



جامعة الفرات الوسطى التقنية
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
المعهد التقني /كربلاء

مدرس المادة: م.م ستار جبار متعب

سوف نبدأ في هذه المحاضرات لفصول الكتاب المنهج الإلكتروني (HEAD WAY) وهذا
لأن طبعاً المصدر الذي يكون مخصص للطالب وكذلك للمدرس . وقد نبدأنا أربعة عشر فصلاً وقسمنا كل
فصل
إلى أسبوعين وقسمنا إلى أسبوعين فاصلاً (03) أسبوعاً للسنة الدراسية.

1

FIRST WEEK: الأسبوع الأول

CH-1

Tenses Questions Using a bilingual dictionary Social expressions

Tenses and questions

Grammar Reference

Unit 1

1.1 Tenses

This unit has examples of the Present Simple and Present Continuous, the Past Simple, and two future forms: *going to* and the Present Continuous for the future.

All these tenses are covered again in later units.

Present tenses Unit 2

Past tenses Unit 3

Future forms Units 5 and 9

The aim in this unit is to revise what you know.

Present tenses

He **lives** with his parents.

She **speaks** three languages.

I'm **enjoying** the course.

They're **studying** at university.

Past tense

He **went** to America last year.

She **came** to England three years ago.

Questions with
The answer to
Are you ho
Is she work
Does he sm
Can you sw

Form

Verb forms with an auxiliary verb

Positive	Question
She is reading.	Is she reading?
They are watching a film.	What are they watching?
She can drive.	Can she drive?

Verb forms with no auxiliary verb

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb in the positive.

They **live** in London.

He **arrived** yesterday.

Do/does/did is used in the question.

Do they live in London?

Where **does Bill** come from?

When **did** he arrive?

GRAMMARSPT:p-7-student

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find examples of present, past, and future tenses in the texts about Maurizio and Carly.
- Which tenses are the two verb forms in these sentences? What is the difference between them?
He lives with his parents.
She's living with an English family for a month.
- 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 and 1.2 p129

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Ask and answer questions with a partner.

- Where ... live?
- ... have any brothers or sisters?
- What ... like doing at the weekend?
- Where ... go for your last holiday?

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

2 In groups, ask and answer the questions.

- Do you like listening to music?
- What sort of music do you like?
- What are you wearing?
- What is your teacher wearing?
- What did you do last night?
- What are you doing tonight?

Check it

5 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 Maria *comes* / *is coming* from Chile.
- 2 She *speaks* / *is speaking* Spanish and English.
- 3 Today Tom *wears* / *is wearing* jeans and a T-shirt.
- 4 *Are you liking* / *Do you like* black coffee?
- 5 Last year she *went* / *goes* on holiday to Florida.
- 6 Next year she *studies* / *is going to study* at university.

READING

Communication:p-10


LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Neighbours:p-12

EVERY DAY ENGLISH

Social expressions 1:p-13

QUESTIONNAIRE



My ideal neighbours are people who ...

	Yes	No
... say hello when I see them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... I never see.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... have parties and invite me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... are very quiet.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... often come round for a cup of coffee.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... come round to borrow things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... make themselves at home in my house.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the expressions and responses. When do we use these expressions?

How are you?	Sleep well!
Hello, Jane!	Yes. Can I help you?
How do you do?	Good morning!
See you tomorrow!	Fine, thanks.
Good night!	Pleased to meet you, Ela.
Good morning!	Not at all. Don't mention it.
Hello, I'm Ela Paul.	Thanks.
Cheers!	Same to you!
Excuse me!	That's very kind. Thank you.
Bless you!	Bye!
Have a good weekend!	How do you do?
Thank you very much indeed.	Hi, Peter!
Make yourself at home.	Cheers!

Three WEEK: CH-2

السبوع الثالث



2

The way we live

Present tenses • *have/have got* • Collocation – daily life • Making conversation

ARTER



These flags all belong to English-speaking countries. Write the name of the country.



1



2



3



4



5



6

The United States
Canada
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa
Scotland

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are all the verb forms in texts a–c? Why?
- 2 Look at the sentences. Which refers to *all time*? Which refers to *now*?
She has three children.
She's having a shower.
- 3 Is *have* or *have got* used in texts a–c? And in d and e? Is *have got* more formal or informal?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 2.1–2.4 p130

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Present tenses and *have/have got*

- 1 Read the texts. Match a country from the Starter with a text and a photograph. Complete the texts with the words from the boxes.

a

exports enjoy immigrants huge

This country has quite a small population, just 16 million, but the country is ____ . The people are mainly of European descent, but there are also aborigines and a lot of south-east Asian ____ . People live in towns on the coast, not so much inland, because it is so hot. They live a lot of their lives outdoors, and ____ sports, swimming, and having barbecues. This country ____ wine and wool – it has more

PRACTIC E

Talking about you:

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Practise the forms of *have* and *have got* in the question, negative, and short answer.

Do you have a car?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Have you got a car?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
I don't have a computer.		I haven't got a computer.



T 2.2 Listen and repeat.

VOCABULARY:-p-17

Daily life:

1 Match the verbs and nouns.

have	a film on TV
wash	to my friends
watch	my hair
talk	breakfast

make	to music
listen	my homework
relax	a cup of tea
do	on the sofa

have	posters on the wall
clear up	the mess
do	a shower
have/put	the washing-up

cook	magazines
go	a meal
put on	make-up
read	to the toilet

T 2.4 Listen and check.

FOUR WEEK:

السبوع الرابع

CH-2

READING AND SPEAKING :p:18-19

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

You drive me mad(but I love you)!:p-20

EVERY DAY ENGLISH:P-21

Making conversation

- Ask questions.
- Show that you're interested.
- Don't just answer *yes* or *no*.
- Try to add a comment of your own.
- Don't let the conversation stop.

Find examples of these in the tapescripts on p119.



3 Match a line in **A** with a reply in **B** and a further comment in **C**.

A	B	C
1 What a lovely day it is today!	I'm enjoying it.	Was it a good game?
2 It's very wet today.	Yes, no problems.	That's very kind of you.
3 How are you today?	I'm very well, thanks.	We had a pub lunch and went for a walk.
4 Did you have a nice weekend?	No, I missed it.	The plane was a bit late, but it didn't matter.
5 How are you finding living in London?	Thank you.	Makes you feel miserable, doesn't it?
6 Did you have a good journey?	Thank you very much.	I got it in Paris last year.
7 Did you watch the football yesterday?	Yes.	How about you?
8 What a lovely coat you're wearing!	Yes, it was lovely.	It was a bit strange at first, but I'm getting used to it.
9 If you have any problems, just ask me for help.	Mm. Horrible.	Beautiful, isn't it?

... it when my boyfriend/girlfriend ...

... it really annoys me when friends ...

... use one person in your life. What annoying habits does he/she have?

... e/she ...?

Is he/she ...?

... always arrive late

• untidy

... too loudly

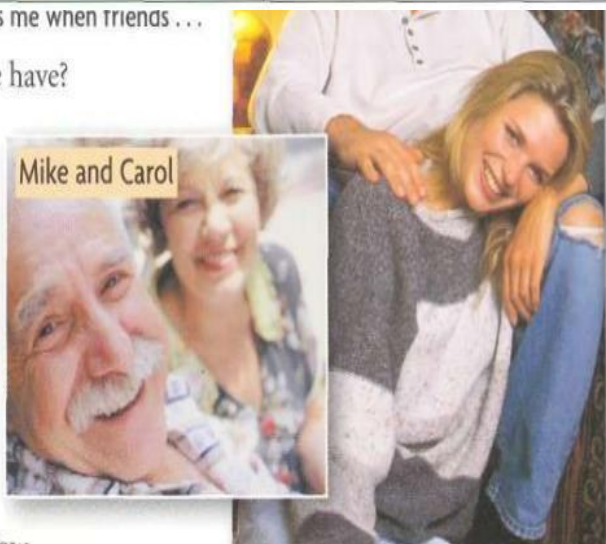
• always on the phone

... e things on the floor

• never on time

... annoying habits do *you* have? Discuss with your partner.

... re going to listen to a radio programme called *Life Truths*. Two couples, Carol and Mike, and Dave and ... n, talk about their partner's annoying habits. Look at the ... res below. What are their annoying habits?



... Listen and write the correct names under each picture below.



3

It all went wrong

Past tenses • Word formation • Time expressions

TARTER



Here are the past tense forms of some irregular verbs. Write the infinitives.

1 _____ were

4 _____ told

7 _____ took

10 _____ could

2 _____ saw

5 _____ said

8 _____ gave

11 _____ made

3 _____ went

6 _____ had

9 _____ got


12 _____ did

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are nearly all the verbs in the article? Why? How do we form the question and negative?
- 2 Write the Past Simple of these verbs.
 - a ask _____
show _____
want _____
walk _____
start _____
 - b try _____
carry _____
 - c like _____
believe _____
use _____
 - d stop _____
plan _____

T 3.3 Listen and repeat.

- 3 How is the regular past tense formed?
How is the past tense formed when the verb ends in a consonant + *y*?
When do we double the final consonant?
There is a list of irregular verbs on p143.

 **Grammar Reference 3.1 p131**

2 Write the past forms of these irregular verbs from the article.

wake _____	leave _____
hear _____	hold _____
find _____	think _____
keep _____	catch _____

PRACTICE

Making connections

1 Match the verb phrases. Then make sentences using both verbs in the past. Join the sentences with *so*, *because*, *and*, or *but*.

I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.

break a cup	answer it
feel ill	mend it
make a sandwich	wash my hair
have a shower	laugh
lose my passport	be hungry
call the police	go to bed
run out of coffee	buy some more
forget her birthday	find it
phone ring	say sorry
tell a joke	hear a strange noise

T 3.4 Listen and compare your answers.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are all the verb forms in exercise 2?
Why is this tense used?
- 2 How do we make questions and negatives?
- 3 Look at these sentences. What's the difference between them?

When we arrived, | she made |
 | she was making | some coffee.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.2 and 3.3 p132

PRACTICE:P-25

1 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 I *saw* / *was seeing* a very good programme on TV last night.
- 2 While I *shopped* / *was shopping* this morning, I *lost* / *was losing* my money. I don't know how.
- 3 Last week the police *stopped* / *were stopping* Alan in his car because he *drove* / *was driving* at over eighty miles an hour.
- 4 How *did you cut* / *were you cutting* your finger?
- 5 I *cooked* / *was cooking* and I *dropped* / *was dropping* the knife.
- 6 When I *arrived* / *was arriving* at the party, everyone *had* / *was having* a good time.
- 7 *Did you have* / *Were you having* a good time last night?

SIX WEEK:

السبوع السادس

CH-3

LISTENING AND READING:P-26

VOCABULAR Y:P-28

Nouns,verbs,andadjectives:

EVERY DAY ENGLISH:P-29

Time expressions

1 Look at these common noun and adjective suffixes. They are used to form different parts of speech.

nouns	-ation -ion -ness -ity -ence -sion -ment
adjectives	-ous -y -tific -ly -ful -less -ial

Complete the charts below and mark the stress. There are some spelling changes.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
<u>communi'cation</u>	co'mmunicate	'science	_____
_____	dis'cuss	friend	_____
_____	'govern	_____	'happy
invi'tation	_____	_____	'different
_____	de'velop	'danger	_____
_____	ex'plain	use	_____
edu'cation	_____	help	_____

3 We can make adjectives and verbs negative by using these prefixes.

adjectives	un- im- in- il-
verbs	un- dis-

Complete the sentences, using a word from the box and a prefix.

pack possible agree tidy fair like
appear employed legal polite



T 3.7 Listen and check.

