

face2face

Elementary Spanish Speakers Handbook with Audio CD

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CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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an email to a colleague; business cards; a map; a conference programme	structure and content of formal emails; useful phrases	places in a town; giving directions

Speaking and Listening

1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Do you use any of these websites?
 - facebook
 - flickr
 - twitter
 - netlog
 - myspace.com
 - bebo
- Who do you contact? When? Why?

2 a  Listen to Kate, Anita and Karl talking about *facebook*. Who uses it? Who doesn't?

b Listen again. Fill in the gaps with *Kate, Anita or Karl*.

- Kate and _____ use *facebook* to talk to people all over the world.
- _____ prefers to speak to people in person.
- _____ uses *facebook*, but not to contact friends.
- _____ likes looking at photos on *facebook*.
- _____ doesn't want people to know about her life.
- _____ uses *facebook* because a friend recommended it.
- _____ uses *facebook* to make money.

3 a Look at the *facebook* page. Match sections a–e to headings 1–5 on the page.

- messages from friends and family *5 Wall*
- website addresses
- personal details
- contacts
- interests and hobbies

b Read about Kate Matteo on the *facebook* page. Complete the table.

full name	<i>Kate Matteo</i>
age	
lives	
works	
university	
number of <i>facebook</i> friends	
hobbies/interests	
pets	

Reading and Speaking

TIP It can be a good idea to think about the format of *facebook* and similar websites on the Internet. We can use our knowledge and experience to help us find the information we need.

Wall
Info
Photos



Kate Matteo
I work in the Melbourne Museum in Victoria, Australia. I like dancing, my cat Depuzi, going to art galleries, nice food and my garden.

1 Information
Networks:
Australia
Italians in Australia
Japan
Victoria University
Birthday:
20 Jan, 1979
Hometown:
Melbourne
2 Friends:
60 friends
3 Links:
<http://www.fusiondance.com.au/>
<http://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/>
4 Groups:
Let's Tango
Italian cooking
YMCA Marathon runners

Photos (3)

Kate Matteo is enjoying summer in Melbourne.
1 hour ago

Laura Collins Thanks for last night! I had a really good time. You know I love dancing, but especially during the week. How are you today? I'm very tired. I danced a lot last night. It's my birthday on Saturday, remember? I've got a table at Luigi's in the city centre at 7.30. My friend Julie says it's really good. The pasta is delicious. Can you come? See you soon.
2 hours ago

Kate Matteo Yes!!! I love pasta. I'll text you after work tonight.
1 hour ago

Lisa Davis Hello little sister! How are you? Tom and I are very well, but really busy. Daniel is very big now. He's always eating (and crying). He's almost three, can you believe it?! Now Tom only works 20 hours a week. He stays at home with Daniel and that's great! Auntie Esther visited yesterday. She's got a new boyfriend. He's very nice. He's a pilot and he's got a Mercedes! That's my news. Speak soon.
Fri at 8.50am

Kate Matteo Thanks for the news and the photo - Daniel's enormous, isn't he? Give him a kiss from me.
Sat at 10.55pm

Melissa Jones Kate - how are you? I'm back at home after my trip to South America. The conference was interesting (see photo) - a lot of information. I'm at work again on Monday. Good news, Bob Harris phoned me this morning. He's finished the posters. We've got a meeting with him on Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the museum. Is Michael in Melbourne? Please text him and tell him.
January 25 at 8:10am

Kate Matteo Yes, Michael's in Melbourne. He'll be at the meeting. See you on Monday.
January 25 at 9:00am

- 4 a** Read the messages from Laura, Lisa and Melissa. Match them to photos A–C.



- b** Read the messages again and choose the correct answer.

- Laura is Kate's ...
 - friend.
 - sister.
 - colleague.
- For her birthday, Laura wants to go ...
 - dancing.
 - to a restaurant.
 - to meet her friend Julie.
- Daniel is Lisa's ...
 - husband.
 - father.
 - son.
- Melissa went to South America ...
 - to meet Bob Harris.
 - on business.
 - for a holiday.
- Kate and Melissa are ...
 - friends.
 - family.
 - colleagues.

- 5** Work in pairs. Put these forms of communication in order from the best (1) to the worst (5), in your opinion.

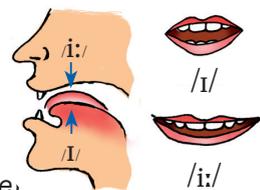
- talking in person
- facebook/Internet forums
- telephone
- texting on a mobile phone
- email

HELP WITH PRONUNCIATION

Vowel sounds

TIP

- In English, the vowel sounds /ɪ/ and /i:/ are different;
- /ɪ/ is a short sound. It is usually shown by the letter 'i' (*it*).
- /i:/ is a long sound. It is often shown by the letters 'ee' (*see*), 'ea' (*each*) and 'e' (*be*).



- 1** 1.2 Listen to these words. Notice the /ɪ/ and /i:/ sounds.

	/ɪ/		/i:/
1 six		see	
2 this		these	

- 2** 1.3 Look at the letters in **bold** in the words in the box. Listen and complete the table.

picture green spelling **teacher** read which **week** wind **seventeen**

/ɪ/	/i:/
<i>picture</i>	

- 3 a** Work in pairs. Follow the lines. What jobs do they do?

- | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 Dean is ... | | a a shop assistant. |
| 2 Lee is ... | | b a builder. |
| 3 Jean is ... | | c the manager. |
| 4 Chris is ... | | d a police officer. |
| 5 Rick is ... | | e a musician. |
| 6 Eve is ... | | f a cleaner. |

- b** Read the conversation. Fill in the gaps with the correct jobs from **3a**.

PHILIP Dean Smith's a musician. He's in Brazil.

CHRIS He isn't a musician. He's a ¹_____. And he's in Leeds.

PHILIP Oh yes. Well, he's married to Eve Reed, a teacher.

CHRIS No, Dean isn't married. He's single. And Eve is a ²_____.

PHILIP I see. But she sometimes cleans at the BBC. Her sister's Jean Green.

CHRIS Yes, Jean Green. She's a ³_____.

PHILIP So those three aren't family. Jean's husband is Rick. He's a musician.

CHRIS No, Rick's a ⁴_____. His brother Lee's a musician.

PHILIP And you're from the BBC.

CHRIS Yes, I'm the ⁵_____.

- c** 1.4 Listen and check your answers.

- d** **PRONUNCIATION** Work in pairs. Practise the conversation.

Speaking and Reading



1 Look at photos A–C. Where are these places? What do you know about them?

2 a Read the comments from an Internet forum. Find a type of food and a place for each city.

b Read the comments again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Valparaiso isn't next to the sea. *F*
- 2 The port in Valparaiso is safe at night.
- 3 Valparaiso is very busy at the end of December.
- 4 All the buildings in Marrakesh are old.
- 5 Driving in Marrakesh can be dangerous.
- 6 It's sometimes cold in Marrakesh.
- 7 During the week in London, bars and clubs are closed at night.
- 8 Federico thinks English food is good.

Listening and Speaking

3 a Work in pairs. Think about Christmas in your country. Talk about these things.

- food
- shopping
- Christmas Day
- weather 1
- people you visit
- after Christmas

b 3.1 Listen to David talking about Christmas in Australia and the UK. Put the things in 3a in the order you hear them.

My life abroad.com

Before you travel, read about life in ...

Valparaiso, Chile
Posted by Rob

Valparaiso is a great city. There are beautiful views of the Pacific Ocean. You can travel around by bus, *colectivo* (taxi) or *ascensores* – a type of lift which goes up the hills. I really like going out in Valpo. You can go to a restaurant and eat *chomillana* (steak, onions and chips) and then go to a pub and try the local drink *pisco sour*. People go out to discos very late here – at midnight. We usually dance until three or four o'clock in the morning. On Saturdays, we sometimes sleep until late and then go to see a film or to a football match. The city is quite safe, but don't go near the port at night.

Did you know? There is a famous festival at the end of the year with a party and fireworks in the port area. It's a great place to welcome in the New Year.

Marrakesh, Morocco
Posted by Baja

Morocco is so different! I love the old city centre in Marrakesh and the street markets (*souks*). There is a modern part of the city too with fast food restaurants and hotels. Moroccan food is delicious – I love chicken *tagine* (chicken and vegetable stew). Most people drink tea when they go out. It's a Muslim country, but you can buy alcohol in some restaurants and bars. Be careful when you drive – in the city there are cars, trucks and *mobillettes* (bicycles with engines) everywhere. For our holidays we drive to Casablanca or to the beach in Agadir. In the summer the weather is very hot, but in the winter at night it can be cold – maybe five or six degrees.

Did you know? The University of Al-Karaouine in Fez was founded in 859AD. Moroccans say it's the oldest university in the world.

London, England
Posted by Federico

It's a very big city, very noisy sometimes and there are lots of people – more than seven million! It's a really cultural city – a city of the arts. It's got wonderful museums, theatres, art galleries and live music venues. You can go out every night of the week, but I normally go out on Fridays and Saturdays. People meet early – maybe at eight o'clock. London can be expensive, but there are some good markets, like the famous Camden Market. You can find products cheaper there – and products from different parts of the world. English food has a bad reputation, but I love some of the traditional dishes here. Cottage pie is delicious! In London you can find people from all over the world. It's very multicultural.

Did you know? Passengers make more than one billion journeys on the London Underground every year.

TIP When you listen, try to relax. Don't expect to understand everything. When people speak they often repeat important information.

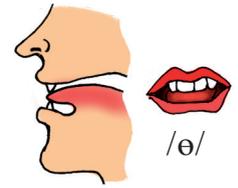
- 4 a** **3.1** Listen again. Choose the correct words/phrases.
- In *Australia* the UK people want snow at Christmas.
 - For David's work party in Australia, they *go to a restaurant/ have a picnic on the beach*.
 - In the days before Christmas, the traffic in Sydney is *very bad/ normal*.
 - Christmas cards in Australia and the UK are *the same/different*.
 - On Christmas Day, David's family has a *picnic/barbecue* on the beach.
 - Australians and people in the UK eat *the same/different* food at Christmas.
 - In the *evening/afternoon* on Christmas Day, David telephones his family in London.
 - January in Australia is *the holiday season/a normal working month*.
- b** Look at R3.1 on p28. Underline the information David says more than once.
- 5** Work in groups. Think about Chile, Morocco, Australia and the UK. Would you like to live in these countries? Why?/Why not?

