

Destination **B1**

Grammar &
Vocabulary with Answer Key



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Destination B1

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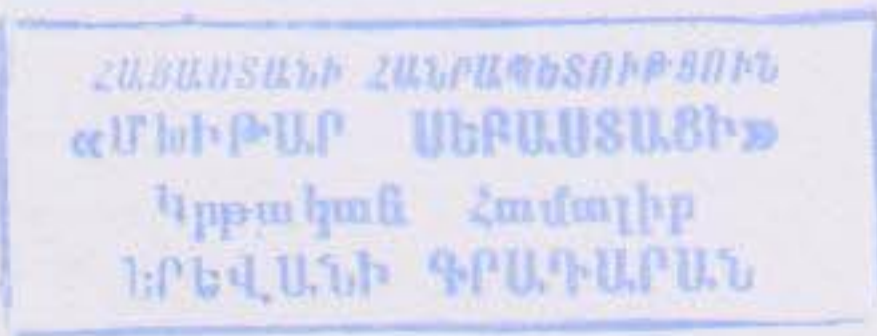
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Overview

Destination B1: Grammar and Vocabulary has been designed for intermediate students at B1 (Threshold) level on the Council of Europe's Common European Framework scale. This book provides presentation and practice of all the key grammar, vocabulary and lexico-grammatical areas required for all main B1 exams. eg. Cambridge PET.

There are 42 units in the book: 28 grammar units and 14 vocabulary units.

Grammar

Each grammar unit begins with a clear one-page presentation of grammar rules and examples in table form. Important points are highlighted in Watch out! boxes.

The grammar practice exercises follow the order of the grammar presentation on a point-by-point basis, and are graded in difficulty through the unit. A wide variety of exercise types are used, including those found in major B1 level exams as well as exercise types from major B2 level exams which students are likely to encounter in the future.

In each set of two grammar units, the focus of the following related vocabulary unit is used as a context for presentation and text-based exercises.

Vocabulary

The vocabulary units are topic-based, covering topics appropriate to the level. Each vocabulary unit begins with a clear presentation table comprising five sections: topic vocabulary, phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases, word formation and word patterns.

The vocabulary exercises are organised according to these sections, and provide systematic practice of the vocabulary presented. Exercise types found in major B1 level exams are included, as are exercise types from major B2 level exams which students are likely to encounter in the future.

The grammar focus of the preceding unit is consolidated within these exercises.

Revision and consolidation

Strong emphasis is placed on revision and consolidation. The book includes:

- fourteen two-page reviews (after every three units)
- two four-page progress tests (after units 21 and 42)

Additional material

Additional reference and practice material is provided at the back of the book. This includes:

- a list of irregular present forms
- a list of irregular verbs
- a unit-by-unit glossary of all topic vocabulary with definitions and example sentences from the Macmillan Essential Dictionary
- a phrasal verb database, with definitions and example sentences
- a prepositional phrases database, with example sentences
- a word patterns database, with example sentences
- a word formation database, with example sentences

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Grammar

Present simple, present continuous, stative verbs

Present simple

Form	statement	negative	question
	I/you/we/they play ... He/she/it plays ...	I/you/we/they do not (don't) play ... He/she/it does not (doesn't) play ...	Do I/you/we/they play ...? Does he/she/it play ...?
Use	Example		
Present habits	Marsha goes to dance lessons every Saturday.		
Permanent situations	Does Dan work at the cinema?		
States	I like the new James Bond film.		
General truths	You play chess with 32 pieces.		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Watch out! The verbs be and have have irregular present forms. See page 182. </div>			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Helpful hints The present simple is often used with the following words and phrases: adverbs • always • usually • often • sometimes • rarely • never phrases • every Monday/week/etc • each Monday/week/etc • once/twice a week/month/etc • three times a week/month/etc Remember that these adverbs usually go before the verb, but after the verb be. • I often play football with my friends. • I am often late for my piano lessons. </div>			

Present continuous

Form	statement	negative	question
	I am ('m) playing ... He/she/it is ('s) playing ... You/we/they are ('re) playing ...	I am not ('m not) playing ... He/she/it is not (isn't/ 's not) playing ... You/we/they are not (aren't/ 're not) playing ...	Am I playing ...? Is he/she/it playing ...? Are you/we/they playing ...?
Use	Example		
Actions happening now	Jan is watching a DVD upstairs.		
Temporary situations	She is working at the museum until the end of the month.		
Annoying habits (usually with always)	My brother is always borrowing my CDs without asking!		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Helpful hints The present continuous is often used with the following words and phrases: • now • right now • at the moment • today • this week/month/etc </div>			

Stative verbs

Form	Some common stative verbs:
Stative verbs do not usually describe actions. They describe states (feelings, thoughts, etc). They are not normally used in continuous tenses. ✓ I like reading books in my free time. ✗ I am liking reading books in my free time.	appear include see be know seem believe like taste belong to love think hate need understand have prefer want

Watch out!

Some of these verbs (such as be, have and think) are used in continuous tenses when they describe actions.

- ✓ What **do** you **think** about his new song?
- ✓ I'm **thinking** about last night's match.

A Look at the pictures of Helen and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple.



1 every day / get up / at half past seven



4 once a week / watch a film at the cinema



2 often / eat fast food for lunch



5 rarely / go to the gym



3 in the evening / usually / meet her friends for coffee



6 have a driving lesson / twice a week

- 1 Every day, Helen gets up at half past seven.....
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

B Complete using the correct present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 Gordon? I think he (write) a letter at the moment.
- 2 Yes, the match is on TV now, but we (lose).
- 3 Right now, Margaret (have) a shower. Do you want to ring later?
- 4 Sally (stay) with her aunt for a few days.
- 5 I (lie)! It's true! I did see Madonna at the supermarket.
- 6 Josh (always / use) my bike! It's so annoying.
- 7 We (have) lunch, but I can come round and help you later.
- 8 (you / play) music up there? It's really noisy!

C Rewrite correctly. Change the words or phrases in bold.

- 1 **Are top musicians studying** for many years?
- 2 What's going on? I hope you **don't touch** my things!
- 3 It's a small business, so each person **is doing** lots of different jobs.
- 4 **Does Christine listen** to the radio, or is that the TV I can hear?
- 5 I **am usually buying** a special ticket each week for the bus because it's cheaper.
- 6 Our washing machine **is starting** when you press this button.
- 7 How's the match going? **Does our team win?**
- 8 Many people **are enjoying** spending time on the beach on holiday.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I **work** / **am working** at the local library for the summer.
- 2 We **don't go** / **aren't going** to the theatre very often.
- 3 Stacy **gets** / **is getting** ready for school, so she can't come to the phone.
- 4 **Does Gary ever talk** / **Is Gary ever talking** about his expedition to the Amazon jungle?
- 5 In squash, you **hit** / **are hitting** a ball against a wall.
- 6 I **read** / **am reading** a newspaper at least once a week.
- 7 **Do you practise** / **Are you practising** the piano for two hours every day?
- 8 Nadine and Claire **do** / **are doing** quite well at school at the moment.
- 9 A good friend **knows** / **is knowing** when you're upset about something.
- 10 How **do you spell** / **are you spelling** your name?

E Complete using the correct present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

belong • do • have • help • hold • move • use • watch

- 1 In Monopoly, you around the board, buying houses and hotels.
- 2 you this programme or can I turn the TV off?
- 3 Regular exercise you to stay healthy.
- 4 I my brother's guitar until I get a new one.
- 5 Simon always the washing-up after lunch?
- 6 you any sweaters in a larger size?
- 7 You the kite right. Let me show you.
- 8 Dad to the local astronomy club.

F Underline ten verbs in the wrong tense and rewrite them correctly.

'One game I am loving is backgammon. You are throwing the dice and then you move your pieces around the board. It is seeming quite easy, but in fact you are needing to be quite careful. When your piece lands on one of the other person's pieces, you are taking it off the board and you send it back to the beginning. You are winning by getting all your pieces to the end and off the board. Some people are preferring chess, but I am not understanding that game. Right now, I wait to have a game with my brother. He does his homework. I usually win, so I think he doesn't want to play a game with me!'

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 4 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 |
| | | 10 |

Grammar

Past simple, past continuous, used to

Past simple

Form	statement I/you/he/she/it/we/they played...	negative I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not (didn't) play...	question Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they play...?
	Use	Example	Helpful hints The past simple is often used with the following words and phrases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yesterday • last week/summer/year/etc • in January/2001 /etc • an hour/a week/a year ago
Completed actions	I saw the new James Bond film yesterday.		
Repeated actions in the past	I went to the theatre four times last month.		
General truths about the past	Fifty years ago, people didn't spend as much on entertainment as they do today.		
Main events in a story	Josh pushed the door open and looked inside the room.		

Watch out!

Some verbs have irregular past simple forms. See page 182.

Past continuous

Form	statement I/he/she/it was playing ... You/we/they were playing ...	negative I/he/she/it was not (wasn't) playing ... You/we/they were not (weren't) playing ...	question Was I/he/she/it playing ? Were you/we/they playing ?
	Use	Example	Helpful hints The past continuous is often used with the following words and phrases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at that moment • at one/two/etc o'clock • while
Actions happening at a moment in the past	At nine o'clock last night, I was watching TV.		
Two actions in progress at the same time	I was reading a book while you were doing the washing-up.		
Background information in a story	It was raining so Wendy decided to go to the cinema.		

Watch out!

- When one action in the past happens in the middle of another, we use the past simple and the past continuous together.
✓ The phone **rang** while I **was watching** a DVD.
- We do not use the past continuous for regular or repeated actions in the past.
✗ Last year, I **was going** to the cinema every weekend.

used to

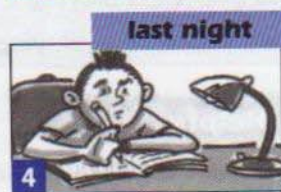
Form	used to + bare infinitive statement I/you/he/she/it/we/they used to ...	negative I/you/he/she/it/we/they never used to ... I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't use to ...	question Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they use to...?
	Use	Example	
Distant past habits and states	When I was four, I used to eat ice cream every day.		

A Complete using the correct past simple form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

come • give • go • have • know • make • send • take

- I got to the post office just before it closed and the letter.
- We invited Stephanie to the party, but she
- Jack lost his job because he too many mistakes.
- Everyone that it was Bill's fault, but nobody said anything.
- Karen the keys from the kitchen table and ran out the door.
- I was bored, so Mum me some money to go shopping.
- Do you remember the time we to India on holiday?
- It started raining, but luckily I an umbrella in my bag.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple.



