
5 husband wife

3.14))

A It's a nice family photo.
B Yes, it is. So is he the father?
A Yes, and the woman next to him is his wife.
B I see. And these two are their children?
A Yes, the girl is their daughter and the boy is her brother.
B We have one boy and one girl in our family, too.
A Ah, but they've got another son, Marcus. He's at university.

3.15 》

I my
you your
he his
she her
it its
we our
they their

3.16 》

1 Aideen is my brother's wife.
2 Marichka and Mikolaj's daughter is ten.
3 My husband's name is Shuang.
4 This is Xavier and Carmen's son, Cristóbal.

3.17 》

A Have you got any brothers and sisters?
B Yes, I've got two sisters.
A What are their names?
B Agneta and Inga. Agneta is twenty-six and Inga's twenty-one.
A What are their jobs?
B Well, Agneta's got a job in a bank and Inga's a student.
A Are they married?
B Inga isn't married, but Agneta is. Her husband's an engineer.

3.18 》

1 My mother's car is very old.
2 Frank's a teacher.
3 My grandfather's rich.
4 Sarah's got a friendly dog.

3.19 》

Carlo is my friend. He's an engineer. He's got a good job with the car company, Fiat. He's married and he's got a daughter.

3.20 》

Nicole's our neighbour. She's got two young children, a boy and a girl. The girl's name is Ivy and she's got many friends in the building. The boy's name is Robert. He's got a pet dog called Junior.

Tony is Nicole's husband. He's got a job in the school next to our building.

3.21 》

1
A After you.
B Oh, thanks.
2
A Atishoo!
B Bless you!
3
A Tea?
B Yes, please.
4
A Thanks very much.
B You're welcome.
5
A Excuse me. That's my seat.
B Oh, I'm so sorry.
6
A Excuse me. Where's the toilet?
B Sorry, I don't know.
7
A Can I sit here?
B Yes, of course.
8
A Sorry I'm late.
B That's OK. Don't worry.

3.23 》

1 Oh, sorry.
2 Thank you very much.
3 Sorry, I'm late.
4 Can I sit here?

3.24 》

1 Stefan Hell's a clever man.
2 *Birdman*'s a funny film.
3 Vienna's a nice city.
4 My neighbours are lovely people.
5 Morocco's a friendly country.
6 Is teaching a hard job?

3.25 》

1
A Have you and Fred got pets?
B No, we haven't. But my mother's got nine cats.
A Nine?! Has she got a big house?
B No, she hasn't. It's a small house, but it's got a garden.
2
A Have your parents got a car?
B No, they haven't. We haven't got cars in our family. I haven't got a car, my brother hasn't got a car and my parents haven't got a car.
A What transport have you got?
B We've got bicycles.

3.26 》

Our house is at number 36 Judson Street. We've got neighbours at number 34 and number 38. Our neighbours at 34 are called Linda and Charlie. Charlie's a waiter in a restaurant. Linda's a nurse, but she's at home now because they've got two young children. They've got a dog, too - Benji. Our neighbours at 38 are university students. Six people live in the house. But they haven't got any pets. They love our street and they're very friendly.

Unit 4 My life

4.3 》

1 live in Kenya/live in a flat
2 study at a school/study English
3 go abroad/go to Italy
4 work for a charity/work in an office
5 play basketball/play the violin
6 like comics/like cars
7 teach young people/teach English
8 watch TV/watch films
9 read newspapers/read books

4.4 》

1 35% of people in London, in the UK, drive to work.
2 A lot of people in Switzerland go to work by train. Over 2,900 trains go through Zurich station every day.
3 In the USA, 4 million people walk to work or school.
4 In Copenhagen, Denmark, 36% of people cycle to work, school or university.
5 In Sydney, Australia, 17% of people go to work on public transport. Some people go by ferry.
6 A lot of people in Vietnam go to work by motorbike. Hanoi has 3 million motorbikes.
7 In São Paulo, Brazil, 6 million people go by bus every day.

4.5 》

C My name's Christina. I live in Copenhagen and I cycle to work. I don't go by bus because my house is fifteen minutes from my work.

P My name's Pedro and I live in São Paulo with my brother. We drive to work in his car. We don't like buses - they have too many people.

T My name is Tai. I'm a student in Hanoi. I don't drive to university. I don't have a car. I go by motorbike. Motorbikes are very cheap here.

C My name is Candice. We live in Johannesburg in South Africa. I walk to work. But my husband, James, works in Pretoria. It's seventy kilometres to Pretoria. He doesn't walk to work. He goes by train.

4.6 》

1 We don't work near the centre.
2 Christina doesn't live in New York.
3 The city doesn't have good buses.
4 The trains don't go to Essex Road.
5 Pedro doesn't go to work by bus.
6 I don't like old ferries.

4.7 》

1 My brother's got a house near Vancouver.
2 He likes the city a lot, but his house isn't in the city.
3 He's a taxi driver and he loves it.
4 He hasn't got a car.
5 His children are nineteen and twenty-three, but they don't drive.
6 They've got motorbikes.

4.8 》

My name's Ye-eun. I live with my parents in South Korea. My brother Bon-hwa doesn't live with us. He lives in Australia. I'm a student at university. Bon-hwa isn't a student. He's a chef in a restaurant. He's got a nice flat and a car. I haven't got a car. I go to the university by bus. At the weekend I study, but Bon-hwa goes to the beach. He's very happy in Australia. I want to go abroad, too!

4.9 》

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday
Friday Saturday Sunday

4.11 》

I So, Helena. Do you get up early?
H Yes, I do! From Monday to Friday I get up at 5.00 and check my emails. My children get up at about 6.30 and we have breakfast.
I What time do you go to work?
H I leave the house at 7.30 and I go to work by train. I start work at 8.00 and I finish at about 6 p.m. I get home at about 6.30.
I Do you have dinner with your family?
H Yes, I do. We eat at about 7.30. After dinner I work again, and I go to bed at ten.
I Does your husband work?
H No, he doesn't because we have nine children! They are aged from two years old to twenty-one.
I Do they all live at home?
H No, they don't. Seven children live at home.
I Do you work at the weekend?

H Yes, I do. But on Saturday evenings I watch a film with my family. And we sometimes go out with friends.

4.13 》

1

C Excuse me. Do you have any umbrellas?
SA Yes. They're over there, near the window.

C Great. Thank you.

2

SA Can I help you?

C No, thanks. Just looking.

3

SA Is that everything?

C No, I need vitamins, too.

4

C How much is this tablet, please?

SA It's £75.

C OK. I'll take it.

4.15 》

1 **OK.** That's €6.49, please.

2

A How much is this phone, please?

B It's £96.

3 **It's a very expensive café.** A cup of coffee is £5.75.

4

A How much are these, please?

B They're \$24.90.

4.16 》

1

A What time do you get up?

B I get up at 8 a.m.

A That's late. When do you start work?

B At 9 a.m. But my work is very near my house.

2

A Do you work at home?

B No, I don't. But my husband works at home.

A What job does he do?

B He works for a newspaper. He's a journalist.

4.17 》

A Where do you work?

B I work in a car factory. I work nights.

A What time do you start work?

B I start at 8 p.m. and finish at 4 a.m.

A Wow! When do you go to bed?

B I get home at 5 a.m. and I go to bed at 7 a.m.

A What time do you get up?

B I get up around 2 p.m.

A 2 p.m.? What do you then?

B I have breakfast and I then go to my daughter's school. Her school finishes at 3 p.m. Then we walk home together. My wife gets home at five and we have dinner together.

Unit 5 Style and design

5.1 》

yellow, green, red, brown, blue, white, grey, black

5.2 》

- a A man in a yellow T-shirt, black trousers and white trainers. A woman in a grey top and a grey hat.
- b A man in a blue jacket and trousers and a blue shirt. A woman in a red dress.
- c A man in blue jeans and a green jumper. A woman in a red top and blue jeans.

d A man in a green jumper and brown trousers. A woman in a black top, a grey skirt and black shoes.

5.3 》

dress hat jacket jeans jumper shirt
shoes skirt top trainers trousers T-shirt

5.4 》

One-syllable words: dress, hat, jeans, shirt,

shoes, skirt, top

Two-syllable words: jacket, jumper, trainers, trousers, T-shirt

5.5 》

1

A My favourite building is in Munich in Germany.

B What's its name?

A The Allianz Arena.

B Oh! What do people do there?

A They play football. It's a football stadium.

B And why do you like it?

A Because it changes colour - red, then blue, then white. Different teams play football there. It's red when the 'Bayern Munich' team play and blue when '1860 Munich' play.

A When does it change to white?

B It's white for the German national team.

B That's amazing. When is it open?

A It's open from ten a.m. to six p.m. every day.

2

B My favourite building is the Dancing House in the Czech Republic.

A Where is it?

B It's in Prague.

A What do people do there?

B They work there. It's an office building. But people eat there, too.

A Oh? Where do they eat?

B There's a restaurant on the top floor.

A Why do you like it?

B Because it's an exciting design. It's like two people dancing.

A When is it open?

B The restaurant is open from 12 midday to 10 o'clock at night.

5.8 》

1 Where do you live?

2 What is your favourite colour?

3 When do the shops close on Saturday?

4 Why do people like fashion?

5 When does your family eat dinner?

6 What music do you like?

7 Where do you buy your clothes?

8 Why is English a useful language?

5.11 》

A Do you know this building?

B No, what is it?

A It's Marina Bay Sands in Singapore. It's a big hotel with shops and restaurants. And it's got a swimming pool on the top floor.

B Wow! It looks amazing.

A I know. Look, it's got a museum of art and science, too. Do you want to go?

B I don't know. It's very expensive.

5.12 》

1 body

5 arm

2 head

6 hand

3 hair

7 leg

4 face

8 foot

5.13 》

arm - arms body - bodies face - faces

hand - hands head - heads leg - legs

5.14 》

/z/: arms, bodies, hands, heads, legs

/ɪz/: faces

5.15 》

These women are Japanese *Maiko*. Their style is very traditional. They have black hair and white faces. They put white and red flowers on top of their heads. On their bodies they wear a traditional dress called a *kimono*. On their feet they wear big shoes made of wood.

5.17 》

1

A Excuse me. Where do I buy a ticket?

B You buy your ticket on the bus.

A OK, thanks.

2

A Hello. Does this bus go to Las Arenas?

B No, it doesn't. The number thirteen goes to Las Arenas. The metro goes there, too.

A Oh, OK.

3

A Excuse me. What time is the next metro to Las Arenas?

B It leaves at 9.35.

A Great, thanks.

4

A Hello. How much is it to Las Arenas?

B It's €2.15 single.

5.18 》

1 Where do I buy a ticket?

2 Does this bus go to Las Arenas?

3 What time is the next metro to Las Arenas?

4 How much is it to Las Arenas?

5.20 》

1 If there is anyone flying to Istanbul tonight, would you, please ...

2 We are sorry to announce that the 8.45 to London Paddington ...

3 ... the doors will close two minutes before departure.

4 Will passengers for the next train to New York, please ...

5 This bus will depart in approximately fourteen minutes.

6 This is an announcement for passengers on flight FW1632 leaving at ...

5.21 》

A What's the name of that building over there?

B Oh, it's called the Gherkin.

A Oh! What do people do there?

B They work. It's an office building.

A Is it open to the public?

B No, it isn't, but people visit the plaza.

A Ah! When is the plaza open?

B Every day.

A Do you like the building?

B Yes, I do.

A Why do you like it?

B Because it's very different.

5.22 》

The *tagelmust* is a really long piece of cloth: five to ten metres. Tuareg men wear it on their heads and faces. Its colour is often blue, but sometimes it is black. Blue is a rich colour for the Tuareg people. Men wear the *tagelmust* because it is beautiful and because the sun and wind is very strong in the Sahara. They don't wear it in the house, but they always wear it outside.

Unit 6 Places and facilities

6.1 》

bank cinema hotel café museum park
restaurant shop supermarket theatre

6.2 》

- 1 There are good facilities.
- 2 There's a great bakery.
- 3 There are 4,000 people.
- 4 There's a theatre.
- 5 There are supermarkets and banks.
- 6 There aren't any hotels.
- 7 There isn't a theatre.
- 8 There's a German restaurant.

6.3 》

1 Wi-fi	6 safe
2 air conditioning	7 bath
3 iron	8 gym
4 refreshments	9 car park
5 lift	10 towels

6.4 》

- 1
- A Hi. I have a reservation. The name is Davis.
- B Yes, sir. A room for two nights.
- A That's right. Is there Wi-fi in the room?
- B Yes, there is. The password is 'guest'.
- 2
- A Hello. Is there a gym in the hotel?
- B Yes, there is. It's on level 1.
- A Oh, great. Are there any towels in the gym?
- B No, there aren't. Please take a towel from your room.

6.5 》

- 1
- A Is there a hotel car park?
- B Yes, there is.
- 2
- A Where are the toilets?
- B They are next to the gym.
- 3
- A Is there a bath in the bathroom?
- B No, there isn't. But there's a shower.
- 4
- A Are there any refreshments in the room?
- B Yes, there are. The mini-bar has got tea, coffee and water.

6.7 》

- 1
- A Is there a restaurant?
- B Yes, there is.
- 2
- A Is there a cinema?
- B No, there isn't.
- 3
- A Are there any museums?
- B No, there aren't.

4

A Are there any good shops?
B Yes, there are.

6.8 》

- 1 There's a phone in the room.
- 2 There's a bus at 2.15.
- 3 There are two hotels in the town.
- 4 There are six people in the photo.

6.9 》

- 1 Are there any towels in the room?
- 2 Is there a bus to the airport?
- 3 Is there a restaurant in the hotel?
- 4 Are there any shops near the museum?

6.10 》

- 1
- A Are there any towels in the room?
B Yes, there are towels in the bathroom.
- 2
- A Is there a bus to the airport?
B Yes, there's a bus at ten o'clock and at two o'clock.
- 3
- A Is there a restaurant in the hotel?
B Sorry, no, there isn't. There's a café near the hotel.
- 4
- A Are there any shops near the museum?
B No, there aren't. But there are shops in the city centre.

6.11 》

A Good morning. I need some information about your hotel.
B Yes, of course.
A My flight arrives at 4.30 a.m. on Friday. What's the best way to get from the airport to the hotel?
B The bus is the best way to get here. There are two buses: the 98 and the 99. The 99 goes every thirty minutes. There's a bus stop on London Road, near the airport.
A Thanks. Is the hotel near the city centre? Is it OK to walk?
B Yes, the hotel is IN the city centre. It's a five-minute walk from the bus station.
A Oh, good. Umm, is there Wi-fi in the hotel?
B There is free Wi-fi in reception, but not in the rooms.
A Oh. And is there a restaurant in the hotel?
B There's a small restaurant where we serve breakfast. Breakfast is between seven o'clock and ten o'clock.
A That's OK. What time is check-in and checkout from the hotel?
B Check-in is after 2 p.m. and checkout is before 11 a.m.
A Great! Thank you very much.
B You're welcome.

6.12 》

A So, we have three nights in Ho Chi Minh City.
B I know. It's very exciting. There are some really nice flats on this website.
A Oh. Are they expensive?
B No, they're only £30 a night. In each flat there's a bedroom with a big bed and a TV.
A Have all the flats got their own kitchen?
B Yes, there's a small kitchen with a fridge and microwave, and a dining area with two chairs ... Are you on the internet?

A Yes, I am.

