

7

Modal auxiliary verbs • *need* • Verbs related to modals
• Phrasal verbs – type 4 • Consonant clusters • Sentence stress

Getting along

Revision of all modals

1 Meaning check

Tick (✓) the correct explanation for each of these modals.

- 1 Leanne may look for a new job.
a Leanne has permission to look for a new job.
b It's possible Leanne will look for a new job.
- 2 I couldn't swim until I was 16.
a I wasn't allowed to swim until I was 16.
b I wasn't able to swim until I was 16.
- 3 No one can smoke in pubs or restaurants.
a No one is allowed to smoke in pubs or restaurants.
b No one is able to smoke in pubs or restaurants.
- 4 You should wear glasses.
a My advice is that you wear glasses.
b It's possible that you will have to wear glasses.
- 5 Will you answer the phone?
a I'm asking you to answer the phone.
b Are you at some time in the future going to answer the phone?
- 6 I couldn't get the top off the jar.
a I didn't manage to get the top off the jar.
b I wasn't allowed to get the top off the jar.
- 7 You must be tired.
a You are required to be tired.
b I'm sure you are tired.
- 8 Andy's very busy, so he may not go to the party.
a Andy doesn't have permission to go to the party.
b There's a possibility Andy won't go to the party.

2 Which modal?

- 1 Complete the sentences with words from the box. Often there is more than one answer.

will	should	can	ought to	could
must	may	have to	might	

- 1 You _____ get your hair cut. It's too long.
- 2 _____ I ask you a question?
- 3 Young children _____ be carried on this escalator.
- 4 You _____ never get a seat on this train. It's always packed.
- 5 I _____ be studying Mandarin Chinese next year.
- 6 I _____ already speak five languages fluently.
- 7 You'll _____ work much harder if you want to pass.
- 8 It's Saturday night. There _____ be something good on TV.
- 9 You _____ leave your valuables in the hotel safe.
- 10 You _____ be over 1m 60cm tall to be a flight attendant.



2 **Circle** the correct answer.

- 1 You *mustn't* / *won't* have any problems with Josh. He's such a good baby.
- 2 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* use cream in this sauce, but it makes it much tastier.
- 3 I *couldn't* / *wouldn't* watch my favourite programme because Mia rang up for a long chat.
- 4 Timmy's so stubborn. He just *can't* / *won't* do what he's told.
- 5 I'm afraid I *can't* / *may not* come to your wedding as I'll be in Australia.
- 6 I *was able to* / *could* get 20% off the price in the sale.
- 7 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* say a word about this to your mother. It's a surprise.

3 Positive to negative

Rewrite the sentences to make them negative.

- 1 You must stop here.

- 2 We must learn the whole poem.

- 3 They had to take off their shoes.

- 4 He must be speaking Swedish.

- 5 They will have to wear a uniform at their new school.

- 6 You'll have to help me do this exercise.

4 Present probability

Respond to the statements or questions using the words in brackets. Put the verb in its correct form.

- 1 Harry is packing his suitcase. (must / go on holiday)
He must be going on holiday.
- 2 Jenny looks really unhappy. (must / miss / boyfriend)

- 3 Who's at the front door? (will / Tom)

- 4 Where's Kate? It's nearly lunchtime! (can't / still / sleep)

- 5 Why are all the lights on in their house? (could / have / party)

- 6 James has been working all night. (must / deadline to meet)

- 7 There's a thick fog this morning. (might / difficult / drive / work)

- 8 Timmy can't find his little sister. (may / hide / in the garden)



5 need

Need can work like a modal verb or a normal verb.

1 It is usually formed like a normal verb + infinitive with *to*.

She needs to go to bed.

Does she need to go to bed?

She doesn't need to go to bed.

2 *Need* is used as a modal verb mainly in the negative.

She needn't go to bed yet.

But it can sometimes be used as a question.

Need I go to bed?

3 *Need* + *-ing* = *need* + passive infinitive.

The car needs fixing. = The car needs to be fixed.

1 Write **M** when *need* is used as a modal verb, and **F** when *need* is used as a full verb.

1 I need to go home.

2 You needn't come if you don't want to.

3 The business doesn't need to invest in more new technology.

4 Money is desperately needed to protect the world's endangered species.

5 Need I pay now, or can I pay later?

6 If you have any problems, you only need to tell us and we'll try to help.

7 The cooker needs cleaning.

8 Leave the washing-up. You needn't do it now.

2 **Circle** the correct verb. Sometimes two are correct.

1 I *mustn't* / *needn't* / *don't have to* do this exercise but it might help.

2 You *mustn't* / *needn't* / *don't have to* think I'm always this irritable. I've just had a bad day.

3 We *mustn't* / *needn't* / *don't have to* book a table. The restaurant won't be busy tonight.

4 Do you really *must* / *need to* / *have to* go now? Can't you stay a bit longer?

5 You *mustn't* / *don't need to* / *don't have to* eat all your vegetables. Just have the carrots.

6 Have I *must* / *need to* / *got to* ring and confirm my room reservation?

7 The carpet *needs* / *must* / *has to* replacing. Look at the state of it!

6 Modals review

Complete the conversations with a suitable modal verb and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 A You really (1) _____ (go) to bed now, or you (2) _____ (feel) tired tomorrow.

B I'll go in a minute. I (3) _____ (finish) this revision first.

A You (4) _____ (pass) the exam easily. Get some rest now.

2 A It's five past eleven. Ken and Cathy's plane (5) _____ (touch down) in Kennedy Airport right now.

B Your watch (6) _____ (be) slow. It's nearly half past.

A It (7) _____ (be)! I've just had it repaired.

3 A Bring very warm clothes. It (8) _____ (snow) when we arrive.

B Oh, yes. I've heard it (9) _____ (snow) in the mountains even in summer.

4 A What are all those people doing with those lights and cameras?

B They (10) _____ (make) a film.

A Who's the leading man?

B Not sure. It (11) _____ (be) him over there. And do you think that she's the leading lady?

A She (12) _____ (be). She's certainly beautiful enough!

5 A What are you up to?

B Just doing the maths homework.

A Why are you doing that now? We (13) _____ (hand) it in for another week.

B Well, I (14) _____ (go) away at the weekend, so I want to get it out of the way now.

Vocabulary

7 Verbs related to modals

- 1 Read the problems and responses. Replace the words in *italics* with a modal verb, or an expression with a modal verb.



Ask Andrea

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED ONLINE

Drowning in tech!

Dear Andrea,

I think there's something wrong with me. I know technology ¹ *has the potential to* make life easier, but in my case it just makes me terribly anxious as I always feel there are so many things I ² *need to do*. When someone texts, emails, or tweets me, I always think I ³ *need to* reply immediately, and I find it impossible to get anything done! I want to regain some control over my life, but at the moment, I ⁴ *don't* see a way out. I feel like I'm drowning in technology! Please help!

Joanna, Brighton

Joanna, there is nothing wrong with you. This is a problem we all face. Firstly, ⁵ *it is imperative that you* learn how to skim read effectively, then you ⁶ *will be able to* sift quickly through what is important and what isn't. In today's world, this is a skill we ⁷ *need to* develop, otherwise we ⁸ *are certain to* drown, and it's only going to get worse. Also, ⁹ *it is advisable to* prioritize your messages and remember there is no real need to respond immediately. Do you expect an immediate response when you text? I think not, and most of us don't.

Andrea

I must quit!

Dear Andrea,

¹⁰ *It is essential that I* give up smoking. I ¹¹ *am always able to* give up for a few days, but then something stressful happens, and I find myself reaching for the cigarettes. I've noticed that I ¹² *am not able to* run for the bus without gasping for breath, and my girlfriend ¹³ *refuses to* kiss me if I've just been smoking. Please help, I'll try anything.

Graham, Manchester

Graham, you have real motivation to stop, which means you're halfway there. You've already managed without a cigarette for a few days, which shows that ¹⁴ *it is possible for you to* succeed. Recognize that you ¹⁵ *are going to* find it difficult, but that you ¹⁶ *don't* give in to temptation.

There are lots of therapies on the market that ¹⁷ *have the potential to* support you. The highest dosage nicotine patches have the lowest risk of relapse, but lozenges, gum, nasal spray, and inhalers are also available.

¹⁸ *It is advisable that you* start on the higher dose and gradually reduce it to the lower levels. Avoid situations which you associate with smoking. You ¹⁹ *have the ability to* do this. Good luck!

Andrea

- 2 Rewrite the sentences using the prompts.

1 It's Anna's birthday tomorrow, so I should buy her a card. (*'d better*)

It's Anna's birthday tomorrow, so I'd better buy her a card.

2 Guests shouldn't leave valuables in their rooms. (*advised*)

3 You can't use your phone in the quiet carriage. (*Using ... permitted*)

4 I'm sure he'll do well. He's so clever. (*bound*)

5 People under 18 shouldn't drink alcohol. (*supposed*)

6 You can't use dictionaries in this exam. (*The use of dictionaries ... allowed*)

7 Travellers to the States need a visa. (*required*)

8 I expect you'll find it difficult to learn Russian. (*likely*)

9 I wasn't allowed to stay out late until I was 18. (*parents ... let*)

Phrasal verbs

8 Type 4 – verb + adverb + preposition + object

- 1 Type 4 phrasal verbs have a verb + adverb + preposition.
The preposition has an object.

We've run out of sugar.



- 2 The word order cannot change.

Do you get on with them?

NOT *Do you get on them with?*

We've run out of it.

NOT *We've run out it of.*

- 3 Dictionaries show type 4 phrasal verbs by giving both the adverb and the preposition.

get away with sth: do something bad and not get punished for it



- 4 Sometimes a phrasal verb can be type 4 or type 1.

Type 1: *Their marriage broke up last year.*

Type 4: *She's sad because she's just broken up with her boyfriend.*

Dictionaries show this.

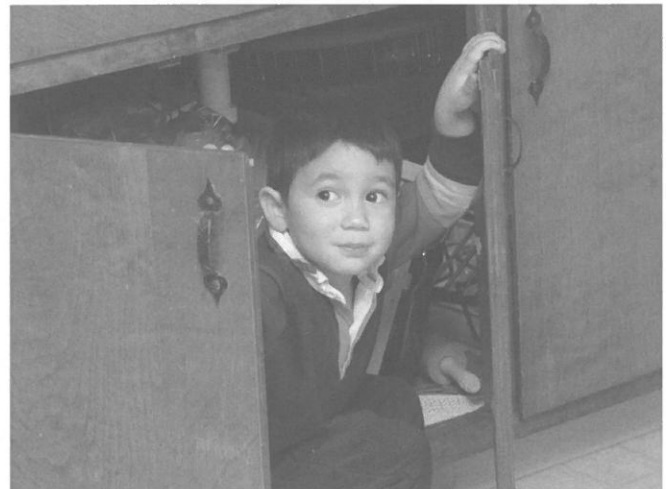
break up (with sb)



▶▶ Type 1 see p22

Complete the sentences with the combinations in the box.

away with	off with	up for	up with	out of
on with (x 2)	out with (x2)	up to	down on	



- 1 Joey! You've got a very guilty look on your face!
What naughty things have you been getting up to this time?
- 2 The burglar broke into the house and made _____ a lot of jewellery.
- 3 We must try to cut _____ the amount of money we spend a month. We spend more than we earn.
- 4 Don't let me disturb you. Carry _____ your work.
- 5 I'm sorry we didn't get into the cinema. I'll take you to a restaurant to make _____ it. Does that cheer you up?
- 6 There is a move in Britain to do _____ the monarchy completely, so that Britain would become a republic.
- 7 Sam's mean with money, and he's always trying to get _____ paying his fair share of the bills for the flat.
- 8 I went _____ Aimee for two years, and then we broke up.
- 9 I can't put _____ Paul's rudeness a minute longer. I'm leaving him.
- 10 Judith is a very difficult person to get _____. She's always falling _____ people.

Listening

9 Not getting on

1 Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer.

1 Sophie's upset about ...

- a her friend.
- b the evening.
- c her boyfriend.

2 Charlie's ...

- a ignored her.
- b been mean to her.
- c laughed at her.

3 Charlie's ...

- a out of work.
- b having problems at work.
- c looking for a new job.

4 Anya wants Sophie to ...

- a leave him.
- b be nice to him.
- c tell him to stop it.

5 Sophie ...

- a agrees to this.
- b doesn't want to, because she loves him.
- c wants things to get magically better.