HELP WITH PRONUNCIATION

Consonant clusters

TIP

- In English, lots of words end in pairs of consonants, for example *-st*, *-nd* and *-th*.
 - When we say *-st* and *-nd* we say both letters close together: *first*, *second*.
 - When we say *-th* it can be helpful to say the final consonant sound in the word and *-th* separately and slowly, then get faster: *fif-th*, *ten-th*.



- 1** **3.2** Listen to these words. Notice the *-st*, *-nd* and *-th* endings.

- first**
- second**
- fifth**

- 2** **3.3** Listen and complete the words.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 kin <u>d</u> | 4 breakfa__ | 7 fir__ |
| 2 husba__ | 5 fi__ | 8 frie__ |
| 3 nin__ | 6 be__ | 9 six__ |

- 3** **3.4** Listen to these words. Which word, a or b, do you hear?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1 a ten | b tenth | 4 a eight | b eighth |
| 2 a seven | b seventh | 5 a six | b sixth |
| 3 a lots | b lost | 6 a bird | b birth |

- 4 a** Work in pairs. Look at the calendars. Match beginnings of dates 1–6 to endings a–f.



- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 thirteen | a ... th May | 4 twenty-four- | d ... th December |
| 2 twentie- | b ... nd March | 5 thirtie- | e ... th July |
| 3 seco- | c ... th October | 6 twenty-eight- | f ... th August |

- b** **3.5** Listen and check.

- c** **PRONUNCIATION** Listen again and practise.

- 5 a** Make sentences with these words.

- A you / the / door / behind / Can / the / birds / hear ?
Can you hear the birds behind the door?
B the / of / the / sound / wind / It's .
- A you / Do / this / understand / text / the / in / word ?
B What / word / No. / of / kind / is / "magazine" ?
- A he / Is / your / husband / fourth ?
B No, / fifth / my / he's / husband .
- A can't / I / list / the / find .
B receptionist / Ask / the .
- A friend's / When's / best / birthday / your ?
B weekend / Next .

- b** **3.6** Listen and check your answers.

- c** **PRONUNCIATION** Work in pairs. Practise the conversations.

Reading Help!

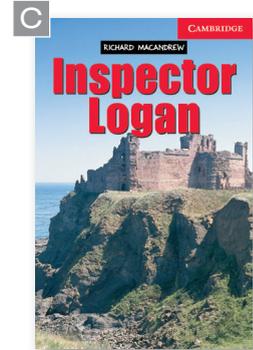
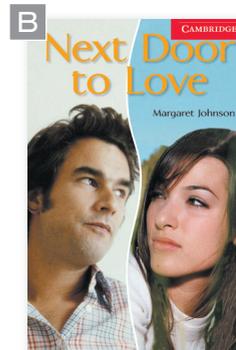
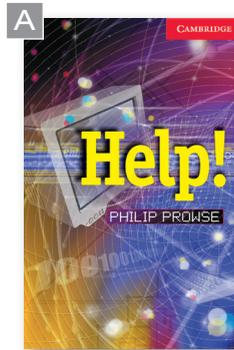
Listening readers questionnaire;

identifying topic changes

Help with Pronunciation /b/ and /v/

Reading and Speaking

- 1** Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
- 1 What are you reading at the moment?
 - 2 What type of books do you like?
- 2 a** Look at the readers. What types of books are they?
- b** Read the blurbs from the readers. Match blurbs 1–3 to readers A–C.
- 1 A missing woman and a dead body welcome Inspector Jenny Logan to her new job with the Edinburgh police. Logan questions the husband of the dead woman and a local doctor about the murder, but can she believe what they say? Then, a piece of jewellery leads Logan to the killer.
 - 2 A struggling writer and a computer with a mind of its own fight for control of the writer's story and destiny. When Frank Wormold buys a computer to help him with his writing, he gets a lot more help than he wants. The ensuing battle of wills between himself and the computer makes Frank realise what the important things in life really are.
 - 3 Stella is curious about her attractive new London neighbour, Tony. She gradually gets to know Tony – and also his young daughter, Daisy. But Stella and Tony's growing relationship is threatened when Tony's ex-wife makes plans to move away with Daisy. How can Tony keep Daisy? And how can Stella keep Tony?
- 3 a** Read the book extract. Which book is it? Why is Teresa angry?
- b** Read the extract again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?
- 1 Teresa always asks Frank to get a job. **T**
 - 2 Frank works very hard.
 - 3 Teresa is not very nice in the mornings.
 - 4 Frank has finished one book.
 - 5 Teresa has forgotten to take something to work.
- c** What do you think will happen next in the story?



Chapter 1

“Every Morning”

“I’m leaving now,” Teresa said.

I looked up from the newspaper. I was in the kitchen.

“I’m leaving,” Teresa, my wife, said again. I looked at my watch. It was eight o’clock in the morning. Time for Teresa, my wife, to go to work. She was a lawyer, a very good lawyer. And she was beautiful.

“What are you going to do today?” Teresa asked. “Why don’t you go out and look for a job?”

“But I’ve got a job,” I said, for about the thousandth time. “I’m a writer.”

“But you never finish your books! You begin lots of books, but you never finish them.”

She was right. I’ve got lots of notebooks under the bed – but I don’t finish the books.

Sometimes I sit all day with a white piece of paper and a pen and write nothing. Sometimes I sleep all morning and then I get up and watch television all afternoon.

“You need a real job,” Teresa said. “We must have more money!”

“Why?” I asked. “Why must we have more money?”

“We need money to buy things,” she said. “You need new clothes. Look at your old clothes!”

“There’s nothing wrong with my clothes,” I answered. “My jeans are a little dirty, but I can wash them.”

“And I want a nice car. And we need a new television!” Teresa said.

I closed my eyes. Why was Teresa like this in the mornings?

“Anyway, you don’t read my books.” I said.

“I read the first half of ‘Every Morning,’” Teresa said. “I liked it.”

That was two years ago. She sent the book to all the big London and Hollywood film makers. The film makers didn’t answer. And I didn’t finish the book.

“I think I’m going to be home late this evening,” she said.

“Goodbye,” I answered. “Have a nice day.”

Teresa closed the door. She didn’t say goodbye.

I stood up. Then I saw something black on the floor. It was Teresa’s laptop computer. I opened the door, but Teresa wasn’t there.

Adapted from *Help!* by Philip Prowse

Listening and Speaking

- 4 a** 5.1 Listen to students Patricia and Gunter talking about a questionnaire on readers. Who reads the most?

TIP When we speak, we often use phrases that tell the listener we want to change the subject, for example *Now let’s look at ...* or *What about question ... ?*

b Listen again. Complete the questionnaire for Patricia and Gunter.

1 What do you read in English?		
	Patricia	Gunter
Nothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Readers/Books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Magazines/Newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emails at work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Articles on the Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 How often do you read in English?		
	Patricia	Gunter
Never	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Every day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 How do you choose a book?		
	Patricia	Gunter
Picture on cover/Title	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Topic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A recommendation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4 When you read, do you use a dictionary?		
	Patricia	Gunter
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5 How does reading in English help you learn English?
 Patricia:
 Gunter:

c Who do these sentences refer to, *Patricia* or *Gunter*?

- 1 She/He says readers are easy.
Patricia
- 2 She/He needs English for work.
- 3 She/He usually reads when travelling home after work.
- 4 She/He changes books a lot.
- 5 She/He reads at the weekend to relax.
- 6 She/He says using a dictionary helps to remember words.

5 Look at R5.1, p28 and underline the words/phrases Patricia and Gunter use to change subject in the conversation.

6 Work in pairs. Do the questionnaire.

HELP WITH PRONUNCIATION

/b/ and /v/

TIP

- In English, it's important to distinguish clearly between the sounds /b/ and /v/.
- To make the /b/ sound, our top and bottom lips come together.
- To make the /v/ sound, we put our top teeth on our bottom lip.



/b/



/v/

1 **5.2** Listen to these words. Notice the difference between the /b/ and /v/ sounds.

- 1 **b**usy **v**isit
- 2 **b**aker **v**ery
- 3 **b**uilder **v**illage
- 4 **b**anana **V**anessa

2 **5.3** Listen and fill in the gaps with *b* or *v*.

- 1 pu**b** 4 _ox
- 2 _oth 5 gi_e
- 3 _ideo 6 _ottle

3 **a** Look at these sentences. Are the words in **bold** spelt correctly? Correct the incorrect words.

b

- 1 I'm a **vus** driver.
- 2 He's in a **jov** interview.
- 3 It was a very **borng** conbersation.
- 4 I **bisit** every day.
- 5 She's got **seven vags**.
- 6 She's a **bery busy boss**.
- 7 They **libe** in a **big billage**.
- 8 How many **double vedrooms** have you got?

b **5.4** Listen and check your answers.

c **PRONUNCIATION** Listen again and practise.

4 **a** Make sentences with these words.

- 1 and / Vicky / her / visited / bar / the / husband .
Vicky and her husband visited the bar.
- 2 bread / butter / I / and / love .
- 3 November / arrive / in / birds / The .
- 4 She's / eleven / in / bed / never / before .
- 5 seventy-five / favourite / My / is / number .
- 6 breakfast / We / biscuits / for / have / usually .
- 7 I / beach / to / the / evening / every / drive .
- 8 was / terrible / because / the / We / service / left .

b **5.5** Listen and check your answers.

c **PRONUNCIATION** Listen again and practise.



Speaking and Listening

1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Which of these things do you look for/buy online?
 - clothes
 - software
 - tickets
 - books
 - electrical goods
 - houses
 - furniture
 - other
- Which websites do you use?

2 Andy needs Eva's help to buy something online. Listen to the beginning of the conversation. Answer the questions.

- Where does Andy usually buy things?
- What does he want to buy?

3 a Listen to the second part of the conversation. What does Andy want? Fill in the column *Andy wants*.

	Andy wants	car A	car B
style			
size			
colour			
age			
mileage	—		
make e.g. Ford Fiesta	—		
how much			
positive things	—		
negative things	—		

b Listen to the second part again. Fill in the gaps in the instructions.

- First of all you ¹ go online to a ² shopping website.
- You search for what you want to buy.
- So now in this ³ _____ you type "sports car".
- You enter all the information into this box and then you click on ⁴ _____.
- You look at the photos and ⁵ _____ one.
- There's a description of the car. ⁶ _____ it to see if it's what you want.
- You make a bid and the highest bid gets the car.
- You just enter your bid and ⁷ _____ on this button.
- Then you just wait until the auction ⁸ _____ and check to see if your bid was the highest.

c Work in pairs. Practise giving the instructions in 3b.

A

http://www.bidoncars.com

Mini Cooper

- Buy now: £8,000
- ¹Current bid: £6,500
- ²Closes: 5th August 2013, 9.00 p.m.