B OK. I'll send you the link to the flats.
A One moment ... OK, yes, I've got it now ... Oh - there isn't a living room.
B Yes, there is. In Photo 4. There's one living room for all the flats.
A Oh, yes. I see. It's got a nice big sofa ... And is there a bath in the bathroom?
B No, there isn't. Each bathroom has got a shower and a toilet.
A OK. And is there a garden for each flat?
B No, there isn't. But all the flats have got lovely balconies with a big table. In Photo 6. What do you think?
A Yes, it looks great. Let's book it.

6.13 》

1 bed	5 chair
2 TV	6 sofa
3 fridge	7 shower
4 microwave	8 table

6.14 》

- 1 The bed is in the bedroom.
- 2 The TV is in the bedroom.
- 3 The fridge and the microwave are in the kitchen.
- 4 The two chairs are in the dining area.
- 5 The sofa is in the living room.
- 6 The table is on the balcony.
- 7 The shower is in the bathroom.

6.15 》

B Oh - there isn't a living room.
A Yes, there is. In Photo 4. There's one living room for all the flats.
B Oh, yes. I see. It's got a nice big sofa ... And is there a bath in the bathroom?
A No, there isn't. Each bathroom has got a shower and a toilet.
B OK. And is there a garden for each flat?
A No, there isn't. But all the flats have got lovely balconies with a big table ...

6.17 》

- 1
- A My room is very hot.
B There's air conditioning. The switch is next to the door.
- 2
- A Excuse me. I don't know the code for the door.
B It's A5468.
- 3
- A There aren't any towels in the bathroom.
B Hmm ... Try in the cupboard near the window.
- 4
- A Our room is very noisy.
B I'm so sorry. You can have another room.
- 5
- A Excuse me. The shower in my room is broken.
B Oh, I'm sorry. I'll send someone to look.

6.19 》

- 1
- A The phone in my room is broken.
B Oh, I'm sorry. I'll send someone to look.
- 2
- A The bathroom is very dirty.
B I'm so sorry. You can have another room.

3 A I don't know the address of this museum.
B It's 23 Water Street.

4 A My room is very cold.
B Oh, there's a heater. The switch is near the door.

6.20 1 There's a big bed.
2 There's a fridge.
3 There isn't a sofa.
4 There's a table.
5 There are four chairs.
6 There isn't a bath.
7 There's a shower.
8 There aren't any books.

6.21 A So, this hotel is in Lech am Arlberg in Austria. It's in the mountains.
B Is it a big town?
A No, it isn't.
B What facilities has it got?
A Oh, there are lots of restaurants and cafés and there are nice shops.
B OK. And are there things for children to do?
A Yes, there's a swimming pool and a park.
B And what other things do people do there?
A Well, people walk in the forest and in the mountains. They're very near to the town.
B And the hotel? What facilities has it got?
A Oh, it's a lovely hotel. There's a restaurant and a gym.
B Is there Wi-fi?
A Yes, there's Wi-fi in all the rooms.
B OK, that sounds great.

Unit 7 Skills and interests

7.5 1 My neighbours have a parrot, Murphy. He's an amazing bird! Murphy can sing and speak, too. He likes dancing and he can listen to The Beatles for hours. There are two songs Murphy loves, *From Me To You* and *She's A Woman*, but he hates *With A Little Help From My Friends* – nobody knows why!

7.6 I OK, Jack, and can you swim?
J Yes, I can. I can swim well.
I OK, great. And are you good with a computer?
J I type quite slowly, but I can use different computer programs.
I Good. And can you drive?
J No, I can't. But I can learn. I'm a fast learner.
I Great! And can you use a camera?
J Yes, I can. I like photography a lot.

7.9 1 He reads very slowly.
2 She can type fast.
3 He speaks French badly.
4 I can't play tennis well.
5 Can she understand English well?

7.10 1 travel
2 cook
3 watch/play sport
4 play video games
5 shop online

6 take photos
7 make things
8 go on Facebook/Twitter

7.11 1 read
2 watch TV
3 travel
4 work in the garden
5 listen to music
6 cook
7 go out with friends
8 play sport
9 go to the cinema/theatre

7.12 M Do you have any hobbies, Anja?
A Yes. I like swimming and taking photos.
M What do you take photos of?
A People, usually. And you? What do you like doing in your free time?
M Umm ... not a lot.
A Do you go out often?
M No, I don't like going out. I like reading and listening to music at home.

7.13 1 A Do you like going out in the evening?
B Yes, I do. But my husband likes being at home.
A Oh. I often go out in the evening. I like seeing my friends.
2 A What do you like doing at weekends?
B I like getting up late and going shopping. And you?
A Oh. I'm always bored at the weekend. I like having lots to do.

7.15 1 going
2 being
3 seeing
4 doing

7.16 1 Can you tell me the way to the city centre?
2 Can I take this chair?
3 Can you help me?
4 Can I have some water?
5 Can you speak slowly?
6 Can you call me a taxi?

7.17 1 A Excuse me. I can't open this box. Can you help me?
B Of course I can.
2 A I can't understand you. Can you speak slowly?
B Sure, no problem.
3 A Excuse me. I'm lost. Can you tell me the way to the city centre?
B Sure. It's that way.
4 A I want to go to the airport. Can you call me a taxi?
B Yes, of course. Do you want it now?
5 A I'm really thirsty. Can I have some water, please?
B Sure. Here you are.

6 A Excuse me. We only have one chair. Can I take this chair, please?
B Sorry. It's taken.

7.19 1 A Can I use your pen?
B Of course. Here you are.
2 A I'm lost. Can you tell me the way to the station?
B Sorry. I don't know.
3 A Can I have a bottle of water, please?
B Sorry. We haven't got any water.
4 A Can I take this chair?
B Sure. Go ahead.

7.20 My wife, Jane, is a translator. She is very good at her job. She understands over seven languages and she can speak three languages well: German, French and Japanese. She can type very fast. I'm a bad typist. I type very slowly. I can speak French, too, but I speak it badly.

7.21 C Do you like dancing, Mark?
M Well, yes, I do, but I can't dance very well. But I love listening to music.
C Oh! What music do you listen to?
M Pop music, usually. Do you like listening to music?
C Yes, I love it. And I love dancing, too.
M Do you have other hobbies?
C Yes, I like playing sport ... and I like swimming. Do you play sport?
M No, not really. I like watching football on TV.
C Oh, I don't. It's really boring.

7.22 1 I want to go to the station. Can you call me a taxi?
2 I'm thirsty. Can I have some water?
3 Excuse me, I'm lost. Can you tell me the way to the centre?
4 Sorry, I can't understand you. Can you speak slowly?
5 Excuse me. I can't open the door. Can you help me?

Unit 8 Our past

8.1 Neil is from Liverpool. He was a clever child. His parents weren't rich and he wasn't at an expensive school, but he was happy. His dream was to be an astronaut. But at twenty-eight, his life was very different. He lived on the streets and life was difficult. Now he has a good job – he's a politician – and he has a house in a beautiful part of England. And he's happy again. Suzy is from London. Her parents were very rich and she was at an expensive school. But she wasn't happy as a child because her parents weren't happy together. Her dream was to be married and have a family. And at twenty-eight she was married with two children. Now she helps people with their problems and she is happy. But she doesn't like the *Seven Up!* films.

8.2 》

nineteen sixty-four
nineteen ninety-eight
two thousand and five
twenty twelve

8.3 》

nineteen seventy-eight
nineteen eighty-one
nineteen ninety-six
two thousand and three
twenty nineteen

8.4 》

1 Suzy was at an expensive school.
2 She wasn't happy as a child.
3 Suzy's parents were rich.
4 Suzy's parents weren't happy.

8.6 》

A Where were you born?
B In Malmö, Sweden.
A Were you born in 1964?
B No, I wasn't born in 1964! I was born in 1980.
A Were you a happy child?
B Yes, I was. There were six children in our family.
A That's a lot of brothers and sisters!
B Yes, my parents weren't rich, but we were very happy.
A And your father's a doctor. Was your grandfather a doctor, too?
B No, he wasn't. He was a shop assistant.

8.7 》

first second third fourth fifth sixth
seventh eighth ninth tenth eleventh
twelfth twentieth twenty-first twenty-third
thirtieth thirty-first

8.9 》

1 The first moon landing was on 20th July 1969.
2 Women's Day is on 8th March.
3 New Year's Day is on 1st January.
4 Nelson Mandela died on 5th December 2013.
5 Valentine's Day is on 14th February.
6 The end of the First World War was on 11th November 1918.

8.10 》

a Frida Kahlo was an artist from Mexico. She was born in 1907. She died in 1954.
b Marie Skłodowska-Curie was a scientist from Poland. She was born in 1867. She died in 1934.
c Leo Tolstoy was a writer from Russia. He was born in 1828. He died in 1910.
d Martin Luther King was a civil rights leader from the USA. He was born in 1929. He died in 1968.

8.13 》

/t/ finished, talked, walked, watched, worked
/d/ lived, loved, married, opened, studied
/ɪd/ painted, wanted

8.14 》

1 talked	5 lives
2 finished	6 like
3 play	
4 worked	

8.15 》

1 He remembered my name.
2 I studied French at university.
3 The bank opens at nine every day.
4 I worked in Canada from 2011 to 2013.
5 We played football at the weekend.
6 I live with my parents.

8.16 》

Bill and Melinda Gates married in 1994. He was the boss of Microsoft and she worked for Microsoft as a product developer. In 1995, they travelled around the world and learnt about the lives of other people. When they returned, they started a family and she finished at the company. They have three children and live in a big house in Medina, near Seattle in the USA. In 2000, they started the Gates Foundation with their own money. Now they use the foundation to help poor people around the world.

8.18 》

1 I love it.
2 He watched us.
3 I photographed it
4 She likes us.
5 He studied for it.
6 They looked at us.

8.19 》

a Good luck!
b Happy birthday!
c Cheers!
d Congratulations!

8.20 》

1
A OK – first day at your new school. Do you have everything?
B Yes, I think so. Oh no! I don't have my lunch!
A Never mind. Here's some money. You can buy your lunch.
B Thanks, Mum.
A Good luck!
2
All Happy birthday!
A Oh, wow! Everyone's here.
B Of course! We wanted to give you a big party.
A Oh, thank you. Nobody at work remembered.
B Really? Oh, dear.
3
A You look very happy.
B I am happy. I've got a new job.
A That's great! When do you start?
B Next Monday.
A Well, here's to you. Cheers!
B Cheers!
4
A Congratulations! You look beautiful!
B Thank you. It's great to see all my friends and family.
A But where's your grandmother?
B She's not well. She's in hospital.
A I'm sorry to hear that.
B Thank you. It's very sad.

8.21 》

1
A I watched four films yesterday.
B Really?

2

A I'm sorry, but I can't finish my lunch.
B Never mind.

3

A My dog died last week.
B I'm sorry to hear that.

4

A I studied a lot and the exam was really easy!
B That's great!

8.23 》

1 There's a really good film on tonight.
2 I passed my driving test!
3 I failed my driving test.
4 The traffic was terrible.
5 We stayed in a lovely hotel.
6 I played very badly yesterday.

8.24 》

The Brothers Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm, were famous nineteenth century storytellers. They were both born in Hanau, Germany. Jacob was born in 1785 and Wilhelm in 1786. There were nine children in the family. After their father died, life was very difficult. Jacob and Wilhelm weren't rich, but with help from their mother's sister, they went to school. In 1805, they were both students at the University of Marburg. It was a small, but very famous university. The brothers were good students. They were interested in tales and started to collect them. Their first book, in 1812, was *Children's and Household Tales*. There were eighty-six stories in it. The stories weren't for children at first, but they loved them. *Children's and Household Tales* wasn't the only book that the brothers published, but it was the most popular.

8.25 》

1 1916	4 2040
2 4th November	5 13th May
3 12th July 2009	6 22nd July

Unit 9 Unusual stories

9.1 》

1 be	was/were	9 leave	left
2 can	could	10 lose	lost
3 come	came	11 meet	met
4 fall	fell	12 say	said
5 get	got	13 see	saw
6 go	went	14 sell	sold
7 have	had	15 write	wrote
8 know	knew		

9.2 》

I met my husband, John, when I was five years old! We knew each other because we went to the same school. I saw him again in a clothes shop in 2010. I was with a friend and he sold a jacket to her. He asked her for my phone number. Then he wrote me a text message. It said, 'Do you want to go out for a meal?' So he came to my house one evening and then we went out to a restaurant. We fell in love and got married in 2011.

9.3 》

A So where were you yesterday, Nathan?
B I'm very sorry. I had a bad night. I didn't sleep.
A Why did you have a bad night?
B Well, I watched a horror film.

A A horror film? OK... Did you phone the office in the morning?
 B No, I didn't. I'm sorry. I didn't get up until twelve o'clock. I phoned in the afternoon.
 A In the afternoon? Nathan, that's not good enough...

9.4))

1 A Did you go to work yesterday?
 B No, I didn't. I went shopping.
 A Was your boss angry?
 B Yes. He didn't like it.
 2 A Did you stay at home yesterday?
 B Yes, I did. I didn't feel well. I ate something bad.
 A What did you eat?
 B I don't know.

9.7))

I had a terrible day yesterday. I slept badly, so I got up very late. I had a quick shower, got dressed, and went to work. I got to the office two hours late. My boss was there, and he wasn't very happy. I started work immediately, but unfortunately, I forgot the time of my meeting with the team and missed the first half. After lunch, I got a phone call from the school. My daughter was ill. She had a really bad headache and felt sick, so we went to the doctor. On the way out I met an old friend, Cathy. She talked for about an hour so we missed the last bus home. I phoned my husband, but he was in a meeting and couldn't leave the office. So we waited for about two hours and finally got home at eight o'clock in the evening!

9.8))

1 fall	fell	5 have	had
2 feel	felt	6 meet	met
3 forget	forgot	7 miss	missed
4 go	went	8 sleep	slept

9.9))

1 He ate six apples and eight bananas.
 2 I knew her when we worked at the hospital. She's got a new job now.
 3 You're late for your train.
 4 Do you know the woman in flat number two? I know her, too.

9.10))

1 Are these your keys?
 2 She said *bye* and left.
 3 Did you write a letter or an email?
 4 The children went for a swim in the sea.
 5 I waited for an hour, but she never came.
 6 Is it their flat?

9.11))

A Hi, Andy. You're at the supermarket, right?
 B Yes, I am. Why?
 A Could you buy me some apples, please?
 B Sure. Anything else?
 A I need some meat, too. I want to cook tonight.
 B No problem.
 A Thanks, Andy. See you later.
 B Bye.

9.13))

●●	●●
answer	about
colour	ago
fashion	correct
meeting	decide
lucky	forget
story	hotel

9.14))

One night in March 2008, Julio Diaz was in a train station in New York. He saw a boy with a knife. 'Give me your money,' said the boy. Diaz gave him his wallet and his jacket to keep him warm. But then he said to the boy, 'Do you want something to eat?' The boy said, 'Yes.' So they went to a restaurant together. They ate and talked. When the bill came, Diaz said, 'Can I have some money?' The boy gave him all the money. Diaz paid the bill and then gave the boy \$20.

9.15))

- 1 It's sunny.
- 2 It's cloudy.
- 3 It's rainy.
- 4 It's stormy.
- 5 It's snowy.
- 6 It's cold.
- 7 It's hot.
- 8 It's warm.