- I don't want to go and see the film because I saw it last week
- I don't need a football because
- I know a lot about Paris because
- I don't need to worry about my homework because
- I haven't got a PlayStation any more because.....
- Mum is angry with me because

C Complete using the correct past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Ted (play) his guitar at half past seven.
- At midnight, I (sleep), but Jane (listen) to music.
- Luke (stand) outside the bank when suddenly two robbers ran past him.
- I know Doug (work) late at the office because I saw him when I (leave).
- you (have) a shower when the earthquake happened?
- Penny (run) to catch the bus when she slipped and fell.
- When you saw Eugene he (go) home?
- At midnight? Erm ... we (watch) a DVD, I think.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 When we were in Canada, we **went** / **were going** skiing almost every day.
- 2 About four years ago, I **decided** / **was deciding** to become a chef.
- 3 Georgia **had** / **was having** a shower when someone knocked at the door.
- 4 Holly and I ran from the house to the taxi because it **rained** / **was raining** heavily.
- 5 Two men **argued** / **were arguing** outside, so I went to see what was happening.
- 6 Daniel **called** / **was calling** you at one o'clock yesterday, but you were here with me.
- 7 We **ate** / **were eating** breakfast when a letter came through the letter box.
- 8 As I walked past the window, I saw that Paula **made** / **was making** a cake.
- 9 I **dreamt** / **was dreaming** about my favourite band when the alarm clock went off.
- 10 While I **practised** / **was practising** the trumpet late last night, a neighbour came to complain.

E Complete using the correct past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

answer • be • continue • get • go • have • open • practise • put
ring • say • shine • sing • wake

Amber's Big Match

One morning, Amber (1) up early. The sun (2) and the birds (3) Amber (4) very excited because it was the day of the big tennis match.

Amber (5) downstairs and into the kitchen, where her father (6) breakfast.

'Morning, Amber. Today's the day!' he (7) Amber smiled nervously. 'Don't worry!' he (8) 'You'll be fine.'

Amber (9) some toast into the toaster and (10) the fridge. Just as she (11) the butter out, the phone (12) Her father (13) it. After a few minutes, he put the phone down.

'Bad news, I'm afraid. The other player (14) yesterday when she had an accident. The match is off.'

Amber ate her toast slowly. She was surprised she didn't feel disappointed.

F Complete using the correct form of *used to*. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 When I was younger, I eat pizza almost every day!
- 2 there be a supermarket on the corner?
- 3 Bradley is a teacher, but he want to be a train driver.
- 4 I like eating cabbage, but now I love it!
- 5 Rick have blond hair when he was a little boy?
- 6 I know Lily cook much, but now I think she makes dinner every day.

Vocabulary

Fun and games

Topic vocabulary

see page 184 for definitions

beat (v)	concert (n)	organise (v)
board game (n phr)	defeat (v, n)	pleasure (n)
captain (n)	entertaining (adj)	referee (n)
challenge (v, n)	folk music (n phr)	rhythm (n)
champion (n)	group (n)	risk (v, n)
cheat (v)	gym (n)	score (v, n)
classical music (n phr)	have fun (v phr)	support (v, n)
club (n)	interest (v, n)	team (n)
coach (n)	member (n)	train (v)
competition (n)	opponent (n)	video game (n phr)

Phrasal verbs

carry on	continue
eat out	eat at a restaurant
give up	stop doing sth you do regularly
join in	participate, take part
send off	make a player leave a game (eg, football)
take up	start (a hobby, sport, etc)
turn down	lower the volume of
turn up	increase the volume of

Prepositional phrases

for a long time
for fun
in the middle (of)
in time (for)
on CD/DVD/video
on stage

Word formation

act	action, (in)active, actor	hero	heroic, heroine
athlete	athletic, athletics	music	musical, musician
child	children, childhood	play	player, playful
collect	collection, collector	sail	sailing, sailor
entertain	entertainment	sing	sang, sung, song, singer, singing

Word patterns

<i>adjectives</i>	bored with	<i>verbs</i>	feel like
	crazy about		listen to
	good at		take part in
<i>nouns</i>	interested in	a book (by sb) about	
	keen on	a fan of	
	popular with	a game against	

Topic vocabulary

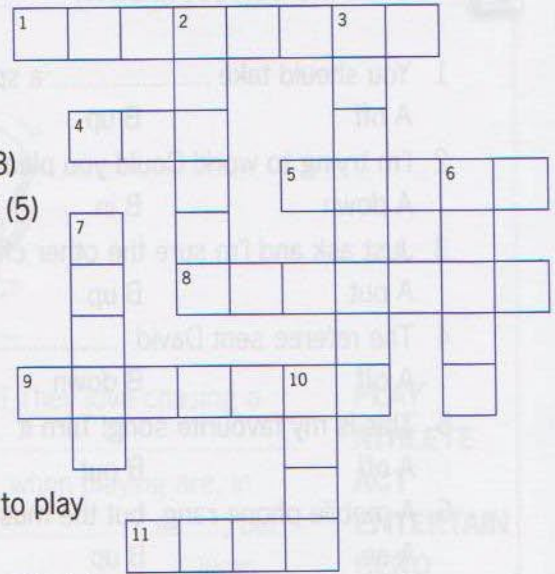
A Complete the crossword.

Across

- 1 If he wins this match, he'll be the world! (8)
- 4 I'm thinking of joining a to get more exercise. (3)
- 5 Our basketball said that I can play on Saturday! (5)
- 8 The blew his whistle and the game started. (7)
- 9 Which team do you ? (7)
- 11 Mark's band play traditional music – they often perform at country fairs and festivals. (4)

Down

- 2 I'm sorry, but you have to be a of the golf club to play here. (6)
- 3 My was a brilliant player and I didn't manage to win the match. (8)
- 6 Tom is really good at cards. He would never! (5)
- 7 Lisa's has just reached number one with their new song! (5)
- 10 I took a big by doing the parachute jump, but I loved every second of it! (4)



B Complete using the correct form of the words and phrases in the box.

beat • challenge • have fun • interest • organise • score • train

Start your own sports club!

Do you dream of (1) the winning goal in a football match, or (2) a top tennis player? Sport (3) most young people, and it's a great way to stay healthy and (4) at the same time. That's why the local council has decided to help young people who want to (5) their own sports club. We know it's a big (6), and that's why we'll give you the money you need to get started. We'll help you find a place to (7) and give you money to find good players in your area. Contact the Town Hall for details.

C Circle the correct word.

- 1 I really like playing **board** / **video** games like Monopoly and Cluedo.
- 2 Roy was the best player, so he wasn't surprised when he became **captain** / **club** of the team.
- 3 Lots of people get **defeat** / **pleasure** from just watching sport from their armchairs.
- 4 I thought the music at the **concert** / **rhythm** we went to last night was great.
- 5 Everyone in my family supports the same **competition** / **team**.
- 6 I find **classical** / **entertaining** music really boring, and I prefer pop.

Phrasal verbs

D Choose the correct answer.

- You should take a sport and then you would get more exercise.
A off B up C down
- I'm trying to work! Could you please turn your music ?
A down B in C out
- Just ask and I'm sure the other children will let you join
A out B up C in
- The referee sent David for arguing with him.
A off B down C up
- This is my favourite song! Turn it !
A off B out C up
- A mobile phone rang, but the musician just carried playing.
A on B up C in
- We can't afford to eat very often.
A off B up C out
- I've decided to become a vegetarian and give meat.
A up B off C out

Prepositional phrases

E Write one word in each gap.

- We were waiting outside the stadium a long time before they finally let us in.
- I've got that concert DVD – it's fantastic!
- I ran all the way home and I was just time for my favourite programme.
- Everyone clapped when the singer came stage.
- At the cinema, Mum sat on the right, Dad sat on the left and I sat the middle.
- Ed doesn't want to become a professional footballer. He just does it fun.

Word formation

F Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- What's the name of that you were singing earlier? **SING**
- I started to learn the piano, but I don't think I've got much talent, to be honest. **MUSIC**
- My dad used to be really fit and was on his college team. **ATHLETE**
- When you were young, did you ever play in the street with other local ? **CHILD**
- Alan is studying to be an, but I don't think he's enjoying it. **ACT**
- They have a wonderful of old toys at the museum in town. **COLLECT**
- My grandad loves to and we often go out on his boat. **SAIL**
- You have to practise a lot if you want to work as a **MUSIC**

G Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The need to play



Why are kittens such (1) animals? They love chasing a ball or a piece of wool, and they always play in a very (2) way. But why? All of a kitten's (3) when playing are, in fact, important for the future. It might look like (4), but the kitten is practising its hunting skills. That (5) jump onto a toy teaches the kitten a lot. Think about your own (6) and you'll see that you learnt a lot through play.

- PLAY
- ATHLETE
- ACT
- ENTERTAIN
- HERO
- CHILD

Word patterns

H Write one word in each gap.

Diana: Hello, is that Jenny? I'm bored (1) watching TV and I felt (2) a chat. What are you doing?

Jenny: Hi, Diana. Well, I'm reading a book (3) a Russian writer. It's (4) how to become a great actor.

Diana: Really? Oh, I'm really interested (5) acting. Tell me about it.

Jenny: He says it takes a long time to get good (6) acting. To become popular (7) the public, you need to really understand people.

Diana: That sounds just like me! Tell me more. What else does he say?

I Each of the words in bold is wrong. Write the correct word.

- 1 I'm completely crazy **with** skateboarding! I love it!
- 2 In my free time I listen **on** music on CD or on the radio.
- 3 Elsa isn't very keen **for** this group, but they're one of my favourites.
- 4 Next week we've got a game **to** a team from Hungary.
- 5 Is that Kylie? Oh, I'm a really big fan **from** hers.
- 6 I was really scared when I took part **to** the singing competition last year.

A Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Collecting records

These days, most of us have a CD (1) Before the CD, (2) made LPs, or 'long-playing' records. Although many (3) have never seen an LP, they were once very popular. To play these records, you needed a record (4) with a needle that ran along the record and produced the sound. Some (5) say the sound of LPs was better than CDs – and many (6) agree! LPs are no longer very popular as a form of (7), but many people buy and sell them. Some of them remember the LP from their (8) and listening to records reminds them of the past.

COLLECT
SING
CHILD
PLAY

MUSIC
COLLECT
ENTERTAIN
CHILD

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box. You have to use one word twice.

carry • eat • give • join • send • take • turn

- 9 Now, everyone knows this song, so I want you all to in with me!
- 10 It's so noisy in this restaurant. Could you ask them to the music down?
- 11 There was a fight during the match and the referee two players off.
- 12 We out about once a week and we cook at home the rest of the time.
- 13 I love this song! it up!
- 14 I used to play the trumpet, but I up last year because I didn't have time.
- 15 We stopped playing because of the rain, but when it stopped we on.
- 16 A good way of getting more exercise is to up a sport, like basketball.