6 After talking to Anya, Sophie feels ...

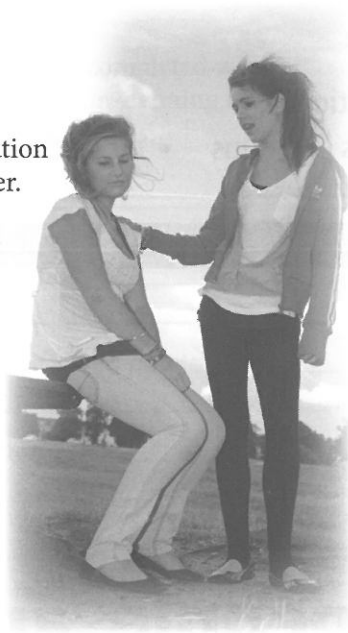
- a miserable.
- b more cheerful.
- c annoyed.

2 Listen again and complete these sentences.

Exaggeration and Understatement

- 1 You look _____!
- 2 I'm just _____, that's all.
- 3 He made _____ remarks this evening.
- 4 He's been having _____ at work recently.
- 5 I think his behaviour is _____.
- 6 It's getting me _____, I must say.
- 7 I'm _____ him, you know.
- 8 You sound _____ already!

3 Which sentences from exercise 2 are examples of exaggeration (E) and which are understatement (U)?



Pronunciation

10 Consonant clusters

English has many words with groups (or clusters) of consonants:

happened	/hæpənd/
couldn't	/kʊdnt/
puzzles	/pʌzlz/

These words all have consonant clusters. Say them aloud and then transcribe them.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 /dʌznt/ _____ | 7 /ædəlesnt/ _____ |
| 2 /fʊdnt/ _____ | 8 /ərəɪndʒd/ _____ |
| 3 /mʌsnt/ _____ | 9 /rɪleɪfɪŋɪp/ _____ |
| 4 /prɒmɪst/ _____ | 10 /æŋgri/ _____ |
| 5 /ɒstreɪlɪə/ _____ | 11 /ɪksərtmənt/ _____ |
| 6 /plæŋks/ _____ | 12 /ɪmprest/ _____ |

11 Sentence stress

Rob and Stuart are chatting about Frank. Read the conversation aloud and mark the stress in Stuart's responses.

- 1 **Rob** Don't you think Frank's put on a lot of weight recently?
Stuart You're kidding. If anything, he's lost weight.
- 2 **Rob** I think Frank earns more than me.
Stuart Well, I know he earns a lot more than me.
- 3 **Rob** He's thinking of buying a second-hand Mercedes.
Stuart What do you mean? He's already bought a brand new one.
- 4 **Rob** He's just bought two pairs of designer jeans.
Stuart Didn't you know that all Frank's clothes are designer labels?
- 5 **Rob** Does Frank have many stocks and shares?
Stuart He has loads of them.
- 6 **Rob** Isn't Frank in New York on business?
Stuart No, in fact he's in Florida on holiday.
- 7 **Rob** His latest girlfriend has long, blonde hair.
Stuart Really? The girl I saw him with had short, brown hair.

8

- Relative clauses • Participles
- Adjectives • Nouns in groups • Adjectives and prepositions
- Silent consonants

How remarkable!

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 General knowledge quiz

Test your general knowledge. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

Remarkable things, people, and places

- The first video that reached one billion views on YouTube was**
 - the wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton.
 - the Korean pop song 'Gangnam Style'.
 - Barack Obama's 2012 victory speech.
- The first woman**
 - who walked to the North Pole
 - who skied to the South Pole
 - who climbed Everest**was Felicity Aston.**
- A megacity is a city which has more than**
 - 10 million inhabitants.
 - 15 million inhabitants.
 - 20 million inhabitants.
- The Statue of Liberty, which was a gift from France to the USA,**
 - is the tallest statue in the world.
 - is the heaviest statue in the world.
 - is made from bronze.
- The most expensive hotel in the world, where a suite costs \$81,000 a night,**
 - is Burj Al Arab, in Dubai.
 - is The Raj Palace Hotel, in Jaipur.
 - is Hotel President Wilson, in Geneva.
- Lewis Carroll,**
 - whose real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson,
 - whose real name was Clive Staples Lewis,
 - whose real name was Christopher James Dalton,**wrote several famous poems and books, including *Alice in Wonderland*.**
- Central Park, which is in New York City,**
 - is the most filmed location in the world.
 - is the largest urban park in the world.
 - is the smallest urban park in the world.
- The largest hot desert on Earth is the Sahara,**
 - which is 14 million square kilometres.
 - which is 4 million square kilometres.
 - which is 10 million square kilometres.

2 Defining or non-defining?

1 Decide if these sentences are best completed with a defining relative clause (D) or a non-defining relative clause (ND). Write **D** or **ND** in the boxes.

- 1 I'd love to meet someone _____.
- 2 We're looking for a house _____.
- 3 We went to see *Romeo and Juliet* _____.
- 4 Do you know a shop _____.
- 5 Marilyn Monroe _____ died of a drug overdose.
- 6 I find people _____ difficult to get on with.
- 7 My computer _____ is already out of date.
- 8 I met a girl _____.
- 9 Professor Brian Cox _____ will give a talk next week.
- 10 I bought a cheese and pickle sandwich _____.

2 Complete the sentences in exercise 1 with this information. Add a relative pronoun and commas where necessary. Leave out the relative pronoun if possible.

You went to school with her.
I ate it immediately.
It has four bedrooms.
I bought it only last year.
They lose their temper easily.
It sells second-hand furniture.
Her real name was Norma Jean Baker.
This person could teach me how to cook.
He's a well-known physicist and TV presenter.
I really enjoyed it.

3 Punctuation and omitting the pronoun

Add commas to these sentences if they have a non-defining relative clause. If possible, cross out the pronoun in the defining relative clauses.

- 1 Sheila, who I first got to know at university, was one of six children.
- 2 The man ~~who~~ you were talking to is a famous artist.
- 3 This is the story that amazed the world. (no change)
- 4 The thing that I most regret is not going to university.
- 5 My two daughters who are 16 and 13 are both interested in dancing.
- 6 The town where I was born has changed dramatically.
- 7 I didn't like the clothes which were in the sale.
- 8 The phone that I bought yesterday doesn't work.
- 9 The part of Europe where I'd most like to live is Portugal.
- 10 The Algarve where my mother's family comes from is famous for its beautiful beaches and dramatic coastline.
- 11 Salt that comes from the sea is considered to be the best for cooking.
- 12 Salt whose qualities have been known since prehistoric times is used to season and preserve food.



4 All relative pronouns

1 Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1 Have I told you recently	a <input type="checkbox"/> when you expect to arrive.
2 I have to do	b <input type="checkbox"/> where my brother lives.
3 We were stuck in traffic for hours,	c <input type="checkbox"/> which came as a bit of a surprise.
4 We're emigrating to Australia,	d <input type="checkbox"/> whose body was covered in tattoos.
5 I met a girl	e <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> how much I love you?
6 I passed all my exams,	f <input type="checkbox"/> whatever you want.
7 Let me know	g <input type="checkbox"/> which was a nightmare.
8 I'll buy you	h <input type="checkbox"/> what I believe to be right.

2 Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun. If the pronoun can be omitted, add nothing.

- The lady _____ is sitting in the wheelchair is my grandmother.
- I know an Italian restaurant _____ serves excellent pasta.
- I know an Italian restaurant _____ you can always get a table.
- Uncle Tom earns a fortune, _____ is why I've asked him to lend me £1,000.
- Sean is a child _____ people immediately like.
- My daughter, _____ ambition is to emigrate to Australia, has finally got her visa.
- I gave him a glass of water, _____ he drank thirstily.
- The flight _____ we wanted to get was fully booked.
- My auntie's house is the place _____ I feel most at home.
- This is the smallest car _____ has ever been made.
- That's the man _____ wife left him because he kept his pet snake in their bedroom.
- I love the things _____ you say to me.
- I go shopping at the new shopping centre, _____ there's always free parking.
- She told me she'd been married before, _____ I hadn't realized.
- _____ you do, don't touch that button. It turns off the power.

5 Prepositions in relative clauses

Combine the sentences, keeping the preposition after the verb in the relative clause.

- I want you to meet the people. I work with them.
I want you to meet the people I work with.
- She's a friend. I can always rely on her.

- That's the man. The police were looking for him.

- She recommended a book by Robert Palmer. I'd never heard of him.

- You paid £200 for a pair of trainers. They have been reduced to £100.
The trainers _____
- This is the book. I was telling you about it.

- The Prime Minister gave a good speech. I agree with his views.

- His talk was on the environment. I care deeply about this.

- What's that music? You're listening to it.

- My mother died last week. I looked after her for many years.

Participles

6 Participles as adjectives



Complete the adjectives with -ed or -ing.

- 1 a shock ing fact
- 2 a reserv ed seat
- 3 scream _____ babies
- 4 a satisfi _____ customer
- 5 a disgust _____ meal
- 6 a confus _____ explanation
- 7 a challeng _____ job
- 8 a conceit _____ person
- 9 a frighten _____ film
- 10 an exhaust _____ walk
- 11 a disappoint _____ outcome
- 12 a tir _____ journey
- 13 an unexpect _____ visit
- 14 disturb _____ images
- 15 a thrill _____ story
- 16 an amus _____ remark
- 17 a disappoint _____ customer
- 18 well-behav _____ children
- 19 a promis _____ start
- 20 a cake load _____ with calories

7 Participle clauses

1 Rewrite the sentences with a present or past participle clause instead of a relative clause.

1 Can you see the woman who's dressed in red over there?

Can you see the woman dressed in red over there?

2 People who live in blocks of flats often complain of loneliness.

3 Letters that are posted before 5.00 p.m. should arrive the next day.

4 The train that is standing on platform five is for Manchester.

5 Firemen have rescued passengers who were trapped in the accident.

6 They live in a lovely house that overlooks the River Thames.

7 It took workmen days to clear up the litter that was dropped by the crowds.

2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in either its present or past participle form.

feel	borrow	explain	say	ruin	study	take	pass	steal
------	--------	---------	-----	------	-------	------	------	-------

1 My dad was in a bad mood for the whole week, completely ruining the holiday.

2 After _____ all her exams with A grades, Maggie went out to celebrate.

3 Jewellery _____ in the robbery has never been recovered.

4 I got a letter from the Tax Office _____ that I owe them £1,000.

5 _____ hungry, I decided to make myself a sandwich.

6 Books _____ from the library must be returned in two weeks.

7 I had a long talk to Ruby, _____ why it was important for her to work hard.

8 _____ everything into consideration, I've decided to give you a second chance.

9 With both children _____ at university, the house seems really quiet.

Relatives and participles review

8 Fearless Felix

Read and complete the article with the clauses in the box.

Relative clause
which has put him that scared him who jumped what no man has done whose skydiving career from which he would leap which can happen when whose fear of being enclosed
Past participle
known as Fearless Felix terrified of wearing
Present participle
including his mother and his girlfriend knowing he had to



THE 24-MILE JUMP FROM SPACE

Felix Baumgartner, otherwise ¹ _____, is the Austrian man ² _____ from the edge of space and became the first man to break the speed of sound in free fall.

Baumgartner, ³ _____ spanned nearly two decades before he started training for his most daring skydive of all, was, understandably, afraid of the challenge. However, it wasn't the magnitude of the dive ⁴ _____ most, but rather the outfit he had to wear to travel through space.

The skydiver, ⁵ _____ was, incredibly, greater than his fear of doing the jump itself, had problems with the pressurized space suit. ⁶ _____ a suit that restricted his movement, and ⁷ _____ overcome his fear, Felix sought psychiatric help from a sports psychologist.

When he finally stood high above the Earth in the helium balloon, ⁸ _____ into space, he looked a solitary and vulnerable figure. There was every chance he could be falling into oblivion. At last, Felix jumped and immediately started to spin out of control, ⁹ _____ you travel at such a high speed. His 100-strong support team,

¹⁰ _____, watched with their hearts in their mouths. However, Felix managed to stabilize himself and fulfill his dream. Baumgartner has done ¹¹ _____ before: he has plummeted through 24 miles of cold, dark space at a speed of 843.6 miles per hour, a feat ¹² _____ in *The Guinness Book of Records*.