9.16))

spring summer autumn winter

9.17))

- 1 A What's the weather like with you?
 B It's OK. It's a little cloudy, but it's warm.
 A It's rainy here.
- 2 A Did you have a good holiday?
 B Yes, it was great thanks.
 A What was the weather like?
 B It was the rainy season for the first week, but after that it was sunny and very hot.
- 3 A What's the weather like in winter in New York?
 B It's very cold and it's often snowy, too.

9.19))

- 1 It was sunny in London so we went to the park.
- 2 Is it rainy in Berlin? Do you have an umbrella?
- 3 It was stormy in Tokyo today so we didn't go out.
- 4 Was it cold in New York today? Did you wear your winter jacket?
- 5 It's sunny and warm here in Buenos Aires. I've got a summer dress on.

9.20))

- 1 It's cloudy in Paris now.
- 2 It was cold and snowy last Saturday.
- 3 What was the weather like yesterday?
- 4 It was cold and rainy so we went to the cinema.
- 5 It's really hot today. Do you want to go to the beach?

9.21))

1 A Where were you yesterday? I didn't see you at work.
 B No, I was ill.
 A Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Did you see the doctor?
 B No, I didn't. But I feel OK now.
 2 A I'm sorry I'm late. The bus didn't come.
 B But you never go by bus. Why did you get the bus today?
 A Because I lost my car keys.
 B Oh! That's bad luck.
 3 A Were you on holiday last week?
 B Yes, we were in Spain.
 A Did you have a good time?
 B Yes, it was amazing. I have some photos here. Do you want to see?

9.22))

I didn't go to work yesterday – it was my day off. So I got up at about nine and had a big breakfast. Then I went shopping in the city centre. It was a beautiful day, so I cycled. I saw some nice hats and shoes in the shops, but I didn't buy them because they were expensive. At lunchtime, I met my friend, Helen, and we went for tea in a café. Then we visited the museum. We saw some really interesting objects from Peru. I got home at about 5 p.m. and my daughter, Elouise, and I started cooking dinner. It was a really nice day.

9.23))

Auckland has subtropical weather: it's never very hot and it's never very cold. It's never snowy, for example. In summer, it's usually sunny and the temperature is 20–24°C. In autumn, it isn't hot, but it is warm – around 18°C. In winter, the temperature is 12–16°C, but it is cloudy and often rainy. In spring it is around 18°C again, but it is still rainy.

Unit 10 New places, new projects

10.1))

I'm a university student. I study international relations. I'm going to be a volunteer in Guatemala next summer. My friend and I are going to join a group there. The group is going to work with the local people in the mountains. We're going to be there for three weeks, but we aren't going to take mobile phones, or computers with us! We need \$2,000 for this project, and we're going to use the money to pay for flights and transport in the country.

10.3))

today
 this evening
 tomorrow
 the day after tomorrow
 in three days
 next week
 next month
 next year

10.4

- a have a baby
- b learn a new language
- c buy a house
- d move abroad
- e finish school
- f change jobs

10.5

P So, Tom tells me you have some news. Come on, what is it?

T Do you want to say?

V You say.

T OK. Victoria's got a new job. We're going to move abroad.

P Really? No! What are you going to do?

V I'm going to teach, in the Maldives. Here, look at a picture of the island on my phone.

P Wow! Beautiful. Tom, are you going to go with her?

T Yes, I am. Of course! I'm going to get a new job, too.

P That's ... great. I don't know what to say, I have so many questions. Who are you going to teach, Victoria?

V There are lots of big hotels in the Maldives. The people who work in the hotels need English ...

T And Victoria's going to teach them.

P Are you going to live in a hotel?

T No, we aren't. We're going to live in a small house on another island.

P Wow. I'm so happy for you! Are you going to stay there for a long time?

V Well, the job starts in June and it's for a year.

P June! That's in four weeks.

T I know! It's all so quick. But we're very excited. And happy. You can come and visit.

P I'd love to. I'm going to look for flights online this evening.

10.6

- 1 Where are you going to go?
- 2 What are you going to do?
- 3 When are you going to leave?
- 4 Are you going to live there for a long time?
- 5 Who are you going to go with?
- 6 Are you going to buy a house there?

10.7

Drinks: coffee, tea, apple juice, orange juice, water, milk

Snacks: cake, croissant, doughnut, sandwich, salad, biscuit

10.8

Food or drinks that are usually hot: coffee, tea

Food or drinks that are usually cold: apple juice, orange juice, water, milk, biscuit, cake, croissant, doughnut, sandwich, salad

10.9

- 1 A What's a *croque monsieur*?
B It's a kind of sandwich.
- 2 A What's this?
B It's a *buñuelo*. It's a kind of doughnut here in Mexico.
- 3 A What's a *macchiato*?
B It's a kind of coffee, with milk.

10.10

A Would you like a coffee? There's a café over there.

B Oh, yes, please.

W Hello. Table for two?

A Yes, please.

W Here you are. Would you like to see the menu?

B Thank you.

A So, what would you like?

B A coffee for me, I think.

A I'd like to have some dessert. What is the Sachertorte?

B It's a kind of chocolate cake. That's what the guidebook said.

A I love chocolate.

B Yeah, me, too. But I'm not very hungry. Would you like a coffee, too?

A No thanks, I'd like the cake and a cup of tea.

W Would you like to order?

A Yes, please. We'd like a coffee, a cup of tea and a piece of Sachertorte.

W Wonderful. Anything else?

A No, that's fine, thank you.

B Now, after our coffee, would you like to go to another museum or would you like to go back to the hotel?

10.13

- 1 What would you like?
- 2 Would you like to order?
- 3 When would you like to go?
- 4 We'd like a table for two.

10.14

A Where would you like to go?

B I don't know. You?

A Well, I'd like a drink. There's a café next to the school.

B OK, that's a good idea.

10.15

- 1 A Can I take your order?
B A burger and chips, please.
A Small or large?
B Large, please.
A Anything else?
B No, thanks. That's all.
- 2 A A large hotdog, please.
B Here you are.
A How much is that?
B Two pounds fifty.
- 3 B Is everything OK here?
A Fine, thank you.
B Would you like anything else?
A No, thanks. Can we have the bill, please?
B Of course, just a moment.

10.18

- 1 A What would you like to order?
B What would you like to order?
C What would you like to drink?
- 2 A Can I have a large coffee, please?
B Can I have a small coffee, please?
C Can I have a large coffee, please?

3

A I'd like a sandwich.

B Would you like a sandwich?

C Would you like a sandwich?

4

A The café's going to close at four forty-five.

B The café's going to close at four thirty.

C The café's going to close at four forty-five.

10.19

A Guess what! Michael and Sara are going to move to Chicago!

B Really? When?

A In May. Sara is going to finish university and then they're going to leave.

B Is Michael going to change jobs?

A No, he isn't. He's going to work from home. They're going to buy a house, too.

B That's great news. Are you going to visit them?

10.20

- 1 A Would you like a coffee?
B No, thanks. My flight to Vienna is at 12.15. Time to go.
- 2 A OK then.
- 3 A Hi. I'd like some information about the cooking classes. What days are they?
B We have cooking classes on Tuesday and Saturday.
A Tuesday and Saturday. Thanks!
- 4 A Listen. It says here that they're going to open a new café on the high street.
B Really? When?
A It's going to open in July.
B Great.
- 5 A Happy birthday!
B It's not my birthday. My birthday is on 20th September.
A Oh, sorry!
- 6 A Would you like to come to our house for dinner on Saturday?
B That sounds great. We're going to visit our son in the afternoon, but we're free after that.
A So ... Saturday night at seven?

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple
be	was/were
break	broke
buy	bought
can	could
come	came
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
know	knew
learn	learnt/learned
leave	left
lose	lost
meet	met
read	read /red/
ride	rode
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
take	took
tell	told
think	thought
wear	wore
write	wrote

Phonemic symbols

Single vowel sounds

/i:/	meet /mi:t/	/ə/	computer /kəm'pjju:tə(r)/
/ɪ/	his /hɪz/	/ɜ:/	work /wɜ:k/
/ɪ/	happy /'hæpi/	/ɔ:/	four /fɔ:(r)/
/ʊ/	good /gʊd/	/æ/	map /mæp/
/u/	usual /'ju:ʒuəl/	/ʌ/	sunny /'sʌni/
/u:/	school /sku:l/	/a:/	car /kɑ:(r)/
/e/	pen /pen/	/ɒ/	clock /klɒk/

Consonant sounds

/p/	pen /pen/	/s/	see /sɪ:/
/b/	big /bɪg/	/z/	amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/
/t/	tea /ti:/	/ʃ/	shower /ʃaʊə(r)/
/d/	do /du:/	/ʒ/	television /telɪvɪʒn/
/tʃ/	children /'tʃɪldrən/	/m/	man /mæn/
/dʒ/	journey /'dʒɜ:nɪ/	/n/	never /'nevə/
/k/	cold /'kəuld/	/ŋ/	sing /sɪŋ/
/g/	go /gəʊ/	/h/	hot /hɒt/
/f/	fly /flaɪ/	/l/	like /laɪk/
/v/	very /'veri/	/r/	read /ri:d/
/θ/	thanks /θæŋks/	/w/	water /'wɔ:tə(r)/
/ð/	this /ðɪs/	/j/	yes /jes/

Diphthongs (double vowel sounds)

/ɪə/	near /nɪə(r)/	/ɔɪ/	boy /bɔɪ/
/ʊə/	sure /ʃʊə(r)/	/aɪ/	fine /fain/
/eə/	wear /weə(r)/	/əʊ/	photo /'fəʊtəʊ/
/eɪ/	day /deɪ/	/aʊ/	out /aut/

A1 Wordlist Classroom language**Navigate**

Here is a list of common words used in the classroom. You can insert your own translation.

Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

<i>adj</i> = adjective	<i>conj</i> = conjunction	<i>phr v</i> = phrasal verb	<i>phr</i> = phrase	<i>pron</i> = pronoun	<i>v</i> = verb
<i>adv</i> = adverb	<i>det</i> = determiner	<i>n</i> = noun	<i>pl</i> = plural	<i>prep</i> = preposition	

again **Oxford** *adv* /ə'gen/
 answer **Oxford** *n* /'a:nsə(r)/
 answer **Oxford** *v* /'a:nsə(r)/
 ask **Oxford** *v* /a:sk/
 check **Oxford** *v* /tʃek/
 circle **Oxford** *v* /'sɜ:kl/
 compare **Oxford** *v* /kəm'peə(r)/
 complete **Oxford** *v* /kəm'pli:t/
 conversation **Oxford** *n* /,kɒnvə'seɪʃn/
 correct **Oxford** *adj* /kə'rekt/
 correct **Oxford** *v* /kə'rekt/
 exercise **Oxford** *n* /'eksəsaɪz/
 find **Oxford** *v* /faɪnd/
 full stop **Oxford** *n* /,fʊl 'stɒp/
 gap **Oxford** *n* /gæp/
 help **Oxford** *v* /help/
 listen **Oxford** *v* /'lɪsn/
 look at **Oxford** *phr v* /'lʊk æt/
 mark **Oxford** *v* /ma:k/
 match **Oxford** *v* /mætʃ/
 noun *n* /naʊn/
 order **Oxford** *n* /'ɔ:də(r)/

partner **Oxford** *n* /'pɑ:tner(r)/
 practise **Oxford** *v* /'præktɪs/
 prompt **Oxford** *n* /prəmpt/
 put **Oxford** *v* /put/
 question **Oxford** *n* /'kwestʃən/
 read **Oxford** *v* /ri:d/
 recognize **Oxford** *v* /'rekəgnائز/
 repeat **Oxford** *v* /ri'pi:t/
 respond **Oxford** *v* /ri'spɒnd/
 say **Oxford** *v* /sei/
 statement **Oxford** *n* /'steɪtmənt/
 stress **Oxford** *n* /stres/
 swap *v* /swɒp/
 take turns **Oxford** *phr* /,teɪk 'tɜ:nz/
 talk **Oxford** *v* /tɔ:k/
 underline *v* /,ʌndə'lайн/
 understand **Oxford** *v* /,ʌndə'stænd/
 use **Oxford** *v* /ju:z/
 with **Oxford** *prep* /wið/
 work **Oxford** *v* /wɜ:k/
 write **Oxford** *v* /raɪt/

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 1 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation. Words marked with a key (O) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective *conj* = conjunction *phr v* = phrasal verb *phr* = phrase *pron* = pronoun *v* = verb
adv = adverb *det* = determiner *n* = noun *pl* = plural *prep* = preposition

address O n /ə'dres/	_____	What is your home address?
alphabet O n /'ælfəbet/	_____	The English alphabet has twenty-six letters.
am O v /æm/	_____	I am here on holiday.
and O conj /ənd/	_____	'Nice to meet you.' 'And you.'
are O v /a:(r)/	_____	Are you here to study?
be O v /bi:/	_____	I want to be a doctor.
business O n /'bɪznəs/	_____	I'm here on business.
city O n /'sɪti/	_____	What city are you from?
country O n /'kʌntri/	_____	What country are you from?
day O n /deɪ/	_____	Have a nice day.
fine O adj /fain/	_____	I'm fine, thanks.
first name O n /'fɜ:st neɪm/	_____	My first name is Anna.
from O prep /frəm/	_____	I'm from Bhutan.
good morning O phr /gʊd 'mɔ:nɪŋ/	_____	Good morning. How are you?
goodbye O exclamation /,gʊd'bai/	_____	'See you later.' 'Goodbye.'
great O adj /greɪt/	_____	New York is a great city!
hello O exclamation /hə'ləʊ/	_____	Hello, I'm Alisa.
here O adv /hɪə(r)/	_____	Are you here on business?
hi O exclamation /haɪ/	_____	Hi, I'm Paul.
holiday O n /'hɒlədeɪ/	_____	I'm here on holiday.
hotel O n /həʊ'tel/	_____	We are in a hotel in Granada.
how O adv /haʊ/	_____	How do you spell that?
I O pron /aɪ/	_____	I'm from Brazil.
in O prep /ɪn/	_____	We're from Chennai in India.
introduce O v /,ɪntrə'dju:s/	_____	Henry, let me introduce you to Lena.
is O v /ɪz/	_____	My address is 909 Cameron Road, Austin, Texas.
last name O n /'la:st neɪm/	_____	What's your last name?
letter O n /'letə(r)/	_____	There are five letters in my first name.
map O n /maep/	_____	This is a map of the world.
meeting O n /'mi:tɪŋ/	_____	What time's the meeting?
name O n /neɪm/	_____	What's your name?
no O /nəʊ/	_____	'Are you American?' 'No, I'm not. I'm Canadian.'
number O n /'nʌmbə(r)/	_____	I think number 1 is China.
on O prep /ɒn/	_____	Are you on holiday?
right O adj /raɪt/	_____	That's right.
phone number O n /'fəʊn ,nʌmbə(r)/	_____	My mobile phone number is 0918-143-4267.
spell O v /spel/	_____	How do you spell your name?
study O v /'stʌdi/	_____	I'm here to study.
thanks O exclamation /θæŋks/	_____	'Have a nice day.' 'Thanks.'
that O det /ðæt/	_____	How do you spell that?
too O adv /tu:/	_____	'Nice to meet you, Gary.' 'You too.'

what **o_m** /wɒt/ _____

What's your first name?

where **o_m** /weə(r)/ _____

Where are you from?

yes **o_m** /jes/ _____

'Are you from the UK?' 'Yes, I am.'

you **o_m** pron /ju:/ _____

Hello. Are you Angela?

your **o_m** det /jɔ:(r)/ _____

What's your email address?