Look at the same dates in written American English.
What's the difference?

1/8/98 7/16/85 11/25/02

T 3.8 Listen and check.

Practise these dates. They are in British English.

4 June 5 August 31 July 1 March 3 February

21/1/1988 2/12/1996 5/4/1980 11/6/1965 18/10/2000 31/1/2005

T 3.9 Listen and check.

What days are national holidays in your country?

Complete these time expressions with *at*, *on*, *in*, or no preposition.

___ six o'clock	___ Saturday	___ 1995
___ last night	___ December	___ the weekend
___ Monday morning	___ summer	___ two weeks ago
___ the evening	___ yesterday evening	___ January 18

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.4 p132.



4 Let's go shopping!

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

EXERCISE



Play the alphabet game with things you can buy. Continue 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.
- D Yesterday ...

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 p133

2 Match these quantities with the shopping list.

a bottle of red	six cans
just one white loaf	six pork ones
200g of Cheddar	four big ones
four packets	

Continue the conversation with a partner.

30 Unit 4 • Let's go shopping!

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find seven count nouns (CNs) and four uncount nouns (UNs) in the conversation.
- 2 Tick (✓) the correct columns.

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

- 3 Look at the forms of *something/someone*, etc. The rules are the same as for *some* and *any*. Find two examples in the conversation in exercise 3.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
		where

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

Discussing grammar

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

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

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

- 1 Have you got _____ homework?
- 2 We don't need _____ eggs. Just half a dozen.
- 3 Is there _____ traffic in your town?
- 4 I don't know _____ students in this class.
- 5 How _____ people live in your house?

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

- 1 I have _____ close friends. Two or three.
- 2 He has _____ money. He's a millionaire.
- 3 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just _____ . Half a spoonful.'
- 4 'Have you got _____ CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
- 5 I'll be ready in _____ minutes.
- 6 She speaks good Spanish, but only _____ Russian.

Questions and answers

4 Look at Sarah and Vicky's bathroom. Ask and answer questions with a partner about these things:

- make-up
- toothbrushes
- hairbrushes
- shampoo
- toothpaste
- soap
- towels
- toilet paper
- bottles of perfume

Have they got much make-up?

Lots.

Is there any soap?

I can't see any.



something/someone/somewhere

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
every		where
no		

- 1 'Did you meet _____ nice at the party?'
'Yes. I met _____ who knows you!'
- 2 'Ouch! There's _____ in my eye!'
'Let me look. No, I can't see _____.'
- 3 'Let's go _____ hot for our holidays.'
'But we can't go _____ that's too expensive.'
- 4 'I'm so unhappy. _____ loves me.'
'I know _____ who loves you. Me.'
- 5 I lost my glasses. I looked _____, but I couldn't find them.
- 6 'Did you buy _____ at the shops?'
'No, _____. I didn't have any money.'

EGIHT WEEK

السبوع الثامن :

CH-4

3 Complete these lines from the conversations. Look at the tapescript on p64 and check your answers.

1 A Hello. Can I help you?

B I _____, thanks.

...

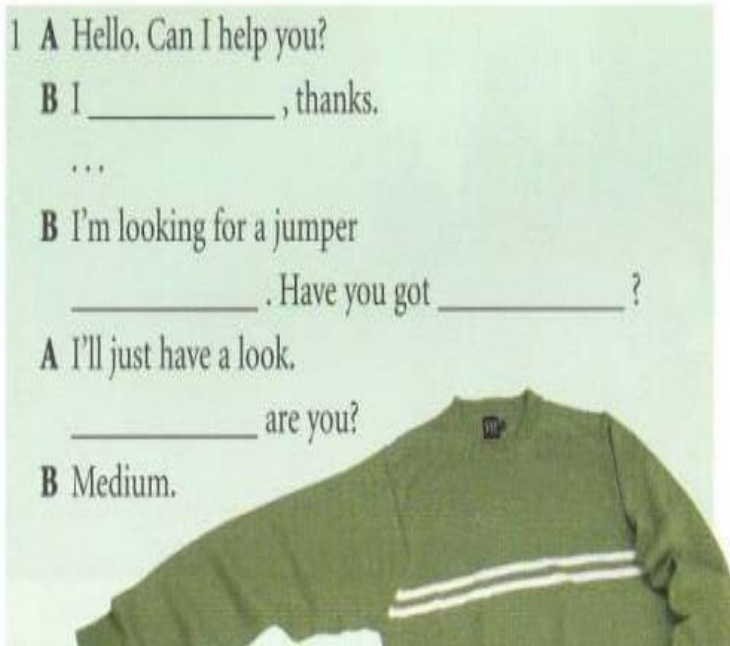
B I'm looking for a jumper

_____. Have you got _____?

A I'll just have a look.

_____ are you?

B Medium.



3 A Hello. I _____ help me. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat. Can you _____?

B OK. You can take these three times a day.

A Thank you. _____ some tissues _____, please?

B Sure. _____?

A No, that's all, thanks.



READING:P-34

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING:P-36

EVERY DAY ENGLISH:P37

Prices and shopping

NINE WEEK:

CH-5

5 What do you want to do?

Verb patterns 1 • Future forms • Hot verbs • How do you feel?

Complete these sentences with ideas about you.

- One day I want to ...
- Right now, I'd like to ...
- I enjoy ... because I like ...
- I can ... but I can't ...
- Tonight I'm going to ...

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words *go abroad*. Put the verb *go* in the correct form.

I want *to go abroad*.

I'd like ...

I can't ...

I'm looking forward to ...

I hope ...

I enjoy ...

I'm thinking of ...

I'd love ...

- 2 What's the difference between these sentences?

I like going to the cinema.

I'd like to go to the cinema tonight.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.1 and 5.2 p134

- 1 Look at the way we write and say prices in British and American English. Practise saying them.

British English		American English	
Written	Spoken	Written	Spoken
£1	a pound	\$1	a dollar
50p	fifty p	50¢	fifty cents
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine	25¢	a quarter
£16.40	sixteen pounds forty	10¢	a dime

T 4.6 Listen to the conversations and write the numbers you hear.

- 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 pair of jeans
- a packet of cigarettes
- a hamburger
- a litre of petrol

- 3 Make conversations in these places with a partner. Use the ideas to help you.

1 in a clothes shop

3 in a

a black/white coffee
an espresso/a cappuccino
a pot of tea
a sparkling/still mineral water
a piece of chocolate cake

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

1 In these sentences, one or two verbs are correct, but not all three.

Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

1 I ____ to live in a hot country.

a want b enjoy c 'd like

2 We ____ going to Italy for our holidays.

a are hoping b 're thinking of c like

3 I ____ go home early tonight.

a want b like c can

4 I ____ to see you again soon.

a hope b 'd like c 'm looking forward

5 Do you ____ learning English?

a want b enjoy c like

6 We ____ having a few days off soon.

a 're thinking of b 'd love to c 're looking forward to

Make correct sentences with the other verbs.

Making questions

2 Complete the questions.

1 **A** I hope to go to university.

B (What/want/study?) _____

2 **A** One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.

FUTURE INTENTIONS

going to and will

1 Match the pictures and sentences.

- 1 They're going to watch a football match.
- 2 I'll pick it up for you.
- 3 She's going to travel round the world.
- 4 It's OK. I'll answer it.
- 5 Don't worry. I'll lend you some.
- 6 We're going out to have a meal.



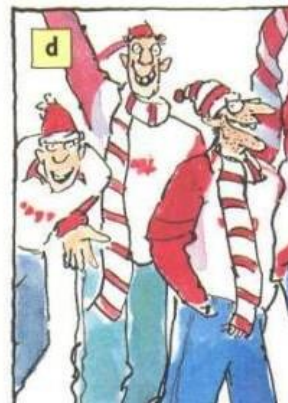
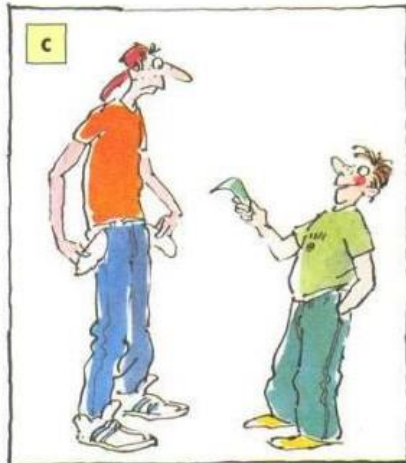
2 Add a line before and after the sentences in exercise 1.

Before

- I haven't got any money.
- What's Ali doing next year?
- The phone's ringing.
- Damn! I've dropped one.
- What are you and Pete doing tonight?
- What are the lads doing this afternoon?

After

- Thank you. That's very kind.
- I'm expecting a call.
- Thanks. I'll pay you back tomorrow.
- I won't forget.
- Lucky her!
- Arsenal are playing at home.
- It's my birthday.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Notice the forms of *will*.
I'll = short form
I won't = negative short form
- 2 All the sentences in exercise 1 express intentions. Three intentions are spontaneous. Which are they?
Three of the intentions are premeditated. What happened **before** each one?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.3 p134

Discussing grammar

- 3 Choose the correct verb form.
 - 1 'My bag is so heavy.'
'Give it to me. *I'll carry / I'm going to carry* it for you.'
 - 2 I bought some warm boots because *I'll go / I'm going* skiing.
 - 3 'Tony's back from holiday.'
'Is he? *I'll give / I'm going to give* him a ring.'
 - 4 'What are you doing tonight?'
'*We'll see / we're going to see* a play at the theatre.'
 - 5 You can tell me your secret. *I won't tell / I'm not going to tell* anyone.
 - 6 Congratulations! I hear *you'll get married / you're going to get married*.
 - 7 'I need to post these letters.'
'*I'll go / I'm going* shopping soon. *I'll post / I'm going to post* them for you.'
 - 8 'Now, holidays. Where *will you go / are you going* this year?' 'We don't know yet.'



TEN WEEK

السبوع العاشر:

CH-5

READING:P-42

VOCABULARY

Holly wood kids

Hot verbs-have ,go ,come

- 1 The verbs *have*, *go*, and *come* are very common in English. Look at these examples from the text on p42–3.

have	go	come
... they have no time ... I have news for you.	You'll go far. I'm going crazy.	Every dream can come true. ... come home from school ...

- 2 Put *have*, *go*, or *come* into each gap.

_____ an accident _____ a cold
 _____ first in a race _____ wrong
 _____ out for a meal _____ a meeting
 _____ and see me _____ abroad
 _____ shopping

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* (or *have got*), *go*, or *come*.

- We're _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like _____ ?
- I _____ a terrible headache. Can I _____ home, please?
- You must see my new flat. _____ round and _____ a drink some time.
- 'I'm _____ out now, Mum. Bye!' 'OK. _____ a good time. What time are you _____ home?'
- Hi, Dave. Pete _____ a shower at the moment.

EVERY DAY ENGLISH

How do you feel?

