

University of Diyala

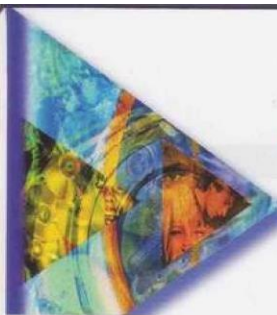
College of Islamic Sciences



English Grammar & Islamic 'Second Stage'

Prepared by

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1

LANGUAGE INPUT

THEME 1: DEVELOPMENT

Getting to know you

Tenses • Questions • Using a bilingual dictionary • Social expressions 1



STARTER

1 Match the questions and answers.

Where were you born?	A year ago.
What do you do?	Three times a week.
Are you married?	In Mexico.
Why are you learning English?	Because I need it for my job.
When did you start learning English?	I'm a teacher.
How often do you have English classes?	No, I'm single.

2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

TWO STUDENTS

Tenses and questions

1 **T1.1** Look at the pictures. Who are the two people? Read and listen to Marija. Complete the text, using the verbs in the box.

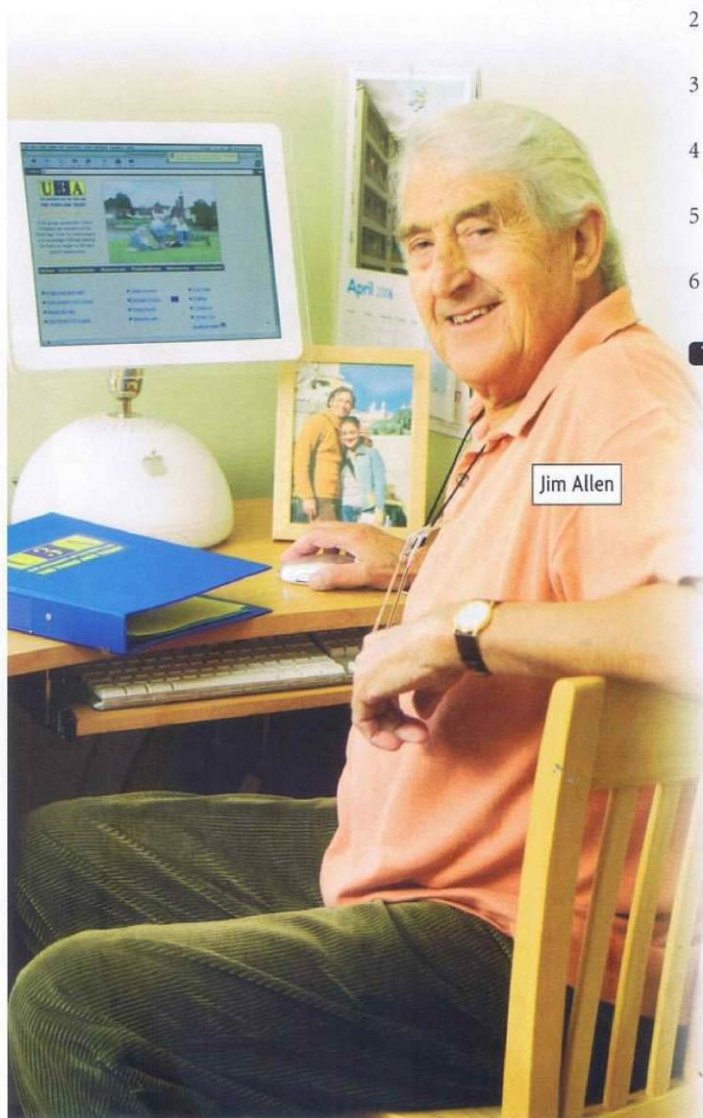
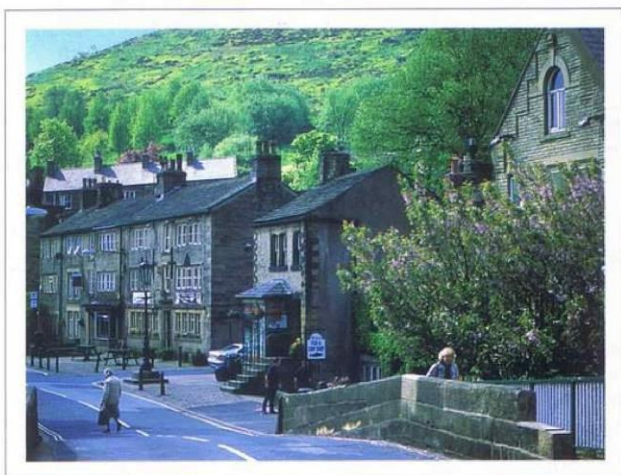
'm enjoying	'm going to work	live	lasts
'm studying	come	speak	went

Hello! My name's Marija Kuzma and I (1) come from Zagreb, the capital city of Croatia. I'm 20, and I (2) _____ medicine at the University of Zagreb. The course (3) _____ six years, and it's all in English! It's hard work, but I (4) _____ it a lot.

I (5) _____ at home with my mother, father, and grandmother. I can speak three foreign languages – English, French, and Italian. I (6) _____ Italian because my grandmother's from Italy, and she always (7) _____ to me in Italian when I was very young. I speak English because I (8) _____ to an English-speaking high school.

After I graduate, I (9) _____ for *Médecins sans Frontières* in West Africa, because I want to travel and help people.

Marija Kuzma



Jim Allen

2 Look at the photo of Jim. Complete the questions about him.

- 1 Where does he come from?
- 2 _____ live?
- 3 _____ live with?
- 4 _____ do before he retired?
- 5 When _____ leave school?
- 6 What _____ studying?
- 7 How many children _____ have?
- 8 What _____ do next year?

T 1.2 Listen to Jim, and answer the questions. Ask and answer them with a partner.

3 Complete the questions to Jim.

- 1 'Do you have a job?'
'No, I don't. I'm retired. I'm a student now.'
- 2 'Which university _____ to?'
'I don't go to university. I study at home.'
- 3 '_____ the course?'
'Yes, I am. It's wonderful.'
- 4 'What _____ at the moment?'
'I'm writing an essay about *Don Quixote*.'
- 5 'Why _____ leave school at 15?'
'Because my family was poor. We needed the money.'
- 6 '_____ to visit next year?'
'My son and his wife. They live in Spain now.'

T 1.3 Listen and check.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find examples of present, past, and future tenses in the tapescripts about Marija and Jim on p116.
- 2 What are the tenses in these two sentences?
What is the difference between them?
She lives with her parents.
She's living with an English family for a month.
- 3 Match the question words and answers.

What ... ?	Because I wanted to.
Who ... ?	Last night.
Where ... ?	\$5.
When ... ?	A sandwich.
Why ... ?	By bus.
How many ... ?	In New York.
How much ... ?	Jack.
How ... ?	The black one.
Whose ... ?	It's mine.
Which ... ?	Four.

► Grammar Reference 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 p127

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Ask and answer the questions in small groups.

- Where ... live? • What ... like doing at the weekend?
- Who ... live with? • What ... do last weekend?

Where do you live?

How many languages ... speak?

How ... you come to school this morning?

Make more questions. Use some of the question words in the Grammar Spot on p7. Ask your teacher some of the questions.

2 Each of the questions has *one* word missing. Write it in.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Do you like listening ^{to} music? | 5 Where you go on your last holiday? |
| 2 What sort of music you like? | 6 What did you yesterday evening? |
| 3 Do you often jeans? | 7 What you doing this evening? |
| 4 What your teacher wearing today? | 8 What are you going do after this course? |

T 1.4 Listen and check. Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

3 Write a paragraph about you. Use the text about Marija on p6 to help you.

Check it

4 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 Marija *comes* / *is coming* from Zagreb.
- 2 Jim *speaks* / *is speaking* Spanish and English.
- 3 Today he *wears* / *is wearing* jeans and a shirt.
- 4 *Are you liking* / *Do you like* black coffee?
- 5 Last year I *went* / *go* on holiday to Florida.
- 6 Next year my sister *studies* / *is going to study* at university.

Exchanging information

- 5 Look at the picture of Dr Mary Steiner. She's a radio agony aunt. What do radio agony aunts do? Who phones them? Why?
- 6 Work with a partner. You have different information about Dr Mary Steiner. Take it in turns to ask and answer questions.

Student A

Look at the information on p143.

Dr Mary Steiner lives in ... (*Where?*).
She's married and has twin sons.

Student B

Look at the information on p146.

Dr Mary Steiner lives in Santa Barbara, California. She's married and has ... (*How many children?*).

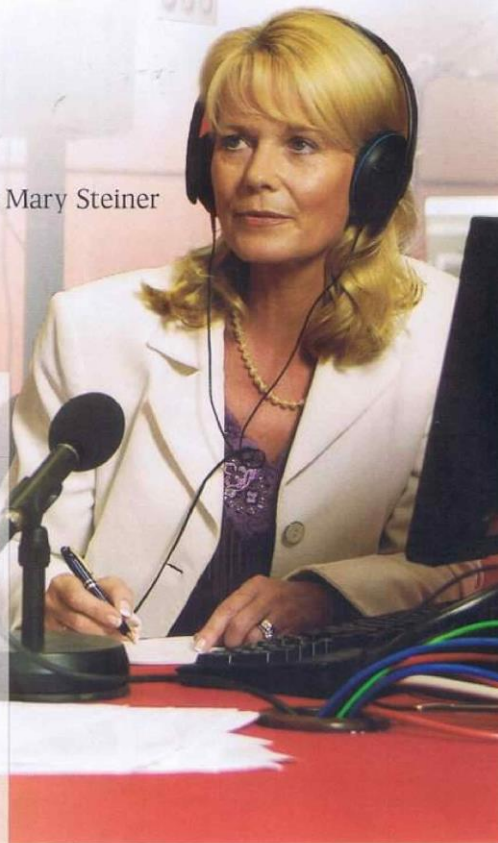
Where does Mary Steiner live?

In Santa Barbara, California.

How many children does she have?

She has twin sons.

Dr Mary Steiner



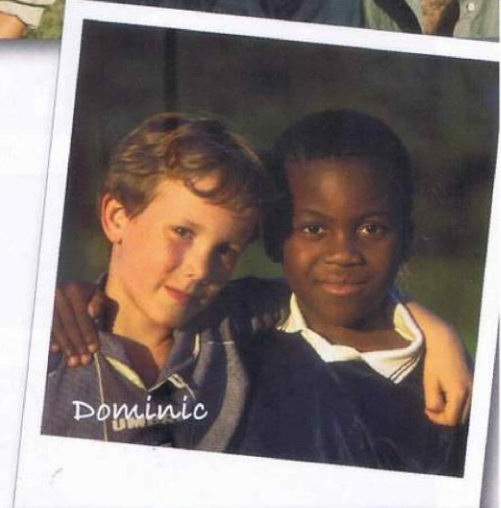
LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Best friends

- Discuss the questions in pairs.
 - How many good friends do you have?
 - Do you have a best friend?
 - Why is he/she your best friend?
- Look at the photos. You are going to hear Michael, Dominic, Brianna, and Shona talk about their best friends.

T 1.5 Listen and complete the chart.

Best friend	Whose friend?	When did they meet?	Why are they friends?
Kirsty			
Sammy			
Dave and Azam			
Caleb			



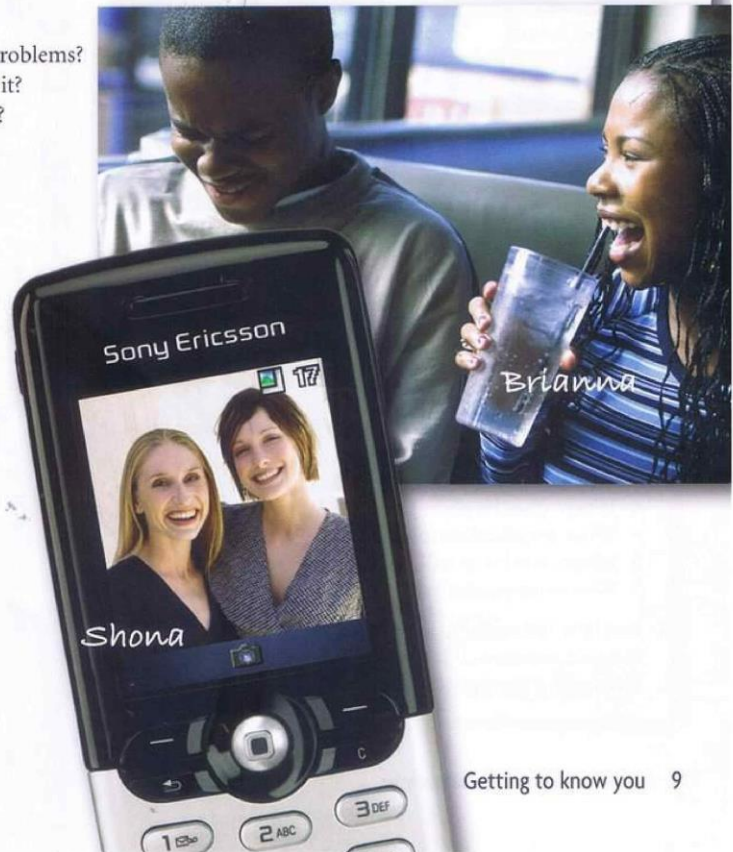
- Work with a partner. Answer the questions.
 - Which friends talk to each other about their problems?
 - Which friends share the same hobby? What is it?
 - Which friends only see each other once a year?
 - Which friends go to school?
 - Whose friend likes Indian cooking?
 - Whose friend has a dog called King?
 - Whose friend is tall?
 - Whose friend is like a brother?

T 1.5 Listen again. Check your answers.

Language work

- Match the verbs with the words or phrase.

become	the Internet
play	emails
send	friends
give	on the phone
talk	football
have	together
grow up	parties
go on	advice



▶▶ WRITING Describing friends p102

READING AND SPEAKING

A blind date

- 1 What's your star sign? Find out all the star signs in the class. Which is the most common? Do you think it's interesting or necessary to know the star sign of your boyfriend/girlfriend?



Aries (March 21-April 20)

Taurus (April 21-May 21)

Gemini (May 22-June 21)



Cancer (June 22-July 22)

Leo (July 23-Aug 22)

Virgo (Aug 23-Sept 23)



Libra (Sept 24-Oct 23)

Scorpio (Oct 24-Nov 22)

Sagittarius (Nov 23-Dec 22)



Capricorn (Dec 23-Jan 20)

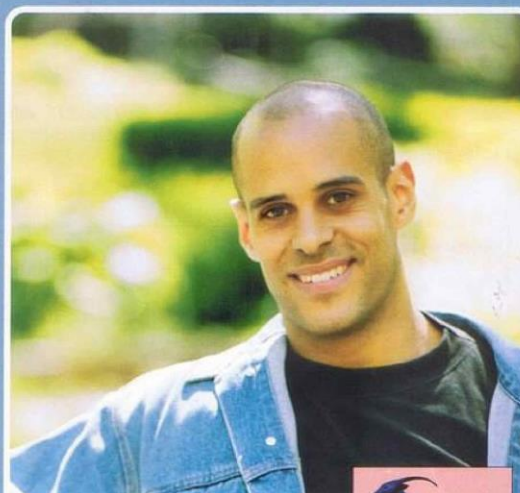
Aquarius (Jan 20-Feb 19)

Pisces (Feb 20-March 20)

- 2 Look at the photos and headings in the newspaper article. What is a blind date? What does the *Evening Star* do? Who are the people? What are their star signs?
- 3 Work with a partner. Read about Matt and answer the questions.
 - 1 What is his job? Does he enjoy it? How do you know?
 - 2 What did he do after university?
 - 3 Why does he like being back in London?
 - 4 Where does he go in summer? Why?
 - 5 What does he like doing there?
 - 6 What does he do in London at weekends?
 - 7 Who is his perfect partner? What is most important?
- 4 Read the information about the three girls carefully. Who do you think Matt will choose? Why? Discuss your ideas with your partner and then the class.

Blind Date

Who is looking for the perfect partner this week?



MATT 29, a climate change scientist from Balham, South London
Star sign: CAPRICORN



I travel a lot in my job. I go to meetings and conferences all over the world. It's great for me, because I studied oceanography and environmental science at university. After university I spent a lot of time at sea on scientific research ships. Now I'm back in London, it's much better for my social life. I have a lot of friends.

But I miss the sea, so, in summer, when I want to relax, I like going to the coast, and sometimes I spend the weekend camping with friends, having barbecues and diving or surfing. It's great to get away from the city and go to a different world.

I also enjoy weekends in London. I like meeting friends, having a few beers, going to a football match. I'm an Arsenal fan. I sometimes go clubbing but not very often, and I love Indian food. I go to an Indian restaurant at least once a week.

Who is his perfect partner?

My perfect partner is outgoing, funny, and good to talk to. She dresses nicely, but isn't too worried about fashion. Someone who enjoys having a good time in the city but also likes travelling, sports, and country life. This is very important to me.

Every week the **EVENING STAR** helps a single person choose the perfect partner and have a date in an expensive restaurant. The couple then tell the **STAR** what happened.

Who do you think **Matt** will pick from these three lovely girls?



MIRANDA, 29
Star sign: SCORPIO



Lives: Camden Town, North London

Job: A lawyer, loves her job, but it's hard work so she needs to relax.

Interests: Dancing, going to clubs, pubs, and the cinema. Meeting friends to exchange news. ('I have lots of friends.') Visiting art galleries sometimes.

Hates: Men who are crazy about football.

Clothes: Loves designer clothes. 'I spend too much money on clothes.'

Food: Italian, French, and a McDonald's 'but only after a night out clubbing!'

Love life: Lots of boyfriends. Last relationship ended a few weeks ago.

Perfect partner: Good-looking, good fun and good to talk to.



BETH, 25
Star sign: PISCES



Lives: Clapham, South London

Job: Bookstore manager, 'I love working with books.'