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 17 Jack really likes football and never misses a match. **crazy**
Jack football and never misses a match.
- 18 My uncle worked on a sailing boat until he was thirty. **was**
My uncle until he was thirty.
- 19 Do you want to watch TV? **feel**
Do you TV?
- 20 John participated in a swimming competition last week. **part**
John in a swimming competition last week.

- 21 June and I had a game of tennis. **against**
I had June.
- 22 I played chess almost every day when I was young. **used**
I chess almost every day when I was young.
- 23 Volleyball doesn't really interest me. **in**
I'm not volleyball.
- 24 I enjoyed myself at your birthday party. **fun**
I at your birthday party.
- 25 Young children like Disneyland. **popular**
Disneyland young children.
- 26 Karen doesn't like watching sport on TV. **keen**
Karen watching sport on TV.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 When you rang, I my bike.
A cleaned C used to clean
B was cleaning D clean
- 28 At my last basketball club, we
every Saturday for three hours.
A were training C train
B training D used to train
- 29 I really the meal we had at your
house last Tuesday.
A was liking C like
B liked D am liking
- 30 We to the beach every day when
we were on holiday.
A went C go
B were going D used to going
- 31 I broke my leg when Tony and I
for the school sports day.
A practised C were practising
B used to practise D are practising
- 32 Leon never about it, but he was
once a world champion skier.
A talks C was talking
B is talking D talk
- 33 I like golf, but now I really like it.
A don't use to C didn't used to
B don't used to D didn't use to
- 34 Denise at the stadium until she
finds a better job.
A works C used to work
B is working D was working

(1 mark per answer)

E Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 35 I waited outside the tennis club for | A fun, and I don't want to do it as a job. |
| 36 When you rang, I was in | B stage, with all the audience clapping. |
| 37 We finally got to the stadium just in | C time to see the match start. |
| 38 I just play football for | D a long time, but George didn't appear. |
| 39 I loved that film and when it comes out | E on DVD, I'll definitely get it. |
| 40 It's great to appear on | F the middle of cleaning my football boots. |

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: 50/50
17

Grammar

Present perfect simple, present perfect continuous

Present perfect simple

Form

have/has + past participle

statement

negative

question

I/you/we/they **have ('ve) learnt** ... I/you/we/they **have not (haven't) learnt** ... **Have** I/you/we/they **learnt** ...?

Use

Example

Situations that started in the past and are still true

Mrs Jenkins **has been** the head teacher for three years.

Completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned

I've **already read** that book.

Completed actions where the important thing is the result now

They've **all done** their homework.

Helpful hints

The present perfect simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

- for She's taught German here **for** over five years.
- since Mr Gray has taught French here **since** 2006.
- just We've **just** done this exercise.
- already We've **already** done this exercise.
- yet We haven't checked the answers **yet**.
- ever Have you **ever** had guitar lessons?
- never I've **never** understood why they give us so much homework!
- it's the first time **It's the first time** we've watched a video in class.

Watch out!

- We don't use the present perfect simple when we want to say **when** something happened in the past. We use the past simple.
✓ I **did** my homework **last night**.
- We don't use the past simple when we want to show that something happened **before now** or is **still important now**. We use the present perfect simple.
✓ I've **finished!** Can I go home now?
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Present perfect continuous

Form

have/has + been + -ing

statement

negative

question

I/you/we/they **have ('ve) been studying** ...I/you/we/they **have not (haven't) been studying** ...**Have** I/you/we/they **been studying**...?He/she/it **has('s) been studying** ... He/she/it **has not (hasn't) been studying** ... **Has** he/she/it **been studying** ...?

Use

Example

Actions continuing up to now or just before now

We've **been doing** grammar exercises for over an hour. Can we have a break now?
They're **having** a break now because they've **been working** so hard.

Helpful hints

The present perfect continuous is often used with the following words:

- for I've been learning English **for** over three years.
- since He's been learning Chinese **since** 2004.
- just I've **just** been reading the school newspaper.

Watch out!

- The present perfect simple often emphasises the result of an action:
✓ She's **written** an article for the school newspaper. (= She's finished it.)
- The present perfect continuous often emphasises the action, and the time spent on the action, rather than the result:
✓ She's **been writing** an article for the school newspaper. (= She's started, but she hasn't finished it yet.)

A Complete using the correct present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

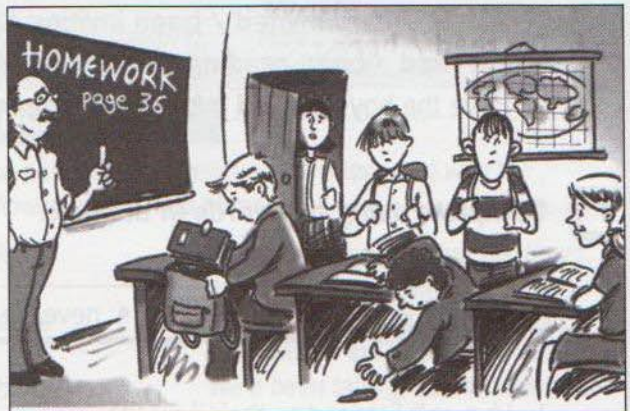
- 1 I (see) this film already.
- 2 John and Julie (had) their car for about a year.
- 3 She (not / take) her driving test yet.
- 4 Sue (be) a tour guide since she left university.
- 5 (you / ride) into town on your new bike yet?
- 6 This new computer (make) my life a lot easier.
- 7 We (not / decide) what to get Mark for his birthday yet.
- 8 (Paul / ever / meet) a famous person?

B Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 never played this game before.
A I've B I 2 Adam his room last night.
A has tidied B tidied 3 here since 2005?
A Have you lived B Did you live 4 Carol and I to the cinema three nights ago.
A have been B went | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 It's the first time our flat, isn't it?
A you've visited B you visited 6 They the baby a name yet.
A haven't given B didn't give 7 to New York when you went to the States last summer?
A Have you been B Did you go 8 an e-mail before?
A Have you ever sent B Did you ever send |
|--|--|

C Look at the picture and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple.

- 1 lesson / not / start / yet
.....
.....
- 2 teacher / already / write / on the board
.....
.....
- 3 Joe and Tim / just / come / into the classroom
.....
.....
- 4 Tony / not / finished / getting / books ready
.....
.....
- 5 Christine / already / open / book
.....
.....



- 6 Dave / drop / pen / on the floor
.....
.....
- 7 he / not / pick it up / yet
.....
.....

D Complete using the correct present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

Mandy: Hi Matt. How are you? What (1) (you / do) recently?

Matt: Oh, hi Mandy! Well, (2) (I / study) for my exams.

Mandy: That sounds boring! (3) (you / work) hard?

Matt: Very! Basically, (4) (I / just / sit) at my desk in my bedroom for the past three weeks and (5) (I / not / go) out at all.

(6) (I / work) with Michael, my best friend, some of the time, though, so at least I've had some company. How about you?

Mandy: Well, my mum and (7) (I / paint) my bedroom for the last few days. That has been fun! And (8) (we / also / plan) our summer holiday.

Matt: Great! Where are you going?

Mandy: Well, we haven't decided yet. (9) (We / look) at different places to see which we like best.

Matt: I'm sure you'll have a great time, wherever you go. Oh, by the way, (10) (I / think) of having a party when I finish my exams. Would you like to come?

Mandy: Sure! That would be great!

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

- I think I've **heard** / **been hearing** that song before.
- They haven't **arrived** / **been arriving** yet, but they should be here soon.
- You've **written** / **been writing** that e-mail for over an hour. How long is it going to take you?
- Have you **talked** / **been talking** on the phone since eight o'clock?
- Jo has already **invited** / **been inviting** Shirley to dinner.
- I've **read** / **been reading** an interview with Brad Pitt, but I haven't finished it yet.
- Have the boys **played** / **been playing** computer games since this morning?

F Complete using the words in the box.

already • ever • for • just • never • since • yet

- I haven't listened to their new CD Is it any good?
- We've been waiting for you over an hour. Where have you been?
- Have you been to the UK before?
- I'm afraid we've made plans for this weekend, so we won't be free.
- Pedro has been having English lessons he was five years old.
- It's strange that you mention the film Crash. I've been reading about it in the paper.
- I've heard of a 'sudoku'. What is it?

Grammar

Past perfect simple, past perfect continuous

Past perfect simple

Form

had + past participle

statement

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had ('d)**
written ...

negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had not (hadn't)**
written ...

question

Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they
written ...?

Use

Actions and states
before a moment in
the past

Example

*I'd finished my homework
a few minutes before the
lesson started.
Mrs Cross had been a
teacher for twenty years
before she became a head
teacher.*Finished actions and
states where the
important thing is the
result at a moment in
the past*We were happy because
we'd all done our
homework.*

Helpful hints

The past perfect simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

- by I'd finished my homework **by** eight o'clock.
- by the time **By the time** I got to class, the lesson had started.
- before The teacher had checked the answers **before** the lesson.
- after I left **after** I'd finished the test.
- just Simon had **just** finished the test when the bell rang.
- when I left **when** I'd finished the test

Watch out!

- Whether we use the past simple or the past perfect simple can change the meaning of a sentence.
 - ✓ The lesson **started** when I arrived. (= I arrived and then the lesson started.)
 - ✓ The lesson **had started** when I arrived. (= The lesson started and then I arrived.)
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Past perfect continuous

Form

had + been + -ing

statement

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had ('d)**
been writing...

negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had not (hadn't)**
been writing...

question

Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they
been writing...?

Use

Actions continuing up
to, or stopping just
before, a moment in
the past

Example

*We'd been doing grammar
exercises for over an hour, so
we were really bored!
They had a break because
they'd been working so hard.*

Helpful hints

The past perfect continuous is often used with the following words and phrases:

- for Tony had been studying **for** hours, so he had a headache.
- since She'd been hoping to win the competition **since** the summer.
- before We'd been talking about the Internet **before** the lesson started.
- all day/night/etc I'd been studying **all day**.

Watch out!

- The past perfect simple often emphasises the result of an action:
 - ✓ She'd **written** an article for the school newspaper. (= She'd finished it.)
- The past perfect continuous often emphasises the action, and the time spent on the action, rather than the result:
 - ✓ She'd **been writing** an article for the newspaper. (= She'd started, but she hadn't finished it.)

A Complete using the correct past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 By the time I arrived, everyone (leave)!
- 2 Steve (already / see) the film, so he didn't come with us to the cinema.
- 3 Tina (not / finish) doing the housework by seven o'clock, so she called Andrea to tell her she would be late.
- 4 (you / just / speak) to Billy when I rang?
- 5 The car broke down just after (we / set off).
- 6 I didn't eat anything at the party because (I / already / eat) at home.
- 7 (you / hear) about the accident before you saw it on TV?