ELEVEN WEEK: السبوع الحادي عشر

CH-6



6

Tell me! What's it like?

What ... like? • Comparatives and superlatives • Synonyms and antonyms • Directions

PRACTICE

What's Chicago like?

1 You are asking Todd about Chicago. Complete the questions with *is* or *are* and the correct words from the box.



2 All the lines in **A** answer the question *How are you?* Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
1 I feel nervous.	It's so wet and miserable.
2 I don't feel very well.	I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow.
3 I'm feeling a lot better, thanks.	My grandfather's going into hospital for tests.
4 I'm really excited.	I think I'm getting the flu.
5 I'm fed up with this weather.	Nothing's going right in my life.
6 I'm really tired.	I've got an exam today.
7 I'm a bit worried.	I've got a lot more energy.
8 I feel really depressed at the moment.	I couldn't get to sleep last night.



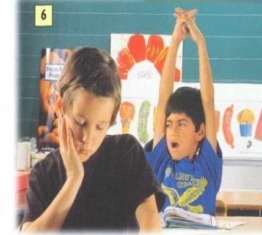
3 Choose a reply for each sentence in exercise 2.

- a Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!
- b Why don't you go home to bed?
- c I'm sorry to hear that, but I'm sure he'll be all right.
- d I know. We really need some sunshine, don't we?
- e Poor you! That happens to me sometimes. I just read in bed.
- f That's great. Have a good time.
- g That's good. I'm pleased to hear it.
- h Good luck! Do your best.

T 5.6 Listen and compare your answers.

4 Make more conversations with a partner about these things:

- a wedding
- a visit to the dentist
- a letter from the bank
- a big project at work
- problems with teenage children



the restaurants the people the night-life the buildings

- 1 **You** What 's the weather like?
Todd Well, Chicago's called 'the windy city' and it really can be windy!
- 2 **You** What _____ like?
Todd They're very interesting. You meet people from all over the world.
- 3 **You** What _____ like?
Todd A lot of them are very, very tall. The Sears Tower is 110 storeys high.
- 4 **You** What _____ like?
Todd They're very good. You can find food from every country in the world.
- 5 **You** What _____ like?
Todd Oh, it's wonderful. There's lots to do in Chicago.

GRAMMAR SPOT

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

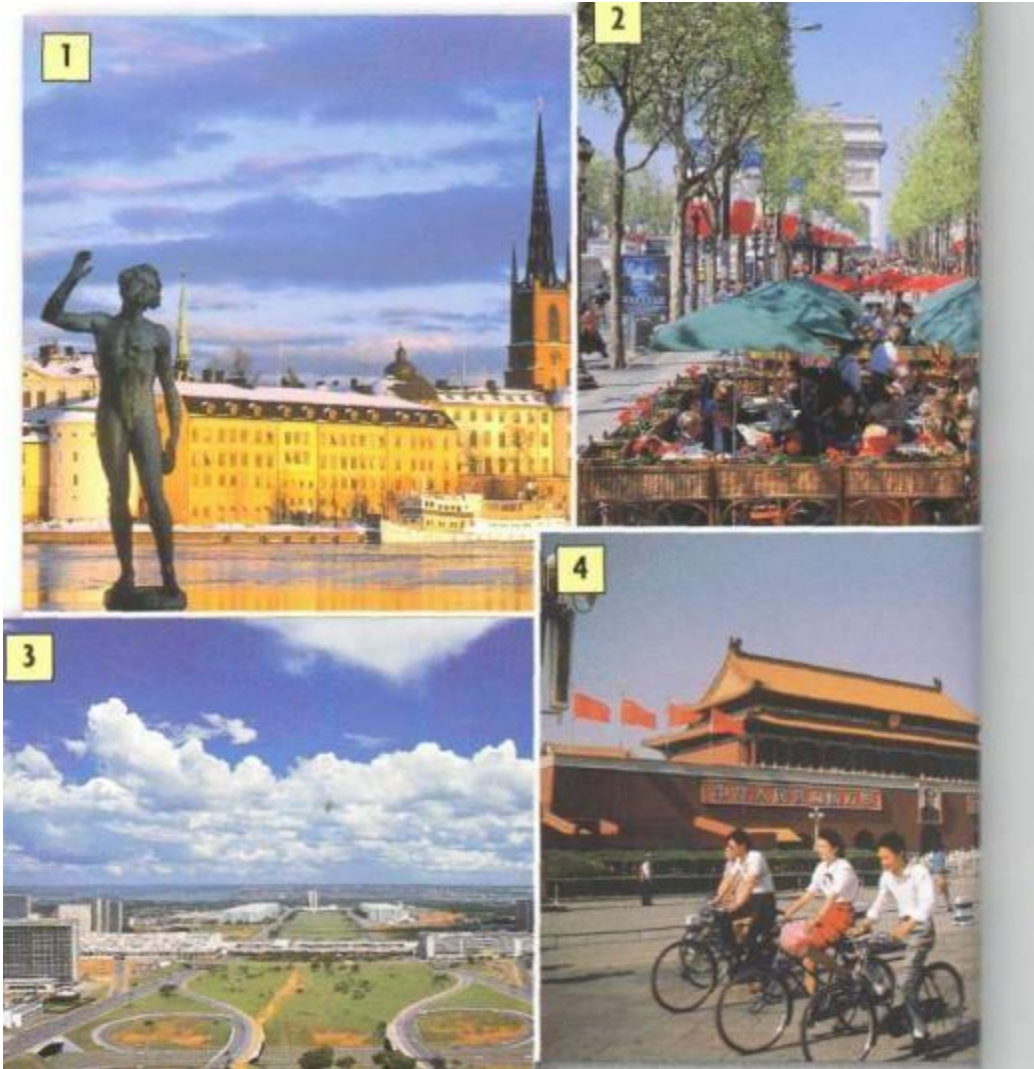
- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| a small | c busy |
| cold | noisy |
| near | dry |
| b big | d beautiful |
| hot | interesting |
| wet | exciting |

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

far good bad

3 Adjectives also combine with *as . . . as*.
Melbourne isn't as cosmopolitan as Chicago.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.2 p135



LISTENING AND SPEAKING:P-49

Living in another country

السبوع الثاني عشر

TWELVE WEEK:

CH-6

READING AND SPEAKING:P-50

A tale of two millionaires

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Synonyms:

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Directions



Complete the conversations, using an adjective of similar

Match the following adjectives with their *two* opposites



fed up _____

not very and an

ie's **not very tall.**

ertainly

very clean.

olite.

riptions and add the places

opposite the car park.
 on the corner of Lower
 Hill Road. It is next to the

arket is between the
 the greengrocer's.
 s stop in front of the flower
 on Road.

o pubs. The Red Lion is in
 , opposite the flower shop
 way bridge, and the Old
 n Church Street, behind

3 Ask and answer questions about the places on the map. Use the prepositions from exercise 2.

Where's the library?

It's on the corner of Station Road and Green Street, opposite the flower shop.

4 Complete the directions from Chesswood farm to the church with the prepositions in the box. Look at the map to help you.

up down over past through out of (x2) in(to) across

You go _____ the path, _____ the pond, _____ the bridge, and _____ the gate. Then you go _____ the road and take the path

7

Famous couples

Present Perfect • *for, since* • Adverbs, word pairs • Short answers

GRAMMAR SPOT

Wh

- 1 Find examples of the Past Simple in sentences 1–4.
Find examples of the Present Perfect.
- 2 Complete the rule.
We make the Present Perfect with the auxiliary verb _____ + the _____.
- 3 Why are different tenses used in these sentences?
Anthony Trollope **wrote** forty-seven novels.
Joanna Trollope **has written** twenty novels.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 7.1 and 7.2 p136

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

1 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 *Have you ever been / Did you ever go* to a rock concert?
- 2 I *saw / have seen* The Flash last week.
- 3 I love rock and roll. I *like / have liked* it all my life.
- 4 The Flash's concert *was / has been* fantastic.
- 5 I *have bought / bought* all their records since then.
- 6 The Flash *have been / are* together for over fifteen years.

Find someone who . . .

2 Your teacher will give you a card which begins *Find someone who . . .*

Find someone who has been to China.

for and since

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

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 _____ a year | 4 _____ nine o'clock | 7 _____ months |
| 2 _____ half an hour | 5 _____ I was a student | 8 _____ 1999 |
| 3 _____ August | 6 _____ a couple of days | |

5 Match a line in **A** and **B** and a sentence in **C**. There is more than one answer.

A	B	C
1 I've known my best friend	from 1988 to 1996.	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 1985.	I really need a cup of coffee.
5 We lived in our old flat	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 we needed somewhere bigger.
7 I last had a holiday	for three years.	The film was rubbish.
8 This building has been a school	in 1999.	Before that it was an office.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

The band *Style*

1 What kinds of music do you like? If you could meet your favourite bands or singers, what would you ask them?

2 **T 7.6** Listen to an interview with two musicians, Suzie and Guy, from the band *Style*. Put **S** or **G** in columns 1 and 2. Put ✓ or ✗ in column 3.

1 What do they do in the band?	2 Bands they have played with	3 Places they have visited
<input type="checkbox"/> guitar	<input type="checkbox"/> UB40	<input type="checkbox"/> Holland
<input type="checkbox"/> keyboards	<input type="checkbox"/> Lionel Richie	<input type="checkbox"/> Hungary
<input type="checkbox"/> drums	<input type="checkbox"/> Phil Collins	<input type="checkbox"/> America
<input type="checkbox"/> harmonica	<input type="checkbox"/> Genesis	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweden
<input type="checkbox"/> vocalist	<input type="checkbox"/> Happy Mondays	<input type="checkbox"/> Japan
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bon Jovi	<input type="checkbox"/> Italy
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ace	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia



FOUR TEEN WEEK

السبوع الرابع عشر:

CH-7

READING:P-58

VOCABULARY

Adverbs

VOCABULARY

Adverbs

1 Many adverbs end in *-ly*.

slowly carefully usually

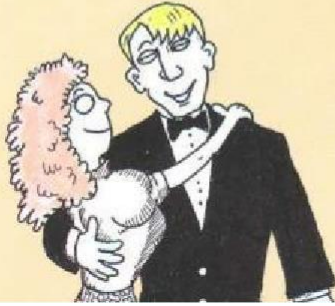
Find some more examples in the text on p58–9.

2 There are also many adverbs that don't end in *-ly*. Find these examples in the text.

together hard still just of course

3 Complete the sentences with one of these adverbs.

still
nearly
only
of course
together



Word pairs

1 There are many idiomatic expressions which consist of two words joined by *and*. Here is an example from the text on p59.

'Of course you have to be prepared to give and take in any relationship.'

2 Match the words.

ladies	and	don'ts
fish		pepper
now		then
yes		quiet
do's		down
up		chips
peace		sound
safe		gentlemen
salt		no



EVERY DAY ENGLISH

Short answers



1 When we answer *Yes/No* questions, we often repeat a subject and the auxiliary verb. *Yes* or *No* on its own sounds impolite. Complete these short answers.

Do you like cooking? Yes, I do .

Is it raining? No, it _____ .

Have you been to France? Yes, I _____ .

Are you good at chess? No, I _____ .

Can you speak Spanish? Yes, I _____ .

2 It also helps a conversation if you can add more information.

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

2 Complete the short answers. Continue with a line from the speech bubbles.

I'm sorry. I haven't got a penny on me.