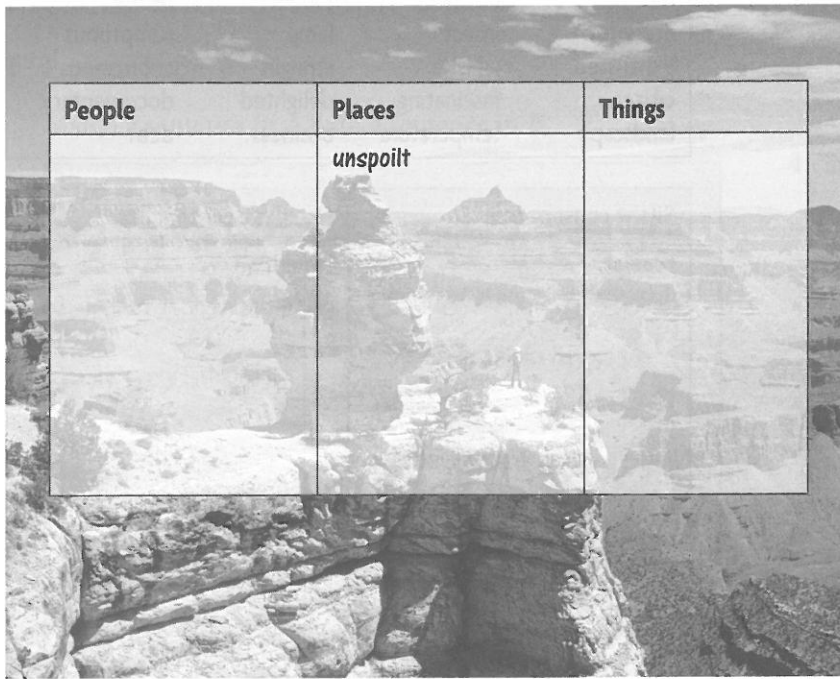


Vocabulary

9 People, places, and things

1 Complete the table with these descriptive adjectives. There are six in each group.

unspoilt	stubborn	breathtaking	cracked	arrogant
humble	picturesque	automatic	conceited	handmade
loyal	waterproof	desolate	priceless	considerate
overcrowded	smashed	built-up		



2 Complete the sentences with an adjective from exercise 1.

- 1 The view from the top of the mountain was absolutely _____.
- 2 He's always boasting about how great he is at everything. He's so _____.
- 3 Our new car is fully _____. I don't want to change gears when I'm driving any more.
- 4 He is so kind and _____; he's always going out of his way to help people.
- 5 The countryside was completely _____ – rolling hills and green fields for miles around.
- 6 The Cotswolds is an area in England which is very _____. It has lots of pretty, old-fashioned villages.
- 7 He's really _____. He won't do a thing they tell him.
- 8 That bag you're looking at is _____ by local craftsmen. Look at the quality of the work.
- 9 The beach was seriously _____. There was no room to put our towels down.

10 Nouns in groups

Look at these examples of number + noun + noun.

a three-mile walk

a 16-year-old girl

a ten-hour flight

These are expressions of measurement before a noun.

The number and the first noun are joined with a hyphen, and the first noun is usually in the singular.

Put the information before the noun.

- 1 a note that is worth ten pounds

- 2 a language course that lasts eight weeks

- 3 a drive that takes six hours

- 4 a meal that consists of three courses

- 5 a holiday that lasts one month

- 6 a delay at the airport that went on for four hours

- 7 a document that has 100 pages

- 8 a university course that takes three years

- 9 a prison sentence of ten years

- 10 a hotel with five stars

- 11 a speed limit of 30 mph

- 12 a house that is 200 years old

Prepositions

11 Adjective + preposition

Complete these sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1 Are you afraid _____ the dark?
- 2 She was angry _____ me _____ not telling her the news.
- 3 Canterbury is famous _____ its cathedral.
- 4 Bill is jealous _____ me because I'm so much cleverer than him.
- 5 I'm very proud _____ my two daughters.
- 6 I'm disappointed _____ you. I thought I could trust you.
- 7 You're very different _____ your brother. I thought you'd be similar _____ each other.
- 8 Are you excited _____ going on holiday?
- 9 Visitors to Britain aren't used _____ driving on the left.
- 10 Visitors to hot countries need to be aware _____ the risk of malaria.
- 11 You should be ashamed _____ what you did.
- 12 I am most grateful _____ all your help.
- 13 Who is responsible _____ this mess?
- 14 What's wrong _____ you? You don't look well.
- 15 My son is crazy _____ a band called *Moones*.

Pronunciation

12 Silent consonants

1 English words often have silent consonants:

~~know~~ ~~writer~~ ~~walk~~ ~~climb~~

🔊 Complete the table with these words. Cross out the silent consonants.

industry	honest	executive	inhabitant
receipt	distinctly	rebuilt	fasten
eccentric	insect	lamp	sumptuous
exhausted	whistle	straight	anonymous
citizen	fascinating	delighted	documentary
landscape	temperature	business	debt

Silent consonants	No silent consonants
receipt	industry

2 🗣️ Write these words. They all have silent consonants.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 /sɪn/ _____ | 6 /'fraɪnd/ _____ |
| 2 /saɪ'kærɪst/ _____ | 7 /'klaɪmə/ _____ |
| 3 /'hænsəm/ _____ | 8 /'grænfɑ:ðə/ _____ |
| 4 /'aɪlənd/ _____ | 9 /'nɒlɪdʒ/ _____ |
| 5 /'krɪsməs/ _____ | 10 /kɑ:m/ _____ |



9

Expressing habit • *get* and *be* • Homonyms and homophones
 • Phrasal verbs and nouns that go together • Weak and strong forms

The way we were

Present and past habit

1 Present habit

Match a sentence in A with a sentence in B.

A	B
1 She's really generous.	a <input type="checkbox"/> She jogs to work every day.
2 He's so disorganized.	b <input type="checkbox"/> They get everything they ask for.
3 She's very fashionable.	c <input type="checkbox"/> She never thinks before she speaks.
4 He's so dishonest.	d <input type="checkbox"/> He never plans anything properly.
5 She's so sensitive.	e <input type="checkbox"/> He's always applying for new jobs.
6 He's really stubborn.	f <input type="checkbox"/> He's always telling lies.
7 She's so rude.	g <input type="checkbox"/> She's always buying me presents.
8 They're so spoilt.	h <input type="checkbox"/> She'll only wear designer clothes.
9 She's very energetic.	i <input type="checkbox"/> She'll start crying at the slightest thing.
10 He's very ambitious.	j <input type="checkbox"/> He won't ever change his mind.

2 My family's bad habits

Rewrite the sentences in one or two ways using *will/won't* and/or the Present Continuous.

1 My dad mends his motorbike in the living room.

- a _____
 b _____

2 My brother leaves the top off the toothpaste.

- a _____
 b _____

3 He doesn't help with the household chores.

a _____

4 My sister borrows my clothes without asking.

a _____

b _____

5 My grandpa doesn't let anyone choose what's on TV.

a _____

6 My grandma gossips about the neighbours.

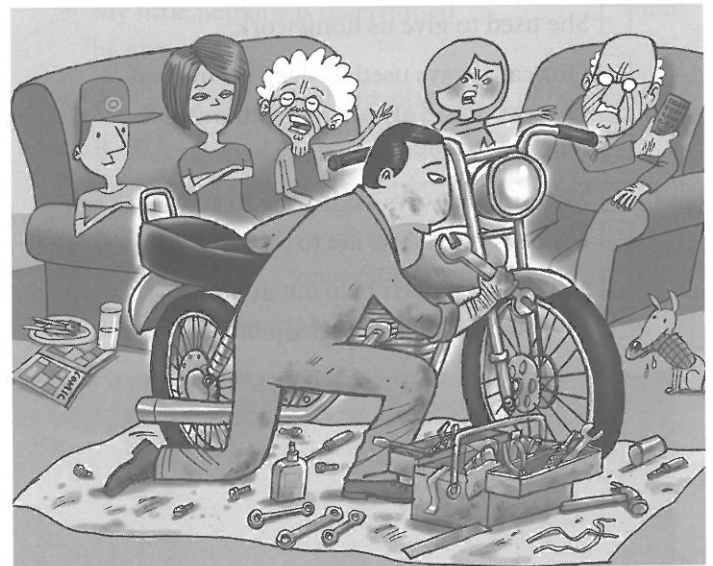
a _____

b _____

7 Carole and Alan boast about their children.

a _____

b _____



3 Past habit – used to

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*: positive, question, or negative.

- 1 My grandfather never _____ get so out of breath when he climbed the stairs.
- 2 There _____ be a beautiful old building where that car park is now.
- 3 _____ have a Saturday job when you were at school?
- 4 She _____ be so moody. It's only since she lost her job.
- 5 _____ play cricket when you were at school?
- 6 Julie _____ be as slim as she is now. She's been dieting.
- 7 Where _____ go out to eat when you lived in Madrid?
- 8 _____ smoke 60 cigarettes a day? How did you give up?

4 It's so annoying!

Tick (✓) the sentences where the speaker is annoyed by someone's behaviour.

- 1 He watches sports programmes on TV.
 He's always watching sports programmes on TV.
- 2 She'd give us extra lessons after school.
 She *would* give us extra lessons after school.
 She was always giving us homework.
 She used to give us homework.
- 3 Our cat always used to sleep on my bed.
 Our cat would always sleep on *my* bed.
 Our cat always slept on my bed.
- 4 My boss is always asking me to stay late.
 My boss often asks me to stay late.
- 5 My children don't help out at home.
 My children will never help out at home.



5 used to and would

Which of the verb forms can complete the sentences below? Tick (✓) all possible answers.

- 1 I _____ long blonde hair when I was first married.
a had b used to have c would have
- 2 We _____ every summer with our cousins in Scotland.
a spent b used to spend c would spend
- 3 Pam _____ out with Andy for six months but then she ditched him.
a went b used to go c would go
- 4 We _____ coffee and croissants every morning for breakfast.
a had b used to have c would have
- 5 We _____ to each other every day when we were apart.
a wrote b used to write c would write
- 6 He _____ to me for 20 years and then stopped.
a wrote b used to write c would write
- 7 In the old days, people _____ you if you were in trouble.
a helped b used to help c would help
- 8 I _____ living so close to the sea.
a loved b used to love c would love
- 9 Dave _____ Molly three times if she wanted to go out with him.
a asked b used to ask c would ask
- 10 I _____ questions in class. I was too shy.
a never asked b never used to ask
c would never ask
- 11 Before I worked here, I _____ as an assistant manager at a restaurant.
a worked b used to work c would would
- 12 When I was a child, I _____ hours helping my mother in the garden.
a often spent b often used to spend
c would often spend

6 get and be

- 1 *Get used to* means *become used to* and describes a change of state. *Be used to* describes a state. Compare these sentences.

*Don't worry. You'll soon **get used to** working such long hours.*

*I'm **used to** working long hours. I've done it for years.*

*He eventually **got used to** the tropical climate, but it took a long time.*

*He was born in India, so he's **used to** a hot climate.*

- 2 *Get + adjective* usually means *become*.
*The sea's **getting rough**. Let's go back!*

- 3 *Get + past participle* can be used to describe things we do to ourselves. It can also be used to describe things that happen to us, often negative events. Compare these sentences.

*I **got dressed** and went to work.*

*We **got married** last week.*

*I **got lost** on the mountain.*



- 4 *Get + infinitive* can mean *have the opportunity to do something*. It can also describe a gradual change. Compare these sentences.

*She'll be furious if she **gets to hear** about this.*

*As I **got to know** Paris, I started to like it more and more.*



- 1 Complete the sentences with *used to*, *be used to*, or *get used to* in the correct form, positive or negative.

- If you _____ Indian food, this dish might be too spicy for you.
- I'll never _____ your hair that short. You'll have to grow it again.
- A How do you drive in all this traffic?
B I _____ it now, so it's OK. But it took me a while to _____ it, believe me!
- Tom didn't like his new school at first, but he eventually _____ it, and made new friends.
- I _____ jog every morning, but I don't any more. I'm so unfit now.
- When I was a boy, I _____ like going to piano lessons, so I stopped. Now I'm in my forties, I've started learning again!
- Sally won't find it easy to live on her own. She _____ her parents doing everything for her.
- A I hate my new job!
B Give it a chance. You may _____ it after you've been there a bit longer.
- 'Grandad, _____ you really _____ watch TV in black and white when you were young?'
- A _____ you _____ your new teacher yet? I know you didn't like her much at first.
B Well, I have a bit. She's OK, I suppose.