³Lovely car. One lady owner. I bought it new two years ago and I love it. But I'm having a baby so need to get a bigger car. I'm very sad that I have to sell it. It's fast around town and good on the open road – very sporty. It's got a 1600cc engine. It's blue and has got two doors. It's got leather front seats and a great Sony CD player. It's in very good condition. It's only done 16,000 miles. I had a small accident in the car park a year ago, but it was fixed and there are no problems now.

⁴Seller: Louise
Phone: 0151 7076801
Mobile: 0780 757592
Best contact time: Evening

⁵Pick up from Liverpool.

BID NOW!

B

http://www.bidoncars.com

Mazda MX-5

- Buy now: £10,000
- ¹Current bid: £7,500
- ²Closes: 3rd August 2013, 8.10 p.m.

³Summer is coming! Put the top down. Put your sunglasses on – everyone looks at you in this car! Pack a (small) bag and drive to the beach! This is an auction for a lovely red Mazda MX-5. It's very sporty and great fun. It's in excellent condition. It's got a two-litre engine so it's fast, but it's very easy to drive. Bose CD/MP3 player. Four years old – one careful owner. No accidents or damage – only 20,000 miles. Call me, come and look at the car. Take it for a test drive – you will fall in love.

⁴Seller: Annabel
Phone: 01254 664212
Mobile: 07721 014397
Best contact time: Evenings and weekends

⁵Pick up from Blackburn.

BID NOW!

Reading and Speaking

TIP When we read, it's useful to think about the information we're looking for before we start. We can use the headings and visual clues to help us find it.

4 a Work in pairs. Student A read about car A. Student B read about car B. Match functions a–e to 1–5 in the advert.

- a seller's name **4**
- b description
- c highest bid
- d pick up/delivery details
- e auction ends

b Read your advert again and fill in your column in the table in **3a** on page 10.

c Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions to complete the table in **3a**. Which car will Andy buy? Why?

HELP WITH PRONUNCIATION

/s/ and /z/ in plural nouns

- TIP**
- In English, the s at the end of plural nouns can be pronounced /s/ or /z/.
 - The final s of plural nouns is often /s/ when the singular noun ends with a consonant sound such as /t/ (*plants*), /k/ (*banks*), or /p/ (*shops*).
 - The final s of plural nouns is often /z/ when the singular noun ends with a consonant sound such as /n/ (*mountains*), /d/ (*beds*) or /m/ (*museums*), or a vowel sound *shoes*, *newspapers*.
 - Most endings of plural nouns are pronounced /z/.

1 **7.3** Listen to these words. Notice the difference between /s/ and /z/.

/s/	/z/
cats	cars
parks	films
stamps	river s

2 a **7.4** Listen and write the words you hear.



musicians.



b Work in pairs. Complete the table with the words from **2a**.

/s/	/z/
	<i>musicians</i>

3 **7.5** Listen to these sentences said twice. Which sentence is said correctly, a or b?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 There are two bikes. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a | b |
| 2 I've got lots of good books. | a | b |
| 3 Those are my bananas. | a | b |
| 4 He's got two toilets in his house. | a | b |

4 a **7.6** Listen and put the sentences in order.

- a That shop sells bags and wallets.
- b Both town centres have got squares.
- c Here are my photos of the mountains. **1**
- d There are desks in all of the flats.
- e The banks in small towns are always closed.

b Work in pairs. Underline the nouns in each sentence. Are the plural endings /s/ or /z/ sounds?

c **PRONUNCIATION** Listen again and practise.

Reading So you want my job; looking for supporting facts and details

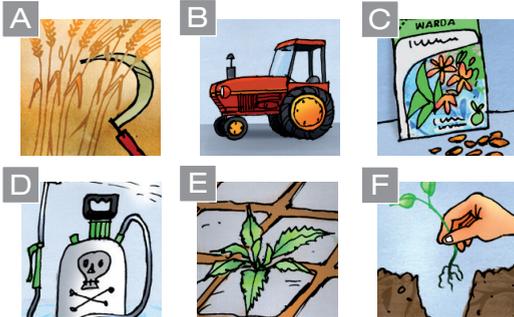
Listening the life of a private investigator

Help with Pronunciation introduction to word stress

Speaking and Reading

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the photos. What are the positive and negative things about these jobs? Make a list.
- 2 Match these words to pictures A–F.

plant harvest spray
tractor weed seed



- 3 **a** Read the article about farming. Does the farmer mention any of the things on your list from 1?
 - 1 What's the worst part of the job? **E**
 - 2 How do you become a farmer?
 - 3 What surprises people about farming?
 - 4 Tell us a little about yourself.
 - 5 What's a typical day like for you?
 - 6 What's the best part of the job?
 - 7 Why did you want to be a farmer?

TIP When people write or speak, they often say something and then support it with more details. Notice how the farmer in the article does this.

- 4 Read the article again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?
 - 1 Brian comes from a family of farmers. **T**
 - 2 Brian has always worked as a farmer.
 - 3 Winter is the busiest time of the year on the farm.
 - 4 You need to go to college to be a farmer.
 - 5 You need money to become a farmer.
 - 6 The best way to learn how to farm is by watching a farmer.



So you want my job: farmer

For this week's "So you want my job", Paul Leonard talked to Brian Bradley, a farmer and family man.

- A** I was born on a farm in Montgomery County, Indiana. I still live very near the family farmhouse where I grew up. The farmhouse has been in my family for five generations. I'm 40 years old and have been a farmer all my life.
In my job I have to be a banker, economist, manager, mechanic, businessman and worker. You have to do everything. Planting and driving a tractor are only a small part of the job.
- B** My dad was a farmer and I grew up helping him when I was a young boy. Now he helps me! I've had a few other jobs in my life, but I never enjoyed any of them like I enjoy farming.
- C** Every day is different. It depends on the season so you never get bored. In the spring, we spend time preparing for planting. When the weather is good we're in the field planting, spraying for weeds and fertilizing all day. In late summer, we get everything ready for harvest ... and usually go on holiday. Then, when it's time to harvest, we're in the fields all day again. Winter is usually the time when there is less work, but there's still a lot to do, working on the business side of the farm, calculating the finances and preparing the seed for next spring.
- D** It's great to be your own boss. I can take time for family events and I have very flexible working hours. There's something special about the tradition as well. Farming gets in your blood.
- E** There's not much about it that I don't like. Most farmers get paid once a year, so it can be difficult to plan and budget for the future. You don't get money put in your bank account every month like normal jobs.
- F** I suppose some people who live in the city think farmers are simple country people. But most farmers these days have been to college or university. They spend as much time doing business in an office as they do driving a tractor. People are surprised at how much technology we use, for example my tractor has GPS!
- G** It's quite difficult - you need money and it takes a long time. If you're young, you can go to college to study agri-business. If you're older, you could buy 1,000 acres of land and rent it to a farmer. Then ask the farmer you're renting to if you can watch them for one or two years.

Listening and Speaking

5 a  Listen to an interview with Karen Senior, a private investigator. Which questions from **3b** does the interviewer ask Karen?

b Listen again. Choose the correct words/phrases.

- 1 Karen investigates people who have *(had)* caused accidents.
- 2 Karen *records conversations/ takes photos* of the people she investigates.
- 3 Karen was a policewoman in *Atlanta/North Carolina*.
- 4 She moved to a new city because *of a family member/she was bored*.
- 5 Karen says she has more *problems to solve/independence* as a private investigator.
- 6 Karen *does nothing/reads* when she is watching people in her car.
- 7 She *reads/writes* a lot of reports about the people she investigates.
- 8 People are surprised by *how many hours she works/ the type of work she does*.

6 Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her job. Use the questions in **3b**.

HELP WITH PRONUNCIATION

Introduction to word stress

TIP

In English words of two or three syllables, the first syllable is usually more prominent. We say it is “stressed”.

It is not easy to understand words when the wrong syllable is stressed.

1  Listen to these words. Notice the different number of syllables.

one syllable	two syllables	three syllables
cheque	business	interesting
smoke	evening	vegetable
break	Wednesday	furniture

2 a How many syllables have these words got?

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| 1 actor | 2 ac tor | 6 welcome |
| 2 lesson | | 7 moment |
| 3 instrument | | 8 customer |
| 4 excellent | | 9 famous |
| 5 wonderful | | 10 cinema |

b  Listen and check your answers.

c Complete the table with the words of two and three syllables from **2a**.

1 ●●	2 ●●●
actor	

3 a Look at this dictionary extract. Notice how it shows the word stress.

furniture /'fɜː.nɪ.tʃər/ (ə) /'fɜː.nɪ.tʃə/ noun [U]
items such as chairs, tables, beds, cupboards, etc. which are put into a house or other building to make it suitable and comfortable for living or working in: *They have a lot of antique furniture.*

b Look at these groups of words. Which word is not stressed on the first syllable? Use your dictionary.

- 1 musical assistant capital popular
- 2 doctor normal alone horror
- 3 digital personal terrible important
- 4 performance mineral similar animal

c  Listen and check your answers.

4 a  Listen to the beginning of the story. Underline the words which are stressed incorrectly.

Jennifer marries Christopher on a beautiful summer evening. She's a famous classical actress, he's an excellent tennis player. There's a wonderful wedding party with hundreds of happy people, cameras, children and sandwiches. But a terrible accident happens in their modern bedroom at midnight. The bedroom window is open and a dangerous animal enters. In the morning ...

b  Listen and check your answers.

c **PRONUNCIATION** Work in pairs. Practise the story.

Speaking and Listening

1 Work in groups. Discuss these questions.

- Who do you talk to most on the phone?
How often do you talk?
How long do you talk for?
- Do you like using the phone to share important news?



TIP In English, it's important to listen for and understand intonation patterns. We use them to express emotions, for example interest or surprise. Intonation can be very important in conversations when the speakers cannot see each other.

2 a 11.1 Listen to Ben and Emma talking to friends on the phone. Answer these questions.

- How are their lives going to change?
- Which emotions do the speakers express?

b Listen again. Fill in the tables with Ben and Emma's plans and events.

Ben

Saturday	
June	
October	

Emma

July	
August	
September	

c Listen again. Answer these questions.

- Why was Natalie ill? *She had morning sickness.*
- Is Ben's baby going to be a boy or a girl?
- What two other things is Ben planning to buy?
- What is Emma's job?
- Why does Emma want to change jobs?
- How long is the course on physiotherapy?
- Why is July the perfect time to leave her job?