Numbers 1–10one **o_m** /wʌn/ _____two **o_m** /tu:/ _____three **o_m** /θri:/ _____four **o_m** /fɔ:(r)/ _____five **o_m** /faɪv/ _____six **o_m** /sɪks/ _____seven **o_m** /'sevn/ _____eight **o_m** /eɪt/ _____nine **o_m** /nain/ _____ten **o_m** /ten/ _____**Countries**Australia *n* /ɒ'streɪliə/ _____Brazil *n* /brə'zɪl/ _____China *n* /'tʃaɪnə/ _____Indonesia *n* /,ɪndə'ni:zə/ _____Japan *n* /dʒə'pæn/ _____Russia *n* /'rʌʃə/ _____Spain *n* /speɪn/ _____Turkey *n* /'tɜ:ki/ _____the UK *n* /ðə 'ju: 'keɪ/ _____the USA *n* /ðə 'ju: es 'eɪ/ _____

A1 Wordlist Unit 2**Navigate**

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 2 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation. Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective *conj* = conjunction *phr v* = phrasal verb *phr* = phrase *pron* = pronoun *v* = verb
adv = adverb *det* = determiner *n* = noun *pl* = plural *prep* = preposition

a, an Oxford /ə, ən/	_____	She's an engineer and he's a chef.
about Oxford prep /ə'baʊt/	_____	Tell me about your family.
airport Oxford n /'eəpɔ:t/	_____	The offices are near Ciampino Airport.
apple Oxford n /'æpl/	_____	'What are these?' 'They're apples from England.'
Argentina n /,ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/	_____	This is my friend Romina. She's from Argentina.
bag Oxford n /bæg/	_____	What's in the bag?
book Oxford n /bʊk/	_____	There are thirty students and fifteen books.
building Oxford n /'bɪldɪŋ/	_____	What's the name of that building over there?
bus Oxford n /bʌs/	_____	What time's the next bus?
chef Oxford n /ʃef/	_____	Pedro isn't a student. He's a chef in a restaurant.
class Oxford n /kla:s/	_____	The students in my class are really friendly.
company Oxford n /'kʌmpəni/	_____	ENI is an electricity company in Rome.
doctor Oxford n /'dɒktə(r)/	_____	He's a doctor at a hospital in Cancún.
email Oxford n /'i:meil/	_____	Thanks for your email.
engineer Oxford n /,endʒɪ'nɪə(r)/	_____	I'm an engineer for a telecoms company.
English adj /'ɪnglɪʃ/	_____	We're in an English class together.
friend Oxford n /frend/	_____	This is my friend Pieter.
garden Oxford n /'ga:dn/	_____	It's a small house, but it's got a garden.
guy Oxford n /gai/	_____	I'm with my friend Pedro in this photo. He's a nice guy.
hospital Oxford n /'hɒspɪtl/	_____	They're nurses at a hospital in London.
Italian adj /ɪ'tæliən/	_____	She's a chef in an Italian restaurant.
Italy n /'ɪtəli/	_____	I'm Gio from Italy.
job Oxford n /dʒɒb/	_____	'What's his job?' 'He's an engineer.'
key Oxford n /ki:/	_____	Are these your keys?
language school Oxford n /'læŋgwɪdʒ sku:l/	_____	He is a teacher at a language school.
laptop n /'læptɒp/	_____	I've got an old laptop.
letter Oxford n /'letə(r)/	_____	I write letters to my friends.
Mexico n /'mek्सɪkəʊ/	_____	He's a teacher at a school in Mexico.
museum Oxford n /mju'zi:əm/	_____	The Palace Museum is in Beijing.
near Oxford adv /nɪə(r)/	_____	It's on Cromwell Road, near the Science Museum.
next to Oxford adv /'nekst tu:/	_____	It's next to the City Hall.
nice Oxford adj /naɪs/	_____	Have a nice day.
notepad n /'nəʊtpæd/	_____	It's a notepad.
nurse Oxford n /nɜ:s/	_____	He's a nurse at Westmore Hospital.
object Oxford n /'ɒbjekٹ/	_____	This is an interesting object.
o'clock Oxford adv /ə'klɒk/	_____	Is the film at eight o'clock?
office Oxford n /'ɒfɪs/	_____	Where are the ENI offices?
pen Oxford n /pen/	_____	This is a pen.
phone Oxford n /fəʊn/	_____	It's a new phone.
photo Oxford n /'fəʊtəʊ/	_____	In this photo I'm with Nevin.
restaurant Oxford n /'restɒnٹ/	_____	He's a chef in a Spanish restaurant.

river əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'rɪvə(r)/	_____	London is on the River Thames.
road əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /rəʊd/	_____	Madame Tussauds is on Marylebone Road.
Romania əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /ru'meɪniə/	_____	This is a photo of my house in Romania.
school əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /sku:l/	_____	I'm a student at a language school in Vancouver.
shop assistant əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'ʃɒp ə,sɪstənt/	_____	Kumiko's a shop assistant.
sister əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'sɪstə(r)/	_____	She's Tibor's sister.
square əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /skweə(r)/	_____	The restaurant is on Church Square.
station əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'steɪʃn/	_____	Madame Tussauds is near Baker Street Station.
street əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /stri:t/	_____	The Metropolitan Opera is on 65th Street.
student əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'stju:dnt/	_____	My name is Tai. I'm a student in Hanoi.
tablet əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'tæblət/	_____	It's a phone, not a tablet.
taxi driver əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'tæksi ,draɪvə(r)/	_____	Yanni's a taxi driver.
teacher əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'ti:tʃə(r)/	_____	She's a teacher at a language school.
Thailand əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'taɪlænd/	_____	They're in Thailand for a week.
there əʊ̄ <i>adv</i> /ðeə(r)/	_____	He's there on business.
these əʊ̄ <i>pron, pl</i> /ði:z/	_____	These are my friends, Jana and Milos.
this əʊ̄ <i>pron</i> /ðɪs/	_____	What's this in English?
those əʊ̄ <i>pron, pl</i> /ðəuz/	_____	Where are those people from?
time əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /taɪm/	_____	What's the time?
train əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /treɪn/	_____	What time is the next train to the university?
umbrella əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /ʌm'brelə/	_____	That's an umbrella.
university əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /,ju:nɪ'vezɪ:səti/	_____	Hannah and David are students at Columbia University.
waiter əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'weɪtə(r)/	_____	Thierry's a waiter.
wallet əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /'wɒlɪt/	_____	This is my wallet.
week əʊ̄ <i>n</i> /wi:k/	_____	I'm in Italy for a week.
who əʊ̄ /hu:/	_____	'Who's that?' 'It's my friend, Lynne.'

Numbers 11–100

eleven əʊ̄ /ɪ'levn/	_____
twelve əʊ̄ /twelv/	_____
thirteen əʊ̄ /,θɜ:ti:n/	_____
fourteen əʊ̄ /,fɔ:ti:n/	_____
fifteen əʊ̄ /,fɪf'ti:n/	_____
sixteen əʊ̄ /,sɪks'ti:n/	_____
seventeen əʊ̄ /,sevn'ti:n/	_____
eighteen əʊ̄ /,er'ti:n/	_____
nineteen əʊ̄ /,naɪn'ti:n/	_____
twenty əʊ̄ /'twenti/	_____
twenty-one əʊ̄ /,twenti'wʌn/	_____
twenty-two əʊ̄ /,twenti'tu:/	_____
thirty əʊ̄ /'θɜ:ti/	_____
forty əʊ̄ /'fɔ:ti/	_____
fifty əʊ̄ /'fɪfti/	_____
sixty əʊ̄ /'sɪksti/	_____
seventy əʊ̄ /'sevnti/	_____

Name _____

A1 Wordlist Unit 2

Navigate

eighty **ɔːti** /'eɪti/ _____

ninety **ɔːnti** /'naɪnti/ _____

a hundred **ɔːndrəd** /ə 'hʌndrəd/ _____

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 3 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation. Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective *conj* = conjunction *phr v* = phrasal verb *phr* = phrase *pron* = pronoun *v* = verb
adv = adverb *det* = determiner *n* = noun *pl* = plural *prep* = preposition

a.m. /ə'm/	_____	I'm at work from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
artist Oxford <i>n</i> /'ɑ:tɪst/	_____	Emilie and Bruno are artists.
bad Oxford <i>adj</i> /ba:d/	_____	This apple is bad.
bank account Oxford <i>n</i> /'bæŋk ə,kaʊnt/	_____	30% of people in the world have got a bank account.
beautiful Oxford <i>adj</i> /'bju:tɪfl/	_____	It's a beautiful city.
bedroom Oxford <i>n</i> /'bedrʊm/	_____	It's only got one bedroom.
best friend Oxford <i>n</i> /best frend/	_____	Has your best friend got a pet?
bicycle Oxford <i>n</i> /'ba:sɪkl/	_____	Has your neighbour got a bicycle?
big Oxford <i>adj</i> /bɪg/	_____	Mr Thompson is a teacher at a big school.
boy Oxford <i>n</i> /bɔɪ/	_____	The boy is her son.
brother Oxford <i>n</i> /'brʌðə(r)/	_____	Andy and Anna are brother and sister.
but Oxford <i>conj</i> /bət/	_____	It's a hard job, but she's happy.
called Oxford <i>adj</i> /kɔ:ld/	_____	Amy's father is called Lee.
car Oxford <i>n</i> /ka:(r)/	_____	Have your parents got a car?
cat Oxford <i>n</i> /kæt/	_____	My mother's got nine cats.
centre Oxford <i>n</i> /'sentə(r)/	_____	The hotel is nice and it's near the city centre.
cheap Oxford <i>adj</i> /tʃi:p/	_____	It's a good restaurant but it's not cheap.
child Oxford <i>n</i> /tʃaɪld/	_____	My aunt and uncle have got one child.
children Oxford <i>n pl</i> /'tʃɪldrən/	_____	They've got four children.
clever Oxford <i>adj</i> /'klevə(r)/	_____	She's a clever woman.
coffee Oxford <i>n</i> /'kɒfi/	_____	This coffee is hot.
cold Oxford <i>adj</i> /kəuld/	_____	My room is very cold.
conference Oxford <i>n</i> /'kɒnfərəns/	_____	He's here for a conference, but I'm on holiday.
daughter Oxford <i>n</i> /'dɔ:tə(r)/	_____	Marichka and Mikolaj's daughter is ten.
dog Oxford <i>n</i> /dɒg/	_____	Sarah's got a friendly dog.
expensive Oxford <i>adj</i> /ɪk'spensɪv/	_____	London is a great city but it's very expensive.
family Oxford <i>n</i> /'fæməli/	_____	Their family is poor, but they are happy.
father Oxford <i>n</i> /'fa:ðə(r)/	_____	His father is very young.
film Oxford <i>n</i> /fɪlm/	_____	It's a happy film.
flat Oxford <i>n</i> /flæt/	_____	We've got a flat near Notre Dame de Paris.
for me Oxford /fə 'mi:/	_____	So for me, the flat is like a hotel.
friendly Oxford <i>adj</i> /'frendli/	_____	The people are very friendly.
funny Oxford <i>adj</i> /'fʌni/	_____	Will Ferrell is a funny man.
girl Oxford <i>n</i> /gɜ:l/	_____	The girl is their daughter.
good Oxford <i>adj</i> /gʊd/	_____	I've got a good job.
grandfather Oxford <i>n</i> /'grænfa:ðə(r)/	_____	David's grandfather is from the USA.
grandmother Oxford <i>n</i> /'grænmʌðə(r)/	_____	Where's your grandmother?
grandparents <i>n pl</i> /'grænpeərənts/	_____	Derek and Carol are Fergus, Olivia and Katie's grandparents.
happy Oxford <i>adj</i> /'hæpi/	_____	He's very happy in Australia.
hard Oxford <i>adj</i> /ha:d/	_____	Agnieszka is a doctor. She's got a hard job.
hot Oxford <i>adj</i> /hɒt/	_____	It's very hot, but that's OK.
house Oxford <i>n</i> /haʊs/	_____	Filipa's house is in Warsaw.

husband əʊ <i>n</i> /'hʌzbənd/	_____	Agneta's husband is a doctor.
interesting əʊ <i>adj</i> /'intrəstɪŋ/	_____	I've got an interesting job.
lovely əʊ <i>adj</i> /'ləvli/	_____	Amit and Syreeta are lovely people.
man əʊ <i>n</i> /mæn/	_____	He isn't a rich man.
married əʊ <i>adj</i> /'mærid/	_____	Are you married?
men əʊ <i>n pl</i> /men/	_____	We've got five neighbours – three men and two women.
message əʊ <i>v</i> /'mesɪdʒ/	_____	Message me soon. Bye.
mobile phone əʊ <i>n</i> /,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	_____	70% of people in the world have got a mobile phone.
mother əʊ <i>n</i> /'mʌðə(r)/	_____	This is my mother.
musician əʊ <i>n</i> /mju'zɪʃn/	_____	He's a musician, too.
neighbour əʊ <i>n</i> /'neɪbə(r)/	_____	My other neighbour, Cedric, is a teacher.
new əʊ <i>adj</i> /nju:/	_____	It's a new phone.
New Zealand əʊ <i>n</i> /,nju: 'zi:lənd/	_____	They're from New Zealand and they're lovely people.
of course əʊ <i>/əv 'kɔ:s/</i>	_____	'Can I sit here?' 'Of course.'
old əʊ <i>adj</i> /əʊld/	_____	I've got an old bicycle.
old (age) əʊ <i>adj</i> /əʊld/	_____	Oliver is eight years old.
p.m. /'pi: 'em/	_____	She's at work from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day.
painting əʊ <i>n</i> /'peɪntɪŋ/	_____	They've got a lovely painting in their room.
parents əʊ <i>n pl</i> /'peərənts/	_____	Amy's parents are in Taiwan.
people əʊ <i>n pl</i> /'pi:pl/	_____	The people here are very nice.
person əʊ <i>n</i> /'pɜ:sn/	_____	Sam is a lovely person.
pet əʊ <i>n</i> /pet/	_____	The children's pet is a dog called Benji.
place əʊ <i>n</i> /pleɪs/	_____	It's a nice place.
please əʊ <i>exclamation</i> /pli:z/	_____	'Coffee?' 'Yes, please.'
poor əʊ <i>adj</i> /pɔ:(r)/	_____	They are poor, but they are happy.
possession əʊ <i>n</i> /pə'zeʃn/	_____	Have you got a lot of possessions?
project əʊ <i>n</i> /'prədʒekt/	_____	He's got a job on a big project in Vietnam.
rich əʊ <i>adj</i> /ritʃ/	_____	The USA is a rich country.
room əʊ <i>n</i> /ru:m/	_____	We're in a hotel and our room is really big.
sad əʊ <i>adj</i> /sæd/	_____	Why is the woman sad?
sea əʊ <i>n</i> /si:/	_____	We're in a hotel near the sea.
seat əʊ <i>n</i> /si:t/	_____	Excuse me. That's my seat.
shop əʊ <i>n</i> /ʃɒp/	_____	My village hasn't got a shop.
sister əʊ <i>n</i> /'sistə(r)/	_____	His sister, Grace, is six.
small əʊ <i>adj</i> /smɔ:l/	_____	Her flat is nice, but it's small.
son əʊ <i>n</i> /sʌn/	_____	This is Xavier and Carmen's son, Cristóbal.
song əʊ <i>n</i> /sɒŋ/	_____	What's your favourite song?
sorry əʊ <i>adj</i> /'sɒri/	_____	Sorry I'm late.
TV əʊ <i>n</i> /,ti: 'vi:/	_____	20% of people in the world have got a TV.
toilet əʊ <i>n</i> /'tɔ:lət/	_____	Excuse me. Where is the toilet?
village əʊ <i>n</i> /'vɪlɪdʒ/	_____	This is my village.
wife əʊ <i>n</i> /waɪf/	_____	His wife's name is Yu.
woman əʊ <i>n</i> /'wʊmən/	_____	The woman next to the man is his wife.
women əʊ <i>n pl</i> /'wɪmɪn/	_____	These women are Japanese Maiko.
world əʊ <i>n</i> /wɜ:ld/	_____	9% of people in the world have got a car.
young əʊ <i>adj</i> /jʌŋ/	_____	The young boy is her son.