- 2 Complete the sentences with *get* or *be* in the correct form and a word or expression from the box.

better	ready (x 2)	dressed	dark	tired
to know	a pilot	lost	upset	engaged

- I often _____ when I watch the news. Such awful things are happening in the world.
- A How are you feeling?
B I _____ slowly, but I still feel weak.
- My little nephew is determined _____ when he grows up.
- A Come on, Helen! The play starts in half an hour.
B I _____ in two minutes. I _____ just _____ and putting my shoes on.
A I don't know why it takes you so long. I _____ since 6.00.
- A Do we turn right or left at the next junction?
B I've no idea! I think we _____.
- A Did you hear that Sue and Chris _____?
B No! I never thought they would!
- I didn't use to like Mick at all, but the more I _____ him, the more I like him. Now he's my best friend!
- In summer, it is still light at 9.00 in the evening, but in winter, it _____ at 5.00.

7 The day we met

1 Read the story. Which of the verbs in italics ... ?

- a ... can change to both *used to* or *would*
- b ... can change only to *used to*
- c ... must stay in the Past Simple

Write **a**, **b**, or **c** next to the verbs

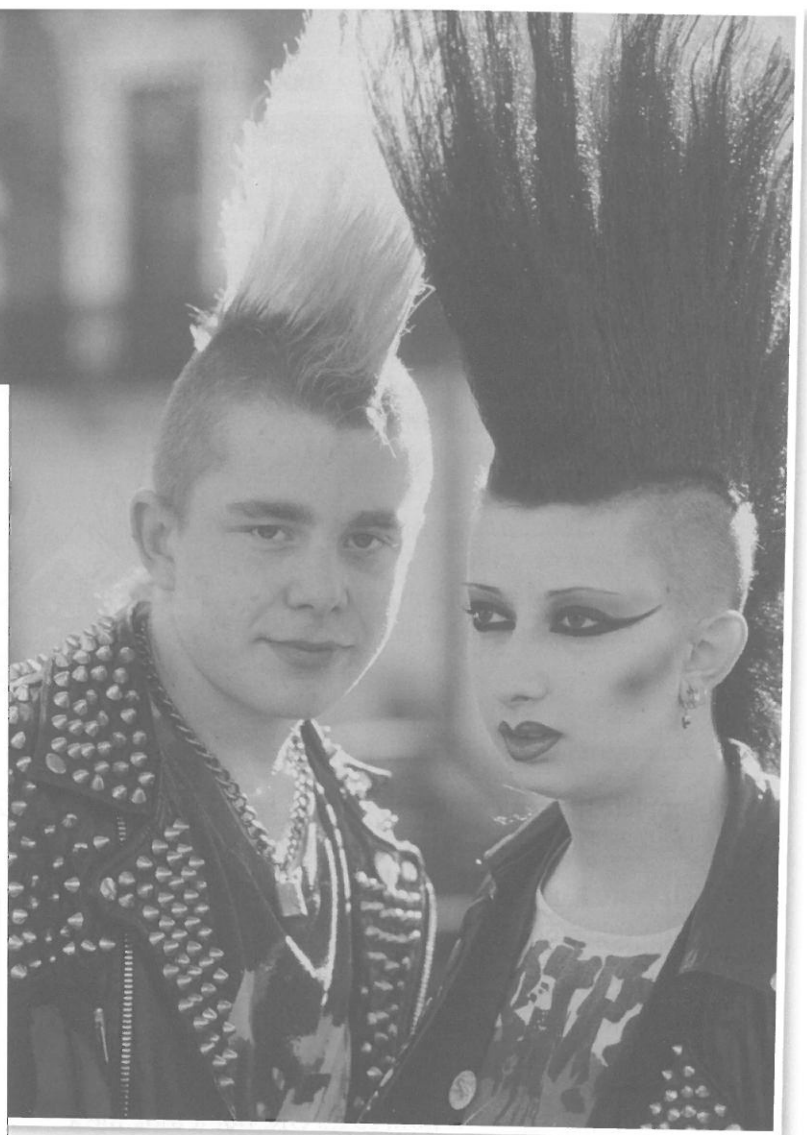
Punk love

by Serena Fraser

It was the summer of '76. I was 15, and I was sunbathing in a local park when I ¹ *looked* up and saw the strangest-looking person. I ² _____ *wore* flared trousers, mini-skirts, and flowery shirts like most teenagers, but this guy ³ _____ *looked* like he'd just landed from another planet. He ⁴ _____ *had* a spiky, blue Mohican, and despite the heat, he ⁵ _____ *was* dressed from head to toe in black leather! I was fascinated, so I ⁶ _____ *went* to the park regularly just to catch a glimpse of him. He and his friends ⁷ _____ *hung* out there most days. They ⁸ _____ *wore* a lot of make-up, even the boys, and their hair ⁹ _____ *changed* colour all the time! One day, he ¹⁰ _____ *spotted* me and ¹¹ _____ *beckoned* me over. He ¹² _____ *looked* so scary with his now green hair and black make-up, but I really wanted to meet him, so I ¹³ _____ *walked* over to say 'Hi'.

His name was Alan, he was 17, and he ¹⁴ _____ *studied* art at the local college. Even though he ¹⁵ _____ *dressed* weirdly, he was really interesting. I ¹⁶ _____ *spent* all my free time with him after that. We ¹⁷ _____ *met* in the park, or at the Bel café if we ¹⁸ _____ *had* any money, and we ¹⁹ _____ *talked* about art, music, politics, and all kinds of things. I ²⁰ _____ *started* to dress like him and his friends, and Alan ²¹ _____ *came* with me when I got my first Mohican and ²² _____ *became* a proper punk! He ²³ _____ *took* me to see lots of great punk bands like The Clash and the Sex Pistols. Alan ²⁴ _____ *sang* in a band called Social Misfits, and he ²⁵ _____ *pranced* about on stage like a mad thing. We ²⁶ _____ *loved* going to gigs all over London.

We ²⁷ _____ *got married* in 1980, dressed in black leather. Our three children ²⁸ _____ *giggled* over our wedding photos, never quite believing that their parents ²⁹ _____ *were* punks. We're quite normal-looking nowadays, but we still wear our black leather jackets to remind ourselves we weren't always middle-aged!



2 Complete these sentences about the story with one suitable word from the box.

got used wasn't would

- 1 Serena often _____ to go to the park.
- 2 She _____ go just to see the weird-looking guy.
- 3 He and his friends _____ to wear a lot of make-up and dye their hair.
- 4 Serena _____ used to seeing men wearing make-up. She thought it strange.
- 5 However, she soon _____ used to the way they looked.
- 6 She _____ to know Alan very well.
- 7 She _____ to meet him regularly, and they _____ go for a coffee.
- 8 She got _____ to listening to punk music. She _____ to like it.

Vocabulary

8 Homonyms

Use the same word to complete each pair of sentences.

- 1 a The sun rose brightly over the house this morning.
b He's very romantic. He always gives me a red rose when we go on a date.
- 2 a Look out of the window, Josie – there's Daddy coming up the path! _____ to him!
b With each huge _____, the ferry rocked, and I began to feel really sick.
- 3 a Look, I've no idea what you're arguing about. What _____ are you trying to make?
b He couldn't speak the language, so he just used to _____ whenever he wanted something.
- 4 a Everyone has the _____ to a fair trial.
b Well done! You got all the answers _____ in the test.
- 5 a Gosh, you look smart! Is that a new _____ and tie you're wearing?
b Well, I think you should buy the pale green dress. The red one doesn't _____ you.
- 6 a See the man with blue eyes and _____ hair? That's Jenny's husband.
b It's not _____! You gave him more than me!
- 7 a Oh, look! Justin Bieber's on at the Palladium. Can we get tickets? I'm a real _____ of his.
b It's boiling hot. Could we switch the _____ on and get some air circulating?
- 8 a He noticed the thin gold _____ on her ring finger.
b He used to play in a rock _____ in his youth.



9 Homophones

Write the correct spelling of the words in phonetics.

►► Phonetic symbols p100

- 1 a I'm /bɔ:d/! I can't think of anything to do.
b He jumped on his surf /bɔ:d/ and paddled out to the biggest waves.
a _____ b _____
- 2 a Stop it! You know you aren't /əlaud/ to do that!
b Michael, please stand up and read your story /əlaud/ to the class.
a _____ b _____
- 3 a She was happy to get her bag back when the police /kɔ:t/ the thief.
b The thief was sentenced to three months in prison at /kɔ:t/ the next day.
a _____ b _____
- 4 a Sara took out a /ləun/ to pay for her university course.
b The bad weather prevented us from climbing any further, but we could see one /ləun/ climber on the summit.
a _____ b _____
- 5 a We looked for a car /harə/ place in our holiday resort so that we could travel around a bit.
b Throw the ball /harə/ or you'll never get it in the basket!
a _____ b _____

Q What sort of crisps can fly?

A Plain crisps.

Patient Doctor, I keep thinking I'm a billiard ball.

Doctor Go to the end of the cue.

Phrasal verbs

10 Phrasal verbs and nouns that go together

1 Some phrasal verbs have a strong association with certain objects: *set out on a journey*; *work out the solution to a problem*.

Match a verb with an object. There may be more than one answer, but there is one that is best.

1 come up with	a <input type="checkbox"/> someone you respect
2 break into	b <input type="checkbox"/> a naughty child
3 break off	c <input type="checkbox"/> a problem, a complaint, a difficult customer
4 tell off	d <input type="checkbox"/> the other people in the group
5 bring up	e <input type="checkbox"/> a university course after one year
6 count on	f <input type="checkbox"/> a solution to a problem
7 deal with	g <input type="checkbox"/> your best friend to help you
8 drop out of	h <input type="checkbox"/> children to be honest and hard-working
9 fit in with	i <input type="checkbox"/> a house or a flat, to steal something
10 look up to	j <input type="checkbox"/> a fact that someone might not be aware of
11 point out	k <input type="checkbox"/> what I said – I didn't mean it
12 take back	l <input type="checkbox"/> a relationship, an engagement

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of a phrasal verb from exercise 1.

- The thieves _____ the warehouse and stole goods worth £20,000.
- He _____ his elder sister because she always seemed so wise and experienced.
- I accused you of being mean the other day. I _____ it all _____. I'm sorry.
- I hadn't noticed that the living room was a different colour until someone _____ it _____ to me.
- Scientists will have to _____ new methods of increasing the world's food supply.
- She _____ Tom _____ because he hit his sister.
- You have a problem with your order, madam? I'll just get someone to _____ it for you.
- I had a new student today. He seems very nice. I'm sure he'll _____ the rest of the class just fine.
- Why did you _____ university after just one term? What are you going to do now?
- I'm running for President. I hope I can _____ your support.
- My parents _____ me _____ to finish all the food on my plate.
- It was never going to work, so Marie and Jim decided to _____ their engagement.

Listening

11 A small disagreement



1 Listen to the conversation between a young couple, Megan and Harry. Mark these statements true (✓) or false (X). Correct the false ones.

- They are arguing about a film they have seen.
- They would both often watch TV talent shows when they were at university.
- These programmes always used to make them cry.
- Megan believes that the format of these shows has become too predictable.
- Last year's winner was a girl called Ella with an amazing voice.
- Harry takes these shows very seriously.
- Megan thinks it's time Harry acted his age.
- Megan persuades Harry to watch a film with her.

2 Look at the phrases in bold that Megan and Harry use to make their points. Listen again and complete the lines from their conversation.

- If you want my opinion**, it's _____, over the top, and _____ predictable.
- The problem now is that** it's the same _____ format.
- I don't agree that** it's a _____.
- The point I'm trying to make** is that most of them _____!
- If you ask me**, you're _____ off watching a good film.
- To tell you the truth**, I don't mind being _____.
- I know what you say is true**, but I _____.
- The main point** is not to take it too _____, which you _____ do.

Pronunciation

12 Weak and strong forms

🔊 Auxiliary verbs have weak and strong forms, depending on whether they are unstressed or stressed.

1 Sometimes the weak form is a contraction.

he is = he's

she does not = she doesn't

I have not = I haven't

2 Sometimes the weak form is a change in the vowel sound. This is often a change to /ə/.

	Weak	Strong
was	/wəz/ <i>Was Tom there?</i>	/wɒz/ <i>Yes, he was.</i>
were	/wə/ <i>Were you there?</i>	/wɜː/ <i>Yes, we were.</i>
can	/kən/ <i>Can you swim?</i>	/kæn/ (can't = /kɑːnt/) <i>Yes, I can.</i>
been	/bɪn/ <i>I've been shopping</i>	/biːn/ <i>Where have you been?</i>

Some prepositions also have weak and strong vowel sounds.