Kate Harper, Life Coach

Have you considered that often we don't even think how much planning we do every day? We automatically plan what we'll eat and drink during the day (though it normally depends on what is good for us!), we plan what to wear (even if it doesn't always look like it!), we plan how to get from one place to another and sometimes we plan whole conversations in our heads! We make plans for today, tomorrow and some of us even plan for the distant future. Without plans, what would we do? What would we be?

Are you a good planner?

- What are you having for dinner tonight?
- What are your plans for the weekend?
- Where do you want to be in five years?
- Where do you want to be in ten years?
- Where do you want to be in twenty years?
- How do you decide what to have for dinner every evening?
 - You don't decide. Someone in your family decides.
 - You plan the week's meals all at once and shop for the whole week.
 - You go to the supermarket and buy something healthy or cheap.
- You see something you might buy. You're not sure. How do you decide?
 - You ask a friend or your partner and do what they say.
 - You do what feels right. It'll probably be OK.
 - You think about your budget and decide.
- How do you make a decision about your job?
 - You don't really. You just do what feels right.
 - You think about what you should do and do the sensible thing.
 - You think about your future objectives and then decide what to do.
- When you make a plan what happens next?
 - You do it. You follow the plan.
 - You do some of the plan, but don't finish it.
 - You forget the plan and do nothing.

Reading and Speaking

3 a Read the introduction to the quiz about planning. Choose the best title.

- 1 Making plans for your future success.
- 2 Everybody plans.
- 3 Make plans and be happier.

b Work in pairs. Do the quiz.

c Look at p30. What's your score? Are you a good planner?

4 a Work in groups. What are the positive and negative things about these life changes?

- moving house
- starting a new job
- living in a new country
- getting married
- starting a family
- buying a pet

b Which things in **4a** are you planning to do in the future?

HELP WITH PRONUNCIATION

/ʌ/, /ʊ/ and /u:/'

TIP

• In English, the vowel sounds /ʌ/, /ʊ/ and /u:/' are different, but are sometimes confused. We often write them with the same letters: *u, o, ou* and *oo*.

• /ʌ/ is a short sound and our mouth is more open: *fun, love, double, flood*.

• /ʊ/ is also short, but our mouth is not so open: *put, woman, shouldn't, book*.

• /u:/' is a longer sound and our lips move forward: *June, do, soup, boot*.



/ʌ/

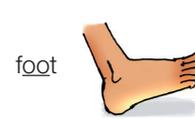
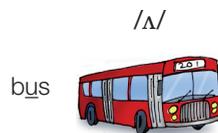


/ʊ/



/u:/'

1 **11.2** Listen to these words. Notice the /ʌ/, /ʊ/ and /u:/' sounds. Think about the position of the mouth.



2 a **11.3** Listen and fill in the gaps in the words.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 s <u>o</u> n /u:/' | 5 c_ <u>o</u> _sin |
| 2 c_ <u>o</u> _k | 6 f_ <u>o</u> _tball |
| 3 tr_ <u>o</u> | 7 sh_ <u>o</u> _ldn't |
| 4 b_ <u>o</u> tcher | 8 s_ <u>o</u> n |

b Work in pairs. Which sound do you hear in each word /ʌ/, /ʊ/ or /u:/'?

c Listen again and check your answers.

3 **11.4** Listen to these sentences. Choose the correct words.

- 1 I don't like these *books/boots*.
- 2 What do you think of our *butcher/future* in this village?
- 3 Put your *food/foot* on the table.
- 4 That was a nice *run/room*.

4 a Read these sentences. Circle the letters with the /ʌ/ sound.

- 1 There's an ogly blue scooter near the door.
- 2 Her husband cooks on Thursdays.
- 3 My favourite food is fruit.
- 4 I found your boots in my room.
- 5 Our mother was a very nice woman.

b onderline the letters with the /ʊ/ sound.

c Tick the letters with the /u:/' sound.

d **11.5** Listen and check your answers.

e **PRONUNCIATION** Listen again and practise.

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

TIP

- We use subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we* and *they*) with verbs: *He is a doctor.* not *His a doctor.*
- We use possessive adjectives (*my, your, his, her, its, our* and *their*) with nouns: *This is Jane.* *This is her diary.* not *This is Jane.* *This is she diary.* *This is John.* *This is his diary.* not *This is John.* *This is he diary.*
- We use *it's* with objects and things: *I've got a new car.* *It's green.* not *I've got a new car.* *He's green.*
- We don't usually use a noun and pronoun in the same sentence: *My brother is a doctor.* not *My brother he is a doctor.*

1 Correct these sentences.

Her

- 1 This is my friend. She name is Maria.
- 2 What's he job?
- 3 My friend's name is Sofia. Her is Italian.
- 4 His names are Jane and Peter.
- 5 This is Juan. This is her book.
- 6 Where are their from?
- 7 My suitcase is over there. He is red.
- 8 That's Paula. Is from Germany.
- 9 Her name it is Claire.
- 10 This is my brother. It is a doctor.

Confusing words: jobs



TIP

- Remember, we always use *a* or *an* with jobs in the singular: *He's an accountant.* not *He's accountant.*
- We don't use *a* or *an* with the adjectives *unemployed* or *retired*.
- Some words in English can be similar to words in your own language. Remember to learn how they are different!

2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 He's 75. He's a *retired/retired*.
- 2 What do you do? I'm a *police officer/police*.
- 3 Barack Obama is a famous *politic/politician*.
- 4 Carlos Nuñez is a *musician/music*.
- 5 I haven't got a job at the moment. I'm an *unemployed/unemployed*.
- 6 Is she a *waiter/waitress*?
- 7 My sister's an *accountant/a countable*.

Plurals

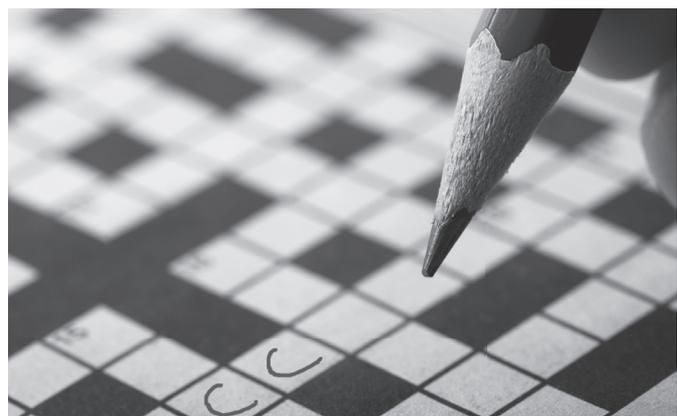
3 Choose the correct sentences, a or b.

- 1 a There are five people in my class.
b There are five persons in my class.
- 2 a Where are your child's?
b Where are your children?
- 3 a They are housewives.
b They are housewifes.
- 4 a There are two mans and three womans in the classroom.
b There are two men and three women in the classroom.
- 5 a There are lots of different nationalitys in the class.
b There are lots of different nationalities in the class.
- 6 a His teeth are very white.
b His tooth's are very white.
- 7 a That shop has got some very expensive watches.
b That shop has got some very expensive watchies.

Spelling: double consonants

4 Fill in the gaps with the letters in brackets.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 a <u>cc</u> ountant (c) | 6 Brazi ___ ian (l) |
| 2 bu ___ iness (s) | 7 actre ___ (s) |
| 3 shop a ___ istant (s) | 8 wo ___ an (m) |
| 4 waitre ___ (s) | 9 Ru ___ ia (s) |
| 5 wa ___ et (l) | 10 umbre ___ a (l) |





Confusing words: family

TIP

- We use **parents** for *mother and father*: *My parents are from Andalucia.* not *My fathers are from Andalucia.*
- We use **children** for *sons and daughters*: *How many children have you got?* not *How many sons have you got?*
- We use **brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles**, etc. for male and female: *How many brothers and sisters have you got?* not *How many brothers have you got?*
- We use **only child** for a person who hasn't got any brothers or sisters: *He's an only child.* not *He's a unique child.*
- Remember we use **cousin** for both male and female.

1 Choose the correct words/phrases.

- 1 I've got three *children/sons* – Tom, Dick and Tanya.
- 2 This is my *aunt/uncle*, Peter.
- 3 My *grandparents/grandfathers* always visit us at Christmas.
- 4 I'm *an only/a unique* child. I haven't got any *brothers/brothers or sisters*.

Daily routines



TIP

- We use **have** for meals and drinks: *I have breakfast at eight.* not *I take breakfast at eight.* *I breakfast at eight.*
- Remember in lots of expressions we don't use **the**:
- *go home* not *go to the home*
 - *start/finish work* not *start/finish the work*
 - *go to bed/work* not *go to the bed/work*
 - *on holiday* not *on the holidays*

2 Are these sentences correct? Change the incorrect sentences.

- 1 I leave ~~the~~ home at six.
- 2 Pete breakfasts every day.
- 3 What time do you start work?
- 4 I go to school at 8.30.
- 5 We sometimes have the lunch in a café near our office.

- 6 My children get home at four o'clock when they finish English classes.
- 7 When I am on the holiday, I get up late.
- 8 Do you want to take a coffee?

Verbs + object pronouns

TIP

We usually use an object or object pronoun with the verbs *see, like, have got, want* and *enjoy*: *This is my mobile phone. I like it because it has got a camera.* not *This is my mobile phone. I like because it has got a camera.* *I always enjoy myself at the beach.* not *I always enjoy at the beach.*

3 Fill in the gaps with an object pronoun.

ELLIE What about Pedro Almodóvar? Do you like ¹ him ?

JULIE I think his films are great. I like ² _____ because they're always funny.

ELLIE Me too. I always enjoy ³ _____ when I see ⁴ _____ .

JULIE His last film was great. Did you see ⁵ _____ ?

ELLIE No, I didn't.

JULIE I've got ⁶ _____ on DVD. Do you want ⁷ _____ ? Penélope Cruz is great.

ELLIE Yes please! I like ⁸ _____ . She's always in his films.

Spelling: days and dates

4 Correct the spelling mistake in each sentence.

- 1 My birthday is on the ^{fourteenth} **forteenth** of December.
- 2 Our **aniversary** is next week.
- 3 I go swimming on **Wendsdays**.
- 4 The party is **tomorow**.
- 5 I don't like **Febuary** because it's so cold.
- 6 My favourite day is **Saterday**.