Interests: Reading, the theatre, art galleries, cycling ('I cycle to work'), and walking. 'Sometimes I really need to get out of London and walk in the country.'

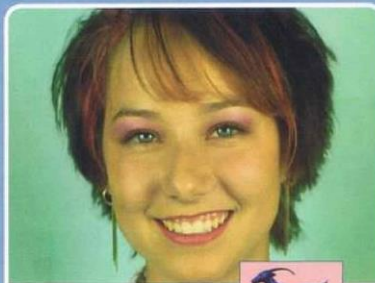
Hates: 'I can't think of anything.'

Clothes: Comfortable. 'I like to look nice but I don't think too much about clothes.'

Food: Vegetarian. Loves Indian food because 'there are so many delicious 'veggie' dishes'.

Love life: One long relationship, ended six months ago.

Perfect partner: Someone who's kind and good to talk to, who likes both town and country life.



HOLLY, 30
Star sign: CAPRICORN



Lives: Canary Wharf, by the River Thames

Job: Fashion designer. 'I started studying art history, but changed to fashion design.'

Interests: Travelling, skiing ('I'm learning to snowboard now'), going out with friends to restaurants, bars, and clubs.

Hates: People who smoke.

Clothes: 'Of course, I love clothes. I always try to look good, but I like to be casual and comfortable sometimes.'

Food: Loves all food. 'It's a problem. I just love going out to restaurants, all kinds.'

Love life: Two long relationships. One just finished.

Perfect partner: Good-looking and good fun. Someone who likes sports, travel, and adventure.

Listening

- 5 **T 1.6** Listen to Matt. Who did he choose? Why? What happened on the date? Are they going to meet again?
- 6 **T 1.7** Listen to the girl he chose. What impression do you get of the couple? What kind of people are they? Do you think they will stay together? Why?

Language work

A friend arranges a blind date for you. Write questions to ask your friend about your date. Use all of these question words. Compare questions with another student.

Who ...? What ...? Why ...? When ...? Where ...? How ...?

What do you think?

- Are blind dates a good idea? Why? Why not?
- Why do people go on blind dates?
- Do you know anyone who has been on a blind date? Was it successful?
- Would you like to take part in a newspaper blind date like this one?

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Using a bilingual dictionary

- 1 Look at the entry from an English~Spanish dictionary.

the pronunciation in phonetic symbols

the translation

the word used in an example sentence.

the part of speech:
n = noun
v = verb

book /bʊk/ **1** *n* libro: I'm reading a book by Cervantes at the moment. (notebook) cuaderno; (of cheques, tickets) talonario
2 *v* (seat, room) reservar: I booked a table at the restaurant for four people.

booking office /'bʊkɪŋ ˌɒfɪs/ *n* taquilla
bookseller /'bʊksələ(r)/ *n* librero
bookshelf /'bʊkʃelf/ *n, pl* **-shelves** /-ʃelvz/ estante

Information in brackets (...) helps you to find the right translation.

Other words made with **book** (compounds) are in separate entries.

- 2 What part of speech are these words? Write *n* (noun), *v* (verb), *a* (adjective), *adv* (adverb), *prep* (preposition), or *pt* (past tense).

com'puter n 'wonderful _____ on _____ 'quickly _____
poor _____ in _____ came _____ went _____
speak _____ 'usually _____ en'joy _____ 'factory _____

- 3 These words have more than one meaning. Write two sentences that show different meanings. Use a dictionary.

book	I'm reading a good book.	I booked my flight online.
kind		
mean		
flat		
can		
play		
train		
ring		

T 1.8 Listen and compare.

- 4 Here are some of the words from exercises 2 and 3 in phonetic symbols. Read them aloud, then write them.

▶▶ Phonetic symbols p159

- 1 /'wʌndəfl/ _____ 6 /mi:n/ _____
2 /kəm'pju:tə(r)/ _____ 7 /rɪŋ/ _____
3 /flæt/ _____ 8 /treɪn/ _____
4 /spi:k/ _____ 9 /'kwɪkli/ _____
5 /keɪm/ _____ 10 /'fæktri/ _____

- 5 What are the everyday objects in the pictures? Look around the room you are in. Find five things you don't know the words for in English. Look them up in a dictionary and check the pronunciation.



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions 1

- 1 In everyday situations we use a lot of social expressions.

Hi, Anna. How are you?

I'm fine, thanks. How are you?

- T 1.9** Listen and repeat. Which words are stressed?

Music of English – stress and intonation

Every language has its own 'music' (stress and intonation).

1 Sentence stress

T 1.10 Listen and practise.

Thank you very much indeed.

I'm sorry. I can't come tonight.

Can you help me with this exercise?

2 Intonation English goes higher and lower than many other languages. **T 1.11** Listen and practise.

Good morning!

Excuse me!

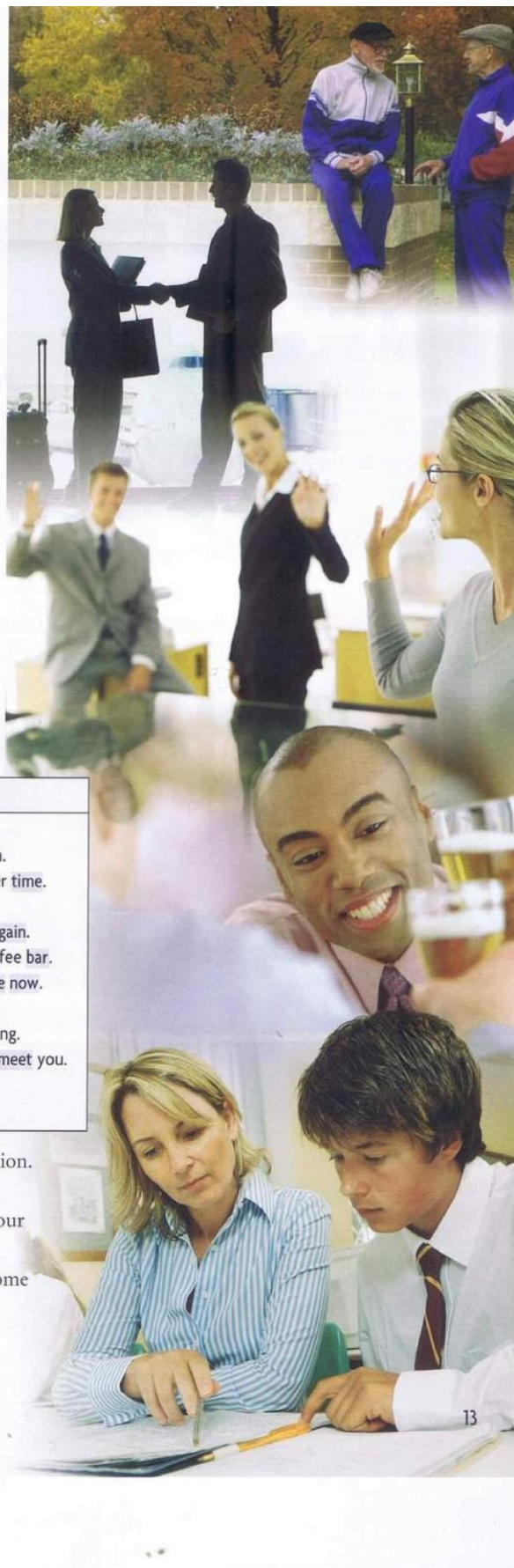
Can I help you?

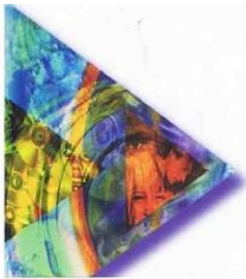
- 2 Look at the photos. What do you think the people are saying?
- 3 Match an expression in A with one in B. Which expressions go with the photos? Which are more formal?

A	B
1 Good morning!	a Bye! See you later.
2 See you tomorrow!	b Of course I can. No problem.
3 How do you do?	c Never mind. Perhaps another time.
4 Thank you very much indeed.	d Thanks! Same to you.
5 Excuse me!	e Good morning! Lovely day again.
6 I'm sorry. I can't come tonight.	f Yeah! About nine, in the coffee bar.
7 Can you help me with this exercise?	g It doesn't matter. You're here now.
8 Can I help you?	h Not at all. Don't mention it.
9 Bye!	i No, thank you. I'm just looking.
10 Bye! Have a good weekend!	j How do you do? Pleased to meet you.
11 Sorry I'm late.	k Cheers!
12 Cheers!	l Yes. Can I help you?

T 1.12 Listen and check. Pay attention to the stress and intonation. Practise saying the expressions and responses with a partner.

- 4 Test your partner. Say an expression from A in exercise 3. Can your partner give the correct response from B?
- 5 With your partner, write two short conversations that include some of the social expressions. Mark the stressed words. Act your conversations to the class.





4 The market place

much/many • some/any • a few, a little, a lot of • Articles • Shopping • Prices



STARTER

Play the alphabet shopping game around the class.

A Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple.

B Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple and some bread.

C Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple, some bread, and a car.

AT THE SUPERMARKET

How much/How many?

- 1** Nick is at the supermarket. He is speaking to his wife, Sarah, on his mobile.

T 4.1 Read and listen to their conversation.

N It just says 'milk' here. How **much** milk do we need?

S Two pints.

N And eggs? How **many** eggs?

S A dozen.

N And what about potatoes? How **many** potatoes?

S A kilo's enough.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Can we count milk (*one milk, two milks*)?

Can we count eggs (*one egg, two eggs*)?

When do we say *How much ...*?

When do we say *How many ...*?

► Grammar Reference 4.1 p131

- 2** Match the quantities with the other items on Nick's shopping list.

a large tube	just one brown loaf	a bottle of red
six rolls	four or five big ones	200g of Cheddar

- 3** Continue the conversation with a partner. Use the quantities with the other items on the list.

The list says 'bread'. How much bread?

Just one ...



- 4 **T 4.2** Listen and complete the rest of the conversation.

N Is that everything?

S Let's have a look. We've got **some** _____, but there aren't **any** bananas. And we've got **some** _____, but there isn't **any** coffee.

N OK, bananas and coffee. What about orange juice? Is there **any** orange juice left?

S Let's see. There's **a little**, but not **much**.

N Orange juice, then. And vegetables?

Have we got **many** vegetables?

S Well, we've got **some** broccoli and **a few** _____, but there aren't **many** onions.

N Right, onions ...

S Oh, and don't forget – your nephews are coming tomorrow! We need something for them.

N OK, **lots of** crisps and _____ . Anything else?

S I don't think so. But for goodness sake, *don't* forget the nappies. Oh, and a big bunch of _____ for me!



GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find eight count nouns (CNs) and five uncount nouns (UNs) in the conversation.
- Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) in the columns.

We use ...	• with CNs	• with UNs	• in positive sentences	• in questions	• in negative sentences
some	✓	✓	✓	✓ (sometimes)	X
any					
much					
many					
a lot/lots of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
a few					
a little					

- Look at the forms of *something/someone*, etc. Find three examples in the conversation in exercise 4.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
every		where

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p131

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- Have you got _____ brothers or sisters?
- We don't need _____ olive oil.
- Here are _____ letters for you.
- I need _____ money.
- Is there _____ petrol in the car?

- Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- Have you got _____ homework?
- We don't need _____ eggs. Just half a dozen.
- Is there _____ traffic in your town?
- There aren't _____ students in my class.
- How _____ people live in your house?

- Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.

- I have _____ close friends. Two or three.
- He has _____ money. He's a millionaire.
- 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just _____. Half a spoonful.'
- 'Have you got _____ CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
- I'll be ready in _____ minutes.
- I've learnt a lot of Spanish, but only _____ Russian.

Find the differences

4 Look at the picture. What things can you see?



5 Work with a partner. You have different pictures. Take it in turns to ask and answer questions to find the differences.

Student A

Look at the picture on p144.

Student B

Look at the picture on p147.

something/someone/somewhere

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some		thing
any	+	one/body
every		where
no		

- A Did you meet _____ nice at the party?
B Yes. I met _____ who knows you!
- A Ouch! There's _____ in my eye!
B Let me look. No, I can't see _____.
- A Let's go _____ hot for our holidays.
B Yes, but we can't go _____ that's too expensive.
- A I'm so unhappy. _____ loves me.
B I know _____ who loves you. Me.
- I've lost my glasses. I've looked _____, but I can't find them.
- A Did you buy _____ at the shops?
B No, _____. I didn't have any money.
- I'm bored. I want _____ interesting to read, or _____ interesting to talk to, or _____ interesting to go.
- It was a great party. _____ loved it.

T 4.3 Listen and check.

THE AMAZING WORLD OF eBay

Articles

- Is eBay popular in your country? What is eBay? What do people buy and sell on it? Do you or anyone you know use it? Tell the class.
- Read about eBay. Answer the questions.
 - How much did the jet and the football cost?
 - How many people use eBay every day?
 - Who invented eBay?
 - When and why did he invent it?

The amazing world of ...



Where can you buy a football kicked by David Beckham, or an old Learjet?

On eBay, of course – the world's first global online marketplace. The football sold for £18,500, and someone paid \$4.9 million for the jet! Every day on eBay, there are 34 million things for sale, and 125 million buyers and sellers. You can buy everything – stamps, jewellery, art, clothing, old cars, and anything strange and interesting. All you need is a computer and a little time.

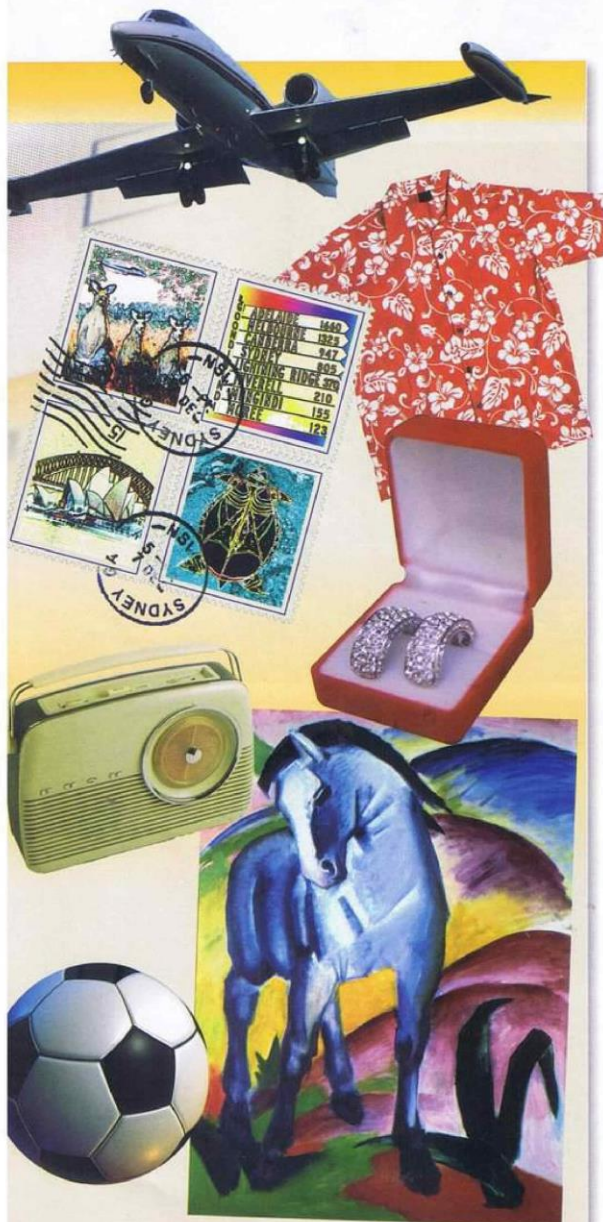
Pierre Omidyar, a French-Iranian computer scientist, invented eBay in California in 1995. He wanted to create a website for everybody to buy and sell things, not just big businesses. He started the website as a hobby, but now it is the biggest business in the world!



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find examples of the definite article (*the*) and the indefinite article (*a/an*) in the text.
- 2 Find examples of when there is no article.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.2 p131



PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with *a/an*, *the*, or *nothing*(-).

- 1 I bought _____ unusual football on _____ eBay. David Beckham kicked it in _____ 2004 European Cup Final!
- 2 There was _____ old Learjet for sale! _____ famous film star paid _____ lot of money for it.
- 3 _____ film star who bought _____ Learjet collects _____ aeroplanes.
- 4 eBay is _____ very clever idea. It's _____ biggest market in _____ world.
- 5 I don't go out to _____ work. I work at _____ home on my computer.
- 6 I do all my shopping on _____ Internet. What _____ great way to shop!

I bought it on eBay!

2 **T 4.4** Listen to three people talking about what they bought on eBay. Complete the chart.

	Linda	Megan	Charlie
What did he/she buy?			
How much did it cost?			
Does he/she like using eBay?			
Does he/she use eBay often?			

Compare answers with a partner. Listen again and check.

Discussing grammar

3 Work with a partner. Find *one* mistake in each sentence.

- 1 He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4 a.m.
- 2 The love is more important than money.
- 3 I come to school by the bus.
- 4 I'm reading one good book at the moment.
- 5 'Where's Jack?' 'In a kitchen.'
- 6 I live in centre of town, near the hospital.
- 7 My parents bought the lovely house in the country.
- 8 I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.

4 Make two sentences, one with the definite article *the*, and one without, using the words in the box.

ice-cream money chocolate cats

I think ice-cream is delicious!

The ice-cream in this café is delicious.

READING AND SPEAKING

Markets around the world

- 1 Look at the pictures and discuss the questions.
 - 1 What is the difference between a shopping centre and a market?
 - 2 Do you ever go shopping in markets? Where?
 - 3 Is there a market where you live? What can you buy there? Can you bargain for things?
- 2 Read the introduction to an article about three markets in very different parts of the world. Why are markets more interesting than shopping centres?

Markets around the world

Modern shopping centres, with their global brands and international designer names, look the same all over the world. So if you want to buy goods that are different, visit a market. There you can buy fine products made and grown locally.