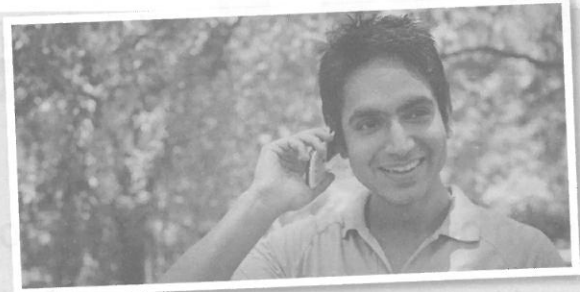
	Weak	Strong		Weak	Strong
to	/tə/	/tuː/	for	/fə/	/fɔː/
of	/əv/	/ɒv/	from	/frəm/	/frɒm/
at	/ət/	/æt/			

1 **🔊** Listen and circle all the weak vowel sounds in the sentences. Underline all those with strong vowels

- I don't want to see him but I'm sure you want to.
- Sue isn't going to learn from the experience, but Tom is.
- I've heard that you're thinking of moving from London. Are you?
- They have dinner at seven, don't they?
- You'll be able to get a ticket for me, won't you?
- I've got no idea who this letter's from.
- Can't you remember who Bill used to work for?
- I've been waiting for you to come. Where were you?
- We'd been looking forward to coming for ages, then at the last minute we weren't able to.
- Won't you sit down for a couple of minutes?

2 Read the telephone conversation between two friends and transcribe A's lines. Add punctuation to make the meaning clear.

▶▶ Phonetic symbols p100



A /wɒt ə jə duːɪŋ ət ðə wi:kend/ ?

What are you doing at the weekend?

B I haven't decided yet.

A /wɪə ɡəʊɪŋ tə skɒtlənd djə wɒntə klɑm tuː/ ?

B I'd love to. Where are you staying?

A /wɪv dɪsɑɪdɪd tə kæmp nɑn əv ʌs kən əfɔːd tə peɪ fəɪə hæʊtel/

B Camping in Scotland in October! You'll be freezing cold.

A /nəʊ wɪ wəʊnt wɪv ɡɒt strɒŋ tents lɒts əv wɔɪm kləʊz ən θɪk sliːpɪŋ bægz/

B Have you checked the weather forecast?

A /əv kɔɪs wɪ hæv ən ɪts prɪtɪ wɔɪm fəɪ ɒktəʊbə/

B OK then. It'll be quite an adventure!

A /eksələnt aɪl tel ðɪ ʌðəz ðeɪl bɪ dɪlɑrtəd wɪl pɪk juː ʌp ət sɪks ən fraɪdeɪ sɪː juː ðen ɡʊdbaɪ/

B Bye!

🔊 Listen and check.

10

Modal auxiliary verbs in the past • Body idioms
• Verbs + prepositions • Rhymes and limericks

Over my dead body!

Revision of modals

1 Present to past

Rewrite the sentences to make them refer to the past.

- 1 I must read *Richard III* before my course begins.

I had to read *Richard III* before my course began.

- 2 I have to take the pills three times a day.

- 3 They must be away on holiday.

- 4 We can't have a lunch break – there's too much to do!

- 5 He can't be a millionaire.

- 6 We mustn't shout in the classroom.

- 7 He won't go to bed.

- 8 That will be John on the phone.

- 9 You should be more careful.

- 10 You could help with the washing-up for a change.

Modal verbs of probability

2 How certain?

- 1 Decide on the degree of certainty in these sentences. Put two ticks (✓✓) if the idea expressed is certain. Put one tick (✓) if it is less certain.

- 1 You must have seen him at the cinema. I know he was there.
- 2 The dog is really dirty. He might have been swimming in the lake.
- 3 He can't have been telling the truth.
- 4 He might have left a message on your mobile.
- 5 I don't know where she is. She may have gone shopping.
- 6 She must have been very upset when you told her the news.
- 7 They're not answering their phone. They must have gone away already.
- 8 I don't see their car. They can't have come back yet.
- 9 It's six o'clock. Tom will have gone home by now.
- 10 Matthew isn't here – he might have thought you weren't coming and gone to the cinema by himself.
- 11 I could have cancelled the meeting if I'd known earlier!
- 12 Ian will be back soon. It's Friday. He'll have gone to the pub after work.

 Listen and notice the stress and intonation.

2 Make sentences from the table.

	can	
	will	
If I go to Norway, I	may	see the fjords.
If I went to Norway, I	might	have seen the fjords.
If I'd gone to Norway, I	would	
	could	

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

3 Past probability

1 Write sentences for the situations below, using the information in the box.

He	must have	cut it	a cake.
She	can't have	gone	a party last night.
They	might have	misaid	to Andy.
		arrived home	something naughty.
		got engaged	for ages.
		had	without me.
		been doing	by now.
		been making	my number.

1 Stella's wearing a beautiful diamond ring.

2 The children ran away laughing and giggling.

3 There's flour on grandma's nose.

4 Paulo and Geri said they'd wait for me, but I can't see them.

5 Tim's flat is so clean and tidy.

6 It's after midnight. Henri and Sally left ages ago.

7 I don't know why Tara didn't ring.

8 Look at Joe's hair. It's really long!

2 Write sentences for the situations below using the information in the box in the perfect infinitive passive.

It	must have been	washed	by the wind.
They	can't have been	hit	by a stone.
		blown down	properly.
		repaired	recently.
		dry-cleaned	with something red.

1 A tree has fallen across the road.

2 My white jeans have turned pink!

3 My TV has broken and I've only just had it fixed.

4 David's suit looks a bit dirty.

5 The car windscreen has shattered.



Ruby must have eaten it.

4 Past modals of deduction

Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A I wonder how the thief got into our apartment?
B He ¹ _____ (could / use) the fire escape or he
² _____ (might / climb up) that tree.
A Well, he ³ _____ (need not / bother). There's nothing to steal!
- 2 A Bill told me that he'd spent £2,000 on a birthday present for his girlfriend, but he ⁴ _____ (must / joke). Surely he
⁵ _____ (can not / spend) that much.
B I think you ⁶ _____ (might / mishear) him!
- 3 A It's 3.30. Mum and Dad's plane landed over an hour ago. They
⁷ _____ (should / phone)!
B They ⁸ _____ (may / be delayed). No, look! They're driving up now. You ⁹ _____ (need not / worry).
- 4 A You're very sunburnt. You ¹⁰ _____ (would not / burn) if you'd used your factor 30 suncream.
B I ¹¹ _____ (must / fall) asleep. And I ¹² _____ (can not / put on) enough cream. Ouch!

5 Past modals – revision of all modal verbs

Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I'm sorry. I *shouldn't have / couldn't have* told Tom what you said about him.
- 2 A Where's the dog?
B Don't know. Dad *may have / 'll have* taken him for a walk.
A No. I remember. It's Tuesday, isn't it? Mum *should have / 'll have* taken him to the vet.
- 3 A Are Pat and Jan definitely coming? I *d have / might have* thought they'd have arrived by now.
B They *should have / could have* been held up by traffic, don't you think?
A Or they *might have / needn't have* had an accident!
B Don't be silly. Anyway, we *d have / must have* heard by now if something like that had happened.
A Well, I *needn't have / mustn't have* prepared lunch so early. And I think they *should have / may have* rung if they knew they were going to be late.
- 4 A Who was that man?
B He *can't have / must have* been a friend of Jane's. He was asking if I'd seen her.

Conman Canoe man

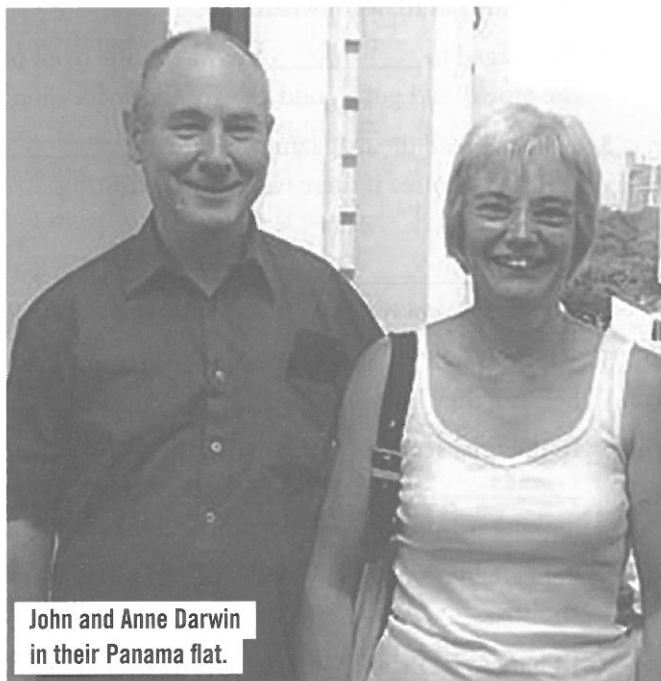
John Darwin claimed it ¹ could not have been (can not/be) easier to fake his own death and get away with it, but returning from the dead is not so easy! He now says he ² never (should / come back).

6 Canoe Death Hoax

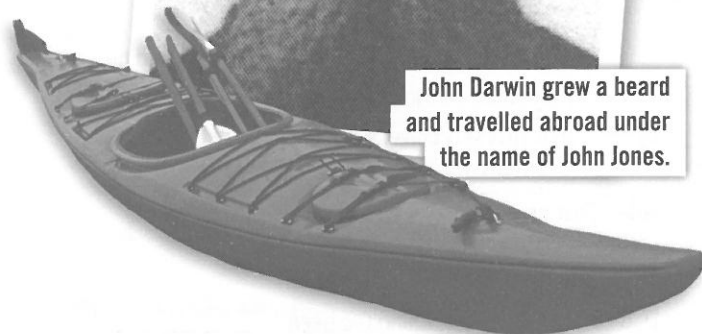
- 1 Complete the article, putting the modals and verbs in brackets in the past.
- 2 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)?
- John said it was difficult to fake your own death.
 - The Emergency Services thought that currents had dragged John's body out to sea.
 - John's wife wasn't involved in the insurance fraud.
 - The police caught John and Anne in Panama five years later.
 - The couple's two sons had no idea that their father was alive.
 - The police never believed that the sons were involved in the insurance fraud.
 - John does not regret his actions.
 - John wishes he had stayed in Panama.

Life ³ _____ (must/be) pretty difficult for John when he decided to fake his own death. Facing imminent bankruptcy, a 'fatal accident' ⁴ _____ (must/seem) a plausible way out. Indeed, everyone believed that he had accidentally fallen from his canoe into the sea near his home in County Durham. Even the Emergency Services said John ⁵ _____ (can not/survive) the strong currents which ⁶ _____ certainly _____ (would/drag) his body out to sea, never to be recovered.

No one ⁷ _____ (could/imagine) that John was very much alive and well, and living off his £680,000 life insurance money with his wife, Anne, in Panama. However, John's conscience ⁸ _____ (must/get)



John and Anne Darwin in their Panama flat.



John Darwin grew a beard and travelled abroad under the name of John Jones.

the better of him as five years after his disappearance, he walked into a police station in London claiming to have lost his memory.

At first, the police mistakenly assumed the Darwins' sons ⁹ _____ (must/involve) in the scam, and they ¹⁰ _____ (might/received) prison sentences. But John and Anne insisted that their two sons had not known their father was really alive. When they realized both their parents ¹¹ _____ (must/lie) to them for over four years, they were appalled.

Asked how he ¹² _____ (could/put) his own children through the trauma of thinking he had drowned, John admits that he ¹³ _____ (might not/act) in their best interests, but that he had been extremely stressed.

He said, 'I ¹⁴ _____ (should not/commit) the crime, and I ¹⁵ _____ (should not/come back)'.

John has been accused of not showing enough remorse, but he is very philosophical. He says, 'If you don't believe it, you don't believe it!'

Vocabulary

7 Body idioms

Complete the conversations with the correct body idiom from the box.

heart-to-heart	enter your head	all fingers and thumbs
all ears	face the facts	put on a brave face
cold feet	give me a hand	hands full
out of my mind		

1 Mary Oops! Oh Clare, I'm really sorry! I've just broken your pink coffee cup. I'm ¹ _____ today.
Clare Oh, never mind. It can't be helped.


2 Jane I had a real ² _____ with Emily and told her exactly what we thought about her new boyfriend.
Diane Oooh! That was brave. What did you say exactly? Go on, tell me. I'm ³ _____.
Jane That he was a lazy waste of space, and she should stop seeing him.

3 Dad It's nearly midnight and I've been ⁴ _____ with worry. Where have you been young lady?
Jo Sorry, Dad! The taxi was late bringing us back from the party.
Dad Did it never ⁵ _____ to ring or at least text me?