Past Simple and *was/were*

TIP

- We use the Past Simple to talk about a specific moment or period in the past. When we use the Past Simple, we know when something happened: *I went to the cinema on Saturday night. He spoke to Sam yesterday.*
- Remember we use the verb *be* with *born*: *I was born in 1980.* not *I born in 1980.*

1 Read Adrian's blog entry. Find eight mistakes.

Welcome to my blog. My name is Adrian. I'm 25 years old. *was born* I ~~born~~ in San Sebastián in the Basque Country. San Sebastián is very famous for its film festival. The festival start in 1953. Last night was the opening night and there was hundreds of fans here to welcome the stars. I didn't went to see a film because I hadn't a ticket. The tickets for the films on the first night was cost a lot. I went to the festival with my friends and we was happy because we seeing lots of stars like Demi Moore. We did enjoyed ourselves very much.

Confusing words: film and music

2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 I love *classic/classical* music – especially Mozart.
- 2 Jimi Hendrix was an amazing *musician/music*.
- 3 What kind of music do you *listen/listen to*?
- 4 I like hearing *direct/live* music.
- 5 The film was great – a really good *suspense/thriller*.
- 6 Brad Pitt is the main *character/protagonist*.
- 7 It was a great love *story/history*.

Prepositions of time: *on, in* and *at*

TIP

- We use the prepositions *on, in* and *at* in expressions to talk about days, dates, times and periods of time.
- We use *on* with days and dates: *My birthday's on Tuesday.*
- We use *in* with months, seasons and years: *I was born in 1976.*
- We use *at* with times and festival periods: *It never snows at Christmas.*
- Remember we use *on* with parts of specific days: *on Monday afternoon* and *in* when we talk about parts of the day in general: *in the morning, in the evening.* There are some exceptions: *at night, at the weekend.*

3 a Complete the table with these words/phrases.

Monday 1987 the morning night the afternoon
24th February 2007 Christmas 12 o'clock
August Thursday Monday morning winter
Easter half past three my birthday Christmas Day

on	in	at
Monday		

b Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 I'm free in Saturday evening.
I'm free on Saturday evening.
- 2 I can visit him on August.

- 3 At the morning, Mark came home.

- 4 The course started at 10th September.

- 5 It was 10 o'clock of the night.

- 6 In Christmas, we go to my family's house.

- 7 It's really cold in Madrid the winter.

- 8 I was born on 1988.

Spelling: past verb forms

4 Choose the correct spelling.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 a stopt | b stopped | c stoped |
| 2 a wrote | b wroted | c writed |
| 3 a caught | b cotch | c cauhgt |
| 4 a chosed | b choosed | c chose |
| 5 a thought | b thouht | c thinked |
| 6 a saied | b sayed | c said |
| 7 a slept | b sleeped | c slept |
| 8 a herd | b heard | c heard |
| 9 a lissened | b listened | c listend |



there is/there are

TIP

- We often use more than one noun with *there is/there are*, for example, in lists. We use *there is* when the first noun is a singular or uncountable noun: *In my room, there is a bed, two bedside tables and a chair.*
- We use *there are* when the first noun is a plural noun: *In my room, there are some chairs, a bed and a desk.*

1 Fill the gaps with *there is* or *there are*.

- 1 In my living room, there is a television, some photographs and a sofa.
- 2 In my bedroom, _____ some posters and a TV desk.
- 3 In my town, _____ a cathedral, two cinemas and a lot of restaurants.
- 4 Near my town, _____ a lot of mountains and lakes.
- 5 In the fridge, _____ some cheese, milk and tomatoes.

some, any, a/an

TIP

- We usually use *some* in positive sentences with plural and uncountable nouns: *There's some milk in the fridge.*
- We usually use *any* in negative sentences and questions with plural and uncountable nouns: *I haven't got any brothers or sisters.* not ~~*I haven't got brothers and sisters.*~~
- We use *a/an* with singular countable nouns: *Have you got a knife?* not ~~*Have you got any knife?*~~

2 Fill in the gaps with *some*, *any* or *a/an*.

MATT So what do we need for the barbecue?

DOM ¹ Some sausages.

MATT OK. How many?

DOM A dozen. Oh, and ² _____ bread.

MATT We haven't got ³ _____ ketchup.

DOM Really? OK, I'll get ⁴ _____. I can get ⁵ _____ salad too.

MATT Oh, and get ⁶ _____ meat too. We can't have ⁷ _____ barbecue and not have ⁸ _____ meat!

DOM OK, we need ⁹ _____ drinks.

MATT Yes, you're right – ¹⁰ _____ beer, ¹¹ _____ bottle of red wine and ¹² _____ bottle of white.

DOM Great! I can't wait. So where's this week's shopping money?

MATT Err, we haven't got ¹³ _____.

DOM Ah ... Well, let's have ¹⁴ _____ egg and watch TV.

Plural nouns

TIP

- Some nouns look plural, but they refer to one thing only: *trousers, shorts, jeans*. We use a plural verb with these words: *His trousers are blue.* not ~~*His trousers is blue.*~~
- We can use *a pair of ...* with these nouns and with regular plural nouns: *She's got a new pair of shorts/shoes.*
- Remember *clothes* is always plural: *I've got some new clothes.* not ~~*I've got a new clothes.*~~

3 Are these sentences correct? Change the incorrect sentences.

- 1 In the summer I wear a shorts.
- 2 I need a new pair of jeans.
- 3 I like shopping for a clothes with my friends.
- 4 I like the way she dresses: trousers and a nice T-shirt.
- 5 Your jeans is dirty. Do you want me to wash it?
- 6 You need to wear a jacket, shirt, tie and trousers for the interview.

Spelling: plural noun endings

TIP

- We usually add *-s* to regular singular nouns to form plural nouns: *trees, streets, friends*.
- For nouns ending in *-ch, -sh, -s, -ss, -x* or *-z*, we add *-es*: *watch* → *watches*.
- For nouns ending in a consonant + *y*, we change the *-y* to *-i* and add *-es*: *city* → *cities*.
- For some nouns ending in *-f* or *-fe*, we change the *f* to *v*: *life* → *lives*.

4 Write the plural forms of these words.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1 address | <u>addresses</u> | 6 taxi | _____ |
| 2 house | _____ | 7 zoo | _____ |
| 3 wife | _____ | 8 nationality | _____ |
| 4 day | _____ | 9 dress | _____ |
| 5 tax | _____ | 10 beach | _____ |



Comparatives

1 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 I liked living in the country because it was more friendlier than the city.

I liked living in the country because it was friendlier than the city.

2 This town is more quiet than mine.

3 Public transport in London is more expensive that in Madrid.

4 The underground is fast than a bus.

5 It's farer to work from my new house.

6 Richard is more good at using a computer than me.

7 My new boss is more bad than my last one.

8 The new project is more difficulter than the last one.

Present Simple or Present Continuous?

TIP

- We use the Present Simple to talk about habits and routines.
- We use the Present Continuous to talk about things happening now.
- Remember, we don't usually use some verbs in the Present Continuous: *like, love, believe, understand*, etc.

2 Choose the correct sentences, a or b.

1 a I'm usually wearing a suit for work.

b I usually wear a suit for work.

2 a Who does John talk to now?

b Who is John talking to now?

3 a I'm reading a really good book at the moment.

b I read a really good book at the moment.

4 a Are you usually going to work by car?

b Do you usually go to work by car?

5 a I write to tell you about my English class.

b I'm writing to tell you about my English class.

6 a I'm not liking football.

b I don't like football.

Confusing words: *good* and *well*

TIP

- **Good** is an adjective. We use it with nouns or to describe the subject after the verb *be*: *I like reading a good book at night. What was the film like? It was very good.*
- **Well** is usually an adverb. We often use it with action verbs: *He cooks well.*
- **Well** can also be an adjective. It means *healthy*: *I'm very well.*

3 Fill in the gaps with *good* or *well*.

MRS MILES How is your John?

MRS FISHER Very ¹ *well* .

MRS MILES Oh, that is ² _____ .

MRS FISHER And your Peter?

MRS MILES Oh, he's a ³ _____ boy.

MRS FISHER Is he?

MRS MILES Oh yes. He's a ⁴ _____ student. He studies a lot every night. He always does ⁵ _____ in his exams.

MRS FISHER Mmm, John is a lovely boy. He plays football very ⁶ _____ . He plays in the school team.

MRS MILES Oh, and how well did he do in the last exams?

MRS FISHER Well, he didn't do very ⁷ _____ , but he's very young. We want John to have a ⁸ _____ childhood.

MRS MILES Hmm yes! But we want Peter to do ⁹ _____ so he can get a ¹⁰ _____ job.

Spelling: *I* or *ll*4 Fill in the gaps in these words with *I* or *ll*.

1 rea ll y

6 we ll

2 trave ll

7 we' ll

3 cyc ll ing

8 careful ll y

4 exce ll ent

9 beautifu ll

5 hard ll y

10 trave ll ing



be going to

TIP

We use *be + going to* to talk about future plans. We don't use the Present Simple or *will*: *When I finish university, I'm going to travel.* not *When I finish university, I travel.* *This weekend I'm going to study.* not *This weekend I will study.*

1 Read the conversation. Find five mistakes.

- 'm going to
ANN I ~~see~~ Jackie tonight. Do you want to come?
LIZ I can't. I go to the cinema with Peter on Fridays.
ANN Oh yes. What do you see tonight?
LIZ I don't know. Peter's going to decide.
ANN Oh no! He loves horror films.
LIZ No, we're watch a romantic film.
ANN I think you're going to have a surprise.
LIZ Well, he knows I don't like horror films.
ANN What will you do after the film?
LIZ We're going to try that new restaurant in the town centre – La Scala I think it's called.
ANN Really! Jackie and I will go there tonight too!
LIZ Great! We can go together. I call the restaurant after lunch, I can book a table for four. About ten o'clock?
ANN Perfect. I'm looking forward to it.

Confusing words: education

TIP

- We say **take** or **do** an exam not *make an exam*.
- We say **pass** an exam not *approve an exam*.
- We say **fail** an exam not *suspend an exam*.
- We say **revise** for an exam not *review an exam*.
- We say **get** a qualification/degree not *get a title*.
- A **teacher** teaches at a school. A **professor** teaches at a university.



John was surprised when he got a title for passing his exam.

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct education words. Use the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 You should study more or you're going to fail .
- 2 You need to _____ a lot to _____ the exam.
- 3 Dr Brown was my favourite _____ at university.
- 4 The _____ told the children to be quiet.
- 5 I _____ the exam last year, but I failed it.
- 6 He _____ a degree in Applied Physics from Cambridge in 2012.