- 3 Work in three groups.

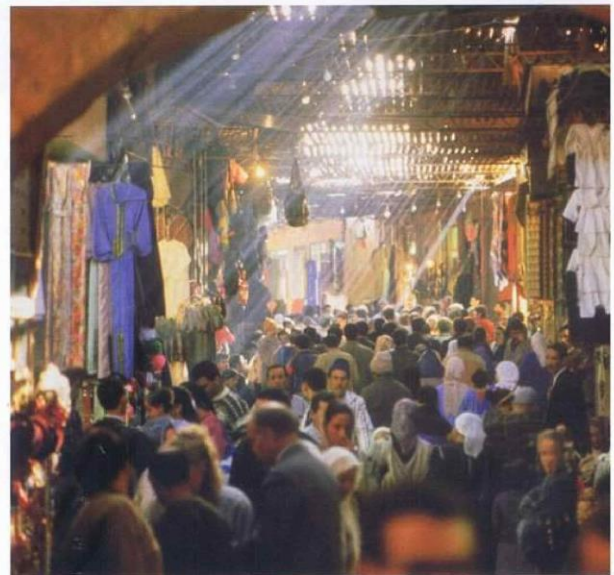
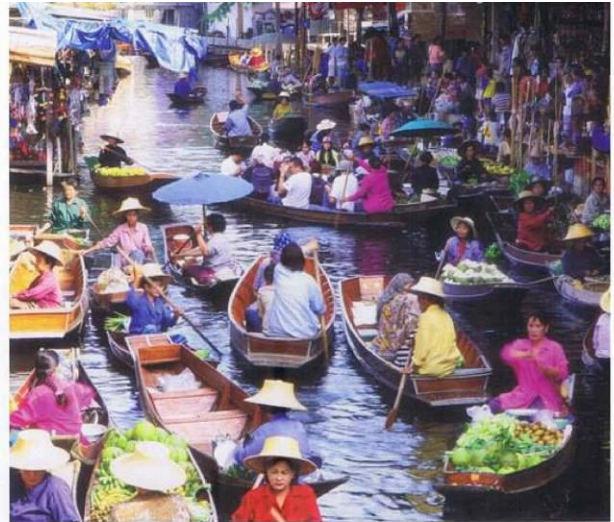
Group A Read about Bangkok.
Group B Read about Provence.
Group C Read about Marrakech.
- 4 Answer the questions about your market.
 - 1 Where exactly is the market?
 - 2 What days and times is it open?
 - 3 What food does it sell? Give some examples.
 - 4 What other things does it sell?
 - 5 What do you learn about the people who work there?
 - 6 Describe the market. Find some adjectives.
 - 7 What can you do after the market?
 - 8 What do you learn about the town?
- 5 Find a partner from each of the other two groups. Use the photos to introduce your market. Then compare the three markets, using your answers in exercise 4.

What do you think?

Answer the questions with your group.

- Which of the markets would you like to visit most? Why?
- Have you visited a market in another country? If yes, describe it.
- Close your books and close your eyes. Imagine you are at the market you read about. Tell your partners what you can see.

WRITING A postcard *p106*



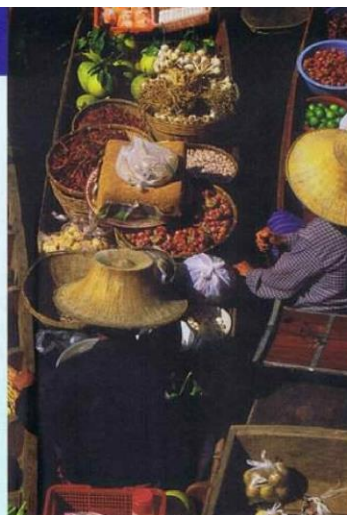
The floating markets of Bangkok

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is a city of contrasts. The tall glass buildings look like any other modern city. But behind them is a place where life hasn't changed for over 100 years – the canals. Built in 1866 by the King of Thailand, these canals are home to many Thai people who still live and work there today. There are four floating markets around Bangkok, and the oldest and most popular is in the town of Damonen Saduak.

This market opens every day from 6.30 a.m. It's best to shop early and go by water taxi. After 9 a.m. the tourist buses arrive, and it's much too busy.

It's a colourful, noisy, fascinating place. Old ladies with huge hats sit in small boats, filled with tropical fruit and vegetables, fresh coconut juice and local food. Did you miss your breakfast? Then just call a seller for a bowl of hot soup. He'll get it from a cooker at the back of his boat!

But the boats don't just sell food. Would you like a traditional hat? A silk dress? A flowered shirt? Then just call and point. After the noise and excitement of the market, continue along the canal. Soon you'll see the wooden houses, orchards, and floating flowers of the canal villages. It's a lovely, peaceful way to finish your trip.



A perfect day in Provence

Every Sunday in a small town called Isle-sur-la-Sorgue in southern France there is a truly amazing market. Isle-sur-la-Sorgue is like Venice. The River Sorgue runs in and out of the old narrow streets and under the many bridges, and on market day every street and bridge is packed with stalls. From early morning, this sleepy little town becomes a noisy, busy place, with sellers calling to you in the singing accent of the south.

You can choose from an amazing selection of olives, hundreds of cheeses, and delicious roast chickens. But it is not just a food market. Antique sellers fill the pavements with beautiful old French furniture, and there are tables covered with antique lace and cloth. Flower sellers invite you to pick from their brightly coloured bunches of flowers. The air is filled with the smell of soaps, herbs, and lavender, all made and grown in Provence. Do you need a sun hat? Did you forget your beach towel? Your choices are endless.

Travellers fill their backpacks with delicious things for Sunday lunch: olive bread, tomatoes, ham, melon and, of course, a bottle of local rosé wine. At 1 o'clock everything closes, and everyone goes home. Then it's time to find a cool place next to the river for a perfect picnic on a perfect day in Provence.

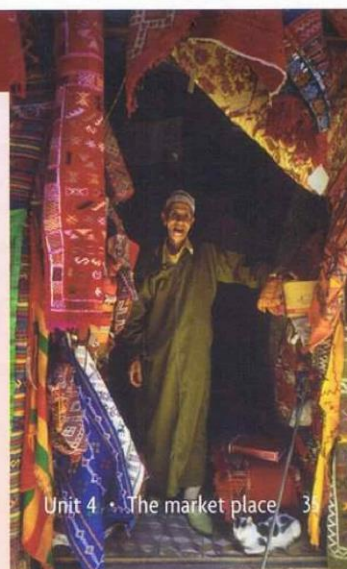


The souks of Marrakech

Marrakech in Morocco looks like a Hollywood film set. It is a city of ancient, sand-coloured buildings and palm trees in the middle of the desert.

In the centre is the main square, Jemaa el Fna. Here you can see dancing snakes and drink Moroccan coffee. But behind the square is the real heart of the city. This is the souk (the Arab word for market). Hundreds of little shops and stalls are open from early morning till lunchtime, and again in the evening. The souk, with its narrow, busy streets, is divided into lots of smaller souks. There's the aromatic spice souk, the noisy meat souk, the colourful clothing souk, the gold and silver souk, and many more.

Finally, there's the carpet souk. Here, hundreds of handmade Moroccan rugs and carpets cover the pavements. No two rugs are the same. In Mr Youssaf's rug shop, he invites you to sit down among all the beautiful carpets. A silver teapot arrives with little glasses and Mr Youssaf talks about the different rugs, while his assistants roll them out one by one. Two hours later, after many glasses of traditional mint tea and lots of bargaining, you finally choose your rug and leave much poorer. Then it's time to return to the main square to watch the snakes and count your money.



Unit 4 • The market place 35

VOCABULARY, LISTENING, AND SPEAKING

Shopping

- 1 Look at the pictures. Where are the people? What can you buy or do in each place? Compare your ideas with the class.
- 2 Complete the table with the things in the box.

a T-shirt an espresso a parcel tissues envelopes
 a tie deodorant aspirin scales shaving foam
 a belt a leather jacket a doughnut a book of stamps
 a toasted sandwich a sparkling mineral water

a chemist's	a café	a post office	a clothes shop

T 4.5 Listen, check, and repeat. Mark the main stress on each word or phrase. Practise saying them.

- 3 **T 4.6** Listen to the four conversations. Answer the questions about each one.
 - 1 Where is the conversation taking place?
 - 2 What does the customer want?
 - 3 Can the shop assistant/cashier help?
 - 4 What does the customer buy?

Music of English – sounding polite

- 1 **T 4.7** Listen to two people asking for a coffee. Who sounds more polite? Practise the polite way of asking.
Good morning! Can I have a coffee?
- 2 **T 4.8** Listen and practise these polite requests.
Could I have some tissues as well, please?
I wonder if you could help me?
Can I try it on?

Shopping in your town

- 4 Do you often go shopping? What do you like going shopping for? What *don't* you like going shopping for?
- 5 Work in small groups. Make a list of the different shops in your area and what they sell. Talk about the different shops.

There are two supermarkets.

There aren't any ...

There are a few good clothes shops.

There aren't many ...

- 6 Which shops do you go to regularly? Which do you never go to? Why? Compare your lists and shopping habits with the class.



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Prices



- 1 Look at the way we write and say prices. Practise saying them.

Written	Spoken
£1	a pound
50p	fifty p
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine
£16.40	sixteen pounds forty
\$1	a dollar
50¢	fifty cents
\$1.50	a dollar fifty
€1	a euro
€20	twenty euros

- 2 What's the exchange rate between sterling/US dollars and your currency?

There are about five ... to the dollar.

In your country, how much is ... ?

- a litre of petrol
- a loaf of bread
- a pack of cigarettes
- a pair of jeans
- a cappuccino
- a CD

- 3 **T 4.9** Listen to the conversations. What are they about? Write the numbers you hear.

Open extended hours 7 days a week
CHANGING the way you change money
 Please keep your receipt
MTM Money Ltd www.mtm.co.uk

Date: 20/02/07 Time: 10:30 Cashier: 144

SELL NOTES		BUY NOTES	
Product:	DOLLAR (\$)	Product:	POUND (£)
Amount:	150.00	Amount:	79.97
Rate:	1.8757	Rate:	-
Commission:	2.00	Commission:	0.00
Subtotal:	79.97	Subtotal:	79.97

Payment: Visa
 Amount: \$152.00

Thank you for your custom

- 4 Complete the conversations below with the lines from the box.

How much is it? Right, that's £2.40 change.
 That's £24.50, please. I am sorry. That's £7.40, then.
 And can I cash a traveller's cheque for \$100?
 That's £150, plus £2 commission.
 £8 for an adult, £4.50 for children under 12.

- 1 A Hello. I'm looking for this month's edition of *Vogue*.
 B Over there. Middle shelf. Next to *Marie Claire* and *Cosmopolitan*.
 A Thanks. _____
 B £2.60.
 A Here you are.
 B _____
 A Just a minute! I gave you a £10 note, not a £5 note.
 B _____



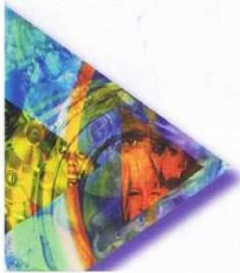
- 2 A I'd like to change these dollars into sterling, please.
 B Right. How much is here?
 A \$200.
 B _____
 A OK, thanks. _____
 B Certainly. Have you got your passport?
 A Yes, here it is.



- 3 A Hello. How much is it to get in?
 B _____
 A OK. Two adults and three children, please.
 B Then it's cheaper if you have a family ticket. _____
 A Thank you very much.



- 5 **T 4.10** Listen and check. Practise the conversations.



6 Places and things

What ... like? • Comparatives/superlatives • Synonyms/antonyms • A city break



STARTER

What is your favourite ... ?

- town • sport • film
- food • song • building

Write your answers and compare with a partner.

MY FAVOURITE THINGS

What's it like?

- Look at the photos of the singer Leroy and some of his favourite things? What are they?
- Which of these adjectives do you think go with the pictures? Discuss with a partner.

sad	brilliant	beautiful	talented
spicy	shocking	funny	exciting
fantastic	delicious	amazing	

T 6.1 Listen to Leroy. Which adjectives does he use to describe his favourite things?

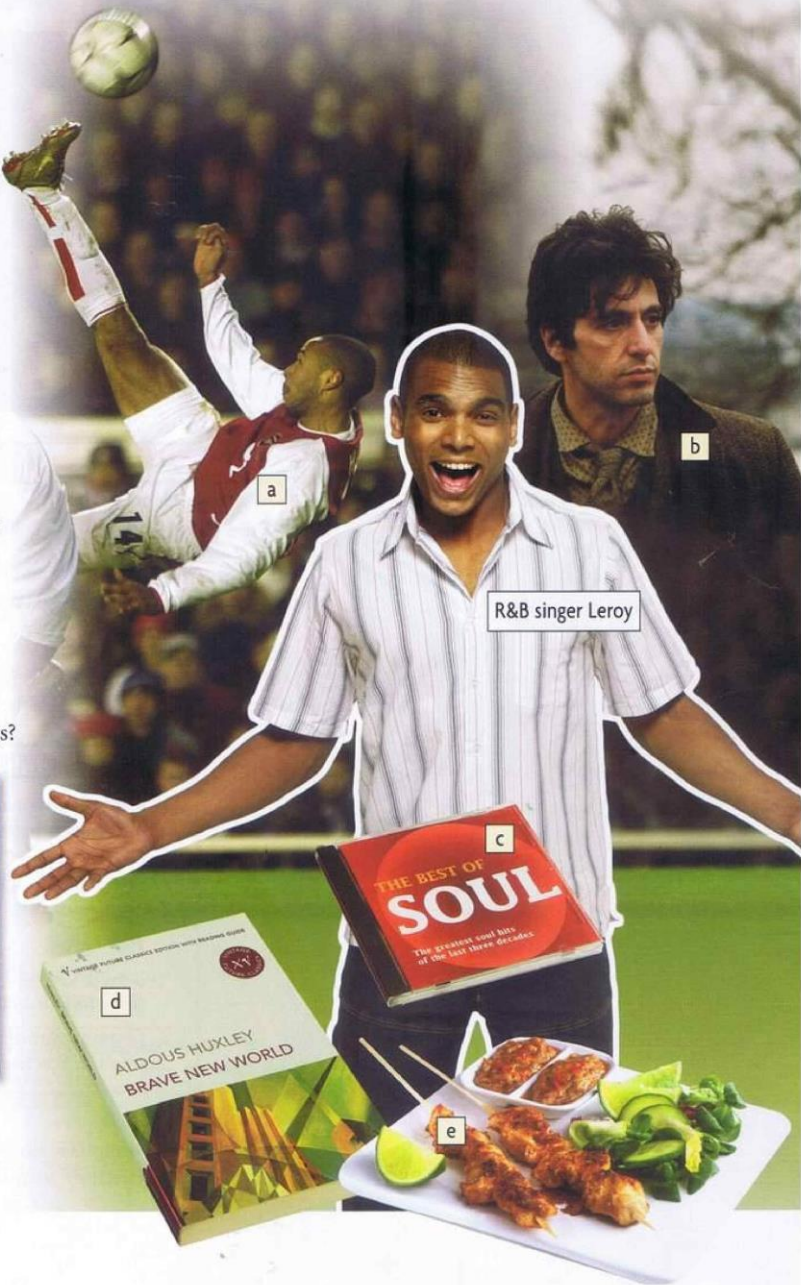
GRAMMAR SPOT

- Match the questions and answers.

Do you like soul music?	It's sad. / It's beautiful.
What's soul music like?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

- Which question in 1 means *Tell me about soul music?*

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.1 p134



PRACTICE

What's London like?

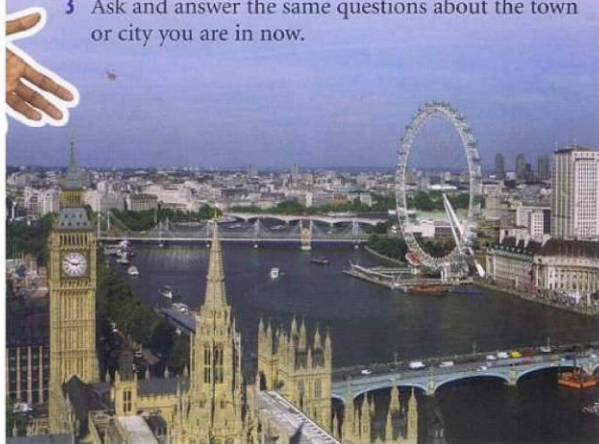
- 1 Leroy is answering questions about his home town, London. Complete the questions with *is* or *are* and the correct words from the box.

London the restaurants the people
the buildings the night-life the weather

- 1 Q What 's London like?
A Well, it's a really exciting city! There's so much going on all the time.
- 2 Q What _____ like?
A It's OK, and not very cold in winter, but people don't come here for the sunshine!
- 3 Q What _____ like?
A They're very interesting. They come from all over the world. London's a very cosmopolitan city.
- 4 Q What _____ like?
A Fantastic! Lots of them are historical and famous, but there are some wonderful modern ones, too.
- 5 Q What _____ like?
A They're great! You can find food from every country in the world.
- 6 Q What _____ like?
A Oh, it's amazing! There are so many clubs and theatres, and, of course, the music scene is fantastic!

- 2 **T 6.2** Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

- 3 Ask and answer the same questions about the town or city you are in now.



GOOD, BETTER, BEST!

Comparatives and superlatives



Berlin



Tokyo



Detroit

- 1 Last year Leroy sang in these three cities. What do you know about them?

T 6.3 Read and listen to Leroy (L) and the interviewer (I). Complete the interview.