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 4 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation. Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective *conj* = conjunction *phr v* = phrasal verb *phr* = phrase *pron* = pronoun *v* = verb
adv = adverb *det* = determiner *n* = noun *pl* = plural *prep* = preposition

a lot Oxford <i>pron</i> /ə 'lɒt/	_____	We watch a lot of films.
actor Oxford <i>n</i> /'ækτə(r)/	_____	Matt Damon is a film actor and writer.
art Oxford <i>n</i> /ɑ:t/	_____	Koko likes art.
at the weekend Oxford <i>phr</i> /æt ðə ,wi:k'end/	_____	Does she work at the weekend?
baseball <i>n</i> /'beɪsbo:l/	_____	When he has time, Matt Damon watches baseball.
basketball <i>n</i> /'ba:skɪtbɔ:l/	_____	When he has time, he plays basketball.
beach Oxford <i>n</i> /bi:tʃ/	_____	At the weekend, Valentina goes to the beach.
bookshop <i>n</i> /'bʊkʃɒp/	_____	I work in a bookshop.
bus Oxford <i>n</i> /bʌs/	_____	Pedro goes to work by bus.
call Oxford <i>v</i> /kɔ:l/	_____	Call me when you get to the hotel.
card games Oxford <i>n pl</i> /'ka:d geimz/	_____	He also plays card games.
cent Oxford <i>n</i> /sent/	_____	It's two dollars fifty cents.
charity Oxford <i>n</i> /'tʃærəti/	_____	She works for a charity.
check emails Oxford <i>phr</i> /tʃek 'i:meɪlz/	_____	When do you check emails?
comics <i>n pl</i> /'kɒmɪks/	_____	He likes Spider-Man comics!
customer Oxford <i>n</i> /'kʌstəmə(r)/	_____	I'm a waiter in a café and I serve customers.
cycle Oxford <i>v</i> /'saɪkl/	_____	Do you cycle to work?
Denmark <i>n</i> /'denma:k/	_____	In Denmark, 36% of people cycle to work, school or university.
department store Oxford <i>n</i> /dɪ'pɑ:tment stɔ:(r)/	_____	My brother works in a big department store.
different Oxford <i>adj</i> /'dɪfrənt/	_____	We are twins, but we have very different lives.
dollar Oxford <i>n</i> /'dɒlə(r)/	_____	It's ten dollars.
drive Oxford <i>v</i> /draɪv/	_____	We drive to work.
early Oxford <i>adv</i> /'ɜ:li/	_____	Does she get up early?
electronics shop <i>n</i> /ɪ,lek'trɒnɪks ʃɒp/	_____	My best friend works in an electronics shop.
euro Oxford <i>n</i> /'jʊərəʊ/	_____	It's six euros fifty cents.
factory Oxford <i>n</i> /'fæktri/	_____	John works in a car factory.
favourite Oxford <i>adj</i> /'feɪvərɪt/	_____	My favourite day is Saturday.
ferry <i>n</i> /'feri/	_____	No one in our group goes to work by ferry.
finish work Oxford <i>phr</i> /,fɪnɪʃ 'wɜ:k/	_____	I finish work at 6 p.m.
get dressed Oxford <i>phr</i> /get 'drest/	_____	I have a shower, and then I get dressed.
get home Oxford <i>phr</i> /get 'həʊm/	_____	I get home at 5 a.m.
get up Oxford <i>phr v</i> /get 'ʌp/	_____	What time do you get up?
go Oxford <i>v</i> /gəʊ/	_____	I go to work by train.
go abroad Oxford <i>phr</i> /gəʊ ə'b्रɔ:d/	_____	I go abroad a lot.
go out Oxford <i>phr v</i> /gəʊ 'aut/	_____	On Saturdays we go out with friends.
go to bed Oxford <i>phr</i> /,gəʊ tə 'bed/	_____	After dinner I go to bed.
go to work Oxford <i>phr</i> /,gəʊ tə 'wɜ:k/	_____	A lot of people in Vietnam go to work by motorbike.
guitar <i>n</i> /gɪ'ta:(r)/	_____	My sister plays the guitar.
have Oxford <i>v</i> /hæv/	_____	I don't have a car.
have a bath Oxford <i>phr</i> /,hæv ə 'ba:θ/	_____	I have a bath in the evening.

have a shower Ω <i>phr /,hæv ə 'ʃauə(r)/</i>	_____	I get up at 5 a.m. and have a shower.
have breakfast Ω <i>phr /,hæv 'brekfəst/</i>	_____	Does she have breakfast with her family?
have dinner Ω <i>phr /,hæv 'dīnə(r)/</i>	_____	I have dinner at 7.30 p.m.
help Ω <i>v /help/</i>	_____	Can I help you?
in my free time Ω <i>phr /,in maɪ 'fri: taim/</i>	_____	In my free time, I go to the cinema.
journey Ω <i>n /'dʒɜːni/</i>	_____	I really like my journey to work.
Kenya <i>n /'kenjə/</i>	_____	She lives in Nairobi in Kenya.
like Ω <i>v /laɪk/</i>	_____	Bryan and Anna like music.
live Ω <i>v /lɪv/</i>	_____	I don't live in Sydney.
lives Ω <i>n pl /laɪvz/</i>	_____	Their lives are very different.
motorbike Ω <i>n /'məʊtəbark/</i>	_____	Hanoi has three million motorbikes.
named Ω <i>adj /neɪmd/</i>	_____	She has a daughter named Akinyi.
need Ω <i>v /ni:d/</i>	_____	I need a notepad.
newspaper Ω <i>n /'njuːzpeɪpə(r)/</i>	_____	He works for a newspaper.
over there Ω <i>adv /,əʊvər 'ðeə(r)/</i>	_____	They're over there near the window.
park Ω <i>n /pɑːk/</i>	_____	London Zoo is in The Regent's Park.
pence Ω <i>n pl /pens/</i>	_____	It's five pounds ninety-nine pence.
pharmacy <i>n /'faːməsi/</i>	_____	I need to go to the pharmacy.
play Ω <i>v /pleɪ/</i>	_____	He also plays badminton.
pound Ω <i>n /paʊnd/</i>	_____	It's three pounds.
public transport Ω <i>n /,pʌblɪk 'trænsport/</i>	_____	In Sydney, 17% of people go to work on public transport.
read Ω <i>v /ri:d/</i>	_____	I read books and watch TV.
same Ω <i>adj /seɪm/</i>	_____	They have the same father but different mothers.
similar Ω <i>adj /'sɪmələ(r)/</i>	_____	Auma and her brother have different lives, but their jobs are similar.
sometimes Ω <i>adv /'sʌmtaɪmz/</i>	_____	Sometimes he goes to other countries for his work.
South Africa <i>n /,sauθ 'æfrɪkə/</i>	_____	We live in Johannesburg in South Africa.
South Korea <i>n /,sauθ kə'riə/</i>	_____	I live with my parents in South Korea.
start work Ω <i>phr /stɑːt 'wɜːk/</i>	_____	I start work at 8 a.m.
study Ω <i>v /'stʌdi/</i>	_____	We study at Charles University.
Switzerland <i>n /'swɪtsələnd/</i>	_____	A lot of people in Switzerland go to work by train.
teach Ω <i>v /tɪ:tʃ/</i>	_____	They teach young people from poor families.
tennis <i>n /'tenɪs/</i>	_____	At the weekend, Valentina plays tennis.
text message Ω <i>n /'tekst ,mesɪdʒ/</i>	_____	I send a lot of text messages to my friends.
ticket Ω <i>n /'tɪkɪt/</i>	_____	You buy your ticket on the bus.
together Ω <i>adv /tə'geðə(r)/</i>	_____	We have dinner together.
train Ω <i>n /treɪn/</i>	_____	My father goes to work by train.
Vietnam <i>n /vjet'næm/</i>	_____	My grandparents live in Vietnam.
walk Ω <i>v /wɔːk/</i>	_____	He doesn't walk to work.
watch Ω <i>v /wɒtʃ/</i>	_____	I watch TV at the weekend.
work Ω <i>v /wɜːk/</i>	_____	I don't work on Sundays.
writer Ω <i>n /'raɪtə(r)/</i>	_____	Ben Stiller is a film actor and writer.

Days of the week

Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ _____

Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ _____

Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ _____

Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ _____

Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ _____

Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ _____

Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ _____

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 5 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation.

Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective
adv = adverb

conj = conjunction
det = determiner

phr v = phrasal verb
n = noun

phr = phrase
pl = plural

pron = pronoun
prep = preposition

v = verb

a piece of **Oxford** phr /ə 'pi:s əv/

They wear a piece of wood on their heads.

adult **Oxford** n /'ædʌlt/

The museum costs £5 for children and £10 for adults.

always **Oxford** adv /'ɔ:lweɪz/

I always buy my own clothes.

amazing adj /ə'meɪzɪŋ/

Jenny's clothes are always amazing.

announcement n /ə'nauənmənt/

This is an announcement for passengers on flight FW1632.

architecture n /'ɑ:kɪtektʃə(r)/

I love the architecture in Manchester.

arm **Oxford** n /a:m/

People have two arms and two legs.

bank **Oxford** n /bæŋk/

I always wear smart clothes in the week, because I work in a bank.

bare feet phr /beə(r) 'fi:t/

Children walk with bare feet in the street.

basic **Oxford** adj /'beɪsɪk/

There are only four basic types of clothes.

because **Oxford** conj /bɪ'kɒz/

I like people's clothes in London, because they are different.

black **Oxford** adj /blæk/

I really like old black-and-white films.

blue **Oxford** adj /blu:/

She has a red top and blue jeans.

body **Oxford** n /'bɒdi/

Where on the body does a Tuareg man wear a 'tagelmust'?

Bolivia n /bə'liviə/

The Chola women of Bolivia are famous for their style.

bowler hat n /,bəʊlə 'hæt/

They wear big skirts and bowler hats.

brown **Oxford** adj /braʊn/

They want to have brown skin.

busy **Oxford** adj /'bɪzi/

Hi, Hannah. Are you busy on Saturday?

buy **Oxford** v /baɪ/

Where do I buy a ticket?

casual adj /'kæʒuəl/

I sometimes wear casual clothes.

change **Oxford** v /tʃeɪndʒ/

The Allianz Arena changes colour because different teams play there.

cinema **Oxford** n /'sɪnəmə/

See you at the cinema at 6.15.

close **Oxford** v /kləʊz/

When do the shops close on Saturday?

clothes **Oxford** n pl /kləʊðz/

At the weekend I usually wear sports clothes.

colour **Oxford** n /'kʌlə(r)/

What's your favourite colour?

colourful adj /'kʌləfl/

Their clothes are always really colourful.

comment **Oxford** n /'kɒmənt/

I sometimes write comments on websites.

designer n /dr'zainə(r)/

Emma is a clothes designer, too.

dress **Oxford** n /dres/

Her dresses are amazing!

eat **Oxford** v /i:t/

When does your family eat dinner?

Europe n /'juərəp/

In northern Europe people put fake tan on their hands and faces.

every day **Oxford** adv /,evri 'deɪ/

It's open from ten to six every day.

example **Oxford** n /ɪg'zɑ:mpl/

Our neighbours, David and Erika, are a good example.

exciting **Oxford** adj /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/

Clothes shopping is exciting.

face **Oxford** n /feɪs/

She's got a really lovely face.

fake tan phr /feɪk 'tæn/

People use fake tan because they don't like white skin.

famous **Oxford** adj /'feɪməs/

Mt. Angel is famous for its festival – the 'Oktoberfest'.

fashion **Oxford** n /'fæʃn/

They love fashion, but they don't like new clothes.

feature feat <i>n</i> /'fi:tʃə(r)/	_____	The Allianz Arena has an interesting design feature – it changes colour.
first floor floor <i>n</i> /'fɜ:st 'flɔ:(r)/	_____	My office is on the first floor.
floor floor <i>n</i> /flɔ:(r)/	_____	There's a restaurant on the top floor.
flower flower <i>n</i> /'flaʊə(r)/	_____	They put white and red flowers on top of their heads.
foot foot <i>n</i> /fʊt/	_____	We wear shoes and socks on our feet.
France <i>n</i> /frə:ns/	_____	My friend has a house in France.
go shopping shop <i>phr</i> /,gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	_____	I sometimes go shopping with my wife.
good quality quality <i>phr</i> /gʊd 'kwaləti/	_____	Expensive clothes are good quality.
green green <i>adj</i> /gri:n/	_____	I've got brown hair and green eyes.
grey grey <i>adj</i> /greɪ/	_____	I wear grey trousers to work.
hair hair <i>n</i> /heə(r)/	_____	She's got really long hair.
hand hand <i>n</i> /hænd/	_____	Some people put fake tan on their hands.
head head <i>n</i> /hed/	_____	They've got very long hair and they put it up on their heads.
important important <i>adj</i> /ɪm'pɔ:tnt/	_____	Clothes aren't important to me.
in the week week <i>adv</i> /,ɪn ðə 'wi:k/	_____	I never wear casual clothes in the week.
Indian <i>adj</i> /'Indiən/	_____	Where do Indian women put henna?
information info <i>n</i> /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/	_____	I have my travel information in an email.
interesting interesting <i>adj</i> /'intrəstɪŋ/	_____	That building is really interesting.
jacket jacket <i>n</i> /'dʒækɪt/	_____	Has he got a red jacket?
jeans jeans <i>n pl</i> /dʒi:nz/	_____	I like Ramon's jeans, but I don't like his hat.
jumper <i>n</i> /'dʒʌmpə(r)/	_____	I wear jumpers when it's cold.
late late <i>adj</i> /leɪt/	_____	'I get up at 8 a.m.' 'That's late.'
leather leather <i>adj</i> /'leðə(r)/	_____	David often wears cowboy shirts and leather jackets.
leave leave <i>v</i> /li:v/	_____	The bus leaves at 9.35.
leg leg <i>n</i> /leg/	_____	Women put it on their arms and legs.
location location <i>n</i> /ləʊ'keɪʃn/	_____	What's the location of the hotel?
long long <i>adj</i> /lɒŋ/	_____	In Bolivia, some women wear really long skirts.
lunch lunch <i>n</i> /lʌntʃ/	_____	Do you want to meet for lunch?
magazine magazine <i>n</i> /,mægə'zi:n/	_____	Fashion magazines often have young people in them.
make arrangements <i>phr</i> /meɪk ə'reɪndʒmənts/	_____	I usually make arrangements with my friends by text message.
midday midday <i>n</i> /'mɪd'deɪ/	_____	The restaurant is open from 12 midday to 12 at night.
modern modern <i>adj</i> /'mɒdn/	_____	Why do they like that modern building?
music music <i>n</i> /'mju:zɪk/	_____	What music does she like?
never never <i>adv</i> /'nevə(r)/	_____	They never wear the same clothes.
next next <i>adj</i> /nekst/	_____	What time is the next metro?
night night <i>n</i> /naɪt/	_____	The bar is open from 12 midday to 11 at night.
often often <i>adv</i> /'ɒfn/	_____	Matt often works at home.
open open <i>v</i> /'əʊpən/	_____	What time does the museum open?
opening times open <i>n</i> /'əʊpənɪŋ taɪmz/	_____	The opening times of the shop are 9 a.m. in the week and 10 a.m. at weekends.
orange orange <i>adj</i> /'ɒrɪndʒ/	_____	They want to have brown skin, but sometimes the colour is orange!
outside outside <i>adv</i> /'aʊt'saɪd/	_____	They don't wear it in the house but they wear it outside.
popular popular <i>adj</i> /'pʊpjələ(r)/	_____	The café is a popular place to have food and drink.