Why? What are you doing?

I prefer rock'n'roll.

It was a great game.

I went there last weekend with Frank.

But they give me a lot of freedom, too.

- 1 **A** Do you like jazz?
B No, _____ . _____ .
- 2 **A** Did you see the football last night?
B Yes, _____ . _____ .
- 3 **A** Have you got change for a pound?
B No, _____ . _____ .
- 4 **A** Have you tried the new pizza place?
B Yes, _____ . _____ .
- 5 **A** Are your parents quite strict?
B Yes, I suppose _____ . _____ .
- 6 **A** Are you doing anything tonight?
B No, _____ . _____ .

Choose one or two of the conversations. Continue them with a partner.

3 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 ... ?

FIFTEEN WEEK: السبوع الخامس عشر

CH-8

8

Do's and don'ts

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

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 *have/have got* can express possession or an action.
I **have** my own flat.
We've **got** an exam tomorrow.
- 2 *have/have got* + infinitive expresses obligation.
He **has** to work long hours. I've **got** to go now. Bye!
- 3 Write the question and negative.
I have to get up early.
What time ___ you _____ up?
I _____ up early.
Put the sentence in the past.
Yesterday I _____ up early.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.1 p137

Unit 8

8.1 *have to*

Form

has/have + to + infinitive

Positive and negative

I We You They	have don't have	to	work hard.
He She It	has doesn't have		

Question

Do	I we you they	have to	work hard?
Does	he she it		

Short answer

Do you have to wear a uniform?	Yes, I do.
Does he have to go now?	No, he doesn't.

Note

- 1 The past tense of *have to* is *had to*, with *did* and *didn't* in the question and the negative.
I **had to** get up early this morning.
Why **did** you **have to** work last weekend?
They liked the hotel because they **didn't have to** do any cooking.
- 2 The forms of *have got to* + infinitive are the same as *have to* + noun. See p131.

Use

- 1 *Have to* expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' – perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority.
You **have to** have a driving licence if you want to drive a car. (That's the law.)
I **have to** start work at 8.00. (My company says I must.)
The doctor says I **have to** do more exercise.
- 2 *Don't/doesn't have to* expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).
You **don't have to** do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher.
She **doesn't have to** work on Monday. It's her day off.

8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs

Use

- 1 *Have to* expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' – perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority.
You **have to** have a driving licence if you want to drive a car. (That's the law.)
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You **don't have to** do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher.
She **doesn't have to** work on Monday. It's her day off.

8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs

Form

These are modal auxiliary verbs.

can	could	might	must
shall	should	will	would

They are looked at in different units of Headway.

They have certain things in common:

- 1 They 'help' another verb. The verb form is the infinitive without *to*.
She **can** drive.
I **must get** my hair cut.

- 2 There is no *do/does* in the question.
Can she sing?
Should I go home now?
- 3 The form is the same for all persons. There is no *-s* in the third person singular:
 He **can dance** very well.
 She **should try** harder.
 It **will rain** soon.
- 4 To form the negative, add *n't*. There is no *don't/doesn't*.
 I **wouldn't** like to be a teacher.
 You **mustn't** steal.

Note

will not = *won't*.

It **won't** rain tomorrow.

- 5 Most modal verbs refer to the present and future.
 Only *can* has a past tense form, *could*.
 I **could** swim when I was three.

8.3 *should*

Form

should + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *should* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I	should do more exercise. shouldn't tell lies.
He	
We	
They	

Question

Should	I she they	see a doctor?
Do you think	I he we	should see a doctor?

Short answer

Should I phone home?	Yes, you should.
Should I buy a Mercedes Benz?	No, you shouldn't.

Use

Should is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation, or advice.

I **should** do more work. (This is my opinion.)

You **should** do more work. (I'm telling you what I think.)

Do you think we **should** stop here? (I'm asking you for your opinion.)

Shouldn't expresses negative advice.

You **shouldn't** sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.

Note

Should expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by *I think* or *I don't think*.

I **think** politicians **should** listen more.

I **don't think** people **should** get married until they're 21.

8.4 *must*

Form

must + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *must* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I	
He	must try harder.
We	mustn't steal.
They	

Questions with *must* are possible, but the use of *have to* is more common.

Question

Short answer

Must I take exams?	Yes, you must.
Do I have to take exams?	Yes, you do.

Use

- 1 *Must* expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from 'inside' the speaker.
I **must** get my hair cut. (I think this is necessary.)
- 2 Because *must* expresses the authority of the speaker, you should be careful of using *You must ...*. It sounds very bossy!
You **must** help me. (I am giving you an order.)
Could you help me? is much better.
- 3 *You must ...* can express a strong suggestion.
You **must** see the Monet exhibition. It's wonderful.
You **must** give me a ring when you're next in town.

PROBLEMS, PROBLEMS

should, must

- 1 Match the problems and suggestions on the right. What advice would *you* give?
- 2 **T 8.3** Listen and complete the advice. Use the words from the box.

1 shouldn't	2 should
3 must	4 don't think you should

- 1 3 I think you _____ talk to your boss.
- 2 1 You _____ drink coffee at night.
- 3 4 I _____ go to the wedding.
- 4 2 You _____ go to the dentist.

Practise the conversations with a partner.

- 3 Give advice to your friends.

- I'm overweight.
- I've got exams next week.
- My cat's ill.



Problems

I'm working 16 hours a day.

I can't sleep.

My ex-boyfriend's getting married.

I've had a terrible toothache for weeks.



Suggestions

Don't drink coffee at night.

Go to the dentist.

Don't go to the wedding.

Talk to your boss.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Which sentence expresses a suggestion?
Which sentence expresses strong obligation?
You should go on a diet.
You must go to the doctor's.
- 2 *Should* and *must* are modal verbs.
He **must** be careful.
You **shouldn't** drink and drive.
What **should** she do?
Do we add *-s* with *he/she/it*? Do we use *do/does* in the question and negative?
- 3 We can make a negative suggestion with *I don't think ...*
I don't think you should smoke so much.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.2–8.4 p137

PRACTICE

Grammar

- 1 Make sentences from the chart.

If you want to ...

learn English,
do well in life,
keep fit,

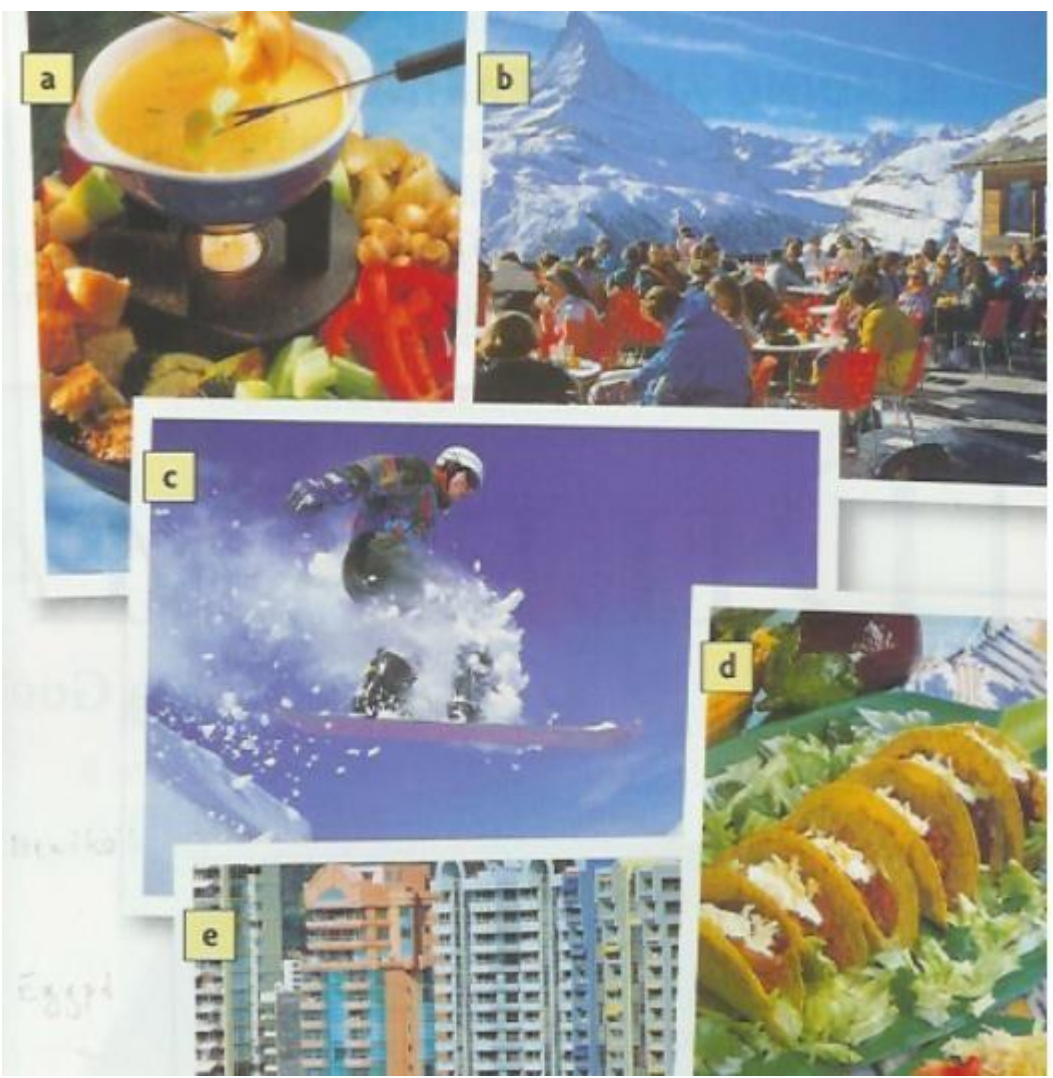
you have to
you don't have to
you should
you shouldn't

work hard.
do some sport.
learn the grammar.
go to university.
buy a dictionary.
smoke.
believe in yourself.
speak your language in class.

SIXTEENWEEK السبوع السادس عشر:

CH-8

LISTENING AND SPEAKING
Holidays in January



- 2 **T 8.4** Listen to three people giving advice about visiting their country in the month of January. Complete the chart. Compare your answers with a partner.

	Weather and clothes	Things to do, places to go	Food and drink
Silvia			
Fatima			
Karl			

Speaking

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

- 1 weather / is / like / in / what / the / January?
- 2 take / clothes / what / should / I?
- 3 can / things / sort / of / what / do / I?
- 4 special / any / there / places / are / that / should / visit / I?
- 5 food / you / recommend / do / what?

- 5 Work with someone from a different country, or choose another country you know. Ask and answer the questions.

READING AND SPEAKING

Problem page

P-66

VOCABULARY

Words that go together

- 3 Two nouns can go together. There are no rules about spelling.

post office headache horse-race

The stress is usually on the first word.

Match the nouns to make new words.

alarm	cream	hair	case
car	glasses	sun	drier
traffic	table	ear	quake
credit	coat	sign	post
ice	lights	book	ring
sun	card	rush	lighter
time	park	cigarette	set
rain	clock	earth	hour

Verbs	Complements
live	being silly
write	your age
stop	abroad
act	responsibility
take	poetry
take	your job
stay	what you've missed
don't know	a word with someone
have to be	in bed
give up	your time
have	cruel to be kind



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

At the doctor's

Illnesses	Symptoms
I've got a cold.	
I've got _____ .	I've got a temperature, my whole body aches, and I feel awful.
I've twisted my ankle.	
I've got _____ .	I keep going to the toilet.
I've got a sore throat.	
I've got _____ .	I keep being sick, and I've got diarrhoea.