- I Do you travel a lot, Leroy?
L Oh yeah. I sing all over the world. Last year I was in Berlin, Tokyo – oh, and of course, Detroit.
- I And what are they _____?
L Well, they're all big, busy cities. Tokyo's the biggest and the _____. It's _____ bigger _____ Berlin.
- I And is it _____ interesting?
L Well, they're all interesting, but, in fact, for me the _____ interesting is Detroit.
- I Really? Why?
L Well, in some ways, perhaps it isn't as interesting _____ the other two cities – it doesn't have historical buildings, or beautiful, old Japanese temples – but you see, Detroit is the birthplace of soul music and that's everything to me.
- I I see. So Detroit's best for music. And what about food? Which is the _____ city for food?
L Ah, the food. For me there's no question, Tokyo definitely has the _____ delicious food – I just love Japanese food!
- I I see. Is it even better _____ chicken satay?
L Ah, I don't know about that!

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What are the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives? What are the rules?

- | | |
|-------|---------------|
| a old | c busy |
| new | funny |
| b big | d interesting |
| sad | delicious |

- 2 These adjectives are irregular. What are the comparative and superlative forms?

good bad

- 3 Adjectives also combine with *as ... as*. Look at these sentences.

'Is Berlin as big as Detroit?' 'No, it isn't.'
Detroit isn't as big as Tokyo.

Which city is the smallest?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.2 p134

- 2 Work with a partner. Compare some cities in your country.

Pronunciation

- 3 **T 6.4** Listen and repeat the sentences. Pay attention to the /ə/ sound.

/bɪgə ðən/

Tokyo's bigger than Berlin.

/əz bɪg əz/

Berlin isn't as big as Tokyo.

- 4 Practise these sentences with a partner.

Is Peter as old as you?

He's older than us, but younger than you.

Their teacher's funnier than ours.

Our lessons are more interesting than theirs.

- T 6.5** Listen and check.

- 5 **T 6.6** Learn this poem by heart. Say it as a class.

'Good, better, best.
Never, never rest
'til your good is better,
and your better best.'

PRACTICE

Test your general knowledge

- 1 Work in teams. Compare the things using the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

The ... is taller than the ..., but the ... is the tallest.



- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 tall | Petronas Towers (Kuala Lumpur) |
| | Eiffel Tower (Paris) |
| | Empire State Building (New York) |
| 2 small | Monaco Vatican City Andorra |
| 3 big | Atlantic Ocean Arctic Ocean Pacific Ocean |
| 4 fast | horse human elephant |
| 5 expensive | Porsche Ferrari Rolls Royce |
| 6 dangerous | lion shark hippopotamus |



- 2 **T 6.7** Read your answers aloud. Listen and check. Which team has the most correct answers?

- 3 In your team, write one more general knowledge question comparing three things. Ask another team.

Talking about you

- 4 Work with a partner. Compare the things. Which do you like best?

Type of holiday

- skiing
- beach
- sightseeing
- camping

Type of film

- comedy
- thriller
- science fiction
- romance

Type of music

- jazz
- rap
- classical
- rock

Conversations

5 Work with a partner. Complete and then continue the conversations.

- 1 A I moved to a new flat last week.
B Oh, really? What's it like?
A Well, it's bigger than my old one but it isn't as modern, and ...

- 2 A I hear Alice and Henry broke up.
B Yeah. Alice's got a new boyfriend.
A Oh, really? What's he like?
B Well, he's _____ than Henry, and ...

- 3 A We've got a new teacher.
B Oh, really? What's she like?
A Well, I think she's the _____ teacher we've ever had ...

- 4 A Is that your new car?
B Well, it's second-hand, but it's new to me.
A What's it like?
B Well, it's _____ than my old car, ...

Choose a conversation. Learn it by heart. Act it to the class.

T 6.8 Listen and compare.

Check it

6 Correct these sentences.

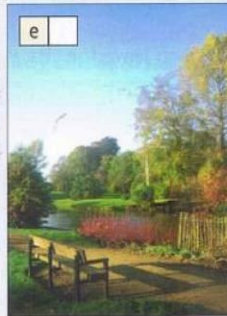
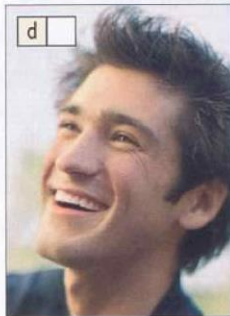
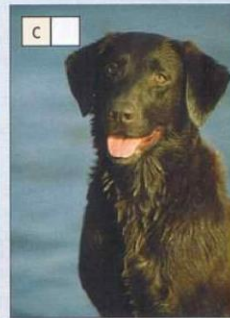
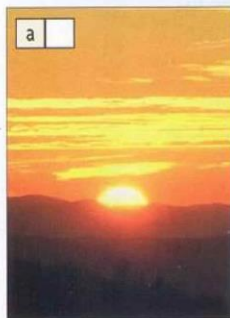
- 1 He's more older than he looks.
- 2 Jessica's as tall than her mother.
- 3 A What does New York like?
B It's really exciting!
- 4 London is more expensive that Paris.
- 5 The University of Oxford is one of oldest universities in Europe.
- 6 He isn't as intelligent than his sister.
- 7 This is more hard than I expected.
- 8 Who is the most rich man in the world?
- 9 Everything is more cheap in my country.
- 10 Rome was hotter that I expected.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

The best things in life are free

1 What pleasures are there in life that don't cost anything? Think of three things you love that are free. Compare your ideas with a partner, then the class. Make a list.

2 **T 6.9** Listen to five people talking about the best things in their lives that are free. Put these photos in the order you hear them. Compare them with your list. Are any of them the same?



3 **T 6.9** Listen again and complete the chart. Compare your answers with a partner.

	What?	Why?	Is it free?
Ben, 15			
Mary, 55			
Michael, 36			
Laura, 8			
Kiera, 24			

4 Choose one of your favourite free things. Make some notes about the reasons why you like it.

Work with a partner. Now talk about it for one minute without stopping. Your partner will time you.

READING AND SPEAKING

London: the world in one city

- 1 What is the capital city of your country? Write down two things that you like about your capital and two things that you don't like. Tell the class.

I like the shops, but I don't like all the traffic.

- 2 Describe your capital city. What is it like? How big is it? Is it old or modern? Is it very cosmopolitan? Which nationalities live there?
- 3 Read the introduction to the article on this page. Are these sentences true (✓) or false (✗), according to the article?
 - 1 London is more cosmopolitan than Toronto.
 - 2 New York is the most diverse city ever.
 - 3 Londoners don't work as hard as people in other cities.
 - 4 Immigrants want their children to learn English.
 - 5 Londoners are the friendliest people in the world.
 - 6 Londoners only like eating English food.
 - 7 Most Londoners want to leave the city eventually.
- 4 Work in two groups to answer the questions about your texts.

Group A Read texts 1 and 3.

Group B Read texts 2 and 4.

- 1 Who are the people in the photo? Where are they? What are they doing?
- 2 What nationality are they?
- 3 Write the names of ...
the owner/manager
the shop/café/restaurant
the area of London where it is
- 4 What other nationality is mentioned?
- 5 Are/Were there any problems between nationalities?
- 6 What food is mentioned?
What's it called?
What's it like?
- 5 Work with a partner from the other group. Compare the communities, using your answers to exercise 4.

What do you think?

- Why do so many nationalities choose to live in London?
- Are there any groups of foreigners living in your town? Where do they come from? What do they find different? Do they mix with other groups, or keep themselves apart?

▶▶ WRITING Describing a place p108

London:



Leo Benedictus spent months interviewing the immigrant communities that give the city of London its vitality and, more importantly, its food!

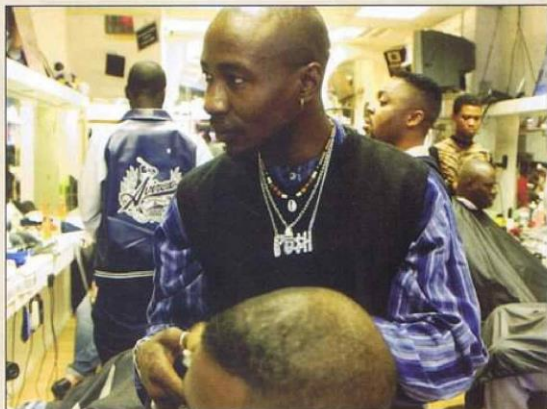
New York and Toronto may think they are more cosmopolitan, but London in the 21st century is certainly the most diverse city ever. This is one of the reasons why it was chosen to host the 2012 Olympic Games. More than 300 languages are spoken by the people of London, and it has 50 nationalities with populations of more than 10,000.

Why is this? Firstly, London is a place of business. Londoners have the fewest bank holidays in Europe and work the longest hours. People come for jobs and money. But that is not why they stay. Language is one reason. Fluency in English is a great gift for their children. Another surprising reason is the character of the London people. They are not as friendly as some other nationalities. But this has advantages – people leave you alone, and you are free to live your own life. Finally, the most delicious reason is – food. You can have dinner in more than 70 different nationalities of restaurant any night of the week. Londoners' enthusiasm for foreign food creates thousands of jobs for new communities.

All Londoners, old and new, have the same principles. They work hard, love their children, and move out of the city centre as soon as they can afford it!

the world in one city

1 Posh Daddy from Nigeria



Posh Daddy is the manager of the Big Choice Barber's on Peckham High Street. It is a West Indian and African hairdresser's. These two black communities haven't always got on well together. 'When I first came here, we just wanted to be accepted by the West Indian community, but they weren't very friendly,' he says. 'Now it is getting better. These days most of my West Indian brothers in the barber's like eating African food like me, pepper soup and *kuku paka*, which is chicken with coconut – very hot and spicy.'

2 Staff in the kitchen of the Asadal



'This restaurant was a little bit of Korea brought into a very English town,' says Young-il Park, the manager of the Asadal restaurant in New Malden. The Asadal is famous for its *kimchi* – salty, spicy chilli peppers and vegetables. Young-il's father opened the Asadal in 1991 – the first Korean restaurant in the town. Young-il was the only Korean in his school. 'The thing I noticed most was that people stared,' he says. 'Now you see a lot of Koreans here.'

3 The staff in the Yasar Halim Bakery



Yasar Halim, a Turkish grocer's and baker's, is known all over London. It was opened in Green Lanes in 1981 by Mr Halim, a Turkish Cypriot. At that time, no one was selling food from his homeland. Now the shop is famous for its *baklava*, a sweet cake made with nuts and honey. The shop is very busy, and the staff working there – both Turkish and Greek Cypriots – look like they're having a great time together. In their homeland of Cyprus, there are still problems between the two communities. But in this area of London, they live together as good neighbours.

4 Portuguese football fans in the FC Porto Fan Club in Stockwell



'Football is a passion for us,' says José Antonio Costa, the president of the Porto Fan Club which meets in Stockwell. 'Many people come for friendship – you know, in a foreign country, you feel more comfortable with your own people.'

Eric Santos, the owner of Santos's café near the club, says, 'People come for my wife's *bacalhau* – salted cod, made with potatoes and onions. Delicious!' There is quite a big Portuguese-speaking community here, from Portugal, Brazil and Madeira, but they do not always stick together. 'Everyone looks after their own interests.' The Portuguese and the Madeirans, in particular, are very separate groups in London, because Madeira wants independence from Portugal.

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Synonyms and antonyms in conversation

Synonyms

- 1 **T 6.10** We often use synonyms in conversation because we don't want to repeat words. Listen and repeat. Practise with a partner.



- 2 Complete the conversations, using a synonym from the box.

generous fed up fantastic messy rude modern

- 1 A Look at all these **new** buildings!
B Yes. Paris is much more _____ than I expected.
- 2 A Wasn't that film **brilliant**?
B Absolutely! It was _____. We loved it.
- 3 A Your bedroom's really **untidy**. Again!
B What do you mean? It doesn't look _____ to me.
- 4 A I couldn't believe it, their son was so **impolite** to me.
B Don't worry. He's _____ to everyone.
- 5 A Dan doesn't earn much, but he's always so **kind**.
B He is, isn't he? He's one of the most _____ people I know.
- 6 A I'm **bored** with this exercise!
B I know. I'm _____ with it, too!

T 6.11 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with your partner. Pay particular attention to stress and intonation.

Antonyms

- 3 **T 6.12** We can also use antonyms in conversation to avoid repeating words. Listen and repeat.



- 4 Write a synonym and an antonym for the adjectives.

Adjective	Synonym (same)	Antonym (opposite)
bored	fed up	interested
wonderful		
modern		
impolite		
untidy		
generous		
cold		
miserable		

Music of English – stress and intonation

Sometimes we use *not very* with an antonym because it sounds more polite.

- T 6.13** Listen and repeat. Practise the stress and intonation.

This film is so boring. I know, it isn't very interesting at all.
You look so miserable. Well, I'm not very happy, it's true.

- 5 Reply to these sentences in a polite way.

- 1 Tokyo's such an expensive city.
- 2 Paul and Sue are so mean.
- 3 Their house is always so messy.
- 4 That sales assistant was so rude!
- 5 Jim looks really miserable.
- 6 This exercise is so boring!

T 6.14 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with your partner.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

A city break

- 1 Rolf has booked a city break. He is going for three nights with his friend, Jonas. Look at the pictures and complete the online booking form.



Metropole Hostel Online Booking

Booking details
 Check in date: 12 July
 Number of nights:
 Number of people:

Please select a room
 Price per person per night
 6 bed mixed dorm: 20€ ☐
 6 bed female dorm: 25€ ☐

Customer details
 First name: Rolf
 Last name:
 email:
 Phone number:
 Gender: M ☐ F ☐
 Nationality:

Credit card details
 Card holder's name:
 Credit card number: 257868
 Card type: Visa
 Expiry date: 07/12 MM/YY
 Total cost of rooms: €
 Booking fee: 10 €
 Total: €

I have read and accept the [Terms and Conditions](#) ☐

- 2 Rolf and Jonas are in the Tourist Office. Make questions from columns A and B. Match a question with a leaflet.

Where can I buy a new backpack? Orchard Shopping Centre - c

A	B
Where	can I buy a new backpack?
How much	exhibitions are showing this week?
What time	's the nearest cashpoint?
How long	does the metro stop running?
What	can I get something to eat?
	does the tour take?
	play is on this week?
	is a travel card for a week?
	can I get a battery for my camera?
	is there a bar with live music?

- 3 **T 6.15** Listen to a conversation between Rolf, Jonas, and someone who works in the tourist office. What do Rolf and Jonas want to do and see? What problems are there?

- 4 **T 6.15** Listen again and complete the lines of conversation with the exact words.

- Excuse me. _____ help me?
- _____ a trip on one of those buses ...
- _____ does the tour _____?
- How much _____?
- ... it's best _____ advance.
- I _____ for my mother.
- Is there a _____ here?
- There's a good _____.

- 5 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 2 about your town or city.

Where's the nearest cashpoint?

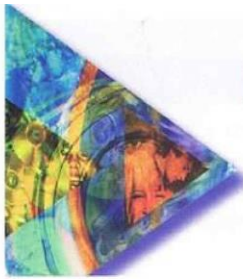
Go out of the building and turn left. Walk to the post office. It's about five minutes.

Planning a break

- 6 Plan a two-day break for someone coming to your town. Include information on:

- Where to stay/eat/shop ...
- What to see/do ...
- How to get around





7

Fame!

Present Perfect • for, since • Word endings • Making conversation 2



STARTER

What is the Past Simple and the past participle of these verbs? Are they regular or irregular?

write	be	make	win	have
read	do	get	know	become

►► Irregular verbs p158

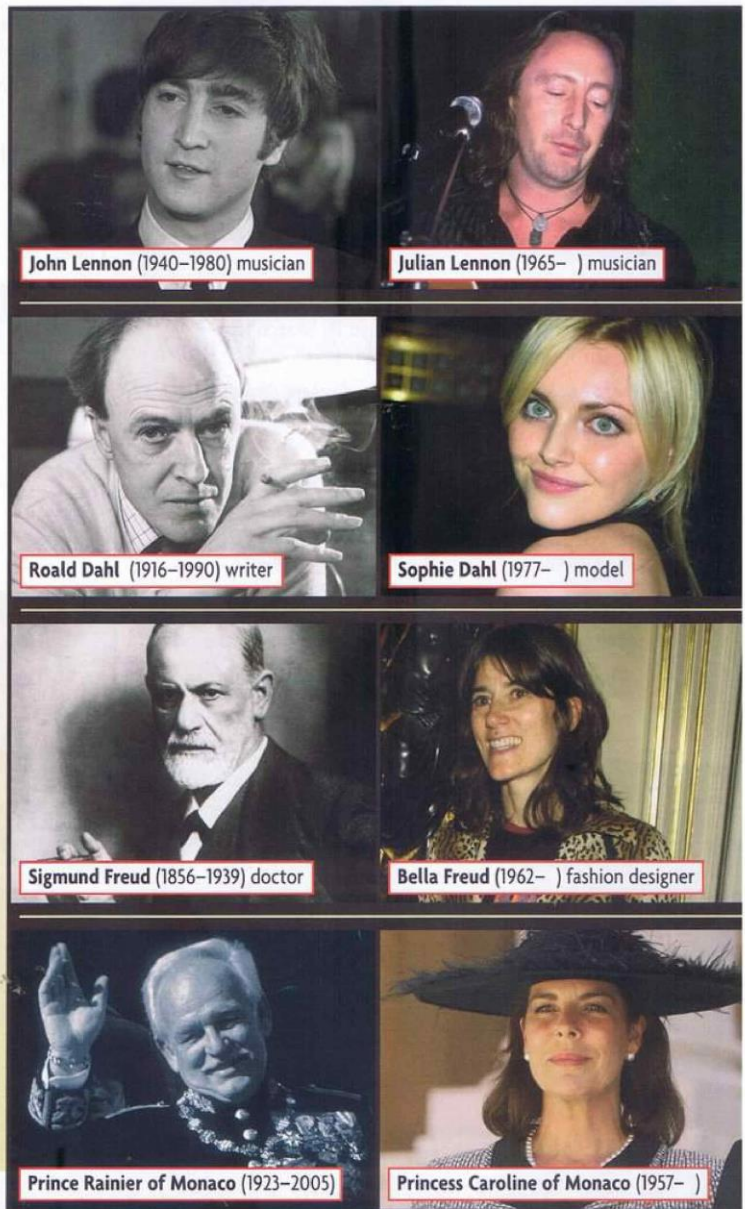
FAMOUS FAMILIES

Present Perfect and Past Simple

- 1 Look at the photographs. How do you think the people are related?
- 2 Who are the sentences referring to? Write the names.