B Choose the sentence (A or B) which means the same as the first sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 We'd had dinner when Wendy arrived.
A Wendy arrived and then we had dinner.
B We had dinner and then Wendy arrived. 2 I read the book after I'd seen the film.
A I saw the film and then I read the book.
B I read the book and then I saw the film. 3 By the time Dad came home, I'd gone to bed.
A I went to bed before Dad came home.
B I went to bed after Dad came home. 4 She didn't go to bed until her mum had come home.
A She went to bed and then her mum came home.
B Her mum came home and then she went to bed. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Mr Banks hadn't arrived at the office by the time I got there.
A I arrived before Mr Banks.
B Mr Banks arrived before me. 6 They'd bought the plane tickets before they heard about the cheaper flight.
A They bought the plane tickets and later they heard about the cheaper flight.
B They heard about the cheaper flight and then they bought the plane tickets. 7 The girls had tidied the house when the visitors arrived.
A The visitors arrived and later the girls tidied the house.
B The girls tidied the house and then the visitors arrived. |
|--|---|

C Write sentences using the prompts. One of the verbs must be in the past perfect simple.

1 we / just / hear / the news / when / you / ring

.....

2 I / already / think of / that / before / you / suggest / it

.....

3 when / I / turn on / the TV / the programme / already / start

.....

4 she / be / hungry / because / she / not / eat / anything / all day

.....

5 by the time / I leave / school / I / decide / to become / a musician

.....

D Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect continuous.



- 1 She was tired because
..... (run).
- 2 They were hot because
..... (dance).
- 3 The garden was flooded because
..... (it / rain / all night).
- 4 Did they crash because
..... (drive / too fast)?
- 5 When I arrived,
..... (they / wait / for over half an hour).
- 6 When I got there,
..... (they / not / wait / long).

E Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I'd only the washing-up for a few minutes when Clare came home, so she offered to finish it.
A done B been doing
- 2 Had you already James his birthday present when we gave him ours?
A given B been giving
- 3 Gail hadn't me that she would help me, so I wasn't angry when she didn't.
A told B been telling
- 4 Mum had her cup of tea for several minutes before she realised it had salt in it!
A drunk B been drinking
- 5 We'd ready all day when they called to say the party had been cancelled.
A got B been getting
- 6 It was a fantastic experience because I'd never in a plane before.
A flown B been flying

F If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an extra word in a line, write the word.

Dear Diary,

1 had This morning my exam results finally had came. I'd been expecting

2 them for the last week. I knew I'd been done quite well, but I was

3 still nervous as I had opened the envelope. Before I'd had a chance to

4 look at them, my sister ran up and pulled them out of my hand! She

5 had read them out one by one. 'English A, maths A, biology A,

6 French A ... ' This was the news I'd been waiting for. I'd got As in

7 every subject - even geography, which I hadn't been making sure

8 about! When Mum and Dad heard the news, they immediately started

9 been shouting with joy. By the time I'd had breakfast, Mum had

10 already called Grandma and Grandpa and had yet told the neighbours!

Vocabulary

Learning and doing

Topic vocabulary

see page 185 for definitions

achieve (v)	guess (v, n)	report (n)
brain (n)	hesitate (v)	revise (v)
clever (adj)	instruction (n)	search (v, n)
concentrate (v)	make progress (v phr)	skill (n)
consider (v)	make sure (v phr)	smart (adj)
course (n)	mark (v, n)	subject (n)
degree (n)	mental (adj)	take an exam (v phr)
experience (v, n)	pass (v)	talented (adj)
expert (n, adj)	qualification (n)	term (n)
fail (v)	remind (v)	wonder (v)

Phrasal verbs

cross out	draw a line through sth written
look up	try to find information in a book, etc
point out	tell sb important information
read out	say sth out loud which you are reading
rip up	tear into pieces
rub out	remove with a rubber
turn over	turn sth so the other side is towards you
write down	write information on a piece of paper

Prepositional phrases

by heart
for instance
in conclusion
in fact
in favour (of)
in general

Word formation

begin	began, begun, beginner, beginning	instruct	instruction, instructor
brave	bravery	memory	memorise, memorial
correct	correction, incorrect	refer	reference
divide	division	silent	silence, silently
educate	education	simple	simplify, simplicity

Word patterns

adjectives	capable of		help (sb) with
	talented at		know about
verbs	cheat at/in	nouns	learn about
	confuse sth with		succeed in
	continue with		an opinion about/of
	cope with		a question about

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using the correct form of the words and phrases in the boxes.

achieve • fail • pass

- 1 We had our English exam this morning. I hope I've
- 2 Pete couldn't answer any questions, so he thinks he has
- 3 Our teacher said that we've all a lot this year.

degree • experience • instruction

- 4 I've left you a list of on the kitchen table. Make sure you follow them!
- 5 Meeting Brad Pitt was an amazing
- 6 My sister left Warwick University after she got her

course • qualification • skill

- 7 Being able to use a computer is a very useful
- 8 I'm thinking of going on a computer
- 9 You can only apply for this job if you've got a in website design.

make progress • make sure • take an exam

- 10 You've all a lot of this year. Well done!
- 11 I always get nervous before I
- 12 I that I'd answered all the questions and then I handed in my test paper.

B Circle the correct word.

- 1 I **search** / **wonder** how difficult the maths test tomorrow will be.
- 2 It's nearly the end of **term** / **mark**, so it will be the holidays soon!
- 3 Could you **revise** / **remind** me to take this book back to the library?
- 4 Carl is a computer **brain** / **expert**. Why don't you ask him to fix your computer?
- 5 Rosalind is a really **smart** / **talented** musician, but she doesn't practise enough.
- 6 Rebecca is really **clever** / **mental**. She always knows the answer!
- 7 I wasn't sure of the answer so I **guessed** / **hesitated** and I was right!
- 8 Have you ever **concentrated** / **considered** becoming a professional singer?
- 9 After every experiment in chemistry, we have to write a **subject** / **report** on what happened.

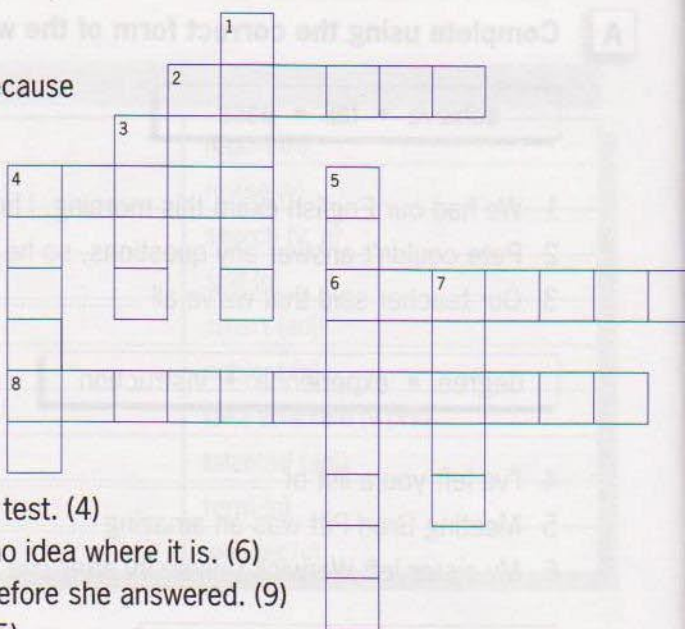
C Complete the crossword. All the answers are words in bold in exercise B.

Across

- 2 I want you to Unit 6 at the weekend because you've got a test on Monday. (6)
- 4 Another word for 'clever' is ' '. (5)
- 6 What's your favourite at school? (7)
- 8 The other students were talking and laughing but Jamie on his work. (12)

Down

- 1 If you can do maths problems in your head, then you're good at arithmetic. (6)
- 3 I got a of nineteen out of twenty in the test. (4)
- 4 I'll have to for that book because I've no idea where it is. (6)
- 5 Kelly didn't know what to say so she before she answered. (9)
- 7 Everyone uses their when they think. (5)



Phrasal verbs

D Write one word in each gap.

24th June

We had our English exam today. It was a disaster! We all sat there nervously, waiting for Mrs Jennings to say we could start. Finally, she told us to turn our exam papers (1) Then she read (2) the instructions to make sure we all understood. We had to write three essays in two hours! We weren't allowed to look (3) any words in the dictionary, and we had to write in pen. That meant we couldn't rub anything (4) if we made a mistake.

We had to cross it (5) neatly or just rip (6) the whole piece of paper and start again. So, I read through the three questions very carefully and thought about what I was going to write. I'd just written my name (7) at the top of the first piece of paper, and was about to start writing the first essay, when Mrs Jennings pointed (8) that there were only five minutes left. Oh dear!

Prepositional phrases

E Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

- 1 We learnt that poem by **conclusion** but I've forgotten it now.
- 2 Are you in **general** of teenagers leaving school at the age of sixteen?
- 3 I thought the exam would be difficult but, in **instance**, it was really easy.
- 4 Many people, for **heart** my brother, prefer to do something active rather than do homework.
- 5 In **fact**, the teachers at this school are really nice, but some are nicer than others!
- 6 It's a good idea to start the final paragraph of your composition with the phrase 'In **favour**'.

Word formation

F Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 1 Do you think you get a good at your school? **EDUCATE**
- 2 I'm not an expert. I'm only a! **BEGIN**
- 3 The police are going to give Tracy an award for **BRAVE**
- 4 I'm writing in to your advertisement for a guitar teacher. **REFER**
- 5 I want at all times during the exam. **SILENT**
- 6 Rupert is an at a local extreme sports centre. **INSTRUCT**
- 7 I'm afraid that answer is so you haven't won today's top prize.
What a shame! **CORRECT**
- 8 You don't understand? Look! Twelve divided by four is three.
It's easy! **DIVIDE**
- 9 This is really difficult to understand. Why don't we it a little? **SIMPLE**
- 10 Actors have to a lot of words when they are in a play. **MEMORY**

Word patterns

G Write one word in each gap.

- 1 You didn't cheat the exam, did you?
- 2 We're learning dinosaurs at the moment at school.
- 3 What's your opinion children going to school at a very young age?
- 4 I think you've confused astronomy astrology – they're not the same!
- 5 I hope Mr Aziz doesn't ask me a question the book because I haven't read it!
- 6 I can't cope all this homework I've got to do!

H Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 Sasha is a really good tango dancer. **talented**
Sasha is really tango dancing.
- 2 Our teacher wasn't feeling well but she didn't stop the lesson. **continued**
Our teacher wasn't feeling well but she the lesson.
- 3 I've got no experience at designing clothes. **know**
I designing clothes at all!
- 4 Dan couldn't do his homework on his own so I've been helping him. **helping**
I've been his homework because he couldn't do it on his own.
- 5 No one can learn all that in one day! **capable**
No one all that in one day!
- 6 I really hope you find a solution to the problem. **succeed**
I really hope you a solution to the problem.