What's the difference between these sentences?
I feel sick. I was sick last night.

SEVENTEEN WEEK: السبوع السابع عشر

CH-9

9 Going places

Time clauses • *if* • Hot verbs • In a hotel

What do you think you will do if the weather is nice this weekend?
What will you do when you get home tonight?

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Underline the words in the box that introduce the clauses, e.g. *while*
- 2 Which tense are all the verbs in the box? Do they refer to the present or the future?
- 3 What are the different future forms in Clare and Ally's sentences?
- 4 What's the difference between these sentences? Which one is sure? Which one is possible?

When I get home, I'll have something to eat.

If there isn't any food, I'll get a pizza.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.1–9.3 p138

Unit 9

9.1 Time clauses

- 1 Look at this sentence.

I'll give her a ring when I get home.

It consists of two clauses: a main clause *I'll give her a ring* and a secondary clause *when I get home*.

- 2 These conjunctions of time introduce secondary clauses.

when while as soon as after before until

They are not usually followed by a future form. They refer to future time, but we use a present tense.

When I get home, I'll ...

While we're away, ...

As soon as I hear from you, ...

Wait here **until** I get back.

9.2 will

Form

For the forms of *will*, see p134.

Use

- 1 *Will* expresses a decision or intention made at the moment of speaking.
Give me your case. I'll carry it for you.
- 2 It also expresses a future fact. The speaker thinks 'This action is sure to happen in the future'.
Manchester **will** win the cup.
Tomorrow's weather **will** be warm and sunny.
This use is like a neutral future tense. The speaker is predicting the future, without expressing an intention, plan, or personal judgement.

9.3 First conditional

Form

if + Present Simple, *will* + infinitive without *to*

Positive and negative

if	I work hard, I she has enough money, she we don't hurry up, we you're late, I	'll (will) won't	pass my exams. buy a new car. be late. wait for you.
-----------	--	---------------------	---

Question

What Where	will	you do she go	if	you don't go to university? she can't find a job?
---------------	------	------------------	-----------	--

Short answer

Will you go to university if you pass your exams?	Yes, I will. No, I won't.
If we look after the planet, will we survive?	Yes, we will. No, we won't.

Note

The condition clause *if ...* can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.

If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.

I'll pass my exams if I work hard.

Use

- 1 The first conditional is used to express a possible condition and a probable result in the future.

If my cheque **comes**, I'll **buy** us all a meal.

You'll **get** wet if you **don't take** an umbrella.

What'll **happen** to the environment if we **don't look after** it?

Note

- 1 English uses a present tense in the condition clause, not a future form.

If it **rains** ... NOT If it ~~will rain~~ ...

If I **work** hard ... NOT If I ~~will work~~ hard ...

- 2 *If* expresses a possibility that something will happen; *when* expresses what the speaker sees as certain to happen.

If I find your book, I'll send it to you.

When I get home, I'll have a bath.

H.W-



Discussing grammar

4 Complete the sentences with *when*, *if*, *before*, or *until*.

- 1 I'll have a bath _____ I go to bed.
- 2 I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll ring you _____ I arrive.
- 3 _____ it's a nice day tomorrow, we can go swimming
- 4 Wait here _____ I get back.
- 5 _____ you have any problems, just ask for help.
- 6 I want to get home _____ it gets dark.
- 7 I'm going to have driving lessons _____ I pass my test.
- 8 Give me your address _____ you go home.

IF ...

don't go out so much
↓
do more work
↓
pass my exams
↓
go to university
↓
study medicine
↓
become a doctor
↓
earn a good salary.

IF ...

I stop smoking
↓
have more money
↓
save some every week
↓
be rich when I'm thirty
↓
have my own business
↓
make a lot of money
↓
retire when I'm forty.

EIGHT TEEN WEEK:

CH-9



P-73

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

3 Put the words and phrases from the box in the correct column.

some shopping	back home	two tablets a day	a cold
angry	sure	friends	up your mind
a photo	somebody out for a meal	me a favour	a reservation
on well with someone	a complaint	care	

TAKE	GET	DO	MAKE

4 Complete the sentences with one of the verb phrases. Use the correct form of the verb.

- I _____ while I was in town. I bought myself a new jumper.
- 'I don't know if I love Tom or Henry.' '_____. You can't marry both of them.'
- Bye-bye! See you soon. _____ of yourself.
- Achoo! Oh dear. I think _____.
- 'Are the doors locked?' 'I think so, but I'll just _____.'

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

In a hotel

- 1 What is the best hotel in your town? What facilities does the hotel have?
- 2 Ask and answer questions with a partner about the Grand Hotel.

Where's the conference centre?

On the second floor.

The Grand Hotel

3 Put the lines from the telephone conversation between the receptionist and client in the right order.

Receptionist Hello, the Grand Hotel. Cathy speaking. How can I help you?

Client reservation / make / like / a / I'd / to / please

Receptionist Certainly. When is it for?

Client It's for two nights, the thirteenth and the fourteenth of this month.

Receptionist single / want / do / room / or / double / a / And / you / a

Client A single, please.

Receptionist OK. Yes, that's fine. I have a room for you. And your name is?

Client Robert Palmer.

much / you / Can / it / tell / how / is / me

Receptionist Yes. That's £95 a night. Can I have a credit card number, please?

Client Yes, sure. It's a Visa. 4929 7983 0621 8849.

Receptionist Thank you.

number / could / And / phone / I / have / a

NINETEEN WEEK: **السبوع التاسع عشر**

CH-10

10 Scared to death

Verb patterns 2 - *manage to, used to* • *-ed/-ing* adjectives • Exclamations

A WALK WITH DEATH
Verb patterns and infinitives

Unit 10

10.1 Verb patterns 2

Verb patterns were first covered in Unit 5. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

1 Verb + *to* + infinitive

They **managed to escape**.

I **try to visit** somewhere new.

We **decided to go** abroad.

2 *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities

Let's **go skiing**.

We **went dancing**.

3 Verb + *sb* + infinitive without *to*

My teachers **made me work** hard.

My parents **let me go out** when I want.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Are these verbs followed by the infinitive or *-ing* in the text?
enjoy try decide start begin manage

- 2 Find the examples of *used to* + infinitive.

Used to expresses a past action which doesn't happen any more.

I used to play games with my brother, but now I don't.

Notice the pronunciation /ju:st tu/.

- 3 Complete these examples from the text.

I used to go _____ at weekends.

I didn't know what _____.

I stopped _____ a rest.

It was impossible _____ down.

There was nowhere _____.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1–10.4 p139

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 Complete these sentences with the verb *ski* in the correct form.

1 I go _____ every winter.

2 I started _____ when I was six.

3 I tried _____ down the mountain, but it was too steep.

4 My instructor made me _____ down the steep mountain.

5 I enjoy _____ very much.

6 Dave used _____ when he was younger, but not any more.

- 2 Choose the correct form.

1 I've decided *stop* / *to stop* / *stopping* smoking.

2 I managed *find* / *to find* / *finding* my passport.

3 Let's go *shop* / *to shop* / *shopping*!

4 Please let me *go* / *to go* / *going* to the party!

5 Would you like something *eat* / *to eat* / *eating*?

6 I need a recipe for a cake that's easy *make* / *to make* / *making*.

10.2 *used to*

Form

used to + infinitive

Used to is the same in all persons.

Positive and negative

I	used to	smoke.
She	used to	smoke.
We	didn't use to	like cooking.
They	didn't use to	like cooking.

Question

What did you use to do?

Short answer

Did you use to smoke a lot? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

Note

- 1 The question form is not often used. We ask a question in the Past Simple, and reply using *used to*.
Where **did** you go on holiday when you were young?
We **used to go** camping in France.
- 2 *Never* is often used.
I **never** used to watch TV.
- 3 Be careful not to confuse *to use* (e.g. *I use a knife to cut an apple.*) and *used to*.
The pronunciation is also different.
to use /ju:z/ used to /ju:stu:/ or /ju:stə/

Use

Used to is used:

- 1 to express a past habit.
He **used to** play football every Saturday, but now he doesn't.
- 2 to express a past state.
They **used to** be happy together, but now they fight all the time.

10.3 *used to* and the Past Simple

- 1 The Past Simple can also be used to express a past habit or state.
He **played** football every Sunday when he **was** a boy.
They **were** happy together when they **were** first married.
- 2 Only the Past Simple can be used for actions which happened once in the past.
We used to go to France every summer, but once, in 1987, we **went** to Greece.
Last night I **drank** champagne.

Note

Used to has no equivalent in the present. The Present Simple is used for present habits and states.

She **lives** in New York.

She sometimes **comes** to London on business.

10.4 Infinitives

- 1 Infinitives are used to express purpose. They answer the question *Why ... ?* This use is very common in English.
I'm learning English **to get** a good job.
She's saving her money **to buy** a car.
I'm going to Scotland **to visit** my parents.

Note

Some languages express this idea of purpose with a translation of *for + infinitive*. English does not use *for*.

I came here **to learn** English.

NOT I came here ~~for to~~ learn English.

I came here ~~for~~ learn English.

- 2 Infinitives are used after certain adjectives.

I'm	pleased surprised	to see you.
It's	hard important impossible	to learn Chinese.

- 3 Infinitives are used after the question words *who, what, where, how, etc.*
Can you tell me **how to get** to the station?
I don't know **who to speak to**.
Show me **what to do**.
- 4 Infinitives are used after the compounds *something, nothing, nowhere, anybody, etc.*
Have **something to eat**!
I've got **nothing to do**.
There's **nowhere to hide**.
Is there **anyone to talk to**?

Infinitives

4 Why do you go to these places?

Why do you go to the hairdresser's?

To have a haircut.

- the post office
- a petrol station
- a bookshop
- the newsagent's
- the library
- the market

With your partner, ask and answer questions about more places.

5 Make sentences with a line in **A**, a word in **B**, and an infinitive in **C**.

A	B	C
1 I'm hungry. I need	how	to say to you.
2 I'm going to a posh party, but I don't know	anything	to talk to.
3 My CD player's broken. Can you show me	where	to eat.
4 Don't talk to me. I have	somebody	to wear.
5 Do I turn left or right? I don't know	how much	to repair it?
6 I'm bored. I haven't got	nothing	to do.
7 'Can you get some meat?' 'Sure. Tell me	something	to go.
8 I feel lonely. I need	what	to buy.'

VOCABULARY

-ed/-ing adjectives

1 How can you describe the experiences below? Use an adjective from the box.

frightening exciting surprising terrifying boring exhausting

- 1 You get stuck in a lift.
- 2 You go on a 15-mile walk, then climb three mountains.
- 3 You go on the biggest roller coaster in the world.
- 4 You find a spider in the bath.
- 5 Someone shows you their holiday photos for hours and hours ...
- 6 Your teacher says 'You're all such wonderful students that I won't give you any more homework.'

2 How do the people in the photos feel?

He's frightened.

T 10.4 Listen and practise the pronunciation of these words.