- 1 _____ invented psychoanalysis to help his patients.
- 2 _____ governed the tiny principality for nearly 56 years.
- 3 _____ has made clothes for many famous people, including Madonna.
- 4 _____ was a founder member of *The Beatles*.
- 5 _____ has modelled for *Vogue* and Yves Saint Laurent.
- 6 _____ has been in the music business since 1984.
- 7 _____ wrote many children's books, including *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* and *The BFG (The Big Friendly Giant)*.
- 8 _____ has been married three times and has four children.

T 7.1 Listen and check.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find examples of the Past Simple in the sentences in exercise 2. Find examples of the Present Perfect.
- Why are the different tenses used in these sentences?
*John Lennon **made** a lot of records.*
*Julian Lennon **has made** a lot of records.*
 Why is this sentence wrong?
*John Lennon **has played** with the Beatles for 12 years.*
 3 *For* and *since* are often used with the Present Perfect. Look at the examples. When do we use *for*? When do we use *since*?
for two hours/six weeks/ten years
since six o'clock/yesterday/last week/1997

▶▶ Grammar Reference 7.1 and 7.2 p135

- Put the verbs in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

- John Lennon started (start) his first band when he was 15. His eldest son, Julian, has been (be) in the music business since he was 19. He _____ (make) five albums. He _____ (not know) his father very well.
- Roald Dahl _____ (write) the story *The BFG* in 1982 for his granddaughter, Sophie. It is about a little girl called Sophie. Sophie Dahl _____ (be) a model since she was 17, but she also likes writing. She _____ (write) some short stories and one novel.
- Sigmund Freud _____ (work) in Vienna for most of his life. His great-granddaughter, Bella Freud, _____ (be born) in London and _____ (work) there since 1990. But when she was a fashion student, she _____ (live) in Rome.
- Prince Rainier of Monaco _____ (marry) American film star Grace Kelly in 1956. Their daughter, Caroline, _____ (have) quite a tragic life. She _____ (divorce) her first husband after only two years and both her mother and her second husband _____ (die) in terrible accidents. She _____ (be) married to her third husband, Prince Ernst of Hanover, since 1999.

T 7.2 Listen and check.

- Write questions using the prompts. Ask and answer with a partner.

- When / John Lennon / start his first band?
- How long / Julian Lennon / be in the music business?
- When / Roald Dahl / write *The BFG*?
- How many novels / Sophie Dahl / write?
- Where / Sigmund Freud / work?
- Where / Bella Freud / work since 1990?
- Who / Prince Rainier / marry?
- How many times / Princess Caroline / be married?

T 7.3 Listen and check.

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- Choose the correct verb form.
 - Have you ever been / Did you ever go* to a rock concert?
 - I *saw / have seen* U2 last week.
 - I love rock music. I *like / have liked* it all my life.
 - U2's concert *was / has been* fantastic.
 - I *have bought / bought* every record they *have made / made*.
 - U2 *have been / are* together since 1976.

Speaking

- Your teacher will give you a card which begins *Find someone who ...*.
 Decide on the question, beginning *Have you ever ... ?* Stand up, and ask everyone in the class.

Have you ever met a famous person?

No, I haven't.

Yes, I have.

Ask questions to find out more.

Who did you meet? What was he/she like?

- Report back to the class.

Clara and Jacques have never met a famous person, but Mayumi has. She saw Tom Cruise at a film premiere.

for and since

4 Complete the time expressions with *for* or *since*.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 _____ a year | 4 _____ nine o'clock | 7 _____ months |
| 2 _____ August | 5 _____ I was a student | 8 _____ 1996 |
| 3 _____ a couple of days | 6 _____ half an hour | 9 _____ ages |

5 Match the lines in A, B, and a sentence in C. There is more than one answer. Read them aloud to a partner.

A	B	C
1 I've known my best friend	from 2001 to 2005.	It's not bad. I quite like it.
2 I last went to the cinema	for an hour.	I went camping with some friends.
3 I've had this watch	two weeks ago.	We met when we were 10.
4 We've used this book	since 1999.	I really need a cup of coffee.
5 We lived in Edinburgh	since the beginning of term.	My dad gave it to me for my birthday.
6 We haven't had a break	for years.	We moved because I got a job in London.
7 I last had a holiday	for three years.	The film was terrible.
8 This building has been a school	in 2003.	Before that it was an office.

T 7.4 Listen, check, and practise. Make similar sentences about you using the lines in A.

Asking questions

6 Complete the conversation. What tenses are the three questions?

- A Where _____ live, Anna?
 B In a flat in Green Street.
 A How long _____ there?
 B Only for -er, ... three months. Yes, since June.
 A And why _____ move?
 B Well, we wanted to live near the park.

T 7.5 Listen and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

7 Make more conversations, using the same tenses.

1 A What ... do? B I work ... A Really? How long ... ? B For ... A And what ... do before that? B I worked ...	2 A ... got a car? B Yes, we ... A How long ... ? B Since ... A ... pay a lot for it? B Not really, it was ...	3 A ... know Alan Brown? B Yes, I ... A How long ... ? B For ... A Where ... meet him? B We ...
---	---	--

T 7.6 Listen and compare.

8 With a partner, ask and answer questions beginning *How long ... ?*

Then get some more information.

Why did you move?

What did you do before ... ?

Where did you meet ... ?

How long have you lived / worked / known / had ... ?

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

The band *Goldrush*

- 1 What kind of music do you like? Who are your favourite bands and singers? If you could meet them, what would you ask them? Write some questions.



From left to right: Robin, Garo, Hamish, Graham, and Joe

- 2 Look at the photos. What kind of music do you think *Goldrush* play? What musical instruments can you see?
- 3 Read the questions to *Goldrush*. Are any of them similar to your questions from exercise 1?
- 1 Which two members of the band are brothers? How long have they played together?
 - 2 How long have *Goldrush* been together as a band?
 - 3 How did Robin's musical career begin?
 - 4 Who has influenced the band? In what ways?
 - 5 Why is touring the United States such an amazing experience?
 - 6 How many albums have they made since 2002?
 - 7 What are their future plans?

T 7.7 Listen to an interview with the members of the band and answer the questions.

- 4 **T 7.7** Listen again. Tick (✓) the correct boxes. Check answers with a partner.

Instruments they play	Bands/musicians they have played with	Places they have visited
<input type="checkbox"/> guitar	<input type="checkbox"/> Whispering Bob	<input type="checkbox"/> the United States
<input type="checkbox"/> piano	<input type="checkbox"/> Neil Young	<input type="checkbox"/> Poland
<input type="checkbox"/> bass	<input type="checkbox"/> The Flaming Lips	<input type="checkbox"/> Spain
<input type="checkbox"/> violin	<input type="checkbox"/> Bob Dylan	<input type="checkbox"/> South Africa
<input type="checkbox"/> trumpet	<input type="checkbox"/> Mark Gardener	<input type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong
<input type="checkbox"/> keyboards	<input type="checkbox"/> Six by Seven	<input type="checkbox"/> Azerbaijan
<input type="checkbox"/> saxophone		<input type="checkbox"/> Uzbekistan
<input type="checkbox"/> drums		<input type="checkbox"/> Australia



Language work

- 5 Make sentences about *Goldrush* with the time expressions.

Robin and Joe have had a band since they were teenagers.

A
since they were teenagers
Robin/recently/Bob Dylan
Spain twice so far
the US a few times
just finished/Ozona

B
in 1999
Graham and Garo/2002
Hamish/two years ago
Robin/when he was at school
Uzbekistan/last year

Which tense are all the verbs in A? Which tense are they in B? Why?

Roleplay

- 6 Work in groups of four. Three of you are members of a band. One is a journalist. Look at p151.

READING AND LISTENING

Davina Moody – Drama Queen

- 1 Write down the name of two celebrities who are in the news at the moment. Read the names aloud round the class. Say why they are in the news. What have they done?
- 2 Look at the photos and the title of the article about a famous film star. What is a 'drama queen'? Which of these adjectives do you think describe her?

temperamental	easy-going	moody	spoilt	selfish
thoughtful	kind	bad-tempered	talented	

- 3 Read the first part of the article.
 - 1 How did Davina travel?
 - 2 Who did she travel with?
 - 3 Is Davina the first famous star to stay in the hotel?
 - 4 Did the hotel staff enjoy looking after her?
- 4 Look at the headings for the series of disasters. Work with a partner. What do you think the five disasters were? Share ideas with the class.
- 5 Read the article quickly. Whose ideas were most like the disasters? What were they?
- 6 Read the article again. Are these sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Davina Moody has hired 40 rooms in the hotel.
 - 2 The hotel manager has had a nervous breakdown.
 - 3 She has been a star for many years.
 - 4 She always wears yellow dresses.
 - 5 She didn't like the lighting in her room.
 - 6 She was very angry when the staff woke her up.
 - 7 She met hundreds of important people at the champagne reception.
 - 8 Her film was not successful.
 - 9 She sacked her manicurist.

What do you think?

What is your opinion of this movie star? Why does she behave like this?

T 7.8 Listen to Davina talking to a reporter about the article. What does she say? Who do you believe?

Project

Find an article about a celebrity from a newspaper or magazine. Is it a kind or an unkind article? Bring it into class and tell the class about it.

►► **WRITING** A biography *p109*



Davina Moody

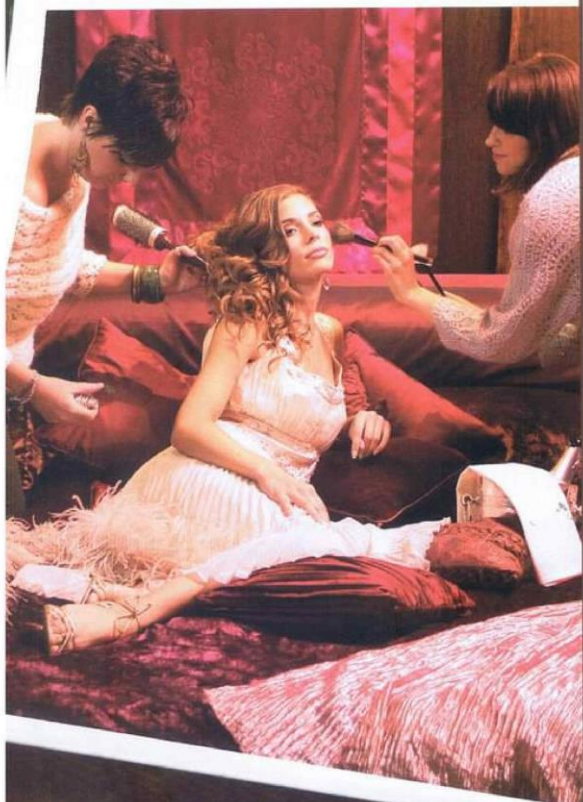
Drama Queen

Los Angeles

Wednesday, February 8th

She arrived by private jet on Sunday morning with a 20-strong entourage, including her PA (personal assistant), the PA to the PA, her hairdresser, make-up artist, manicurist, chef, dietician, masseuse, personal trainer, chauffeur, six bodyguards and, of course, a vet for her six-month-old King Charles Spaniel, Pooksie.

By Sunday evening the staff at California's Hollywood Hills Hotel, who have met and looked after some of the world's most famous and most temperamental film stars, felt that this star deserved an Oscar for her off-screen performance. Davina Moody was very moody, the moodiest of them all.



A Series of Disasters

MISS MOODY is in Hollywood to attend the premiere of her latest movie. She has hired 17 rooms in the hotel at a cost of \$40,000 a night. Unfortunately, since her arrival, there have been a series of disasters. These have given the usually calm and patient Arnold Baglioni, hotel manager, a near nervous breakdown and played havoc with the normal running of his hotel.

1 No red carpet!

The first disaster came very soon after her arrival. Davina climbed out of her white stretch-limousine onto ... the sidewalk. There was NO RED CARPET and Miss Moody NEVER walks on sidewalks. She hasn't walked on a sidewalk since she became a child star nearly 30 years ago.

2 No white roses!

Worse was to follow. The corridor leading to her rooms was lined with roses. Davina loves roses but these were yellow roses. She wanted white roses. She hates yellow roses. In fact Miss Moody hates anything yellow. She has never worn anything yellow in her life.

3 The wrong lighting!

Davina travels with a 'lighting director'. She has just employed a new lighting director. He has the job of organizing the lighting in any room to show her face to its best advantage. She likes pink lights. She looks younger with pink ones. The lights in her hotel room were ... yellow! Miss Moody has now moved rooms and fired the lighting director.

4 Fire! Fire!

A real disaster! At midnight on Monday there was a fire in the hotel kitchens. The fire brigade arrived and ordered everyone to leave the building. However, the hotel staff were too afraid to wake Miss Moody. They decided to let her sleep. Fortunately the fire was small. After ten hours' sleep, Miss Moody woke in a bad mood. No one has had the courage to inform her of the danger she was in.

5 The worst disaster of all!

Tuesday was the big day – the premiere of *The Lady Loves To*. Before it, there was a special champagne reception. Hundreds of important people from the movie industry were invited to greet the beautiful star. They came and they waited ... and waited. Three hours and 500 bottles of champagne later, Miss Moody's PA to the PA rushed into the room. The explanation? Davina was too upset to attend – she had a broken finger nail and nobody could find the manicurist.

A happy and not so happy ending!

Davina Moody missed the premiere. Perhaps this was fortunate. This morning's newspaper headlines read: DAVINA'S \$10,000,000 MOVIE DISASTER. So her movie has flopped, and apparently the manicurist and Mr Baglioni have run away together to start a new life.

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Word endings

- 1 Look at the common noun endings.

-er -or -ist -ian -ant

Find a job with each ending in the text on p59.

- 2 Use the endings to make more jobs from these words.

art politics music account decorate photograph
reception interpret science library electric law

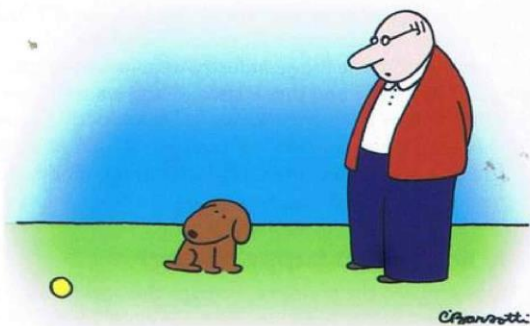
T 7.9 Listen, check and repeat.

- 3 Look at the noun and adjective endings.

nouns -ation -sion -ment -ness -ence -al
adjectives -y -ly -ous -ful -less -al

Complete the charts. There are some spelling changes.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
ar'rival		mood	
'trainer		friend	
invit'ation		fame	
	'organize		'patient
	ex'plain		'happy
de'cision			kind
	em'ploy		'different
im'provement		'danger	
dis'cussion		di'saster	
	ag'ree	'beauty	
	i'magine	use	
	'advertise	help	



It's O.K. I'm not really in the mood, either.

Pronunciation – word stress

- 4 **T 7.10** Read the groups of nouns, adjectives, and verbs aloud. After each group listen, check, and repeat. Pay attention to the word stress.

- 1 Two-syllable **nouns** and **adjectives**. Where is the stress?

nouns beauty kindness lawyer artist difference

adjectives noisy friendly famous different

- 2 Two-syllable **verbs**. Where is the stress?

arrive invite explain improve discuss employ agree

- 3 **Nouns** ending in *-tion* and *-sion*. Where is the stress?

invitation explanation information
ambition decision discussion

- 4 What is the difference in stress on these pairs of words? Say them aloud.

imagine / imagination advertise / advertisement
politics / politician photograph / photographer

Talking about you

- 5 Work with a partner. Underline the correct word in the questions. Ask and answer the questions.

- Has your teacher got a lot of *patience* / *patient*?
- Who is the most *patience* / *patient* person you know?
- What puts you in a bad *mood* / *moody*?
- Have you ever done anything very *danger* / *dangerous*?
- What's the *difference* / *different* between an exam and a test?
- Does your school *employ* / *employment* many teachers? How many?
- Have you made much *improve* / *improvement* in your English over the last year?
- What is your main *ambition* / *ambitious* in life?
- Would you like to be a *politics* / *politician*?
- What do you think is the secret of *happy* / *happiness*?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Making conversation 2 – short answers

- 1 **T 7.11** Listen to the conversations. Which answer sounds more polite? What are the differences?

Music of English – sounding polite 🎵

1 To sound polite, don't just answer *Yes* or *No*. Use the short answer.

Do you like cooking? *Yes, I do.*

Have you ever been to Venice? *No, I haven't.*

T 7.12 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to stress and intonation.

2 It's also a good idea to add more information.

Do you like cooking? *Yes, I do, especially Italian food.*

Have you ever been to Venice? *No, I haven't, but I'd love to go one day.*

T 7.13 Listen and repeat.

- 2 Complete the short answers. Practise with a partner.

- 'Are those new jeans you're wearing?' 'No, they _____.'
- 'Have you got the time, please?' 'No, I _____.'
- 'Can you play any musical instruments?' 'Yes, I _____ actually.'
- 'Do you like learning English?' 'Yes, I _____.'

T 7.14 Listen and check. What other information did you hear? Choose some of the conversations and practise them with your partner.

- 3 Complete the short answers. Then continue the conversation with the correct line from the box.