Prepositions: places

TIP

- We use *in* with towns, regions, countries, and continents: *They arrived in Rome yesterday.*
- We use *on* with streets, roads, rivers and coasts: *We stayed at a house on the coast last summer.*
- We use *at* with specific places: *I was at home all weekend. Helen's at the supermarket.*

3 Choose the correct prepositions.

- 1 I live in / at New York.
- 2 Tim is *in* / at a concert.
- 3 Santander is *in* / on the Cantabrian coast.
- 4 Nottingham is *at* / on the river Trent.
- 5 He lives *at* / on King Street.
- 6 He lives *at* / on number 18.
- 7 We were *at* / in Kate's house yesterday.
- 8 I'm from Villalba, a small town *at* / in Galicia.
- 9 We arrived *in* / at Barcelona very early in the morning.
- 10 We arrived *in* / at the party late.

Spelling: the sound /i:/

4 Fill in the gaps in these words with *ee* or *ea*.

- 1 There are some great b e a ches in Valencia.
- 2 I need some ch ee se.
- 3 I like sw ee t things like chocolate and honey.
- 4 Don't forget he's a vegetarian – so no m ee t.
- 5 I'm going to m ee t Laura later.
- 6 The bus was really crowded and I couldn't find a s ee t.
- 7 Would you like t ee t or coff ee t ?
- 8 The book was very ch ee p.
- 9 My son cl ee ns the house every weekend.
- 10 She's old now, but she still f ee ls very young.

Saying hello

1 a Robert writes three emails to friends and colleagues. Match emails 1–3 to responses A–C.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

b Read the emails again. Which is/are written ...

a to a friend? _____ b to a colleague? _____

Reading short emails between friends and colleagues

Writing short emails to friends and colleagues: useful phrases

Review months and dates; suggestions

1

Hello John,

¹I hope you are well.

²I'm attaching a proposal for the new project here. We are very late starting. We need to organise a meeting to talk about it soon. A possible date for us here is 12th September. Is that convenient for you?

Robert



2

Hi Sarah,

³How's it going?

It's Sophia's 30th birthday in September and I want to organise a surprise party for her. What about 19th? Is that OK for you? Have you got Julia's phone number? I want to invite her to the party, too.

Cheers,

Robert

A

Hiya,

I can't come on 19th – I'm on holiday then. What a pity!

Julia's home phone number is 01323 737 411. But she's away on a business trip in September, so she probably can't go either.

⁶Bye for now,

3

Hi there Sam,

⁴How are things? Good weekend?

⁵Here are the photos I promised. I love the one of you and Julian dancing.

I have problems sending big attachments sometimes, so tell me if you don't receive them.

See you soon.

Robert

B

Hi Robert,

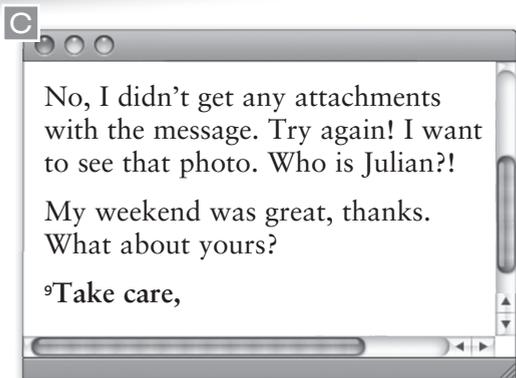
⁷Thank you for your message.

I'm away from the office on holiday the second week of September, so 12th isn't possible for me. I return on 15th, so what about 19th as an alternative date?

Re. the late start for the project, no, it's not ideal, but I hope things can move more quickly now.

⁸Best wishes,

Reading and Writing Portfolio Plus 1



2 Read the emails again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 F John and Robert can have a meeting on 12th September.
- 2 John and Robert's project is starting on time.
- 3 The date for Sophia's birthday party isn't OK for Sarah.
- 4 Robert hasn't got Julia's phone number.
- 5 Julia can go to Sophia's birthday party.
- 6 The photos that Robert sends don't arrive.
- 7 Sam doesn't know the person in the photo.
- 8 Sam had a bad weekend.

HELP WITH WRITING

Emails to friends and colleagues: useful phrases

3 Look at phrases 1–9 in **bold** in the emails in 1. Fill in the gaps in the table.

	friend	colleague
opening comment	3 , —	—, —
sending things with an email	—	—
ending a message	—, —	—

4 Match beginnings of sentences 1–9 to endings a–i.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Take | a you are well. |
| 2 Best | b things? |
| 3 Bye | c the proposal here. |
| 4 I'm attaching | d for now. |
| 5 Thank you for | e the photos I promised. |
| 6 How are | f wishes. |
| 7 Here are | g it going? |
| 8 I hope | h care. |
| 9 How's | i your message. |

5 a Imagine you need to write to a friend or colleague to send them an attachment in an email. Make notes on these things.

who the person is	
the attachment	
important dates or information	

b Write a short email to your friend or colleague.

- Use your notes from **5a**.
- Use appropriate phrases from **4**.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your email to your teacher in the next class.

Reading

I can understand short emails between friends and colleagues.

Writing

I can write short emails to friends and colleagues.

Apologising

Reading notes and emails of apology
 Writing apologising in notes and emails:
 useful phrases
 Review weekend activities; Past Simple

1 a Match pictures A–C to messages 1–3.



b Read the messages again. Which apologise ...

- a before something happens? _____
 b after something happens? _____

1

Hi Steve,

a) **Just a note to say that** b) **I'm sorry for** not going to your party on Friday, but I wasn't very well. I didn't feel very well at work on Friday afternoon, so I finished early and went straight home to bed. c) **Sorry too**, for not phoning you, but I slept through until Saturday lunchtime!

I hope you had a good time, anyway.

Cheers,

Mark

2

Dear Richard,

d) **I'm writing to say that** e) **I'm afraid** I can't come to class next week because I'm going to Paris on a business trip. Is there some work I can do, so I don't get behind with the course?

M^a Carmen (from class 36)

2 Read the messages again and answer the questions.

- Who apologises for her children? Penny
- Who didn't go to a party on Friday? _____
- Who doesn't want to celebrate her next birthday with her children? _____
- Who is going on a trip for work? _____
- Who possibly didn't have a good time at a birthday celebration? _____
- Who slept for a long time? _____
- Who had a party on Friday? _____
- Who has written a note to her teacher? _____
- Who was ill on Friday? _____

3

Hi Lucy,

f) **I just wanted to say that** g) **I'm sorry about** last night. It's a pity – it really wasn't the nice, relaxing evening that I had imagined. My kids aren't usually so difficult, really! Next year, I'm going to have an adults-only birthday dinner! I hope it wasn't too bad. At least the food was good!

h) **Sorry again!**

Penny



HELP WITH WRITING

Apologising in notes and emails: useful phrases

3 Look at messages 1–3 again. Complete the table with phrases a–h in **bold**.

function	useful phrases
introducing the apology	1 <i>Just a note to say</i> 2 _____ 3 _____
apologising/being apologetic	4 <i>I'm sorry for</i> 5 _____ 6 _____
apologising a second time	7 _____
apologising for another thing	8 _____

4 Complete sentences 1–7 with words from the useful phrases in **3**.

- I just **wanted** to **say** that I'm sorry for not coming to your barbecue on Sunday.
- I'm _____ to _____ that I'm sorry about the other day.
- I'm sorry _____ missing the class, I had to work late.
- Sorry _____ for not doing my homework last week!
- Just a _____ to _____ that I'm sorry _____ yesterday.
- Sorry _____!
- I'm _____ I can't come to the wedding next June, sorry.

5 Look at these situations. Tick the ones you would write a note or email of apology for.

- You arrived at work an hour late.
- You forgot a friend's birthday.
- You forgot your wedding anniversary.
- You can't go to a colleague's leaving party.
- You had a party at your house when your partner was on holiday. You didn't have time to clean the house.

6 a Choose a situation from **5**. Make notes in the table.

situation	reason why

b Write your note or email of apology.

- Use your notes from **6a**.
- Use the useful phrases from **3**.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your note/email to your teacher in the next class.

Reading

I can understand notes and emails of apology.

Writing

I can write a note or an email to apologise for something.

A business trip

1 Read the email quickly and tick the things María José talks about.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| a <input type="checkbox"/> transport | e <input type="checkbox"/> directions |
| b <input type="checkbox"/> safety | f <input type="checkbox"/> money |
| c <input type="checkbox"/> weather | g <input type="checkbox"/> languages |
| d <input type="checkbox"/> accommodation | h <input type="checkbox"/> computers |

Reading an email to a colleague; business cards; a map; a conference programme

Writing giving information to a colleague in an email; organisation: useful phrases

Review places in a town; giving directions

A

From: mj.gonzalez@infotecsystems.org
Sent: 17th January
To: a.brown@infotecsystems.org
Subject: Madrid Sales Conference 26th–28th January

Dear Alison,

A First of all, I'd like to introduce myself: my name's María José and I'm a P.A. to ¹...*Beatriz*... Ochoa here at the ²..... office. I'm writing to give you details of the arrangements for your trip to Madrid for the conference next week.

B Your hotel is the Hotel Agosto in a street called ³....., number 16. Here is a link to the hotel website: www.hotelagusto.es. Your booking is from Tuesday 25th to Saturday 29th January. The hotel is near Puerta del Sol, one of the main squares in the centre of Madrid (I'm attaching a map here). It's not far from the ⁴..... station Sol, but it's a good idea to get a taxi when you arrive at Atocha station if you have got a lot of things with you. Please get a receipt from the driver – ask for 'un recibo' – and then give this in with your expenses claim.

C I am also attaching a conference programme. You can see that there is a ⁵..... on 25th at 9.30 p.m. at a restaurant called La Comida Buena, in the main square, Plaza Mayor. To get there, go up the street your hotel is on. As you go up the street, there is an entrance to Plaza Mayor on the ⁶..... . Go into the square and the restaurant is on the ⁷..... .

D The first ⁸..... is on Wednesday 26th at 9.30 a.m. It's in a conference room at the hotel. Ask for directions at reception. Lunch will also be at the hotel.

E Finally, it's very cold in Madrid at the moment. The climate here is not the same as in ⁹....., so bring some warm clothes!

I look forward to meeting you next week.

Best wishes,
 María José

2 Read the email again and fill in gaps 1–9. Use the information from the business cards (B), the map (C) and the conference programme (D).