A Complete using the words in the box.

exam • fact • favour • heart • instance • mark • progress • skill

- 1 My German teacher says I've made a lot of this term!
- 2 What time are you taking the French tomorrow?
- 3 I'm not in of giving students lots of homework each night.
- 4 Being able to drive a car is a very useful
- 5 Have we got to learn all these irregular verbs by ?
- 6 Some languages, like Russian for, don't have words for 'a', 'an' and 'the'.
- 7 I got a very good in my geography test.
- 8 Many people hate learning phrasal verbs, but in they're not that difficult.

(1 mark per answer)

B Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in bold. The first letter of the first word is given to help you.

- 9 Simon r the wrong answer and wrote the right one. (**removed with a rubber**)
- 10 Why did you r that piece of paper? (**tear into pieces**)
- 11 If you make a mistake, just c it .(**draw a line through**)
- 12 You should l words you don't know in a dictionary. (**find information about**)
- 13 Carol, will you r your poem to the class, please? (**say out loud**)
- 14 Our teacher p that we only had five minutes left. (**said**)
- 15 Have you all w what the homework is? (**made a note of**)

(2 marks per answer)

C Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 16 What's the name of Dave's driving ? **INSTRUCT**
- 17 Dictionaries and encyclopaedias are examples of books. **REFER**
- 18 I've only been learning Arabic for a few months, so I'm still a **BEGIN**
- 19 In maths, you have to learn to do addition, subtraction, multiplication and **DIVIDE**
- 20 Three of your answers were, so you got 17 out of 20. **CORRECT**
- 21 Are you really going to take part in the singing competition? I admire your ! **BRAVE**

- 22 I think every child should get a good **EDUCATE**
 23 There's a to Albert Einstein in the town square. **MEMORY**
 24 I want complete, so no talking at all! **SILENT**
 25 This maths problem is too difficult for you, so I'll it a little. **SIMPLE**

(1 mark per answer)

D Choose the correct answer

- 26 It's the first time all the answers
right in a test!
A I've got C I've been getting
B I'd got D I'd been getting
- 27 The exam when Jimmy finally
found the right room.
A has already started C had already started
B already started D already starts
- 28 that crossword for over an hour
and you still haven't finished it!
A You've done C You've been doing
B You'd done D You'd been doing
- 29 When they let us go in, we outside
the exam room for over half an hour.
A have stood C have been standing
B had been standing D are standing
- 30 Clare hasn't finished her homework
.....
A already C just
B yet D ever
- 31 Have you been on a school trip?
A yet C before
B for D ever
- 32 Lizzie has been having dance classes
..... she was four years old.
A for C since
B from D when
- 33 Had you been learning French
several years before you took your first exam?
A for C since
B from D when

(1 mark per answer)

E Write one word in each gap.

Cheating

You're doing a history test. Your friend, who's sitting next to you, really wants to succeed
(34) the test. There's a question **(35)** the First
 World War, which you've been learning **(36)** recently. You know a lot
(37) it, but your friend isn't really capable **(38)**
 answering the question properly. Your friend whispers 'Help me!' to you. What should you do?
 Should you help your friend **(39)** the question, or just continue
(40) your own test?
 Every student has to cope **(41)** this difficult situation at some point.
 What's your opinion **(42)** cheating? Should you help your friend cheat
(43) the test or not?

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

Grammar

Future time

(present continuous, will, be going to, present simple)

Present continuous

Form

For the form of the present continuous, see Unit 1.

Use	Example
Arrangements	We're driving to Berlin this weekend.

Watch out!

- Things we want to do in the future but have not arranged are called 'intentions'. We do not use the present continuous for intentions. We use *be going to* instead.

x **I'm becoming** an explorer when I grow up.

- We do not use the present continuous for predictions. We use *will* or *be going to* instead.

x Do you think you're **enjoying** your trip to Berlin next week?

will

Form

will + bare infinitive

statement	negative	question
I/you/he/she/it/we/they will ('ll) go...	I/you/he/she/it/we/they will not (won't) go ...	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they go ...?

Use	Example
Facts about the future	The new airport will be the biggest in Europe.
Predictions	You'll have a great time in the Bahamas.
Offers and requests	We'll help you get ready for your holiday.
Decisions made now	I know! I'll go to China this summer.

Watch out!

- With offers which are questions, we use *Shall* with *I* and *we*.

✓ **Shall** I drive you to the airport?

- We do not use *will* for arrangements.

x We'll **visit** my grandma this weekend.

be going to

Form

be going to + bare infinitive

statement	negative	question
I am ('m) going to travel ...	I am ('m) not going to travel ...	Am I going to travel ...?
He/she/it is ('s) going to travel ...	He/she/it is not (isn't/ 's not) going to travel...	Is he/she/it going to travel ...?
You/we/they are ('re) going to travel ...	You/we/they are not (aren't/ 're not) going to travel ...	Are you/we/they going to travel ...?

Use	Example
Intentions	I'm going to become an explorer when I grow up.
Predictions (often with evidence we can see)	It's going to rain, so take an umbrella.
Facts about the future	The new airport is going to be the biggest in Europe.

Present simple

Form

For the form of the present simple, see Unit 1.

Use	Example
Timetables	My plane leaves at six.

A Look at Shelley's diary and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present continuous



- 1 On Monday, she
- 2 On Tuesday, she
- 3 On Wednesday, she
- 4 On Thursday, she
- 5 On Friday, she
- 6 On Saturday, she

B Complete using *will* or *shall* and the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

be • come • find • have • lend • live • take • visit

- 1 This year, more than a million tourists our local area.
- 2 I'm sure we your bag soon. Where did you last see it?
- 3 you me some money until Saturday?
- 4 Everything on the menu looks delicious! Erm ... I Chicken Kiev, please.
- 5 I you to the bus station, if you like.
- 6 One day, people on Mars in special buildings.
- 7 No, there any problems with delivering your new furniture next week.
- 8 we at six to help you get things ready for dinner?

C Complete using the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 When I grow up, I (**play**) guitar in a rock group!
- 2 Rick and Mark (**start**) going to the gym twice a week.
- 3 Lauren (**tell**) her mum about what happened?
- 4 I (**look**) on the Internet for information about snowboarding.
- 5 No, Nadine (**invite**) everyone from class - just her close friends.
- 6 Harry (**be**) ready on time or not?
- 7 Careful! You (**break**) something with that ball! Go outside!
- 8 I (**lie down**) for half an hour. Call me at six o'clock.

D Complete using the correct present simple form of the verbs in the box.

arrive • come • leave • take

'I'm so excited about my holiday! My plane (1) the airport here at nine o'clock and we (2) in Paris two hours later. We then (3) the train from the airport to the city. We'll have a great week, and then we (4) back on the 17th. I can't wait!'

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Oscar says he **is doing** / **will do** the washing-up after dinner.
- 2 I'm a bit scared because I **am seeing** / **will see** the dentist this afternoon.
- 3 What **are you going to do** / **do you do** this evening?
- 4 **Shall you tell** / **Will you tell** Rupert I'm sorry about yesterday?
- 5 My dad **will grow** / **is going to grow** a beard, but my mum doesn't like the idea.
- 6 I have to revise tonight because we **are having** / **will have** an exam tomorrow.
- 7 I **am remembering** / **will remember** this day for the rest of my life!
- 8 **Do you go** / **Are you going** to Australia next Christmas?
- 9 I'm sure you **are passing** / **will pass** your driving test. Don't worry.
- 10 If you want me to, I **will complain** / **am going to complain** to the manager about it.

F Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'Have you made plans for the summer?'
'Yes to Spain.'
A We'll go B We're going C We go
- 2 'We're moving house tomorrow.'
'Really? you with the furniture.'
A I help B I'm helping C I'll help
- 3 'Do you need this paintbrush?'
'Ah, yes it to me, please?'
A Do you pass B Will you pass C Are you passing
- 4 'What do you want to be when you grow up, Stevie?'
'..... a scientist. That's what I want to do, anyway.'
A I be B I'm going to be C I'm being
- 5 'John is a better player than Martin, isn't he?'
'Oh, yes the match tomorrow, I expect.'
A He'll win B He wins C He's winning
- 6 'The weather has been terrible, hasn't it?'
'Yes, I think again later.'
A it's going to rain B it's raining C it rains

Grammar

Prepositions of time and place

in

Time

months	Paris is wonderful in April.
years	I first went to Russia in 2005.
seasons	We often go skiing in winter.
parts of the day	My train leaves in the afternoon.

Place

towns and cities	There's a famous castle in Edinburgh.
countries and continents	My brother is in Mexico.
areas and regions	What's life like in the desert?
inside an object	Your passport is in the drawer.
inside a room	I've left the tickets in the living room!
inside a building	Sharon has been in the travel agent's for an hour!

Helpful hints

We also use *in* in the following phrases:

- *in a minute/an hour*
- *in front of*
- *in the middle (of)*
- *in the future*

Watch out!

With verbs of motion (come, go, move, run, walk, etc), we usually use *to* instead of *in*, *on* or *at*.
 ✓ Was it hot when you went **to** Japan?

on

Time

days	I got a new car on Saturday.
dates	My birthday is on 19 th March.

Place

islands	Last year, we stayed on Mykonos.
pages	There are some useful Italian phrases on page 97.
on top of an object	Did you put your car keys on the kitchen table?
on a surface	There's a timetable on the wall.

Helpful hints

We also use *on* in the following phrases:

- *on the beach*
- *on the left/right*
- *on my birthday*

Watch out!

- We say *in the morning/afternoon/evening*, but *on Monday morning/Wednesday evening/etc*.
 ✓ We're flying to Washington **in the morning** / **on Tuesday morning**.
- We don't use a preposition with *tomorrow, yesterday, tomorrow morning, yesterday evening, etc*.
 ✓ We're flying to Washington **tomorrow afternoon**.

at

Time

clock times	There's a bus at ten past three.
holiday periods	What are you doing at Christmas?

Place

exact places	What's it like at the North Pole?
addresses	My cousin lives at 132 London Road.
buildings, when we are talking about the activities that happen there	I think John is at the cinema, watching Titanic.
activities	Rania isn't here. She's at a party.

Helpful hints

We also use *at* in the following phrases:

- *at the moment*
- *at night*
- *at the top/bottom*
- *at the door/window*

Watch out!

Compare how we use *in* and *at* for places. We use *in* for larger areas that are all around us when we are there. We use *at* for smaller places and points on a journey.
 ✓ We're spending our next holiday **in** the countryside. ✓ Let's meet **at** the train station.

A If the word in bold in each sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is wrong, write the correct word.