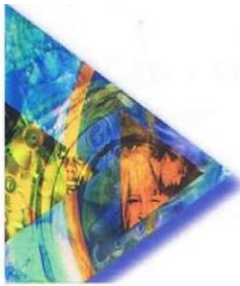
- A Is it still raining?
B No, _____.
- A Did you see the football last night?
B Yes, _____.
- A Have you got change for a pound?
B No, sorry, _____.
- A Have you tried the new pizza place?
B Yes, _____.
- A Are you ambitious?
B Yes, _____.
- A Are you doing anything tonight?
B No, _____.

I've only got a ten-pound note
Why? What are you doing
It was a great game
It's just stopped
I went there last weekend with Frank
I want to have my own business one day

T 7.15 Listen and check. Choose one of the conversations. Continue it with a partner. Act it out to the class.

- 4 Think of questions to ask each other. Use these ideas to help you.
- Do you ... like/play/go/have ... ?
 - Can you ... ride/speak/run/use ... ?
 - Did you ... go/have/win/do ... last night?
 - Have you ever ... been/seen/tried/had ... ?
 - Are you ... good at/afraid of ... ?
 - Have you got ... a car/a CD player/a pet ... ?
- 5 Stand up and ask your questions. Use short answers and give more information in your replies.





8 Do's and don'ts

have to • should/must • Words that go together • At the doctor's



STARTER

What's true for you? Make sentences about your life.

I have to ...

- get up early every morning
- work at the weekend
- pay bills

I don't have to ...

- do the housework
- go to school
- do homework

WHAT'S HIS JOB?

have to

- 1 **T 8.1** Listen to Tristan talking about his job. What do you think his job is? Does he work in the town or the country? Does he like his job?
- 2 Complete the lines from Tristan's interview with words from the box.

have to don't have to Do you have to had to didn't have to

I sometimes _____ work at night.

_____ work at weekends?

When I'm on call, I _____ stay in the surgery.

I _____ study for five years.

I _____ look for a job.

- 3 Talk about Tristan. Change the sentences in exercise 2 using *he*.

He sometimes has to work at night.

Does he ... ?

- 4 Complete the questions and answers about Tristan.

1 'How long _____ he have to _____ ?'

'About 8 to 10 hours a day.'

2 '_____ he _____ work at night?'

'Yes, he does.'

3 'How long did he _____ to study?'

'Five years.'

4 'Why was he lucky?'

'Because he didn't _____ look for a job.'

5 'What other things _____ Tristan _____ do?'

'He has to _____.'

Tristan

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 **Have + noun** can express possession.
*I **have** a good job.*
***Do you have** any children?*
- 2 **Have + to + infinitive** expresses obligation.
*He **has to work** unsocial hours.*
***Do you have to work** at weekends?*
- 3 Write the question and negative.
*I **have to** get up early.*
What time _____ you _____ get up?
I _____ get up early.
Put the sentence in the past.
Yesterday I _____ get up early.
- 4 **Have got** and **have got to** can also be used.
*I've **got** a good job.*
*I've **got to go** now.*

▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.1 p136

Talking about jobs

- 2 Work with a partner. Choose a job from the box, but don't tell your partner. Ask and answer *Yes/No* questions to find out what the job is.

architect taxi-driver dentist farmer lawyer nanny
photographer accountant optician mechanic soldier
hairdresser chef politician nurse housewife plumber

Use these questions to help you.

Do you ... ?	Do you have to ... ?	Did you have to ... ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work inside • earn a lot of money • work with people • use a computer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wear a uniform • work unsocial hours • use your hands • get up early • speak English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • study at college • do a lot of training

Do you have to wear a uniform?

No, I don't.

- 3 Which of the jobs *wouldn't* you like to do? Why?

I *wouldn't* like to be a farmer because they have to work outside all year.

PRACTICE

Pronunciation

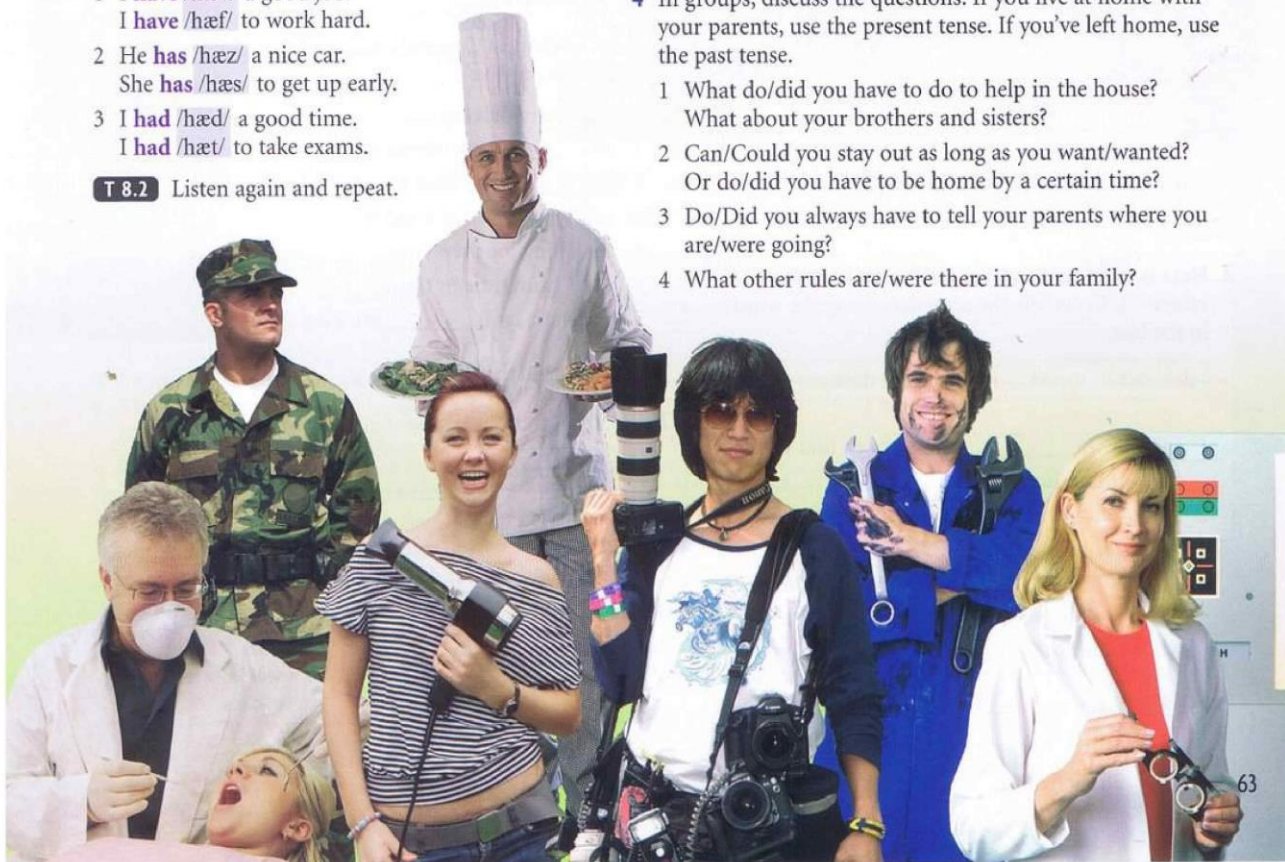
- 1 **T 8.2** Listen to these sentences. Notice the different pronunciations of *have/has/had*.

- 1 I **have** /hæv/ a good job.
I **have** /hæf/ to work hard.
- 2 He **has** /hæz/ a nice car.
She **has** /hæs/ to get up early.
- 3 I **had** /hæd/ a good time.
I **had** /hæt/ to take exams.

T 8.2 Listen again and repeat.

Talking about you

- 4 In groups, discuss the questions. If you live at home with your parents, use the present tense. If you've left home, use the past tense.
 - 1 What do/did you have to do to help in the house? What about your brothers and sisters?
 - 2 Can/Could you stay out as long as you want/wanted? Or do/did you have to be home by a certain time?
 - 3 Do/Did you always have to tell your parents where you are/were going?
 - 4 What other rules are/were there in your family?



PROBLEMS, PROBLEMS

should/must

- 1 Read the problems from a magazine problem page. Match the problems and advice. What other advice would you give?

Problems

- 1 My ex-boyfriend is going to my best friend's wedding. He was horrible to me. Should I go?
- 2 There's a group of bullies at school. They're making my life miserable.
- 3 I've fallen in love with my boss. Should I tell him?
- 4 I'm 16. I chat to a boy on the Internet. He wants to meet me. Should I go?

Advice

- a No, you shouldn't. It will only cause problems at work.
- b Of course you should. But look happy and wear a fantastic dress!
- c I don't think you should. You have no idea what he's really like.
- d You must tell your parents and your head teacher about this.

- 2 Here is some more advice for the problems in exercise 1. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

shouldn't should must don't think you should

- 1 I think you _____ show your ex that you're fine without him.
- 2 If you do go to meet him, you _____ take a friend with you. This is really important.
- 3 You _____ let these cowards ruin your life.
- 4 I _____ have relationships with people you work with.

T 8.3 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Look at the sentences.
You **should** go to the wedding. You **must** see a doctor.
Which expresses strong obligation (*it's really necessary*)?
Which expresses a suggestion (*I think it's a good idea*)?
- 2 **Should** and **must** are modal verbs.
Should I go? You **shouldn't** see him. He **must** be careful.
Do we use *do/does* in the question and negative?
Do we add *-s* with *he/she/it*?

▶ Grammar Reference 8.2–8.4 p136

- 3 Work in groups. Read aloud the problems and give advice.

- I can't sleep at night.

You **must** take more exercise.

You **shouldn't** drink too much coffee.

- I think I've twisted my ankle.
- I've got exams next week, and I'm really nervous.
- I like my job, but I don't like the people I work with.
- My computer's behaving very strangely.
- I argue a lot with my parents.
- My car's making a funny noise.

PRACTICE

must or should?

- 1 Work in groups. Complete the sentences with **must** or **should**.

When you're driving ...

- 1 you _____ stop at red lights.
- 2 you _____ be kind to other drivers.
- 3 you _____ wear a seat belt.
- 4 On a long journey, you _____ have a rest from time to time.
- 5 In Britain, you _____ drive on the left.

What do you think?

- 2 Work in groups. Make sentences from the chart.

If you want to ...		
learn English, do well in life, keep fit,	you have to you don't have to you should you shouldn't you must	work hard. do some sport. learn the grammar. go to university. buy a dictionary. smoke. speak your language in class.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Leaving home

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 When do young people in your country leave home?
- 2 What problems are there for young people living away from home for the first time?
- 3 Look at the photos. Who are the people? Why do you think Ian Mitchell looks worried?

2 T 8.4 Listen to Ian Mitchell, who lives in the North of England. He is talking about his daughter, Evie, who has left home to live in London. Answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Evie? When did she move to London?
- 2 Is she enjoying living there? What does she think of London?
- 3 Why did she move there?
- 4 Where is she living?
- 5 Who is she living with?
- 6 What does her boyfriend do? What's his name?
- 7 What does she do at the weekend?
- 8 Why does she have to earn extra money?
- 9 How often does she phone home?
- 10 What does she say to her parents?

3 T 8.5 Listen to Evie talking about her life in London and answer the same questions. Which of her answers are different?

What do you think?

- Should Evie's father be so worried about his daughter?
- Was Evie right to leave home at 18?
- What advice can you give to Evie and her father?

Roleplay

Work in two groups.

Group A: Parents

Discuss your worries about Evie.

Group B: Evie

Discuss what to tell your parents about your life in London. What can you say to stop them worrying about you?

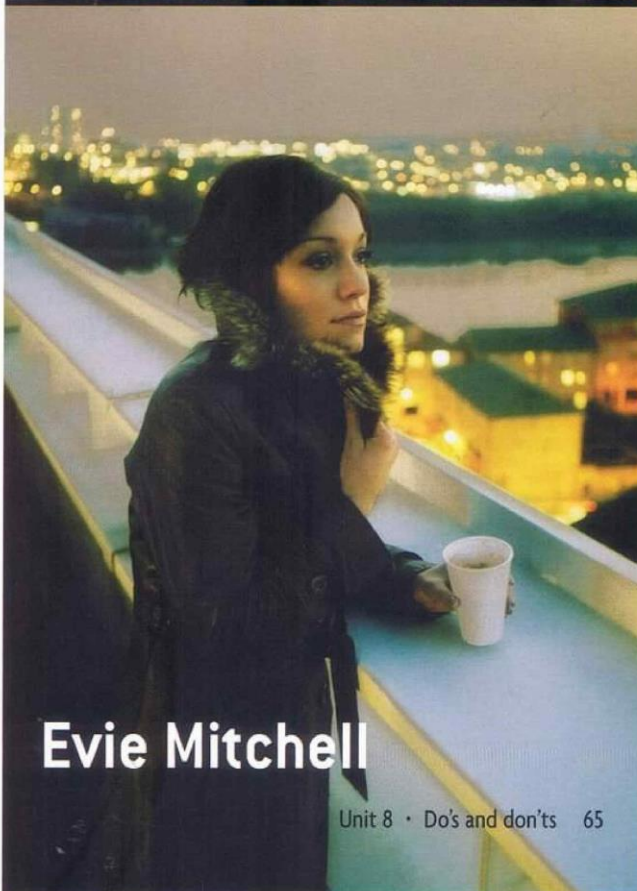
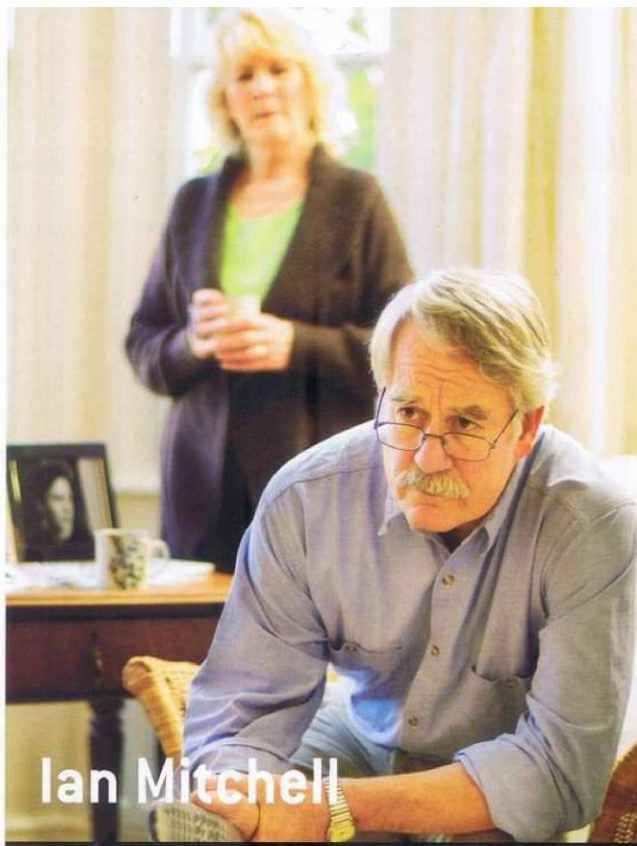
Find a partner from the other group. Roleplay a conversation. Start:

Evie it's so good to have you home again.
We've been so worried about you.

I'm fine. Living in London is great.
You shouldn't worry.

But ...

WRITING Letters and emails p110



READING AND SPEAKING

Jobs for the boys ... and girls

1 Discuss these questions.

- 1 Which of these jobs are traditionally done by men, and which by women? Which are done by both?

nurse	builder	teacher	plumber	soldier
computer programmer	secretary	chef	gardener	
painter	firefighter	detective	nanny	

- 2 Do you believe *all* the jobs in exercise 1 can be done equally well by both sexes? If not, why not?
- 3 In Britain, the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) fights sexism, racism, and prejudice in the workplace. What does this mean?

2 Read the first part of the newspaper article on this page. Answer the questions.

- 1 What was the EOC report called? What does this mean?
- 2 What does the report say schools and employers are still doing?
- 3 What school subjects do you think are 'traditional for their gender'? Give examples.
- 4 What examples does the EOC give of jobs which are 'traditional for their gender'?

3 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about Jenny.

Group B Read about Alex.

4 Answer the questions about your person.

- 1 What did she/he study?
- 2 What is she/he doing now? Why?
- 3 Who has she/he had problems with? Why?
- 4 Does she/he like the career she/he finally chose?
- 5 What advice does she/he give to other people who want to do the same thing?

Compare your answers with a partner from the other group.

What do you think?

- Who has had the more difficult time? Jenny or Alex?
- Would you like to do what they did?
- Is it more difficult for women to do men's jobs or men to do women's jobs?
- Is this a problem in your country? Why?/Why not? Can you give any examples?

Jobs for the boys ... and girls

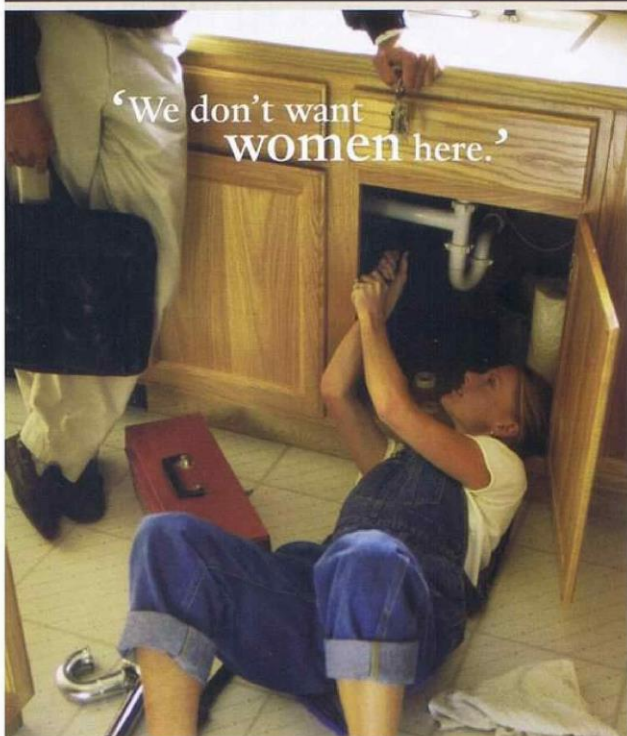
Can you imagine ringing for a plumber and a woman arriving at the door? Or paying a man to look after your children? Does this seem unusual?