public **ɔːblik** *n* /'pʌblɪk/
really **ɔːlɪ** *adv* /'riːli/
reason **ɔːzn** *n* /'ri:zn/
red **ɔːd** *adj* /red/
shawl *n* /ʃɔːl/

shirt **ɔːt** *n* /ʃɔːt/
shoes **ɔːz** *n pl* /ʃuːz/
skin **ɔːm** *n* /skɪn/
skirt **ɔːt** *n* /skɜːt/
smart **ɔːt** *adj* /smɑːt/
speak **ɔːk** *v* /spiːk/
sports **ɔːts** *n pl* /spɔːts/
stadium *n* /'steɪdiəm/
strange **ɔːndʒ** *adj* /streɪndʒ/
strong **ɔːŋ** *adj* /strɔːŋ/
style **ɔːl** *n* /stail/
sun **ɔːn** *n* /sʌn/
swimming pool **ɔːm pɔːl** *n* /'swɪmɪŋ puːl/
team **ɔːm** *n* /tiːm/
think **ɔːŋk** *v* /θɪŋk/
top **ɔːp** *n* /tɔːp/
town **ɔːn** *n* /taʊn/
traditional **ɔːdɪʃənl** *adj* /trə'dɪʃənl/
trainers *n pl* /'treɪnəz/
travel **ɔːvl** *v* /'trævl/
trousers **ɔːzəz** *n pl* /'traʊzəz/
T-shirt *n* /'tiːʃɔːt/
type **ɔːp** *n* /taip/

unusual **ɔːn'juːʒuəl** *adj* /ʌn'juːʒuəl/
useful **ɔːsfl** *adj* /'juːsfl/
usually **ɔːʒuəli** *adv* /'juːʒuəli/
wear **ɔː(r)** *v* /weə(r)/
white **ɔːt** *adj* /waɪt/
why **ɔː** /wai/
wind **ɔːnd** *n* /wɪnd/
wood **ɔːd** *n* /wʊd/
yellow **ɔːləʊ** *adj* /'jeləʊ/

Is it open to the public?
He's got really short hair.
What's the reason that you are late?
Kuniko's got a beautiful red top.
They wear a shawl around their body because it is sometimes very cold.
He has a blue shirt.
In New Zealand, children don't always wear shoes.
People use fake tan because they don't like white skin.
She has a really long skirt.
I never wear smart clothes at work.
Do you speak English?
My father sometimes wears sports clothes.
The Allianz Arena is a football stadium in Munich.
It's really strange to see this.
The sun and wind are very strong in the Sahara.
Their style is very traditional.
The sun is strong in the Sahara.
There's a swimming pool and a park.
Different teams play football there.
They think shoes are bad for their feet.
Lucy's got a beautiful yellow top.
What time is the next bus to the town centre?
On their bodies they wear a traditional dress called a kimono.
I wear trainers when I go running.
I travel by bus a lot.
A Sudanese woman doesn't wear trousers.
I usually wear a T-shirt on hot days.
You probably think that there are many different types of clothes.
This building is unusual – it changes colour.
Why is English a useful language?
I usually go shopping at the weekend.
I often wear smart clothes at work.
The Allianz Arena is white for the German national team.
Why do you study English?
The wind is very strong in the Arctic.
On their feet they wear big shoes made of wood.
The man in the yellow shirt is Javier.

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 6 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation. Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective *conj* = conjunction *phr v* = phrasal verb *phr* = phrase *pron* = pronoun *v* = verb
adv = adverb *det* = determiner *n* = noun *pl* = plural *prep* = preposition

access Oxford <i>n</i> /'ækses/	_____	Guests have 24-hour access to the hotel.
air conditioning <i>n</i> /,eə 'kəndɪʃnɪŋ/	_____	There is air conditioning in every room.
all <i>det</i> /ɔ:l/	_____	All the flats have got lovely balconies.
another Oxford <i>det</i> /ə'nʌðə(r)/	_____	You can have another room.
area Oxford <i>n</i> /'eəriə/	_____	There's one dining area for all the students in the flat.
arrive Oxford <i>v</i> /ə'raɪv/	_____	I arrive in Barcelona at four o'clock.
bakery <i>n</i> /'beɪkəri/	_____	There's an amazing bakery – my favourite shop in Lewisburg.
balcony <i>n</i> /'bælkəni/	_____	Has each room got a balcony?
bath Oxford <i>n</i> /ba:θ/	_____	Has our room got a bath?
bathroom Oxford <i>n</i> /'ba:θrum/	_____	Each bathroom has got a shower and a toilet.
bed Oxford <i>n</i> /bed/	_____	The other bedroom has got a European bed.
bedroom Oxford <i>n</i> /'bedrum/	_____	The bedrooms are very cold.
book Oxford <i>v</i> /buk/	_____	It looks great. Let's book it.
broken Oxford <i>adj</i> /'brəʊkən/	_____	The phone in my room is broken.
café <i>n</i> /'kæfeɪ/	_____	There's a café near the hotel.
car park Oxford <i>n</i> /'ka: pa:k/	_____	Is there a hotel car park?
chair Oxford <i>n</i> /tʃeə(r)/	_____	There is a table and four chairs on each balcony.
check-in <i>n</i> /'tʃek in/	_____	Check-in is after 2 p.m.
checkout <i>n</i> /'tʃekəut/	_____	Checkout is before 11 a.m.
clean Oxford <i>adj</i> /kli:n/	_____	The rooms in the hotel are clean.
code Oxford <i>n</i> /kəud/	_____	I don't know the code for the door.
cupboard Oxford <i>n</i> /'kʌbəd/	_____	There are towels in the cupboard.
dining room Oxford <i>n</i> /'dайнɪŋ rʊm/	_____	The flat has got a small bathroom, a kitchen and a dining room.
dirty Oxford <i>adj</i> /'dɜ:ti/	_____	The bathroom is very dirty.
drink Oxford <i>n</i> /drɪŋk/	_____	Are there any drinks in the fridge?
each Oxford <i>det</i> /i:tʃ/	_____	Has each flat got a kitchen?
facilities Oxford <i>n pl</i> /fə'silətɪz/	_____	Mt. Angel doesn't have a lot of facilities.
festival Oxford <i>n</i> /'festɪvl/	_____	Mt. Angel has a famous festival.
fishing Oxford <i>n</i> /'fiʃɪŋ/	_____	There are lots of things to do – walking, swimming and fishing.
for hours <i>phr</i> /fə(r) 'auəz/	_____	He can listen to the Beatles for hours.
forest Oxford <i>n</i> /'fɔ:rist/	_____	People walk in the forest and in the mountains.
free parking Oxford <i>phr</i> /fri: 'pa:kiŋ/	_____	The hotel has free parking, Wi-fi and a gym.
fridge Oxford <i>n</i> /frɪdʒ/	_____	There's a small kitchen with a fridge and microwave.
give Oxford <i>v</i> /gɪv/	_____	Please give me the code.
golf course <i>n</i> /'gɔlf kɔ:s/	_____	There's a golf course near the town.
guest Oxford <i>n</i> /gest/	_____	Is there free Wi-fi for guests?
gym <i>n</i> /dʒɪm/	_____	It has a lot of good facilities: tennis, mini-golf and a gym.
have a reservation Oxford <i>phr</i> /hæv ə ,rezə'veɪʃn/	_____	I have a reservation. The name is Davis.
heater <i>n</i> /'hi:tə(r)/	_____	There's a heater in the room.
instructions Oxford <i>n pl</i> /ɪn'strʌkʃnz/	_____	They can't understand the instructions.

internet <i>n</i> /'ɪntənet/	_____	Are you on the internet?
iron Ø <i>n</i> /'aɪən/	_____	Is there an iron in the room?
ironing board <i>n</i> /'aɪənɪŋ bɔ:d/	_____	Each room has an ironing board.
kitchen Ø <i>n</i> /'kɪtʃɪn/	_____	Each kitchen has got a big fridge.
lift Ø <i>n</i> /lɪft/	_____	There isn't a lift in this hotel.
like me <i>phr</i> /laɪk 'mi:/	_____	It's a great place for people like me.
link Ø <i>n</i> /lɪŋk/	_____	I'll send you the link to the flats.
living room <i>n</i> /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/	_____	There's a living room for all the flats.
local Ø <i>adj</i> /'ləʊkl/	_____	A bus goes to the local town, Nikiti.
love Ø <i>v</i> /lʌv/	_____	I live in Lewisburg and I love the place.
lucky Ø <i>adj</i> /'lʌki/	_____	There are a lot of things to do – we're very lucky.
microwave <i>n</i> /'maɪkroʊweɪv/	_____	The fridge and the microwave are in the kitchen.
mini-bar <i>n</i> /'mɪnibɑ:(r)/	_____	The mini-bar has got tea, coffee and water.
minute Ø <i>n</i> /'mɪnɪt/	_____	This flat in Hiroshima is twenty minutes from the city centre.
mountain Ø <i>n</i> /'maʊntən/	_____	There are mountains near here.
noisy Ø <i>adj</i> /'nɔɪzɪ/	_____	Our room is very noisy.
own Ø <i>adj</i> /əʊn/	_____	Have all the flats got their own kitchen?
password <i>n</i> /'pa:swɜ:d/	_____	The Wi-fi password is 'guest'.
pizza <i>n</i> /'pi:tsə/	_____	There's a great pizza restaurant on my street.
problem Ø <i>n</i> /'prɒbləm/	_____	One problem is that Lewisburg has a lot of visitors.
quiet Ø <i>adj</i> /'kwaɪət/	_____	She's got a quiet room in the hotel.
reception Ø <i>n</i> /rɪ'sepʃn/	_____	There is free Wi-fi in reception.
receptionist Ø <i>n</i> /rɪ'sepʃənist/	_____	My sister works as a receptionist in a hotel.
refreshments <i>n pl</i> /rɪ'fresmənts/	_____	I like refreshments in my room.
safe Ø <i>n</i> /seif/	_____	The code for the safe is B50079.
send Ø <i>v</i> /send/	_____	I'll send someone to help.
shower Ø <i>n</i> /'ʃaʊə(r)/	_____	The shower in my room is broken.
sofa Ø <i>n</i> /'səʊfə/	_____	The sofa is in the living room.
staff Ø <i>n</i> /sta:f/	_____	The staff are lovely.
supermarket Ø <i>n</i> /'su:pəmɑ:kɪt/	_____	There is a big supermarket in the town.
switch Ø <i>n</i> /swɪtʃ/	_____	The switch is near the door.
table Ø <i>n</i> /'teɪbl/	_____	The table is on the balcony.
tea Ø <i>n</i> /ti:/	_____	The restaurant serves tea and coffee.
theatre Ø <i>n</i> /'θɪətə(r)/	_____	There's a Shakespeare play on at the theatre.
theme Ø <i>n</i> /θi:m/	_____	Each room has a car theme.
toilet Ø <i>n</i> /'tɔɪlət/	_____	Each bathroom has got a toilet.
towels Ø <i>n pl</i> /'taʊəlz/	_____	There aren't any towels in the bathroom.
tree house Ø <i>n</i> /'tri: haʊs/	_____	It looks like a big tree house.
try Ø <i>v</i> /trai/	_____	Try in the cupboard near the window.
TV <i>n</i> /,ti: 'vi:/	_____	The TV is in the living room.
visitor Ø <i>n</i> /'vɪzɪtə(r)/	_____	Lewisburg has a lot of visitors.
water Ø <i>n</i> /'wɔ:tə(r)/	_____	All the rooms have cold and hot water.
website Ø <i>n</i> /'websaɪt/	_____	There are some really nice flats on this website.
Wi-fi <i>n</i> /'wai faɪ/	_____	Is there free Wi-fi in the hotel?

A1 Wordlist Unit 7**Navigate**

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 7 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation.

Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective
adv = adverb

conj = conjunction
det = determiner

phr v = phrasal verb
n = noun

phr = phrase
pl = plural

pron = pronoun
prep = preposition

v = verb

a bottle of **Oxford** /ə 'bɒtl əv/

Can I have a bottle of water, please?

ability **Oxford** *n* /ə'bɪləti/

Koko has an unusual ability: she understands language.

advert **Oxford** *n* /'ædvɜ:tɪ/

Look at this job advert – it looks really interesting.

Algeria *n* /æl'dʒɪəriə/

My name is Khalid. I'm from Algeria.

animal **Oxford** *n* /'ænɪml/

She can't paint animals.

badly **Oxford** *adv* /'bædli/

I like playing the guitar, but I play badly.

behaviour **Oxford** *n* /bɪ'hɛvɪə(r)/

The Dolphin Research Project studies dolphins' behaviour.

bird **Oxford** *n* /bɜ:d/

Murphy's an amazing bird.

bored **Oxford** *adj* /bɔ:d/

I'm always bored at the weekend.

boring **Oxford** *adj* /'bɔ:riŋ/

I don't like watching football – it's really boring.

box **Oxford** *n* /bɒks/

I can't open this box.

computer skills **Oxford** *n pl*

/kəm'pjʊ:tə(r) skɪlz/

It's very useful to have good computer skills.

contact **Oxford** *v* /'kɒntækt/

Please contact me, so we can speak English to each other.

cook **Oxford** *v* /kʊk/

My partner cooks delicious food.

cost **Oxford** *v* /kɒst/

How much does it cost?

dance **Oxford** *v* /da:ns/

I can't dance very well.

dolphin *n* /'dɒlfɪn/

Dolphins can understand about sixty words.

each other **Oxford** *pron* /i:tʃ 'ʌðə(r)/

My friend and I speak Spanish to each other.

electric piano **Oxford** *n* /ɪ,lektrɪk 'pjɑ:nəʊ/

Koko can play an electric piano.

enthusiastic **Oxford** *adj* /ɪn,θju:zi'æstɪk/

We want enthusiastic English teachers for our summer school.

fast **Oxford** *adj* /fa:st/

I'm a fast learner.

fast **Oxford** *adv* /fa:st/

She can type fast.

fly **Oxford** *v* /flaɪ/

Birds can fly.

foreign language **Oxford** *n* /,fɔ:rən 'læŋgwɪdʒ/

I can speak three foreign languages.

go on Facebook/Twitter **Oxford** *phr*

/gəʊ ɒn 'feɪsbo:k, 'twɪtə(r)/

I sometimes go on Facebook at work.

go out with friends **Oxford** *phr*

/gəʊ əʊt wɪð 'frendz/

At the weekend, I go out with friends.

go to the cinema **Oxford** *phr*

/gəʊ tə ðə 'sɪnəmə/

We go to the cinema every weekend.

go to the theatre **Oxford** *phr*

/gəʊ tə ðə 'θɪətə(r)/

I never go to the theatre.

goldfish *n* /'gəʊldfɪʃ/

Comet the goldfish can play football and basketball.

gorilla *n* /gə'rɪlə/

Koko is a gorilla.

guide **Oxford** *n* /gaɪd/

My mother is a tour guide in Cambridge.

hate **Oxford** *v* /heɪt/

I hate playing tennis.

hobby **Oxford** *n* /'hɒbi/

My hobbies are football and rock music.

interest **Oxford** *n* /'ɪntrəst/

Do you have a lot of interests?

interested in **Oxford** *adj* /'ɪntrəstɪd ɪn/

She is very interested in Koko.

know **Oxford** *v* /nəʊ/

Do you know any clever animals?