- 1 We first visited China **on** 2006.
- 2 My birthday is **at** the second of July.
- 3 Let's meet **on** five o'clock, shall we?
- 4 School starts again **in** September.
- 5 There's a party at Emily's **at** Saturday.
- 6 What do you want to do **on** the morning?
- 7 Let's go and see Grandma **on** Easter.
- 8 Where do you usually go **in** Christmas Day?

B Complete using *on*, *in* or *at*.

- 1 There are lots of people the restaurant.
- 2 The people who live number 44 are away on holiday.
- 3 You should go to the Louvre when you're Paris.
- 4 Gorillas live forests in Africa and eat fruit.
- 5 What does that sign the wall say?
- 6 What did Ethan say his letter?
- 7 Have you heard of the strange statues Easter Island?
- 8 Do you really want to spend the whole day the beach?

C Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 This photo was taken winter. | 5 It's the middle. |
| 2 We're a concert. | 6 He's an island. |
| 3 She's the sea. | 7 It's the mountain. |
| 4 It's page 62. | 8 They're a wedding. |

D Complete using the words in the box.

at • in • on • to

- 1 My aunt and uncle have decided to move New Zealand.
- 2 Do you want to go the theatre tomorrow?
- 3 We stayed a great hotel in Dubai.
- 4 Wait the end of the street and I'll come and meet you.
- 5 You can come my house for dinner, if you like.
- 6 Connor was walking the corner shop when he realised he'd lost his wallet.
- 7 We drove all night and finally arrived Lisbon at eight o'clock.
- 8 Did you leave your book the teacher's desk, so she can see it?
- 9 Look at those sheep that field over there.
- 10 It takes about six hours to fly Asia from here.

E Circle the correct word.

- 1 I'm meeting Andy **at** / **on** the cinema in an hour.
- 2 Have you seen the new building **at** / **in** front of the school?
- 3 My new job starts **in** / **on** the first day of August.
- 4 We're going to Martin's to see their new baby **in** / **on** Wednesday evening.
- 5 See if there are any tomatoes **at** / **in** the fridge, will you?
- 6 We'll all have computers connected to our brains **at** / **in** the future.
- 7 I don't feel like playing chess **at** / **on** the moment.
- 8 I think there's someone **at** / **in** the door. I'll go and check.

F Write one word in each gap.

Jetlag

When you travel (1) the other side of the world, jetlag is a real problem. You find yourself awake (2) the middle of the night and you feel like going to bed (3) the morning, just when everyone around you is getting up.

Jetlag happens when you go (4) a country where the time is very different.

For example, you might leave London (5) midday and fly (6)

Los Angeles. The flight takes about eleven hours, so when you arrive (7) Los

Angeles airport, your body thinks you're there (8) 11 pm. But Los Angeles is

eight hours behind London, so you actually get there (9) 3 pm local time. So,

(10) midnight Los Angeles time, your body (which still thinks it's

(11) London) says it's 8 am. It takes a few days for your body clock to change.

Vocabulary

Coming and going

Topic vocabulary

see page 186 for definitions

abroad (adv)	cruise (n)	pack (v)
accommodation (n)	delay (v, n)	passport (n)
book (v)	destination (n)	platform (n)
break (n)	ferry (n)	public transport (n phr)
cancel (v)	flight (n)	reach (v)
catch (v)	foreign (adj)	resort (n)
coach (n)	harbour (n)	souvenir (n)
convenient (adj)	journey (n)	traffic (n)
crash (v, n)	luggage (n)	trip (n)
crowded (adj)	nearby (adj, adv)	vehicle (n)

Phrasal verbs

get in(to)	enter a car
get off	leave a bus/train/etc
get on(to)	enter a bus/train/etc
get out (of)	leave a car/building/room/etc
go away	leave a place/sb
go back (to)	return (to)
set off	start a journey
take off	leave the ground

Prepositional phrases

by air/sea/bus/car/etc
on board
on foot
on holiday
on schedule
on the coast

Word formation

attract	attractive, attraction	direct	direction
back	backwards	drive	drove, driven, driver
choose	chose, chosen, choice	fly	flew, flown, flight
comfort	(un)comfortable	travel	traveller
depart	departure	visit	visitor

Word patterns

adjectives	close to	verbs	arrive at/in
	famous for		ask (sb) about
	far from		ask for
	late for		look at
	suitable for		prepare for
			provide sb with
			wait for

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using a word formed from the letters given.

- 1 The airline say my is too heavy and I have to pay extra. **E G U L G A G**
- 2 This model of Big Ben will be a lovely of our holiday. **E U N S V O R I**
- 3 Do you know which our train is on? **M L F R A P O T**
- 4 We've had a terrible and now I'm just happy to be home. **Y U N O R J E**
- 5 Let's walk around the and have a look at all the fishing boats. **B U R O H A R**
- 6 You have to choose your and the ticket machine gives you your ticket. **I N E T I D S O T A N**
- 7 This is suitable for city driving and for rough country roads. **H E I C E V L**
- 8 The to Australia takes 24 hours! **H I G L T F**
- 9 Look out! We're going to if you're not careful! **H A C S R**
- 10 The cost of the holiday includes at a five-star hotel. **C O N D I O M A C A O M T**
- 11 'Have you ever travelled?' 'Yes, I went to Italy last year.' **D A R A O B**
- 12 Tina and Julie are going away on a weekend to Berlin. **K E R A B**

B Circle the correct word or phrase.



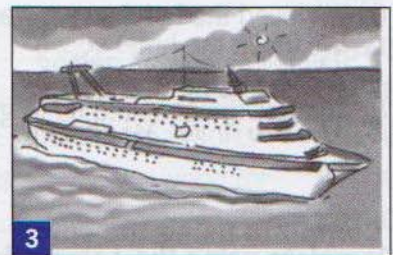
1

ferry / traffic



2

crowded / nearby



3

cruise / coach



4

convenient / foreign



5

passport / public transport



6

resort / trip

C Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

book • cancel • catch • delay • pack • reach

- 1 They've all today's trains. How are we going to get home?
- 2 What's the first thing you want to do when we New York?
- 3 It's cold in Moscow, so some warm clothes.
- 4 You the hotel room and I'll go and buy the train tickets.
- 5 Our plane has been by four hours.
- 6 If we're quick, then maybe we can still the bus.

Phrasal verbs

D Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 As the plane took | A away and come back again later. |
| 2 The door is open, so you can get | B back there the following year. |
| 3 We were in a hurry and when we got | C off, I held my mum's hand tightly. |
| 4 The man selling the tickets told us to go | D off the bus and couldn't walk properly. |
| 5 It was raining when we set | E off on our walk, but it soon stopped. |
| 6 We loved the hotel so we went | F in the car, if you like. |
| 7 Ray fell as he was getting | G out on the right because it was safer. |
| 8 The taxi driver asked us to get | H on the bus, I realised I didn't have a ticket. |

E Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs from exercise D.

- 1 Before Darren on his journey, he packed some boots and plenty of warm clothes.
- 2 Why don't you and think about what I've said to you?
- 3 We should the train at the next station and then find a taxi.
- 4 The helicopter and suddenly we were in the air!
- 5 There was a fire alarm and we all had to of the hotel.
- 6 Without saying anything, the man his car and drove up the road.
- 7 We ran to the train and just before it started to move.
- 8 My parents to the little Spanish town where they first met.

Prepositional phrases

F Complete using the words in the box. Add any other words you need.

board • bus • coast • foot • holiday • schedule

- 1 When you go, it always takes a few days to completely relax.
- 2 I hope our plane arrives I'm bored just sitting here, waiting.
- 3 If you come, don't forget to get off at the stop outside the bank.
- 4 Living is great. I love walking on the beach every morning.
- 5 The cowboys got off their horses and went the rest of the way
- 6 Now we're the ship let's have a look around.

Word formation

G Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Going abroad

Up until the 1960s, not many British people had (1) abroad for their holidays. Although the idea was (2), flying was still too expensive for most people. The only (3) people had was to go to British resorts. Instead of flying, families (4) to the British coast. Places like Blackpool and Brighton had millions of (5) every year. During the 60s and 70s, prices dropped and (6) began to visit places like Spain. At first, hotels were (7), but they slowly got better. These days, the (8) lounges at airports are full and people travel (9) and forwards across the world for work and on holiday. Every summer, tourists go in all (10) in search of the perfect beach and the perfect resort.

FLY
ATTRACT
CHOOSE
DRIVE
VISIT
TRAVEL
COMFORT
DEPART
BACK
DIRECT

Word patterns

H Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Sydney is famous its harbour. You should also look the Opera House and the bridge while you're there.
- 2 We arrived the hotel and they provided us a map of the area.
- 3 When you're preparing a holiday, pack clothes that are suitable the place where you're going.
- 4 I prefer to be far other people when I'm on holiday. I don't like being close crowds of tourists.
- 5 While we were waiting our train, I asked someone the delay.
- 6 Will was late his appointment so he asked me some money for a taxi.

A If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an extra word in a line, write the word.

Unseen London

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Of course, London is famous for that its attractions like Big Ben |
| 2 | and the Tower of London. Millions of tourists look at these |
| 3 | buildings every year - but not far distance from these places, |
| 4 | there are other interesting sights. Next time you set off to visit |
| 5 | London, why not plan to go to some of the places close in to the |
| 6 | centre of the city that tourists rarely go to? Get into of a taxi and |
| 7 | ask the driver to take you to Billingsgate fish market, for |
| 8 | example. When you arrive there at the market, you'll be amazed |
| 9 | at the sights and sounds of real London. You can ask to the fish |
| 10 | sellers about their work - and you don't have to wait on for hours |
| | to get a ticket! |

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 11 Did they give you a map of the area? **provide**
Did they a map of the area?
- 12 My intention is to travel to Malta by ferry. **going**
I travel to Malta by ferry.
- 13 I like staying by the sea when I'm on holiday. **coast**
I like staying when I'm on holiday.
- 14 Be careful when you leave the bus. **off**
Be careful when you the bus.
- 15 The beach is close to the hotel, so we can walk there. **foot**
We can from the hotel to the beach because it's close.
- 16 Why don't you drive to Brighton this weekend? **car**
Why don't you go to Brighton this weekend?
- 17 We're going to return to Bali again this summer. **back**
We're going to Bali again this summer.
- 18 I like to watch the planes leaving the ground when I'm at the airport. **off**
I like to watch the planes when I'm at the airport.