Sally Rice, social affairs correspondent, investigates.

A recent report by the Equal Opportunities Commission, called 'Free to Choose', says that schools and employers are still recommending some careers only for boys and others only for girls. The government has to take action on this, says the EOC.

At school, boys and girls continue to study subjects that are traditional for their gender, and they continue to get poor careers advice. Employers for some jobs still choose young people because of their gender, not their ability.

For example, less than 3% of men work in childcare in Britain, and only 1% of women work in building, engineering, and plumbing. So what's it like for someone to cross the gender gap at work?



'We don't want women here.'

Jenny Boland – plumber

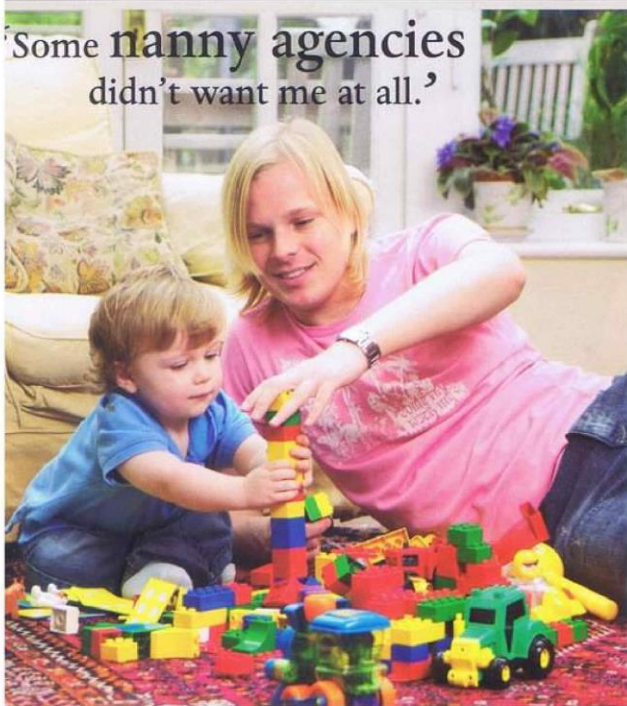
Jenny, a plumber from Harrow, says she has to fight sexism and prejudice every day in her job.

A few years ago, while Jenny was studying psychology at college, she had a problem in her bathroom and had to call a plumber. 'I watched the plumber while he was working, and I was fascinated. I wanted to learn how to do it.' But she has had a lot of problems with male plumbers from the very beginning.

Jenny says, 'Some of them have been really horrible. It's been so difficult to change their negative opinion of me. They are so sure that I can't do plumbing just because I'm female. One employer told me, "This is a job for big strong men. We don't want women here."'

But what do the customers think? 'Oh, the customers have been great!' she says. 'A lot of them actually prefer a female plumber!' Jenny loves her job. 'I get so much satisfaction from plumbing. I just love fixing things!'

What is her advice to other women who want to try non-traditional careers? 'You should definitely try it, but you have to be tough,' she says.



'Some nanny agencies didn't want me at all.'

Alex Karlsson – nanny

Alex was an engineering student in Sweden until three years ago. But he found it boring and decided to change careers.

He has always loved children, and now he is a qualified male nanny (or 'manny') to 18-month-old Jack. But he has had some problems. 'There is prejudice. A lot of people don't think that a man can look after a child as well as a woman. Some nanny agencies didn't want me at all,' he said. 'Some parents didn't want a man looking after their children. I had to wait nearly a year for my first job.'

But does he like his new career? 'I love it!' says Alex. 'Jack was 10 weeks old when I started looking after him. I don't think it's strange to feed him and change his nappy – it's my profession. It's wonderful to be part of his development. I love playing with him, and teaching him things as well.'

What is his advice for other men who want to work in childcare? 'You should go for it!' he says. 'Ignore the prejudice. Just show them you can do it!'

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Words that go together – applying for a job

- 1 Verbs often go together with certain words and phrases.

apply for a job

give somebody advice

go for an interview

Work with a partner. Match the verbs in A with the phrases in B. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 2 **T 8.6** Alex has applied for the job of nanny to baby Jack. Jack's mother, Rachel, is interviewing him. Listen and answer the questions.

- Why did Alex choose a career as a nanny?
- How long did he have to train?
- How many boys were on his course?
- What did he learn on the course?
- What does Rachel want Alex to do before she offers him the job?
- What question does Alex ask?

- 3 Listen again. Use the phrases from A and B in exercise 1 to talk about Alex with your partner.

Rachel is interviewing Alex for the job of ... Alex was studying ...

Compound nouns

- 4 Two nouns can go together to make a new noun.

child + care = childcare

Music of English – word stress

- T 8.7** Listen and mark the stress. Is it on the first or second word?

childcare job interview training course

Listen again and repeat.

- 5 Match the nouns from A with nouns from B to make compound nouns. They are all from this unit.

A	B
hair	flight
country	house
text	train
problem	fire
message	journey
page	attendant
wife	side
fighter	dresser

- T 8.8** Read them aloud with your partner. Listen, check, and repeat.

- 6 Choose a compound noun and give a definition to the class. Can they guess the word(s)?

This is what you have to have before you get a job.

That's right.

A job interview.

A	B
interview	hard
study	engineering
earn	somebody for a job
take care of	a lot of training
do	career
change	children
work	time with someone
spend	a lot of money
get on	together/with somebody



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

At the doctor's

1 Match these illnesses with the pictures.

a sore throat	diarrhoea /daɪə'riə/
a cold	'flu
food poisoning	a twisted ankle



2 Read the symptoms and complete the illnesses.

Symptoms	Illnesses
1 I can't stop sneezing and blowing my nose.	I've got _____.
2 I keep being sick, and I've got diarrhoea.	I've got _____.
3 It hurts when I walk.	I've _____.
4 I've got stomach-ache and I keep going to the toilet.	I've got _____.
5 My glands are swollen, and it hurts when I swallow.	I've got _____.
6 I've got a temperature, my whole body aches, and I feel awful.	I've got _____.



T 8.9 Listen and practise saying the symptoms and illnesses in pairs.

3 **T 8.10** You will hear a conversation between Manuel, a student from Chile, and a doctor. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are Manuel's symptoms?
- 2 What is the doctor's diagnosis?
- 3 What advice does she give him?
- 4 What does she prescribe?

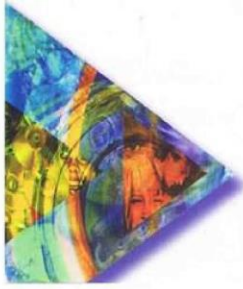
4 **T 8.10** Listen again and complete the lines of conversation with the exact words you hear.

- 1 What _____ the matter?
- 2 I haven't _____ for a few days.
- 3 I've got _____ temperature, ...
- 4 I've _____ a few times.
- 5 Let me _____ at you.
- 6 Have you _____ which might have disagreed with you?
- 7 Well, you _____ a day or two in bed, ...
- 8 Drink _____ liquids, and just take _____ for a while.
- 9 Seeing me is _____, but you'll _____ for the prescription.

Compare answers with a partner.

- 5 Look at the tapescript on p123. Practise the conversation with a partner.
- 6 Make similar conversations with other symptoms.





9 Going places

Time clauses • *if* • Hot verbs *make/do/take/get* • Directions



STARTER

Make sentences about you using the phrases in the box. Tell the class.

<i>If the weather is nice this weekend,</i>	<i>I think I'll ...</i>
<i>If the weather isn't nice this weekend,</i>	<i>I'll probably ...</i>
<i>When I get home tonight,</i>	<i>I'm going to ...</i>

A GAP YEAR

Time and conditional clauses

- 1 James and Jessie, both 18, are going to have a 'gap year' before they go to university. Look at the photos. What are their plans?

- 2 **T 9.1** Listen to James. Match the sentence halves.

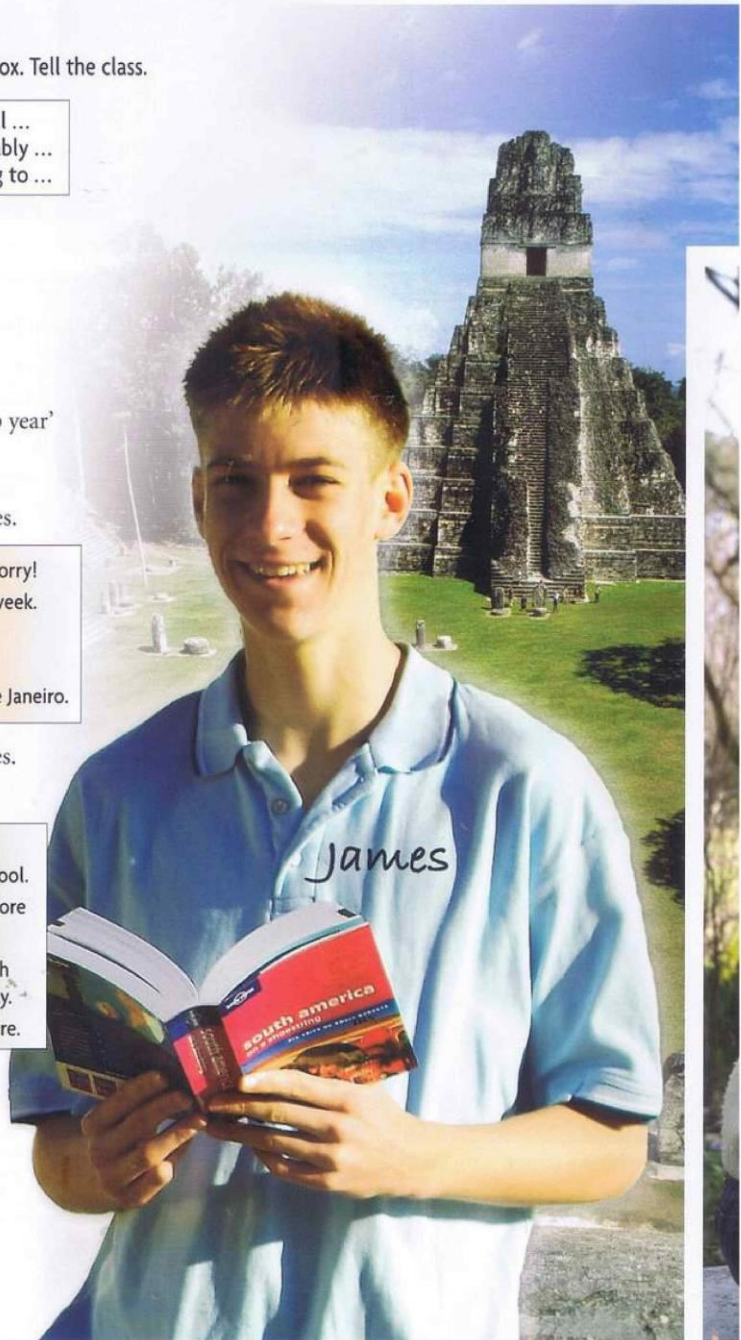
Before I go to university,	I know my parents will worry!
As soon as I have enough money,	I'll phone home twice a week.
When I'm travelling around,	I'm going to travel round South America.
If I don't keep in touch,	I'll book a flight to Rio de Janeiro.

- 3 Cover the **orange** box. Try to say the full sentences.

- 4 **T 9.2** Listen to Jessie and do the same.

I'm going to work in an old people's home	after the job ends.
I'll also live in the home I'll work	as soon as I finish school.
I'm going to Greece with some friends	if I have a holiday before term starts!
I won't be tired	until I've saved enough money for a holiday.
	while I'm working there.

- 5 **T 9.1** and **T 9.2** Listen again to James and Jessie and check.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Underline the words that introduce the clauses in the **green** boxes.

*Before I go to university
after the job ends*

- 2 Which tenses are the verbs in the **green** boxes? Do they refer to the present or the future?

- 3 What are the different future forms in the **orange** boxes?

- 4 What's the difference between the sentences? Which is sure? Which is possible?

When I go travelling, I'll send you lots of postcards.

If I go travelling, I'll send you lots of postcards.

▶ Grammar Reference 9.1–9.3 p138

PRACTICE

What if ... ?

- 1 Look at these hopes for the future. Make sentences using *If ... , I'll ...*

If I don't go out so much, I'll do more work.

If I do more work, I'll ...

If ...

I don't go out so much

↓
do more work

↓
pass my exams

↓
go to university

↓
study medicine

↓
become a doctor

↓
save people's lives

If ...

I spend less on new clothes

↓
have more money

↓
save some every week

↓
be rich when I'm thirty

↓
start my own business

↓
make a lot of money

↓
retire when I'm fifty

What will you do if ... ?

- 2 Work with a partner. One of you is going on safari to Africa. The other sees lots of problems. Use the ideas below to help you.

I'm going on safari to Africa.

Oh dear, what will you do if you get chased by wild animals?

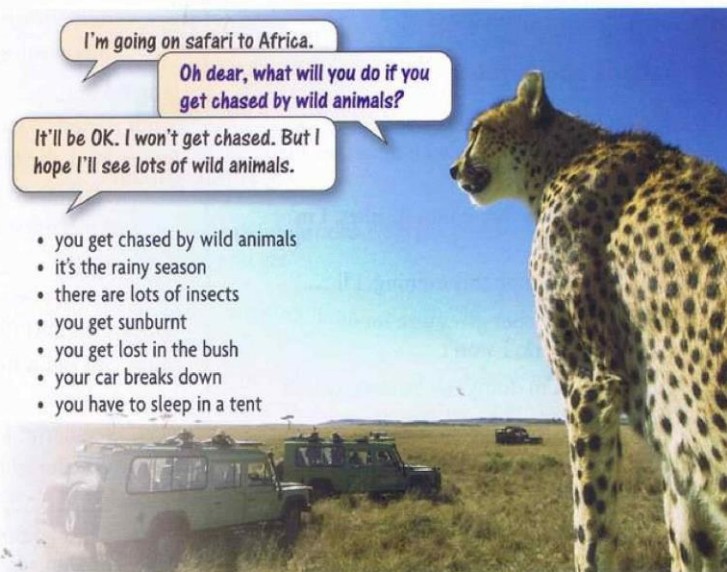
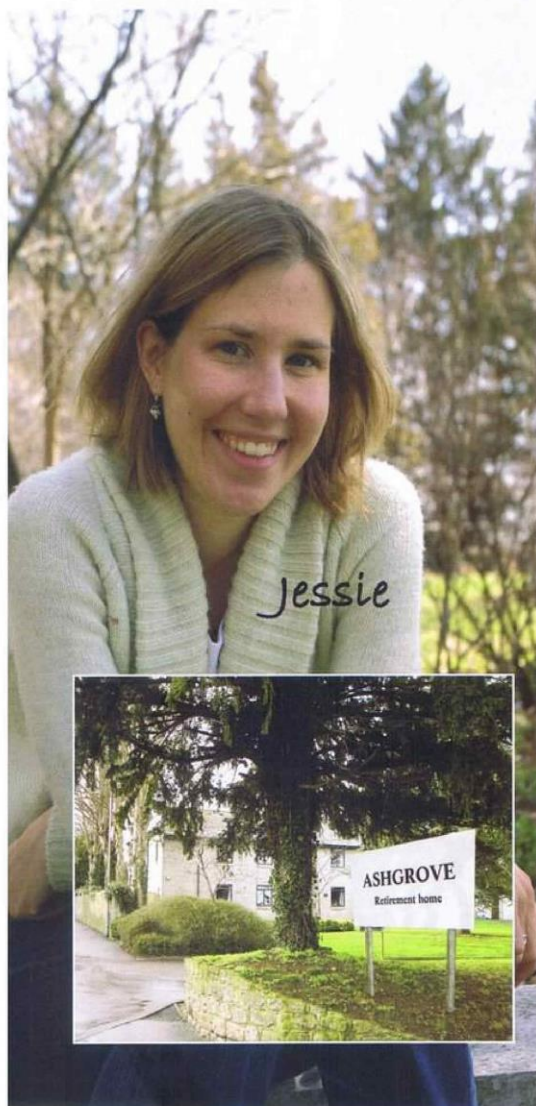
It'll be OK. I won't get chased. But I hope I'll see lots of wild animals.

- you get chased by wild animals
- it's the rainy season
- there are lots of insects
- you get sunburnt
- you get lost in the bush
- your car breaks down
- you have to sleep in a tent

T 9.3 Listen and compare. Look at the tapescript on p123 and practise the conversation with a partner.

- 3 Make a similar conversation about one of these topics.

learning to snowboard going mountain climbing
giving up your job to travel the world joining the army



Discussing grammar

- 4 Complete the sentences with *when, if, before, as soon as, or until*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Compare answers with a partner.
- I'll have a bath _____ I go to bed.
 - I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll ring you _____ I arrive.
 - We're planning a barbecue _____ it's nice at the weekend.
 - Wait here _____ I get back.
 - _____ you have any problems, just ask for help.
 - I'm going to give up this job _____ I find a better one.
 - I'm only going to do this job _____ I find a better one.
 - I want to get home _____ it gets dark.
 - I'm going to study English _____ I'm completely fluent.
 - Don't forget to give me your address _____ you leave.

Talking about you

- 5 Complete the sentences with your ideas. Compare your ideas with a partner then the class.
- As soon as this lesson finishes, I'm going to ...
 - If I have time this evening, I'll ...
 - If our teacher gives us a lot of homework, I won't ...
 - While I'm doing my homework, I'll ...
 - I won't go to bed until ...
 - If I have a holiday this summer, I'll probably ...
 - When my English is fluent, I'm going to ...
 - As soon as I'm earning a good salary, I'll ...
 - Before I get old, I'm going to ...
 - When I'm old, I won't ...