Lebanon *n* /'lebənən/

Ziad Fazah, from Lebanon, can speak fifty-eight languages.

listen to music phr /lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/	_____	I always listen to music in the car.
lost adj /lɒst/	_____	I'm lost. Can you tell me the way to the station?
make things phr /'meɪk θɪŋz/	_____	My sister often makes things to give as presents.
nobody pron /'nəʊbədi/	_____	Nobody in our group goes to work by ferry.
paintbrush n /'peɪntbrəʃ/	_____	Koko can use a paintbrush.
parrot n /'pærət/	_____	My neighbours have a parrot, Murphy.
picture phr /'pɪktʃə(r)/	_____	Koko can paint a picture of a bird.
play sport phr /pleɪ 'spɔ:t/	_____	I often play sport in the evenings.
play video games phr /pleɪ 'vɪdiəʊ geɪmz/	_____	My son plays video games all weekend!
post n /pəʊst/	_____	I write a post on my blog every day.
record v /rɪ'kɔ:d/	_____	When you learn a new word, record it in a notebook.
remember v /rɪ'membə(r)/	_____	She remembers people's faces.
research n /'ri:sə:tʃ/	_____	My friend works with gorillas on a research project.
ride v /raɪd/	_____	She can ride a motorbike.
run v /rʌn/	_____	I can't run fast.
seat n /si:t/	_____	Excuse me. That's my seat.
shop online phr /ʃɒp ,ɒn'laɪn/	_____	I shop online for clothes because it's easy and cheap.
sign n /sain/	_____	She can use over 1,000 signs.
sing v /sɪŋ/	_____	Murphy can sing and speak.
skill n /skɪl/	_____	It's important to learn new skills.
slowly adv /'sləʊli/	_____	Can you speak slowly?
social media n /,səʊʃl 'mi:dɪə/	_____	I use social media to talk to my friends and family.
Spanish n /'spænɪʃ/	_____	I can't speak Spanish.
swim v /swɪm/	_____	You can swim well.
swimmer n /'swɪmə(r)/	_____	Is Jack a good swimmer?
take photos phr /teɪk 'fəutəʊz/	_____	What do you take photos of?
thirsty adj /'θɜ:sti/	_____	I'm really thirsty.
tourist n /'tuərist/	_____	A lot of tourists visit Lewisburg.
translator n /træns'leɪtə(r)/	_____	My wife Jane is a translator.
type v /taip/	_____	I type very slowly.
typist n /'taipɪst/	_____	I am a bad typist.
Uruguay n /'jʊərəgwai/	_____	In Uruguay people never speak English.
video n /'vɪdiəʊ/	_____	In one video, we watch Koko as she uses a paintbrush.
volunteer n /,vɒlən'tɪə(r)/	_____	I'm a volunteer on a research project in Zanzibar.
watch sport phr /wɒtʃ 'spɔ:t/	_____	I watch sport on TV with my friends.
well adv /wel/	_____	They can't use a computer well.
work in the garden phr /,wɜ:k ɪn ðə 'ga:dn/	_____	My grandfather always works in the garden on sunny days.
write v /raɪt/	_____	He writes amazing songs.

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 8 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation. Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective *conj* = conjunction *phr v* = phrasal verb *phr* = phrase *pron* = pronoun *v* = verb
adv = adverb *det* = determiner *n* = noun *pl* = plural *prep* = preposition

accident Oxford <i>n</i> /'æksɪdənt/	_____	He died in a flying accident in 1869.
actress Oxford <i>n</i> /'æktrəs/	_____	Ingrid Bergman was an actress from Sweden.
adventure Oxford <i>n</i> /əd'ventʃə(r)/	_____	They both loved adventure.
article Oxford <i>n</i> /'a:tɪkl/	_____	This is an interesting article about people from history.
astronaut <i>n</i> /'æstrənɔ:t/	_____	His dream was to be an astronaut.
birthday Oxford <i>n</i> /'bɜ:θdeɪ/	_____	When is your birthday?
boss Oxford <i>n</i> /bɒs/	_____	Bill Gates was the boss of Microsoft.
carpenter <i>n</i> /'kɑ:pəntə(r)/	_____	Wnęk was a carpenter and had no school education.
century Oxford <i>n</i> /'sentʃəri/	_____	The Brothers Grimm lived in the 19th century.
characters Oxford <i>n pl</i> /'kærəktəz/	_____	The characters were real children from different places in England.
collect Oxford <i>v</i> /kə'lekt/	_____	They were interested in tales and started to collect them.
die Oxford <i>v</i> /daɪ/	_____	After their father died, life was very difficult.
document Oxford <i>n</i> /'dɒkjumənt/	_____	The films are important historical documents.
dream Oxford <i>n</i> /dri:m/	_____	Her dream was to be married and have a family.
foundation Oxford <i>n</i> /faʊn'deɪʃn/	_____	They use the Gates Foundation to help poor people.
glider <i>n</i> /'glaɪdə(r)/	_____	He wanted to make the world's first glider.
grow up Oxford <i>phr v</i> /grəʊ 'ʌp/	_____	We watch him as he grows up.
horse Oxford <i>n</i> /hɔ:s/	_____	She and her father travelled around California on horses.
last (year) Oxford <i>det</i> /la:st/	_____	We were on holiday in South Africa last year.
leader Oxford <i>n</i> /'li:də(r)/	_____	He was a civil rights leader from the USA.
party Oxford <i>n</i> /'pa:ti/	_____	I can come to your party.
real Oxford <i>adj</i> /'ri:əl/	_____	The characters were real children.
return Oxford <i>v</i> /rɪ'tɜ:n/	_____	When she returned to the USA, she talked to people about her travels.
scientist Oxford <i>n</i> /'saɪəntɪst/	_____	Marie Skłodowska-Curie was a scientist from Poland.
storyteller <i>n</i> /'stɔ:ritelə(r)/	_____	Hans Christian Andersen was a famous storyteller from Denmark.
tale <i>n</i> /teɪl/	_____	He wrote tales for children.
was/were born Oxford <i>phr</i> /wɒz, wɜ:(r) bɔ:n/	_____	They were born in Hanau, Germany.
yesterday Oxford <i>adv</i> /'jestədeɪ/	_____	I listened to her for two hours yesterday.
Ordinal numbers		
first /fɜ:st/	_____	
second /'sekənd/	_____	
third /θɜ:d/	_____	
fourth /fɔ:θ/	_____	
fifth /fɪfθ/	_____	
sixth /sɪksθ/	_____	
seventh /'sevnθ/	_____	
eighth /eɪtθ/	_____	
ninth /naɪnθ/	_____	
tenth /tenθ/	_____	

eleventh /'elenvθ/ _____

twelfth /twelfθ/ _____

twentieth /'twentiθ/ _____

twenty-first /,twenti 'fɜ:st/ _____

twenty-third /,twenti 'θɜ:d/ _____

thirtieth /'θɜ:tiθ/ _____

thirty-first /,θɜ:ti 'fɜ:st/ _____

Months

January /'dʒænjuəri/ _____

February /'februəri/ _____

March /ma:tʃ/ _____

April /'eɪprəl/ _____

May /meɪ/ _____

June /dʒu:n/ _____

July /dʒu'lai/ _____

August /'ɔ:gəst/ _____

September /sep'tembə(r)/ _____

October /ɒk'təʊbə(r)/ _____

November /nəʊ'vembə(r)/ _____

December /dɪ'sembə(r)/ _____

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 9 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation. Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective conj = conjunction phr v = phrasal verb phr = phrase pron = pronoun v = verb
 adv = adverb det = determiner n = noun pl = plural prep = preposition

a day off n /ə,dai 'ɒf/

I didn't go to work yesterday – it was my day off.

ago Oxford adv /ə'gəʊ/

The train left an hour ago.

atmosphere Oxford n /'ætməsfɪə(r)/

The atmosphere was great.

autumn Oxford n /'ɔ:təm/

In autumn it isn't hot, but it is warm.

bill Oxford n /bɪl/

A customer left a \$3,000 tip on an \$88 bill.

cloudy adj /'klaudi/

In winter it is cloudy and often rainy.

cold Oxford adj /kəuld/

Was it cold in New York today?

come Oxford v /kʌm/

Deborah often came to England to visit Clive.

comedian n /kə'mi:dɪən/

We saw a comedian but he wasn't very funny.

cost Oxford n /kɒst/

Normally the tip is between 10 and 20% of the cost of the meal.

difficult Oxford adj /'dɪfɪkəlt/

Life was very difficult for them.

ending Oxford n /'endɪŋ/

The film has a really sad ending.

event Oxford n /ɪ'vent/

Lots of events happened in my life last year.

excuse Oxford n /ɪk'skjʊ:s/

What's your excuse for being late?

fall Oxford v /fɔ:l/

I was in the kitchen and the fridge fell on me.

fall in love phr /,fɔ:l in 'lʌv/

They fell in love and married in 1984.

forget Oxford v /fə'get/

I forgot the time of my meeting with the team.

get Oxford v /get/

Why did you get the bus today?

get ill phr /get 'il/

He had a good holiday, but he got ill in Tangiers.

happen Oxford v /'hæpən/

When did it happen?

have a good time phr /hæv ə,gud 'taɪm/

Did you have a good time?

headache Oxford n /'hedeɪk/

She had a really bad headache and felt sick.

horror film Oxford n /'hɔrə(r) fɪlm/

I watched a horror film and I couldn't sleep.

hot Oxford adj /hɒt/

It's never very hot and it's never very cold.

huge Oxford adj /hju:dʒ/

A waiter got a huge tip – \$7,000 – on a \$50 bill.

illness Oxford n /'ɪlnəs/

After his illness, he couldn't remember anything.

in fact adv /ɪn 'fækt/

In fact, one or two of the bands were terrible.

keep (warm) Oxford v /ki:p/

Diaz gave him his wallet and his jacket to keep him warm.

knife Oxford n /naɪf/

He saw a boy with a knife.

lose Oxford v /lu:z/

He got very ill and lost his memory.

meat Oxford n /mi:t/

We need some meat for the barbecue.

meet Oxford v /mi:t/

I met my husband, John, when I was five years old!

memory Oxford n /'meməri/

Bob had an amazing memory.

millionaire n /,mɪljə'nɛə(r)/

People think that it is a group of internet millionaires from California.

miss (the train) Oxford v /mɪs/

I was late for work because I missed the train.

mistake Oxford n /mɪ'steɪk/

The waiter thought it was a mistake.

rainy adj /'reɪni/

It was cold and rainy so we went to the cinema.

realize Oxford v /'riəlaɪz/

He realized his mistake later.

receipt Oxford n /ri'si:t/

Mr Kinney wants to find the credit card receipt.

retirement **O** *n* /rɪ'taɪrəmənt/

He needs some money for his retirement.

see **O** *v* /sɪ:/

We saw a lot of different things at the festival.

sell **O** *v* /sel/

Deborah sold their flat in London and moved back to the USA.

service **O** *n* /'sɜ:vɪs/

A waiter got a \$6,000 tip for his service.

sleep **O** *v* /sli:p/

I slept badly, so I got up very late.

snowy *adj* /'snəʊi/

It's very cold and it's often snowy, too.

spring **O** *n* /sprɪŋ/

In spring it is around 18°C, but it is still rainy.

stormy *adj* /'stɔ:mi/

It was stormy in Tokyo yesterday, so we didn't go out.

story **O** *n* /'stɔ:ri/

You wrote a story, but they said it wasn't good.

subtropical *adj* /,sʌb'trɔ:pɪkl/

Auckland has subtropical weather.

summer **O** *n* /'sʌmə(r)/

It's very hot here in the summer.

sunny *adj* /'sʌni/

It was sunny in London so we went to the park.

temperature **O** *n* /'temprətʃə(r)/

In summer the temperature is 20–24°C.

terrible **O** *adj* /'terəbl/

I had a terrible day yesterday.

throw away **O** *phr v* /,θrəu ə'wei/

The waiter threw away the bill.

tip **O** *n* /tip/

What is a normal tip in America?

waitress **O** *n* /'weɪtrəs/

Customers in American restaurants always leave a tip for the waiter or waitress.

warm **O** *adj* /wɔ:m/

The sea is not very warm in May.

weather **O** *n* /'weðə(r)/

What's the weather like with you?

winter **O** *n* /'wɪntə(r)/

What's the weather like in winter in New York?