(2 marks per answer)

C Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 19 We thought of driving to Berlin, but in the end we **FLY**
- 20 Could you ask the to slow down a bit, please? **DRIVE**
- 21 Experienced will enjoy our hotel's comfortable double rooms. **TRAVEL**
- 22 Paris is really in the spring. Shall we go? **ATTRACT**

- 23 Let's fly in business class – it's much more than the cheap seats! **COMFORT**
 24 Please check the time on your ticket carefully. **DEPART**
 25 We looked at all the hotels and in the end we the Majestic. **CHOOSE**
 26 I think we went in the wrong at the last turning and now we're lost. **DIRECT**

(1 mark per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 I around the world one day.
 A travel C am travelling
 B am going to travel D travelled
- 28 Do you think Curtis the car race tomorrow?
 A will win C is winning
 B wins D won
- 29 What's the weather like Russia at the moment?
 A on C in
 B at D to
- 30 I can't come to your party because I my cousin that week.
 A visit C visited
 B will visit D am visiting
- 31 I think there's a picture of the hotel the first page.
 A on C in
 B at D to
- 32 We usually go away somewhere on holiday New Year.
 A on C in
 B at D to
- 33 Watch out, or you off the boat!
 A fall C are falling
 B are going to fall D fell
- 34 It's my birthday Friday, so we're spending the weekend in London.
 A on C in
 B at D to

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 I got the car, turned the key and realised I didn't have any petrol!
 A into C onto
 B off D on
- 36 I hope our plane leaves on
 A timetable C schedule
 B plan D hour
- 37 My mum the bus to work every morning, but Dad drives.
 A catches C runs
 B does D goes
- 38 We had a long way to go so we off very early.
 A made C put
 B set D had
- 39 I prepared my trip very carefully, and I still forgot my toothbrush!
 A with C about
 B on D for
- 40 Public in this city is quite good, and it's not expensive.
 A travel C vehicle
 B journey D transport
- 41 Mum away on business quite often.
 A sets C does
 B takes D goes
- 42 It's easier to travel abroad when you can speak language like English.
 A a strange C an unknown
 B a foreign D an outside

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

Grammar

The passive 1

The passive (present simple, past simple, will)

be in the right form + past participle

statement

Everyone **is invited!**

negative

Some people **aren't (are not) invited.**

question

Is everyone **invited?**

Active

Passive

present simple

They always invite Grandma.

Grandma **is** always **invited.**

past simple

They invited Uncle Adrian.

Uncle Adrian **was** **invited.**

will

They **will / won't** invite the neighbours.

The neighbours **will / won't be** invited.

Use

Example

When we don't know who does something

My sister's bike **was stolen** yesterday.

When we don't want or need to say who does something

Was Simon **invited?**

Helpful hints

If you are not sure how to form a passive sentence, think of the **active** sentence first.

Active sentence:

Someone stole my sister's bike yesterday.

Passive sentence:

My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.

- Look at the active sentence. The verb is *stole* and the object is *my sister's bike*.
- The object of the active sentence (*my sister's bike*) becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
My sister's bike ...
- Then we need the verb *be* in the same tense as the verb in the active sentence. Here, *stole* is past simple, so we need *was*.
My sister's bike was ...
- Then we need the past participle of the verb in the active sentence. The past participle of *steal* is *stolen*.
My sister's bike was stolen ...
- Finally, we finish the sentence in the right way.
My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.

Watch out!

- When the verb in a passive sentence is a phrasal verb, don't forget to include the particle.
They **picked up** the broken glass. → The broken glass was **picked up**.
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

A The words and phrases in bold in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word or phrase.

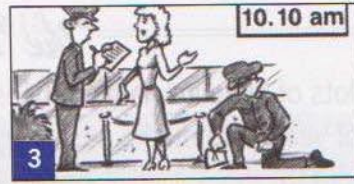
- 1 Every year, several prizes are **giving** to the best students.
- 2 When the pizza was **delivering**, it was cold.
- 3 You will be **telling** when you can come in.
- 4 That song **doesn't** played on the radio very often, is it?
- 5 **Your money was stealing** out of your bag?
- 6 We **haven't** allowed to use a dictionary in the exam yesterday.
- 7 That film won't **have** shown in our local cinema for a long time.
- 8 **I will be** picked up from the station on Saturday?

B Complete using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 When people (**arrest**), they (**take**) to the police station.
- 2 Milk (**usually / keep**) in the fridge.
- 3 (**we / tell**) what's in next week's test?
- 4 How did people communicate over long distances before the phone (**invent**)?
- 5 (**you / allow**) to come to the party next Saturday?
- 6 You (**give**) your exam results next Monday.
- 7 (**Aidan's bike / find**) yesterday?

C Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct passive form of the verbs in the box. Add any other words you need.

call • catch • find • investigate • rob • send



- 1 At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the local bank in the high street
- 2 At one minute past ten, the police
- 3 A few minutes later, the police arrived at the bank. The crime scene
- 4 At twenty past ten, the robbers' fingerprints
- 5 At half past eleven, the robbers
- 6 Next week, they

D Answer the questions using your own ideas.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Where are cars usually fixed?
They | 4 What are you not allowed to do at school?
I |
| 2 Where will the next Olympic Games be held?
They | 5 What were you given for your birthday last year?
I |
| 3 Who are Oscars usually awarded to?
They | 6 What will you be given for your next birthday?
I'll probably |

E Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- Will they send the letters first class? **sent**
Will first class?
- I'm not sure if they eat pizza in China. **is**
I'm not sure if in China.
- Someone told me that they don't make cars in the UK anymore. **made**
Someone told me that in the UK anymore.
- Do they usually feed the animals three times a day? **fed**
Are three times a day?
- Mr Jones is ill, so he won't give us a geography test today! **be**
Mr Jones is ill, so a geography test today!
- Did they take her to hospital in an ambulance? **she**
Was to hospital in an ambulance?

F Write one word in each gap.

The National Trust

There are lots of beautiful, large houses in Britain. Many of them (1) built hundreds of years ago. In the past, they (2) owned by very rich families. Today, many of them (3) owned by an organisation called The National Trust, which (4) created to look after them. The houses (5) kept in perfect condition, and visitors (6) allowed to look round them. It's interesting to learn how different life was in an old house. Milk was (7) kept in the fridge, because they didn't have fridges! Washing machines (8) only invented very recently, so washing (9) done by hand. In some cases, the house (10) still lived in today. When this happens, visitors (11) only shown part of the house. The private rooms (12) kept closed to the public. These houses often have beautiful gardens, too. The gardens (13) looked after by professional gardeners.

You usually have to pay to look round National Trust houses. Members of the National Trust (14) given a discount. This year, millions of people (15) be given the chance to see what life in an old country house was like.

Grammar

The passive 2

- The passive (present continuous, present perfect simple, past continuous, past perfect simple, *be going to*, modals)

be in the right form + past participle

Form

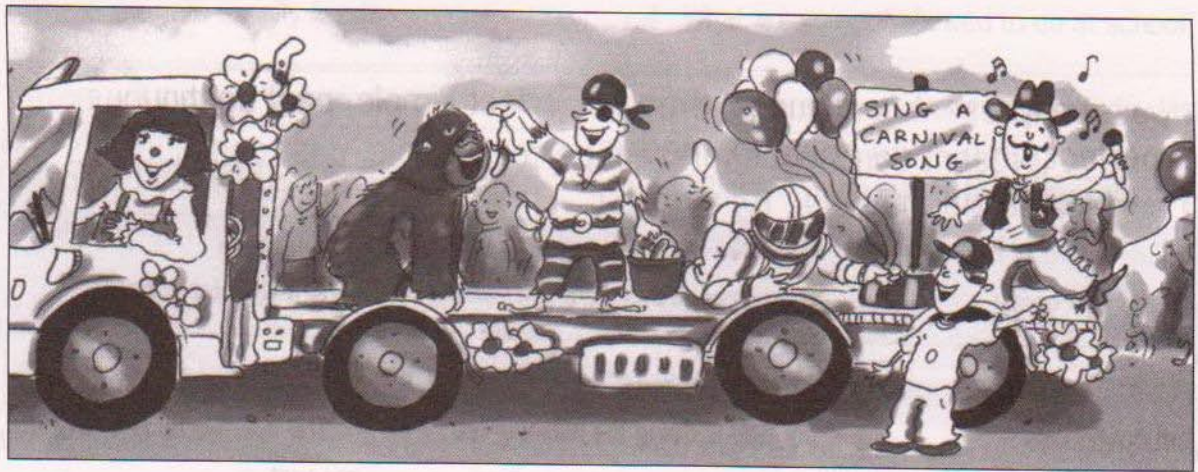
statement	negative	question
The pizzas are being	The pizzas aren't (are not) being	Are the pizzas being
	Active	Passive
present continuous	My aunt <i>is doing</i> the washing-up.	The washing-up is being done by my aunt.
present perfect simple	My cousin <i>has sent</i> the invitations.	The invitations have been sent by my cousin.
past continuous	My uncle <i>was cleaning</i> the car.	The car was being cleaned by my uncle.
past perfect simple	Our neighbours <i>had taken</i> the twins to the zoo.	The twins had been taken to the zoo by our neighbours.
<i>be going to</i>	They're <i>going to invite</i> Phil to the party.	Phil is going to be invited to the party.
modals	They <i>might invite</i> Kyle to the party.	Kyle might be invited to the party.
	We <i>should tell</i> Jenny about the party.	Jenny should be told about the party.
	We <i>must tell</i> Dominic about the concert.	Dominic must be told about the concert.
	We <i>can hold</i> the party at Jack's house.	The party can be held at Jack's house.

For the passive form of the present simple, past simple and *will*, see Unit 10.
For the uses of the passive, see Unit 10.

Watch out!

- We can use **by** to emphasise who does something.
✓ My sister's bedroom was painted **by** my parents. (= My parents painted my sister's bedroom.)
- We can use **with** to emphasise what someone uses.
✓ Soup is usually eaten **with** a spoon. (= You usually use a spoon to eat soup.)
- We don't use **by** or **with** when we don't need to say, or don't know, who does something.
✓ Mrs Fisher was taken to hospital yesterday.

A Look at the picture and match to make sentences.



- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 The carnival lorry is | A been given a banana by the pirate. |
| 2 The lorry has | B going to be given a balloon by the astronaut. |
| 3 The gorilla has | C be sung by the clown. |
| 4 Everyone watching is | D being driven by a clown. |
| 5 The best song might | E been bought from a fancy-dress shop? |
| 6 Have the costumes | F been decorated with lots of flowers. |

B Look at the picture again and circle the correct word.

- The balloons had all been **blowing** / **blown** up before the carnival started.
- The bananas **haven't** / **aren't** all been eaten yet.
- The lorry isn't **been** / **being** driven by the gorilla.
- A young boy **was** / **has** just taken a balloon from the astronaut.
- A prize is going to **have** / **be** given to the person in the best fancy dress.
- The prize might not be **awarding** / **awarded** to the clown.
- Has** / **Is** the lorry been decorated well?
- Can songs be sung **by** / **with** people in the crowd, too?