- ! 1 *-ing* adjectives describe a situation, person, or thing.
an **interesting** life
a **boring** teacher
an **exciting** film
- 2 *-ed* adjectives describe how people feel.
I'm very **interested** in modern art.
We were **bored** at the end of the lesson.
She's **excited** about going on holiday tomorrow.

Complete the sentences. Use one of these adjectives.

excit-	
frighten-	
bor-	
interest-	-ed
confus-	
disappoint-	-ing
worry/worri-	
surpris-	

TWENTY WEEK

:السبوع العشرون:

CH-10

READING AND SPEAKING

Into the wild

- 1 Describe what you can see in the photograph. Which country do you think it is? What makes life difficult for people who live here?
- 2 Read the introductory paragraph and the words in **bold**. In pairs, decide whether these statements are true (✓) or false (✗).
 - Chris McCandless died very young.
 - He was killed by hunters.
 - He didn't enjoy his life.
 - He loved nature and a simple life.
 - He wanted to die.
 - He knew he was dying.

What do you want to know about Chris?

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

It was just a joke

- 1 In Britain, your eighteenth birthday is important, because it is the birthday when you become an adult. Which birthdays are special in your country? What do people do?
- 2 You will hear a boy called Jamie describing what he did on his friend's eighteenth birthday. It was just a joke, but it looked serious! Look at the pictures. What do you think happened? Check that you know these words.

to kidnap a balaclava to tie up a blindfold a witness



- 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.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Exclamations with *so* and *such*

- 1 **T 10.7** Read and listen to the sentences.

Tom was scared. He was very scared. He was so scared!

Do you think this use of *so* is more written or spoken? What effect does it have?

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

We were all *so* worried!

Mike's *such* an idiot!

It was *such* a good idea of Jamie's!

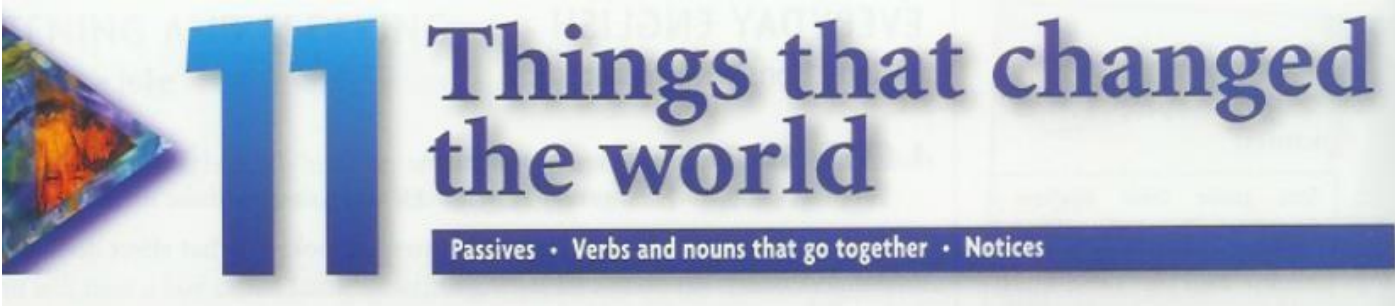
He has *such* crazy friends!

We had *such* awful weather on holiday!

There are *so many* places I want to go to!

I've got *so much* work!

CH-11



GRAMMAR:

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Nearly all the verb forms in the text about Coca-Cola are in the passive. The passive is formed with the verb *to be* and the past participle.
 Champagne **is made** in France.
 Pineapples **are grown** in Hawaii.
- Read the text again and write the passive verb forms under these headings.

Present Simple	Past Simple	Present Perfect	will Future
<i>is enjoyed</i>	<i>was invented</i>	<i>have been produced</i>	

- What is the main interest of the text? Dr John Pemberton? Frank Robinson? Coca-Cola?
 When we are more interested in the object of the active sentence, we use the passive.
Active: Dr John Pemberton invented Cola-Cola.
Passive: Cola-Cola was invented by Dr John Pemberton.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 11.1 p140

Unit 11

11.1 The passive

Form

<i>am/is/are</i>	+ <i>-ed</i> (past participle)
<i>was/were</i>	
<i>has/have been</i>	
<i>will</i>	

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Present

Positive and negative

- English **is spoken** all over the world.
- Renault cars **are made** in France.
- My children **aren't helped** with their homework.
- Coffee **isn't grown** in England.

Question

- Where **is rice grown**?
- Are cars made** in your country?

Past

Positive and negative

My car was stolen last night.
The animals were frightened by a loud noise.
He wasn't injured in the accident.
The thieves weren't seen by anyone.

Question

How was the window broken?
Were the plants watered last night?

Present Perfect

Positive and negative

I've been robbed!
Diet Coke has been made since 1982.
They haven't been invited to the party.

Question

How many times have you been hurt playing football?
Has my car been repaired?

will

Positive and negative

10,000 cars will be produced next year.
The cars won't be sold in the UK.

Question

Will the children be sent to a new school?

Short answer

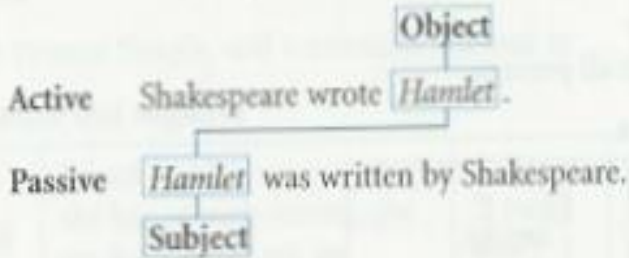
Are cars made in your country?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
Were the plants watered last night?	Yes, they were./No, they weren't.
Has my car been repaired?	Yes, it has./No, it hasn't.
Will these cars be produced next year?	Yes, they will./No, they won't.

Note

- 1 The rules for tense usage in the passive are the same as in the active.
Present Simple to express habit:
My car is serviced regularly.
Past Simple to express a finished action in the past:
America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.
Present Perfect to express an action which began in the past and continues to the present:
Diet Coke has been made since 1982.
- 2 The passive infinitive (*to be* + *-ed*) is used after modal auxiliary verbs and other verbs which are followed by an infinitive.
Driving should be banned in city centres.
The house is going to be knocked down.

Use

- 1 The object of an active verb becomes the subject of a passive verb. Notice the use of *by* in the passive sentence.



- 2 The passive is not another way of expressing the same sentence in the active. We choose the active or the passive depending on what we are more interested in.

Hamlet was written in 1600. (We are more interested in *Hamlet*.)

Shakespeare wrote comedies, histories, and tragedies. (We are more interested in Shakespeare.)

Note

Some verbs, for example, *give*, *send*, *show*, have two objects, a person and a thing.

She gave **me** a **book** for my birthday.

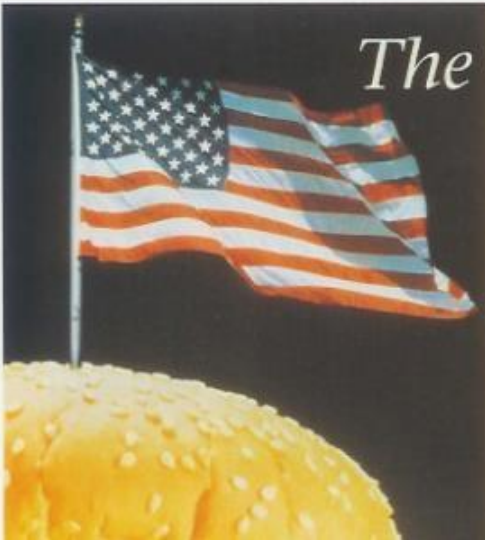
In the passive, we often make the person the subject, not the thing.

I was given a book for my birthday.

She was sent the information by post.

You'll be shown where to sit.

2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, active or passive.



The History of the Hamburger

The hamburger is the most eaten food in the whole world. The first hamburgers (1) _____ (make) and sold in Connecticut in 1895 by an American chef called Louis Lassen. Louis (2) _____ (call) them hamburgers because he (3) _____ (give) the recipe by sailors from Hamburg in Germany. Hamburgers (4) _____ (become) a favourite in America in the early part of the twentieth century. Their popularity (5) _____ (grow) even more after the Second World War, when they (6) _____ (buy) in large quantities by teenagers who (7) _____ (prefer) fast food to family meals. In 1948 two brothers, Dick and Mac McDonald (8) _____ (open) a drive-in hamburger restaurant in San Bernardino, California. Since then over 25,000 McDonald's restaurants (9) _____ (open) worldwide and now 35 million McDonald's hamburgers (10) _____ (eat) every day in 115 countries from India to the Arctic Circle.

Answers

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 were made | 6 were bought |
| 2 called | 7 preferred |
| 3 was given | 8 opened |
| 4 became | 9 have opened/have been opened |
| 5 grew | 10 are eaten |

Questions and answers

3 Match the question words and answers.

When?	Louis Lassen.
Where?	In Connecticut.
Who?	In 1895.
Why?	In 1948.
How many?	Because the recipe came from Hamburg.
	25,000.
	35 million.

Answers

- When? In 1895./In 1948.
Where? In Connecticut.
Who? Louis Lassen.
Why? Because the recipe came from Hamburg.
How many? 25,000/35 million.

VOCABULARY

Verbs and nouns that go together

- 1 In each box below, one noun does *not* go with the verb.
Which one?

<p>bananas £3,000 rice</p> <p>GROW</p> <p>five centimetres a beard</p>	<p>a watch</p> <p>cargo</p> <p>CARRY</p> <p>a briefcase a gun passengers</p>
<p>hello a story</p> <p>TELL a lie</p>	<p>advice a party</p> <p>GIVE</p>

Answers

You *can't* say:

grow £3,000
carry a watch
tell hello

give a complaint
lose the bus
keep an idea

TWENTY TWO WEEK: السبوع الثاني والعشرون :

CH-11

READING AND SPEAKING

Three plants that changed the world

P-90-S

صفحة 09 من مصدر الطالب

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

The world's most common habit: chewing gum

- 1 Do you chew gum? How often? Stand up and ask the students in the class. Complete the chart below.



Answers

- 2 The plants are: 1 cotton 2 tobacco 3 sugar cane.



TWENTY THREE WEEK

السبوع الثالث والعشرون:

CH-11

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Notices

- 1 When you first go to a foreign country, it can be difficult to understand notices. Here are some typical English notices. Match them with these places.

P-93-S-

PICTURES READING

Answers

2c 3b 4k 5f 6d 7i 8j 9e 10g 11a 12h 13m

TWENTY FOUR WEEK

السبوع الرابع والعشرون:

CH-12

12 Dreams and reality

Second conditional • *might* • Phrasal verbs • Social expressions 2

GRAMMAR:

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense describes Nicola's real life?
- 2 *If I lived in a palace, ...*
Does she live in a palace? What tense is *lived*?
... I'd have servants. (I'd = I would)
Is this a dream or reality?
- 3 Complete the rule.
We make unreal conditional clauses with *if* + the _____ tense.
In the result clause, we use the auxiliary verb _____ + the infinitive.
- 4 Notice that *was* can change to *were* in the condition clause.
If I were a princess, ...

▶▶ Grammar Reference 12.1 p141

Unit 12

12.1 Second conditional

Form

if + Past Simple, *would* + infinitive without *to*

Would is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p137.