4 Nick Hi, Jake. What's up with you? Are you alright?
Jake Well, I was supposed to be giving a talk to my English class, and at the last minute I got ⁶ _____, and I just couldn't do it.
Nick Don't worry. We all get nervous about things like that.

5 Fiona Josh, can you ⁷ _____ with my English assignment? I really don't understand what I'm meant to be doing?
Josh Sorry, Fiona, I've got my ⁸ _____ at the moment. I've only just started writing my history essay which has to be handed in tomorrow.

6 Tina You've just got to ⁹ _____, Julie. Your marriage is over. You can't keep on finding excuses for Rob's bad behaviour.
Julie Don't you think I should just ¹⁰ _____ for the children's sake and give him one more chance?
Tina No, I don't. Enough is enough!

 Listen and check.

8 Physical appearance or personality?

1 Write these adjectives in the correct columns. Careful! One adjective can go in both columns.

skinny	moody	big-headed
brainy	graceful	wrinkled
quick-thinking	nosy	bald
cheeky	well-built	narrow-minded
affectionate	smart	curly
hard-hearted	clean-shaven	tanned

Physical appearance	Personality
skinny	

2 Complete the sentences with the parts of the body in the box, used as verbs.

arm elbow eye foot hand head shoulder thumb

- The teacher _____ out the exam papers and told the class to begin writing.
- I managed to _____ my way to the front of the crowd, so I got a good view of the procession.
- I haven't read the magazine yet, I just _____ through it to see if there were any interesting pictures.
- We all _____ the new member of class with curiosity. We were eager to see what she was like.
- They ordered the most expensive things on the menu because they knew that I'd _____ the bill.
- In the final seconds of the match, Benson _____ the ball into the back of the net, making it 1-0.
- Policemen _____ with guns in some countries.
- I'd hate to be Prime Minister. I don't think I could _____ the responsibility of making so many important decisions.

Prepositions

9 Verb + preposition

Complete the sentences with a verb in its correct form and a preposition.

Verbs		Prepositions	
thank	forgive	into	of
accuse	hide	at	on
trick	hold	for	to
congratulate	inherit	from	
shout	model		
invite	remind		

- 1 He thanked the nurse for all her help.
- 2 You _____ me so much _____ your father. You look just like him.
- 3 Everyone _____ me _____ passing my driving test at the fourth attempt.
- 4 My teenage daughter _____ herself _____ her pop idol. She's had a ring put through her nose, just like him.
- 5 Don't _____ the truth _____ me. I want to know everything.
- 6 He picked up the crying baby and _____ her tightly _____ his chest.
- 7 We've _____ 300 guests _____ our wedding.
- 8 I think that TV ads _____ people _____ buying things that they don't really want.
- 9 I didn't _____ a penny _____ my great uncle when he died.
- 10 The spectators _____ abuse _____ the referee when he disallowed the goal.
- 11 How can I ever _____ him _____ telling me all those lies?
- 12 I _____ by my employers _____ stealing, which I strongly denied.

Pronunciation

10 Rhymes and limericks

- 1 Make rhyming pairs with the words from the box.

good	chief	court	deaf	fool	mud
height	lose	knew	knows	grieve	put
reign	nude	said	pour	weight	wool

- should /ʊd/ good food /u:d/ _____
 bread /ed/ _____ leaf /i:f/ _____
 choose /u:z/ _____ taught /ɔ:t/ _____
 toes /əʊz/ _____ chef /ef/ _____
 hate /et/ _____ through /u:/ _____
 tight /art/ _____ wore /ɔ:/ _____
 full /ʊl/ _____ brain /eɪn/ _____
 pool /u:l/ _____ leave /i:v/ _____
 blood /ʌd/ _____ foot /ʊt/ _____

- 2 Limericks are short poems with a distinctive rhythm. The lines rhyme AABBA. Transcribe the lines written in phonetics in these two limericks.

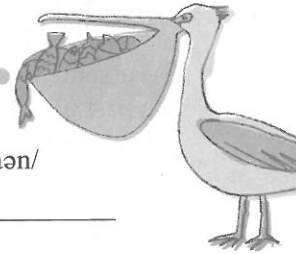
The Pelican

A rare old bird is a pelican
 His /bɪ:k kən həʊld mə: ðən ɪz beli kæn/

He /kən teɪk ɪn hɪz bɪ:k/

/ɪnʌf fu:d fər ə wɪ:k/

And I'm damned if I know how the hell he can!



The Lady from Twickenham

There was a young lady from Twickenham
 Whose /ju:z wə tu: taɪt tə wɔ:k kwɪk ɪn ðəm/

She came back from a walk

/lʊkɪŋ waɪtə ðən tʃɔ:k/

And she /tʌk ðəm bæʊθf ən wəz sɪk ɪn ðəm/



11

- Hypothesizing • Wishes and regrets • *unless, supposing, in case*
- Similar words, different meanings • Nouns from phrasal verbs
- Ways of pronouncing *ea*

It's all hypothetical!

Real time or unreal time?

1 Real or hypothetical past?

1 These sentences all have verbs in the Past Simple. Which refer to real past time (R) and which are hypotheses (H)?

- Did you see Lorenzo when you were in Italy?
- I wish I worked in the open air.
- If you didn't have a car, would you have to go by bus?
- When we lived in London, we'd always travel by bus.
- I'd rather we lived in a small country town.
- It's time we had a new sofa.
- If only you were always as happy as you are today.
- Why didn't you come to the party?

2 These sentences all have verbs in the Past Perfect. Which refer to real past time (R) and which are hypotheses (H)?

- I wish I'd said that.
- She asked me if I had known him for a long time.
- If I hadn't been in a meeting, I'd have taken your call.
- If only you'd arrived five minutes earlier.
- I woke up and realized it had all been a terrible dream.
- What if they hadn't agreed to give you a pay rise?
- Had the water risen a bit more, our house would have been flooded.
- She told me she'd been given a kitten for her birthday.

3 Complete the sentences with an auxiliary verb which expresses reality.

- I wish you didn't bite your nails, but you do.
- I wish I earned more, but I _____.
- I should have listened to their advice, but I _____.
- If only I could speak Spanish, but I _____.
- If only he weren't so selfish, but he _____.
- I wish my car would start, but it _____.
- I wish he didn't argue all the time, but he _____.
- If only I hadn't been fired, but I _____.
- I wish I had a flat of my own, but I _____.

Wishes and regrets

2 Present and past wishes

1 Use the words from the columns to make as many correct and logical sentences as you can.

I wish	you I	were could would had	come. rich.
--------	----------	-------------------------------	----------------

2 **Circle** the correct alternative in the following sentences. Sometimes two are possible.

- I really wish I *can* / *could* / *was able to* speak another language.
- I wish it *wasn't* / *wouldn't be* / *isn't* so cold. I hate the winter.
- It's time we *have* / *had* / *have had* a holiday.
- Our holiday was a disaster. I'd rather we *didn't go* / *hadn't gone* / *weren't going*.
- The party was brilliant after you left. You should *stay* / *had stayed* / *have stayed* longer.
- I wish you *don't speak* / *didn't speak* / *wouldn't speak* so quickly. I can't follow you.
- What were you doing on that wall? Supposing you'd *fallen* / *would fall* / *hadn't fallen*?
- She'd rather her grandchildren *live* / *lived* / *had lived* nearer. Then she could see them more often.

3 Expressions of regret

1 Rewrite the sentences so they have similar meanings. Use the words in brackets.

1 I'm sorry I didn't invite him to the party. (wish)

2 Why weren't you watching the road? (should)

3 I regret saying that to her. (If only)

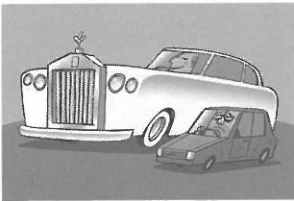
4 I shouldn't have hit him. (wish)

5 I don't want you to tell her. ('d rather)

6 I don't like it when Meg stays out so late. (wish)

7 I regret I didn't tell him that I loved him. (should)

2 Write sentences to express these people's wishes and regrets. Use the expressions from exercise 1.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

4 What I wish I'd known ...

Read and complete the article with words from the box.

A letter to my 16-year-old-self

if would hadn't should 'd

Dear Marianne,

I ¹ _____ only I'd enjoyed my school days more and ² _____ wished my childhood away. I ³ _____ have realized how lucky I was to be a child, a time when you have no stress, no bills, no husbands, no babies and no job! I ⁴ _____ have had a lot more fun if I ⁵ _____ just enjoyed the moment.



should only could couldn't wouldn't would

Dear George,

If ⁶ _____ I had known how precocious I was, I ⁷ _____ have been such a clever clogs! I now realize I must have really annoyed my classmates. I ⁸ _____ have saved up and bought some contact lenses, then I might have looked less nerdy and made more friends. I ⁹ _____ also have been able to see when playing rugby – a distinct advantage. I ¹⁰ _____ have done with putting on a bit of weight, too. I ¹¹ _____ get a girlfriend because I was so skinny.



if wouldn't could imagine realized
won't have unless

Dear Sue,

If I ¹² _____ give you any advice, first, ignore Simon, the kid who calls you fat. ¹³ _____ I had ¹⁴ _____ at your age what a waste of time it is to listen to bullies, I ¹⁵ _____ have worn oversized clothes for the next four years. Just ¹⁶ _____ how he will look years from now when he's bald, then you ¹⁷ _____ feel so intimidated.

Secondly, say thank you to Mum and Dad *all* the time ¹⁸ _____ they're really nagging you about being out late. I wouldn't ¹⁹ _____ become an actress without their support. So, 16-year-old me, give them the biggest hug – they deserve it! Looking back, I wish I could!



Third conditional

5 Regrets

1 Below are the top five regrets in life. Read the article quickly. Which regret goes with which paragraph? Write them in.

'I wish I had said what I was really thinking.' 'I wish I hadn't worked so hard!'
'I wish I had been true to myself.' 'I wish I had done more!'
'I wish we had stayed in touch.'

Top five regrets in life

As we progress through our lives, we sometimes pause and ponder on what might have been and how the choices, decisions, and behaviour from our past have affected who we are today. Hindsight gives us a clearer vision of what we should have done, and we can't help but wonder what we would change about our past actions if we could do it all again! Here are our top five regrets.

1 _____

Too often we live our lives trying to please other people rather than fulfilling our own dreams. Many of us wish we had made braver choices, ones that would have allowed us to follow our real passion in life. Many of us believe that if we hadn't always chosen to please other people, we would have very different lives, jobs, or partners today.

2 _____

Many of us who are parents realize as we get older that the treadmill of work has been a barrier to spending enough quality time with our children. We wonder whether it was really necessary to stay so late at work, and we feel sad that we can never claim back their childhood. If we hadn't spent so much time at the office, we might have more happy memories of playing with our kids and reading bedtime stories. Children grow up quickly!

3 _____

Too often we suppress our feelings to keep the peace and are too scared to say what we really feel. As a result, we end up feeling resentful, which drains our energy. In the past, if we had said what we truly believed, we wouldn't now feel bitter and full of regret. It's never too late, though. Be strong and say what you feel (within reason) and you will find you have more positive energy in your life.

4 _____

Established friendships are crucial for our mental well-being. Unfortunately, too many of us lose contact with old friends. One of our top five regrets is the loss of golden friendships that have slipped away over the years because we were too busy. So, although social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter make it easier to stay in touch these days, it takes more than a status update, a quick text, or a tweet to keep a good friendship on track.



2 Complete these third conditional regrets with information from the text. Which regret do they go with?

- 1 If I hadn't always put my work first, I could have _____ with my children.
- 2 I would have had more fun in my life if I _____ more risks.
- 3 I wouldn't feel bitter now if I hadn't _____ to say what I really feel.
- 4 I'd have many more friends now if I'd _____ with them over the years.
- 5 If only I hadn't tried to please other people all the time, I would have _____ my own dreams.



5 _____

Many of us do not realize that we could have been happier if we'd moved outside of our comfort zone. Instead, we got stuck in familiar routines and forgot to look around for new opportunities. When we look back at our actions, we often wish we had taken risks and been more fulfilled. Just think, if we hadn't compromised with the safe option, you might have experienced more in your life and had a lot more fun!