When I get to Rio ...

- 6 James (from p70) is leaving for Rio de Janeiro. He's saying goodbye to his mum. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. Put *if, when, while, or as soon as* into each box.



Mum Bye, my darling. Have a good flight to Rio. Remember, we're expecting (expect) a phone call from you this evening when you get there!

James I _____ (ring) you _____ I arrive at Diego's house.

Mum Good. What time will you get there?

James Well, the flight takes 12 hours. _____ the plane _____ (arrive) on time, I _____ (be) there about 11.30 – Rio time, of course. _____ you _____ (be) asleep when I ring, I _____ (leave) a message on the answerphone.

Mum I won't be asleep!

James OK! OK! Don't worry, Mum. I'll be fine.

Mum All right. But _____ you _____ (travel) around the country, _____ you _____ (remember) to call us regularly? Make sure you phone twice a week.

James Of course! And I _____ (phone) you _____ I _____ (run out of) money!

Mum Cheeky! But you must look after yourself, darling. Give my best wishes to Diego's parents, and don't forget to give them this present _____ you _____ (get) to their house.

James Don't worry. I won't. Oh, they _____ (call) my flight! Love you, Mum. Bye!

Mum Love you, James. Take care!

T 9.4 Listen and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Hot verbs – *make*, *do*, *take*, and *get*

The verbs *make*, *do*, *take*, and *get* are very common in English. Read these examples from exercise 6 on p72.

What time will you **get there**?

... the flight **takes 12 hours**.

Make sure you phone twice a week.

Take care!

make and *do*

1 Add the words and phrases to the correct columns.

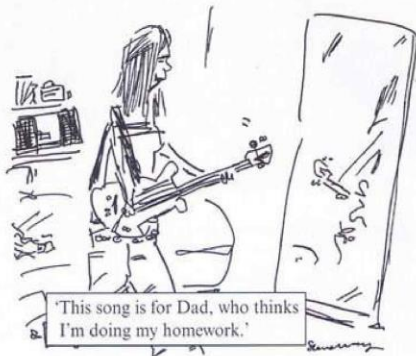
friends the washing-up up your mind a course
me a favour my best a fortune a noise

MAKE	DO
friends	

2 Complete the sentences with a phrase and *make* or *do* in the correct form.

- I _____ last night. It's your turn tonight.
- Please tell the children not to _____. I'm trying to work.
- I _____, but I still failed the exam.
- I don't know if I want the chicken or the fish. I just can't _____.
- My sister's very popular. She _____ very easily.
- Could you _____ and give me a lift to the station? Thanks.
- My grandfather _____ in business. He's a rich man.
- I'm going to _____ in Spanish before I go to Spain.

T 9.5 Listen and check.



take and *get*

3 Add the words and phrases to the correct columns.

a ~~photo~~ a cold angry a long time care better
two tablets a day on well with someone ready

TAKE	GET
a photo	

4 Complete the sentences with a phrase and *take* or *get* in the correct form.

- Everybody smile! I want to _____ of you all.
- I know my bedroom's a mess, but don't _____. I'll tidy it soon.
- Bye-bye! See you soon. _____ of yourself.
- Atishoo! Oh dear. I think I'm _____.
- The doctor told me to _____ until I _____.
- I like Ingrid very much. I _____ with her.
- It _____ to become really fluent in a foreign language.
- If you don't hurry up and _____, we'll be late for the party.

T 9.6 Listen and check.

Talking about you

5 Complete the questions with the correct form of *make*, *do*, *take*, and *get*.

- How long does it _____ you to _____ ready in the morning?
- What time did you _____ to school today?
- Do you always _____ your homework?
- Do you sometimes _____ mistakes in English?
- When did you last _____ angry?
- Who usually _____ the washing-up in your family?
- Did you _____ many photos on your last holiday?
- Do you know anyone who has _____ a lot of money?
- Is your English _____ better?
- Would you like to _____ a course in another language?

T 9.7 Listen and check. Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Give true answers.

READING AND SPEAKING

Travel addicts

- 1 Write down three reasons why people travel abroad. Compare ideas with the class. Do you think travelling can become addictive?
- 2 Read the title and the introduction to the article. When do people usually have gap years? Why do you think it's hard to come home after a year away?
- 3 Read the article. Put these lines in the right space *a-d*.
 - 1 until we find a way to escape
 - 2 As soon as I have enough, I'll be off on my next trip round the world
 - 3 If I see just one travel brochure,
 - 4 And when I've finished that, I'll start Portuguese
- 4 Work with a partner. Read about Ben and his friends. Underline the mistakes in the summaries. Correct them.

BEN

Ben returned from his travels just three months ago and now he wants to go travelling again. He spent two years travelling with his girlfriend, Jane. They visited 31 countries, including Australia, Fiji and Vietnam and got married on a beach in Thailand. It was the best time of their lives but now they are happy to settle down back home.

SANDIE and IAN

Ben met Sandie and her boyfriend, Ian, when he was in Sydney. They are hoping to marry next year and spend a year travelling again on their honeymoon. They both have stressful jobs as lawyers but they enjoy their work.

REBECCA

Ben met Rebecca when she was working for a computer company in Australia. Now she's back home and looking for work. She's enjoying telling all her friends and family about her time abroad.

What do you think?

- Why do people become travel addicts? Do you think they are looking for something or running away from something?
- Why are travellers' friends and family often not interested in their experiences?

Discussion

- 1 Make a list of five places in the world you'd like to go to. Say why.
- 2 In groups compare your lists. Discuss as a class which are the most popular places.



TRAVELADDICTS

'Gap years are not just for young people. But before you give up your job, remember that coming home is the hardest part,' says travel addict Ben Williams.

My name is Ben. I am 32 years old and I am a travel addict. I've been back home now for almost six months, but I know that I will always be an addict. (a)_____ I know I will want to go away again.

Two years ago I was on an island in Fiji, at the start of a year-long break that took me and my girlfriend, Jane, to 14 countries. We watched fireworks over the Sydney Opera House at New Year, saw the sun rise over the temples of Angkor Wat in Cambodia, and spent my 31st birthday on a Thai beach.

It was without doubt the best year of our lives. No work, no boss, no worries. No grey skies of Britain, just carefree months going into the distance. True, there wasn't much money, but it didn't matter.

We loved having the freedom to go where we wanted, when we wanted. If we liked a place, we stayed. If not, we just got the next bus out. We only had one worry in the world. We knew we had to return to Britain.

'We loved having the freedom but coming back was awful.'

Coming back was awful. We had huge debts, and we had to find work. The routine of getting up, going to work, going home, eating, sleeping, and getting up again is just about killing me. I'm finding it difficult to do what other people tell me to do.

Before I went travelling, I worried about earning more money, buying a bigger car, a house, etc. Now that I'm back, I don't care about those things any more. I'm living like a student again, and saving all my money. (b)_____.

Sandie & Ian's story ...

While I was travelling, I met other people like me. Sandie, 28 and Ian, 33, got married and spent a year travelling on their honeymoon. We met on a beach in Thailand. They were both IT consultants with stressful jobs. Now that they are home, they are making big changes to their lives. 'Work just isn't so important anymore,' says Sandie. 'But I suppose we'll have to stay in these jobs (c)_____.'

Rebecca's story ...

I met Rebecca, 26, in Australia during her round-the-world trip. Now she's back home, and she's also having trouble readjusting to life. 'It's terrible,' she says. 'During the first couple of weeks back at work, I couldn't sit at my computer. Nobody understands. My parents and friends just aren't interested in my experiences. I don't know why. It was such an important time in my life. I keep looking at my photos, so that I won't forget.'

For me too, I wonder if life back home will ever feel normal again. Next week I'm starting an evening course to learn Spanish.

(d)_____. They'll be very useful languages in South America!

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Going nowhere

- 1 Do you know anybody that *doesn't* like travelling abroad? Who? Why? In groups write a list of reasons why people don't want to travel.

Some people are afraid of flying.

People who have pets don't want to leave them.

- 2 Look at the photos. Why do you think these people don't want to travel?

T 9.8 Listen to a radio programme about them called *People and Places*. Answer the questions.

- 1 Were any of their reasons on your list?
- 2 What main reason does each person give?

- 3 Who gives these reasons? Write **R** (Roger), **A** (Annabel), or **J-C** (Jean-Claude).

- ☐ Tourism is destroying our planet.
- ☐ Going away is too much trouble. It's not worth it.
- ☐ I would be hungry all the time.
- ☐ You can see everything on TV these days.
- ☐ I don't like being a tourist.
- ☐ When you get home you have a mountain of mail.
- ☐ My country can give me everything.
- ☐ Travelling by plane is bad for the environment.
- ☐ I love Europe for its history and traditions.

T 9.8 Listen again and check.

- 4 Answer the questions.

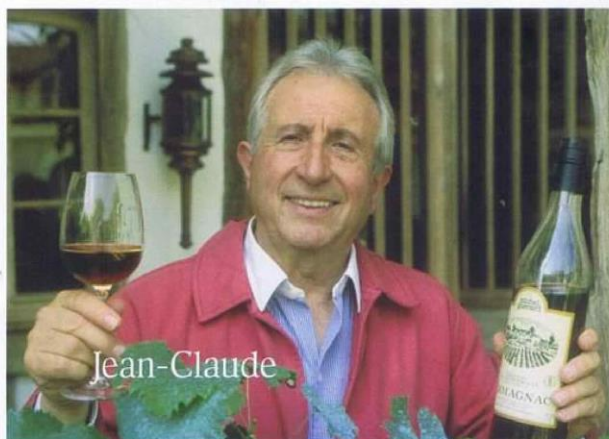
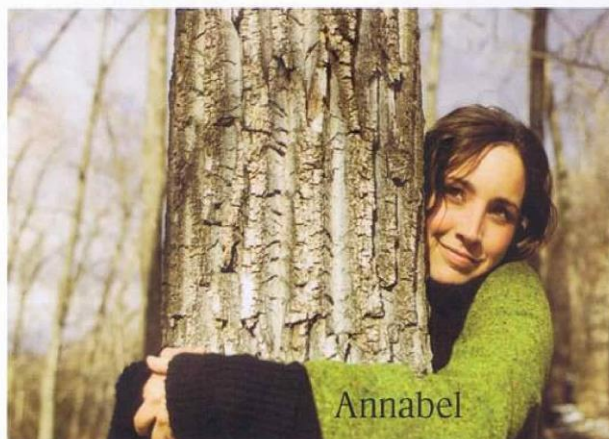
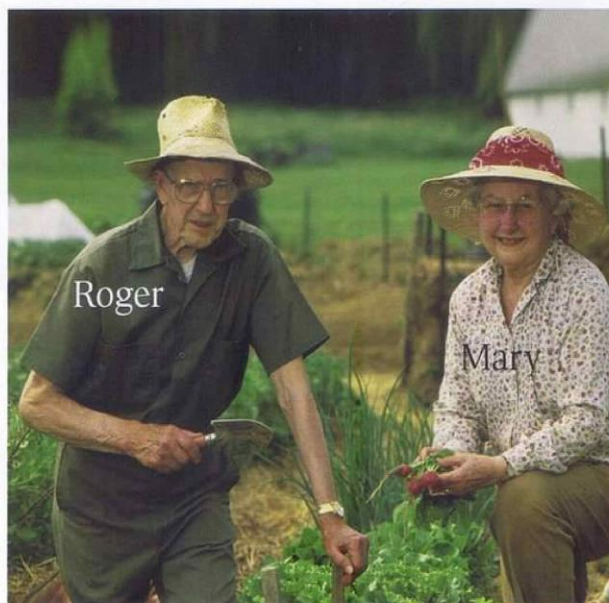
- 1 Which places abroad have they been to? When and why? What did they think of them?
- 2 What do their partners think about their unwillingness to travel?

What do you think?

Discuss the questions.

- What are the tourist destinations in your country?
- Are they being ruined by too many visitors?
- Think of a place that is very popular in the world, but which you have no desire to visit. Why don't you want to go there?

▶▶ **WRITING** Discussing pros and cons *p112*



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Directions



1 Look at the map of the small town of Modbury and find these things:

- a farm • a wood • a pond • a bridge
- a path • a hill • a river • a gate

2 Read the descriptions and add the places to the map.

- 1 The hotel is **opposite** the car park.
- 2 The bank is **on the corner** of Lower Road and Hill Road. It is **next to** the baker's.
- 3 The supermarket is **between** the chemist's and the greengrocer's.
- 4 There is a bus stop **in front of** the newsagent's in Station Road.
- 5 There are two pubs. The Red Lion is in Station Road, **opposite** the newsagent's **near** the railway bridge, and the Old Shepherd is in Church Street, **behind** the school.

3 **T 9.9** Listen and repeat the questions and answers. Pay attention to stress and intonation.

4 Ask and answer questions about other places on the map with your partner. Use the prepositions from exercise 2.

Excuse me, is there a supermarket near here?

Yes. It's in ..., between the ...

5 Find the farm and the church on the map. Complete the directions from the farm to the church with the prepositions in the box.

up	down	over	past	through (x2)
out of	into	across	along	

You go _____ the hill, and walk
_____ the path, _____ the pond,
_____ the bridge, and _____ the gate.
Then you go _____ the road and take
the path _____ the wood. When you
come _____ the wood, you walk
_____ the path and _____ the
church. It takes ten minutes.

T 9.10 Listen and check.

6 Give your partner directions to get to your house from your school.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Exclamations with *so* and *such*

- 1 **T 11.10** Read and listen to the sentences.

I was scared. I was very scared. I was so scared!

Do you think *so* is used more in written or in spoken English?
What effect does it have?

- 2 Look at the sentences. When do we use *so*,
such a(n), *such*, *so many*, and *so much*?

I was so surprised!	We had such terrible weather!
It was such a shock!	There were so many problems!
It was such an awful idea!	I've got so much work!
He has such crazy friends!	

▶▶ Grammar Reference 11.3 p141

Music of English – sentence stress

Read these sentences aloud. Underline the main stress.

I was so worried! It's such a nice day! We had so much fun!

T 11.11 Listen, check, and repeat. Practise saying the sentences in exercise 2.

- 3 Complete the sentences in A with *so*, *such a*, *such*, *so many*, or *so much*.
Then match them with the sentences in B.

A	B
1 Their house is _____ mess!	I could eat a horse.
2 There were _____ people at the party!	I don't know where it's all gone.
3 I'm _____ hungry!	You really didn't have to.
4 Jane and Pete are _____ nice people!	She understands every word I say.
5 I've spent _____ money this week!	There was nowhere to dance.
6 A present! For me? You're _____ kind!	Thank you so much for inviting us.
7 We've had _____ nice time!	But I can't stand their kids.
8 Molly's _____ clever dog!	I don't know how they live in it.

T 11.12 Listen and check. Practise the exclamations.

- 4 Use *so* and *such*.
What can you say ... ?

- at the end of a party
- at the end of a long journey
- when you finish an interesting book with a sad ending
- as you go round a friend's new flat
- at the end of a wonderful meal
- in a row with your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife

That was **such a** good party!

We had **so much** fun!



Pilgrimage / Alhaj

The **Hajj** is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the holiest city for Muslims. Hajj is a mandatory religious duty for Muslims that must be carried out at least once in their lifetime by all adult Muslims who are physically and financially capable of undertaking the journey, and can support their family during their absence.

Who is Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)?

Muhammad, in full **Abū al-Qāsim Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd Allāh ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib ibn Hāshim**, (born c. 570, Mecca, [Arabia](#) [now in Saudi Arabia]—died June 8, 632, Medina), the founder of [Islam](#) and the proclaimer of the [Qur’ān](#). Muhammad is traditionally said to have been born in 570 in [Mecca](#) and to have died in 632 in [Medina](#), where he had been forced to emigrate to with his adherents in 622.

Born approximately 570 CE ([Year of the Elephant](#)) in the Arabian city of [Mecca](#), Muhammad was orphaned at the age of six. He was raised under the care of his paternal grandfather [Abd al-Muttalib](#), and upon his death, by his uncle [Abu Talib](#). In later years, he would periodically seclude himself in a mountain cave named [Hira](#) for several nights of prayer. When he was 40, Muhammad reported being visited by [Gabriel](#) in the cave and receiving [his first revelation](#) from God. In 613, Muhammad started [preaching](#) these revelations publicly, proclaiming that "[God is One](#)", that complete "submission" ([islām](#)) to God is the right way of life ([dīn](#)), and that he was a prophet and messenger of God, similar to the other [prophets in Islam](#).

The Prophet Traditions and its Place in Islam

The [Prophet Muhammad](#) (peace be upon him) told his people that none of the partners they ascribed to Allah had any might. He reminded his people that Allah is one God, and none of the things which they ascribed as partners to Allah would harm anyone or do any good. Some of the relevant verses are as follows:

Say: "Pray if you will to those whom you deify besides Him. They cannot relieve your distress nor can they change it." (Al-Isra' 17:56)

- **Trust in the Destiny Ordained By Allah**
- **The Unseen Is Seen Only by Allah**
- **[Allah](#) Possesses Infinite Might**
- **Allah Is the Creator of Everything**
- **Allah's Path Is the Sole Straight Path**
- **[The Qur'an](#) Is Allah's Words**

The individual and Society in Islam

Islam endeavours to maintain a balance between an individual and society. It believes in the freedom of a man and holds everyone personally responsible and accountable to God. We find verses in the Quran pointing to this.

The Caliphs in Islam

The leader of a caliphate is called the caliph, meaning deputy or representative. All caliphs are believed to be the successor to Prophet Muhammad. Muhammad was not a caliph; [according to the Quran](#) he was the last and greatest of the prophets.

That means no one can replace Muhammad as the messenger of God. The caliph, for example, is not always seen as holding special spiritual authority. But he is meant to preside over the caliphate in the absence of Muhammad.