B

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D

InfotecSystems Sales Conference

Tuesday 25th January

21.30 Welcome dinner – Restaurant La Comida Buena, Plaza Mayor

Wednesday 26th January

9.30–11.30 Meeting – Year to date sales: results and analysis – Hotel Agosto

11.30–12.00 Coffee break

12.00–14.00 Presentation by Beatriz Ochoa – InfotecSystems in the Spanish market

14.00–15.30 Lunch – provided at hotel

15.30–17.30 Meeting – Five-year planning

Thursday 27th January

3 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 María José knows Alison.
- 2 Beatriz is María José's boss.
- 3 Alison speaks good Spanish.
- 4 Alison gets three attachments.
- 5 Alison doesn't know Madrid very well.

Reading

- I can understand an email to a colleague.
- I can understand business cards.
- I can understand directions on a map.
- I can understand a conference programme.

HELP WITH WRITING

Giving information in an email: organisation, useful phrases

4 Match 1–5 to paragraphs A–E in the email.

- 1 B accommodation and transport details
- 2 closing comment
- 3 details of programme
- 4 introductions and reason for writing
- 5 directions

5 Look at the email again. Fill in the gaps in these useful phrases.

- a I'd like to *introduce myself* : my name's David Johnson.
- b I'm to give you details of the meeting next week.
- c I'm here a map of the city centre.
- d Here's a to the company's website.
- e I to seeing you on Friday.

6 a Imagine an English-speaking colleague is coming to your town/city for a business conference. Make notes in the table.

town/city	
hotel	
meetings at	
conference dates/ dinner/lunch	
directions needed	
attachment(s)	

b Write an email to your colleague giving them the information.

- Use your notes from **6a**.
- Use the organisation of the email in **4**.
- Use the useful phrases from **5**.
- Read and check for mistakes.
- Give your email to your teacher in the next class.

Writing

- I can write an email giving information to a colleague.

Student's Book Recording Scripts

1.1

KATE I use *facebook* everyday. I look at it at work and at home in the evening. I chat with friends. I've got friends from lots of countries. When I travel, I speak to my friends in Australia on *facebook*. When I'm at home in Australia, I speak to friends in Japan and Italy. I started my *facebook* page two years ago. A friend recommended it. I like it because I can use it everywhere, in airports, Internet cafés, on my mobile phone – 24 hours a day. I enjoy the photos people put on their pages ... especially photos of me! *Facebook* is great!

ANITA I use email for work, but I don't use *facebook*. As a teacher, I don't want my students to go on *facebook* and know about my personal life. Also, erm ... I don't want people from the past to send me messages. I've got some good friends from school, but I don't want other people from school to contact me ... people I didn't like. They probably want to compare their lives to mine: you know, have I got a good job? Have I got a big car? Have I got money? I prefer to talk to people on the telephone or go for a drink with them. *Facebook* is very impersonal. I call people on the telephone to talk or we meet for a coffee.

KARL I'm a musician and yes, I use *facebook*. I've got a special page for musicians. People can see information about my concerts on my page. They can listen to my music and make comments and leave messages on my Wall. I sometimes respond to them. I've also got a link to a website where I sell my CDs – people can buy my music there. I never contact friends via *facebook*. I can use email and text people on my mobile phone for that. *Facebook* is good for my work as a musician. Thanks to *facebook* I've got fans all over the world!

3.1

DAVID I came here to Australia ten years ago from London and erm ... Christmas is one of the biggest differences between life here and life in London. At first celebrating Christmas in the summer didn't feel normal, but now I think it's fun. Christmas is like a ... a, a summer festival. In the UK at Christmas, it's cold and wet, and ... and people really want it to snow. Here in Australia it's hot and sunny. I like it more. Christmas is a ... a time for the beach and fun in the sun!
Erm, what else? ... er, what's the same and what's different? Well, before Christmas is just the same. People do a lot of shopping, have work parties and erm Christmas drinks with ... with work friends. Er, one thing that is different is in London my company always went to the pub for a ... a pre-Christmas party, but in Australia my company gets a bus and we go to the beach.

We play football and have a picnic. There are lots of cars on the road, just like in London. Er, I live in Sydney: it's a ... a big city and it's just the same as London in the days before Christmas. Erm, people take their cars to do the shopping. The Christmas cards are the same too. In people's houses there are Christmas cards with pictures of snow and cold weather, but outside it can be hot and sunny and 30 degrees. Why aren't they different? It's ridiculous!
So, erm, what do we do on Christmas Day here in Oz? Well, my family have breakfast and open Christmas presents, and then we go to the beach. We normally stay at the beach all day and have a barbecue. People don't really have 'traditional' Christmas food – turkey and Christmas pudding, like back home. On a hot sunny day, that's a lot. In my family we always have a barbecue on the beach. Erm, in the afternoon we go for a walk or go and visit family and friends. Erm, nothing more really. Oh, except in the evening we go home and ... and phone family in London to say 'Happy Christmas'. They're just waking up there!
The last big difference is that it's the start of people's summer holidays here. Er, most people take their holiday after Christmas. So often families have Christmas at home and after that go on holiday on ... on Boxing Day – the day after Christmas. January is a good time to be in Sydney – you can go to the beaches and shops and there are no people. They're all on holiday. So, um ... apart from the traffic, Christmas is really relaxed – like a summer party!

3.3

ANSWERS 2 husband 3 ninth
4 breakfast 5 find 6 best 7 first
8 friend 9 sixth

3.4

2B 3B 4B 5A 6A

3.5

1 13th October
2 20th May
3 2nd March
4 24th July
5 30th August
6 28th December

3.6

1
B It's the sound of the wind.
2
A Do you understand this word in the text?
B No. What kind of word is "magazine"?
3
A Is he your fourth husband?
B No, he's my fifth husband.
4
A I can't find the list.
B Ask the receptionist.

5

A When's your best friend's birthday?
B Next weekend.

5.1

GUNTER Now, you read a lot, don't you?
Let's look at these questions. What did you put for the first question?
PATRICIA Well for me – I read readers most of the time. They're easy, quick to read and a fun way to learn English. I also read magazines in English. *Hello* magazine, that type of magazine. They've got stories about famous people and pictures. They're quite easy to read. What about you?
G I want to learn English for work so I sometimes read articles and look at websites on the Internet. I like football so I read English sports magazines. I don't read "readers". I try to read normal books, but it can be very difficult. Erm, what about the next question? "How often do you read in English?"
P I read my readers in the evenings when I go home on the bus ... so every day. I usually finish one reader a week and then go and get another one.
G I don't read as much as that. I usually read on a Sunday afternoon when I'm relaxing. Nothing more really. So, how do you choose a book?
P Well, er, sometimes a friend from class tells me about a good book *they've* read so I sometimes read that. Another thing I do is I just look at the title and picture and choose one. What about you?
G Erm, same really – picture and title. I sometimes look at the topic too – if it's something I'm interested in or know about, I can understand it better. Erm, I also sometimes open the book and read a little from the middle to check the language is easy to understand.
P Hmm, that's a good idea. I'll try that. For the next question, question 4, I said "no". I try to read the book quickly and if I use my dictionary I lose interest in the story so I don't use the dictionary while I read. I try to understand words from the context. I usually write down difficult words and, after I finish reading, I look them up in the dictionary. What about you?
G Some of the articles I read online use very difficult vocabulary related to my work. I have to use my dictionary all the time! It's very slow, but it's OK – I learn so many new words! Erm, what about the last question: "How does reading in English help you learn English?" Hmm, for me I think it helps with vocabulary the most. I like learning words by reading and when I look them up in my dictionary, it helps me remember them. What about you?
P Hmm, I think it's good for learning grammar. I can try and use new structures when I speak. OK, that's it. We're finished. We'd better go and choose a book now!

5.3

- 2 both 3 video 4 box
5 give 6 bottle

5.4

- 2 He's in a job interview.
3 It was a very boring conversation.
4 I visit every day.
5 She's got seven bags.
6 She's a very busy boss.
7 They live in a big village.
8 How many double bedrooms have you got?

5.5

- 2 I love bread and butter.
3 The birds arrive in November.
4 She's never in bed before eleven.
5 My favourite number is seventy-five.
6 We usually have biscuits for breakfast.
7 I drive to the beach every evening.
8 We left because the service was terrible.

7.1

Part 1

- ANDY Oh, er, sorry! Are you working?
EVA No, not at all. I was just having a look online, at some books I'm thinking of getting.
A Huh. Really? I'm not sure about buying things online. I normally go to a shop. I like to see and try things out before I buy them.
E No! It's easy! I buy things online all the time.
A Really? Is it safe?
E Of course it is. It's the same as looking at an advert in the paper, but it's much quicker and much easier.
A But you don't actually see the things, do you?
E No, not for small things, but you can ... for bigger things.
A OK. So how does it work? What do you do?
E Hmm, why do you want to know?! Are you thinking of buying something ... online?!
A Maybe ...
E OK. Well, first of all you go online to a shopping website like this one. And then you search for what you want to buy. So, what do *you* want to buy, Andy?
A Erm, well ... I want a new car!
E Really?! A car?! OK. What kind of car?
A Well ... maybe something sporty and fast.

7.2

Part 2

- EVA OK. Well, first of all you go online to a shopping website like this one. And then you search for what you want to buy. So, what do you want to buy, Andy?
ANDY Erm, well ... I want a new car!
E Really?! A car?! OK. What kind of car?
A Well ... maybe something sporty and fast.
E Wow! So, how big?
A Oh, er, small I think. I haven't got any children or dogs.
E Right. So, what colour do you want this sports car to be?
A Oh, I don't know. Blue or red perhaps?

- E OK then. So now in this box you type: "sports car". Great! Erm, anything else?
A Well, I want something quite new ... not more than two or three years old. And a good stereo.
E Fine. So type that in there. [Ah] And how much do you want to spend?
A Oh, I don't know really. Maybe up to £10,000 ...
E Right so you enter all the information into this box and then you click on GO!
A Oh wow! There are a lot, aren't there?
E Yes! Everyone's got a sports car to sell! But you can just look at the photos and choose one. Look. There's a description of the car. Read it to see if it's what you want. [Hmm] And look here, it says how much the auction is at ...
A Huh?
E Well, it's an auction. You make a bid and the highest bid gets the car. And this is the time when the auction closes.
A Ah. OK. I understand.
E And this is about the seller. It tells you their name. And at the bottom, it gives you the delivery details.
A Oh, I see. So how do you bid?
E Easy – you just enter your bid and click on this button.
A Wow – it's as easy as that?
E Yes. Then you just wait until the auction closes and check to see if your bid was the highest. Then you write to the seller and arrange to go and collect it.
A So how do I know if it's nice to drive?
E You phone them, go to their house and try it out.
A Oh, that's brilliant! So let's have a look. What about that one, ey? ...