3 Rearrange the words to make excuses in the third conditional.

- 1 wouldn't / been / if / ill / hadn't / shellfish / had / I / I / have / the
- 2 phoned / had / had / if / you / have / time / would / I / the / I
- 3 if / known / had / I / the jumper / machine-washable / wasn't / wouldn't / I / bought / have / it
- 4 if / it / own / my / eyes / seen / with / hadn't / I / wouldn't / believed / I / have / it

4 Complete the second sentence to express the excuse in a different way.

- 1 I didn't know you had a mobile. I didn't contact you.
If I'd known you had a mobile, I could/would have contacted you.
- 2 I didn't send you a postcard because I didn't know your address.
If I _____
_____ a postcard.
- 3 I didn't remember when your birthday was. That's why I didn't buy you a present.
If _____
_____.
- 4 I broke the speed limit because I was rushing my wife to the hospital.
If _____
_____.
- 5 I'm sorry I'm late. I forgot to set my alarm clock.
If _____
_____.



All conditionals

6 Revision of all conditionals

Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense to form either the first, second, third, or zero conditional. There are also some examples of mixed conditionals.

- 1 If I still _____ (feel) sick, I _____ (not go) on holiday next weekend.
- 2 You make such delicious chocolate cakes! If you _____ (sell) them, you _____ (make) a fortune.
- 3 Hello, Liz. Are you still looking for Pat? If I _____ (see) her, I _____ (tell) her you want to speak to her.
- 4 If Alice _____ (go) to Exeter University, she _____ (not met) her husband, Andrew.
- 5 **A** Does she love him?
B Of course she does. If she _____ (not love) him, she _____ (not marry) him.
- 6 If you _____ (buy) two bottles of shampoo, you _____ (get) one free.
- 7 **A** What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (see) a ghost?
B I _____ (run) away!
- 8 If we _____ (bring) the map with us, we _____ (not be) lost.
- 9 You are lucky to be alive. If you _____ (not have) a smoke alarm, the house _____ (burn down) with you in it.
- 10 You were very rude to Max. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (apologize).
- 11 Ashley is allergic to cheese. If he _____ (eat) it, he _____ (get) a rash.
- 12 We've run out of petrol. If you _____ (listen) to me, you _____ (hear) me saying that we were running low. Then we _____ (not be) stuck here now.

Ways of introducing conditionals

- 1 Conditionals can be introduced in a variety of ways other than with *if*.

unless

Unless means *except if*.

We'll go swimming unless it rains.

Unless there's a strike, I'll be at work tomorrow.

in case

In case means the first action is a precaution: it happens because the second action *might* happen.

I'll take my umbrella in case it rains.

Take your boots in case it's muddy.

Supposing ... / Suppose ... / Imagine ...

These mean the same as *Imagine if ... ?* or *What if ... ?*

They are questions, and they come at the beginning of a sentence.

Supposing you could go on holiday tomorrow, where would you go?

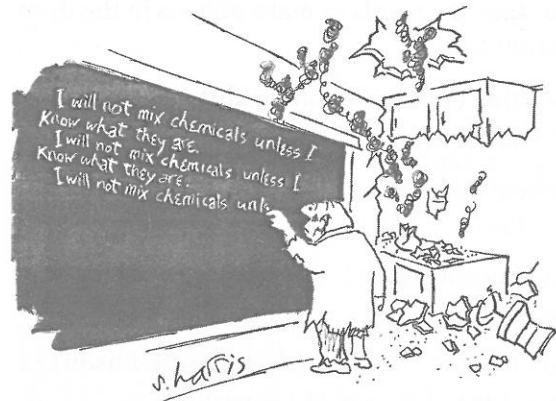
Imagine you were rich, what would you buy?

- 2 In more formal styles, *if* can be dropped and the auxiliary verb inverted. This is common with *had*, *were*, and *should*.

Were they my children, I wouldn't let them watch so much TV. (If they were my children ...)

Had I known that he was a journalist, I would have said nothing. (If I had known ...)

Should the meeting overrun, I'll have to cancel my dinner engagement. (If the meeting should overrun ...)



- 2 Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 I won't come if they don't invite me. (unless)

- 2 What would you do if he left you? (supposing)

- 3 If you had learned to play tennis, would you have been a champion by now? (suppose)

- 4 We're going to install a smoke alarm. There may be a fire. (in case)

- 5 She won't get that job if she doesn't learn to speak French. (unless)

- 6 If the lifeguard hadn't been there, what would have happened? (imagine)

- 7 I won't go out this evening. Justin might ring. (in case)

- 8 I'll be at my desk until 6.00 if you need to speak to me about the matter. (should)

7 Words other than *if*

- 1 **Circle** the correct word to complete the sentence.

- In case / Imagine* there were no more wars – wouldn't that be wonderful?
- I'm going to take a cushion to the concert, *in case / unless* the seats are hard.
- We'll miss the beginning of the film *if / unless* you hurry.
- Unless / In case* you behave yourself, you can't come to the party with us.
- Suppose / Should* you got lost, what would you do?
- I'll take a book *in case / unless* I'm bored on the journey.
- Had / Supposing* I understood the problem, I'd have done something about it.
- Should / In case* you fail to pay this bill, court action will be taken.

Vocabulary

8 Similar words, different meaning

These adjective pairs are easy to confuse. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

unreadable illegible

- I couldn't work out who the letter was from. The signature was completely _____.
- I know Shakespeare is very popular, but I find him totally _____.

childish childlike

- Manisha is so _____. She's always having temper tantrums.
- It was wonderful to watch the lambs playing. I got such _____ pleasure from it.

sensible sensitive

- Sophie is extremely _____ at the moment. Anything you say upsets her.
- Fabienne is not a very _____ person. She wore high-heeled shoes for our four-mile walk.

true truthful

- I've never known her to tell a lie. She's a very _____ person.
- I can never watch sad films that are based on a _____ story. They always make me cry.

intolerable intolerant

- Susan is so _____ of other people. She never accepts anyone else's opinion, and she always thinks she knows best.
- I find Marek's behaviour _____. It's unfair to be so selfish.

economic economical

- We're in _____ crisis at the moment. James has lost his job and I don't know how we are going to pay the mortgage.
- It's much more _____ to drive slowly. You get more kilometres for your money.

Phrasal verbs

9 Nouns from phrasal verbs

- There are many nouns formed from phrasal verbs. Sometimes the verb comes first, sometimes second.
make-up downfall upbringing
drawback outbreak takeaway
- Sometimes the noun is related to the phrasal verb.
I don't use much make-up.
She made up her face very carefully. = related
Sometimes they are not related.
The main drawback is the cost. (drawback = disadvantage)
Draw back the curtains and let the sunshine in. (draw back = open)

Complete these sentences with the nouns in the box.

outcome	breakthrough	outbreak	takeaway
check-up	breakdown	comeback	feedback
outlook	downfall		

- The _____ of communication between management and workers means the strike will continue.
- His career has suffered recently, but with a new album and a world tour, he's determined to make a _____.
- I go to the dentist twice a year for a _____.
- The _____ of the local elections is that the Green party has won 12 new seats.
- The weather should be fine over the next few days, and the _____ for the weekend is warm and sunny.
- There has been an _____ of salmonella, infecting 83 people in just over two weeks.
- There has been a significant _____ in the search to find a cure for breast cancer.
- Online companies often ask customers for _____ because it is a quick, cheap way of doing market research.
- We're having an Indian _____ for supper.
- He used to be a highly successful athlete, but taking too many drugs was his _____.

Listening

10 Homeless to Harvard

- 1 Listen to Clare trying to inspire her son, Harry, to study harder. Match a question in **A** with an answer in **B**.

A	B
1 <input type="checkbox"/> When does Harry have his exams?	a Because she had two young children.
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Why was it difficult for Clare to study for her degree?	b Because she nags him.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Why does Harry get irritated with his mother?	c On the Internet.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Where did Clare find out about Liz Murray?	d Next month.
5 <input type="checkbox"/> What did Liz and her sister sometimes eat for their dinner?	e Toothpaste.
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Who does Liz now give speeches with?	f She's an author and speaker.
7 <input type="checkbox"/> How old was Liz when her mother died?	g 15.
8 <input type="checkbox"/> What did Liz's mother always believe?	h Bill Clinton.
9 <input type="checkbox"/> How did Liz afford to go to Harvard?	i One day life is going to get better.
10 <input type="checkbox"/> What does Liz do now?	j She got a scholarship from <i>The New York Times</i> .

- 2 Listen again. Match the lines to make sentences.

1 If Harry does more revision,	a she would have got her degree sooner.
2 If Clare had worked harder at school,	b she wouldn't have died so young.
3 If Liz's mother hadn't been a drug addict,	c he might do better in his exams.
4 If Liz hadn't gone to night classes,	d she wouldn't have completed her high school education.
5 If Liz's teacher hadn't taken her to Harvard,	e he might regret it one day.
6 If Harry spends all his time on the PlayStation,	f she may never have considered studying there.

- 3 Listen again. Who says these things, Clare (C) or Harry (H)?

- 1 I wasted so many years just watching TV.
- 2 Give me a break.
- 3 You just don't realize how lucky you are.
- 4 ... and you think I'm bad.
- 5 That is desperate.
- 6 ... she never forgot her mother's mantra
- 7 You've made your point.

- 4 Look at the tapescript on p86 and check your answers.

Pronunciation

11 Ways of pronouncing ea

- 1 There are several different ways of pronouncing the letters *ea*. Look at the examples in the columns below.

/e/	/i:/	/ɪə/
bread	meat	fear
/eə/	/eɪ/	/ɜ:/
wear	break	learn

- 2 Put these words into the correct column according to the pronunciation of *ea*.

dear	thread	pearl	leap
tear (n)	bear	pear	leapt
tear (v)	cheat	heal	meant
scream	clear	health	reason
steak	deaf	great	search
breath	death	gear	swear
breathe	earth	jealous	theatre
breadth	beast	lead (v)	wear
hear	beard	lead (n)	weapon

12

Articles • Determiners • Demonstratives
• Nouns in groups • *be* and *have* • Emphasis in speaking

Time flies

Articles

1 *a, the, or zero article?*

1 Complete the sentences with *a, the*, or nothing (zero article).

- Excuse me! Is there _____ bank near here?
- A** I haven't got any money.
B I'm going to _____ bank. I'll get you some.
- Has _____ postman been this morning?
- My brother works as _____ postman.
- We've seen a house we want to move to. It's got _____ views over fields, and there's _____ lovely garden at _____ back.
- A** Where's Nick?
B In _____ garden.
- I bought _____ dog to protect myself against _____ burglars.
- Tony joined _____ Police Dog Unit because he likes working with _____ dogs.
- We went out for _____ meal last night. _____ food was excellent. I don't usually like _____ Chinese food, but _____ duck was superb.

2 Complete the newspaper article with *a, an, the*, or nothing.

It's never too early

Abha, 7, gains her GCSE in computing

¹ _____ girl aged seven went into *The Guinness Book of Records* yesterday when she became ² _____ youngest pupil ever to pass ³ _____ national exam.

Abha Subramanian, from Manchester, studied at ⁴ _____ Ellesmere College near her home several evenings ⁵ _____ week, finally gaining ⁶ _____ grade C in ⁷ _____ computer studies and earning a place in ⁸ _____ record books.

She says: 'I think ⁹ _____ computers are easy but ¹⁰ _____ exam was quite hard.' She praised her teacher, James Nolan, ¹¹ _____ founder and principal of ¹² _____ college. 'He's ¹³ _____ nice teacher – he tells us ¹⁴ _____ jokes!'

Dr Nolan commented: 'You must have ¹⁵ _____ faith in children. They can make ¹⁶ _____ paper planes one minute and write ¹⁷ _____ computer program ¹⁸ _____ next. ¹⁹ _____ pupils at my school aren't prodigies – they are just interested and motivated. They are ²⁰ _____ example of what ²¹ _____ rest of ²² _____ country could be doing.

It is Dr Nolan's firm belief that age 18 is already too old for ²³ _____ university and ²⁴ _____ academic world. He maintains that students of this age have passed their mental peak.



Determiners

2 all and every

1 **Circle** the correct answer.

- 1 Anna is such a show-off, she thinks she knows *all* / *everything*.
- 2 My driving test was a complete disaster. *All* / *Everything* went wrong.
- 3 Kate didn't say where she was going. *All* / *Everything* she said was that she was going out.
- 4 *All* / *Every* child in the class failed the exam.
- 5 *All* / *Everything* I want for my birthday is to lie in bed until midday.
- 6 I'm starving. *All* / *Everything* I've eaten today is a packet of crisps.
- 7 I really don't get on with my new boss. I disagree with *all* / *everything* she says.
- 8 I can't go higher than £500 for the car. That's *everything* / *all* I can afford.
- 9 Megan couldn't believe her luck. *All* / *Every* topic she had revised the night before came up in the exam.
- 10 The film was so boring that *all* / *everybody* fell asleep.