The forms of *would* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

If	I had more money, I	'd (would)	buy a CD player.
	she knew the answer, she		tell us.
	we lived in Russia, we	wouldn't	soon learn Russian.
	I didn't have so many debts, I		have to work so hard.

Question

What	would	you do	if	you had a year off?
Which countries		you go to		you travelled round the world?

Short answer

Would you travel round the world?	Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't.
If they had the money, would they buy a new car?	Yes, they would./No, they wouldn't.

Note

- 1 The condition clause can come at the beginning or the end of the sentence. If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.
If I had more time, I'd help.
I'd help if I had more time.
- 2 *Were* is often used instead of *was* in the condition clause.
If I **were** you, I'd go to bed.
If he **were** cleverer, he'd know he was making a mistake.

Use

The second conditional is used to express an unreal or improbable condition and its probable result in the present or future.

The condition is unreal because it is different from the facts that we know. We can always say 'But ...':

If I **were** Prime Minister, I'd **increase** tax for rich people. (But I'm not Prime Minister.)

If I **lived** in a big house, I'd **have** a party. (But I live in a small house.)

What **would** you **do** if you **saw** a ghost? (But I don't expect that you will see a ghost.)

Note

- 1 The use of the past tense (*If I had*) and *would* does not refer to past time. Both the first and second conditional refer to the present and the future. The past verb forms are used to show 'This is different from reality'.
If I **win** the tennis match, I'll **be** happy. (I think I have a good chance.)
If I **won** a thousand pounds, I'd ... (But I don't think I will.)
- 2 We do not use *would* in the condition clause.
If the weather **was** nice ... NOT If the weather ~~would be~~ nice ...

12.2 *might*

Form

might + infinitive without *to*

Might is a modal auxiliary verb. For an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs, see p137. The forms of *might* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I		go to the party.
He	might	be late.
It	might not	rain tomorrow.
We		go out for a meal tonight.

Question

The inverted question *Might you ... ?* is unusual. It is very common to ask a question with *Do you think ... + will ... ?*

Do you think	you'll get here on time? it'll rain? they'll come to our party?
--------------	---

Short answer

Do you think he'll come?	He might.
Do you think it'll rain?	It might.

Use

- 1 *Might* is used to express a future possibility. It contrasts with *will*, which, in the speaker's opinion, expresses a future certainty.

England **will** win the match.

(I am sure they will.)

England **might** win the match.

(It's possible, but I don't know.)

- 2 Notice that, in the negative, these sentences express the same idea of possibility.

It **might not** rain this afternoon.

I **don't think** it'll rain this afternoon.

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

1 Make sentences from the chart.

If I	found	cakes and ice-cream,	I'd	feel better.
	were	the answer,		I wouldn't
	knew	a car,		lose weight.
	had	taller,		buy a big house.
	didn't eat	so much,		build more hospitals.
	didn't smoke	a lot of money,		keep it.
		president,		tell you.
		some money in the street,		give you a lift.

PRACTICE (SB p95)

Discussing grammar

These are very controlled exercises to give further practice. It is a good idea to vary doing them as written and spoken.

1 Ask students to do this orally in pairs. Ask them to make the most natural sounding sentences.

Sample answers

If I found some money in the street, I wouldn't keep it.

If I were president, I'd build more hospitals.

If I were taller, I'd get a job in the police.

If I knew the answer, I'd tell you.

If I had a lot of money, I wouldn't buy a big house.

If I had a car, I'd give you a lift.

If I didn't eat cakes and ice-cream, I'd lose weight.

If I didn't smoke so much, I'd feel better.

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 Choose the correct verb in these sentences.
 - 1 'What's for supper?' 'We're *having* / *we might have* lamb. It's in the oven.'
 - 2 'What time are we eating?' 'Don't worry. *It'll be* / *it might be* ready before your TV programme.'
 - 3 'Who's eating with us?' 'I've invited Jerry, but *he'll be* / *he might be* late. It depends on the traffic.'
 - 4 I'm going into town tomorrow. *I'm having* / *I might have* lunch with Jo at 1.00.
 - 5 'Are you going to have a winter holiday this year?' '*I am* / *I might*. I haven't decided yet.'

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 *Might* means the same as *perhaps* . . . *will*
What are you doing tonight?
I don't know. I might go out, or I might stay at home.
- 2 *Might* is a modal auxiliary.
Ann might come round tonight.
I might not pass my exams.
Do we add *-s* with *he/she/it*?
Do we use *do/does* in the negative?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 12.2 p141

Possibilities

- 2 Make conversations with a partner about these future possibilities. One of you isn't sure about anything.

What are you doing tonight?

I'm not sure. I might go out or I might stay at home.

- 1 What sort/car/buy?
Fiat/Toyota
- 2 Where/on holiday?
Scotland/Spain
- 3 What/have to eat?
steak/fish
- 4 Who/going to the dance with?
ask Tony/ask Richard

Possibilities

- 2 This aims to give further controlled practice of *might*. You could do it as a writing exercise, but it is best as a sort of prompt drill. Do the first as an example question and answer with your students. Then put students in pairs to make conversations with the other prompts.

Answers

- 1 **What sort of car are you going to buy?**
I don't know/I'm not sure. I might buy a Fiat, or I might buy a Toyota.
- 2 **Where are you going on holiday?**
I'm not sure. I/we might go to Scotland, or I/we might go to Spain.
- 3 **What are you going to have to eat?**
I'm not sure. I might have the streak, or I might have the fish.
- 4 **Who are you going to the dance with?**
I don't know. I might ask Tony, or I might ask Richard.

READING AND LISTENING

Ghost stories

- 1 Do you believe in ghosts? What would you do if you saw a ghost? Would you talk to it? Would you run away?
- 2 You are going to read about a man called Aelwyn Roberts. He's a ghostbuster.

Do you think he . . . ?

- believes or doesn't believe in ghosts.
- tries to find ghosts.
- tries to get rid of ghosts.

Read the text and find out.

TWENTY FIVE WEEK: السبوع الخامس والعشرون

CH-12 P-98-S

VOCABULARY

Phrasal verbs

- 1 Phrasal verbs consist of a verb + adverb/preposition. Some phrasal verbs are literal.

Go away and leave me alone.

Take off your coat and come and sit down.

Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

out (x2) up on back

- 1 Put ___ something warm. It's cold today.
- 2 There's some ice-cream in the freezer. Can you get it ___ ?
- 3 Why are your clothes on the floor? Please pick them ___ .
- 4 I'm going to take the dog ___ for a walk.
- 5 When are you going ___ to your country?



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions 2

1 Complete the conversations with the correct expressions.

I'm sorry Excuse me of course Pardon

1 A _____! Can I get past?

B _____?

A Can I get past, please?

B _____ . I didn't hear you. Yes, _____ .

A Thanks a lot.



Hurry up all right Oh, dear Just a minute I haven't a clue

- 3 A _____! Look at the time! _____, or we'll miss the train.
B _____! I can't find my umbrella. Do you know where it is?
A _____. But you won't need it. It's a lovely day. Just look at the sky!
B Oh, _____. Let's go, then.



Good luck See you later Same to you Good idea What about you
No, of course not

- 4 A _____ in your exam!
B _____. I hope we both pass.
A Did you go out last night?
B _____. I went to bed early. _____?
A Me, too. _____ after the exam. Let's go for a drink.



السبوع السادس والعشرون: TWENTY SIX WEEK

-CH-13



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Which are the questions in the Present Perfect Continuous? What are the other tenses?
- 2 Look at these two questions.
How long have you been selling *The Big Issue*?
How many copies have you sold today?

Which question asks about the activity of selling?

Which question asks about the number of magazines sold?

- 3 Complete these sentences with the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.
I _____ (smoke) since I was 16.
I _____ (smoke) five cigarettes today.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 13.1 p142

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 Choose the correct tense.
 - 1 How long *have you been living* / *do you live* in Paris?
 - 2 Anna *has been finding* / *has found* a good job.
 - 3 Pete and I *have gone out* / *have been going out* for over six months.
 - 4 I *bought* / *have bought* a new flat a few months ago.
 - 5 How long *have you had* / *have you been having* your car?
 - 6 Tom *worked* / *has been working* as a postman for the past month.
 - 7 I've *written* / *'ve been writing* an essay all day.
 - 8 I've *written* / *been writing* six pages.

Unit 13

13.1 Present Perfect Continuous

Form

has/have + been + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I We You They	've (have) haven't	been working.
He She It	's (has) hasn't	

Question

How long	have	I we you they	been working?
	has	he she it	

Short answer

Have you been running?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has he been shopping?	Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.

Use

The Present Perfect Continuous is used:

- 1 to express an activity which began in the past and continues to the present.
We've **been waiting** here for hours!
It's **been raining** for days.
- 2 to refer to an activity with a result in the present.
I'm hot because I've **been running**.
I haven't got any money because I've **been shopping**.

Note

- 1 Sometimes there is little or no difference in meaning between the Present Perfect Simple and Continuous.
How long **have you worked** here?
How long **have you been working** here?
- 2 Think of the verbs that have the idea of a long time, for example, *wait, work, learn, travel, play*.
These verbs can be found in the Present Perfect Continuous.
I've **been playing** tennis since I was a boy.
Think of the verbs that don't have the idea of a long time, for example, *find, start, buy, die, lose, break, stop*. It is unusual to find these verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous.
I've **bought** a new dress.
My cat **has died**.
My radio's **broken**.
- 3 Verbs that express a state, for example, *like, love, know, have* for possession, are not found in the Present Perfect Continuous.
We've **known** each other for a few weeks.
NOT We've ~~been knowing~~ each other for a few weeks.
How long **have you had** your car?
NOT How long have you ~~been having~~ your car?
- 4 The Present Perfect Simple looks at the completed action. This is why, if the sentence gives a number or a quantity, the Present Perfect Simple is used. The Continuous is not possible.
I've **written** three letters today.
NOT I've ~~been writing~~ three letters today.

VOCABULARY

Word formation

1 These words appeared in the last few units. Complete the charts and mark the stress.

Noun	Verb
death	<i>die</i>
waste	_____
_____	be'lieve
_____	'advertise
'promise	_____
_____	feel
ad'vice	_____
_____	de'scribe
in'vention	_____
'government	_____

Noun	Adjective
death	_____
_____	'honest
va'riety	_____
_____	mad
'mystery	_____
_____	'beautiful
_____	'wealthy
suc'cess	_____
_____	'comfortable
peace	_____

VOCABULARY (SB p105)

Word formation

1 Ask students to work in pairs to complete the charts and mark the stress. Do one or two as an example. Ask

Answers**Noun**

death

waste

be' lief**ad' vertisement**

'promise

'feeling

ad'vice

de' scription

in'vention

'government

Noun

death

'honesty

va'riety

'madness

'mystery

'beauty**wealth****Verb****die****waste**

be'lieve

'advertise

'promise

feel

ad' vise

de' scribe

in' vent

'govern

Adjective**dead**

'honest

'various

mad

my' sterious

'beautiful

'wealthy

wealth

suc'cess

'comfort

peace

'wealthy

suc'cessful

'comfortable

'peaceful

H.W

Adverbs

1 Complete the sentences with the adverbs.

mainly possibly really nearly

- 1 'Are you going out?' '_____ . I don't know yet.'
- 2 The exam was _____ difficult. I couldn't do any of it.
- 3 'How old are you?' 'I'm _____ eight. It's my birthday next week.'
- 4 I travel a lot in my job, _____ to Europe.