C Complete using **by** or **with**.

- That book was written my uncle!
- Are the best photos usually taken digital cameras?
- That song has been sung lots of famous singers.
- Is your hair cut a professional hairdresser?
- Should the paper be cut a pair of scissors?
- All the candles had been lit the same match.
- The film isn't going to be directed Steven Spielberg after all.

D Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write no more than four words.

- 1 I think John has taken my jacket.
I think my jacket John.
- 2 You should cook the chicken for at least an hour.
The chicken for at least an hour.
- 3 They're showing that film at the cinema in town.
That film at the cinema in town.
- 4 They hadn't invented digital cameras when we took that photo.
Digital cameras when that photo was taken.
- 5 When I got there, Carly was doing the ironing, so I didn't have to do it!
When I got there, the ironing Carly, so I didn't have to do it!
- 6 They were using hot soapy water to wash all the cars.
All the cars hot soapy water.

E Read the text and answer the questions. Use the correct form of the passive.

Doing the housework

by Lisa Porter, Class 4b

At home, we all share the housework. My dad loves cooking, so he cooks all the food. Sometimes we help him, though. Next weekend, for example, we're having a party so I'm going to help him.

In the past, my mum did all the shopping. She started a new job last year though, so I've done most of the shopping since then. It's easy, because I shop online. That means I order everything on the Internet (my dad lets me use his credit card!) and someone from the supermarket delivers it to our house.

My brother, Andy, cleans the bathroom nearly every day. He didn't do it yesterday, so he might do it later today. My sister Angelina sweeps the floors. She uses a really old brush. I think she should use a vacuum cleaner! You can save time if you use electrical equipment.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Does only one person do the housework in Lisa's house?
No, the housework 2 Who cooks the food?
The food 3 Who is going to help Lisa's dad next weekend?
Lisa's dad 4 Who did all the shopping until about a year ago?
Until about a year ago, the shopping 5 Who has done most of the shopping since then?
Since then, most of the shopping | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Does Lisa take the shopping home from the supermarket?
No, it 7 How often does someone clean the bathroom?
It 8 When might someone next clean the bathroom?
It 9 How does Angelina sweep the floors?
The floors 10 What does Lisa think Angelina should use?
Lisa thinks a vacuum cleaner |
|---|---|

Vocabulary

Friends and relations

see page 187 for definitions

Topic vocabulary

apologise (v)	generous (adj)	ordinary (adj)
boyfriend (n)	girlfriend (n)	patient (adj)
close (adj)	grateful (adj)	private (adj)
confident (adj)	guest (n)	recognise (v)
cool (adj)	independent (adj)	relation (n)
couple (n)	introduce (v)	rent (v, n)
decorate (v)	loving (adj)	respect (v, n)
defend (v)	loyal (adj)	single (adj)
divorced (adj)	mood (n)	stranger (n)
flat (n)	neighbourhood (n)	trust (v, n)

Phrasal verbs

bring up	take care of a child until he or she becomes an adult
fall out (with)	have an argument with sb and stop being friends
get on (with)	have a good relationship (with)
go out with	be the boyfriend/girlfriend of
grow up	become older (for children)
let down	disappoint
look after	take care of
split up	end a relationship

Prepositional phrases

by yourself
in common (with)
in contact (with)
in love (with)
on purpose
on your own

Word formation

able	ability, disabled, unable	honest	dishonest, honesty
admire	admiration	introduce	introduction
care	careful, careless	lie	liar, lying
confident	confidence	person	personality, personal
forgive	forgave, forgiven, forgiveness	relate	relative, relation, relationship

Word patterns

<i>adjectives</i>	fond of	<i>nouns</i>	apologise (to sb) for
	jealous of		argue (with sb) about
	kind to		care about
	married to		chat (to sb) about
	proud of		an argument (with sb) about
<i>verbs</i>	admire sb for		a relationship with

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using the words in the box.

close • confident • cool • divorced • generous • grateful
independent • loving • loyal • ordinary • patient • private • single

- Thanks for looking after my dog for the weekend. I'm really
- Judy is one of the most people I know. She's always giving me presents!
- I don't want a girlfriend. I like being
- It will take a while for Simon to forgive you. You'll just have to be
- Adam's parents are, so he only sees his dad at the weekend.
- Cats are more than dogs. They live their own lives and don't need human company.
- I'm very to my best friend. I'd never talk about her behind her back.
- Sandy's such a dog. He's always so happy to see us when we come home!
- I'm not a very person. I get nervous when I have to speak in public.
- My diary is No one is allowed to read it apart from me.
- I tell my sister all my problems and secrets. We have a very relationship.
- My uncle's really! He's in a rock band!
- I'm just a/an person with a normal life - but I'm quite happy!

B Complete using a word formed from the letters given.

- Don't you think Ben and Angie make a lovely? **LEOPUC**
- How many are staying at the hotel at the moment? **SEGUTS**
- All our are coming to the wedding. **SNOREALIT**
- A is just a friend you haven't met yet! **GRANTERS**
- How long have you been going out with your? **DRINFEYOB**
- Why are you in such a bad? **ODOM**
- My grandparents live in a really quiet **OHIDROUGHBONE**
- My cousin has just moved into a in the city centre. **ATLF**
- I'm going to the cinema with my tonight. **REDGINFLIR**

C Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

- I was first **respected** to Jake at a party.
- I shouldn't have **rented** you. Now I know you can't keep a secret!
- Our house is being **recognised** so we're staying with my grandparents at the moment.
- Everyone **apologised** Mr Turner because he was strict but fair.
- Have you **introduced** to Kelly for losing her CD?
- Sarah said I was a liar but Carol **trusted** me and said I wasn't.
- We **decorated** a small house in the countryside for the summer.
- No one **defended** Phil when he came to the party dressed as an old man.

Phrasal verbs

D Circle the correct word.

- 1 I thought I could trust you! You've really let me **off** / **down**.
- 2 Do you get **on** / **in** well with your older sister?
- 3 As children grow **off** / **up**, they want more independence from their parents.
- 4 Dave has fallen **off** / **out** with Jason and they're not talking to each other at the moment.
- 5 Ed was brought **in** / **up** by his aunt because his parents lived abroad.
- 6 I used to go **out** / **by** with Tony but we split **off** / **up** about a year ago.
- 7 I hate looking **after** / **over** my baby brother!

E Write one word in each gap.

Advice for parents of teenagers

You've always (1) up your children to come to you when they're in trouble. You feel it's your job to (2) after them when they're having problems. But now, as your children are (3) up, they often don't want to share their problems with you. That's perfectly normal, so don't worry! Of course, you want to (4) on well with your children, but that means you have to give them some freedom.

Maybe they've (5) out with their best friend and feel upset and angry. Maybe they've just (6) up with the boyfriend or girlfriend they've been (7) out with. Maybe they've been (8) down by a friend who they trusted. Teenagers go through all these problems. If they want to talk to you about it, then that's fine. But if they don't, don't force them. They'll come to you when they're ready.

Prepositional phrases

F Each of the words in bold is wrong. Write the correct word.

- 1 Are you still **on** contact with any friends from university?
- 2 I'm going to split up with Dan because we've got nothing **from** common.
- 3 I don't think I'd like to live **on** myself.
- 4 Would you like to live **by** your own?
- 5 Fiona didn't break your MP3 player **with** purpose. It was an accident!
- 6 Guess what! Mike and Julie are **at** love with each other.

Word formation

G Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- I'm asking for your! **FORGIVE**
- Doug is such a I never believe a word he says! **LIE**
- Be! I've just painted the walls and they're wet. **CARE**
- Lying to your dad like that was really **HONEST**
- My brother is but that doesn't stop him from doing lots of sport. **ABLE**
- I haven't got the to go up to a stranger at a party and introduce myself. **CONFIDENT**
- My best friend gives me lots of help with my problems. **PERSON**
- My with Chris lasted for over three years. **RELATION**

H Complete the words.

- Liz has got a really lively person
- Roger is always losing things. He's so care
- I really admire you for your honest
- I have a lot of admir for Linda. She's achieved such a lot.
- Uncle Alan has an amazing mental ab - he can guess the number you're thinking of.
- In the introduc to this book, it says that moving house is extremely stressful.
- Most of my relat live in Canada so I don't see them very often.

Word patterns

I Write one word in each gap.

I'm very fond (1) my husband, William. I've been married (2) him for over sixty years. I know he cares (3) me now just as much as when we first met all those years ago. I'd got lost, and I asked him for directions. He was so kind (4) me. He offered to drive me wherever I wanted to go. It was love at first sight and since then my relationship (5) him has always been wonderful.

William is proud (6) my success as an artist, and he's never been jealous (7) my fame. I really admire him (8) supporting me so much over the years. Every evening, we chat (9) each other (10) the day's events. Of course, we do sometimes argue (11) things. All couples do. But whenever I have an argument (12) him, we soon start laughing and both apologise (13) each other (14) getting angry. I can't imagine life without him!

A Complete using the verbs in the box.

apologise • defend • introduce • recognise • rent • respect • trust

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 'Who's that over there?'
'That's Graham Western, the actor. Let me you.'</p> <p>2 'Hi, Harry!'
'Oh! Hi, Rita! I didn't you with your new hair style!'</p> <p>3 'I'm really sorry!'
'There's no need to'</p> <p>4 'I'm thinking of moving house soon.'
'Do you want to buy or a place?'</p> | <p>5 'I wish I hadn't told Rebecca some of my secrets.'
'Don't worry. You can Rebecca. She won't tell anyone.'</p> <p>6 'Mr Parker is going to run a marathon for charity.'
'Yes, I really Mr Parker. He does such a lot of charity work.'</p> <p>7 'I'm sure Billy didn't say that!'
'Why do you always Billy? He's not perfect, you know!'</p> |
|---|--|

(1 mark per answer)

B Write one word in each gap.

- 8 Could you look our rabbit while we're on holiday?
- 9 Tim was Sandy's boyfriend, but they split last month.
- 10 Kim and Katy have fallen with each other, so Kim isn't going to invite Katy to her party.
- 11 Phil was brought by his uncle and aunt.
- 12 Is Gareth really going with Liz?

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>13 I've got so much for Darren. ADMIRE</p> <p>14 Susie is so She's always breaking things! CARE</p> <p>15 Tony said his dad is a millionaire, but he's such a LIE</p> <p>16 Lots of people live full and happy lives. ABLE</p> | <p>17 Karen apologised, so I her immediately. FORGIVE</p> <p>18 Andrea has got a great You'll really like her! PERSON</p> <p>19 I'm not sure I've got the to sing in public! CONFIDENT</p> <p>20 I hate people who are HONEST</p> |
|---|---|

(1 mark per answer)