2 **Circle** the correct answer.

- 1 I have three dogs. *All* / *Every* of them love going for a walk, but *neither* / *none* of them likes being brushed.
- 2 You can borrow *either* / *each* the Renault or the Volvo. They're *all* / *both* in the garage.
- 3 My two daughters are *each* / *both* good at languages, but *none* / *neither* of them can do maths at all.
- 4 I have a shower *every* / *each* day.
- 5 I have *any* / *no* idea how I spend all my money. At the end of *every* / *either* month, it's all gone.
- 6 I know *every* / *each* word of his songs by heart.
- 7 There are 15 rooms in this hotel. *Each* / *Every* room is a little different.
- 8 You can have *either* / *each* an orange or an apple, but you can't have *either* / *both*.
- 9 A Tea or coffee?
B *Either* / *Neither*, thanks. I've got to rush.
- 10 A Red wine or white?
B *Either* / *Neither*, whichever is open.
- 11 I know *either* / *both* Robert and his brother, but I don't like *both* / *either* of them.
- 12 I have four brothers. *Every* / *Each* of us is different.

Demonstratives

3 this, that, these, those

Put *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those* into each gap.

- 1 _____ shoes are killing me. I can't wait to take them off.
- 2 (On the phone) Hello. _____ is Beth. Can I speak to Kate?
- 3 _____ was a wonderful film, wasn't it?
- 4 I knew Jenny at university. In _____ days, she had long blonde hair.
- 5 A Anything else?
B No, _____'s all for today, thanks.
- 6 Well, _____'ll be £5.50, please.
- 7 I can't get _____ ring off my finger. It's stuck.
- 8 You just can't get proper sausages _____ days.
- 9 Come here and tidy up _____ mess right now!
- 10 Listen to _____. It says in the paper that life's been found on Mars.
- 11 Did you ever hear from _____ girl you met on holiday last year?
- 12 I was in the pub last night when _____ bloke came up to me and hit me.
- 13 A I got a parking fine today.
B _____'ll teach you a lesson.
- 14 Who were _____ people you were talking to last night?
- 15 What was _____ noise? Didn't you hear it?



Revision of articles, determiners, and demonstratives

4 Searching for Sugar Man

Complete the article about the documentary *Searching for Sugar Man* with the words in the boxes. Each word can only be used once only.

Searching for Sugar Man

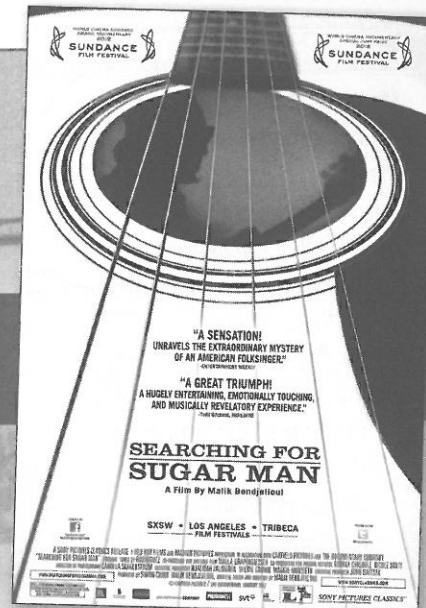
RODRIGUEZ – one of the greatest 70s rock icons – but it took the world over 40 years to discover him!

a couple of the (x 2) his little
a great deal of this several enough

Rodriguez was first discovered in Detroit, Michigan, in ¹ _____ late 60s by ² _____ well-known music producers who were struck by ³ _____ touching music and expressive lyrics. There was ⁴ _____ anticipation when he recorded his first album, *Cold Fact*, in 1970. It included his best-known song, 'Sugar Man'. ⁵ _____ song earned ⁶ _____ good reviews and Rodriguez was compared to Bob Dylan. Unfortunately, this wasn't ⁷ _____ of a recommendation to ensure its success, and ⁸ _____ album bombed in the US. A second album, *Coming from Reality*, also had ⁹ _____ success in the US, and Rodriguez disappeared into obscurity.

every no the a many of both this

However, unbeknown to him, Rodriguez' two albums had arrived in South Africa where ¹⁰ _____ of them had become hugely popular in the 1970s. ¹¹ _____ success was mainly because the powerful music and lyrics reflected so well the message of the anti-apartheid movement of the time. Despite there being ¹² _____ promotion at all on ¹³ _____ radio, word of the albums spread, and over half a million records were sold. Nearly ¹⁴ _____ student in South Africa owned ¹⁵ _____ copy of *Cold Fact*. Rodriguez' music influenced a generation of fans, just as Jimi Hendrix's songs had become important to ¹⁶ _____ the US troops in Vietnam.



the some more anything
nobody a wealth of his

Over the next two decades, his popularity grew. Rodriguez had ¹⁷ _____ fans than Elvis Presley and the Beatles, but ¹⁸ _____ knew who he was or ¹⁹ _____ else about him. There were even ²⁰ _____ rumours that he had taken ²¹ _____ own life whilst on stage! This was, of course, before the advent of ²² _____ Internet. Today, a search on Google would have quickly uncovered ²³ _____ information.

the a an one most these all

The riddle of Rodriguez is what the documentary film *Searching for Sugar Man* sets out to solve. After years of searching, Swedish director Malek Bendjelloul finally discovered the singer-songwriter alive and well, and still living in Detroit, where he worked as ²⁴ _____ builder and had brought up three daughters. It was ²⁵ _____ of ²⁶ _____ daughters who filled in ²⁷ _____ of the blanks about his life. There is now ²⁸ _____ official Sugar Man website. His albums have been re-released and are available to his fans ²⁹ _____ over the world, and *Searching for Sugar Man* won Best Documentary in ³⁰ _____ 2013 Oscars.

Nouns in groups

- 1 There are three main ways that we can put nouns together.

noun + noun noun + 's + noun

post office *my wife's sister*

headache *the doctor's surgery*

face-lift *the dog's bowl*

noun + preposition + noun

the end of the garden

a story about compassion

the arrival of the police

- 2 Sometimes more than one structure can be used.

the Prime Minister's arrival

the arrival of the Prime Minister

the floor of the living room

the living room floor

the car door handle

the handle on the car door

But usually only one pattern is possible.

the back of the car

NOT ~~the car back~~ ~~the car's back~~

- 3 Sometimes there is a change in meaning.

the cat's food = the food that belongs to one particular cat

The dog has eaten the cat's food.

cat food = food for cats in general

Can you buy some more cat food when you go out?



- 4 We use the noun + noun pattern (compound nouns) for everyday established combinations.

a love film, a horror film

For less established combinations, we prefer noun + preposition + noun.

a film about horses

NOT *a-horse film*

5 Combining nouns

Combine the words in brackets using one of the three patterns. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

- Your coat's on the _____ (back, chair).
- You've just spilt the _____ (milk, cat).
- Can you buy some _____ (paper, toilet)? We've run out.
- I never listened to my _____ (advice, parents).
- Can you buy a _____ (wine, bottle) to have with dinner?
- What did that _____ (road, sign) say? Did you see it?
- It's such a mess in here. There are empty _____ (wine, bottles) everywhere.
- The _____ (Prime Minister, duties) include entertaining heads of state.
- The _____ (my shoe, heel) has come off.
- Can I borrow your _____ (brush, hair)?
- What happened at the _____ (film, end)?
- Here is _____ (today, news).
- Where is the nearest _____ (Underground, station)?
- It's my _____ (anniversary, parents, wedding) next week.
- The _____ (company, success) is due to its efficiency.
- I've got a _____ (fortnight, holiday) next month.
- The _____ (government, economic policy) is confusing.
- The annual _____ (rate, inflation) is about 4%.
- Are there any _____ (coffee, cups) in your bedroom? There are none in the kitchen.
- Do you want a _____ (coffee, cup)?

Vocabulary

6 Hot verbs – *be, have*

- 1 Match the words and expressions with *be* or *have*. Tick (✓) the correct column.

be	have	
✓		fed up with sb/sth
	✓	the right to do sth
		the nerve to do sth
		on the safe side
		in touch with sb
		a word with sb
		no point in doing sth
		on one's mind
		up to date
		no chance of doing sth

- 2 Complete the sentences with one of the expressions from exercise 1 in the correct form.

- My job is so boring. I'm really fed up with it.
- If you don't like your meal, you _____ complain to the manager.
- Thank you for your interview, Miss Clarke. We _____ you as soon as we've made a decision about the job.
- I can't stop thinking about my ex-girlfriend. She _____ always _____.
- Mrs Bennett! Can I _____ you for a minute? It's about your son Ben.
- Jack was so cheeky! He _____ tell me that this dress didn't suit me!
- I've got extra holiday insurance just in case. I always like _____.
- Well, I'll apply for the manager's job, but I know I _____ getting it.
- Wait here. If you don't like heights, there _____ climbing up the tower with us.
- In my job, it is important to _____ with what's going on in the financial market.

Prepositions revision

7 Noun + preposition

Complete the sentences with a preposition or a combination of prepositions.

- After running up the stairs, I was _____ breath.
- You make some silly mistakes, but _____ general, your work has been good.
- I went on holiday _____ my own, because sometimes I like to be _____ myself.
- I got a cheque _____ £500 in the post.
- There has been a rise _____ the number of violent crimes.
- The difference _____ you and me is that I don't mind hard work.



- I can think of no reason _____ her strange behaviour.
- It took a long time to find a solution _____ the problem.
- I need some information _____ global warming.
- I'm having trouble _____ my car. It won't start in the mornings.
- In the accident, there was quite a bit of damage _____ my car.
- Investigators are trying to find the cause _____ the accident.
- I've got to do my homework _____ tomorrow.
- I don't see James any more. I haven't been _____ touch with him for years.
- Did you get an invitation _____ David's wedding?

Listening

8 You're never too old

1 Listen to Mary Hobson talking about her life. Mark the statements true (✓) or false (X).

- 1 She wrote a book before she was 40.
- 2 She took care of her sick husband.
- 3 She didn't read all of *War and Peace*.
- 4 She learnt Russian from an old lady.
- 5 The happiest time of her life was in the 1960s.
- 6 Recently, she's started to lose her memory.
- 7 She loves Moscow but isn't crazy about the cold weather.
- 8 She plans to continue learning Greek.

2 Listen again and complete these lines with the exact words from the text.

- 1 I am what _____ a late developer.
- 2 We were _____, we lived on national assistance.
- 3 _____ was his fault, of course.
- 4 Then it _____: I hadn't read it at all, I'd only read a translation,
- 5 _____ the town _____ the country any day.
- 6 I won't be able to _____ forever.
- 7 When I can't _____ my front steps, I'll perfect my Greek.
- 8 _____ I have my books, I'll be happy.

3 There is one mistake in each of these sentences. Find it and correct it.

- 1 Mary was 62 when she went to a university.
- 2 Her husband was talented jazz musician.
- 3 She believes that you've only got a life so you mustn't waste it.
- 4 Mary decided to learn the Russian and Greek.
- 5 She read the all of *War and Peace* in Russian.
- 6 She prefers the town over a countryside.
- 7 She loves lying in the bed listening to the snow.
- 8 He lost the speech and the use of the right side of his body.

Pronunciation

9 Nouns and verbs

In the chart the nouns end in an unvoiced sound (/s/, /f/, /θ/), and the verbs end in a voiced sound (/z/, /v/, /ð/).

Complete the chart with the words and the phonetics. The vowel sound or the spelling changes.

Noun	Verb
advice	/ədvaɪz/
	to use
abuse	
/bɪli:f/	
	/rɪli:v/
grief	
/ɪkskjʊ:s/	
breath	
	to halve
/haus/	
safe	
	/beɪð/

10 Emphasis in speaking

Mark where the main stress is in B's replies. Listen, check, and repeat.

- 1 A Why didn't you do your homework last night?
B I did do it.
- 2 A Who made this mark on the carpet?
B I did it. Sorry.
- 3 A Did you know that Johann and Maria are coming tonight?
B I knew Johann was coming.
- 4 A Did you know that Johann and Maria are coming tonight?
B I knew that ages ago.
- 5 A Who told Gran that I crashed her car?
B I didn't tell her.
- 6 A I wish you hadn't told Gran I crashed her car.
B I didn't tell her.
- 7 A I lost all my money playing cards.
B I told you.
- 8 A You don't like Mike and Annie, do you?
B I like Annie.
- 9 A Why don't you like Annie?
B I do like Annie. I think she's great.
- 10 A I feel so sorry for Annie. Nobody likes her.
B I like her.