Here is a list of useful or new words from Unit 10 of Navigate A1 Coursebook. You can insert your own translation. Words marked with a key (Oxford) all appear in the *Oxford 3000*.

adj = adjective *conj* = conjunction *phr v* = phrasal verb *phr* = phrase *pron* = pronoun *v* = verb
adv = adverb *det* = determiner *n* = noun *pl* = plural *prep* = preposition

a cup of	<i>phr</i> /ə 'kʌp əv/	_____	I'd like a cup of tea, please.
a kind of	<i>phr</i> /ə 'kaɪnd əv/	_____	<i>Sachertorte</i> is a kind of chocolate cake.
apple juice	Oxford <i>n</i> /'æpl dʒu:s/	_____	Apple juice is my favourite kind of juice.
biscuit	Oxford <i>n</i> /'bɪskɪt/	_____	Would you like a biscuit?
burger	<i>n</i> /'bɜ:gə(r)/	_____	A burger and chips, please.
buy a house	Oxford <i>phr</i> /,baɪ ə 'haʊs/	_____	I'm probably not going to buy a house.
cake	Oxford <i>n</i> /keɪk/	_____	Try the popular <i>Tres Leches</i> cake, made with three kinds of milk.
chance	Oxford <i>n</i> /tʃa:ns/	_____	Next year, she has a chance to go to Europe.
change jobs	Oxford <i>phr</i> /,tʃeɪndʒ 'dʒɒbz/	_____	Are you going to change jobs next year?
chips	Oxford <i>n pl</i> /tʃɪps/	_____	Fish and chips is a traditional British dinner.
coffee	Oxford <i>n</i> /'kɒfi/	_____	Coffee is very cheap in Cuba, and it's very good.
croissant	<i>n</i> /'krwæsən/	_____	I sometimes have a chocolate croissant for breakfast.
cupcake	<i>n</i> /'kʌpkeɪk/	_____	Try a colourful cupcake with your coffee.
dessert	<i>n</i> /dɪ'zɜ:t/	_____	I'd like to have some dessert.
doughnut	<i>n</i> /'dəʊnʌt/	_____	Would you like a doughnut or a biscuit?
drink	Oxford <i>n</i> /drɪŋk/	_____	Would you like a hot drink?
during	Oxford <i>prep</i> /'dʒuərɪŋ/	_____	They can't pay for the hotels or food during the tour.
environment	Oxford <i>n</i> /ɪn'veɪrənmənt/	_____	We're going to study the environment in Alaska.
filling	Oxford <i>n</i> /'fɪlɪŋ/	_____	<i>Moi-ji</i> is a kind of rice cake with a sweet filling.
finish school	Oxford <i>phr</i> /,fɪnɪʃ 'sku:l/	_____	When did you finish school?
flight	Oxford <i>n</i> /flaɪt/	_____	My flight to Vienna is at 12.15.
food	Oxford <i>n</i> /fu:d/	_____	There was interesting food from all over the world.
have a baby	Oxford <i>phr</i> /,hæv ə 'beɪbɪ/	_____	Is she going to have a baby?
hot dog	<i>n</i> /'hɒt dɒg/	_____	A large hot dog, please.
in three days	<i>adv</i> /ɪn ,θri: 'deɪz/	_____	She's going to visit her friends in Spain in three days.
international	Oxford <i>adj</i> /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/	_____	Every year there is an international Coffee Expo there.
invitation	Oxford <i>n</i> /,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/	_____	Thank you very much for the invitation.
island	Oxford <i>n</i> /'aɪlənd/	_____	We're going to live in a small house on another island.
join	Oxford <i>v</i> /dʒɔɪn/	_____	My friend and I are going to join a group there.
learn a new language	Oxford <i>phr</i> /,lɜ:n ə nju: 'læŋgwɪdʒ/	_____	I'm going to learn a new language next year.
menu	Oxford <i>n</i> /'menju:/	_____	Would you like to see the menu?
milk	Oxford <i>n</i> /milk/	_____	Would you like milk with your coffee?
move abroad	Oxford <i>phr</i> /,mu:və ə'b्रɔ:d/	_____	We're going to move abroad.
next (month)	Oxford <i>adj</i> /nekst/	_____	I'm going to be a volunteer in Bolivia next month.
orange juice	Oxford <i>n</i> /'brɪndʒ dʒu:s/	_____	Some people have orange juice for breakfast.
order	Oxford <i>n</i> /'ɔ:de(r)/	_____	Can I take your order?
order	Oxford <i>v</i> /'ɔ:de(r)/	_____	Would you like to order?
organization	Oxford <i>n</i> /,ɔ:gə'nai'zeɪʃn/	_____	I'm going to walk 150 kilometres to help an international organization for dogs.

probably **ɔːb** *adv* /'prɒbəblɪ/

My father is probably going to change jobs.

rice **ɔːs** *n* /raɪs/

Japanese food has got a lot of rice in it.

salad **ɔːd** *n* /'sæləd/

A small salad, please.

sandwich *n* /'sænwɪtʃ/

A *croque monsieur* is a kind of sandwich.sing **ɔːŋ** *v* /sɪŋ/

The children are going to sing for us tomorrow.

snack *n* /snæk/

It's very popular with coffee as a snack.

special **ɔːpl** *adj* /'speʃl/

There are some very special cakes to try.

sweet **ɔːt** *adj* /swi:t/

I love sweet food, and I always order a dessert.

tea **ɔː** *n* /ti:/

A cup of tea and a piece of chocolate cake, please.

the day after tomorrow *adv*
/ðə ,deɪ ə:ftə(r) tə'mɒrəʊ/

The day after tomorrow my parents and my brother are going to visit me.

this evening **ɔːn** *adv* /,ðɪs 'i:vniŋ/

I'm not going to have pizza for dinner this evening.

today **ɔːd** *adv* /tə'deɪ/

You aren't going to buy a new skirt today.

tomorrow **ɔːm** *adv* /tə'mɒrəʊ/

Rafael is going to clean the kitchen tomorrow.

tour **ɔːr** *n* /tɔ:(r)/

I'm going to do a tour of London next week.

water **ɔːt** *n* /'wɔ:tə(r)/

I'd like some water, please.

would like **ɔːl** *phr* /wud 'laɪk/

Would you like something to eat?

1 & 2 Video First meetings

Vox pops

1 Read the words in the box. Write them in the correct place in the table. Compare your answers with a partner.

waiter John wallet nurse England
business teacher Gabriella the USA
Catherine France holiday Alex
restaurant Brazil shop assistant laptop
Panama Brittney student

Names	Jobs	Countries	Other words

2 Watch the video. Do sections 1 and 2.

What's your name?

1a Write the correct name on each photo.

Brittney John Alex Catherine Gabriella



Where are you from?

1b Match speakers 1–5 to places a–e.

1 Alex	a Bicester, England
2 Gabriella	b Florida, USA
3 Brittney	c London, England
4 John	d Panama
5 Catherine	e Normandy, France

Are you here on business?

2a Tick (✓) the speakers who are here to study.

Alex Gabriella Brittney
John Catherine

What's your job?

2b Circle the correct job for each speaker.

- 1 Alex is a teacher / a doctor.
- 2 Gabriella is a student / a nurse.
- 3 Brittney is an engineer / a student.
- 4 John is a taxi driver / a waiter.
- 5 Catherine is a shop assistant / a nurse.

3 Work with a partner. Take turns to describe one speaker, but don't say their name. Your partner guesses which speaker it is.

Student A She's a student. She's from Panama.

Student B It's Gabriella.

3 Video People and possessions

Vox pops

1 Think of five words for people in your family. For each person, write down the technology they have got, e.g. *husband – laptop, smartphone*. Work with a partner. Compare your family members and their technology. What is the same? What is different?

2 Watch the video. Do sections 1 and 2.

Tell us about your family.

1 Are sentences 1–8 true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Francis has got one sister and one brother.
- 2 Alison has got a brother in the north of France.
- 3 Alison's sister is a hairdresser.
- 4 Susie hasn't got a brother or a sister.
- 5 Susie's mother and father are 56 years old.
- 6 Rakibur has a big family.
- 7 Rebecca has got two sisters.
- 8 Rebecca's brothers are Ben and Peter.



What technology have you got?

2 Watch the video and tick (✓) the technology each person has got.

	smart-phone	tablet	laptop	digital camera	MP3 player
Francis					
Alison					
Susie					
Rakibur					
Rebecca					

3 Work with a partner. Which of the five speakers has got the most similar technology to you or members of your family?

Francis has got a tablet and a laptop. I've got a laptop, but I haven't got a tablet.

4 Video My life

Vox pops

1 Think of three activities that you do and two activities that you don't do every day. Write them down, but don't put them in order. Work with a partner. Guess the activities your partner does every day.

get up at 6.30, have breakfast, ...

Student A *You get up at 6.30 every day.*

Student B *Yes, that's right.*

Student B *You have breakfast every day.*

Student A *No, not every day.*

2 Watch the video. Do sections 1 and 2.

Tell us about a working day.

1a Write down the time each person gets up.

1 Francis _____ 3 Josie _____
2 Alison _____ 4 Louise _____



1b Watch the video again. Write the correct initial for each activity: F (Francis), A (Alison), J (Josie) or L (Louise).

- 1 I cook dinner at 5 p.m. _____
- 2 I don't drive to work. I get the bus. _____
- 3 I sit in a chair and read. _____
- 4 I have lunch at around 12. _____
- 5 I work in the library for four or five hours. _____
- 6 I usually get home at about 5.30. _____
- 7 After lunch I have lessons in college. _____

What do you do at the weekend?

2 Complete the sentences about each speaker.

- 1 Francis relaxes with his friends and plays _____. Sometimes he goes to the _____.
- 2 Rebecca visits her friends, _____ in an orchestra or _____ to the theatre.
- 3 Josie goes swimming with her _____ and _____ films.
- 4 Louise goes into _____.

3 Work with a partner. Which of the statements in exercise 1b are true for you? Compare your answers.

5 Video Style and design

Vox pops

1 Think of three buildings you know, e.g. Burj Al Arab. Work with a partner. Describe the buildings.

Burj Al Arab is very big and modern. It's got ...

2 Watch the video. Do sections 1 and 2.

Describe a building you like.

1 Complete the sentences with adjectives from the box.

modern beautiful (x2) big old lovely
colourful great tiny

- 1 Francis likes the Kremlin in Moscow because it has lots of _____, _____ towers.
- 2 Agnes likes a _____ little house which is also a bridge.
- 3 The art gallery in Alison's town has got a _____ café with really _____ views of the city.
- 4 Susie likes a _____ building in Glasgow. It's _____ and it's got everything.
- 5 John's favourite building is beautiful and _____. It's very _____, too.

What clothes/styles do you like?

2 Match speakers 1–5 to their answers a–e.

1 Francis	a I like sports clothes, but only for the gym.
2 Agnes	b I don't like smart clothes, but I always wear smart clothes for work.
3 Alison	c I don't like smart clothes because they are uncomfortable.
4 Susie	d I always wear comfortable shoes.
5 John	e I like smart clothes when I go out, but I like casual clothes at work.

3 Tick (✓) the answers in section 2 which are similar to yours. Compare your answers with a partner.



6 Video Places and facilities

Vox pops

1 Write down five to eight facilities which you think are important in a town, e.g. *hospital, museum*. Compare your ideas with a partner.

2 Watch the video. Do sections 1 and 2.

What facilities has your town got?

1 Circle the facilities each speaker mentions.

- 1 **Francis** (Bournemouth)
a beach / shops / banks / parks /
hotels / cinemas
- 2 **Alison** (Birmingham)
shops / a golf course / museums /
a new library / cinemas / parks
- 3 **John** (Bicester)
restaurants / cafés / banks / hotels / parks /
a sports stadium / a cinema / shops
- 4 **Susie** (Glasgow)
restaurants / supermarkets / shops /
cinemas / theatres / a university / a park /
a museum
- 5 **Rebecca** (Manchester)
restaurants / a shopping centre /
a museum / an art gallery / a theatre



Describe a hotel you know.

2 Tick (✓) the hotel facilities each speaker talks about.

	swimming pool	restaurant	balcony	big bed	Wi-fi
Francis					
Alison					
John					
Susie					
Rebecca					

3 Work with a partner. Think of a new hotel. Compare with another pair.

What is the name of the hotel?

Where is it?

Is it big or small?

What facilities has it got?

7 Video Skills and interests

Vox pops

1 Write down ten things most people can do by the age of 30. Compare your list with a partner. Take turns to ask questions about the things on your lists.

Student A *Can you ...?*

Student B *Yes, I can./No, I can't.*

2 Watch the video. Do sections 1 and 2.

What can you do?

1a Tick (✓) the things each speaker can do.

	drive	play the guitar	cook	speak French	play football
Nigel					
Camilla					
John					
Alex					
Caroline					



What can't you do?

1b What can't each speaker do? **Circle** the correct answer.

- 1 Nigel *swim / sing*
- 2 Camilla *drive / type*
- 3 John *cook / dance*
- 4 Alex *play the drums / play the piano*
- 5 Caroline *play sport / play the guitar*

What do you like doing?

2a Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Nigel loves reading.
- 2 Camilla really loves taking photos.
- 3 John likes going to restaurants.
- 4 Alex likes playing music.
- 5 Caroline likes cooking a lot.

What don't you like doing?

2b Complete the sentences about each speaker.

- 1 Nigel hates taking the _____.
- 2 Camilla really doesn't like _____.
- 3 John doesn't like _____ early.
- 4 Alex doesn't like playing _____.
- 5 Caroline hates doing _____.

3 Work in small groups. Which of the speakers' likes and dislikes in exercise 2 are the same as yours? Compare with other students in your group.

8 Video Our past



Vox pops

1 **Circle** the correct options.

- 1 *live / have* close to a river
- 2 *want / finish* to be a nurse
- 3 *love / be* very happy
- 4 *use / play* in the woods
- 5 *travel / enjoy* fishing



2 Watch the video. Do sections 1 and 2.

What was your childhood like?

1 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Nigel enjoyed fishing and playing with his friends in the river.
- 2 Camilla played with only one friend at school.
- 3 Anne played in the woods a lot with her sister.
- 4 Caroline played outside in the garden with her brothers.



What was your dream job when you were a child?

2 **Circle** the correct answer for each speaker.

Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.

- 1 Nigel wanted to be *an engineer / a racing driver / a taxi driver*
- 2 Camilla wanted to be *a teacher / a dentist / an actor*
- 3 David wanted to be *Prime Minister / work in a bank / work in a record shop*
- 4 Anne wanted to be *a nurse / a ballet dancer / an artist*
- 5 Caroline wanted to be *a doctor / a writer / a farmer*

3 Work with a partner. Answer the questions about your childhood.

- 1 What did you enjoy doing when you were a child?
- 2 Did you want to do any of the jobs in exercise 2? If not, what was your dream job?

9 Video Unusual stories

Vox pops

1 Look at the activities in the box. Which do you think are exciting? Put them in order 1–6 (1 is the most exciting). Compare your order with a partner.

going on the London Eye camping in the mountains
driving a fast car singing in a concert
seeing the Pyramids in Egypt surfing

2 Watch the video. Do sections 1 and 2.

When was the last time you did something exciting?

1 Who said it? Match the speakers to sentences a–e.

Angela Anne Caroline
Catherine Nigel

a Last year, I sang in a concert and it was brilliant.
b Two months ago, I went to Egypt and I saw the Pyramids.
c About three months ago, I went with some friends to a racing circuit and drove a very fast car.
d Last year, I went on the London Eye and it was very exciting.
e Last year, I went on holiday to Morocco. I went camping in the mountains and then I went surfing.



Nigel

When was the last time you travelled?

2 Match the speakers to the place they travelled to and one thing they said about their trip.

Speaker	Place	Information
Nigel	1 Myanmar (Burma)	a It was a family holiday.
Catherine	2 Spain	b It was very cold, wet and snowy.
Anne	3 Turkey	c It was hot and sunny.
Angela	4 Montenegro	d He/She went by train.
Caroline	5 Scotland	e He/She went on a boat down the river.

3 Look at the two questions in exercise 2 again. Choose one of them and prepare your answer. Think about:

- when it happened
- where you went
- things you did
- who you were with
- how you felt about it

Work in small groups. Share your stories.



Catherine Anne Angela Caroline

10 Video New places, new projects

Vox pops

1 Write down three things you're going to do at the weekend. Work with a partner and compare your plans. Are any of your plans similar?

2 Watch the video. Do sections 1 and 2.

What are you going to do at the weekend?

1 Match speakers 1–5 to what they are going to do a–e.

1 Sandra	a visit his/her parents
2 Nigel	b take a boat on the river
3 Catherine	c sing in a concert
4 Alex	d go to Dover on the English coast
5 Mark	e ride bikes with friends in the countryside



Where do you like to eat?

2 Where do the speakers like to eat?

Circle the correct option.

1 Sandra a cafés b restaurants
2 Nigel a a café b home
3 Catherine a French restaurants b Indian restaurants
4 Alex a Italian restaurants b fast-food restaurants
5 Mark a restaurants b home

3 Think of the meals you're going to eat at the weekend. What are you going to eat and where are you going to eat them? Work with a partner and take turns to ask and answer questions.

Student A *What are you going to eat for breakfast on Saturday?*

Student B *I'm probably going to have coffee and a croissant at home.*

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