7.4

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 musicians | 6 trousers |
| 2 postcards | 7 cigarettes |
| 3 books | 8 crossroads |
| 4 magazines | 9 shorts |
| 5 shirts | 10 tissues |

7.5

ANSWERS 2b 3a 4b

7.6

ANSWERS 1c 2b 3d 4e 5a

9.1

- INTERVIEWER So Karen, what kind of work do you do?
KAREN Well, I'm a private investigator and most of my work is for companies and "Compensation cases". People sometimes have accidents at work and they can receive compensation from the company they work for. The problem is people don't always tell the truth. If the company doesn't believe the victim *is* telling the truth, then they pay me to watch that person. I sometimes have to take photographs of them doing activities to show that they are lying, for example they might be running, lifting heavy objects or working in the garden.

- I Why did you want to be a private investigator?
K I used to be a policewoman before I was a private investigator. I worked in North Carolina, then my father became ill so I moved to Atlanta to take care of him. When he was better I wanted to start working again. I had a friend who had his own company of private investigators and he offered me a job. I wanted a change, to do something different, but I also thought it was probably quite similar to police work.
I What qualities do you need to be a good private investigator?
K To be a good private investigator, you need to be a fast thinker and be able to work quickly and quietly. I think you also need to be patient – you spend a lot of time sitting around waiting. It's important to know how to use a computer well too.
I What's the best part of the job?
K Well, I like being a private investigator because you have more independence than in the police force. You work alone. You make your own decisions and solve problems using your own intelligence and experience. You haven't got someone constantly questioning what you are doing. It can be very satisfying too.
I What's the worst part of the job?
K Oh, well, sometimes it's very boring! Often you sit in your car outside someone's house for hours and hours. You can't read a book or a newspaper because as soon as you start, something will happen and you might not see it. Sometimes nothing happens, but you have to be ready with your camera at all times. The hours can also be very difficult – I often have to work very early in the morning and sometimes all night!
I Uh-huh. What surprises people about being a private investigator?
K Most people think it's romantic and exciting. I think the fact I have to do so much planning, studying and writing reports probably surprises people too. Most of all I think people are surprised by the type of work I have to do – I don't solve murders or anything like that. It's not like in the films.

9.6

beautiful | excellent | cameras | sandwiches |
modern | dangerous

11.1

- BEN Hi, Julie! I've got some great news. You know Natalie, my girlfriend? She's pregnant!
JULIE Ben! That's brilliant. Congratulations. So you're going to be a dad!
B Yes. Yes, I am ... I can't believe it. I'm going to be a father.
J So, when's the big day?
B October 20th. The doctor told us in March.
J And how is Natalie?
B She's fine. She was a bit bad for a few months – you know, morning sickness, but she's much better now.
J That's so exciting. Is it going to be a boy or a girl?
B Oh, she's a little girl.

- J Oh, you must have so much to do before October! There's a lot to plan.
- B Yes, there's so much I want to do before October. We're going to buy a house. Our house just isn't going to be big enough for three. I'm going to get a new car too.
- J Oh, a lot of changes ...
- B Yeah, a lot of money too. Having a baby is expensive. [Hmm] We're going to buy a bed, a cot, I mean, on Saturday. That'll probably be about £100.
- J Yes, no money and no time to relax!
- B I know. We're going on holiday to Paris in June though. It'll be our last chance to relax!
- J Mmm, that sounds lovely ...
- EMMA ... anyway. What I called you about ... I've made a big decision. After 11 years as a teacher, I've decided to change my job and my career.

- FRANK Oh really?! That is a big decision, Emma. What are you going to do?
- E Well, I'm going to be a physiotherapist.
- F Seriously! Wow. That's a big change.
- E I know, but it's something different and I need to do something different. I'm so stressed as a teacher.
- F OK. So, why a physiotherapist?
- E Well, I've read a lot of books about it. It sounds very interesting. And you know how I like to help people.
- F That's true. You have to do a lot of studying, don't you?
- E Yes, it's about three years of study. I'm going to start the course in September.
- F In September! Well, it's all very exciting ... I'm sure you'll be great, Emma. What about school? When are you leaving?
- E I'm leaving in July. July is when the

- children go on school holidays. So it's the perfect time.
- F So you've got two months before the course starts. What are you going to do?
- E In August I'm going to observe a physiotherapist at work. He said I can come to sessions with his patients. I'm going to see how it's done by a professional.
- F Wonderful, Emma. That's really lucky. How did you find him ...

11.3

ANSWERS 2 cook 3 true 4 butcher
5 cousin 6 football 7 shouldn't 8 sun

11.4

ANSWERS 1 boots 2 butcher 3 foot
4 run

Student's Book Answer Key

11E 3 c p15

Are you a good planner?

- 1 if you know = 1 point
2 if you know = 2 points
3 if you know = 3 points
4 if you know = 3 points
5 if you know = 4 points
6 a 1 point b 3 points c 2 points
7 a 1 point b 2 points c 3 points
8 a 1 point b 2 points c 3 points
9 a 3 point b 2 points c 1 points

1–6 points:

You're a terrible planner. You live each day as it comes. You need to take control of your life. Think about your future goals first. Remember: if you fail to plan, you're planning to fail!

7–15 points:

You do plan and that's a really good start, but you can get better. You need to think about yourself more and you need to be braver. Look at your long-term goals and think about how you can make your plans work for you.

15 or more:

Well done! You're an excellent planner. You've got clear long-term goals and plans that work for you. You're organised and prepared for every possibility. Keep up the good work.

Workbook Answer Key

1E Get it Right!

- 1 2 What's his ... 3 She is Italian.
4 Their names are ... 5 ... is his book.
6 Where are they from? 7 It is red.
8 She is from ... 9 Her name is Claire.
10 He is a doctor.
- 2 2 police officer 3 politician
4 musician 5 unemployed
6 waitress 7 an accountant
- 3 2b 3a 4b 5b 6a 7a
- 4 2 business 3 assistant 4 waitress
5 wallet 6 Brazilian 7 actress
8 woman 9 Russia 10 umbrella

3E Get it Right!

- 1 1 children 2 uncle 3 grandparents
4 an only; brothers or sisters
- 2 2 has breakfast 3 ✓ 4 ✓
5 ... have lunch in a ... 6 ✓
7 ... am on holiday ... 8 have a coffee
- 3 2 them 3 them/myself 4 them 5 it
6 it 7 it 8 her
- 4 2 anniversary 3 Wednesdays
4 tomorrow 5 February
6 Saturday

5E Get it Right!

- 1 ... San Sebastián is very famous for its film festival. The festival **started** in 1953. Last night was the opening night and there **were** hundreds of fans here to welcome the stars. I **didn't go** to see a film because I **didn't have** a ticket. The tickets for the films on the first night **cost** a lot. I went to the festival with my friends and we were happy because we **saw** lots of stars like Demi Moore. We **enjoyed** ourselves very much.
- 2 2 musician 3 listen to 4 live
5 thriller 6 character 7 story
- 3a **on** 24th February; Thursday; Monday morning; my birthday; Christmas Day **in** 1987; the morning; the afternoon; 2007; August; winter **at** night; Christmas; 12 o'clock; Easter; half past three
- b 2 ... visit him in August. 3 **In** the morning, Mark ... 4 ... course started on 10th September. 5 ... 10 o'clock at night. 6 **At** Christmas, we go to ... 7 ... cold in Madrid **in** the winter. 8 ... born **in** 1988.
- 4 2a 3a 4c 5a 6c 7c 8c 9b

7E Get it Right!

- 1 2 there are 3 there is 4 there are
5 there is
- 2 2 some 3 any 4 some 5 a/some
6 some 7 a 8 some 9 some
10 some 11 a 12 a 13 any 14 an

- 3 2 ✓ 3 ... shopping for clothes ... 4 ✓
5 ... jeans are dirty; ... to wash **them**? 6 ✓
- 4 2 houses 3 wives 4 days 5 taxes
6 taxis 7 zoos 8 nationalities
9 dresses 10 beaches

9E Get it Right!

- 1 2 ... this town is **quieter** than mine.
3 ... more expensive **than** in Madrid.
4 ... underground is **faster** than a ...
5 It's **further** to work ... 6 Richard is **better** at using ... 7 ... new boss is **worse** than my ... 8 ... project is **more difficult** than the ...
- 2 2b 3a 4b 5b 6b
- 3 2 good 3 good 4 good 5 well
6 well 7 well 8 good 9 well
10 good
- 4 2 travel 3 cycling 4 excellent
5 hardly 6 well 7 we'll 8 carefully
9 beautiful 10 travelling

11E Get it Right!

- 1 ANN Oh yes. What are you going to see tonight? ...
LIZ No, we're going to watch a romantic film ...
ANN What are you going to do after the film? ...
ANN Jackie and I are going (to go) there tonight ...
LIZ I'm going to call the restaurant after lunch, ...
- 2 2 revise/study; pass 3 professor
4 teacher 5 took/did 6 got
- 3 2 at 3 on 4 on 5 on 6 at
7 at 8 in 9 in 10 at
- 4 2 cheese 3 sweet 4 meat 5 meet
6 seat 7 tea; coffee 8 cheap
9 cleans 10 feels

**Reading and Writing
Portfolio Plus 1
Saying hello**

- 1a** 1B 2A 3C
b a2, 3 b1
- 2** 2F 3T 4T 5F 6T 7T 8F
- 3** **friend** opening comment 4; sending things with an email 5; ending a message 6, 9
colleague opening comment 1, 7; sending things with an email 2; ending a message 8
- 4** 2f 3d 4c 5i 6b 7e 8a 9g

**Reading and Writing
Portfolio Plus 2
Apologising**

- 1a** 1B 2C 3A
b a2 b1, 3
- 2** 2 Mark 3 Penny 4 M^a Carmen 5 Lucy, Penny 6 Mark 7 Steve 8 M^a Carmen 9 Mark
- 3** 2 I just wanted to say ... 3 I'm writing to say ... 5 I'm sorry about ... 6 I'm afraid I ... 7 Sorry again! 8 Sorry too, ...
- 4** 2 writing; say 3 for/about 4 too 5 note; say; about 6 again 7 afraid
- 5** 2; 3; 5

**Reading and Writing
Portfolio Plus 3
A business trip**

- 1** transport; weather; accommodation; directions; money
- 2** 2 Madrid 3 Calle de Toledo 4 underground 5 welcome dinner 6 right 7 left 8 meeting 9 Seville
- 3** 1F 2T 3F 4F 5T
- 4** 2E 3D 4A 5C
- 5** b writing c attaching d link e look forward