2 Complete the sentences with the adverbs.

seriously exactly carefully fluently

- 1 I used to speak French _____ , but I've forgotten it now.
- 2 Please drive _____. The roads are so dangerous.
- 3 I have _____ £3.52 to last until the end of the week.
- 4 There was an accident, but fortunately no one was _____ injured.

CH-13

READING AND SPEAKING

A funny way to earn a living

1 Play the alphabet game with jobs.

architect, accountant, ...

businessman, bookseller, ...

P-106

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Giving news

P-107

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Telephoning

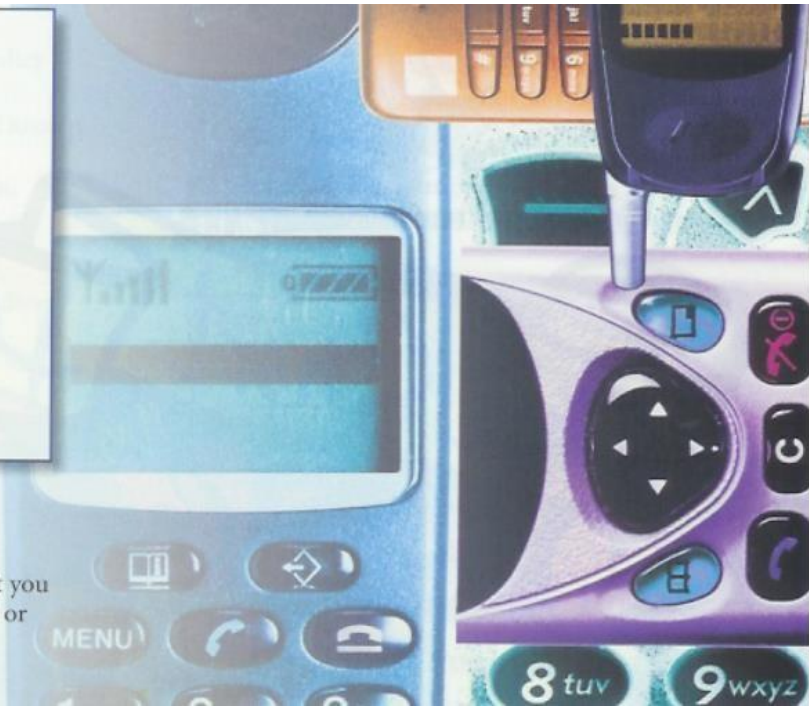
! 1 Look at these telephone expressions.
 Who's speaking?
 Is that Mike?
 This is John./It's John.
 (NOT Here is John, or I'm John.)

2 Complete these expressions from the telephone conversations.
 Could I _____ Ann Baker?
 I _____ he's out at the moment.
 Can I take a _____ ?
 I'll _____ later.

3 What do these mean?
 Hold on. I'll connect you.
 Speaking.

4 Look at the tapescript on p127/8. Practise the conversations with a partner.

5 Your teacher will give you a role card. Prepare what you are going to say alone, then be ready to make a call or answer the phone.



ANSWER-LUC

- 3 **T 13.8** Students listen to the recording and answer the questions. Ask students to check their answers in pairs, then have the feedback.

Tapescript

P = Peter J = John

1 **P** Hello. 793422.

J Hello, Peter. This is John.

P Hi, John. How are you?

J Fine, thanks. And you?

P All right. Did you have a nice weekend? You went away, didn't you?

J Yes, we went to see some friends who live in the country. It was lovely. We had a good time.

P Ah, good.

J Peter, could you do me a favour? I'm playing squash tonight, but my racket's broken. Could I borrow yours?

P Sure, that's fine.

J Thanks a lot. I'll come and get it in half an hour, if that's OK.

P Yes, I'll be in.

J OK. Bye.

P Bye.

A = Receptionist B = Student C = Ann, a teacher

2 **A** Good morning. International School of English.

TWENTY EIGHT WEEK:السبوع الثامن والعشرون

-CH-14

14 Love you and leave you

Past Perfect • Reported statements • Saying goodbye

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 In which text are the events of the story told in chronological order? What tense are *all* the verbs in this text?
- 2 How is this idea expressed in text B?
They met at a party and fell in love.
Which two tenses are used in text B?
- 3 What's the difference between these sentences?

When we arrived	they were leaving.
	they left.
	they had left.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 14.1 p142

Unit 14

14.1 Past Perfect

Form

had + *-ed* (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Positive and negative

I He/She/It We/You/They	'd (had) hadn't	arrived before 10.00.
-------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

Question

Had	I he/she/it we/you/they	left?
-----	-------------------------------	-------

Short answer

Yes, he had. No, they hadn't.

PRACTICE

Speaking

1 The story continues. Work with a partner. Tell the story in the order of the pictures.

1 On Friday evening when Bradley returned from work, he ... his suitcase



2 Then he ...



Speaking

1 Students work in pairs to tell the story in the pictures. Stress the fact that they must do this first in chronological order. Ask *What tense will you use?* The answer is the Past Simple.

Sample answer

Bradley packed his suitcase. Then he wrote Saskia a note and left the flat. Saskia arrived home and saw the note on the mantelpiece.

WHAT DID SHE SAY?

Reported statements

1 **T 14.4** Listen and complete what Mary says about John in A.

A What does Mary say?

- 'I _____ John very much.'
'We _____ six months ago.'
'I _____ in love before.'
'We _____ very happy.'
'I _____ him forever.'
'I _____ him this evening.'

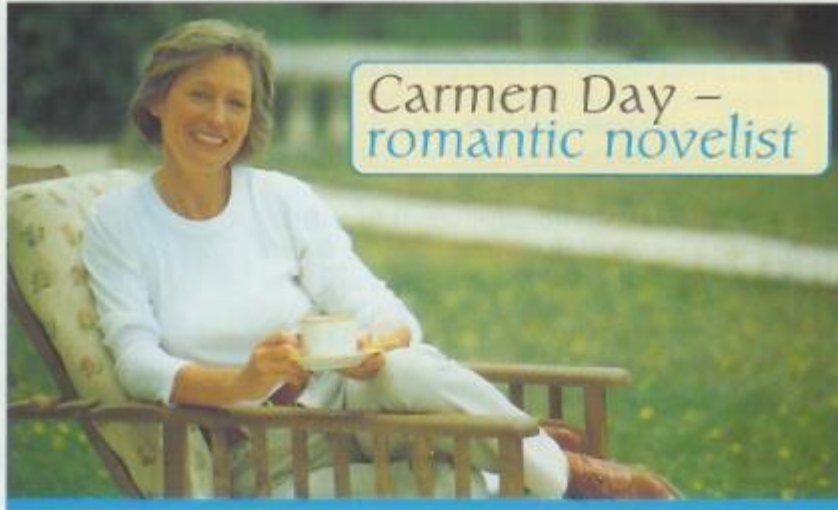
Answers and tapescript

- 'I **love** John very much.'
'We **met** six months ago.'
'I've **never been** in love before.'
'We're very happy.'
'I'll **love** him forever.'
'I'm **seeing** him this evening.'

PRACTICE

An interview

- 1 **T 14.6** Listen to an interview with the writer Carmen Day, who wrote *One Short Hot Summer*.
- 2 Complete this report of the interview with the correct verb forms.



In an interview Carmen said she (1) had written another romantic novel because she (2) _____ romantic fiction easy to write, but that her next novel (3) _____ something different, possibly a detective story.

Carmen said that the character of Bradley (4) _____ on her first husband, Clive Maingay, the actor, who (5) _____ her very unhappy. But she added that she (6) _____ now married to Tony Marsh, the politician. She said that they (7) _____ married for nearly ten years and that they (8) _____ very happy together.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 A is direct speech. B is reported speech. What are the tense changes from direct to reported speech?
- 2 How are *say* and *tell* used to introduce reported speech?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 14.2 p142

ANSWER

Tapescript

I = Interviewer **CD = Carmen Day**

I Carmen, why have you written another romantic novel?

CD Because I find romantic fiction easy to write, but my next novel won't be a romance. I'm hoping to write something different, perhaps a detective story.

I In *One Short Hot Summer*, who is the character of Bradley based on?

CD Ah, well, he's based on my first husband, Clive Maingay, the actor. Clive made me very unhappy, very unhappy indeed.

I You say 'your first husband' – have you then remarried?

CD Yes, indeed. I've been married for nearly ten years to Tony Marsh, you know, the politician.

I Yes, I know him. And are you happy now?

CD Oh, yes. I can honestly say that I've found happiness again. Tony and I are very happy indeed.

I Carmen, how many novels have you written so far?

CD Well, I've written five novels now, and three stories for children.

I And when do you think you'll stop writing?

CD Never. I'll never stop. I'll continue to write even when I'm an old lady.

READING AND SPEAKING

The tale of two silent brothers

1 Sometimes in families there are arguments and family members don't speak to each other for a long time. Has this ever happened to anyone you know?

P-114-S

السبوع التاسع والعشرون: TWENTY NINE WEEK

CH-14

LISTENING AND VOCABULARY

Talk to me

- 1 **T 14.8** Close your books and your eyes and listen to a song. What is it about?
- 2 Work with a partner. Complete the song, choosing the best word on the right for each line.

Talk to me by Bruce Springsteen

Well, every night I see a _____ up in your window
 But every night you won't _____ the door
 But although you won't _____ let me in
 From the street I can see your _____ sitting close to him

- light
- man
- come to
- answer
- never
- ever
- silhouette
- shadow

What must I do?
 What does it take
 To get you to

Talk to me
 Until the night is over
 Talk to me
 Well until the night is over, yeah yeah yeah

I got a full week's _____
 And baby I've been working hard _____ day
 I'm not _____ for the world, you see
 I'm just asking, girl
 Talk to me

- pay
- stay
- all
- each
- asking
- looking

THIRTY WEEK:
CH-14

السبوع الثالثون



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Saying goodbye

1 Match the sentences with the correct photos.



- T 14.9** Students listen to the sentences and check their answers. Ask students to work in pairs to practise saying the sentences.
- In pairs, ask students to prepare short conversations for the situations. Let some pairs act out one of their conversations for the class.

SUGGESTED IDEAS

- Goodbye. Make sure you keep in touch. Look after yourself.
- Goodbye. I've really enjoyed the holiday.
- Goodbye. Have a nice weekend.
- Goodbye. Thank you for everything. /Keep in touch.

Don't forget!

Workbook Unit 14

Exercise 8 is a vocabulary exercise on words that are often confused, e.g. *say* and *tell*, *lend* and *borrow*.

Exercise 9 Students are given the beginning and ending of a story, and are asked to write the middle.

Pronunciation book Unit 14

Word list

Photocopy the Word list for Unit 14 (TB p159) for your students, and ask them to write in the translations, learn them at home, and/or write some of the words into their vocabulary notebook.

Video

Situation (Section 12) *Farewell* Paola and David say goodbye to David's parents, and then go to Padstow harbour for an emotional farewell scene. Students practise saying goodbye.

Progress test 3

There is a Progress test for Units 11–14 on p144 of the Teacher's Book.

شكرا لحسن الاصفاء